



SCCOGS NEWS

The Scioto Chapter of
the Ohio Genealogical
Society

VOLUME 37, ISSUE 1
January / February 2012

A Note From The Editor

Hello Members,

New changes for 2012!! We have decided to go back to six issues of SCCOGS News each year. We feel this will better serve you, our members, with meeting and research information. We hope you agree!



We would also like to announce a special sale of History of the Lower Scioto Valley for members only. During the months of February and March, members may purchase the book for \$50.00 plus S/H and Tax. That's a \$15.00 savings! Please mail your request to purchase a copy for this special price. Do not use our website to purchase, as this price is \$65.00 per copy.

Remember to pay your dues for the 2012 year! We don't want to loose you as a valued member!! If your dues have not been paid, this will be your last issue of SCCOGS News.

Joyce M. Sadler
Newsletter Editor

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Next Meeting—February 11th

The next meeting of the Scioto County Genealogical Society will be Saturday, February 11, 2012 at 1 p.m. in the Portsmouth Public Library's MAIN FLOOR CONFERENCE/READING ROOM. Please note the change of room in the Library for the meeting.

The Featured Speaker will be Joan Smith "Identifying and Preserving Photos from 1840-1900"

Meetings are free and open to the public. All are welcome and encouraged to attend. Contact: Jodi Wright 740-285-2424



Special points of interest:

- Meeting February 11th

2011 SCCOGS Officers:

President - Patricia Lacy
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Notes from the December SCCOGS meeting:

Don Clark announced that the 2012 OGS Conference will be April 12-14, 2012 at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Board authorized a contribution of \$100.00 to OGS for the funding project, "Planting the Seed."

The following officers were elected for the 2012 year:

President: Pat Russell Lacy
Vice President: Jodi Wright
Recording Secretary: Phyllis Crawford
Corresponding Secretary: Janice Edwards
Treasurer: Gladys Reynolds

The speaker was Carrie Eldridge of Chesapeake, Ohio, who told of "Trails that made Portsmouth important."

FUTURE 2012 SCCOGS MEETINGS— Mark Your Calendar!

April 14, 2012- field trip to Greenup County Genealogy Conference, Greenbo lake State Park \$10.00 per person

June 09, 2012 - speaker John Hogan "Celtic Heritage in Southern Ohio"

August 11, 2012 - speaker Chip Horr "Portsmouth's Civil War unit 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery L"

October 13, 2012 - to be announced (suggested trip to OGS Library)

December 08, 2012 - workshop "Ask Granny" A Genealogical Gift to my family"

We Appreciate You!
Thank you for being a valued member of
SCCOGS!

Postcard Pictures of the Past



Chillicothe Street looking south. Chillicothe Street in 1909 was the main thoroughfare through Portsmouth. Citizens could drive their horse and buggy or ride the trolley.



A Decoration Day Parade in Portsmouth included a walk up an unpaved Offnere Hill.



The Green Line Bathing Pool, later known as Dreamland Pool, was opened in 1929. It was razed in 1993.



Vintage automobiles line the Esplanade along Gallia Street, looking West. The steps lead to underground rest-rooms.



Public Landing. The “Beautiful Ohio” has been an alluring feature since the founding of Portsmouth.



The Erie Canal, which stretched from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, had many locks. This postcard from 1913 shows the lock at Union Mills in West Portsmouth

2012 Conference Information

OGS Conference April 12-14,2012”History and Genealogy: Finding clues to Ancestral Lives” Cleveland, Ohio www.ogs.org

National Genealogical Society May 9-12,2012 “The Ohio River Gateway to the Western Frontier” Cincinnati, Ohio www.ngsgenealogy.org

Indiana Historical Society “Midwestern Roots 2012” July 20,21 2012 Indianapolis Marriott East www.indianahistory.org/midwesternroots

Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh July 23-27,2012 www.GRIPitt.org

