

Archabold and Nancy Todd are listed on a document dated 17 November 1822 as part of this founding group of 23 people. Archabold is listed as a member of the Board of Elders (pg. 171) in 1822. (Presbyterian Church of Nottingham by Reverend Thomas C. Crawford, 1886 pages 171-173) Archabold made his home in Belmont County where he was issued a grant of 160 acres in Flushing Township on 10 August 1827. (Grantee Records, Belmont County, Ohio)

There were many other Todd Families living in this area before and during this time. Whether any of them were related to Archabold's family in any way is unknown. It is possible they were.

Archabold and Nancy never left Flushing Township. Nancy died there on 8 April 1844 and was buried in Nottingham Church Cemetery in Moorefield, Harrison, Ohio. (FAG ID#207471743) Archabold continued living on the same farm with his two eldest daughters, Mary and Jane, who never married. On the 20 August 1850 Census for Flushing, Belmont, Ohio Archabold (86), born in Ireland with no occupation entered, Mary (61) and Jane (56), both born in Pennsylvania. Archabold died 18 February 1852 and was buried next to Nancy. (FAG ID#86199593)

James Todd L4J2-5MB

(1 June 1796-9 July 1874)

This particular Todd line was carried on through James, the oldest son of Archabold and Nancy, who was born on 1 June 1796 in Chartiers, Washington, Pennsylvania. He came with his family to Belmont County, Ohio sometime after 1810, but before 1816. On the 7 August 1820 U. S. Census at age 24 he was living with his father and mother in Flushing, Belmont, Ohio and engaged in farming on the homestead. He married Jane Smith LHDV-2VW on 14 November 1822 in Harrison County, Ohio, most likely at the Nottingham Presbyterian Church. Jane, the daughter of Thomas Smith (1758-1836) and Sarah Harvey (1755-1842), was born on 2 December 1801 in Pennsylvania.

They took up residence in Flushing Township where James is found on the 1830 U. S. Census, with Jane and their first three children. At some point after the 1830 census James moved his family to Crawford County, Ohio, eventually settling in Liberty Township. "In 1820 Crawford County was a vast wilderness of dense forest and no white inhabitants. By 1830 there

was a population of 655 settlers, 1830-1,469 settlers, 1850-1,752, 1860-1,788 and 1870-1,597. (p. 557) Liberty Township was laid out in 1823. The nearby village of Annapolis, mailing address of Sulphur Springs, was platted in 1833.” (p. 577) (History of Crawford County and Ohio, 1881 by William Henry Perrin)

In July 2020 I went to the Recorder’s Office in Bucyrus, Ohio to search Crawford County land records and deed language. In Grantee/Grantor Record Book #4 (page 369), Volume 18, Pages 691-692, James Todd is recorded. James was granted a land patent by the State of Ohio and signed by Governor Allen Trimble on 13 April 1830. He paid \$200.00 to the land office in Tiffin, Ohio and was awarded the Northwest quarter of Section #29, Township Two (Liberty), Range 17, containing 160 acres.

*According to provisions laid out in the United States Land Ordinance’s of 1784 and 1785: “An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territories, and for other purposes therein mentioned.” The ordinance required the land be divided into "hundreds of ten geographical miles square and sub-divided into lots of one mile square each (640 acres) and “numbered starting in the northwest corner, proceeding from west to east, and east to west, consecutively. It required surveyors "to divide the said territory into townships seven miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles. — The plats of the townships, respectively, shall be marked into sections of one mile square, or 640 acres." This is the first recorded use of the terms "township" and “section.” Wikipedia

This system was used throughout the entirety of the Northwest Territories as states emerged over the coming decades. Most land patents were issued in multiples of 40 acres though variations occurred due to geographic features and natural barriers.

This proves that James owned land in Crawford County, Ohio in 1830. Generally land patents were approved before owners settled the land. We know James appears on the 1830 census in Flushing, Belmont, Ohio, though no day or month is recorded on that document. It is most likely that they moved to Crawford County sometime after both the census and land patent were recorded.

There is another record in Grantee/Grantor Book #1 (1826-1837) related to a deed in Volume 2A, Page 276. James purchased 30 acres from Joseph

and Mary Ritter for \$100.00. This land was in Section #30, adjacent and just west of his property in Section #29. This was recorded on 4 August 1832. Again this is not proof that James and his family resided in Crawford County at that time. But most likely we can assume he was living here by 1832 if he was acquiring more land.

The 1840 U. S. Census for Liberty Township, Crawford, Ohio lists the entire family, except for their last son George, who was not born until 1844. Males: 0-4 (1) William, 5-9 (2) James and Archibald, 10-14 (2) Smith and John, 40-49 (1) James. Females: 0-4 (2) Martha and Eleanor, 10-14 (1) Nancy Jane, 40-49 (1) wife Jane.

James eventually sold his land in Section #30. Again from Book #1 page 225, Daniel Beck paid \$225.00 for 28 1/2 acres on 26 February 1846. The difference of 1 1/2 acres (from the original 30) is unaccounted for.

