Ancient Works at Portsmouth, Ohio.

References:
1. Circular mound 6 feet high
2. Mound with a raised way to ascend it
3. Door with a hole in its entrance
4. High wall or reservoir
5. Parallel wall of earth
6. Fort
7. Wells
8. Small mounds

Caleb Atwater's Map Made in 1820
This map shows the location of the old mouth of the Scioto River. It was directly opposite the old Indian fort in Kentucky. Unless the change in the outlet of this river is borne in mind, the reader will be confused as to the exact location of early events.
SCIOTO SKETCHES

An Account of Discovery and Settlement of Scioto County, Ohio

Henry T. Bannon

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PREFACE

Time is a mystic lens which gradually diminishes mere incidents until they vanish; but it magnifies events, destined to survive, until they stand forth in notable prominence, and form the subjects of history. Each generation makes its own history; the succeeding generations write it. The purpose of this little book is to perpetuate, in convenient form, such salient events in the past of Scioto County, as have lived for more than a century, and are deemed worthy of chronicle.

HENRY TOWNE BANNON.

Portsmouth, Ohio,
January 1, 1920.
"Love thou thy land, with love far-brought
From out the storied Past, and used
Within the Present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought."
I

THE DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO VALLEY

There is the charm of adventure in the story of an explorer. The nearer the pathway of the explorer may be to one's home, the more intense is the charm. Explorers from France were the first white men to enter the Ohio Valley and descend the Ohio River. One of the points of unusual interest to them was the country about the mouth of the Scioto River.

Traffic in peltries was the lure that enticed the first American adventurers to follow in the paths of the explorers. Since many valuable furs could be obtained from the Indians of the Ohio Valley, the first pioneers in that region were traders and trappers. They were strong and brave men, but illiterate. They did not keep journals and left no written record of their observations.

The trader and the trapper were followed by prospectors who, in turn, were succeeded by the borderer and the tiller of the soil. The explorers and prospectors have left us only a brief written record.

La Salle is known to history as an early explorer of the Great Lakes region, the Mississippi Valley, and the Ohio River. There is documentary proof that La Salle descended the Ohio River to "the falls" (now Louisville) in 1670. This proof is not without elements of weakness, however, and some historians refuse to accord him that honor. Parkman bases his conclusion that La Salle discovered the Ohio upon a memorial written by the explorer in 1677, in which he states that he made
such discovery and, also, upon the fact that his rival, Joliet, recorded upon his map, dated 1674, that La Salle followed the route of the Ohio. It is conceded that he knew of the existence of the river and was searching for it. The intensity of his courage and determination add much weight to the claims made in his favor. But it is certain that La Salle made a voyage on the Mississippi. By virtue of this voyage, France claimed all the region drained by the Mississippi River. This, of course, included the Ohio Valley.

The first authentic exploration of the Ohio River, by an expedition organized for that purpose, was made in 1749 by Celoron and Bonnechamps. They started from La Chine, Quebec (near Montreal), on June fifteenth, and made the voyage by canoes. These men took constructive possession of the surrounding country in the name of the King of France. Their flotilla was gayly decked with banners, and the members of the expedition, of whom there were two hundred and eighteen besides about thirty Indians, were arrayed in gorgeous uniforms. At locations, deemed to possess strategic value, the forces would land and, with much ceremony, bury leaden plates "as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed, by the kings of France preceding."

Celoron and Bonnechamps kept separate journals of their voyage, and the latter made quite an accurate map of the river. The journals are preserved in the archives of the French government at Paris. The map is entitled "Carte d'un voyage fait dans La Belle Riviere en la nouvelle France MDCC XLIX."* The Scioto River is shown at its proper location and designated Sin-

*Map of a voyage made on the Beautiful River in new France 1749.
hioto. In creating this name, Bonnechamps simply coined a French word to sound like the Indian name. The location of an Indian village on the west side of the mouth of the Scioto is also marked on the map.

The journal of Celoron refers to the village at the mouth of the Scioto as St. Yotoc. The French pronunciation of St. Yotoc is quite like the pronunciation of Sinhioto. St. Yotoc was a fanciful creation to sound like Scioto with the prefix Saint. The journal of Bonnechamps speaks of the Shawnees as ChaouanonS, an attempt to render into French the sound of the Indian word Shawnee. Celoron and Bonnechamps were evidently of the opinion that the coining of French names, in substitution for the Indian place names, would be a circumstance, tending to establish the title of France to the Ohio Valley region.

The Celoron expedition arrived at the Scioto River on August 22, 1749. The journal of Bonnechamps gives us the first reference in history to an Indian settlement at the mouth of the Scioto. It is as follows:

"The situation of the village of the Chaouanons is quite pleasant,—at least, it is not masked by the mountains, like the other villages through which we had passed. The Sinhioto River, which bounds it on the east, has given it its name. It is composed of about sixty cabins. The Englishmen there numbered five. They were ordered to withdraw, and promised to do so. The latitude of our camp was 39° 1'".*

The order to the Englishmen to withdraw constituted an assertion of French dominion. That there might be no question as to his purpose, Celoron on August sixth, had sent a letter to the governor of Pennsylvania, by traders, who were returning to the colonies, notifying the governor to prohibit British traders from entering into the Ohio country as the French commandant-general had orders not to permit foreign traders within his government.

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*The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents LXIX 183.
A translation of the Celoron journal may be found in volume 2 "Catholic Historical Researches." His journal indicates that the expedition drew near the mouth of the Scioto River with much misgiving. Even at that early period, the Indians, who dwelt at the junction of the Ohio and Scioto, were exceedingly hostile toward encroachments upon their domain. Information brought to Celoron before landing, and the incidents that happened after landing, justified his fears. On the twentieth of August, Celoron learned that the Shawnee village was composed of eighty to one hundred cabins. This was evidence of its strength. The next day, the Indians of his detachment represented to him that they were afraid to go to St. Yotoc without giving notice, by sending envoys in advance. They feared that the expedition would be attacked if it appeared at the village without previous notice and explanation.

Accordingly, Joncaire, Minerville, and five Indians were sent ahead. The expedition followed slowly in order to await their return. As the envoys approached the village, the Shawnees fired over their heads to alarm them. The bullets pierced the banner borne by the envoys. Upon landing, they were conducted to the council cabin. While the envoys were explaining the object of the expedition, an Indian arose and charged that the French had come to destroy them. This greatly excited the Indians and they rushed to arms, declaring that the envoys should be killed. The Indians planned to conceal their families in the forest, await the coming of the French, "and lay ambushes for their canoes." An Iroquois chief, however, succeeded in pacifying the Indians. The Indians, with much diligence, constructed a fort to defend themselves better from attack by the main body of the expedition. Minerville, and the five Indians who came with the envoys, were retained as hostages. Joncaire, accompanied by an Iroquois, returned to the expedition to make his report. His rela-
tion of the events that had transpired was not assuring to Celoron.

As the expedition drew near the Scioto, the Indians assembled on the west bank and fired a salute. Celoron states that “those Indians discharged well nigh a thousand gun-shots. I knew the powder had been gratuitously furnished them by the English.” Such a waste of ammunition was proof of its abundance and increased the alarm of the French for their safety. The French expedition landed on the east bank of the Scioto,* opposite the village, and returned the salute. Some historians are in doubt as to whether Celoron landed on the east bank of the Scioto or the south bank of the Ohio. The journal is not clear on that point. A consideration of the happenings after the landing, in the light of the physical surroundings, leads to the conclusion that the expedition pitched its camp on the east bank of the Scioto.

Here the French remained until August 26th. During their stay, there were frequent councils with the Indians. These councils were held at the camp of the French. Though urged to do so by the Indians, the French refused to go to the council house in the village, evidently fearing an ambuscade. The excuse given to the Shawnees for their not coming to the council cabin was that the children should come to the place where their father had lighted his council fires.

While the first council was in session, eighty armed Indian warriors crossed the Scioto in canoes and came to the camp. This so alarmed Celoron that he ordered his men under arms, and requested the chief to direct the withdrawal of his warriors, and this was done. They disclaimed any hostile intentions and fired a salute as they withdrew.

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*This location was at the old mouth of the Scioto, about a mile west of its present mouth.
Celoron derived no satisfaction from these councils, as the answers of the Indians were evasive. Bonnechamps states that their replies at the final council were more satisfactory than at those preceding. But it is clear that, upon the whole, the councils failed to promote the cause of France. As nothing was gained, their purpose failed.

The possession of the Ohio Valley by France was merely constructive. The Indians were in actual possession, and the British traders had the control of the Indians. This alliance enabled the British to resist the encroachments of the French. Celoron was under instructions to break up this control, but was unable to do so. His journal speaks so frankly that an extract from it is reproduced to show the exact situation.

"I summoned the English traders to appear and commanded them to withdraw, making them feel that they had no right to trade or aught else on the Beautiful River. I wrote to the Governor of Carolina, whom I fully apprised of the danger his traders would expose themselves to, if they returned there. I was ordered to do this in my instructions, and even to plunder the English, but I was not strong enough for that, the traders having established themselves in the village and being well sustained by Indians. I would be only undertaking a task which would not have succeeded, and which would only have redounded to the disgrace of the French."

This was a confession of the weakness of the French in the Ohio Valley. They were unable to cope with the British in dealing with the Indian allies of Great Britain. The statement of Celoron, that the traders were well sustained by the Indians, is not in harmony with the statement by Bonnechamps, that the Englishmen promised to withdraw. The traders were the tie that bound the Indians to the British. The fact seems to be that Great Britain, through the aid of her traders and agents, was able to maintain alliances with the Indians of sufficient strength to prevent the French from obtaining a permanent foothold in this region. The oc-
currences at the mouth of the Scioto must have been convincing to France that her constructive possession of the Ohio Valley was not destined to become an actual one.

Both Celoron and Bonnechamps indicate that the Indians were greatly frightened and excited over the arrival of the envoys and the expedition. They overlooked the craft and cunning of the Shawnees. A consideration of both journals, in connection with the bitter warfare subsequently waged by the Shawnees against the whites at this place, can lead but to the conclusion that the French expedition was intentionally intimidated by the Indians when it arrived at the mouth of the Scioto. There the French were given to understand that actual possession of the Ohio Valley could not be obtained without a bitter and a long struggle. In its larger aspect, it was a demonstration against the dominion of any white race. The strategy of the English traders, who were in control of the Indians, convinced Celoron that a resort to arms meant his defeat. He was powerless and conceded it.

Following the Celoron expedition, French traders and trappers became active in the Ohio Valley. But that region was not long to remain a possession of France; for it was taken from her by Great Britain in 1763.

The name of the Ohio River has been traced to a Seneca or Iroquois word, O-hee-yuh, meaning Beautiful River.* When the French gave to the Ohio the name La Belle Riviere, they simply translated into their language the meaning of the Indian term. Some writers assert that the languages of the Indian tribes had no word the equivalent of "beautiful"; and that the Indian name of the river, does not possess the mean-

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ing generally accepted. The traditional origin, however, is so firmly established that it cannot be disputed.

Thomas Jefferson was evidently impressed by the meaning of the name of the Ohio River, and by the reports of its beauty. In "Notes on the State of Virginia," written in 1781, he thus described it:

"The Ohio is the most beautiful river on earth. Its current gentle, waters clear, and bosom smooth and unbroken by rocks and rapids, a single instance only excepted."

Captain Harry Gordon, chief engineer in the Western Department in North America, was at the mouth of the Scioto from June 29 to July 8, 1766. Like all of the early travelers in this region, he describes the Ohio River as being most beautiful "with several long reaches, one of which is sixteen miles and a half, inclosed with the finest trees of various verdures, which afford a noble and enchanting prospect."
II

BRITISH PROSPECTORS AT THE SCIOTO

In September, 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by The Ohio Company "to search out and discover lands upon the River Ohio, and other adjoining branches of the Mississippi down as low as the great falls thereof." He was especially instructed to "take an exact account of the soil, quality and product of the land."

Gist kept a journal in which were recorded his observations and the course of his travels. He arrived at the mouth of the Scioto River on Tuesday, January 29, 1751. George Croghan and Andrew Montour accompanied him. Gist's description of what he saw at this place is as follows:

"Set out to the mouth of Sciodoe Creek opposite to the Shannoah Town. Here we fired our guns to alarm the traders, who soon answered, and came and ferried us over to the town. The land about the mouth of Sciodoe Creek is rich but broken fine bottoms upon the river and creek. The Shannoah Town is situate upon both sides the River Ohio, just below the mouth of Sciodoe Creek, and contains about 300 men. There are about 40 houses on the south side of the river and about 100 on the north side with a kind of State-House of about 90 feet long, with a light cover of bark in which they hold their Councils. The Shanaws are not a part of the six Nations."

Here Gist remained until February twelfth. During his stay, there were several councils with the Indians at which Croghan made speeches. The Indian chief replied, expressing the hope, "that the friendship now subsisting between us and our brothers will last as long as the sun shines, or the moon gives light."

*Christopher Gist's Journals, by Darlington, page 44.
Gist describes, in an appendix to his journal, a curious festival, witnessed by him, at the Scioto at which all the Indians' marriages were dissolved and new alliances made. "While I was here," reads the journal, "the Indians had a very extraordinary festival, at which I was present, and which I have exactly described at the end of my journal." The festival was so unusual that it may be well to give Gist's description of it:

"In the evening a proper officer made a public proclamation, that all the Indians marriages were dissolved, and a public feast was to be held for the three succeeding days after, in which the women (as their custom was) were again to choose their husbands.

The next morning the Indians breakfasted, and after spent the day in dancing, till the evening, when a plentiful feast was prepared; after feasting, they spent the night in dancing.

The same way they passed the two next days till the evening, the men dancing by themselves, and then the women in turns round fires, and dancing in their manner in the form of the figure 8, about sixty or seventy of them at a time. The women, the whole time they danced, singing a song in their language, the chorus of which was:

I am not afraid of my husband;
I will choose what man I please.

Singing those lines alternately.

The third day, in the evening, the men, being about one hundred in number, danced in a long string, following one another, sometimes at length, at other times in a figure of 8 quite round the fort, and in and out of the long house, where they held their councils, the women standing together as the men danced by them; and as any of the women liked a man passing by, she stepped in, and joined in the dance, taking hold of the man's stroud, whom she chose, and then continued in the dance, till the rest of the women stepped in, and made their choice in the same manner; after which the dance ended."

