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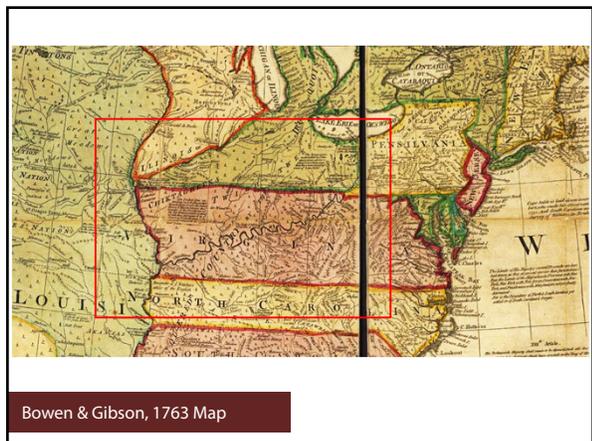


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Fur Trading

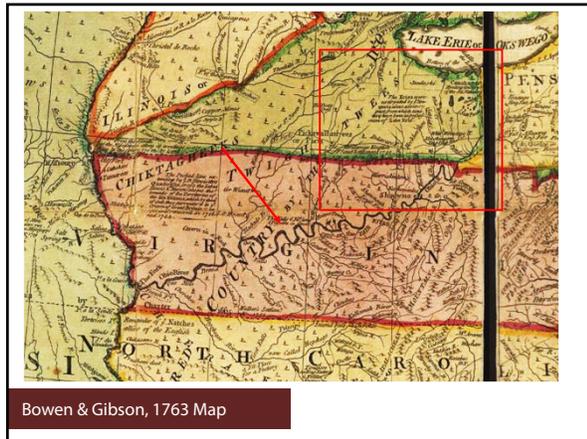
- 1700 – Fur traders from southern colonies (the Carolinas) appear in Ohio Valley
- 1720s – Pennsylvania traders began to enter the Ohio region
- 1715-1733 – French from New France (Quebec) begin to move east from Illinois Country
- 1732 – Treaty between Pennsylvania and Iroquois; traders swarm into the area

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Bowen & Gibson, 1763 Map

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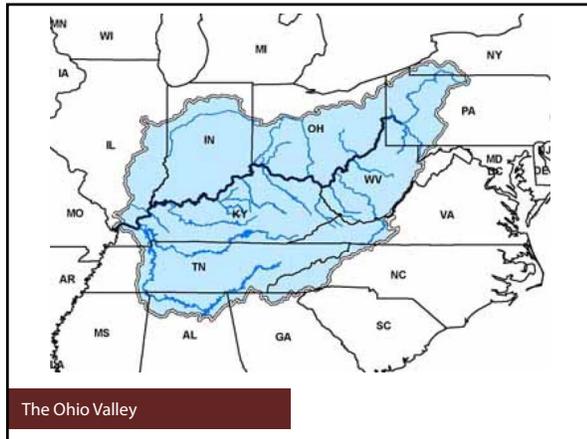
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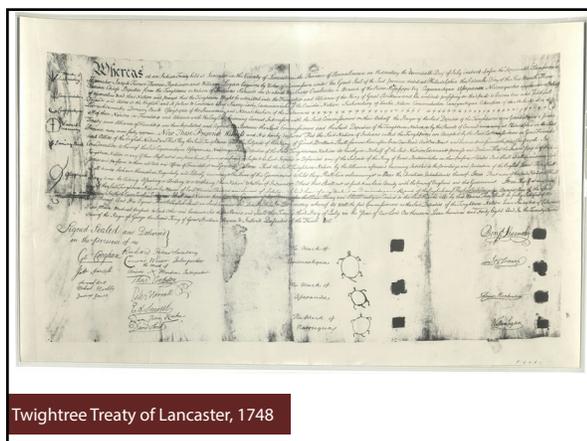


