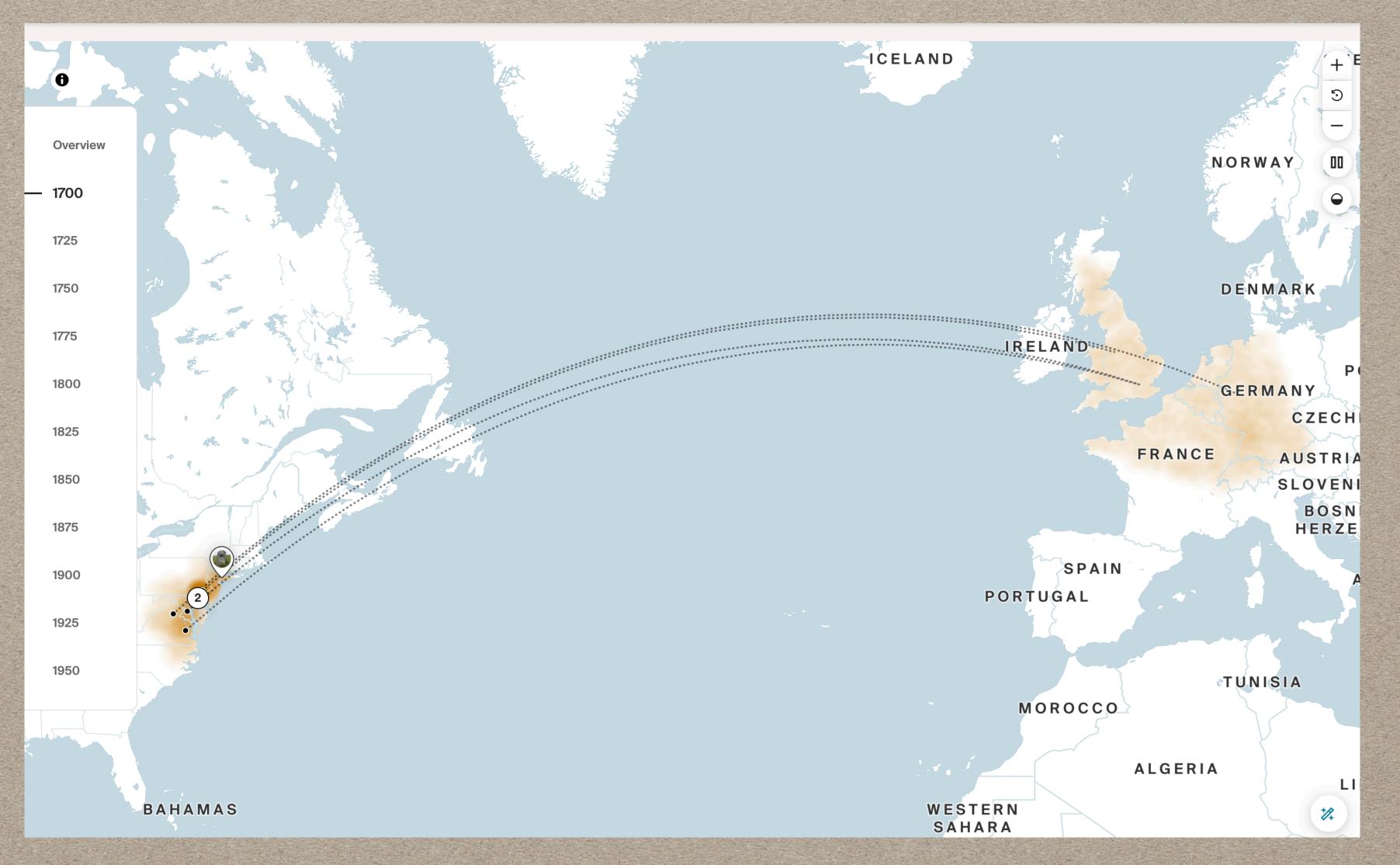
# ANCESTRY.COM: ANCESTRAL JOURNEYS SVCGR - ANCESTRYDNA SERIES



SOURCE: ANCESTRY.COM

PRESENTATION BY LEE MACKLIN











## Lee Macklin ~

Compare



☼ DNA settings

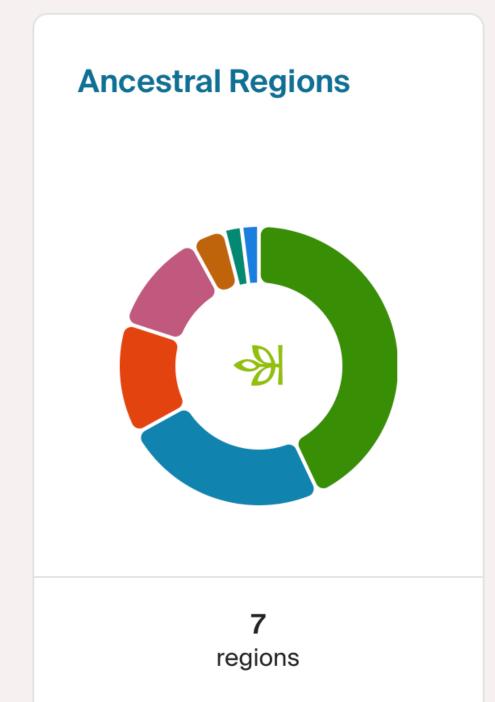
Summary

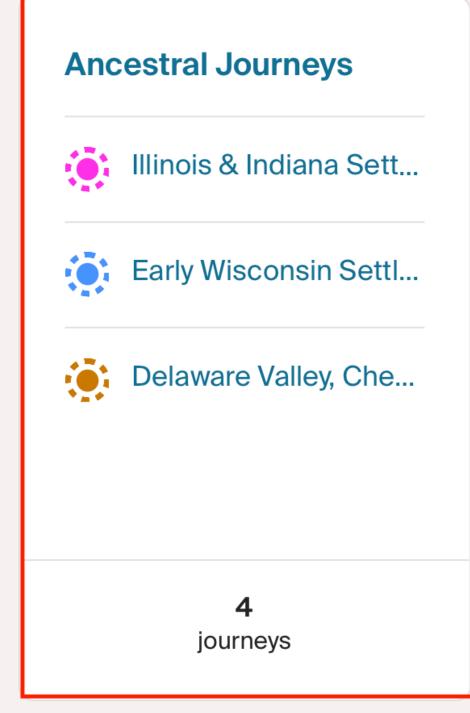
Origins

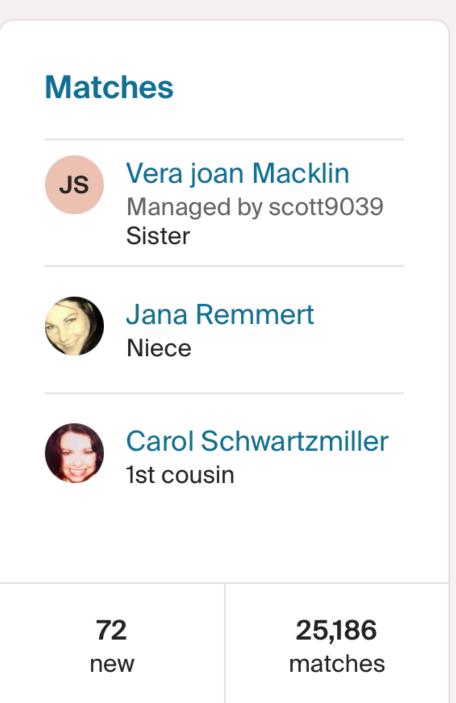
Matches

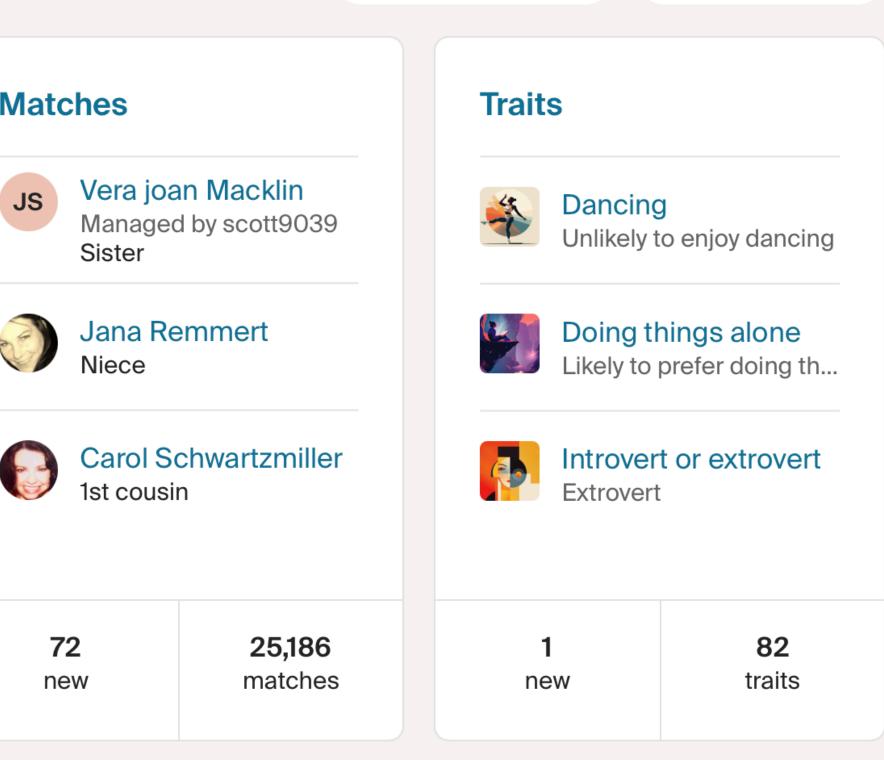
**Traits** 

## **Your DNA Report**





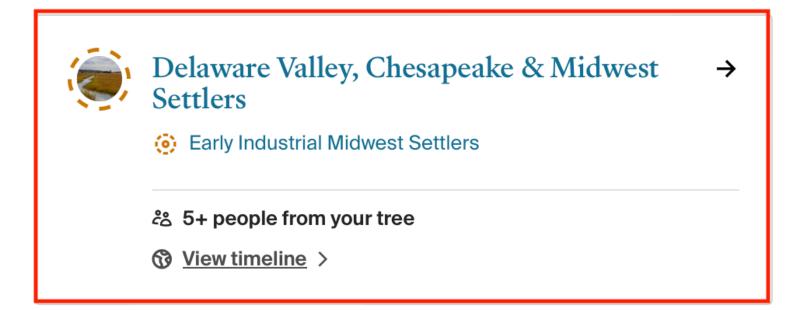




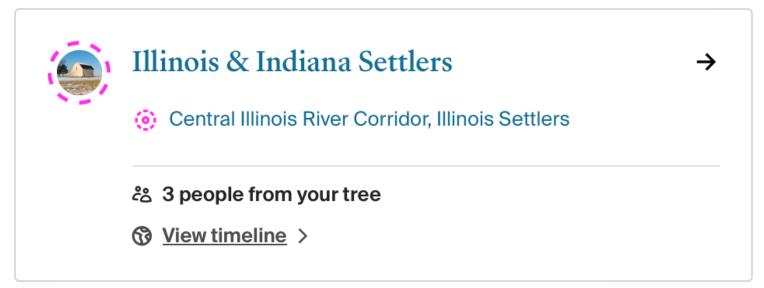
뿧 View linked tree

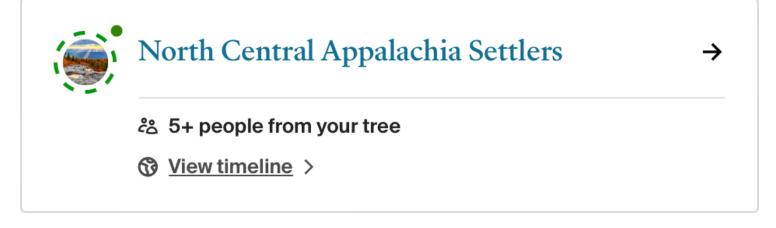
## Lee's 4 ancestral journeys

Learn where your ancestors likely lived and moved in the past 300 years. How this works

