

ARCHEOLOGICAL ATLAS OF OHIO

Showing the Distribution of the Various Classes of
Prehistoric Remains in the State

WITH A MAP
OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN TRAILS AND TOWNS

By WILLIAM C. MILLS

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PREFACE.

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 the counties in the state were dotted over with the earthworks of prehistory 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 task of recording these monuments was begun in a very early day by Col. Chas. Whittlesey, President of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He had constructed a large wall map 12 x 14 feet and had recorded upon it all the known monuments. This map is now the property of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society and was drawn by Thomas Mathew, Professor of Drawing at the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (State University). No date is marked upon the map but no doubt it dates back to the early 70's. In 1891 an Archeological Map of Ohio was published by the Smithsonian Institution, upon which many additional mounds were noted. In 1895 Prof. Warren K. Moorehead constructed for the Society a new Archeological map and commenced to map the state systematically. The size of the new map was 6 x 6 feet which was much smaller than the map made for Col. Whittlesey. After Prof. Moorehead's resignation in 1897 the writer conducted a systematic examination of the State, county by county, verifying wherever possible those monuments already known and at the same time adding new records to the map. After due consideration the Executive Com-

mittee of the Society found that a wall map would be entirely too unwieldy and undesirable as a published account of the earthworks of Ohio and they changed the plan of publication to an Archeological Atlas of Ohio, by counties, a more convenient form for examination and study.

In presenting the Archeological Atlas of Ohio, the author wishes to state it is as near complete as is at present possible, remindful of the fact that many monuments have been destroyed by a century or more of cultivation of the soil and by other destructive agencies and that many, no doubt, exist that we have no records of.

The various classes of earthworks shown on the maps of the Atlas are as follows: Mounds (mortuary), enclosures (circular, crescent and square) village sites, burials (ordinary interments), cemeteries, stone graves, effigies, petroglyphs, flint quarries and caches. The symbols designating the various earthworks, are shown in the subjoined cartographic table.

The mound, for the most part erected as a monument to the dead, is the best known and most abundant of the earthworks of Ohio. They are usually conical in form and varying in height from a few feet to 67 feet and in diameter from 10 to several hundred feet. They may occur singly or in groups but always in close proximity to their villages. Ross county has 370 recorded burial mounds, Licking county has 225, Butler county 221, Jackson county and Pickaway county tie for fourth place with 173 each, while Auglaize, Henry and Wood counties have no records of a single mound. Total number of recorded mounds in the state, 3,513.

The division of enclosures into three classes — the circular, the square and the crescent — is merely an arrangement of convenience suggested by their forms and is not necessarily indicative of purposes for which they were constructed.

With respect to purpose and location, the following classification probably is more desirable: (1) "Hill-top" enclosures, of irregular form, conforming to the topography of the land on which they lie and from the natural strategic advantage of their position, suggesting a military, that is, a defensive use; (2) enclosures, geometric in design, more or less symmetrical and situated on low or level lands, the purpose of which may have been the same, but perhaps constructed by a different culture; and (3)

enclosures partaking somewhat of the characteristics of the two preceding classes but located on high or low ground apparently with little regard to topography.

Fort Ancient, in Warren county, is the best example of the hill-top enclosures of the state. Enclosures of this class usually are constructed of stone and earth combined, and occur most frequently in the southern half of the state though not uncommon elsewhere.

The best examples of the second named class are found in Licking, Ross, Butler, and other counties contiguous to the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami rivers. They take the form of circles, squares, crescents, etc., singly or in combination and usually are constructed entirely of earth.

The third class of enclosures occur principally in the southern portions of the state and in several counties south of Lake Erie. They vary greatly in form and location and consequently in probable uses. The total number of enclosures recorded in the various counties of Ohio is 587. Ross county stands first with 49, Licking county 36, Pickaway county 33 and Franklin county comes fourth with 28.

The village sites marking the places where aboriginal villages or camps existed are scattered pretty generally over the state. They furnish intimate data regarding the domestic life of the aborigine. Among the important village sites are the Baum village site and the Gartner site, in Ross county. Both have been explored by the Society and the results printed in the Society's publications. The total number of village sites recorded in the state is 354. Miami county leads with 35 recorded sites, Jackson county 22, Hamilton 17, and Darke county 13.

Cemeteries and burials are self explanatory. They usually occur in or near village or camp sites. The stone grave is merely a local variation of burial custom occurring most frequently along the Ohio river where the abundance of slabs of loose stone encouraged their use in preparing graves.

Of the effigy mounds, the greatest is the Serpent Mound of Adams county. Others are the Oppossum Mound of Licking county, the Warren county Serpent, the tapir like figure in Scioto county and several anomalous figures in Pickaway, Ross and other counties. These works are described under their respective counties.

Petroglyphs or rock pictures are found cut into exposed rock surfaces and are most abundant along the Ohio river. Among the more important of the petroglyphs are those in Jackson, Meigs, Belmont, Columbiana and Cuyahoga counties and described under those counties.

Flint quarries, the principal ones of which are located in Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton counties, were of great importance

in the aboriginal economy. Their purpose is evident — the supplying of raw material for the manufacture of the multitude of chipped flint objects found in practically every section of the state. Flint quarries recorded number 109. The total number of the various classes of earthworks recorded upon the maps of the Atlas are as follows:

Mounds (Burial)	3513
Enclosures (Square, circular and crescent)	587
Village Sites	354
Burials (Ordinary interments)	714
Cemeteries	39
Stone Graves	17
Effigy Mounds	5
Petroglyphs	17
Flint Quarries	109
Caches	6
Rock Shelters	35
Total	5396

The author is under many obligations to Mr. H. C. Shetrone for his untiring efforts in assembling the records of the earthworks and placing the marks in the proper position on the maps and for personal examination of sections along the Ohio River. To Mr. Phillip Hinkle of Cincinnati for furnishing the records for Hamilton county. To Mr. Almer Hegler for furnishing the records for Fayette county. To Judge H. C. Miller and Mr. F. E. Bingman of Jackson for the records of Jackson county.

The author is also indebted to many others in the various counties of the state, who aided in many ways to furnish records and assist in locating the archeological remains for a permanent record.

WM. C. MILLS.

Columbus, Ohio. March, 1914.

CARTOGRAPHIC TABLE.

▲	Mounds (burial)
□	Enclosures (square).
○	Enclosures (circular).
⌒	Enclosures (crescent).
△	Village Sites.
⌒	Burials (ordinary interments).
+	Cemeteries.
⌒	Stone Graves.
⌒	Effigy Mounds.
⌒	Petroglyphs.
⌒	Flint Quarries.
◆	Caches.
⌒	Rock Shelters.

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Ashtabula county	4	Lucas county	48
Athens county	5	Madison county	49
Auglaize county	6	Mahoning county	50
Belmont county	7	Marion county	51
Brown county	8	Medina county	52
Butler county	9	Meigs county	53
Carroll county	10	Mercer county	54
Champaign county	11	Miami county	55
Clark county	12	Monroe county	56
Clermont county	13	Montgomery county	57
Clinton county	14	Morgan county	58
Columbiana county	15	Morrow county	59
Coshocton county	16	Muskingum county	60
Crawford county	17	Noble county	61
Cuyahoga county	18	Ottawa county	62
Darke county	19	Paulding county	63
Defiance county	20	Perry county	64
Delaware county	21	Pickaway county	65
Erie county	22	Pike county	66
Fairfield county	23	Portage county	67
Fayette county	24	Preble county	68
Franklin county	25	Putnam county	69
Fulton county	26	Richland county	70
Gallia county	27	Ross county	71
Geauga county	28	Sandusky county	72
Greene county	29	Scioto county	73
Guernsey county	30	Seneca county	74
Hamilton county	31	Shelby county	75
Hancock county	32	Stark county	76
Hardin county	33	Summit county	77
Harrison county	34	Trumbull county	78
Henry county	35	Tuscarawas county	79
Highland county	36	Union county	80
Hocking county	37	Van Wert county.....	81
Holmes county	38	Vinton county	82
Huron county	39	Warren county	83
Jackson county	40	Washington county	84
Jefferson county	41	Wayne county	85
Knox county	42	Williams county	86
Lake county	43	Wood county	87
Lawrence county	44	Wyandot county	88

LIST OF COUNTIES, ARCHEOLOGICALLY DESCRIBED.

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Crawford county	17	Noble county	61
Cuyahoga county	18	Ottawa county	62
Darke county	19	Paulding county	63
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Delaware county	21	Pickaway county	65
Erie county	22	Pike county	66
Fairfield county	23	Portage county	67
Fayette county	24	Preble county	68
Franklin county	25	Putnam county	69
Fulton county	26	Richland county	70
Gallia county	27	Ross county	71
Geauga county	28	Sandusky county	72
Greene county	29	Scioto county	73
Guernsey county	30	Seneca county	74
Hamilton county	31	Shelby county	75
Hancock county	32	Stark county	76
Hardin county	33	Summit county	77
Harrison county	34	Trumbull county	78
Henry county	35	Tuscarawas county	79
Highland county	36	Union county	80
Hocking county	37	Van Wert county	81
Holmes county	38	Vinton county	82
Huron county	39	Warren county	83
Jackson county	40	Washington county	84
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INDIAN TRAILS AND TOWNS IN OHIO.

The importance of the aboriginal trails of Ohio to the settlement and development of the state, hardly can be overestimated. In many instances they determined the location of the early white settlements as well as the first forts and military roads, many of them later becoming permanent highways. They ranged in width from a mere trail threading the wilderness to paths of a few feet wide in the more open country and generally followed the high ground between the water courses or hills and ridges adjacent to the streams.

It was along these trails that the aboriginal Ohio peoples traveled from one part of the state to another, whether engaged in warfare, the chase, trade and barter, or migration. Later they served, together with navigable streams, as the only means of entrance for the white traders and settlers who pushed their way into the country west and north of the Ohio river. Thus the trails in great measure determined the course of improved highways and in this way strongly influenced the location of communities and towns.

Trail No. 1. The "Great Trail" so-called, was the most important of the east and west trails in Ohio. It was the western extension of the great highway between the Indian country around Delaware and Chesapeake bays, running westward to the forks of the Ohio, where later Fort Pitt and Pittsburg were to be, thence westward through Ohio to Sandusky Bay and around the west end of Lake Erie to a junction with the trails leading to the country around Lake St. Clair. The principal Indian towns on the Great Trail in Ohio were the Tuscarawas and Beaver towns where it crossed the Tuscarawas river; Mohican John's town, further west; and the Sandusky towns around Sandusky bay and river. At a later period, the Great Trail was the highway connecting Fort Pitt, at the forks of the Ohio; Fort Laurens, located at the crossing of the trail and the Tuscarawas river; Fort Sandusky on Sandusky bay, and Fort Detroit, at Detroit.

Trail No. 2. Of striking importance was the Scioto trail running north and south through the state, between Sandusky bay and the mouth of the Scioto river. Ascending the Sandusky river, crossing the portage and descending the Scioto to its juncture with the Ohio, the Scioto trail crossed the latter river and joined the famous "Warriors' Path," leading far into the southland. Together these trails constituted one of the greatest war paths of the western country. The principal towns were the Sandusky towns near the bay; the Pipe's towns, Half King's town, Wyandot town, in the vicinity of the upper rapids of the Sandusky river; Mingo and Delaware towns in Delaware county; Old Salt Lick town and Mingo town in Franklin county; Maguck and the Chil-

licothe towns in Pickaway and Ross; Hurrican Tom's town and Wanduchale's town further south and Chillicothe on the Ohio, or Lower Shawnee town, at the mouth of the Scioto. The northern portion of this trail was identical with the route of Trail No. 6.

Trail No. 3. This trail connected the Indian country about the forks of the Muskingum with the Shawnee settlements on the Scioto and thence west and north to the important Miami towns on the Miamis and the upper course of the Maumee river. At the Muskingum forks it connected with important trails running east and north. The principal towns were Conchake, White Woman's, Wakatomika, French Margeret's, Maguck, Cornstalk's, Upper Chillicothe and Pickawillany.

Trail No. 4, frequently known as the Shore Trail, followed the southern shore of Lake Erie, from where Erie, Penn., now stands westward along Sandusky bay and then joined the trail north to the site of Detroit. Pettquotting town and the towns around Sandusky bay were touched by this trail.

Trail No. 5, known as the Cuyahoga-Muskingum Trail, extended from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river on the north and following the Cuyahoga river and crossing the portage in Summit county, descended the Tuscarawas and Muskingum to its mouth. The principal towns on this trail were Saguin's Post, Ottawa town and Mingo town on the Cuyahoga; Tuscarawas and Beaver towns on the Great Trail; Conchake and White Eyes towns near the forks of the Muskingum and the several Delaware towns to the south.

Trail No. 6 was one of the most important fur routes between the Lakes and the Virginia country. It entered Ohio opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, passed through the salt region of Jackson county to a juncture with trail No. 2 at Maguck, from which point north the two trails were practically merged. With its southern extension through the mountains this trail formed one of the greatest highways between the southern and the central Ohio counties.

Trail No. 7, known as the old Mahoning trail entered Ohio where the Mahoning river crosses the state line. Eastward it joined the Great Trail to the forks of the Ohio. Its westward course led through Portage and Summit counties to Sandusky Bay. The principal towns were Salt Lick and Mahoning towns on the Mahoning.

Trail No. 8 connected Trail No. 3 with the Maumee river, at the mouth of the Auglaize, thus forming a land-water route to Lake Erie. The old towns of Wapogkonetta and Little Turtle's and Blue Jacket's town were on this trail.

Trail No. 9 extended from Will's town on the Muskingum to Crow's town on the Ohio near the present city of Steubenville. This trail, as well as trails 1 and 2 were extensively used by the first whites who pushed their way into the country north and west of the Ohio.

Trail No. 10 connects Chillicothe on the Ohio with Trail No. 3 midway between Mad river and Pickawillany. It follows in a general way the watershed between Paint creek and the Little Miami river.

Trail No. 11 entered Ohio from the south, crossing the river west of the site of Cincinnati. It followed the course of the Miami river northward and joined Trail No. 3 at Pickawillany.

Trail No. 12 was a branch from the Great Trail, leaving that trail at Painted Post in Columbiana county and extending southward to a juncture with Trail No. 5 near Conchake. The principal towns were Three Legs' town, New Comer's town and White Eyes town.

Trail No. 13 extended from Maguck southeast to the Muskingum river thence southward, crossing the Ohio river in Washington county. This was a well known war trail from the Shawnee settlements on the Scioto to the Indian settlements in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Trail No. 14 extended from a juncture with Trail No. 11 northward through the western tier of counties to the headwaters of the Wabash. Its course led near the present towns of Eaton and Hamilton.

Trail No. 15 connected the towns at the mouth of the Scioto with Trail No. 3 near French Margaret's town in Fairfield county. It passed through the great salt region of Salt creek and Jackson county and doubtless played an important part in the aboriginal salt industry. The principal towns were French Margaret's town, Standing Stone town and Lower Shawnee town.

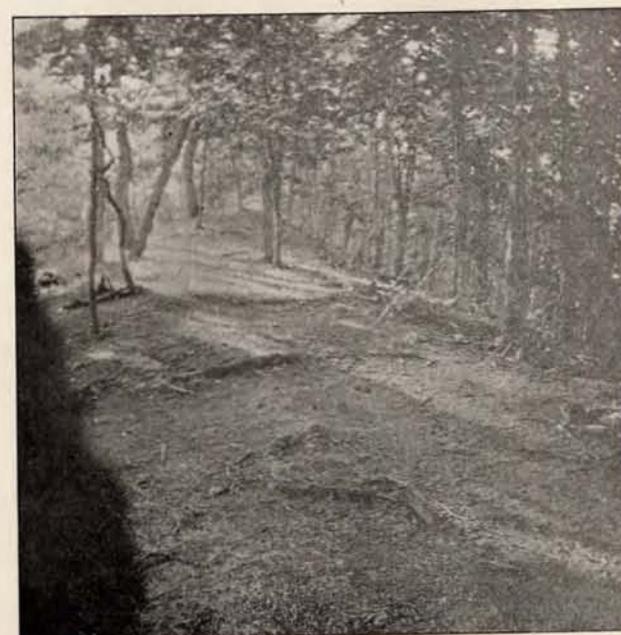
Trail No. 16 was a connecting link between Trails 5 and 6. Its course followed the Ohio river and the principal towns were Wanduchale's town and Kiskiminetas.

Trail No. 16 was a connecting link between Trails 5 and 6. Its course followed that of the Ohio river, usually some distance inland and the principal towns were Wanduchale's and Kiskiminetas. A branch led southward through Jackson county, West Virginia.

The Indian towns shown on the map, in connection with the trails, should not be confused with the village sites of the county maps, which are determined solely by the material evidences scattered through the soil, while the former are based entirely upon historic evidence. Briefly the State map aims to show in a composite manner, as nearly as possible the location of the more important aboriginal trails and Indian towns, regardless of chronology, of which there is historic record. While extending down into historic times, the trails and many of the towns doubtless reached far back into the pre-history period of the territory now within the State of Ohio and serve as a connecting link between the two eras.



The Muskingum Trail, Tuscarawas Co.

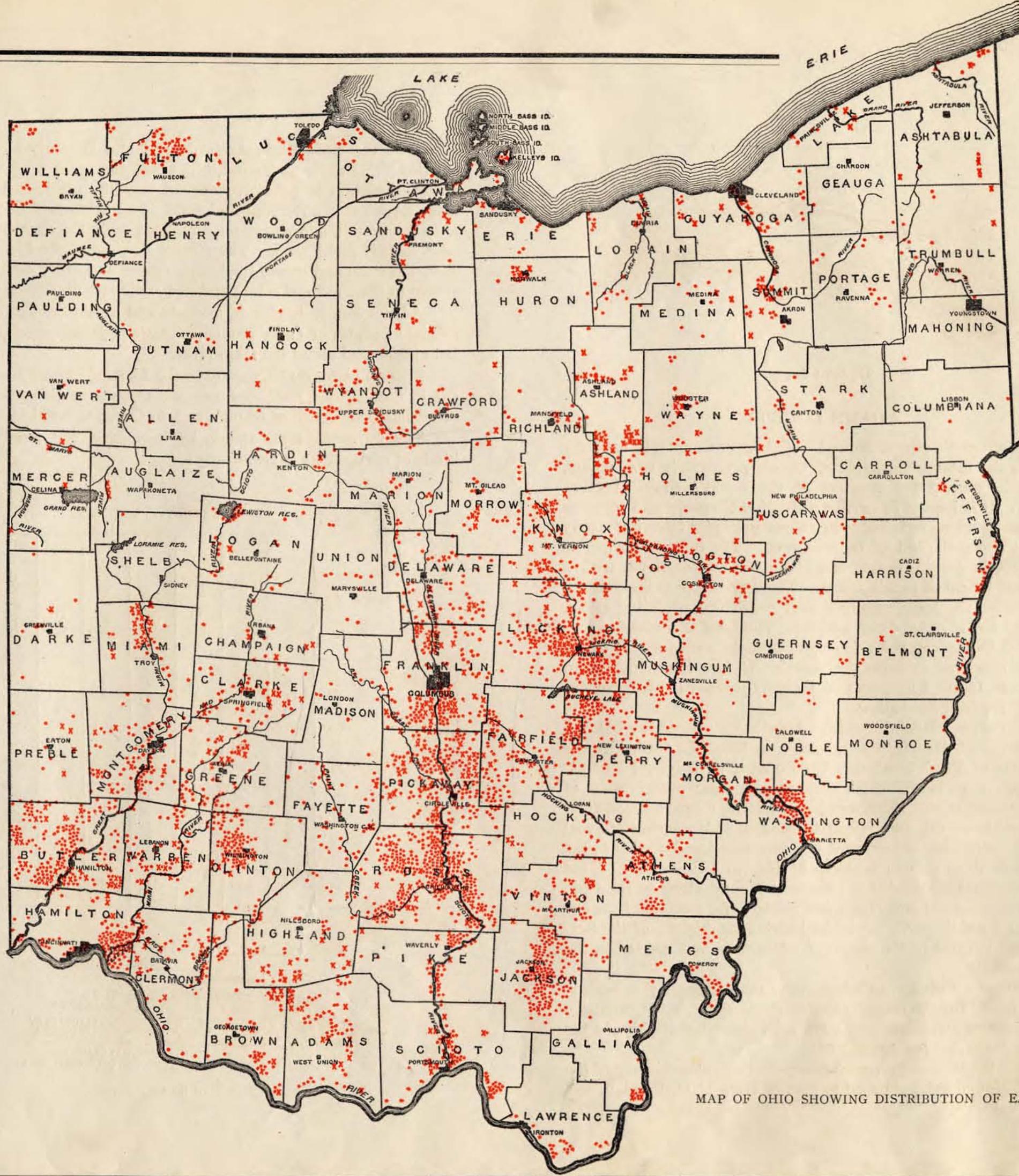


The Muskingum Trail.

View taken on the summit of Wallace Ridge, near Stockport, Ohio, where the Indians lay watching Big Bottom blockhouse across the Muskingum river the day preceeding the night of the massacre.

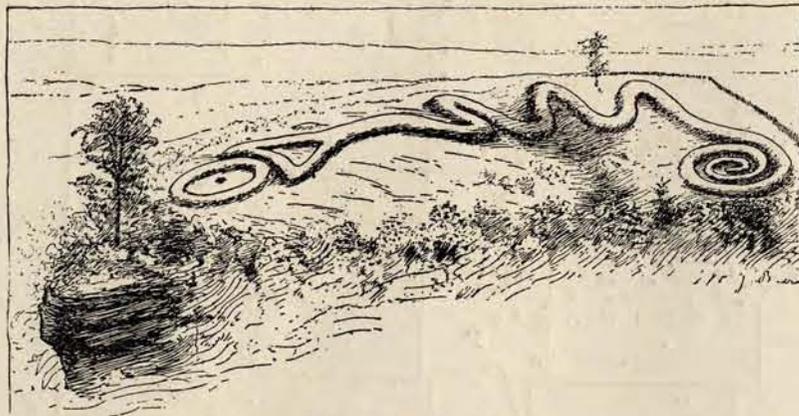


MAP SHOWING INDIAN TRAILS AND TOWNS IN OHIO.



Dots—Mounds
 x—Enclosures

MAP OF OHIO SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF EARTHWORKS.



The Great Serpent.

ADAMS COUNTY.

The great "Serpent Mound" of Adams County is in many respects the most remarkable of Ohio's prehistoric monuments, and ranks among the greatest of the world's so-called effigy mounds. It is located in northern Bratton township and occupies an eminence which terminates in a sheer precipice towering nearly 100 feet above the bed of Brush Creek. The Serpent proper is 1,254 feet in length, measuring along the convolutions, with a maximum height of nearly 5 feet. There are three principal convolutions of the body, giving a very realistic undulating effect, while the tail is coiled twice around. The head is somewhat conventional, being triangular in shape, with the anterior side of the triangle concaved to form the mouth. Before the mouth is an oval figure 120 feet long and 60 feet wide which the serpent apparently is about to swallow.

The Serpent Mound was first described by Squier and Davis, the pioneers of American Archeology, in 1848. In 1885, through the efforts of Prof. Frederick W. Putnam, of Harvard University, steps were taken which secured perpetual preservation of this great earthwork. Through his initiative, a subscription fund was raised by certain public spirited women of Massachusetts, and the land containing the Serpent was purchased and deeded to the trustees of the Peabody museum of Harvard University. That institution in 1900 deeded the Serpent Mound Park to the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, for perpetual preservation as a public park. A tablet bearing the history of the Serpent since it came to the notice of white men, was erected in the park in 1902.

Professor Putnam, to whom more than to any other man is due the credit for the preservation of the Serpent, made extensive excavations of the site which were fully described by him in the Century Magazine for April, 1890.

Probably the most comprehensive and complete history of the Serpent Mound yet published is that of Hon. E. O. Randall, sec-

retary of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, entitled "The Serpent Mound," in which the great work and its possible relation to primitive serpent worship are discussed. A large model of the Serpent and Park is on exhibition in the Society's museum, and shows on a reduced scale the exact appearance of this great work. The stream flowing at the foot of the cliff, the trees and grass, roadways, fences and other details, are shown in their natural colors and proportionate dimensions.

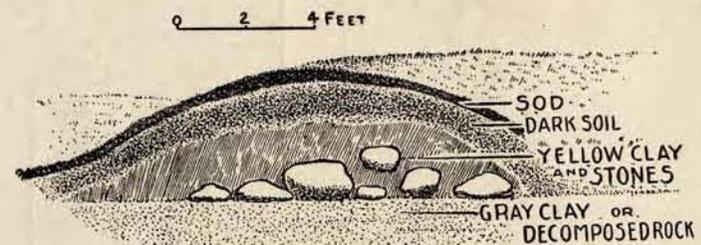
Adams county is rich in mounds and earthworks of the aboriginal peoples of Ohio, particularly along Brush creek and its tributaries and along the Ohio river.

Several pictographs, mostly in the form of human footprints cut in the exposed rock surfaces, are to be seen along the Ohio river, near the mouth of Stout's run, in Green township.

The following table shows, by townships, the number and kinds of earthworks in the county:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Stone Graves.	Effigies.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Winchester	6	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Scott	11	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Bratton	6	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oliver	11	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meigs	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin	4	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spriggs	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green	5	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals	58	13	10	31	2	1	2	117



Transverse Sections of the Great Serpent.

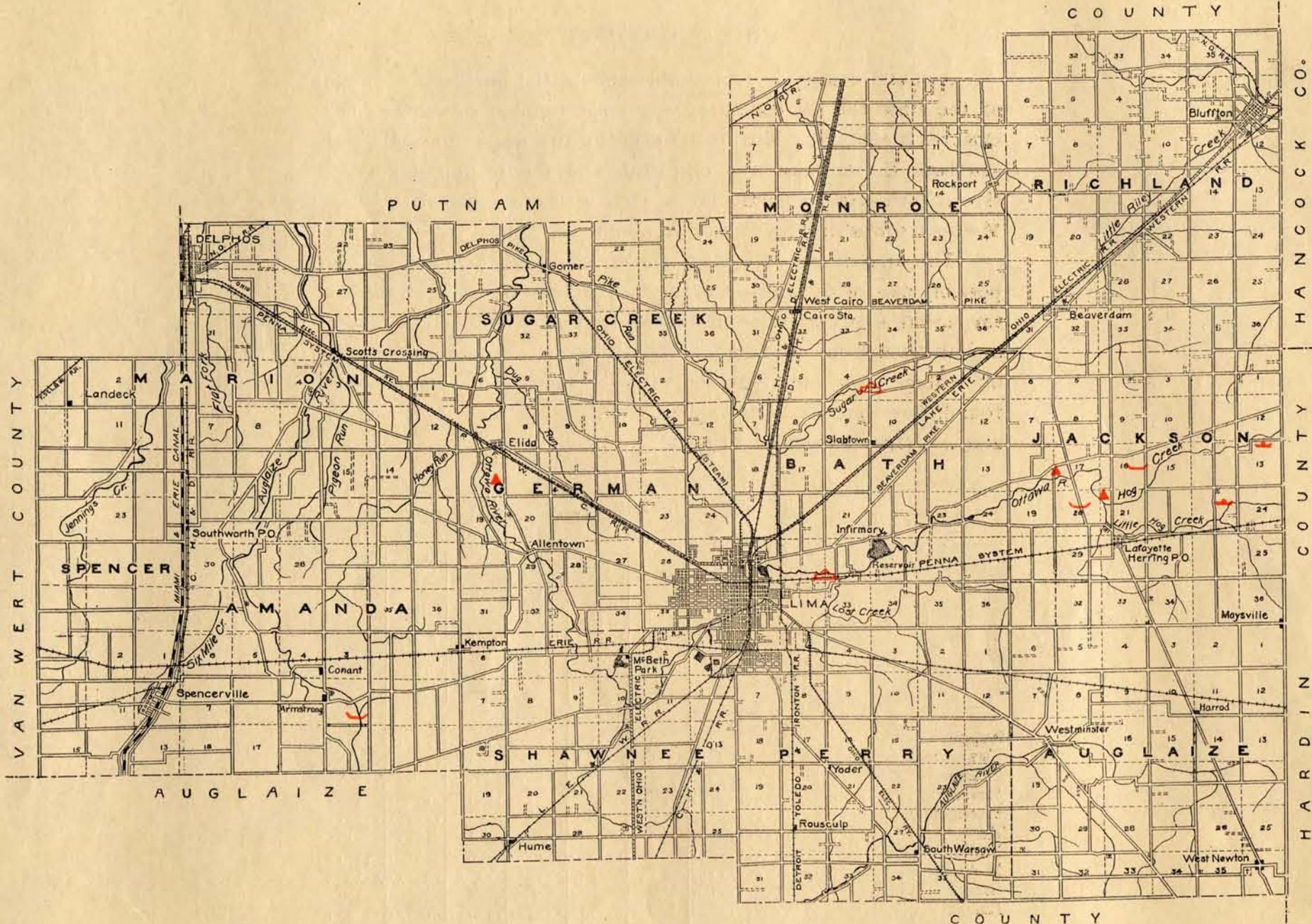
ALLEN COUNTY.

While of considerable importance as an Indian country in early historic times, Allen county was not topographically suited to continuous aboriginal occupation, and consequently few earthworks are found within its territory. A condition necessary to all-the-year-around habitation in aboriginal times was natural drainage. The fact that much of northwestern Ohio, previous to the settlement of the country by whites was at certain seasons rather inclined to be swampy, accounts for the comparatively few prehistoric remains in that territory. The "Mound Builder" naturally plied the art from which he takes his name, most assiduously in those sections of the state where conditions most favored permanent and continuous habitation.

Occasional burials and old camp and village sites and a few mounds, are found in Allen county. An important aboriginal trail traversed the western part of the county, following the course of the Auglaize river, connecting with trails from the lower Scioto on the south and with the Maumee river at the mouth of the Auglaize.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
German	1				
Bath		2			
Jackson	2		2	2	
Amanda			1		
Totals	3	2	3	2	10



ALLEN COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

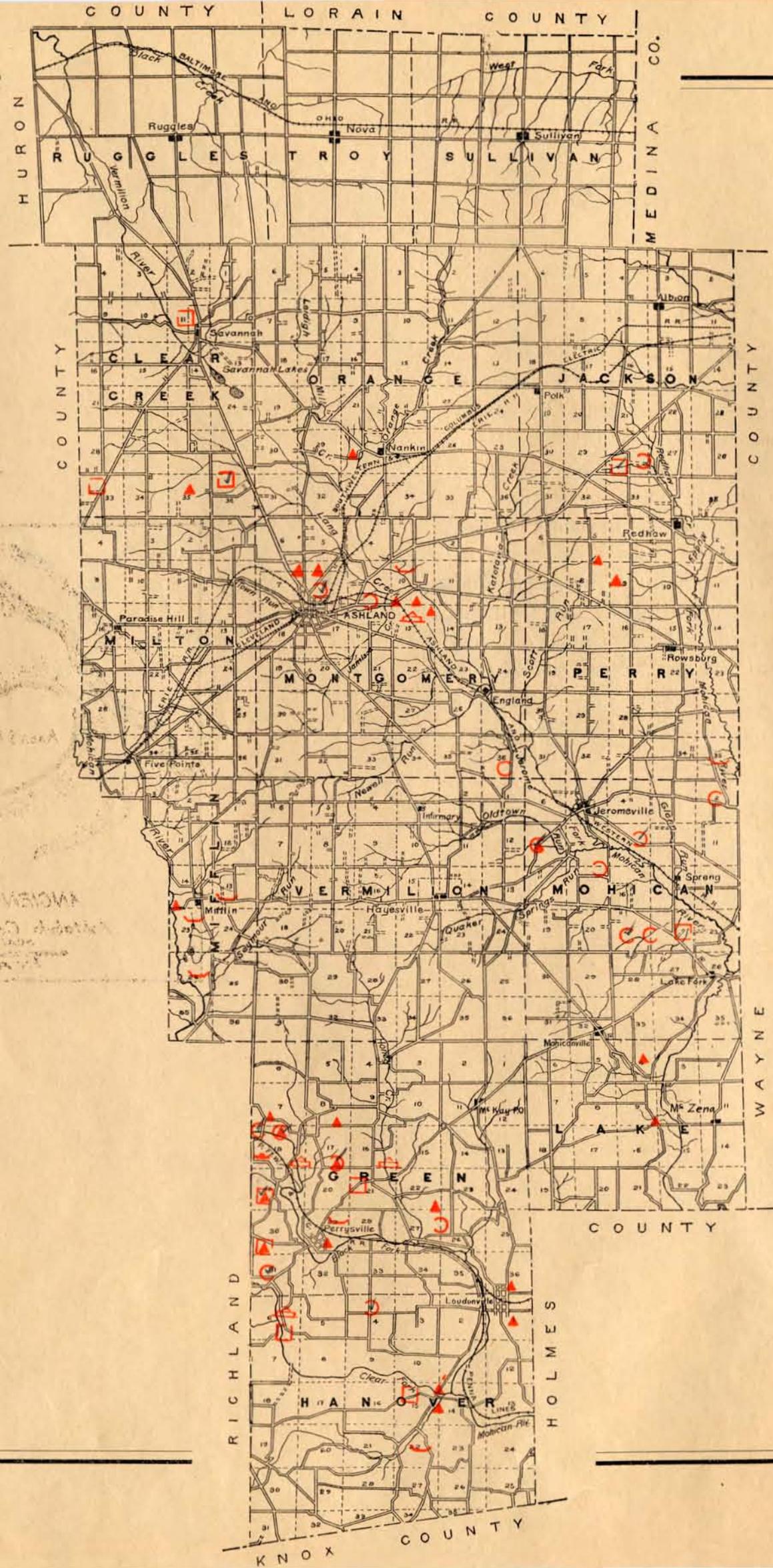
ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland county is remarkable among the northern counties of the state for the comparatively large number of earthen enclosures it contains. Most of these enclosures are quite small, and are both the circular and elliptical, and the rectangular type. Green township in particular is rich in these enclosures, while Mohican township also contains a number.

The abundance of earthworks in southern Ashland county possibly may be due in part to the fact that the Great Trail passed through this section, crossing the headwaters of the Mohican river and the numerous streams tributary thereto. Numerous burials, old village sites, etc., together with the many stone implements found show that southern Ashland county was a scene of considerable activity in aboriginal times.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Ruggles	1					
Clear Creek	1	3				
Orange	1					
Jackson		2				
Montgomery	5	3	1	1		
Perry	2			1		
Mifflin	1			3		
Mohican	1	7				
Green	9	8	2	1	1	
Lake	2					
Hanover	3	3	1	1		
Totals	26	26	4	7	1	64



ASHLAND COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

IRON TUNNEL
 1880
 1881
 1882
 1883
 1884
 1885
 1886
 1887
 1888
 1889
 1890
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
 1900

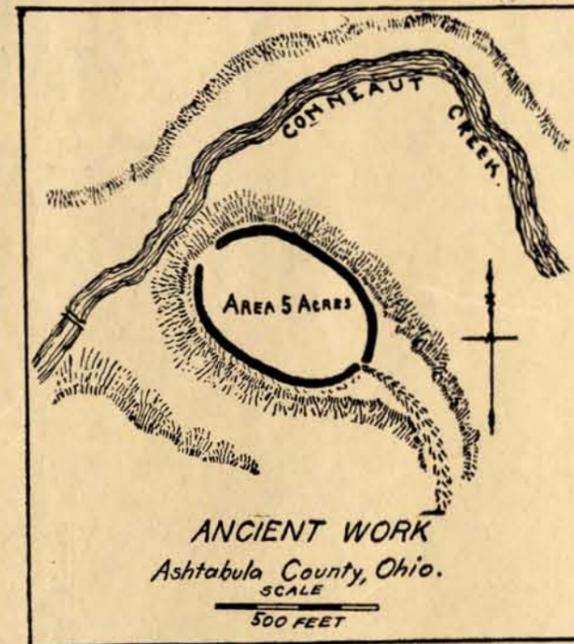
ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Ashtabula, the extreme northeastern county of the state, was traversed by the old aboriginal trail which skirted the southern shore of Lake Erie. Throughout the northern part of the county, are found evidences of the great importance of this trail as a passageway from east to west, south of the great lakes. Many implements of stone and other materials have been picked up along the course of this old highway and numerous burials have been noted.

The principal earthworks are in Conneaut, Wayne and Windsor townships. Several mounds are located along the Ashtabula and Grand rivers and their tributaries. An aboriginal cemetery of considerable importance existed on the present site of Conneaut.

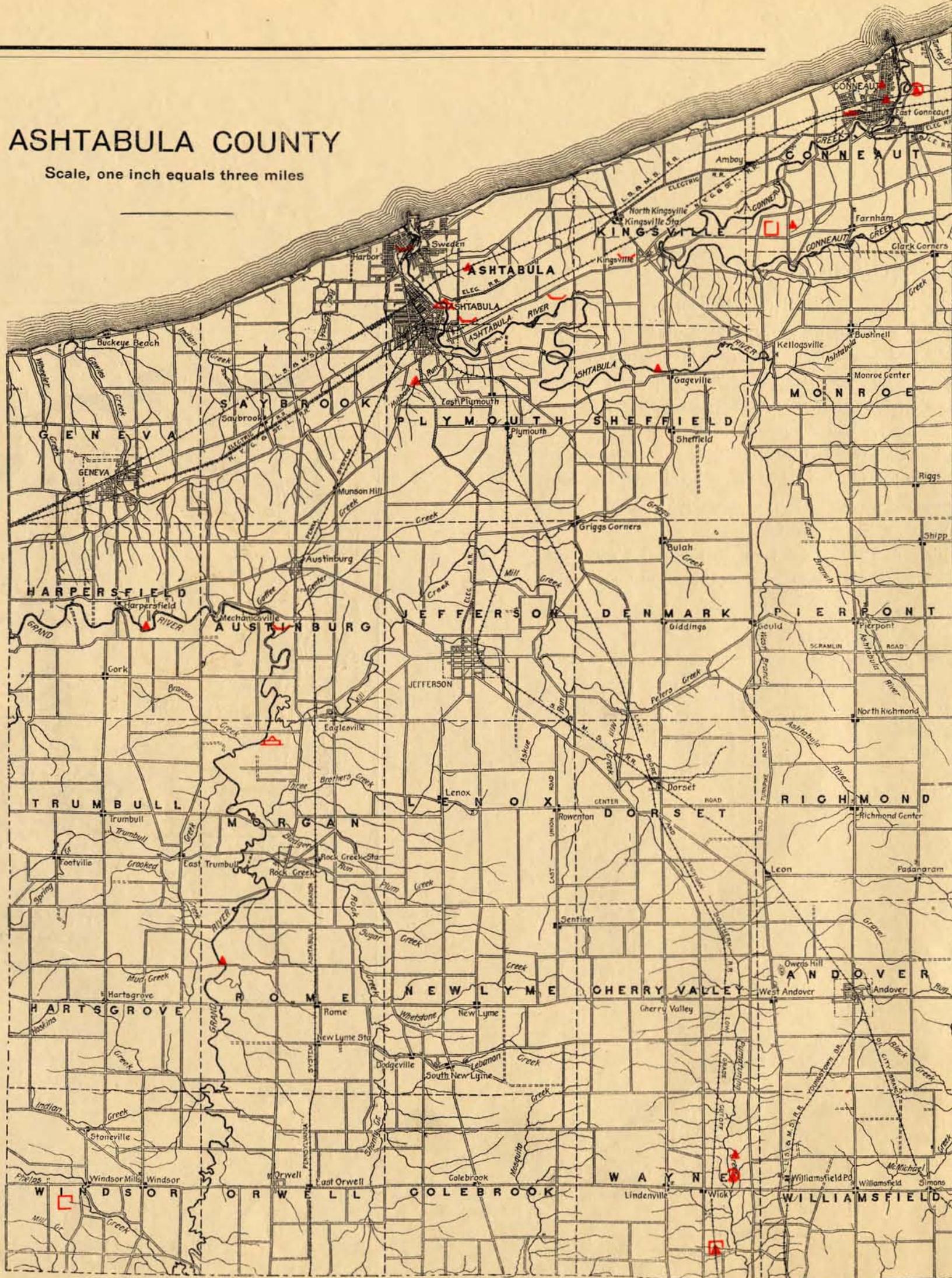
ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Ashtabula	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Kingsville .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Conneaut	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Plymouth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harpersfield	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austinburg .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Morgan .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rome	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12	5	2	5	1	25



ASHTABULA COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles



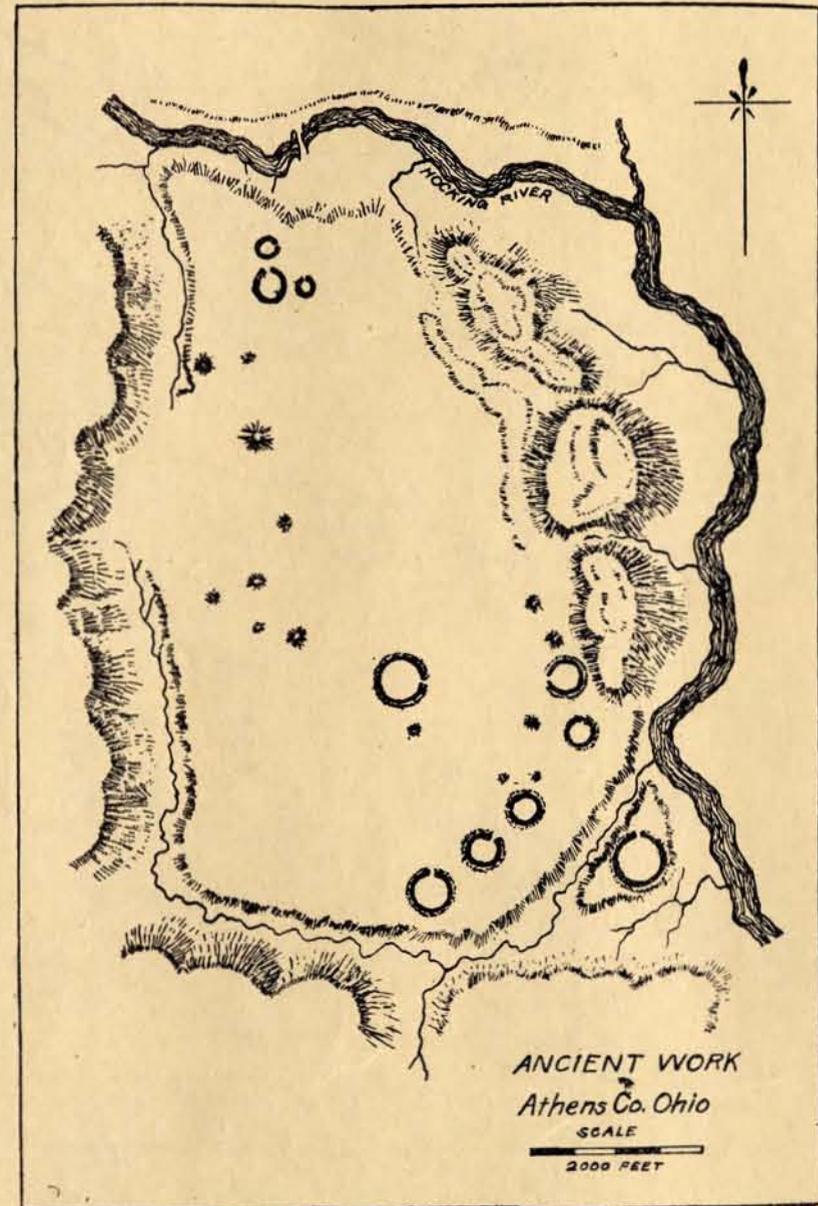
ATHENS COUNTY.

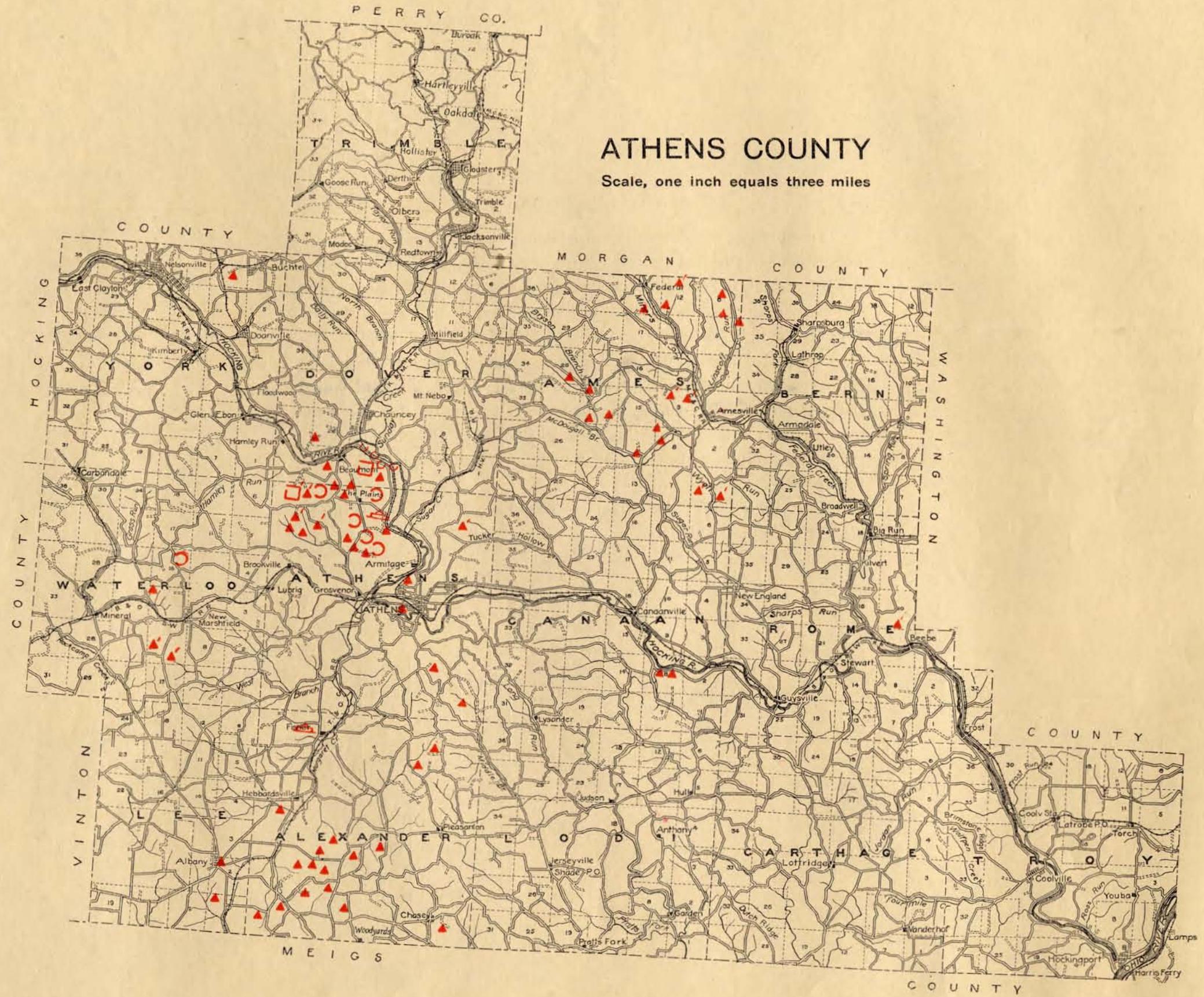
Archeologically unique is the district known as "the plains" of Athens county. It consists of an area of upwards of 5 miles square, lying south and west of the Hocking river and north of the city of Athens. Its surface, quite level, is dotted with mounds and enclosures so abundant that from almost any one of them it is possible to see another. The elevation of "the plains" is only slightly above that of the river, while on all sides of it the country rises rapidly to considerable heights. This level and protected area evidently appealed strongly to the aboriginal liking, as evidenced by the remains of their industry.

Ames township, on the headwaters of Federal Creek, and Alexander township, in the southern part of the county, abound in mounds.

ATHENS COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Totals.
Trimble	1			
York	1			
Dover	3	5		
Ames	16			
Bern	1			
Waterloo	3	1		
Athens	18	6	1	
Canaan	2			
Rome	1			
Lee	1			
Alexander	16		1	
Totals	63	12	2	77





ATHENS COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

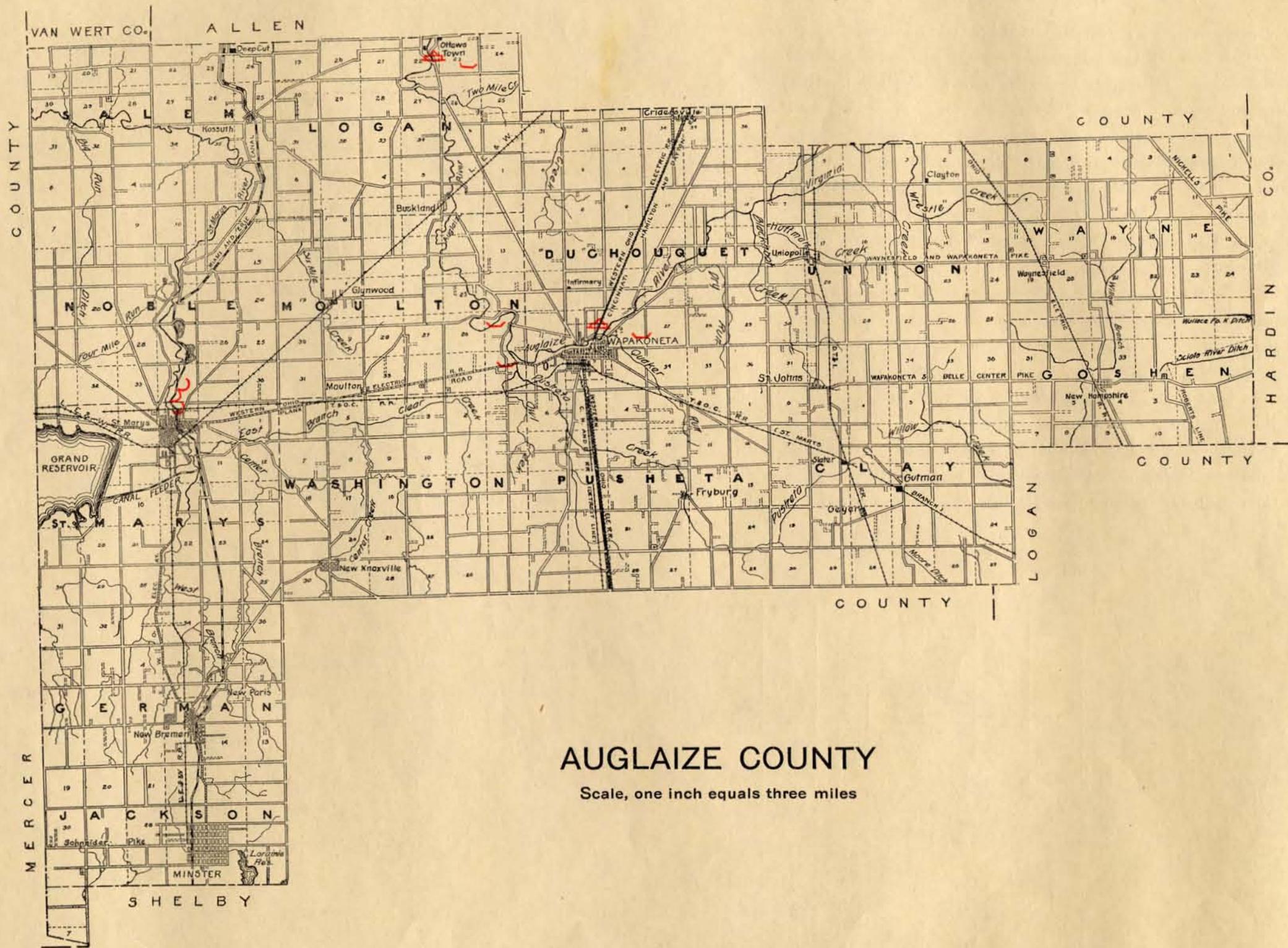
In common with other counties occupying the level plains of northwestern Ohio, Auglaize county has few prehistoric earthworks. Doubtless these level counties were extensively frequented during certain seasons of the year by aboriginal hunters but the country further south and east was preferred for fixed abodes.

Several Indian villages however, were found in Auglaize county when white men first entered its territory. The old trail passing northward to the Maumee river, traversed the western part of the county. Along this trail, in St. Marys and Noble townships and facing on the St. Marys river, were three enclosures of the crescent type.

Old village and burial sites are found near Wapakoneta and along the Auglaize river.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

Townships.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Logan		1	1	.....
Noble	2			.....
St. Marys	1			.....
Moulton			2	.....
Duchouquet		1	1	.....
Totals	3	2	4	9



AUGLAIZE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

BELMONT COUNTY.

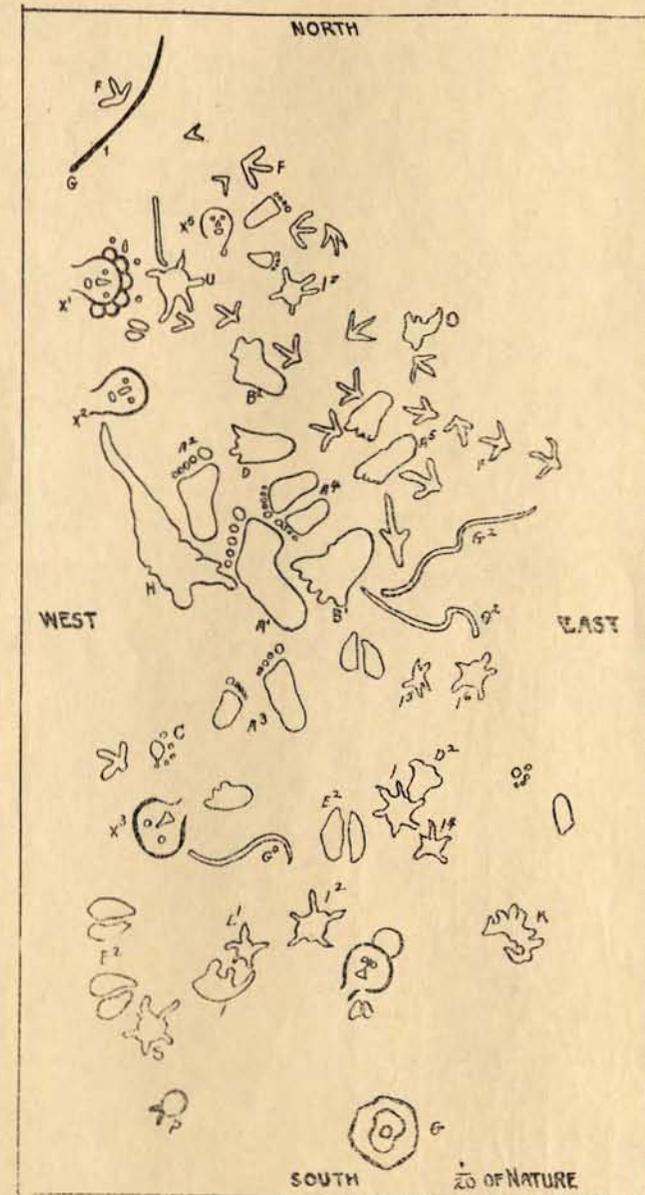
Belmont county is important archeologically as presenting fine examples of the so-called petroglyphs, or Indian rock pictures. These petroglyphs are found in several counties of the state, principally those bordering the Ohio river, where they generally appear cut into the comparatively smooth surfaces of the exposed sandstone of the coal measures bordering the river. A number of these rock pictures, however, are located independently of streams, as in Belmont and Jackson counties.

The Barnesville Track Rocks, as the Belmont county petroglyphs have been styled, are situated near the city of Barnesville, in Warren township. They are cut or pecked into the coarse sandstone grit, the tools used in most cases having been of stone or flint and the outlines alone sufficing to form the desired figure. The Barnesville petroglyphs consist mostly of outlines of the human footprint, of the footprints of various birds and animals, of the human face, of serpents, etc.

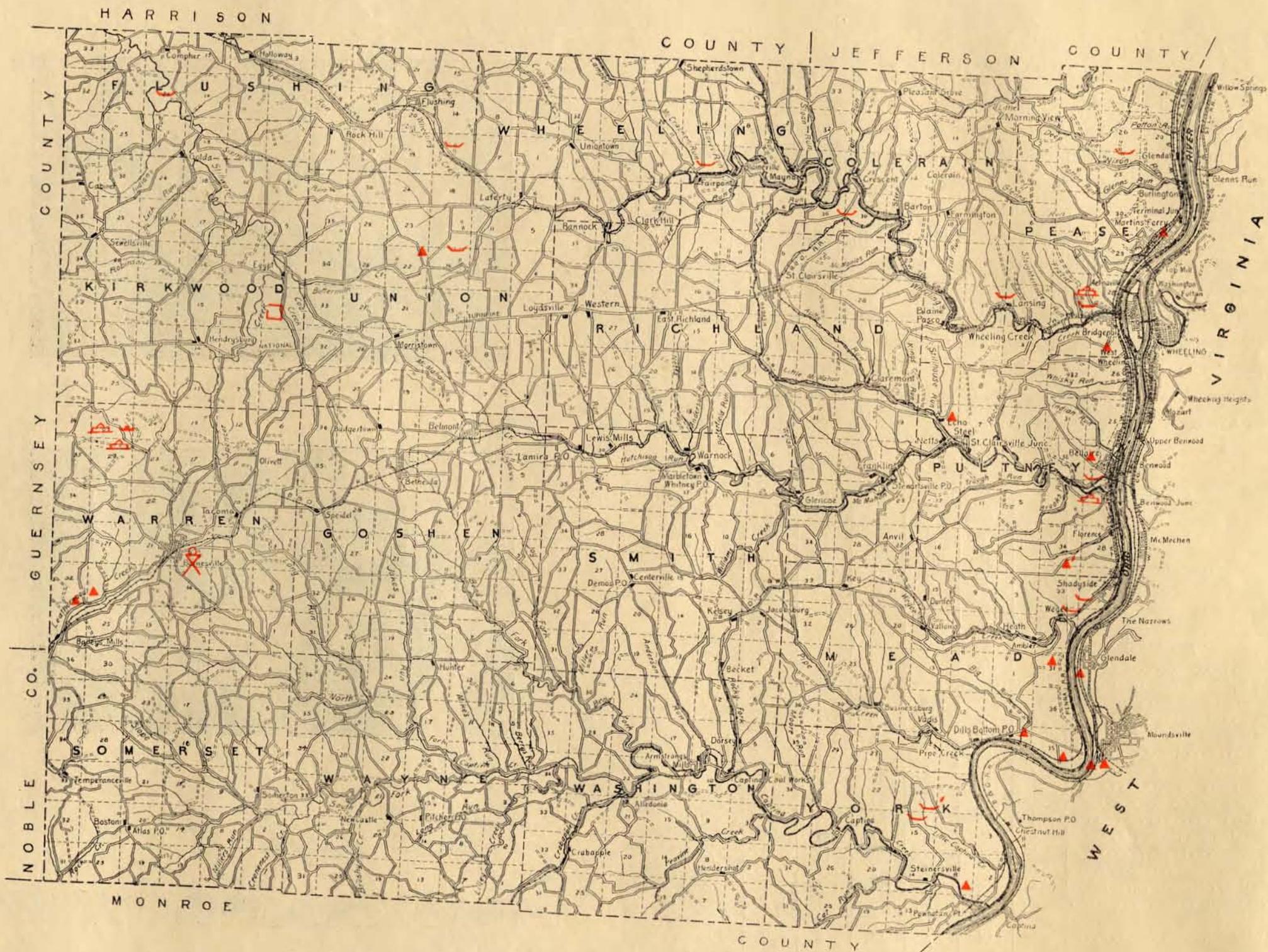
Along the river in eastern Belmont county are located numerous mounds, burials and village sites, while in the western portion of the county are other mounds, village sites and earthworks.

BELMONT COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Flushing				2			
Kirkwood		1					
Wheeling				2			
Warren	2		2		1	1	
Union	1			1			
Pease	2		1	3			
Pultney	3		1	1			
Meade	3			2			
York	1			2			
Totals	12	1	4	13	1	1	32



One of the "Barnesville Track Rocks."



BELMONT COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

BROWN COUNTY.

This Ohio river county presents an interesting archæological study. A feature is the great number of burials of the stone grave type, which occur probably more frequently along the Ohio river in this county than in any other section of the state. The stone grave method of burial is not considered indicative of a different or distinct culture, but merely as a local custom, due, no doubt, to the fact that the conveniently flat stones were abundantly available.

Numerous earthworks occur in southeastern Brown county. Along White Oak Creek in the central southern portion; on west Fork of Brush Creek in Eagle township and in Perry township. A group of eight small mounds is located on the Perry-Sterling township line.

BROWN COUNTY.

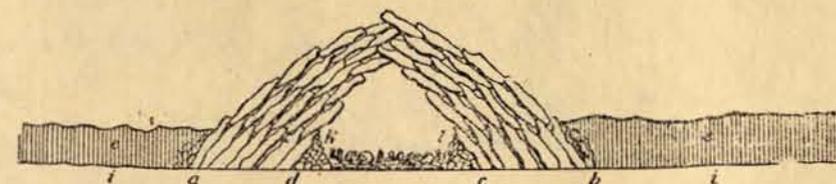
Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Stone Graves.	Totals.
Perry	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Green .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Eagle	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scott	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pleasant	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Jefferson	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byrd .....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Union	11	4	1	.....	1	1	.....
Huntington	4	1	2	.....	1	3	.....
Totals	41	14	5	11	2	6	79



Stone Graves in a Mound of Earth, near Aberdeen.

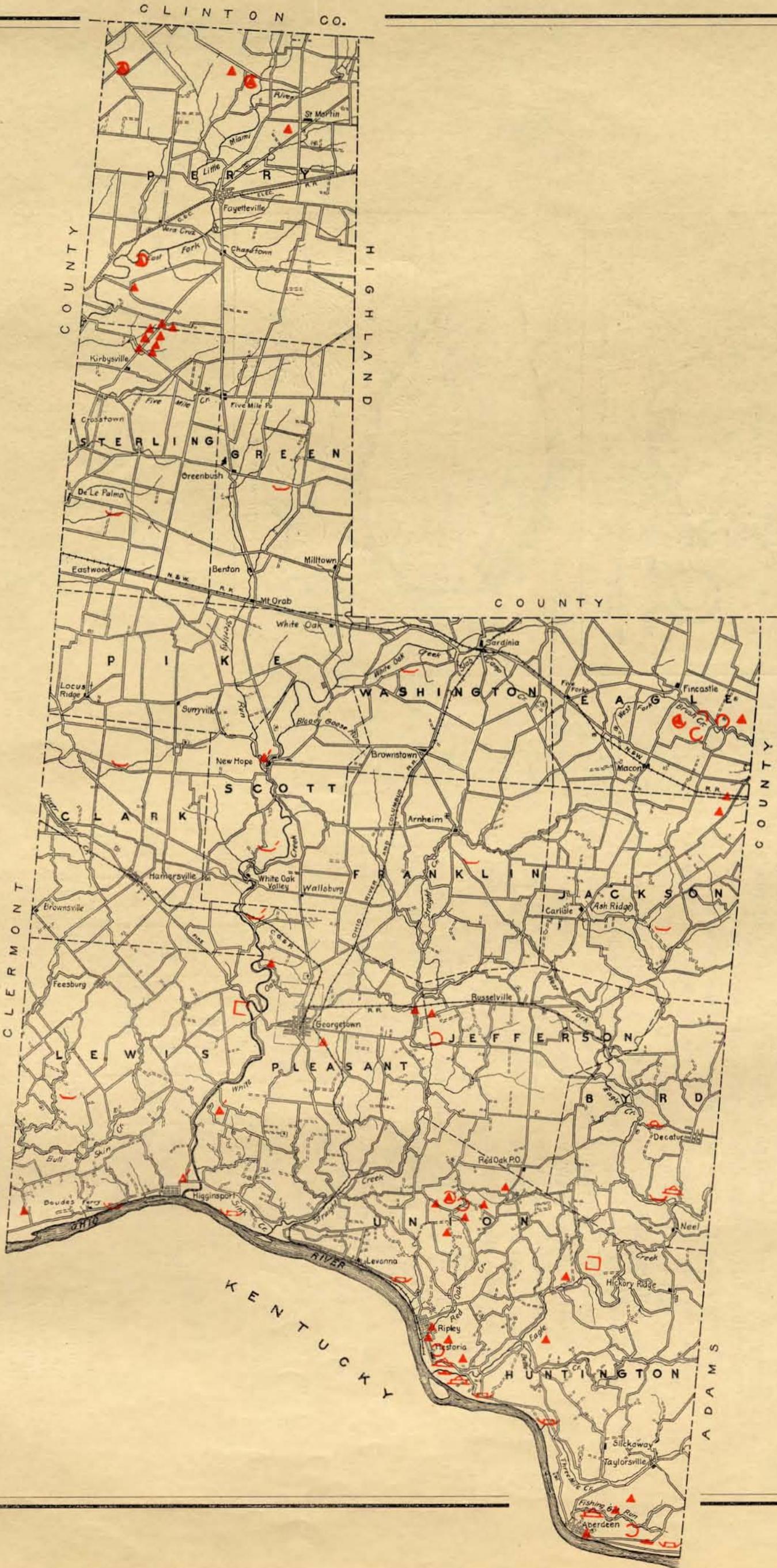


Stone Grave near Aberdeen.