PALATINES TO AMERICA CONFERENCE, June 14-16, 2012, in Indianapolis, IN
Palatines to America Annual Conference
German Research: Methodology and Technology
Two experts to share their knowledge: Warren Bittner & Michael John Neill
Full Information: www.palam.org

The Canal Society has disbanded

Seeking an alternative transportation route to distant markets, many farmers and manufacturers in Ohio wanted to connect the Ohio River to Lake Erie with a canal. Beginning in Cleveland the Ohio-Erie Canal ran south, the length of the state, to Portsmouth. The canal was a total of 308 miles long, 40 feet wide at the surface, and 4 feet deep. The Ohio-Erie Canal opened for traffic along its entire length in 1832 and consequently effected great change. Population along the canal increased, and commercial, political, and industrial growth in Ohio boomed. Products grown and manufactured in this previously isolated region now had access to world markets. Profits for farmers and merchants increased, and the entire state economy was bolstered. With the rise of railroads in the 1860s, however, canals were destined to become obsolete because the railroad was a faster and more dependable means of transportation. The canal system ceased to operate altogether after a disastrous flood in 1913. According to Judy Ross, Society President, few people know there were 11 canals in Ohio.

Although the society has disbanded, you may still purchase their maps, books and tote bags at Alterations and More, 536 2nd Street, Portsmouth, Ohio. Their hours are Monday thru Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 p.m. A 3 foot profile map is \$10 and a smaller map is \$4.00. Both include history about the Canals. Tote bags are \$27.00 and several booklets are available for various prices.

<http://www.remarkableohio.org/HistoricalMarker.aspx?historicalMarkerId=300>

Area Cemeteries Chronicle Life Of Pioneers

Taken from The Portsmouth Daily Times, Monday, March 31, 1986 By Mike Deaterla

Throughout Scioto County, the stories of the area's first settlers are vividly chronicled in marble and granite. . . On tombstones in small cemeteries that dot the countryside.

In the Noel Cemetery, just west of US 23 opposite Glockner's Plaza at Rosemount, one may find the graves of three infants, all of the same family, who died in 1838, 1840 and 1841. In those days, the infant mortality rate was high; childbirth itself posed greater risks; and disease often reached epidemic proportions. Indeed, Nelson W. Evans' "History of Scioto County", published at the turn of the century, records outbreaks of Asiatic cholera in the summer of 1832, the spring of 1834 and again in 1849; smallpox in 1837, 1846 and 1847; and typhoid pneumonia in the winter of 1843.

Then, there were pioneers who serve the nation in conflicts—the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the Civil War. The graves of many of Portsmouth's early leaders, war veterans and prominent families can be found at Greenlawn Cemetery, and the records of that cemetery's burials are on microfilm at Portsmouth Public Library. Yet sadly, the final resting places of other notable pioneer families have been swept away by time, development and nature. In those days, it was common for families to bury their dead on their own land.

The first cemetery in Portsmouth, about two acres located in the city's extreme west end on land now outside the floodwall, was deeded by city founder **Henry Massie** to the president of the Common Council Oct. 1, 1819, according to Volume E, page 207, of the Record of Deeds, and a second cemetery Volume F, page 457, on June 3, 1829. In both records, the word "cemetery" was not used. Instead, it was designated as "the graveyard". This cemetery filled up rapidly during the "sickly years" from 1821-24, according to Evans, and the town council ordered it closed Jan. 15, 1830. Most of the graves were moved to burial ground which evolved into Greenlawn Cemetery, although fragments of coffins and bones were unearthed when Burgess Steel and Iron Works dug pits for its machinery in the latter part of the 19th century. The origins of Greenlawn trace back to March 9, 1829, and the earliest burial was that of **Capt. Josiah Shackford**, who died July 6 of that year.

