

Ohio Family History Research

Class 1: Settlement and Migration

Rhonda R. McClure, Senior Genealogist

THE BRUE FAMILY LEARNING CENTER



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Meet today's presenter



Rhonda R. McClure
Senior Genealogist

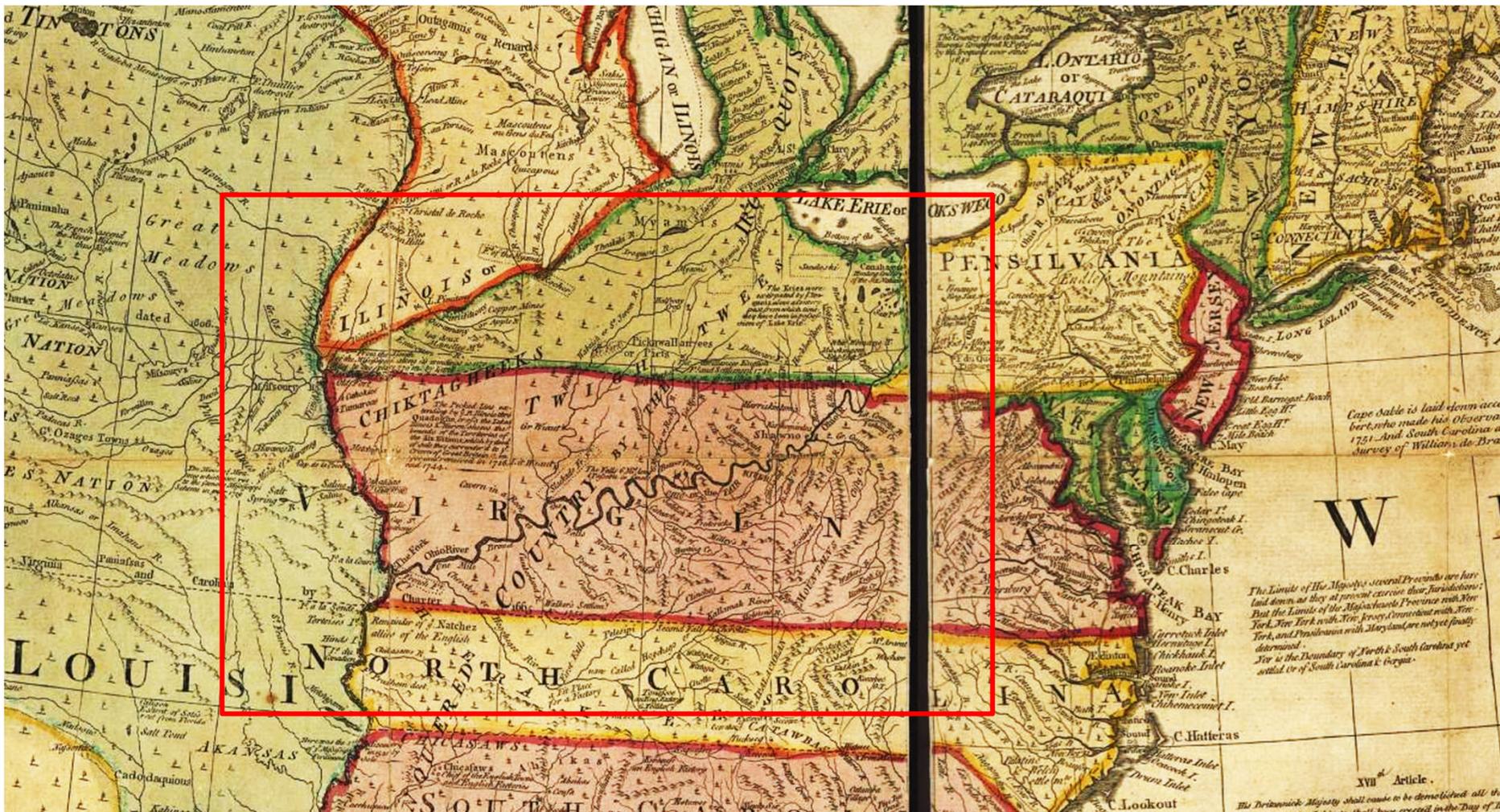
OVERVIEW

- **Presentation (60 mins.)**
- **Q&A (30 mins.)**

Fur Trading

Fur Trading

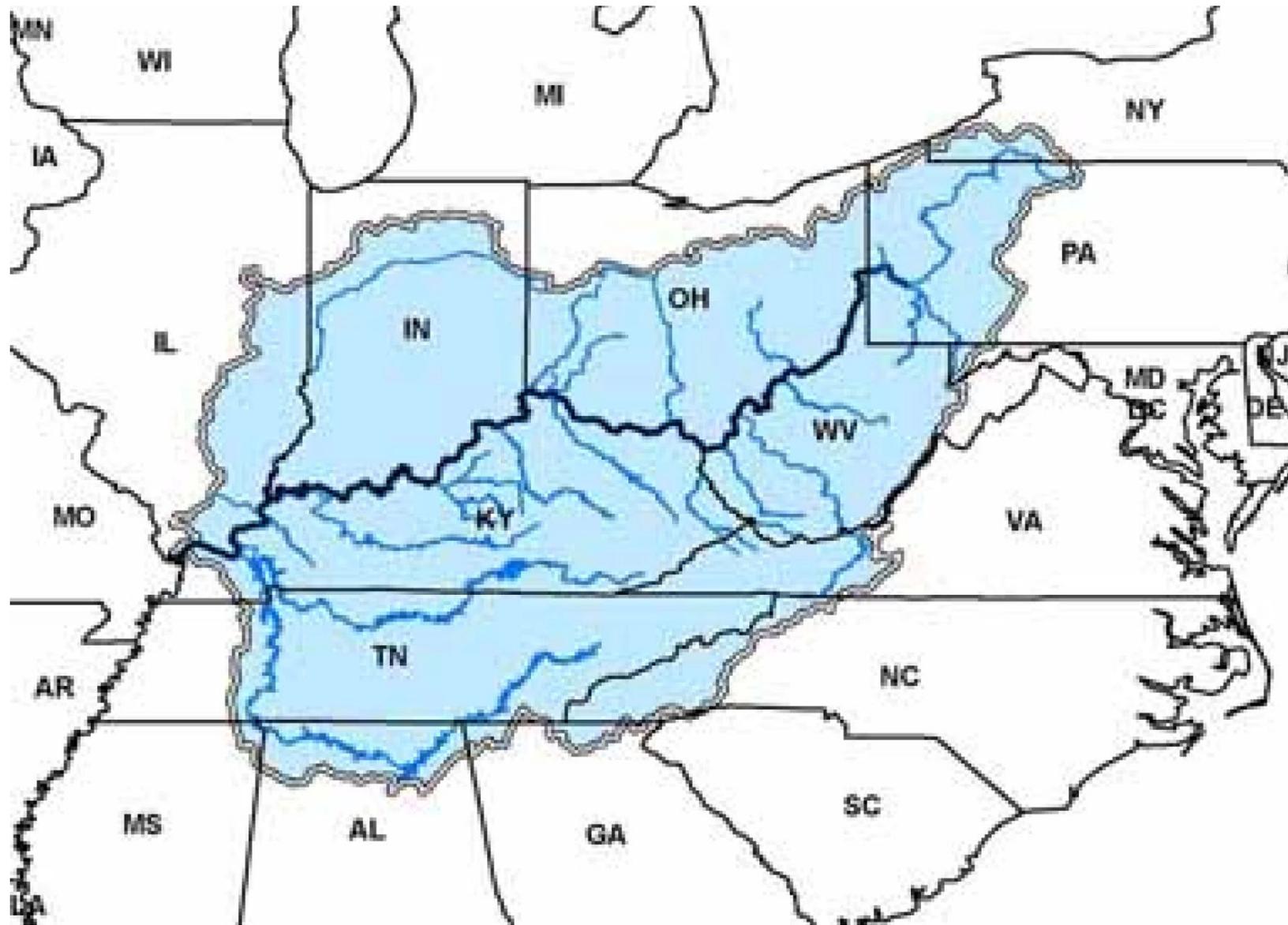
- 1700 – Fur traders from southern colonies (the Carolinas) appear in Ohio Valley
- 1720s – Pennsylvania traders began to enter the Ohio region
- 1715-1733 – French from New France (Quebec) begin to move east from Illinois Country
- 1732 – Treaty between Pennsylvania and Iroquois; traders swarm into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



Bowen & Gibson, 1763 Map

Tip

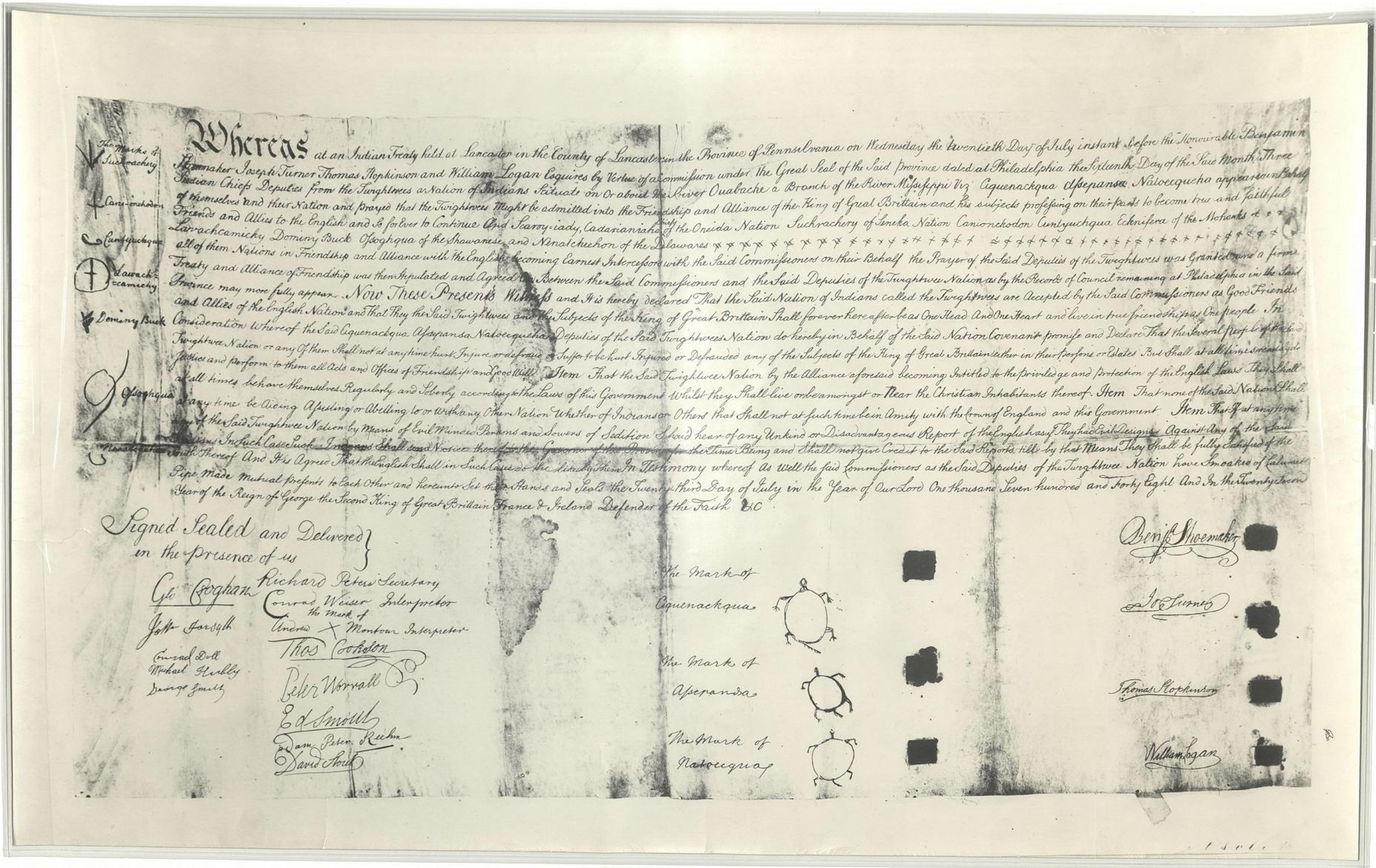
Ohio was at one point
part of a much bigger
region