While the Indians took kindly to the white traders, they were exceedingly hostile toward those white men who came into their country to form settlements.

It is important to note that Gist found traders at

this village, in spite of the fact that the Celoron expedition had ordered all traders to depart. Such warnings were received by traders with indifference.

George Croghan, who accompanied Gist on his journey in 1751, was a prominent prospector in early Ohio history. He was a noted British Indian agent and an extensive traveler. On May 23, 1765, Croghan stopped at the mouth of the Scioto while on a voyage down the Ohio. That he was a close observer is apparent from what he recorded in his journal, relative to his observations at the mouth of the Scioto:

"The soil on the banks of the Scioto, for a vast distance up the country, is prodigious rich, the bottoms very wide, and in the spring of the year, many of them are flooded, so that the river appears to be two or three miles wide. Bears, deer, turkeys, and most sorts of wild game, are very plenty on the banks of this river. On the Ohio, just below the mouth of Scioto, on a high bank, near forty feet, formerly stood the Shawnee town, called the Lower Town, which was all carried away, except three or four houses, by a great flood in the Scioto. I was in the town at the time, though the banks of the Ohio were so high, the water was nine feet on the top, which obliged the whole town to take to their canoes, and move with their effects to the hills. The Shawnees afterwards built their town on the opposite side of the river, which, during the French war, they abandoned, for fear of the Virginians, and removed to the plains on Scioto."*

Assuming that Croghan's rough estimate of the depth of the water on top of the bank, during the flood witnessed by him, is approximately correct, this flood reached a stage of between fifty-five and sixty feet. The old tradition of a great flood in the Ohio, during the days of the Indian occupation, is undoubtedly founded on this incident.

The town built by the Shawnees, after this flood, was located in Kentucky at a point opposite the old mouth of the Scioto. At that time, the mouth of the Scioto was more than a mile west of its present mouth. Near

*Early Western Travels, by Thwaites, page 133.
the site of the new village, there is an extensive ancient earthwork, described by Squier and Davis in the first volume issued by the Smithsonian Institution. This volume is entitled "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (1848). After describing the earthwork the authors say:

"Between this work and the river are traces of a modern Indian encampment or town—shells, burned stones, fragments of rude pottery, etc., also some graves."

The discoveries made by Squier and Davis verify the existence of an Indian town in Kentucky, opposite the old mouth of the Scioto. Indeed, the traces of this Indian encampment are still (1919) plainly visible. During a recent examination of this site, a few arrowheads were picked up; and shells, burned stones, and bits of pottery are still scattered over the surface.

France was determined to gain title to the Ohio Valley region and the venturesome French traders were a source of constant irritation to the British government. The British feared that such traders would form alliances with the Indian tribes, thereby enabling France successfully to defend her title. To thwart this, Great Britain was ever on the alert to drive out French traders. Agents of Great Britain were sent among the tribes to gain their friendship and their cooperation, also, to expel the French. The method employed by those agents clearly appears from the journals of George Croghan. An object of his visit to the mouth of the Scioto in 1765 was to arrest French traders on the Ohio "as they were not suffered to trade there" unless expressly authorized so to do by the British authorities. Croghan sent a courier in advance to request the Indians to capture and bring to him at the mouth of the Scioto such French traders as they might be able to secure. Shortly after Croghan arrived at the mouth of the Scioto, the Shawnees brought in seven French trad-
INDIAN EARTHWORKS IN KENTUCKY AND SITE OF SHAWNEE TOWN
From Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley
ers and delivered them to him, promising to secure others who were trading with neighboring tribes.

That the British well understood the strategic advantages of the Scioto River, in the settlement of the region west of the Allegheny Mountains, is evident in the work by Hon. Thomas Pownall, M. P., entitled "Topographical Description of the Middle British Colonies in North America." Pownall resided in America for several years and was governor of the Massachusetts colony. His book was written after his return to Great Britain. That he had access to reports made to his government, by its agents, is apparent from a comparison of his work with the journals of Gist and Croghan. Pownall's description of the Scioto Valley, which follows, seems to be a summary of the facts reported by various British agents:

"Scioto is a large gentle River, bordered with rich Flats, which it overflows in the Spring; spreading then above Half a Mile in Breadth, though when confined to its Banks it is scarce a Furlong wide. If it floods early, it scarce retires within its Banks in a Month, or is fordable in a Month or Two more. The Land is so level, that in the Freshes of Ohio, the Back-water runs Eight Miles up. Opposite the Mouth of this River is a Lower Shawane Town, removed from the other Side which was One of the most noted Places of English Trade with the Indians. This River, besides vast extents of good Land, is furnished with salt on an Eastern Branch, and Red Bole on Necunsia Skeintat. The Stream is very gentle, and passable with large Batteaux a great Way up, and with Canoes near 200 Miles to a Portage near the Head, where you carry over good Ground Four Miles to Sanduski. Sanduski is a considerable River, abounding in level rich Land, its Stream gentle all the Way to the Mouth. This River is an important Pass, and the French have secured it as such; the Northern Indians cross the Lake here from Island to Island, land at Sanduski, and go by a direct Path to the Lower Shawnee Town, and thence to the Gap of Ouasioto on their way to the Cuttawas Country. This will, no doubt, be the Way that the French will take from Detroit to Moville, unless the English will be advised to secure it, now that it is in their Power."

The volume, from which this extract was taken, contains Lewis Evans's Map of 1755, improved by
Pownall, in the light of later discoveries. From this map, we learn that Necunsia Skeintat is the tributary of the Scioto, now known as Paint Creek, and that the Cuttawas country is the valley of the Catawba River in the Carolinas inhabited by the Catawba Indians. This tribe waged constant war with the Shawnees, Iroquois, and other northern tribes. The map describes a "common Path to the Cuttawas Country." This path was known as the Warriors' Path. It led from the Shawnee village, at the mouth of the Scioto River, south to the north fork of the Kentucky River, known as Warriors Branch, thence up this river and through Cumberland Gap. The Ouasioto Mountains are the ridges in southeastern Kentucky, and the adjoining parts of West Virginia, Virginia, and Tennessee, extending from the headwaters of the Kentucky River to and beyond the Kanawha River. The Gap of Ouasioto was the name applied to the pass through which this trail crossed the mountains.* Moville is a variant form of Mobile.

The Indian population in Scioto County was very small when the white man first entered it. The Indians preferred the prairie country, in central and northern Ohio, to the rough hills and densely forested valleys of Scioto County. That region was merely a summer hunting ground for the tribes that occupied villages to the north and south of it. In fact, there were but two Indian villages of importance on the Ohio River, one, the Shawnee village at the mouth of the Scioto, and the other, Logstown. Yet, the existence of the many mounds and other earthworks, and the plentiful supply of stone axes and flint arrowheads, strewn over the fields, give evidence that at some time, before the coming of the white man, the Ohio Valley had been populated by tribes that were numerous.

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III

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN SCIOTO COUNTY

Before the Revolutionary War, many tribes of Indians roamed over the region which now constitutes the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Virginia. As the home of the Indian was transitory, and his tent, food, and clothing were supplied from the game of the forest, he could live only where the game was abundant. To properly understand our pioneer history, it must be borne in mind that the Indian was a traveler over extensive ranges. The same tribes would wander over the country about Detroit, along the Maumee or Sandusky rivers, thence down the Miami or Scioto to the Ohio, and into what is now Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas.

One reason for their wanderings is due to the game supply. Constant hunting in one locality will drive out the game. The Indians required many wild animals to supply them with meat, clothing, and tents. In order to keep themselves provided with these necessities, they were obliged to move whenever game became scarce. Sufficient game to feed, clothe, and shelter them indefinitely did not exist within any limited area. Another reason, for their wandering, is that the Indian is, by nature, nomadic. In this respect, the Ohio Valley Indians were not different from the Indians west of the Mississippi. The tribes now in northern Canada often pitch their tents for the winter three or four hundred miles from their summer camps. Even while on good
hunting and trapping grounds, they will roam extensively. Among the tribes, that wandered north and south of the Ohio River were Wyandottes, Shawnees, Miamis, and Delawares.

A very small colony of white people had made a settlement, prior to 1755, in what is now Montgomery County, Virginia. The place was called Draper's Meadows. On July eighth of that year, a band of roving Shawnees from the Scioto River attacked and destroyed this settlement. They burned the settlers' homes, murdered four of the inhabitants, wounded four, and captured four adults along with some children.* Among those taken prisoner, were Mary Ingles and her two boys, one of whom was two and the other four years of age. The age of Mrs. Ingles was about twenty-three. Other prisoners were Mrs. John Draper and Henry Leonard.

The Indians collected horses, firearms, ammunition, and goods of light weight that could be taken with them, and set out for the village at the mouth of the Scioto. They followed the general courses of the New, Kanawha, and Ohio rivers to the Shawnee village at the mouth of the Scioto, where they arrived in August 1755. On the journey, Mrs. Ingles gave birth to a daughter. Shortly after reaching the Indian village, all the prisoners, except Mrs. Ingles, were forced to run the gauntlet. The spoils of the raid were divided among the Indians. In accordance with the custom of the Indians, the prisoners were then separated. One of Mrs. Ingles's boys was taken to Detroit, the other somewhere to the interior, and the infant was left with her.

After Mrs. Ingles had settled down to the drudgery and monotony of life in an Indian camp, a party of French traders, voyaging down the Ohio, landed at the Scioto. Their stock of goods was selected with the

*The Trans-Allegheny Pioneers, by John P. Hale (1886).
view of attracting the fancy of the Indians. Among the goods was a supply of check shirting, which met with instant favor among the Indians.

Mrs. Ingles was greatly distressed over the loss of her boys, she longed to return to Virginia, she realized that she was in the power of her captors, but the hope of escape was ever in her mind. She knew that opposition to the savages meant a close guard, possibly her death, certainly that of her babe; therefore, this brave woman gave no indication of her thoughts, but created the impression that she was reconciled to her situation and willing to remain. The presence of the French traders gave her the opportunity to further her plans of escape.

Dressed deerskins are not well adapted for clothing because, when wet, they absorb water freely and stretch. When dried, they shrink and become very hard. The Indians much preferred that their shirts be made of cloth. As Mrs. Ingles was an excellent seamstress, the Indians traded with the Frenchmen for shirting, and Mrs. Ingles made the shirts. This pleased not only the Indians, but also the traders; for it enabled the latter to drive many good bargains. To show their appreciation, the traders gave Mrs. Ingles sufficient material to renew her own clothing and to clothe her babe. The Indians were so happy in their new garments that they relaxed their vigilance over her movements.

Mrs. Ingles remained at the mouth of the Scioto about two months and was then taken by the Indians to Big Bone Lick, Boone County, Kentucky. While there, she escaped and made her way back to her Virginia home, arriving there about the first of December. In order to escape, it was necessary to leave her infant to the mercy of the Indians; but in mercy, the Indian was sadly lacking. The homeward journey of this woman, through a trackless forest, the difficulties she
encountered, in fording streams, climbing mountains, and securing food, her sufferings from hunger and cold, form one of the most pathetic stories of pioneer history.

Nothing was ever heard of the younger of her two boys. The older was ransomed from the Indians by his father about twelve years after his capture. The customs of the Indian had been so indelibly impressed upon this boy, however, during the years of his boyhood, that it was with difficulty that his father was able to prevail upon him to return to the mother whom he had long since forgotten. For several years after his return, he clothed himself in the garb of the Indian and killed his game with bow and arrow.

Such were the hardships, which the first white woman experienced at the mouth of the Scioto River. While the bravery, hardihood, and will-power displayed by this woman are difficult for this generation to comprehend, there is no doubt that, under equally severe stress and strain, ample proof would be forthcoming that the same fortitude still exists.
THE MENACE TO SETTLEMENTS IN OHIO

There were two accessible routes that led from the colonies into Ohio and Kentucky. One, through Tennessee and Kentucky by way of the Cumberland Gap, called Boone's trail, and known as the Wilderness Road; the other way was by the Ohio River. The latter route was preferable because the journey could be made in boats, with little effort, while over the Wilderness Road, travel by the laborious and slow pack train was a necessity.

But the hostility of the Indians at the mouth of the Scioto was so bitter that the Wilderness Road was the principal highway in the early days. While natural advantages in transportation routes favored settlements in the Ohio Valley, and in the interior of Ohio, in advance of the settlement of the Kentucky interior, the Indian made such routes so dangerous that they were not utilized. Settlers from Virginia and Carolina entered Kentucky by the Wilderness Road, but settlers from Pennsylvania and New York could not safely enter either Ohio or Kentucky by the Ohio River. The Indian chief, Corn Planter, declared that the Ohio River should forever be the boundary between the Indians and the whites. The north bank of the Ohio was known as the Indian side.

Daniel Boone first entered Kentucky in 1769. During the next few years, settlers came in rapidly. In 1783, the white population of Kentucky was estimated at twelve thousand. But the danger in Kentucky from
Indian attack was so great; and so many settlers were murdered by the Indians, that the whites, under necessity, erected their cabins in stockades and had blockhouses for protection. Between 1783 and 1790, more than fifteen hundred whites were killed or captured by the Indians in Kentucky.

The tribes that committed these depredations lived in Ohio along the Miami, Maumee, and Sandusky rivers. They would travel from their villages in central and northern Ohio to the Ohio River over well worn trails or down watercourses. Crossing into Kentucky, they would kill such settlers as they could, plunder and burn their homes, and return to the Indian towns. The presence of these Indian towns in Ohio made the settlement of central and northern Ohio more hazardous, even, than the settlement of Kentucky; and the movement of Indian war parties along and across the Ohio River, retarded the settlement of the region bordering on the Ohio River. For these reasons, Ohio was settled much later than Kentucky. Marietta was settled in the spring of 1788, under protection of a blockhouse known as Fort Harmar. Cincinnati was settled in the fall of the same year, under protection of Fort Washington. Gallipolis was settled in 1790 and Manchester in 1791. As we shall see, the existence of the Scioto River prevented early settlements between Gallipolis and Manchester.

The name of the Scioto River is derived from the Indian word Seeyotoh, meaning Great Legs.* The Indians gave the Scioto this name on account of its many long tributaries. These branches extend for many miles east and west of the river. In the northern part of the state, they spread out like a fan over an extensive domain. Such conditions made the Scioto a favorite Indian highway.