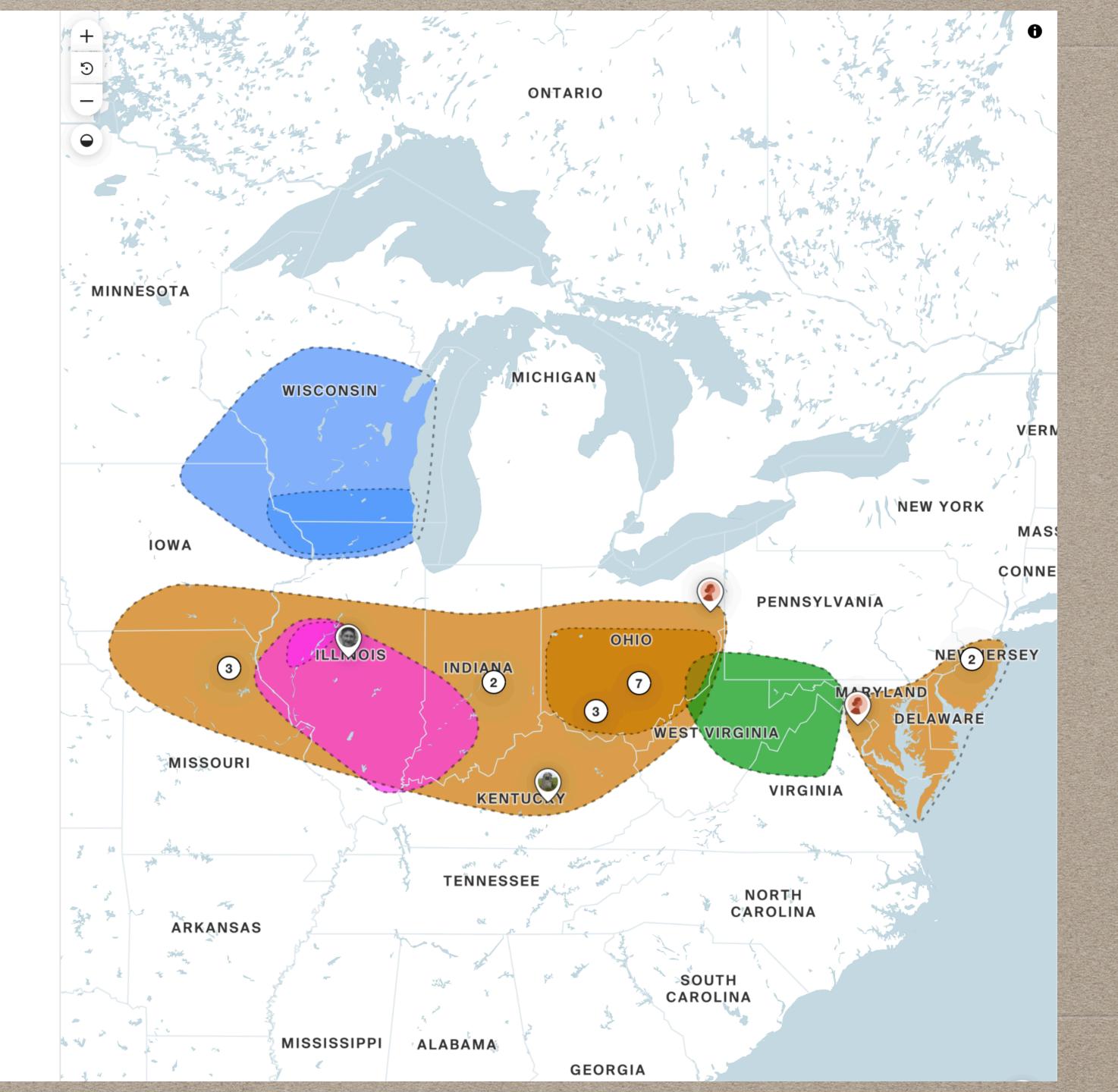














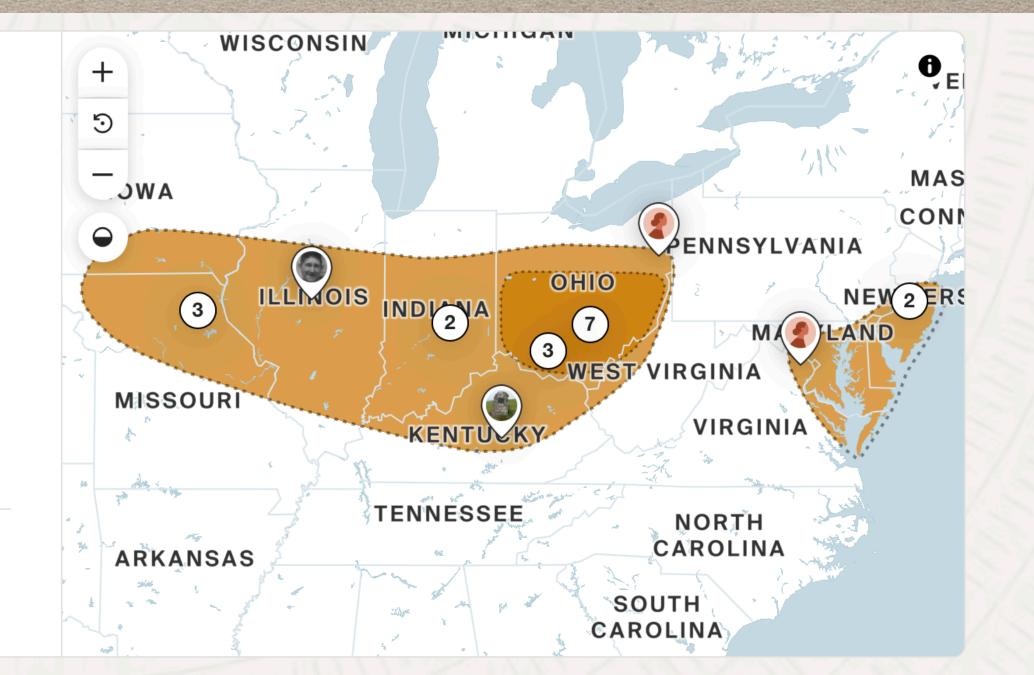
## Delaware Valley, Chesapeake & Midwest Settlers

You and other people with this journey are linked through shared ancestors. You probably have family who lived in this area for years—and maybe some of your relatives still do.

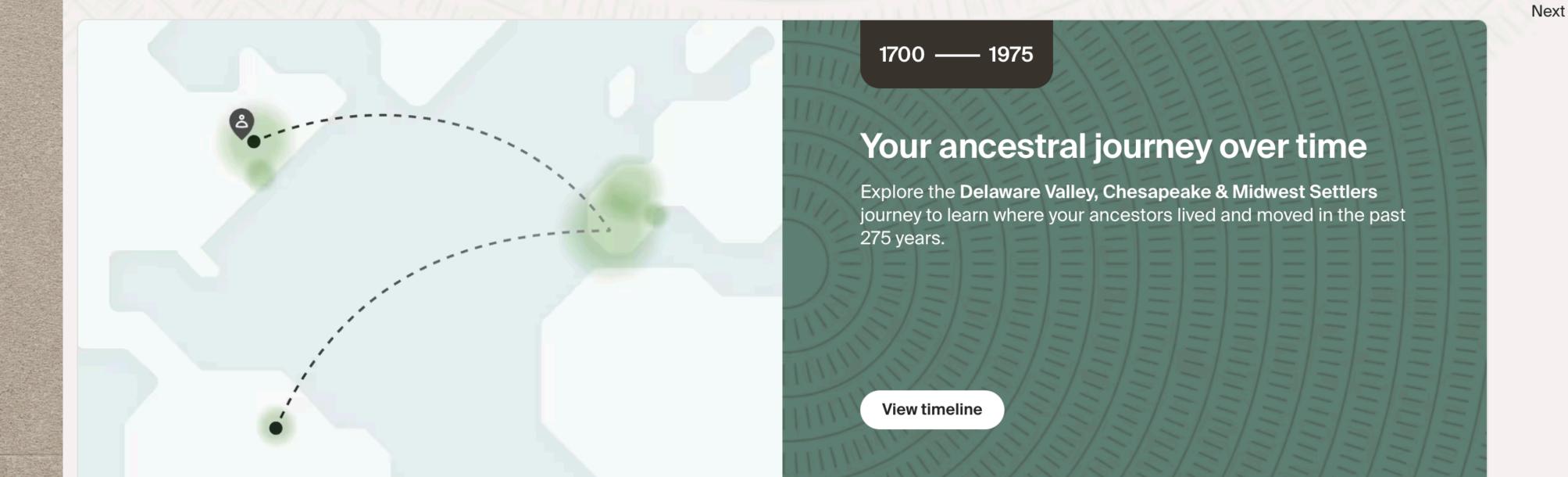
Specific places you're connected to:

Early Industrial Midwest Settlers

డ్డి 21 people from your tree



 $\rightarrow$ 



## Which parent passed it down? Plus

You're connected to this journey through DNA you got from your parents.