The Ohio Valley

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



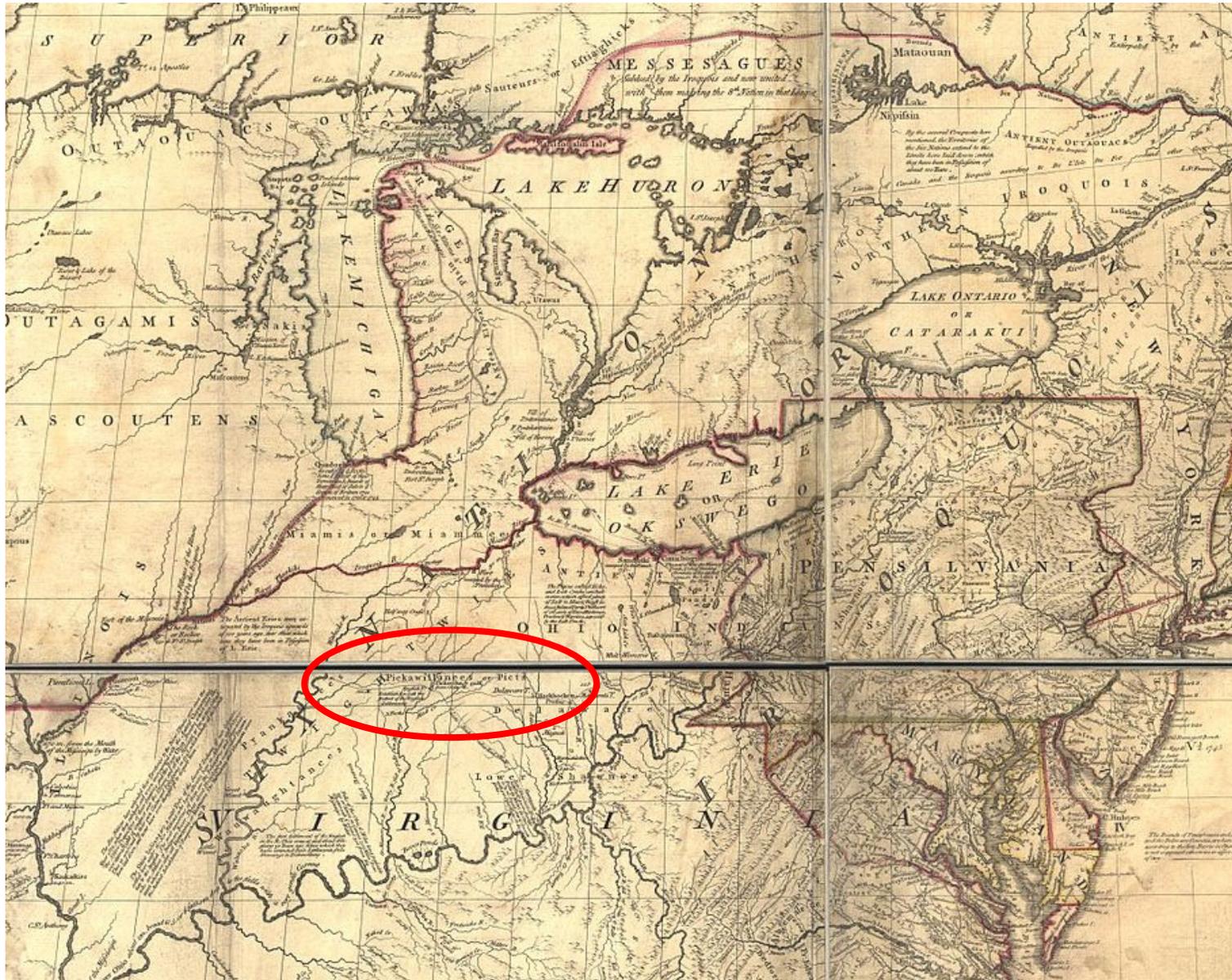
Twightree Treaty of Lancaster, 1748



Bowen & Gibson, 1763 Map

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



Location of Pickawillany

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



DESTRUCTION OF FORT PICKAWILLANY.

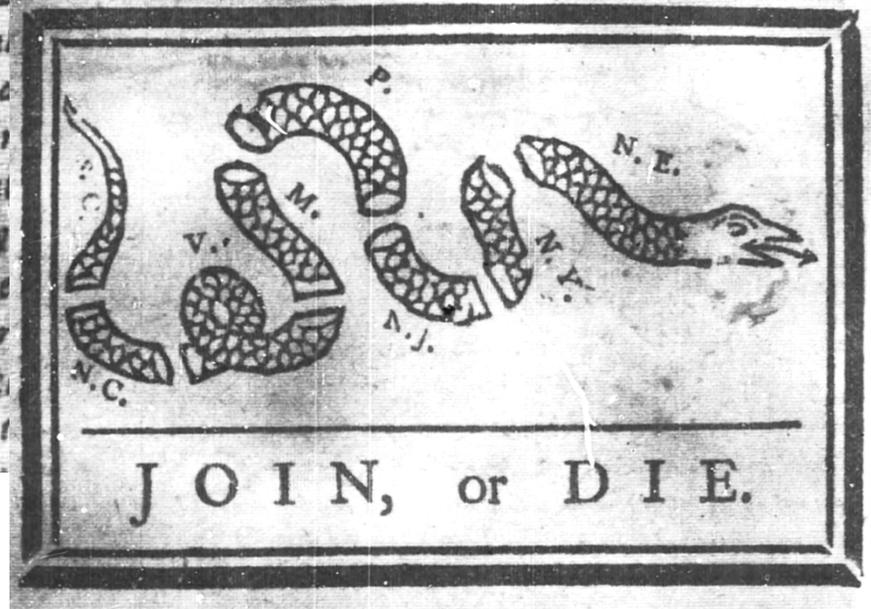
Ohio Company

- 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 intimated to the tribes that Virginia intended to steal their lands

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

PHILADELPHIA, May 9^t
 Friday last an Express arrived here from Major Washington, with Advice, that Mr. Ward, Ensign of Capt. Trent's Company, was compelled to surrender his small Fort in the Forks of Monongabela to the French, on the 17^t past; who fell down from Venango with a Fleet of 350 Battoes and Canoes, upwards of 1000 Men, and 18 Pieces of Artillery; which they planted against the Fort; and Mr. Ward having but 42 Men, and no Cannon to make a proper Defence, was obliged to surrender on Summons, capitulating to march out with their Arms, &c. and they had accordingly joined Major Washington, who was advanced with three Companies of the Virginia Forces, as far as the New Store near the Allegheny Mountains, where the Men were employed in clearing a Road for the Cannon, which were every Day expected with Col. Fry, and the Remainder of the Regiment.----- We hear farther, that some few of the English Traders on the Ohio started hitherto supposed the greatest Part are taken, with a vast Quantity of Skins, to the Amount of near 20,000 £. The Indians have dispatch'd Messages to Pennsylvania, and Vow that the English would not be discouraged, but send out to join them, and drive the French out of the Country otherwise the Trade will be lost, and, to their great Separation made between the Indians and their Brethren. 'Tis farther said, that besides the French that came down from Venango, another Body of near 400, is coming up from the Westward.



The Pennsylvania Gazette, 1754

Washington's Encounter

- Originally ordered to destroy the new French fort at the forks of the Ohio (aka Ft. Duquesne)
- Encountered a group of French led by Coulon de Jumonville
- Skirmish erupted, the French were destroyed
- The French intimated that Jumonville was murdered

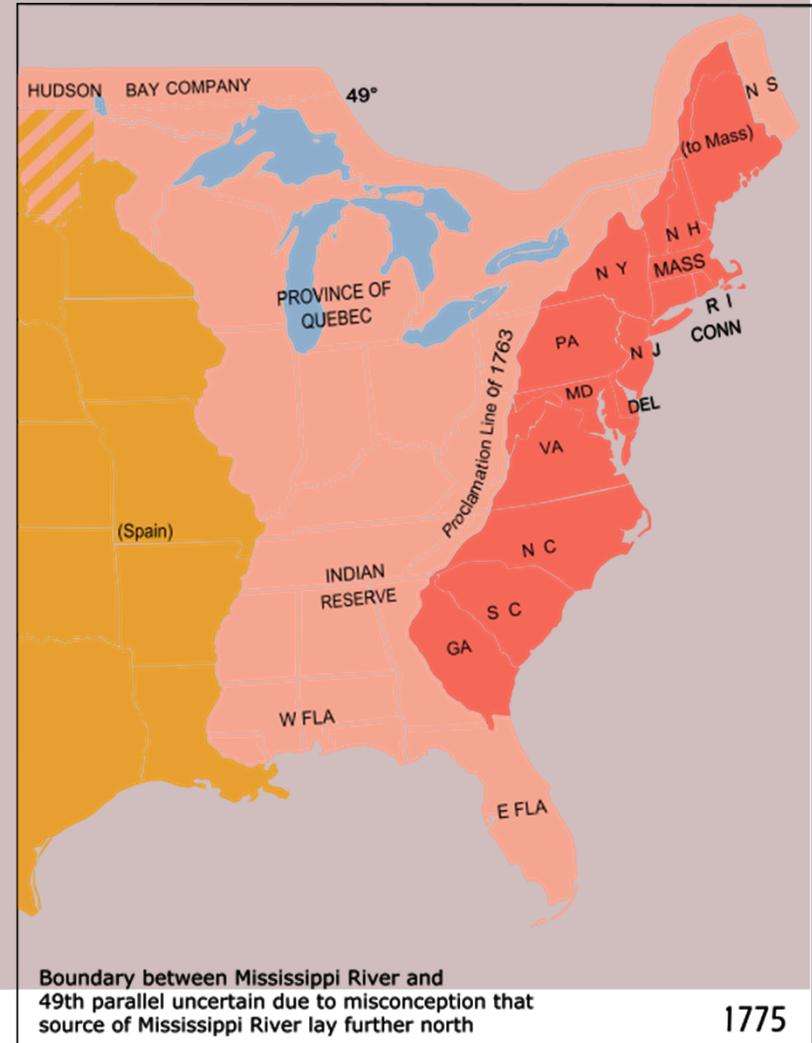
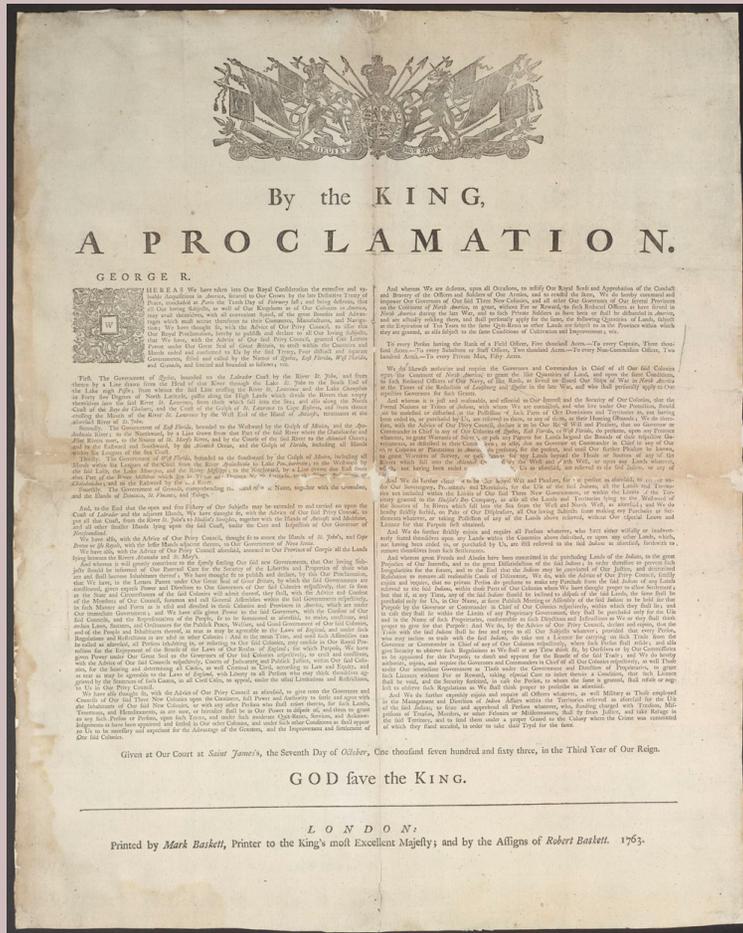
French and Indian War

- 1754: The spark of the war was Washington's men killing the French expedition led by Jumonville
- Erupted into the French and Indian War in North America:
 - British and French sides supported by various Native American tribes
- Represented in James Fennimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans*
- Led to the Seven Years' War in Europe

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

Royal Proclamation - 1763



Boundary between Mississippi River and 49th parallel uncertain due to misconception that source of Mississippi River lay further north

1775

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



QUESTIONS?