Arched Stone Grave near Ripley.

BROWN COUNTY
Scale, one inch equals three miles



BUTLER COUNTY.

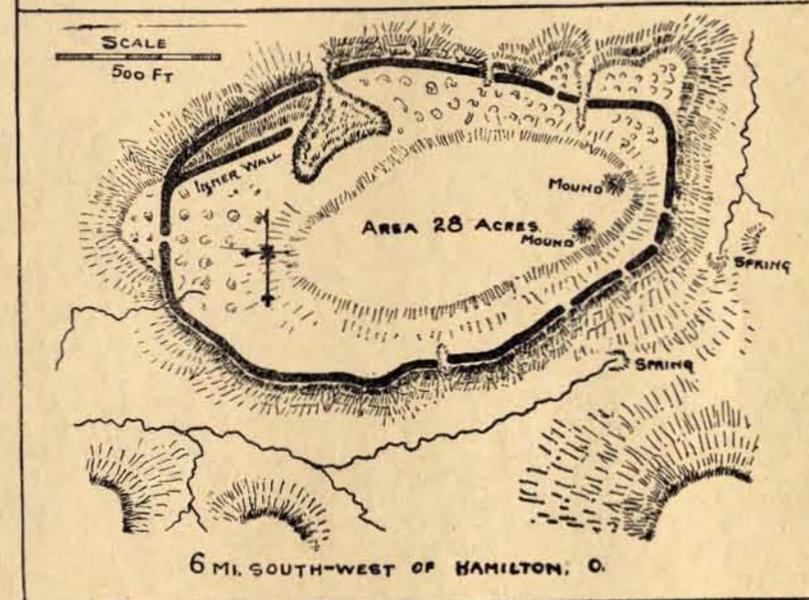
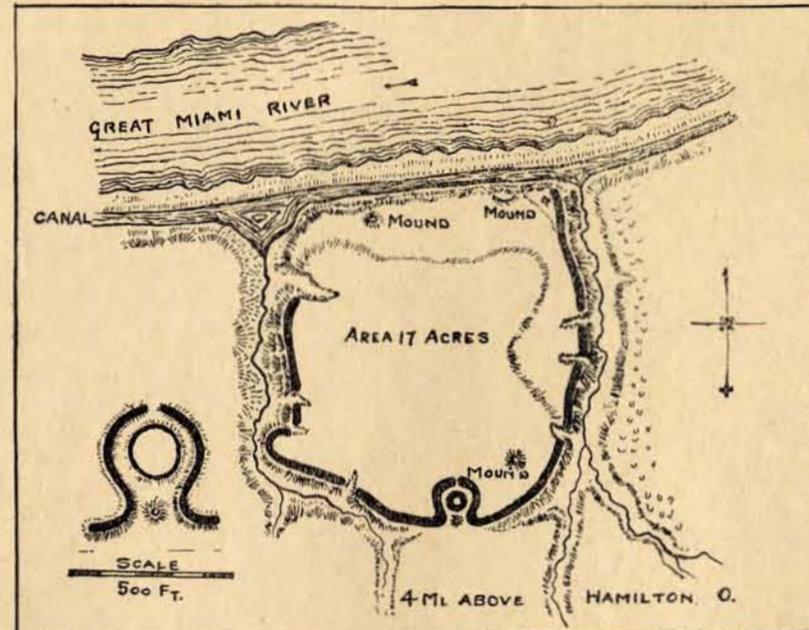
Butler is one of the richest counties, archæologically speaking, in Ohio, particularly in number of mounds. It contains 221 mounds, besides 30 other earthworks and aboriginal sites.

The rich valley of the Miami river, passing through this county, offered an ideal place of abode for the aboriginal inhabitants, and in many places, notably in St. Clair, Ross and Fairfield townships, their mounds and other works are so thickly located that for long distances it is possible to see from the site of one to that of others. The valleys of Indian Creek, Four-mile Creek and other tributary streams likewise are thickly dotted with mounds. There are important enclosures in Fairfield, Union and Ross townships. Several of these are combinations of the circle or crescent and the square, usually with attendant mounds.

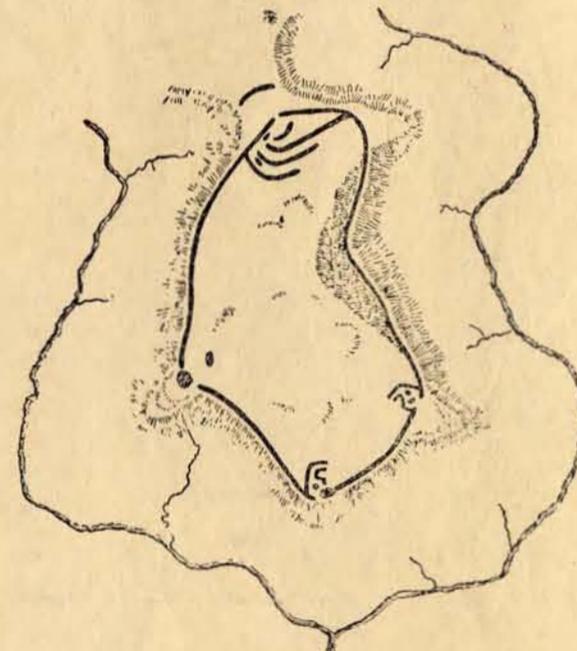
These earthworks are regarded variously as of military and sacred significance. Many of the irregular enclosures surmounting elevated points of vantage doubtless were in the nature of fortifications and places of defense. The circular and square enclosures, or combinations of the two, usually more geometrical in proportions and construction, have inspired various theories as to their uses. Many of the Butler county earthworks have been described by Squier and Davis in their "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" and by McLain in his "Mound Builders."

BUTLER COUNTY.

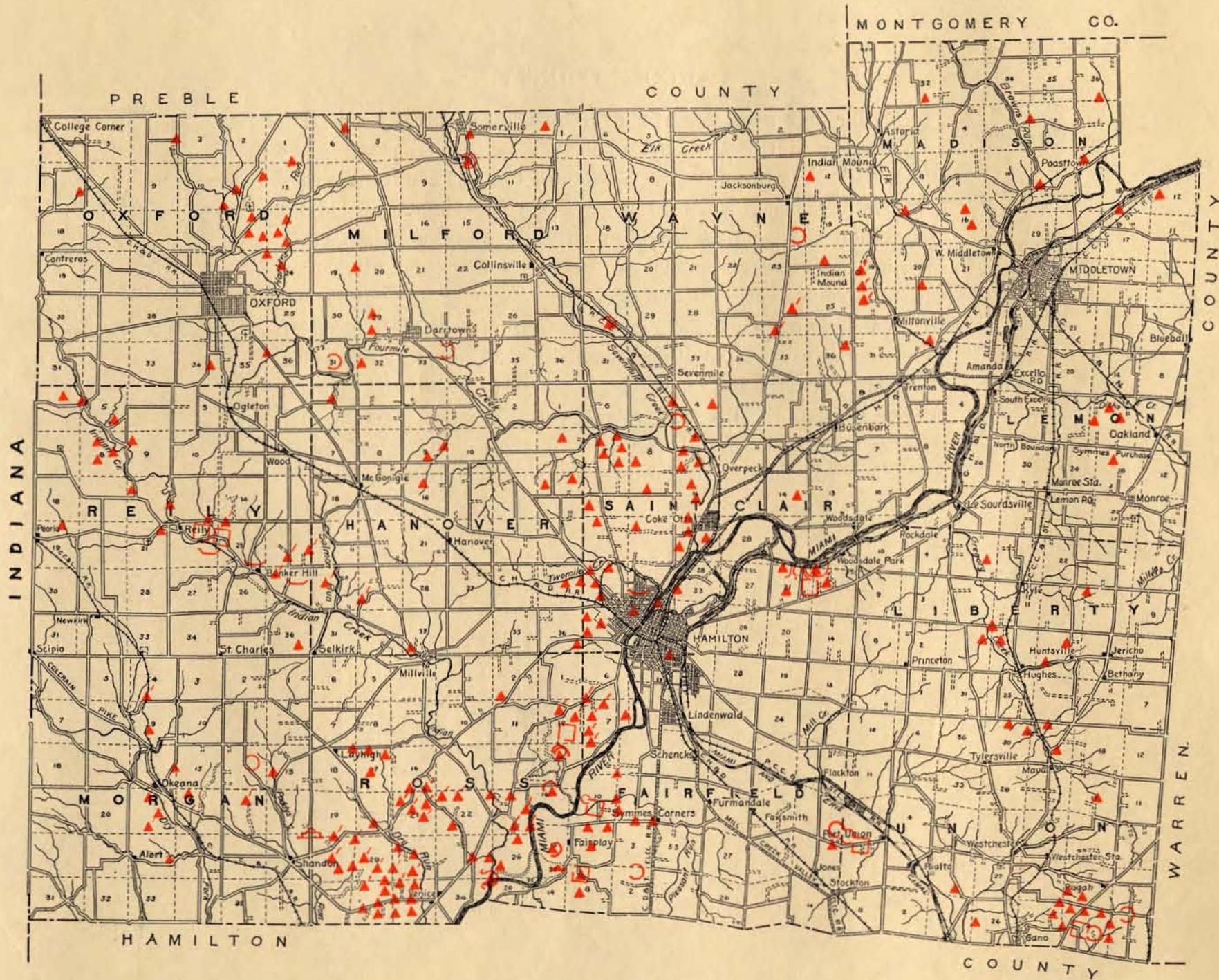
Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Oxford	16					
Milford	8	3				
Wayne	7	2				
Madison	13					
Reilly	17	2		3		
Hanover	15					
St. Clair	35	1		1		
Lemon	6					
Liberty	7					
Morgan	10	1	1			
Ross	53	4				
Fairfield	17	7			1	
Union	17	4				
Totals	221	24	1	4	1	251



Ancient Works in Butler County.



Butler (County) Fort — Three Miles Below Hamilton.



BUTLER COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

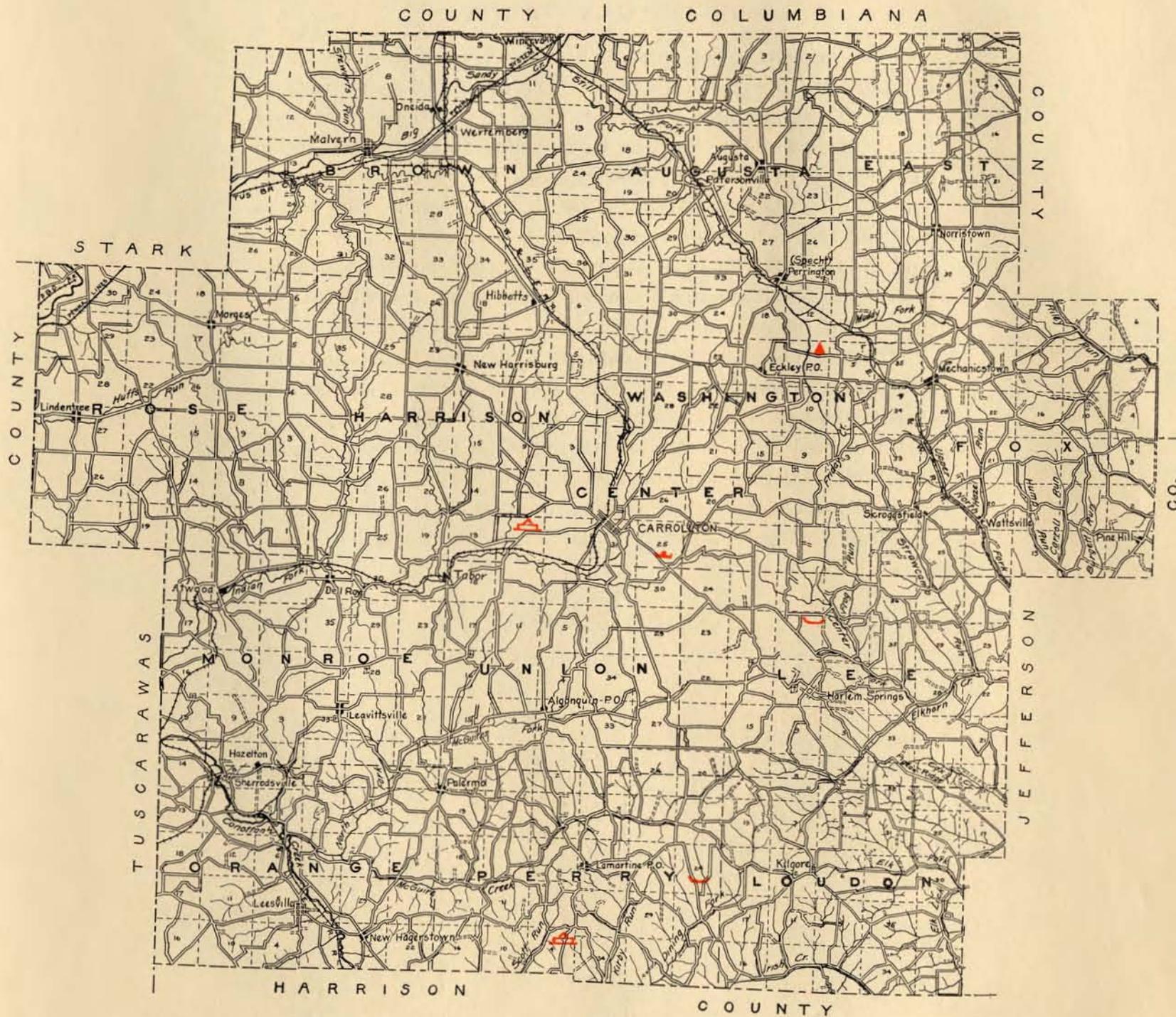
CARROLL COUNTY.

Although on the line of the Great Trail and traversed from northeast to southwest by a branch trail leading from the Great Trail to the forks of the Muskingum, Carroll county appears never to have been the seat of any extensive permanent aboriginal occupation. This may be due in part to the absence of important streams or extensive valleys, in a country otherwise attractive, although rather rugged in topography.

The only mound so far located, is in the northeastern part of Washington township, with a village site and cemetery in Center township, a village and burial site in Perry township and a burial in Lee township. A comparatively large number of stone and flint implements have been picked up in the vicinity of old trails, and along Big Sandy creek in the northern portion, showing that aboriginal travel along these old thoroughfares was of considerable importance.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Washington	1				
Lee			1		
Center		1		1	
Perry		1	1		
Totals	1	2	2	1	6



CARROLL COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

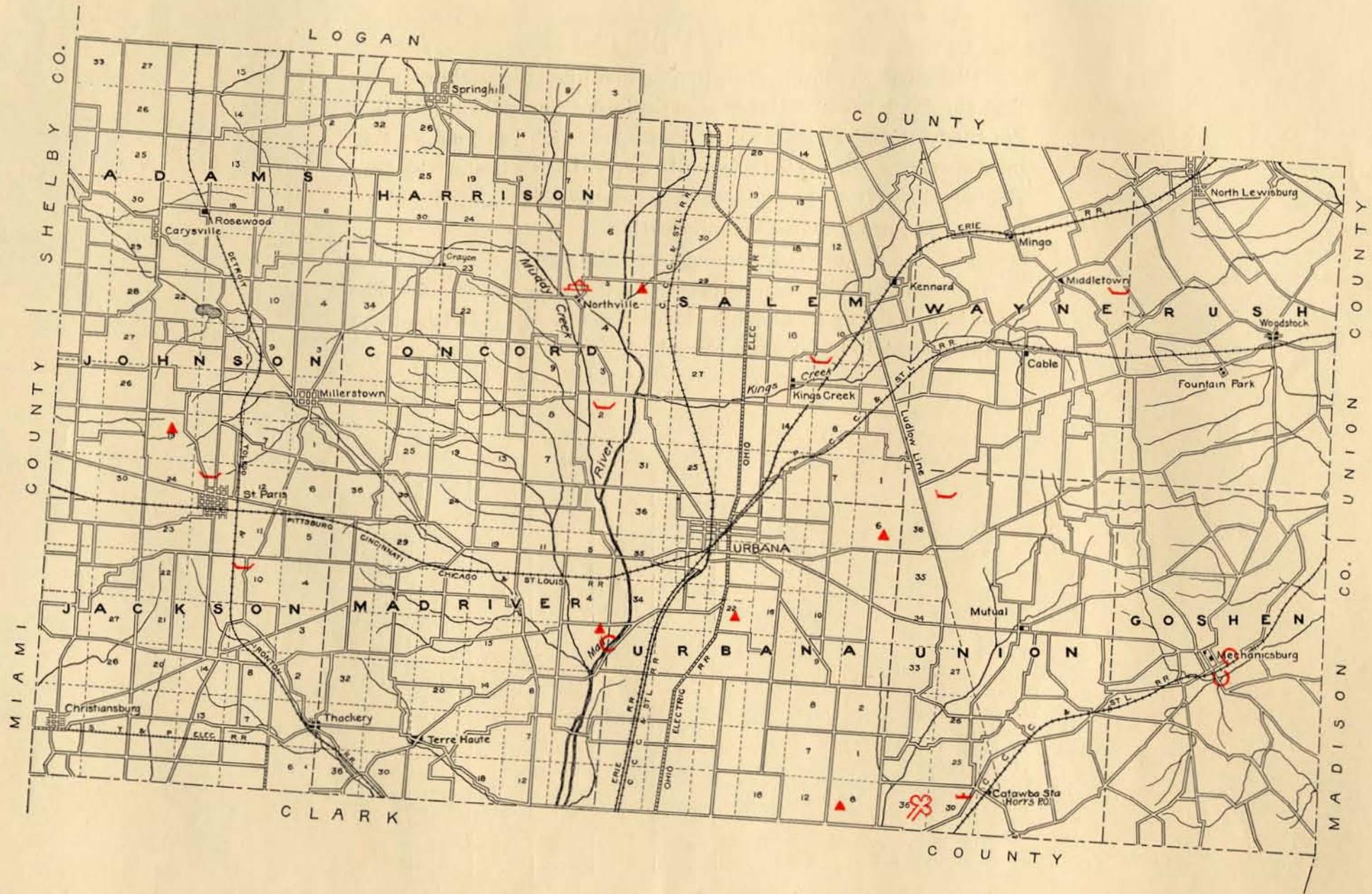
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

The importance of Champaign county to the aboriginal inhabitants of Ohio perhaps is not fully reflected in the visible structures left behind them. White traders and settlers, when they pushed their way into the Mad River valley, found that favorable region one of great activity insofar as the red man was concerned. The wide fertile valleys and the gently rising slopes both to the east and the west, made the county an inviting place of abode. And the fact that this was not wholly unappreciated is shown by the very frequent exhumation of skeletons from the gravel banks throughout the county.

There are six known mounds in Champaign, four enclosures, a cemetery, village site, and a number of burials. One of the earthworks located near Catawba Station in Union township, is rather anomalous in character. It consists of three small circular enclosures, together with parallel embankments of earth. Two other enclosures are near Mechanicsburg and the remaining one is a crescent enclosure, opening upon the river, in Mad River township.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Johnston	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Concord	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Mad River	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Urbana	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Goshen .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6	4	1	6	1	18



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

CLARK COUNTY.

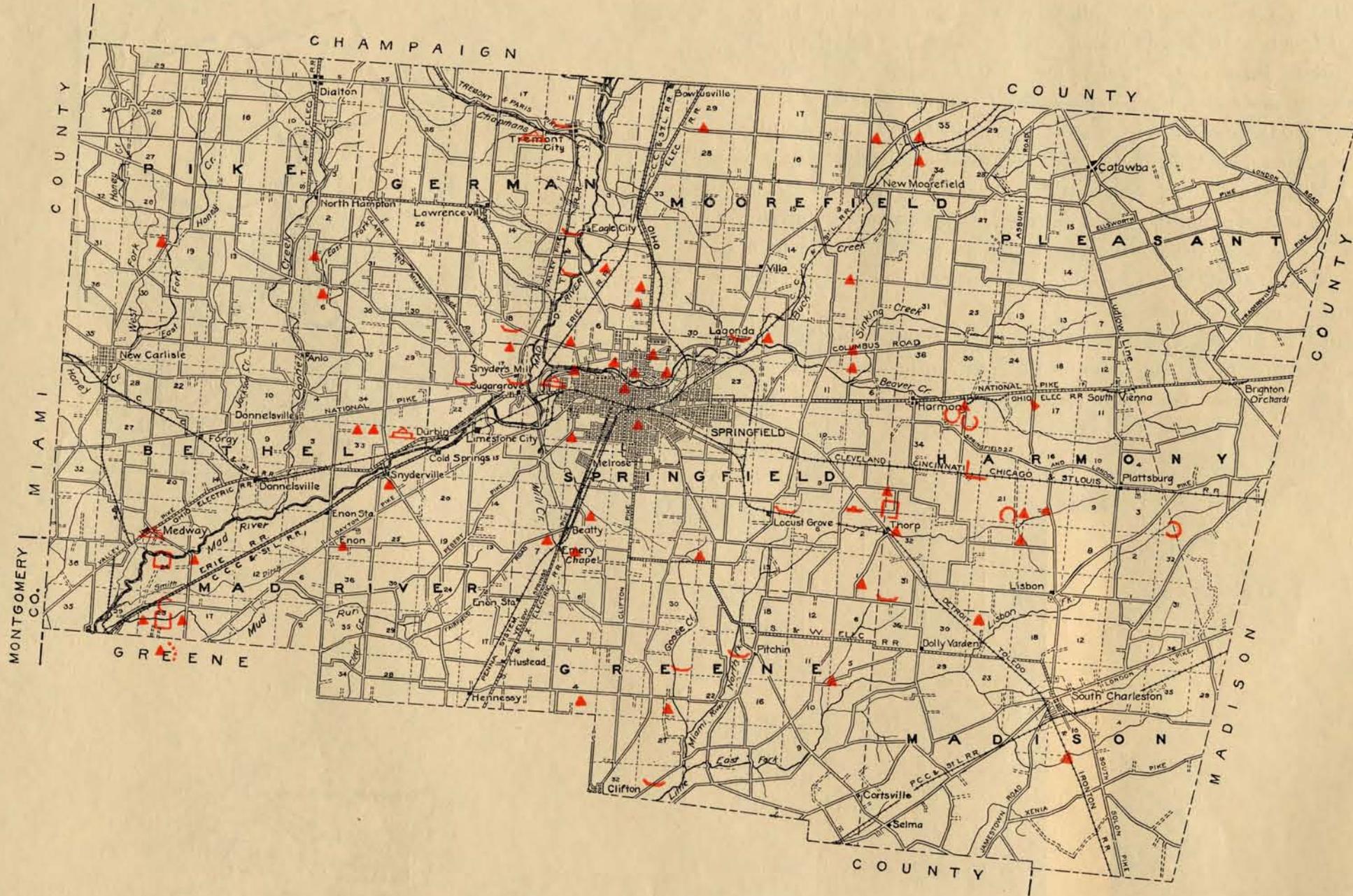
Clark county, in topography is much like Champaign, except that the Mad River becomes a more important stream and that the Little Miami river here has its source, with important tributary streams. These, together with several branches of the Mad river, make of the county an exceptionally well watered and attractive region for aboriginal occupation.

The county has many mounds, radiating from a central point at Springfield, while several major earthworks are found. The more important of these are in Mad River township, with others in Springfield and Harmony townships.

CLARK COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Pike	3					
German			1	4		
Moorefield	8					
Bethel	2		2			
Mad River	6	2		2		
Springfield	17		1	1	2	
Harmony	6	5		1		
Greene	3			3		
Madison	2					
Totals	47	7	4	11	2	71

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
Scale, one inch equals three miles



CLARK COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

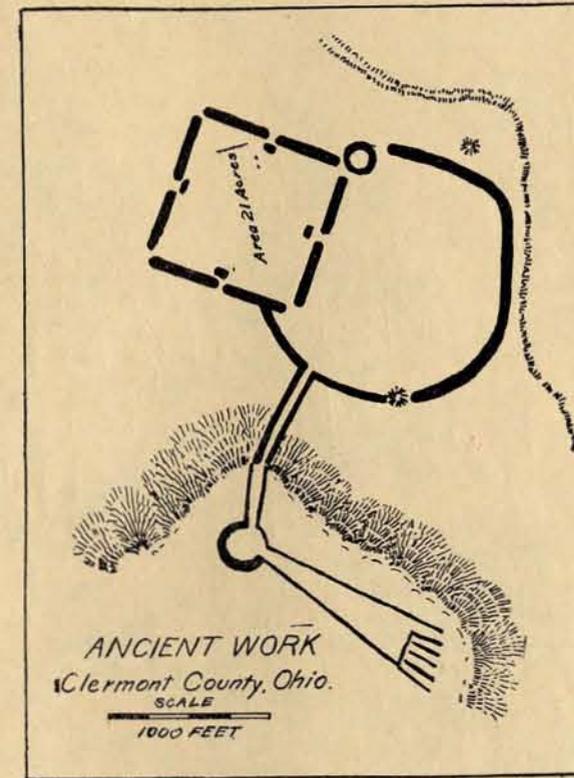
CLERMONT COUNTY.

The favorite districts of Clermont county, from the aboriginal point of view, were the valleys of the East Fork of Little Miami, Stonelick creek and Twelve Mile creek. By far the most important of these is the first named, which crosses the county from west to east in a long loop sweeping to the southward.

Perhaps the most interesting of the enclosures of the county is that situated near the juncture of the East Fork with the Little Miami. This work, which was first described by Squier and Davis in 1848, consists primarily of a square and an irregular circle, the two conjoined. From the circle extend parallel walls to a union with a small circle, from which in turn run low walls terminating in a fan-like process.

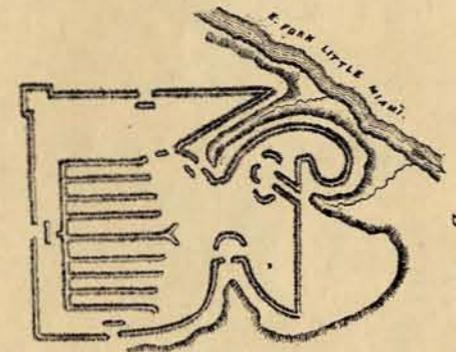
About 20 miles up the East Fork there existed another interesting earthwork, which resembled a girdiron in form.

There are numerous mounds, village sites and burials in the county.

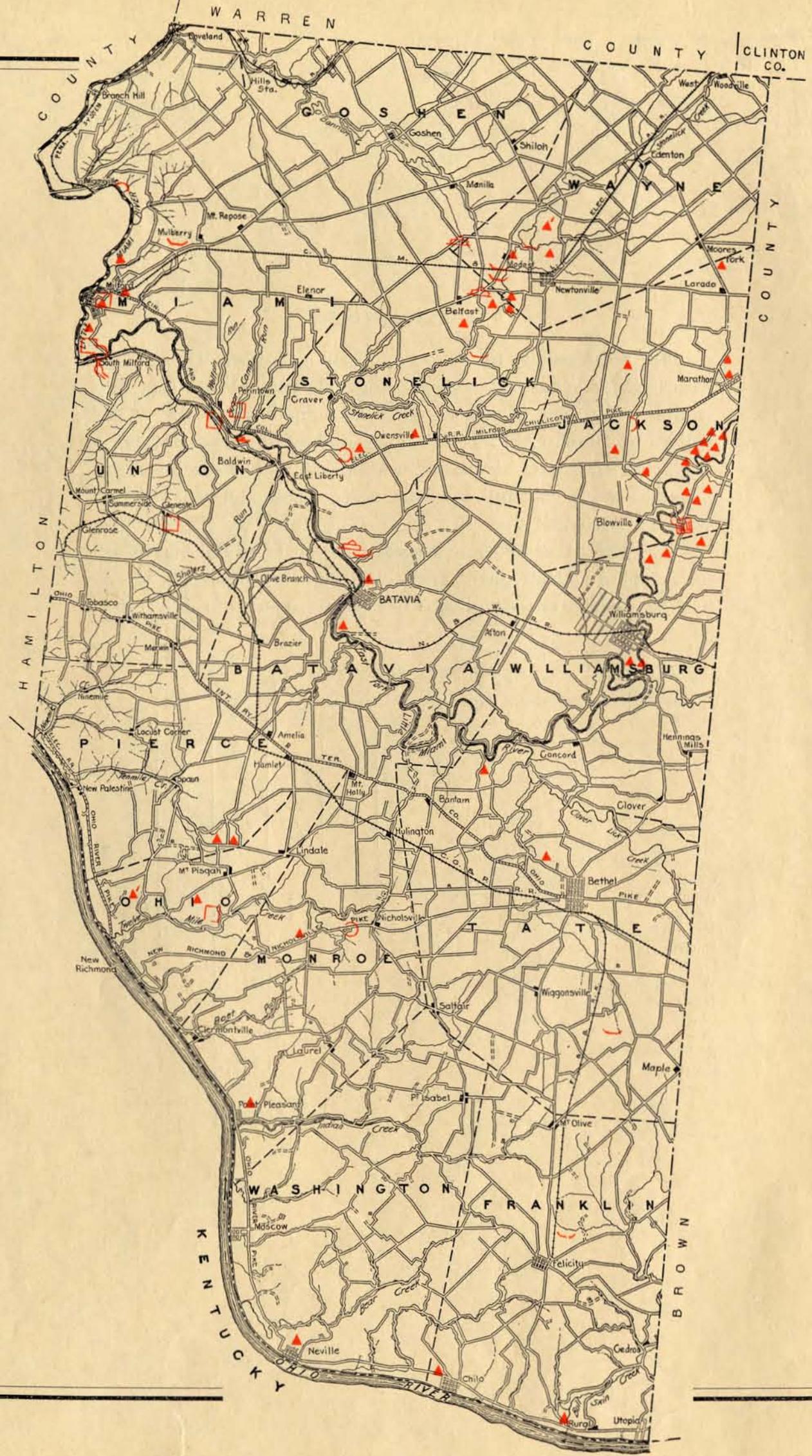


CLERMONT COUNTY.

Townships.	Cemeteries.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Goshen				1		
Wayne		4			3	
Miami		4	4		1	
Stonelick	1	5	1	1	1	
Jackson		16	2			
Union			2			
Pierce		2				
Batavia		2		1	1	
Williamsburg		5				
Ohio		2	1			
Monroe		2	1			
Tate		2			1	
Washington		1				
Franklin		2			1	
Totals	1	47	11	3	8	70



The "Gridiron," Clermont County, Ohio.



CLERMONT COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

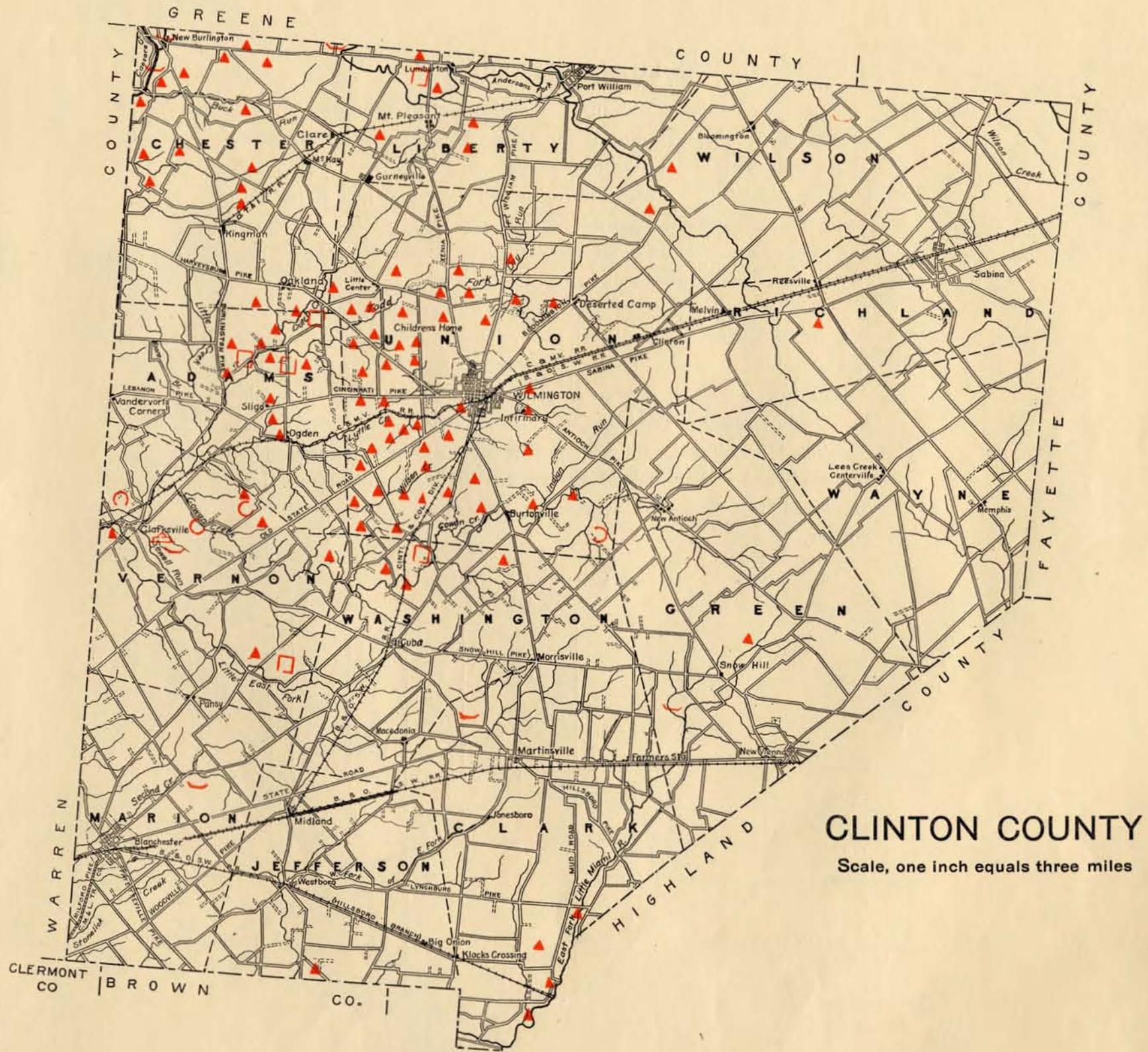
CLINTON COUNTY.

The northwestern third of Clinton county is liberally supplied with burial mounds, the section being well watered and very favorable to human existence under aboriginal conditions. The valleys of Dutch creek, Todd's Fork and Lyttle creek are particularly rich in prehistoric earthworks. Many fine specimens of primitive stone and flint implements have been collected in this section of the county.

The important aboriginal trail, running from the mouth of the Scioto to a junction with trails on the upper Miami, is believed to have passed over the high land in the eastern part of this county.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Chester	14	.....	.....	3	.....
Adams	10	3	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	5	4	1	1	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Liberty	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Union	46	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3	1	.....	1	.....
Jefferson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Richland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals	93	10	1	8	112



COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

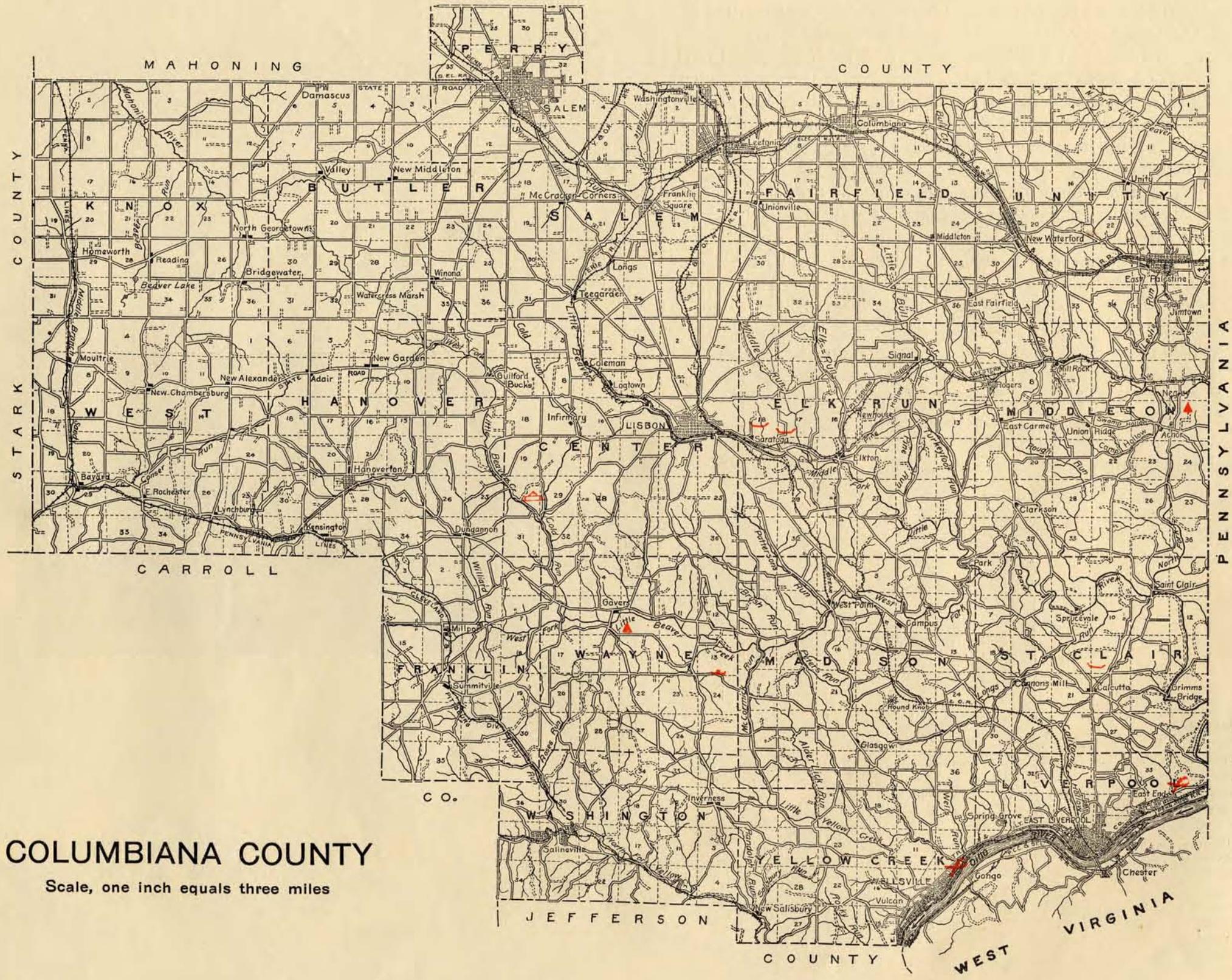
Of most interest among the archeological remains of Columbiana county, are the Petroglyphs located about one mile above Wellsville, on the Ohio river. These Petroglyphs which are cut or pecked into the rock bordering the river and just above low water mark, consist of figures of men, animals, turtles, serpents, etc. There are other Petroglyphs similarly placed, near the southeastern corner of Liverpool township.

Owing to the rugged topographical nature of the county, the lack of important streams and valleys, there are few earthworks in Columbiana county. Of the two mounds located, one is in Middleton township and one in Wayne township. Several burials have been located in the interior of the county.

The Great Trail, coming from the forks of the Ohio and passing westward to Sandusky Bay, entered the state through section 25, Middleton township, traversing the county to its southwest corner.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Center		1				
Elkrun			2			
Middleton	1					
Wayne	1			1		
Yellow Creek					1	
St. Clair			1			
Liverpool					1	
Totals	2	1	3	1	2	9



COLUMBIANA COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

COSHOCOTON COUNTY.

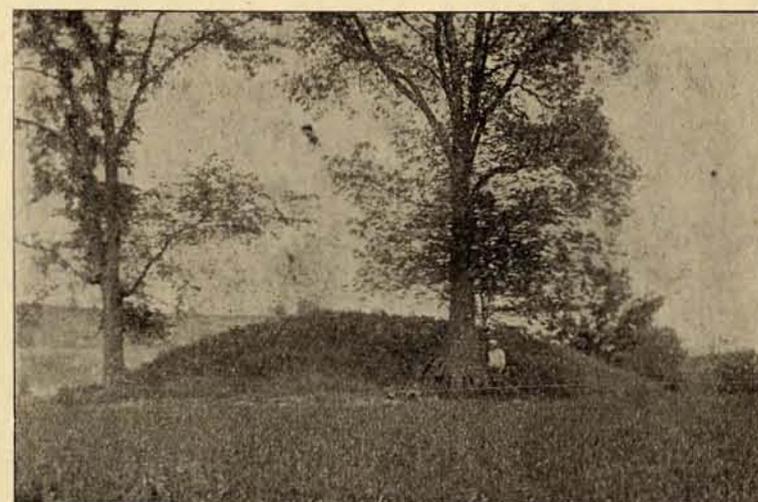
Few counties present a more typical record of aboriginal life than Coshocoton. While for the most part the topography is rugged, the broad and fertile valleys of the Muskingum, Walhonding and Tuscarawas furnished ideal territory for the county's first inhabitants. Scattered along these streams, on either side and for their entire distance within the county, are numerous evidences of a prosperous occupation, evidenced by many mounds, village sites, enclosures, etc.

An important feature of the archeology of Coshocoton county is the flint quarries from which material was obtained for the manufacture of chipped flint implements. These quarries are located in Jefferson and New Castle townships, on both sides of the Walhonding river. The deposits of flint are the northeastern extension of the immense formation known as Flint Ridge, in Licking and Muskingum counties.

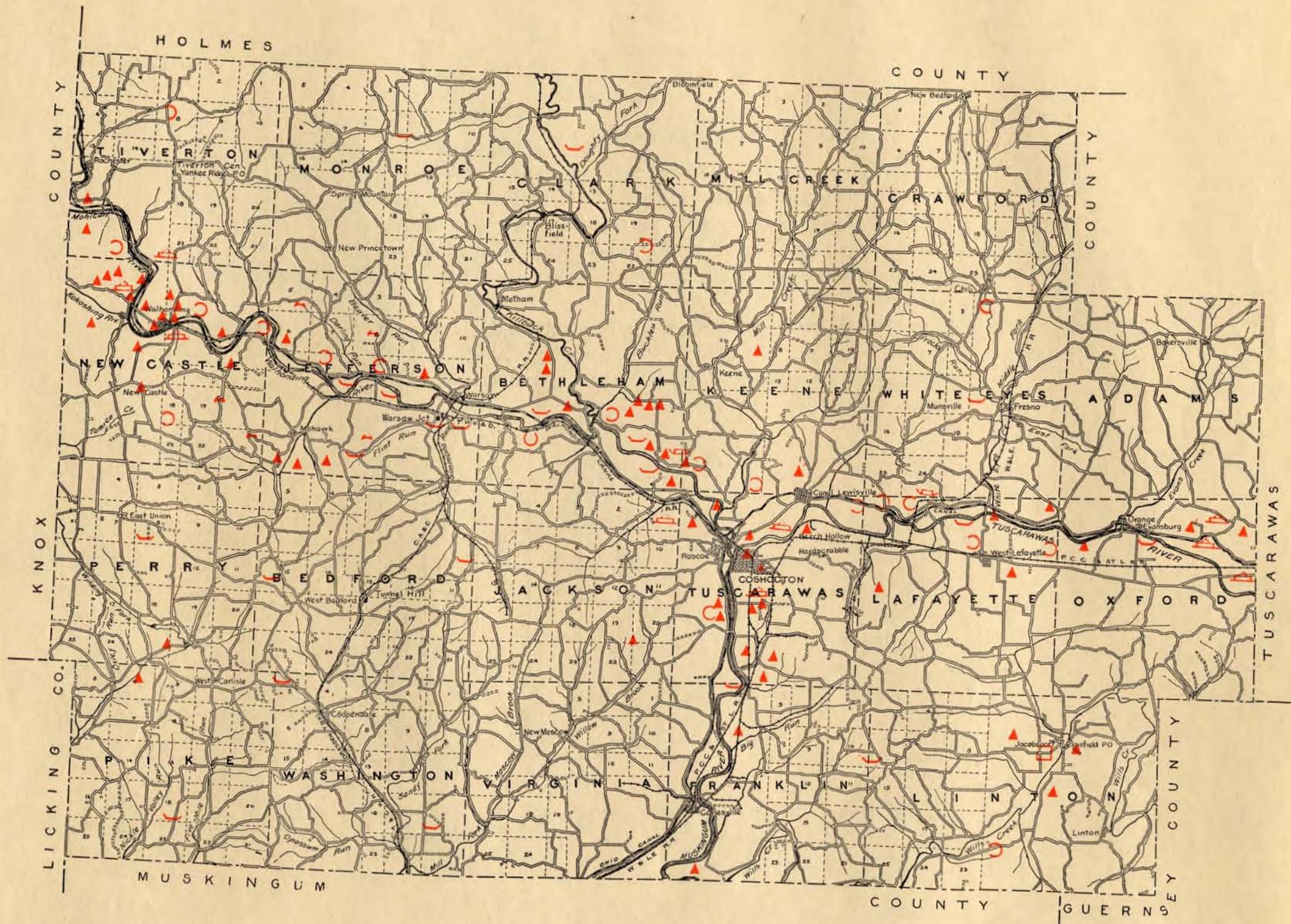
Perhaps no other spot in Ohio was of more importance as a center for aboriginal trails than the forks of the Muskingum. Various trails centered here, from whence they extended in practically every direction. There were many aboriginal villages located here when white traders and missionaries came into the Muskingum valley from the east.

COSHOCOTON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Stone Graves.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Tiverton	2	2	1				
New Castle	16	3	2			2	
Perry	1			1			
Pike	1			1			
Washington				2			
Jefferson	5	2		5		3	
Bedford				2			
Clark		1		1			
Monroe				1			
Bethlehem	8	2		3	1		
Jackson	1		1				
Keene	3	2					
Tuscarawas	13	2	2				
Franklin	2			2			
White Eyes		1			1		
Lafayette	4	4		1			
Linton	3	2					
Oxford	3		3	1			
Totals	62	21	9	20	2	5	119



The Johnson Mound, Walhonding, Ohio.



COSHOCTON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

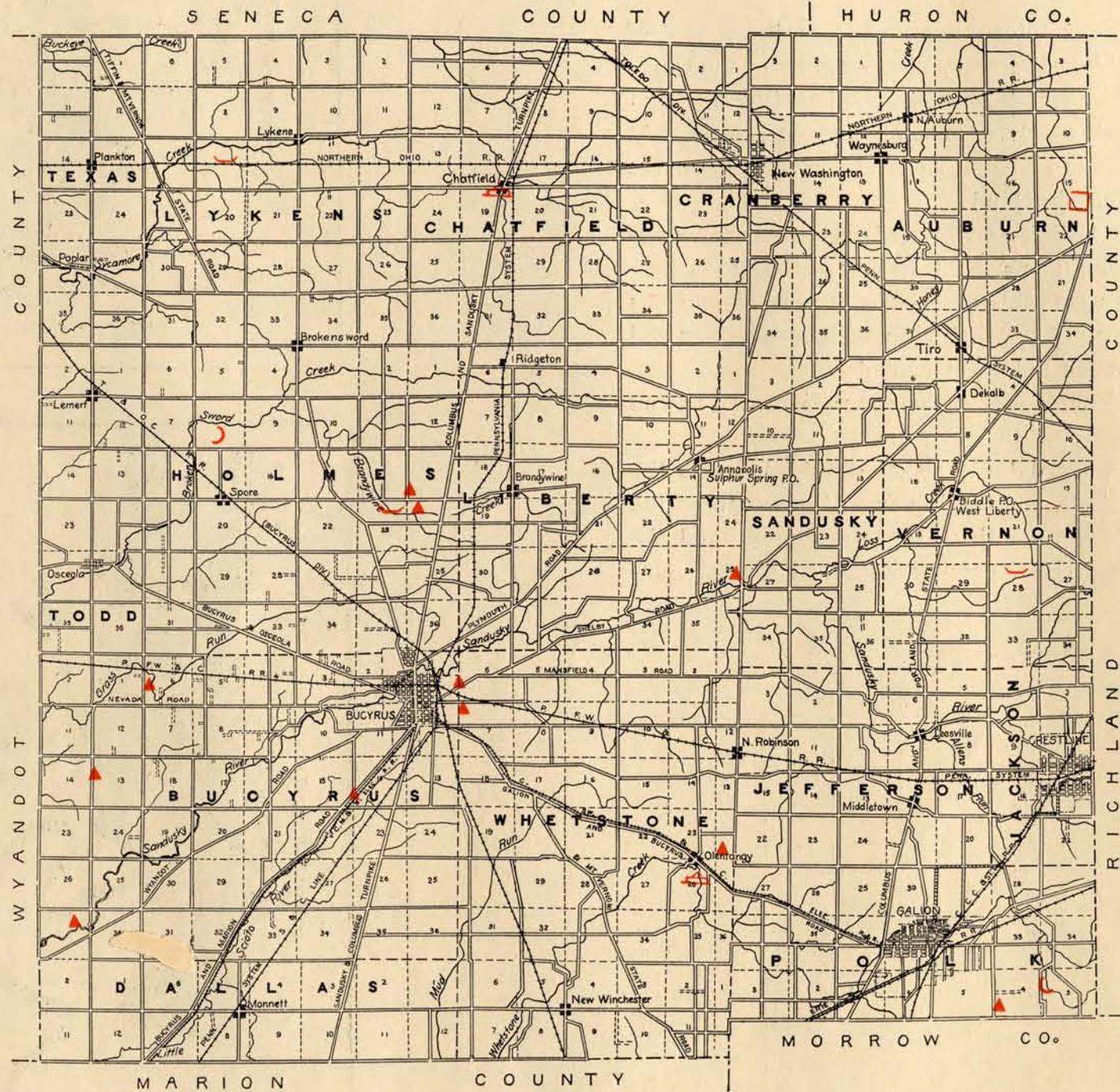
CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The greater part of the comparatively few earthworks of Crawford county are confined to the southern portion. Like many of the level counties of the state, its territory, prior to settlement and drainage was not well suited to permanent occupation, and consequently the population for the most part was a shifting or temporary one.

Of the three enclosures known in the county, one is in Auburn, one in Holmes and the third in Polk township. A branch trail, leading from the Scioto trail to the Mahoning trail, crossed Crawford county from southwest to northeast.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Lykens				1	
Chatfield			1		
Auburn		1			
Vernon				1	
Todd	2				
Holmes	2	1		1	
Liberty	1				
Bucyrus	3				
Dallas	1				
Whetstone	1		1		
Polk	1	1			
Totals	11	3	2	3	19



CRAWFORD COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Cuyahoga is the most interesting of the northern tier of counties in point of prehistoric remains. The valleys of the Cuyahoga, Chagrin and Rocky rivers present an interesting study of aboriginal remains, particularly of mounds and enclosures. At least half a dozen mounds and one enclosure existed upon the present site of the city of Cleveland.

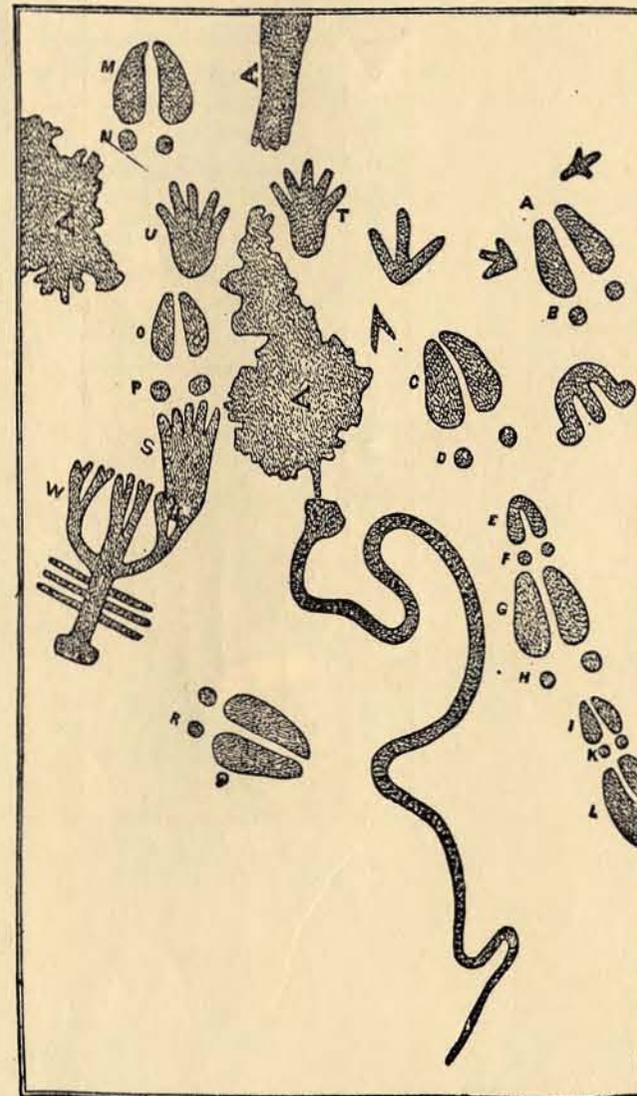
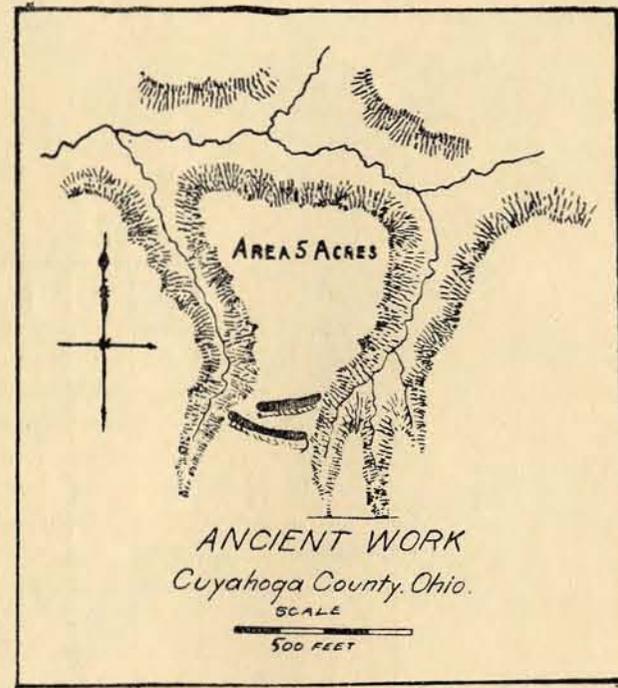
The "Independence Slab," a sculptured rock near the village of Independence, is among the more interesting of the Ohio petroglyphs. The characters cut on this rock, which is of silicious sandstone, are in the form of the footprints of human beings and animals and of serpents and unknown symbols.

There are four enclosures on the Cuyahoga river and one on Big Creek.

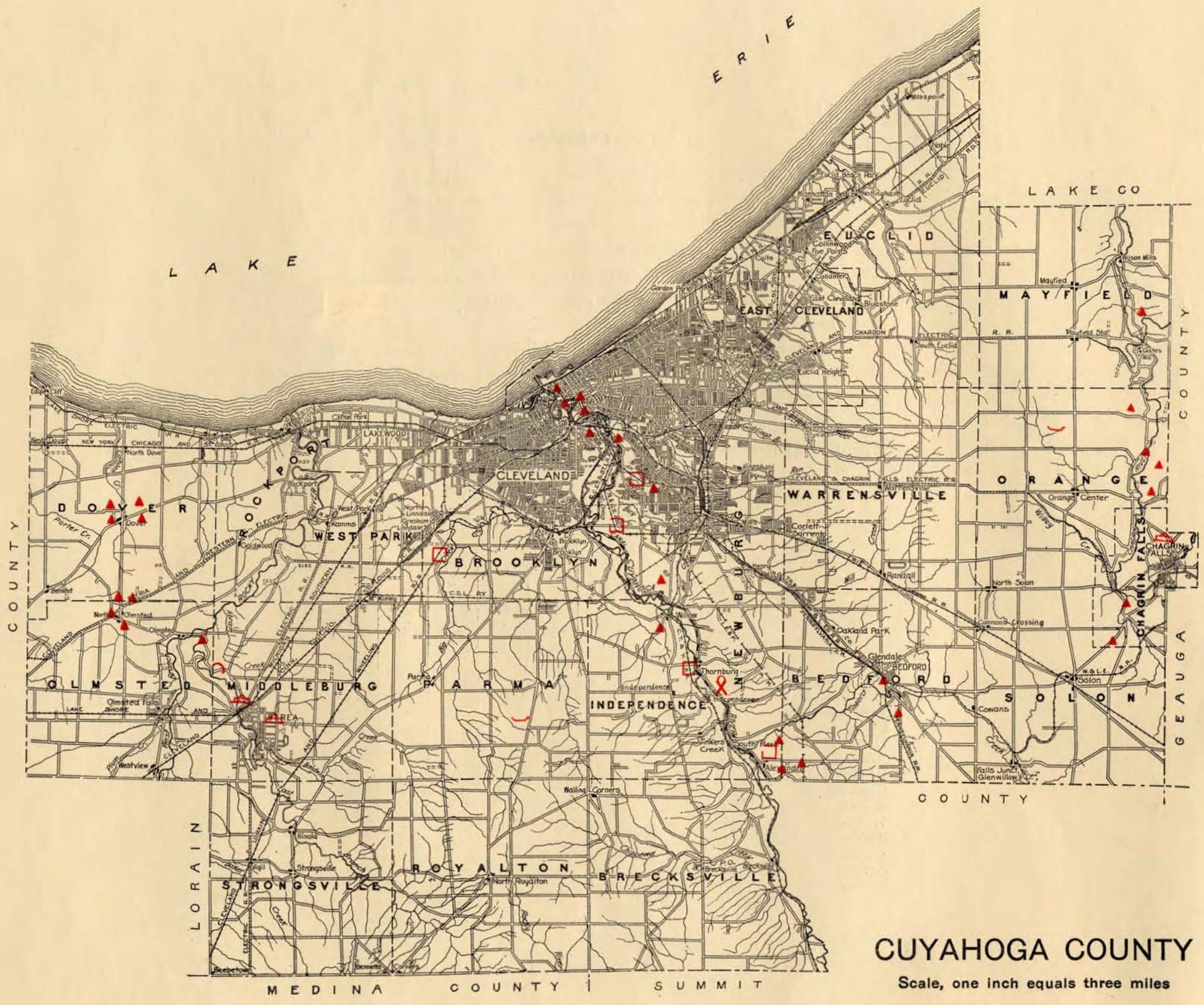
The trails which traversed Cuyahoga county indicate the importance of the territory, one leading from the mouth of the Cuyahoga southward to the mouth of the Muskingum, and the trail from the Mahoning river, passing westward toward Sandusky bay.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Dover	5					
Olmsted	4	1				
Middleburg			2			
Brooklyn	1	1				
Parma				1		
Independence	1	1			1	
Newburg	9	3				
Bedford	3					
Mayfield	1					
Orange	4			1		
Chagrin Falls	2		1			
Totals	30	6	3	2	1	42



The "Independence Slab."



CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

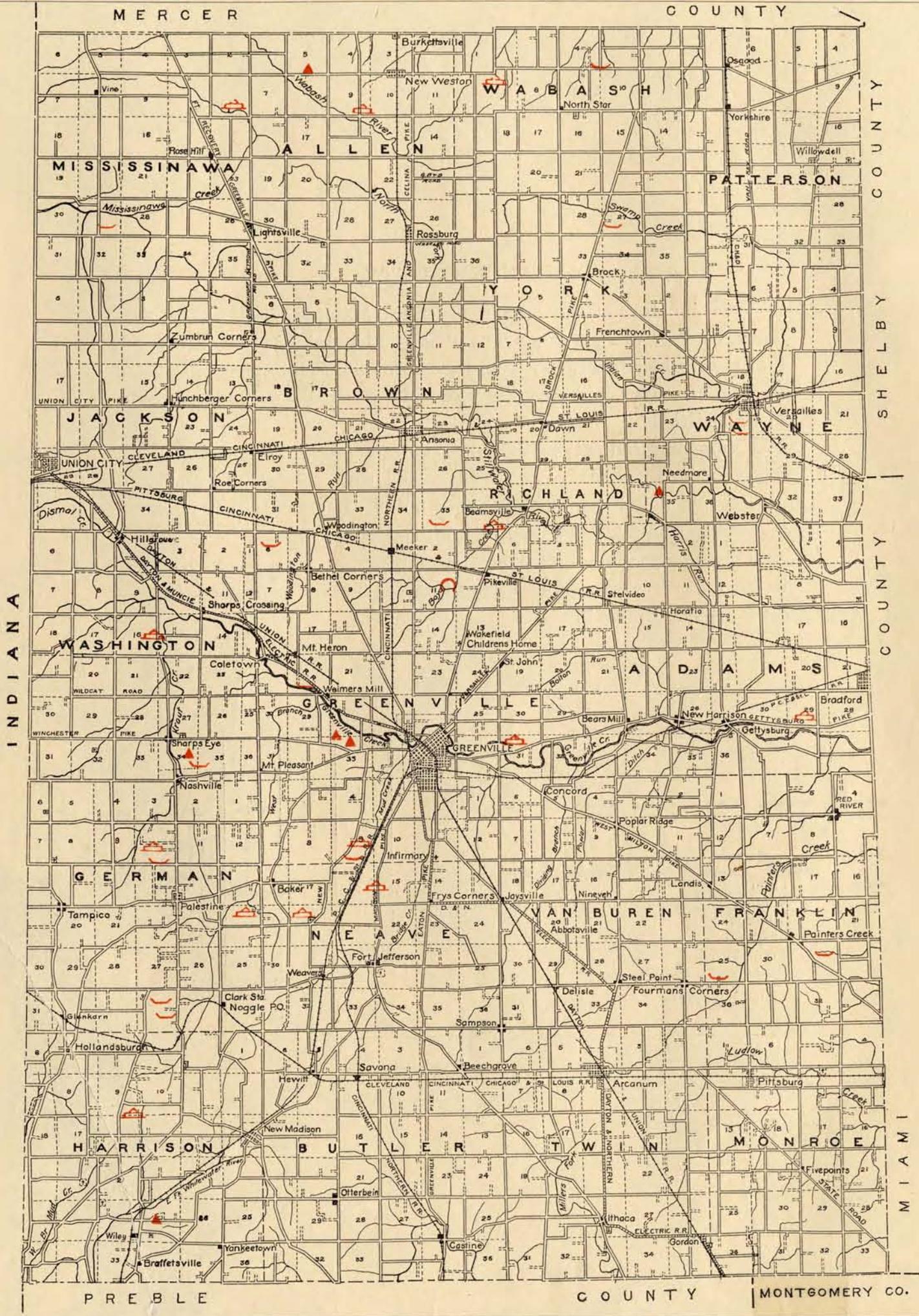
DARKE COUNTY.

Darke county, like others of similar topography, is rather sparse in number of prehistoric remains. However, it contains one known enclosure in northern Greenville township, six mounds and a number of village sites and burials. The evidences of the use of the territory as hunting ground and as temporary habitation, are very abundant, many fine specimens of aboriginal handiwork in stone and flint having been found.