*The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States.
Between the Scioto and Sandusky rivers, there was a very short portage. This is well described by James Smith, who lived in northern Ohio from 1755 to 1759 as a captive of the Indians. In the narrative of his captivity, he thus describes the Sandusky-Scioto portage:

"This place is in the plains betwixt a creek that empties into Sandusky, and one that runs into Scioto; and at the time of high water, or in the spring season, there is but about one half mile of portage, and that very level, and clear of rocks, timber or stones; so that with a little digging there may be water carriage the whole way from Scioto to Lake Erie."

That such was the means of communication between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River, from time immemorial, is shown by the reference to it in a report, dated October 30, 1718, from the governor of Canada to the Council of Marine at Paris. The governor thus describes the route of the Indians of Detroit and Lake Huron to the Ohio River:

"They ascend the Sandusquet river two or three days, after which they make a small portage, a fine road of about a quarter of a league. Some make canoes of elm bark and float down a small river that empties into the Ohio."

Indian tribes could swiftly and easily paddle to the Ohio River in light canoes, not only from the vast area in central Ohio, drained by the Scioto, but from the Great Lakes. Its ease of access made the mouth of the Scioto a strategic point, at which the Indians could assemble to attack settlers coming down the Ohio. The lack of a fort, such as was erected at the mouths of the Muskingum and the Miami, gave the Indians the greatest possible freedom on the lower Scioto.

Easy portages also afforded communication from the Maumee and Wabash rivers to the Miami and from the Cuyahoga River to the Muskingum. It was by the Muskingum, Scioto, or Miami rivers that La Salle

*An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Col. James Smith (1799).
descended to the Ohio River. This network of tributary streams, connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio River, was under the control of the Indians. Settlers could not establish locations in Ohio until the Indians were subdued.

Burnet, in “Notes on The North-Western Territory” (1847), has left us an excellent description of the perils that beset the pioneer who attempted to pass the mouth of the Scioto River:

“The pioneers who descended the Ohio, on their way westward, will remember while they live, the lofty rock standing a short distance above the mouth of the Scioto on the Virginia shore, which was occupied for years by the savages, as a favorite watch-tower, from which boats, ascending and descending, could be discovered at a great distance. From that memorable spot, hundreds of human beings, men, women and children, while unconscious of immediate danger, have been seen in the distance and marked for destruction. The murders and depredations committed in that vicinity at all periods of the war, were so shocking as to attract universal notice; letters were written to General Harmar, from various quarters, calling his attention to the subject, and praying that measures might be taken, without delay, to check the evil. They informed him that scarcely a boat passed the rock without being attacked and in most instances captured; and that unless something were done without delay, the navigation of the river would necessarily be abandoned.”

In considering this statement of Burnet, it must be borne in mind that the Virginia shore is now the Kentucky side, and, also, that the mouth of the Scioto was then about a mile west of its present location. The lofty rock, mentioned by him, is the rock-capped hill directly opposite the present mouth of the Scioto. From the summit of that rock, the course of the Ohio for five or six miles is within plain view.

Atwater, in his History of Ohio, records that:

“It was a very hazardous business to navigate the Ohio River. Often were the boats taken by the enemy, and everyone on board, destroyed by the Indians.”*

*History of the State of Ohio, by Caleb Atwater (1838).
Such, in general terms, was the menace at the mouth of the Scioto River, and this not only prevented an early settlement there, but also prevented it over a vast area in southern Ohio. Here the Indians of Ohio made their final stand against the stream of immigration that was pouring into Kentucky and Ohio.

The treachery and savagery of the Indians, who waylaid the whites at the mouth of the Scioto, may be shown by two incidents, the type of many. In 1790 four men and two women, were descending the Ohio to Maysville. Their boat drifted with the current during the night. At daylight, they drew near the mouth of the Scioto. The lookout saw smoke ascending among the trees and aroused the party, because he knew that Indians were near. As the fire was on the Ohio shore, the boat was steered towards the opposite side. Two white men ran down the river bank on the Ohio shore and begged the people in the boat to rescue them from a band of Indians, from whom they asserted they had escaped. But those in the boat, fearing treachery, kept in midstream. It was well known to them that renegade white men often lived among the Indians; also, that white boys, if captured by the Indians while very young, and reared to manhood with them, absorbed the cunning of the Indian. The feigned distress of those on shore was so real, however, that the women and one of the men on the boat prevailed upon the others to go to the shore for the two men. Still, there was much misgiving, and during the discussion the boat drifted about a mile below the place where the white men were first seen on the bank. The travelers in the boat reasoned that if Indians were trying to decoy them ashore, the Indians were on top of the bank, out of sight in the brush, where their progress in following the boat would necessarily be slow; that there would be no danger if the boat merely touch the shore, without landing, thereby permitting the two men to jump on board, and immediately
push away; that, should the Indians appear, the boat could hastily put back from the shore. Such reasoning caused the boat to be turned towards the Ohio bank.

But after the boat left midstream, it lost the effect of the current and moved very slowly. This fact had not been taken into consideration. As the boat touched the shore, one of the boatmen leaped off, to be ready to quickly shove it back into the stream. Immediately, some Indians ran down from the bushes. That they had been running along the bank was apparent; for they were almost out of breath. They were able to reach the boat, however, because it lost headway when it left the current. They seized the boatman who had landed. Many other Indians came upon the scene at once and opened fire with their rifles. One of the women was killed. One of the men was severely wounded and another was killed. The Indians boarded the boat, scalped the dead, and possessed themselves of all property. One of the men, captured upon this occasion, was burned at the stake. Another was compelled to run the gauntlet and was condemned to death; but he escaped and made his way to the white settlements. The remaining man was ransomed by a French trader of Sandusky. The surviving woman was rescued by an Indian chief, after she had been tied to a stake to be burned to death. Later she was returned to her people.

The following day the same band of Indians attacked a flotilla coming down the river. This flotilla was composed of both freight and passenger boats. The Indians compelled their prisoners to row their boats for them, and they attacked so vigorously that the passenger boats abandoned the freight boats. The loss to this flotilla was a serious one as there were twenty-eight horses on the freight boats and merchandise worth seventy-five hundred dollars.

From 1794 to 1798, the western mail was carried
from Pittsburg to Wheeling on horseback and thence by boats on the Ohio River, to Cincinnati. These boats were operated in relays, the exchanges of the mail between the boats being made at Marietta, Gallipolis, and Limestone (Maysville). Great care was exercised to be secure against Indian attack. One precaution adopted was to keep in midstream. And so cautious were the pilots of these boats that there was but one attack upon them. This attack was made in November, 1794, and succeeded through schemes, similar to those used in many other instances, in luring the boat to shore. As the scene of the attack was near the mouth of the Scioto, it may be well to reproduce the account given of it by an early historian:

"The packet was ascending the Ohio, and happened to have several passengers on board, as they sometimes did, and had reached within a few miles of the mouth of the Scioto, on the Indian shore. The man at the helm saw, as he thought, a deer in the bushes, and heard it rustling among the leaves. With the intention of killing it the boat had approached within a few rods of the land, and the man in the bow had risen up with the gun to fire when they received a whole volley, from a party of Indians, who lay in ambush, and had made the signs to entice them to the shore.

One man was killed and another desperately wounded. Several of the row locks were shot off, and their oars for the time rendered useless. The Indians rushed down the bank and into the water, endeavoring to get hold of the boat and drag it to the shore. The steersman, however, turned the bow into the current, and one or two oars soon forced her into the stream, beyond the reach of their shot."*

During this attack, one of the boat's crew became so frightened that he jumped into the river, and an Indian with his knife in his teeth swam after him. The white man had a narrow escape, but succeeded in swimming across the river. The pilots on the boat believed that he had been killed and did not wait for him. Later, he built a raft of driftwood, and floated to the nearest

*Pioneer History of Ohio, by S. P. Hildreth (1848).
white settlement. Owing to the frequency of such occurrences, the government determined to subdue the Indian tribes north of the Ohio; for such a course would be the only way to make travel by the Ohio River safe.
V

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE OHIO INDIANS

The Northwest Territory was composed of what is now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This Territory was wrested from France by Great Britain in 1763. In 1778, the Americans, under General George Rogers Clark, took the Territory from Great Britain. By the Treaty of Paris, entered into in 1783, the title of the United States to the Territory was confirmed.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, settlers were exceedingly anxious to settle within the Northwest Territory. But before they could safely do so, it was necessary to conquer the Indian tribes and break up the bands of savages that made the mouth of the Scioto a rendezvous.

In 1790, General Harmar commanded an army upon an expedition north from Fort Washington to the Maumee River. He engaged the Indians in several battles, but was finally defeated and obliged to retreat to Fort Washington. His failure encouraged the Indians.

In September, 1791, General St. Clair invaded the same region. In November, he met with a most disastrous defeat. His army suffered severely in casualties, and he retreated to Fort Washington. This defeat convinced the Indians that they could not be conquered.

President Washington now determined to administer such a crushing blow to the Indians as would insure lasting peace. For this purpose, General Anthony
Wayne was sent to Ohio. He reached Fort Washington in April, 1793. At once, he began the work of organizing an army. In October, Wayne started north with this army. A fort was erected about eighty miles north of Fort Washington. This was called Fort Greenville. The army wintered there. Some of the forces were sent on a few miles farther north, where they built Fort Recovery. It was at this place that the Indians had defeated General St. Clair in 1791. This fort was attacked by a large force of Indians under Little Turtle, and here, the Indians, for the first time, met with a serious reverse.

In the summer of 1794, General Wayne went on to the Maumee River where he built Fort Defiance. Having established a line of positions, from which he could wage war upon his enemies, he prepared to attack. Before giving battle, he made an effort to obtain a satisfactory treaty of peace. The Miami chief, Little Turtle, as the result of his experience with Wayne's soldiers at Fort Recovery, favored peace. In his speech for peace, he said:

"The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him. We have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to the offers of peace."

But the Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, was confident that he could crush the army of General Wayne, and his decision was for war. The battle was fought on the banks of the Maumee, in a forest that had been swept by a tornado. Many trees had been leveled; and, from this circumstance, the battle is known as the battle of Fallen Timbers. The tops, trunks, and roots of the fallen trees gave the Indians favorable places for concealment. It was a good battle ground for the Indian to wage his method of warfare.

The Americans charged the Indian positions. The Indians arose from their hiding-places and fired at the
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The Americans charged the Indian positions. The Indians arose from their hiding-places and fired at the
troops. But the Americans held their fire and pressed on, so that the Indians would not have time to reload. When in the midst of the savages, the Americans began firing. The Indians suffered so severely that they fled in much confusion. This defeat, and the subsequent destruction of their villages, forced the various tribes to surrender. Under the treaty of peace, known as the Greenville Treaty, the Indians ceded to the United States all their claims to the lands, lying eastwardly and southwardly of a boundary line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up that river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of a branch of the Great Miami at Loromie's store; thence westerly to Fort Recovery; thence southwesterly to the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River.*

The calumet smoked, as a token of peace, at the signing of this treaty, was given to Jeremiah Kendall, by General Wayne. The former gave it to his son, General William Kendall, a pioneer of Portsmouth. The descendants of General Kendall have deposited this pipe of peace in the museum of the Ohio Archaeological Society.

The battle of Fallen Timbers had a most salutary effect upon the settlement of Scioto County; the Ohio River became a safe highway for the settler; it put an end to the murderous attacks at the mouth of the Scioto; it made Kentucky safe against invasion; it enabled the people in existing settlements to go about their work without fear of torch or tomahawk; it made possible the settlement of the Ohio Valley from Gallipolis to Manchester; it wrested the Scioto Valley from the savage Shawnee. Within less than two years thereafter, settlers' cabins were erected in Scioto County.

*Kendall's Land Laws for Ohio, p. 479 (1825).
VI

THE FINAL ENCOUNTERS WITH INDIANS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SCIOTO

The activities of the two Massie brothers, Nathaniel and Henry, will ever be connected with the settlements in Scioto County and with the establishment of the city of Portsmouth. Nathaniel Massie was the more active in pioneer work. He established the towns of Manchester, Chillicothe, and Bainbridge. Manchester was originally called Massie's Station. Henry Massie, as we shall learn later, established the city of Portsmouth. Nathaniel Massie was a forceful, intrepid pioneer who did not hesitate to make surveys of the region between the Ohio River and Chillicothe, at a time when it was infested by hostile Indians. He made a survey of the Scioto River in October, 1793, from its mouth to Chillicothe. Duncan McArthur was one of his associates.

The Indians sometimes maintained a camp of warriors at the mouth of the Scioto River, after their village at that location had been abandoned. From this camp, the warriors went forth to attack boats navigating the Ohio River. To frustrate the designs of the Indians, a feeble effort was made to patrol the Ohio. Two scouts would ascend the river as two were descending. Duncan McArthur was in this scout service for some time.

One day in 1793, while McArthur was on a scouting expedition, he and Samuel Davis went to a deerlick, a short distance below the mouth of the Scioto on the Ohio
side, to secure some venison. These scouts lived by their rifle. It was a still morning with a fog close to the earth. As they neared the lick, McArthur stopped while Davis crept ahead to see if there was a deer at the lick. As deer have very sensitive hearing, the slightest sound, such as the snapping of a twig, will cause them to take flight. To lessen the chance of making any noise, Davis crept up alone. As he drew close to the lick, he began to crawl through the underbrush. When he reached a point from which he could see the lick, he rose and parted the brush to look for a deer. Immediately, he heard the report of a rifle and a bullet cut the brush close to his head. The powder used by the old-timer was black and gave off dense smoke from the muzzle of the rifle. Only within recent years has smokeless powder been made. The smoke prevented Davis and the rifleman from seeing each other. But in an instant, an Indian stepped to one side of the smoke to see whether he had killed the hunter. This gave Davis an opportunity to shoot; and he killed the Indian. McArthur, hearing the shots, hastened to the aid of his comrade. Just as he reached him, a party of Indians, bent upon revenge, rushed upon them, but Davis and McArthur retreated, under cover of the brush, to their canoe in the Ohio, and crossed the river for safety.

Late in the autumn of 1793, Joshua Fleehart, a celebrated backwoodsman and trapper, left the Marietta settlement in his canoe to spend the winter, trapping on the Scioto River and on Brush Creek. Bear and beaver were the principal objects of his hunt; and the hills along Brush Creek were good hunting grounds for bear, and the streams, that enter the Scioto in that vicinity, were frequented by many beaver.