Going West

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.

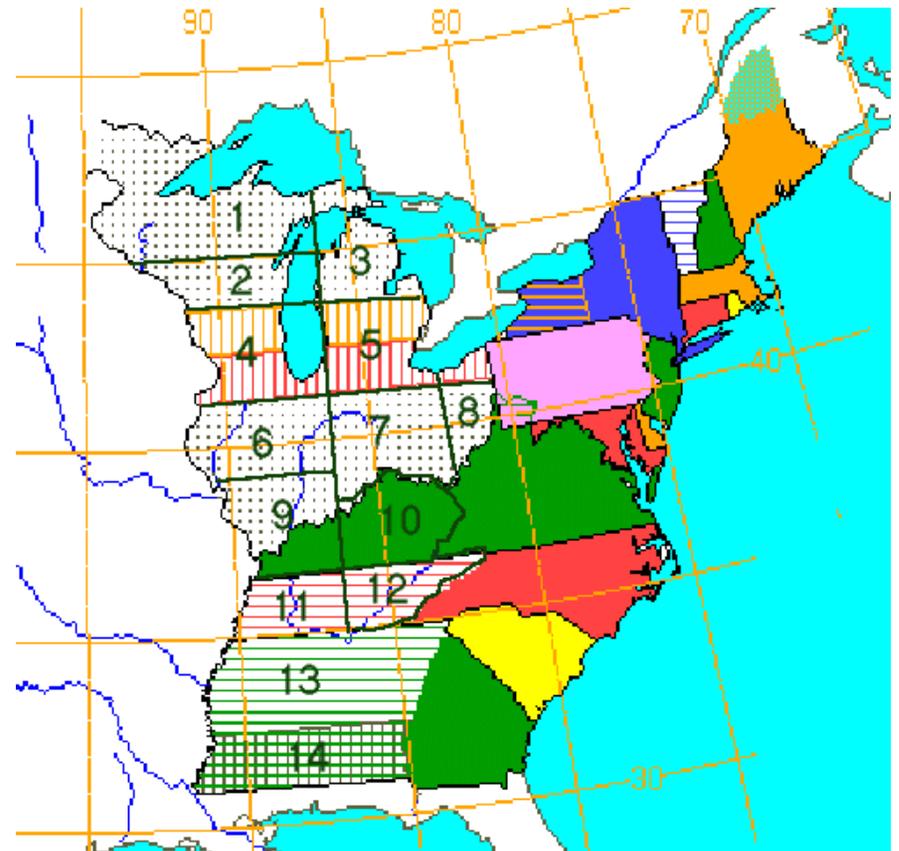
1783



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

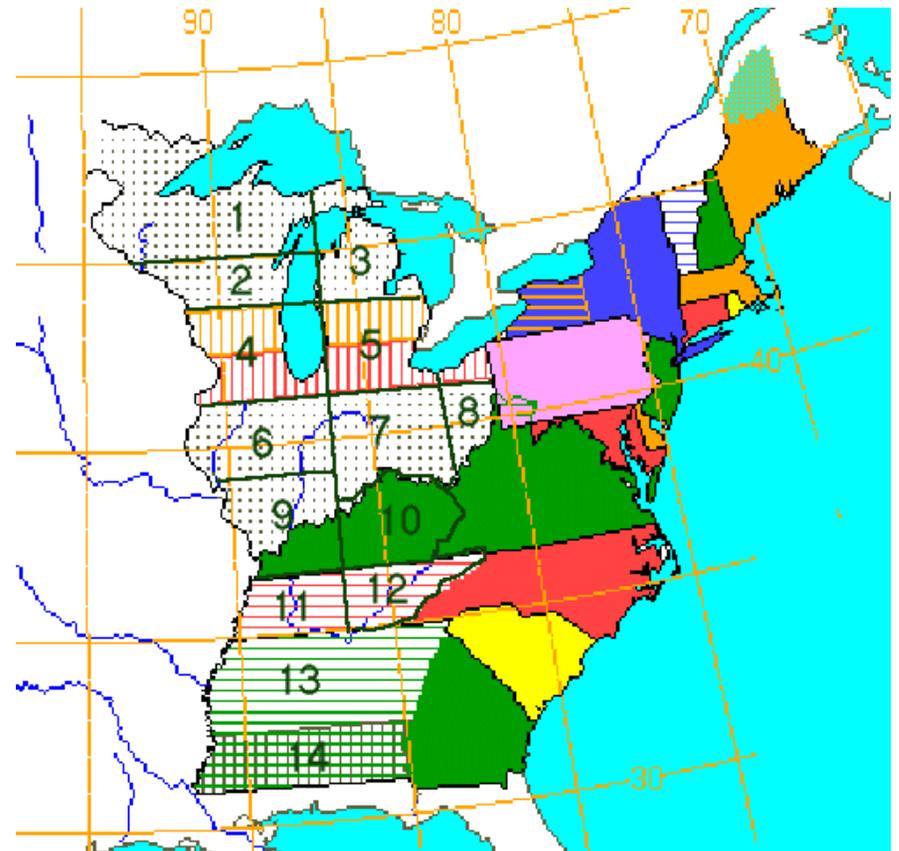
Jefferson's Proposal of 1784

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



Jefferson's Proposal of 1784

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

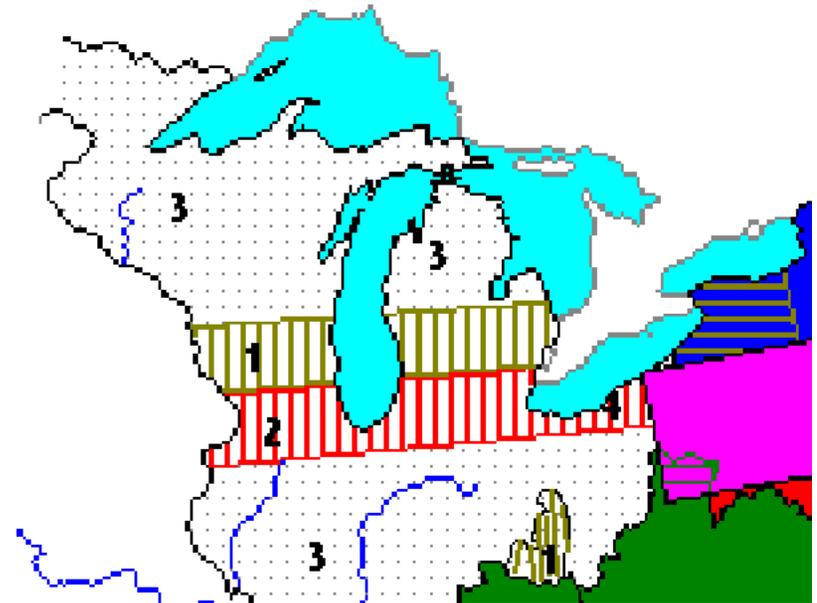


Ordinance of 1787

- 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.

