

## Chapter 7

# *Ceremonial Site Locations, Descriptions, and Bibliography*

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This chapter familiarizes the reader with each of the 52 Ohio Hopewellian mound and earthen enclosure ceremonial sites coded in the HOPEBIOARCH data base. The geographic locations of the sites, overviews of their contents, maps of their layouts, general assessments of the quality of available information on the sites, and bibliographic and curatorial information are presented. The chapter is complemented by the next, Chapter 8, which defines the variables that are used in the HOPEBIOARCH data base to describe the burials and ceremonial deposits within the 52 sites. Together, the two chapters familiarize the reader with the data base—its observations and variables, rows and columns.

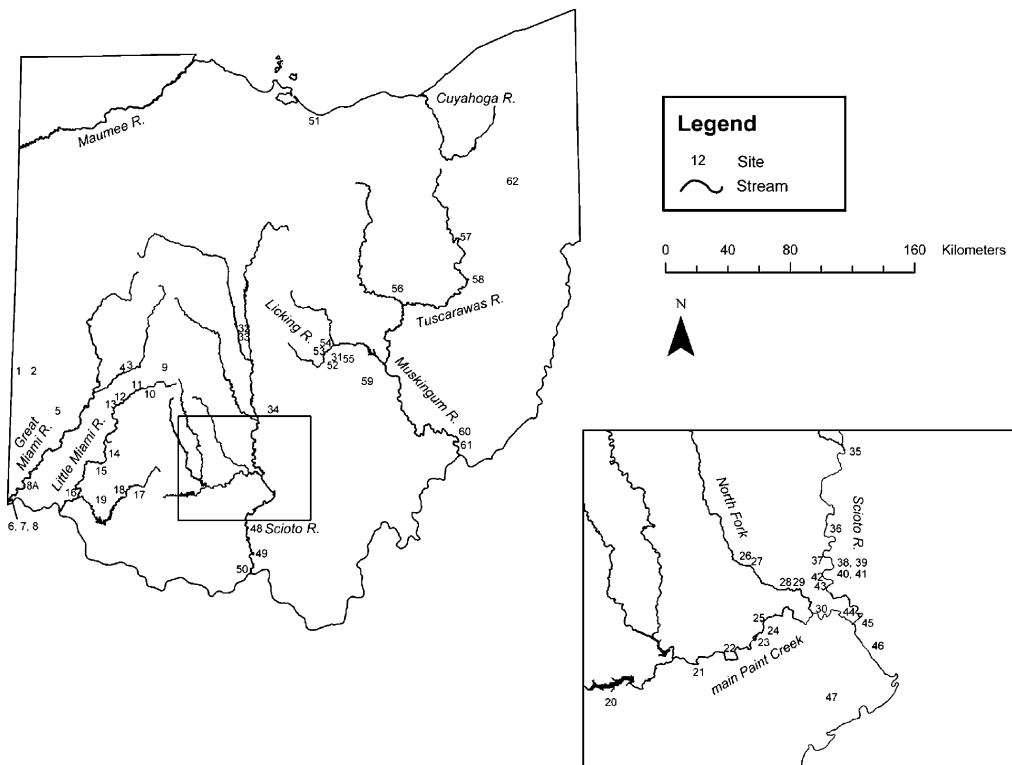
This chapter has six sections. The first provides an overview of the geographic locations of the 52 sites across Ohio, by map and in tabular form by drainage. The numbers of mounds and individuals excavated within each site are also presented in tables. The second section describes each site in the HOPEBIOARCH data base in greater detail: its location, the content, size and shape of its mound(s) and earthen enclosure, if present, and

its excavation history, as well as the institutions where extant remains and records are now curated, and the adequacy of reporting about the site and its burials. The third part presents maps of the internal spatial layouts of each site for which maps exist. The fourth section offers a bibliography of published and unpublished sources of this information, for both those Ohio Hopewell sites that are in the HOPEBIOARCH data base and those that are not for lack of internal provenience information. The fifth section is a bibliography of published and unpublished sources of information on the ages and sexes of human remains included in the HOPEBIOARCH data base. The last portion of the chapter places the sites in the context of the culture-historical, ritual landscapes of which they were part. County maps of the locations of Early and Middle Woodland burial mounds and earthworks within the southern two-thirds of Ohio are reproduced from W. C. Mills' long out-of-print *Archeological Atlas of Ohio*, published in 1914. The maps provide a global view of the areas of greater and lesser occupation by Adena and Hopewell peoples across the state.

## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF THE SITES IN THE HOPEBIOARCH DATA BASE

The geographic location of each of the 52 sites in the HOPEBIOARCH data base within the state of Ohio is shown in Figure 7.1. Latitude and longitude coordinates of the sites are given in Appendix 7.1. Table 7.1 provides a quick breakdown of the sites into groups by drainage and drainage section. Most of these geographic groups exhibit archaeological distinctions that are culturally significant, except perhaps the

division between sites in the central and southern Scioto valley. Table 7.2 summarizes mound/cemetery counts, body counts, and grave counts for each site. The table shows the number of mounds that probably existed at each site by the end of its use, the number of mounds or cemetery areas with sufficient information from excavations to have been included in the data base, the number of deceased persons from each site who are reported in the data base, and the number of independent graves from each site that are documented in the data base. The number



**Figure 7.1.** Map of locations of sites in the HOPEBIOARCH electronic data base and other major earthen enclosures. Sites are listed by number and their names are given in this figure caption. \* = sites in the electronic data base. + = additional major earthworks. (1) \* Pence. (2) \* Lee. (3) \* Boblett. (4) \* Campbell. (5) \* Fortney. (6) \* Headquarters. (7) \* Twin Mounds. (8) \* Miami Fort. (8A) \* Shinkal. (9) \* Manring. (10) \* Finney. (11) \* Glen Helen. (12) \* Purdom. (13) \* Irvin Coy. (14) \* Fort Ancient. (15) \* Stubbs. (16) \* Turner. (17) \* John Boyle's Farm. (18) \* Perry Township. (19) \* Richard Shumard's Farm. (20) \* West. (21) \* Rockhold. (22) \* Seip. (23) + Baum. (24) + Spruce Hill. (25) \* Bourneville. (26) \* Old Town/Frankfort. (27) \* Ater. (28) \* Hopewell. (29) + Anderson. (30) + Junction. (31) \* Rutledge. (32) \* Wright. (33) \* Melvin Phillips. (34) \* Snake Den. (35) \* Circleville. (36) + Blackwater. (37) + Dunlap. (38) + Cedar Bank. (39) \* Ginther. (40) \* Schilder. (41) \* Hopeton. (42) \* Mound City. (43) + Shriver. (44) + Works East. (45) + High Bank. (46) \* Liberty. (47) \* McKenzie. (48) + Seal. (49) \* Tremper. (50) + Portsmouth. (51) \* Esch. (52) \* Stone. (53) \* Wells. (54) + Eagle. (55) \* Hazlett. (56) \* Martin. (57) \* Yant. (58) \* Kohl. (59) + Levina Russell/Rollins Ford Farm. (60) \* Joseph Days' Farm. (61) \* Marietta. (62) \* North Benton.

