

## Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's GOD entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their CREATOR, with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.-- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that Governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

HE has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

HE has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

HE has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyranny only.

HE has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

HE has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

HE has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean Time, exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

HE has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

HE has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

HE has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

HE has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their Substance.

HE has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

HE has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

HE has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

FOR quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

FOR protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

FOR cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

FOR imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

FOR depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

FOR transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

FOR abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies:

FOR taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

FOR suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

HE has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection, and waging War against us.

HE has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

HE is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with Circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

HE has constrained our Fellow-Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

HE has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

IN every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

NOR have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have warned them, from Time to Time, of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connexions and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the Rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connexion between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour.

John Hancock.

GEORGIA, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.  
NORTH-CAROLINA, Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.  
SOUTH-CAROLINA, Edward Rutledge, Thos Heyward, junr. Thomas Lynch, junr. Arthur Middleton.  
MARYLAND, Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.  
VIRGINIA, George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Ths. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.  
PENNSYLVANIA, Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.  
DELAWARE, Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read.  
NEW-YORK, Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frank Lewis, Lewis Morris.  
NEW-JERSEY, Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.  
NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.  
MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.  
RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &c. Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.  
CONNECTICUT, Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 18, 1777.

ORDERED,  
THAT an authenticated Copy of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCY, with the Names of the MEMBERS of CONGRESS, subscribing the same, be sent to each of the UNITED STATES, and that they be desired to have the same put on RECORD.

By Order of CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

BALTIMORE, in MARYLAND: Printed by MARY KATHARINE GODDARD.

CREATED/PUBLISHED

Baltimore, in Maryland : Printed by Mary Katharine Goddard, [1777]

NOTES

"The first issue of the Declaration of Independence printed with the names [except that of Thomas McKean of Delaware] of the signers"--Wroth.

Text of the Declaration in two columns, with the names of the signers in four columns.

At end of text: In Congress, January 18, 1777. Ordered, that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress, subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record. By order of Congress, John Hancock, president.

Evans 15650

Wroth, L.C. Maryland, 392

Wheeler, J.T. Maryland, 29

LC copy annotated "A true copy" and signed "John Hancock presid" and

"attest Chas Thomson secy." Annotated on verso: Declaration of

Independence. DLC

Source: Transfer from Manuscript Department, Library of Congress. DLC

SUBJECTS

Broadsides--Maryland--Baltimore--1777.

RELATED NAMES:

Goddard, Mary Katherine, 1736-1816, printer.

Hancock, John, 1737-1793, signer.

Thomson, Charles, 1729-1824, signer.

Continental Congress Broadside Collection (Library of Congress)

MEDIUM

1 sheet ([1] p.) : 54 x 44 cm.

CALL NUMBER

Cont Cong no. 21

COLLECTION

Continental Congress Broadside Collection (Library of Congress)

DIGITAL ID

(h) bdsdcc 021-1

Northwest Ordinance (1784, repealed)

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled.  
APRIL 23, 1784.

RESOLVED,

THAT so much of the territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual states, to the United State, as is already purchased, or shall be purchased, of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by Congress, shall be divided into distinct states in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from north to south two dedrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of forty-five degrees north of the equator; and by meridians of longitude, one of which shall pass through the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio, and the other through the western cape of the mouth of the great Kanhaway: but the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state, whatsoever may be its comprehension of latitude. That which may lie beyond the completion of the forty-fifth degree between the said meridian shall make part of the state adjoining it on the south: and that part of the Ohio, which is between the same meridians coinciding nearly with the parallel of thirty-nine degrees, shall be substituted so far in lieu of that parallel as a boundary line.

That the settlers on any territory so purchased and offered for sale, shall either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age, within the limits of their state, to meet together, for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states; so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature; and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties, townships, or other divisions, for the election of members for their legislature.

That when any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of

representatives, to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves. Provided that both the temporary and governments be established on these principles as their basis.

FIRST. That they shall for ever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America.

SECOND. That they shall be subject to the articles of confederation in all those cases, in which the original states shall be so subject; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto.

THIRD. That they in no case shall interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled; nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

FOURTH. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted; to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

FIFTH. That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

SIXTH. That their respective governments shall be republican.

SEVENTH. That the lands of non-resident proprietors shall in no case be taxed higher than those of residents within any new state, before the admission thereof to a vote by its delegates in Congress.