View journeys by parent



Delaware Valley, Chesapeake & Midwest Settlers

Passed down from:

How this works

View your tree

•••



**Paternal** 

## People in your tree

These people in your tree may have been a part of this journey. The events you see in this timeline may have shaped them.



George Franklin Macklin Grandfather 1883-1964



•••

Elizabeth Katherine "Bettie" Jo... ... 1st Great-Grandmother 1855-1923



**Dolly Schoolcraft** 1st Great-Grandmother 1854-1888



Next



**Daniel Strong Lawrence** 1st Great-Grandfather 1850-1929

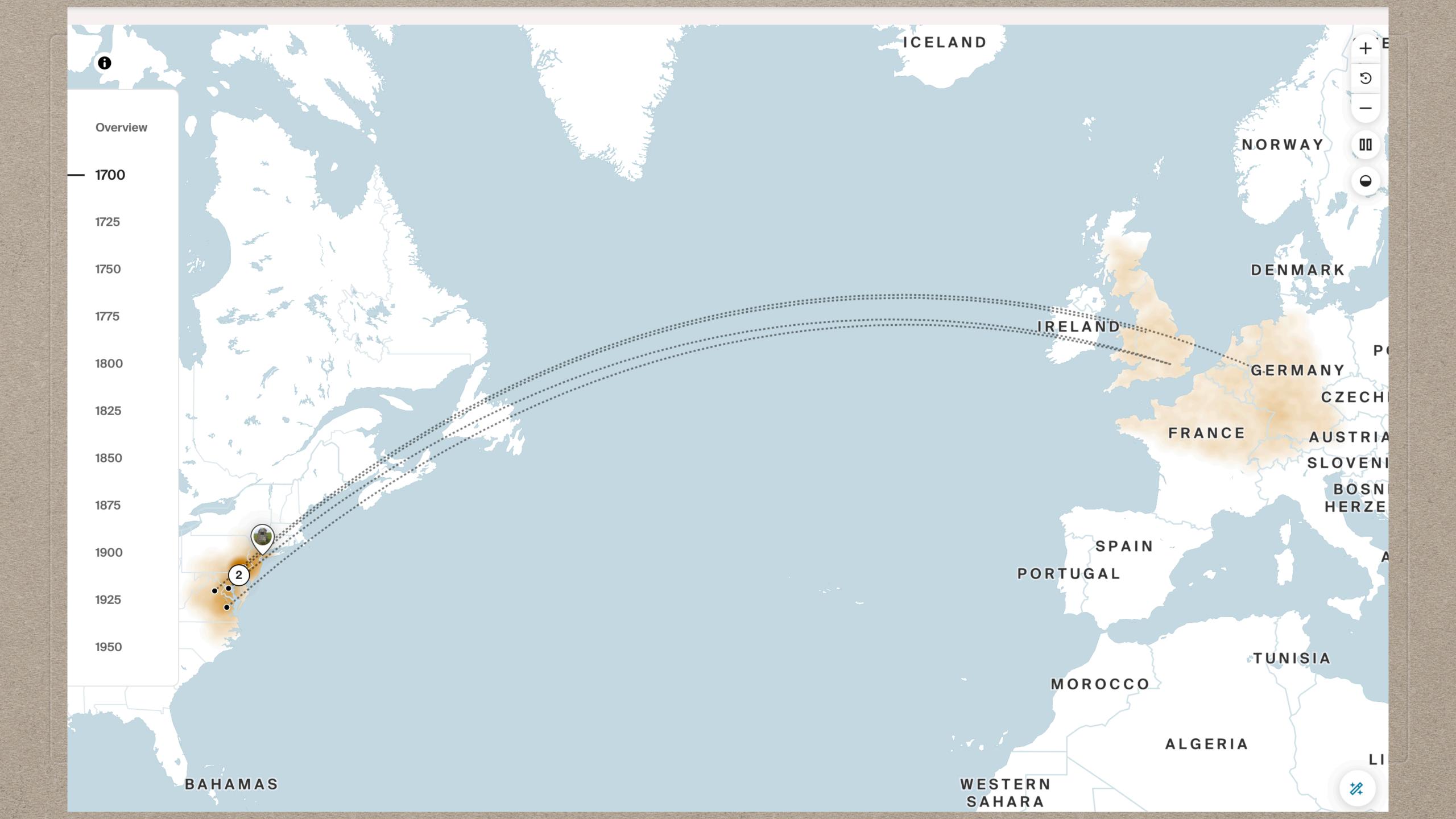


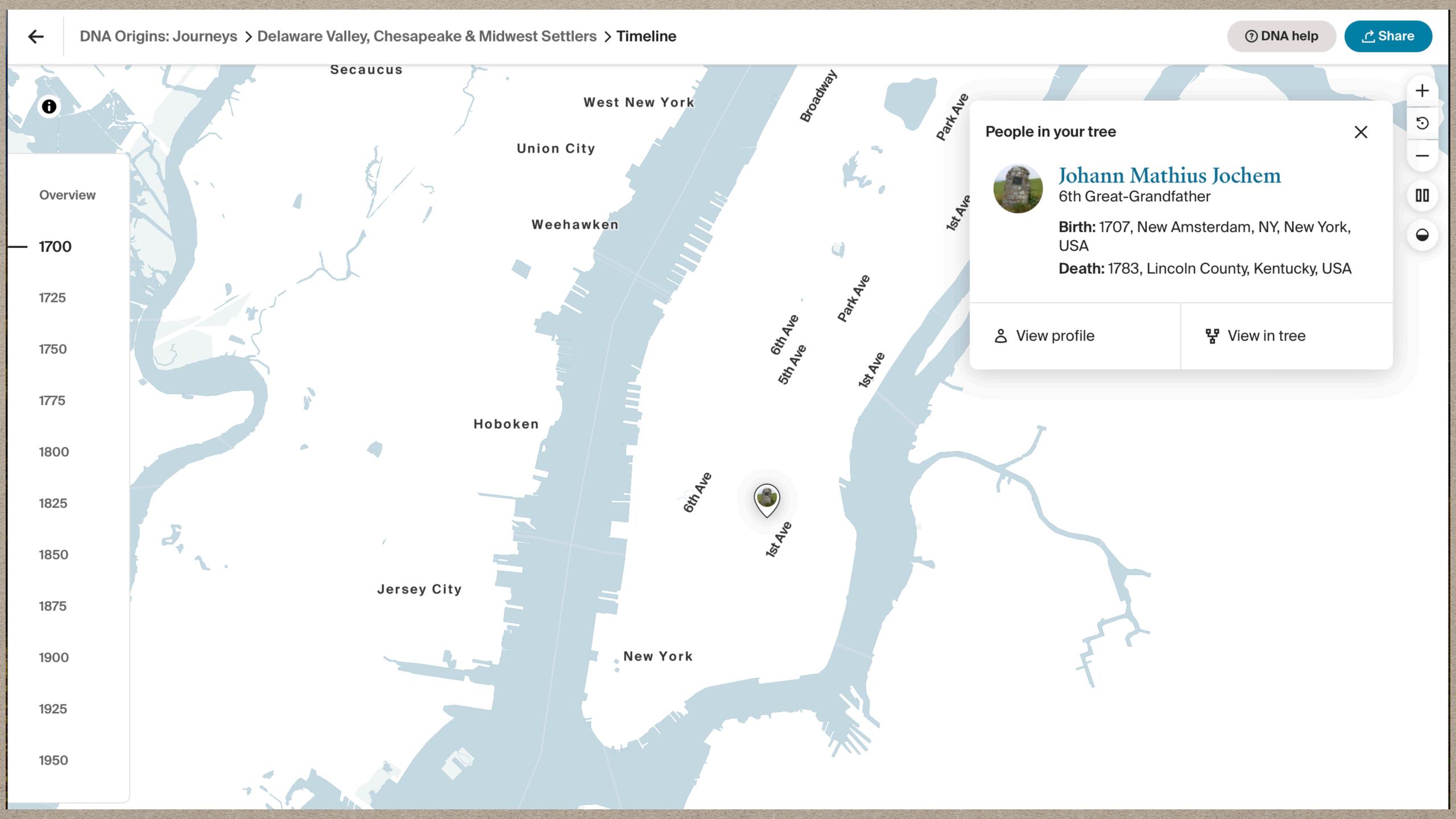
George Randolph Macklin 1st Great-Grandfather 1847-1893



**Mary Ann Strong** 2nd Great-Grandmother 1823-1859

+ Show 15 more...





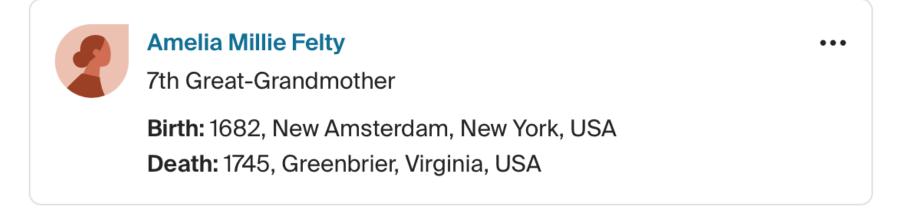
1700 - 1725

### German Recruits

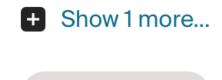
Germans were recruited to Pennsylvania and the northern Chesapeake region. Promoters often worked through religious networks, so groups such as the Mennonites, Dunkers, and English Quakers emigrated and joined those who had emigrated previously. Miners from the Rhine River valley responded to advertising by Virginia's governor, establishing the mining town of Germanna on the Rapidan River. In the Chesapeake, people preferred building plantations along the rivers because the creeks and rivers were often the best way to travel and send crops to market. Farmers grew tobacco for export, as well as wheat and produce to feed their families. In Pennsylvania, Germans often settled on farms in Lancaster County, where they grew wheat, rye, and barley.