Another early cemetery, consecrated by German Catholics who settled here, once stood on a hill between present-day Portsmouth Receiving Hospital and 27th Street, east of Grandview Avenue. Over the years, tombstones were destroyed and the graves of these 19th century residents later were moved to Greenlawn Cemetery. Some records of the German Catholic Cemetery are maintained at St. Mary's Catholic Church and the library. However, the graves of other early settlers are elsewhere—in nearly forgotten cemeteries.

Vandalism and neglect over the years have taken a toll on one such burial ground, the Kinney Cemetery, located at the foot of Reservoir Hill just north of 24th and Waller Streets. Left to the children of **Aaron** and **Mary Kinney** in 1839, it contains the graves not only of family members but of **Uriah Barber**, a Revolutionary War veteran and early county coroner who was killed by Indians in 1846; **John Clingman**, another Revolutionary War soldier; and **Henry Hall** and **Samuel Ross**, veterans of the war with Mexico. The Kinneys arrived in Portsmouth in 1804, discovered the spring on a lane that bears their name, and built the 1810 House on Waller Street—now a museum managed by the Scioto County Historical Society. Kinney died April 11, 1857, and his wife Aug. 21, 1849. At least one grave dates back to 1814.

Also prominent among pioneer burial grounds is the Lawson-Kendall Cemetery on top of the hill between Linden Avenue and Mabert Road directly behind the Rink's Department store. It's named for **William Lawson**, the son of a Revolutionary War soldier, who came to Scioto

Area Cemeteries Chronicle Life Of Pioneers, continued

County in 1799 and was a partner with **Massie, Jeremiah McLene, Nathaniel Willis** and **Gen. Thomas Parker** in the founding of Portsmouth. Lawson, who in the early 1800s owned a 454-acre farm bounded by present-day Mabert Road to the east, Campbell Avenue to the west, 17th Street to the north, and the Ohio River to the south, served as an early county commissioner and, when the now defunct Wayne Township was formed, was selected overseer of the poor in 1809 and again in 1814. He died March 18, 1832, and his wife, **Susannah Earsom Lawson**, died June 25, 1846. They are among 62 buried in the cemetery, the others being their children, grandchildren and sons and daughters-in-law, according to descendants of the family. The last burial there is believed to have been that of a baby about 90 years ago.

One son-in-law was **Gen. William Kendall**, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, an early settler and city councilman who died in 1849. Although his grave later was moved to Soldier's Circle at Greenlawn, the large stone that marked his original grave may yet be beneath a rise at the north end of Armstrong Place. Once fenced in by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the cemetery became the center of a controversy in 1965 when contractors for a family that planned to build a residence north of the cemetery fronting 15th Street struck a casket with a bulldozer. All of the tombstones have vanished from the cemetery—many were rolled over the hill by youth gangs back around 1915—and the last stones disappeared sometime after 1964. Courthouse records indicate that at one time the hill upon which the Lawson Cemetery is located was much larger. But, around the turn of the century a brickyard where the shopping center now stands excavated clay until it came too close to the burial ground. A lumber company also once was there.

An overseer of the poor in the pioneer years, Lawson's responsibilities included the "warning off" of undesirable individuals and the burial of paupers. The unmarked graves of the poor would have been outside the cemetery fence.

Evidence that another small cemetery may once have existed on the east side of the 1400 block of Mabert Road was discovered several years ago in an area now overgrown with trees and brush. The discovery, made by this reporter, included the broken corner of a tombstone bearing the inscription ". . . In the 75th year of her age", an iron gatepost, fragments of an urn and other artifacts. Research on this find has yet to turn up a name.

And, though outside the city limits, the Noel Cemetery at Rosemound is one of most visible pioneer cemeteries close to Portsmouth and worthy of mention. Some graves there are not marked as the stones were vandalized over there years, yet many are still intact.