That whensoever any of the said states shall have of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one, the least numerous, of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states; provided the consent of so many states in Congress is first obtained as may at the time be competent to such admission. And in order to adapt the said articles of confederation to the state of Congress,

when its number shall be thus encreased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the assent of two thirds of the United States in Congress assembled, in all those cases, wherein by the said articles, the assent of nine states is now required; which being agreed to by them, shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states after the establishment of their temporary government shall have authority to keep a member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation, and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers, in any of the said new states, until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may from time to time be taken by the United States in Congress assembled.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the president of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand, and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the several states now newly described, unalterable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such state, pursuant to this resolve, but by the joint consent of the United states in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

CREATED/PUBLISHED

Hartford : Printed by Hudson and Goodwin, [1785]

NOTES

Title taken from caption title and opening lines of text.

"May 20, 1785. An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory": p. [2-4]. Signed on p. [4]: Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the twentieth day of May [1785] ... Richard Henry Lee, p. Charles Thomson, sec'y.

Imprint from colophon. Date of publication supplied by Bristol.

Not in Evans.

Bristol B6187

Shipton & Mooney 44805

SUBJECTS

Statehood (American politics)

Land settlement--Law and legislation--United States.

Surveying--Public lands--Northwest, Old.

Laws--United States--1785.

RELATED NAMES:

Lee, Richard Henry, 1732-1794.

Thomson, Charles, 1729-1824.

Hudson & Goodwin, printer.

United States. Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory. 1785.

Continental Congress Broadside Collection (Library of Congress)

MEDIUM

[4] p. : 34 cm.

CALL NUMBER

Cont Cong no. 134

COLLECTION

Continental Congress Broadside Collection (Library of Congress)

DIGITAL ID

(h) bdsdcc 134-1

Land Act (1784 not enacted)

An ORDINANCE for ascertaining the mode of locating and 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, when the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and laid off into states, shall be disposed of in the following manner. It shall be divided into hundreds of ten geographical miles square, each mile containing 6085 feet, and four-tenths of a foot, by lines to be run and marked due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles, the first of which lines, each way, shall be at ten miles distance from one of the corners of the state within which they shall be. But if the Indian purchase shall not have included any one of the corners of the state, the lines shall then be run at the termination of integral miles, as measured from some one of the corners, but shall be extended, by actual marks, only so far as the purchase extends. These hundreds shall be subdivided into lots of one mile square each, or 850 acres and four-tenths of an acre, by marked lines running in like manner due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles.

For laying off the said territory, surveyors shall be appointed by Congress, or the Committee of the States, who shall proceed forthwith, under the direction of the register hereafter to be mentioned, to divide the same into hundreds, by lines in the directions, and at the intervals before mentioned; which lines shall be measured with a chain, shall be plainly marked by chaps or marks on the trees, and shall be exactly described on a plat, whereon shall be noted, at their proper distances, all watercourses, mountains, and other remarkable and permanent things, over or near which such lines shall pass.

The hundreds being laid off and marked, nine of them shall be assigned as a district to each surveyor, who shall then proceed to divide each hundred of his district into lots as before directed, beginning with the hundreds most in demand, and measuring, marking and platting the said dividing lines thereof in the manner before directed for the hundreds; save only that the lines of the lots shall be distinguished by a single mark on each tree,

and those of the hundreds by three marks. And that the said lots may be capable of more accurate description and distinction from each other, those in every hundred shall be designated by the numbers in their order from 1 to 100, beginning at the northwestern lot of the hundred, and applying the numbers 1 to 10, to the lots of the first row from west to east successively; those from 11 to 20, to the lots of the second row from west to east and [?] The surveyors shall pay due and constant attention to the variation of the magnetic meridian, and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat what was the variation at the time of running the lines thereon noted.

A register shall be appointed by Congress, for each of the states within which the said territory shall lie, who shall keep his office within the said state, be resident at it himself, and provide a seal for authenticating its acts. To him returns shall be made, by the several surveyors, on the last days of March and August in every year, of the plats of all lines measured and marked by them is the preceding half year, to be by him collated, and reduced into a general map of the whole state for which he acts. He shall annually, to wit, on the first Monday in November of every year, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the secretary of Congress, a copy of such portions of the said general map as shall have been formed, or further filled up, during the preceding year; retaining one in own his office for the use thereof. He shall have power to suspend any surveyor for negligence or malversation, making report thereof to Congress, or a Committee of the States, that they may direct a proper enquiry.

