

*Diary of Turhand Kirtland from While surveying and laying out the Western Reserve for the Connecticut Land Company
Item Preview.*

Connecticut was one of several states that had land claims in the Ohio Country going back to the colonial period. Connecticut gave up most of its claims to the federal government so that the Northwest Territory could be created. However, it reserved the northeast corner of the territory for itself. This area came to be known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. The Western Reserve had two parts. The western part of the region was known as the Fire Lands. The state gave plots of land in this area to people who had lost their property in the American Revolution. The Connecticut government sold the eastern portion of the reserve to a group of thirty-five land speculators called the Connecticut Land Company in 1796. Phelps and his partners sent General Moses Cleaveland to survey the territory and to establish townships in 1796. In federal land surveys such as the Seven Ranges, townships were 36 square miles. Cleaveland created townships of 25 square miles. One of the earliest towns established in this region was named Cleveland in his honor. It appears that Cleveland was originally spelled as Cleaveland, but a mistake by a mapmaker resulted in the new spelling by the 1800s. Many people moved into the Western Reserve because it was accessible from Lake Erie. For the first several years, settlement of the land owned by the Connecticut Land Company proceeded slowly. When Connecticut sold the land to Phelps and his partners, the state gave up all rights to govern the land. The federal government did not consider the Western Reserve to be part of the Northwest Territory until 1800, and thus, the federal government provided residents with no legal or military protection. Unlike the Ohio Company and Associates, which made provisions for education and religious institutions, the Connecticut Land Company was only concerned with selling its lands and left future development of the region up to its new inhabitants. By 1800, only about one thousand people lived in the Western Reserve. Because of its lack of success in selling its land, the Connecticut Land Company was dissolved in 1800. Much of the settlement of the region did not occur until after the War of 1812.

Chapter 2 : Connecticut Western Reserve - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Diary of Turhand Kirtland from While surveying and laying out the Western Reserve for the Connecticut Land Company Paperback - September 3,

History[edit] Map of the Western Reserve in After the American Revolutionary War, Connecticut was forced by the federal government to surrender the Pennsylvania portion Westmoreland County of its "sea-to-sea land grant" following the Yankee-Pennamite Wars. Nevertheless, the state held fast to its claim on the lands between the 41st and 42nd -andminutes parallels that lay west of the Pennsylvania state border. The western boundary veers more than four degrees from a meridian to maintain the mile width, due to convergence. From these concessions, the federal government organized the old Northwest Territory , earlier known as the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio". The deed of cession was issued on 13 September As population increased in portions of the Northwest Territory, new states were organized and admitted to the Union in the early 19th century. Connecticut retained 3,, acres 13, The initial eight men in the group or possibly seven [2] [6] or 35 [5] planned to divide the land into homestead plots and sell it to settlers from the east. But the Indian titles to the Reserve had not been extinguished. Clear title was obtained east of the Cuyahoga River by the Greenville Treaty in [7] and west of the river in the Treaty of Fort Industry in The next year, the Land Company sent surveyors led by Moses Cleaveland to the Reserve to divide the land into square townships , 5 miles 8. The first "a" was dropped by a printer in the early years of the settlement, as Cleveland takes less space on a printed page than Cleaveland. The territory was originally named "New Connecticut" later discarded in favor of "Western Reserve" , and settlers began to trickle in during the next few years. Youngstown was founded in , Warren in , Hudson in , Ravenna also in , Ashtabula in , and Stow in Connecticut finally ceded sovereignty over the Western Reserve in Warren, Ohio , is the former county seat of the Reserve and identifies itself as "the historical capital of the Western Reserve. This area of Ohio became a center of resource development and industrialization through the midth century. It was a center of the steel industry, receiving iron ore shipped through the Great Lakes from Minnesota, processing it into steel products, and shipping these products to the east. This industry stimulated the development of great freight lakers, as the steam ships were known, including the first steel ships in the 20th century. Railroads took over some of the freight and commodity transportation from the lake ships. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these cities attracted hundreds of thousands of European immigrants and migrants both black and white from the rural South to its industrial jobs. Seeking Heritage Area designation[edit] At the request of Congress in , the National Park Service prepared a feasibility study for declaring the county region of the Western Reserve as a National Heritage Area. This is a means to encourage broad-based preservation of such historical sites and buildings that are related to a large historical theme. Such assessment and designation has been significant for recognizing assets, and encouraging new development and businesses, including heritage tourism, often related to adaptive re-use of waterways, and buildings, as well as totally new endeavors. Architecture[edit] The settlers in northern Ohio repeated the style of structures and the development of towns with which they were familiar in New England; many buildings in the new settlements were designed in the Georgian , Federal , and Greek Revival styles.

