

Chapter IX

1839, Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio

(The Ohio Harbert and Dickason Families)

The next day uncle, Thomas, told **William** more about the **Harbert** family history, and his grandfather, **Thomas Harbert Jr.**'s exploits. He started by telling of his father's sudden death and the vast amount of land that he had surveyed in Ohio and Arkansas before his death. Then he explained, when and why, he and his brothers decided to move to Ohio. **William's** interest in the family history in Ohio, was peaked by the stories about the expeditions of uncle Thomas III, himself with the army in Ohio during the war of 1812,

William Titchenal by then had learned much more about his **Harbert** family and the details of the events that took place after the death of his grandfather **Thomas Harbert, Jr.** We may never learn what **William** was told, or the true history of the family, but, chronological information, together with the preceding story, is a reasonable outline of the probable events.

Nothing had been said to **William** about **Sarah Ann Dickason**, the young lady his uncle had written about to his mother. **William's** wondering about her, ended a few days later. His uncle **Thomas** said, "They would meet **Sarah** today". **William** got in his buggy and they drove a few miles. They stopped in front of **Charles Dickason's** farm. **William** met **Charles Dickason**. After they talked for what seemed like hours to **William**, they walked in back of the house. There standing in a garden gate was a lovely young lady. **Charles** introduced Her as his daughter **Sarah**. **William** was smitten with her beauty immediately. He couldn't believe his luck, how could his uncle **Thomas** pick such a lovely lady?

She looked something like his mother **Rebecca**. **Thomas** knew his sister **Rebecca** was a beautiful woman and **Sarah** had reminded him of his sister. He guessed **William** would like **Sarah** and she would fit into the **Titchenal-Harbert** family. **William** didn't care why his uncle wanted him to meet **Sarah**, he was glad he came and just knew this would be the girl he would marry. They became friends and continued to see each other frequently after that. In fact they couldn't see enough of each other .

They continued to see each other for months., while **William** worked with his uncles on his mother's law



Sarah at the garden gate was surprised as she looked up and saw William,



**Sarah and William on their
Wedding Day-January 29, 1839**

problems. Finally **William** proposed to **Sarah**, and they set a date for one month after Christmas, January 29, 1839.



Sarah Ann's wedding day

Of course **Sarah** and **William** did not have a photographer that day back in 1839. We don't know how they looked on their wedding day, nor where the ceremony was held. I like to think it may have been like this:

These pictures have been made by using a computerized modification of the painting of **Sarah**, age forty, and a photograph of **William**, when he was an old man with a beard, but with his beard removed and younger eyes.

I are not sure when **William Titchenal's "Harbert"** uncles first moved to Ohio. However, when he married **Sarah Ann Dickason** on January 29, 1839 at least five Harbert families, and perhaps as many as seven lived there. Champaign County census records provide the only clues we have as to who lived there when **William Titchenal** went to visit.

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Unfortunately, census records before 1850 only name the head of each household along with the number of males and females living in the household at the time. Each generation of Harberts ,and each family, repeat the first name so many times that without knowing other names in the family it is confusing .

The 1810 Champaign County census was burned in a fire. However, three Harberts (or Harbours) owned property in Champaign County before then. William, Abener and Elisha Harbert were on the county tax list in 1810. It is unlikely these families belonged to the Harrison County Harberts.

The "*History of Champaign County,*" by Beer (written about 1885) tells about:

"two brothers Elisha and William Harbour or Harbor, sons of Joel and Sarah, "who were both born in Patrick County Virginia, near the North Carolina border". They both applied for land in Mad River Township, Champaign County and both married daughters of Samuel and Mary Arrowsmith after they arrived in Ohio. Elisha married Catherine Arrowsmith March 1, 1804. When she died in 1862 Elisha married Mrs Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. William married Ann Arrowsmith in Ross county Ohio Oct. 1806. She died in 1833 and William married Mrs Mary (Miller) Stewart. They both had families of 12 & 13 children. Beer also tells about a Jesse Harbour who came from North Carolina in 1805 to Concord Township, Champaign County. He is said to have raised the largest family in the county, 32 children."

