

# SCCOGS NEWS

The Scioto Chapter of  
the Ohio Genealogical  
Society

VOLUME 37, ISSUE 4

July/August 2012

## A Note From The Editor

Hello Members,

SCCOGS is still looking for a newsletter editor and webmaster. If anyone would be interested in either of these positions, please contact one of the officers listed on page 2.



As usual, it seems the summer months are flying by and we will all soon be getting ready for the fall and winter months. There's nothing like trying to find your long lost ancestors during those cold months that seem to keep you inside. It's the perfect time to review documents and books looking for the link! Check out our publications for sale to see if there might be something that will help you in your endeavor and make for some interesting reading during the cold months!

Until the next edition, here's wishing the best for you and yours.

Joyce M. Sadler  
Newsletter Editor

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### Next Meeting—August 11th

**The next scheduled meeting of SCCOGS will be held Saturday, August 11, 2012, at 1pm at the Wheelersburg Library meeting room at 10745 Old Gallia Pike, Wheelersburg OH 45694.**

**Our speaker will be Chip Horr who will share with us about Portsmouth's Civil War unit 1st Ohio Light Artillery Battery L.**

**If you have any questions, please contact Jodi Wright at 740-285-2424.**

### Upcoming Meetings

•October 13, 2012 at 1:00pm at Lucasville Library

•December 8, 2012 at 1:00pm at Masonic Temple Bldg 7th Floor

## 2011 SCCOGS Officers:

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Mary Elizabeth  
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## What Happened at the June SCCOGS Meeting?

The meeting was held at Hillview Retirement Center Forest Room 1610 28<sup>th</sup> Street, Portsmouth, Ohio June 09, 2012 with 18 guests and members present.

Pat Lacy, President opened the meeting. Jodi Wright introduced Jill MacDonald President of the 7 Nations Celtic Club of Southern Ohio. Jill MacDonald gave a brief history of tea times and how the Irish Tea's were given and then invited all present to enjoy tea and cookies she had brought to the meeting.

Jodi Wright introduced the second speaker, Mr. John Hogan. Mr. Hogan stated that it is important to know the history of the countries our ancestors come from to be able to bring the lineage back to us. He suggested a book "The Historical Atlas of the Celtic World" by Dr. Ian Barnes for those who may be interested. A hand out from a power point program was given to all "Who are the Scot-Irish?" A time line of the migration of the Celtic people in Great Britain and the events that affected their lifestyle and their emigration period to England's American colonies .A question and answer period followed with comments by several present.

### Business Meeting:

Pat Lacy, President opened the business meeting with the request of reading the last minutes. Phyllis Crawford, recording secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and they were approved as read.

Gladys Reynolds, treasurer read the treasurer's report and submitted a copy for the records and will be filed for audit.

### Announcements:

Jim Saddler thanked those who supported the Memorial Day Parade and announced that the American Legion was going to sell bricks for a fundraiser to put a mural on the American Legion building and that they are going to have an event for veterans June 20,2012 at the Shawnee Boat Club by the Grant Bridge.

We were adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Submitted by Phyllis Crawford

***We Appreciate You!***

*Thank you for being a valued member of*

***SCCOGS!***

### Pictures from the June Meeting

SCCOGS meeting at Hillview Sat. June 09, 2012 with speakers John Hogan and Jill MacDonald from 7 nations Celtic Club of Southern Ohio



Speaker, John Hogan



Irish Tea



Members, Hillview Forest Room



Jodi Wright and John Hogan

**27<sup>th</sup> Annual Ohio Genealogical Society Chapter Management Seminar***(Sessions are FREE to O.G.S. members AND to O.G.S. Chapter members- \$25.00 fee for others)***NO PRE-REGISTRATION is required. Just sign in that day!****Saturday, 18 August 2012****At the Calvary Apostolic Church in Ross County, OH**

454 Kellar Road, Chillicothe, OH 45601-2935

Location: From U.S. 50 (west of downtown Chillicothe) turn left onto University Drive (follow the signs to Ohio University. Chillicothe Campus). Go straight past the University (road changes to Kellar Road).