The important trail from the lower Scioto to the headwaters of the Maumee, probably crossed northeastern Darke county and it is likely that the old trail which later became the Hamilton and Eaton road, passed northward into the county and to a junction with the northwestern trail.

DARKE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Mississiniwa			1	1	.....
Washington	1		1	1	.....
German			2	3	.....
Harrison	1		1		.....
Allen	1		1		.....
Brown				1	.....
Greenville	2	1	1	2	.....
Neave			3	1	.....
Wabash			1	2	.....
Richland			1		.....
Wayne	1			2	.....
Adams			1		.....
Franklin				2	.....
Totals	6	1	13	15	35



DARKE COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

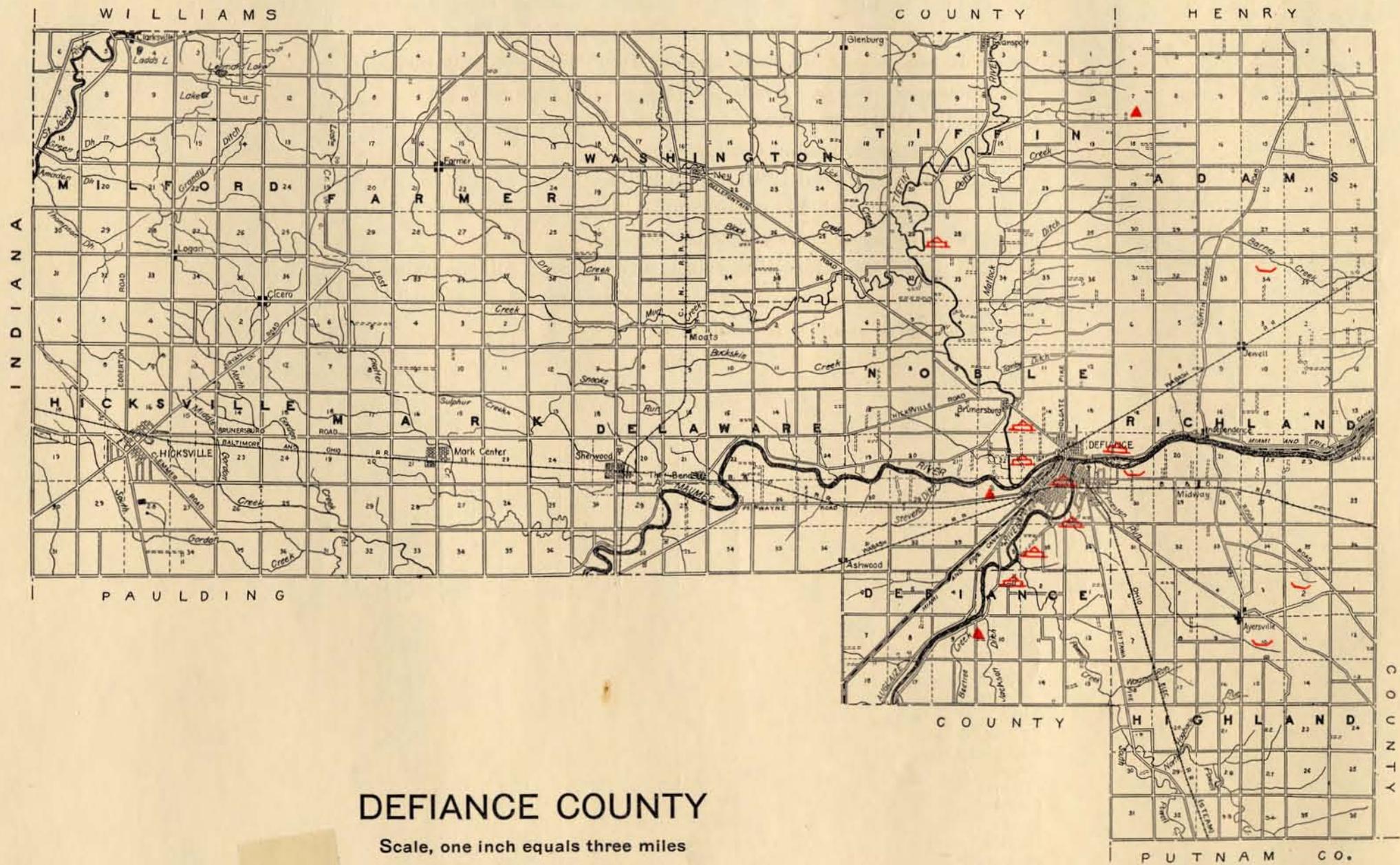
The juncture of the Auglaize with the Maumee river, in Defiance county, was an important aboriginal point. It was here that the trail leading north from the Miami and Scioto trails, met the Maumee river, and became a water highway down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

Numerous indications of habitation are found at this meeting point of trail and stream. Village and camp sites abound and burials and a few mounds have been noted. Several Indian villages were found here by the first white adventurers.

The topography of the county as a whole, was not conducive to permanent settlement and excepting the section mentioned, it contains but few earthworks.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Tiffin		1		
Adams	1		1	
Noble		2		
Richland		1	1	
Highland			2	
Defiance	2	4		
Totals	3	8	4	15



DELAWARE COUNTY.

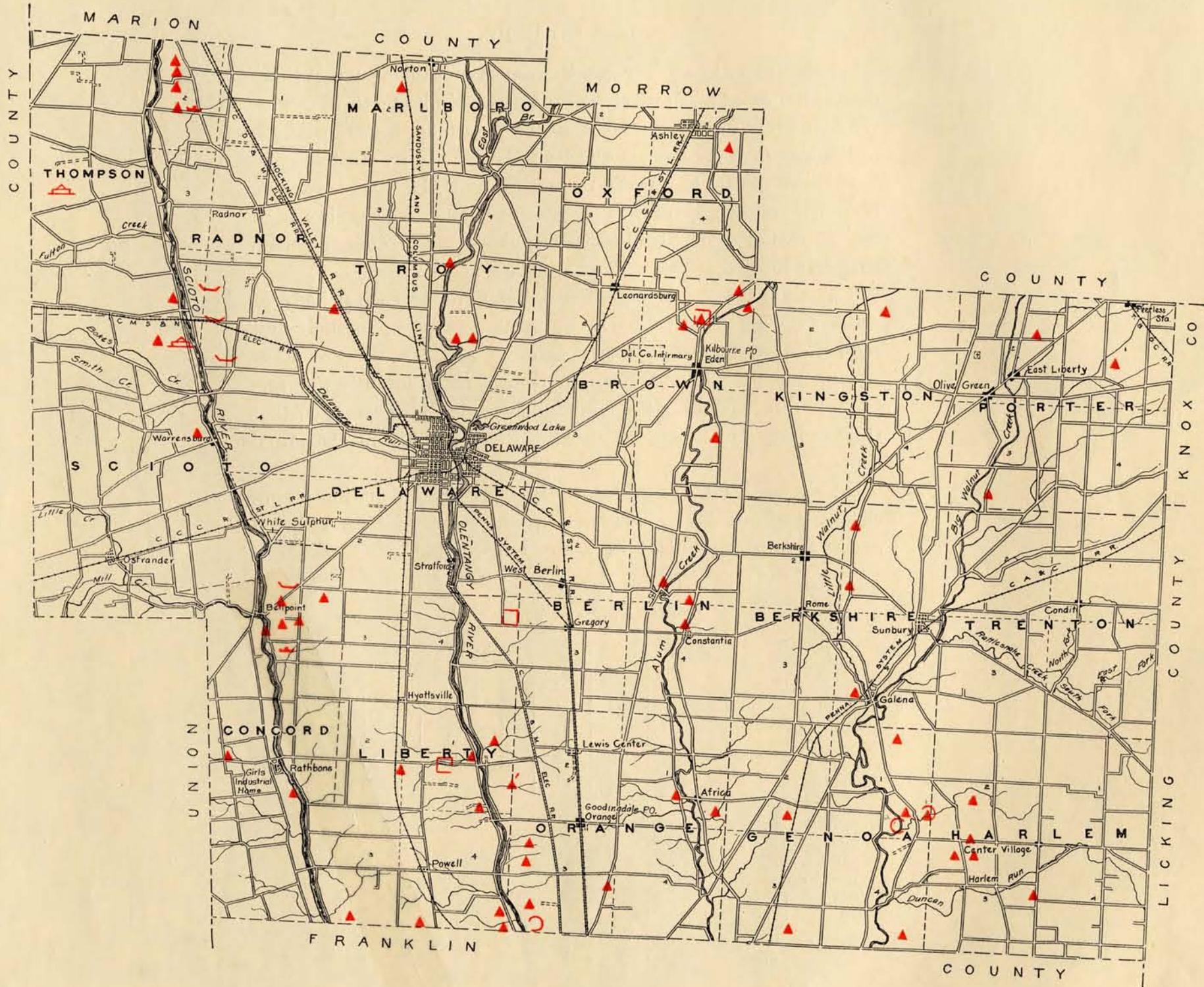
A total of 75 earthworks have been located in Delaware county. The county having four important streams running from north to south was well adapted to primitive habitation. The earthworks of the county are generally distributed throughout these four principal valleys. There are six of the enclosure type—three in the Olentangy valley, two on Big Walnut creek and one at the headwaters of Alum creek.

The important trail from Sandusky bay to the mouth of the Scioto passed through Delaware county, its course generally following the highlands between the two rivers.

The numerous interesting relics, several large collections of which have been made, show that Delaware county was a favorite locality of the aboriginal inhabitants.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Ceneteries.	Totals.
Thompson	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Radnor	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Marlboro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scioto	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Troy	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Liberty	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkshire	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	61	6	2	4	2	75



DELAWARE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

ERIE COUNTY.

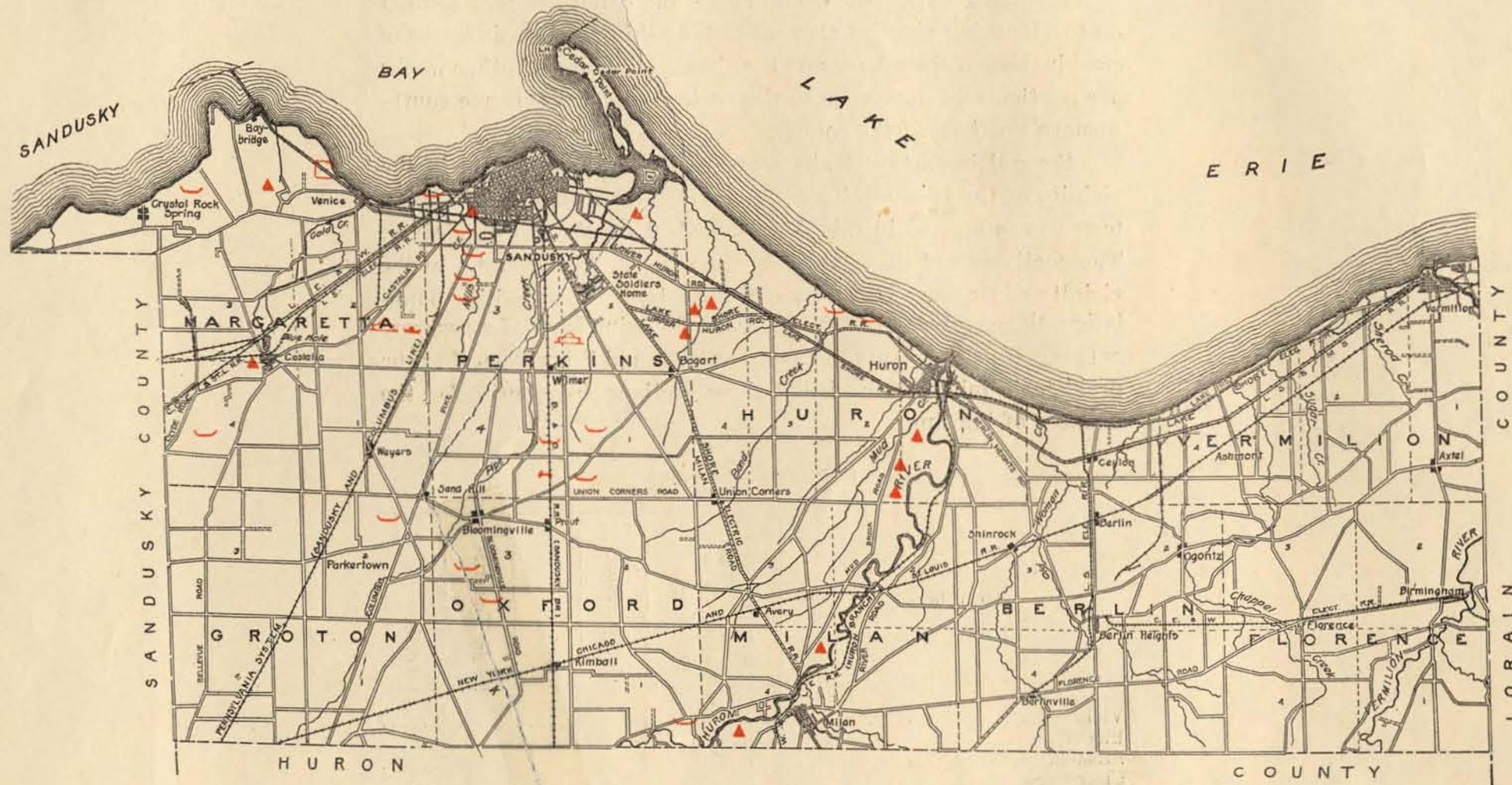
Erie county was of far greater importance in aboriginal times than is indicated by the earthworks left within its territory. This is due in great part to the fact that its importance lay not so much in the way of a permanent dwelling place, as in its strategic and economical position. With its entire northern line bordering Lake Erie and particularly the waters of Sandusky bay, it shared the importance of Sandusky, Cuyahoga and other counties similarly located.

The advantages to primitive inhabitants of such a body of water were very great. Fresh water alone was one of their first requisites, while fishing, transportation and travel were other paramount attractions. Many important trails led into this section of Ohio, including the trail following the lake shore, so that the territory must have been one of great activity in aboriginal times.

Erie has a total of 33 recorded earthworks, including an enclosure and one flint quarry, from which material for chipped arrow and spear points, knives, etc., was obtained.

ERIE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Margaretta	2	1	1	2	1		
Groton				1			
Perkins	3		1	8		1	
Oxford				3			
Huron	5			2			
Milan	2						
Totals	12	1	2	16	1	1	33



ERIE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

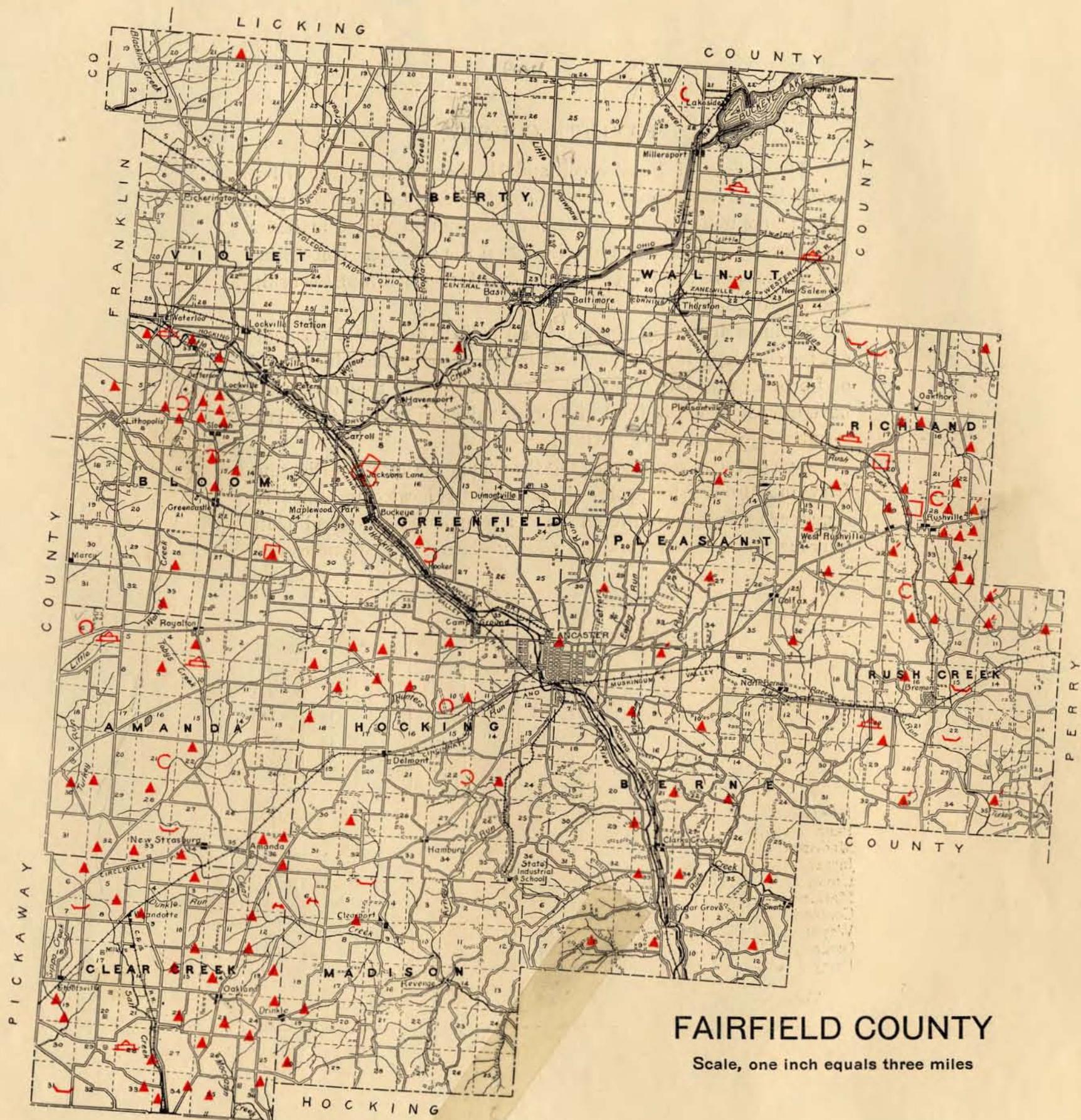
Fairfield county, with the exception of the northern tier of townships, which are sparse in remains, is among the richest of the counties of Ohio with respect to number of mounds and other works. A total of 143 of the various classes is recorded, including two flint quarries and 14 enclosures.

The most important enclosure of the county is that located on the Hocking river in Greenfield township and consisting of a combination of the square and the circle. Mounds and other works are particularly numerous in the eastern and the extreme southwestern portions of the county.

Several important trails centered in Fairfield county in the vicinity of the present city of Lancaster and a number of Indian towns were located in this district and along the Hocking river. The northern and the northeastern portions of the county, in the vicinity of Buckeye lake were not well adapted to primitive population, the country before it was cleared having been of a swampy nature. However, from the many relics found it is shown that the prehistoric inhabitants visited those sections frequently for the purpose of hunting.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Violet	4		1			
Bloom	14	3				
Amanda	12	2	2			
Clear Creek	23		1	2	1	
Liberty	1					
Greenfield	1	2				
Hocking	12	2				
Madison	3			1	1	
Walnut	1	1	2			
Pleasant	6					
Berne	9					
Richland	17	3	1	2		
Rush Creek	9	1	1	2		
Totals	112	14	8	7	2	143



FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

FAYETTE COUNTY.

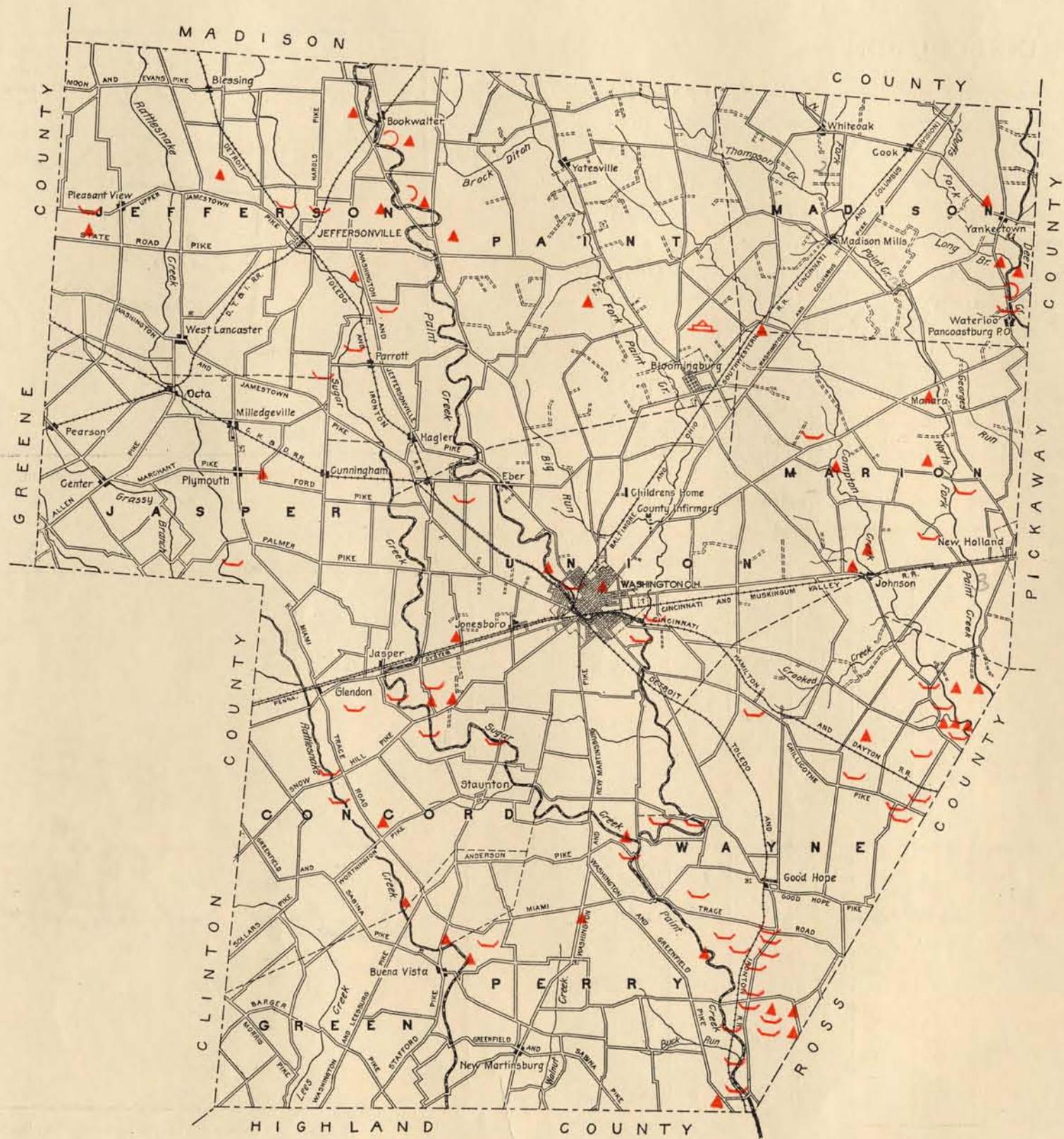
The valleys of Paint creek and Deer creek and their tributaries in Fayette county, show considerable evidence of prehistoric population, both in earthworks and in minor artifacts found scattered through the soil and on the surface. Only three of the enclosure class have been recorded, two in Paint township and one in Madison.

Mounds are fairly abundant and burials are found throughout the country wherever excavations are made in removing gravel or for other purposes. Several of the stone grave type of burials have been reported in the Paint creek valley, similar to those frequently found in southern Ohio.

One of the largest mounds in the county is that near Pleasant View in Jefferson township. This mound is located in a modern cemetery and after having served as a memorial to the dead of its builders now answers as a last resting place for their successors.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Stone Graves.	Totals.
Jefferson	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Paint	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Madison	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Jasper	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Union	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Marion	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Concord	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Wayne	9	.....	.....	18	2	.....
Green	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Totals	42	3	1	47	2	95

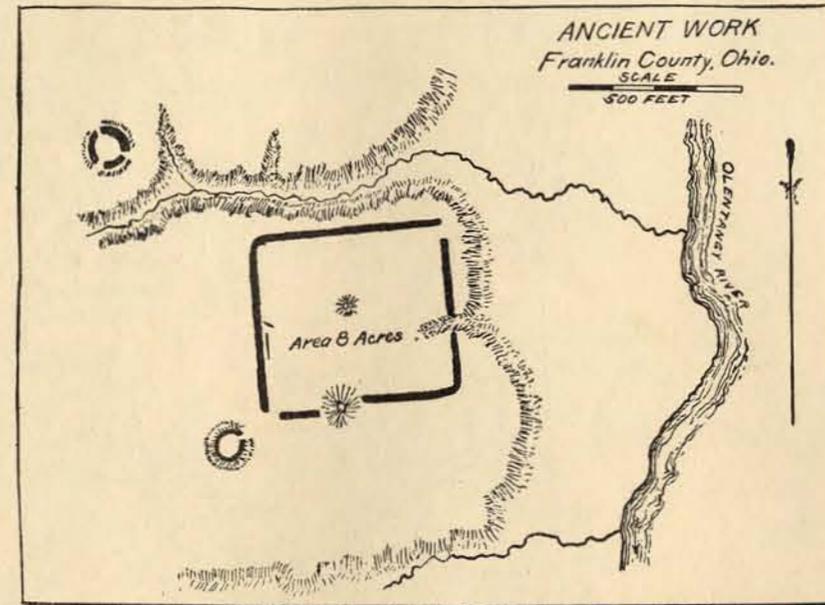


FAYETTE COUNTY
Scale, one inch equals three miles

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The valley of the Olentangy and those of the Scioto and its branches, in Franklin county, present numerous examples of prehistoric earthworks. Mounds are very numerous, particularly along the Scioto in the southern half of the county, while there are a number of enclosures, village sites, burials, etc. A total of 186 works have been recorded in the county. Among the more interesting of the enclosures are those along the Scioto and Olentangy rivers in Perry and Sharon townships.

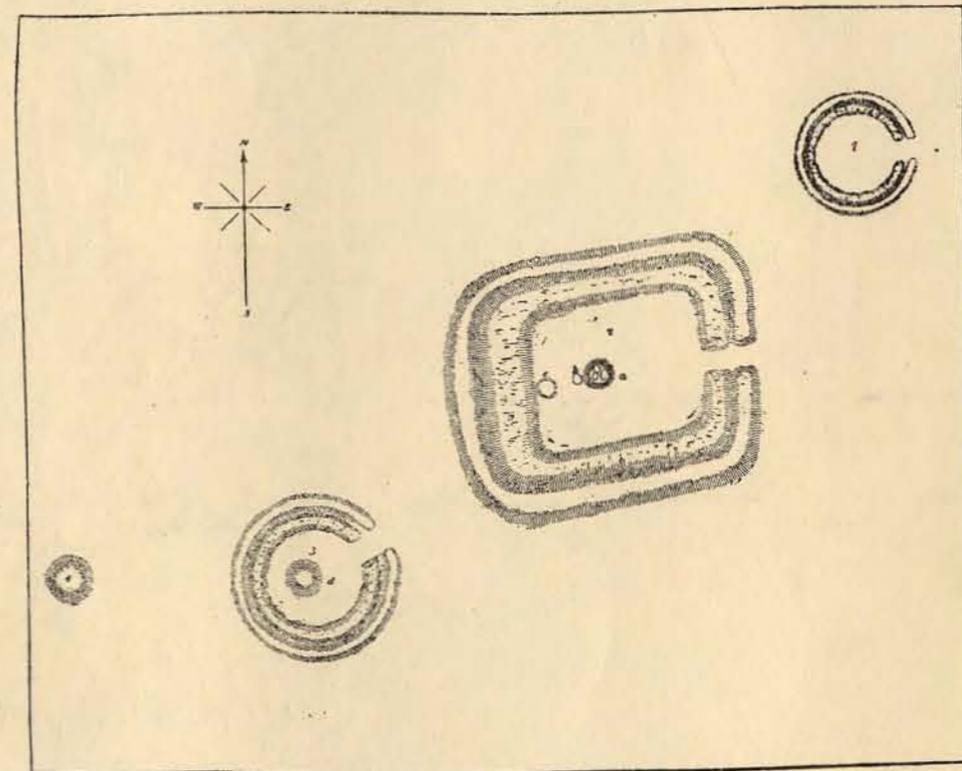
Several mounds originally stood on the site of Columbus and numerous burials have been unearthed in excavations incident to the progress of the city. The trails connecting the Lake Erie country with the Ohio river passed near the site of Columbus, and several Indian towns were located near the junction of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers.



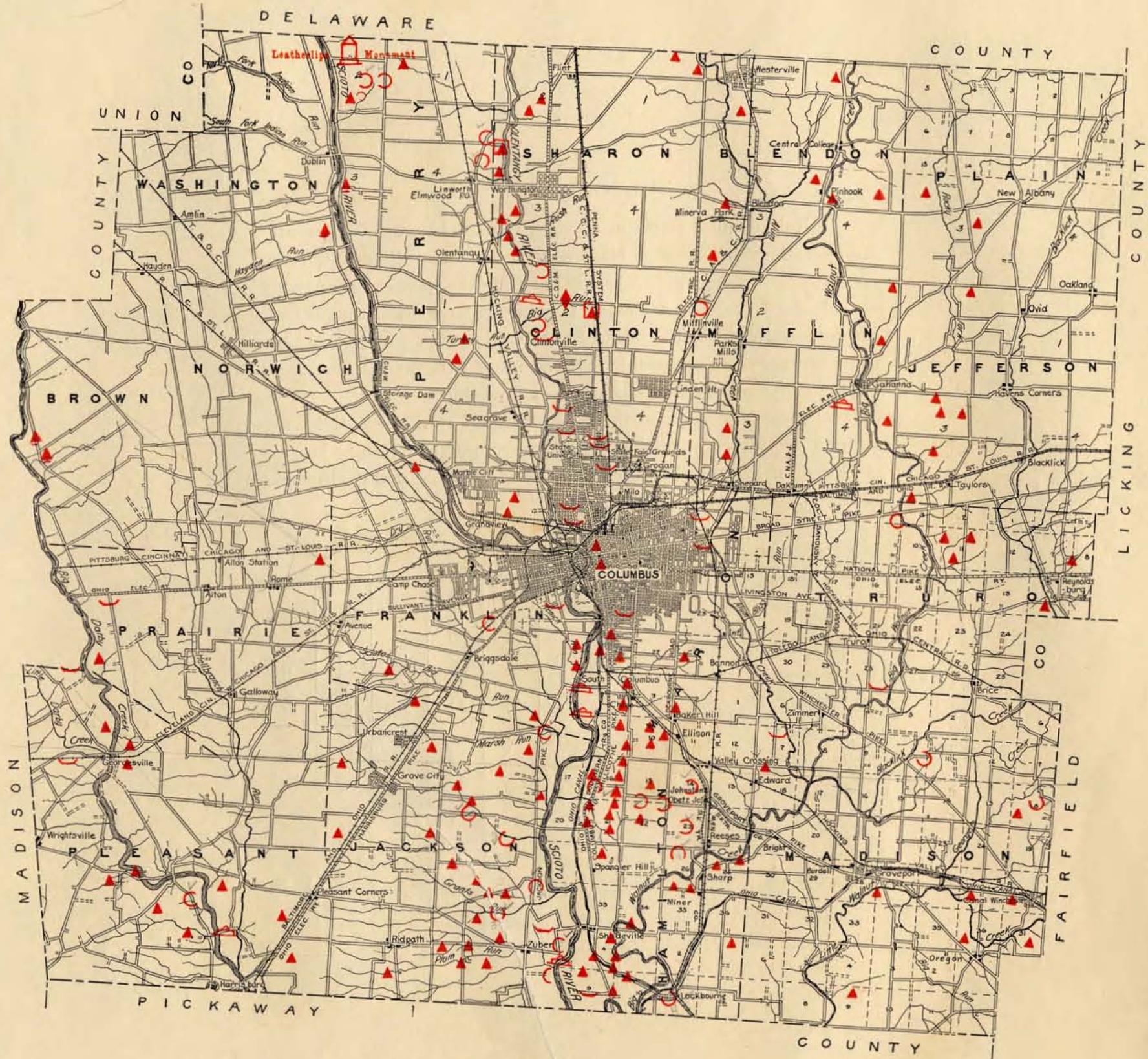
Earthworks near Worthington.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Caches.	Totals.
Washington	1					
Brown	2					
Prairie	2			1		
Franklin	7	1		1		
Pleasant	10	1	1	3		
Jackson	21	6		1		
Perry	5	5				
Sharon	11	1				
Clinton	1	3	1	6	1	
Blendon	7					
Plain	2					
Mifflin	5	1	1			
Jefferson	5					
Marion	14		2	5		
Truro	6	1				
Hamilton	25	7	1	1		
Madison	8	2		2		
Total	132	28	6	20	1	187



Group of Enclosures near Dublin.



FRANKLIN COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

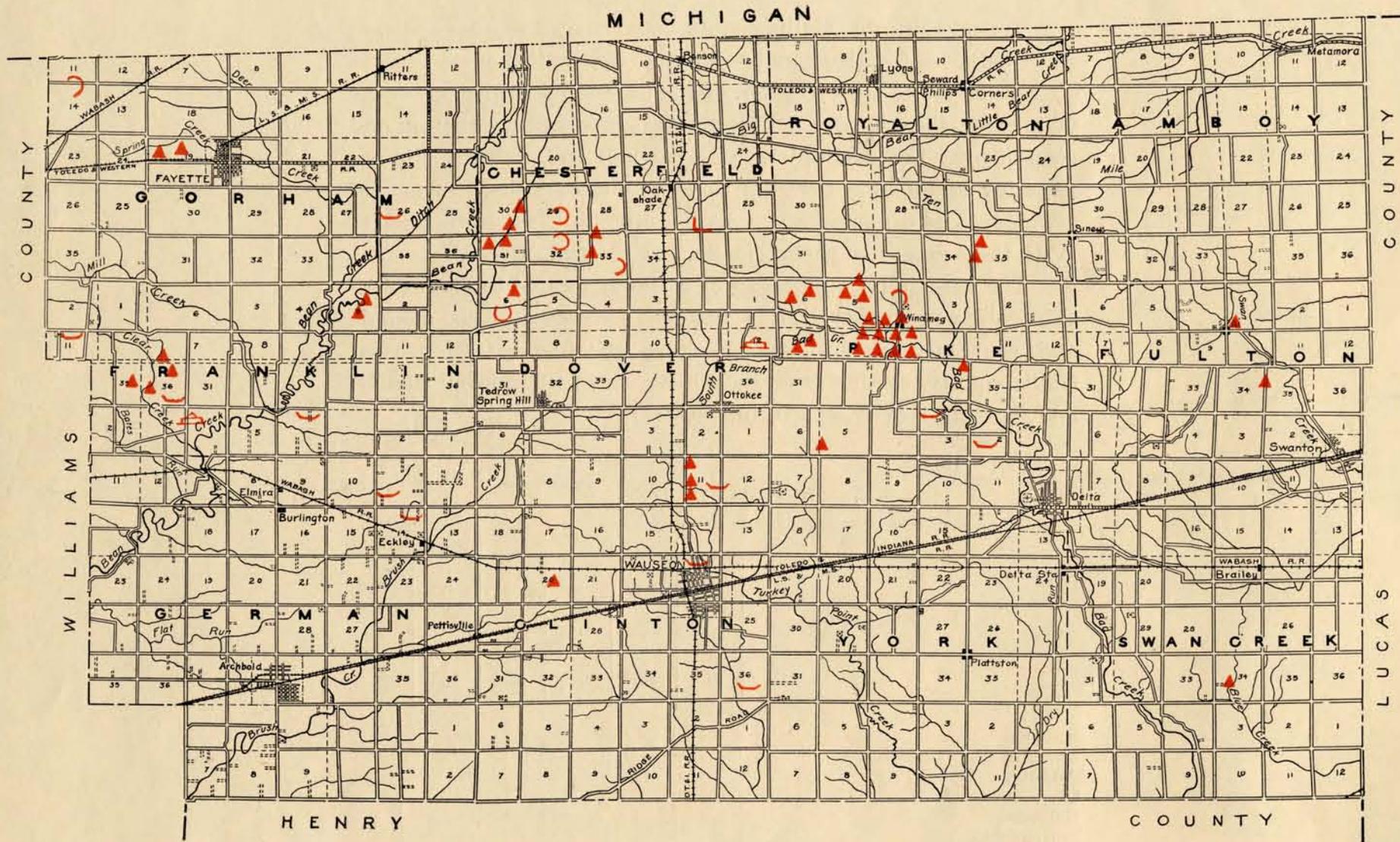
FULTON COUNTY.

Fulton county contains more prehistoric works than any other of the northwestern Ohio counties. Altho it has few large streams, the topography is such that the county is comparatively well drained, the mean elevation being greater than that of adjacent counties. On the broad level tablelands of the central portions of the county prehistoric remains are fairly abundant, particularly in Pike and Chesterfield township.

In Pike township, on the headwaters of Bad creek, there are 12 mounds, which practically form a group. The county has six recorded enclosures and 45 mounds, the total recorded earthworks being 64.

FULTON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Gorham	2	1	.....	1	.....
Franklin	6	.....	1	3	.....
German .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chesterfield	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Dover	1	1	1	.....	.....
Clinton	4	.....	.....	3	.....
Pike	23	1	.....	2	.....
Fulton	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swan Creek	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	45	6	2	11	64



FULTON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

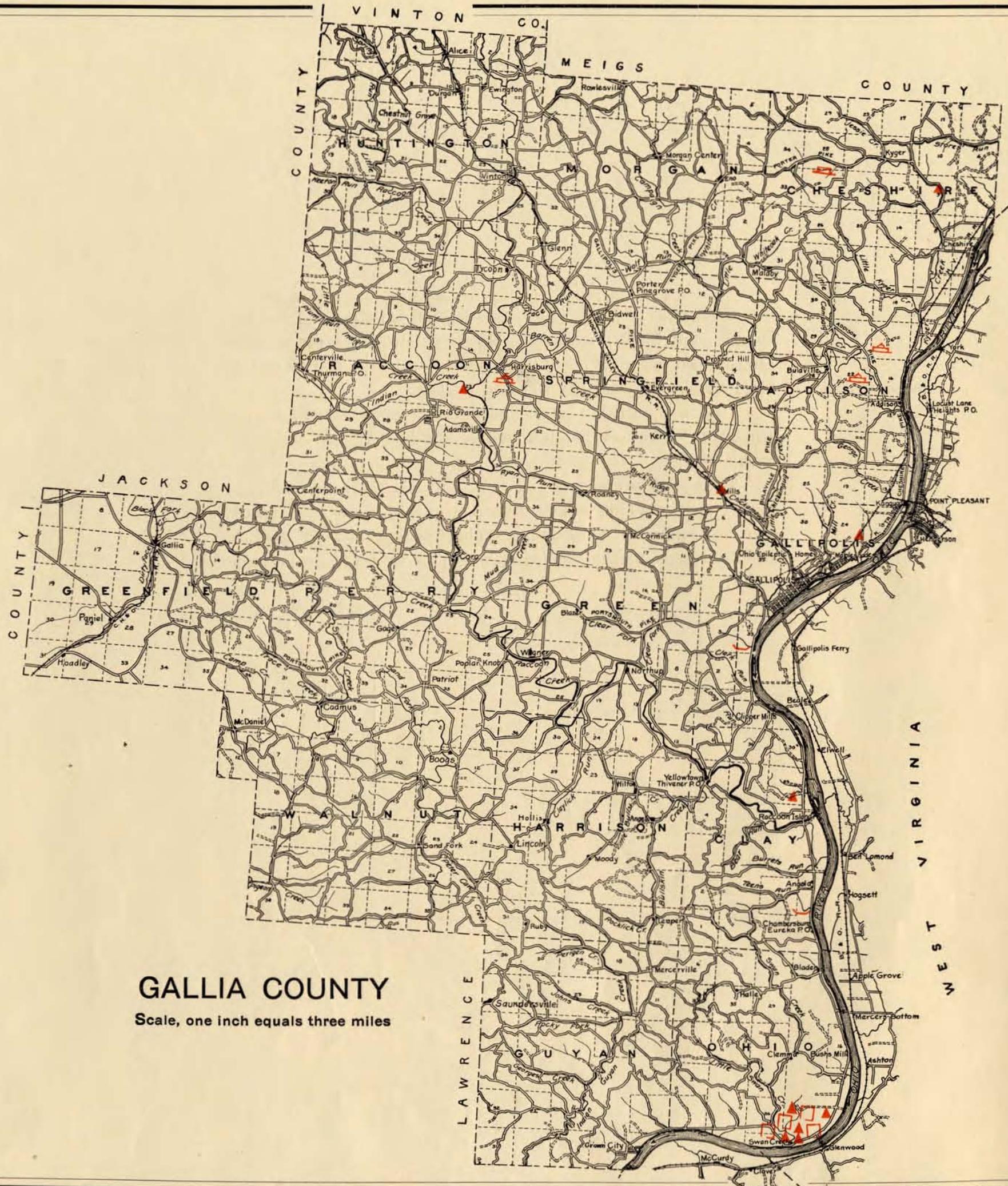
GALLIA COUNTY.

Topographically, Gallia county is too rugged to afford attractive conditions for aboriginal occupation of a settled or permanent character. With the exception of the townships bordering on the Ohio river, the evidence indicates only temporary occupation and consequently few earthworks. One mound and a village site are recorded in Raccoon township; one mound at Mills, Springfield township, and a mound and a rock shelter in Cheshire township. With these exception the works lie near the Ohio River.

The most important group of works is located in Ohio township, adjacent to the river. This group consists of six mounds and four enclosures. An important aboriginal trail crossed Gallia county, coming from the Scioto trail in Pickaway county, and crossing into West Virginia.

GALLIA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Rock Shelter.	Totals.
Raccoon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cheshire	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Addison .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clay	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gallipolis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Springfield	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	11	4	3	2	1	21



GALLIA COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

GEAUGA COUNTY.

Geauga county, so far as investigation has disclosed, is very sparse in prehistoric remains. Those which have come to light are confined to the southern portions of the county, and consist of two mounds, one cemetery and four burials.

Parkman township has one mound, one cemetery and a burial, Russell township one mound, and Bainbridge, Auburn and Troy each a burial.

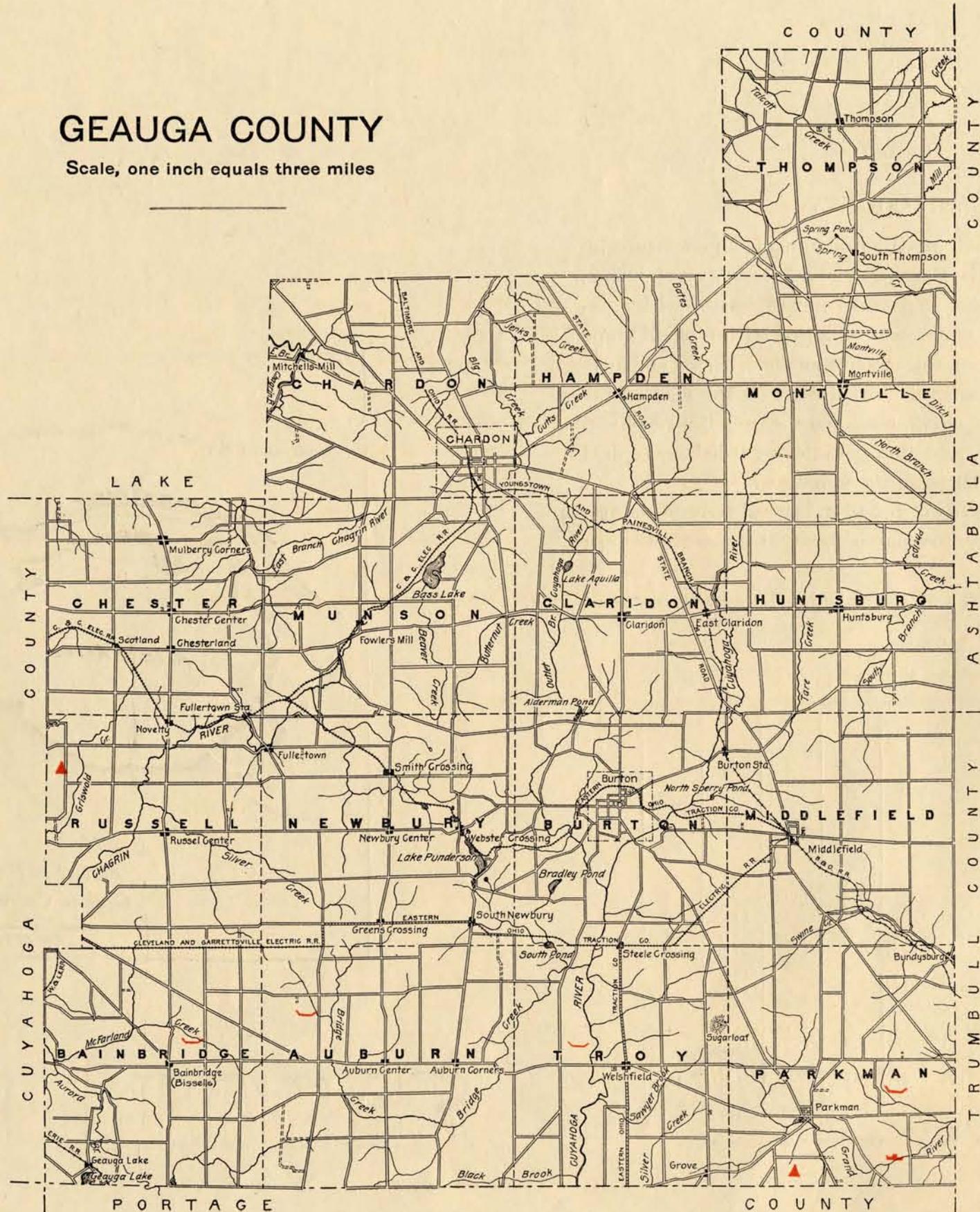
The rough surface of the county, which, topographically, is more rugged than any other northeastern Ohio county, apparently was not conducive to permanent aboriginal settlement, and its prehistoric population doubtless was of a transient or periodic nature.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Parkman	1	1	1	.....
Russell	1	.....	.....	.....
Bainbridge .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Auburn .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Troy .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	2	4	1	7

GEAUGA COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles



GREENE COUNTY.

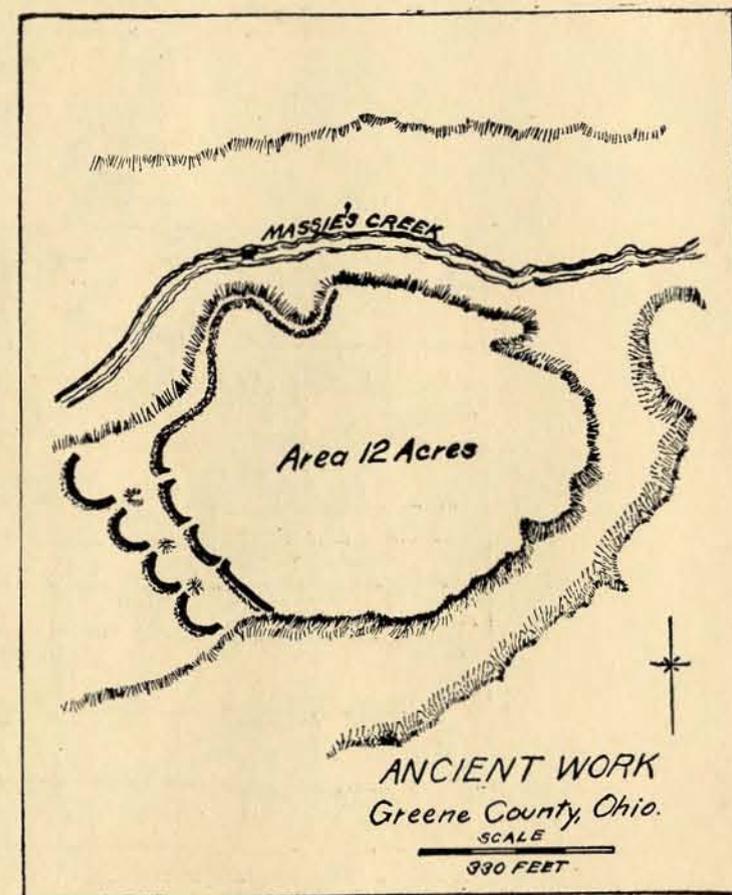
The principal earthwork of Greene county is an enclosure located near Cedarville, on the South Fork of Massie's creek. This work consists of a double line of parallel embankments, with gateways at intervals, each of which was supplied with a small stone mound, set midway between the embankments. These embankments, together with the natural cliff present on the east of the works, and the creek on the north, rendered the area thus enclosed very difficult of approach, and the work is regarded as typical of the so-called fortifications or military defenses.

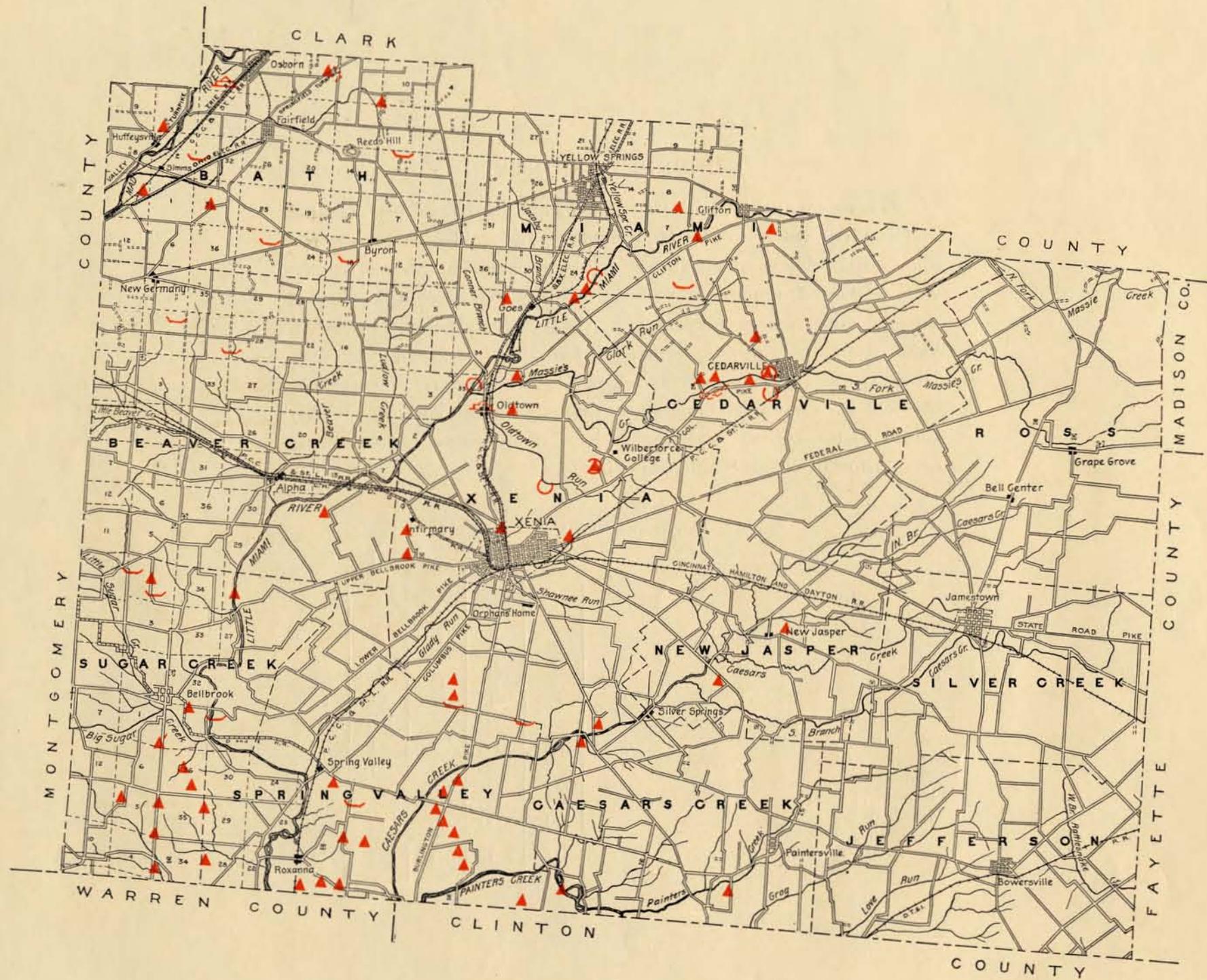
Several minor enclosures are found in central Greene county, and mounds are quite numerous, particularly in the southwestern portion.

A total of 84 earthworks of the various classes are recorded in the county.

GREENE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Bath	5	.....	1	4	.....
Beaver Creek	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Sugar Creek	12	.....	.....	3	.....
Spring Valley	15	.....	.....	3	.....
Miami	4	1	.....	1	.....
Cedarville	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Xenia	12	3	1	.....	.....
New Jasper	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caesars Creek	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	61	8	2	13	84





GREENE COUNTY

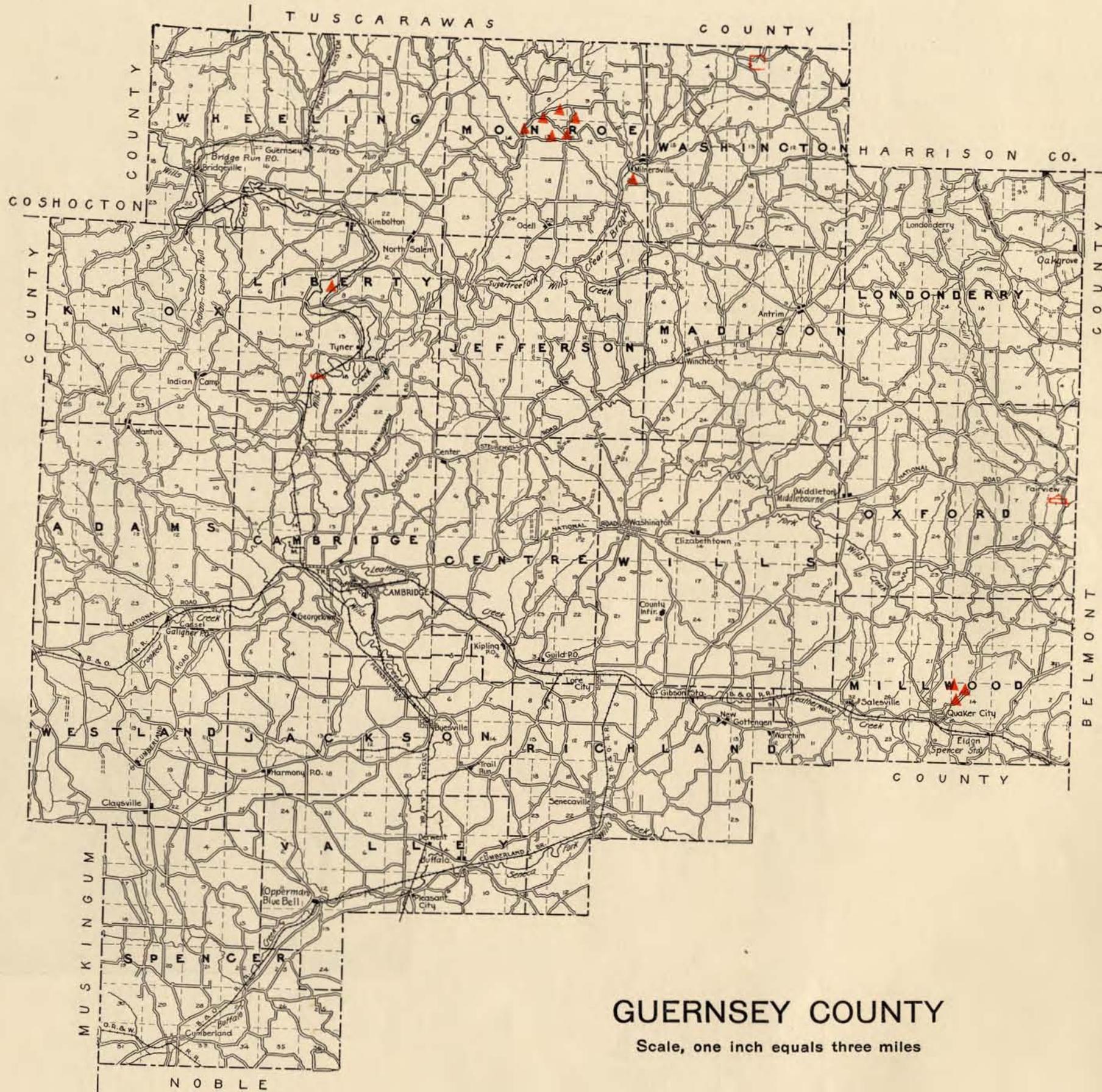
Scale, one inch equals three miles

GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Guernsey county, with its rugged topography, its few streams and narrow valleys did not offer very favorable conditions for aboriginal settlement and therefore is sparse in number of earthworks. Eleven mounds have been recorded in the county, besides an enclosure, a cemetery and a village site. Monroe township leads with six mounds, Millwood has three, and Liberty one. Despite the relative scarcity of earthworks, many fine archaeological specimens of flint, stone and other materials have been found in the county, showing at least a temporary or transient occupation of considerable importance.

GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Liberty	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Monroe	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oxford .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Millwood	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	11	1	1	1	14



GUERNSEY COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

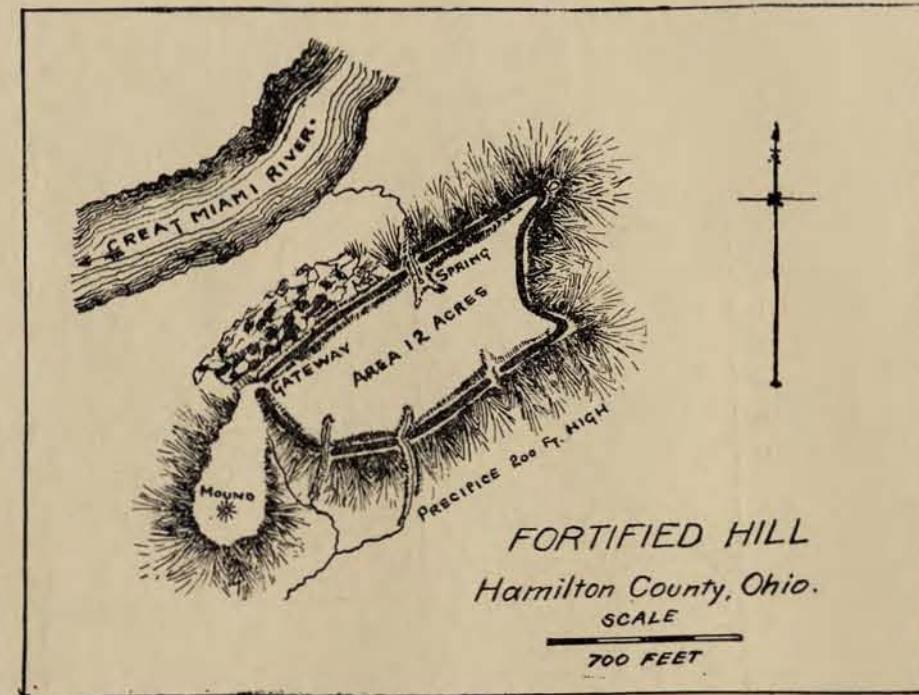
HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county occupying the extreme southwestern corner of Ohio is one of the richest archeologically in the state. Upwards of 200 earthworks of the various types have been noted, principally in the valley of the Little Miami, in Columbia, Spencer and Anderson townships.

One of the most interesting of the enclosures is that located on the south side of the Little Miami, in Anderson township, near the eastern boundary of the county. This complex enclosure consists of a combination of circles, parallel lines, etc., with numerous mounds within and contiguous to the circles. The larger of the two principal circles alone contains 11 mounds within its walls. Another important enclosure is that situated in Miami township on the east bank of the Miami river. It is somewhat irregularly triangular in shape, with several mounds and a village site nearby.

The site of the city of Cincinnati was once practically covered with aboriginal earthworks. Near the center of the city there existed an elliptical enclosure, while three others of lesser proportions, besides several mounds, a village site and burials were to be seen when the neighborhood was first settled.

One of the most remarkable of prehistoric village sites is that located near Madisonville, in Columbia township. This site is located on the terrace overlooking the Little Miami river to the southeast, and has yielded a great quantity of material illustrative of the life of its aboriginal inhabitants.

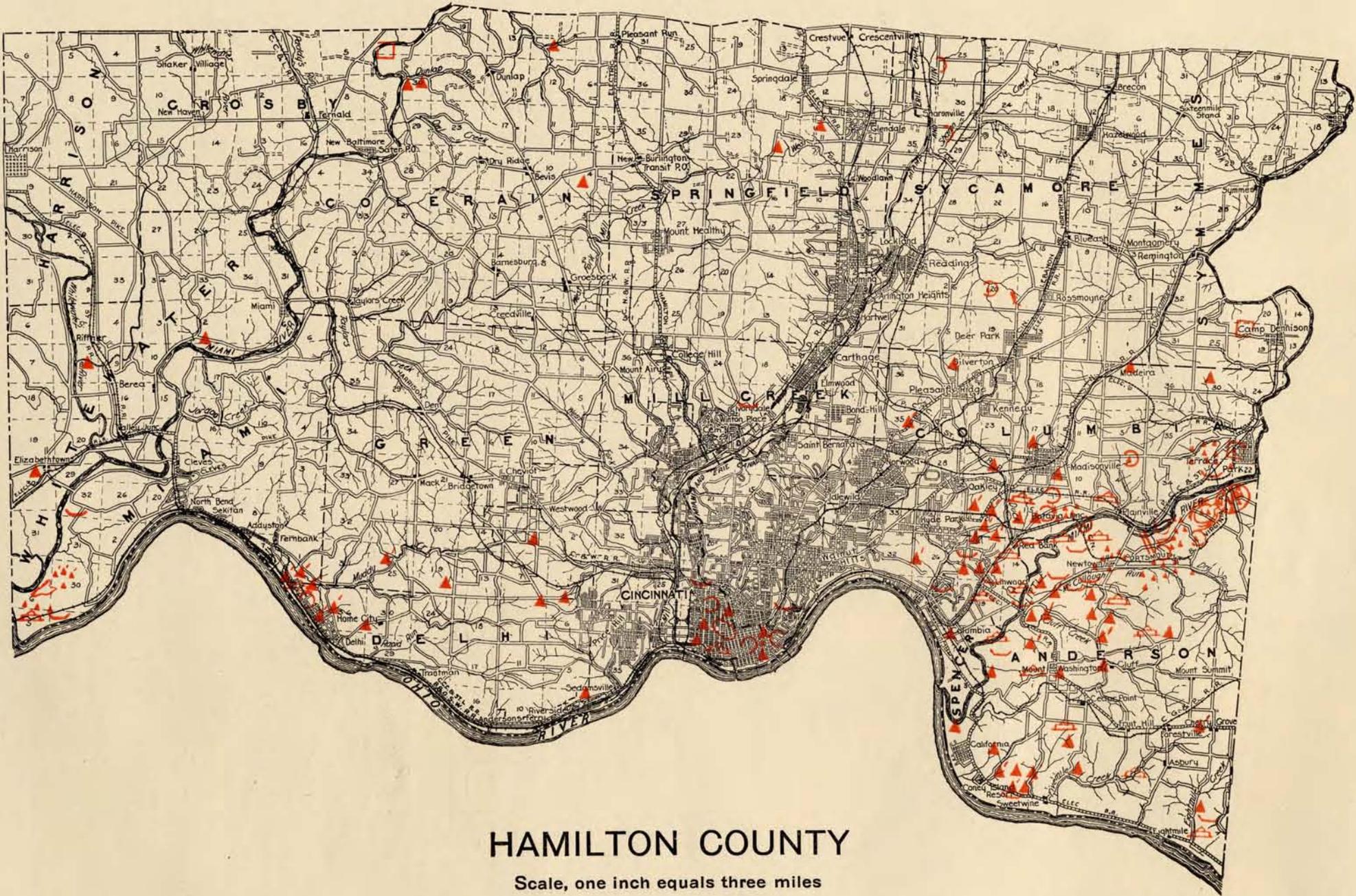


HAMILTON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Whitewater	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami	10	2	2	1	.....
Colerain	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Green	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delhi	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill Creek including Cincinnati.....	6	4	1	3	.....
Sycamore	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Symmes .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	28	4	2	1	.....
Spencer	8	.....	2	4	.....
Anderson	61	5	10	8	.....
Totals	132	20	17	17	186



Walls and Gateway — Miami Fort.



