

in one of his journeys through the country, was visited by Daniel Webster, and of which he afterward said, that he "had seldom seen a more magnificent landscape than the one there presented to the eye."

On the southwestern boundary of the township, where Paint Creek separates it from Huntington, occurs that remarkable geological formation caused, as geologists suppose, at the subsidence of the glacial period, by the waters of the main creek coming on from the southwest and encountering the glacial drift bearing down through the valley of the north fork, from the northwest—thus becoming dammed up, and at last breaking over their southeastern wall and forming for themselves a new channel, which is now a rocky gorge, often not more than 200 feet wide, 300 feet deep, and extending three or four miles in a southeasterly direction—the waters at length regaining their ancient channel near the point where the two forks of the Paint unite; that is, about three miles southwest of the southern boundary of Chillicothe.

EARLY SURVEYS IN SCIOTO TOWNSHIP

General Massie's first surveys within the present limits of Scioto Township, were made in 1793, but owing to hostile disposition of the Indians, no permanent settlements were made until the location of Chillicothe, as already related, in 1796. The first surveys were made along the Scioto River, Paint Creek, and its two forks, where the richest lands are located. The less valuable lands, in the hilly regions remote from the streams, were entered and surveyed later, one survey being made by General Massie as late as 1847.

The land warrants upon which the original surveys were made, were, of course, owned, for the most part, by Virginians, a large portion of whom never settled upon their lands, but held them for sale to actual settlers. Some of the earliest of these surveys were as follows:

Survey 592, of 1100 acres, made for William Reynolds, October 5, 1793.

Survey 1,260, of 1,000 acres, made for William Lawson, October 6, 1793.

Survey 2216, of 534 acres, made for Thomas Lewis, October 7, 1793.

On the same date survey 572, of 2,000 acres, was made for Francis Coleman.

Survey 529, of 1200 acres, made for Mayo Carrington, November 3, 1793.

Survey 2217, of 1490 acres, made for Nicholas Talliafero, June 16, 1797.

Survey 1418, of 1,000 acres, made for John Harris, March 18, 1799.

Survey 235, of 1200 acres, made for Charles Scott, September 10, 1800.

Survey 4192, of sixty acres, made for Duncan McArthur, March 29, 1805.

Survey 4294, of 455 acres, made for Elias Langham, June 3, 1805.

Survey 7861, of 100 acres, made for Matthew Hobson, November 9, 1813.

Survey 4727, of 200 acres, made for John and William Messhimon, May 19, 1815.

Survey 8506, of 255 acres, made for Cadwallader Wallace, September 2, 1815.

Survey 6729, of 200 acres, for Angus L. Langham, April 30, 1817.

Survey 9273, of 200 acres, made for Cadwallader Wallace, June 18, 1818.

Some of the later surveys, beginning with the last, were as follows:

Survey 15,062 of nineteen acres, made for and by Nathaniel Massie, February 15, 1847.

Survey 15,056, of 811 acres, made for Neacma Wallace, November 4, 1846.

Some number, of 160 acres, made for the same party, December 1, 1846.

Survey 14,940, of 280 acres, made for Cadwallader Wallace, December 26, 1843.

Survey 14,083, of 53 acres, made for William Robinson, September 4, 1834.

Survey 12,943, of 157 acres, made for William Withers, Peter D. Mayo and John Yarborough, November 30, 1829.

THE WALLACES

Cadwallader Wallace, whose name appears so often in these surveys, came here in 1808, and engaged in the business of locating land, sometimes also dealing in flour and pork. Being a shrewd business man, he accumulated a large property. About the year 1817 he married Miss Ruth Bateman, of Chillicothe, by whom he had eleven children. He died in 1861, his widow surviving until 1879. Two sons, Sandusky and Neacma (the latter following his father's business of surveyor), and a daughter, Mrs. McGinnis, resided still later in Chillicothe.

THE REYNOLDS AND HAYNES FAMILIES

The Reynolds survey, 592, the first made in the township, was purchased mostly, if not entirely, by two brothers, John and William Patton, from Kentucky. It lies just south of the town, across Paint Creek. John Patton came on in 1796 and built a two-story log house, into which he moved his family the next year. In 1801 a stone addition, also of two stories, was made to this building. The log part stood sixty years, when it was torn down and replaced with brick. The house was long owned and occupied by James Patton, a grandson of John. William Patton moved to this township in 1799, and built a weather-boarded log house below that of his brother, and not far from the present Paint Street bridge. Dr. James D. Millwer, of Chillicothe, was a grandson of William Patton.

John and Margaret Haynes came with their family from Charleston, Virginia, in 1808, and after living two years in Chillicothe settled on the Carrington survey in the western part of the township. Their son, John S. Haynes, lived on the old farm from 1810 until his death, with the exception of fourteen years which he spent in Huntington Township. In June, 1827, he married Catherine Chamberlin, a native of New Jersey. His father was a blacksmith and he also worked at the trade for some years. At one time the father owned three mills on Paint Creek—one at the Narrows, one near the hydraulic dam and one on the farm where the son afterward lived so long.

OTHER PIONEERS OF THE TOWNSHIP

In the same part of the township with Mr. Haynes also resided William B. McDill, who came into the Scioto Valley in 1796. Thither also came Joseph H. Plyley in 1808 and Thomas and James Steel in 1820.

John Kirkpatrick arrived from Kentucky in the fall of 1797. He was the father of Dr. Samuel McAdow's wife. He came into possession of 300 acres of land three miles south of town, which had been purchased by his father-in-law, John Johnston. He died December 5, 1865, aged ninety-one.

Samuel Ewing descended the Ohio River from Pittsburg in 1806. He was a saddle and harness maker and made the trade and business profitable in the new country. Mr. Ewing often took flour and wheat in exchange for his work or goods, and frequently took the produce himself to the New Orleans market. Exposure during these long river trips shortened his life and he died in 1857. Several of his children survived him and developed into business men.