The church is on the right about 1½ blocks past the University. Free parking is available at the church.

If lost call Kenny Burck on his cell phone at 513-260-0238.

Fifteen rooms are being held by OGS at the Comfort Inn, 20 N. Plaza Blvd., Chillicothe, OH 45601 located at the Bridge St. exit of U.S. 35 near the intersection of U.S. 23. Look for the Comfort Inn sign. The rates for 2 double-bed rooms for up to 4 people are \$84.95 plus tax. **Reservations must be made by 23 July 2012 for the Comfort Inn.** Call 1-740-775-3500. (Tell them it is for the OGS event.) There are two smoking rooms and 13 non-smoking rooms being held.

The Ross County Genealogical Society Library, 444 Douglas Avenue, Chillicothe, OH 45601 will be open on Friday, 17 August from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. or later if patrons want to stay. Directions - From the Comfort Inn Motel go south on N. Bridge Street to East Main (U.S. 50) - Turn left and go about 8 blocks - Then turn right on Douglas Avenue - Go about 5½ blocks and the Library is on the right.

**Host Chapter: Ross County Chapter of O.G.S.**Schedule of Events**9:00 - 9:30 Registration** *(complimentary doughnuts and beverages available)***9:30 - 9:40 Opening Session**—Sunda Anderson Peters, OGS President, Kenny R. Burck, OGS Chapter Management Seminar Chair**CONCURRENT SESSIONS****9:45 - 10:45 Session #1****A** - "Lineage Applications - Compiling Yours/Reviewing For Your Chapter" - Margaret Cheney**B** - "Lost in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century? - Finding Ways to Provide Access to Your Chapter's Book and Manuscript Collections" - Thomas Stephen Neel**C** - "Preserving Chapter Records and Publications" - Diane VanSkiver Gagel**11:00 - 12:00 Session #2****D** - "Attracting New Members for Your Chapter" - Deborah Lichtner Deal**E** - "Deciding What to Publish and How to Get it Done" - Kay Ballantyne Hudson**F** - "Whose Materials Are They? Keeping Ownership of Your Chapter's Possessions" - Bvenitta J. Williams**12:00 - 12:45 LUNCH** - Bring your own lunch or restaurants are located within a short driving distance.**1:00 - 2:15 Session #3****G** - "Working With the County Courthouse on Projects that Benefit Your Chapter & Its Members" - Janet Ackley**H** - "Keeping Your Members "In The Know" Through a Chapter Blog" - Kathy Reed**I** - "Updating Your Chapter Bylaws and Standing Rules: It Can Be a Real Future Problem Solver" - Margaret Cheney**2:30 - 3:30** "Meet the OGS President: Your Chapter Relationship with OGS, the OGS Library & Other OGS Issues" - President Sunda Anderson Peters and members of the OGS Board

Your chance to bring up any genealogy subject or concerns!

**Closing Remarks and Door Prize Drawing** (you must be present to win)

Kenny R. Burck, O.G.S. Chapter Management Seminar Chair

**If you have questions before the event, contact Kenny Burck at 513-260-0238 or kburck@juno.com or OGS at 419-886-1903 or email ogs@ogs.org. The website is www.ogs.org. For questions about the Chillicothe, Ohio area, contact Grace Baer at 740-775-8555 or at gebaer\_60@yahoo.com.**

## German Genealogy Seminar / Stahler Brothers Wholesale

Hello fellow OGS folks!

As the seminar chairperson for the Genealogical Committee at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio, I'd like to share some information about our upcoming German genealogy seminar this September. Calendar-style listing is below, If you feel this would be of interest to your members, please share an/or post in your newsletters

Title: Finding Your German Ancestors

Presenter: John T. Humphrey

Location: Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio

Date: Saturday, September 29th, 2012

Time: 8:30am-3:15pm

cost: \$40

Registration and complete info:

[http://www.wrhs.org/calendar/](http://www.wrhs.org/calendar/Finding_German_Ancestors?A=Questions?)

[Finding\\_German\\_Ancestors?A=](http://www.wrhs.org/calendar/Finding_German_Ancestors?A=Questions?)