HAMILTON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

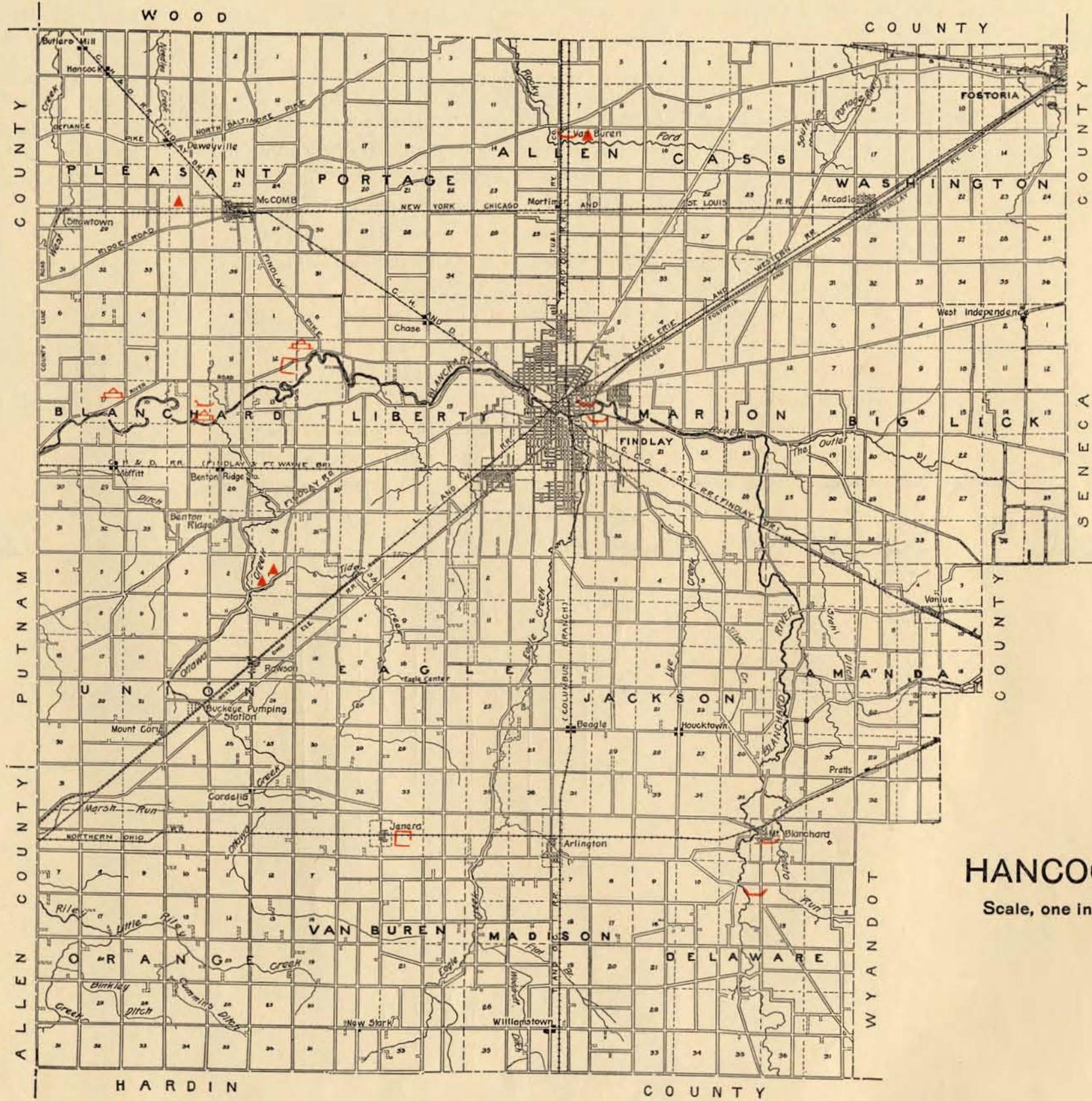
HANCOCK COUNTY.

Hancock county, so far as is known, contains two enclosures, 4 mounds, 3 village sites and six burials. One enclosure is situated in Blanchard township and the other near Jenera, in Van Buren township. There are two mounds in Union, one in Pleasant and one in Albert township.

The surface of Hancock county, being rather low and very level, was not particularly well suited to permanent aboriginal settlement, altho the great number of small objects found on the surface indicate an extensive periodic or transient occupation of its territory.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Pleasant	1				
Allen	1			1	
Blanchard		1	3	1	
Marion				2	
Union	2				
Van Buren		1			
Delaware				2	
Totals	4	2	3	6	15



HANCOCK COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

HARDIN COUNTY.

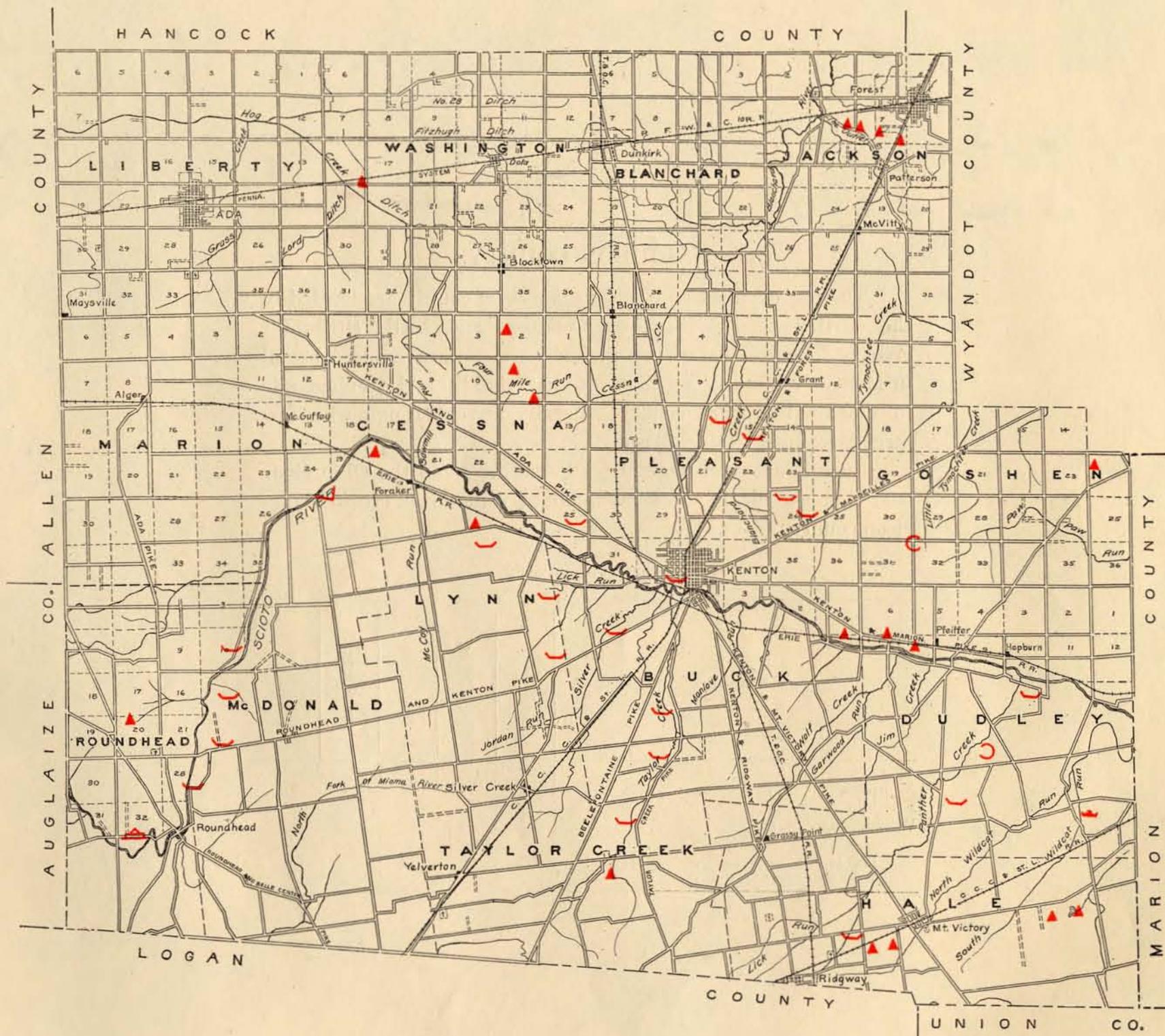
Altho sharing the distinction of the bordering county, Hancock, of being the levellest two counties of the state, Hardin county presents decidedly more evidence of prehistoric activity. This is due perhaps to the county's more strategic position on the watershed, as a portage between the Scioto and Miami, and the streams running into Lake Erie and to the somewhat higher elevation of its surface.

A total of 44 sites have been noted in the county, including two enclosures, 20 mounds, and 20 burials. The county is remarkable for the latter, as in almost every gravel bed there are found burials.

There is a group of four mounds near Forest in Jackson township, while the remaining sites are scattered generally throughout the county with the exception of the extreme north-western portion which is rather sparse in remains. Goshen and Dudley townships each have one enclosure.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Ceneteries.	Totals.
Washington	1					
Jackson	4					
Cessna	3			1		
Pleasant	1			5		
Goshen	1	1				
Roundhead	1		1	2		
McDonald				2		
Lynn	2			3		
Buck				3		
Taylor Creek	1			1		
Dudley	2	1		2	1	
Hale	4			1		
Totals	20	2	1	20	1	44



HARDIN COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

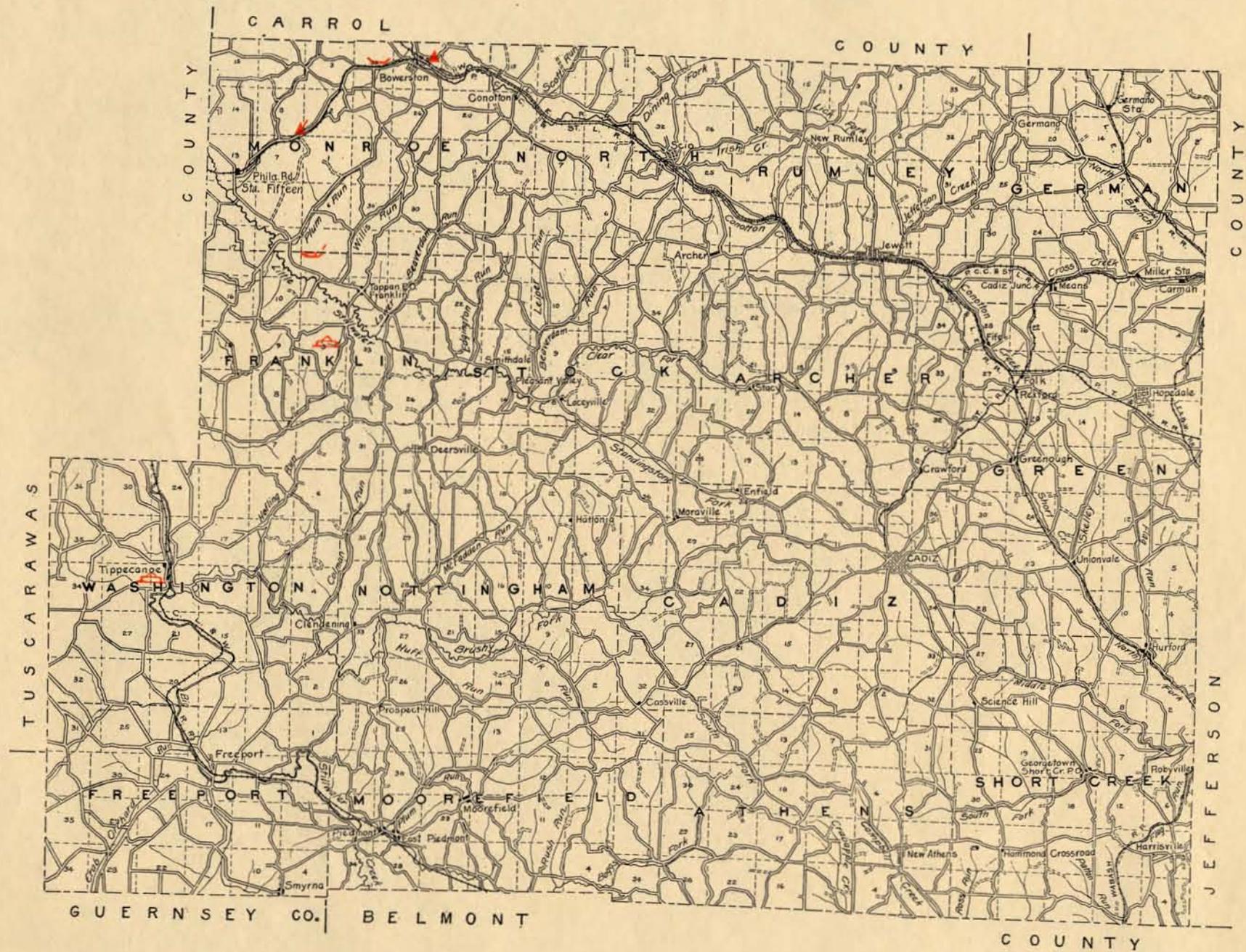
HARRISON COUNTY.

The few earthworks found in Harrison county are located in the northwestern portion, on Conotton and Little Stillwater creeks. They consist of two mounds, a stone grave and a burial in Monroe township; a village site in Franklin and a village site in Washington. The county generally is very rough with few large streams or wide valleys.

An important aboriginal trail, leading from the Ohio river near Steubenville, to the Muskingum at Wills town, crossed Harrison county.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Stone Graves.	Totals.
Monroe	2	.....	1	1	.....
Franklin .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2	2	1	1	6



HARRISON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

HENRY COUNTY.

Henry county has the distinction of being the only county in the state which, so far as can be learned, has no mounds or other earthworks proper. The only evidences of aboriginal occupation of the county which have come to light, aside from minor artifacts found on the surface, are two burials, located on the Maumee river, near Napoleon.

HENRY COUNTY.

Townships.	Burials.
Napoleon	2
Totals	2

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

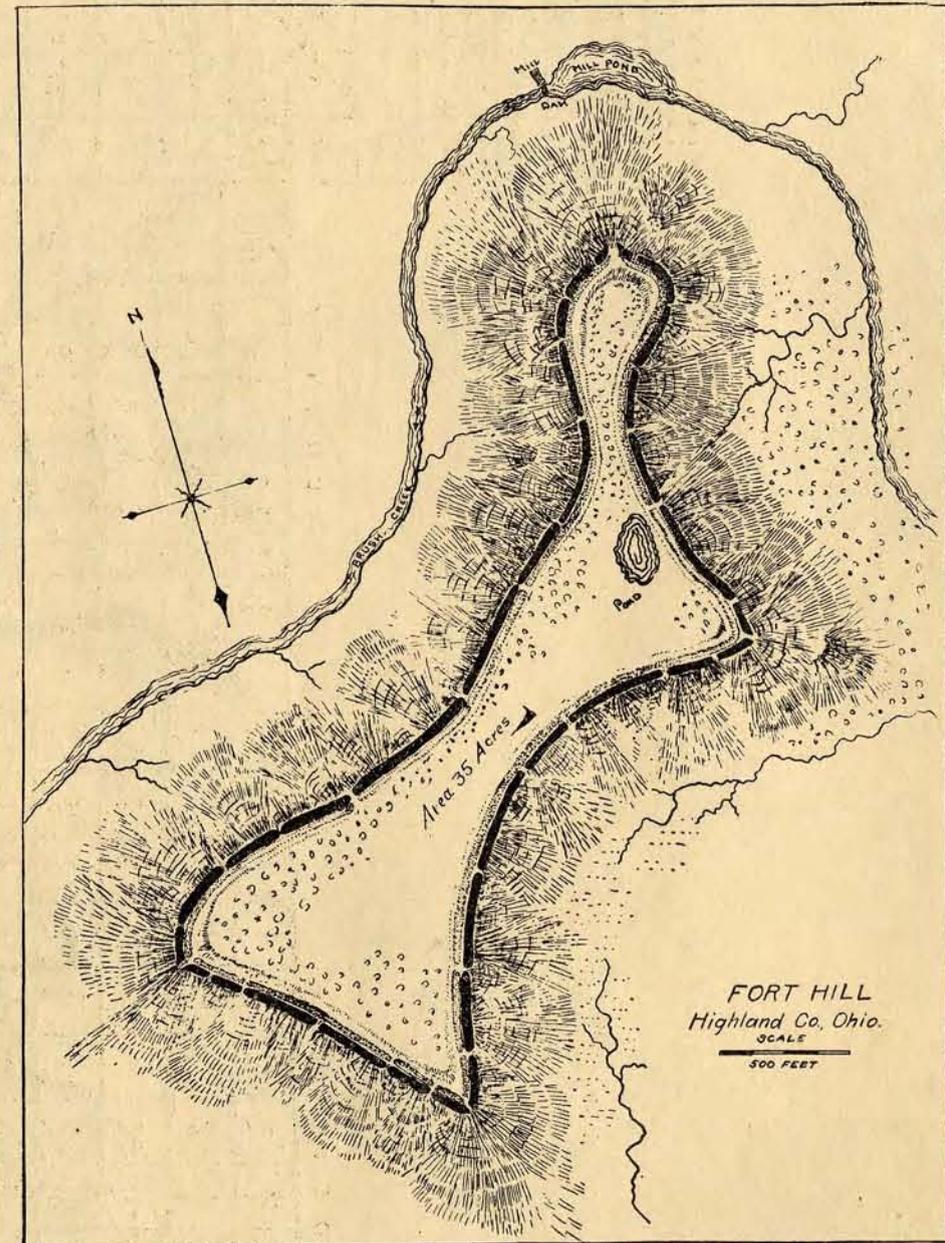
One of the most interesting of the so-called "Hill-top Fortifications" in the state, is that situated on Baker's Fork of Brush Creek, in the southeastern portion of Highland county. This great enclosure, which is known as "Fort Hill" lies but a few miles north of the famous Serpent Mound of Adams county, likewise located on Brush creek.

Fort Hill was constructed by raising a wall of stone and earth around the brink of the hill on which it is located, thus enclosing an area of 35 acres, elevated about 500 feet above the bed of the stream. The wall at the present time, averages from six to ten feet in height.

Another interesting enclosure is that located in the southern portion of Concord township, consisting of a combination of a square and crescent. The county has a total of 61 recorded earth-works.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Fairfield	4				
Madison	2				
Union	1				
Liberty	2				
Paint	8				
Dodson	4	1			
Salem	7	1			
Newmarket	2				
Washington	1				
Marshall		2			
Clay	1			1	
White Oak	4	1			
Concord	4	5			
Jackson	1	1	1		
Brush	4	2	1		
Totals	45	13	2	1	61



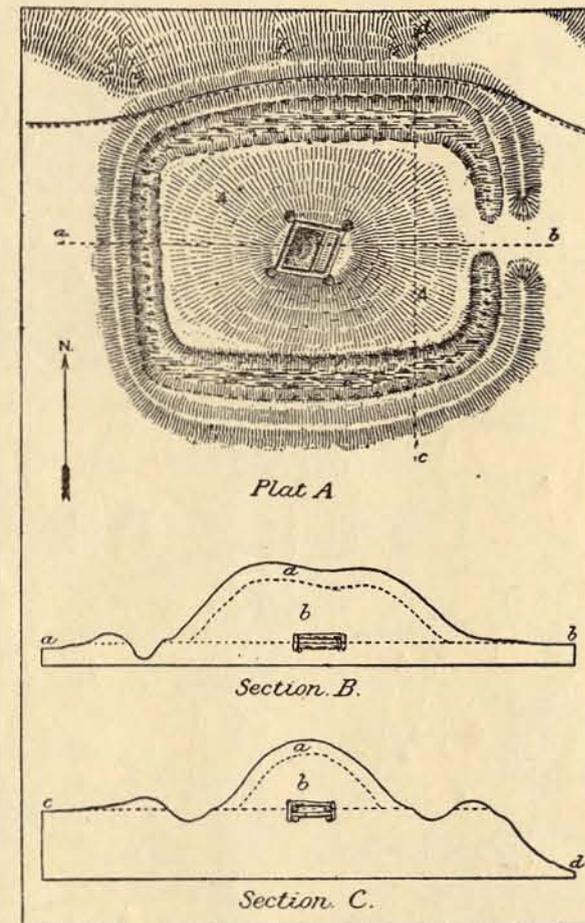
HOCKING COUNTY.

One of the interesting archeological sites of Hocking county, is that known as Ash Cave, in Benton township. This cave is one of the more important of the few found in Ohio which show indications of use by aborigines for shelter purposes.. It is more in the nature of a large depression worn into the sandstone bluff by the elements and could hardly be considered as a cave proper; nevertheless it appears to have furnished satisfactory shelter for the aborigines for a considerable period of time, judging from the great deposits of ashes, from which the cave takes its name. These ashes have yielded considerable evidence bearing upon the source of food supplies and the manner of living of the occupants.

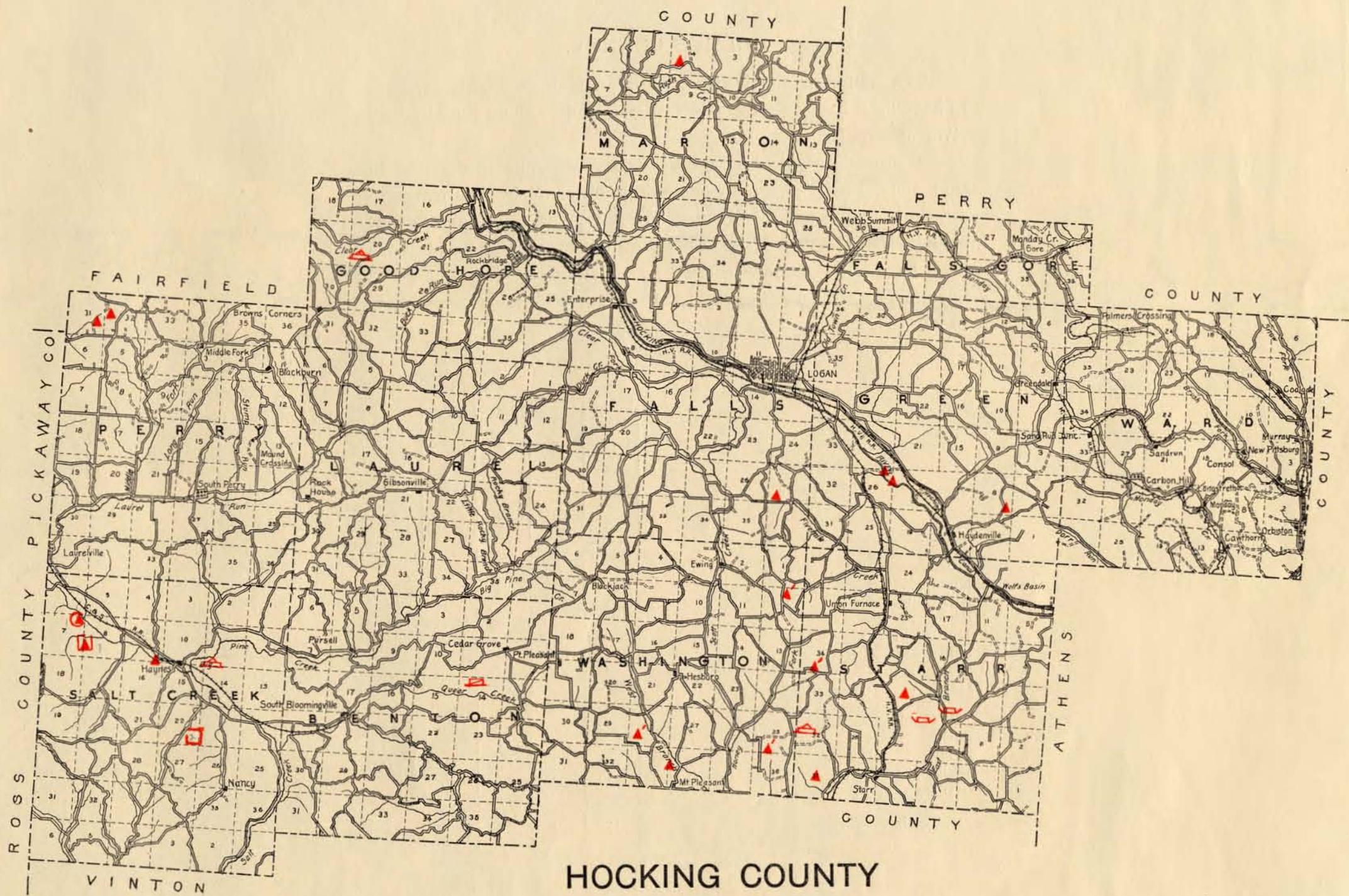
The three enclosures of the county are located in Salt creek township. There are scattering mounds throughout the county, particularly in the southern portion.

HOCKING COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Cemeteries.	Roch Shelters.	Totals.
Salt Creek	3	3	1			
Perry	2					
Good Hope			1			
Benton					1	
Marion	1					
Falls	1					
Washington	4					
Green	3					
Starr	3		1	2		
Totals	17	3	3	2	1	26



Enclosure, with Interior Mound, in Hocking County.



HOCKING COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

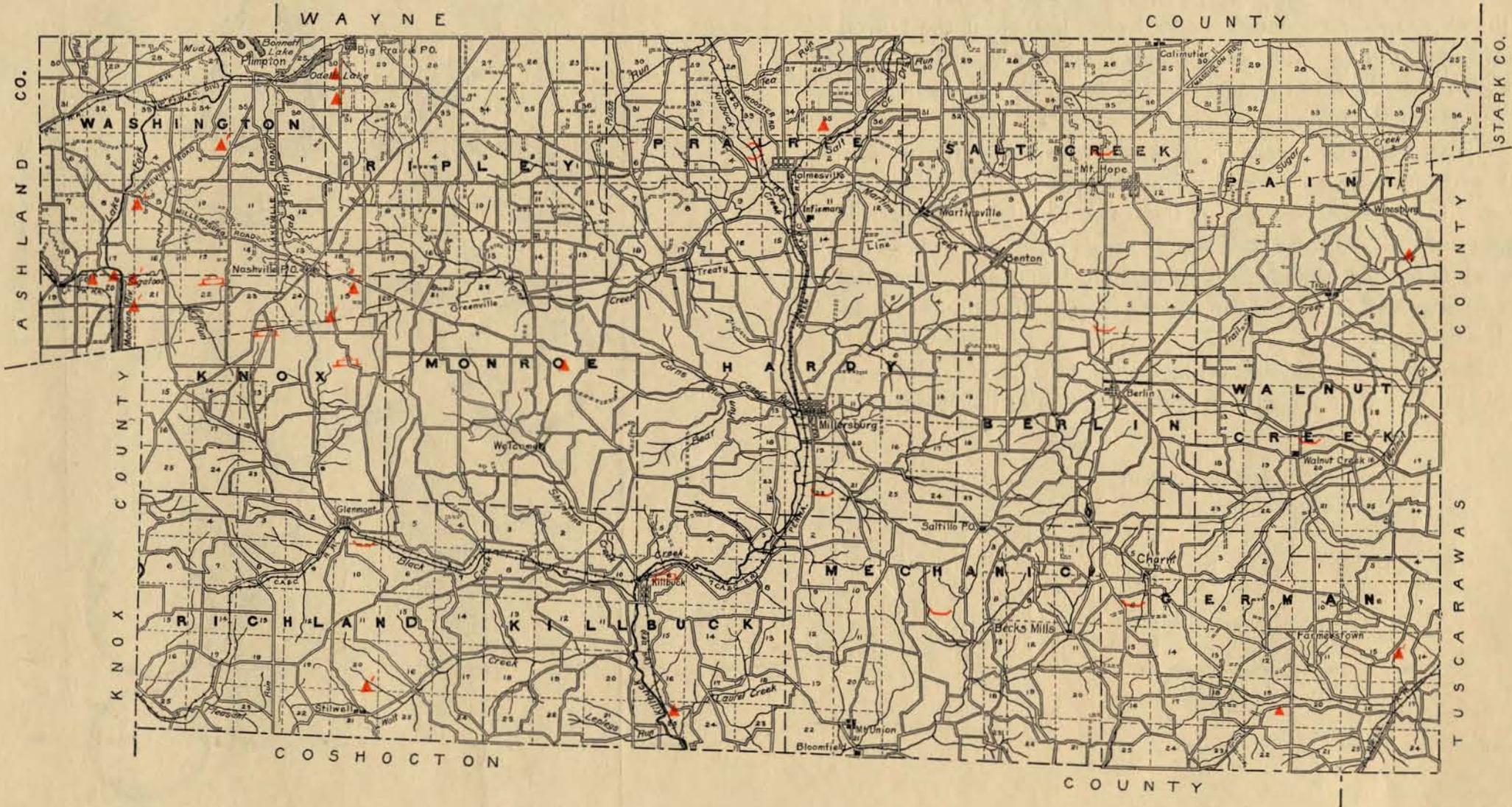
HOLMES COUNTY.

The center of aboriginal activity in Holmes county appears to have been in the western part of the county, along the Mohican river and its tributary streams.

A number of mounds and several village sites are found in that district and scattering mounds and gravel burials throughout the county, but the only enclosure known in the county is that on Killbuck creek in Prairie township. Seventeen mounds have been located in Holmes county and a number of village sites, burials, etc., which bring the total number of known monuments to 29.

HOLMES COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Washington	2				
Knox	6		3		
Richland	1			1	
Ripley	2				
Monroe	1				
Killbuck	1		1		
Prairie	1	1			
Hardy				1	
Mechanic				1	
Salt Creek				1	
Berlin				1	
Paint	1				
Walnut Creek				1	
German	2			1	
Totals	17	1	4	7	29



HOLMES COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

HURON COUNTY.

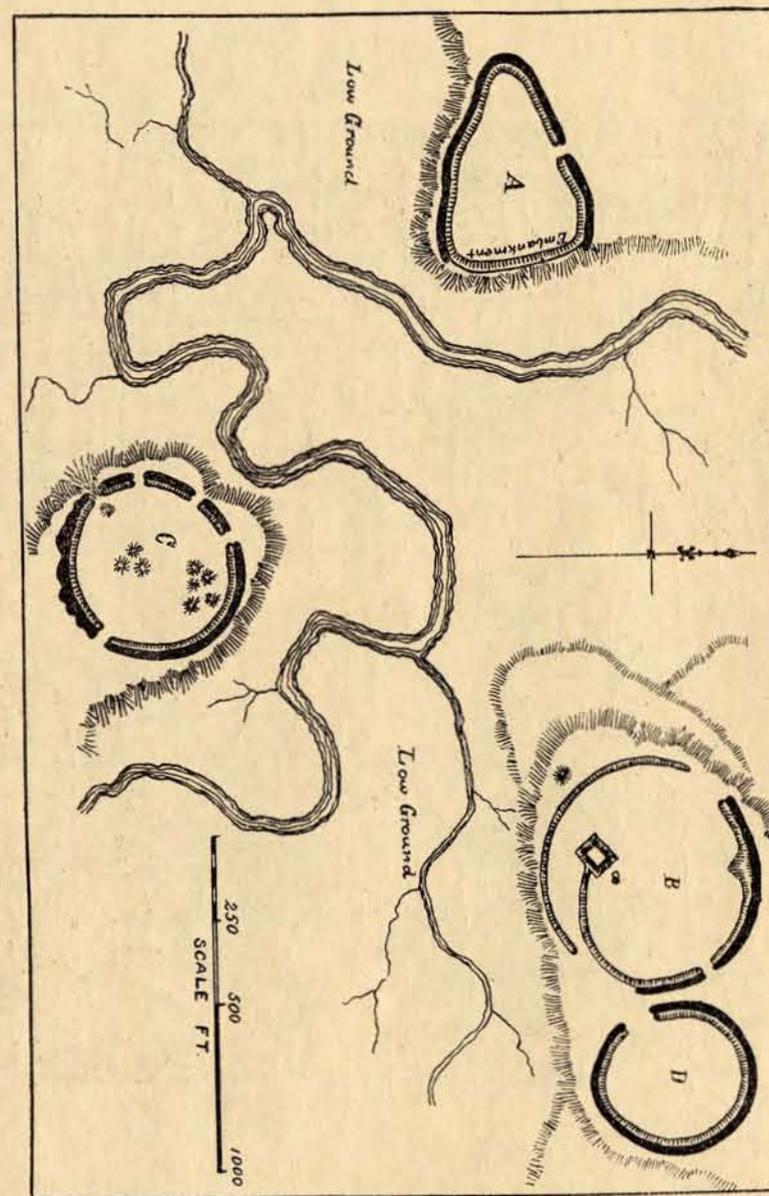
The more important earthworks of Huron county are found in and near the city of Norwalk. These consist of four enclosures, two located within the city limits, and two a short distance to the southwest. One of the latter, located on a branch of the Huron river, has within its walls nine mounds. This work is circular in form, while the one to the northwest is triangular in shape with the corners of the triangle rounded.

The two circular works which stood within the city of Norwalk are interesting examples of enclosures. The entrance or gateway to the more westerly of these two circular enclosures is unique in form. Instead of a simple break in the wall where the gateway is located, the circle is so expanded that one end of the approaching wall is carried far beyond the opening, thus furnishing it with a barricade.

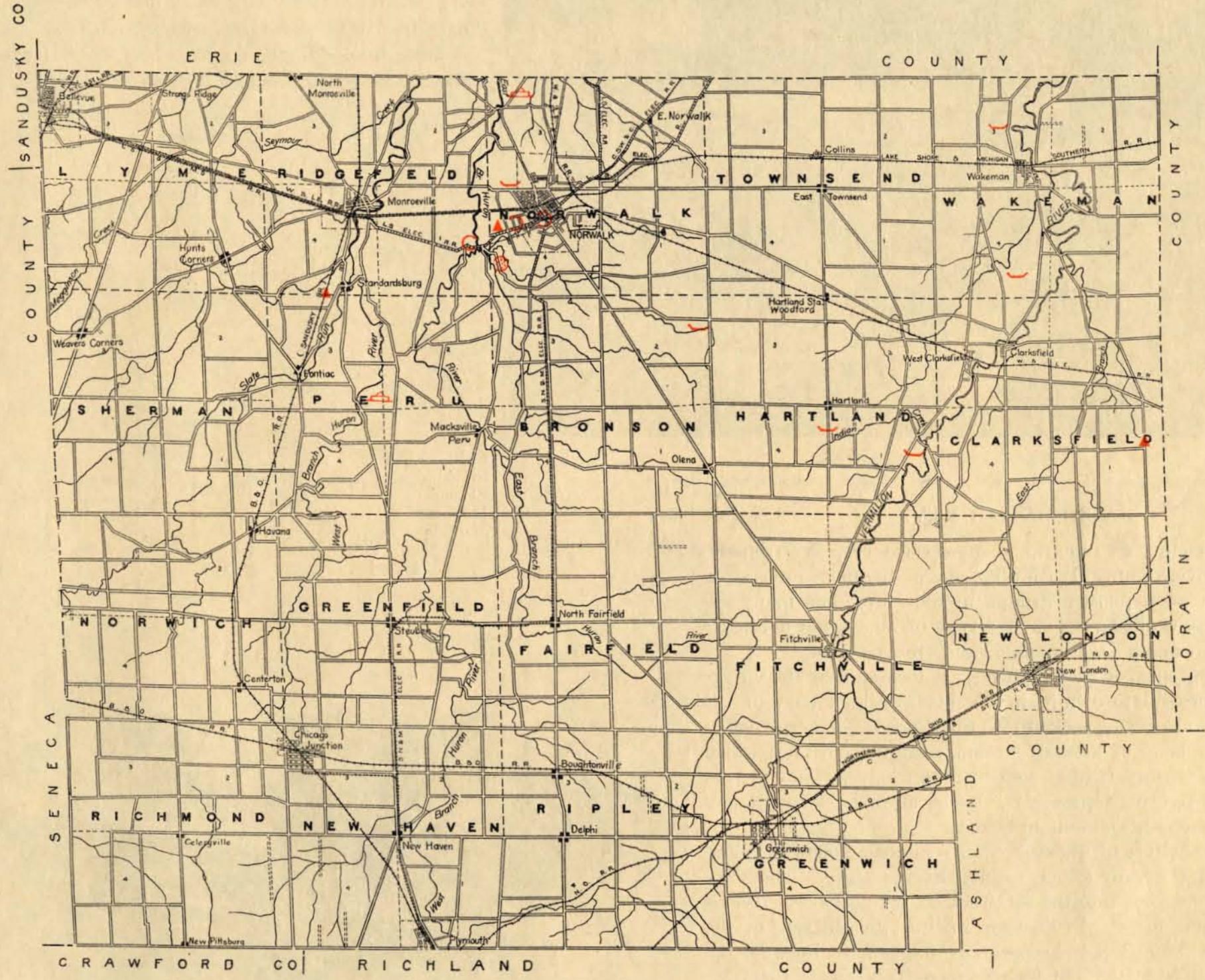
There are a few mounds, village sites, burials, etc., scattered mainly throughout the northern central portion of the county.

HURON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Ridgefield	1	1			
Peru			1		
Norwalk	1	3	1	1	
Bronson				1	
Fairfield	1		1		
Hartland				2	
Wakeman				2	
Clarksfield	1				
Totals	4	4	3	6	17



Earthworks at Norwalk.



HURON COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles



General view of the Petroglyphs near Leo.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson county is remarkable in several respects from an archæological viewpoint. It contains one of the most interesting petroglyph or rock picture groups in the state; has many examples of the so-called rock shelter type of aboriginal domiciles and has a great many burial mounds and village sites.

The petroglyphs, or rock pictures, are located near the village of Leo, in Jackson township, in the northwestern part of the county. They are cut or pecked into the exposed surface of sandstone near the head of a small stream, near the old trail which led to the salt springs further south in the county. They consist of 37 distinct figures, representing birds, animals, serpents and the tracks of animals and human beings.

The rock shelters of Jackson county number about 30; more than are found in any other county in the state. They are primarily recesses cut into the soft rock by the action of streams running at their bases. From time to time the shifting of the beds of these streams left the recesses available as shelters for the aboriginal peoples of the district who made free use of them for that purpose. In the accumulation of ashes and refuse within and around these shelters, much material has been found pertaining to the life of their inhabitants.

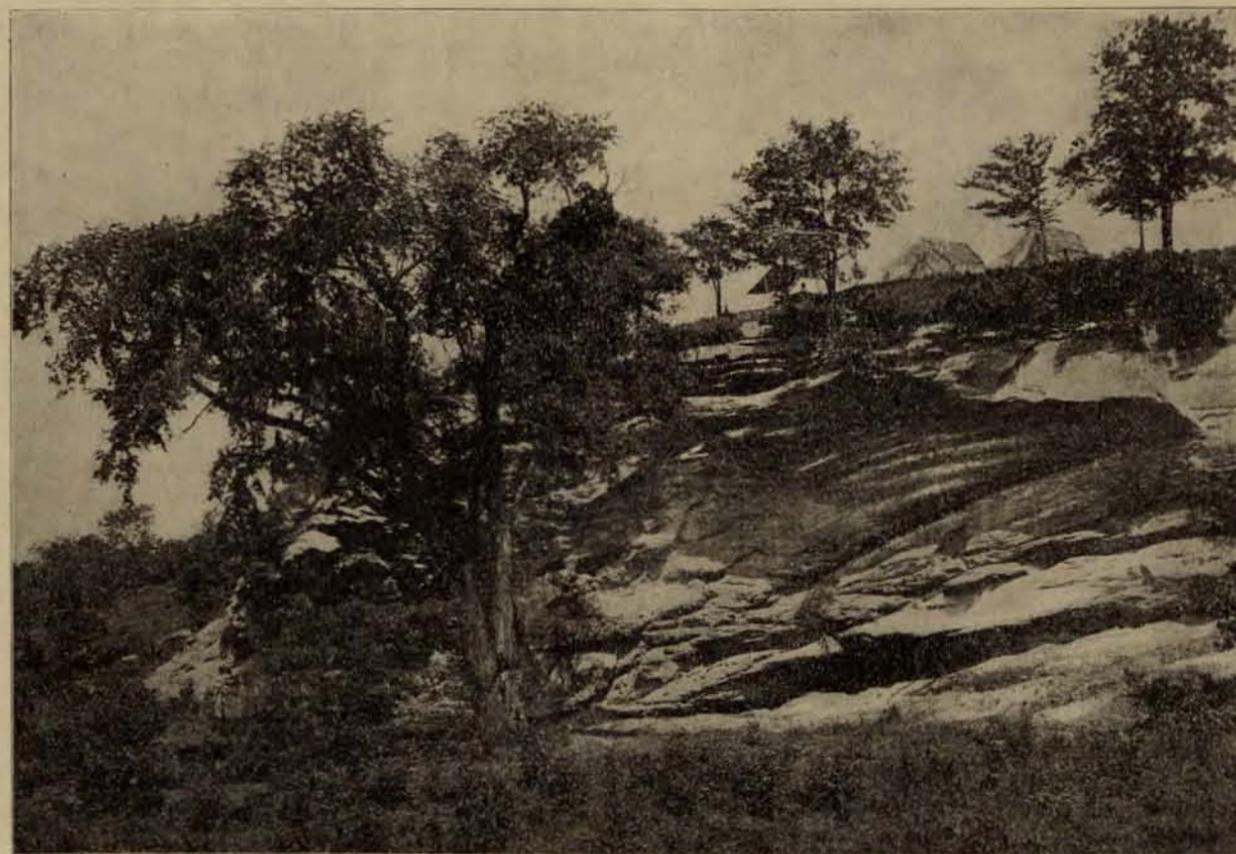
The great number of mounds within the county, as well as the extensive occupation of rock shelters, is in great part accounted for by the fact that Jackson county was the centre of a great prehistoric commercial activity. Aborigines from all directions flocked there to secure supplies of salt, which they obtained by boiling or evaporating the brine from the springs and headwaters of Salt creek.

Investigation of the shelters and mounds and of their contents, made in 1905 by the Society disclosed that the population of the salt spring district was in great part a transient one and that the various shelters and village sites mostly were inhabited but temporarily. This would indicate a constant movement to and from the salt district, which doubtless was a place of great importance in the aboriginal economy.

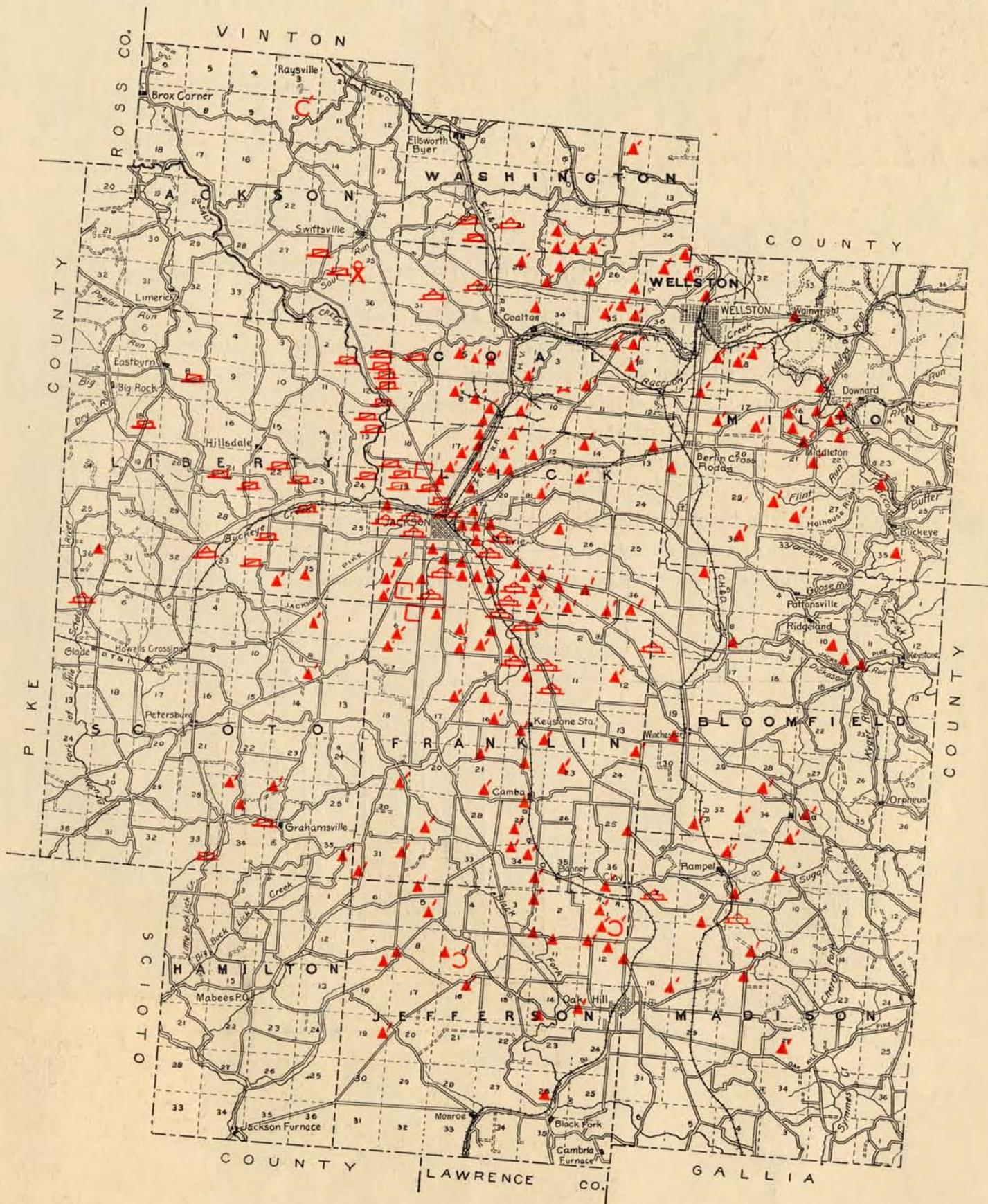
More than 170 mounds have been located within the county, while 22 village sites and six enclosures have been noted.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Petroglyphs.	Flint Quarries.	Rock Shelters.	Totals.
Jackson .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Liberty	3	.....	1	.....	.....	18	.....
Scioto	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Washington	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Coal	23	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Milton	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lick	43	2	9	.....	.....	5	.....
Franklin	32	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	173	6	22	1	1	30	233



Boone rock shelter at the base of bluff.



JACKSON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

A total of 26 prehistoric sites have been located in Jefferson county. Most of these sites are situated along the Ohio river, particularly in the southeastern portion of the county. The exceptions are three mounds and an enclosure in Ross township.

A petroglyph of the usual character is located on the east side of the Ohio river, opposite Brown's Island, Island Creek township.

Wells township has six mounds and two burials and Warren township has an enclosure, five mounds and one burial. The remaining works are in Cross creek and Saline townships.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Ross	3	1				
Saline	2	1				
Island Creek					1	
Cross Creek	2		1			
Wells	6			2		
Warren	5	1		1		
Totals	18	3	1	3	1	26

JEFFERSON COUNTY

The PETROGLYPH credited to Jefferson county properly belongs to West Virginia.

This voids the second text paragraph referring to Petroglyphs, and the corresponding column in the table, making the total number for Jefferson county 25.

KNOX COUNTY.

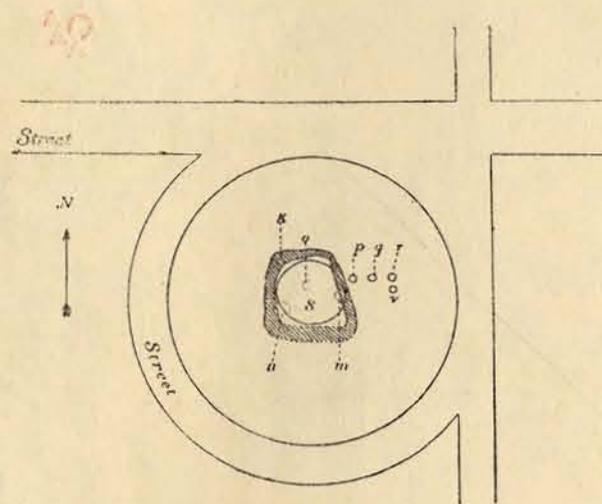
The 91 prehistoric sites in Knox county are distributed generally over its territory but are more numerous adjacent to the larger streams. One of the more important groups is that in Wayne and Morris townships, centering about Fredericktown. This group consists of a number of circular enclosures, mounds, etc.

Another important group is located in Milford township, near the southern line of the county. The valley of the Mohican river, along the eastern border, is rich in remains.

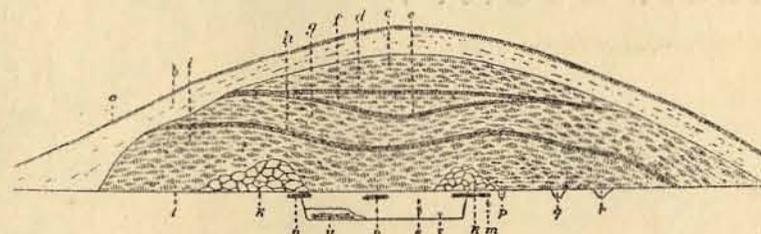
The county contains the large number of 22 enclosures, many of which however, are small and unimportant as compared with the works further south. A total of 67 mounds has been noted.

KNOX COUNTY.

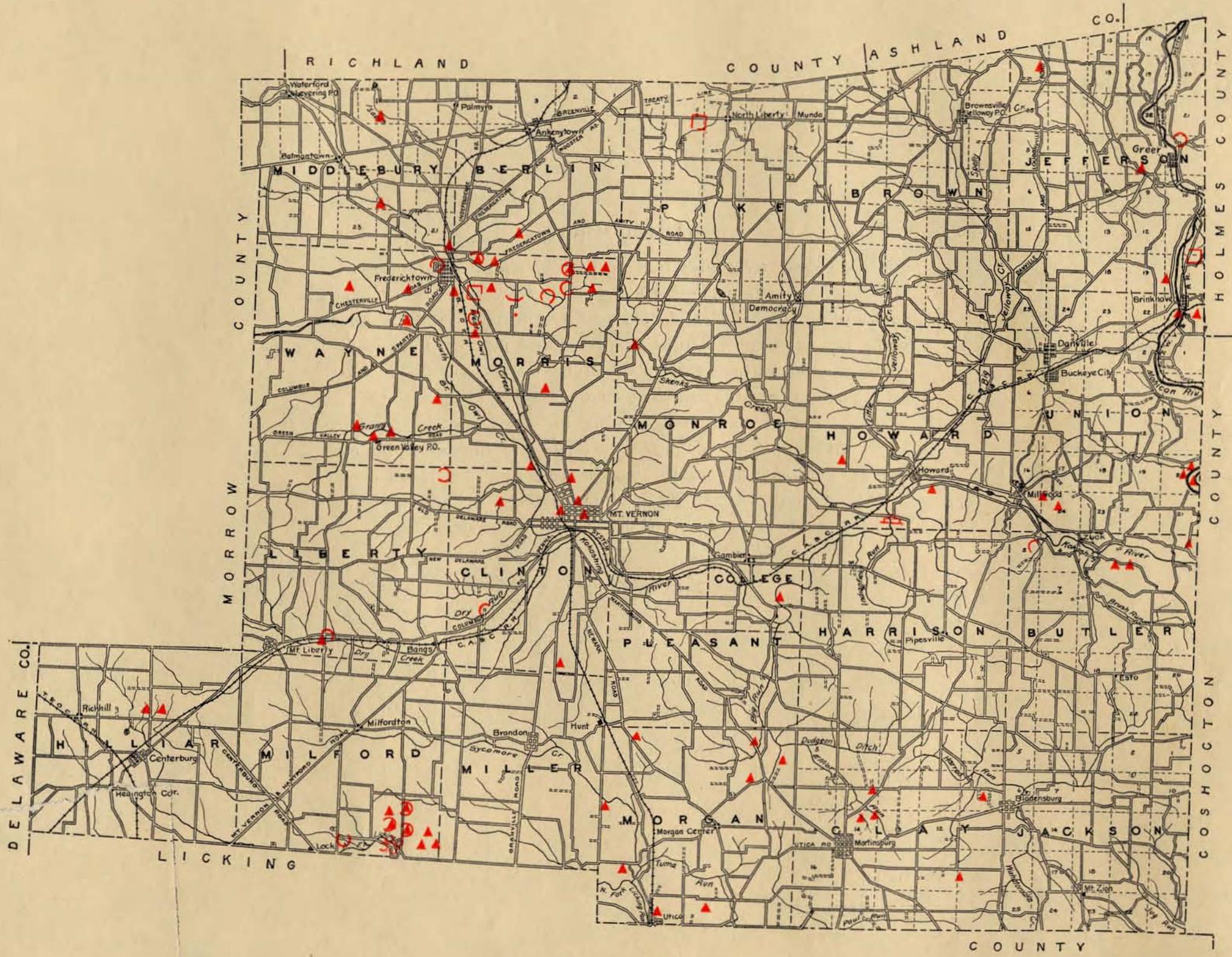
Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Hilliar	2				
Millford	7	8			
Liberty	1	2			
Wayne	9	1			
Middlebury	2				
Berlin	1				
Morris	9	6		1	
Clinton	7	1			
Miller	1				
Pike		1			
Monroe	1				
Pleasant	1				
Morgan	7				
Howard	2		1		
Clay	5				
Jefferson	3	2			
Union	5				
Butler	4	1			
Totals	67	22	1	1	91



Plan of Cemetery Mound, Mt. Vernon.



Section of Cemetery Mound, Mt. Vernon.



KNOX COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

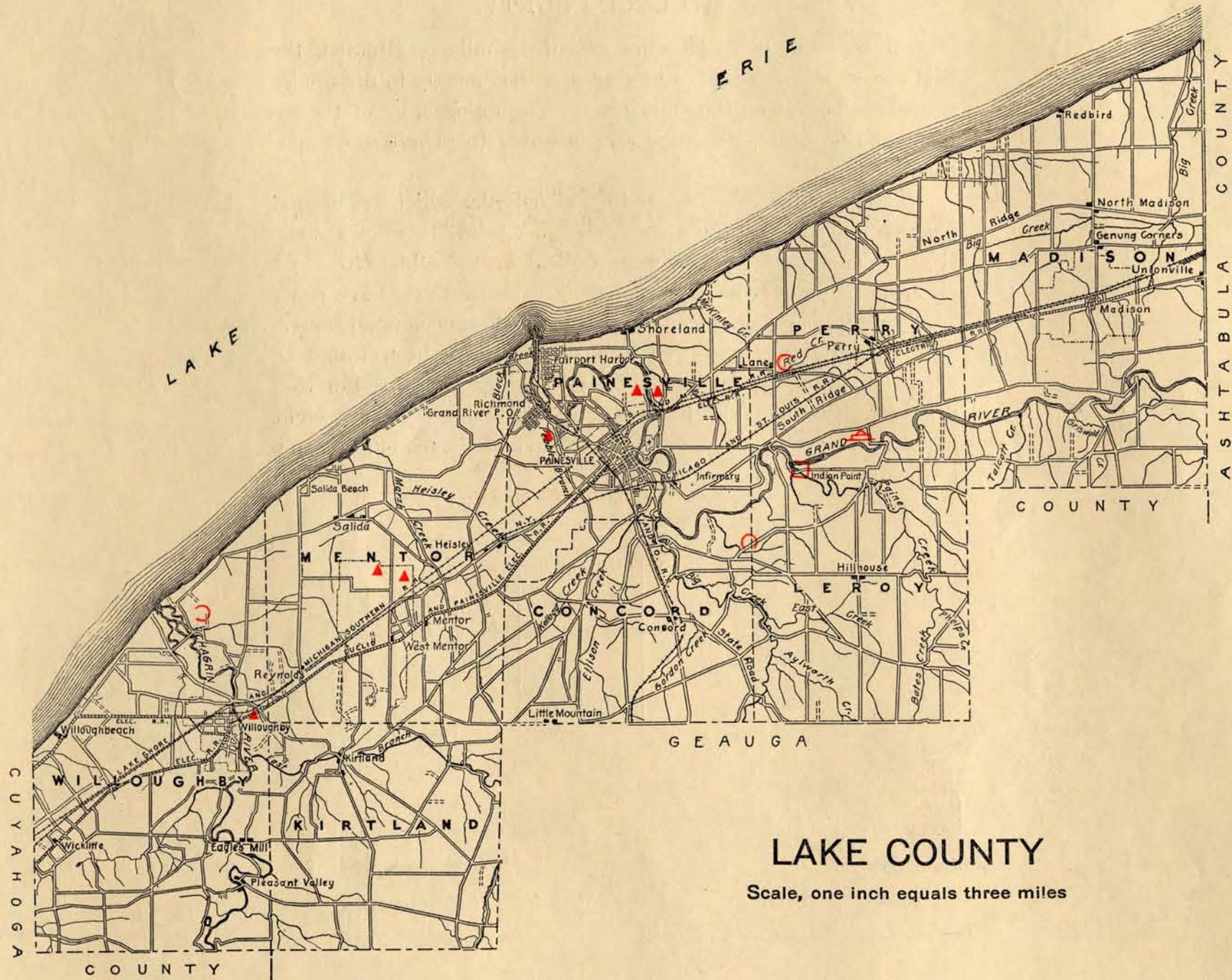
LAKE COUNTY.

Lake county contains four enclosures, six mounds and a village site. The important aboriginal trail which followed the southern shore of Lake Erie, passed through Lake county, so that while the existing evidences of prehistoric man are only moderately abundant, the territory within the county doubtless played an important part in prehistory times.

Of the four enclosures, two are in Leroy township, one in Perry and one in Willoughby. Of particular interest is the enclosure occupying the point of land at the juncture of Paine creek with the Grand river. It is irregular in form, occupies a strong position and is of the so-called defensive type of structure.

LAKE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Totals.
Willoughby	1	1	.....	.....
Mentor	2	.....	.....	.....
Painesville	3	.....	.....	.....
Perry .....	.....	1	1	.....
Leroy .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals	6	4	1	11



LAKE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

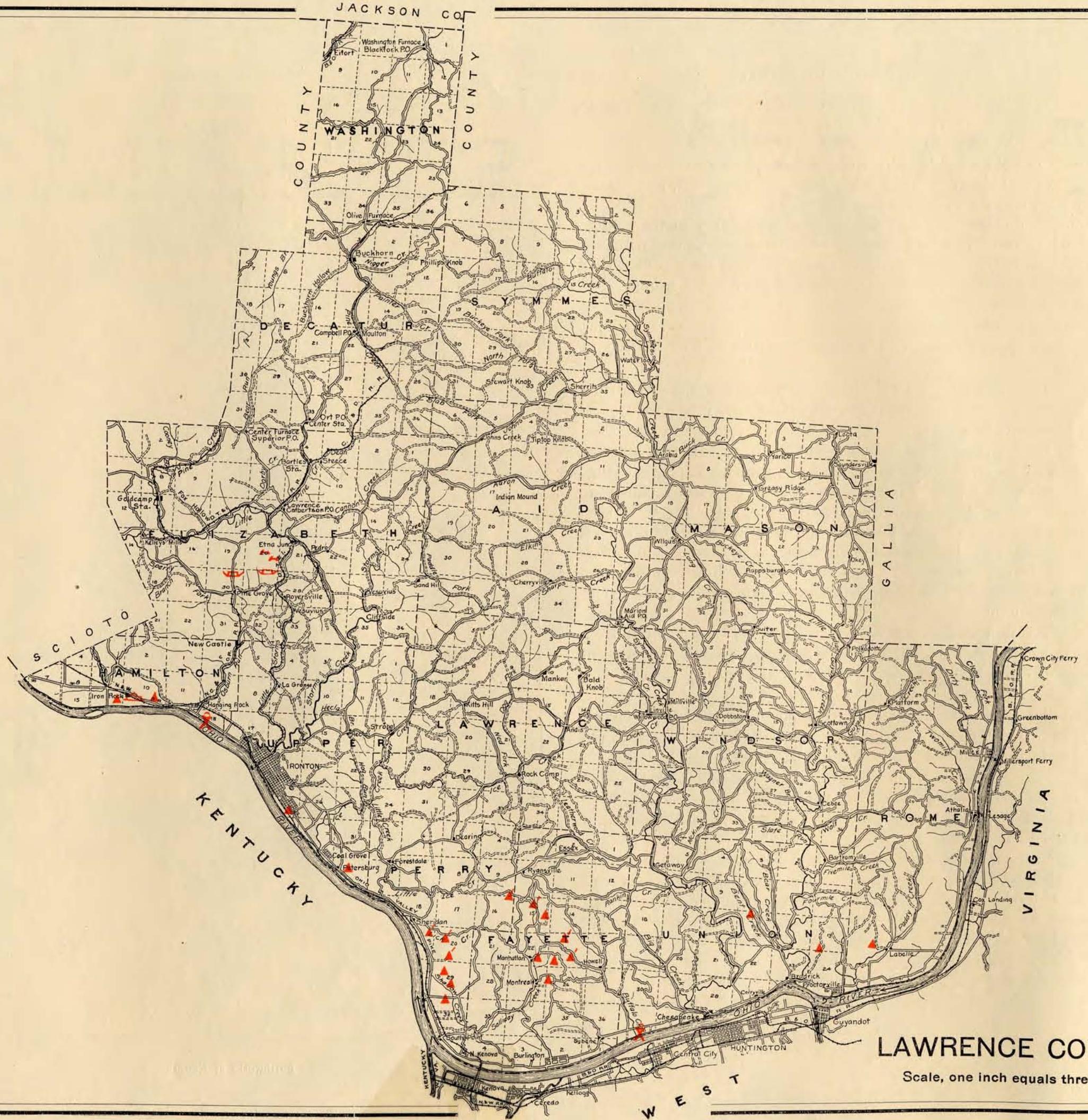
As is usual in most other counties similarly situated, the earthworks of Lawrence county are confined mostly to the tier of townships bordering the Ohio river. The topography of the interior of the county is rough and unsuited to primitive occupation.

The principal features are the petroglyphs, which are located near the mouth of Buffalo creek and just below Ironton, respectively. These petroglyphs were typical of the Ohio river and altho quite plain when first noted by early settlers, have practically disappeared as a result of erosion and other natural causes.

Flint diggings and two stone graves have been found in Elizabeth township; two mounds and a village site in Hamilton township; two mounds in Upper; six mounds in Perry; eight mounds in Fayette; two mounds in Union and one mound in Rome township.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Stone Graves.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Elizabeth				2	2	
Hamilton	2	1	1			
Upper	2					
Perry	6					
Fayette	8					
Union	2	1				
Rome	1					
Totals	21	2	1	2	2	28



LAWRENCE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

Licking is one of the richest counties in the state from an archeological viewpoint. Its importance lies in several directions. Not only does it contain the greatest source of material used in the making of aboriginal flint implements — Flint Ridge — but also one of the finest examples of the complex type of earthworks, that known as the Newark works. Besides these features, two of the few so-called effigy works are located in the county. One is the Oppossum Mound, sometimes called the Alligator Mound, which lies near Granville and the other the so-called Bird Mound located within the earthworks of the Newark group.

The county is rich in mounds and enclosures and affords examples of practically every type of these two classes. A group of petroglyphs formerly existed a few miles east of the city of Newark.

Thus it is seen that the county contains examples of all important classes of earthworks found in Ohio and is in itself typical of the state as a whole.

Flint Ridge, as its name suggests is a natural ridge wherein the flint required by the aborigines was found. This great ridge extends from a point a few miles southwest of Newark, almost to Zanesville in Muskingum county. Numerous pits are to be seen from which the flint was taken for the manufacture of flint knives, arrow and spear points and other weapons and implements. Material from these pits is found scattered for hundreds of miles in every direction, showing that it was highly valued and extensively sought.