It is strange that Beer does not tell about any of the **Thomas Harbert, Sr.** or **Thomas Harbert, Jr.**'s families, but they may have all moved by the time he wrote his book (1885). We assume these "Harbour" families, while they may have been distant relatives of the Harbert families of the Lumberport (W) Virginia, were not direct descendents of **Thomas Harbert, Jr.** or his father's family.

Thomas III had a brother William, and an uncle William [the boy who ate turnips while the fort was attacked by Indians that killed his father **Thomas (Sr.)**.] His uncle William, sold 96 acres of his land in Harrison County, Virginia to William Ogden in 1809 for \$330. (He would have been about 43 at the time). It is believed he bought land and moved to Ohio afterward. As noted before the 1810 Champaign County census was destroyed in a fire. His brother, William, did not get married until 1823. There was only a small family listed for William in the 1830 Champaign county census, this William must be Thomas, III's brother.

see footnotes for the 1820, 1830 & 1840 Champaign County census records.

(I am very much indebted to Arlene Queens and Bernice Houillet of Harrison County, Virginia for much of the information that follows. They spent long hours pouring over records in the Harrison County Courthouse to uncover the information.)

On November 29, 1818, shortly after the reported death of, **Thomas Harbert, Jr.**, an auction of his personal estate took place, Income from the sale was \$408.18 His widow purchased \$85.74 worth of items, including a horse [39.99] and wagon[39.00]. Why weren't these items Hannah property? Why did she have to buy them?

It is interesting to compare some of the prices of similar items in 1818 to the prices that John Dickason received in 1840. (Page 163]

<u>Harrison County, Virginia 1818</u>	<u>Monroe County, Virginia 1840</u>
1 black mare with white face \$19.37	bay horse \$59.00
1 red heffer steer 4.01	gray mare 21.50
1 red and white cow 15.00	one red heifer 5.50
1 red yearling calf 3.01	
4 old horses 1.25 }	
1 wagon and gears 38.00 }	
1 pair of horse gears 1.75 }	
1 chain & two locks 1.00 }	
1 sorrel horse 39.99 }	Purchased by his widow, Hannah Harbert .
10 dutch oven50 }	Why did she bid and pay for her own property?
3 old syths 1.75	Who got the money from the auction?
3 hogs 3.00	

On October 11, 1819, eleven months after the auction, Hannah Harbert married Isaac Hagle.

In 1819, **Rebecca** and **John Titchenal** were on the tax rolls in Gasconade township, Frankland county, Missouri. Their first child of record born in Virginia was Mary Ellen on August 1815 and their second and last child of record born in Virginia was William, on February 1, 1817. I have always assumed **Rebecca** and **John** lived in Missouri, but maybe they had taxable property there and didn't live there. They may have traveled to Missouri in 1817 or 1818 even before **Thomas** died and came back to Virginia after his death to be involved with law suit.) (Thomas Harbert III was living in Champaign County, Ohio in 1820, maybe even before his father died in 1818. Did he come back to Harrison County to be involved in suit also?)

Hannah Harbert was still listed on the 1820 census as owning one male slave 14-26 years, one female slave 26 -45 yrs, and one female slave under 14 years. In April 1821, Caleb Boggess, David Robinson, and John Licas, administrators for the Hannah and Isaac Hagle estate, reported the estate was appraised at \$1916, including the negro slaves at \$1050. After paying **Thomas'** notes and the administration cost of \$60 and the cost of educating her children (\$16.00 per child) only \$478.125 was left for **Hannah** and Isaac.