Questions?: Chris Staats, [chris@staatsofohio.com](mailto:chris@staatsofohio.com)

For those that have seen John Humphrey, you know that your head will be chock-full of great information after a full day of lectures. I hope to see some of you there! If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at [chris@staatsofohio.com](mailto:chris@staatsofohio.com)

Thanks!

Chris Staats



Located in a four story brick building at Third and Market streets, Stahler Brothers were wholesalers and retail dealers for Bicycles, Harness, Farm Implement and Hardware. They also had a business in Waverly. established in 1866 by David Stahler, Sr. ,deceased,. father of David and Louis F. Stahler. The Portsmouth business was started in 1893 and was in charge of David assisted by C. D. Jones, George Hasselman and Oscar Trimmer; and Miss Clara White, stenographer. The Waverly store was run by Louis. and assisted by Edward Allen, August Teichert and William Rheinhart. Among the leading makes of bicycles handled by the firm was the Stearnes, the Dayton, the Stormer and some half dozen other more moderate priced wheels. Oscar Trimmer, a professional rider, superintended the bicycle repair room. Buggies, phaeton and carriages of the latest styles, an at prices commensurate with the high quality of the workmanship and material occupied one whole floor of the building. Among farm equipment handled was Brown farm wagons, the Osborne binder, harness, saddles, whips, pleasure carriages other framer supplies, and hardware. David Stahler was manager of the bicycle road race that was run annually from the city, and his name was widely known in the bicycle world.

*picture and information courtesy of Sherry Staten*  
<http://www.theportsmouthinfo.com/page.php?ID=6596>

## Portsmouth Breweries

The following article was researched and written by Carl H. Miller for the *Portsmouth (Ohio) Daily Times*' July 23, 1995 edition.

### Breweries Once Flourished in Portsmouth.

According to legend, a 12th century Flemish nobleman, King **Gambrinus**, brewed the world's first barrel of beer. In reality, some form of beer is known to have existed centuries earlier. Nevertheless, King **Gambrinus** -- invariably portrayed with foaming goblet held high in mid-toast -- has long been established as a symbol of the universal and eternal regard for beer. Indeed, the King's rule has been felt just about everywhere, including Portsmouth, which has been home to more than one brewery throughout its nearly 200-year history.

The first known commercial brewery in the city was established in 1843 in a small frame building on the west end of Second street near Madison. Known simply as the "Portsmouth Brewery," the venture was under the management of partners **Schiele** and **Muhlhauser**. However, by 1845, **Schiele** had passed away, leaving Thomas H. **Muhlhauser** alone in the business.

It is likely that the brewery initially made only English-style brews such as ale, porter, stout and the like. But, being that **Muhlhauser** was a native German, he most probably added the German-originated lager beer -- most common today -- to his production when that beverage began its rapid rise in popularity during the 1850s.

After **Muhlhauser's** death in 1858, his widow operated the brewery in partnership with Felix **Geiger**, who came to Portsmouth from Jackson, Ohio for that purpose. But, by 1864, local resident Frank **Kleffner**, who had since married the widow **Muhlhauser**, was advertising himself as the brewery's proprietor.

The Portsmouth Brewery had gained some local competition by this time. Undoubtedly a result of the increasing number of Germans in the city, a handful of breweries were established in Portsmouth during the years just prior to the Civil War. Frederick **Lauffer** opened a brewery and malt house on Front street between Jefferson and Madison, just around the corner from the Portsmouth Brewery. The "City Brew-

ery" was established by John **Layher** next to his saloon on Sixth street west of Chillicothe. And William **Schirrmann** set up a brewery on Chillicothe between Seventh and Eighth streets.

### Hard Times

The Civil War years were a difficult period for Portsmouth's breweries. The departure of about 4,000 of Scioto County's young men -- now soldiers in the Union Army -- would have an obvious impact on the consumption of beer locally. In addition, a federal tax of \$1 per barrel of beer sold was imposed to help finance the war effort. Portsmouth brewers eagerly awaited better times.