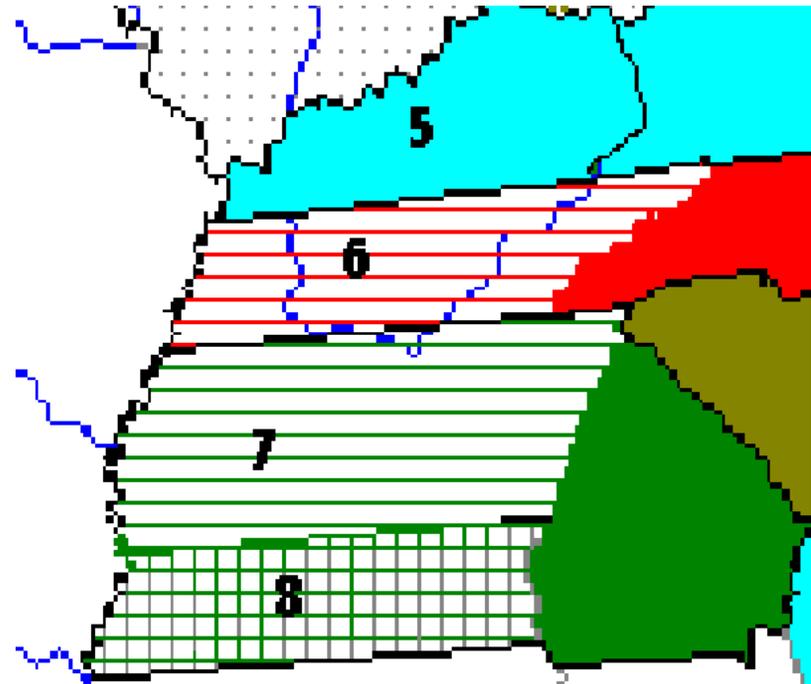
Ordinance of 1787

- 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



Ordinance of 1787

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



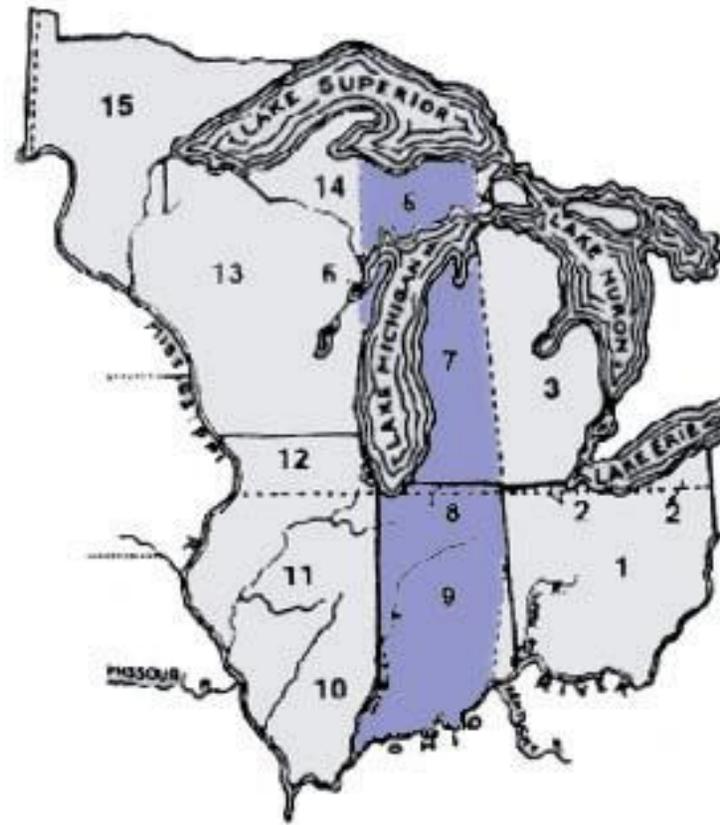
Northwest Territory

Eastern
State



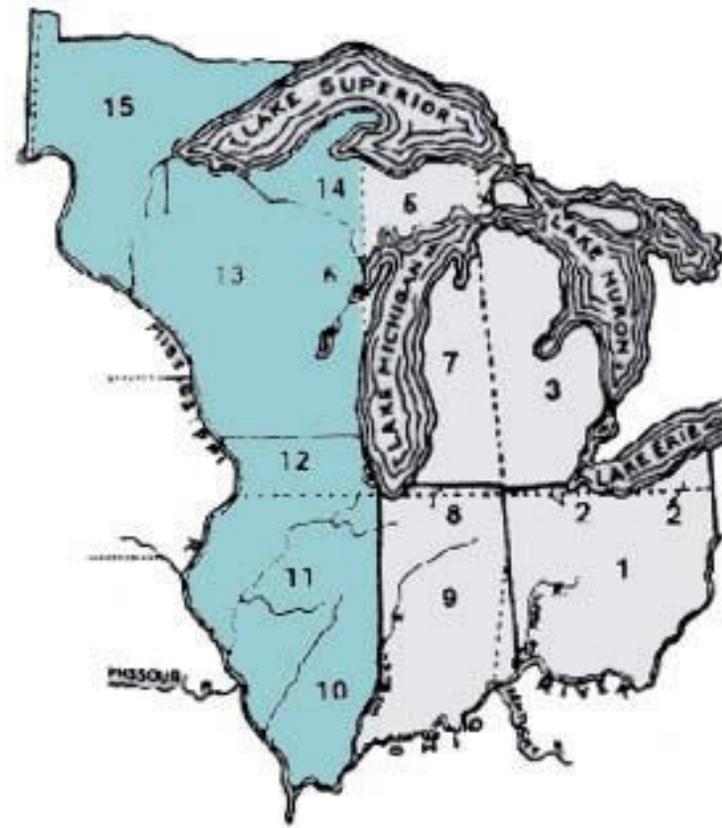
Northwest Territory

Middle
State



Northwest Territory

**Western
State**



Northwest Territory

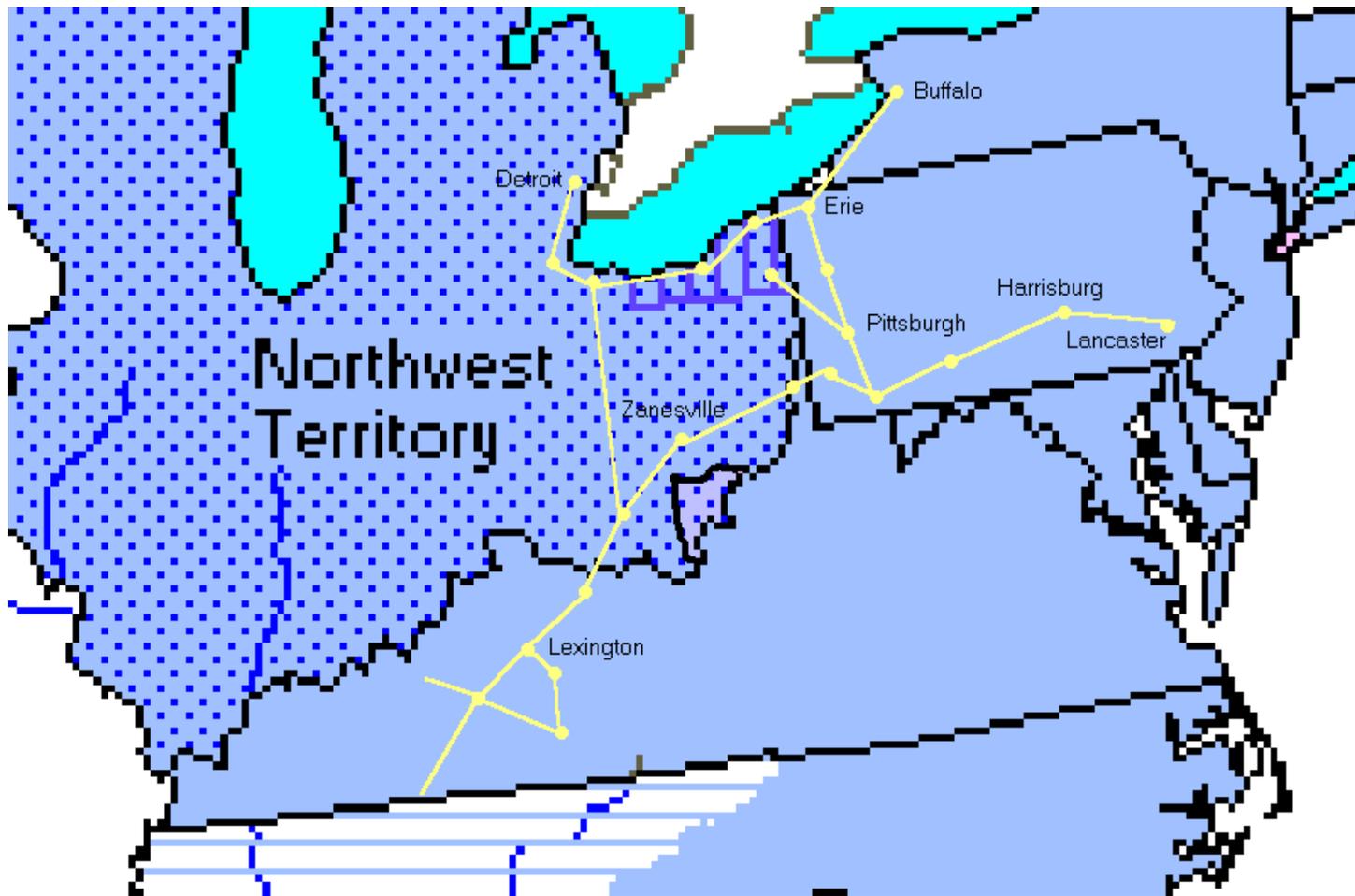
- Ohio (1803)
- Indiana (1816)
- Illinois (1818)
- Michigan (1837)
- Wisconsin (1848)
- Minnesota (1858)