In April 1821, the records show Daniel Davison, John Ritter and John Reynolds, who had become Hannah Harbert's surety [persons agreeing to be legally responsible for Hannah] in the administrative bond, became apprehensive. They thought they would suffer by such surety and obtained a rule upon said **Hannah**, to compel her and Isaac Hagle to give counter security. They failed to do so and the Sheriff of Harrison County was ordered to take proprietorship of the estate on the 14th day of April 1821. Isaac and **Hannah** made settlement with said court and filed a copy of same.

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After the new bond was made, Isaac and **Hannah** sold one of the Negroes, named Matilda, for \$100.00, for which they did not account.

In April 1821, **Rebecca** and **John Titchenal** loaned her brother Elias Harbert \$78.00. Maybe the money was loaned to help pay for the chancery suit. (Chancery court is official court for keeping records and the court for equity determination.) The money was never repaid.

A chancery suit was filed by all of **Thomas'** children against their mother **Hannah** Hagle and second husband Isaac Hagle requiring them to divide **Thomas'** estate of \$2019.93 [the date the suit was filed is unknown but it must have been before 1822]. The document is badly decomposed, but the following could be made out: "Thomas Harbert departed from life sometime in 1818 in the county of Harrison intestate and left an estate of \$2019.99 in slaves cattle and horses, etc." (I wonder where the value figure came from, the April 1821 inventory came out at \$1916? (Could the statement, "**Thomas** departed from life sometime in 1818 in Harrison County" mean he died in Harrison County? Not on a trip?)

March 20, 1822, 300 acres of Samuel Davison's land (originally deeded to Christopher Nutter, December 23, 1814) was auctioned to Caleb Boggess and signed over to the children of **Thomas** for one dollar, to pay back previous loan from Caleb Boggess & Thomas Harbert to Samuel Davison (Land was collateral). (See footnote ^[1], Chapter VI, for full text of document.)

The following was also found in the old records: "be it remembered that heretofore to wit at July Rules 1822, came Benjamin Madden and Polly, his wife, by their attorney and filed in the Clerk Office of the County Court of Harrison County this certain bill against Thomas Harbert which said bill is in these words "to wit:"

"The worshipful County Court of Harrison County in Chancery sitting humbly complained herewith unto your worship your orator and orative Benjamin Madden and (1) Polly, his wife, that **Thomas Harbert**, late of said county was sized in " fee" [an inherited estate] of "divers" [various] lands and tenements and possessed of a valuable personal estate which said estate consisted of a tract of 230 acres of head of Jack and Harbert's Run and waters of Robinson Run, a tract of 112 acres of Jones Run, a tract of 37 acres on the ridge between Jones and Nolands Run, another tract of 300 acres more is upon Bone Creek, all of which are in the Counties of Lewis and Harrison, also a tract of 320 acres on the waters of Licking, a branch of Muskingam River and 480 acres situated in the Military Tract reserved for Military families, which last two mentioned tracts are situated in the State of Ohio and said personal estate consisted of slaves, horses, cattle and goods, chattels, monies and credits that said **Thomas** died instate, so seized and possessed of said real and personal estate that your orative and (2) Thomas Harbert Junior, (3) Joseph Harbert, (4) **Rebecca**, wife of **John Titchenal**. (5) Elias Harbert, (6) Elisha Harbert, (7) Hannah Harbert, (8) Vienna Harbert and (9) Elijah Harbert were the children, heirs and distributes of said deceased and (10) Hannah Reese (the only daughter of Isabel Reese, deceased who was another of the children of said

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deceased Thomas) is another heir and distribute of said deceased. That **Hannah** the wife of said deceased **Thomas** survived him and administered his estate and thereby having obtained possession of said personal estate remarried afterwards the said Isaac Hagle. Your orator and orative pray that the said Hagle and his wife and the said heirs and distribute with their said husbands may be made defendants to this bill and be compelled to answer the same under oath, that the said Hagle and wife may discover the particular amount value of said personal estate and that partition be made of said personal estate among all parties and that distribution be also had of some personal estate that subpoena be awarded."