The conclusion of the war, however, brought little relief. The federal tax was not lifted as anticipated. And the city's population growth, which had enjoyed a steady rise for several decades, slowed substantially during the 1870s, leaving the local beer market sluggish. By the middle of that decade, only the original Portsmouth Brewery remained in operation. Although having survived the difficult economic conditions, the Portsmouth Brewery spent the next several years passing through a series of changes in ownership.

In 1878, Frank **Kleffner** sold a half interest in the brewery to August **Maier**, a European-trained brewer who had worked in Philadelphia and Cincinnati before coming to Portsmouth. Conrad **Gerlich**, a local businessman, joined the partnership in 1881. One year later, **Kleffner** and **Gerlich** both sold their interests in the business to Henry **Roettcher**, a recent arrival from Cincinnati. By 1884, **Maier** had sold his share to **Roettcher** as well, and the latter was now the brewery's sole proprietor. Be that as it may, Conrad **Gerlich** was back in control of the brewery by 1888.

The following year, the brewery changed hands yet again. But the new owner, Julius **Esselborn**, was determined to make a success of the business. The German immigrant paid \$12,500 for the brewery and reported that he would immediately invest another \$10,000 in new equipment and "improvements of all kinds."

Julius **Esselborn** had spent several years living in New York and, later, in Cincinnati where he was a milliner and dealer in "fancy goods." Exactly what

prompted **Esselborn** and his family to travel to Portsmouth and engage in the brewing business is not known.

Nevertheless, the Portsmouth Brewery flourished under **Esselborn's** management. Various enlargements and improvements were made to the works throughout the 1890s, including the construction of an entirely new brewhouse. By 1904, the plant boasted an annual brewing capacity of 20,000 barrels of beer (32 gallons per barrel).

The brewery was merged with a local ice company in 1892 and incorporated as "The Portsmouth Brewing and Ice Company." Due to the requirement of cold temperatures throughout much of the brewing process, many brewers chose to invest in their own ice-making facilities rather than pay the high cost of obtaining ice from outside sources.

By the turn of the century, the ice plant was capable of producing about 75 tons per day, only a small percentage of which was consumed by the brewery. The remainder was sold to local households and businesses. In an 1897 "industrial review" published by the Portsmouth Ladies Auxiliary, it was noted that the company's ice "has always found ready sale because of its purity." Interestingly, no mention was made of the fact that beer was also produced by the company, lest the Ladies Auxiliary be accused of contributing to the social evils of the day.

But, of course, beer was the company's cornerstone, and a variety of different brands were marketed over the years. Among them were O.K. Bohemian, Portsmouth Bock, Culmbacher, Excelsior Export, and The Elk Beer. The latter brand, perhaps the most popular, was presumably named in honor of the Portsmouth Elk's Lodge, an organization to which Julius **Esselborn** was avidly devoted.

The Portsmouth brewery's primary trade was within Portsmouth itself. However, a significant amount of "export" beer was shipped to outlying areas within a radius of about 50 miles. Quantities of beer were undoubtedly sent up river to Huntington, West Virginia, possibly the brewery's largest market outside of Portsmouth.

Although Cincinnati was one of the largest beer-consuming centers in the Midwest, it was probably not a routine destination for Portsmouth beer. The dozens of large breweries which thrived in the Queen City before the turn of the century made it difficult for outsiders to gain a strong foothold there. In fact,

several large Cincinnati breweries maintained distribution facilities in Portsmouth.

Waged largely in the saloon trade, competition from outside companies was difficult for small regional brewers such as the Portsmouth brewery. Aggressive and highly-capitalized brewing companies offered Portsmouth saloonkeepers various incentives to sell only the sponsoring brewery's brands. Favorable terms on fancy saloon fixtures, interest-free loans, and payment of expensive license fees were among the more common enticements. Forced into parallel tactics, the Portsmouth brewery supplied bar fixtures to several of the city's saloonkeepers.

## The Next Generation

On May 6, 1900, Julius **Esselborn** passed away at age 64. Although his widow Pauline **Esselborn** was officially made president of the company, it was son Paul **Esselborn** who seems to have actually taken over management of the brewery.