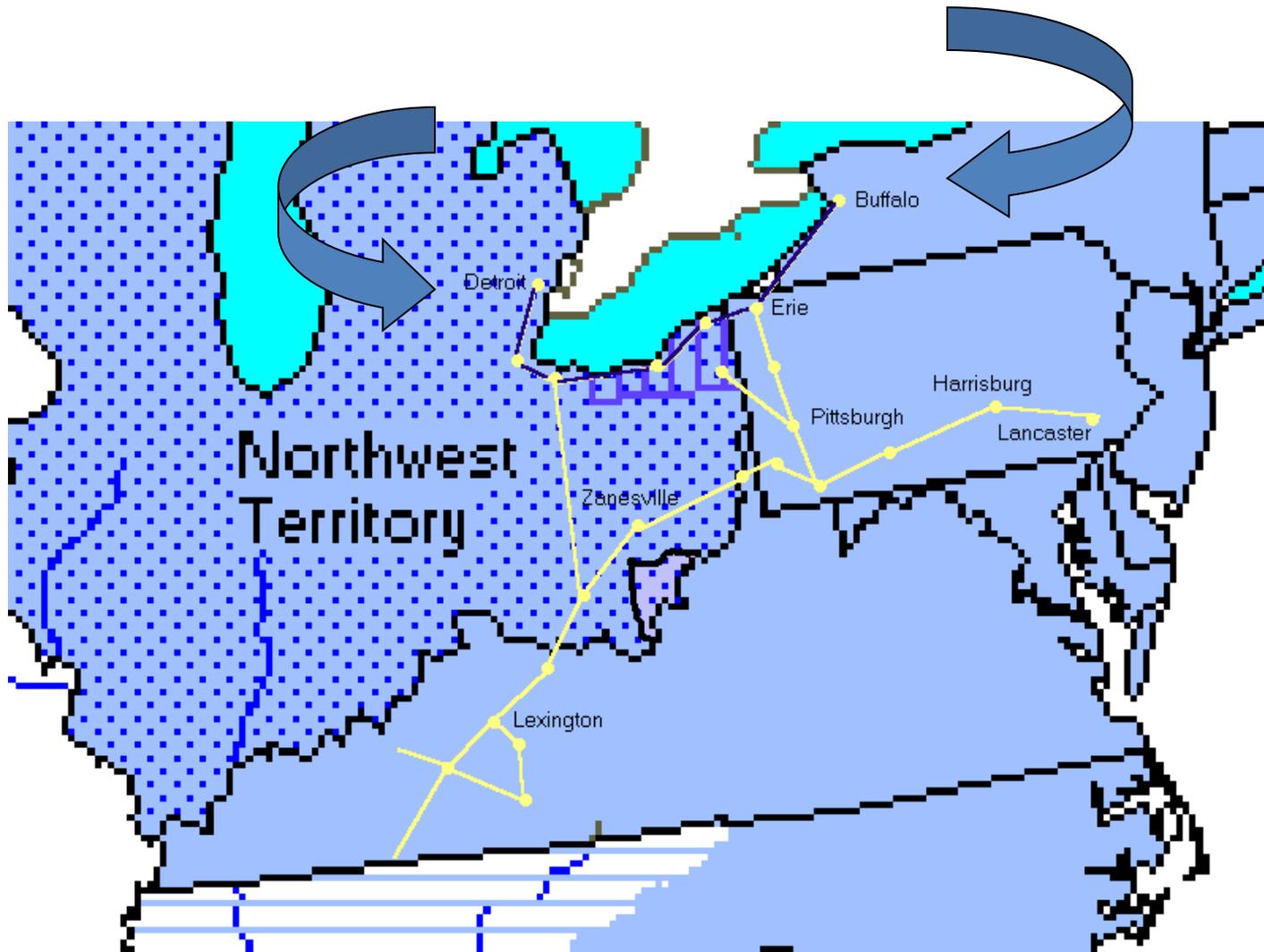
Northwest Territory

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

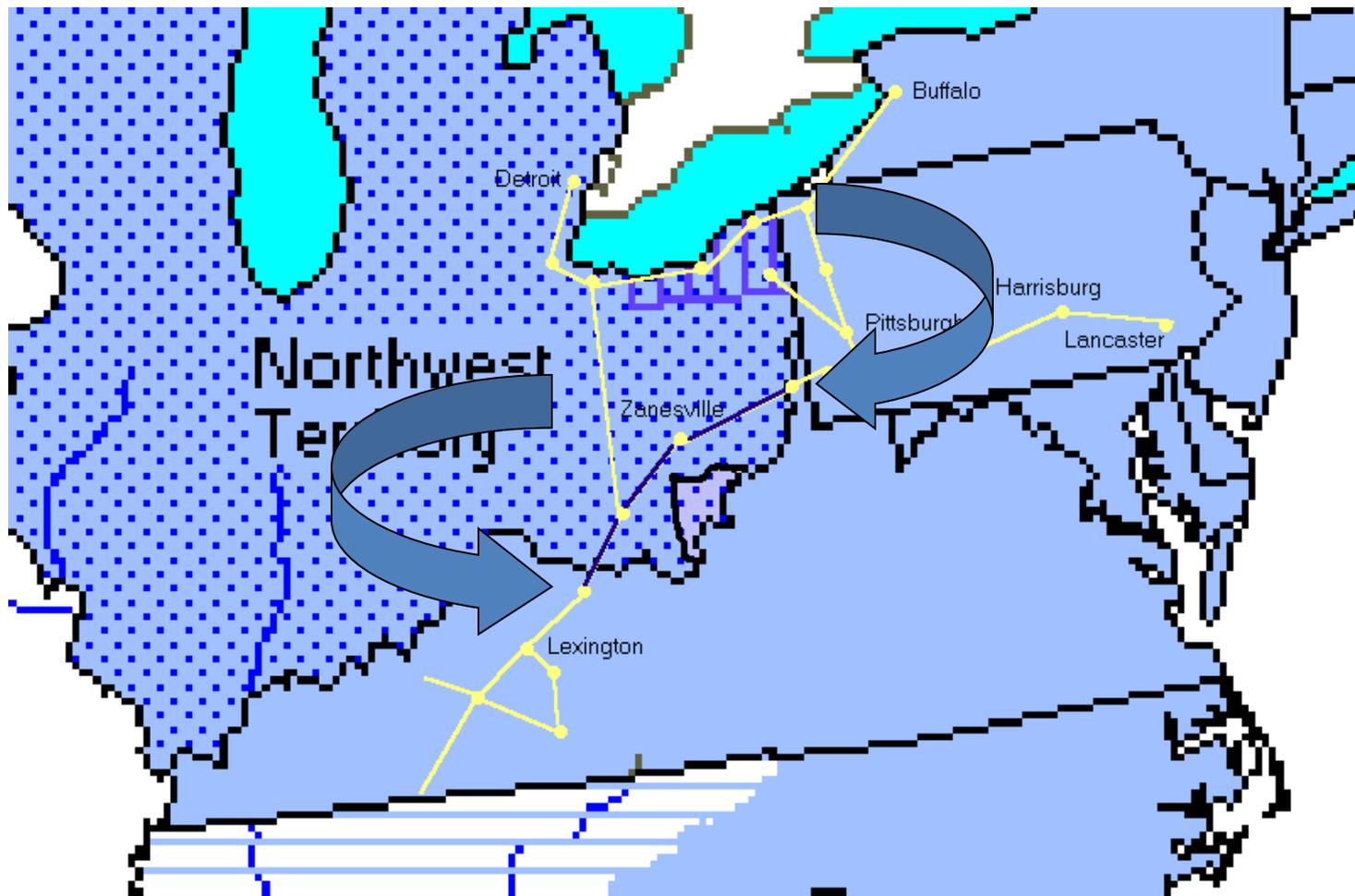
Northwest Territory



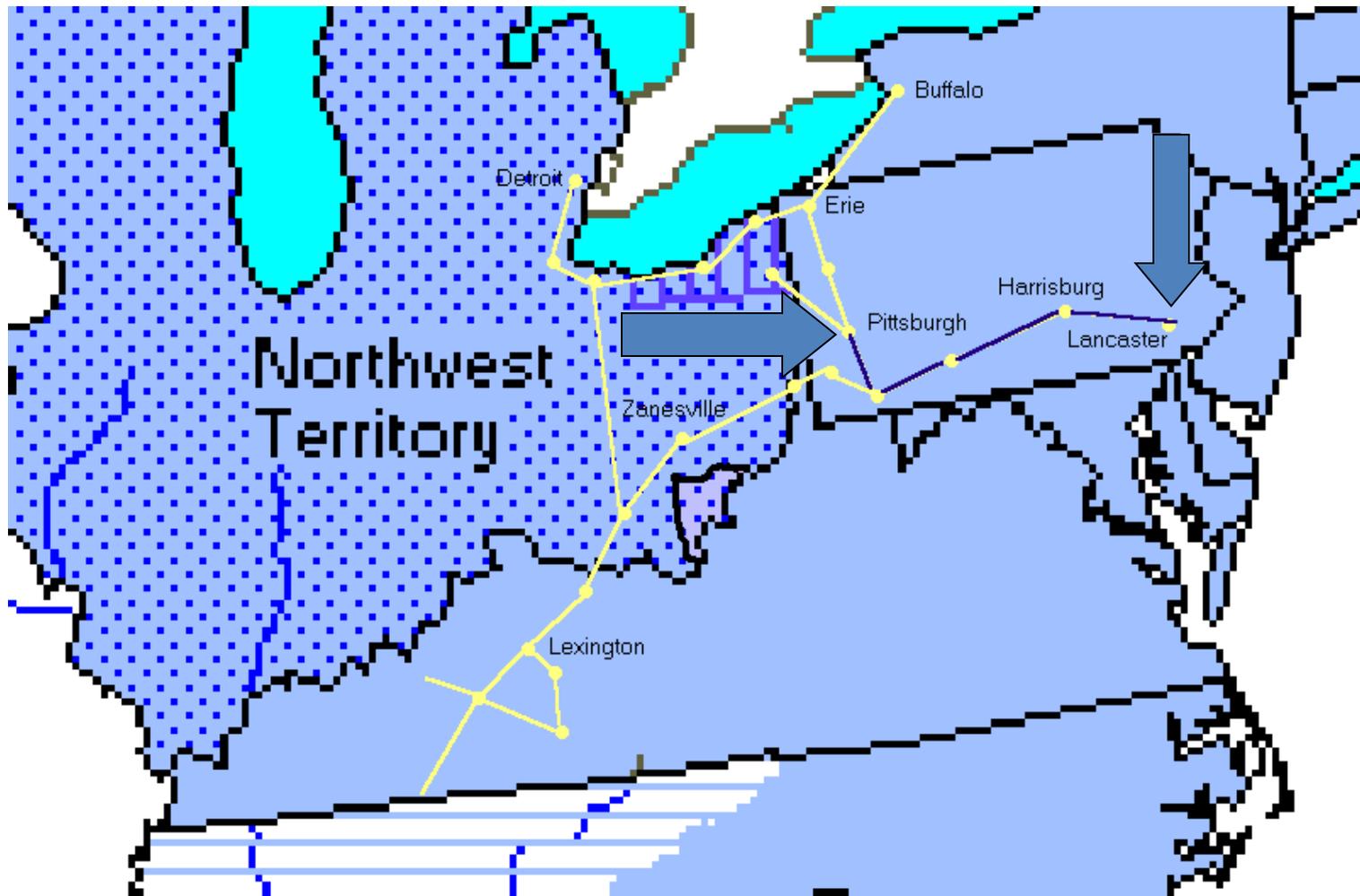
Seneca Road and Lake Shore Trail



Zane's Trace



Forbes' Road



Ohio Territory

- The New Ohio Company
- The Ohio River

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”

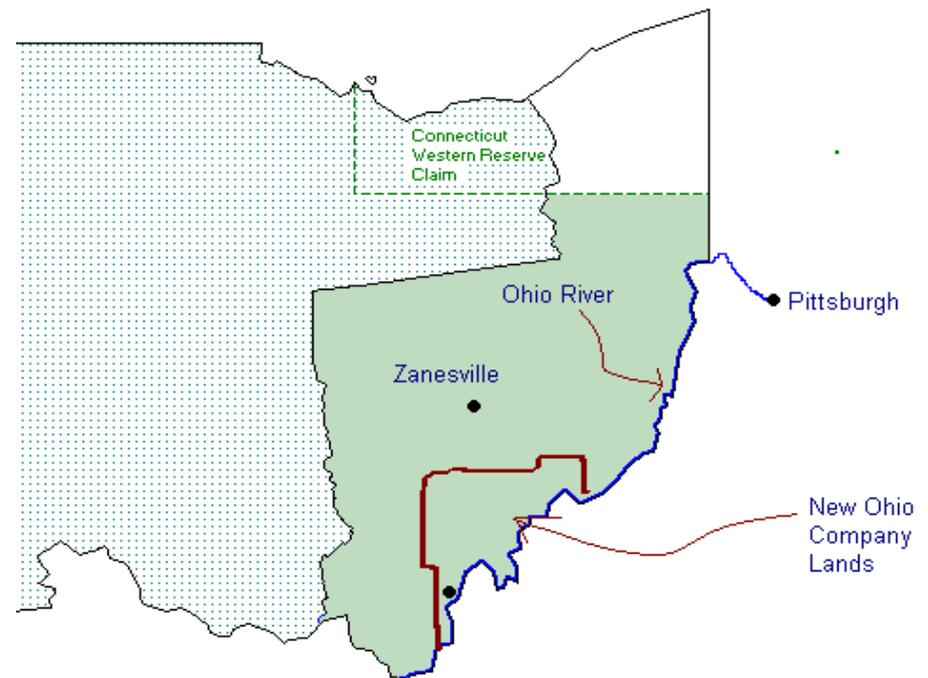


New Ohio Land Company

- 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.

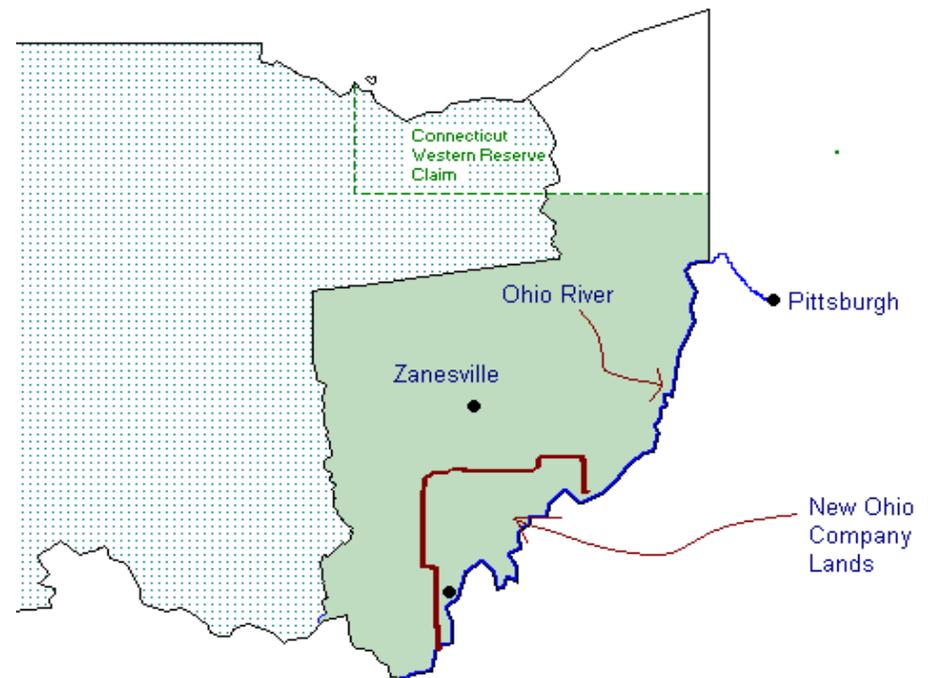
Ohio Territory

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



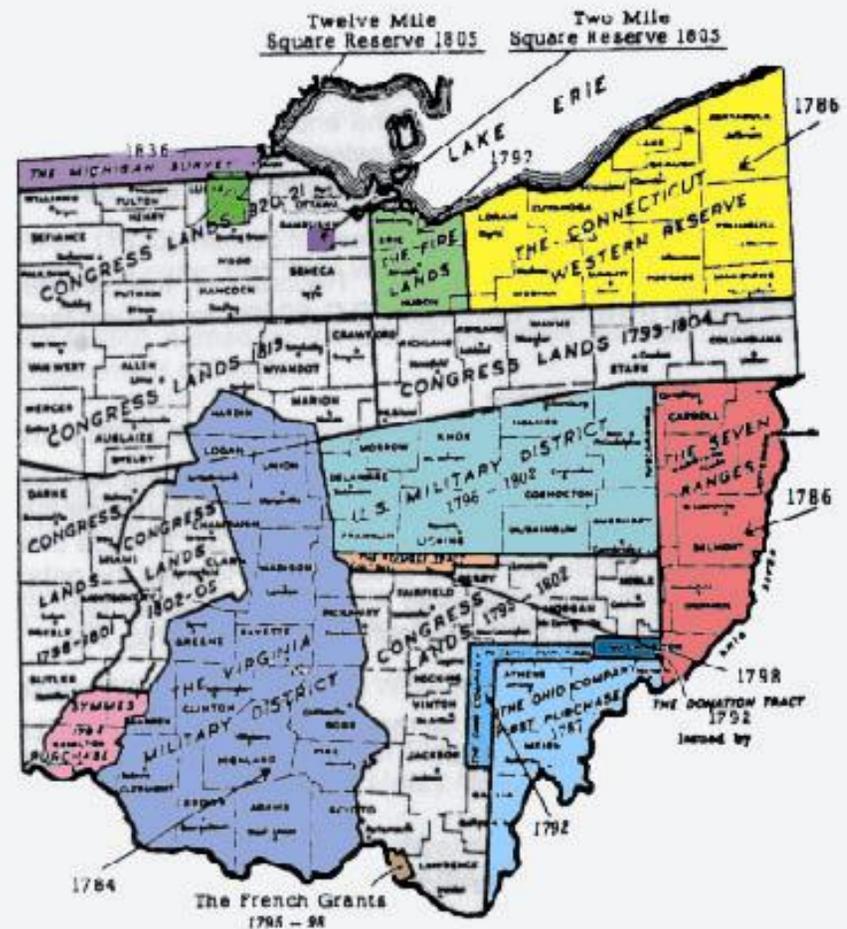
Ohio Territory

- 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.