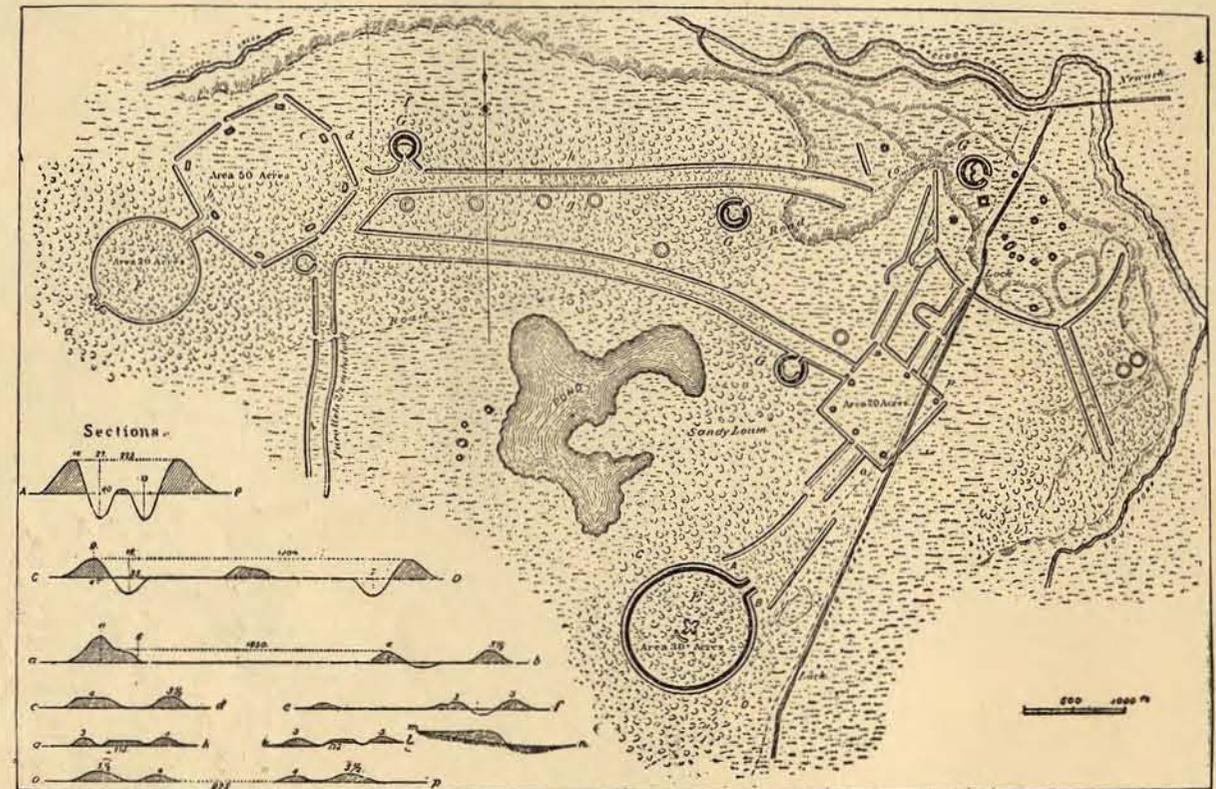
The famous Newark Works are too well known to require a detailed description. They covered a great part of the present city of Newark and territory to the west and south of the city.

They consisted of combinations of squares and circles, parallel walls and crescents with many mounds within or adjacent thereto. One of these circles is located in the Licking County fair grounds and is well preserved.

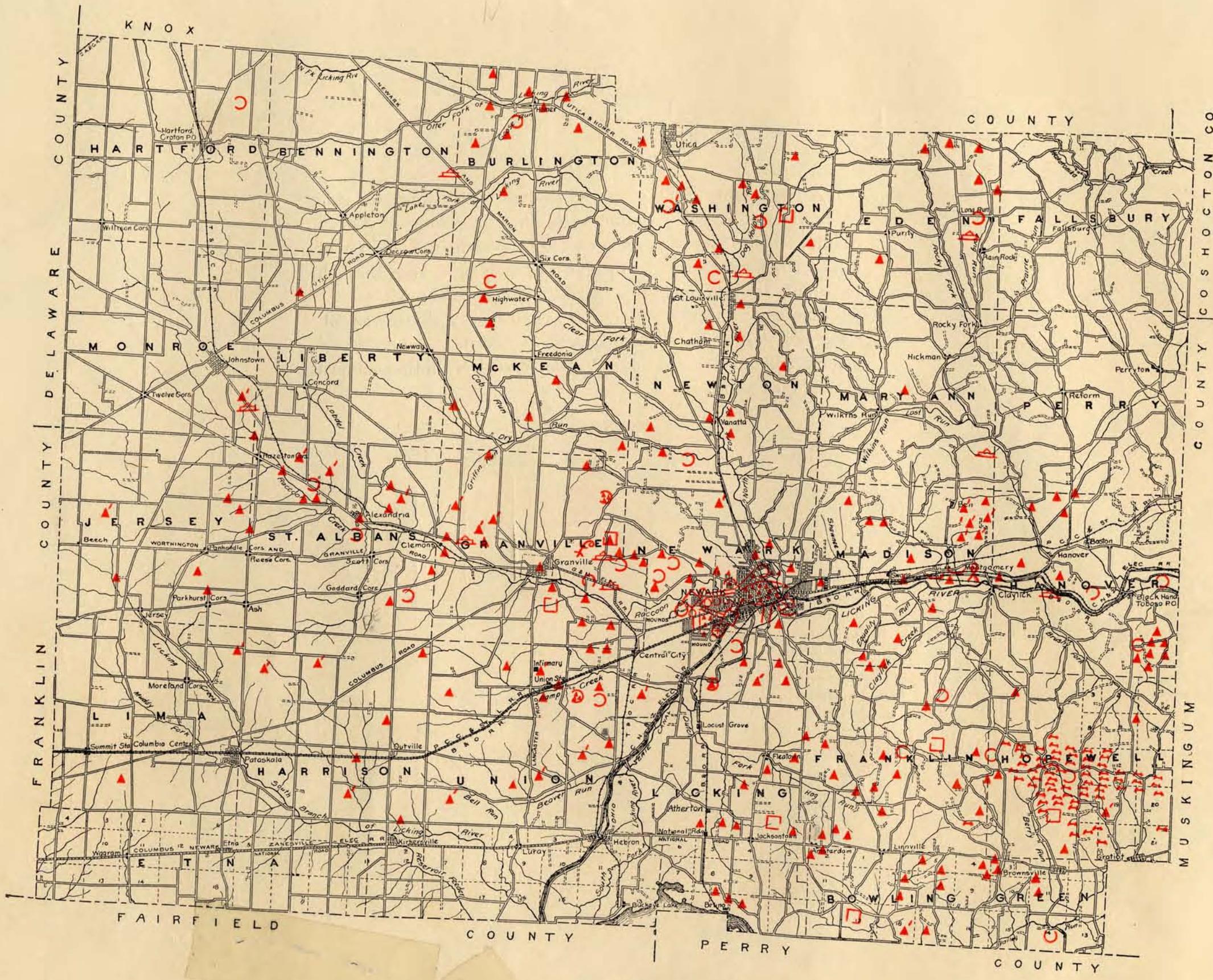
The Oppossum Mound, located about one mile east of Granville occupies the top of a prominent elevation overlooking Raccoon valley. The figure is about 250 feet long and 4 feet in height at the highest point.

In the more southerly of the two large circles comprising the Newark works, is the so-called bird mound. The dimensions of the mound as given by Squier & Davis in their Ancient Monuments were as follows: Length of body 155 ft.; of each wing 110 ft.; between the tops of the wings 200 ft.; width of bird 63 ft.; of wings in center 45 ft.; of same next to body 40 ft.; height of mound composing the body 7 ft.; of mounds composing the wings 5 ft. The head of the bird points directly toward the entrance to the enclosure.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Effigies.	Petroglyphs.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Hartford		1						
Monroe	1		1					
Jersey	8							
Lima	2							
Bennington			1					
Liberty	1							
St. Albans	12	3						
Harrison	7							
Newark	30	4			1			
Burlington	10	1						
McKean	6	1						
Granville	20	5	3		1			
Union	17	2						
Washington	10	4	1					
Newton	9	1						
Licking	15	2						
Eden	6	1	1					
Mary Ann	1		1					
Madison	17			2		1		
Franklin	18	3					1	
Bowling Green	15	2						
Hanover	14	3	1					
Hopewell	6	3					76	
Totals	225	36	9	2	2	1	77	352



Earthworks at Newark.



LICKING COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

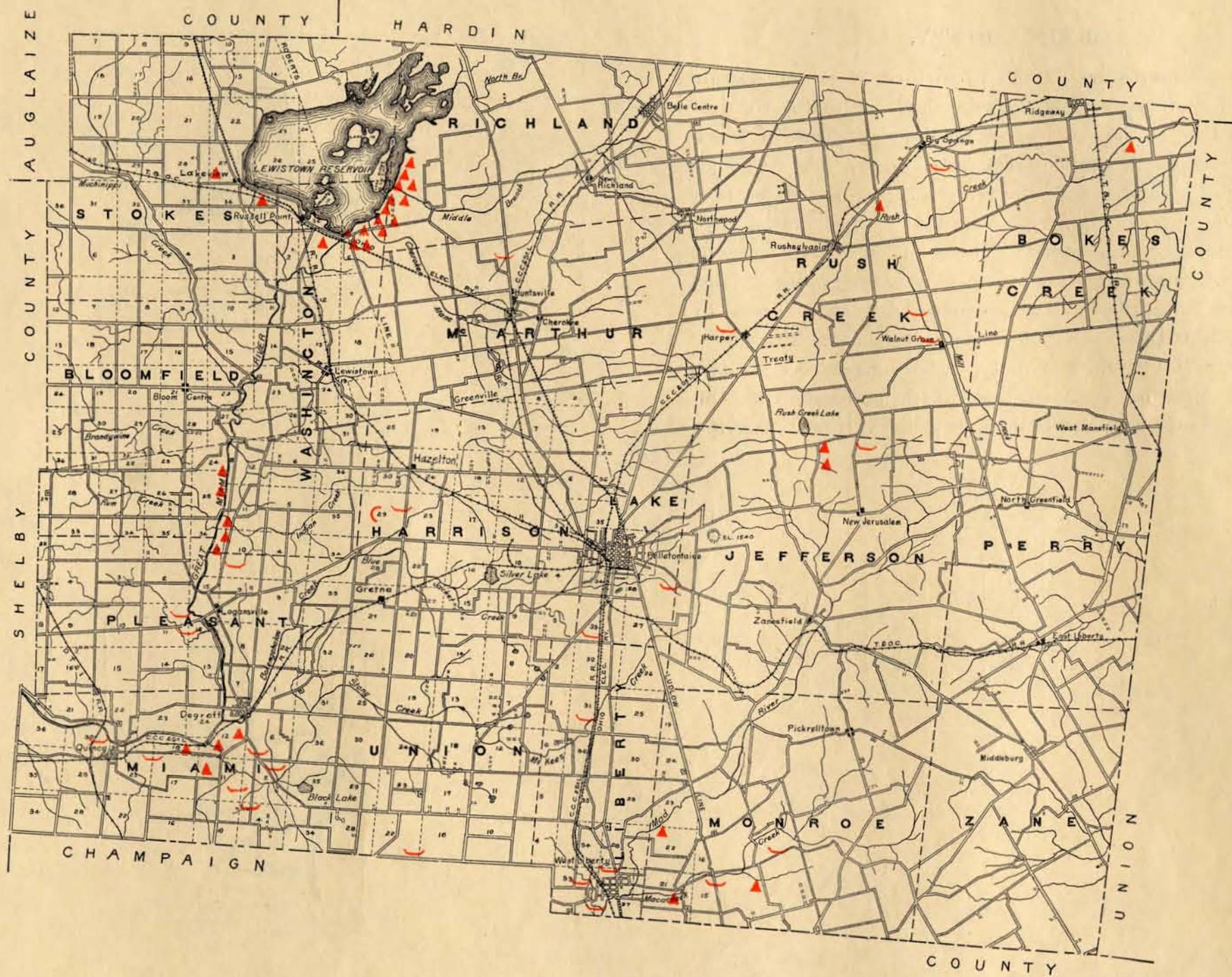
LOGAN COUNTY.

A remarkable group of fifteen mounds on the southeast side of Lewistown reservoir characterizes the archeology of Logan county. These mounds are located at the source of the Great Miami river, the course of which as it extends southward through the county is quite freely supplied with mounds and burials.

There are a total of 59 sites in Logan county, divided as follows: one enclosure, 33 mounds and 25 burials. A number of mounds and graves are found along the Mad river, in the southern part of the county.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Burials.	Totals.
Stokes	2			
Bloomfield	2			
Washington	11			
Pleasant			3	
Miami	4		6	
Richland	7			
McArthur			1	
Harrison		1	1	
Lake			2	
Liberty			4	
Union			1	
Rush Creek	1		4	
Bokes Creek	1			
Jefferson	2		1	
Monroe	3		2	
Totals	33	1	25	59



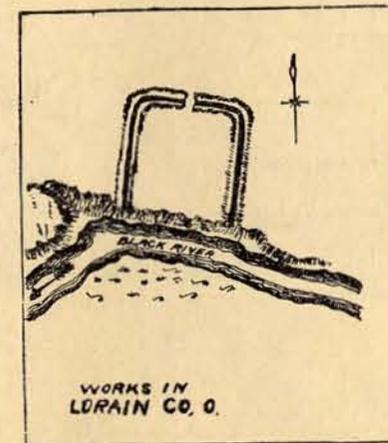
LOGAN COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

LORAIN COUNTY.

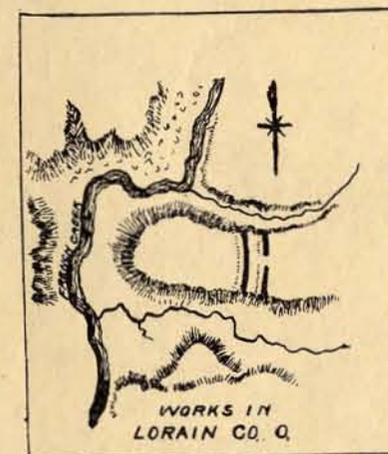
The more interesting of the prehistoric works of Lorain county are found in Sheffield township and are in the form of enclosures. One of these is located on the right bank of Black river and the other on French creek, a tributary. The former is in the form of a square, with the river forming one of the four sides, the side parallel to and opposite that formed by the river having a gateway in the center. The work on French creek is in the form of a crescent, across the neck of a high point of land, the remaining sides of which are rendered difficult of access by the creek itself and the deep gulleys of small tributary streams.

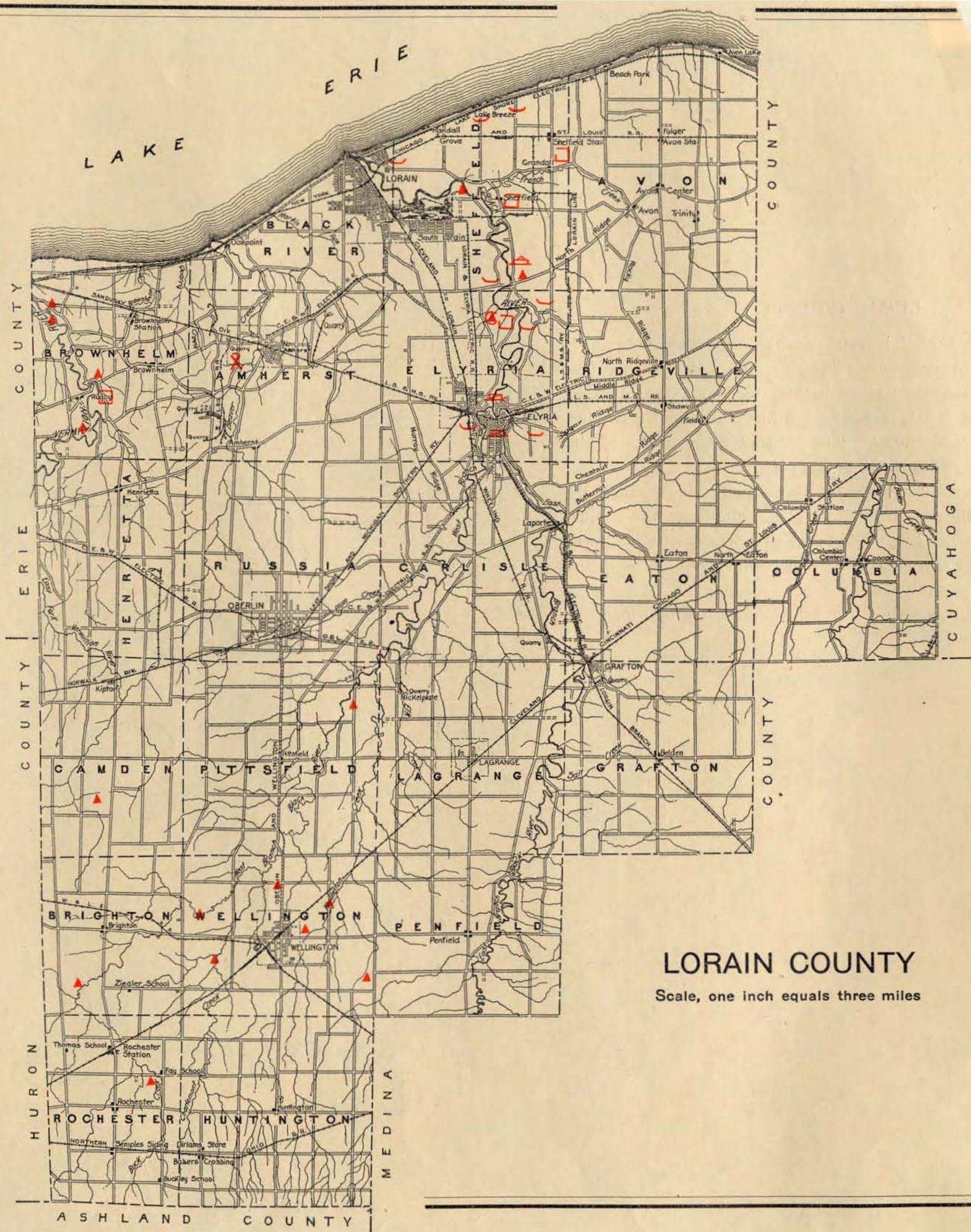
There are 34 sites in the county, including two rock shelters or cave-like domiciles in Elyria township; a petroglyph in Amherst and five enclosures and 17 mounds in the various townships.



LORAIN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Petroglyphs.	Rock Shelter.	Totals.
Brownhelm	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sheffield	2	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Elyria	1	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Totals	17	5	1	8	1	2	34





LORAIN COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

LUCAS COUNTY.

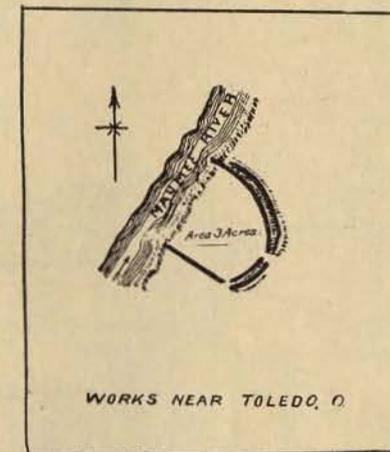
“Turkeyfoot Rock” is probably the best known Archeological remain in Lucas county. This is a large boulder which lies along the public highway a short distance above Maumee, at what is known as Presque Isle, and into which had been cut a number of imitations of bird tracks. These resemble the tracks of the wild turkey, from which the rock takes its name.

The most interesting earthwork in the county is the enclosure which existed at the southern border of the county, on the eastern bank of the Maumee river. This enclosure was crescent shaped, with the opening toward the river and bordering it. It enclosed about three acres of ground.

Lucas county has sixteen prehistoric sites, ten of which are mounds.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Monclova					1	
Adams	4					
Oregon	1	1	2			
Jerusalem	5		1	1		
Totals	10	1	3	1	1	16



MADISON COUNTY.

Twelve mounds have been recorded in Madison county, besides one cemetery and seven burials. Prehistoric sites are not abundant in the county but are widely distributed.

From the abundance of stone and flint implements found in the county, it appears to have been a favorite hunting ground for the primitive hunters.

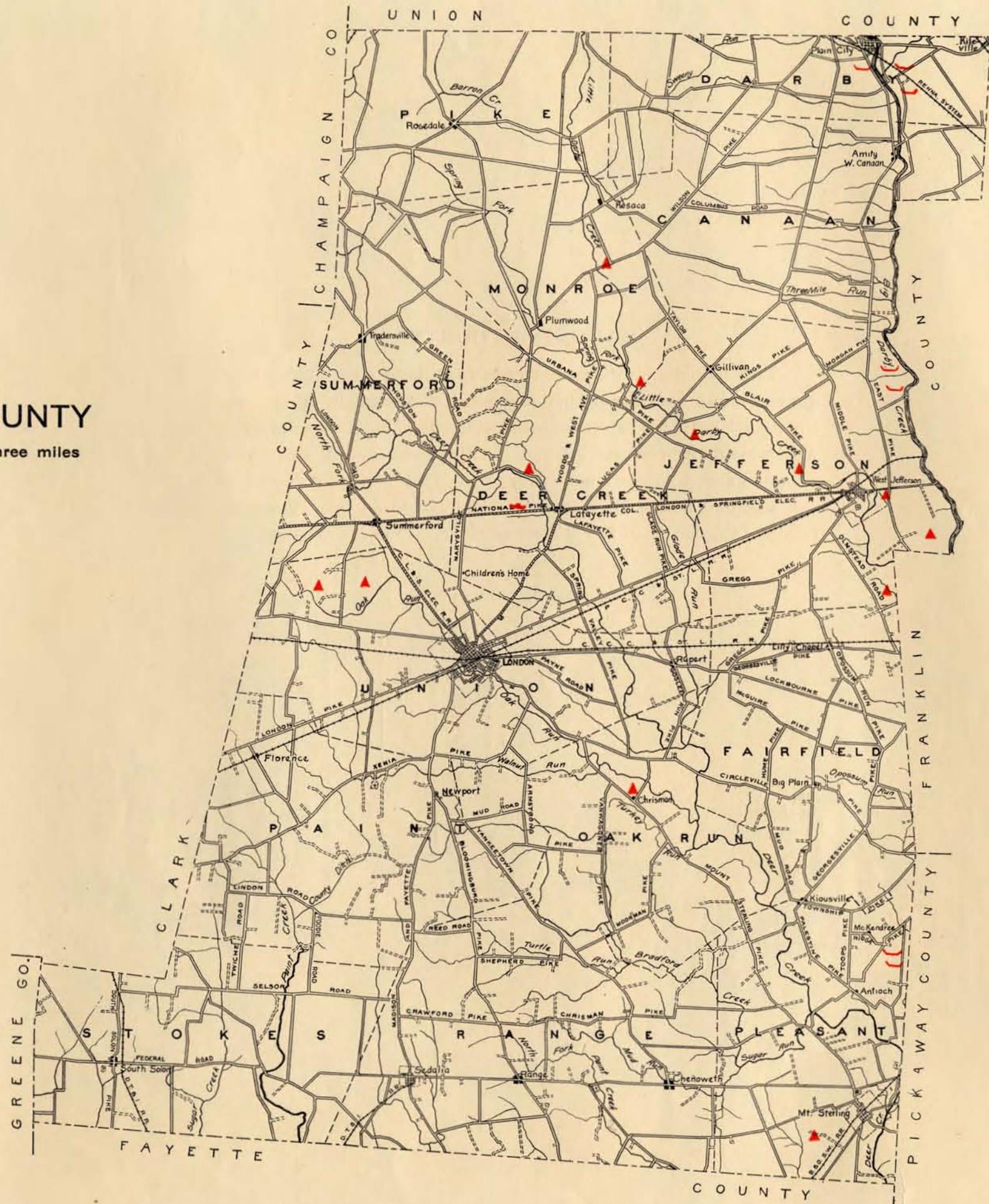
Jefferson township has five mounds, Monroe and Union two each, with one each for Deer Creek, Union and Oak Run townships.

MADISON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Darby		3		
Monroe	2			
Jefferson	5	2		
Deer Creek	1		1	
Union	2			
Oak Run	1			
Pleasant	1	2		
Totals	12	7	1	20

MADISON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles



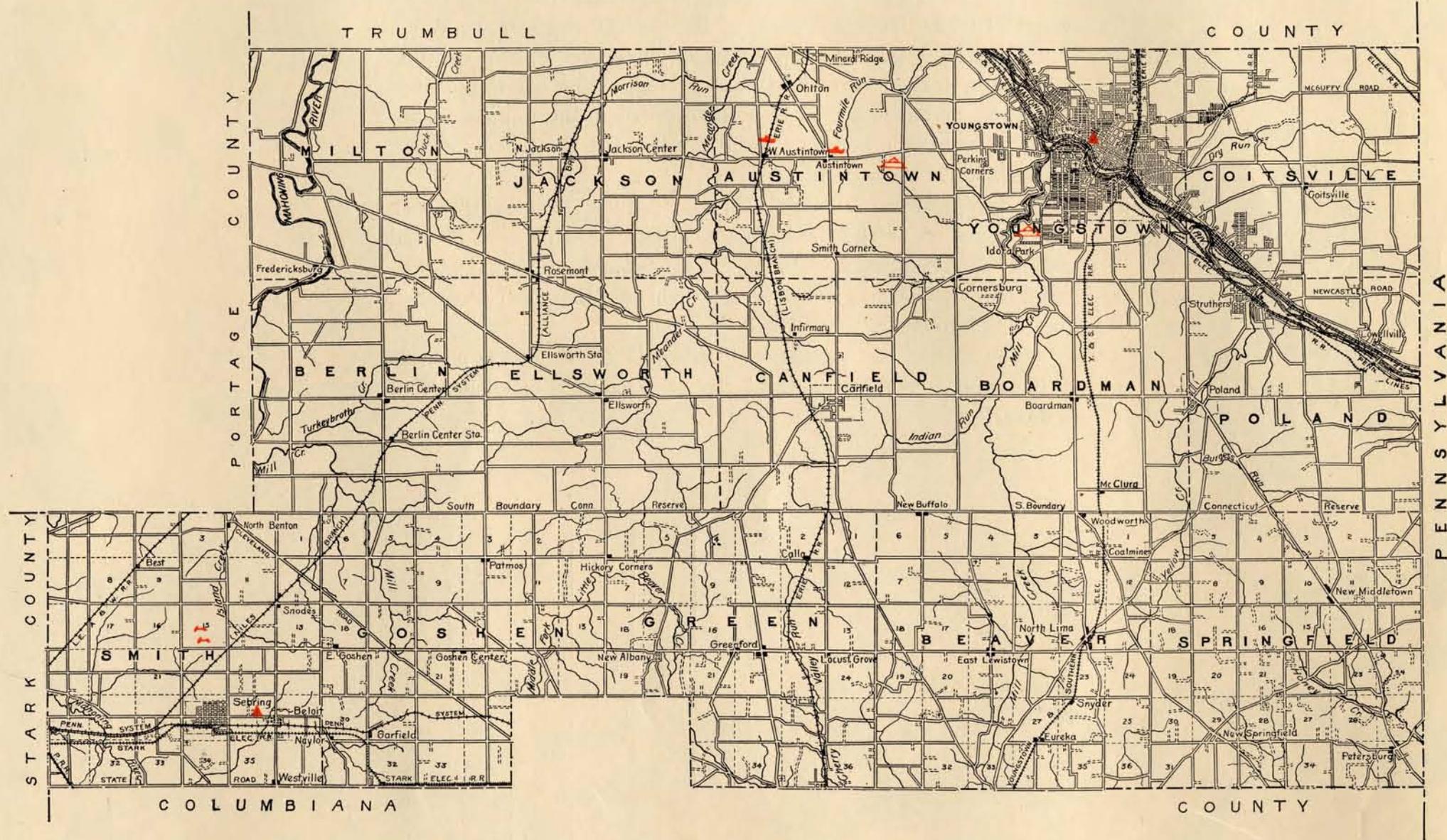
MAHONING COUNTY.

Two mounds, two cemeteries, two village sites and a flint quarry comprise the prehistoric sites recorded in Mahoning county. Smith township contains a mound and a flint quarry; Austintown, two cemeteries and a village site and Youngstown a mound and a village site.

The old Mahoning trail, which entered Ohio from the east, followed the course of the Mahoning river through the county.

MAHONING COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Cemeteries.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Smith	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Austintown .....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Youngstown	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2	2	2	1	7



MAHONING COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

MARION COUNTY.

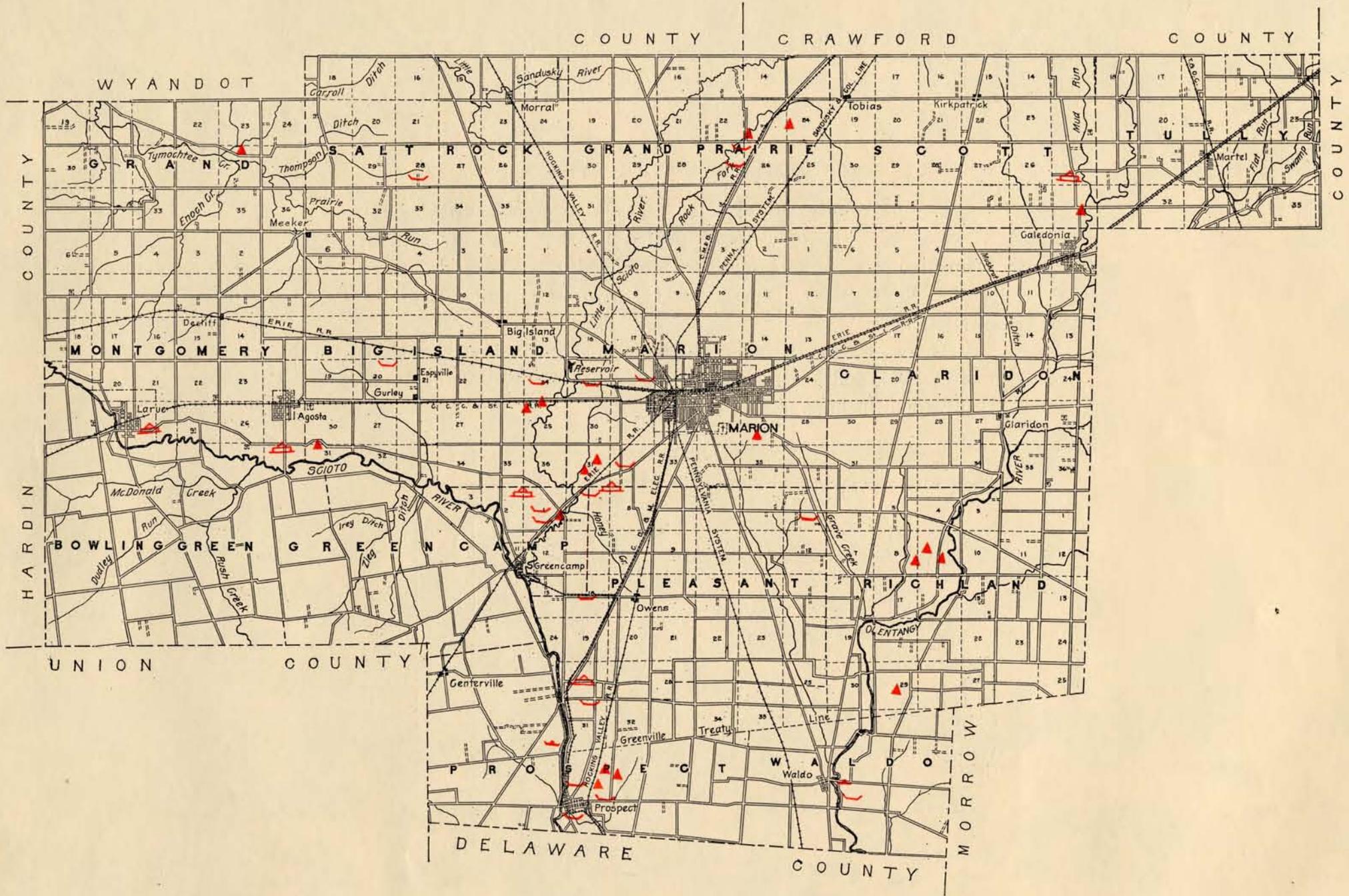
The valleys of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers in Marion county furnish typical remains of the aborigines of Ohio. While not numerous, practically every section of the county exhibits something in the way of earthworks, burial sites, or village sites. However, no enclosures have been recorded in the county, an unusual feature in a section so well represented in other evidences of prehistoric occupation.

There are many burials in the county, practically every gravel bank along the two principal streams having been utilized as burial places. One of these latter at Waldo, in Waldo township, has yielded many skeletons, as has also that near Prospect, on the Scioto river.

The county has a total of 42 sites, 17 of which are mounds a like number of burials and the remainder village sites and cemeteries.

MARION COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Grand	1				
Salt Rock			1		
Grand Prairie	2		2		
Scott	1	1			
Montgomery		2			
Big Island	2		2		
Marion	3		3		
Green Camp	1	1	2		
Pleasant		1	3		
Richland	4				
Prospect	3	1	3	1	
Waldo			1	1	
Totals	17	6	17	2	42



MARION COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

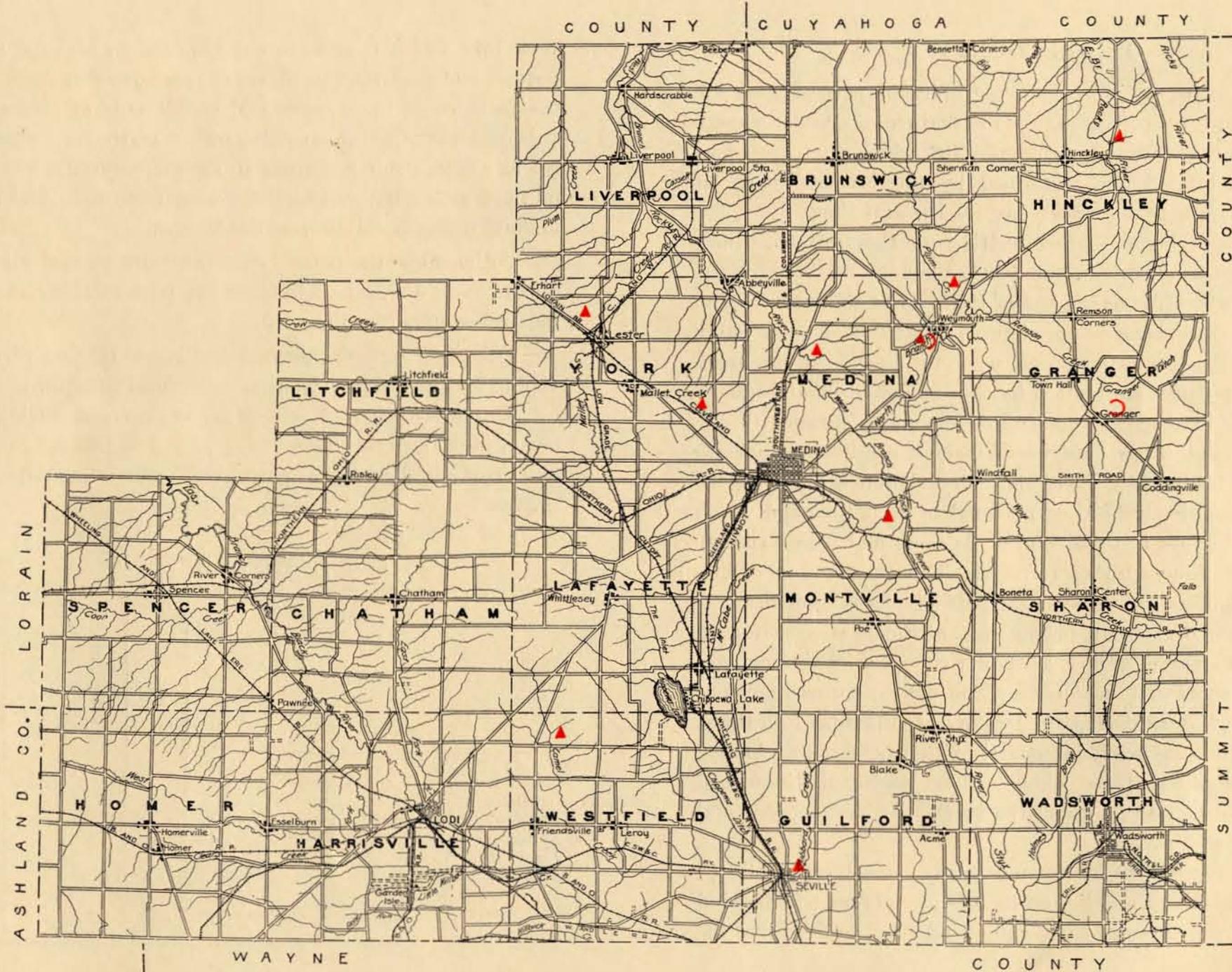
MEDINA COUNTY.

Medina county has nine mounds and two enclosures, as far as recorded. One enclosure, located near Weymouth, Medina township, is a good example of the so-called forts or defensive works; the other enclosure, near the town of Granger is of the circular type.

Three of the nine mounds are located in Medina township, two in York and one each in Hinckley, Montville, Westfield and Guilford townships.

MEDINA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Totals.
Hinckley	1	.....	.....
York	2	.....	.....
Medina	3	1	.....
Granger .....	.....	1	.....
Montville	1	.....	.....
Westfield	1	.....	.....
Guilford	1	.....	.....
Totals	9	2	11



MEDINA COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

MEIGS COUNTY.

The fine examples of rock pictographs, or petroglyphs, situated near the town of Saxon, are the feature of the archeology of Meigs county. These petroglyphs, of which there are two groups, were located and examined by the Museum staff in August, 1913, and are described here for the first time.

The pictographs, or picture writings as they are sometimes termed, are cut, pecked, or ground into the horizontal surface of the sandrock which forms the bed of the river at that point. The level of the surface, bearing the pictures is barely above low water mark, so that they are exposed only when the river is at low stage.

Picture writing as practiced by the aboriginal inhabitants of Ohio, had not reached a stage of development sufficiently advanced, which at this late date, would make it possible to translate its characters into ideas. These characters doubtless had a meaning which was entirely local or personal in its nature and which was intelligible only to those who made them and were familiar with the events to which they referred. Thus, as a source of historical information, the value of the petroglyphs is limited.

The principal group of petroglyphs at Saxon covers an area of upwards of an acre, while a secondary group of less importance is situated a short distance above. The rock pictures represent birds, animals, human beings, the tracks or footprints of all these, besides numerous unknown and partly obliterated figures. Among the animals depicted, those which can be readily distinguished are the bear, deer and panther; the turtle, fish and serpent and several kinds of birds.

Many of the figures at Saxon already have been wholly or partly obliterated by the action of ice and gravel floes which grind over them during times of high water or floods. Only where the

rock into which they were cut happens to be of a ferruginous nature, and thus quite hard, are the pictures well preserved. With the pictures so inaccessible and visible only at infrequent intervals, and with their destruction only a matter of a short time, the Society feels itself fortunate in having secured some of the best of these petroglyphs, which were cut from their bed in the rock and are now on exhibition at the Museum.

Adjacent to the petroglyphs there are several mounds, while on the West Virginia side there are numerous works and an extensive prehistoric village site.

Other petroglyphs, located just above Racine, formerly were visible, but at the present time have been practically obliterated.

In the vicinity of Racine there are seven mounds and a number of stone graves. There have been noted in the county a total of 27 mounds, 3 groups of petroglyphs, one village site and 2 stone graves.

MEIGS COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Stone Graves.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Rutland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salisbury	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutton	10	1	2	1	.....
Letart	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Lebanon	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	27	1	2	3	33

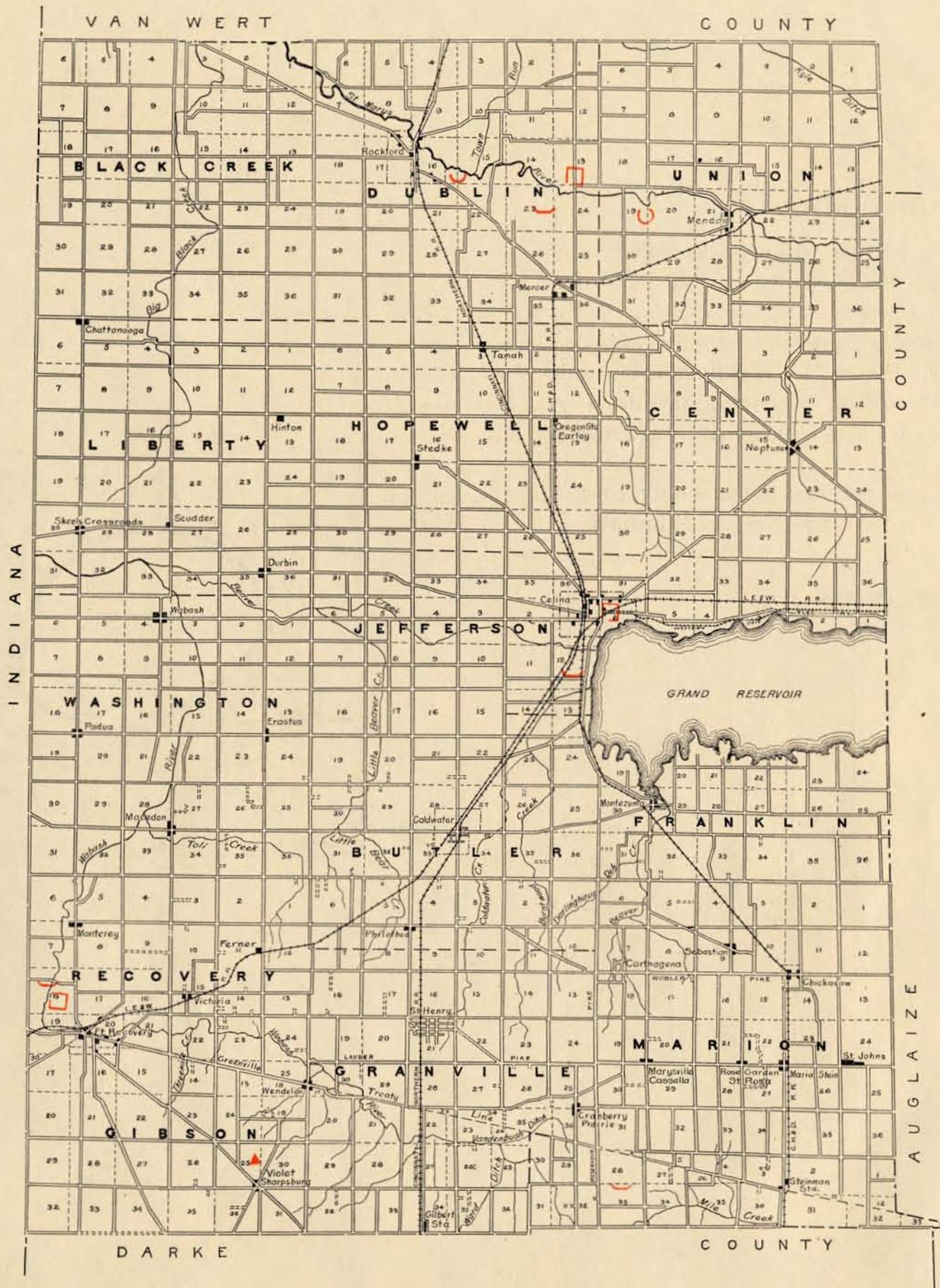
MERCER COUNTY.

Five enclosures, one mound and 4 burials comprise the pre-historic sites of Mercer county. One of the principal enclosures of the county is situated near the western border, just north of old Ft. Recovery. Three others are on St. Marys river in Dublin and Union townships, and the fifth enclosure lies at the northwest corner of Grand reservoir.

The old trail leading from the headwaters of the Maumee near Fort Wayne to the Indian villages on the Scioto, passed through Mercer county. The only mound so far known is in Gibson township.

MERCER COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Burials.	Totals.
Gibson	1			
Recovery		1	1	
Dublin		2	1	
Union		1		
Jefferson		1	1	
Granville			1	
Totals	1	5	4	10



MERCER COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

SHELBY CO.

MIAMI COUNTY.

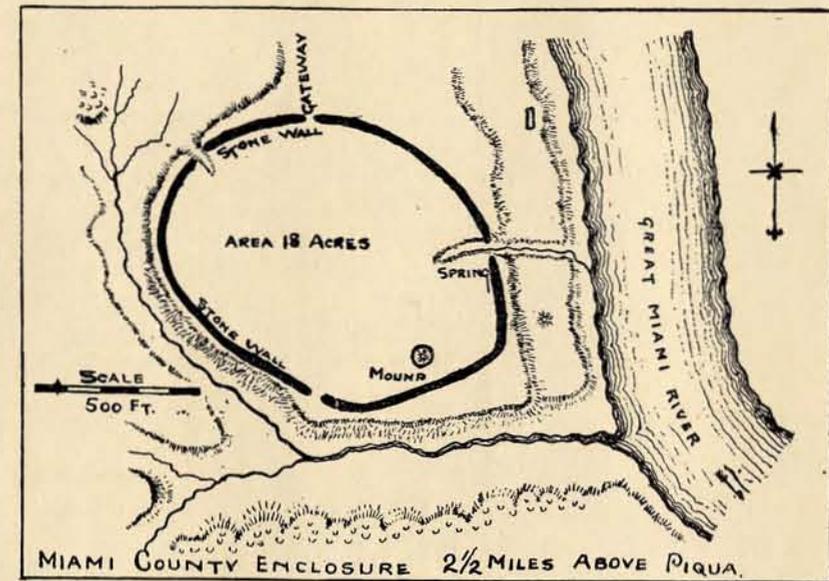
With two fine streams passing through the county—the Miami and Stillwater rivers — Miami county was well adapted as a place of abode for aboriginal peoples.

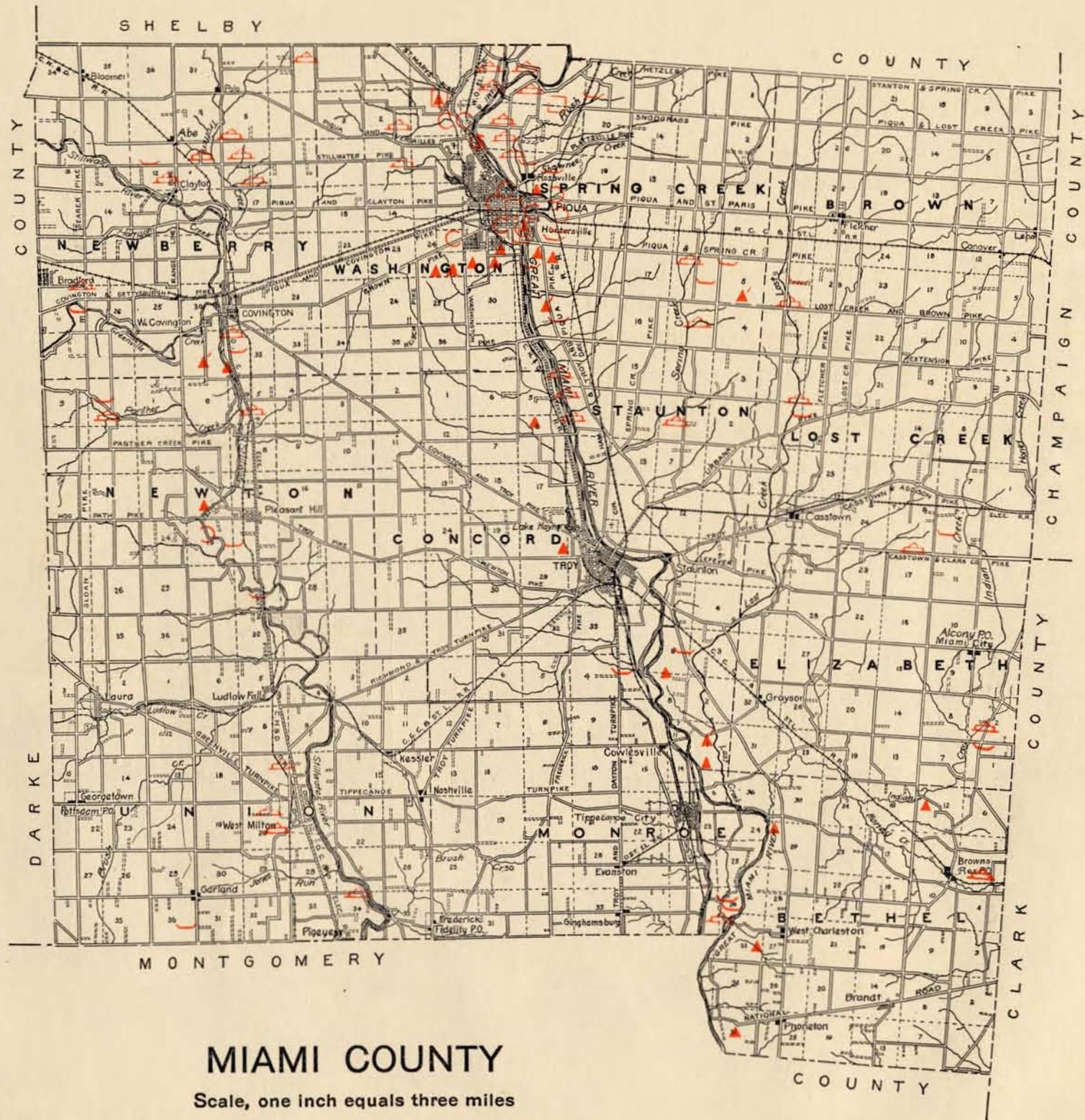
The Miami valley is dotted with prehistoric sites, which occur in greatest number about Piqua. In Washington township alone, in which Piqua is situated, 11 enclosures have been recorded. In Spring Creek township, across the river, are several others.

A total of 96 sites have been recorded in the county, consisting of 15 enclosures, 22 mounds, 35 village sites and 24 burials.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Newbury	2	.....	8	3	.....
Newton	1	1	2	3	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Washington	8	11	5	1	.....
Concord	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Spring Creek	4	3	5	8	.....
Staunton	1	.....	5	1	.....
Brown .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Lost Creek .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Elizabeth .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bethel	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	22	15	35	24	96





MIAMI COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

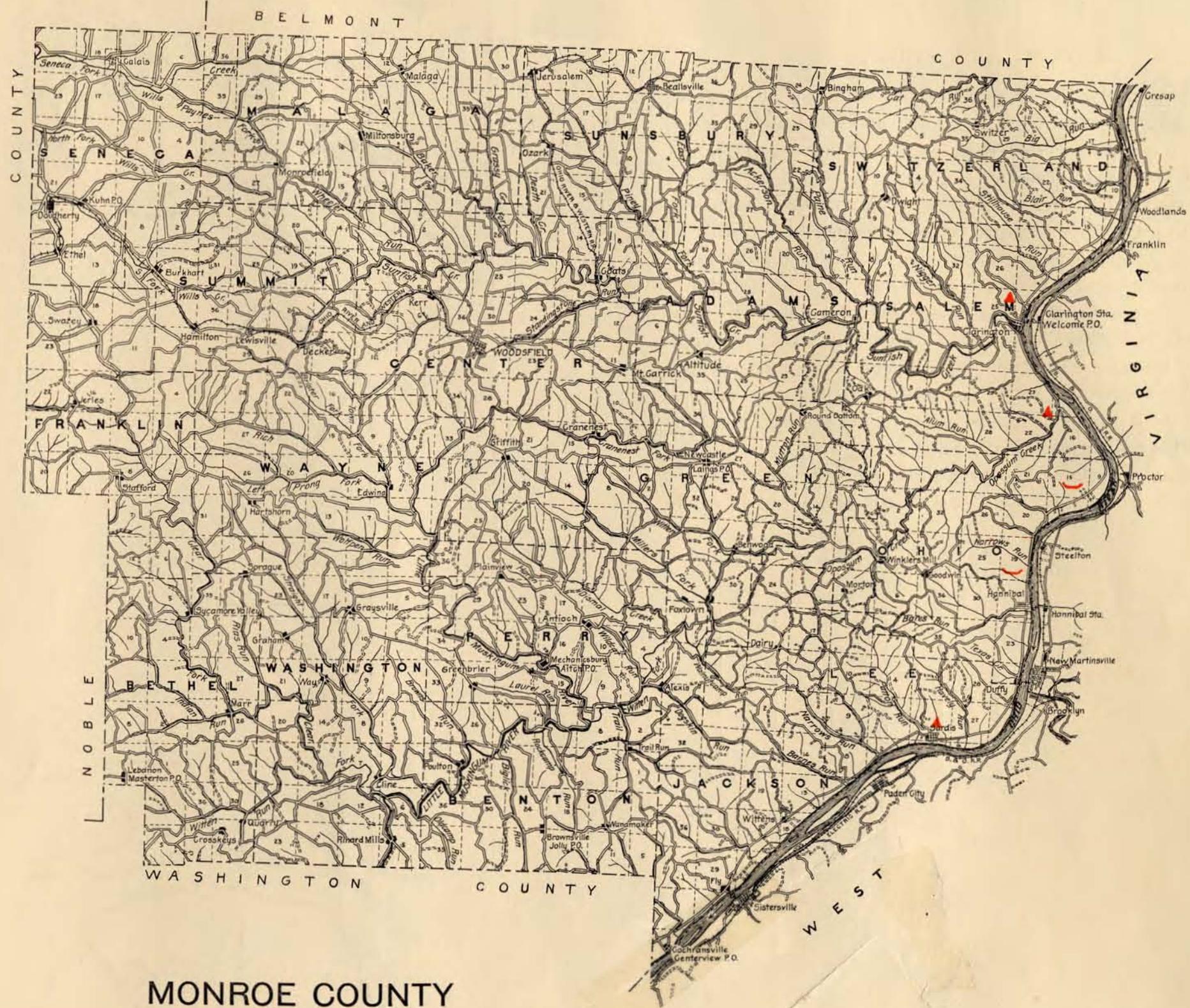
MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe county has but five prehistoric sites of record. These consist of 2 mounds in Salem township, 2 burials in Ohio township and one mound in Lee township.

The topography of the county is rough and indications of prehistoric habitation are confined mostly to the vicinity of the Ohio river.

MONROE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Burials.	Totals.
Salem	2	.....	.....
Ohio .....	.....	2	.....
Lee	1	.....	.....
Totals	3	2	5



MONROE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

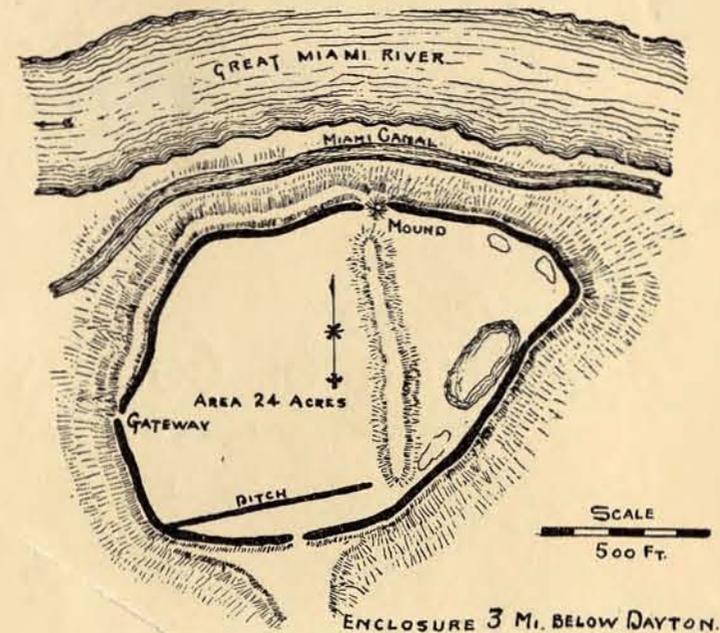
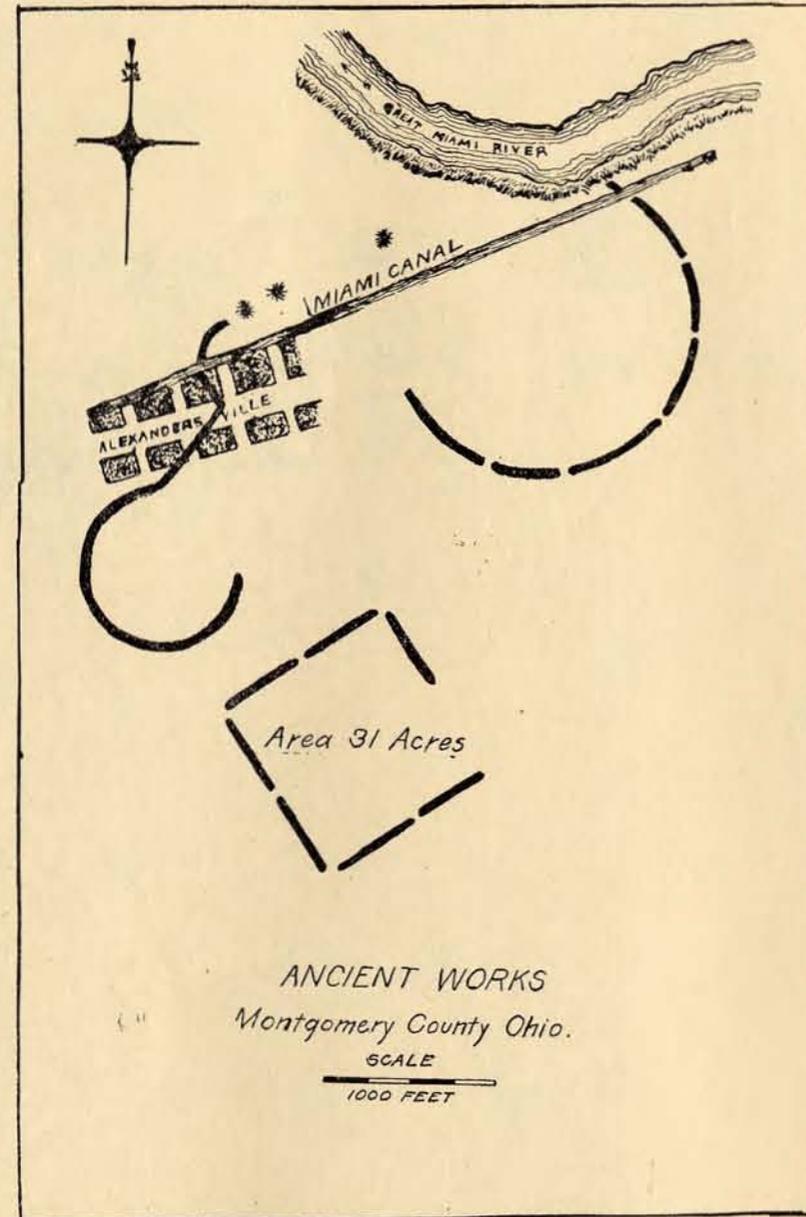
The largest mound in Ohio is the so-called Miamisburg Mound, taking its name from the town near which it is located. This great mound stands 68 feet in height and more than 800 feet in circumference at the base.

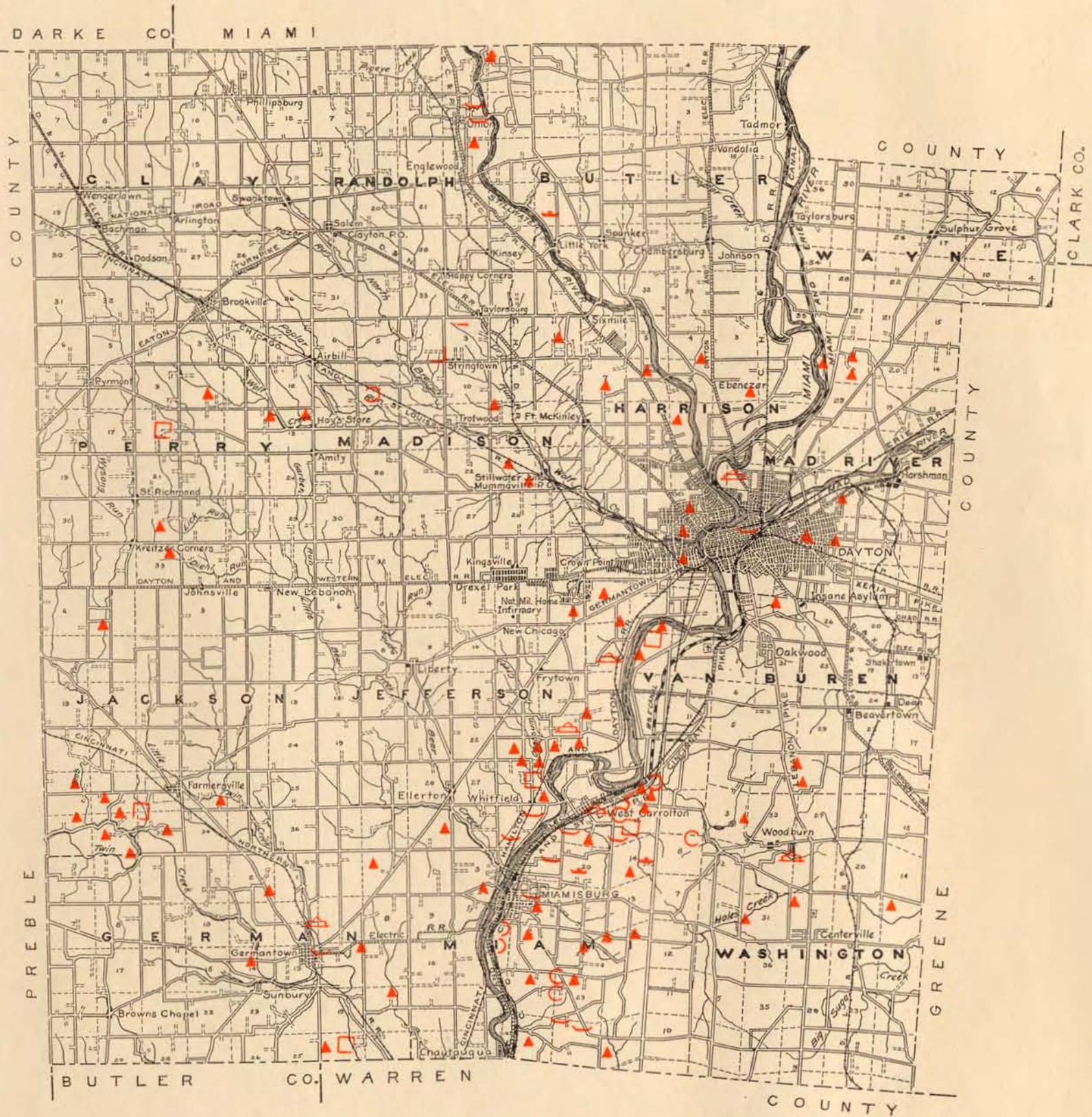
The valley of the Miami river, particularly below Dayton, is very rich in prehistoric remains. One of the more interesting of these works is an enclosure of the complex type, situated six miles below Dayton at Alexandersville, on the east bank of the Miami river. It is a combination of a square and two crescents, or incomplete circles. Some writers have maintained that the crescents were intended ultimately to be circles and that therefore the work was abandoned before completion. The square encloses an area of about 35 acres with one of the circles somewhat smaller in area and the other somewhat greater.