The following document is the answer of **Hannah** Hagle to the foregoing Bill of Complaint of Benjamin N. Madden and wife, complainants:

"This defendant for answer to said bill of complaint advises that she is the administrator of **Thomas Harbert**, deceased and refers to the inventory of said estate and her settlement in this court [she must have referred to the April 1821 appraisal by Boggess, Robinson and Licas] and an explanation touching the amount and _____ particularly of the personal estate. This defendant shows that she has no objection to a partition of the real estate of the deceased in which she claims her dower, she had no objection to a distribution of the personal estate in which she claims her portion and she being the mother of Elias Harbert (in the complaint Bill mentioned) who has died pending this suit she claims her share of his estate real and personal estate - he having died without a wife_____.

In he meantime, December 12, 1823, Sarah Ann Titchenal was born to **John** and **Rebecca Titchenal** in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

A document in March 1824 said, "John and **Hannah Hagle** have, this day bargained and sold unto Henry Carothers_[4] all of their right, title, interest and claim in and to the lands of **Hannah's** deceased husband, **Thomas Harbert**, for \$-?-? received and will deliver possession of same on or before the first day of April next. **Hannah** Hagle signed with an "X". She must have been illiterate.

It would seem the Hagle tried to delay (or prevent) the settlement of the suit by selling their part of the estate to Henry Carothers and moving to Ohio. **Hannah's** share alone would have been the widows' third or .333 parts of the estate, each of **Thomas's** ten children getting .0666 parts of the remainder of the estate. This must have been a delaying tactic, as the division of the estate in this manner would be extremely difficult. **Hannah** could not have sold Elias' .0666 share to Henry Carothers as the court had not yet determined she should get it. [**Thomas** had 1,479 acres of land. If its value averaged \$1.25/acre this would be \$1,848. Hannah's share would be .333, or \$615.38, each of his ten children's share would be .0666 or \$ 123.07.)

On April 8, 1825 Henry Carothers_[4] agreed to pay Hannah Hagle \$20.00 per annum for the rest of her natural life. As security, Henry Carothers let a Mr Pindall have livestock formerly belonging to Hannah's former husband, **Thomas Harbert Jr.** If Henry Carothers did not pay, Mr Pindall was to sell enough live stock each year to pay Hannah. (see footnote _[1] page 161 for complete wording of contract)

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This was a very strange contract. **Hannah** was 54 years old at the time. She lived to be 71 years or 17 years after the date of the contract. If she was paid the total amount in full it would have been \$340.00. **Hannah** presumably, did not have any concept of the value of future money, or she believed this would give her lifetime security, [the cost of living must have been low at that time]. This brings up many more questions. What were the original terms of the sale of Thomas' estate to Carothers? Why did Henry agree to such a contract? Was this conscience money or bribery?

The following notice appeared in the newspaper later [date unknown]: "Thomas Harbert and others against Isaac Hagle and **Hannah** his wife, administrator of the estate of **Thomas Harbert Jr.**, deceased, and Henry Corothers and Benjamin Wood. The defendants Isaac and Hannah Hagle, not being inhabitants of this state, were directed to meet at the office of Thomas P. Moore, Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia in order to give deposition to be read in evidence in the above suit now pending in the Clarksburg Chancery court. The next court will next meet on December 9, 1826

Back in Fort Smith, John R. Titchenal II was born in 1826 to **John and Rebecca Titchenal**.

Another newspaper clipping noted,

"Virginia to wit: At Rules held in Clerks office of Superior court of Chancery, held at Clarksburg, fourth District on the first Monday in December 1826. Thomas Harbert, **John Titchenal** and his wife **Rebecca**, Joseph Harbert, William Harbert, Elisha Harbert, Benjamin N. Madden and Mary. his wife, Vienna Harbert and Elisha Harbert plaintiffs against Isaac Hagle and his wife Hannah, Administrator and Administratrix of Thomas Harbert, deceased & Benjamin Wood and Henry Corothers, defendants. The defendants Isaac Hagle and his wife Hannah not having entered their appearances and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; it is ordered that said defendants do appear here on the first day of next term and answer the will of the Plaintiffs and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Public newspaper, published in the town Clarksburg for two months successively and posted at the front door of the Court house in said town".