Chapter 3 : Results for Mary-Morse | Book Depository

Title: Diary of Turhand Kirtland from While surveying and laying out the Western Reserve for the Connecticut Land Company Author: Kirtland Turhand This is an exact replica of a book. The book reprint was manually improved by a team of professionals, as opposed to automatic/OCR processes used by some companies.

The trek from Pennsylvaniaâ€™likely Lancaster Countyâ€™to what would become Ontario took approximately two months to complete. Accordingly, if Henry and his family arrived at the end of June, as stated in his land grant petition , they would have set out on their North-East journey sometime around April of Other Pennsylvania families, mainly Mennonites, such as Byer, Shoup, and Hershey applied for land grants in Willoughby Township about the same time as Henry, suggesting that these families may have made the long trek together. These wagons were commonly used by early settlers to carry supplies and any keepsakes from the homes they left behind. Oxen are very strong animals. Once Henry and his family were settled these creatures would be essential in helping to clear the land and till the fields for planting. The Conestoga wagon, introduced by the Mennonite settlers in Lancaster Pennsylvania, was different than most covered wagons in that it was primarily built as a work vehicle for the tough hilly landscape of Pennsylvania. A wagon jack possibly owned by Henry Climenhagen Photo: Trevor Climenhage A typical Conestoga wagon was 18 feet long, 11 feet high and 4 feet wide and weighed upwards of pounds. It could carry 1 ton and had a curved floor like a boat hull to keep the weight in the center which also aided in preventing the contents from shifting or tipping when travelling up and down hills. Stretched across the top of the wagon on spindles was a white durable canvas cover. As a work vehicle, the wagon was equipped with large sturdy wheels to keep the contents of the wagon dry during stream crossings. These large wheels also aided in passing over large rocks and stumps. The large wheels were usually painted red while the body was painted Prussian blue. A wheel jack from a Conestoga wagon thought to have belonged to Henry or possibly Abraham Beam; shown right [2] has been passed down throughout the generations and is owned by Trevor Climenhage. The wheel jack is decorated and stamped with the year The condition of the roads in early spring would have been terribleâ€™especially treacherous since the thawing rivers could not be used and the roads were morasses of mud. Spring was one of the best times of the year to travel as it was late enough that the ice had broken up aiding in stream crossing, but early enough to avoid the flies and mosquitoes and heat of the summer months Burghardt, ; Wallace, Typically a wagon could travel ten to twelve miles per day with a team of six to eight horses or oxen. To drive his team Henry walked along the left side of the wagon as they made their way along the wagon trail. The brake lever was attached to a chain that would lock the back wheels to slow the wagon down when on a downward slope. Kit for making musket balls believed to once belong to Henry Climenhagen. The kit consisted of a ladle for melting the lead and the mold for fashioning the musket balls Photo: Trevor Climenhage Each night they would make camp. A feed box that hung from the back of the wagon would be filled with grain for the oxen and water barrels would be set out for these animals. In traditional German manner the family would have eaten a lot of salt pork along the way. Even if they ran low on food and supplies there were many small villages and Indian cabins along the way. After a fire had been raised and dinner completed Henry and family would be content to sleep on the ground beside a spring under a clear sky with boughs of hemlock and balsam making for a comfortable mattress. If the weather was bad there were a system of shelters used by the Pennsylvania Indians that could be found every ten or twelve miles along the major trails. The Niagara Peninsula, about 50 miles long and 40 miles wide, is bordered by Lake Ontario to the north, Lake Erie to the south, and by the Niagara Riverâ€™the international boundary between the United States and Canadaâ€™on the east. The peninsula was devoid of settlement before , and even absent of native villages due to the decimation of the Neutral tribe by the Iroquois in the mid s. Settlement of the region proceeded westward and south-westward from the north-eastern corner of the peninsula. Although the most important entry point was in Queenston where the Niagara River emerged from the gorge, the second most important at this time was the mouth of the Welland River, or Chippewa Creek, entering the Niagara River just above the falls. The Niagara River was just over a mile wide and the crossing at Chippewaâ€™at