Each register shall cause to be printed, under such devices, difficult of imitation, as he shall think best, ..... warrants, each of which shall give right to one lot of a mile square, described as before directed: and ..... other warrants for each of the said states, which shall give right, each of them, to one of the hundreds of ten miles square as before described. These warrants shall have blanks for names and dates; shall be numbered and signed by the register; sealed with the seal of his office; and shall be cut with indentures from a book, the margin of which shall be numbered in correspondence with the warrant cut therefrom, and shall be preserved in the office is a further check. The said

warrants shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States, and the treasurer thereon debited with them. From thence they shall be sent in such numbers as the register issuing them shall direct, to the commissioner of the loan-office for the United States in each of the states within the union, the treasurer countersigning them on parting therewith, and having a credit duly entered in his own account with the United States, and a debit against the loan officer to whom they are sent.

Any person chusing to become a purchaser of lands within the said territory, and paying to the treasurer or loan-officer, the sum of ..... dollars, shall receive in lieu thereof, one of the said smaller warrants entitling him to a lot, or paying ..... dollars, shall receive in lieu thereof one of the said larger warrants, entitling him to a whole hundred within the states from which the warrant issued; the treasurer or loan officer inserting the name of the purchaser in the proper blank, filling up the date, and attesting the warrant by his own subscription. Loan-office certificates reduced to their specie value by the scale of depreciation, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, shall be receivable for the said warrants in lieu of money; and evidences of military rights to lands, hereinafter to be described, shall be receivable instead of the price itself of so much land. These warrants shall pass as lands, by descent or devise, but not by assignment nor by survivorship.

The owner of any warrant proceeding to locate the same, shall deliver it to the surveyor of the district, wherein his location is to be, describing to him the particular lot on which he places it, or the hundred, if it be a warrant for a hundred, by a designation of some point, either naturel or artificial, within the said lot or hundred, so singular and certain as may be adapted to no other lot or hundred; or by reference to the positions of the hundred, or number of the lot, which description the surveyor shall immediately enter in a book well bound, with the date of the entry, describing the warrant located thereon by its number, date, signatures and name of the original owner, and leaving no blank space or leaf between that and the preceding entry, nor any margin by its side. If the location be made before the lot or hundred be yet laid off by lines actually run and marked, the surveyor shall retain the warrant in his

hands until the hundred, if it be for a hundred, or until all the lots of the hundred, if it be for a lot, shall be actually laid off by marked lines: and then, or at the time of the entry, if the lines were marked before the entry was made, having satisfied himself by proper evidence, or by his own inspection and examination, on what particular lot, or on what hundred, the location is, and that there has been no previous location on the same, he shall give to the party a certificate, describing the lot of hundred so specially as that it may be known from all others, by particular marks or circumstances, natural or artificial, by stating the order or position of the hundred, relatively to the boundaries of the state, and specifying the lot by its number: with which certificate he shall return the warrant also to the party. These being delivered to the register, and the warrant examined and found genuine by him, he shall give a receipt for the same, and in due time proceed to execute a grant of the land in the following form.---"A. B. register of the land-office of the United States, within the state of ..... to all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye, that for good consideration, there is granted by the United States of America, unto C. D. a certain lot [or hundred of land as the case shall be, describing it from the certificate] within the said state of ..... to have and to hold the said lot [or hundred] of land, with its appurtenances to him the said C. D. and his heirs forever. In witness whereof, the said A. B. register of the land-office of the said state, hath hereunto set his hands, and caused the seal of his office to be affixed, this ..... day of ..... in the year ..... and of the independence of the United States the ..... ." Which grant shall be entered of record, at full length, in good well bound books to be provided for that purpose, at the expence of the United States, and kept by the register; and being so entered, shall be certified to have been registered, and then be delivered to the party or his order. Different lots, adjoining side by side within the same hundred, may be included and passed by the same grant; but separate lots, and lots in different hundred, as also different hundreds, shall be passed by different grants. No fractions of a lot shall be granted, unless where such fractions are occasioned by the boundary of the state, or of the Indian conveyance. Until a temporary government shall be established in any state according to the resolutions of Congress of April ..... 1784, the lands therein shall pass in descent and dower, according to the customs known in the common

law, by the name of gavelkind; and shall be transferable by deed or will proved by two witnesses. But so soon as a temporary government shall be so established, they shall become subject to the laws of the state, and shall never after, in any case, never to the United States. Where a grant shall be made out to the heir or devisee of the person in whose name the warrant was originally issued, he shall be named in the said grant as heir or devisee.