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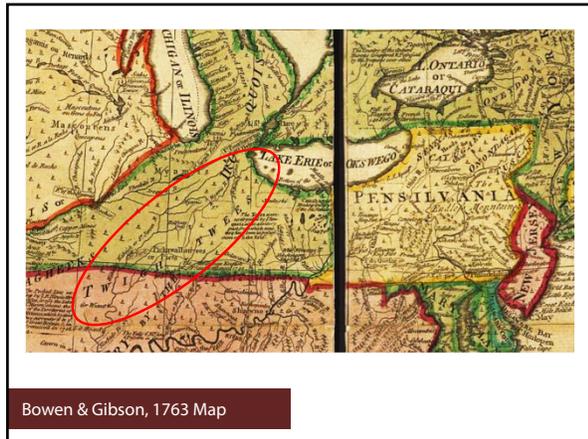
Moving into Ohio

- Many treaties between Pennsylvania and the Iroquois offered:
 - Protection when fur trading in the Ohio region
 - Additional lands to hunt
 - Relations with the Delaware, Seneca, Shawnee and Miami tribes
- 1748 Treaty: Left Pennsylvania in control of the fur trade in all of the Ohio Valley

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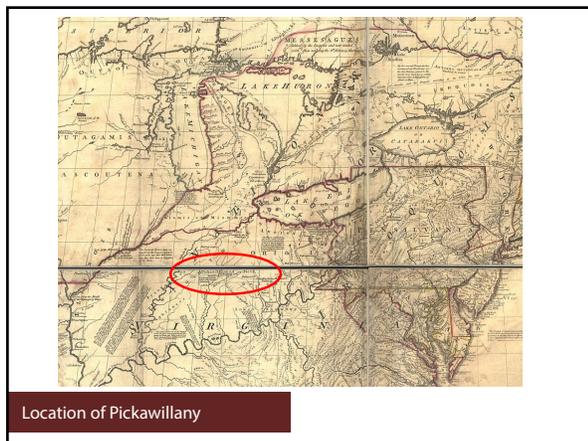


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French & English

- French and English relations continue to deteriorate
- French traders capture Pennsylvania traders
- English build a trading post at Pickawillany (with permission from La Demoiselle – who represented the French there)
- New France orders the destruction of the English post at Pickawillany

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Attack on Fort Pickawillany

- Eventually takes place in 1752
- Led by Charles Michel de Langlade:
 - 240 Ottawa
 - 1 Frenchman
- Killed Miami chief Memeskia (aka La Demoiselle)
- Burned English stockade and trading post



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Ohio Company

- Formed in 1750 by Virginia men
- Intent on planting settlers in the Ohio Valley
- Lawrence and Augustine Washington were among the men
- Unable to settle, turned to fur trading, erecting a fort
- Pennsylvania intimidated to the tribes that Virginia intended to steal their lands

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Ohio Company

- 1752: Entered into treaty at Logstown with many of the tribes in the area
- 1753: French had encroached and began to build forts in Pennsylvania
- 1753: Word was sent from New York to Virginia, specifically to Robert Dinwiddie, lieutenant-governor of Virginia, who took action
- Dinwiddie appointed Major George Washington

18

Royal Proclamation - 1763

- 1763 marks the end of the French-Indian War
- Mississippi and Ohio valleys relinquished by the French and British
- Prevented the colonies from granting lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
- Set aside all lands west as Indian Hunting Grounds

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Royal Proclamation - 1763



Boundary between Mississippi River and 1763 parallel uncertain due to misrecognition that source of Mississippi River lay further north

1775

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American Revolution

- Result of the many taxes and other issues, along with the Royal Proclamation of 1763
- Erupted officially after the signing of the Declaration of Independence
- England's Cornwallis surrenders 19 October 1781
- American independence officially achieved 3 September 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris

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Go West, Young Man

- Many factors account for the migrations of our New England ancestors to New York and eventually to Ohio and other states formed out of the Northwest Territory.
- Mother nature and economics sometimes gave a push.
- Bounty lands from Revolutionary War service.