#### People in your tree

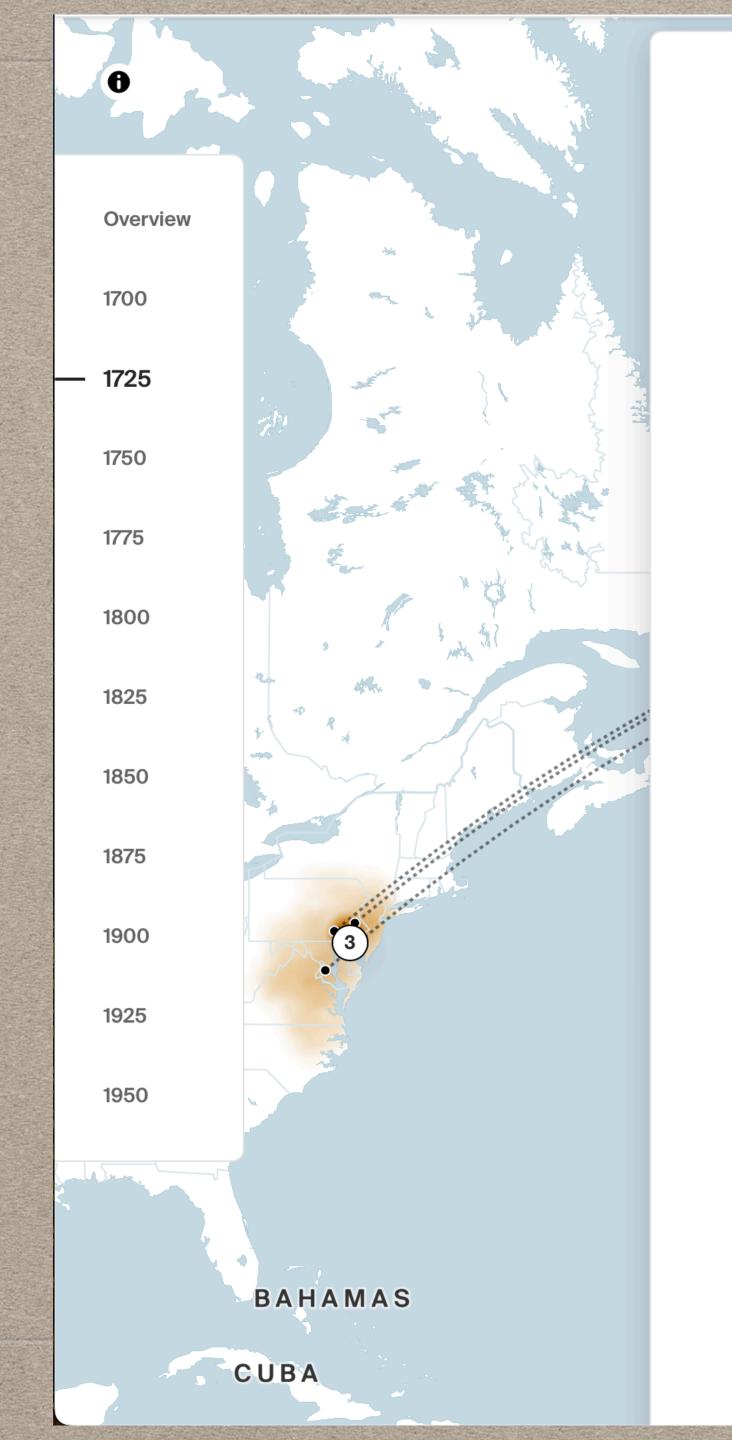
These people in your tree may have been a part of this journey. The events you see in this timeline may have shaped them.









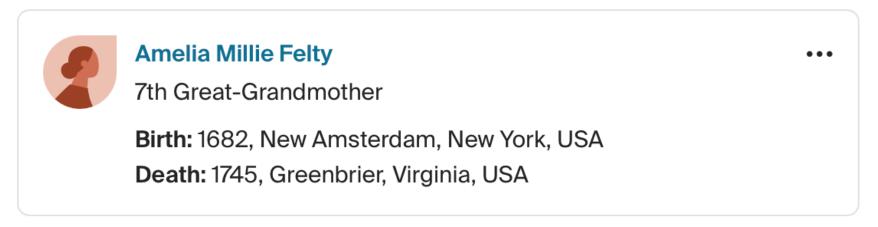


## Shenandoah Valley

Colonists from the Philadelphia area and the coastal Chesapeake began settling Virginia's Shenandoah Valley region. Over half were Scots-Irish, with English and Germans the next largest groups. Most had come recently to America through Philadelphia. Some came directly upon arrival to Virginia, while others spent 7 to 10 years in Pennsylvania as indentured servants or farmers first. The valleys were isolated, so most families grew a variety of crops, including corn, wheat, rye, flax, vegetables, and fruit. They also kept a few cattle, horses, and pigs. Some settlers followed the valleys into western Maryland, where they exported cattle, horses, butter, deerskins, hides, and whiskey to purchase salt, sugar, iron, nails, and cloth.

#### People in your tree

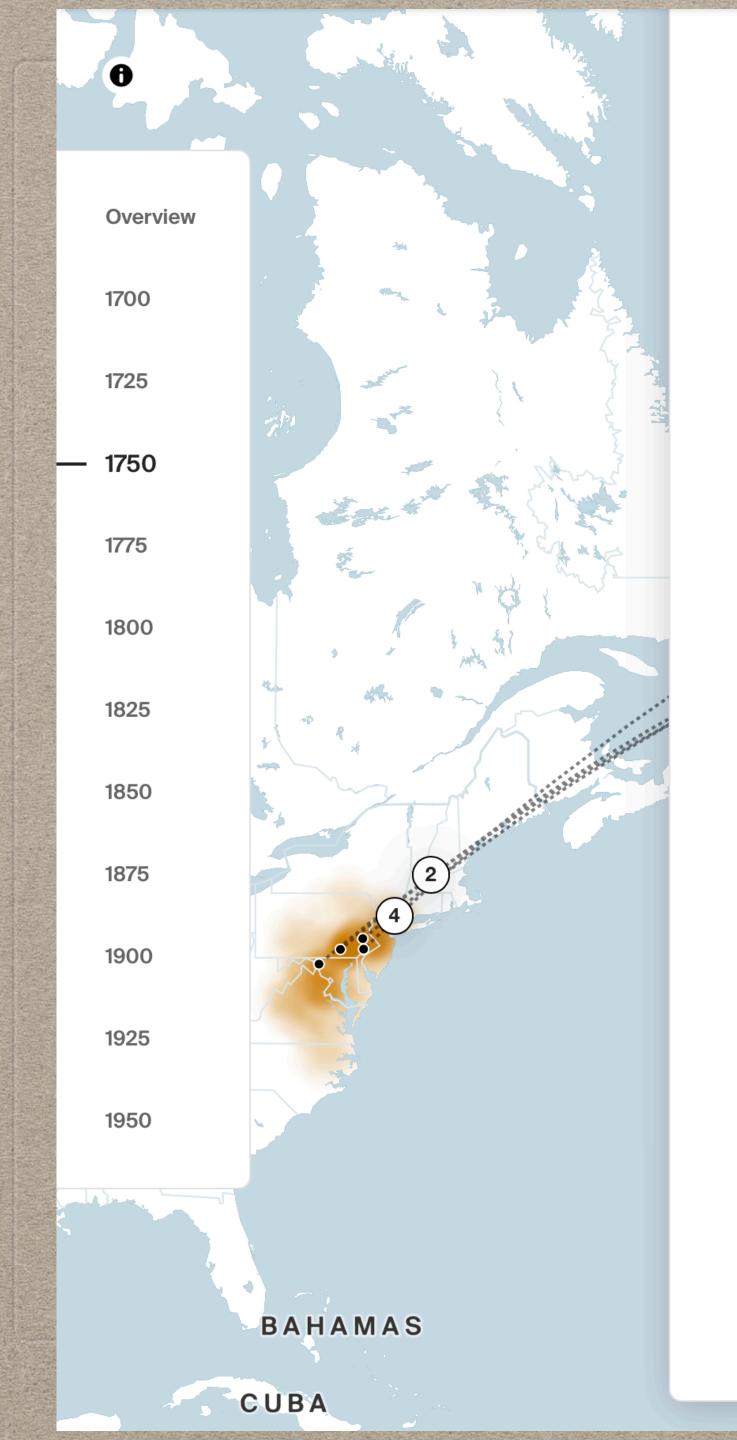
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+ Show 2 more...





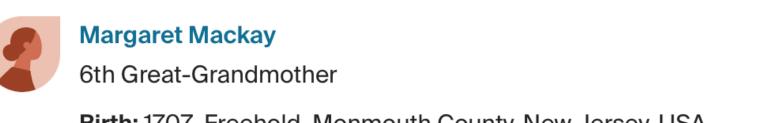
## French and Indian War

Emigration from Scotland and from Germanic Europe to America was interrupted in the mid 1750s by the French and Indian War, where fighting took place mostly in Pennsylvania's central and western regions. After the war, migration resumed as farmers in Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake, and the Appalachian valleys prospered and were able to support their families and produce extra to trade. Men grew wheat to sell in cities and to colonies in the South and the Caribbean. Women managed "kitchen gardens," up to an acre in size, growing the produce necessary to feed their families. They were also responsible for making cheese and butter to sell.