Navy Island was the only crossing between Queenston and Fort Erie as, to the north, the falls rapids began, and south, the large Grand Island made any crossing of the river there impossible. At Chippewa long Indian trails extended along the Welland River into the interior a semi-circular route led from the river to Point Abino all the way to the limestone quarry. Although Fort Erie would soon become a major entry point into Upper Canada, its importance in this fashion in was minimal Burghardt, It is often stated in other publications that these pioneers would be ferried across the Niagara river while their wagon would be floated across. As mentioned previously, these wagons weighed upwards of pounds empty. Although tar was used to help keep the contents of the wagon dry during rainy weather or stream crossings these wagons were not water proof. The wagon and its contents, along with horses and oxen would have been ferried across the Niagara River. Although their long journey from Lancaster County to Willoughby was a long and arduous one, the hard work was only just beginning as the land needed to be cleared and crops planted. This box may have signified the date of their arrival in Upper Canada. Trevor Climenhage Henry and his family settled on their wooded with deciduous trees. The streams flowed and turned power for many of the mills along their banks. During this time period there was a tendency toward drought in the summer months. Black Creek was likely low and Henry and his family may have encountered a hot summer. At the time of his settlement his lands were bordered to the North by brothers Christian and Martin Shoup. In Henry purchased three-hundred additional acres of land in Bertie Township from Parshall Terry. This land is currently owned by the International Country Club of Niagara. The origin and development of the road network of the Niagara Peninsula, Ontario, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 59, *Map Guide to American Migration Routes*, *Diary of Turhand Kirtland from Parshall Terry Family History*. Salt Lake City, Utah, *American History*, 43, *Mennonite Historical Society of Canada*, Found online at <http://www.historicindianpaths.org/> *Historic Indian Paths of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 76, *Early American Roads and Trails*. Kansas City, Missouri, Abraham Beam, on the other hand, arrived in Upper Canada in 1793, and it is unlikely he would have built such a heavy duty wagon for use in Willoughby. So, if our choice is limited to these two men it makes more sense that the wagon jack belonged to Henry.

Chapter 4 : Connecticut Land Company - Ohio History Central

Excerpt from Diary of Turhand Kirtland From While Surveying and Laying Out the Western Reserve for the Connecticut Land Company In he was in the provisional service of New York at the time of the defeat of the American Army on Long Island.