No further records have been found, but from subsequent actions, it seems some or all of the Virginia land and maybe some the Ohio land was awarded to **Thomas'** children sometime before 1833. **Hannah** got her share, but not Elias' share as well. **Hannah** had sold all of her share to Henry Corothers in 1824, but did not sell Elias share, because she didn't own it.

April 15, 1833, Elisha, Elijah, William and Thomas Harbert, III of Champaign County posted a \$500 bond to become the administrator of their brother, Elias, estate [never married, late of Michigan]. They probably posted the bond to become administrator of their brothers estate to clear the title of his inheritance.

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January 13, 1845, Alexander Madden of Harrison County, acting for Elijah Harbert and his wife Rebecca of Champaign County, Ohio and Isaiah Harbert of Harrison county, Virginia, granted unto Josiah Harbert the 1/9th part of 344 acres formerly owned by Thomas Harbert, II. [Why was this granted to Josiah Harbert is unknown, Isaiah Harbert was trying to buy this land.] [Josiah Harbert, was son of Thomas Harbert III, and left Ohio for Putman County, Mo. in 1851.]

By 1842, the family must have made up with their mother, **Hannah**. When she died on December 12, 1842 (age 71), she was buried as **Hannah Harbert**, consort of **Thomas**, with no mention of Isaac Hagle, in the Buck Creek cemetery, Champaign County, Ohio. [Her burial under the name of her first husband may not be significant, as I am told this was common practice at that time.]

Sometime around 1845, Isaiah Harbert tired of trying to get releases from his uncle's heirs let the taxes on his part of the property lapse. Maybe the other owners did not pay, either. On September 5, 1850 the land was sold at a sheriff's auction to Isaiah Harbert, the highest bidder.

November 13, 1850, Harrison County deed for 342 acres, Jones Run, was signed over to Isaiah Harbert from Mordecai Harbert and wife Charity Harbert, William and wife Margaret Harbert, James Donnell and wife Hannah Harbert, Perry Harbert and Polly Harbert.

Their title to land, first belonged to the deceased heired, Elisha Harbert, and then descended to them as heirs of Elisha Harbert now deceased—lands laying between Robinson's and Jones Run. Recorded in Harrison County, Virginia, April 1, 1851. The above signed in Allen County, Ohio at court house in Lima, Ohio.

Finally, on March 22, 1855, Phineas Chaplin, Clerk of Harrison County, Virginia Records made a deed to Isaiah Harbert solidifying his title to the land.

These transactions do not account for all of **Thomas Harbert, Jr's** estate, but it would appear that at least some of Thomas' heirs received some part the land in Virginia and Ohio that they fought for over 30 years, but maybe not all of it.

William J. Harbert, son of Elijah and Rebecca Harbert (born 1844 in Ohio) and grandson of **Thomas Jr.**, said, in his biography, in "The history of Delaware County, Ohio in 1880, "**Thomas Harbert, Jr.** was a civil engineer and surveyed a great deal of land in Central Ohio. While surveying in different parts of the State, he laid land warrants (or claims) on considerable land; there are many acres of land in the State of Ohio that justly belong to his heirs. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War and a prominent citizen and soldier."

No record has been found of **Rebecca Titchenal** signing off any part of her estate. The records may be in the court records of Arkansas, Ohio or Virginia. She was involved in the law suit with her siblings from the start. They apparently received at least some part of their

inheritance, so **Rebecca** probably got something also.