Table 7.1. Locations of Ohio Hopewell Sites by Major and Minor Drainage

Sites by Region or Major Drainage	Associated Minor Drainage
<b>Northeastern Ohio</b>	
Esch Mounds	Lake Erie basin, Black River valley
North Benton Mound	Mahoning River valley
<b>Far Northern Muskingum Drainage, Tuscarawas Branch</b>	
Kohl Mound	Tuscarawas valley
Martin Mound	Walhonding valley
Yant Mound	Tuscarawas valley
<b>Central Muskingum Drainage</b>	
Hazlett Mounds and Earthwork	Watershed of the Licking River and Jonathan Creek
Levina Russell/Rollins Ford Farm Mound	Jonathan Creek valley
Newark Earthwork	Licking valley
Rutledge Mound	Watershed of the Licking River and Jonathan Creek
Stone Mound	Watershed of the Licking River and Jonathan Creek
<b>Lower Muskingum Drainage</b>	
Joseph Days' Farm Mound	Muskingum valley
Marietta Area Mound	Muskingum valley
Marietta Earthwork	Muskingum valley
<b>Northern Scioto Drainage:</b>	
Melvin Phillips Mound Group	Main Scioto valley
Wright-Holder Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
<b>Central Scioto Drainage, Circleville Area</b>	
Circleville Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
Snake Den Mound Group	Watershed of Little Walnut Creek and Dry Run Creek
<b>South-Central Scioto Drainage, Chillicothe Area</b>	
Ater Mound	North Fork of Paint Creek valley
Bourneville Earthwork	Main Paint Creek valley
Ginther Mound and Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
Hopeton Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
Hopewell Earthwork	North Fork of Paint Creek valley
Liberty Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
Mound City Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
Old Town (Frankfort) Earthwork	North Fork of Paint Creek valley
Rockhold Mound Group	Main Paint Creek valley
Seip Earthwork	Main Paint Creek valley
Shilder Mound	Main Scioto valley
West Mound	Rocky Fork of Paint Creek valley
<b>Southern Scioto Drainage</b>	
McKenzie Mound Group Portion of Waverly Mound Group	Main Scioto valley
Tremper Mound and Earthwork	Main Scioto valley
<b>Little Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio:</b>	
Finney Mound	Little Miami valley
Fort Ancient Area Mound Group	Little Miami valley
Fort Ancient Earthwork	Little Miami valley
Glen Helen Mound	Little Miami valley
Irvin Coy Mound	Little Miami valley
John Boyle's Farm Mound	East Fork of the Little Miami valley
Perry Township Mound	East Fork of the Little Miami valley
Purdom Mound Group	Little Miami valley
Richard Shumard's Farm Mound	East Fork of the Little Miami River valley

(Continued)

Table 7.1. (continued)

Sites by Region or Major Drainage	Associated Minor Drainage
Stubbs Earthwork	Little Miami valley
Turner Earthwork	Little Miami valley
<b>Great Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio</b>	
Boblett Mound Group	Donnels Creek valley
Campbell Earthwork	Donnels Creek valley
Fortney Mound	Twin Creek Valley
Headquarters Site	Confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers
Lee Mound	Price's Creek valley
Manring Mounds and Earthwork	Beaver Creek valley
Miami Fort Earthwork	Confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers
Pence Mound	Whitewater Creek valley
Shinkal Mound	Great Miami valley
Twin Mounds	Confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers

Table 7.2. Ceremonial Centers, Mounds, and Cemeteries, and Their Numbers of Individuals and Independent Graves in the Data Base<sup>1</sup>

Site by Drainage or Region	No. of Mounds at Site	No. of Mounds or Cemetery Areas in Data Base	No. of Individuals in Data Base	No. of Independent Graves in Data Base	Site No. on Map, Figure 7.1
<b>Northeastern Ohio</b>					
Esch Mounds (Erie Basin)	2	2	49	45	51
North Benton Mound (Mahoning River)	1	1	14	14	62
<b>Far Northern Muskingum Drainage</b>					
Kohl Mound	1	1	3	3	58
Martin Mound	1	1	11	11	56
Yant Mound	1	1	1	1	57
<b>Central Muskingum Drainage</b>					
Hazlett Mounds and Earthwork	2	1	2	2	55
Levina Russell/Rollins Ford Farm Mound	1	1	1	1	59
Newark Earthwork	11+ <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	53, 54
Rutledge Mound	1?	1	4	3	31
Stone Mound	16-17	1	3	3	52
<b>Lower Muskingum Valley:</b>					
Joseph Days' Farm Mound	1	1	1	1	60
Marietta Area Mound	1?	1	1	1	61
Marietta Earthwork	16+	1	1	1	61
<b>Northern Scioto Drainage:</b>					
Melvin Phillips Mound Group	3	2	2	2	33
Wright-Holder Earthwork	4	3	17	17	32
<b>Central Scioto (Circleville Area):</b>					
Circleville Earthwork	11	1	2	2	35
Snake Den Mound Group	4	2	9	9	34
<b>South-Central Scioto Drainage (Chillicothe Area):</b>					
Ater Mound	1	1	60	50	27
Bourneville Mound	1	1	11	11	25
Ginther Mound and Earthwork	1	1	0	0	39
Hopewell Earthwork	38	17	216+	192	28

(Continued)

Table 7.2. (continued)

Site by Drainage or Region	No. of Mounds at Site	No. of Mounds or Cemetery Areas in Data Base	No. of Individuals in Data Base	No. of Independent Graves in Data Base	Site No. on Map, Figure 7.1
Hopeton Earthwork	3-4 <sup>3</sup>	1	2	2	41
Liberty Earthwork	14	4	87	82	46
Mound City Earthwork	24	14	117	111	42
Old Town (Frankfort) Earthwork	9?	4	49	44	26
Rockhold Mound Group	4	3	5	5	21
Seip Earthwork	18	3	125	96	22
Shilder Mound	1	1	1	1	40
West Mound	1	1	10	9	20
<b>Southern Scioto Drainage</b>					
McKenzie Mound Group Portion of Waverly Mound Group	3	3	10	10	47
Tremper Mound and Earthwork	1	1	4 not commingled 375+ commingled	8	49
<b>Little Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio:</b>					
Finney Mound	1	1	6	6	10
Fort Ancient Area Mound Group	3	1	15	15	14
Fort Ancient Earthwork	26	9	16 not commingled 52+ commingled	22	14
Glen Helen Mound	1	1	7	5	11
Irvin Coy Mound	1	1	19	18	13
John Boyle's Farm Mound	1	1	3 not commingled several commingled	4	17
Perry Township Mound	1	1	2	2	18
Purdom Mound Group	7	2	20	18	12
Richard Shumard's Farm Mound	1	1	1	1	19
Stubbs Earthwork	4	0	0	0	15
Turner Earthwork	18	7	93+	70	16
<b>Great Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio<sup>4</sup></b>					
Boblett Mounds	7	1	1	1	3
Campbell Mounds	3	1	11	11	4
Fortney Mound	1	1	8	8	5
Headquarters Site	0	1	3	3	6
Lee Mound	1	1	3 commingled	1	2
Manring Mounds and Earthwork	2	2	3	3	9
Miami Fort Earthwork	3	1	5	4	8
Pence Mound	1?	1	11+	4	1
Shinkal Mound	1	1	5	2	8A
Twin Mounds	2	2	4	3	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>281+</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1052+ not commingled 431+ commingled</b>	<b>936</b>	

<sup>1</sup>There are a number of well-known Hopewellian earthworks in Ohio that have been excavated to varying degrees but for which no burials have been recovered. These include the hillforts of Fort Hill, Spruce Hill, and Pollock. We do not include the West Farmington mound (Miller 1878), which Seaman (1979a) lists as Hopewell. The vertical layering of bodies in the mound and other attributes suggest Adena affiliation.