#### People in your tree

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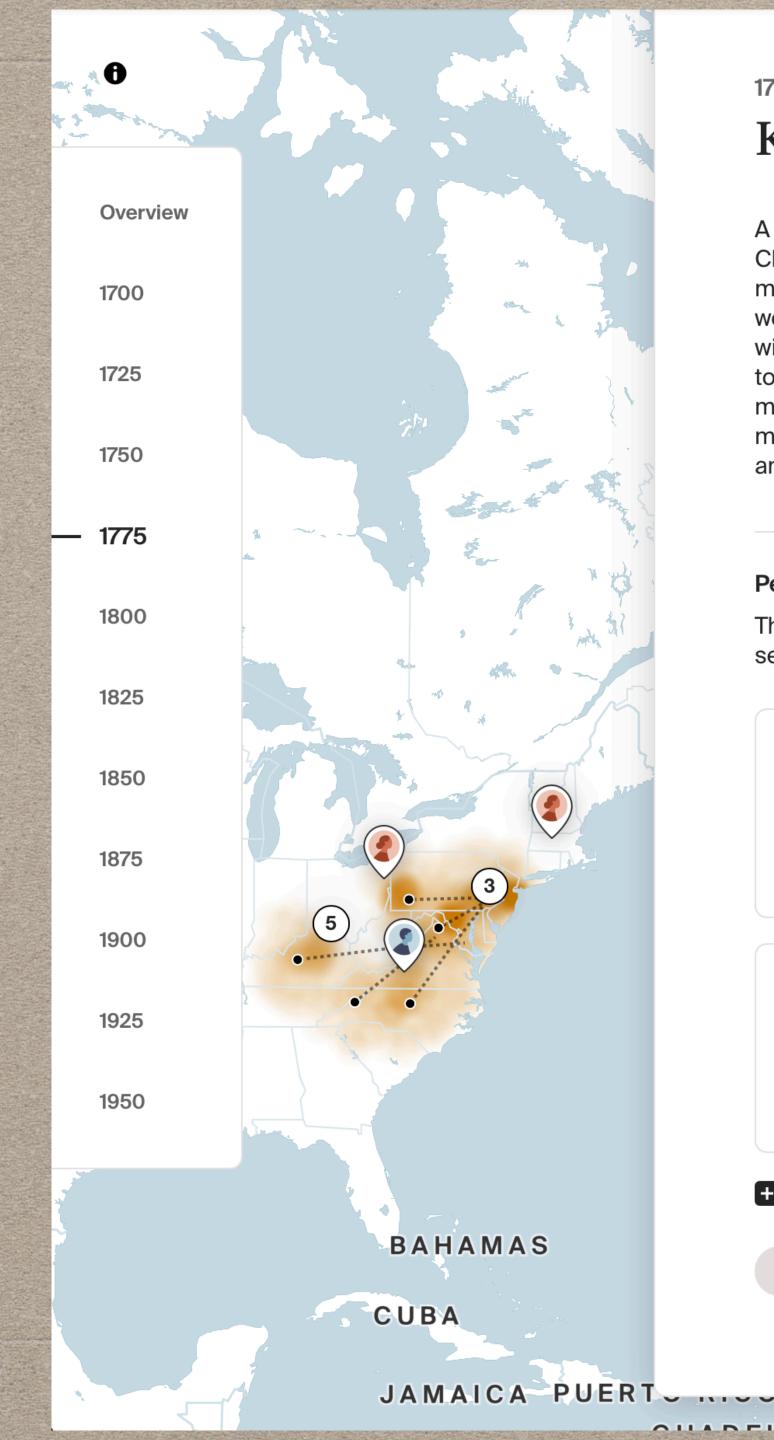
Birth: 1707, Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, USA

Death: 1783, Shenandoah County, Virginia, USA

View your tree

+ Show 6 more...



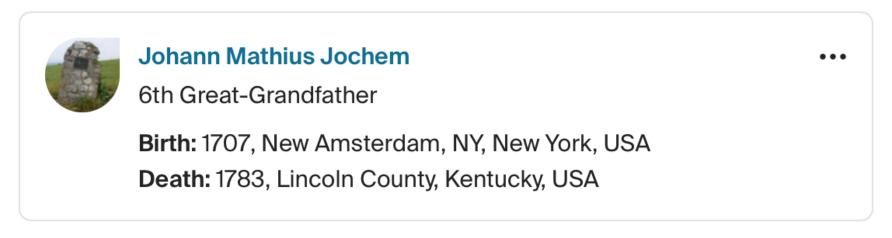


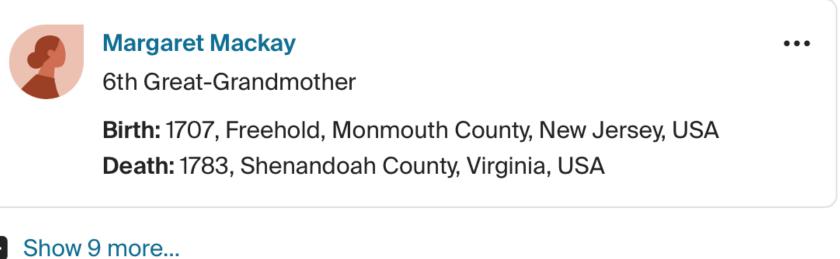
## Kentucky Bound

A post-Revolutionary War depression hit farmers hard in Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake and inspired many to move to Kentucky to find better land. These migrants typically moved in community and family groups. In Kentucky, men would leave their farms to hunt, primarily to feed their families, leaving their wives alone for long periods of time to care for family and farm. Women banded together to help each other, especially in caring for the sick or in acting as midwives. Settlers' journals record a high number of intestinal illnesses and malaria, but they also wrote about their appreciation for their snug cabin homes and the beauty of Kentucky's hills.

#### People in your tree

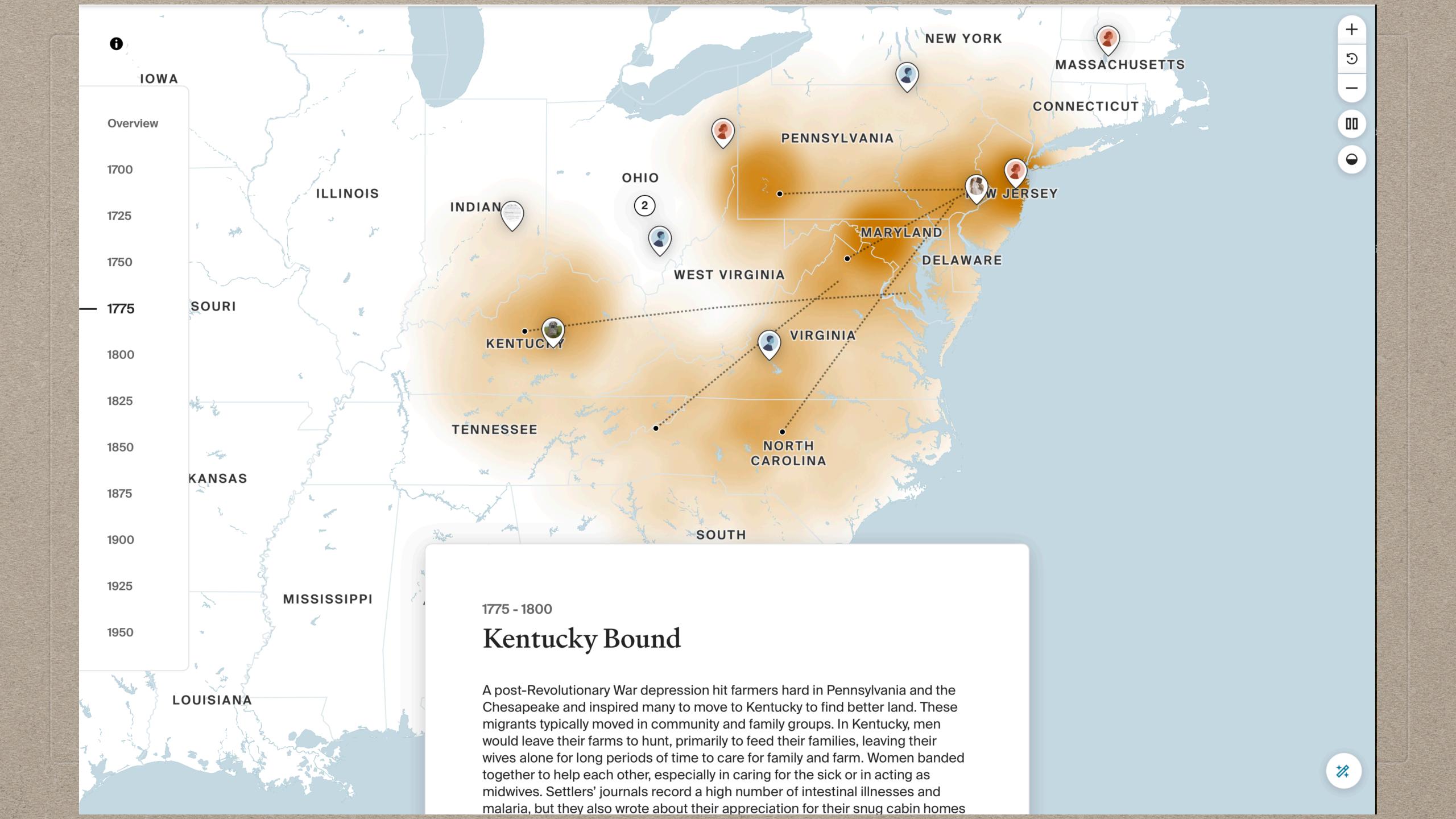
These people in your tree may have been a part of this journey. The events you see in this timeline may have shaped them.