For preventing hasty and surreptitious titles, the register shall execute no grant for lands until the warrant and certificate delivered him for the same shall have remained in his office ..... months: at any time within which period, any person claiming the same lands under a prior location, shall be at liberty to enter a caveat, with the register, against the execution of any grant to the other, setting forth in the entry a copy of the location under which himself claims. The register shall thereupon issue a summons reciting the entry made with him, and calling the defendant to appear, at a certain time and place, in defence of his right; which summons being served, and the parties appearing, he shall refer the decision to three arbitrators to be chosen by them, or if they cannot agree then to three intelligent honest and indifferent persons, to be named by himself; which arbitrators being first sworn to do justice between the parties according to the best of their knowledge and abilities by the register who is hereby authorised to administer such oath shall proceed thereon at such times and places as they shall appoint, giving notice thereof to the parties, and their award being rendered, the register shall execute a grant to the plaintiff or defendant, conformably therewith. The party whose location is annulled shall be authorised to receive again his warrant, and to locate it on other lands. If the defendant, being summoned, or the plaintiff fails to appear by himself or another before the register on the day appointed, the register may give a further day, or in his discretion may proceed on the evidence before him to execute a grant to the party having the right. If the defendant fails to appear, and there be no sufficient proof that the summons has been served, the register shall issue a new summons, unless it shall be proved that he hath been sought at the usual place of his dwelling, and hath not been found, in which case the summons shall be advertised three times in some

gazette of the state wherein he then resides, or last was known to reside, giving a new day of appearance, which shall not be within less than ..... months after the date of the third publication, and on his failing to appear at that day, the register shall proceed to decision. But in case of a decision against the defendant, where there was no actual service of the summons, he shall be allowed at any time within one year after such decision, a rehearing before arbitrators to be appointed and qualified as directed in the case of an appearance: but on such rehearing the mere right alone shall be tried.

The register, together with the map before directed to be delivered annually to the secretary of Congress, shall report a calendar of all grants executed by him, stating in different columns thereof the date, grantee, quantity, how much of that was for military service, the hundred and lot.

The monies arising from the sale of warrants shall be applied to the sinking such part of the principal of the national debt as Congress shall from time to time direct, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

The register before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give such bond and security for the faithful discharge thereof as Congress, or the Committee of the States, shall approve, and shall be entitled to receive, for the execution of every grant ..... dollars, for every lot the same shall contain, or dollars if it be for a whole hundred: which shall be paid at the time he receives the warrant and certificate, and shall be deemed satisfaction for all the services and expences of his office, except the purchase of books for registering grants and of the seal of his office.

Every surveyor shall also, before he enters on the duties of his office, give such bond and security, for the faithful discharge thereof as Congress, or the Committee of the States shall approve, and shall be entitled to receive for every lot located with him ..... dollars, and ..... dollars for a whole hundred, which shall be paid at the time of location, and shall be deemed satisfaction for all the services and expences of his office. But where he shall have admitted more locations than one on the same land, he shall restore the fees received from the party whose location shall be set aside.



A surveyor desiring to locate land, for himself, shall make such location with the register.

And whereas Congress by their resolutions of September 16, 1776, and August 12, 1780, stipulated grants of land to the officers and soldiers who should engage in the service of the United States, and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officer and soldiers as should be slain by the enemy, in the following proportions, to wit, to a major general 1100 acres, to a brigadier 850, to a colonel 500, to a lieutenant colonel 450, to a major 400, to a captain 500, to a lieutenant 200, to an ensign 150, and to a non commissioned officer or soldier 100, for complying therefore with such stipulation, and for ascertaining the evidence of rights accruing under the same which shall be receivable instead of money, it is ordained that the evidence to be required from commissioned officers shall be a certificate from the war office of their rank and continuance in service to the end of the war; from non commissioned officers and soldiers, a certificate from the captain of their company, countersigned by the officer who commanded their regiment at the time of their discharge, that they were enlisted into the service of the United States, during the war, and continued therein to the close of it, to wit, to the ..... day of ..... 1783, and from the representatives of such officers and soldiers as were slain by the enemy, a certificate from the same authority, of the rank or term of enlistment of the deceased, and that he was slain by the enemy, together with satisfactory affidavits that they are his representatives, which evidences shall be receivable by the loan officers of the United States, in the state to the line of which he belonged, or by the treasurer if he belonged to the line of no state: and on the warrant issued shall be an endorsement, signed by the treasurer or loan officer declaring the proportion thereof which was satisfied by military service; and in the same proportion shall all fees be abated to which that warrant would otherwise be subject. The proceedings on it in all other respects shall be the same as on a warrant issued wholly for money.