The county contains 111 prehistoric sites, consisting of 14 enclosures, 76 mounds, 6 village sites, 3 cemeteries and 12 single burials.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Randolph	1			2		
Butler					1	
Perry	5	1				
Madison	4	1				
Harrison	10		1			
Mad River	6		1	1		
Jackson	4					
Jefferson	9	1	1			
Van Buren	6	2				
German	11	2	1	1		
Miami	16	7	1	8	2	
Washington	4		1			
Totals	76	14	6	12	3	111





MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

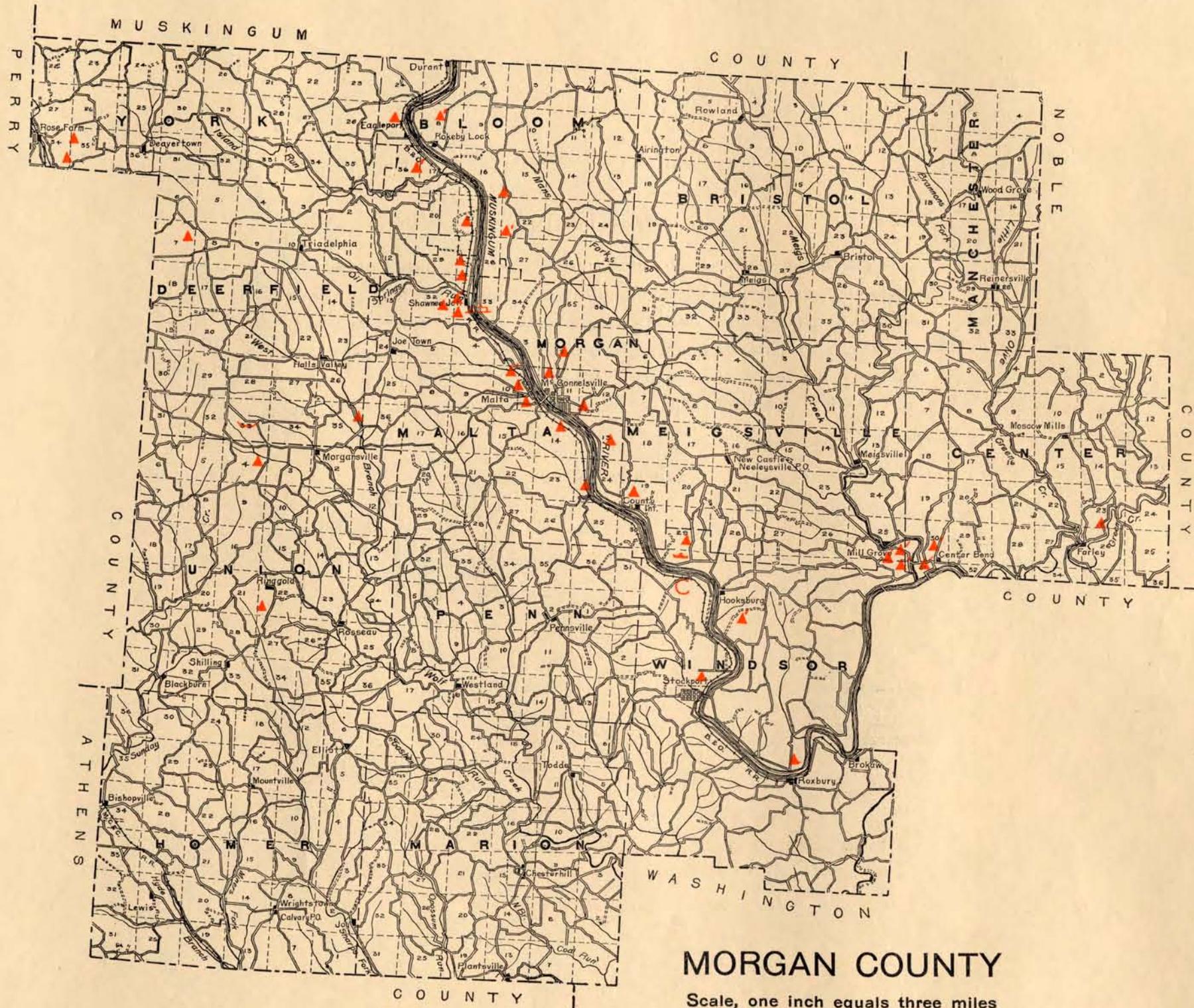
MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan county contains 42 prehistoric sites, consisting of one enclosure, 38 mounds, 1 village site, 1 cemetery and one single burial. The enclosure is located in Windsor township, on the west bank of the Muskingum river. The works are distributed generally along the Muskingum, with a group of five mounds at Millgrove, at the mouth of Meigs creek and a few scattering sites in the western part of the county.

Many archaeological specimens have been collected in Morgan county, both from the mounds and from the surface, particularly along the route of the old trail which followed the course of the Muskingum from its forks to its mouth.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
York	2					
Deerfield	2			1		
Union	2					
Bloom	6					
Malta	10		1			
Morgan	6					
Meigsville	2					
Center	3					
Windsor	5	1			1	
Totals	38	1	1	1	1	42

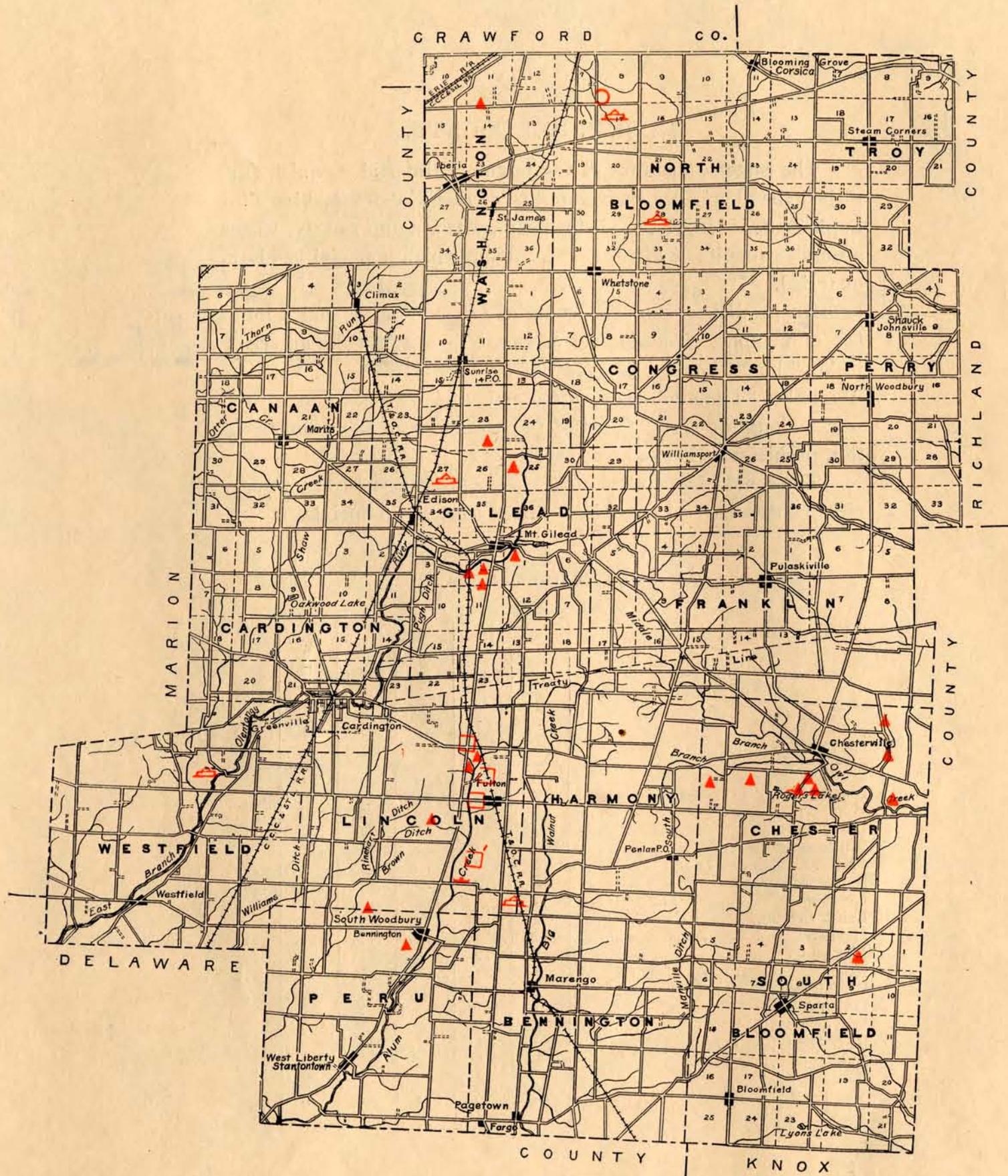


MORROW COUNTY.

The earthworks of Morrow county are distributed along the courses of the Olentangy river, Alum creek and Owl creek. Four of the five enclosures within the county are situated on Alum creek in Lincoln townships; the fifth enclosure is near the northern border of the county. A prehistoric cemetery is located in Lincoln township from which many skeletons have been unearthed.

MORROW COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Washington	1				
N. Bloomfield		1	2		
Gilead	6		1		
Westfield			1		
Lincoln	3	4	1	1	
Chester	8				
S. Bloomfield	1				
Peru	2				
Totals	21	5	5	1	32



MORROW COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

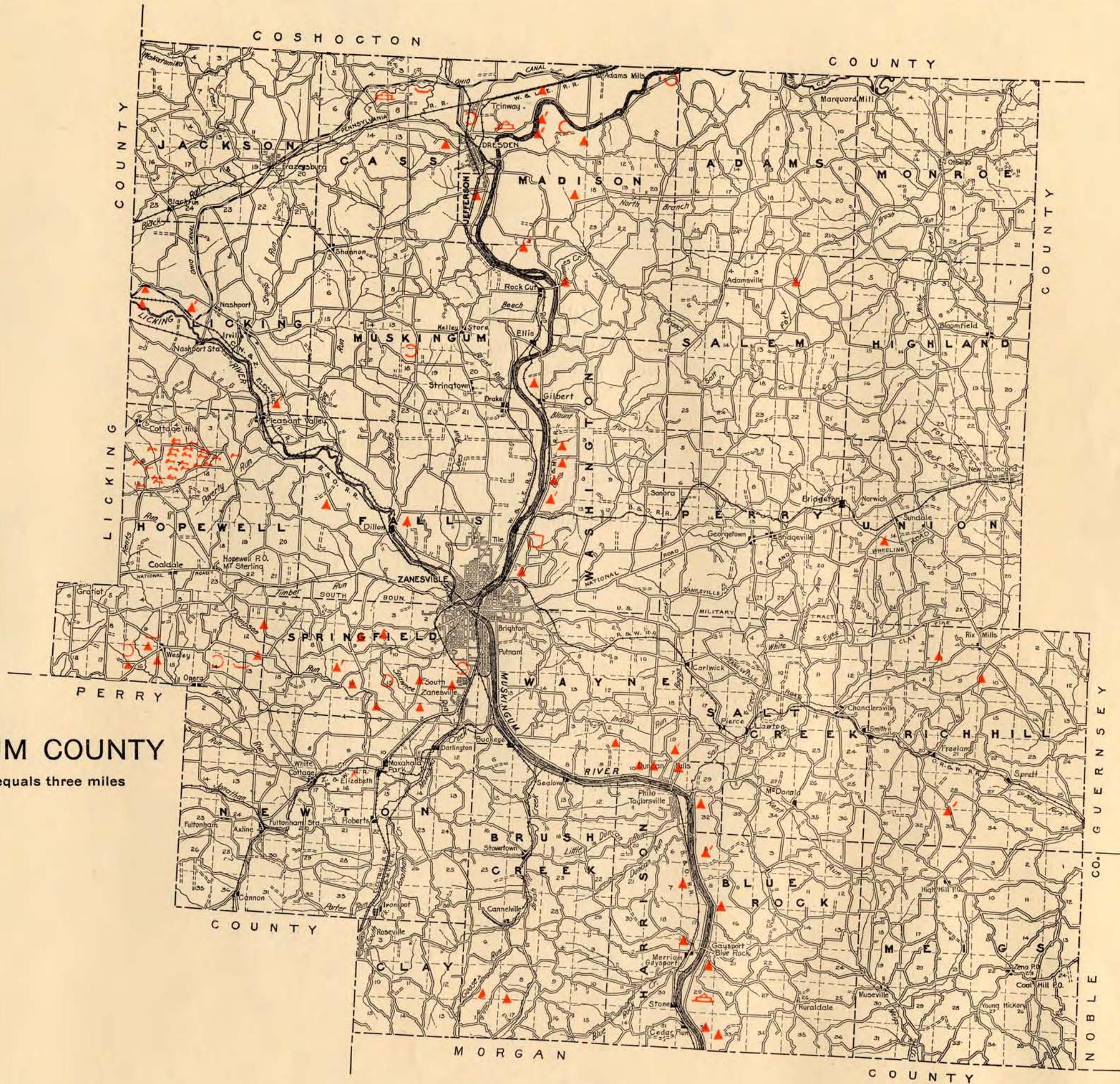
The eastern terminus of the famous Flint Ridge, which furnished the aborigines their supplies of material for making flint implements, is in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, where a number of pits or diggings exist, from which material has been quarried.

Hopewell township also contains two enclosures and a number of mounds. The district adjacent to the Muskingum river in Muskingum county, is typical of the large streams of the state. A number of mounds, enclosures and village sites comprise the works along the river. Most of the townships of the county contain prehistoric sites of some class.

The county has a total of 87 sites, consisting of 18 flint quarries, 9 enclosures, 54 mounds, 3 village sites and 3 burials.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Licking	4					
Hopewell	5	2		2	18	
Cass	2	1	1	1		
Muskingum		1				
Falls	2					
Springfield	8	2				
Newton	1					
Brush Creek	2					
Harrison	2					
Madison	6	2	1			
Salem	1					
Washington	6	1				
Union	1					
Wayne	6					
Rich Hill	3					
Blue Rock	5		1			
Totals	54	9	3	3	18	87



MUSKINGUM COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

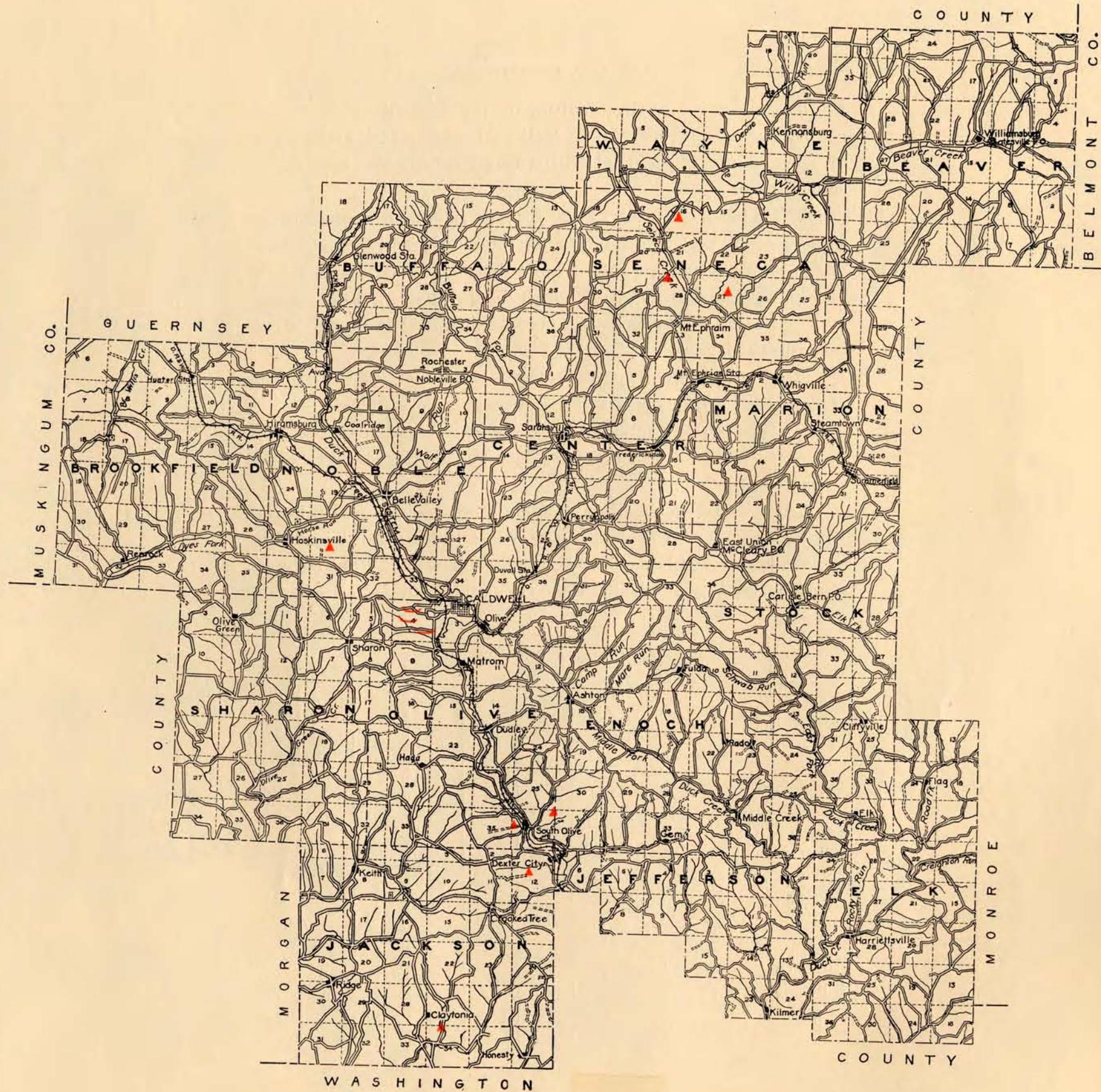
NOBLE COUNTY.

Noble county, like the adjoining county of Monroe, is sparse in prehistoric sites. Rather rough topography and few large streams and valleys explain this restricted aboriginal occupation.

There are three mounds in Seneca township on the headwaters of Seneca creek; 1 mound in Noble township; 2 mounds and 3 burials in Olive township and 2 mounds in Jackson township.

NOBLE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Burials.	Totals.
Seneca	3	.....	.....
Noble	1	.....	.....
Olive	2	3	.....
Jackson	2	.....	.....
Totals	8	3	11



NOBLE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The most interesting feature of the archeology of Ottawa county are the petroglyphs on Kelleys Island, which altho a part of Erie county is included with Ottawa county for the sake of convenience.

The most interesting of the Kelleys Island rock pictures are those located near the landing on the south side of the island. These pictures are cut into a huge limestone rock, 32 feet long, 21 feet wide and 11 feet high which during the process of erosion by the waters of the lake has become detached from the strata forming the island.

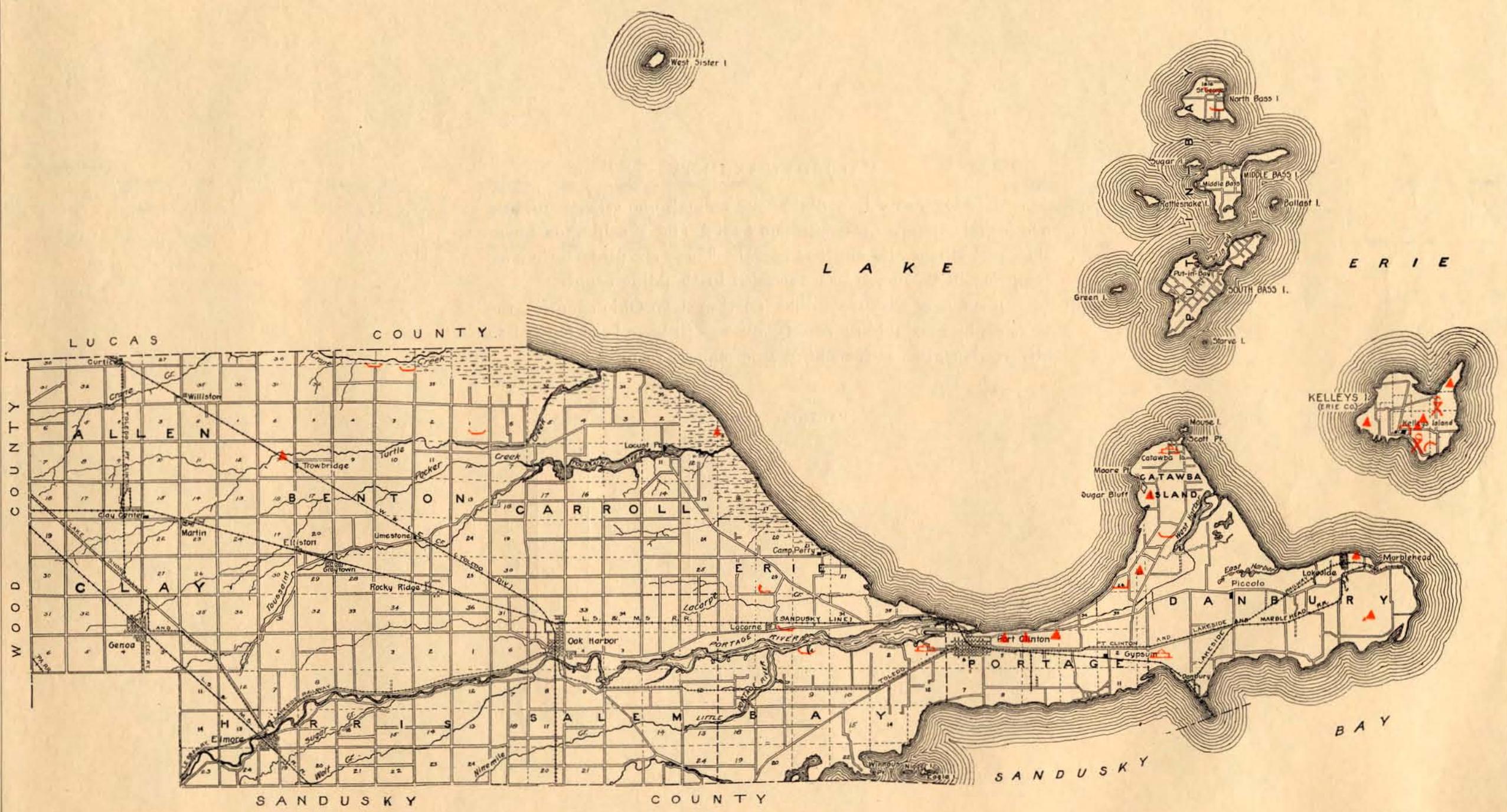
Another group of petroglyphs is found on the north side of the island, cut or pecked into a large granite boulder.

Besides the petroglyphs, there are upon the island, two crescent enclosures and four mounds. Two burials have been recorded on North Bass island.

Catawba Island has two mounds, a village site and a burial. The total number of prehistoric sites in Ottawa county, including Kelleys and North Bass Islands, is 25, composed of 2 petroglyphs, 2 enclosures, 13 mounds, 3 village sites and 5 burials.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Petroglyphs.	Totals.
Benton	1					
Carroll	1					
Erie				1		
Bay			1	1		
Portage	3					
Danbury	2		1			
Catawba Island	2		1	1		
Kelleys Island	4	2			2	
N. Bass Island				2		
Totals	13	2	3	5	2	25



OTTAWA COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

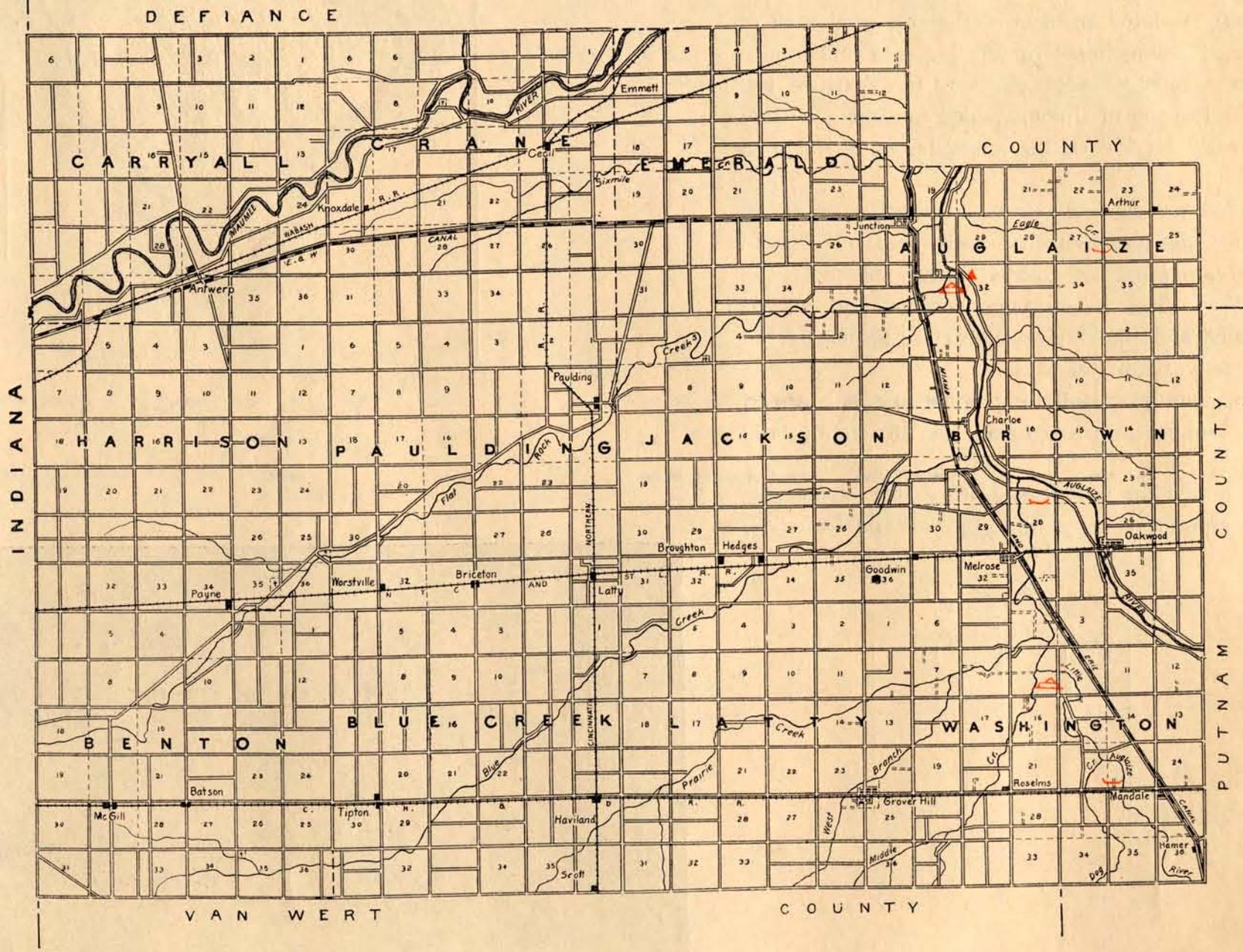
PAULDING COUNTY.

Auglaize township contains one mound, one village site and one burial; Brown township, one burial, and Washington township, one village site and one burial. These six prehistoric sites comprise all that have been recorded in Paulding county.

In common with most other northwestern Ohio counties, the topography of Paulding county appears to have been too flat to attract aboriginal settlement in a permanent form.

PAULDING COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Auglaize	1	1	1	.....
Brown .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Washington .....	.....	1	1	.....
Totals	1	2	3	6



PAULDING COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

PERRY COUNTY.

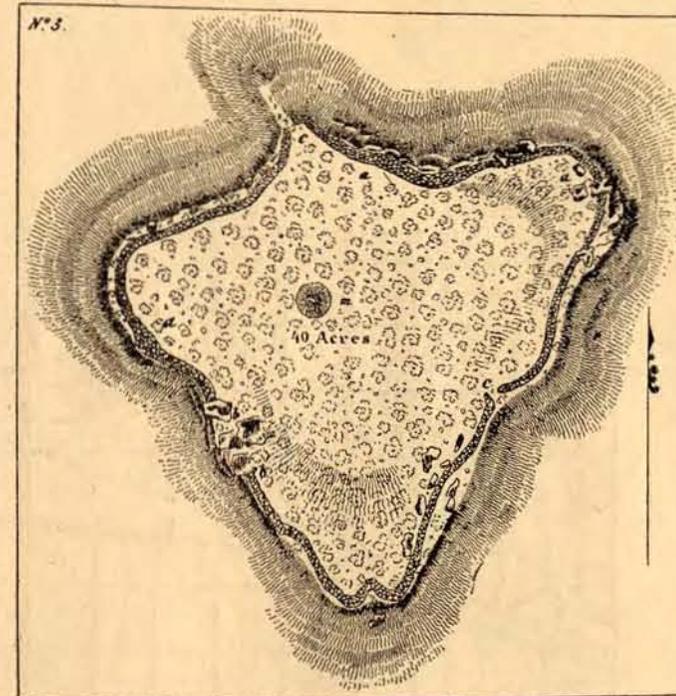
The large stone enclosure near Glenford, known as Glenford Fort, is one of the most impressive of the so-called hill-top enclosures in Ohio. This great work is located on the top of a hill, which stands about 300 feet above the level of the stream at its base and is practically isolated from any other elevated area in the vicinity. The only connection with the higher ground is to the southeast where a narrow ridge connects the fortified hill with the main land. The top of this eminence contains about 26 acres and is practically level with the sides dropping off in a vertical ledge.

The stone wall follows generally close to the ledge, its entire length being 6,610 feet and its height at present from one foot to six feet. A large stone mound was located within the enclosure.

The Glenford Fort, from its strategic position and rugged location, its great size and impressive character, is one of the interesting prehistoric works of the state.

Northern Perry county is rich in mounds and enclosures, with a considerable number of prehistoric sites throughout the county.

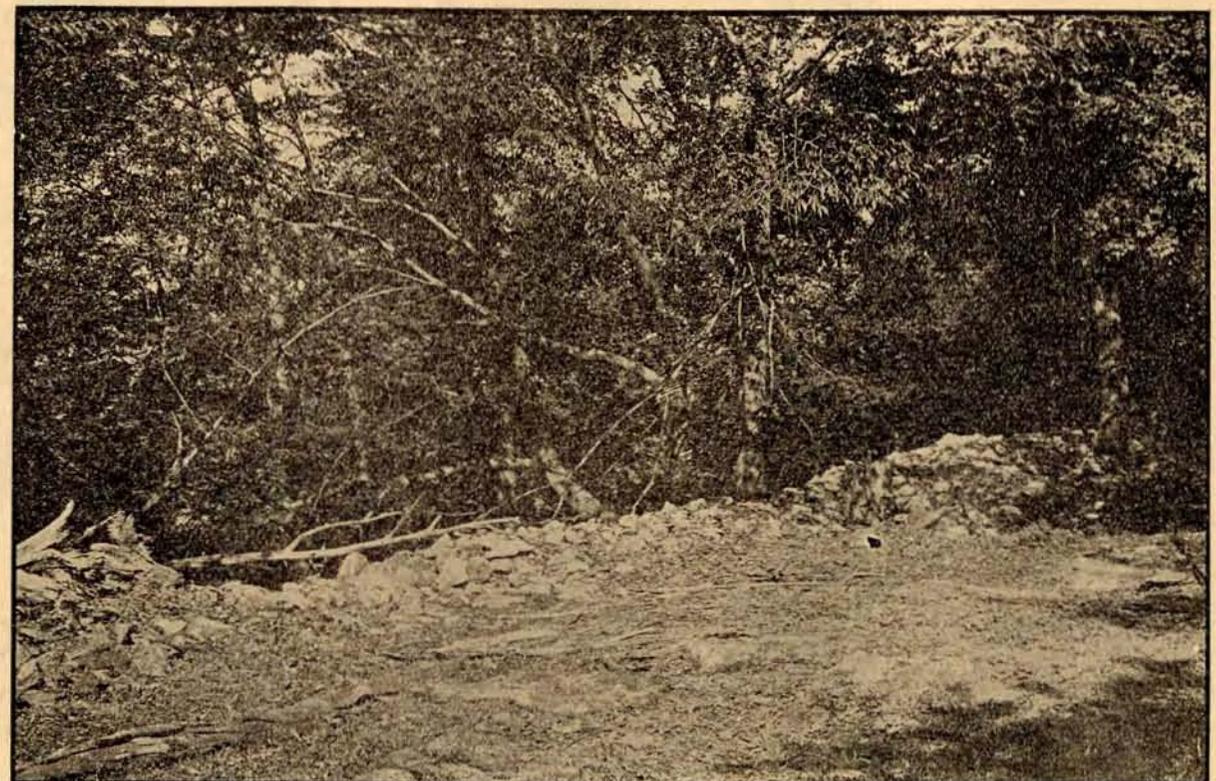
The total number of sites is 103, consisting of 7 enclosures, 86 mounds, 4 village sites, 1 group of flint quarries and 5 burials.



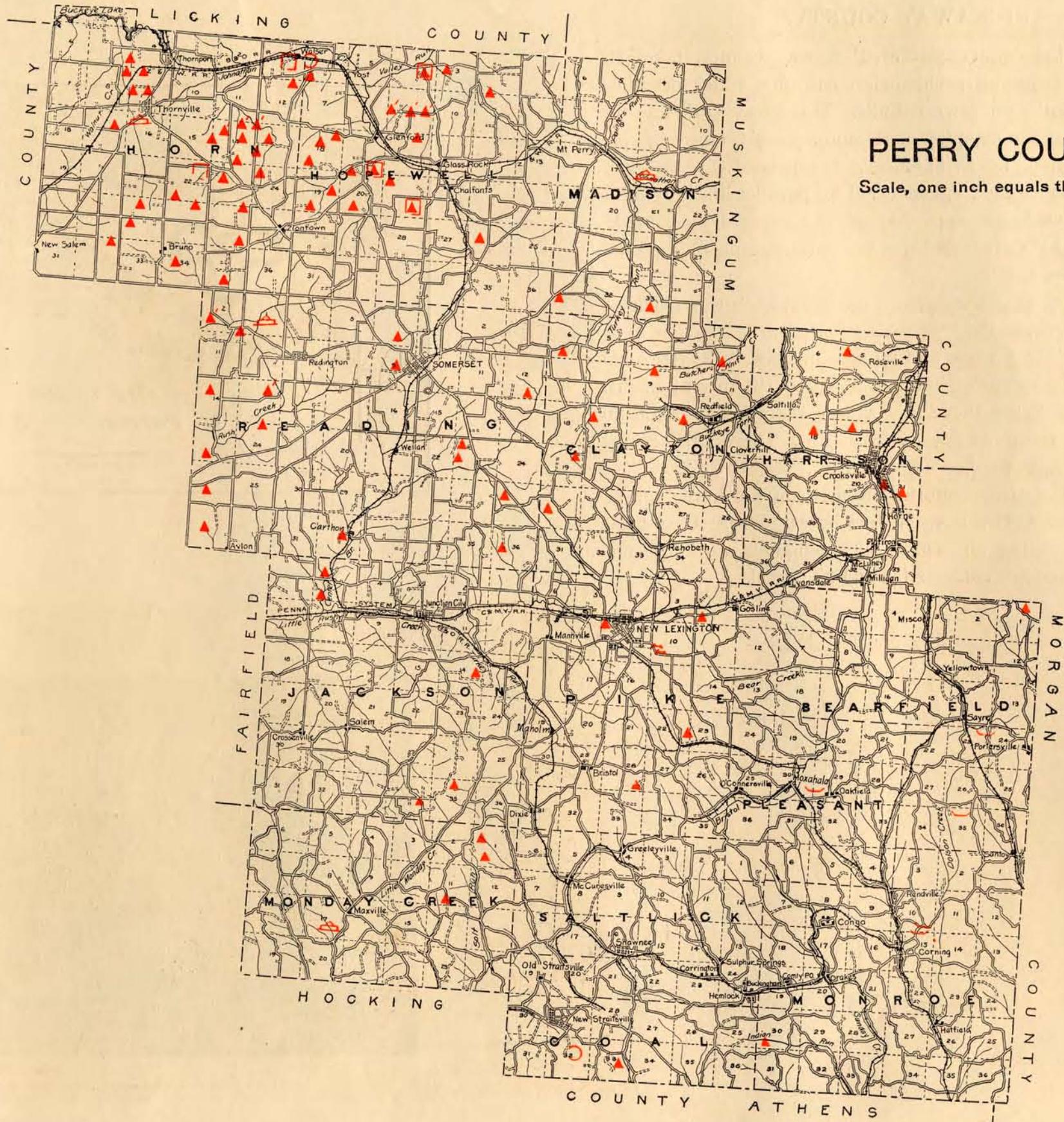
Whittlesey's Map of Glenford Fort.

PERRY COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Thorn	22	2	1			
Hopewell	19	4				
Madison	2		1			
Reading	16		1			
Clayton	7					
Harrison	5					
Jackson	5					
Pike	4				1	
Bearfield	1			2		
Pleasant				1		
Monday Creek	3		1			
Monroe	1			2		
Coal	1	1				
Totals	86	7	4	5	1	103



View from the interior of Glenford Fort, near the stone mound.



PERRY COUNTY

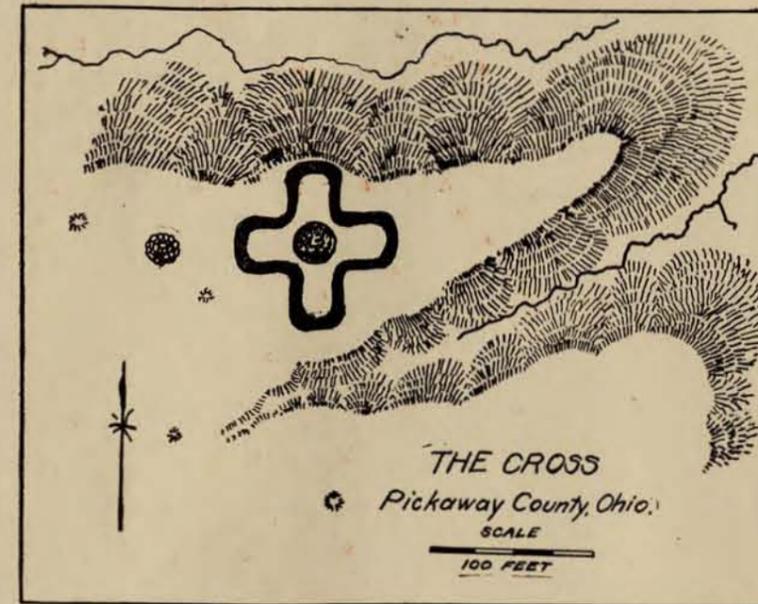
Scale, one inch equals three miles

PICKAWAY COUNTY.

Circleville, the county seat of Pickaway county, takes its name from the imposing prehistoric earthwork which occupied the ground on which the town is built. This great work was the most northerly of the complex circle-and-square type of the enclosures located along the Scioto river. It consisted of a combination of a circle and a square, connected by parallel lines or walls. The Circleville enclosure consisted of two concentric embankments separated by a ditch and was the only example of the kind in the valley of the Scioto.

A work which might be termed an effigy, or better perhaps, an anomalous work, is the "Cross," situated near Tarlton, Salt Creek township. This work as its name implies, is in the form of a cross, 90 feet in each direction, and about 3 feet high. In the center of the figure there is a saucer shaped depression 20 feet across and about 20 inches in depth. There are several mounds, mostly quite small, located nearby.

Pickaway, like other counties situated on the lower course of the Scioto river, is rich in prehistoric sites. There are a total of 241 sites, including one effigy, or anomalous work, 32 enclosures, 175 mounds, 8 village sites and 27 burials.

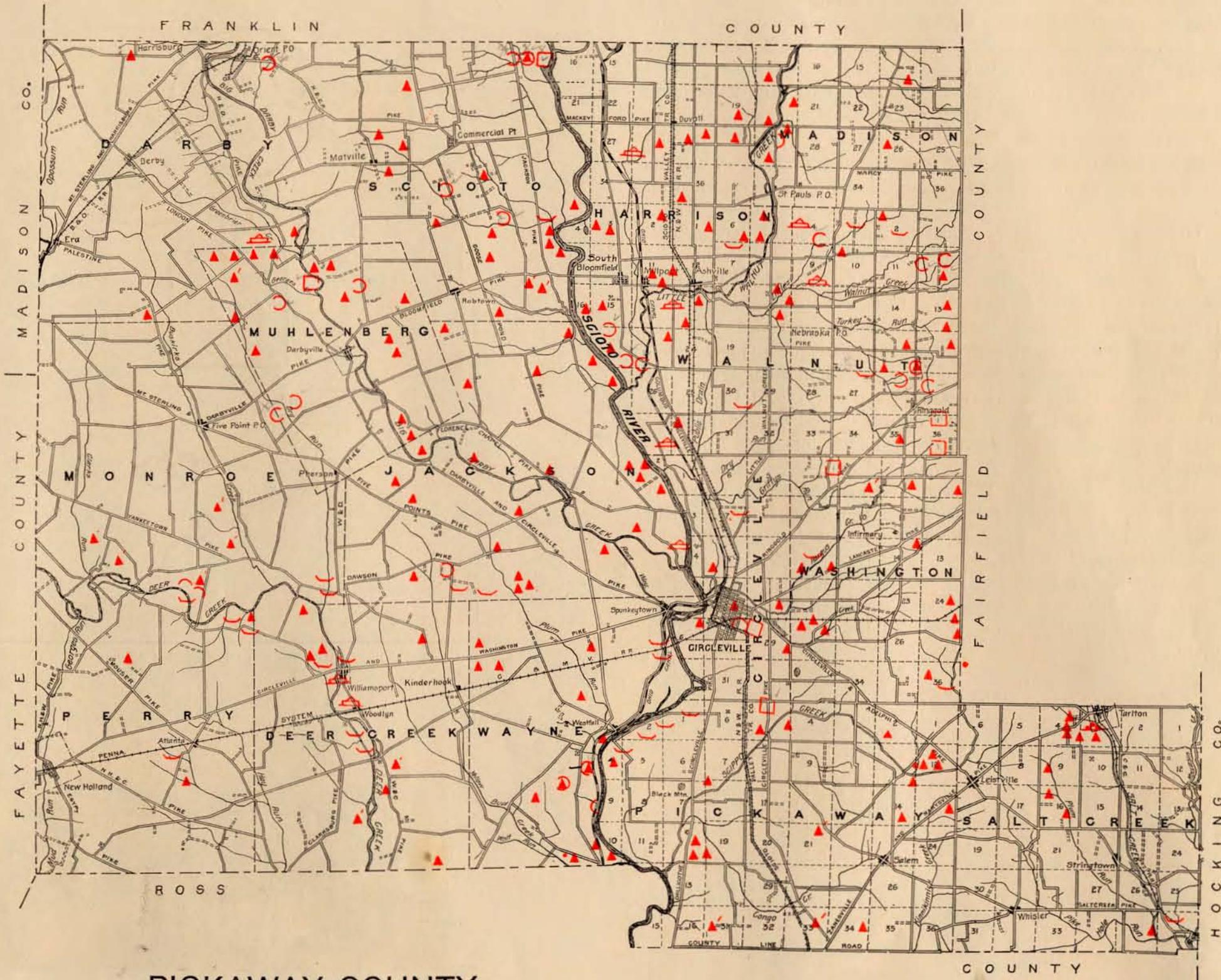


PICKAWAY COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Darby	3	1	1		
Monroe	5	3		2	
Perry	3			3	
Scioto	16	5		1	
Muhlenberg	15	4			
Jackson	23	1	1	2	
Deer Creek	8		2	4	
Wayne	12	3		2	
Harrison	21	3	1	1	
Madison	5	1			
Walnut	17	8	3	4	
Circleville	5	1		1	
Washington	13	1		2	
Pickaway	18	1		4	
Salt Creek	9	1		1	
Totals	173	33	8	27	241



Stone Mound, Snake Den Group.



PICKAWAY COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

PIKE COUNTY.

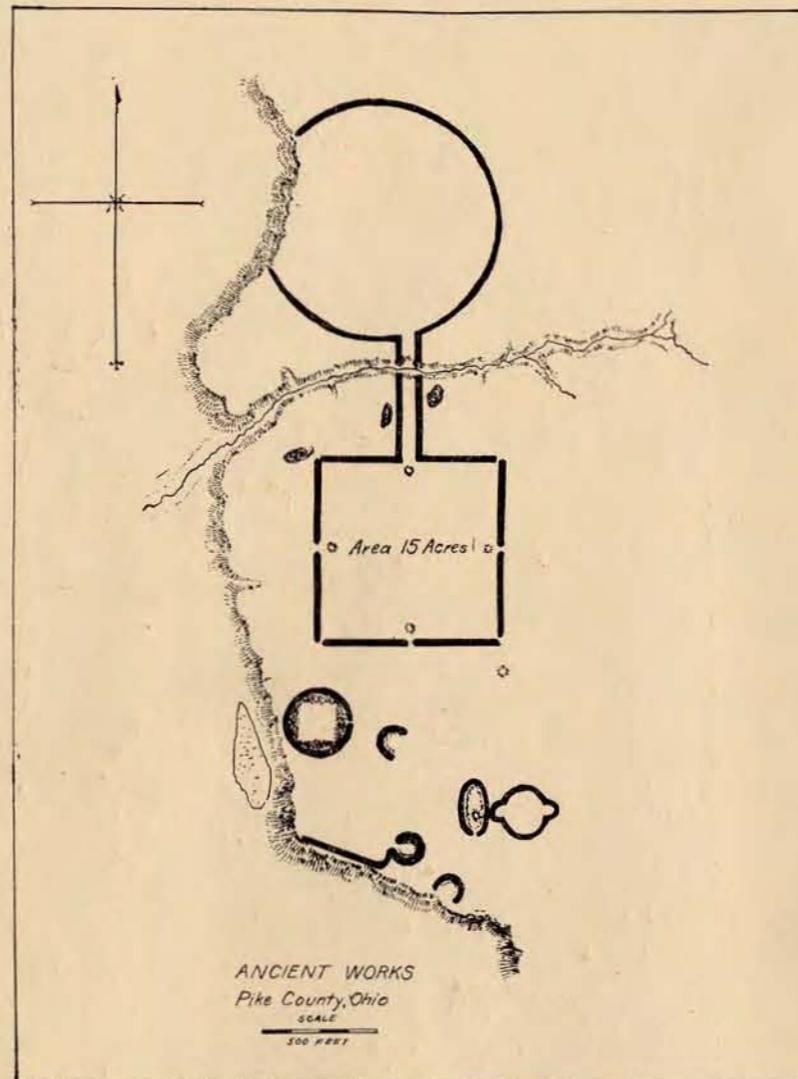
Two important examples of prehistoric earthworks are found in Pike county. One of these is the fine complex enclosure, consisting of a combination of a square and circles, located in Scioto township, about 5 miles below Piketon. The other is the so-called "Graded Way," near Piketon.

The Scioto township work lies about a half mile back from the Scioto river, at the edge of the terrace and consists primarily of a circle connected by parallel walls with a square. Supplementary to the main work were a dozen smaller figures, circles, crescents, etc. The area of the square is about 15 acres and that of the circle approximately the same.

The so-called Graded Way at Piketon consists of two parallel earthen walls thrown up on either side of a former channel or cut-off of Beaver creek. These walls, the general trend of which is from north to south, are from 3 to 6 feet in height, the east wall having been reduced under cultivation. The walls measure 636 and 761 feet respectively in length. It was formerly supposed that the depression between the walls had been artificially constructed, but later opinions are to the effect that this is entirely or in great part the natural cut-off or bed occupied by the stream at some former time. Its use has not been fully determined.

One mile northeast of Piketon, and one-third of a mile east of that town, exist circular depressions, the former excavated in the top of a high hill. The latter was ten feet deep and 210 feet in circumference.

Most of the prehistoric sites of Pike county are confined to the vicinity of the Scioto river in its course through the county. There are a total of 64 sites, 8 of which are enclosures and 44 mounds.



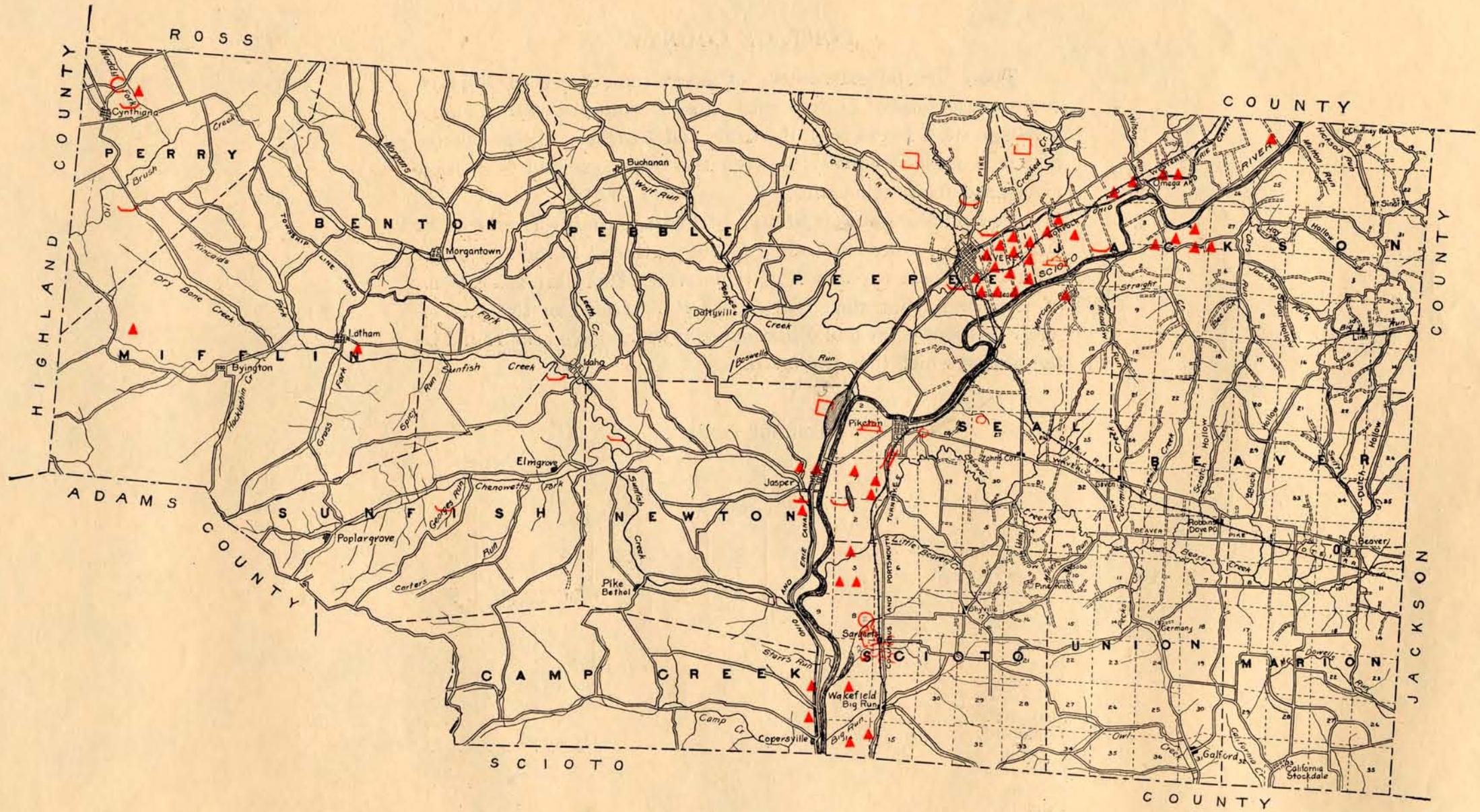
Enclosures five miles below Piketon.

PIKE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Perry	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Mifflin	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunfish .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Camp Creek	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton	3	1	.....	1	1	.....
Peepee	13	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Jackson	14	1	1	1	.....	.....
Seal	3	3	1	1	.....	.....
Scioto	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	44	8	2	9	1	64



Squier and Davis's "view" of the Graded Way.



PIKE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

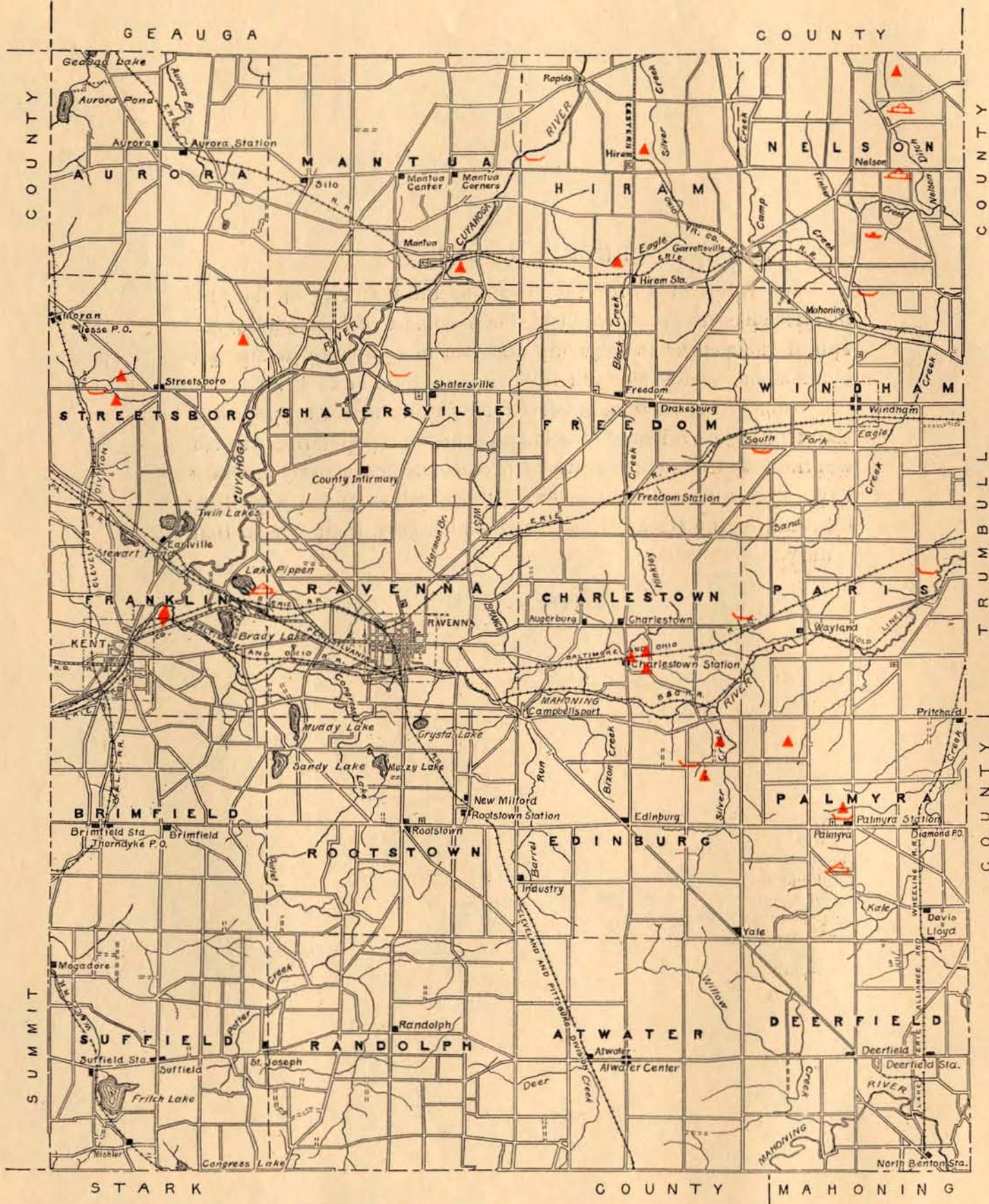
PORTAGE COUNTY.

There are no earthworks of great importance in Portage county. The total of 31 prehistoric sites is composed of 16 mounds, 5 village sites, 1 cemetery, 8 burials and 1 cache. The works are distributed about equally between the Cuyahoga and Mahoning rivers and their tributaries.

The old Mahoning trail crossed Portage county from east to west, and had a branch leading to the northwest to the Cuyahoga river towns near the mouth of that river. There are indications of important aboriginal travel over these trails, in the way of many relics of stone and other material which have been found in the section which they traversed.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Caches.	Totals.
Mantua	1					
Hiram	2	1				
Nelson	1	2		1		
Streetsboro	3		1			
Shalersville			1			
Windham			2			
Franklin		1			1	
Charlestown	5		2			
Edinburg	2		1			
Palmyra	2	1	1			
Totals	16	5	8	1	1	31



PORTAGE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

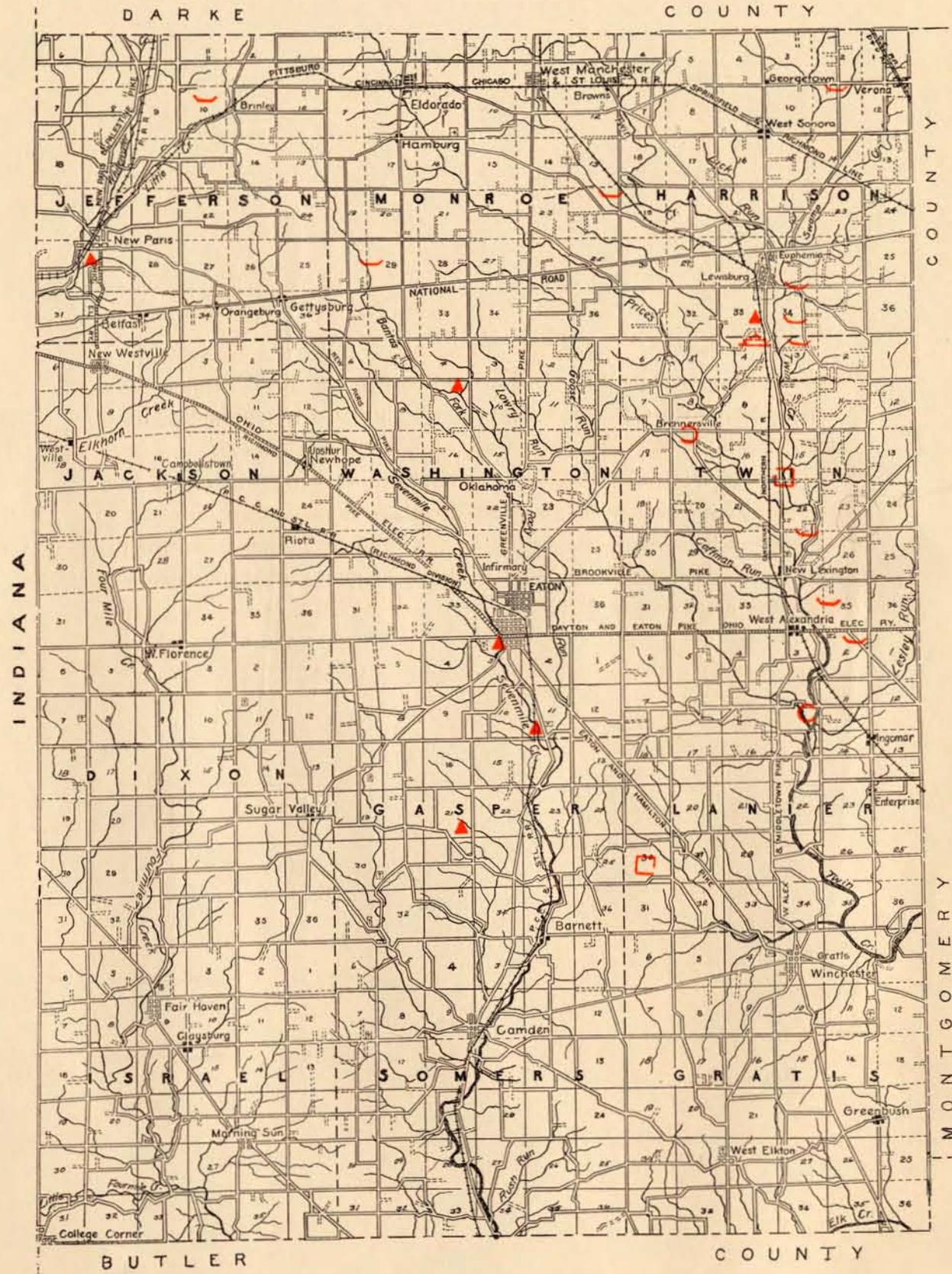
PREBLE COUNTY.

The valley of Twin creek contains the majority of the prehistoric sites in Preble county. These consist of four enclosures, two of them in Twin township and two in Lanier township; six mounds, one village site and 10 burials—a total of 21 sites.

None of the earthworks of Preble county are of an imposing character, but evidences of a busy prehistoric population are not wanting. Many fine examples of prehistoric art in stone and flint have been collected in the Twin creek valley and along other branches of the Great Miami river which have their rise in that county.

PREBLE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Jefferson	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Harrison	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Washington	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin .....	.....	2	1	3	.....
Gasper	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanier .....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Totals	6	4	1	10	21



PREBLE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

PUTNAM COUNTY.

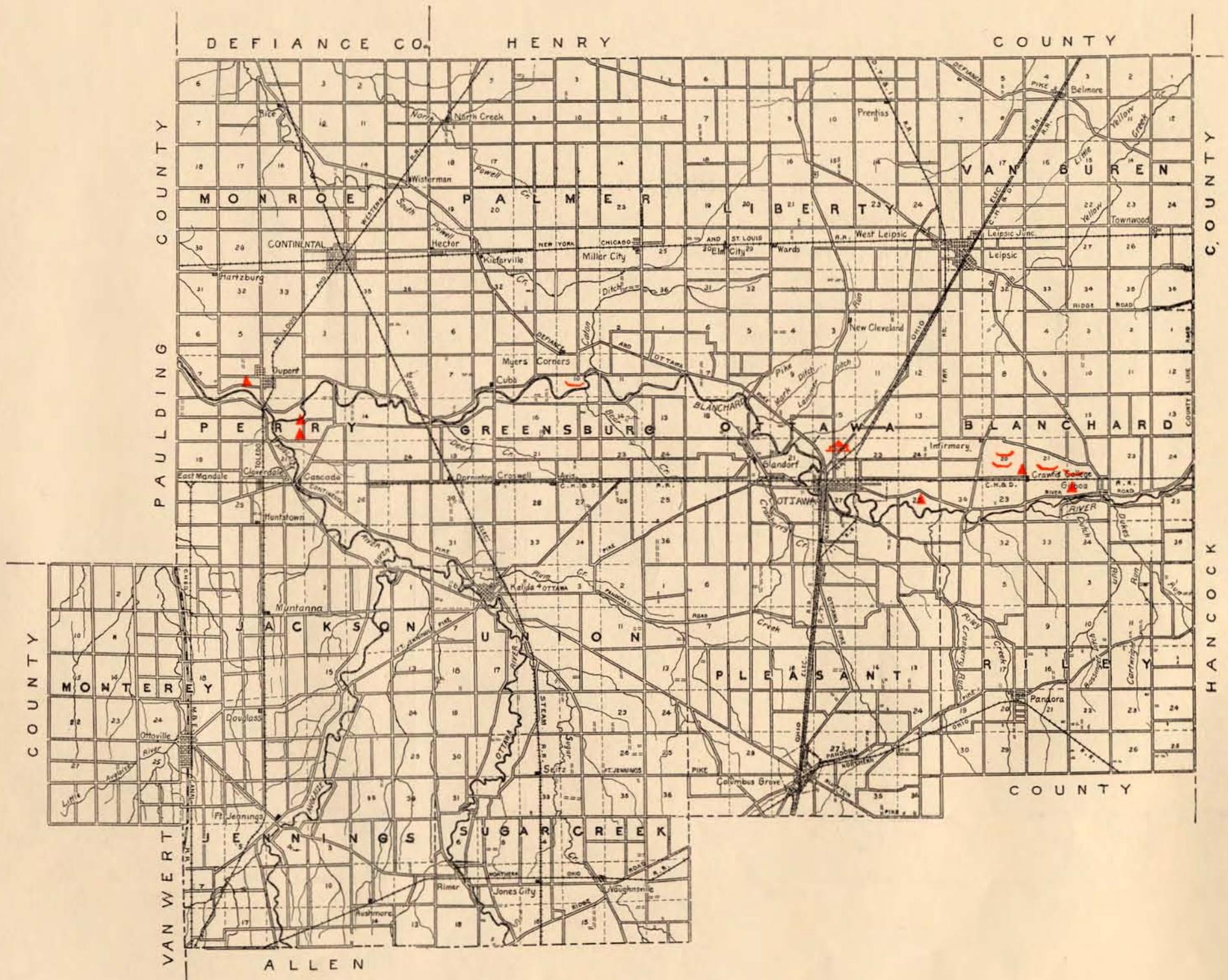
Putnam is sparse in prehistoric sites, the total number recorded being but 11. Of these, 6 are mounds, 1 a village site and 4 are burials.