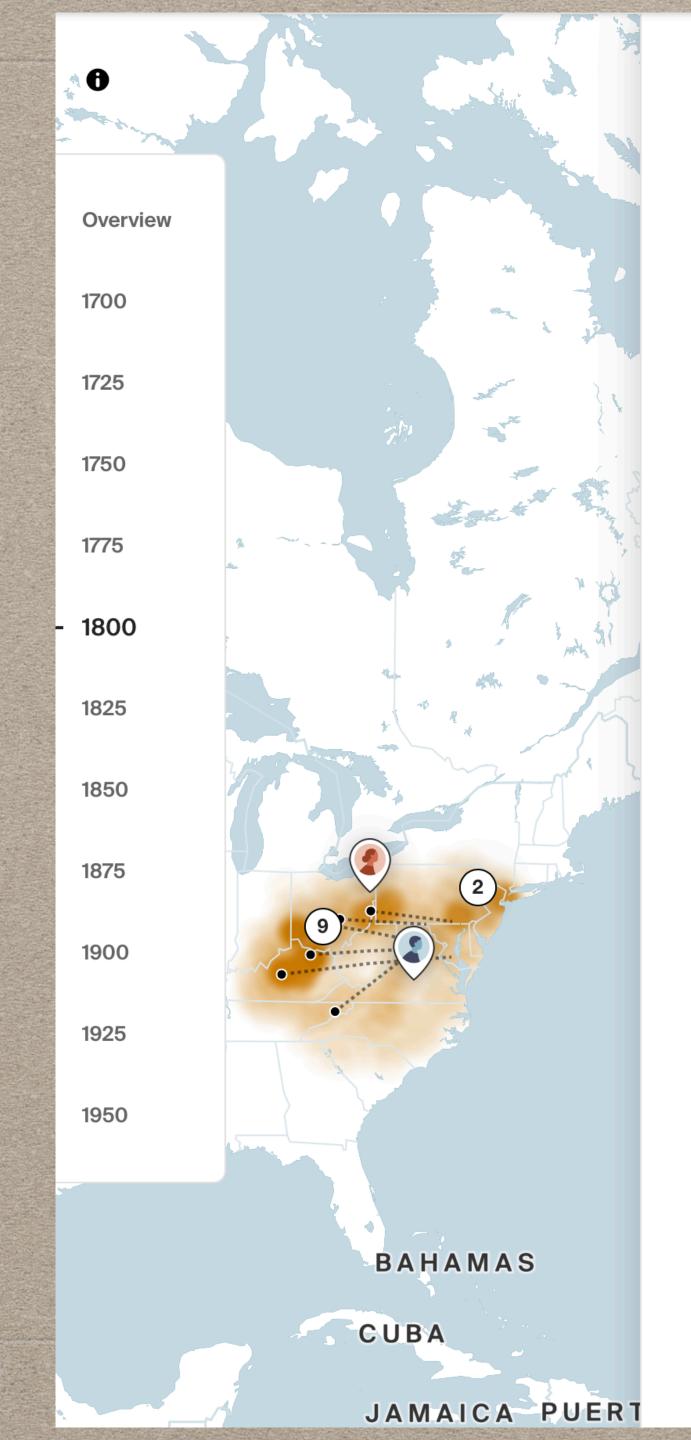










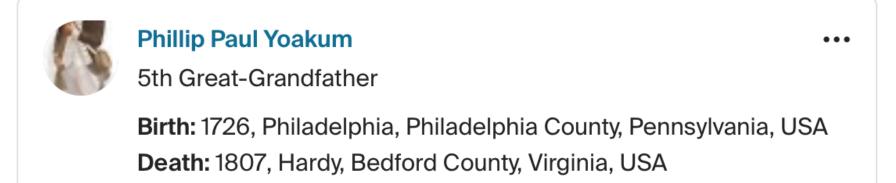


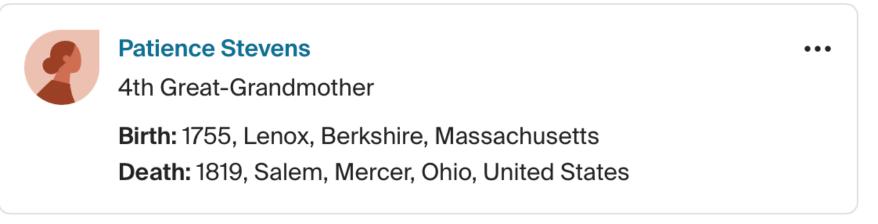
## Draw of Land in the West

Migrants moved even further west into Ohio and Indiana after the War of 1812 and the defeat of various Native American tribes in the Midwest. Travel west from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland was made easier in 1818 when the U.S. government completed the first national road—the Cumberland Road—which linked the upper Potomac River to Wheeling on the Ohio River. Over time the road was extended into Ohio and Indiana. Eastern migrants, mostly farmers, were drawn to the flat, rich soils of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In addition, Revolutionary War veterans were eligible for land grants in Ohio and northern Kentucky in lieu of a pension.

#### People in your tree

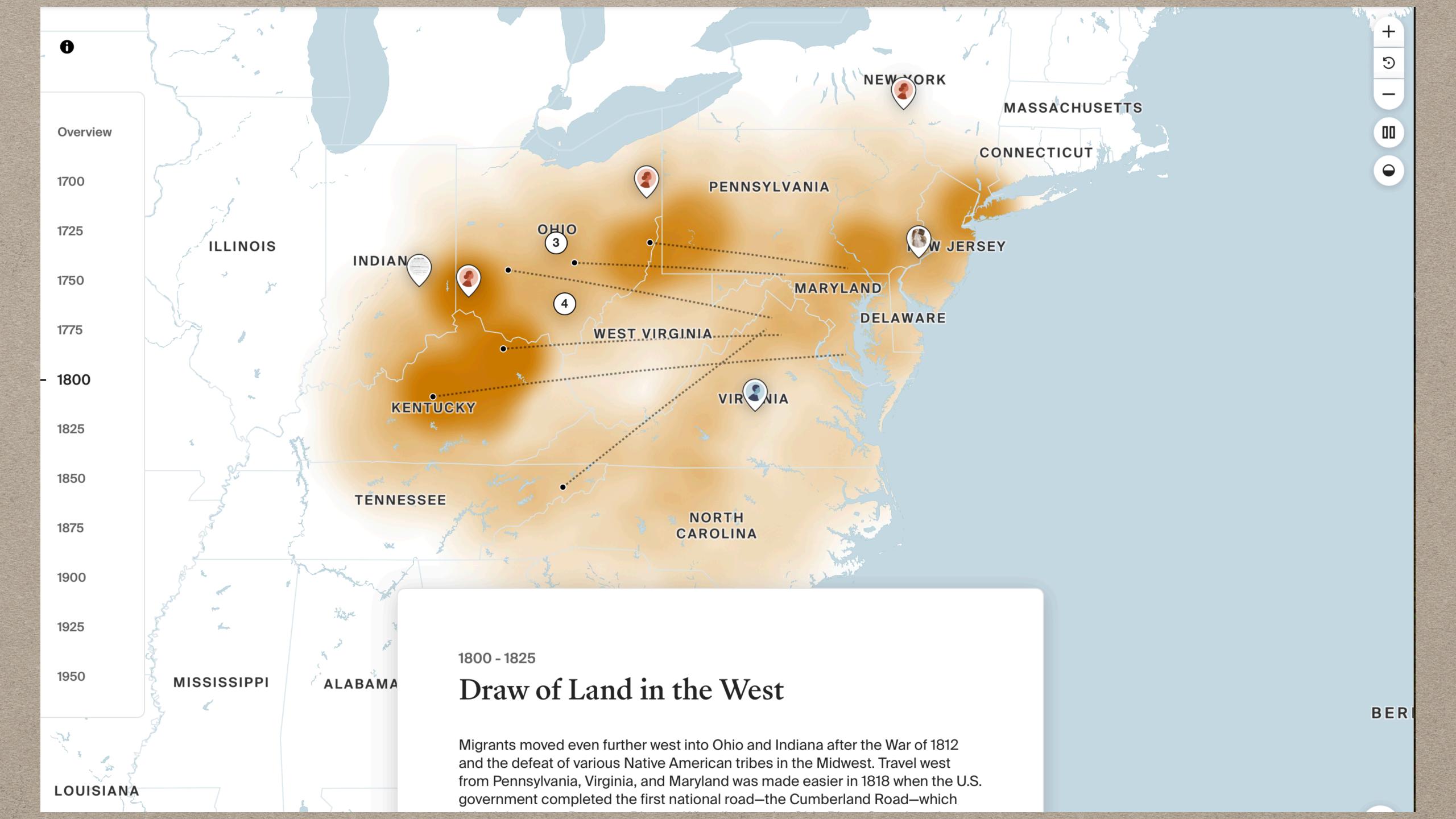
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BAHAMAS

JAMAICA

CUBA

CHATEMALA

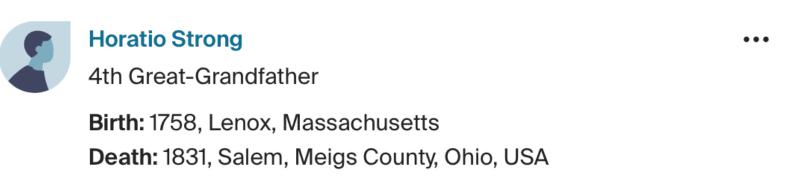
1950

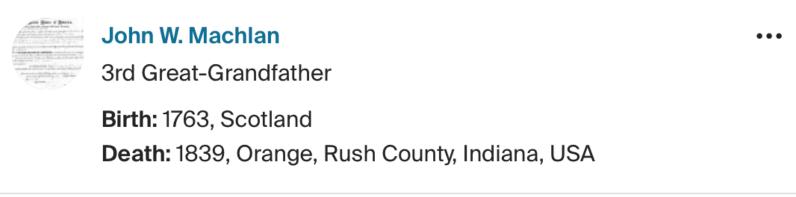
MEXICO



Ethnic Germans, English, and Scots moved to the Midwest in large numbers. About \$500 to \$1,000 was needed to buy land, seed, wagons, and tools. Even more was needed to buy oxen, horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Families also had to bring supplies to support themselves in the early years as they waited for crops and orchards to grow. Many farmers took other jobs, such as fur trapping or carpentry. Women sewed and sold butter and eggs. Because it was hard to establish profitable farms, pioneers moved a lot in search of better land and circumstances. Some settled in cities, with the promise of jobs such as meatpacking and shipping.