Ohio Territory

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



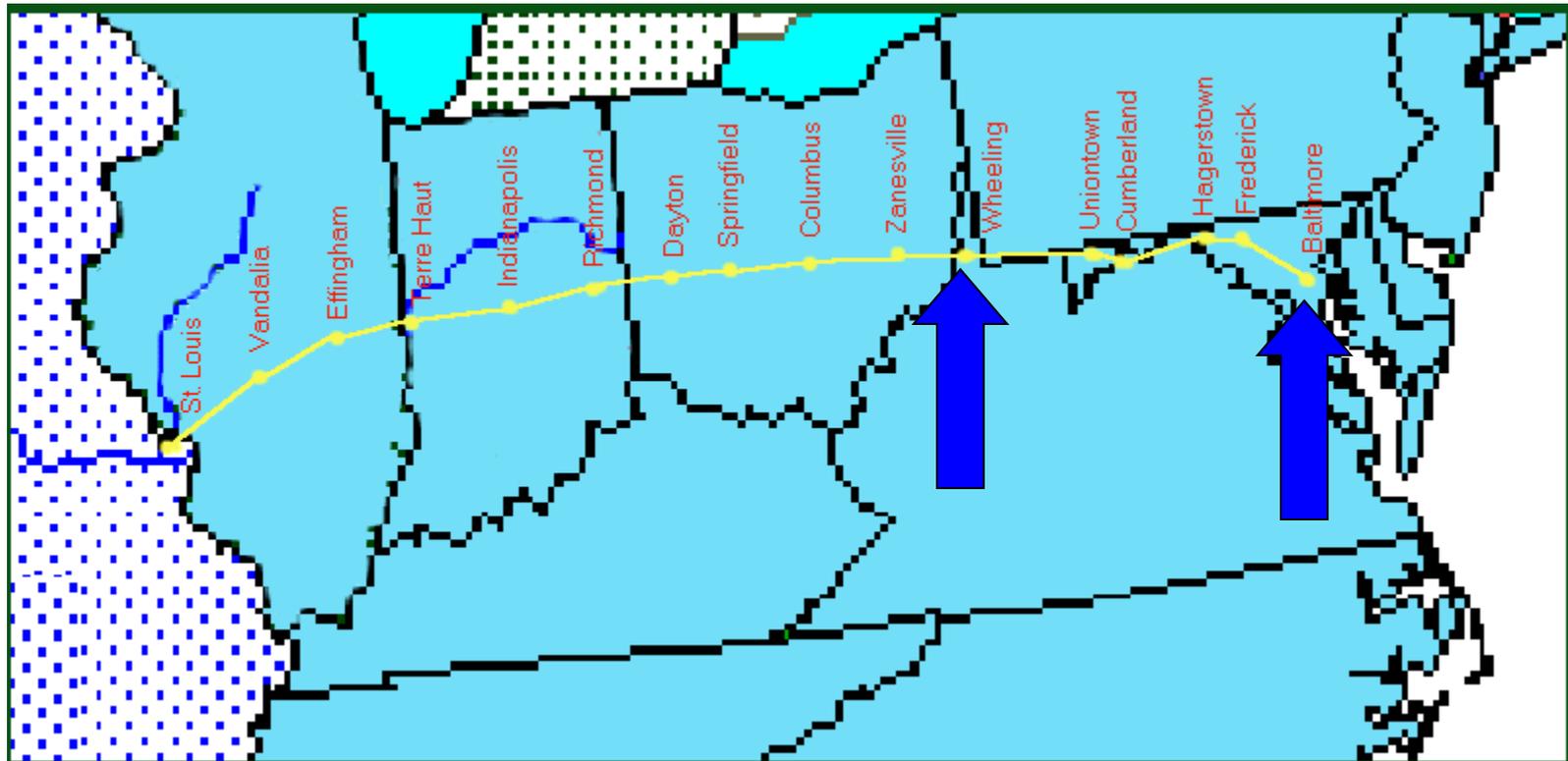
Early Migration to Ohio

- Connecticut Western Reserve – where many of the Susquehanna 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.

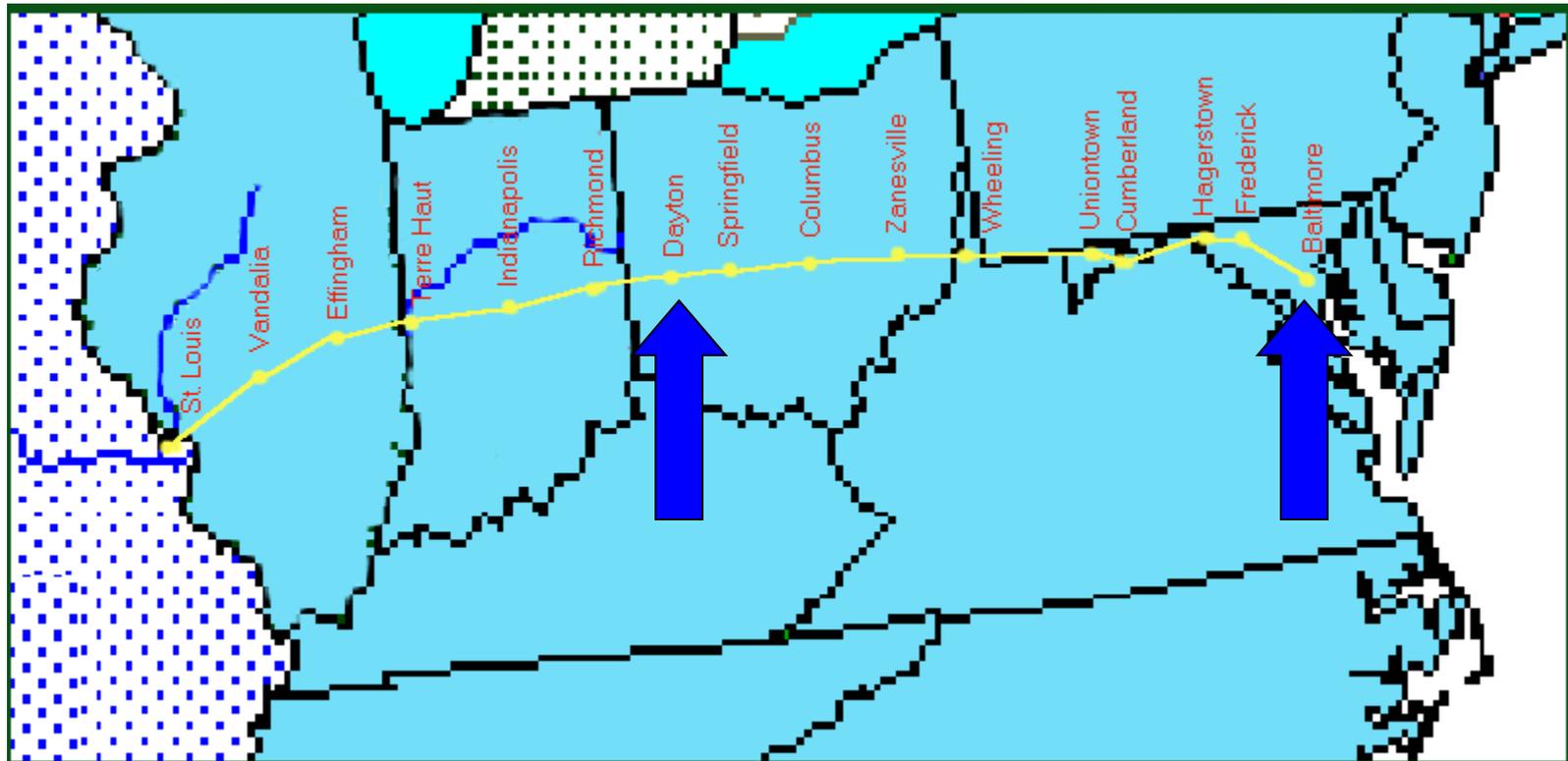
National Road

- 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.