The land transactions, **John** and **Rebecca's** and their son **William's** travels, the loan, the chancery suits in Virginia and Ohio as well as the strange order of the events after the adventurous **Thomas Harbert, Jr.'s** death lend some credibility to the story about **Thomas Harbert, Jr.** being killed on a trip down the Ohio River and then the family being bilked out of his property, but certainly not proof of anything. The mystery is already 175 years old. We may never know the truth.

However, some of the family tradition, of course, is true: **Thomas** was a relatively rich Virginia land and slave owner, his wife, **Hannah**, was not well educated. She married Isaac shortly after her husband died. It would appear Isaac Hagle did all he could to delay finalizing the property settlement.

Hannah Harbert and Isaac Hagle moved to Ohio shortly after they sold all of their claim to Thomas' property to Henry Corothers. Isaac and **Hannah Hagle** might have purchased land or taken over some of **Thomas'** land in Ross County, Ohio. No land records have been found, but the name, Isaac Hagle, was found on a Ross County record.

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Footnotes for Chapter IX:

[1] Text of indenture note of Henry Carothers to Pindall.

This indenture made this 8th of April 1825 between Henry Carothers of one part and Hannah Hagle of the second part James Pindall of the third part all of Harrison County, Virginia— _??_ forth, that whereas the said Hannah Hagle, herefore hath sold to said Carothers her interest in the estate of her former husband _____ Harbert will appear by agreement executed between the said Hannah and Henry & recorded in Harrison County Court and whereas the said Henry desires to secure to said Hannah Hagle the payment of Twenty dollars per annum during the natural life of the said Hannah— no(w?) therefore in consideration of the premises and the further consideration of one dollar in hand by said Pindall to said Carothers doth by these presents grant, bargain, and sell unto the said Pindall the following property to-wit six horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 15 head of horned cattle— 6 beds & blooding (?) fifty sheep— to have and to hold to said Pindall, his heirs & ???forever upon this trust nevertheless, that if said Henry shall fail to pay the said Hannah the sum of twenty dollars annually during her the natural life of the said Hannah, the first payment of twenty dollars to be made to said Hannah on the 7th of September next and twenty dollars annually thereafter during the natural life of the said Hannah— the said Pindall shall after advertising ten days sell so much of said property annually on the 7th of September of each years shall be sufficient to raise said annual payments the property to be sold on the premises of said Carothers, but if said Carothers shall on or before the said 7th day of September next pay to said Hannah Twenty dollars, and twenty dollars annually thereafter computing from the 7th of September next during the natural life of said Hannah—then this indenture is to be void and no effect— In wittiness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Henry Carothers

Harrison County Court Clerks office 8th April 1825=

This deed was presented in said office and after being acknowledged by the written named Henry Carothers was admitted to record.

Testi J. Nelson Jr. CWC
(or Wilson)

Note: Henry Carothers was also indited in several fraud suits in Harrison County, which further arouses the suspicion that he was part of the scheme to defraud **Hannah Harbert**.

[2] **David Titchenal's** son, Andrew Jackson married William Ogden's daughter or granddaughter, Nancy Ogden in 1824). An Alex Ogden was listed as cobbler or a shoe-shop owner in Shinnston during it's early days, around 1810.

[3] **Rebecca Titchenal's** brother, William Harbert was listed in the 1830 census but not the 1840 census. His wife Matilda [Shinn] is thought to be living with her father, Moses Shinn in Knox County, Illinois in 1840, so William Harbert may have died, though no death or burial record has been found.

[4] William Harbert's first daughter, Rebecca, is the one that claimed the family had been swindled out of her grandfather's property. She was eighteen when **William Titchenal** and **Sarah Ann Dickason** were married in Ohio in 1839. She moved to Illinois with her mother and may or may not have been in Ohio at that time. She was married in Illinois in 1848 to Luther Cary, the same year they joined a covered wagon train to Portland, Oregon, she had a sister born in Champaign Co in 1835, so her father, William was alive and in Champaign County at that time.