Saving and confirming always to all officers and soldiers entitled to lands on the northern 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 by the laws of the said state and the acts of Congress accepting the cession of western territory from the said states.

CREATED/PUBLISHED

[Annapolis : Printed by John Dunlap, 1784]

NOTES

Reported to the Continental Congress on May 28, 1784. Not enacted. Cf. Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 27, p. 446-453.

Caption title.

Imprint supplied by Evans.

Evans 18842

Journals of the Continental Congress, 438

Wheeler, J.T. Maryland, 357

LC copy annotated on verso of p. [3]: Western Territory. DLC

SUBJECTS

Surveying--Public lands--Northwest, Old.

Land settlement--Law and legislation--United States.

Laws--United States--1784.

RELATED NAMES:

Dunlap, John, 1747-1812, printer.

Continental Congress Broadside Collection (Library of Congress)

MEDIUM

[3] p. ; 27 cm.

CALL NUMBER

Cont Cong no. 100

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MAY 20, 1785.

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 circumstances 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 expence 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 No. 1; 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 No. 1. 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 or 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 resource 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 No. 1, in the first range, shall be sold entire; and No. 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 No. 1, in the second range, shall be sold by lots; and No. 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: provided 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 expence 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 No. 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 mints, 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 the 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 No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, for future sale or disposition; and the lot No. 16, for the maintainance of public schools. To have to the said ..... his heirs and assigns forever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said ..... and their heirs and assigns for ever 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 ..... day of ..... in the year of our Lord ....., 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) numbered in the township (or fractional part of the townships, 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 forever; (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 ..... day of ..... in the year of our Lord ..... , 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 commissioners 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 township, 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 monies 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 16th and 18th, in the year 1776, and the 12th of August 1780, stipulated grants of lands to certain officers and soldiers of the late continental war, and by the resolution of 22d September 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers in the hospital department of the late 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 herein before 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 claimants 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 eighteen 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, 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 the little Miami and Scioto, on the northwest side of the 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 Twentieth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the Ninth.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, P.  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

HARTFORD: PRINTED BY HUDSON AND GOODWIN.

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, 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 circumstances may require.

There shall be allowed to a surveyor for the surveying of a township at the rate of two dollars per mile, including the wages of chain carriers, markers, and every other expence, and so in proportion for every fractional part of a township.

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 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. The geographer shall designate the townships or fractional parts of townships, by numbers progressively from south to north, always beginning each range with No. 1; 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 No. 1. 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 or near which such lines shall pass, and also the quantity of the lands.

The plats of the townships respectively, shall be marked by subdivision 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 townships 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 {Begin deleted text} five {End deleted text} ranges of townships, and fractional parts of townships, in the direction from south to north, shall have been surveyed {Begin deleted text} [??], {End deleted text} 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 [?] from time to time of every five 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 those to be sold entire, as those to be sold in lots, as will be equal to one seventh part of the whole of such five 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 from the return to satisfy the military claims, to be applied in manner hereinafter directed. The board of treasury shall then 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 the states; provided that in case more land than its proportion is allotted for sale in any states 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, at public vendue, in the following manner, viz. The township or fractional parts of a township being No. 1 in the first range, shall be sold entire, {Begin deleted text} and not by lots; {End deleted text} and No. 2 in the same range by lots {Begin deleted text} and not entire, {End deleted text} and thus in alternate order through the whole of the first range. The township or fractional part of a township No. 1 in the second range, shall be sold by lots, {Begin deleted text} and not entire, {End deleted text} and No. 2 in the same range entire, {Begin deleted text} and not by lots, {End deleted text} 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; {Begin deleted text} so that one half of the territory be sold [?] townships or fractional parts of townships, and the other half in less: {End deleted text} provided 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 expence 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, in 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. There shall be reserved the lot No. 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 the township [as the case may be] numbered [?] excepting therefrom the lots No. 8, 11, 26 and 29 {Begin deleted text} for future sale, and the lot No. 16 for the maintenance of public schools, {End deleted text} and one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same. To have the said ..... his heirs and assigns forever, [or if more than one purchaser] to the said ..... and their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common. In witness whereof, A.B. commissioner of the loan office in the state

of ..... hath 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  
the

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) numbered in  
the township or fractional part of the township (as the  
case may be) numbered ..... excepting and reserving  
one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines  
within the same. To have to the said ..... his heirs and  
assigns forever; or if more than one purchaser, to the  
said ..... and their heirs and assigns forever as  
tenants in com- In witness whereof, A. B. commissioner  
of the loan-office in the state of ..... hath hereunto set  
his hand, and affixed his seal, this ..... day of ..... in  
the year of our Lord ..... and of our independence the

Which deeds shall be recorded in proper books, and  
shall be certified to have been recorded, previous to their  
being delivered to the purchaser.