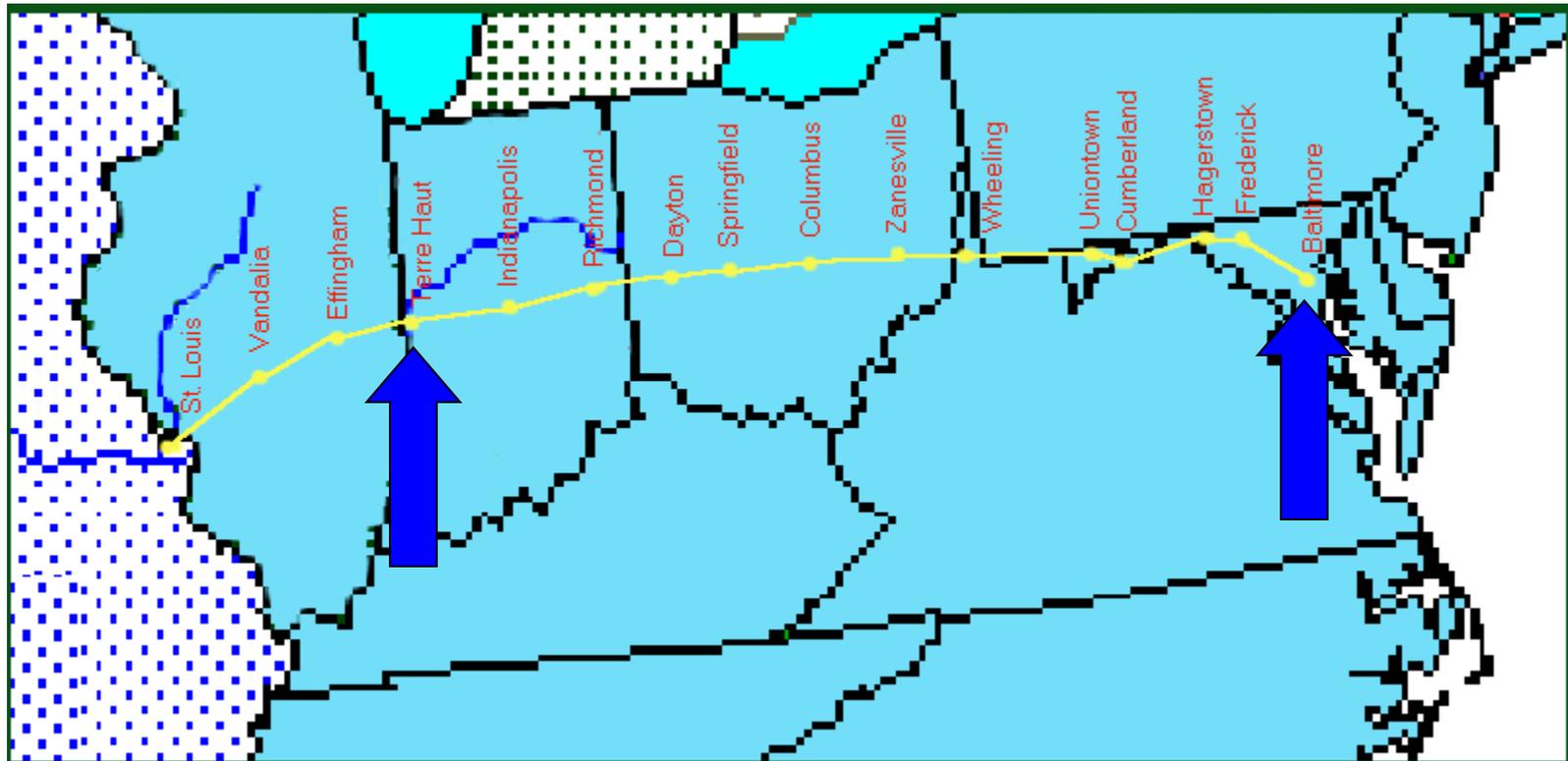
National Road - 1818



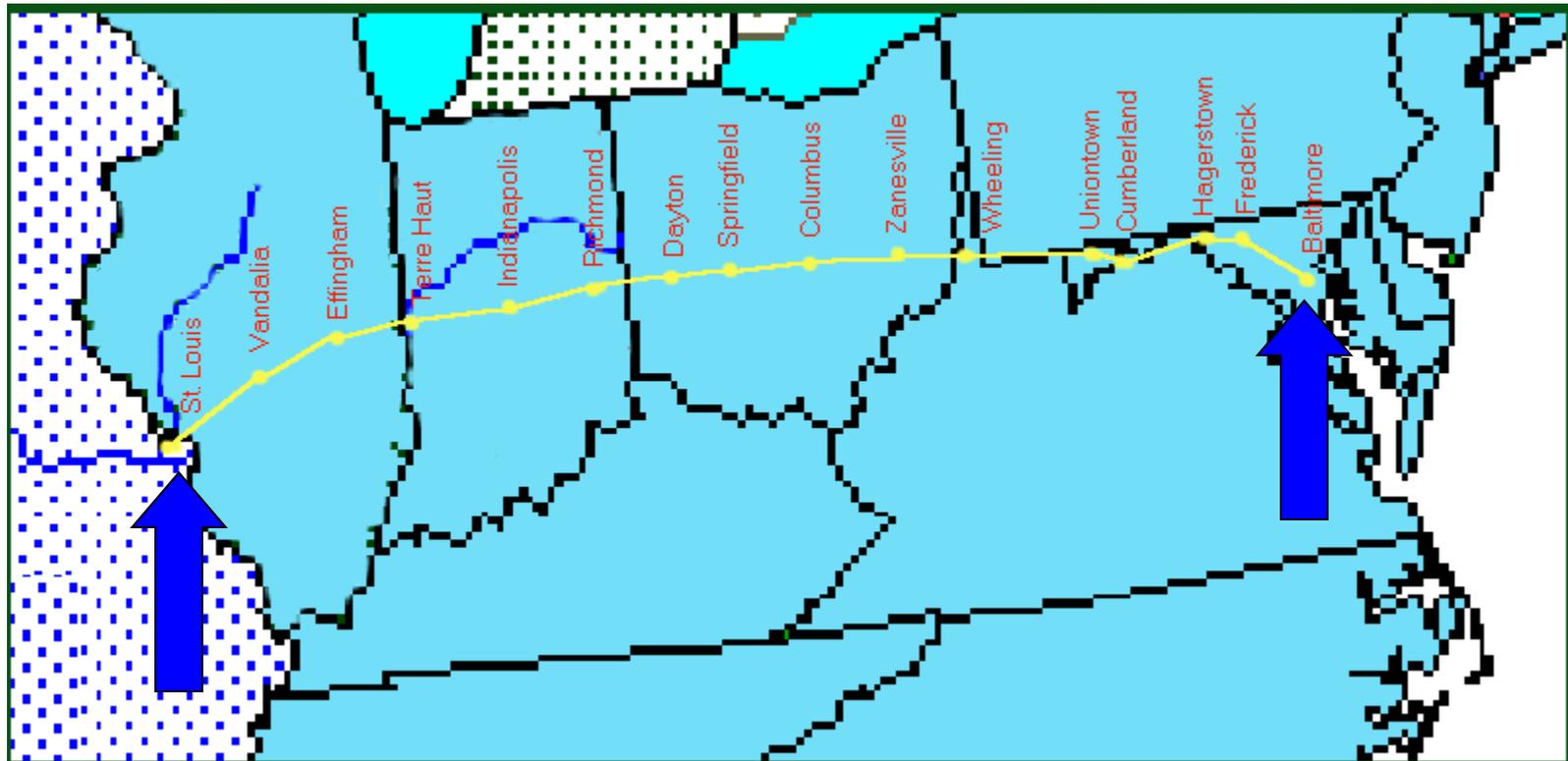
National Road - 1828



National Road - 1832

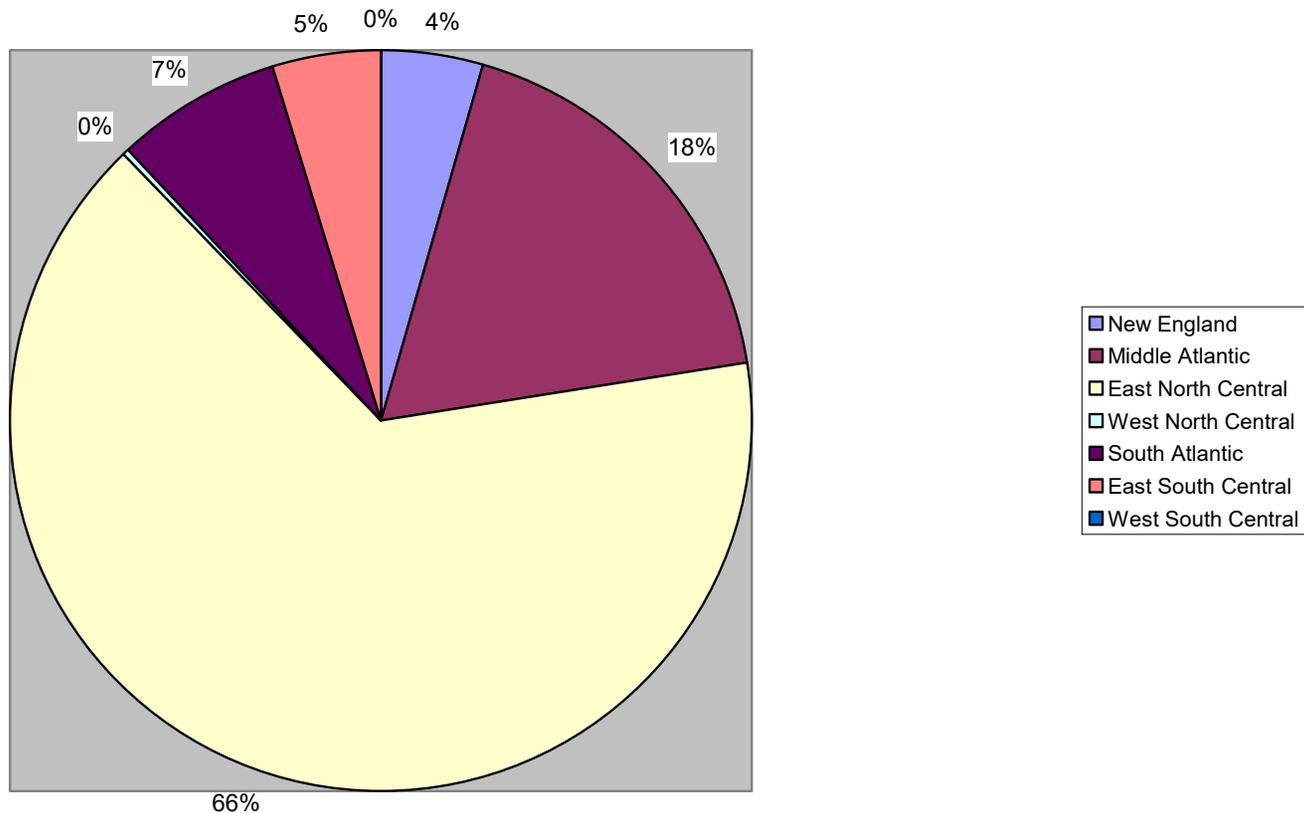


National Road - 1838

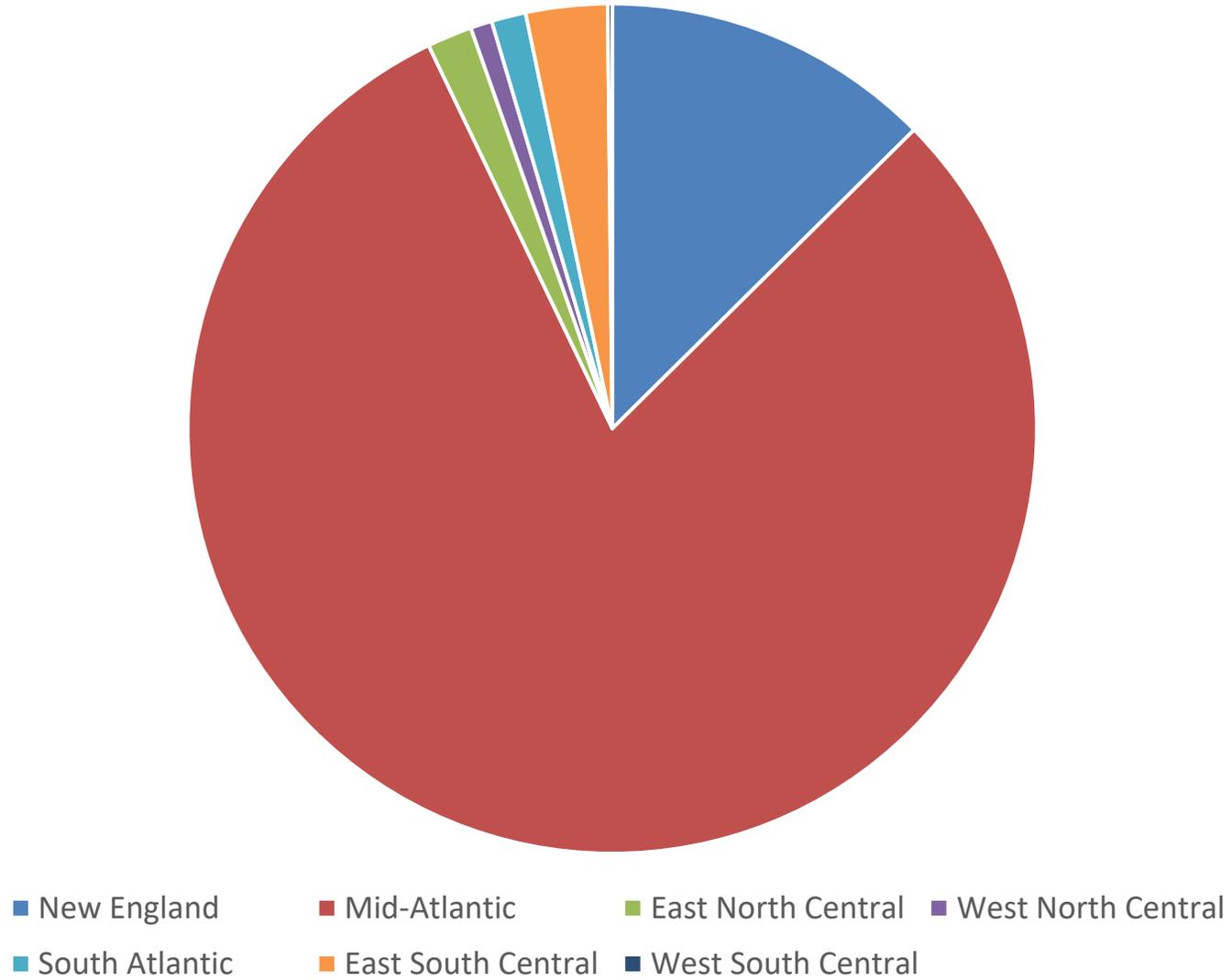


Birth Place of Midwest Residents

Birth Place of Those Residing in Midwest - 1850



Ohio Residents of 1850 - Birthplaces





QUESTIONS?