****ON THE WEB ****

Search for burial locations of veterans and their family members in VA National Cemeteries, state veterans cemeteries, various other military and Department of Interior cemeteries, and for veterans buried in private cemeteries when the grave is marked with a government grave marker.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/j2ee/servlet/NGL_v1

Ohio and the Civil War

Although most of the American Civil War was fought outside of Ohio's borders, the Buckeye State played a huge role in determining the outcome. Hundreds of thousands of Ohioans fought for the Union and many of the North's leading generals were from Ohio. Few would dispute that Ohio's contributions were vital in determining the Union victory.

The American Civil War did not officially begin until 1861, but tensions between the North and the South were reaching a crescendo by 1860, prompting several Southern states either to leave or to debate leaving the United States of America.

The division between North and South finally erupted into military conflict when Confederate troops opened fire on the Federal garrison at Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, on April 12, 1861.

Just as the nation was divided, Ohioans were split over this conflict. Most Ohioans supported the nation's reunification, but some, known as Peace Democrats and others who called themselves Copperheads, vehemently opposed the war. There were several reasons why these people did not support the Northern war effort.

- A sizable number of white Ohioans, especially those living along the Ohio River, had migrated to the state from slaveholding states. While opponents of the war could not legally own slaves in Ohio, many of them had family members residing in the South who did own African-American slaves.
- Some political opponents also feared that President Lincoln intended to free the slaves. Many of those who objected to slavery's end feared that African Americans would flood the North looking for jobs if they were given their freedom.
- Some war opponents felt that that secession was not worth bloodshed. These people accepted the Southern argument that states, which voluntarily joined the Union, should be free to leave the Union if they chose to do so.
- Others came to oppose the war when the federal government enacted a conscription act, forcing men to fight for the North.
- Finally, some Ohioans simply did not want to leave their families without support while they or their sons were fighting in the war.

Although much of southern Ohio's economy depended upon trade with the South (due in part to the Ohio River, which bordered the slave states of Virginia and Kentucky) most of the state was solidly against secession and in favor of a strong central government.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 Ohio raised 23 volunteer infantry regiments for three months' service, 10 more regiments than the state's quota.

The First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, including volunteers from Portsmouth, arrived in Washington, D.C. by train within four days of President Lincoln's call to arms to protect the union against the insurgents.

When it became evident that the war would not end quickly, Ohio began raising regiments for three-year terms of enlistment. At first the majority were stocked with eager volunteers and recruits. Before the war's end, they would be joined by 8,750 draftees. Nearly 320,000 Ohioans served in the Union army,

Ohio and the Civil War—Continued

more than any other northern state except New York and Pennsylvania. Of these, 5,092 were free blacks. Ohio had the highest percentage of population enlisted in the military of any state. Sixty percent of all the men between the ages of 18 and 45 were in the service. Ohio mustered 230 regiments of infantry and cavalry, as well as 26 light artillery batteries and 5 independent companies of sharpshooters.

Total casualties among these units numbered 35,475 men, more than 10% of all the Buckeyes in uniform during the war. There were 6,835 men killed in action, including 402 officers.

Ohio men fought in every major battle of the war. Ohioans contributed greatly to the Northern victory. A number of prominent generals, including **Irvin McDowell**, **Don Carlos Buell**, **Philip Sheridan**, **George McClellan**, **William T. Sherman**, and **Ulysses S. Grant**, all came from Ohio.

Training Camps

Dozens of small camps were established across the state to train and drill the new regiments. One of these camps is said to have been established in the **Bear Creek** area.

Two large military posts were created: Camp Chase in Columbus and Camp Dennison near Cincinnati for training purposes during the war.

Portsmouth Answers the Call

Some of the very first to answer President Lincoln's call on April 15, 1861 for 75,000 volunteers to defend the Union against the rebel threat were a well drilled and equipped company of young men called the Portsmouth Guards. The young men from Portsmouth joined other young men from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Lancaster, Mansfield and Zanesville to form the 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry (OVI).