<sup>2</sup>At least 11 mounds comprised the Cherry Valley Mound Group in the elliptical earthwork (Lepper 2004:77, n.d. 6). Some of these may be Adena rather than Hopewell constructions.

<sup>3</sup>The three to four mounds are small ones interior to the square and additional to the four marker mounds just inside the four gateway entrances to the site.

<sup>4</sup>The Todd mound (33BU205), located in Butler county, Ohio, contained 10 extended inhumations and 1 cremation, of which only 2 have good field descriptions. At present, the field notes and photographs of artifacts cannot be located. The artifacts and human remains taken from the mound are housed in the Department of Anthropology, The University of Cincinnati. They are currently being inventoried by Prof. Ken Tankersley.

of deceased persons can be different from the number of independent graves, because some graves contained multiple persons. Table 7.3 provides extended information for only those sites with multiple burial mounds or cemetery areas within them. For each site, it lists by mound or cemetery area the number of deceased persons and the number of independent graves in each mound that are reported in the

data base. Table 7.4 lists excavated Hopewell mounds in Ohio for which internal provenience information on the deceased, artifacts, and graves is entirely or largely missing. Of these mounds, only the Edwin Harness mound, Fort Ancient earthwork, Fortney mound, Lee mound, and Manring Mound 1 had provenience information on some burials and are included in the HOPEBIOARCH data base.

**Table 7.3. Ceremonial Centers with Multiple Mounds or Cemeteries and their Numbers of Individuals and Independent Graves within each Excavated Mound or Cemetery in the Data Base**

Sites by Drainage	Number of Individuals in Data Base	Number of Independent Graves in Data Base
<b>Northeastern Ohio: Erie Basin</b>		
Esch Mounds	49	45
Mound 1	24	22
Mound 2	25	23
<b>Central Muskingum Drainage</b>		
Newark Earthwork	1	1
Wells Mound 1	0	0
Wells Mound 3	1	1
Eagle Mound	0	0
<b>Northern Scioto Drainage:</b>		
Melvin Phillips Mound Group	2	2
Mound 1	1	1
Mound 2	1	1
Wright-Holder Earthwork	17	17
Enclosure	1	1
Stone	11	1
West	5	5
<b>Central Scioto (Circleville Area):</b>		
Snake Den Mound Group	9	9
Mound C	1	1
Mound D	8	8
<b>South-Central Scioto Drainage (Chillicothe Area):</b>		
Hopewell Earthwork	216+	192
Mound 2	5	4
Mound 3	2+	2
Mound 4	10	8
Mound 7	3	3
Mound 8	3	3
Mound 11	2	2
Mound 16	1	1
Mound 18	2	2
Mound 19	1	1
Mound 20	3	2
Mound 23	48	43
Mound 24	12	11
Mound 25	101	85
Mound 26	7	7
Mound 27	10	10

(Continued)

Table 7.3. (continued)

Sites by Drainage	Number of Individuals in Data Base	Number of Independent Graves in Data Base
Mound 29	5	5
Mound 30	1	1
Liberty Earthwork	87	82
Edwin Harness Mound	79	76
Russell Brown Mound 1	1	1
Russell Brown Mound 2	4	2
Russell Brown Mound 3	3	3
Mound City Earthwork	118	112
Mound 1	1	1
Mound 2	19	19
Mound 3	4	4
Mound 7	13	13
Mound 8	9	9
Mound 9	14	14
Mound 10	2	2
Mound 12	4	4
Mound 13	29	23
Mound 15	2	2
Mound 18	11	11
Mound 20	1	1
Mound 23	7	7
Mound 24	1	1
Old Town (Frankfort) Earthwork	49	44
Porter Mound 15	13	12
Porter Mound 17	6	2
Porter Mound 28	22	22
Unnamed	8	2
Rockhold Mound Group	5	5
Mound 1	1	1
Mound 2	3	3
Mound 3	1	1
Seip Earthwork	125	96
Mound 1	123	94
Mound 3	1	1
Mound 4	1	1
<b>Southern Scioto Drainage</b>		
McKenzie Mound Group	10	10
Mound A	1	1
Mound B	1	1
Mound C	8	8
<b>Little Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio:</b>		
Fort Ancient Earthwork	68+	22
East Terrace	18+	3
Middle Fort (Crescent Gateway)	1	1
Mound 50	1	1
North Fort (Stone Mound)	1+	1
South Terrace	1+	1
Southerly Mound	1	1
Southwest Terrace	4	4
West Middle Terrace	20+	1
West Terrace	21	9

(Continued)

Table 7.3. (continued)

Sites by Drainage	Number of Individuals in Data Base	Number of Independent Graves in Data Base
Purdom Mound Group	20	18
Mound 1-2	17	15
Mound 3/4	3	3
Turner Earthwork	93+	70
Mound 1	8	5
Mound 2	1	1
Mound 3	4	2
Mound 11	3	3
Mound 12	9	8
Burial Place within the Great Enclosure	65+	48
Marriot Mound	3	3
<b>Great Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio:</b>		
Manring Mounds and Earthwork	3	3
Mound 1	1	1
Mound 2	2	2
Twin Mounds and Village	4	3
Mound 1	2	1
Village Site	2	2

Table 7.4. Mounds for which Internal Provenience Information on Individuals, Artifacts, and Graves is Missing or Largely Missing

**Central Muskingum Drainage**

Brown Mound, Muskingum Co. (Carskadden and Slater 1969)

**Central Scioto (Circleville Area):**

Caldwell Mound, Ross Co. (Kramer 1951; Pruffer 1961)

**South-Central Scioto Drainage (Chillicothe Area):**

Seip Earthwork, Conjoined Mound, Ross Co. (Mills 1909)

Liberty Earthwork, Edwin Harness Mound, Ross Co. (Mills 1907)

**Little Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio:**

Cincinnati Earthwork and Mounds, Hamilton Co. (Clarke 1876; Starr 1960:86-87)

Mary A. Cardan Mound, 33-Ha-144, Hamilton Co. (Starr 1960:117)

Loveland Mound Group (Starr 1960:47)

"Fountain Square" Earthwork and Mounds (Starr 1960:23-24)

Fort Ancient Earthwork (see site bibliography)