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1783

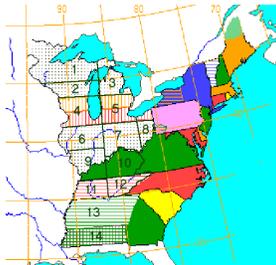


• LOC, Robertson, "The thirteen original states, 1783," 1898

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Jefferson's Proposal of 1784

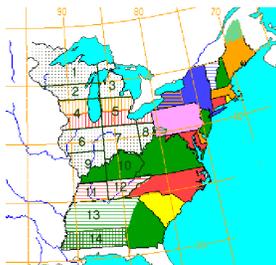
- 1 - Sylvania
- 2 - Michigania
- 3 - Cherronesus
- 4 - Assensipia
- 5 - Metropotamia
- 6 - Illinoia
- 7 - Saratoga
- 8 - Washington



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Jefferson's Proposal of 1784

- 9 - Polypotamia
- 10 - Pelisipia
- 11 - unnamed
- 12 - unnamed
- 13 - unnamed
- 14 - unnamed



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Ordinance of 1787

- The Ordinance of 1787 was the original law that arranged for the creation of all future territories and states.
- It would be another ten years before a consistent system for measuring the land would be set up.

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Ordinance of 1787

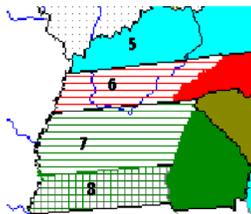
- 1 - Massachusetts to US (1785); Virginia to US (1784)
- 2 - Connecticut to US (1786); Virginia to US (1784)
- 3 - Virginia to US (1784)
- 4 - Connecticut Reserve



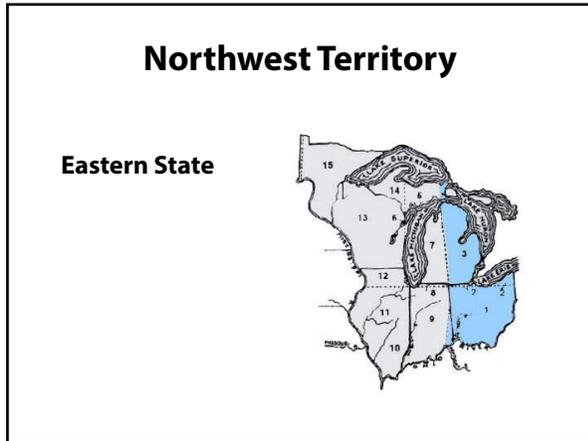
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Ordinance of 1787

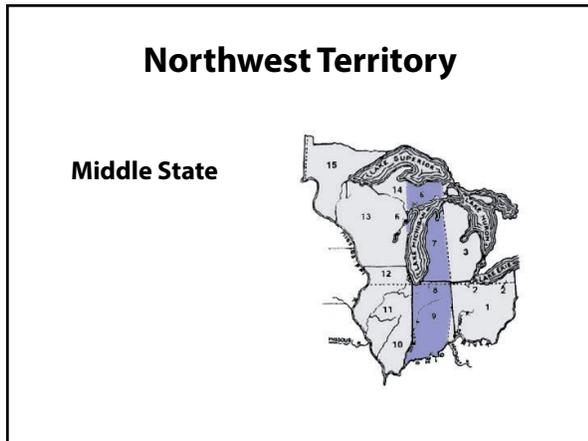
- 5 - Virginia to Kentucky (1792)
- 6 - North Carolina to US (1790)
- 7 - Georgia to US (1802)
- 8 - Purchased by US (1797)



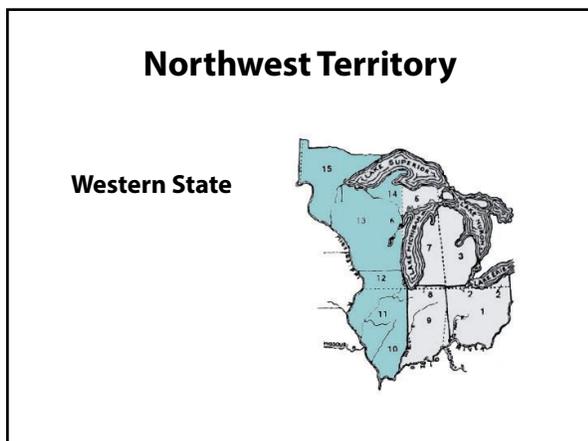
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Northwest Territory

- Ohio (1803)
- Indiana (1816)
- Illinois (1818)
- Michigan (1837)
- Wisconsin (1848)
- Minnesota (1858)