Fleehart lived in a small bark hut, and spent the winter in hunting and trapping along these streams. About the middle of February, he packed his winter's
catch of furs into a canoe, concealed it in the willows, and made ready to leave the Scioto country. He well knew that, with the approach of spring, the Indians might be expected along the Scioto. Upon hearing a distant shot one evening, he determined to leave the next morning. After breakfast, Fleehart saw an Indian, following the moccasin tracks which he had made along the river bank the previous day. The fight that followed can best be told in the language of Hildreth:

"He instantly cocked his gun, stepped behind a tree, and waited until the Indian came within the sure range of his shot. He then fired and the Indian fell. Rushing from his cover on his prostrate foe, he was about to apply the scalping knife, but seeing the shining silver brooches, and broad bands on his arms, he fell to cutting them loose, and tucking them into the bosom of his hunting shirt. While busily occupied in securing the spoils, the sharp crack of a rifle and the passage of the ball through the bullet pouch at his side, caused him to look up, when he saw three Indians within a hundred yards of him.

They being too numerous for him to encounter, he seized his rifle and took to flight. The other two, as he ran, fired at him without effect. The chase was continued for several miles by two of the Indians, who were the swiftest runners. He often stopped and 'treed,' hoping to get a shot and kill or disable one of them, and then overcome the other at his leisure. His pursuers also 'treed,' and by flanking to the right and left, forced him to uncover or stand the chance of a shot.

He finally concluded to leave the level grounds, on which the contest had thus far been held, and take to the high hills which lie back of the bottoms. His strong, muscular limbs here gave him the advantage, as he could ascend the steep hill sides more rapidly than his pursuers. The Indians, seeing they could not overtake him, as a last effort stopped and fired. One of their balls cut away the handle of his hunting knife, jerking it so violently against his side, that for a moment he thought he was wounded. He immediately returned the fire, and with a yell of vexation, they gave up the chase."

*Pioneer History of Ohio, by Hildreth (1848).
and drifted with the current toward the Ohio, where he arrived the next morning. This Indian fight probably took place a few miles north of the mouth of Brush Creek; for a beaver trapper always located his permanent camp at a place from which many streams may be reached. Brush Creek, Bear Creek, and Camp Creek were, in all probability, within the radius of Fleehart's trap lines.

In the summer of 1794, the attack, referred to in a previous chapter, was made on the mail boat ascending the Ohio, as it drew near the mouth of the Scioto. On account of the loss of life and damage to the boat, it returned to Maysville. Here a new crew was obtained and the boat again started on her voyage, accompanied by a guard composed of Duncan McArthur and three other scouts. On their way upstream, they found a large Indian canoe, sunk in a creek just below the mouth of the Scioto. This was the method used by Indian war parties in concealing their canoes. The mail boat finally reached the Big Sandy River in safety. There the scouts left it, and returned down the Ohio. Upon their return, the scouts landed on the Kentucky side, opposite the mouth of the Scioto. Evidently the Indians, who had concealed the canoe, were the ones who attacked the boat. They were probably still lurking about, and the purpose of the scouts was to drive them away. McArthur went alone to watch a nearby deerlick. Though in the enemy's country, it was necessary for the scouts to take risks in killing game; for it was the only method, whereby they might supply themselves with food.

The McDonald Sketches,* which are the authority for McArthur's encounters with Indians, state that McArthur was well acquainted with the situation of

*Biographical Sketches of Nathaniel Massie and others, by McDonald (1838).
this lick. It is located in Kentucky between the so-called old Indian fort and the Ohio River. In "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," there is a description of this prehistoric earthwork. In describing the premises between this earthwork and the river, the authors definitely establish the location of this lick:

"This was a favorite spot with the Indians, for various reasons, one of which is its proximity to a noted saline spring or deer-lick, known as McArthur's Lick."

McArthur crept up to the lick, but there was no game about. So he concealed himself behind the brush to wait for a deer to come. After waiting for sometime, he saw two Indians, armed with rifles, tomahawks, and scalping knives, creeping up to the lick. They were so close that McArthur could not escape without being seen or heard. There was only one thing for him to do; that was, to fight it out. He waited until the Indians were but fourteen steps from him, and, when they rose up to see if there was any game at the lick, McArthur killed one of them. He thought the other Indian would at once run into the brush, but the Indian was too cunning. He knew that only one scout was there to oppose him; for only one shot had been fired. He also knew that the advantage was now with him, because his rifle was loaded and that of his enemy was empty. McArthur's only safety was in flight. He ran, but was halted by the top of a fallen tree. The Indian fired, but missed him. McArthur and the Indian were now upon equal terms. McArthur turned to end the struggle in a hand to hand contest; but as he did so, a large band of Indians rushed at him. He fled with the Indians in close pursuit. Several shots were fired at him, but he ran in a zigzag course and prevented an accurate aim. A bullet struck his powder horn, and the splinters from the horn were driven into his side, causing him to bleed quite freely. At last, the Indians were out-
distanced and McArthur turned towards the river. His comrades, upon hearing the shots, launched their canoe and paddled slowly up the river, so that McArthur might be able to see them. As soon as he saw them, he called and they took him in and crossed the river. This incident is the last record of any boats’ having been fired upon by the Indians at the Scioto. Indeed, at this time, practically all the tribes were engaged in opposing General Wayne. The Indian killed by McArthur was the last Indian killed near the mouth of the Scioto River.

Duncan McArthur became a very wealthy man. He was a general in the American army during the War of 1812, and was actively engaged in the military campaigns in northern Ohio, at Detroit, and in Canada. In 1822, he was elected a representative to Congress, and in 1830, governor of Ohio. He lived at Chillicothe.
Scioto County was a part of Virginia until 1783. In that year, Virginia ceded to the United States all the territory north of the Ohio River. This territory was known as the Northwest Territory. Ohio was not admitted to the Union by Congress until February 19, 1803. The first settlements made within Scioto County were made in a region known as the Northwest Territory. The conquest of the Indians was now complete, and the Ohio River was safe for commerce and travel. As a result, settlers came in rapidly, and brought with them the ways of civilization.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Isaac Bonser lived in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Having been employed as a hunter for surveying parties, he had much experience as a woodsman, and knew well the art of "going light." In 1795, at the request of some of his neighbors, he set out for the Ohio country to choose a new home for himself and his friends. This home, he located at the mouth of the Little Scioto. After cutting out a boundary in the forest, by blazing trees, he returned to Pennsylvania to make his report. This was the first evidence of intention to make a permanent settlement in Scioto County.

Bonser's report was favorable, and the next year five families started with him for their new home in the wilderness. They traveled from the Monongehela River to the Little Scioto in a large flatboat, arriving
there August 10, 1796. When Bonser returned to the Little Scioto, he found that two families had settled in its vicinity during his absence. The families that preceded the Bonser party were those of Samuel Marshall and John Lindsey. The former built the first cabin in Scioto County; he was the first permanent settler; and he was the first permanent settler to raise a corn crop in the county. His cabin was built in February, 1796, opposite the mouth of Tygart Creek. Marshall’s cabin was a very crude structure, consisting of pickets driven into the ground in the form of a square. The roof was of pickets, also. Earth was banked around the cabin to make it warm, and earth was the floor. It was occupied by Marshall, his wife, and four children. At this time, they were the only human beings in Scioto County.

In March, 1796, John Lindsey built a log house at the mouth of the Little Scioto River. His was the first log house erected in Scioto County. Lindsey hollow was named for John Lindsey. In 1798, Isaac Bonser built a grist mill on the small stream since known as Bonser’s run.

The question of the priority of a permanent settlement is not without controversy. It has been claimed that Major John Belli was first to settle within Scioto County. Major Belli was a deputy quartermaster with General Wayne’s army, and a man of unusual ability. After Wayne’s victory, Belli went to Washington to audit his accounts with the government. Then, he returned and purchased one thousand acres of land at the mouth of Turkey Creek. That he was a man of distinction is shown by the fact that “The Navigator” (a book which will be referred to later) makes note that Major Belisle resides half a mile above Turkey Creek. Very few individuals are mentioned in “The Navigator.” Another reference to Major Belli is found in the book of Fortescue Cuming, describing his voyage
down the Ohio River in 1807.* Shortly after leaving Portsmouth, Cuming noticed an attractive dwelling near Turkey Creek. "We inquired," he says, "of a gentlemanly looking elderly man on the bank 'who resided there?' but he uncourteously not deigning a reply; we were informed at the next settlement that it was a Major Bellisle."

Major James Munn came to Scioto County with his family in 1796. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a member of the army of patriots that crossed the Delaware River, under the command of Washington, on Christmas night, 1776, to attack the Hessians at Trenton.

In 1782, Major Munn was with the army of Colonel Crawford in the battle with the Indians at Upper Sandusky. The Indians were led by British officers and the notorious renegade, Simon Girty. Colonel Crawford's forces were defeated, owing to superior numbers, and he was captured and burned at the stake. Major Munn was wounded in this battle, and would have been tomahawked and scalped had not a comrade dragged him to a hiding place. A riderless horse came by; Munn was assisted onto the horse and made his escape. That Munn was wounded in this battle is mentioned in "History of the Girtys" by Butterfield.

Major Munn set up a small mill at Alexandria, the first mill in Scioto County. He cleared the forest from a field in the Scioto bottoms near the Ohio River and raised corn there for several years. The Indians occasionally made raids upon Alexandria for the purpose of stealing horses. Major Munn was one of those who was always ready to go in pursuit of the raiders. Later, the major moved to the mouth of Munn's run. Thus, this stream was named for one who was a Revolutionary

*Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, by F. Cuming (1810).
soldier, an Indian fighter, and a pioneer of Scioto County.

In 1800, Captain William Lucas moved with his family from Virginia to Ohio, and took up his home in what is now Lucasville. The village was named for the Lucas family. At the time of his coming, he was fifty-eight years of age, and a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

Captain Lucas was the father of General Robert Lucas. The latter's life was one of unusual activity. He took great interest in military affairs and was the commander of the local militia. He committed an offense that required his confinement in the jail; but the officers of the law resigned rather than to imprison him. Their refusal stirred the community to such a pitch that volunteers came forward and were duly sworn in as officers. The determination to arrest him was so apparent to Robert Lucas that he went to jail without any resistance. Thus, at an early day, the supremacy of the law passed a successful test in Scioto County.

Robert Lucas served his country during the War of 1812 with energy and gallantry. It was by virtue of such service that he obtained his title of general. He was elected a state senator for several successive terms.

In 1824, he removed from Scioto to Pike County. There he built an imposing dwelling house about two miles east of Piketon. This house is still standing. Its interior finish is beautiful in its simplicity. A quaint stairway ascends from a central hallway, upon either side of which are two large rooms. In each room, there is a deep, wide fireplace for wood fires. Over the fireplaces, are mantels that have the charm of old-fashioned design. A bookcase is built in the recess on one side of each fireplace, and on the other side, there is a cupboard, having several small doors. To visit these rooms is
like turning back the pages of Time. In the stone cap over the front doorway, is carved

Virtue, Liberty and Independence
R. Lucas, * A. D. 1824

In 1832, Robert Lucas was elected governor of Ohio. After the expiration of his term, the President appointed him governor of Iowa Territory. He removed from Ohio to Iowa, and that state became his last home.

The early settlers first occupied the Ohio Valley and the uplands of Scioto County. The fertile Scioto Valley was densely wooded, damp, and swampy. This condition made its vicinity unhealthful; and those who finally cleared the Scioto Valley, suffered much from malaria.

Thomas Ashe made the journey from Portsmouth to Chillicothe in the summer of 1807. In 1809, an account of his observations in America was published in London. The little volume is entitled "Travels in America." He pictured the Scioto Valley as a "wilderness so thick, deep, dark and impenetrable, that the light, much less the air of heaven, was nearly denied access." The mosquitoes were so numerous that he "walked amidst them as in a cloud." The mosquitoes were accounted for by the fact that "the great body of the country, to a considerable distance, west of the Scioto is a wood-swamp, a quality of land eminently favorable for the insect tribe, noxious reptiles and inveterate disease."
PIONEER LIFE

The life of the pioneer was a struggle for existence; necessity obliged every member of the family to do a share. No mind of this generation is sufficiently imaginative to comprehend the hardships our forefathers endured, or the obstacles they put out of our way. What farmer, looking over his fertile, well kept fields, can imagine the primeval forest, standing where now grows his wheat and corn? What stock raiser can imagine a mental picture of the buffalo and elk roaming where his cattle now fatten? What manufacturer can conceive of Portsmouth without a mill, a furnace, or a factory? What citizen can conceive of the community without a schoolhouse?

During the times of the pioneer, Portsmouth was half forest and half swamp; Scioto County was without a road or a bridge; there was neither money nor store; there was no physician to heal the sick, no surgeon to reduce a fracture or sew a wound. Let us turn back the pages of Time and learn how the pioneers lived. It may help us to appreciate them and to realize the worth of the state of civilization in which we dwell.

The pioneers were tillers of the soil. Their very existence depended upon what they could get from the earth. Their first labor was to build a shelter and the next to prepare the soil to raise a crop of grain. The settler, when possible, chose a location for his home near a spring of pure water. Here, he put up a log cabin with a crude roof that shed most of the rain. The floor was either earth or made of puncheons. The spaces
between the logs, that formed the sides of the cabin, were filled with mud to keep out the wind, and a large open fireplace occupied one side of the house.

The furniture was homemade. There was a table, a bench or two, and a few stools. The beds consisted of bunks fixed to the walls or laid on the floor. Blankets and bearskins were used for bedclothing. The kitchen utensils were a frying pan, an iron pot, and a Dutch oven. The latter is a shallow iron kettle with a convex cover to hold hot coals. It was used for baking. After the food, which is to be baked, is put into the oven, and the cover is in place, it is set near the fire, and hot wood coals are piled on the cover. Good bread may be baked in this manner.

After the cabin home was completed, the settler began to clear the timber from the land. Trees were felled and cut into logs. With these logs, sheds were built to shelter stock, and rails were made for fencing. Corn was planted that there might be meal for the family; a small garden of potatoes and other vegetables was laid out; apple and peach trees were planted as soon as they could be obtained.