Dakota N. , , "": Case H. In this respect, there is much lawyers can do to make such debate more inclusive, open to consideration of multiple perspectives. Case R. Olmsted F. Hospital W. Teachers need to develop themselves professionally in order to raise the standard of student learning. Commercial law. Text, cases and materials The emphasis throughout is on the practical application of the law in its business context. Oxford University Press 4 This research study uses social capital theory to explore one such project in urban India involving a local educational development NGO. Moses R. This book also sheds light on not only the benefits partnerships can provide schools, but what components are needed to make a partnership successful. As schools and universities responded to these pressures, an increasing number of S-UPs formed. New, streamlined procedures, and the devolution of policy-development to small, semi-autonomous committees, enabled the University to develop procedures for a program for full-fee paying international students at the beginning of Colin T. The model describes the performance efficiencies of the universities based on inputs and outputs to the HE system and proposes future funding based on those measurements. It is also vital to improve the attitudes of students and academic staff regarding social inclusion and tolerance towards international students who bring about a positive, intellectual and social climate within the British university Singhanat N. The aughor finds that ages, mass teaching load, computer literacy, and the criteria on which the teachers are judged play important roles on their perceptions toward multimedia adoption besides common complains on hardware and software Kuo H. In addition, this work proposes applicable models and ways to improve the dynamics of government, universities, national research institutions and firms in order to enhance high skills, knowledge, innovation and competitiveness of the automotive Jomphong M. The main issue considered is whether the arrest by a non-flag state of a fishing vessel engaged in illegal fishing on the high seas is permissible, and how this enforcement jurisdiction can be legitimately Bernard B. This strong language and ethnicity relationship has considerable influence on intergroup relationship in a multilingual setting. Students, classroom teachers, teachers of Curriculum Studies in colleges and universities and all those with an interest in curriculum issues will also find this work particularly useful. .

Chapter 5 : Kirtland, Turhand, - Social Networks and Archival Context

Loading Diary of Turhand Kirtland from While surveying and laying out the Western Reserve for the Connecticut Land Company.

The west boundary veers more than four degrees from a meridian to maintain the mile width, due to convergence. From these concessions, the old Northwest Territory also earlier known as the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" was organized. The deed of cession was issued on 13 September Connecticut retained 3, acres 13, There were initially eight in the group or possibly 7 [4] [6] or 35 [5]. They planned to divide the land and sell it to settlers from the east, particularly land-hungry younger men from New England. But, the Indian title to the Reserve had not been extinguished. Clear title was obtained east of the Cuyahoga River by the Greenville Treaty in , [7] and west of the river in the Treaty of Fort Industry in The next year, the Land Company sent surveyors led by Moses Cleaveland to the Reserve to divide the land into townships. The townships laid out in this survey were squares 5 miles 8. The territory was originally named "New Connecticut", which was later discarded in favor of "Western Reserve. Youngstown was founded in , Warren in , Hudson in , Ravenna also in , Ashtabula in , and Stow in In , Connecticut finally ceded sovereignty over the Western Reserve. As the former county seat of the Reserve, Warren identifies as "the historical capital of the Western Reserve. This area of Ohio became a center of resource development, industrialization through the midth century, education and cultural development, with major institutions founded. It was a center of the steel industry, dependent on iron ore shipped from Minnesota, as well as shipping of Great Lakes products to the east. Railroads took over some of the transportation from the lake ships. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these cities attracted hundreds of thousands of European immigrants and migrants both black and white from the rural South to its industrial jobs. With restructuring of industry, and the relocation of many jobs overseas, local and regional jurisdictions have struggled to create transitions to new businesses and economies. This is a means to encourage broad-based preservation of such historical sites and buildings which are related to a large historical theme. Such assessment and designation has been significant for recognizing assets, and encouraging new development and businesses, including heritage tourism, often related to adaptive re-use of waterways, and buildings, as well as totally new endeavors. The NPS study coordinator said that while the region had the historic assets, and there was considerable public support for such a designation, the Western Reserve lacked "a definitive coordinating entity or supporting group," which is required to gain Congressional approval. Architecture The settlers in northern Ohio repeated the style of structures and development of towns from what they were familiar with in New England:

Chapter 6 : Western Reserve - Ohio History Central

DIARY OF TURHAND KIRTLAND FROM 1798-1800 = WHILE SURVEYING AND LAYING OUT THE WESTERN RESERVE FOR THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY f40 | Introduction Turhand Kirtland was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year