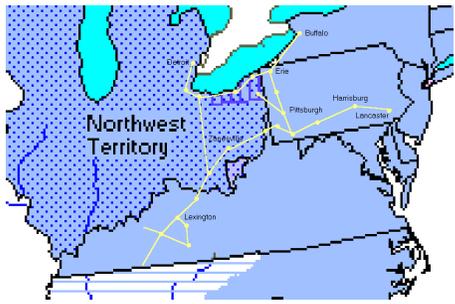
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Northwest Territory

- Seneca Road and Lake Shore Trail
- Zane's Trace
- Forbes' Road

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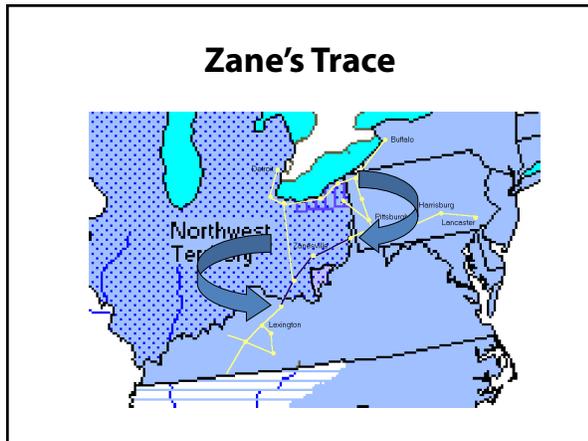
Northwest Territory



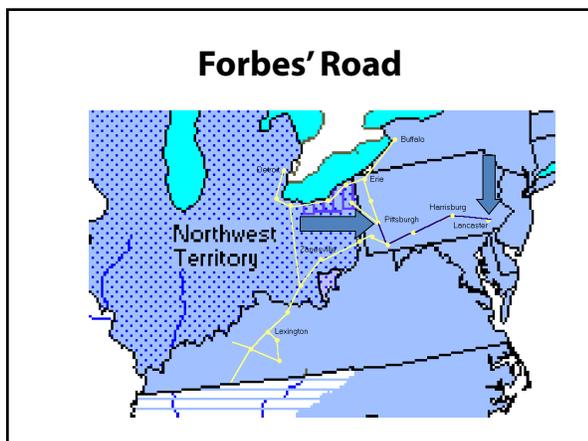
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Ohio Territory

- The New Ohio Company
- The Ohio River

43

Rufus Putnam

- B. 9 April 1738, Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass.
- D. 4 May 1824, Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio
- Served in French & Indian War, Rev. War
- Called the “Father of Ohio”



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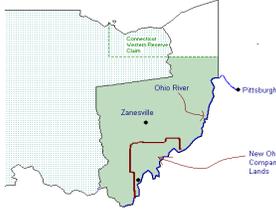
New Ohio Land Company

- Formed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Samuel Holden Parsons and Manasseh Cutler 3 March 1786 in Boston.
- They helped get Gen. Arthur St. Clair installed as governor of the new territory.
- They were able to purchase the land at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers from near Marietta to Huntington, West Virginia.
- Option to buy all the land between the Ohio and Scioto rivers.

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Ohio Territory

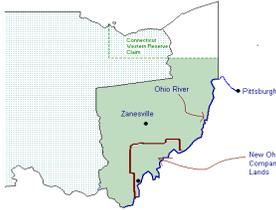
- **The New Ohio Company** - set up by Rufus Putnam after purchasing Bounty Land Warrants that were given to Revolutionary War soldiers.



46

Ohio Territory

- The New Ohio Company
- **The Ohio River** - after arriving in Pittsburgh, settlers would either buy or build a flatboat for floating down the Ohio River to the new settlements.



