

WESTERN RESERVE & TRUMBULL COUNTY CHRONOLOGY

- 5 September 1795 Organization of the Connecticut Land Company
- 4 July 1796 Surveying Party celebrates arrival in Ohio territory to begin survey of the Western Reserve
- 23 July 1796 Surveying Party sets marker at the southeast corner of the Western Reserve (Poland Township, Town 1 Range
- Fall 1796 Cleaveland (Cleveland) village platted -- destined to be the capital of New Connecticut
- 1797 Six townships in the Western Reserve set aside for private sale (unsold lands to be divided among stockholders in 1802)

<u>Town</u>	<u>Range</u>	
11	6	Madison
10	9	Mentor
9	10	Willoughby
8	11	Euclid
7	12	Newburg
2	2	Youngstown

John Young enters into contract to purchase Town 2 Range 2 Settlement begun by Young and Daniel Sheehy

- 29 January 1798 93 equalized parcels of Western Reserve land are divided by draft (Lottery)

1798 Permanent settlers in townships:

Canfield  
Vernon  
Liberty  
Brockfield

- 17 April 1799 Ephraim Quinby settles in Warren Township

1799 Permanent settlers in townships:

Howland  
Boardman  
Vienna  
Poland  
Coitsville  
Fowler  
Hartford

10 July	1800	Trumbull County established by territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair at Marietta Warren designated as the county seat.
27 July	1800	Indians Capt. George and Spotted John killed by white settlers at the "Salt Springs Incident"
25 August	1800	Meeting to organize Civil Government held at Ephraim Quinby homesite (Main and South Street) in Warren -- the so-called "Corncrib Courthouse"
	1800	Permanent settlers in townships:
		Weathersfield Austintown Mesopotamia
	1801	Hubbard
	1802	Newton Gustavus Kinsman
	1803	Braceville Johnston Jackson Milton
	1804	Bristol Bazetta Ellsworth
	1805	Scouthington
	1806	Farmington Champion
	1811	Mecca
	1815	Bloomfield
	1817	Greene
	1822	Lordstown

## CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE DRAFT BOOK

<u>Draft</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Range</u>		
1	8	4	Jabez & Asahel Adams	
2	10	1		
3	1	7		
4	11	2		
5	6	3	Caleb Atwater & Others	(Mecca)
6	11	4		
7	9	3		
8	5	9	Reuben Bardwell & Others	
9	5	8	"	
10	10	6	"	
11	4	4	"	(Warren)
12	3	1	Joseph Borrell & Others	(Hubbard)
13	12	3	"	
14	6	5	"	(Henshaw/ Farmington)
15	2	5		
16	10	7		
17	3	11		
18	4	11		
19	1	5		
20	2	6		
21	1	2	Elijah Boardman & Others	
22	3	5	Jonathan Brace/Ely/White	(Newton)
23	4	5	Brace/Perkins/Newberry	(Braceville)
24	2	10		
25	6	7		
26	8	6		
27	7	4	Peter C. Brooks & Nathaniel Gorham	(Bloomfield)
28	13	2		

<u>Draft</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Range</u>		
29	4	7		
30	5	6		
31	4	2	Timothy Burr & Others	(Vienna)
32	6	2	Judson Canfield & Others	(Johnston)
33	1	3	"	
34	5	4	Henry Champion & Others	(Champion)
35	9	4	\$93,087 "	
36	9	1	"	
37	1	8	"	
38	7	2	"	(Gustavus)
39	8	3	"	
40	3	10	"	
41	3	6	"	(8 Drafts in all)
42	7	6		
43	10	2		
44	3	2	Moses Cleaveland & Others	(Liberty)
45	1	4		
46	12	1		
47	8	7		
48	5	5	Solomon Cowles & Others	(Bollestown/ Southington)
49	5	7		
50	7	7		
51	1	1		
52	9	6		
53	3	7		
54	7	5	Pierpont Edwards	(Mesopotamia)
55	11	1	"	(Pierpont)
56	8	5		
57	3	9		