An aboriginal trail passed north and south through the county, its general course being that of the Auglaize river. Many specimens have been found upon the surface, along this stream and in the country adjacent thereto, showing that prehistoric man frequently visited the county.

Perry township has 3 mounds; Ottawa, 1 mound and 1 village site and Blanchard, 2 mounds and 4 burials.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Perry	3	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	1	1	.....	.....
Blanchard	2	.....	4	.....
Totals	6	1	4	11



PUTNAM COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

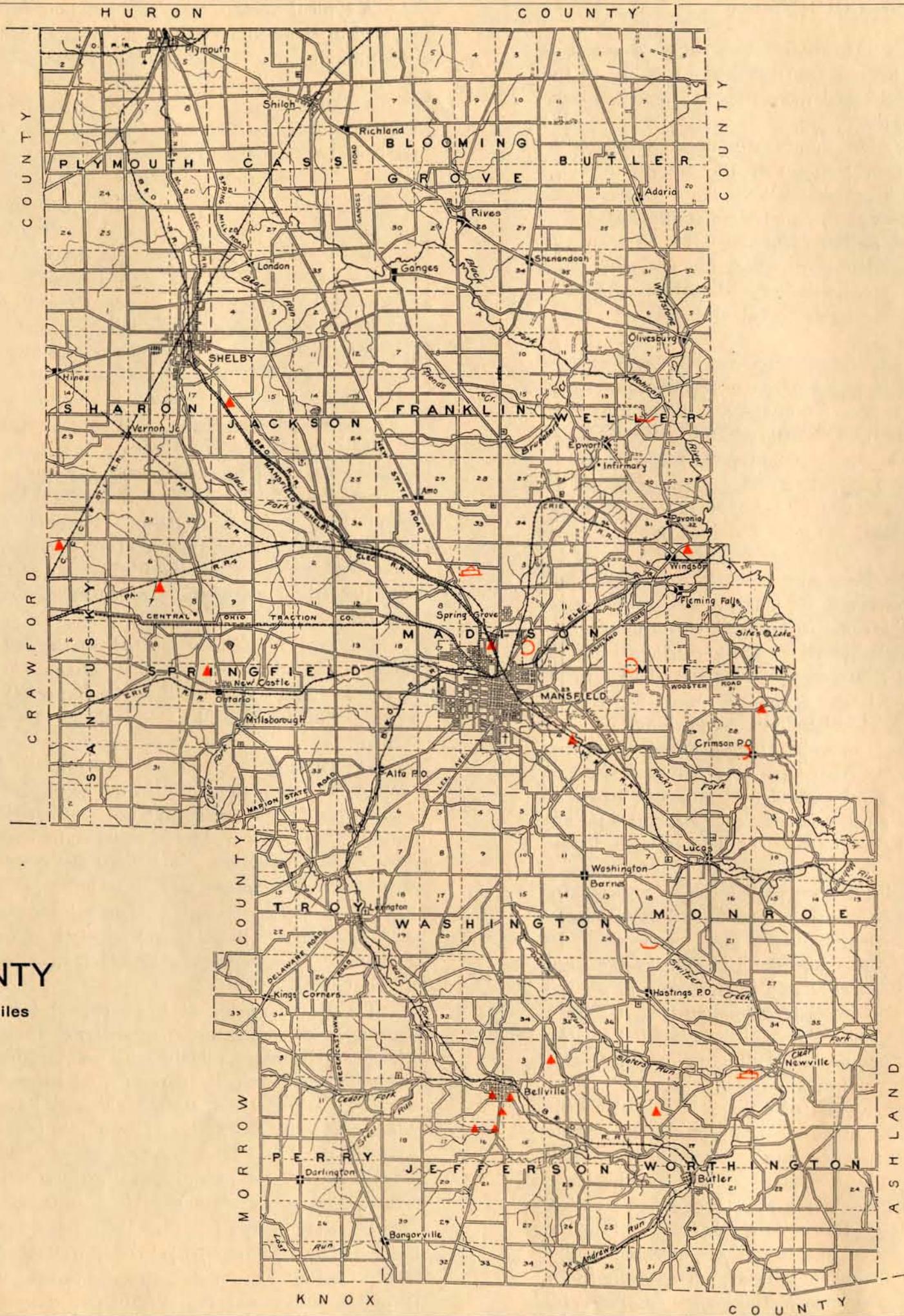
RICHLAND COUNTY.

The three enclosures of Richland county are located along Rocky Fork of Mohican river—one in Madison township and two in Mifflin. The principal mound group is in the vicinity of Bellville, in Jefferson township.

The county has a total of 21 sites, 3 of which are enclosures, 14 mounds, 2 village sites and 2 burials.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Jackson	1				
Weller				1	
Springfield	2				
Madison	2	1	1		
Mifflin	2	2			
Monroe				1	
Jefferson	6				
Worthington	1		1		
Totals	14	3	2	2	21



RICHLAND COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

Ross county comprises within its territory the most interesting archaeological area of its size in Ohio and probably in the United States and might be termed the center of highest culture of the mound-building peoples.

It is remarkable for the great number and diversity of highly specialized earthworks; a type peculiar to the highest development of aboriginal man in the Ohio valley. This type consists of figures more or less geometrically exact, principally the square and circle, singly or in combination. They are distinct from the so-called forts or defensive structures, which are assigned their purpose from the strategic positions occupied, usually a hilltop or other point of vantage, easily defended and difficult of approach.

The great total of 455 prehistoric sites has been recorded in Ross county. Forty-nine of these are of the enclosure class, while 370 are mounds. These prehistoric remains are distributed generally along the Scioto river and the north and south forks of Paint creek. Great as may appear the number of recorded works in the county, according to early observers and writers and to more recent scientific examination it is believed that many more such remains at one time existed, many of which at this time have been obliterated.

One of the greatest of the Ross county works, particularly as evincing a high degree of culture of its makers and occupants, is that known as the Hopewell Group, in Union township, on north fork of Paint creek. It consists primarily of two conjoined figures—a square of 15 acres and a larger irregular parallelogram of about 110 acres. Within the larger enclosure there are two secondary enclosures, one a semi-circular figure containing 7 mounds and the other a circle with 1 mound. Outside these secondary enclosures but within the large figure are 13 other mounds, and within the square there are four mounds set opposite an equal number of gateways. Specimens secured from excavations into the mounds of the Hopewell group are of the most advanced type yet found in Ohio.

The Harness works in the Scioto valley, Liberty township, consists of a combination of a square, a large and a small circle. The square contains about 27 acres and the large circle about 40 acres. This work is a very imposing one and evinces the high culture of its builders. It takes its name from the owner of the land on which the work is situated. A large mound located within the larger of the two circles, was thoroughly excavated by the Society in 1903 and many fine specimens illustrating the life of the builders of the works were obtained.

The High Banks works are situated a few miles north of the Harness works and about four miles south of Chillicothe. They consist of a circle and an octagon in conjunction and of several small circles, and parallel walls in close proximity. The large circle contains 20 acres and the octagon about two acres less. A remarkable feature of the High Banks works is that, while none of the figures comprising the Ross county works are geometrically exact, the large circle in these works approaches very near to an exact circle. Each of eight gateways in the octagon is faced by a mound.

A typical work of the square-and-circle combination formerly existed at the eastern edge of the city of Chillicothe and another of similar type was located at the town of Frankfort, in Concord township.

An interesting work is that near Hopetown in Springfield township. It consists of a square and circle with extended parallel walls and with several smaller circles nearby. Each of the larger figures encloses upwards of 20 acres.

The Cedar Banks works lie just north of the Hopetown works, and consist of a square, or rectangle, which contains an elevated structure, resembling the elevated squares found in the Marietta works. This platform is about 250 feet long, 150 feet wide and 4 feet high. The usual circle is missing in this work, but there is a rectangular enclosure nearby, but detached, 870 feet long and 70 feet wide. Some distance to the south of the main work there is a small circle and a square mound. The area of the large square or rectangle is about 30 acres.

One of the interesting works of the county is that known as Mound City, located in Union township, a few miles north of Chillicothe. This work consists of a rectangular enclosure with the corners rounded off and containing within its simple walls 23 mounds. From these mounds the early explorers and writers on Ohio antiquities, Squier & Davis secured some of the finest specimens, representing the highest sculptural art of prehistoric man, including many effigy pipes in the form of animals, birds and reptiles.

Dunlaps Works are located on the land of the County Infirmary, a short distance north of Mound City. They consist of a large rectangle and a small circle connected by parallel lines and parallel walls of considerable length. A small oval enclosure is nearby.

The Blackwater group is located on the east side of the Scioto river, near the northern line of the county. It consists of 7 circles and crescents, all small and not connected and a peculiar rectangular figure formed by parallel walls with closed ends, located some distance further south than the circles. These latter are about 750 feet long and 60 feet wide.

The Junction group, is situated on Paint creek about two miles west of Chillicothe and consists of nine small figures, all detached. These figures are in the form of circles, rectangles and crescents.

The Baum works are located on Paint creek, in Twin township, near the village of Bourneville. They consist of a square, a large and a small circle, in conjunction. The square in this work is almost geometrically correct. In connection with the Baum works is one of the most extensive and remarkable prehistoric village sites in the state. It was explored by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society in 1899, 1902 and 1903 and many hundreds of most interesting and valuable relics were secured. These are now on exhibition in the Society's museum.

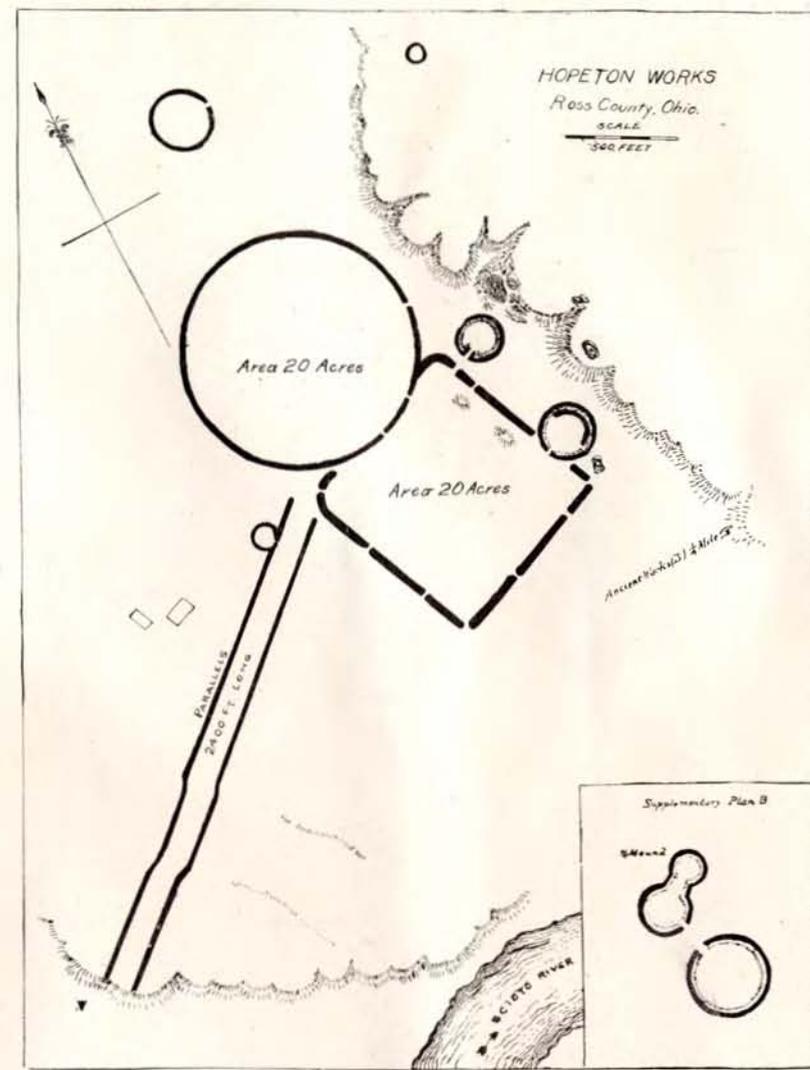
The Seip group, is one of the largest in the Scioto valley. It is located on the north bank of Paint creek about 3 miles east of the town of Bainbridge, in Paxton township. It resembles in form the Baum works. Within the enclosure are two mounds, the larger of which is known as the Pricer mound and the smaller

as the Seip mound. This latter mound was fully explored by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society in 1908 and the interesting objects taken therefrom, representing the higher of the two cultures in the Scioto valley, are to be seen at the Society's museum.

Other interesting explorations of the Society in Ross county are those of the Adena mound and the Gartner mound and village site. Adena mound was located upon the estate of Governor Worthington a short distance northwest of Chillicothe on the west side of the river. The Gartner mound and village site are opposite the Dunlap works in Green township. Both sites produced a great deal of interesting material, that of the Gartner site, like the Baum village site, being of the Fort Ancient, or lower culture, and that of the Adena mound, like the Harness and Seip mounds, being of the Hopewell, or higher culture. All this material is displayed at the museum.

One of the finest examples of defensive enclosures in the state is that at Spruce Hill, a short distance northeast of the Baum works. This fort is triangular in shape with the point toward the northeast. The wall is of stone, and is carried around the brow of a rugged hill, very difficult of access and commanding a view of the country for miles in all directions.

Southeast from Spruce Hill fort and just across the stream known as Black run, there is one of the most peculiar of the county's earthworks. This structure is of stone, the main figure being an ellipse measuring 170 by 250 feet, with an opening toward the south. At the opening, the terminations of the wall curve back upon themselves for a distance of about 60 feet. Radiating from the top of the ellipse are five walls of stone, extending in the same general direction as the shorter axis of the ellipse.

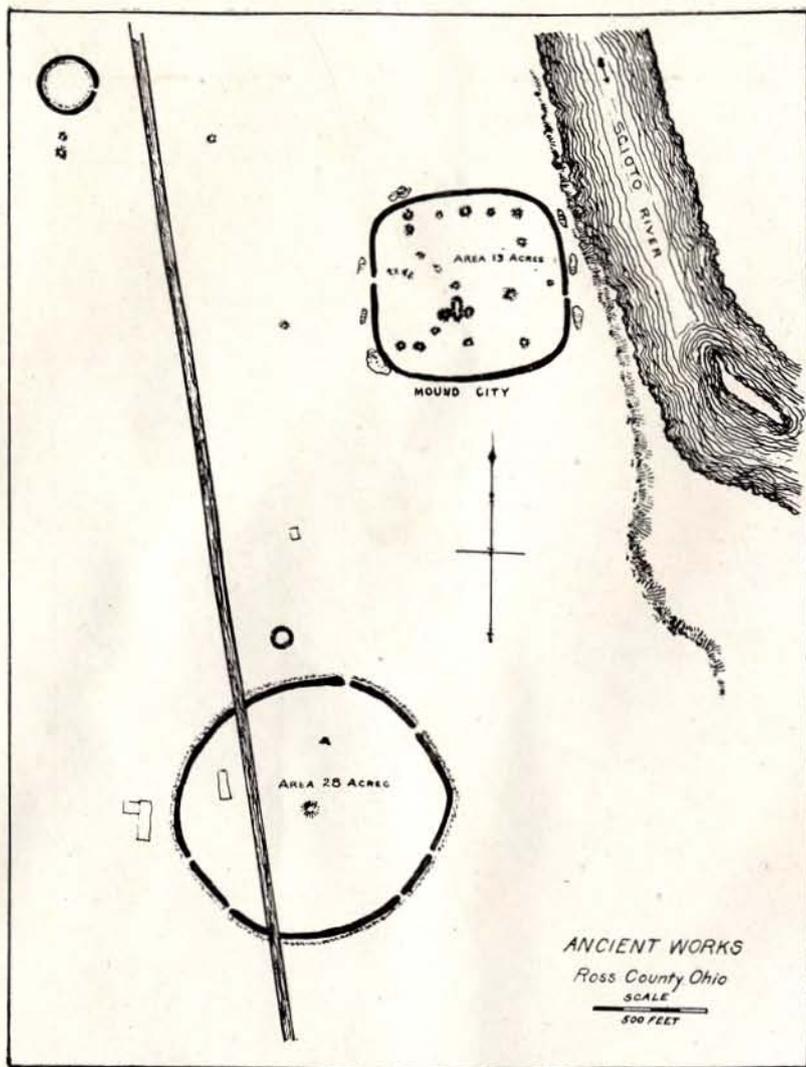


ROSS COUNTY.

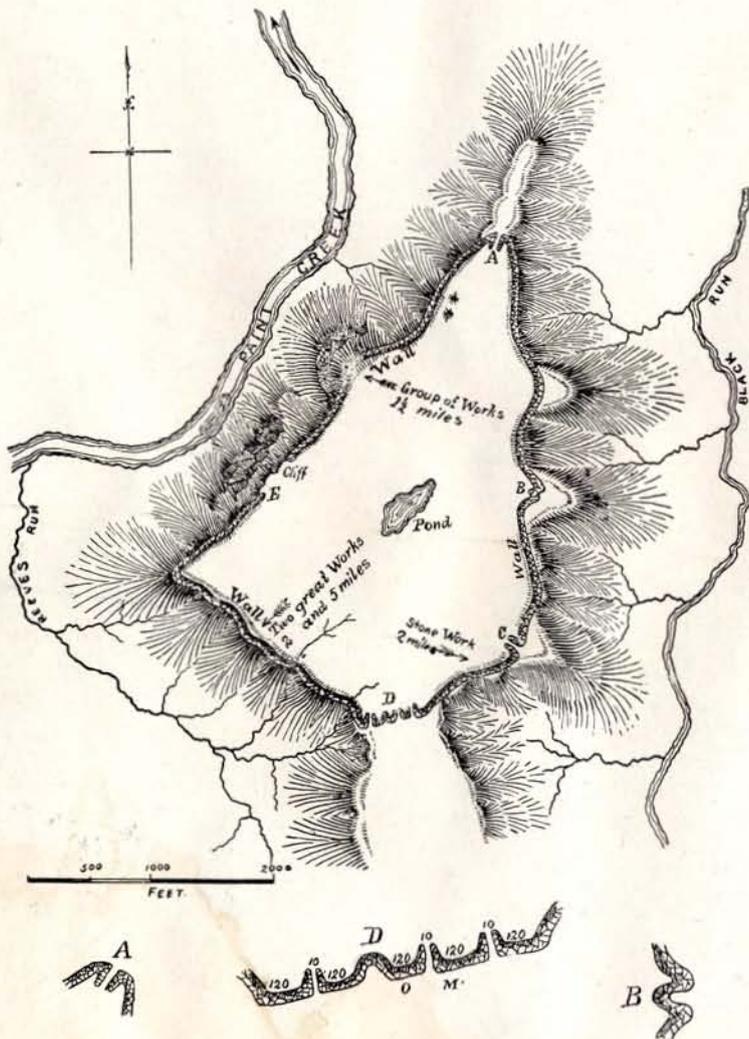
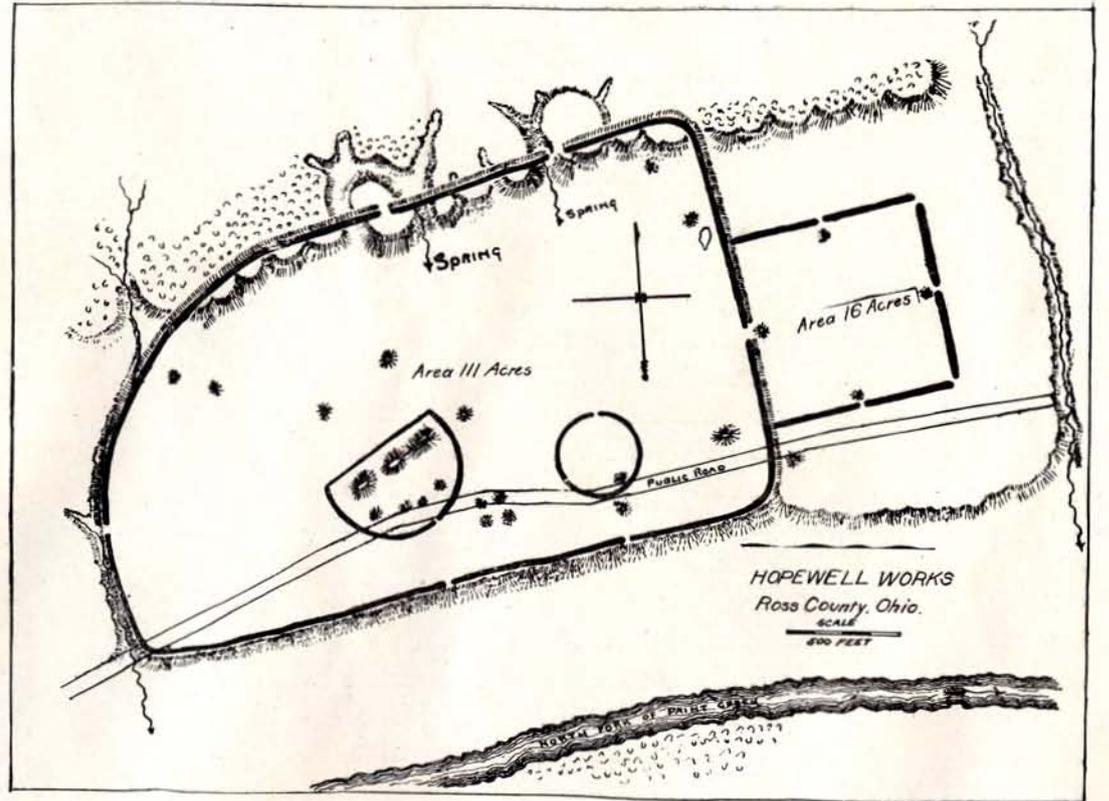
Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Paxton	25	3	1	2	.....
Paint	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Buckskin	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Concord	60	2	4	20	.....
Deerfield	8	.....	1	.....	.....
Union	84	7	.....	2	.....
Scioto	44	15	1	.....	.....
Twin	25	9	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	14	2	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	17	2	1	.....	.....
Green	20	3	1	1	.....
Colerain	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Springfield	26	2	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	24	3	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	370	49	9	27	455



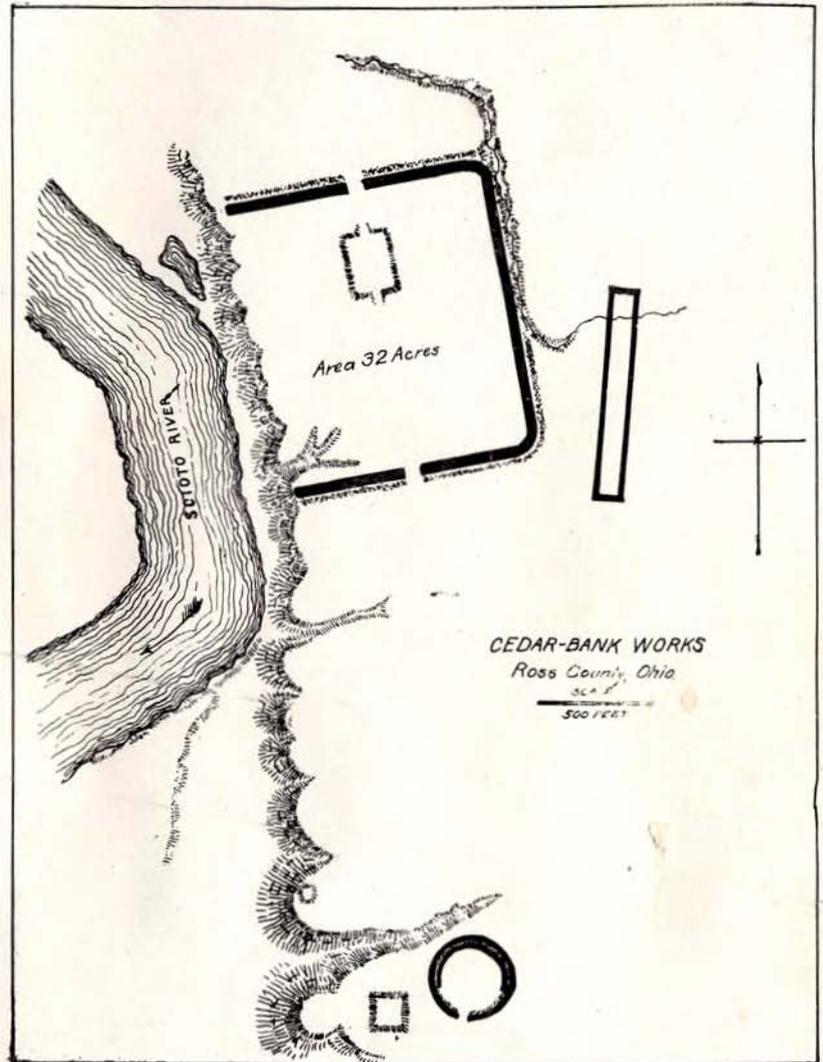
Adena Mound.

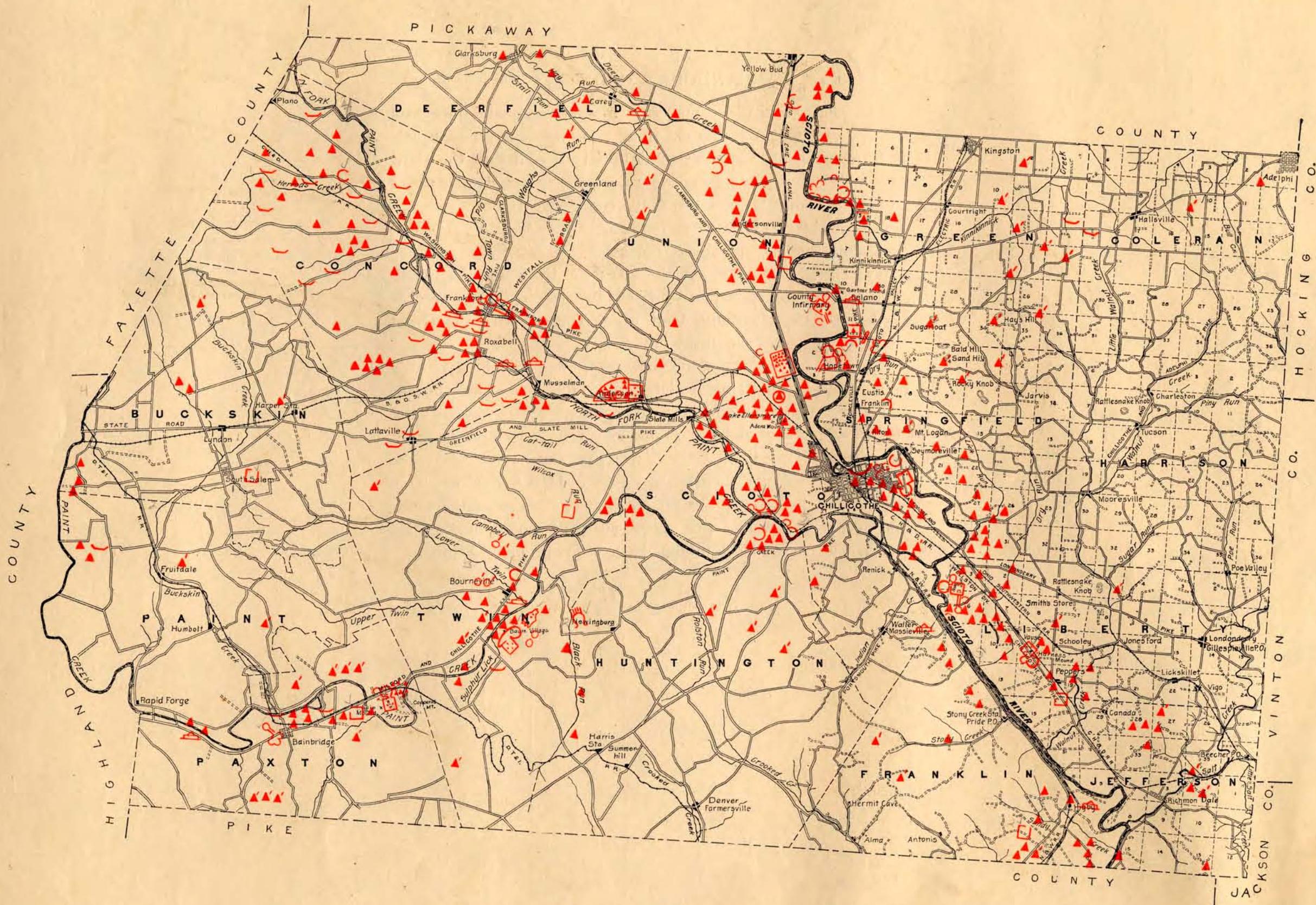


The Shriver Group.



Spruce Hill Fort, near Bourneville,





ROSS COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

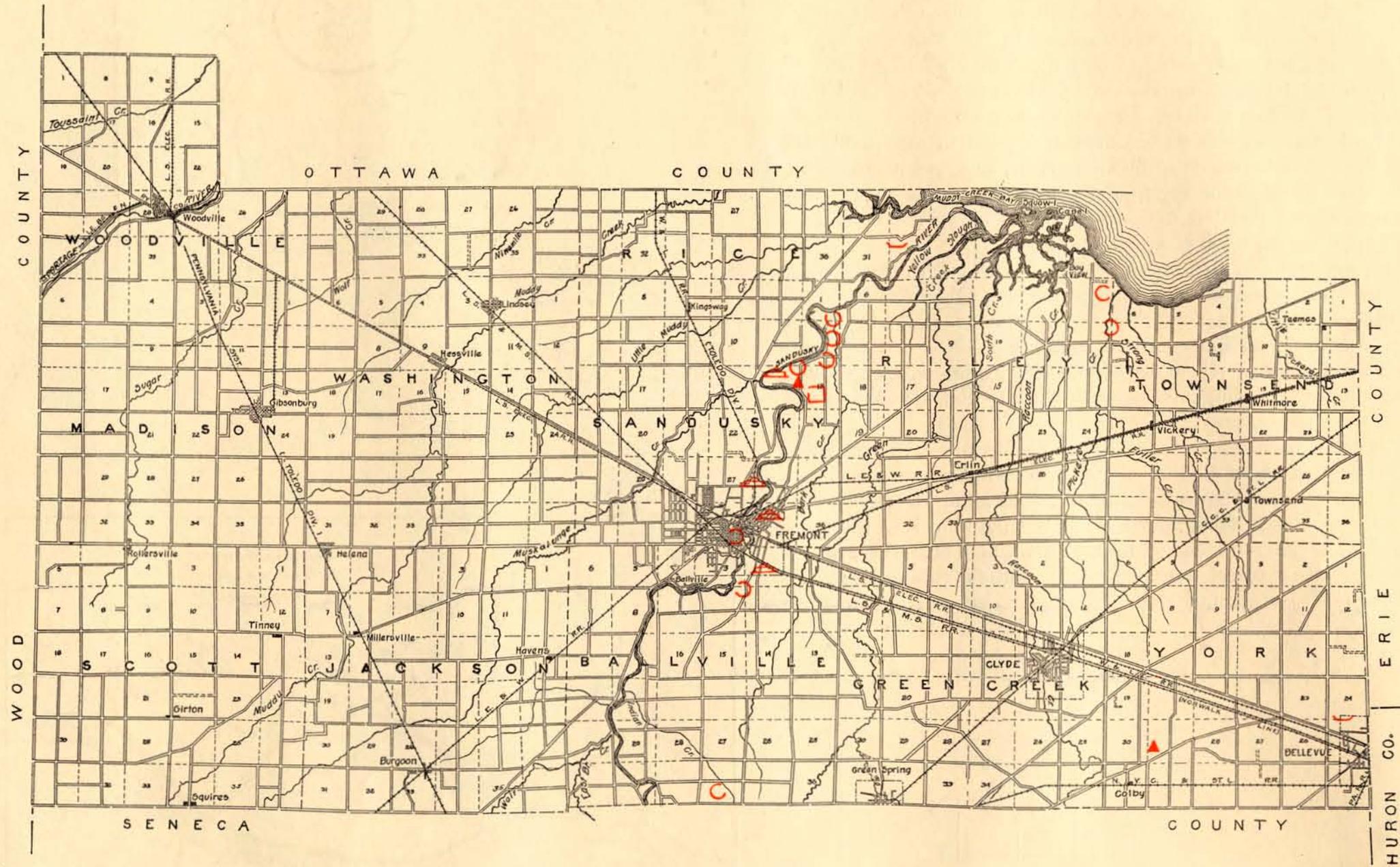
SANDUSKY COUNTY.

Sandusky county was one of the most strategic and important sections of Ohio in aboriginal times. It was chiefly remarkable as being probably the most important trail center in the state. Around Sandusky bay there were a number of aboriginal towns and at this point the greatest trails centered. Among these was the so-called Great Trail from the Allegheny region, which passed on around the lake and thence northward; the Shore trail, which followed the south shore of the lake; the trails running north along the Scioto and Sandusky rivers from the Ohio and further south; and the Mahoning trail which merged with the Great Trail not far below Sandusky bay.

Altho the importance of the county was mainly that of a great station where trails centered, there was a considerable permanent population, as evidenced by a number of enclosures and other works found along the Sandusky river. One of these enclosures was located where the city of Fremont now stands, while between that city and the bay there were at least five others. One was located just south of Fremont and another near the south line of the county and two others near the mouth of Pickerel creek. The county has a total of 18 recorded prehistoric sites.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Rice				1	
Sandusky	1	6	3		
Ballville		2	1		
Riley		2			
York	1			1	
Totals	2	10	4	2	18



SANDUSKY COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

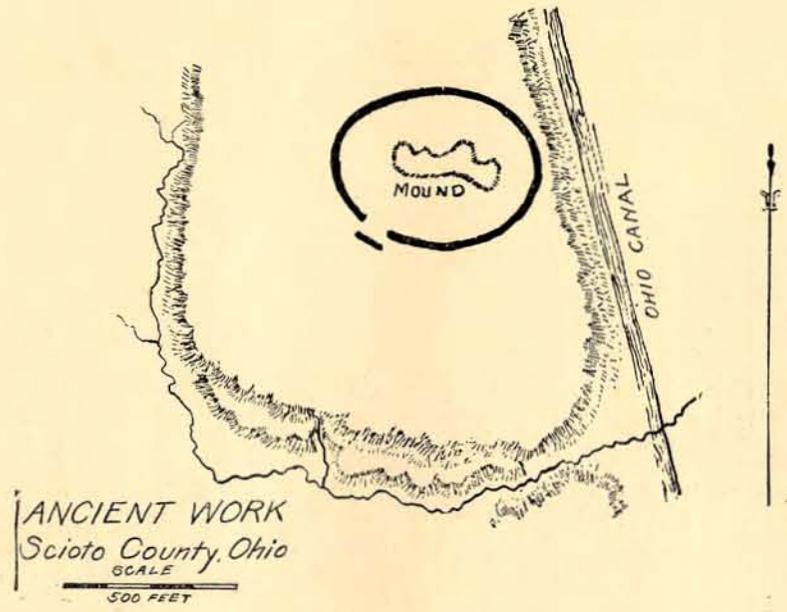
If Scioto county had furnished to archeological history no more than the one work, that at Portsmouth, it would still hold an important place therein.

The Portsmouth work is one of the most complex and impressive in the Ohio valley. It consists really of three groups, two of which are across the river in Kentucky. The works on the Ohio side are a combination of crescents small circles and parallel walls. At the time of the examination of the works by Squier and Davis in 1847 it was found that there were leading from the group on the Ohio side, three sets of parallel walls, "covered ways or avenues" as they were termed. One set of these walls led north-westward and was lost in the broken ground of the plain; another set led southward to the Ohio river, at a point almost directly opposite a second group of the works on the Kentucky side and a third set trended southeastward, reaching the river at a point opposite the third group of the works.

Squier and Davis estimated that the total length of the walls then traceable was 8 miles, giving 16 miles of embankment to the parallels alone and that the grand total of the walls of the entire series was the remarkable sum of 20 miles.

The more westerly of the Kentucky groups consisted of a square and two rectangular enclosures, while that toward the east was a series of concentric circles.

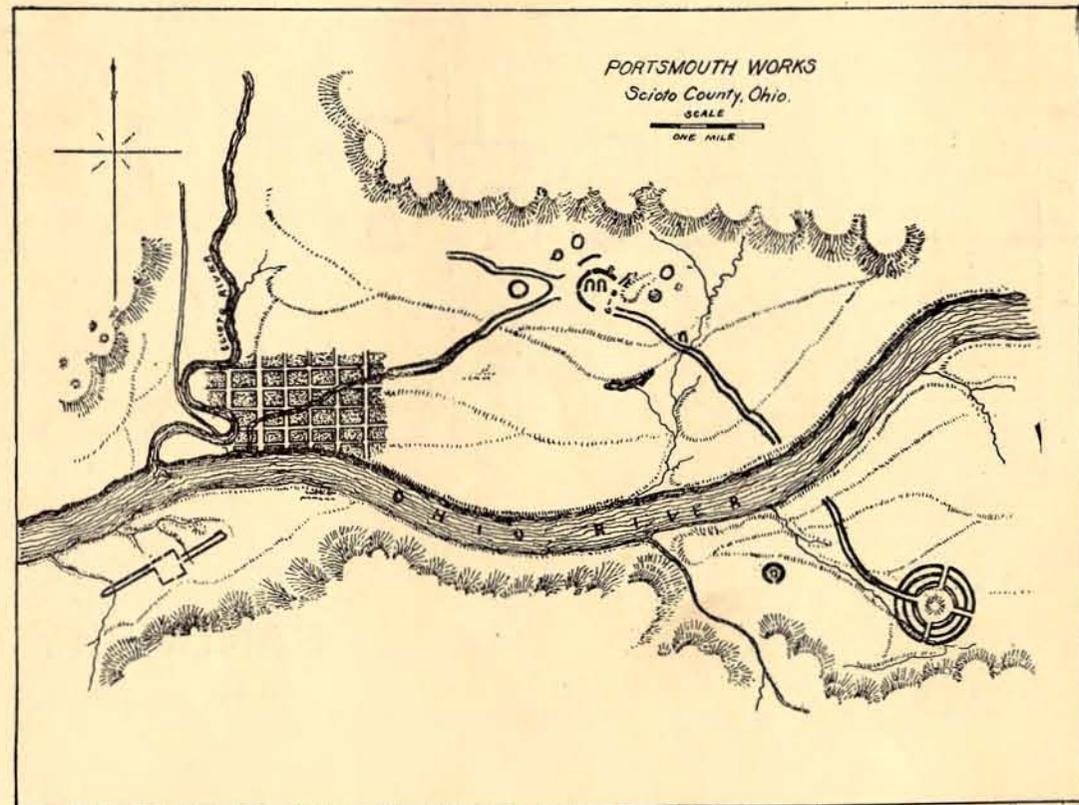
Another most interesting work of Scioto county, is the effigy mound located about 5 miles above Portsmouth, near the village of Rushtown. This figure is in the form of an animal, somewhat resembling a tapir, from which it has become known as the tapir mound. It is surrounded by an enclosure which is 480 feet across in its longest measurement. The figure stands from one to eight feet high. Scioto county has a total of 85 recorded prehistoric sites.

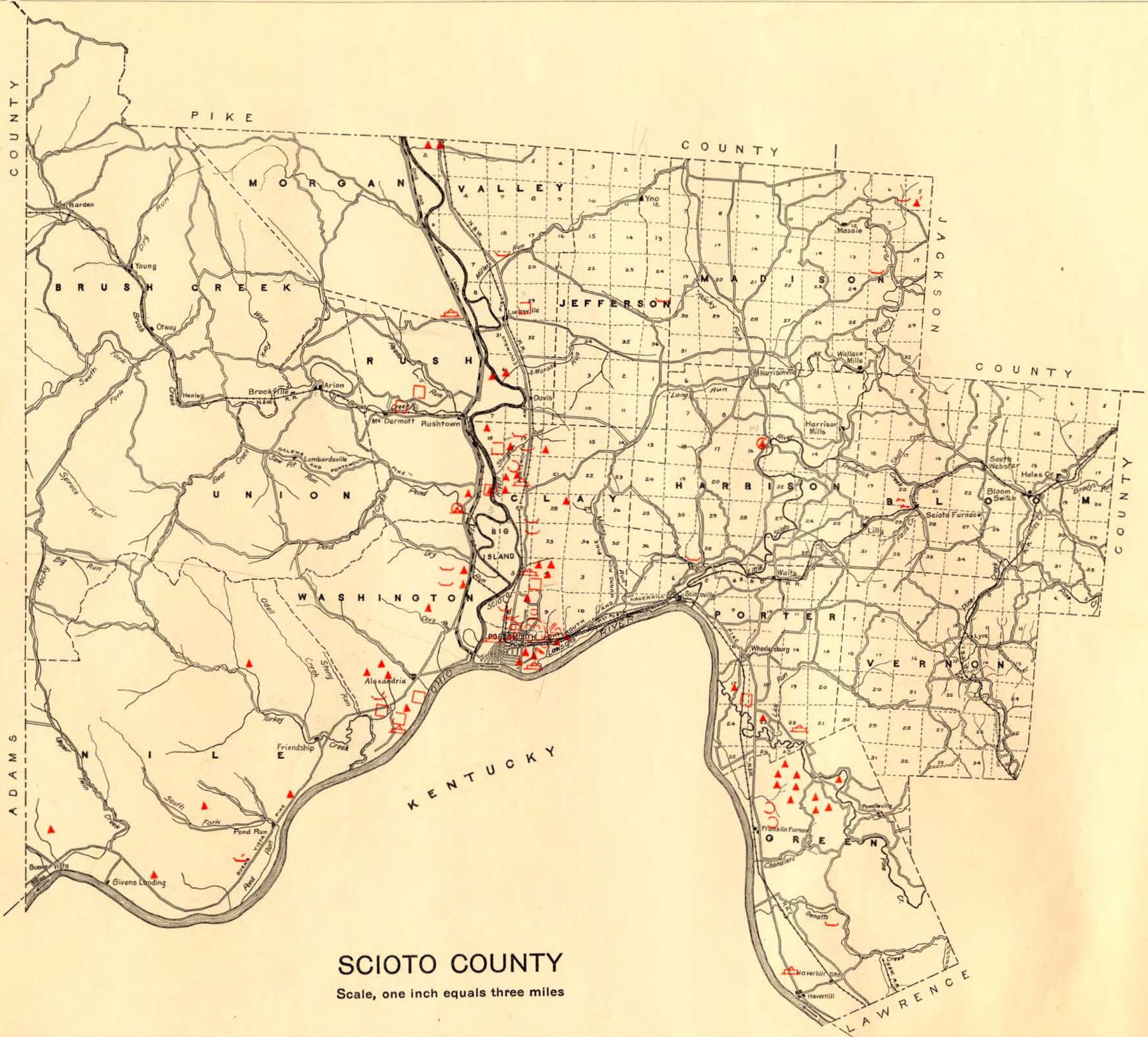


Effigy Mound Near Rushtown.

SCIOTO COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Effigies.	Flint Quarries.	Totals.
Nile	5			1			
Washington	7	3	1	3			
Rush	2	2			1		
Valley	3	1		1			
Jefferson				1			
Clay	16	4	4	5			
Madison	1			2			
Harrison	1	1		1			
Bloom						1	
Porter	2	1	1				
Green	10	2	1	1			
Totals	47	14	7	15	1	1	85





SCIOTO COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

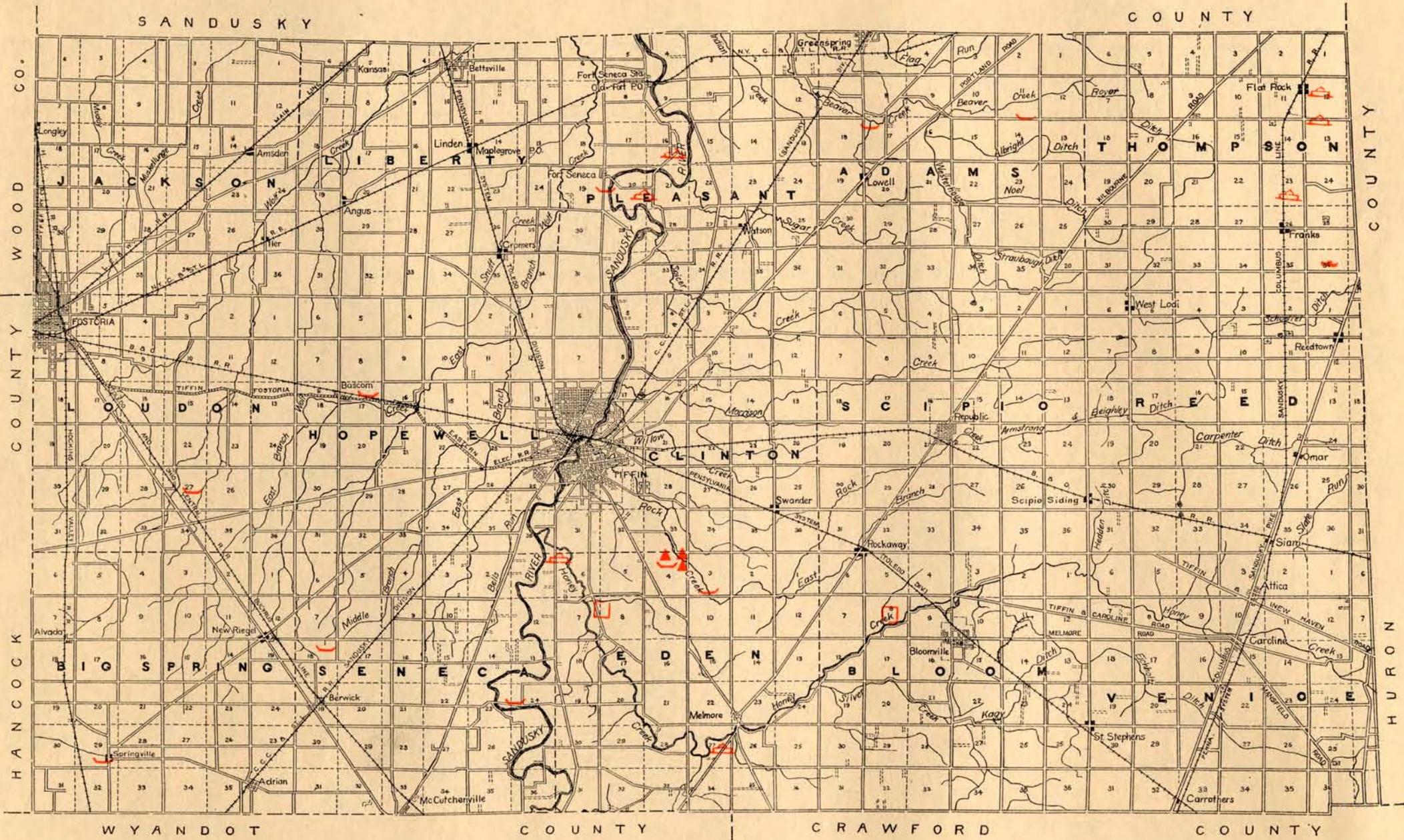
SENECA COUNTY.

Seneca county has 23 recorded prehistoric sites, consisting of 2 enclosures, 3 mounds, 7 village sites, 1 cemetery and 10 burials. Both the enclosures are located on Honey creek, one in Bloom and the other in Eden township. Thompson township, in the extreme northeast of the county, presents many evidences of prehistoric occupation.

The old Scioto trail from the Ohio river to Sandusky bay passed through this county, following generally the course of the Sandusky river.

SENECA COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Loudon				1		
Big Spring				1		
Seneca				1		
Hopewell				1		
Pleasant			2	1		
Eden	3	1	2	3		
Bloom		1				
Adams				2		
Thompson			3		1	
Totals	3	2	7	10	1	23



SENECA COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

SHELBY COUNTY.

But one earthwork has been recorded in Shelby county, a mound in Van Buren township. A total of 9 sites have been noted, including two village sites one cemetery and 5 burials.

The county was an important district during historic Indian times, but appears not to have attracted any considerable pre-historic population.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Van Buren	1	1	1		
Cynthian			1		
Loramie		1			
Washington			1		
Orange			1		
Green			1	1	
Totals	1	2	5	1	9

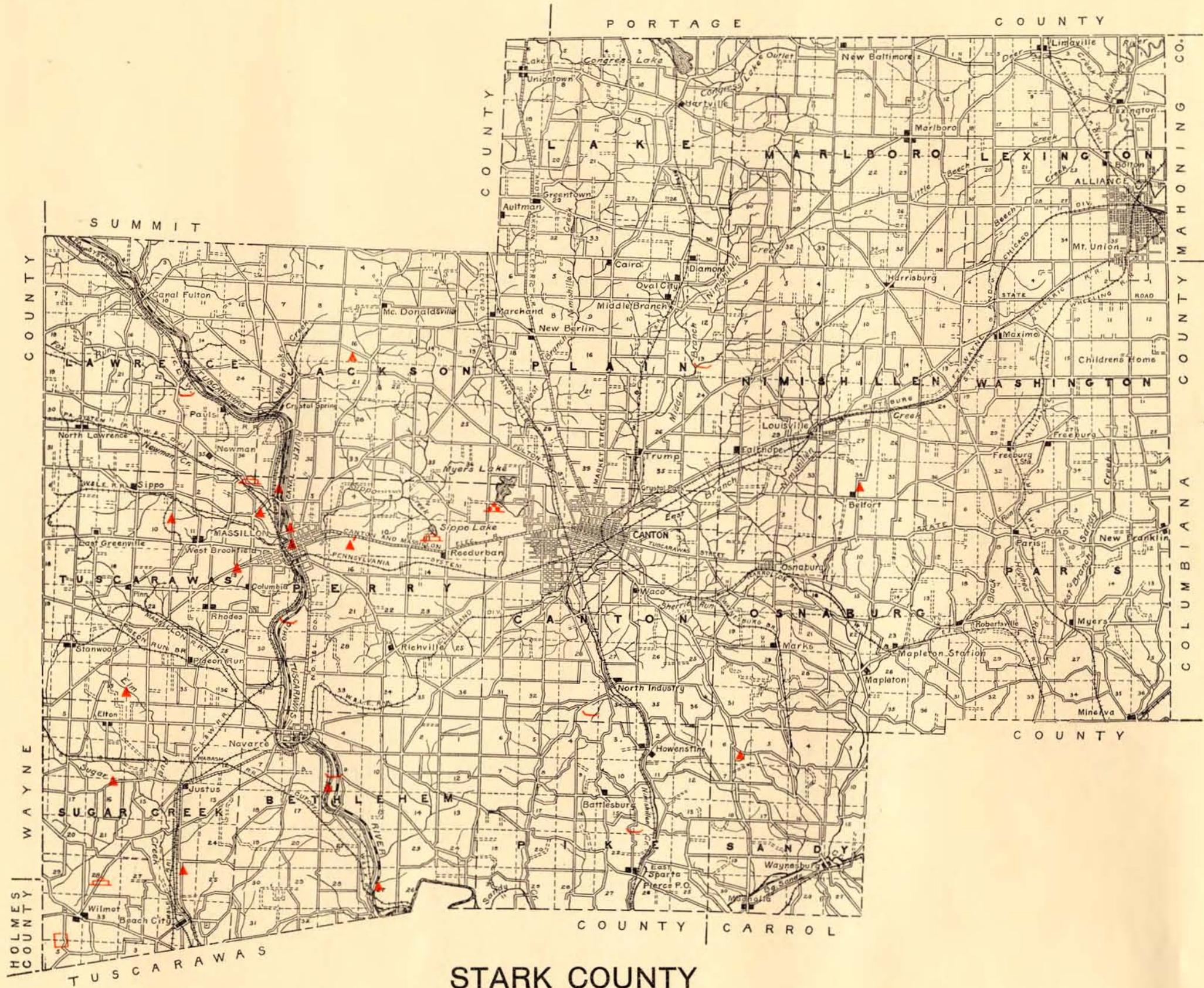
STARK COUNTY.

The valley of the Tuscarawas in eastern Stark county, contains most of the county's earthworks. There is a work of anomalous character at Myers Lake, near Canton, which by some has been considered as an effigy and by others merely an irregularly shaped mound. The county has but one recorded enclosure, which is situated in the extreme southwest corner, in Sugar Creek township. There are a total of 26 prehistoric sites, 15 of which are mounds.

The Great Trail passed along the southern line of the county, and the Cuyahoga-Muskingum trail followed the course of the Tuscarawas river north and south.

STARK COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Lawrence				1	
Tuscarawas	4		1		
Sugar Creek	2	1	1		
Bethlehem	2			1	
Perry	4		1	1	
Jackson	1				
Plain				1	
Nimishillen	1				
Canton	1			1	
Pike				1	
Sandy	1				
Totals	16	1	3	6	26



STARK COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

SUMMIT COUNTY.

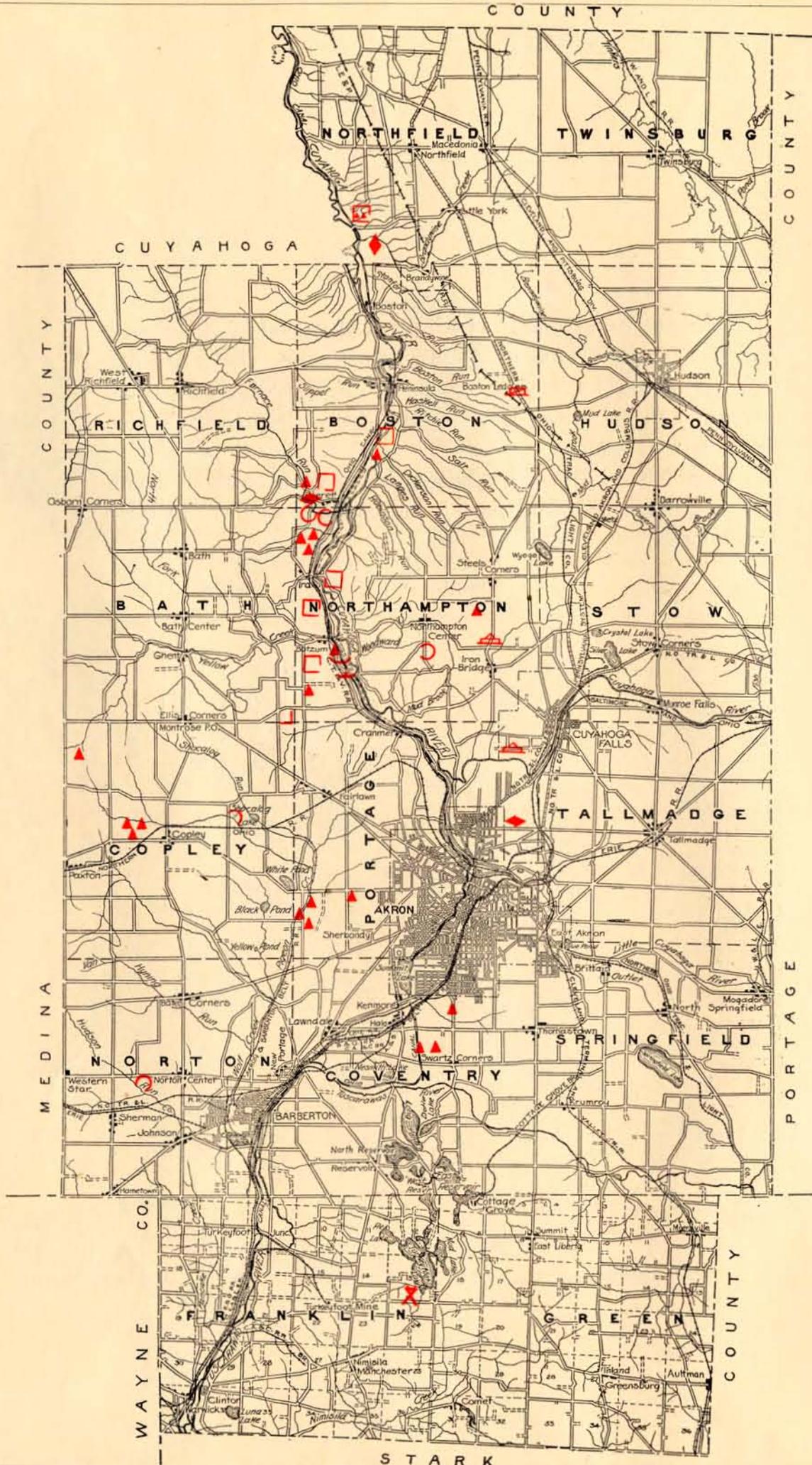
The valley of the Cuyahoga river in Summit county is an interesting archæological district. There are 11 enclosures recorded, several of which are interesting examples of the northern Ohio type of this class of works. A number of caches of stone and flint implements have been found. At the Boston ledges in eastern Boston township are evidences of a rock shelter which was no doubt used as an aboriginal domicile.

There is a petroglyph cut on a rock at the southern end of Turkey Foot lake in Franklin township. The county has a total of 41 prehistoric sites, of which 21 are mounds.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Petroglyphs.	Caches.	Rock Shelters.	Totals.
Northfield	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Boston	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Northampton ..	6	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copley	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Norton .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coventry	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals ...	21	11	2	1	1	1	3	1	41

SUMMIT COUNTY
Scale, one inch equals three miles



TRUMBULL COUNTY.

Trumbull county has two enclosures, 14 mounds, 3 village sites and 11 burials—a total of 30 prehistoric sites. They are distributed about equally along the waters of Mahoning and Grand rivers and Pymatuning creek. Both of the enclosures are located on the latter stream.

In prehistoric times the salt springs around Warren doubtless played an important part as trails led from them in three directions.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Bloomfield	2				
Green				1	
Kinsman		1		1	
Farmington	2				
Mecca				1	
Johnston				1	
Vernon				1	
Southington	2		1	2	
Champion	1				
Hartford		1			
Braceville	2			2	
Warren	1		2		
Newton				1	
Lordstown	1				
Weathersfield	1			1	
Liberty	2				
Totals	14	2	3	11	30

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

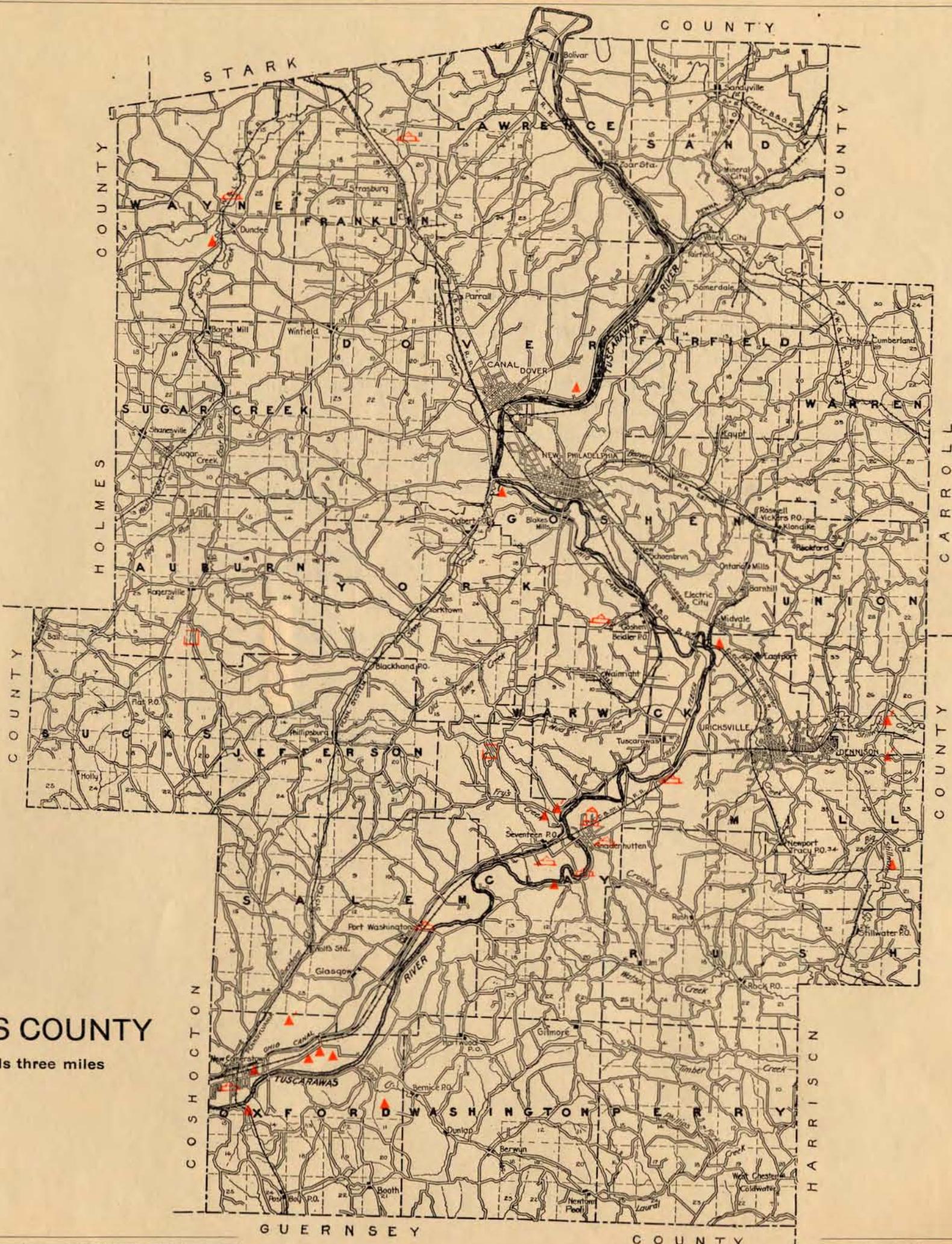
The valley of the Tuscarawas river in Tuscarawas county is moderately represented in prehistoric sites. The two enclosures of the county however, are situated some distance from the river. One of these is in southern Auburn township and the other in northern Clay township.

The county has a total of 27 sites, 16 of which are mounds.

A monument at Gnadenhutten, erected by the Moravians in 1872 marks the site of the massacre of Moravian Christian Indians in 1782 by white troopers from Pennsylvania.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Totals.
Wayne	1		1	
Franklin			1	
Dover	1			
Goshen	1		1	
Auburn		1		
Warwick			1	
Mill	1			
Union	2			
Salem			1	
Clay	3	1	3	
Oxford	7		1	
Totals	16	2	9	27



TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

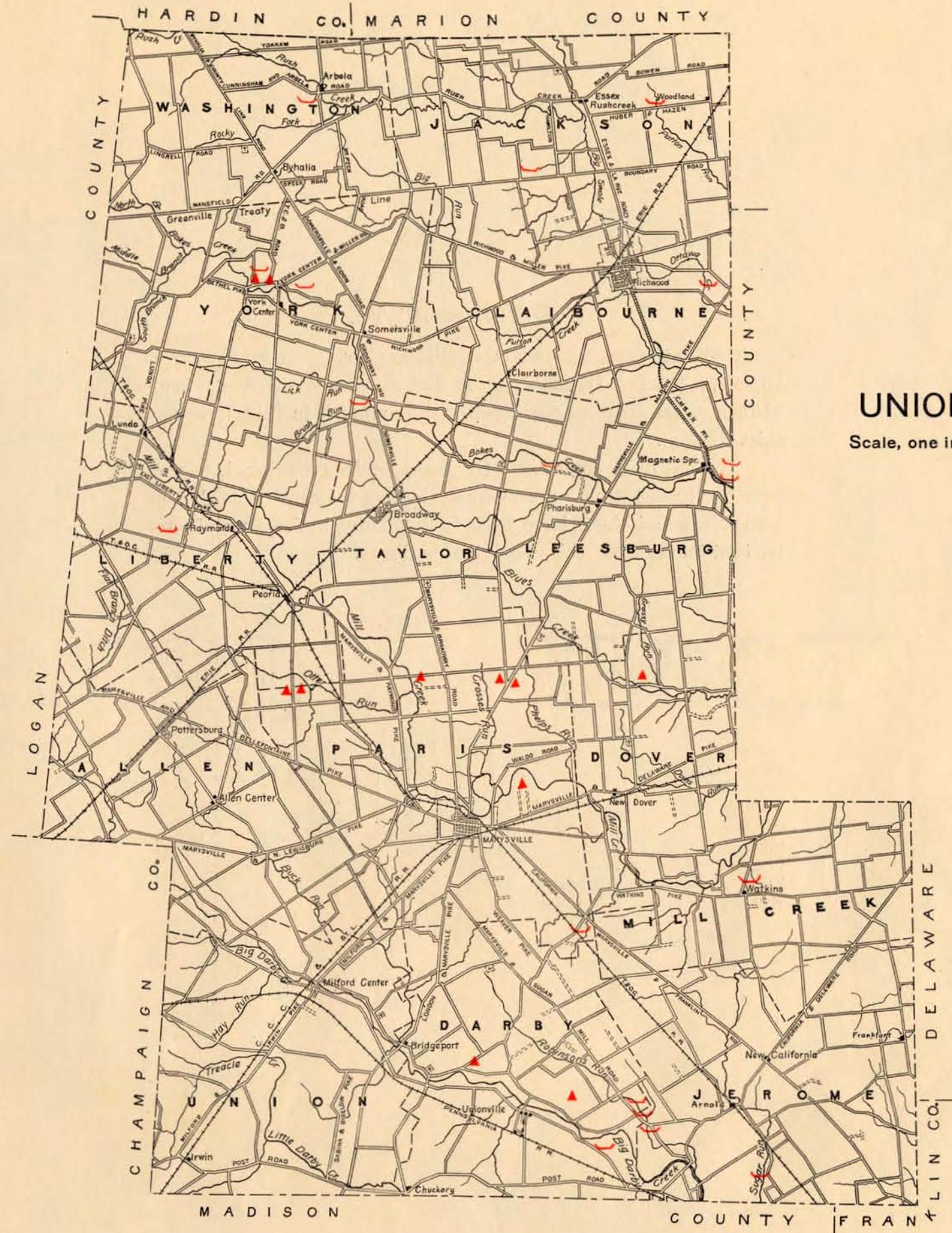
UNION COUNTY.