On April 17, 1861 the young volunteers, now known as Company G of the 1st OVI, boarded a train at Portsmouth and headed to Columbus to join the rest of the 1st OVI and then on to Washington, D.C. to defend the city against rebel forces.

The Soldiers' Aid Society and the Beginnings of Memorial Day

Many communities at the start of the war established private organizations called Soldiers' Aid Societies that provided soldiers of the North with needed supplies, such as clothes and blankets, to carry on the war effort. The first such organization is said to have been established in Cleveland on April 20, 1861.

Around the same time in Portsmouth **Mrs. Amanda Pursell**, a prominent and influential wholesale dry goods merchant, realizing the hardships that lay ahead for the young men who had just departed from Portsmouth for the war called together their mothers and told them: "Your sons have gone to war and will soon need many things which the government is not prepared to furnish them. We must go to work and see what we can do."

With these inspirational words Mrs. Pursell and the mothers formed the Soldiers' Aid Society in Ports-

Ohio and the Civil War—Continued

John Barnes

Barnes was born near Waverly, Ohio on May 17, 1830 and his father, **William**, had served as an adjutant in the War of 1812 and his grandfather, **John**, had served as a Lieutenant with the 7th Virginia in the Revolutionary War. Barnes had come to Portsmouth in 1858 and had worked as a clerk at a dry goods store on Front Street owned by **William Elden**. When war broke out Barnes enlisted on Company G of the 1st OVI on April 16, 1861. He was killed at the battle of Vienna, Virginia on June 17, 1861 along with five of his comrades from Portsmouth including **Eugene G. Burke, Thomas C. Finton, Joseph C. Smith, Philip Stroad** and **Daniel Sullivan**. He was described in writings from the times as a noble-hearted young man of honorable ancestry and pure morals who led a sound and upright life.

The Battle of Vienna Blunder

Either by oversight or blunder by the commanding officers a train was blindly sent forward of the Union lines on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad without having the benefit of having the countryside scouted in advance as to the whereabouts of the enemy.

Near Vienna the train of flat cars loaded with soldiers of the 1st OVI rounded a curve and was ambushed by rebel cannons and infantry.

Barnes was mortally wounded having his left elbow shot away and receiving internal injuries.

He was sent back on a flat car and died in one half hour after reaching camp becoming the first man from Scioto County to die in service to his country during the Civil War.

His life was needlessly sacrificed, as were those of the others killed due to the incompetency of their commanding officers that was typical of the Union Army early in the conflict.

Soldiers' Monument at Tracy Park

In the years following the war the Union Soldiers' Relief Circle raised funds to erect a monument to honor those who served and gave the ultimate sacrifice for their country in the Civil War.

On May 30, 1878 a dedication took place in Tracy Park with Ohio Governor Maynes, the ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Circle and hundreds of Portsmouth's most prominent citizens in attendance.

At the top of the Soldiers' Monument was placed a statue of John Barnes who was the first man from Scioto County to die during the Civil War.

The inscription at the base of the Soldiers' Monument reads:

IN HONOR OF
OUR SOLDIERS,
THE BRAVE MEN WHO FOUGHT,
AND THE HEROES WHO FELL
IN THE WAR
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE UNION.
1861 - 1865

SCCOGS PUBLICATIONS FOR PURCHASE

For more information on these publications, please visit our website at www.sccogs.com/books.htm