The commissioner of the loan-office 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 monies or certificates, distinguishing the same, by  
them received as aforesaid.

If any township or fractional part of 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 16th and 18th, in the year 1776, and the 12th  
of August 1780, stipulated grants of land to the officers  
and soldiers who had engaged or should engage in the  
service of the United States during the war, and continue  
therein to the close of the same, or until discharged by  
Congress, and to the representatives of such officers  
and soldiers as should be slain by the enemy, in the  
following proportions, to wit.

To a major general 1100 acres, to a brigadier 850, to a  
colonel 500, to a lieutenant colonel 450, to a major 400,  
to a captain 300, to a lieutenant 200, to an ensign 150,  
and to a noncommissioned officer and soldier 100. 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 lands to which such persons or their  
representatives are respectively entitled, and cause the  
townships or fractional parts of townships herein before  
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 respectively  
belong, 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 out of which his portion is to be taken.

The commissioners of the loan-offices shall execute  
deeds for such undivided proportion 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  
belong 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 board of treasury, and the commissioners of the loan-offices in the states, shall within eighteen 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, which deeds so returned shall be preserved in the office until the parties, or their representatives require the same.

Saving and confirming 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 Scioto, 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.

CREATED/PUBLISHED

[New York : s.n., 1785]

NOTES

Text dated May 18, 1785. Cf. Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 29, p. 923.

Imprint suggested by JCC, v. 33, p. 753. Formerly ascribed to the press of John Dunlap in JCC, v. 29, p. 923 (#477). Bristol gives Dunlap as printer and Philadelphia as place of publication.

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Journals of the Continental Congress, 477

LC copy annotated by Rufus King and by an unknown hand, with some changes reflected in the ordinance passed May 20 (cf. JCC 477). DLC

SUBJECTS

Surveying--Public lands--Northwest, Old.

Land settlement--Law and legislation--United States.

Broadsides--New York (N.Y.)--1785.

Laws--United States--1785.

RELATED NAMES:

King, Rufus, 1755-1827, annotator.

Johnson, William Samuel, 1727-1819, annotator.

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1787

An ORDINANCE for the GOVERNMENT of the TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, North-West of the RIVER OHIO.

BE IT ORDAINED by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, them in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district,-----And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be, (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses;---and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves

citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked, he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governors in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper division thereof--- and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same:--- Provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district; or the like freehold and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the

district, shall make an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office, the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house, assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory,---to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

Article the First. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

Article the Second. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great; and fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by his judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same;---and in

the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previously formed.

Article the Third. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorised by Congress; but laws found in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article the Fourth. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory, shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places

between the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Article the Fifth. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western state in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincent's due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincent's to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states, shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of lake Michigan: and whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United states, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Article the Sixth. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have

been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and c

..... Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

DONE by the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CREATED/PUBLISHED

[New York : s.n., 1787]

NOTES

The ordinance as passed July 13, 1787. Cf. JCC, v. 32, p. 334-343. Imprint from Evans. Former attribution to the press of John Dunlap rejected in the Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 33, p. 753. Recorded in Dunlap's account book. Cf. JCC 584.

Evans 20779

Journals of the Continental Congress, 584

LC copy signed in ms.: Chas Thomson secy. Annotated on blank p. [4]: No. 24. Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States North West of the river Ohio, Passed July 13 1787. DLC

SUBJECTS

Northwest, Old--Politics and government.

United States--Territories and possessions.

Laws--United States--1787.

RELATED NAMES:

Thomson, Charles, 1729-1824, signer.

United States. Continental Congress.

Continental Congress Broadside Collection (Library of Congress)

MEDIUM

[4] p. (p. [2-4] blank) ; 33 cm.

CALL NUMBER

Cont Cong no. 225

COLLECTION

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DIGITAL ID

(h) bdsdcc 225-1

1788

A supplement to an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory["] : whereas it appears inconvenient to pursue the mode prescribed in the land ordinance passed the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for disposing of the land therein directed to be surveyed, by allotting certain proportions thereof to the several states ...