The first settlers brought their corn meal with them, and as soon as this supply was exhausted, two men went to Manchester or Limestone by canoe to secure more. No pork was to be had, but bear meat, which was very fat, was used in its place. Later, pork and corn bread became the principal articles of food. Thus, the old couplet:

"You can have plenty of pork and pone,*
If you don't like this, you can let it alone."

As long as the supply of game was forthcoming, the settler could vary his bill of fare with venison, wild turkey, or grouse.

*Pone is an Indian word and corn pone originated with the American Indian.
In beverages, the settler had an abundant variety. His teas were made of sassafras, sage, or sycamore. Chips of the red wood from the sycamore were used to make sycamore tea. Coffee was so expensive that ten pounds of rye were browned and used with every pound of coffee. Distilled spirits were in general use as beverages.

The first mechanical problem the pioneer solved was the construction of a device with which to grind his corn into meal. The first contrivance used for that purpose adapted the principle of the mortar and pestle. A cavity was cut in a tree stump, and a pestle was made by driving an iron wedge into a heavy stick. A small quantity of corn was put into this homemade mortar and pounded into meal with the iron wedge and the assistance of a spring pole. The next appliance used for grinding corn, consisted of two stones, one laid flat upon the other. The lower stone was stationary and the upper stone was revolved upon it by hand power. Corn was fed into this crude mill through the eye of the revolving stone and then ground into meal. This form of mill was succeeded by the ordinary hand mills, having two cranks, and operated by two men, but these soon gave way to the water mill. To separate the bran from the meal, the pioneer used a sieve, made by stretching a piece of perforated deerskin over a hoop.

As soon as sufficient land, to yield subsistence for the family and stock, had been cleared, and farming operations were well under way, a hewed log house was erected in place of the cabin. All the neighbors were called to assist in the erection of the new home. Such work was known as a house raising and was regarded in the light of a picnic. After the walls of the house were erected, the doors and windows were sawed out. If the settler was successful, he finally built a substantial frame house. Years ago, it was not unusual to see a
cabin, a log house, and a frame house, side by side. These homes indicated distinctly the thrift and progress of the pioneer.

In 1803, the first public road was opened in Scioto County, and consisted of a way cut through a dense forest. It was located upon the line of the present Gallipolis road. The specifications were simple. The contractor agreed to make a way having a certain width. The trees were to be cut sufficiently near the ground so that the stumps would clear the axles of a wagon. All brush was to be removed from the road and the mile trees were to be marked.

There was a wagon trail to Chillicothe as early as 1799, but it was not a highway created by law. Four dollars per hundred pounds was the rate charged for transporting goods from Portsmouth to Chillicothe over this road by wagon.

It was not until 1811, that a bridge of any consequence was erected in Scioto County. This bridge spanned the Little Scioto, a short distance above its mouth, and was of trestle design. In 1832, it was replaced by a more substantial structure.

Time passed, the orchards reached the stage when fruit was borne; and the extensive fields yielded annually crops of corn much greater than the requirements of the inhabitants. This corn sold occasionally as low as ten cents per bushel. Apples and peaches were especially prolific, for the pests that now infest our orchards were unknown. The many belts of large timber protected the fruit against the frosts of early spring. Such favorable conditions produced bounteous crops of fruit and grain. But there were no nearby cities where the pioneer farmer could market his fruits and grain. There were no adequate means of transportation. Thus, the labor expended by the farmer, in growing more than sufficient for his own use, was of no avail. Corn was
bulky and the fruits perishable; consequently, distant markets were closed to those products. To provide a sale for them, the farmers erected distilleries at which corn was condensed into whisky and fruits turned into brandy. Such imperishable products, of comparatively small bulk, found ready sale in the South.* This general distillation of spirits led to their free use in homes, at public celebrations, and at house raisings. Thus, the use of intoxicants became customary and few opposed it.

Samuel Marshall, Jr., was the first opponent of the use of intoxicating beverages in Scioto County. In 1824, he gave notice of his intention to have a house raising at which no liquor would be furnished. His neighbors thought that no one would attend a house raising at which there would be no whisky. But, upon the appointed day, there was an immense crowd on hand, no doubt through curiosity, to see a miracle performed. The conditions were so novel that all hands went to work with enthusiasm, and soon the house was erected.

As the products of Scioto County increased beyond the amount necessary for home use, markets were sought for their sale. This demand for markets created the business of boating on the Ohio and Scioto rivers. The boats used were of two designs, known as keel boats and flatboats. The former were long and narrow, and could be navigated upstream. The latter were used only to float down to their destination. Both kinds were covered in order to protect the cargo. The keel boats were

*Similar conditions caused the Whisky Insurrection of 1794 in western Pennsylvania. In order to transport his products over the bad roads then existing the western Pennsylvania farmer was obliged to condense his grain into distilled spirits. The internal revenue tax levied in 1791 upon such spirits was resisted because it was a tax upon a form of manufacture necessary to enable the farmer to find a market.

Even now the moonshiner seeks to justify his illicit still upon the fact that he cannot market grain raised far back in the mountains unless he reduces its bulk by condensing it into whisky.
much used in boating on the Scioto River between Portsmouth and Chillicothe.

New Orleans was the usual market and the keel boats on their return would bring a cargo of molasses, cotton, hemp, and tobacco in exchange for the produce taken down. Flatboats were built on either the Scioto or the Ohio, and loaded with flour, pork, beans, onions, whisky and brandy. Upon arriving at New Orleans, these products were converted into money, and the boat was sold for what the lumber would bring. Before the days of the steamboat, the boatmen made their way back home on foot. As the number of steamboats increased, and competition lowered the freight rates, transportation by flatboats and keel boats ceased.

Though the pioneer was obliged to work long and hard, he had his pleasures. Big game hunting was at his very door. His family used the meat of the game animals for food and their hides for clothing, gloves and thongs. Though some of the settlers were not good hunters, they went out with hunting parties to help dress the game, make jerked venison, and to pack the meat into the settlements. In this way, they procured meat for their families. Fishing in summer and raccoon hunting in winter did much to relieve the monotony of work.

The Fourth of July was a day for patriotic celebrations. Upon this day, large assemblages listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, to orations, the firing of homemade cannons, and to the music of the sheepskin bands.

Occasionally, a dance would enliven the community. The entire neighborhood came on horseback, usually arriving at the house, where the dance was given, a little before dark, that they might conveniently unsaddle and feed the horses. The women arranged their toil-
ettes; the men exchanged their boots for light shoes, and all was ready. Dancing began at dark, was interrupted for supper, and then continued until daylight. As they started for home, each man was given a drink of the best peach brandy in the host's cellar. Then, they rode away, each beau on horseback, with his sweetheart on behind.

Friction matches were unknown until 1827. If the fire in the cabin of the pioneer went out, he kindled one by striking a spark into tinder with flint and steel. Usually fine, dry punk, or tow was used for tinder. This method of making fire was by no means easy and the settlers usually kept some fire burning. In the villages, neighbors frequently borrowed fire from each other, carrying it from house to house on a shovel. It was, in a literal sense, that the pioneers kept the home fires burning.

Unfortunate circumstances produced a situation in the family of one of the first settlers in the French Grant that rivals the story of Enoch Arden. A pioneer, his wife, and several children, were living happily together, when the wife became insane. There was no place of refuge, no asylum near, to which she could be taken. As she could not be cared for in the wilderness, she was sent to friends in an Eastern city, where she could be given proper care and treatment. The father, finding it impossible to till the soil and care for his small children, married again. Years went by, and the oldest son grew to manhood. He left home in search of his mother, he found her restored to reason, and she returned with him to the old home. She found that her children had been well cared for by the second wife and that the family was living happily and contentedly; and this noble woman returned whence she came.
THE FIRST VILLAGES

John Collins, who came in 1796, was the first permanent settler at the mouth of the Scioto River. Chillicothe was platted as a town the same year. Settlers, moving into Chillicothe, usually came in small boats by way of the Ohio and Scioto rivers. Collins believed that the mouth of the Scioto had advantages of location, and he built a tavern and store at the old mouth of the Scioto.

Alexandria was platted as a town by Major Belli on June 3, 1799, by order of Colonel Thomas Parker of Frederick County, Virginia. When Major Belli came from France to America, he landed at Alexandria, Virginia. It is probable that this fact accounts for the name of the village.

On March 24, 1803, Scioto County was established by the legislature of Ohio. Up to this time, it had been united with Adams County. The temporary seat of justice was fixed at Alexandria, and the act provided that the courts should be held at the house of John Collins. Thus, was the first village and first courthouse established in Scioto County.

Alexandria was located in the bottom land, just west of the old mouth of the Scioto River. At the time it was platted, Major Belli apparently had no knowledge of the ordinary freshets of that river. The village was inundated so frequently that it had to be abandoned. The frequent winter floods that swept Alexandria,
carried away the settlers’ fences, haystacks, grain, and sometimes their buildings. On Christmas, 1808, the water was more than three feet deep in their houses, and within a month it again drove them from their homes. To add to their sufferings, the weather was bitterly cold. By 1810, Alexandria was practically abandoned, though a few people continued to live there for several years longer. The inhabitants either moved to Portsmouth or emigrated west.

In April, 1803, Henry Massie filed the plat of the town of Portsmouth, which was destined to become the principal city of Scioto County. To encourage settlements in the town, Massie offered to convey to each freeholder in Alexandria, the same number of lots in Portsmouth as such person owned in Alexandria, providing that he remove to Portsmouth or build a residence there. The hope that Alexandria would become the county seat deterred the inhabitants from accepting the offer and they remained there, as one of them expressed, “to my sorrow and without benefit.”

In January, 1804, Rufus Putnam made a map of Ohio. It is quite complete and shows the location of the Scioto and Little Scioto rivers and of Alexandria.

There are several references to Portsmouth and to Alexandria, in the accounts of their journeys, written by early travelers. The earliest reference is by F. A. Michaux, who was at Alexandria in 1802.* His description of Alexandria is as follows:

“The ground designed for this town is at the mouth of the great Scioto, and in the angle which the right bank of this river forms with the northwest border of the Ohio. Although the plan of Alexandria has been laid out these many years, nobody goes to settle there; and the number of its houses is not more than twenty, the major part of which are log houses. Notwithstanding

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*Travels to the West of the Allegheny Mountains, by F. A. Michaux (London, 1805).
its situation is very favorable with regard to the numerous settlements already formed beyond the new town upon the Great Scioto (evidently Chillicothe), whose banks, not so high, and more marshy, are, it is said, nearly as fertile as those of the Ohio. The population would be much more considerable, if the inhabitants were not subject, every autumn, to intermittent fevers, which seldom abate till the approach of winter."

Michaux made note of the rank growth of the Jamestown weed (Datura stramonium) about the houses in Alexandria. The name of this weed, he says, was given it by the Virginians because it was first observed at Jamestown. The original name of this plant became corrupted into Jimson weed.

Fortescue Cuming has left us, in his Sketches, such a good description of Portsmouth, as he saw it in 1807, that it may be well to reproduce it in full.

"I walked to the upper end of the town, through a straight street, parallel to the Ohio, about half a mile long, on the top of a handsome sloping bank. I returned by a back street, which brought me to the banks of the Scioto, which river, running from the northward, falls into the Ohio a mile below Portsmouth, at an angle of thirty-three degrees, leaving only sufficient room between the two rivers for two parallel streets, on the one of which fronting the Ohio, building lots of a quarter of an acre, now sell at Fifty Dollars each.

Portsmouth is in a handsome and healthy situation, though rather too much confined by the Scioto's approach to the Ohio, so far above its confluence with that river. It is likely to become a town of some consequence, as it is the capitol of the County of Scioto. It is only two years since it was laid out, and it now contains twenty houses some of which are of brick, and most of them very good.

There is a remarkable naked, round topped, rocky mountain, on the Virginia side, opposite to Portsmouth, which forms a variety to the forest covered hills, which everywhere meet the eye of the traveler, through this western region."

John Woods made a voyage down the Ohio River in 1819, and stopped at Portsmouth on August twenty-eighth. His comments are of sufficient interest to justify reproduction.
"Passed the Little Sciota, a small stream of Ohio. At noon, we reached the town of Portsmouth, in Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Sciota; a considerable stream, said to be navigable upwards of two hundred miles towards the north. Portsmouth is an improving place, containing a court-house, a bank, several good taverns and stores, with more than one hundred houses, many of them of brick. We could get but few provisions here. Alexandria is situated opposite, on the other side of the Sciota; it is a small place. We found change at those towns very scarce; what there was, was mostly cut-money; that is, when change is wanted, they often cut dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars into smaller pieces, with an axe or chisel; and some of them are so expert and honest as to make five quarters out of a dollar."*

"The Navigator," an interesting book containing charts of the Ohio River in sections, and a description of the settlements on its banks, was first printed in 1801; but the charts were not inserted until the edition published in 1811. The charts were especially useful to those who traveled by river. "The Navigator" was used as a guide book, and is frequently mentioned in the journals of early travelers. It contains, also, much valuable historical material, relating to the Ohio River and its tributaries. The Scioto was navigable for small keel boats, according to "The Navigator," "to a portage of only four miles to Sandusky of Lake Erie." Portsmouth is described as "a village pleasantly situated three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of the Big Scioto on a high bank and containing about thirty buildings, some neatly built with brick, two stores, three taverns and one commission warehouse."

In 1838, a more pretentious book, "The Western Pilot," was published for the use of pilots on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The charts and text are better than those in "The Navigator," but the book is wanting in the great store of historical fact found in "The Navigator."

The canal, which had one terminus at Portsmouth, was opened December 1, 1832. "The Western Pilot," in describing the new canal, incidentally gives considerable space to Portsmouth. It is predicted that much of the commerce, arising on the waterways between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, will concentrate at the mouth of the canal at Portsmouth! A vast commission business was forecast for this city of the future, and it was predicted that its growth would be rapid.