On the 10 September 1850 census for Liberty, Crawford, Ohio the entire family, save oldest son John, remain in Liberty Township and James states he is a farmer. James (54), Jane (48), Smith (24), Nancy J. (22), Archibald (20), James (17), William (15), Eleanor (12), Martha (10) and George (6).

By the 30 June 1860 census for Liberty Township, Sulphur Springs mailing address, most of the family has grown and made lives of their own. James (64) a farmer born in Pennsylvania, Jane (59) born in Pennsylvania, Nancy (30) an occupation as a server, William (25) a farm laborer and another farm laborer named Samuel Andrews (19). James states he owns land valued at \$9,600.00 and personal property valued at \$1,500.00.

On the 3 July 1870 census for Liberty, Crawford, Ohio James (74) indicates he is a retired farmer born in Pennsylvania. He lists his real estate as valued at \$16,800.00 and personal property at \$8,000.00, Jane (70) and daughter Martha (30). The valuation of his real estate at \$16,800.00 is quite sizable for that time and indicates he owns many acres. Jane died on 2 December 1872 in Bucyrus, Crawford, Ohio and was buried there in Oakwood Cemetery. (FAG ID#131581144)

In 1873 an Atlas Survey of Crawford County was completed and in the northern half of Section #29 are (4) four, 40 acre plots owned by Todd Family members. The north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section #29 is owned by G. Todd, and the south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section #29 is another 40 acre plot owned by A. Todd. (George and Archibald, James' sons) Archibald's plot was adjacent to the

main road connecting Bucyrus and Plymouth, Ohio to the northeast, Plymouth State Road. This is now Ohio State Route #98. J. Todd retained a 40 acre plot in the north half of the east half of the northwestern quarter of Section #29. And son William's 40 acres was the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section #29. And to Nancy Jane Todd Traxler 40 acres being the south half of the east half of the northwest quarter and to Martha 40 acres being the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section #29. Martha's section is the same section that still reveals J. Todd as the owner on the 1873 survey. There may have been an understanding that James was entitled to live there on the original farm until his death.

Searching land transactions, it appears that James and Jane disposed of all but 40 acres of their land in 1871 prior to her death. All of these sales are recorded in Grantee/Grantor Index Book #6 (1868-1876). On 15 April 1871 he sold son George (Page 358) his 40 acres for \$1. (Volume 33, page 227) On the same date he sold son William (page 361) his 40 acres for \$250. (Volume 33, page 227), to daughter Nancy 40 acres for \$20 (Volume 35, page 316) and to daughter Martha 40 acres for \$1. (Volume 33, page 445) (George Todd later purchased this 40 acres from Nancy's estate in January 1879) (Volume 33, page 245)

On 5 October 1871 he sold son Archibald (page 355) his 40 acres for \$200. (Volume 34, page 30) On index page 361 he sold the last 40 acre tract of his original patent, being the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section #29 to Henry Allen for \$200. Why there is a difference in the amounts he charged various children for each 40 acre plot is unknown.

These transactions indicate that prior to 1871 James owned 240 of the total of 640 acres in Section #29 in Liberty Township, quite an accumulation of land in the 1870's. James died on 9 July 1874 and was buried next to Jane. (FAG ID#131581163)

After reviewing various maps of Liberty Township I noticed that a large 150 acre upland reservoir, constructed in 1982, appeared to lie in the same area of the township where James' original patent was granted. After a visit to the Crawford County engineer's office I was able to verify that the northern half of the Paul R. Outhwaite Reservoir covers the south half (80 acres) of the northwest quarter of Section #29, half of James' original tract. The southern portion of the reservoir extends into in southwest quarter of Section #29.

This Todd line continued with James' and Jane's youngest son George. Please see my complete narrative of the George and Mary Matilda Underwood Todd Family.

Final Reflections:

As I began the process of researching and writing this narrative in January 2020 it became painfully evident that there are many, many Todd lines throughout South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Many of them were born in Ireland and immigrated to America in the late 1700's and early 1800's. No doubt many of these Todd families were Scotch-Irish, others Scottish and English as well. Additionally, many were named Archibald. Trying to discern this line resulted in engaging several other Todd descendants through [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) who were attempting to do the same thing I was in making these connections. Many shared information that expanded what I had found but ultimately most have come to the same conclusion that there is a connection with these lines.

*There has been much conjecture in regards to the connection of the South Carolina Todds and these Ohio Todds. While DNA tests would certainly clarify the definitive nature of the relationship between these Todd lines, to date, most researchers have drawn the conclusion that this relationship does exist, though definitive proof is difficult to ascertain. No doubt sometime in the future an effort will be made to make the DNA link, once and for all answering the question where these lines cross.

Compiled by Dan Bert Major

January 2021

This line is connected to my wife Karen Louise Todd Major

Archibald Todd II (1745-1790) is her 5th great grandfather

*The seven character **alpha-numerical** entry associated with the name of each individual in the narrative is the identification code of [familysearch.com](https://www.familysearch.com), the organization of the Latter Day Saints which comprises the largest collection of genealogical data in the world.

*The **FAG ID#** entry reference of burial details with some individuals represents the records found at [findagrave.com](https://www.findagrave.com), a vast archived collection of worldwide burial data.