External links 7 Location The Reserve encompassed all of the following Ohio counties: The west boundary veers more than four degrees from a meridian to maintain the mile width, due to convergence. From these concessions, the old Northwest Territory also earlier known as the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" was organized. The deed of cession was issued on 13 September Connecticut retained 3,, acres 13, There were initially eight in the group or possibly 7[4][6] or 35[5]. They planned to divide the land and sell it to settlers from the east, particularly land-hungry younger men from New England. But, the Indian title to the Reserve had not been extinguished. Clear title was obtained east of the Cuyahoga River by the Greenville Treaty in ,[7] and west of the river in the Treaty of Fort Industry in The next year, the Land Company sent surveyors led by Moses Cleaveland to the Reserve to divide the land into townships. The townships laid out in this survey were squares 5 miles 8. The territory was originally named "New Connecticut", which was later discarded in favor of "Western Reserve. Youngstown was founded in , Warren in , Hudson in , Ravenna also in , Ashtabula in , and Stow in In , Connecticut finally ceded sovereignty over the Western Reserve. As the former county seat of the Reserve, Warren identifies as "the historical capital of the Western Reserve. This area of Ohio became a center of resource development, industrialization through the midth century, education and cultural development, with major institutions founded. It was a center of the steel industry, dependent on iron ore shipped from Minnesota, as well as shipping of Great Lakes products to the east. Railroads took over some of the transportation from the lake ships. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these cities attracted hundreds of thousands of European immigrants and migrants both black and white from the rural South to its industrial jobs. With restructuring of industry, and the relocation of many jobs overseas, local and regional jurisdictions have struggled to create transitions to new businesses and economies. This is a means to encourage broad-based preservation of such historical sites and buildings which are related to a large historical theme. Such assessment and designation has been significant for recognizing assets, and encouraging new development and businesses, including heritage tourism, often related to adaptive re-use of waterways, and buildings, as well as totally new endeavors. The NPS study coordinator said that while the region had the historic assets, and there was considerable public support for such a designation, the Western Reserve lacked "a definitive coordinating entity or supporting group," which is required to gain Congressional approval. Architecture The settlers in northern Ohio repeated the style of structures and development of towns from what they were familiar with in New England:

Chapter 7 : Pioneer reunion of - letter from Dr. Kirtland

Kirtland Township was an "equalizing" township used by the Connecticut Land Company to compensate for losses of those settlers or investors who received swampy or poor land throughout the Reserve. From the description of Diary of Turhand Kirtland during his visits to Ohio,