The prehistoric sites of Union county—28 in number—are confined to mounds and burials. The number of mounds is 11 and the remaining 17 are burials. These sites are scattered quite generally, but sparsely, throughout the county.

While otherwise favorable to aboriginal habitation, Union county is lacking in large streams, which was one of the prime requisites to settlement of a permanent or important nature.

UNION COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Burials.	Totals.
Washington		1	.....
Jackson		2	.....
York	2	3	.....
Claiborne		1	.....
Liberty		1	.....
Leesburg		3	.....
Allen	2		.....
Paris	4		.....
Dover	1		.....
Darby	2	4	.....
Mill Creek		1	.....
Jerome		1	.....
Totals	11	17	28



UNION COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

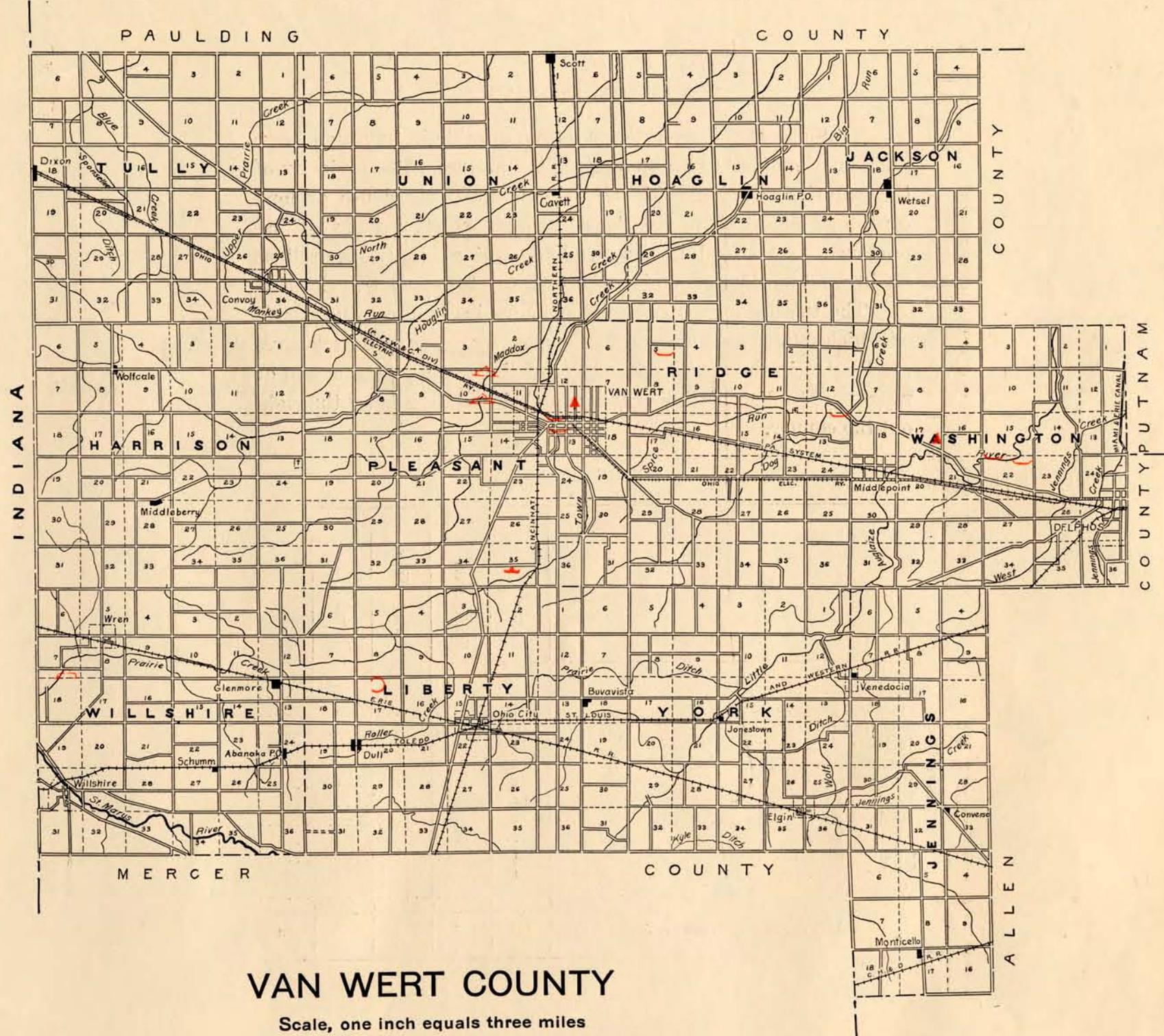
VAN WERT COUNTY.

One enclosure, 2 mounds, 3 village sites, 1 cemetery and 6 burials, a total of 13, make up the list of Van Wert county pre-historic sites. The one enclosure of the county is in Liberty township.

The old trail, connecting the trails leading southeast, to the Scioto with the Maumee river, passed along the eastern border of Van Wert and there have been found many indications of important travel along this aboriginal highway.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Wilshire			1			
Liberty		1				
Pleasant	1		2	2	1	
Ridge				2		
Washington	1			2		
Totals	2	1	3	6	1	13



VAN WERT COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

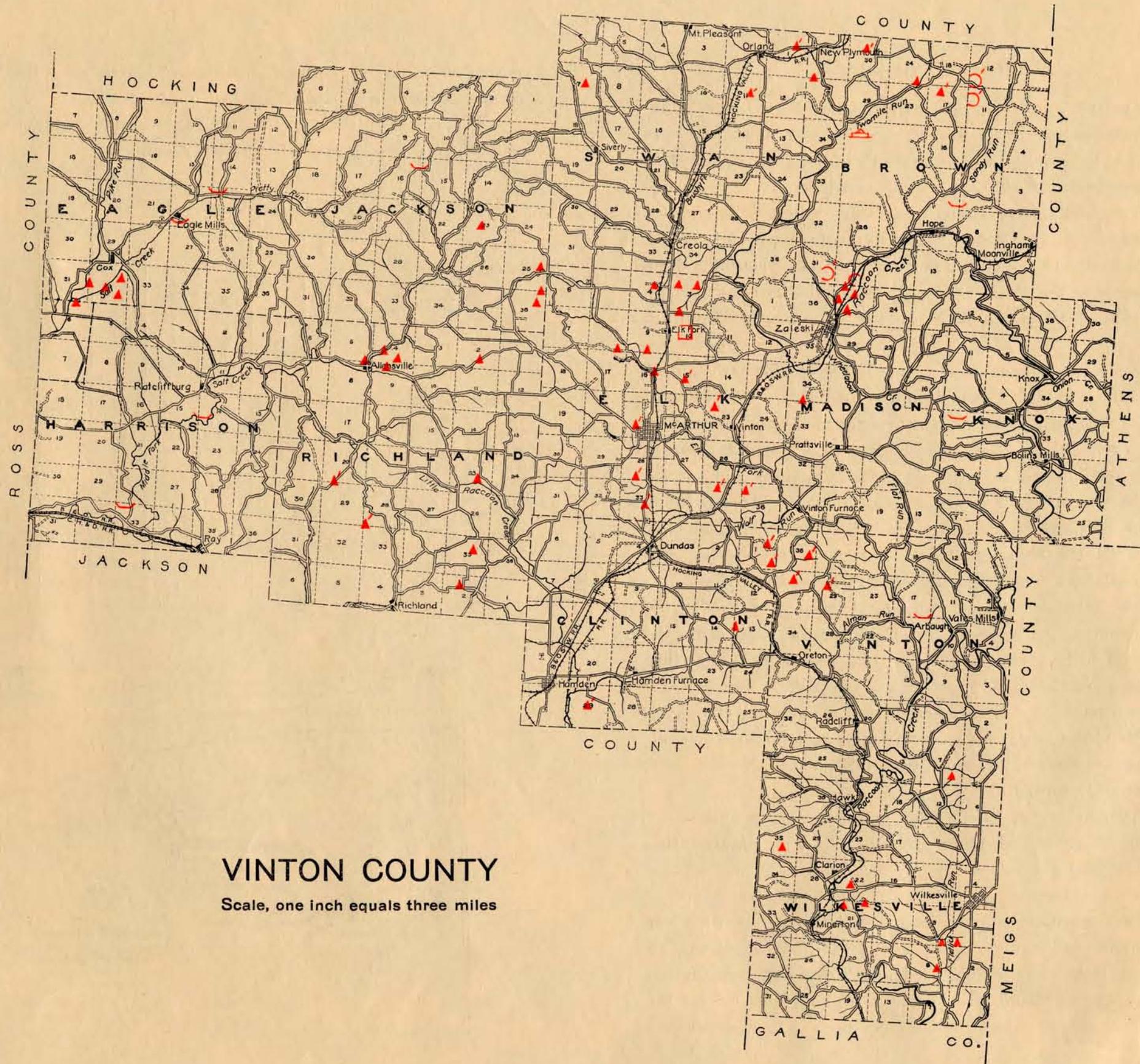
VINTON COUNTY.

Vinton county like Jackson, is remarkable in having a large number of mounds, with no large water courses. The majority of the counties showing evidences of comparatively dense or long continued populations are those through which streams of importance pass affording a dependable water supply, as well as fishing and hunting grounds and a highway for canoe travel.

The total number of prehistoric sites in Vinton county is 74 of which 60 are mounds and five enclosures. The five enclosures are located in the northeastern part of the county, on Raccoon or nearby. The distribution of the mounds is pretty general throughout the county.

VINTON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Eagle	5			2	
Harrison				2	
Richland	10				
Jackson	4			1	
Swan	3				
Brown	5	4	1	1	
Elk	14	1			
Madison	4				
Knox				1	
Clinton	4				
Vinton	4			1	
Wilkesville	7				
Totals	60	5	1	8	74



VINTON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

WARREN COUNTY.

In the matter of individual earthworks of importance, Warren county stands among the first two or three in the state. Fort Ancient gives the county the distinction of having the greatest hilltop enclosure or "fort" in the state and in many respects one of the most remarkable of known prehistoric works. In another class of works — the effigy class — Warren county presents an example second only to the Great Serpent in Adams county. This work is known as the Warren County Serpent and is located on the south side of the Little Miami river in northern Hamilton township.

Fort Ancient is situated on an eminence on the east side of the Little Miami river, in Washington township. The colossal earthwork is irregular in form, conforming to the topography of the hill on which it lies. This hill, or plateau, is a strong position being protected on two sides by declivitous ravines and on the third side by the precipitous descent to the river. The tortuous walls of the fort, which measure 18,712 in length, exclusive of detached works, are the result of its being carried around the very edge of the plateau and following all the sinuosities of its outlines. The walls of the fort vary in height from a few feet at the most precipitous point to 18 or 20 feet where the walls cross the level plain. The longest straight line that can be drawn within the walls is about 5,000 feet, or almost one mile. The general form of the fort is two rudely triangular areas connected by a narrow rectangular area, thus constituting practically three almost distinct enclosures, termed respectively the North Fort, Middle Fort and South Fort.

Fort Ancient and the land upon which it stands is now the property of the State of Ohio and is in charge of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. A model of the fort and many relics found thereat, can be seen at the Society's museum.

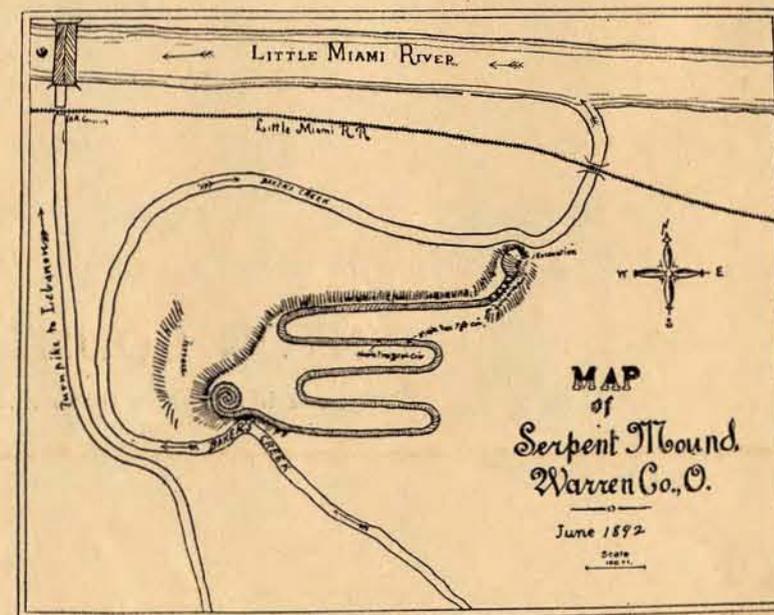
The Warren county Serpent is situated just across the river from the village of Stubbs' Mills. It lies with the head toward the waters of Baker's creek near its mouth, the body undulating towards the southwest and terminating at the opposite side of the sharp bend in the stream which it occupies. There are many

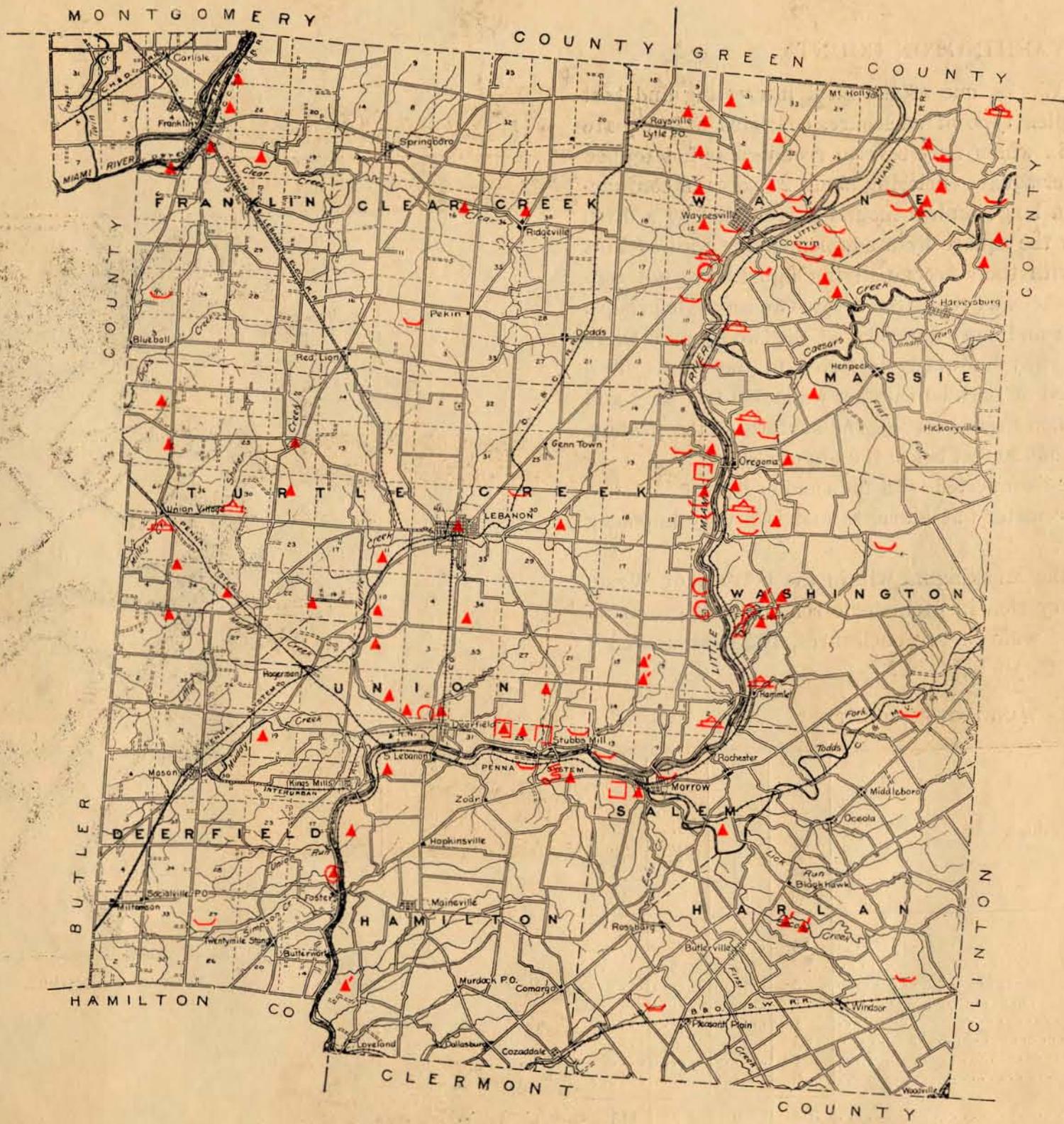
points of similarity, both as to form and size between the Warren county serpent and that of Adams county.

Warren county has a total of 112 recorded prehistoric sites 8 of which are enclosures and 62 are mounds.

WARREN COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Effigies.	Totals.
Franklin	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	17	2	4	13	1	.....	.....
Massie	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Creek	17	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Washington	7	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Salem	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Harlan	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals	62	8	10	30	1	1	112





WARREN COUNTY
 Scale, one inch equals three miles

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Marietta Works, one of the most interesting and best known of the complex type of enclosure, consisted of a square enclosing 50 acres in which were several rectangular flat topped mounds; and another square enclosing about 27 acres in conjunction with which is a large conical mound surrounded by a ditch and connected with the square by a supplementary wall or line. The two squares with their accompanying figures are not connected with one another and really constitute two separate groups.

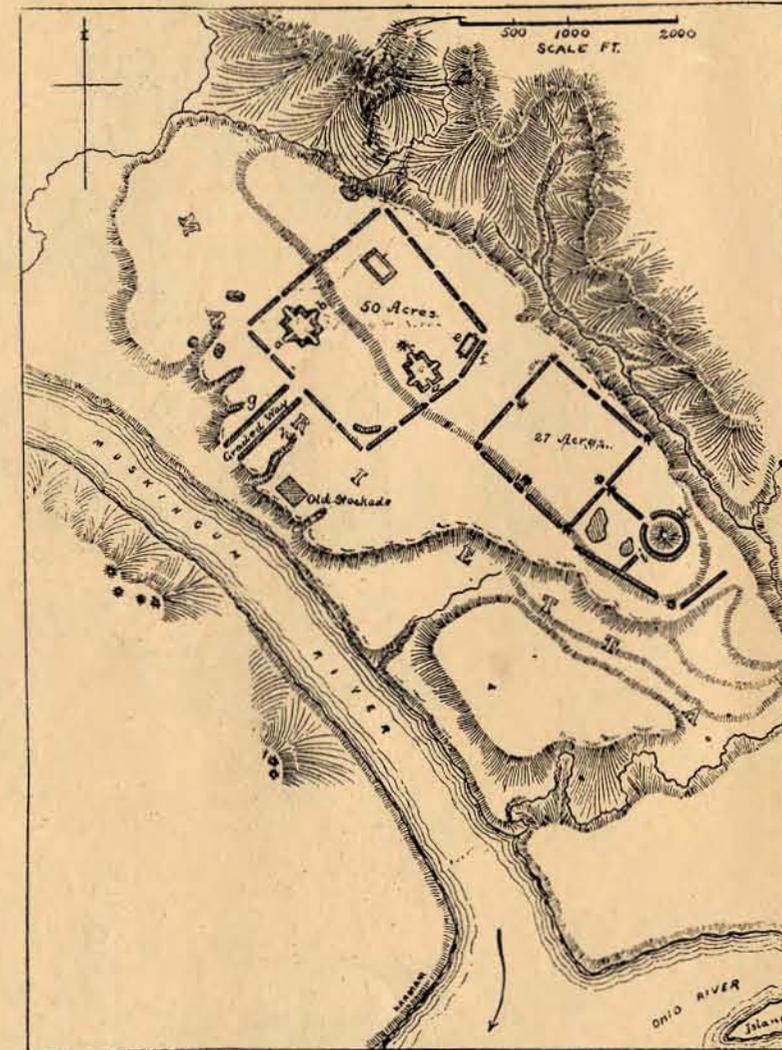
From the larger and more northerly of the two squares, there extends a "graded way" toward the river to the west. This graded way consisted of parallel earthen walls 680 feet long and 150 feet apart. When first observed, the surface of the passage was rounded and about 20 feet below the top of the walls.

The large mound connected with the smaller square is now a part of the public cemetery at Marietta and is a very imposing example of its class.

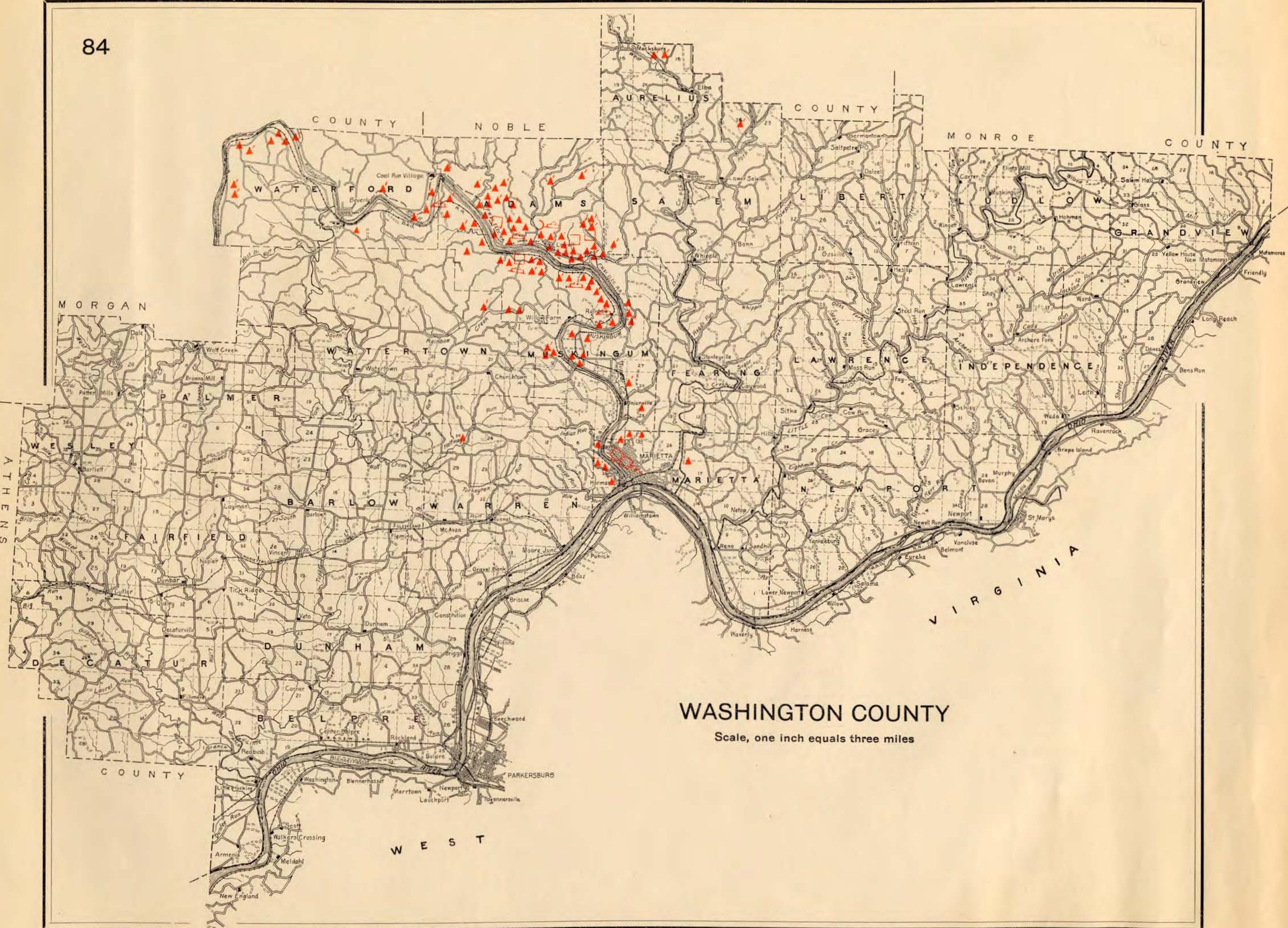
The valley of the Muskingum within the borders of Washington county is very rich in prehistoric remains. There are a total of 115 sites, of which 6 are enclosures, 102 mounds and 7 village sites.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Totals.
Waterford	13			
Adams	52	5	5	
Aurelius	3			
Salem	1			
Watertown	1			
Muskingum	23		2	
Warren	1			
Marietta	8	1		
Totals	102	6	7	115



Earthworks at Marietta.



WASHINGTON COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

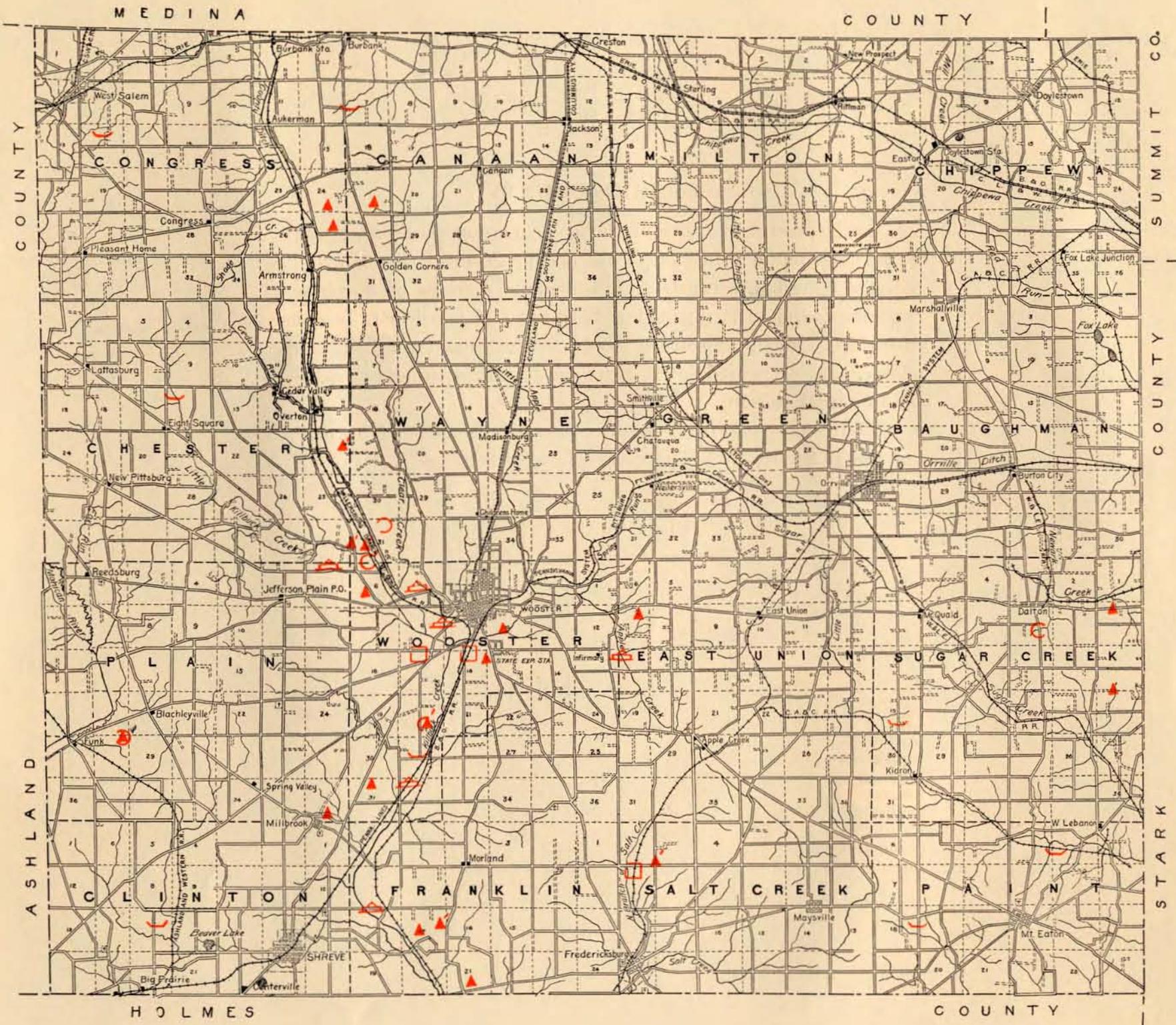
WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne county is fairly rich in prehistoric remains, particularly that section adjacent to the headwaters of Killbuck creek. There are a total of 42 sites, of which 8 are of the enclosure type, 20 are mounds, 6 village sites and 8 burials.

The Great Trail passed along the southern line of the county and many relics of the extensive travel in aboriginal times have been found along its course.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Congress	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Chester	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Plain	2	1	1	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Franklin	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Wooster	5	3	4	1	.....
Wayne	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Canaan	1	.....	.....	1	.....
East Union	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Creek	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Paint .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sugar Creek	2	1	.....	1	.....
Totals	20	8	6	8	42



WAYNE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

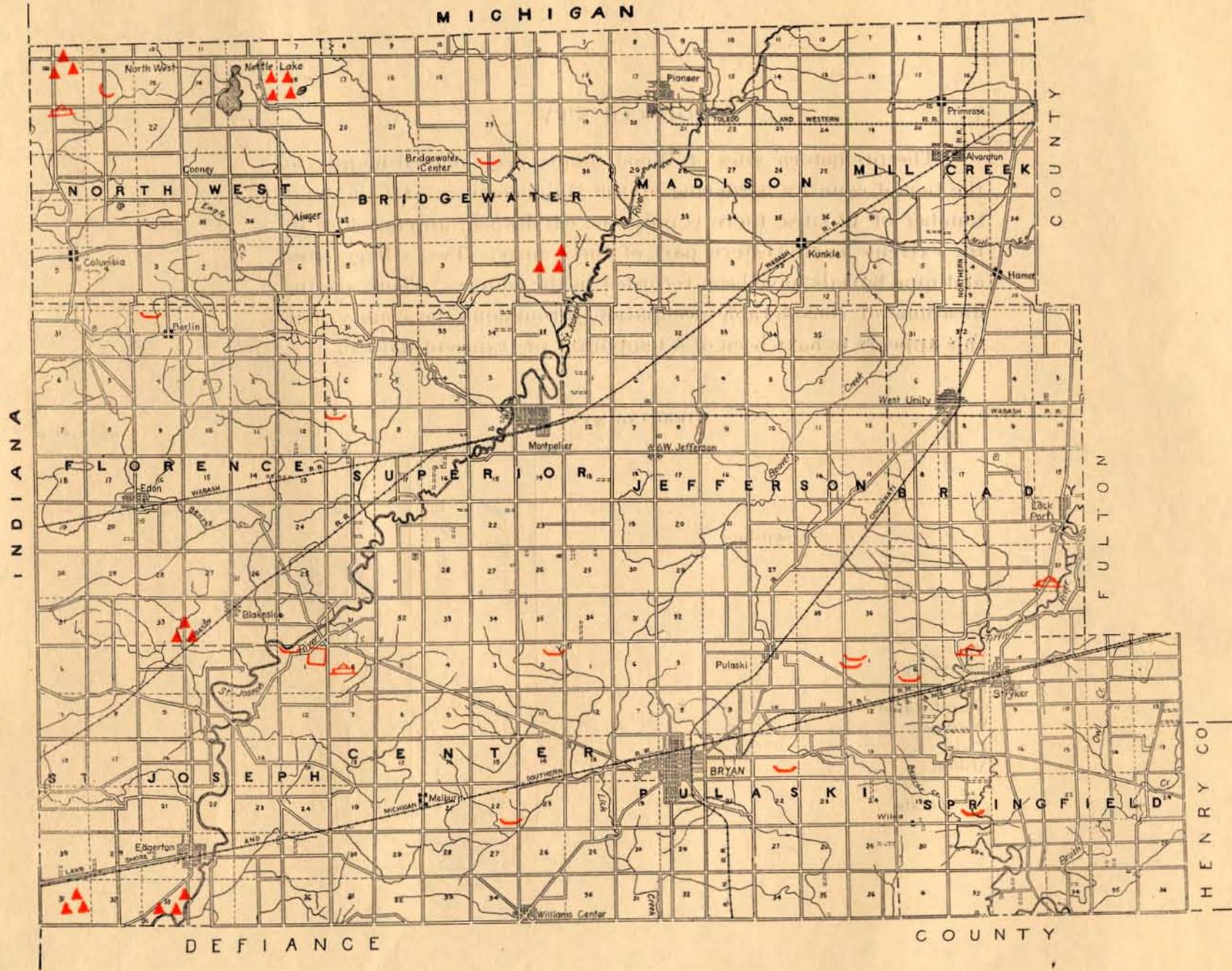
WILLIAMS COUNTY.

An interesting feature of the archeology of Williams county is that the mounds in every case are in groups. There are 19 mounds recorded, comprising six groups. Groups of 3 mounds each are found in Bridgewater, Florence and two in St. Joseph township; a group of 4 in Northwest township and another group of five, three of which are in Northwest and the other two across the line in Michigan.

The county has two enclosures—one in Northwest township and one in St. Joseph. There are a total of 36 sites.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Northwest	7	1	1	.....	.....
Bridgewater	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Florence	3	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Joseph	6	1	.....	1	.....
Center .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Pulaski .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Springfield .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Brady .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	19	2	4	11	36



WILLIAMS COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

WOOD COUNTY.

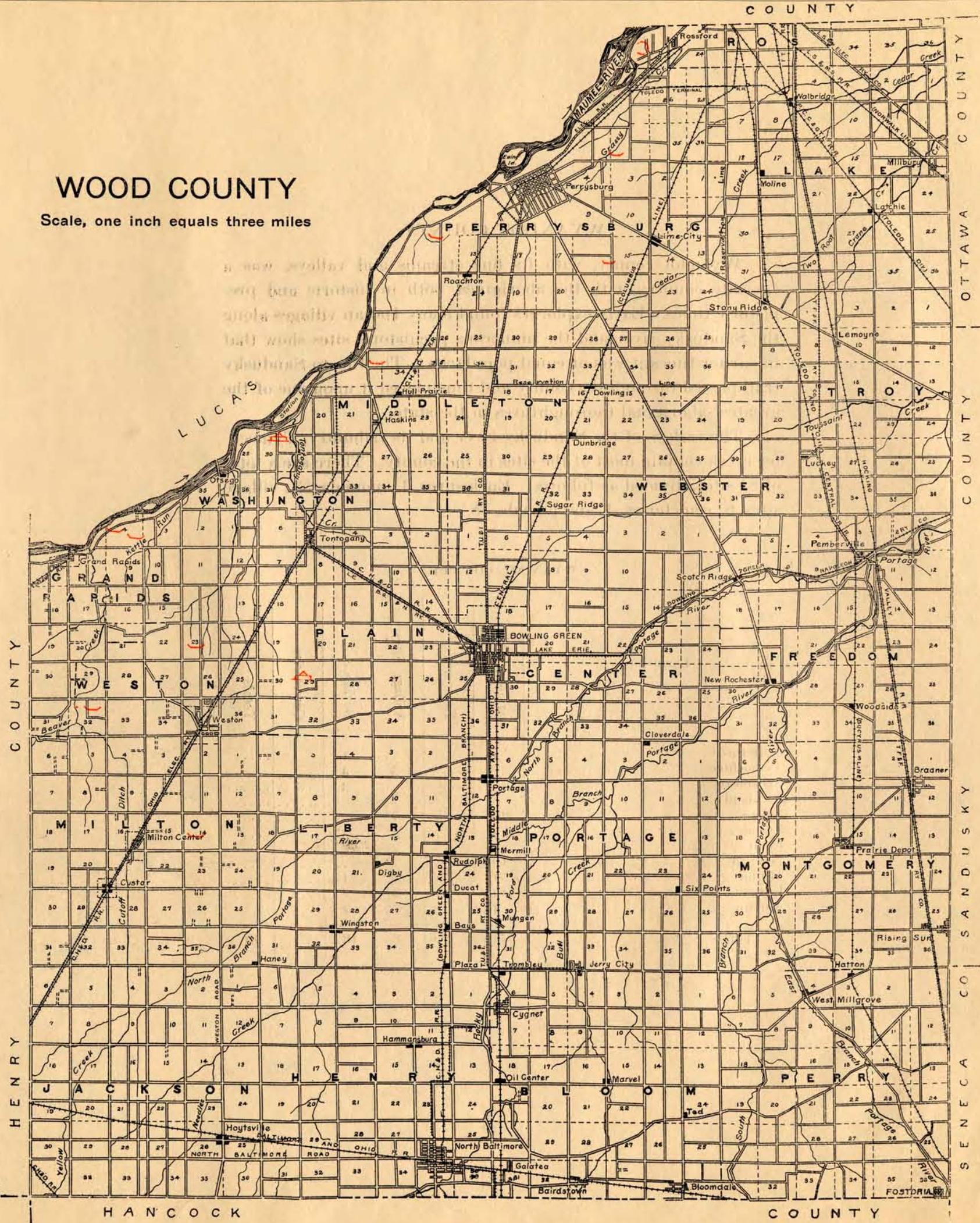
The prehistoric sites of Wood county are confined mainly to the tier of counties bordering on the Maumee river. Of the total number of 12 sites, there is only one earthwork, an enclosure in the extreme northwestern part of the county. Two village sites and nine burials have been recorded in the county. There are indications of considerable occupation throughout the county, but this appears to have been of a temporary or transient nature.

WOOD COUNTY.

Townships.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Totals.
Ross	1			
Perryburg			3	
Middleton		1	1	
Grand Rapids			3	
Weston			1	
Plain		1		
Milton			1	
Totals	1	2	9	12

WOOD COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles



HANCOCK

COUNTY

COUNTY

HENRY

COUNTY
OTTAWA
COUNTY
SANDUSKY
CO
SENECA
C

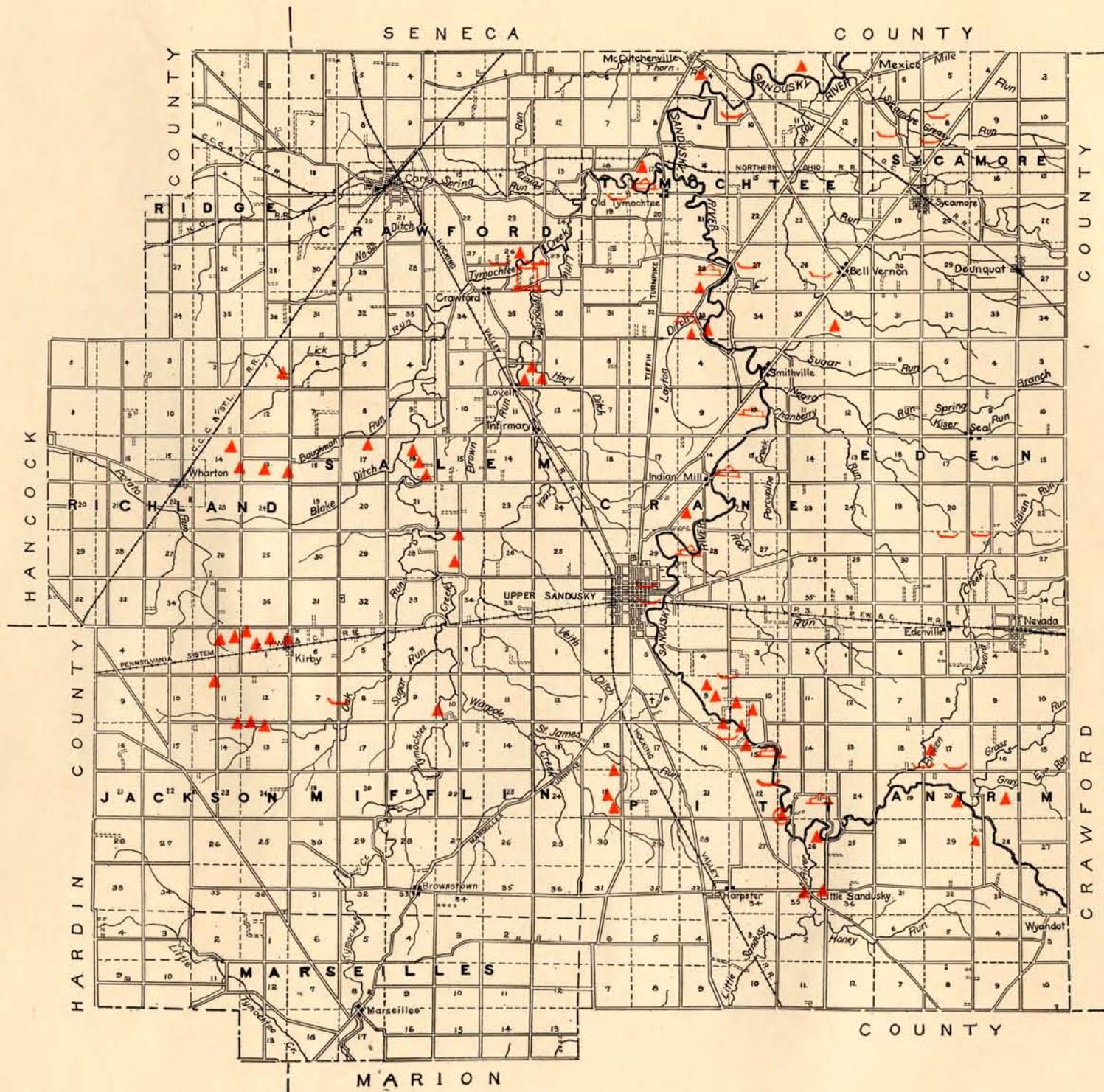
WYANDOT COUNTY.

Wyandot county, with its fine streams and valleys, was a favorite country with the aborigines, both in historic and pre-historic times. Early explorers found many Indian villages along the Sandusky river and the numerous prehistoric sites show that in earlier times it was of equal popularity. The Scioto-Sandusky trail passed through the county and thus placed it upon one of the greatest aboriginal thoroughfares in the state.

The valleys of the Sandusky river and its tributary, Tymochtee creek contain most of the sites in the county. There are a total of 81 sites, divided as follows: Enclosures, 1; mounds, 53; village sites, 8; cemeteries, 1, and burials, 18.

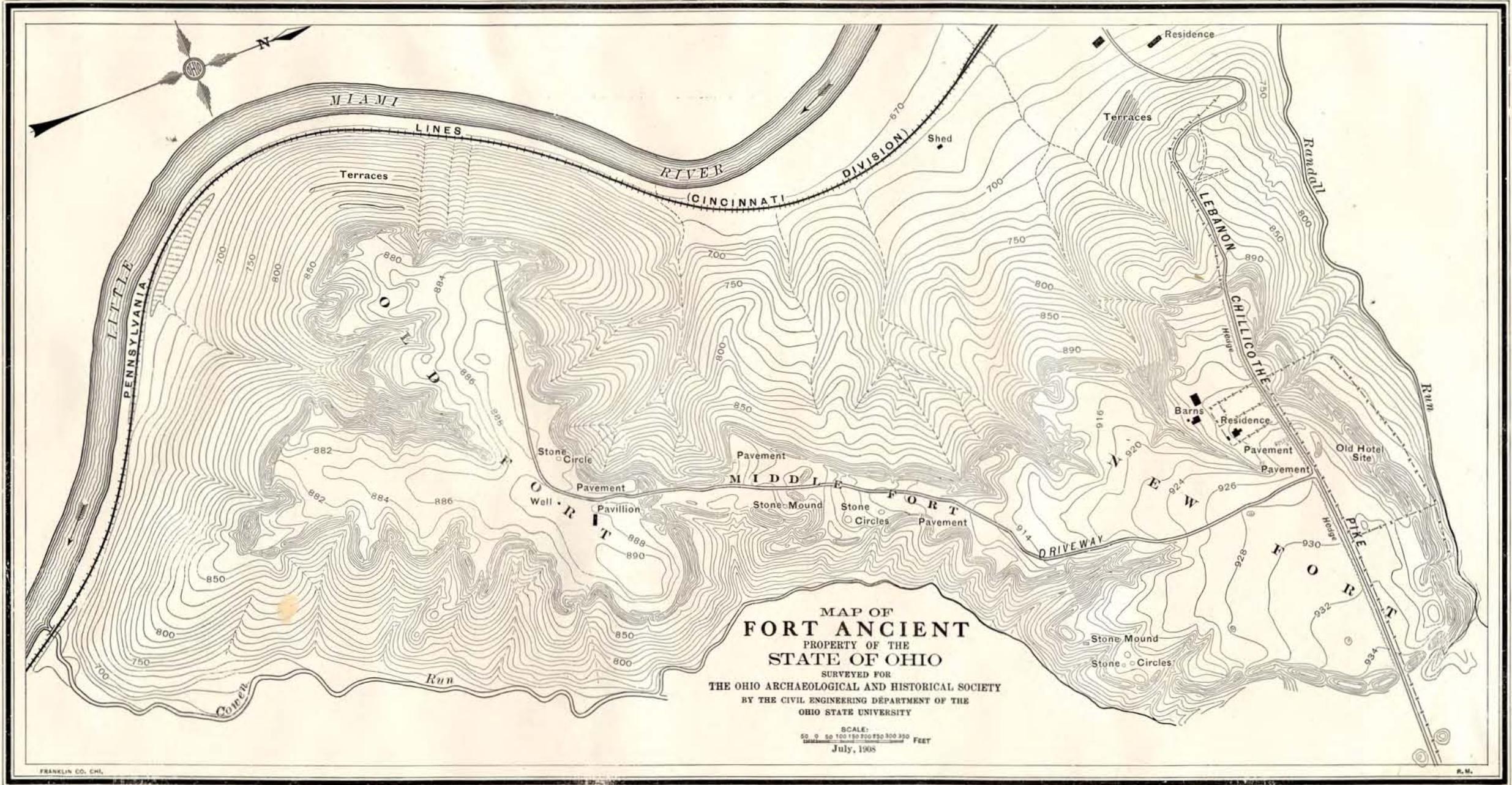
WYANDOT COUNTY.

Townships.	Mounds.	Enclosures.	Village Sites.	Burials.	Cemeteries.	Totals.
Crawford	1			1	1	
Tymochtee	7		3	4		
Sycamore				3		
Richland	5					
Salem	10					
Crane	3		3	3		
Eden				2		
Jackson	10					
Mifflin	1			1		
Pitt	12	1	2	2		
Antrim	4			2		
Totals	53	1	8	18	1	81



WYANDOT COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles





Great Gateway from the North.



East Wall (North) Fort Ancient from Field Outside.



Entrance to Fort from the West.



Section of South Wall, Old Fort.



Section of East Wall, North Fort.



West Wall (North) Fort Ancient.



Entrance to Fort from East, and West. On Each Side of Road Ran the Parallel Walls.



West Wall, North Fort near Entrance to Middle Fort



Entrance to Fort from Inside Looking West.



Entrance to Fort from West, Looking East.

CARTOGRAPHIC TABLE.

	Mounds (burial)
	Enclosures (square).
	Enclosures (circular).
	Enclosures (crescent).
	Village Sites.
	Burials (ordinary interments).
	Cemeteries.
	Stone Graves.
	Effigy Mounds.
	Petroglyphs.
	Flint Quarries.
	Caches.
	Rock Shelters.

The 1914 Archaeological Atlas of Ohio: Its History and Significance

by

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the problem of site verification was not viewed lightly. I think most of the reported sites were verified, that the spatial biases can be known, and that the Atlas has research potential.

The uniqueness of the Atlas in a historical sense is obvious, and incontestable. There were none like it at the time and the only closely similar venture was the Archaeological Atlas of Michigan published 17 years later (Hinsdale 1931). For such a daring publication, it is surprising that Mills had little to say about the fieldwork on which it was based. Because of the brevity of his comments on the background of the project, it is not well known that the Atlas was the outgrowth of 20 years of serious survey work by the staff of the Ohio State Museum. The present paper aims to correct this deficiency and give the Atlas the attention it deserves.

As far as can be discovered, the Atlas was not reviewed, at least not in indexed periodicals. In a sense, therefore, this paper fills a gap; it is basically a review, 70 years late. As such, it explores some questions common in book reviews: How can the book be described? Was anything of importance omitted? How can the information be used today? What place does this project have in the history of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society?

DESCRIPTION

The Atlas is an oversized book that measures 35 x 43 cm.(13 3/4 x 17 inches) and is bound on the short edge. It is 2 cm.(3/4 inch) thick and weighs approximately 2268 grams (5 pounds). There are 94 sheets in the book (188 pages), 88 of which show maps of the 88 counties in Ohio. The maps show 5396 site locations, some of which include a cluster of mounds and earthworks. The

remaining sheets contain the title page and various kinds of "front matter." The book was printed in a limited edition of 500 cloth bound copies and possibly almost that many paper bound copies (Mills 1914: 388). The complete title of the work is as follows: Archaeological Atlas of Ohio; Showing the Distribution of Various Classes of Prehistoric Remains in the State with a Map of the Principal Indian Trails and Towns.

The book's front matter includes a "Preface" by Mills and a "Table of Contents accompanied" by separate lists of the county maps, the county archaeological descriptions, and illustrations (of which there are 60). The front matter also includes full page maps of Indian trails and towns and the distribution of mounds and enclosures. The "trails" map is accompanied by 1 1/2 pages of text; the "earthworks" map stands alone.

Opening the Atlas, a user finds the county map on the right and an archaeological description of the county on the left. Sites are shown as orange-colored symbols (explained in the "Preface") depicting site types in Mills' classification. The sites are un-numbered and un-named on the maps and no list of sites is included anywhere in the book or referred to as existing in some other source.

The base maps for each county are road maps made by the Ohio Road Commission. The scale of all the maps is 3 miles per inch (1:190,080), a medium scale in a relative sense. Roads of all grades are included and community grids (even for large cities) are shown in detail. Also shown are railroads, canals, the names of crossroads, towns, villages, and cities, as well as townships. The result is an extremely cluttered format. The orange color of the site symbols makes them stand out on the sheets, but it is difficult to see their relationship to the general terrain, which must be deduced from the drainage courses

which are shown on the maps as thin lines. Site distribution in relation to the modern built environment is clear, but the relationship to drainage and topography is obscure.

The county histories contain a variable amount of information, depending obviously upon the number of sites and the extent of excavation. They contain descriptions of notable sites (e.g. Serpent Mound, Fort Ancient, and Mound City), comments on the effect of resources and topography on site density and distribution, and an occasional discussion of the function of select sites, or the duration of site occupancy for others. All county descriptions include a table enumerating the number of each site type present in each township.

The "Preface" contains a brief discussion of the number of mounds that might be present if all were known, a brief history of attempts to produce an archaeological map of Ohio, a comment on the completeness of the Atlas, and a discussion of the site classification used in the volume. It also has a table listing the frequency of occurrence of each site class. Persons who helped more than others in compiling site locations are acknowledged by name in the concluding paragraph.

One item of historical interest in the acknowledgements is the identification of Henry Clyde Shetrone as a major contributor to the project. Shetrone's first year as Mills' assistant in 1913 apparently was spent field checking site locations for the Atlas. Mills at this point in his career had been Curator of Archaeology for the Ohio State Museum for 16 years, succeeding Warren K. Moorehead in the position in 1898. Shetrone continued as Mills' assistant until 1921 when Mills was made Director of the Museum, a position he

held till his death in 1928. Shetrone became Curator in 1921 and succeeded Mills as Director in 1929. Publication of the Atlas, then, came at the midpoint of Mills' career and at the beginning of Shetrone's.

Parenthetically, it should be noted also that the Atlas was published in the same year that the Society moved from temporary quarters in OSU's Page hall to a building on the OSU campus built specifically to house the Society's growing library and artifact collections. This was a banner year in the history of the Archaeological and Historical Society, which was founded in 1885 and for the first thirty years of its existence was moved from one place to another as space became needed by the host institution. Starting out in the Ohio State Capital building, the Society eventually found space in a number of buildings on the OSU campus before getting its own facility. The new Ohio State Museum, located on The Ohio State University campus, was to become the Society's home for 55 years.

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY

Mills does not say much in the "Preface" to the Atlas as to what labor and resources went into making it. This omission is regrettable because an explanation of the methods used in locating sites and entering them on the map could help in an evaluation of how to use the Atlas. The picture given by reports and other statements in the Society's Quarterly journal is that work on what originally was known as the Archaeological Map of Ohio project can be divided into four periods. The first (Period I) covers Moorehead's years as Curator of Archaeology, between 1895 and 1897. The first two years of Mills' term as Curator constitutes a second period (Period II), the years 1898 and

1899. More than half (3687-68%) of the sites in the Atlas were recorded in these first two periods (Table 1). In Period III, between 1900 and 1909, Mills appears to have abandoned the project, although he says in the Atlas "Preface" that he devoted spare time for 16 years working on the map. In 1909, at the request of the Executive Board of the Society, Mills returned to the plans to produce an archaeological map of Ohio. Museum resources were allocated for the project during Period IV and five years later the Atlas was a reality.

The establishment of a position for Curator of Archaeology and the beginning of the mapping project late in 1894 were not accidentally linked. The first Curator, Warren K. Moorehead, was charged specifically by the Society's Executive Committee to make a map of Ohio's sites. Moorehead expressed his understanding of the purpose of this project as follows:

This work has never been established on so large a scale in America. France, Germany and England know the exact location of every one of their prehistoric remains. As ours are as imposing, as important and as interesting as those of Europe, we certainly should not be behind our friends across the water in our appreciation and understanding of the archaeology of the Ohio Valley. (Moorehead 1895: 422) (underlining added)

Thus, he views archaeological survey, in which the exact locations of sites are recorded, as a basis for archaeological analysis. Late in 1895, at the end of his first year on the Society staff, he adds a note of urgency to his statement of purpose (Moorehead 1897a:286): Ohio's monuments are being demolished and obliterated at an alarming rate; they need to be located, recorded, and possibly tested before they are destroyed; these actions will preserve at least some record of prehistoric archaeology for future generations of citizens and scholars. One year later, in his report of field work in 1896, Moorehead (1897b:257) emphasizes both the study potential and the preservation aspects of

the project, but he does not mention exact locations. Instead, he writes that the Europeans know "what mounds, and how many, are in each parish" (underlining added)

While there is no direct evidence, the shift from exact to unit locations may reflect difficulty getting exact locations put on a map. Moorehead was working with a wall map described as 6 feet square. An estimate of the scale is 3.5 miles per inch (1:221,760), close to that of the published Atlas. This scale is small enough to make precise placement of a site unlikely. Moorehead comments in several places that the dots on his map may in some cases mark the presence of more than one "monument" (Moorehead 1897b: 258). This is a realistic position because at the estimated scale a visible symbol would measure 500 meters in diameter (1650 feet, or 1/3 mile).

Moorehead (esp. 1897b and 1899) devotes much space in his reports to how the site locations were determined. He initially collected all references in the literature and transferred them to the map. He also sent tracings of counties to amateur archaeologists and requested that they record sites known to them. This technique was used throughout the project by Moorehead and Mills alike, though neither of them appear to have liked it much, or profited much by it. Ultimately, Moorehead felt that it was necessary for a trained archaeologist to visit a reported site to confirm its existence. In the second year of the survey, he stressed the importance of the Society making its own surveys of the counties. This strategy continued for the duration of the project. Sites reported by informants were field checked if there was doubt about their authenticity. Sites reported by knowledgeable informants most often were accepted without a field check, unless locational information was unclear. The Curators and staff of the museum conducted surveys in the vicinity of sites

under excavation, and conducted tours of poorly known counties to locate new sites. In Period IV, Mills devoted months at a time exclusively to the county surveys.

There is little question, if the statements in the Annual Reports are accurate, that sites were verified in most cases. Moorehead, in a long report on work in 1896, comments (Moorehead 1897b: 259) that sites that could not be accurately located were not put on the map. Again, in the same place (Moorehead 1897b: 260), he writes: "We cannot hope to complete our map, or at least have it approach completion, unless we resort to personal visitation." Mills also underscores the importance of field checks. In the Annual Report for 1899, he writes (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society 1900: 351): "Slow progress has been made towards the completion of the Archaeological Map, as it is difficult to obtain data concerning mounds, sites, etc. without visiting, in person, the sections of the country to be reported" (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society 1900: 351).

One of the unanswered questions about this work, a curious omission in the Atlas and the Annual Reports, concerns how the locational information was filed. There is no mention of a card file or list recording geographic coordinates and descriptive features of the sites. Moorehead had his county tracings, and when Mills got back to work on the project, in Period IV, he says that he entered sites on United States topographic maps. These most likely were the 30 minute topographic series maps at a scale of 2 miles per inch (1:125, 000) published by the USGS. These maps can not be found today and presumably the information has been lost. Furthermore, Moorehead's wall map cannot be found and neither Moorehead's nor Mill's archives contain any locational data on sites. There is,

therefore, no known systematic index of sites that are shown on the Atlas sheets, although possibly some locational data might be "excavated" in the files of the Ohio Historical Society.

The Annual Reports are extremely informative about the nature of the spatial coverage: as would be expected, the work favors counties with the most highly visible, numerous, and varied burial mounds and earthworks. These are the counties in which Museum staff worked most vigorously, improving their knowledge of archaeological remains around sites being excavated, and developing contacts among local people. Counties lacking prominent sites were not visited as intensely or frequently and it is possible that many mounds, earthworks, and other sites were missed and that site frequencies are underrepresented in them. Conversely, counties with energetic amateurs may have inflated site numbers.

Softening the effect of this systematic bias is the strategy Mills adopted in Period IV when he reports in the Annual Reports how many counties have been completed in preparing the Atlas and the current status of the remaining, unexamined counties. The entire 1910 field season was devoted to survey and by the end of the summer 67 counties had been visited and the maps prepared. Furthermore, publication of the Atlas was delayed until all counties had been covered. Mills thought the coverage was quite good; in the Atlas he writes:

In presenting the Archaeological Atlas of Ohio, the author wishes to state it is as near complete as is at present possible, remindful of the fact that many monuments have been destroyed by a century or more of cultivation of the soil and by other destructive agencies and that many, no doubt, exist that we have no records of. (Mills 1914)

Thus, it would appear that there are no major omissions in the Atlas data--no cluster of spectacular earthworks in a county represented by only one or two common sites in the Atlas. It is possible, also, that the sample is

sufficient for all counties, but simply over-represents certain classes in counties with abundant, highly visible sites. In any case, the Annual Reports contain information on the activities of the archaeologists from which to learn which counties have gotten more attention than others: the bias is controllable.

One element of the project which has an uncontrolled source of bias is site class. The project clearly emphasized mortuary archaeology and is a poor reflection of settlements and other non-mortuary sites. The sample is dominated by mounds, enclosures, burials, cemeteries, stone graves, and effigy mounds which collectively constitute 90 percent. Village sites and rock shelters obviously are underrepresented, as are flint quarries. While knowable, this bias is uncontrollable. There is nothing in presently known sources that gives the criteria for selecting the 345 village sites, 35 shelters, and 109 quarries from the thousands of such sites that are highly visible today and must have been 80 years ago as well and including them in the Atlas.

In a brief, evaluative synopsis of the history of the Atlas, it appears that Warren Moorehead, while he was unquestionably interested in excavation, was drawn to the survey as a powerful tool for learning something about archaeological sites and artifacts. The Annual Reports for his years with the Society are vigorously written and all contain lengthy commentary on the progress of the mapping project. Two of them contain conclusions about the distribution of certain classes and possible time relationships between them. Mills, on the other hand, seems more interested in excavation, having spent the field seasons in Period III conducting major excavations. Comments on methodology, goals, and results are rare from Mills and it would seem that time spent on the project between 1909 and 1914 was given because it was requested by the Society's

Executive Committee. Mill's disinterest is apparent in the Atlas itself and the Annual Reports. He knew what he wanted to do in archaeology through excavation by 1900; his work after that rarely includes survey. He promoted the book when it was published but rarely refers to it in his later writing. Similarly, Shetrone rarely mentioned the Atlas in print, and in his Mound Builders (1930), the most use he makes of it is to show the state map of earthwork distribution. Never-the-less, both Moorehead and Mills insisted on site verification and it is possible that the Atlas can be regarded as a accurate reflection of the relative number of some kinds of sites in a given Township or County. Most specific site locations in the Atlas are in error, a result of the transference of "dots" from map to map and of the two-color printing process. In spite of this shortcoming, the distributional data for certain site classes have research potential, if the spatial and site type representation biases are taken into consideration.

THE ATLAS AS A SOURCE OF DATA

If the above characterization of the Archaeological Atlas of Ohio is correct, and the historical analysis is accurate, it would appear that his volume is a source of useful distributional data and of information on the history of archaeology in the eastern Midwest. An archaeologist would be foolhardy to try to use the Atlas as a guide to site locations or to suppose that a site had been destroyed because nothing can be found at a location shown on the map. On the other hand, the data appear acceptable for estimates of the

probability of site discovery geographically and environmentally. They should be useful also in estimating the degree of site loss in the 70 years since the Atlas was published.

Historically, the Atlas is a genuinely unique accomplishment. It represents a daring attempt to try something new and its goals were persistently sought for 20 years. Along with the paper trail of reports and other documents, the Atlas contains useful information about who was doing what, where, and why. In an indirect way it reveals something of the flavor of the Moorehead-Mills tradition of archaeology.

CONCLUSION

This belated review of William C. Mills' Atlas of Ohio Archaeology suggests that the Atlas should be taken seriously as a controlled sample of certain classes of sites, but that it is virtually worthless as a source of specific locational data. The absence of accurate, specific geographic coordinates restricts its potential use. On the positive side, however, included sites appear to have been verified by a field check. Given the difficulty of travel at that time, this was a noteworthy achievement. This investment, however, should pay off today by applying modern analytic approaches to these data and using the results to give some perspective on cultural resource management questions. The cluttered maps do not give a clear picture of site distribution relative to environmental features, but transferring the township counts to a political map of Ohio should permit the analysis of broad patterns of artifact and site distribution. Moorehead hoped that some understanding of Ohio Valley

archaeology would emerge from the survey that he inaugurated. If the present paper is accurate and promotes greater use of the Atlas, his hopes might actually be fulfilled, 90 years later.

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Table 1. The number of recorded Archaeological sites in Ohio for select dates between 1895 and 1914.

Year	Project Year	Total sites	Estimated sites	Number Increase Decrease	Percent Increase or Decrease
Pre 1894		700			
1895	1	3,000	12,000	+2300	+328%
1896	2	2,843	17,000	- 157	- 05%
1897	3	3,292	15,000	+ 449	+ 16%
1898	4	3,472		+ 180	+ 05%
1899	5	3,687		+ 215	+ 06%
1914	20	5,396	<11,000	+1705	+ 46%