WHEREAS it appears inconvenient to pursue the mode prescribed in the Land Ordinance passed the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for disposing of the Land therein directed to be surveyed, by allotting certain proportions thereof to the Several States, to be Sold by the Loan-Officers in each State.--And whereas a sufficient quantity of Land hath been appropriated for the bounties to the late Continental Army, since passing the abovementioned Ordinance, as to render any further draughts for that purpose out of the Townships already surveyed unnecessary, Therefore,

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That so much of the said Ordinance passed the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as ordains certain parts of the Townships therein directed to be surveyed to be drawn for in the name of the the Thirteen States respectively, according to the quotas in the last preceding requisition on all the States, in order that the same might be Sold by the Loan-Officers in said States:--And also, that part of the said Ordinance which directs that the Secretary at War shall take by lot, from the Township, when surveyed, a number of Townships and fractional parts of Townships, for the use of the late Continental Army, so far as the same respects future draughts for that purpose, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it further ordained, That the Board of Treasury proceed to the Sale of the three last ranges of Townships surveyed in the Western Territory, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, and under the same restrictions and limitations prescribed in the Resolutions of Congress of the twenty-first of April last,

(except as to the place of Sale and daily continuance thereof) including in such Sales the parts thereof, which, by the Ordinance of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, were directed to be drawn for the late Army.--And also, that the Board of Treasury proceed to sell such parts of the first four ranges of Townships as they were directed to sell by the Resolutions of the twenty-first of April last, which remain unsold;--That the said Board be authorised to commence the Sale of the Lands above-directed to be Sold, either at New-York or Philadelphia; and may adjourn such Sales from time to time to any part or parts of the United States which they shall judge most proper for the purpose, until the whole be Sold.

That all Grants or Sales which have been, or may be made by the said Board, agreeably to any Resolution or order of Congress already, or which hereafter may be passed, shall be good and valid, and fully entitle the purchaser or purchasers to all the right of the United States in and to the premises granted.

That the Secretary at War issue warrants for bounties of Land to each of the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army who may be entitled to such bounties, or their respective Assigns or legal representatives, certifying therein the Regiment, Corps, or Company to which such Officer or Soldier belonged, with the time of his service, and when discharged, together with the quantity of Land they may respectively be entitled to by former acts of Congress; with an additional quantity of ..... acres to each Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel; ..... acres to each Major; ..... acres to each Captain, and ..... acres to each non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, as a compensation for their expences in locating the same.

That the Geographer, by warrant under his hand and seal, appoint one Surveyor to each of the two Tracts or Districts of Land reserved and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the military bounties due to the late Army by the Act of Congress of the twenty-second of October last; which Surveyor shall reside at or as near to the District for which they may be respectively appointed, as can be done with safety, who, upon application for that purpose from any person holding a Land warrant issued as abovementioned, shall, at the expence of the

applicant first paid or secured, run out and ascertain, in the District for which he is appointed, the exact quantity of Land mentioned in such warrant, the lines of which shall run East and West, North and South, except at the extremity of the District where the same may bind upon a river; the first survey so to be laid out in each District, to be laid in one corner thereof, and every succeeding survey to be laid adjoining the last survey in such District, in such a manner that no interstices shall be left between surveys, always observing as much regularity in laying each survey compact, as the preceding surveys will admit of.--That each Surveyor upon laying out any Tract, shall protract and lay the same down on a general Map to be kept and preserved, and shall number each Lot in the order they are surveyed, which shall also be in the order warrants are presented for laying out.--That each Surveyor, upon the location of each warrant, shall make out and deliver to the proprietor thereof, a survey of the Land laid out, with a description of the lines and boundaries thereof, certified under his hand, first recording the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall retain in his hands all warrants by him laid out and located, until he can transmit the same to the Board of Treasury, which he shall do within one year after laying out the Land, certifying thereon, under his hand, that the same is satisfied.

That the Surveyors to be appointed as herein before directed, shall be entitled to receive for the services enjoined them by this Ordinance, so much only as shall be allowed and fixed by the Governor and Judges of the Western Territory, and shall be liable to be displaced by the Geographer for neglect of duty or other misbehavior; in which case he shall supply any vacancy so happening by a new appointment.

That each Surveyor who may be appointed under this Ordinance, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation, that he will justly and truly execute the trust reposed in him as surveyor of a District of Land in the Western Territory, according to the best of his skill and understanding, without favor or partiality.--Which oath or affirmation shall be taken before the Governor or either of the Judges of the Western Territory, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in either of the United States, and being duly

attested, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Congress, to be by him filed of record.

That the Maps and Records before-mentioned, shall at all times be subject to the orders of Congress, to be removed or deposited wherever they shall direct.