Kirtland was published upon the 10th instant in the city papers: My Dear Sir, Your polite invitation to meet with the pioneers of Youngstown, on the 10th of September next, is received. Though never an inhabitant of your city, I shall, if possible, do myself the honor and pleasure to be present on the occasion, yet the pressure of eighty-one years renders it somewhat doubtful. I will, therefore, transmit to you some reminiscences of old times. On reviewing the diary of the late Turhand Kirtland my father, who annually visited New Connecticut in the years, , and, I find several items which have a bearing on the early history of Youngstown. He, at that time, was agent of the Connecticut Land Company, and transacted most of the business connected with the purchase of that township from that company by John Young, and after whom it was named. From that diary we learn that Judge Kirtland, in the fulfillment of his duty as agent, laid out and opened a road through the wilderness, from the Grand River, near Lake Erie, to Youngstown, in He arrived at the last named place with surveyors, chain men, etc. At the same time, he surveyed the township of Burton and of Poland. In the latter he then located the seat of the mill, in the village, during the summer. His stopping place seems to have been, while in Youngstown, at a Mr. August 30th he sold two lots and a mill seat near the mouth of Yellow Creek to Esq. John Struthers, the locality in Poland now known as Struthers. In, May 18, he again was in Youngstown, stopping with Mr. At evening, Judge Kirtland carried them to Poland in his wagon, where they all lodged for the night by the side of a fire with no shelter save a big oak tree and the canopy of heaven. The exact location was on the home lot of the late Dr Truesdale, a few rods west of Yellow Creek. Fowler, of Youngstown], September 01, Sunday, he attended public worship at Youngstown. October 19th John Struthers and family arrived at Poland. Canfield, Young, and King met J. July 1st John Atkins, an old salt, returned to Poland with a mail from Pittsburg, the then nearest post office. There he obtained two lemons from another sailor who had turned pack-horse man. Kirtland and Atkins immediately started, with the lemons in charge, for Burton, and probably the first lemons on the Western Reserve. July 4th, the good people of Burton and others from Connecticut, assembled on the green, forty-two in number, partook of a good dinner, and drank the usual patriotic toasts. Then the president of the day T. The vessel of punch and the toast passed around the table till at length it came to a Mr. August 23d, Turhand Kirtland had partially recovered from an attack of fever and ague. He went from Poland to Youngstown to get his horse shod; was required to blow and strike for the smith. This threw him into an aggravated relapse of the disorder, which was at length cured by taking teaspoonful doses of the bark every hour. They had agreed on Wednesday, 30th, to hold a conference at Esq. We assembled about three hundred whites and ten Indians, had a very friendly talk, and agreed to make peace and live as friends. Monday, August 25th, went to Warren, met the judges and justices of the county, when they all took the oaths of office, and proceeded to open the Courts of Quarter Session and Common Pleas; appointed constables, and summoned eighteen grand jurors. Wednesday, September 17th, went to the court at Warren, Meigs and Gilman the judges. Edwards, Pease, Tod, Tappan, and Abbott admitted as counselors-at-law by this court. Friday, September 19th, witnesses examined. Saturday, September 20th, case argued; verdict, acquittal. It abounds with many facts relating to the early settlement of the Connecticut Reserve, especially of the townships of Poland, Burton, and Youngstown. Allow me here to add a fact of general interest, but not specially connected with Youngstown. The company of surveyors, who run out the Western Reserve in, placed the southeast corner stake at the southeast corner of Poland, one-half mile south of the forty-first degree of north latitude, there drove a stake, built a stone cairn, and from thence ran a line one hundred and twenty miles west to the southwest corner of the Fire Lands, which was on the exact line of the forty-first degree, on which line, at Poland, the cairns should have been established. This error caused much trouble between the Connecticut Land Company and the United States, till, after some years of delay, Congress sanctioned and established that line. These facts seem not to be known by Ohio historians and map

makers. I would further add a few early experiences of my own respecting Youngstown: At noon of the following day I dined with Dr Charles Dutton in Youngstown, a sparsely settled village of one street, the houses mostly log structures, a few humble frame buildings excepted; of the latter character was the dwelling house and store of the late Col, Rayen. Dr Dutton was the leading physician and surgeon of the vicinity, and sustained a favorable reputation in that capacity for energy and good judgment. He, at the close of the last century, was a student of medicine under my grandfather, Jared Potter, M. In April, , he prepared to emigrate to New Connecticut, then a long and tedious journey of several weeks, now of twenty-four hours. My father had provided three four horse covered wagons, filled with emigrants and goods ready for starting. He, without noticing them, gathered up the reins, cracked his whip, and started off his team, at the same time singing in an elevated strain the chorus of Jefferson and Liberty, the political song of that day: To tyrants never bend your knee, But join with heart and soul and voice For Jefferson and liberty. No bridges then spanned the Mahoning. A small framed-house, one story high, and painted with indigenous red ochre, stood near the present residence, on the Isaac Powers farm. It was then occupied by him. Since, it has been moved down to the creek, and still serves as a dwelling-place. On the Stambaugh farm, in Boardman, at the Four Corners, a small clearing, a fine young orchard and a log house were observed. A view over the Mahoning Valley, taken at that point, embraced, at that day, an unbroken wilderness. The public highway to the village of Poland had been already effectually cleared, and parts thrown up as a turnpike, but was an universal bed of muck and mud. In the following week I took charge of the district-school in the village of Poland, consisting of sixty scholars, which I taught till late in September, in a log-house on the public square. I soon learned that Joseph Noyes, a former schoolmate of mine, had charge of a school of similar size in Youngstown. It occupied a log building on Main Street, next adjoining Mr. Caleb Wick formerly resided. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, were the branches required to be taught. I have the vanity to believe that, in the three first named, the progress of our classes was as satisfactory as in the classes of the present day. Those three branches were rather specialties with both of us. Neither found use for the rod. Those bi-weekly visits to that school established an acquaintance with nearly every individual, old or young, in the village. I now know not a surviving one of that number. Mary Tod the late Mrs. Evans was a member of Mr. She then was just entering her teens, and a more lovely face than hers I have never seen. But, what do our fashionable and ambitious mothers of the present day imagine were the texture and style of the dress of that beautiful girl? Her external costume a homemade mixture of linen and cotton, cut after the fashion of the female disciples of Mother Ann Lee, with no plaits and few gores, unmodified by either corset or bustle. The lower margin was adorned with a two inch stripe of madder red, followed next by one of indigo blue, and a third one of hickory bark yellow, very much like the balmorals, which, a few years since, our fashionable city ladies were sure to exhibit accidentally, of course, at every street-crossing, much to the admiration of the crowds of idle loafers. Early in September, , I attended a regimental muster in Youngstown. A war with Great Britain was anticipated, and the Indians on the frontiers were committing depredations. A thorough military spirit pervaded the country, and a full turnout of every able bodied man was evident on the occasion. It was a matter of surprise to see an apparent wilderness furnish some six or seven hundred soldiers. The regiment formed with its right near Col. A heavy fall of rain after midday seriously interrupted the exercises. No one, at that period, was disposed to evade his duties, and, two years afterward, the efficiency and patriotism of that body of men were thoroughly and favorably tested. The Spring and Summer, till late in July , and of two following seasons, were remarkable for the amount of rainfall. Heavy thunder showers or continued rains were almost of daily occurrence. As a consequence, the streams frequently overflowed their banks, cornfields were not worked, and the heavy crop of wheat was generally grown or sprouted, much to the displeasure of the housewife and joy of the whisky distiller. The latter found his grains half malted by nature, while the former could hardly restrain her loaves from running. Every public road was almost impassable, and some of the recent emigrants left the West, discouraged and disgusted. With great respect, your fellow citizen, Jared Potter Kirtland.