<u>Draft</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Range</u>		
58	5	2	Samuel Fowler	(Fowler)
59	4	10		
60	6	4	Nathaniel Gorham & Warham Parks	(Bristol)
61	10	3		
62	2	4		
63	9	7		
64	11	3		
65	8	2		
66	1	6		
67	11	5		
68	1	9		
69	2	7		
70	12	2		
71	9	5		
72	4	1	Samuel Hinckley	(Brookfield)
73	5	1	Uriel Holmes & Ephriam Root	(Hartford)
74	13	1		
75	4	3	Joseph Howland	(Howland)
76	7	3	"	(Greene)
77	4	6		
78	5	3	David Huntington & Others	(Bazetta)
79	3	8		
80	2	1		
81	7	1	John Kinsman & Others	(Kinsman)
82	3	4	Samuel Lord	(Lordstown)
83	9	2		
84	12	4		
85	10	4		

<u>Draft</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Range</u>	
86	10	5	
87	8	1	
88	6	6	
89	2	8	
90	2	9	
91	4	8	
92	6	1	William Shepard & Others (Smithfield/ Vernon)
93	4	9	Titus Street (Rome)

**Connecticut Western Reserve.** The Connecticut Western Reserve Lands (Western Reserve, the Reserve, New Connecticut) are found in 14 northeastern Ohio counties. The Western Reserve started at the Pennsylvania-Ohio line and extended 120 miles westward to the present Seneca and Sandusky County lines. It is bordered on the north by Lake Erie and on the south by the parallel of the 41<sup>st</sup> degree North Latitude.

Connecticut claimed this land under an English Charter issued in 1662 by King Charles II. Reserved by Connecticut in its September 13, 1786 Deed of Cession, the Western Reserve contains approximately 3,366,921 acres (5260 + square miles) including the Fire Lands (Sufferers' Lands). Connecticut released its jurisdictional claim to this land by a Deed of Cession to the United States of America on May 30, 1800.

The Western Reserve, with the exception of the Fire Lands, was sold by the state of Connecticut for \$1,200,000 to the Connecticut Land Company by 35 quitclaim deeds dated September 2, 1795. The Connecticut Land Company consisted of 48 persons who, individually or in groups, pledged money to acquire the land. Each individual or group being the grantee (buyer) of as many as 1,200 thousandths, in common and undivided, of that part of the Connecticut Western Reserve as each had subscribed dollars to the purchase price. For example, the quitclaim deed to Moses Cleaveland was for 32,600 twelve hundred thousandths.

Starting in 1798, the Connecticut Land Company divided the land into shares called "drafts" which were drawn for by its members at the company's office in Hartford. The value of the shares varied depending upon the year of the drawing. For example, in 1807, 46 shares (drafts) of land west of the Cuyahoga River were drawn. The value of each share was \$26,087.

On March 2, 1801, President John Adams issued a U.S. Patent for the Connecticut Western Reserve lands. This U.S. patent was conveyed to Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of the State of Connecticut, and his successors, as well as for the use of the persons holding and claiming the Western Reserve Lands through deeds given by the state.

Indian title to the Western Reserve lands lying east of the Cuyahoga River was extinguished by the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, and confirmed by the Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795. The lands west of the Cuyahoga River were given up by the Treaty of Fort Industry, July 4, 1805.

In 1796, the Connecticut Land Company decided to subdivide their purchase into five-mile-square surveying townships. Surveying townships bordering Lake Erie do not contain the full 16,000 acres because of the irregular coastline. The interior subdivisions of the surveying townships were irregularly subdivided by the purchaser into tracts and lots of various sizes and land quantity. For example, the civil township of Brooklyn, in Cuyahoga County, contains 90 lots, while Madison Township, Geauga County, contains tracts subdivided into lots of various shapes and sizes.

The State of Ohio Archives does not have original records relating to the Connecticut Western Reserve lands. However, researchers can contact the Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115. The library has records relating to the Connecticut Land Company, Western Reserve Deeds, 1800-1807; Registrar of Certificates, Mortgages 1796-1800; Register of Deed Transfer, 1795-1807; Proceedings and Votes and Stock Ledgers. The Litchfield Historical Society, Litchfield, Conn. 06759, has the original Connecticut Land Company proceedings. The Trumbull County Recorder, Warren, Ohio 44481, has deeds recorded in "Western Reserve Draft Book," pages five to 73, inclusive, a copy of which is found in the Trumbull County Archives.

Other sources of information include county records and the extensive collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

The above information was researched and written by Thomas Aquinas Burke and found in Ohio Lands: A Short History, published by the Auditor of State, ©1997.