The young **Esselborn** was no stranger to the brewing business, he having spent many years working in the brewery with his father. He also served as vice president of a local bank and trustee of the Portsmouth water works. His involvement in both of these entities can clearly be tied to the interests of the brewery.

The young **Esselborn** led the brewery into what was perhaps the most turbulent period in the history of the brewing industry. After the turn of the century, the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibitionist groups began making great strides for their cause all across the country. Ohio, in particular, was a hotbed of prohibitionist activity.

In 1908, the Anti-Saloon League succeeded in affecting the enactment of the Rose Law, which allowed every county within the state of Ohio to vote its saloons out of existence. The vote in Scioto County came down squarely on the side of the "drys," and all 55 saloons within the county were ordered shut down.

Attacks on the saloon were not new to Portsmouth. The temperance movement had been an ever-present annoyance to saloonkeepers and brewers alike for decades. During the 1870s, bands of bible-toting temperance advocates routinely made unannounced appearances at local drinking establishments to demand an immediate cease of business. In 1874, a group of Portsmouth crusaders reportedly convinced 17 of the city's saloonkeepers to stop selling alcohol -- a heralded victory for the local drys.

But the days of the old fashioned saloon raid were long gone, and Ohio's Rose Law was a clear indication that legislation had become the tool of the modern prohibitionists.

With the saloon now abolished throughout much of Ohio, it was concluded that the Portsmouth Brewery had no alternative but to close its doors. In what was called an "affecting scene" by a reporter for the Daily Times, Paul **Esselborn** gathered his 40 employees inside the brewery to deliver the bad news. Many were reduced to tears. The brewmaster of 26 years, Anton **Schriek**, reportedly "cried like a baby." Somewhat ironically, just days after announcing the closing of his brewery, Paul **Esselborn** was elected president of the Ohio Brewers' Association, a position which he held for a number of years.

By 1911, it had become apparent that abolishing the saloon was not an effective solution to the liquor problem, and the residents of Scioto County voted to re-legalize saloons. The Portsmouth brewery was promptly put back into operation by the **Esselborns**, and business resumed as before.

Not long after its re-establishment, the brewery was stricken with another temporary set back: the Great Flood of 1913. Although the brewery was submerged in nine feet of water, Paul **Esselborn** reported only minimal damage and the loss of a handful of kegs which floated away. However, heavy damage was sustained by all of the city's saloons, many of which were equipped with brewery-owned fixtures. The loss was said to have represented a significant investment by the brewery. Once the flood waters receded, Paul **Esselborn** wrote, "We're glad we are back on earth."

## Prohibition Looms

Although saloons were again legal in Portsmouth, the relentless pursuit of the prohibitionists soon spelled more trouble for Ohio's breweries. In a 1918 referendum for statewide prohibition, Ohio was officially voted completely dry. The following year, the National Prohibition Amendment was ratified by the required 36th state (which happened to be Ohio) and the entire nation entered what has been called "The Noble Experiment."

Brewers nationwide were forced into new fields of business. Most attempted to make use of their brewing equipment by producing dairy products or soft drinks. The production of near beer (de-alcoholized

beer) was a popular alternative. The Portsmouth Brewing and Ice Company briefly tried its hand at a near beer called "Flip," which contained less than one-half of one percent of alcohol -- the legal limit. However, the market quickly became saturated with similar products, the result of countless breweries struggling for survival. And, anyway, it was soon apparent that demand for a non-alcoholic beer simply did not exist in any great abundance. After the brewery closed in 1920, the bottling works was taken over by the Portsmouth Whistle Bottling Company, and the ice-making plant housed the new Portsmouth Ice and Fuel Company. Not wishing to continue in beverage-related fields, the **Esselborns** left Portsmouth for Cincinnati, where Paul **Esselborn** became involved in the machining business with relatives.

The repeal of National Prohibition in 1933 meant the return of beer, and it seemed likely that the Portsmouth brewery would be refurbished and put back into operation. Indeed, a group of local investors organized "The Germania Brewing Company" in 1938, intending to reopen the old brewery. However, the venture did not fully materialize and Portsmouth's brewery never again produced beer. Paul **Esselborn**, incidentally, made his return to brewing in 1933 when he established the Clyffside Brewing Company in Cincinnati, where he successfully brewed "Felsenbrau Beer" for a number of years.