The origin of the name for the city of Portsmouth is involved in obscurity. The United States Geological Survey is authority for the statement that it was named for the city in Virginia. The fact that Henry Massie was a Virginian lends some color to such origin. There is a local tradition, however, that Portsmouth, Ohio, was named for Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This tradition has for its source, the story of a quaint character by name of Josiah Shackford, who came to Alexandria in 1802. When Henry Massie came to Portsmouth, he met Josiah Shackford and they became good friends. Josiah Shackford was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and, the story goes, that Henry Massie was requested by him to name the new town for the birthplace of Josiah Shackford, and Massie complied with the request. The most plausible explanation for the name has its basis in the location of the city on a good harbor, at the mouth of the Scioto. The pioneers firmly believed that the vast commerce that would arise in the future from Pittsburg to New Orleans would center at the mouth of the Scioto River, whence it would be distributed inland to the Great Lakes region by way of Scioto. The future city, in their minds, was destined to be a great port at the mouth of the Scioto. The origin, no doubt, of the name was based upon such considerations, rather than upon those of trivial circumstance.
HOW TITLES WERE ACQUIRED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The story of the French Grant is a story of imposition upon French people. Before 1790, an organization of rogues, operating in Paris, induced many French families to emigrate to the United States, for the purpose of making a settlement in the Northwest Territory. These rogues described the lands, which they falsely claimed to own, as being cleared and settled. They represented that frost was almost entirely unknown; that trees spontaneously produced sugar; and that plants yielded ready-made candles.

When these French emigrants arrived at Alexandria, Virginia, they learned of the fraud that had been perpetrated upon them. Some immediately returned to France; some established homes in America; while others, from love of adventure and hope of finding a good location, crossed the mountains to the present situation of Gallipolis. Here, they learned that the hardships of the new country were severe and that it was not possible for them to obtain a good title to lands. Consequently, many of them returned to the populated portions of America.

Those who remained prepared a petition to Congress and sent it to Philadelphia by Jean G. Gervais. Gervais, who was a man of education and ability, made his appeal to President Washington upon the ground of the assistance that the French had rendered to the colonies during their struggle for independence.
Through the assistance of Washington, the petition and the efforts of Gervais were successful, and Congress, on March 3, 1795, enacted the legislation, known as the French Grant. By the terms of this act, a tract of twenty thousand acres in Scioto County was set aside for the relief of the French settlers of Gallipolis. The tract was surveyed into lots, containing 217.39 acres each. These lands were assigned to the French settlers by allotment, and patents were issued to them. Such a patent is an instrument, which, under the land laws, conveys the title of the United States. The lands in this Grant are known as French Grant lots. By the same act, four thousand acres were granted to Gervais for his services. These two tracts comprise what is now Green Township. The Gervais tract was laid off in the vicinity of the present location of the village of Haverhill.

When the allotments were made, it developed that eight of the Gallipolis settlers had not been provided for. By the act of June 25, 1798, Congress directed that twelve hundred acres, adjoining the Grant, be set off to them and that patents be issued to them; and this was done.

Only a few of the French at Gallipolis settled on these lands. Five French families, including Gervais, settled on the Grant on March 21, 1797. Gervais established a settlement where Haverhill is now located, and named it Burrsburgh in honor of Aaron Burr, who had charge of the French Grant bill in the Senate. Gervais acquired, under his grant and by purchase from others, four thousand two hundred and seventy acres. He sold all this land for eighty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, disposing of the last of it in 1811.

In 1806, Congress repealed a clause of the original act, which imposed, as a condition to the issuance of a patent, an actual settlement on the Grant by the French.
This repeal made the patents to the assigns of these French emigrants valid.

All the lands in Scioto County, west of the Scioto River, are in the Virginia Military District. Virginia claimed the Northwest Territory, under a grant from the King of England, and did not cede this grant to the United States until 1783. Prior to such cession, Virginia, granted bounties in lands to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Virginia, who enlisted to serve, either at home, in the Continental army, or on board armed vessels. Among the lands set apart for such bounties, was a tract "on the northwest side of the river Ohio, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami." In the act and conveyance, making the cession to the United States, this tract and others were reserved for the bounties already granted by Virginia. The acreage of the bounty depended upon the rank of the soldier, sailor, or marine. The lands were surveyed, and passed mostly into the possession of persons who had purchased warrants from Virginians who had served in the Revolutionary War. Patents for these bounties were executed by the President and forwarded to the governor of Virginia, who was empowered to deliver them to the grantees or their assigns. Not all these lands were patented to Revolutionary soldiers, sailors, marines, or their assigns; and such as were not, became, by later legislation, the property of the Ohio State University.

All lands in Scioto County, not within the French Grant or the Virginia Military District, are known as Congressional lands. The lands east of the original line of the Scioto River, excepting such as are within the French Grant, are the Congressional lands. By an act of Congress, passed in 1796, the public lands, not otherwise surveyed, were divided into townships six miles square. Each township was subdivided into thirty-six sections. These sections are one mile square and con-
tain six hundred and forty acres each. In 1799 and 1805, the Congressional lands in Scioto County were surveyed, and offered for sale at a minimum price of two dollars per acre, and the patents thereto were issued to purchasers by the President.

The difficulties, under which Nathaniel Massie and his hardy assistants made the surveys in the Virginia Military District, are of great interest to us. Fortunately, John McDonald, who sometimes accompanied Massie's surveying expeditions, has left us, in his Sketches, a narrative of General Massie's adventures, with a description of his methods. During the winter of 1787, John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox of Kentucky prospected in the Virginia Military District. At this time, they examined the lands along the Ohio and Scioto rivers. General Massie made his first investigation during the succeeding year; but it was not until March, 1791 that he began active operations. He established a base at the location of Manchester. And, as this point was about midway between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, it afforded convenient access to the southern portion of the District. Here, he organized a settlement of about thirty families, fortified by block houses, and enclosed with pickets.

As soon as the base was completed, the surveying parties were so organized as to insure the making of the surveys, the safety of the party, and a sufficient supply of food. Four surveyors were engaged in the enterprise and each surveyor was accompanied by two chainmen, one marker, one horse wrangler, one hunter, and one scout, making seven in all. A hunter went in advance of each party, in order to kill game and to look out for an ambush of Indians. The scout, followed in the rear of the party, to watch for Indians who might be lurking along the trail. Each man carried a blanket
and a rifle, and the pack horse bore such other articles as were necessary for the men.

The Indians traveled but little through southern Ohio during the winter. While the weather was cold, they preferred to remain in their villages on the prairies. Indian hostility to surveying parties was so bitter that General Massie made nearly all of his surveys after cold weather had set in. During the summer, while the Indians were active, the white men retired to Manchester and cultivated crops.

Much of General Massie's success in surveying was due to his vigilance in protecting his men against surprise. Soon after supper the different groups retired two or three hundred yards from the camp fires and made their beds. The snow was brushed aside, one blanket was spread on the ground, and the other was used for cover. The group lay down close together; every man with his rifle beside him. They did not rise until quite light; and then, all rose together at a signal from General Massie. Before leaving their bivouac to return to the camp fires to cook breakfast, the scouts and hunters carefully circled the neighborhood, to determine whether Indians were lurking about. This course was adopted to prevent a surprise or an ambush for a favorite method of Indian warfare was to attack a camping party while its members were busy with breakfast.

General Massie was engaged in surveying for several years, during which time, he and his men often suffered peril from Indian attack, extreme cold, and scarcity of food. But, as there were no such experiences in Scioto County, the relation of such incidents are not in place here. As a result of his strenuous early life, many honors, and much wealth, came to General Massie. His eminent career will ever occupy a prominent place in the story of Ohio.
XI

FORESTS AND BIRDS

The primeval forest trees of Scioto County were from six to eight feet in diameter and perfectly straight. As the forests were dense, the trees grew from eighty to one hundred feet high before branches appeared. Large grapevines, the undisturbed growth of many years, were woven through the tree tops and hung from the branches. During the summer, the dense foliage of the trees and vines excluded the sunlight and the forests were quite dark, even during mid-day.

Enormous poplars and black walnut grew in the Scioto bottoms, and the banks of the Scioto River were lined with immense sycamores. On the upland, there were thick groves of hickory, chestnut, beech, and oak, and many of the hillsides were covered with pines. The sycamore trees along the Scioto River were especially noticeable. The trunks of many of them were hollow and of sufficient size to shelter camping parties. Boys often put them to such use. A short distance north of Lucasville, there was growing in 1808, a sycamore with a hollow trunk twenty-one feet in diameter, inside measurement, and more than sixty feet in circumference. The opening into this hollow tree was ten feet in width. At one time thirteen people on horseback rode into it, and there was still room for two more horses.*

Indians occasionally burned off large tracts of timber so that the grass, then favored by sunlight, might grow. Their object was to provide good feeding places

for game; and ranges, where it would be easy to get sight of game. The same custom is still followed by Indians in the North.

Forests were, also, very dense in the Ohio River bottoms and extended to the very edges of the river banks. As the banks were eroded by the current, the trees would fall into the stream. This fallen timber was so thick in places along the shore, that not even a canoe could be landed on the bank. Swept into the current, the roots of these fallen trees would catch in shallow places and form snags.* With the fringes of fallen timber, lining the banks; with the numerous snags, strewn along the bed; with the dense forests, covering the bottom lands, the Ohio River and its valley presented to the pioneer a scene far different from the one we see today.

Groves of maple trees furnished the pioneers with sugar and molasses. In the early spring, when the sap began to run, the pioneers put up temporary camps in a grove and tapped the trees. The sap was boiled into syrup and sugar; and about three hundred pounds of maple sugar were made annually by each family.

Many varieties of birds and beasts, that were well known to the pioneers of Scioto County, were exterminated at an early day or were driven farther west. Some mention of them may be of interest.

The wild turkey formerly existed in great numbers in Ohio and Kentucky, especially along the river bottoms. Audubon writes that they were abundant in Kentucky. That they could be purchased at reasonable prices is apparent from the following information appearing in his best known work:

*Such snags were known either as sawyers or planters. A sawyer is a snag or timber so fixed in the water that it oscillates or bobs up and down under the varying stress of the current, and forms a special danger to navigation. A firmly embedded snag is called a planter. (Coues.)
"A first-rate Turkey, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds avoirdupois, was considered well sold when it brought a quarter of a dollar."*

Wild turkeys were easily caught in pens. A covered rail pen, about four feet high, would be built in a vicinity frequented by turkeys. A trench was then dug under one of the sides into the pen. The deepest part of the trench was under the wall of the pen. The bottom of this trench sloped gradually upward towards the center of the pen, where it met the surface of the ground. Inside the pen, the trench was partly covered with boards, but enough of it was left open to allow the turkey to enter the pen from the trench. Corn was scattered around the entrance of the pen and into it, and the turkeys literally ate their way into the pen. Once in the pen, they would wander around trying to find a way out, but the boards concealed most of the trench; at any rate, a turkey never looks toward the ground for a way to escape. In this manner, several turkeys were caught at a time.

The wild turkey was much hunted during the autumn and winter; as it afforded a delicious variety to the food of the pioneer. The early writers refer to the use of the dry, white flesh of the breast as a substitute for bread, when flour was not obtainable. Creeks and hollows much frequented by these birds were named for them; but, it was not long until they were exterminated from our county.

Another bird well known to the pioneer was the passenger pigeon. The numbers in which these birds existed seem simply incredible. During their migrations, they would pass over in flocks miles in length and miles in width. Their numbers were so great that they darkened the sky. There were several roosting places that they frequented in Scioto County. They

*The Birds of America (1841).
Indian Pipe in the Effigy of a Carolina Parrakeet
From the Tremper Mound
were killed by the thousands at such places and sold by the wagon-load. Swine were fattened on the bird that is now extinct. A passenger pigeon was killed in Scioto County, just west of Greenlawn cemetery, in 1884 or 1885. This was probably the last one killed in this county. Another was killed in Pike County in March, 1907. This was, in all probability, the last of these birds, not in captivity. It was mounted and is now at the Ohio State University.

Ruffed grouse were very abundant during pioneer days. This game bird is locally known as the pheasant. Audubon records that grouse were sold in the Cincinnati markets for twelve and one-half cents each. At the coming of autumn, according to Audubon,

"The grouse approach the banks of the Ohio, in parties of eight or ten, now and then of twelve or fifteen, and, on arriving there, linger in the woods close by for a week or fortnight, as if fearful of encountering the danger to be incurred in crossing the stream. This usually happens in the beginning of October when these birds are in the very best of order for the table, and at this period great numbers of them are killed."

The ruffed grouse is but rarely seen now, and it will be a matter of but a short time, until this magnificent game bird will be unknown in Scioto County.

The Carolina parrakeet, or paroquet, was a numerous resident of Scioto County before the development of agriculture. A stone effigy of a parrakeet was found in the Tremper mound. Fortescue Cuming described the flocks of Carolina parrakeets, seen by him at Portsmouth in 1807, as follows:

"We observed here vast numbers of beautiful large green parakeets, which our landlord, Squire Brown, informed us abound all over the country. They keep in flocks, and when they alight on a tree they are not distinguishable from the foliage, from their colour."

These birds were so destructive to orchards and wheat that their extermination became an economic
necessity. They descended in flocks upon shocks of wheat, destroying what they did not eat; they plucked green apples from the orchards, tearing them open for the seeds. Audubon left an account of why the parakeets were destroyed and how:

"Do not imagine, reader, that all these outrages are borne without retaliation on the part of the planters. So far from this, the parrakeets are destroyed in great numbers, for whilst busily engaged in plucking off the fruits or tearing the grain from the stacks, the husbandman approaches them with perfect ease, and commits great slaughter among them. All the survivors rise, shriek, fly about for a few moments and again alight on the very place of imminent danger. The gun is kept at work; eight or ten, or even twenty are killed at any discharge."

Wood duck were formerly very common about the streams of Scioto County. They frequently nested there; but now, only occasionally is one seen. This is the most beautiful variety of the duck family. It is a migratory bird, and is protected by recent federal legislation. If continued protection is afforded them, they may again be found in great numbers in this region.

The Virginia partridge, or quail, was well known to the early settlers and existed in Scioto County in large numbers. The Ohio Geological Survey is doubtful whether quail existed in Ohio before the development of agriculture. According to their authority, the Virginians, who settled in the vicinity of Chillicothe in 1796, noted the absence of quail when they came to Ohio. These Virginians, it is said, had been very familiar with the quail in their old homes, and missed the clear call of bobwhite. The Survey further states that quail were not observed in the vicinity of Chillicothe before 1800.

The greater weight of authority is to the effect that quail were in Scioto County before any settlements were made. In exploring the Tremper mound, north of Portsmouth, a remarkably faithful stone effigy of a

*The Birds of America.
Indian Pipe in the Effigy of a Quail
From the Tremper Mound
quail was found. The markings and the pose of this figure are so characteristic of the quail, as to lead to the conclusion that whoever made it was very familiar with this bird.