**Great Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio:**

Fortney Mound, Montgomery Co. (Ohio Historical Society)

Lee Mound, Preble Co. (McPherson 1921)

Campbell Mound No. 2. (Altick 1935a)

Manring Mound 1 (Altick 1941b)



## SITE DESCRIPTIONS

This section of the chapter presents systematic descriptions of each site in the HOPEBIOARCH data base. Each site description was written to the form of a template, in an attempt to systematically consider and summarize the following kinds of information:

- site name
- the major drainage in which the site is located, and any minor drainage
- whether an earthen enclosure occurs at the site, and its shape
- the area and/or dimensions of the earthen enclosure
- the number of mounds comprising the site
- the number of individuals of Middle Woodland age who were excavated, tallied by whether they were inhumed, cremated, or charred
- the map number of the site on Figure 7.1
- the institution(s) at which the artifacts from the site are curated
- the institution(s) at which the skeletons from the site are curated
- the institution where excavation records for the site are curated
- an essay that provides additional information, including:
  - more specific information on the location of the site (e.g., township, county, physiographic location)
  - who excavated the site and when
  - the diameter (or length and width) of each mound
  - what parts of the site were excavated
  - the adequacy of reporting of age and sex information about human remains
  - the adequacy of reporting of the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of human remains and artifacts
  - the adequacy of reporting of the positions of artifacts relative to each corpse at each site

The adequacy with which the ages and sexes have been reported for the individuals buried within a site is determined from the AgeCode and SexCode variables in the data base. When less than 25% of the individuals at a site have information on their age, the adequacy of reporting is considered “poor”. An individual is counted as having information on his or her age if he or she could be categorized as a child, adolescent, young adult, middle adult, or old adult. “Fair”, “good”, and “excellent” ratings are used to describe the adequacy of reporting of ages of individuals within a site when information on age is available respectively for 25–49% of individuals, 50–74% of individuals, and 75% or more of individuals from the site. The same percentage scales are used to characterize the adequacy with which information is reported on the sexes of individuals within a site. An individual is counted as having information about his or her sex if he or she could be categorized as female, probable female, male, or probable male.

Analogous ranking systems are used here to describe the adequacy of documentation of the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of individuals buried within a site, and the positions of artifacts within the graves of individuals buried within a site. Information on artifact position within graves was assessed considering only complete and partial inhumations, and omitting cremations.

The names of the institutions where artifacts, human remains, and written documents are curated, or known to not be curated in the case of collections that have seemingly disappeared, are abbreviated when many institutions are involved. The abbreviations are as follows:

CMC	Cincinnati Museum Center
CMNH	Cleveland Museum of Natural History
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
HOCU	Hopewell Culture National Historical Monument, Chillicothe, OH

NMNH National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.  
 OHS Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

PMAE Harvard Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Boston  
 UCN University of Cincinnati, Department of Anthropology

Site descriptions are presented below in alphabetical order.

### Ater Mound (Raymond Ater Mound)

Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	North Fork of Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound covering two conjoined burial areas
MW Individuals Uncovered	08 inhumations, 52 cremated individuals
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	27
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

### Summary

The Raymond Ater mound is located in Concord Township, Ross County, Ohio, approximately one-half mile southeast of the town of Frankfort. It was built on the southerly tip of a spur of elevated land, 20 feet above the valley floor and on the west side of Old Town Run, approximately one-fourth mile north of the confluence of Old Town Run and the North Fork of Paint Creek (Baby 1948). The mound had been disturbed by previous activity and was no longer intact. The undisturbed portion of the mound was excavated by Raymond Baby in 1948. The original height and boundaries of the mound could not be determined due to disturbance by a bulldozer, and no measurements were attempted (Baby 1948). Estimated dimensions

were 160 feet long, 77 feet wide, and 5 1/2 feet tall (Ohio Historical Society 1948).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Ater skeletons is generally poor, primarily due to the high proportion of cremations that comprise the sample. Reliable age information is available for approximately 18% of the total sample, and 75% of the inhumations. Reliable sex information is available for only 8% of the Ater sample, but for 67% of the adult inhumations.

Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent with relatively few exceptions (Greber 1976:Figure 29A; Baby 1948). Furthermore, reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is excellent.

### Boblett Mound Group

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Donnels Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Seven mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	03
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH
Location of Human Remains	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH
Location of Excavation Records	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH

### Summary

The Boblett mound group is located in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, on a secondary terrace 600 feet east of Donnels Creek, a tributary of the Mad River branch of the Great Miami River, and about one mile from the Campbell earthwork (Altick 1939, 1941a). The group comprises seven mounds, one of which (Mound 2) was excavated by the farm's owner, Mr. Boblett, in 1939 (Altick 1941a). Mr. Boblett excavated most of the central portion of the mound, uncovering approximately two-thirds of the floor space. He kept field notes on the excavation, and reported the results to the Clark County Historical Society.

Mound 1 was oval in structure, 3 feet high, 32 feet north-south, and 30 feet east-west. Its original height was probably reduced somewhat by cultivation, but it had not apparently been explored at the time of the survey (Altick 1939). Six additional mounds were associated with the site southwest of Boblett Mound 1. These mounds were located upon several knolls. They appeared to be undisturbed, probably because they were located in the woods (Altick 1939). Mound 2 was a truncated, conical mound with a nearly circular base. It was 4 feet high, and 30 feet in diameter. Mound 3 was located on a knoll a little to the southeast of Mound 2, and had an oval shape. It was 2 feet high, and measured 39 feet long

and 23 feet wide. Mound 4 was oval in shape, and measured 3 feet high, 23 feet long and 13 feet wide. Mound 5 was also oval in shape, and measured 2 feet high, 21 feet long and 14 feet wide. Mound 6 was oval in shape, and measured 3 feet high, 16 feet long and 11 feet wide. Mound 7 was also oval-shaped and measured 2 feet high, 10 feet long, and 8 feet wide.

Although Altick (1941a:30–31) argued that Boblett Mound 2 and the neighboring Campbell Mounds 1 and 2, one mile to the southwest, are Adena in cultural affiliation, we assess them to have been Hopewellian. Our evaluation is based on the many drilled bear canines found in Boblett Mound 2, which is largely a Middle Woodland trait, the Lowe Flared Base points and one Snyders point in Boblett Mound 2, and the thin pottery, averaging 1/8–3/8 inch, found in Campbell Mounds 1 and 2 (Altick 1941a:26, 29, Figure 4).

Information on the sex of the single inhumation is non-existent. The only age information provided is the observation that the five teeth found still in the mandible were completely unworn, suggesting a younger adult. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal location of the burial is excellent. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is also excellent.