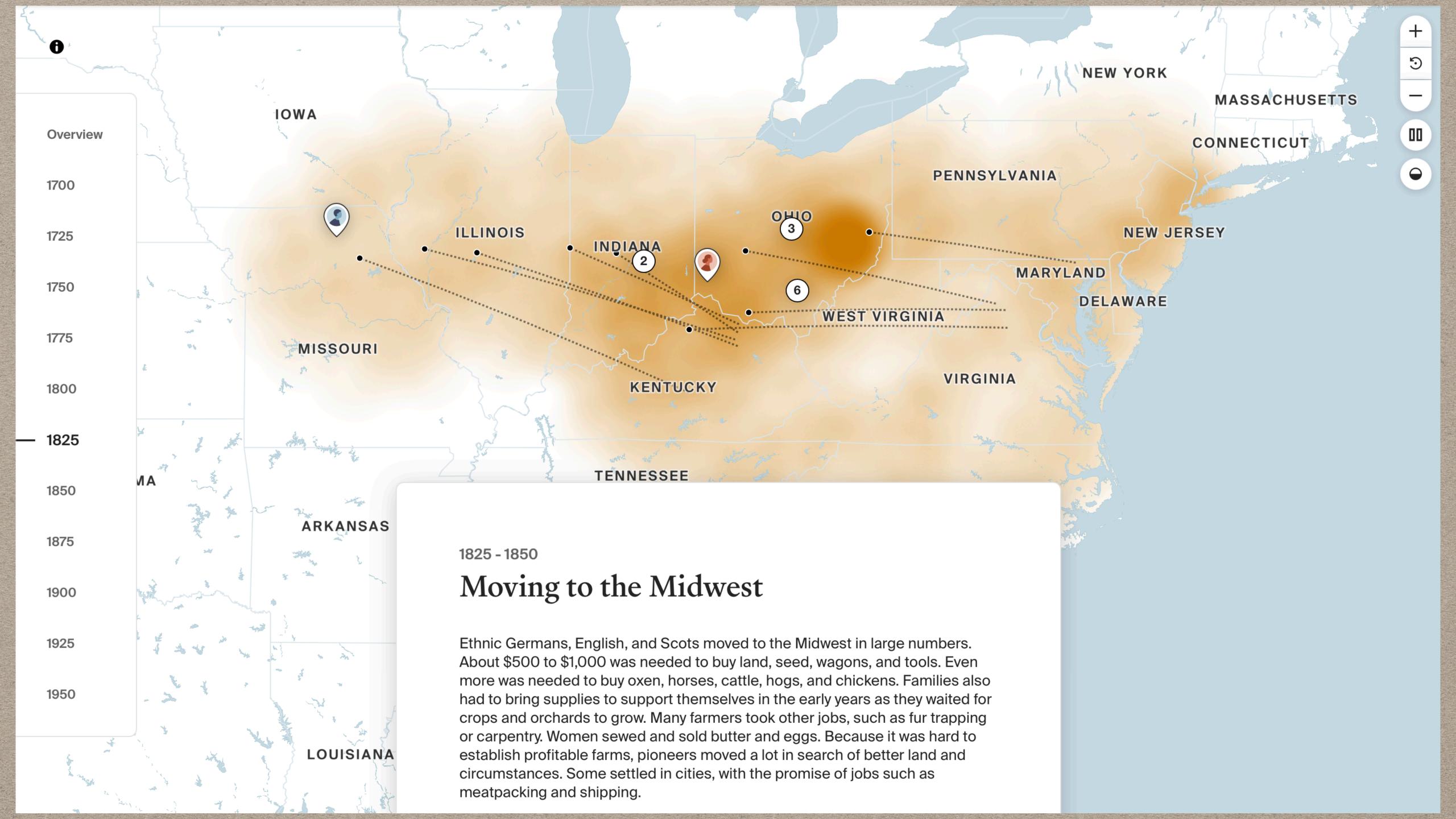
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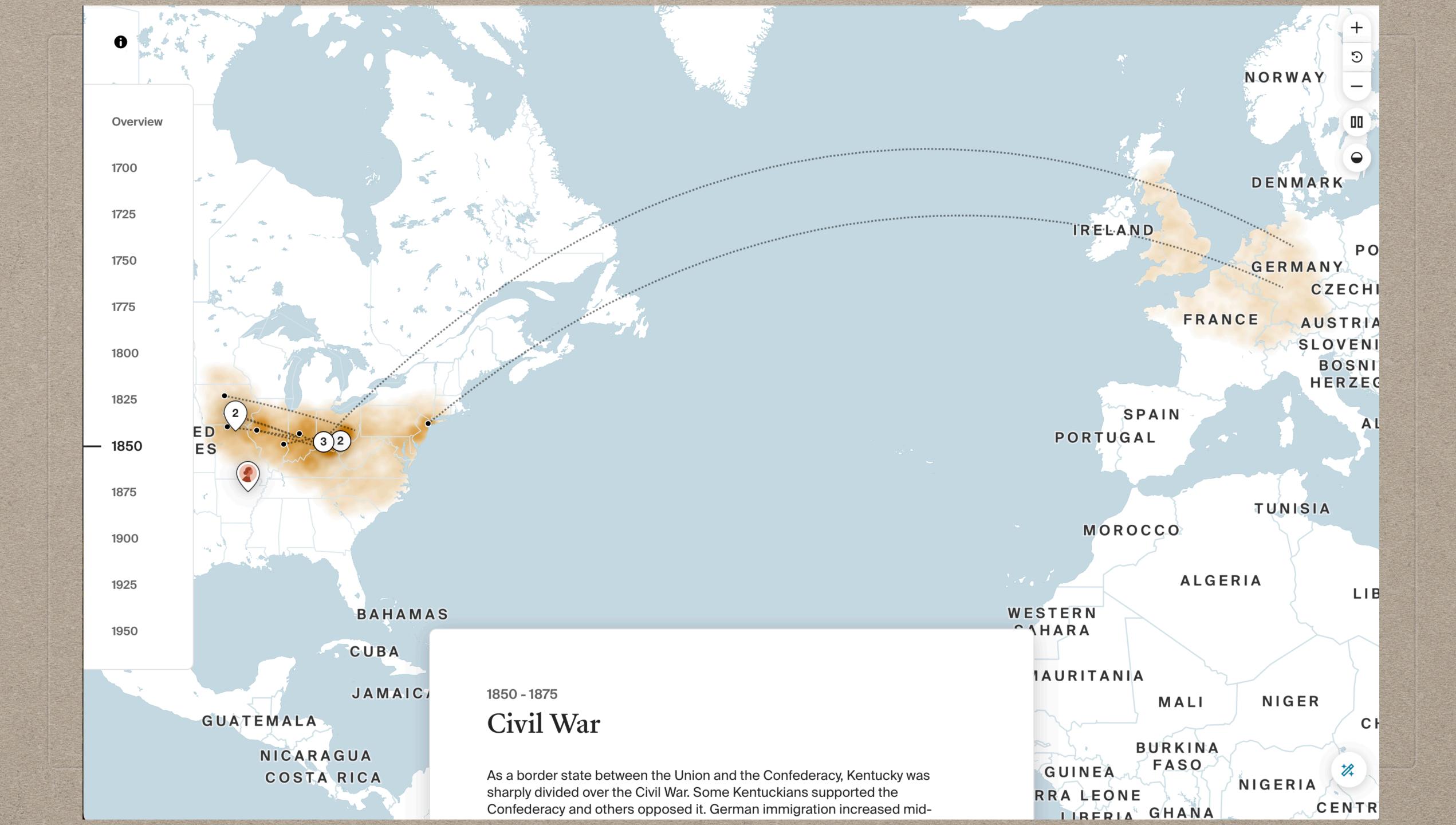


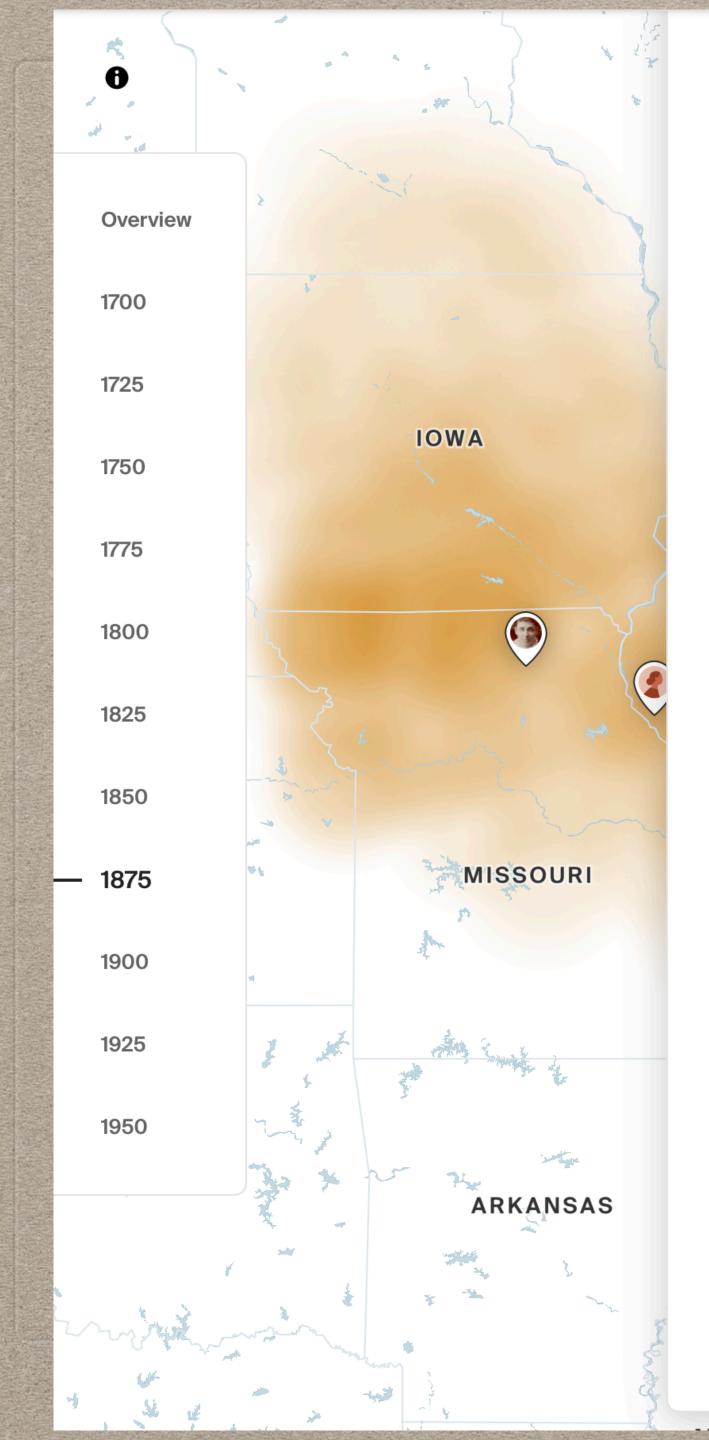


+ Show 11 more...









## Chicago and the Plains

At the end of the century, Chicago's population grew, to become the second-largest city in America. Millions attended Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition, which featured electric lights and the first Ferris wheel. Bicycles were first manufactured in the U.S. and "wheeling" became a popular pastime for the middle class. Rural children, by contrast, were highly independent, and their work was demanding. Very young children carried kindling, wiped dishes, tended babies, and assisted in the barnyard. A young boy might be gone for a few days by himself, rounding up stray cattle. Schooling was in a one-room schoolhouse and was the only reliable time for recreation with other kids.