Thaddeus Harris, who was in the Ohio Valley in 1803, reports in his journal,* that along the river banks, just below Wheeling, he saw "vast numbers of turkies, partridges, and quails." James Flint, in a book, later referred to, reports that quail were very abundant in the vicinity of Chillicothe in 1818. He found them so tame that they would not fly at the report of a gun, nor after the destruction of part of the covey. Netting entire coveys, he says, was then common practice. The journals of other writers report quail to have been very numerous in northern Ohio in 1818, and in Illinois in 1821. The presence of such large numbers of quail in Ohio, and farther west, so soon after the first settlers came, cannot be reconciled with the theory that the quail was not a native of Ohio. Though quail increase rapidly, under favorable conditions, it is improbable, if they were not indigenous to Ohio, that they could have increased to such numbers, as early writers indicate were present in Ohio, soon after settlement.

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*The Journal of a Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Allegheny Mountains (1805).
XII

BIG GAME OF SCIOTO COUNTY

The mammals, found in this region by the settlers, were large and numerous. Here roamed buffalo, elk, whitetailed deer, black bear, wolf, mountain lion, and the wildcat; and in the streams were many beavers.

In the Geological Survey of Ohio, it is stated that the last reliable account of the killing of a buffalo in Ohio is in the Lacross manuscript. The same statement is made in Allen’s monograph on The Bison.* The Lacrosse manuscript describes an incident of a Frenchman’s killing a buffalo in 1795 near Gallipolis. The inference deduced is that this was the last buffalo killed in Ohio. This conclusion is incorrect, however, for buffalo were killed in Scioto County by the first settlers, who came in 1796.

The Lacross manuscript was written by John P. Lacroix, who was for many years a professor at Delaware College, and was published in the Ironton (Ohio) Register in 1855. In describing the incident of the killing of the buffalo in 1795, this manuscript states that buffalo were afterwards killed in the French Grant, (Scioto County) by Lacroix and Duduit. These men did not settle in the Grant until March 21, 1797. Both the Keyes† and the Lacroix manuscripts positively establish the killing of buffalo in Ohio after 1797. It is probable that the last buffalo killed in Scioto County fell by the rifle of Phillip Salladay. This was certainly

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†Pioneers of Scioto County, by James Keyes.
subsequent to 1796, and is believed to have been about 1801. He and his boy were hunting on Pine Creek, near what is now Chaffins Mills. Salladay and the boy crept up close to the buffalo, and Salladay shot it. The animal was only wounded, and at once ran towards them. As the boy was getting his rifle ready to shoot, the father snatched it from him, and killed the buffalo.

The elk, also, were here in large numbers, but they were driven farther west about the same time as was the buffalo.

On November 18, 1818, James Flint, a traveler from Great Britain, left Portsmouth for Chillicothe. He was, at this time, on an extensive journey through America, an account of which was published in England in 1822.* He states in this book that he stopped for breakfast at a tavern about four miles north of Portsmouth, and the landlord told him,

"that bears and wolves were still numerous in the uncleared hills; that they devour many hogs and sheep; and that he heard wolves howling within a few yards of his house, on the preceding night."

Flint also records that "deer are so numerous in this neighborhood, that they are sold at a dollar each."

It is well known that bears, wolves, and whitetailed deer existed in this region long after the buffalo and elk. The bear was the first to be exterminated, then followed the wolf, and at last the whitetailed deer. To substantiate the report of the abundance of black bear in this region, it may be stated that during the years 1805-07, more than eight thousand bearskins were shipped from the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers.

Three interesting stories have been preserved with reference to black bear in Scioto County. In 1798, while some women were washing clothes in the Little

*Letters from America, by James Flint.
Scioto at the mouth of Bonser's run, five black bears swam across the Little Scioto, and landed just below the women. The women neither fainted nor screamed. They simply set a little dog on the bears, and the dog snapped at the bears' heels so fiercely, and barked so sharply, that soon the bears climbed trees. A hunter by name of Barney Monroe later came along and killed all of them.

According to the custom of hunters, the one who drew the first blood of the wild animal was entitled to the skin. The meat, however, was divided among all who aided in killing the animal. In this case, the man with the rifle got the bearskins; but the women, who set the dog on the bears, were given their share of the meat.

George Cochran, who came to Scioto County in 1799, had a peculiar experience with a black bear. He saw a bear, swimming in the Little Scioto, and determined to give chase, though he had no rifle. Finding a canoe tied to the bank, he started in it after the bear. Every time the bear made for the shore, Cochran turned him with the canoe. This finally exasperated the bear, and the next time the bow of the canoe was upon him, he turned and climbed into it. As Cochran was rather careful about the company he kept, he jumped from the canoe and swam to shore. When last seen, the bear was licking his fur dry as the canoe drifted slowly with the current.

In 1798, Andrew Lacroix was hunting on the hillside, just above where Franklin Furnace was afterwards built. As his flintlock would not remain cocked, Lacroix held the hammer back with his thumb until he could take aim and then he let go. Such a weapon might be safe against an animal that invariably ran from man, but it would not be safe against one that might attack man.

One day, Lacroix came unexpectedly upon a bear
and the creature charged him. He took quick aim, but only broke the beast's lower jaw. Such a wound did not lessen Lacroix's peril; for a bear's fore paws are his most dangerous weapons. The shot stunned the bear, and he fell on the upper side of a log. Lacroix jumped to the lower side, and struck at him with his hunting knife. The bear caught him by the arm. Then the bear and the Frenchman clinched and rolled down the steep hillside. The man was unable to free his arm until they reached a level spot. Here he killed the animal with the knife. Lacroix was severely lacerated, and had several scars to substantiate the severity of the encounter.

It is not definitely known when the last wolf was killed in Scioto County. A bounty of one dollar, for every wolf scalp taken, was paid by the county commissioners. The last record of any payment of bounty on wolves is in 1831.

The whitetailed deer was the last of the big game in Scioto County. They were killed in numbers, as late as the seventies in the region drained by Twin Creek. Some were killed in the eighties, but by this time, they were quite scarce. The last deer, killed in Scioto County, was killed on Turkey Creek about 1895. A wild deer was seen in this county in February, 1897. After the flood of March, 1913, a deer was seen several times in Scioto County; but this was found to be one of the herd that had escaped during the flood from a park in Chillicothe.

When much pursued by hunters, deer feed only at night and very early in the morning. During the day, they seek the shelter of a ravine, or lie down on some high point, from which the approach of an enemy may be discovered in time to enable them to flee. If roused during the day, they skulk through the brush, with head hung low, and are very difficult to discern. Their sense
of hearing and smelling is so acute, and their efforts of concealment so successful, that they are far better able to protect themselves than any other big game animal. They have survived in every region, long after every other big game animal has been exterminated. They could hold their own against man on the wild lands of Scioto County, but against the hound they were no match.

Beaver were exterminated at a very early day. La-croix mentions the trapping of them in 1797, at ponds near the present location of Haverhill.

The unusual adventure of Henry Utt with a moun-tain lion comes to us from the Keyes manuscript. To the pioneers, this animal was known as a panther. Henry Utt, who was a hunter, was employed to supply Nathaniel Massie's surveying party with meat during the time they were surveying the Virginia Military District. One day, while hunting on McCullough Creek, night overtook him. Wrapping himself in his blanket, he lay down on a bed of leaves near a log. Upon wak-ing the next morning, he discovered that he had been covered with leaves. He was at a loss to understand any reason for this, and felt that danger was near. Utt primed his rifle, adjusted the flint, and then hid behind a tree, to watch the log near which he had slept. Soon a mountain lion came creeping toward the log, followed by her litter of young. When she drew near the log, she sprang into the bed of leaves, as if to attack some prey. Upon landing, she struck into the bed with her paws so rapidly, that the leaves flew about as though in a whirlwind; but she soon discovered that her victim had escaped. Later, Utt killed her.

This, though a strange story, is plausible, for the mountain lion always leaps upon its prey. As its weight is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds, the impact produced by its weight usually stuns
Indian Pipe in the Effigy of a Mountain Lion
From the Tremper Mound
the victim. The story of such an attack finds verification in natural history. E. W. Nelson, in "Wild Animals of North America," tells us:

"The mountain lion, while powerful enough to be dangerous to man, is in reality extremely timid. Owing to its being a potentially dangerous animal, the popular conception of it is that of a fearsome beast whose savage exploits are celebrated in the folklore of our frontier. As a matter of fact, few animals are less dangerous, although there are authentic accounts of wanton attacks upon people."

Utt believed that the lion found him while he slept, covered him with leaves to conceal him from some other beast; and then brought her whelps to enjoy a feast.

Game animals and birds served their purpose of supplying the pioneers with the meat so necessary for their subsistence. They were potent agencies in the development of America, and civilization is deeply indebted for the aid given it by wild life. It is unfortunate that the value of this wild life has not been more fully appreciated. The future success of man did not require the extermination of so many species from Ohio. Such animals as the bear, mountain lion, buffalo, and elk, and such birds as the parrakeet, are incompatible with agriculture; and it was necessary that they retire before the advance of civilization; but, there are thousands of acres of timbered hills in southern Ohio upon which the whitetailed deer, ruffed grouse, quail, and wild turkey would prove assets of value. The old hunters too often failed to distinguish between necessary use and wanton waste. Game animals and birds, that are no longer necessary as food, should be given the most rigid protection that law and an enlightened public sentiment can afford them.

The big game of North America has been driven into the Rocky Mountains and the dense forests and muskegs of the North. And, only the most thorough
protection by federal and state governments will prevent final extermination. The promise of such protection seems bright, however.
The pioneers of Portsmouth found many prehistoric earthworks in this vicinity; but the development of the city, and the cultivation of gardens and farms, has obliterated many of them. Others have been so leveled by plowing, that they may be traced only with difficulty. So great was the interest in these earthworks, however, that the principal ones were carefully surveyed long before they were altered or obliterated.

The earliest survey was made by the historian, Caleb Atwater. The plat of his survey, published first in 1820 and again in 1833, shows the mounds and earthworks, on both sides of the Ohio, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Scioto. It further shows the locations of Alexandria and Portsmouth. Atwater has told us that the settlers, even prior to 1820, opened the graves of the Indians for relics. In the walls of the old fort in Kentucky, a cache was found, containing “pick-axes, shovels and gun-barrels evidently secreted there by the French, when they fled from the victorious and combined forces of England and America, at the time Fort Du Quesne, afterwards Fort Pitt, was taken from them.”

Atwater described the parallel walls of earth that formerly extended eastwardly from the Scioto bank, thence northwardly to the earthworks on Grant Street in Portsmouth.

The Writings of Caleb Atwater (1833).
"Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," a Smithsonian report already referred to, contains a very elaborate plat of the system of earthworks in the vicinity of Portsmouth, with separate plats, showing each group in detail. The value of this report is in its preservation of data, respecting such earthworks. The surveys, however, are not always accurate or complete, and the text does not disclose much scientific knowledge of archaeology. This report, made in 1847, states that twenty miles of embankments, forming approximate parallel lines, were built in this vicinity by some prehistoric race. The ancient earthworks of the Ohio and Scioto valleys, in the vicinity of Portsmouth, constituted a group of unusual value for the study of archaeology. These earthworks were commonplace to the pioneer and early settler; for they saw them every day. For this reason, these monuments were neither appreciated nor preserved.

Probably, the most interesting of them are the works in Kentucky, opposite the mouth of the Scioto, known locally as the "old fort." An excellent description of them may be found in the American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4. These works consist of several small mounds, an effigy of a bear, and a square with two sets of lines, nearly parallel, extending westerly from the northwest corner of the square and easterly from the center of its east wall. The walls of the square range in thickness from forty-five to sixty feet, and in height from eight to twelve feet. There are six entrances to the square, and an area of 13.20 acres is embraced within its inner lines. The easterly parallel lines are about 2,000 feet in length, 20 to 32 feet in width, and from one and one-half to three feet in height. The westerly lines are about 1,100 feet long, 35 feet in width, and from two and a half to three and a half feet high.
Group of Indian Earthworks in Portsmouth

This group was situated east of Greenlawn Cemetery. From Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley.
In 1886, the south wall of this ancient work was destroyed by engineers, who constructed a railroad through it. The railroad might just as well have been located a short distance north of this wall. The excuse given for the destruction of the ancient wall was the preservation of an ancient barn. Possibly the real reason was that the earth, removed, could be economically utilized in making a fill.

Though this earthwork was probably known to white men, a century before the settlement of the Ohio Valley, the first authentic knowledge of it is derived from a letter, written from Fort Harmar on January 5, 1791, by Major Jonathan Heart, in which he states that prehistoric earthworks exist "along the Scioto to its junction with the Ohio, opposite which, on the Virginia side, are extensive works, which have been accurately traced by Colonel George Morgan."

The group of earthworks at the corner of Grant and Hutchins streets in Portsmouth has been partly preserved. Originally it consisted of several small circular mounds and two horseshoe mounds of considerable size. What remains of this prehistoric group is within the boundaries of a plat of land that has been recently set aside for park purposes.

The Indian mounds and walls in the vicinity of Portsmouth were so characteristic that every means should have been exerted to preserve them. For science and from sentiment, they should have been kept intact. For those who consider material things only, it may be well to add, that the preservation of these earthworks would have contributed more to the real worth and importance of Portsmouth and Scioto County than the use of their sites for building purposes. The statutes of Ohio delegate ample power for the purchase, and setting aside for park purposes, of lands historically valuable. No doubt, what these lands would have actu-
ally cost has been frivolously wasted thousands of times. Had they been purchased years ago, the municipality would today have a property whose intrinsic value is beyond all price.

The purpose that these ancient earthworks were to serve is subject to much speculation. It has been urged that they could not have been defensive purposes; because the Indians' method of warfare was open. Yet Celoron mentions the building of a fort by the Indians, and, in describing an Indian dance, Gist writes that they danced "quite round the fort." That many of them were used as burial sites and places for the cremation of the dead is certain; that some of them were for ceremonial purposes is probable.