### Bourneville Earthwork

Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	Large circular enclosure, smaller circle 800 feet to the northwest
Size of Earthwork	Large circle: eight acres
Smaller circle: probably less than one acre	
Number of Mounds	Two mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	10 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	25
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

### Summary

The Bourneville Earthwork is located in Ross County, Ohio, approximately one-half mile east of Bourneville, on a terrace in the

Paint Creek valley (Squier and Davis 1848, Plate XXX; McBeth 1960; Baby 1961; Ohio Historical Society 1959). The two mounds

were located approximately 1000 feet to the southeast and northeast of the large circular enclosure (Squier and Davis 1848:Plate XXX). The larger mound, known as the Bourneville mound, was disturbed by road construction workers who removed seven or eight skeletons from the northwest side (McBeth 1960). The undisturbed portion of the mound was excavated by Tom Porter and Donald McBeth in 1959 (McBeth 1960; Porter and McBeth 1960). The original height and boundaries of the mound are unknown. The smaller

mound was located about 250 feet from the smaller circle, and its disposition is unknown (Baby 1961).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Bourneville skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is also absent. Limited information on the positions of artifacts associated with the three skeletons excavated by Porter and McBeth is available. No information on artifact position is available for the skeletons removed by the road crew.

### Campbell Earthwork

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Donnels Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	One elongated, irregular rectangle
Size of Earthwork	Encloses two acres
Number of Mounds	Three mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	07 inhumations, 04 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	04
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH
Location of Human Remains	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH
Location of Excavation Records	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH

### Summary

The Campbell earthwork is located in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, on a high terrace to the west side of Donnels Creek valley, a tributary of the Mad River branch of the Great Miami River (Altick 1935a). The group lies one mile southwest of the Boblett mound group. Mound 1 was excavated by Altick in 1935. It was a truncated conical mound 6 feet high with a sunken apex 18 inches deep, and 50 feet in diameter (Altick 1935a). It apparently was never disturbed by cultivation. Most of the floor area was likely excavated, as the mound was estimated to contain 5000 cubic feet of earth, and the excavation crew was said to have handled about 8000 cubic feet of material in the process of excavating, and then restoring the mound.

Mound 2 was also a truncated conical mound, measuring 2 1/2 feet high and 26 feet in diameter at the time of excavation. Altick (1935a) specifically mentions exploring all areas of the mound using trenches. Mound 2 contained an estimated 1000 cubic feet of soil,

and approximately this amount was said to have been handled in excavating and restoring the mound. These numbers, and a map in the field notes, would seem to indicate that approximately half of the mound floor was exposed. Mound 3 was an effigy mound, built in the shape of a bird. It was 1 1/2 feet tall, 40 feet long, and 28 feet wide. This mound was apparently not excavated.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Campbell skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is poor for Mound 1 as no floor map is available, although it is often possible to place burials within certain segments of the mound based on written descriptions of their general locations. No discrete burials were identified in Mound 2, but a floor plan of the mound is provided, including horizontal locations of some features and isolated artifacts. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is non-existent.

## Circleville Earthwork

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Major Drainage	Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	Square enclosure joined to a circular enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Square enclosure: 841.5 feet per side Circular enclosure: 1,188 feet perimeter
Number of Mounds	11 mounds total. One in the circular enclosure (Mound D), eight in the square enclosure, two outside the earthwork (Mounds C and E)
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 cremations (Mound D)
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	35
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	PMAE; NMNH; Not at the Museum of the American Philosophical Society (Peale's American Museum, Philadelphia)
Location of Human Remains	Not at the PMAE, NMNH, or the Museum of the American Philosophical Society (Peale's American Museum, Philadelphia)
Location of Excavation Records	Not at the Museum of the American Philosophical Society (Peale's American Museum, Philadelphia)

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### Summary

The Circleville earthwork is located within the city limits of Circleville, not far from the junction of Hargus Creek with the Scioto River, within the Scioto valley (Atwater 1820). Mound D, at the center of the circular enclosure, was leveled entirely some time between 1815 and 1820, probably for use as construction material. During its removal, the contents of the mound were observed and reported by Caleb Atwater (Atwater 1820). The mound was 10 feet high and “several rods in diameter” at the time of demolition. The eight mounds within the square

enclosure were all of similar size, about 40 feet in diameter and 4–5 feet high. Mound E, outside the circular enclosure, was approximately 90 feet high. No information is given on the diameter of Mound E, nor any dimensions of Mound C.

Information on the ages and sexes of the two Circleville cremations is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is available, although the horizontal locations are estimated distances from the mound center.

## Esch Mounds

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Major Drainage	Lake Erie basin
Minor Drainage	Black River valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Two mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	42 inhumations, 07 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	51
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Esch mounds are located in Erie County, Ohio, approximately three miles south of Huron on the west bank of the Black River (Author

Unknown, n.d.). The mounds are situated at the edge of a bluff approximately 500 feet from the river. The bulk of the mound was excavated

by Emerson Greenman with the assistance of Robert Goslin in 1930 (Ohio Historical Society, n.d.). A 20 foot square section of the center of Mound 1 was excavated in 1930 by the Huron Boy Scout Troop prior to excavation by Greenman and Goslin (Author Unknown, n.d.). No information is available on the dimensions of either mound.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Esch skeletons is fair. Reliable age information

is available for approximately 28% of the inhumations, and sex information is available for approximately 17% of the adult inhumations.

Basic information on the horizontal and stratigraphic locations of the burials is excellent with relatively few exceptions (Author Unknown 1930a, b). Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is good.

## Finney Mound

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	03 inhumations, 03 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	None
Maps of Site	10
Location of Artifacts	Private collection of Joseph Finney, Xenia, OH
Location of Human Remains	Unknown
Location of Excavation Records	Private collection of Charles Stout, Clifton, OH; Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH

### Summary

The Finney mound is located in Miami Township, Greene County, Ohio, approximately one mile south of Clifton, in rolling uplands above the Little Miami valley (Finney, n.d.). The mound measured 47 feet in diameter and 22 inches high at the time of excavation. It was excavated by Charles Stout in 1970.

Information on the ages of the Finney mound skeletons is fair, while information on the sexes is good. The source of the estimates, however, is unclear. Limited information on the vertical locations of the burials is available, but the horizontal locations are not described. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the burials is non-existent.

## Fort Ancient Area Mound Group

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork:	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Three mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	15 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	14
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN

### Summary

The three mounds near Fort Ancient are located on a plateau about 1.5 miles southeast of the Fort Ancient earthwork (Moorehead 1908).

The mounds are described as “good-sized”, but no other information on dimensions is given. One of these mounds was excavated by

Moorehead, apparently in 1907. The outer edge of the mound was composed of a roughly laid stone wall, within which were 15 skeletons with their feet pointing toward the center of the mound.

Information on the ages and sexes of the burials, stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the remains, and positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is non-existent.