History of the Lower Scioto Valley \$65.00 \$6.00 S/H
 1870 Census Index \$7.50 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Wayne Twp \$2.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Clay, Jefferson or Harrison Twp \$3.75 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Brush Creek or Nile Twp \$4.75 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Union or Washington Twp \$4.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Vernon Twp \$4.50 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Madison Twp \$5.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—City of Portsmouth \$12.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Morgan Twp \$3.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census Index—Bloom or Porter Twp \$6.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census—Green Twp \$7.50 \$3.00 S/H
 1850 Census—All Townships on CD \$25.00 \$2.00 S/H
 Greenlawn Cemetery Inscriptions—Vol. 1—1800's—Printed \$25.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Greenlawn Cemetery Inscriptions—Vol. 1—1800's CD \$5.00 \$2.00 S/H
 Greenlawn Cemetery Inscriptions—Vol. 2—1900's CD \$10.00 \$2.00 S/H
 Greenlawn Cemetery Inscriptions—Vol. 1 & 2—CD \$15.00 \$2.00 S/H
 The History of Greenlawn Cemetery \$15.00 \$3.00 S/H
 The Early Settlers of Scioto County \$12.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Clay Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$11.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Bloom Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$22.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Fringe Area Cemetery Listings \$6.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Green Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$10.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Madison & Harrison Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$14.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Porter Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$16.50 \$3.00 S/H
 Union Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$8.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Washington Twp Cemetery Inscriptions \$8.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Vernon Twp Cemeteries \$7.50 \$3.00 S/H
 Nile Twp Cemetery Inscriptions, Printed Book \$20.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Nile Twp Cemetery Inscriptions, CD \$12.00, \$2.00 S/H
 ABC Early Land Records of Scioto County \$10.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Pioneers of Scioto County—CD \$12.00 \$2.00 S/H
 Charcoal Furnaces of Hanging Rock \$14.00 \$3.00 S/H
 SCCOGS News—25 Years of Newsletters on 2 CD's Member \$10.00 \$2.00 S/H
 SCCOGS News—25 Years of Newsletters on 2 CD's Non-Member \$15.00 \$2.00 S/H
 1820, 1830, 1840 Census of Scioto County \$15.00 \$3.00 S/H
 1820 Census of Scioto County \$8.25 \$3.00 S/H
 Piatt Funeral Home Records \$19.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Holy Trinity Cemetery Records & Inscriptions \$4.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Scioto County Obituaries—Printed—Vol. 1 or Vol. II or Vol. ABCD, EFGHI, JKL, MNO, PQR, ST, UVWY, January 2003, February 2003, March 2003, April 2003, May 2003— \$12.00 \$3.00 S/H
 Scioto County Obituaries—CD—Vol. 1 or Vol. II or Vol. ABCD, EFGHI, JKL, MNO, PQR, ST, UVWY, January 2003, February 2003, March 2003, April 2003, May 2003— \$10.00 \$2.00 S/H
 Leonard Sly, from Ohio to California \$20.00 \$3.00 S/H
 The Ohio & Erie Canal 1832-1913 175th Anniversary Edition Book I or Book II \$15.00 \$3.00 S/H

To order a publication from the above list, please write us a note with the title of the publication you would like to order. Make Check or Money order payable to SCCOGS. Include the cost of the publication and S/H. Ohio residents must add sales tax. Mail order to: SCCOGS, PO Box 812, Portsmouth, OH 45662.



The Scioto Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society

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Researching the Past to Preserve the Future



SCCOGS News is a quarterly publication of The Scioto County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 812, Portsmouth OH 45662.

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To receive *SCCOGS News*, you must be a member of SCCOGS. Membership dues are \$15.00 per year. To become a member, fill-in and submit the application from this newsletter, or visit our website.



Non-Profit Organization

The Scioto County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society meets every other month on the second Saturday, beginning in February. Membership dues are \$15.00 per year (January 1st thru December 31st). Membership includes six newsletters with free queries, as space permits. The Chapter maintains a collection of research materials, which are held in the Portsmouth Public Library Local History Department, 1220 Gallia Street, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662.

Dues: Yearly (January thru December) —\$15.00 Single or Family; \$35.00 Small Business Professional; \$75.00 Corporate; \$200.00 Lifetime Membership

SCCOGS Membership Application

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Please check here if it is OK to share your contact information with fellow researchers.

Please List The Scioto County Surnames You Are Researching:

Please mail to: SCCOGS, Membership Department, PO Box 812, Portsmouth OH 45662