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Ohio Territory

- Virginia Military District
- Connecticut Western Reserve (and Fire Lands)
- Seven Ranges
- Ohio Land Company
- Donation Tract



48

Ohio Territory

- Symmes Purchase
- U.S. Military District
- French Grant
- Refugee Tract
- Twelve Mile Square Reservation
- Two Mile Square Reservation
- Michigan Survey



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Early Migration to Ohio

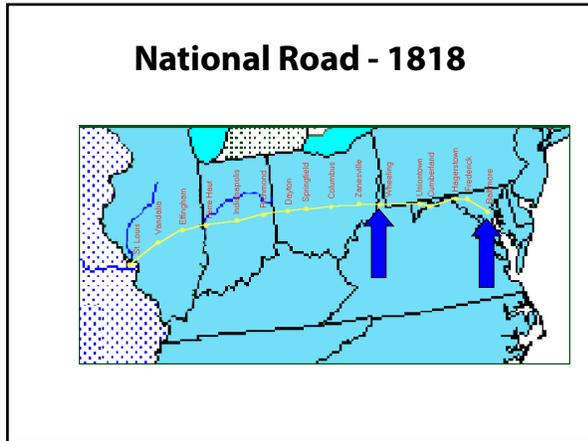
- Connecticut Western Reserve – where many of the Susquehannah Company eventually migrated.
- Firelands: set aside for those from the Connecticut towns of Danbury, Fairfield, New Haven, New London, and Norwalk (recompense for their homes in Connecticut that were destroyed by the English during the American Revolution)
- Other areas: Marietta (Ohio's first authorized settlement), Putnam, Granville, and Worthington.

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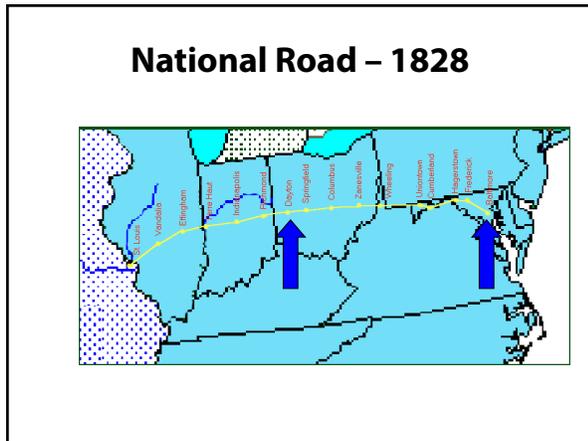
National Road

- First interstate highway financed by the Federal government.
- Enabling act of 1803 allowed for Congress to set aside 5% of the revenue generated from the public domain land sales in Ohio.
- Surveying and clearing was begun in 1808.
- Construction was begun in 1815, after the end of the War of 1812.

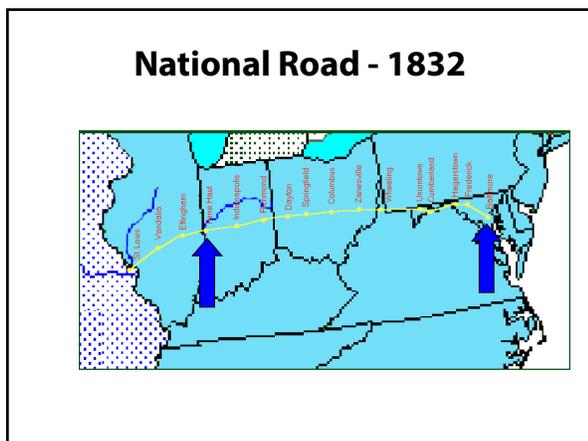
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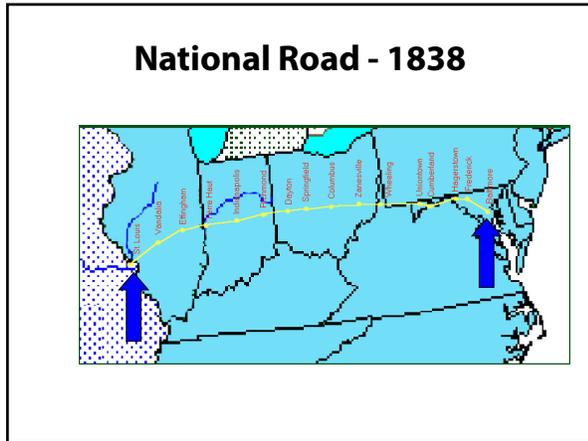
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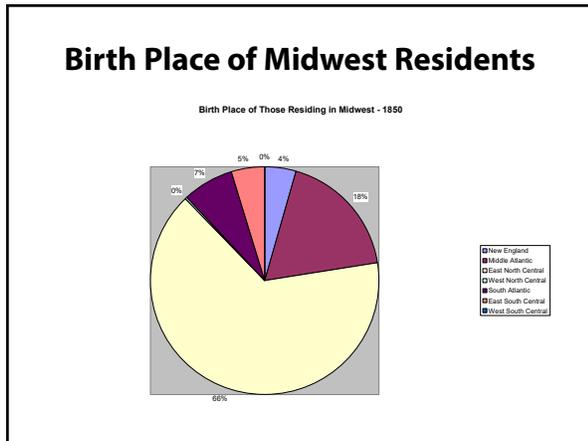
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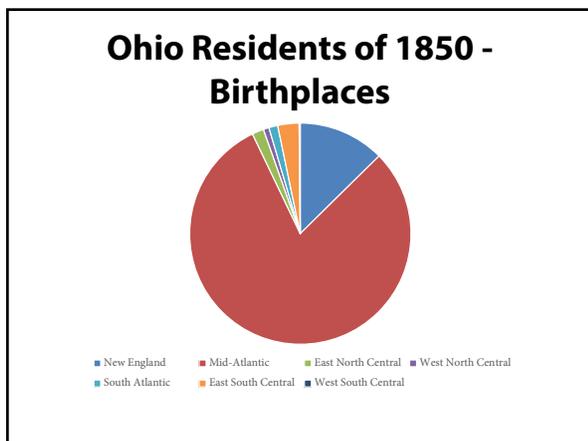
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The First Migration