**Fort Ancient Earthwork**

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Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Two irregularly shaped enclosures joined by a narrow, enclosed isthmus
Size of Earthwork	Encloses approximately 100 acres
Number of Mounds	26
MW Individuals Uncovered	66+ inhumations, 02+ cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	14
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society CMC, Not at NMNH
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, OHS, CMC, UCN One cranium at PMAE; Possibly at NMNH
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN

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**Summary**

The Fort Ancient earthwork is located on a bluff on the east bank of the Little Miami River in Washington Township, Warren County, Ohio (Moorehead 1890; Morgan 1970). The enclosure is situated 270 feet above the valley floor, and is almost entirely surrounded by water. The site is bounded on the west by the Little Miami River, on the east and southeast by Cowen Run, and on the north by Randall Run. Artificial streams dug from the primary gateway of the site to the two smaller streams function to more fully surround the site by water (Cowan et al. 2004). The earthwork is divided into three interconnected sections known as the North Fort, Middle Fort, and South Fort. The total length of the earthwork is 18,712 feet (Moorehead 1890). In addition, a long set of parallel walls runs 2760 feet from between the two artificial streams near the north-northeast corner of the North Fort, to the point where Cowen and Randall Runs originate less than 300 feet apart (Cowan et al. 2004). Although the earthwork, mounds, and stone piles appear to have been mostly constructed during the Middle Woodland period, late prehistoric people also used the site, making it difficult to identify Middle Woodland components with certainty. It appears that the mound and gateway burials, a few burials from the tops of earthwork walls, and

terrace burials around the earthwork are Middle Woodland, while burials in the portion of the site known as the South Fort interior, as well as those from Anderson Village, are probably Fort Ancient (Robert Connolly, personal communication). This division of burials by location is also supported by Moorehead’s (1890:49) observation that the skulls taken from the “stone heaps”, which were primarily found on the terraces outside the enclosure walls, were thicker, with a more acute facial angle, and a lower forehead. Skulls from burials lined or covered with stones within the enclosure walls, on the other hand, were thinner with a less acute facial angle and a higher forehead.

The North Fort contained six mounds and a number of stone graves (Moorehead 1890; Morgan 1970:20–21). Four of the mounds in the North Fort roughly form the corners of a square (Moorehead 1890; Morgan 1970:20–21). The fifth is a smaller mound along the east wall and was covered with burnt stone. This mound was apparently one of several excavated by Mills (1908) and produced what were apparently several commingled cremations. Mound 65 was the easternmost mound of the rough square and closest to the East Gateway. It was excavated by Moorehead in 1889, and was described as small.

The Middle Fort contained two mounds that measured 20 feet tall and stood 10 feet apart, which formed the Great Gateway. An additional mound was located among some crescent shaped wall structures (Moorehead 1890; Morgan 1970). The center of this latter mound was excavated sometime prior to Mills' visit in 1908, and produced a single decayed skeleton with several artifacts (Mills 1908). The South Fort contained one mound at the extreme northern end near the gateway to the Middle Fort. It is described as a platform mound, and was about 4 feet high (Moorehead 1890). A non-mound cemetery and "village site" associated with late prehistoric people, were also uncovered in the South Fort (Moorehead 1890; Morgan 1970:20–21).

Several mounds, graves, and artifact caches were recovered from the area outside the enclosure, but contained within the boundaries of the river and streams. Within the parallel walls running northeast from the North Fort was found a mound at the extreme northeast terminus (Morgan 1970). In 1975, the Powell cache, a ritual deposit of stone, stone tools, and flakes of various sorts, was found near the eastern end of the parallel walls but outside the space they enclosed. At the southeast end of these parallel walls closer to the North Fort are Mounds 68 and 69. These mounds were originally about 60 feet apart and associated with the southwest terminus of each of the parallel walls. Mound 68 was to the north, measured 10 feet high, and was originally approximately 40 feet in diameter (Moorehead 1890). Mound 69 was to the south, and measured 12 feet high and 80 feet in diameter. Both mounds were essentially fully excavated by Fowke (Moorehead 1890). The space between these two mounds and the East Gateway of the North Fort is referred to as the Hopewell Village site. The Cowen-Wolfe copper cache was found within the northeast section of this area in 1898 (Cowan et al. 2004).

The area to the southeast of the North Fort is known as the Eastern Plateau. At least 11 mounds are known to have existed on this plateau (Cowan et al. 2004). Moorehead (1890) investigated three of these small mounds. The largest of these was Mound 50, located

300–400 yards southeast of the South Fort. It was 4 feet high and about 40 feet in diameter. It appears to be of Middle Woodland date due to the presence of trimmed mica sheets. Mound 51 was located 200 yards south of Mound 50 and measured 1.5 feet high by 40 feet in diameter. Mound 52 was 200 yards from the fort wall and measured 2 feet high and 17 feet in diameter. The inner boundary of the floor of this mound was encircled by stones. All three mounds were apparently fully explored.

Several of the terraces outside the walls of Fort Ancient produced burial areas that were thickly covered with stones. On the terrace east of the walls of the Middle Fort, just east of the Great Gateway, were found many stone-covered burial areas (Moorehead 1890). Moorehead notes that "...one or two of these..." were investigated. One covering of stones measured 15–25 inches in height, and extended over an area of 20 feet by 80 feet. Outside the southern extremity of the South Fort, another large stone-covered cemetery area was found. A large terrace on the west side of the South Fort produced a number of similar burial areas. This terrace was only about 20–25 feet wide in places, yet extended around the hill for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The terrace was covered with river stones up to 4 feet deep in places. Six graves were excavated by Moorehead on this terrace. Two were mass graves with minima of 20 and 12 individuals each. A third large grave was sampled and produced three individuals. Another large grave, 20 feet long and 12 feet wide, contained four individuals. The remaining two graves were small, with three individuals each. Another small stone grave was found at the edge of the terrace near the North Lookout point.

At least two additional mounds are known from outside the area enclosed by waterways. Cowan et al. (2004) mention a burial mound recently discovered on the plateau area about 200 meters north of Randall Run, and a mound known as the Whitaker mound is located several hundred meters east of Cowen run.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Fort Ancient skeletons is generally poor, partly because many of the presumed Middle



Woodland skeletons from the site are either commingled, or so poorly described that they appear to have been commingled. Reliable age information is available for only 3% of the total sample, and 13% of the non-commingled burials. Reliable sex information is available

for only 1% of the total sample, and for 7% of the adult, non-commingled burials.

Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is almost non-existent. Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is poor.

### Fortney Mound

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Twin Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	08 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	05
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Not at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Not at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

### Summary

The Fortney mound is located in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, approximately one mile southwest of Farmersville, on a spur of upland projecting into the Twin Creek valley (Mills 1919; Ohio Historical Society, n.d.). The mound was oblong in shape, and measured 83 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12–15 feet in height at the time of excavation. Three graves were excavated by amateurs sometime prior to 1916, and partially or mostly removed. Limited information about

the contents of these graves was obtained from local residents. The remainder of the mound was completely excavated by Truman Mills in 1916 or 1917.

Information on the ages of the Fortney mound skeletons is poor, while information on the sexes is fair. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the graves is excellent, although no map is available. Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is good.

### Ginther Mound and Earthwork

Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	Cedar Bank (circular enclosure)
Size of Earthwork	250 feet in diameter
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	None
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	39
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Not applicable
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

### Summary

The Ginther mound is located in Ross County, Ohio, approximately four miles north of Chilli-cothe. It is part of the Cedar Bank complex on

the east side of the Scioto River valley (Shetrone 1922; Squier and Davis 1848). The Cedar Bank complex consists of a large square earthwork

and a small open circular earthwork. The Ginther mound is located just outside the circular earthwork to the south of the much larger square enclosure. The mound is a truncated pyramid, and is visible on Squier and Davis' (1848:Plate 18) map of the Cedar Bank earthwork. The mound was partially excavated

by Squier and Davis in the 1840s and completed by Henry C. Shetrone in 1922 (Shetrone 1925). The mound measured over 100 feet in diameter, was 10 feet high at its highest point, and contained an estimated 1500 cubic yards of earth (Shetrone 1922).