The old Portsmouth brewhouse, which still stands on the west end of Second street, has been used for a variety of purposes over the years. Looking somewhat the worse for wear, the old structure serves as a quiet reminder of an era long forgotten.

<http://www.beerhistory.com/library/holdings/portsmouth.shtml>



Older House and Mill

## Prehistoric Indian Sites in Scioto County

The territory embraced within the State of Ohio probably contains a greater number of prehistoric remains than any other equal area in the Mississippi valley. The number of these earthworks has been variously estimated. Some writers have estimated the number of tumuli at 10,000 and the enclosures, etc. at 1,000 to 1,500 making the total number of earthworks more than 11,000. As a matter of fact, these estimates were based upon what was known of such counties as Scioto, Ross, Pickaway, Butler, Hamilton, Warren, Washington, and Licking, all of which were great centers of prehistoric activity. If all counties in the state were dotted over with the earthworks of prehistoric man, as are the counties mentioned, the estimate would be inadequate. But, we find the entire northwest part of the state unsuited in prehistory times for occupancy by a prehistoric people, as the greater portion was low and swampy and at certain seasons of the year covered with water. Again, the southeast part of the state was entirely too rough and hilly and the valleys of the streams small, so that agriculture was carried on with great difficulty. The valleys of the two Miamis, Scioto and Muskingum, were well adapted for the abode of prehistoric man, and here we find his principal monuments.

The Southern Ohio / Northern Kentucky Labor Management Conference Board has published a Tourism Map, "Prehistoric Indian Sites in Scioto County". Some of the Sites mentioned are: A. The Feurt Mounds and Village Site; B. The Horseshoe Mound; C. Sinioti Village; D. The Massacre Tree; E. Kalanu Native American Cemetery; F. Tremper Mound; G. Twin Mounds; H. Turkey Creek Embankment; I. Unionville Mound; J. Raven Rock; K. Effigy Bird Mound.

### A. The Feurt Mounds and Village Site

The Feurt Mounds and Village Site are situated about three miles north of Portsmouth on the west side of U. S. 23 at the Clay Township overpass. Part of the site is now utilized as an industrial park and a dog pound. The portion of the site which still remains consists of a hay field north of the dog pound and west of the industrial park. The Native Americans who constructed the Feurt Mounds and lived in the village site belonged to the Fort Ancient Culture. The three mounds were excavated in 1916 by archaeologists who found 345 burials, all but one being in the flexed position.

The artifacts of flint, stone, bone, shell and pottery were typical of the Fort Ancient Culture. The majority of flint arrowheads were elongated, triangular shaped with needle-like points.

### B. The Horseshoe Mound

This effigy mound constructed and used by Native Americans of the Hopewell Culture is located in Mound Park at the northeast corner of Grant Street and Hutchins Street in Portsmouth. It is one of two horseshoe-shaped platforms that formerly laid at the northern terminus of two parallel earthen walls which ran southeasterly to the Ohio River and which continued on the Kentucky side of the river, where they led to two concentric circular enclosures. It is theorized that the Horseshoe Mound was used for ceremonial purposes rather than for burial or for the construction of living quarters.

### C. Sinioti Village

The hub of pre-historic and historic Woodland Indian activity for approximately 5,000 years in the Ohio Valley. This was a large town site covering both banks of the Ohio River and was used as a Peace Town where people of all nationalities would be protected and the business of trade between the different tribes could be accomplished in safety. Sinioti was known to the European traders as Lower Shawnee Town. A small village ca. 1800 is being built on this site by the Tallige Cherokee Nation for the education of the general public. Guided tours will be offered by appointment only.

### D. The Massacre Tree

The Oral Legend known to the local Indian people is that this large and very old sycamore tree was used by the Tecumseh Confederacy as a collection point for the European flatbottom river boat prisoners. Legend has it that over 200 Europeans were killed at this site. This tree is still alive and is the center of the Tourist Village of Sinioti.