- Occurred between 1910 and 1940
- African Americans from southern states elected to migrate north to urban areas:
 - Northeast: New York City, Philadelphia & Washington, D.C.
 - Midwest: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland
 - West: Los Angeles
- Brought 1.6 million from mostly rural areas in the South to northern industrial cities

60

Push Factors

- Segregation
- Indentured servitude
- Convict leasing
- Increased spread of racist ideology
- Widespread lynchings

61

Second Great Migration

- Began after the Great Depression
- Took place between 1940 and 1970
- Brought 5 million to the North and West
- Many were townspeople with urban skills

62

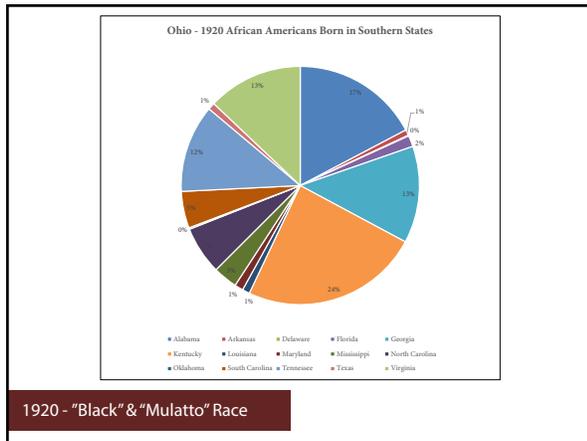
The Second Great Migration is considered to be the formation of the Black urban working class.

63

Ohio Cities – in 1920

- African American citizens represented middle size cities (10,000-25,000) within:
 - Cleveland: 34,451 African Americans
 - Cincinnati: 30,079 African Americans
 - Columbus: 22,181 African Americans
- They represented small size cities (2,500-10,000) within:
 - Akron, Dayton, Springfield, Toledo, and Youngstown

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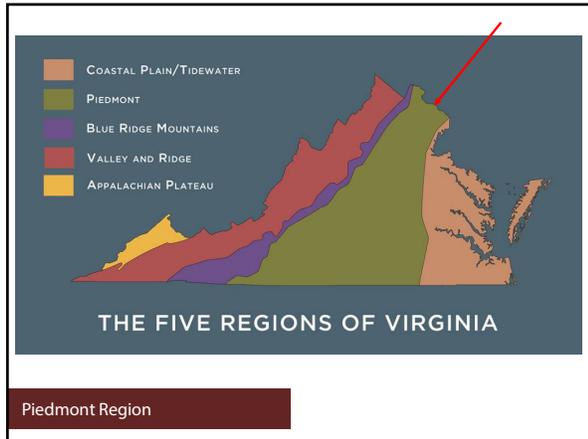
1920 - "Black" & "Mulatto" Race