### Glen Helen Mound

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Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	07 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	11
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Dayton Museum of Natural History
Location of Human Remains	Dayton Museum of Natural History
Location of Excavation Records	Dayton Museum of Natural History

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### Summary

The Glen Helen mound is located near Yellow Springs in Miami Township, Greene County, Ohio, on a plateau above a steep bluff that overlooks a small tributary of the Little Miami valley, and 137 meters southeast of a geodetic mark at Yellow Springs (Ohio Historic Preservation Office 1976; Marschall 1972). The mound was constructed of stone with a central chamber (Marschall 1972). At the time of excavation, the mound was 1.6 meters high and 15 meters wide. Some earth had been deposited on the mound in the past to fight erosion, so these may not reflect its original dimensions. Preliminary excavations were conducted in 1953 and 1954 by Frank Van Wort. No reports of these excavations are extant. Additional

excavations were conducted in 1971 as a field school under the direction of Wolfgang Marschall. At minimum, Van Wort apparently excavated a trench through what appeared to be the center of the mound, but which turned out to be somewhat north of center. Wolfgang Marschall excavated approximately one-third of the mound, including the central burial chamber of the stone mound, overlapping somewhat with the previously excavated area.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Glen Helen mound skeletons is good. Basic information on both the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of burials is also good. Reporting of the positions of artifacts relative to the skeletons is poor.

### Hazlett Mounds and Earthwork

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Major Drainage	Central Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Licking River and Jonathan Creek watersheds
Associated Earthwork	Squarish enclosure and an open circle enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Squarish enclosure encompasses seven acres
Number of Mounds	Two mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	55
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Hazlett earthwork is located on the extreme western end of Flint Ridge, in Hopewell and Franklin townships, Licking County, Ohio, approximately 12 miles southeast of Newark and 1 1/2 miles west of Flint Ridge State Memorial, within the watershed between the Licking River and Jonathan Creek (Ohio Historical Society, n.d.; Mills 1919). The ridge on which the earthwork stands rises about 300 feet above the valley of the Licking River (Salisbury and Salisbury 1863). Two mounds were present within the enclosure. The larger of the two is known as the Hazlett mound, the smaller is a stone mound located a short distance to the east of the larger mound. The Hazlett mound was heavily disturbed in the 1870s at which time parts of one of the skeletons as well as associated artifacts were removed (Mills 1919, 1921). The undisturbed portion was excavated by William C. Mills,

Henry C. Shetrone, and W. M. McLean in 1919. The mound measured 90 feet by 85 feet at its base and was approximately 13 feet high (Mills 1919). However, a report by Salisbury and Salisbury (1863) prior to the disturbance, described the mound as measuring 100 feet in diameter and 15 feet high. The stone mound was described as an irregular, star-shaped mound measuring 4 feet tall and 40 feet in diameter. The stone mound has apparently only been excavated by an amateur archaeologist, and reportedly produced two skeletons with some associated artifacts (Carskadden and Fuller 1967).

Information on the ages and sexes of the two Hazlett inhumations is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of both burials is available. Reporting of the positions of associated artifacts relative to the skeletons is excellent.

### Headquarters Site

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	None
MW Individuals Uncovered	03 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	06
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	University of Cincinnati, Department of Anthropology
Location of Human Remains	University of Cincinnati, Department of Anthropology
Location of Excavation Records	University of Cincinnati, Department of Anthropology

### Summary

The Headquarters site is located in Shawnee Lookout Park on a broad terrace near the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers, about 40 feet above the floodplain (Lee and Vickery 1972). The site measured 150 feet northeast-southwest by 120 feet northwest-southeast when surveyed in the 1960s (Fischer 1968). The northwest edge of the site was cut away during construction of a road, and the western portion of the site was disturbed during construction of a basement and driveway for a private home that later became Park Headquarters. One burial was removed during excavation of the basement, but permission to examine the remains and any associated artifacts

was denied by the owner of the house. Part of the central and eastern portion of the site spent some time under cultivation. Salvage excavation of the Headquarters site was undertaken when a road cut through the northern periphery of the site (Lee and Vickery 1972). An area of approximately 200 square feet was excavated at the northern periphery of the site, and produced non-mound burials.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Headquarters site skeletons is excellent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of remains and artifacts is poor. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is excellent.

## Hopeton Earthwork

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	Hopeton Works: Overlapping large square and circular enclosures. Two small, open circular enclosures. Long parallel walls.
Size of Earthwork	Circular Enclosure: 20 acres Square Enclosure: 20 acres Parallel Walls: 2400 feet long
Number of Mounds	Three mounds in square enclosure
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	41
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Not at the HOCU, OHS, NPS Midwest Archaeological Center (Lincoln, NE), or with Louise Stanhope; probably in private hands.
Location of Human Remains	Not at the HOCU, OHS, NPS Midwest Archaeological Center (Lincoln, NE), or with Louise Stanhope; probably in the private collection of Mary Goodman, Chillicothe, OH
Location of Excavation Records	Not at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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## Summary

The Hopeton earthwork is located in Ross County, Ohio, four miles north of Chillicothe, on a terrace in the valley of the Scioto River (Squier and Davis 1848). The interior of the square enclosure contains two modestly sized, oval-shaped mounds and one or two very small mounds (Squier and Davis 1848:52, Platte XVII). The modestly sized mounds are now spread over an approximately 25 meter diameter circular area and a 20 × 40 meter oval area, based on topography only (Jarrod Burks, personal communication, 2003). Their original areas would have been significantly smaller.

Burials were found outside the earthwork, approximately 50 feet northwest of the end of a 2400 foot causeway associated with the earthwork (Goodman 1973). The burials were apparently not associated with a mound. One of the two burials had been greatly disturbed by some unknown excavator.

Age and sex information is available for the more complete skeleton. Reporting of artifact positions relative to the better preserved skeleton is excellent.

## Hopewell Earthwork

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	North Fork of Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	One very large, mostly rectangular enclosure and a much smaller square enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Rectangular enclosure: 2800 feet long by 1800 feet wide enclosing 111 acres Square enclosure: 850 feet square enclosing 16 acres
Number of Mounds	38 mounds both within and outside the two enclosures
MW Individuals Uncovered	136 inhumations, 46 cremations, 34 charred skeletons
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	28
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society (Shetrone excavations) and Field Museum of Natural History (Moorehead excavations)
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society (Shetrone excavations) and Field Museum of Natural History (Moorehead excavations)
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society (Shetrone excavations) and Field Museum of Natural History (Moorehead excavations)

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### Summary

The Hopewell site is located in Union Township, Ross County, Ohio, approximately seven miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a terrace in the Paint Creek valley, about one-third mile from the creek (Shetrone 1926a; Moorehead 1922). The dimensions of each mound and the portions examined by each excavator are described below:

*Mound 1.* Less than 3 feet high and already disturbed by cultivation in the 1840s (Squier and Davis 1848). Minimal excavations were carried out by Squier and Davis in the 1840s. The mound had been completely leveled by the 1890s (Moorehead 1922).