That if any Officer or Soldier, or Assignee or Grantee of either, shall desire to have their bounty of Land allotted in the Townships or fractional parts thereof, lately drawn for the Army by the Secretary at War, out of the first four ranges of Townships surveyed West of the Ohio, and shall cause such his desire in writing, together with his Land warrant, to be deposited in the office of the Secretary at War, the said Secretary, whenever warrants sufficient to cover the Land so drawn shall be deposited in his office for that purpose, shall cause the said Land to be divided among such applicants by lot, according to their respective rights, for which surveys shall be made out and delivered to the several proprietors, signed by the Geographer of the United States, which surveys shall be recorded in a book by the Geographer, and lodged in the Treasury Office.

And whereas several of the Soldiers of the late Continental Army have disposed of their bounties in Land without any formal conveyance, or any kind of transfer, other than delivering their discharges to the purchasers, Therefore,

Be it further ordained, That all legal discharges to the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, when produced to the Secretary at War, and also any conveyance duly proved, from an Officer or Soldier for bounties of Land, which shall be first produced to the said Secretary, shall, in either case, entitle the possessor of such discharge, or Grantee in such conveyance, to receive a warrant in his own name for the Land due to the Officer or Soldier selling or transferring the same;--saving however, to all Soldiers their just rights to Land which may be located upon warrants granted upon discharges produced, where a fraud in obtaining such discharge shall be proved.

And whereas the State of Virginia, in their Deed of Cession to the United States, reserved such a quantity of Land on the North-West side of the Ohio, between the

Rivers Little Miami and Scioto, as would make up the deficiency of certain Lands on the South-East side of the Ohio, to satisfy their grants to their Officers and Soldiers, which deficiency hath not been ascertained to Congress, or any returns received from that State of the amount of the Land located as bounties to their Troops, on the South-East side of the Ohio, or of the quantity of Land appropriated in the State for that purpose:--In order therefore, that such deficiency, when ascertained, may be made good to the persons entitled thereto, agreeably to the terms of the Cession;--Be it further ordained, That the following tract of Land be reserved to make good such deficiency, when the same shall be ascertained--beginning at the mouth of the River Scioto, and running up the same the distance of twenty-five miles, measured on a strait line; thence West to the River Little Miami; thence down the said Miami to the Ohio; thence up the Ohio to the beginning.--That until the amount of the deficiency, if any, mentioned in the aforesaid Deed of Cession shall be ascertained, no locations whatever for that purpose, or on account thereof, shall be made by any of the Officers or Soldiers of the Virginia Troops, on the North-West side of the Ohio;--And all locations which have been or may be made under the Virginia Grants to their Troops, North-West of the Ohio, before such ascertainment, and until it shall appear there will be a deficiency in the Land assigned for their Troops on the South-East side of the Ohio, shall be and are hereby declared null and void.

That the Board of Treasury be authorised to sell and convey the whole or any part of the Lands between the Rivers Little Miami and Scioto, lying North of the above reserved tract:--Provided they sell no part thereof in parcels less than ..... acres each.--That such Sales shall be for given quantities of unlocated Lands within the above limits, and shall be laid out and located at the expence of the purchasers, by a Surveyor to be appointed by the Geographer of the United States, who is hereby authorised and directed to make such appointment in the manner before directed for the appointment of Surveyors to locate warrants to be granted to the Army; which Surveyor, when appointed, shall take the same oath or affirmation--be subject to the like rules, orders and restrictions, and in all respects transact the business for which he shall be appointed in the manner directed for locating the warrants to be

granted to the Army; excepting only, that he shall not retain the conveyance given by the Board of Treasury in the manner Land warrants are to be retained.

CREATED/PUBLISHED

[New York : s.n., 1788]

NOTES

Imprint from Evans. Former attribution to John Dunlap rejected in the Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 34, p. 631. Recorded in Dunlap's account book. Cf. JCC 600.

Evans 21533

Journals of the Continental Congress, 600

LC copy annotated in pencil on p. [2]: This is the report of Mch 19, 1788 ... Annotated in ink: Supplement to the Land Ordinance No. 1 acted on July 9, 1788.

DLC

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SUBJECTS

Bounties, Military--United States.

Surveying--Public lands--Northwest, Old.

Land settlement--Law and legislation--United States.

Broadsides--New York (N.Y.)--1788.

Laws--United States--1788.

RELATED NAMES:

United States. Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory.

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1 sheet ([2] p.) : 33 x 21 cm.

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### Historic Debates of Congress 1789 – 1824

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwac.html>

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land act supplement 1788

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land act 1785