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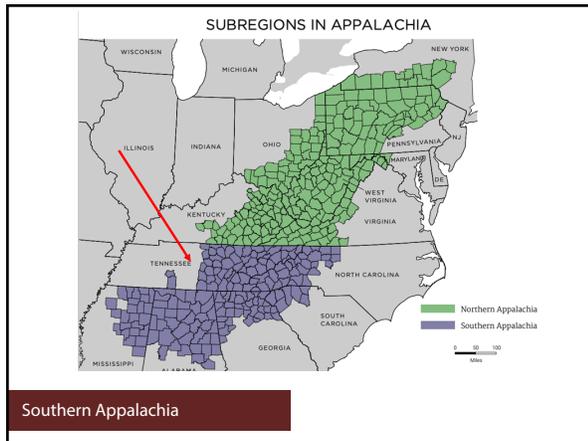
Great Migration to Ohio

- Greatest growth rates found in Northern Ohio's industrial cities
- Many migrated to the city of Cleveland
- Destination chosen by those from the southern Appalachians and Piedmont region

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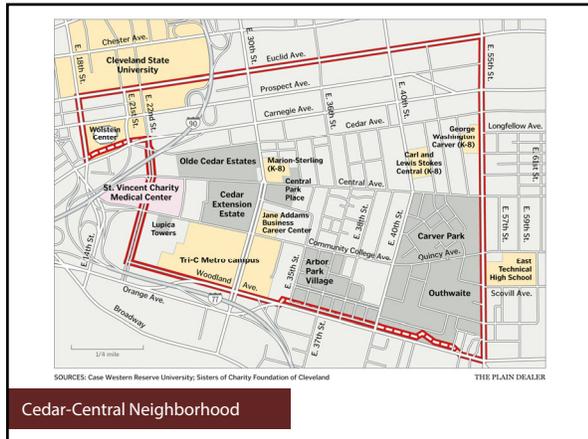


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Cleveland

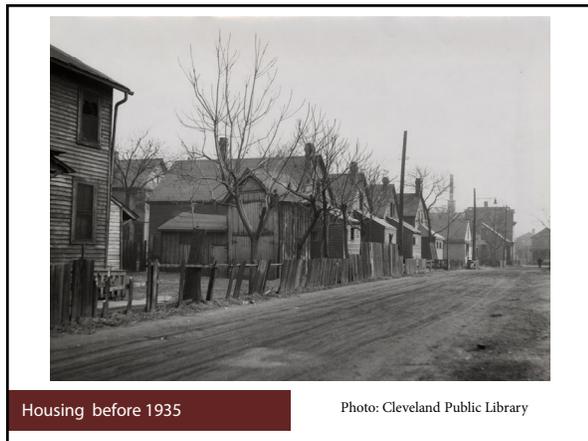
- Largest influx of African Americans took place 1910-1930
- Result of Cleveland's industrial boom.
- Proximity to industry and discriminatory housing policies contributed to African Americans settling in the Cedar-Central neighborhood

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Cedar-Central Neighborhood

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Housing before 1935

Photo: Cleveland Public Library

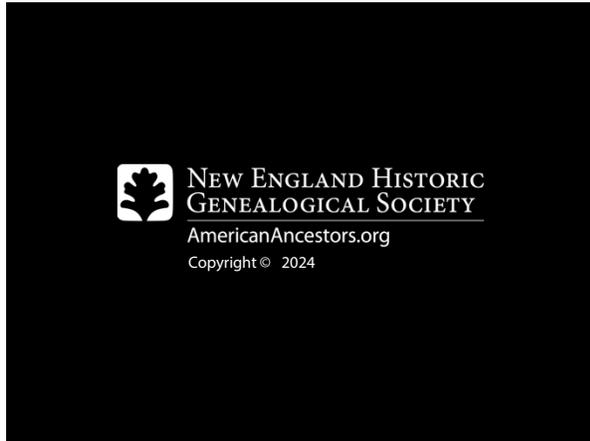
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