[5] **The 1820 Champaign Co. census lists;**

Elisha Haber family, Mad River Township. (This could be the Elisha Harbour from Patrick Co., Virginia, described in Beer's book on Champaign County.)

William Harbert family (12) Union Township. This could be Elisha Harbour's brother William male over 45 from Patrick Co., Virginia, described in Beer's book on Champaign County. He had a large family, but he now lives in Union Township.

It also could have been William (son of **Thomas Sr.**) He would have been be 53, in 1820, his wife Mary would be around 40-45 in 1820, but we don't know how many children he had or their names. Which ever William it was, according to the census, the family was composed of:

1 female between 26 & 45,

3 males under 10

2 male between 16 & 18

between 18 & 26

4 males

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1 female between 10 & 16

Thomas Harbert family of 6 (Union Township) (Note: This is presumed to be Thomas III, but the female census records in 1820, 1830 and 1840 do not check with Thomas III's known children)

1 male 16 to 26, Must be Thomas III (29)

1 female 16 to 26, His wife Elizabeth Hueston (27)

1 female 26 to 45-unknown

3 males under 10-Paul Huston (5), Thomas J.(3), Mitchell (1)

Note: Thomas also had one girl, Polly (6) not recorded in census, she might have died early.

The 1830 Champaign Co. census

(The female census record doesn't check with William's known children. in 1830 William had two daughters under five and two under ten in 1830, not one under five.)

William Harbert [3] (Union Township)[3]William's children

1 male 20 to 30, William Harbert (29) (son of Thomas Jr.) Thomas M. b. 1825

1 female 16 to 20, Matilda Shim[3] (25) Savilla Ann b. 1827

1 male under 5 years, Thomas [5] Mariah b. 1834

1 female under 5 years, Mary Ellen [1], Mariah [6], Rebecca [9], Savilla Ann [3] Rebecca b. 1831[4]

Mary Ellen b. 1839

Thomas Harbert (Union Township) with 8 in family

1 male 30 to 40 - Thomas III (39)

1 female 30 to 40 - Elizabeth his wife. (37)

1 male under 5 - Josiah (2)

1 male 5 to 10 - Mitchell (11)

1 male 10 to 15 - Thomas J. (13)

1 male 15 to 20 - Paul Huston (16)

2 female 5 to 10 - note: Rebecca* Jane was only (4) 2nd female ??

[Note*: this is the Rebecca that later went west and told about the murder of her grandfather Thomas Jr. Polly Ann would have been (16)].

John Harbert (Salem Township) with 5 in family

1 male 30 to 40, John

1 female 20 to 30, wife

1 male under 5

1 male 5 to 10

1 female under 5

Elisha Harbert (Union Township) with 6 in family

1 male 20 to 30, Elisha

1 female 20 to 30, wife Polly Madden, married 1823

2 males under 5

1 male 5 to 10

1 female under 5

The 1840 Champaign Co. Ohio census lists;

Thomas Harbert (Union Township) with 9 in family

1 male 40to 50 - Thomas III (49)

1 female 40 to 50 - Elizabeth (47)

1 male under 5 - ??

1 male 10 to 15 - Josiah (12)

1 male 20 to 30 - Paul Huston (25), Thomas (23) or Michelle(21)??

1 female 5 to 10 - Ellen (8) or Hannah (6 or 9)

2 female 10 to 15 - Rebecca Jane (14) 2nd female??

1 female 15 to 20-??

Note: In 1840 Polly Ann (b. 1814) would be (26). Ellen was born in 1832 (8), Hannah was born in 1834 or 31 and would be (6 or 9), James b. 1842

John Harbert (Union Township)

Jonathan Harbert (Union Township) with 9 in family

James Harbert (Union Township)

Paul Harbert (Union Township) with 3 in family

Elisha Harbert may have moved to Allen county, Ohio [he died there in 1841]