The Great Migration

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

Push Factors

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

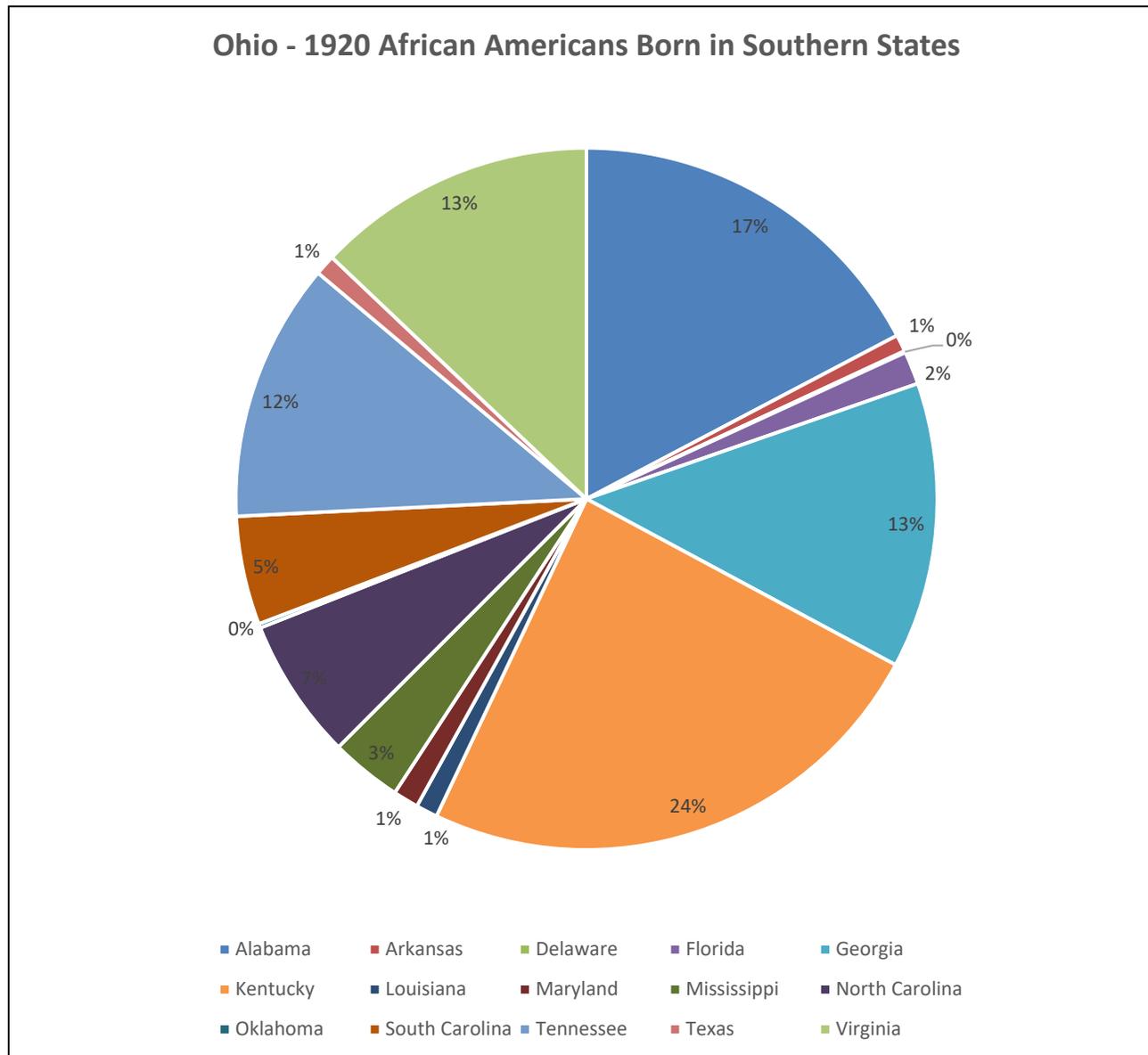
Second Great Migration

- 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

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

Ohio Cities – in 1920

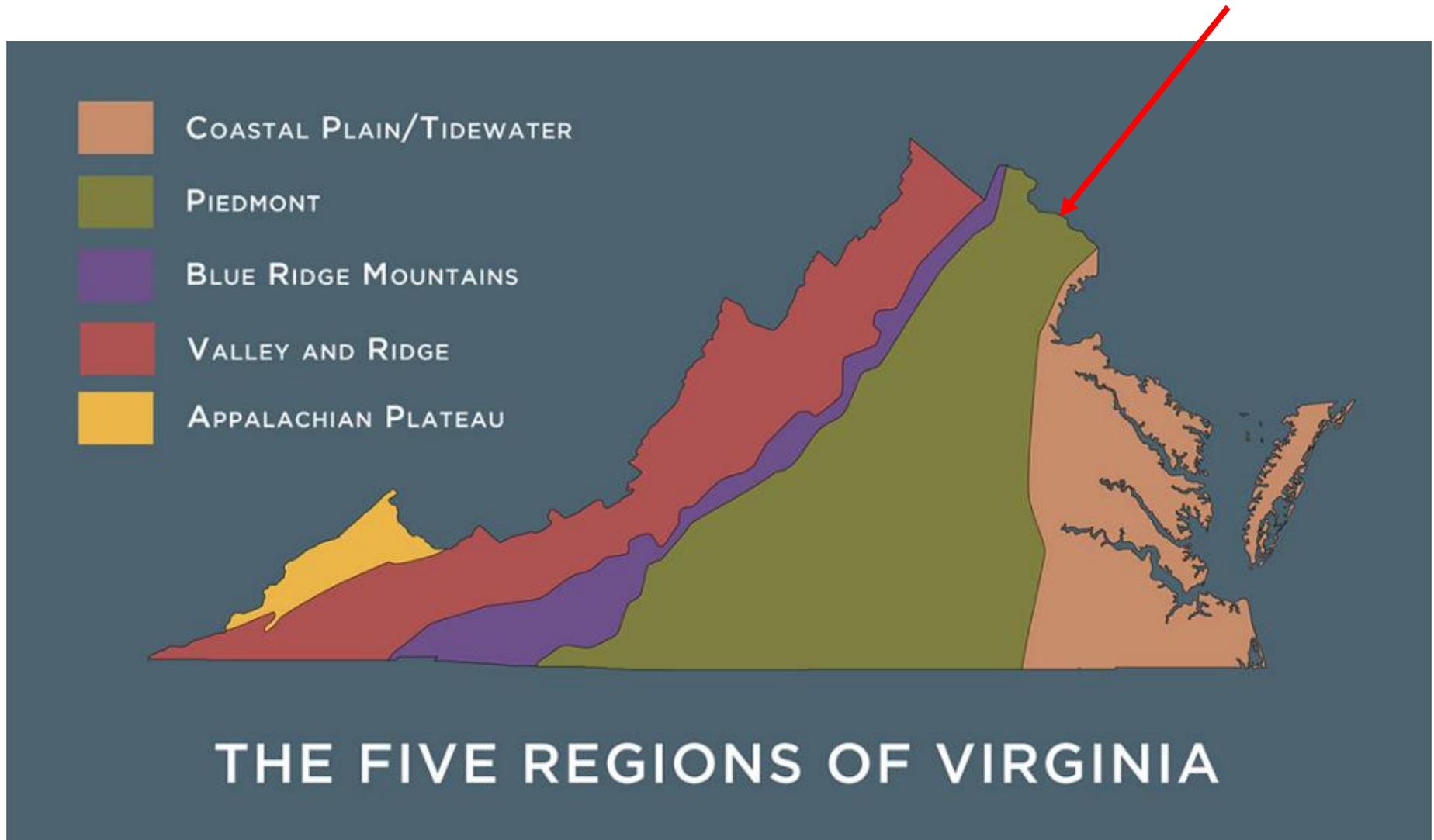
- African American citizens represented middle size cities (10,000-25,000) within:
 - Cleveland: 34,451 African Americans
 - Cincinnati: 30,079 African Americans
 - Columbus: 22,181 African Americans
- They represented small size cities (2,500-10,000) within:
 - Akron, Dayton, Springfield, Toledo, and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



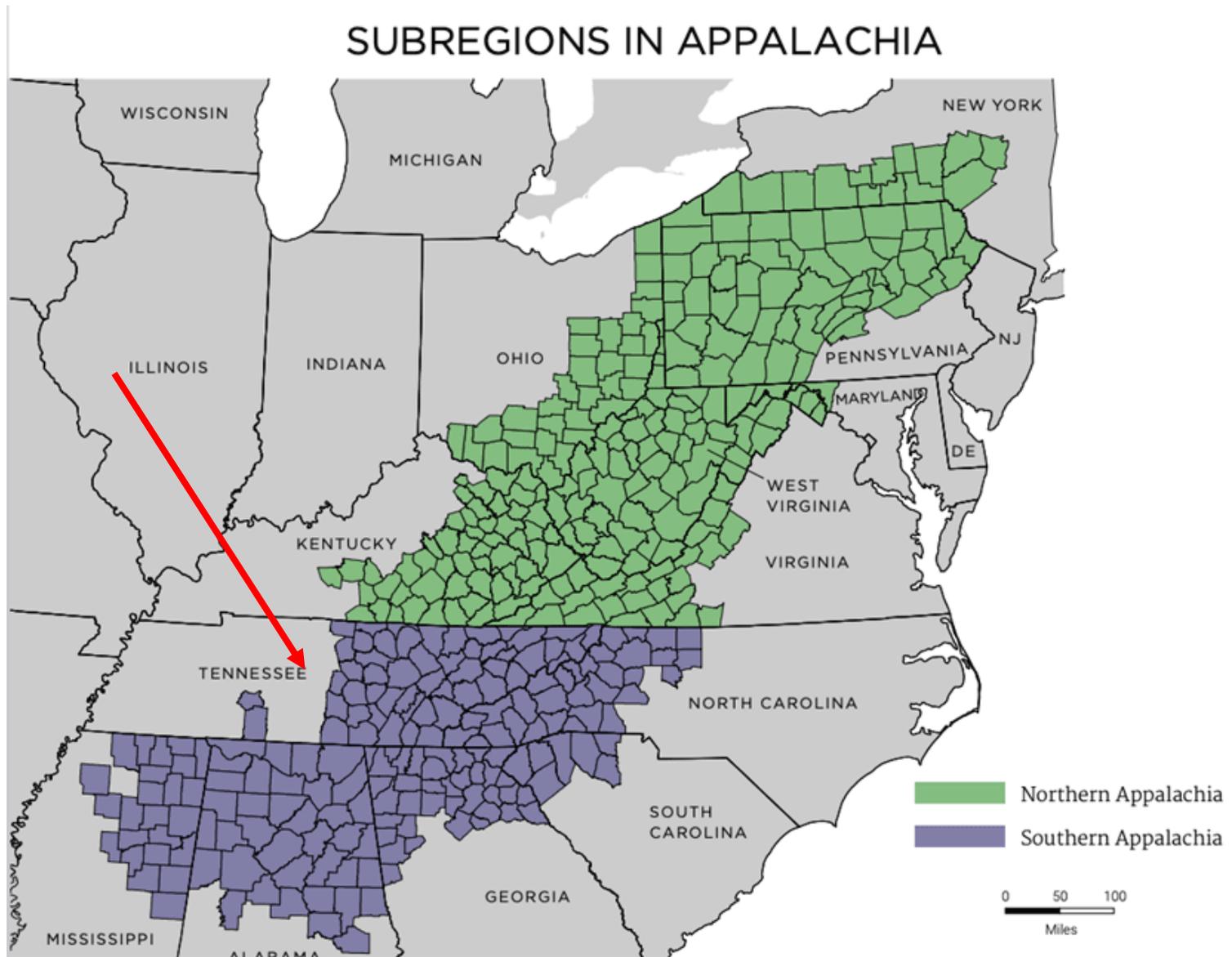
1920 - "Black" & "Mulatto" Race

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



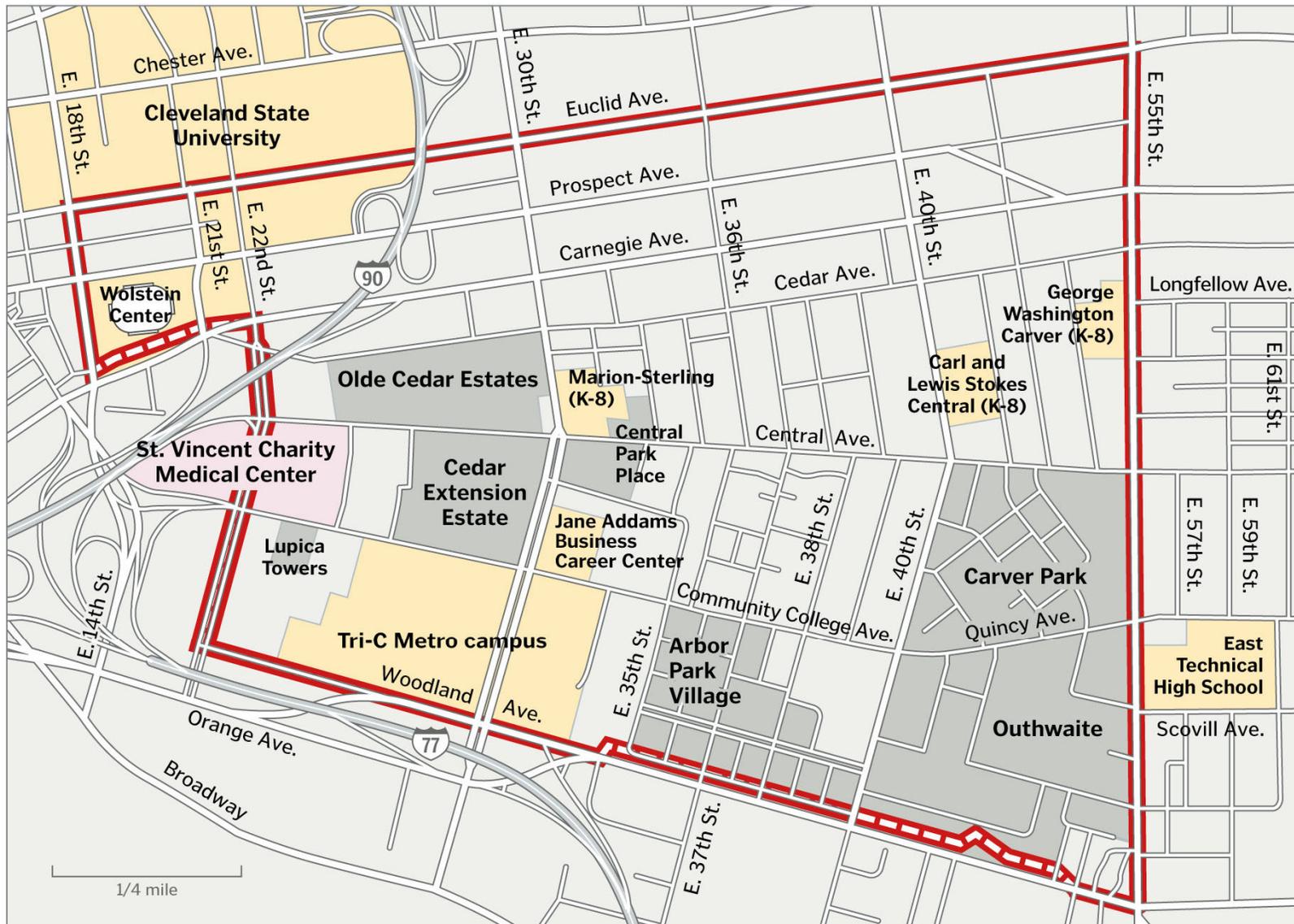
Piedmont Region



Southern Appalachia

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



SOURCES: Case Western Reserve University; Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland

THE PLAIN DEALER

Cedar-Central Neighborhood



Housing before 1935

Photo: Cleveland Public Library

QUESTIONS?

Hire Research Services

research@nehgs.org

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