The white man found many crude drawings of the figures of men and beasts on the rocks, along the Guyandotte and Ohio rivers. Of course it is not positive whether these pictures were the work of Indians or of some tribes that preceded the Indians. On the Kentucky shore, about opposite the foot of Bond Street, there still stands one of these inscribed rocks, known as the "Indian's head." A hundred years ago, this rock, and the Indian head cut on it, could be seen when the river was low. But, owing to changes in the channel of the river, the rock is now visible only when the river is exceedingly low. And the face, carved on the rock, is beneath the water, even at its lowest stages. On September 9, 1894, the Ohio River was so low that about two feet of the rock was above the surface of the water; and the Indian head was about ten inches below the surface of the water. The head could be easily traced with the hand; and, at evening, when the setting sun shone fairly on the water, above the sculpture, the Indian head was plainly visible, beneath the waters. Doubt has been expressed as to this figure's being the work of ancient tribes. There is a tradition that stone
Map of Indian Earthworks in the Vicinity of Portsmouth

The original outlet of the Scioto River is properly located on this map.

From Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley
was quarried from the hill above it, during pioneer days, and that a quarryman carved the Indian face. Squier and Davis thus described it in 1847:

"It consists of a colossal human head cut in outline, upon the vertical face of a large rock extending into the river. It is always under water, except when the river is at its very lowest stages, and is not exposed oftener than once in four or five years. It is familiarly known as the 'Indian's head,' and is regarded as a sort of river gauge or meter. When the water line is at the top of the head, the river is considered very low."

The exploration of the Tremper mound has added much to the archaeology of Scioto County. This Indian mound contained crematories, depositories where cremated remains were buried, and fire places in which sacred fires formerly burned. One hundred and thirty-six prehistoric pipes were taken from this mound; many of them being effigies of animals and birds. The animal pipes represented: black bear, mountain lion, fox, dog, wolf, raccoon, otter, wildcat, beaver, porcupine, opossum, mink, rabbit, and squirrel. Among the birds, were: eagle, hawk, parrakeet, owl, heron, crane, duck, quail, kingfisher, blue jay, and crow. The carvings on these effigies were made by a people of more than ordinary intelligence; for the art of the sculptor was well developed among them. The carving is delicately executed and the art displayed, in working these pipes, is superior to that shown by any other ancient Indian work. The poses of the effigies are so faithful and characteristic that their identity is recognized at a glance. No other mound has yielded so valuable archaeological specimens as has the Tremper mound. Persons who are interested in a complete description of the Tremper mound will find it in "Certain Mounds and Village Sites in Ohio" by William C. Mills, Vol. 2, part 3, and, also, in the publications of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society.
Almost the entire world is familiar with the wonderful works of prehistoric man in the Scioto Valley. Few persons, however, realize that the surface features of hill and valley are just as interesting; that they record just as striking events that happened in this valley ages before the advent of even prehistoric man. The most recent of the mighty changes, to leave its impress upon the surface of our valley, was the breaking up of old river systems and the establishment of new ones, with rivers flowing in courses directly opposite to the old ones. When one considers the arrangement of the present streams, and the character of the valleys in which they lie, questions arise. Why is the valley of the Scioto so much wider than that of the Ohio? Ascend the Kentucky hills, opposite the mouth of the Scioto, and look down the narrow Ohio Valley and then up the broad Scioto Valley. Is it not clear that these streams have been misplaced, when the main stream has a smaller valley than that of its tributary? Go to Minford, or to Stockdale, Pike County, and view the great valley, that is almost parallel with the Scioto Valley, and nearly as wide, and has no river flowing in it. This valley must originally have been cut out by a river. Where has that river gone, and why did it leave

*This paper was prepared in collaboration with Mr. Marius R. Campbell, of the United States Geological Survey. The draft prepared by the author was rearranged and largely rewritten by Mr. Campbell. His assistance is gratefully acknowledged.
such a well defined valley? Here, indeed, are evidences of great changes in the drainage of the country.

Study carefully the Ohio, and note how the side streams enter its valley. All the tributaries, east of Wheelersburg, enter the Ohio in the direction of the flow of the main stream. Such is the natural course of tributary streams, and there is nothing surprising about it. But, where they hook back in the opposite direction, as they do between Wheelersburg and Manchester, it indicates that something has gone wrong; it suggests that when these side streams were formed the main stream (Ohio) was flowing in an opposite direction. What is the meaning of this change? If the Ohio flowed in the opposite direction, where did its waters find an outlet? What caused the change to present conditions? Only a casual glance at the country about Portsmouth is necessary to prove to one that the drainage has been greatly changed. It is to this geological disruption of conditions that prevailed in the far distant past, that the writer desires to call attention.

In order to understand what happened in this locality, it will be necessary to take into consideration similar features at a distance. All who have passed over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, between Huntington and St. Albans, West Virginia, must have noticed that the railway follows a valley, cut several hundred feet below the tops of the hills, and now unoccupied by any river. The rock floor of this valley, known as Teays Valley,* is 700 feet above sea level at St. Albans, 650 feet at Huntington, 625 feet at Wheelersburg, and 600 feet at Waverly, its northward extension. In a few places, this old valley is occupied by the Ohio River, but generally, it is unoccupied, and is deeply filled with mud that settled in it in the long past. The evidence that this valley was at one time occupied by a large river is positive.

* Evidently named for Thomas Teays, a pioneer surveyor. Trans-Allegheny Pioneers, p. 270.
But what became of the river, and why did it change? Rivers do not abandon their valleys of their own accord. Hence, we must conclude that there was a plausible reason for this river's leaving its old course and wandering into a new one. In this particular case, the evidence is clear as to what stream cut and occupied this valley. The evidence consists of bowlders of black flint, which can be found in almost all parts of the valley from St. Albans to Waverly. This flint is peculiar rock, and comes from a bed, two to ten feet thick, which lies east of Charleston, West Virginia. It is perfectly clear that Kanawha River originally cut this valley, and occupied it for many, many centuries, and that it flowed northward, at least as far as Waverly. Naturally, if the Kanawha had this course, the stream, now known as the Ohio, could not have been in existence; for the Kanawha would have crossed it, in its course to the north.

The meaning of these, and many other similar facts, has been worked out by geologists, who have given us an interesting story of the location of the rivers of long ago, and of the conditions which later prevailed and which caused them to be completely re-arranged into their present systems. Only the major features of the drainage problem have been settled, and much remains to be done in mapping deposits of silt and gravel. This may throw light on the details of the river history. To the late Professor W. G. Tight, of Denison University, is due most of the credit for the solution of this problem. The results of his field work have been published by the United States Geological Survey.*

The present paper consists merely of a condensation of that part of the text as is applicable to Scioto County. In places, the exact language of the text is

used. The Geological Survey, also, has published, in connection with its contour map of the vicinity of Camp Sherman, a brief account of drainage modifications in the Scioto Valley.*

The geologist, in attempting to reconstruct the drainage systems of the far-off time before the Ohio River was in existence, gathers all evidence, regarding old abandoned channels; such as, Teays Valley in West Virginia, Flatwoods Valley in Kentucky, and California Valley in Ohio; evidence of direction of flow, based on grade of the rock floor of the various old valleys; and evidence of reversal of drainage, as indicated by the direction at which tributaries join the main streams.

As shown on a previous page, the Ohio River was not in existence in the period of Teays Valley. Consequently, the Kanawha was the trunk stream of the system of southern Ohio. The present course of the Kanawha from St. Albans is nearly north; its ancient course through Teays Valley was nearly due west to Huntington. For some distance below Huntington, the old valley has been obliterated, by the cutting of the Ohio River; but opposite Ironton, a portion, eight or ten miles long, and known as the Flatwoods Valley, is still preserved. The grade of the old valley floor, between St. Albans and Ironton, has been determined by engineers as 7.2 inches to the mile. This rock floor is covered by a pavement of quartz bowlders, which must have been washed down from the Blue Ridge, upon the summit of which Kanawha River has its source.

Below Ironton, the old valley is again obliterated by the Ohio. At Wheelersburg, the valley trends due north, while the Ohio River turns to the west and ceases to follow it further. In the early days, the old valley, north from Wheelersburg, was known as California

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Valley, from the region about Stockdale, which was formerly called Little California. After several broad curves, the California Valley joins the Scioto Valley at Waverly, and is not known, north of that place, as a separate valley, except a short distance below Chillicothe. Minford, Stockdale, and Beaver are situated at the edge of this abandoned valley. As black flint bowlders abound as far north as Stockdale, it is evident, as stated before, that this is the course of the ancient Kanawha. Professor Tight says:

"Its old course from St. Albans across Teays Valley to the Ohio and thence through the Flatwoods Valley and northward along the present Ohio to Wheelersburg, and from this point through the old California Valley to the Scioto at Waverly, seems to be established beyond all question."

It is not always possible to outline the old drainage basins accurately; but it is supposed, that the ancient Kanawha received from the west, only small streams in this part of its course. This assumption is based on the fact that a drainage divide, in both Ohio and Kentucky, approaches Ohio River at Portsmouth. At the place, where this divide appears to have crossed the present course of the Ohio, the valley is narrow, and has all the appearance of a channel recently cut across high land. The Ohio River crossed this old ridge at this place, because there was here a low pass, or col. This is frequently, though incorrectly, spoken of as the Portsmouth col.* Tygart Creek was on the east side of this old divide, and flowed northeastward into the Kanawha River.

The drainage basin that included what is now the site of Portsmouth, was comparatively small. It consisted mainly of Kinniconick Creek in Kentucky and other small streams in both Kentucky and Ohio. These, on account of their northeastward direction, are as-

*There is no Portsmouth col today, hence the name is not strictly correct.
Drainage Modifications in Scioto County
Adapted from
United States Geological Survey

LEGEND

Pre-Glacial drainage  Pre-Glacial col and divide  Abandoned valley

Scale
0  5  10  15  20  25 MILES
sumed to have flowed toward Portsmouth. They are restricted on the west, in both states, by a divide which appears once to have crossed the present course of the Ohio, five miles above Manchester. The place, where this divide was trenched by the Ohio, is still marked by a narrow portion of the valley; and by high bluffs on either side.

Although the drainage of Kinniconick Creek, and its tributaries, concentrated near Portsmouth, there is no evidence to show that it joined the Kanawha near this place. It seems probable that it turned north, along what is now the course of the Scioto, and joined the trunk stream (Kanawha River) at Waverly. This stream, however, was very small, scarcely larger than Kinniconick Creek is today; consequently, its valley, north of Portsmouth, bore no resemblance to the wide valley that we find there at the present time.

As we have sketched the outline of the river systems, as they were before they were changed to their present form, it is appropriate for us to consider what it was that forced them to abandon their deep valleys, to seek new courses, and new outlets; what instrumentalities it was, that reversed the flow of these mighty rivers. Geologists tell us that it is due to the work of great glaciers, and they designate the time when it was done, as the Great Ice Age.

During this age, a number of ice sheets advanced into Ohio from the Canadian highlands. The first ice sheet, that is known to have reached central Ohio, is called by geologists, the Illinoian glacier. It covered thousands of square miles, and it was hundreds, if not thousands, of feet thick. It pushed south from Columbus, up the old Kanawha Valley, until it was arrested by the hills, south of Chillicothe. Here, it had a depth of at least 450 feet. This great body of ice served as an effectual dam to the old Kanawha River, and prevented
its waters from finding their northern outlet. As a result, these waters were ponded to a depth of probably 100 feet. This impounded water flooded many valleys of eastern and southern Ohio, as well as the valleys of adjacent states. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in Pennsylvania were similarly blocked, and similar lakes were formed in their valleys. The water rose until it reached the height of the lowest col in the divide which separated one drainage basin from another. As soon as it reached that height, it began to flow over the col into the adjoining basin. Other divides were crossed, in the same manner, and the new river, now known as the Ohio, was established. This stream finally reached the Kanawha; then, it overflowed the col at Portsmouth, then the one at Manchester; and finally the Ohio was complete. This river became the outlet for all former northward flowing streams, south of the ice-front, as well as of the water from the melting ice itself.

A strong current was soon established in the branching lakes, formed by the melting ice, and the river cut its channel deeply into the low ridges, which formerly separated the drainage basins. The water came in torrents. Any Scioto Valley farmer, who has seen a levee overtopped during a flood in the Scioto River, will understand how rapidly such a stream could cut down its barriers. While the lakes were in existence, Teays Valley, as well as California Valley, were deeply filled with material, washed in by tributary streams. Consequently, when the water was drained off by the Ohio, the valley bottoms were so high that no streams could flow through them. Hence, those valleys were definitely abandoned by the streams, and remain unoccupied, even to the present day. The melting ice, at the Chillicothe gateway, furnished a great quantity of water, and this found an outlet southward, not by way
of the old Kanawha, whose valley was blocked with silt, but by way of the valley of Kinniconick Creek and, thus, part of the Scioto River was born. As this was a large stream, cutting in generally soft rocks, it widened its valley to its present dimensions. When it joined the Ohio, and flowed on west, it cut off the point, west of Portsmouth, and carved the two valleys into one. This carving was done, not by the original stream, but by the generally southward flowing waters.

Great quantities of gravel, brought south by the ice, were discharged as the ice melted. This material was swept southward by the streams, building great bars and fans. The coarsest material was dropped near the ice front, and great banks, 80 to 100 feet above the level of the present stream, were formed. These gravel banks are very conspicuous from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad below Chillicothe. It is probable that the finer gravel was swept down as far as Portsmouth; the gravel banks in this vicinity have not been examined closely enough to determine this point. Many of the high level beds of gravel in Portsmouth contain lumps of coal, worn round and smooth by flowing water, which fact indicates that the material did not come down the Scioto, where there is no coal; but either down the Kanawha or down the Ohio, at a time when these streams were flowing at a much higher level than the Ohio has today.

Finally, the Illinoian ice sheet melted and retreated beyond the Great Lakes. A long period of mild climate, and great activity of streams, followed, during which the Ohio River cut its channel to its present depth, or possibly, even below its present floor; the tributary streams did likewise. Then, came another advance of northern ice, known as the Wisconsin glacier; and again, the ice banked up against the ridge of hills at Chillicothe. As the streams at this time all flowed
southward, there was little or no disarrangement of their courses. Great floods again swept down Scioto River, carrying sand and gravel to the Ohio, and building low bars of this material all along its course. Finally, this ice sheet melted away; and the country was left in much the same condition as one sees it today.

To the glaciers and the streams, we are indebted for the broad, fertile Scioto Valley. The silting up of the old valleys, during the lake epoch, gave the rich agricultural belt, extending northwestwardly from Wheelersburg to Waverly. These old valleys are peculiarly adapted to the construction of railroads, which now afford important lines of communication between the southeast and the northwest.