Chapter 8 : Diary of John Newland,

I Introduction Turhand Kirtland was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year In he was in the provisional service of New York at the time of the defeat.

Connecticut was one of several states that had land claims in the Ohio Country going back to the colonial period. Connecticut gave up most of its claims to the federal government so that the Northwest Territory could be created. However, it reserved the northeast corner of the territory for itself. This area came to be known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. The Western Reserve had two parts. The western part of the region was known as the Fire Lands. The state gave plots of land in this area to people who had lost their property in the American Revolution. The Connecticut government sold the eastern portion of the reserve to the Connecticut Land Company in . In federal surveys such as the Seven Ranges, townships were 36 square miles. Cleveland created townships of 25 square miles. One of the earliest towns established in this region was named Cleveland in his honor. It appears that Cleveland was originally spelled as Cleaveland, but a mistake by a mapmaker resulted in the new spelling by the s. Many people moved into the Western Reserve because it was accessible from Lake Erie. In the early years of settlement, many people from New England came to the Western Reserve. For the first several years, settlement of the land owned by the Connecticut Land Company proceeded slowly. When Connecticut sold the land to the company, the state gave up all rights to govern the land. The federal government did not consider the Western Reserve to be part of the Northwest Territory until , and thus, the federal government provided residents with no legal or military protection. Unlike the Ohio Company and Associates, which made provisions for education and religious institutions, the Connecticut Land Company was only concerned with selling its lands and left future development of the region up to its new inhabitants. By , only about one thousand people lived in the Western Reserve. Because of its lack of success in selling its land, the Connecticut Land Company was dissolved in . Much of the settlement of the region did not occur until after the War of . Settlers in the western part of the reserve faced struggles with American Indians over ownership of the land. As the population increased, Ohio American Indians were forced from the region.

Chapter 9 : Results for L-Morse | Book Depository

A soldier of the American Revolution. A founding member of historic St. James' Episcopal Church in Boardman, Ohio; and a member of its first Vestry. Turhand Kirtland was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year In he was in the provisional service of New York at the time of the defeat of the American.