### E. Kalanu Native American Cemetery

The Kalanu (Raven in Cherokee) Native American Cemetery is the newest mound in the Ohio Valley as it was built on July 19, 1987 by the Scioto County Commission and local native peoples, for the return of 47 Ancient Native American bodies returned to Scioto County by the Ohio Historical Society. A bronze plaque has been installed to commemorate this occasion. Just to the north of the cemetery is Raven Rock Hill, an early Woodland Indian observation and ceremonial place, now under the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio. This area is named after a Cherokee war leader who fought off Shawnee warriors until he was too

### F. Tremper Mound

Tremper Mound is a 2,000 year old mound, originally built by the Hopewell culture as a ceremonial crematory for their respected dead. The mound was built over a large burning area and was excavated in 1915 and measures 120 ft. by 250 ft. and is 5 ft. high. This site is famous for the 60 effigy pipes found in the upper mound area. The local native people call this place Bear Mound as it is an effigy mound with an earthwork surrounding it and with only one entrance. "This is privately owned property and permission must be obtained before touring."

### G. Twin Mounds

The Twin Mounds are located on Slate Run just off State Route 104 on the left side of the road. They are unusual because they have been protected by private ownership for hundreds of years. Structurally they are approximately six feet high. "This is privately owned property and permission must be obtained before touring."

### H. Turkey Creek Embankment

This Embankment is located at the confluence of Turkey Creek and the Ohio River. The Embankment lies on both sides of Turkey Creek. There isn't any known usage that has been passed down to contemporary Indians. "This is privately owned property and permission must be obtained before touring."

### I. Unionville Mound

The Mound was probably a guard or signal post as the entire Ceremonial Complex could be seen from this mound. The immediate area was a network of these mounds and this was the terminus for the Warrior's Trail going to all areas of Ohio. "This is privately owned property and permission must be obtained before touring."

### J. Raven Rock

The premiere Lookout Point in the annals of the battle for the Northwest Territory is located across from the Riverside Park on Route 52. Under the care of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources they will allow scheduled tours.

### L. Effigy Bird Mound tours

When the first people entered Scioto County, Ohio, approximately 5,000 years ago, they found this to be a perfect area to live as there were great quantities of

food available that were relatively easy to harvest. As the first people population expanded and extra time became available to them, they began to build a great cultural center to celebrate their good fortune in finding this place. The Effigy Bird Mound is a spring ceremonial earthwork that was built to welcome the first day of spring back to our valley. It was observed by waiting for the turkey buzzards to return to the top of the hill just north of the earthwork. This usually happened the first week of May as it still does today. When spring was declared by the ceremonial leaders then the year's work could be planned and job assignments for the Woodland Indian clans could be scheduled. About 1,000 years ago this earthwork was almost abandoned as the first people scattered throughout the area and became the different tribal entities known as Miami, Shawnee, Cherokee, Huron, Delaware, etc. The earthwork's last usage by the Woodland tribes was as a cemetery or burial ground as it was a Sacred site to all the Indian people. The Effigy Bird Mound has guided tours which are offered by appointment only to the public where the effigy bird is still visible and a small Woodland Indian Village is being built for walking tours and is under the protection of the Tallige Cherokee Nation.

For more information on The Tallige Cherokee Nation, our festivals, Cherokee Hall, Tourism, Membership, interest in finding your Cherokee Heritage or anyone wishing to see and find out more about Indian Mounds and why we are trying to preserve and save them, you are invited to visit or call The Tallige Cherokee Nation at our office located at 247-A Old U.S. Highway 52, West Portsmouth, Ohio 45663. Four miles west of Portsmouth on U.S. Rt. 52, next to Raven Rock and across the road from the Earl Thomas Conley Park. Phone: 740-858-4227, 740-372-0254 or 740-354-9752.

<http://www.tallige.com/Sites.htm>



**SCCOGS PUBLICATIONS FOR PURCHASE**

For more information on these publications, please visit our website at [www.sccogs.com/books.htm](http://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  
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