#### People in your tree

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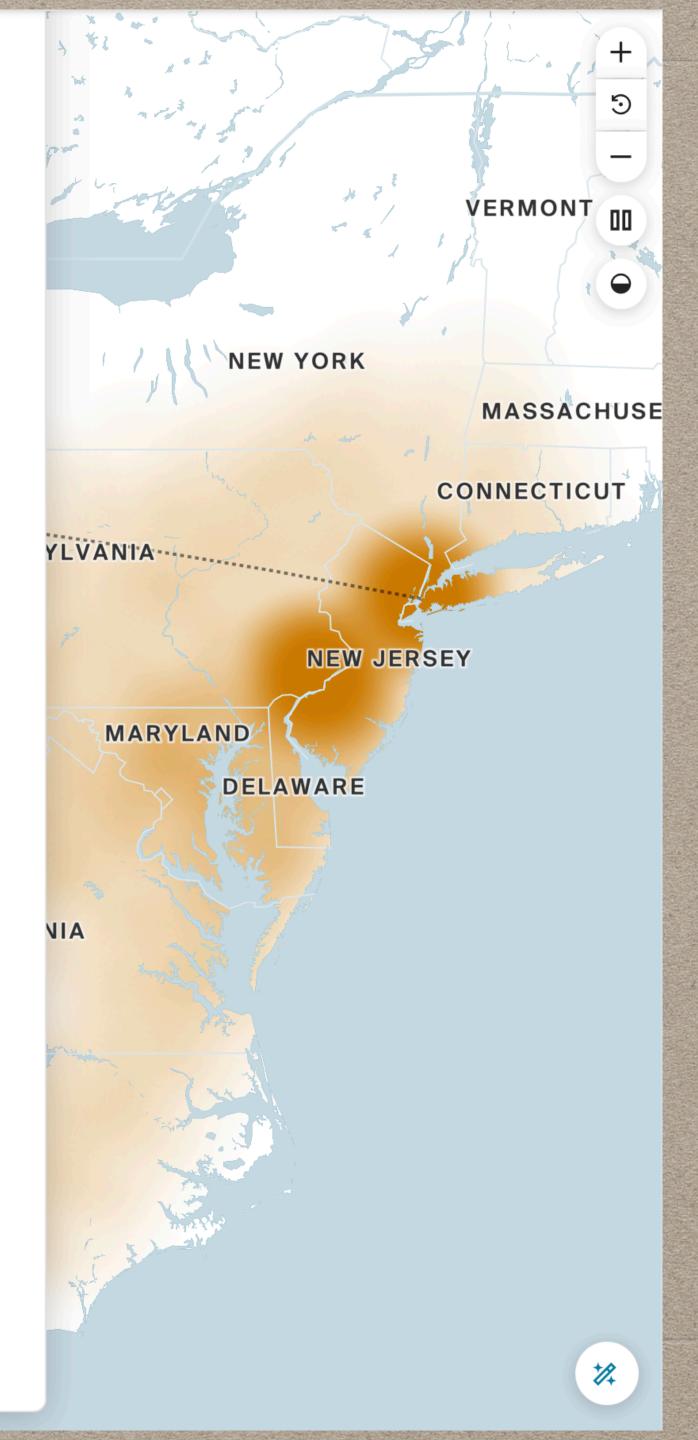
### **George Randolph Macklin**

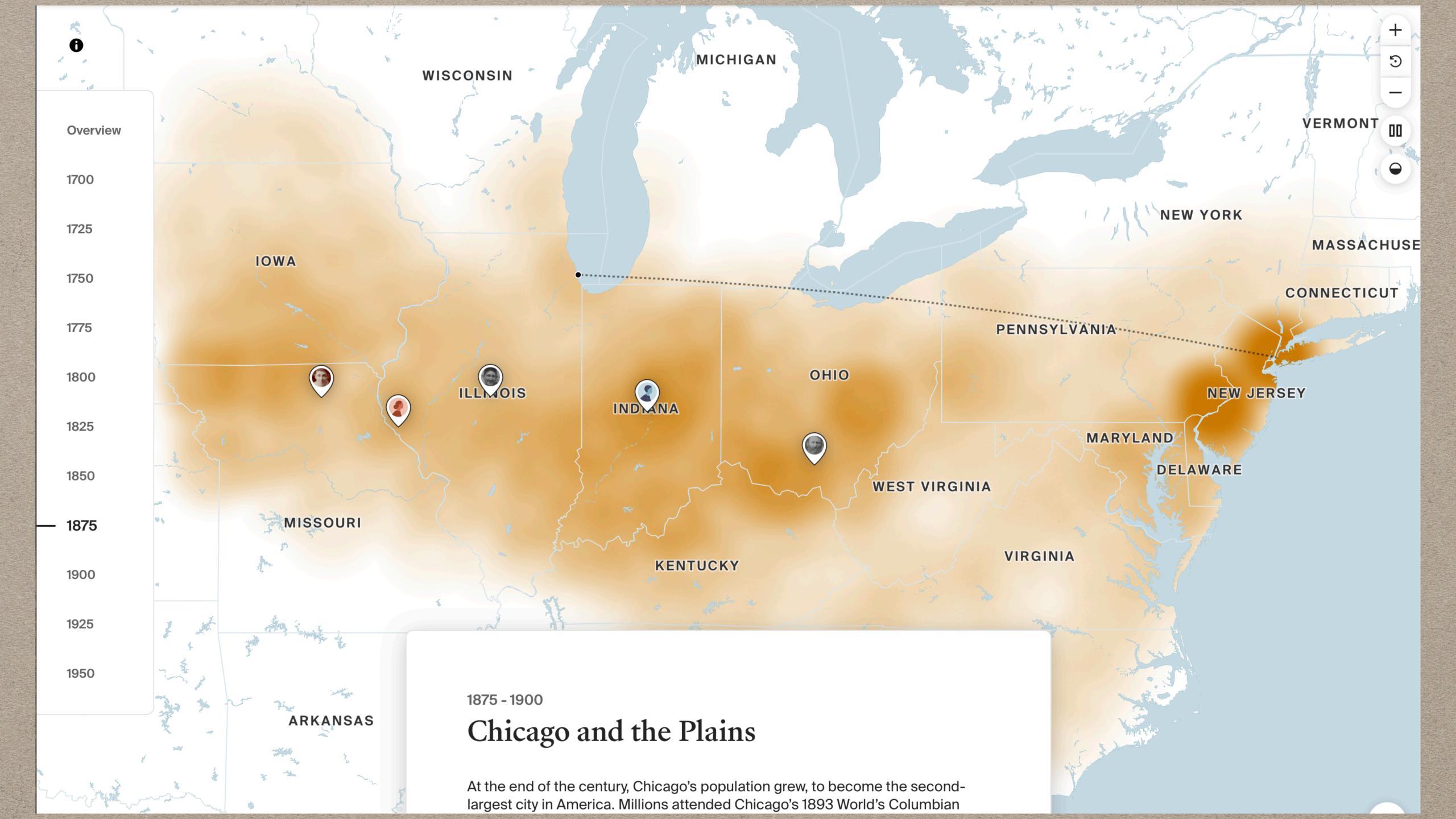
1st Great-Grandfather

Birth: 1847, Indiana, USA

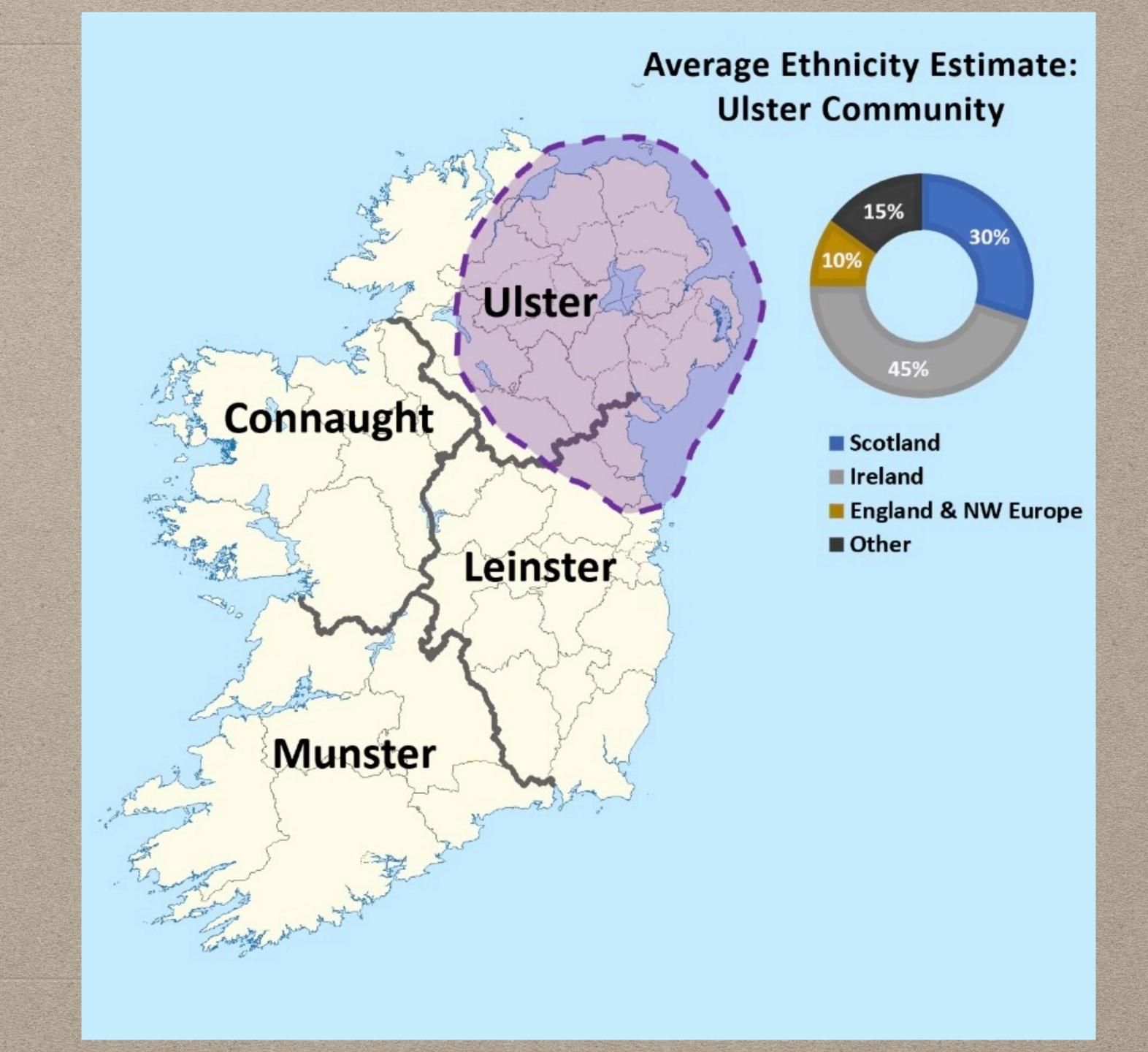
Death: 1893, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, USA

+ Show 3 more...





## ULSTER -SCOTS





QUESTIONS