*Mound 2.* Eighty feet in diameter and 6–7 feet high (Squier and Davis 1848). Squier and Davis excavated a 6 foot by 4 foot section near the center in the 1840s. Moorehead (1922) excavated the bulk of what remained of the center in the 1890s. Shetrone excavated the remaining ring in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 3.* Fifty-five feet in diameter and 30 inches high in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a). The crematory basin was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in the 1840s (Moorehead 1922). The bulk of the mound was excavated by Moorehead in the 1890s. Shetrone excavated the marginal strip 6 feet across that remained after Moorehead's examination (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 4.* Forty-five feet in diameter and 6 feet high (Shetrone 1926a). A 6 foot by 10 foot section of the center was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in the 1840s (Moorehead 1922). Moorehead excavated more of the center (Moorehead 1897a), and Shetrone excavated the remaining ring, representing approximately half of the mound.

*Mound 5.* Dimensions unknown. Squier and Davis excavated the crematory basin in the 1840s (Squier and Davis 1848). The remainder

of the mound was apparently destroyed by cultivation by the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 6.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was one of several destroyed by highway and railroad construction (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 7.* Estimated to have been 85 feet long, 75 feet wide, and close to 10 feet high (Shetrone 1926a). This mound was one of several wholly or partially destroyed by highway and railroad construction. Railroad workers apparently cut a drift into this mound and encountered three skeletons which they tossed back into the mound after removing the artifacts. Shetrone excavated a strip representing what remained of the central one-third of the mound in the 1920s.

*Mound 8.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was partially destroyed by highway or railroad construction. Moorehead excavated the portion that remained undisturbed in the 1890s (Moorehead 1922).

*Mound 9.* Dimensions unknown. Squier and Davis examined two crematory basins in this mound (Squier and Davis 1848). The mound was destroyed by highway or railroad construction (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 10.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was destroyed by highway or railroad construction (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 11.* Fifty feet in diameter and 18 inches high at center (Shetrone 1926a). This mound had been previously disturbed, showing evidence of two test shafts, both approximately 5 feet in diameter. One shaft was found at the center and the other at a point midway between the center and the the north margin (Shetrone 1926a). The remainder of the mound was excavated by Shetrone in the 1920s.

*Mound 12 - Mound 13.* Dimensions unknown. These mounds were destroyed by highway or railroad construction (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 14 - Mound 16.* Dimensions unknown. These mounds were destroyed by cultivation sometime prior to Shetrone's excavations (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 17.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was thoroughly excavated by Shetrone in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 18.* Seventy-five feet in longest diameter, 55 feet wide, 3 feet 8 inches high (Moorehead 1922). This mound was partially destroyed by cultivation (Moorehead 1922). Moorehead excavated what remained of this mound in the 1890s.

*Mound 19.* Fifty four feet in diameter and 3 feet high (Moorehead 1922). This mound had been previously disturbed by unknown excavators (Moorehead 1922). Moorehead excavated what remained of the mound in the 1890s.

*Mound 20.* Twenty five feet in diameter and 20 inches high at center (Shetrone 1926a). Shetrone thoroughly excavated this mound in the 1920s.

*Mound 21 - Mound 22.* Dimensions unknown. These mounds were destroyed by cultivation sometime prior to Shetrone's excavations (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 23.* One hundred fifty feet long and 10–12 feet high (Moorehead 1922). Moorehead excavated approximately two-thirds of this mound in the 1890s. Shetrone excavated the western one-third in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 24.* Fifty feet in diameter and 30 inches high (Shetrone 1926a). A substantial portion of the northern half of the mound had been disturbed prior to Moorehead's examination in the 1890s (Moorehead 1922), and Squier and Davis apparently disturbed an area approximately 10 feet in diameter at the mound's center (Dorsey 1891a). Moorehead excavated the northern half of the mound, and Shetrone completed examination of the southern half in the 1920s.

*Mound 25.* Five hundred feet long and 220 feet wide (Squier and Davis 1848). The prepared floor surface alone measured 470 feet by 130 feet (Shetrone 1926a). Approximately 40% of this mound was excavated by Moorehead in the 1890s (Moorehead 1922). The remainder was excavated by Shetrone in the 1920s.

*Mound 26.* Estimated to have been 40 feet long by 35 feet wide (Shetrone 1926a). This mound was partially disturbed by construction of a farmhouse. The remainder was excavated by Shetrone in the 1920s.

*Mound 27.* Fifty-six feet long by 50 feet wide (Moorehead 1922). The majority of this mound was excavated by Moorehead in the 1890s. Shetrone excavated the tiny strip that remained in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 28.* Twenty feet in diameter and 10 inches high (Shetrone 1926a). This mound was thoroughly excavated by Shetrone in the 1920s.

*Mound 29.* Eighty-nine feet long by 80 feet wide and 4 feet 3 inches high (Moorehead 1922). The majority of this mound was excavated by Moorehead in the 1890s.

*Mound 30 - Mound 32.* Dimensions unknown. These mounds were thoroughly examined by Shetrone in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 33.* Thirty feet in diameter and 3 feet high (Shetrone 1926a). This mound was thoroughly examined by Shetrone in the 1920s.

*Mound 34 - Mound 36.* Dimensions unknown. These mounds were thoroughly examined by Shetrone in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

*Mound 37.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of this mound had been disturbed by previous excavations. The undisturbed portion was thoroughly excavated by Moorehead in the 1890s (Moorehead 1926).

*Mound 38.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was thoroughly examined by Shetrone in the 1920s (Shetrone 1926a).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Hopewell skeletons is generally better for those skeletons excavated by Shetrone than for those excavated by Moorehead. Moorehead's excavations produced 122 provenienced individuals, 115 (94%) of which were inhumations (including the inhumations that Moorehead described as "charred"). If the "charred" individuals are excluded, there are 106 inhumations (87%). Shetrone's excavations produced 94 provenienced individuals, 56 (60%) of which were inhumations. The difference in percentage of inhumations between the two excavators probably reflects more complete reporting of the burial features encountered by Shetrone. A similar difference in the quality of information is seen in age and sex designations for the Hopewell site. Reliable sex information is available for approximately 14% of Moorehead's adult skeletal sample (15% of inhumations), while 40% of Shetrone's individuals (68% of adult inhumations) could be assigned a sex. Reliable age information is available for approximately 9% of Moorehead's individuals and inhumations, while 48% of Shetrone's individuals

(81% of inhumations) could be assigned to an age category. For the skeletal sample as a whole, sex designations were obtained for 24% of provenienced individuals (32% of inhumations) and age designations were obtained for 25% of provenienced individuals (32% of inhumations). The primary reason for the difference in the quality of information available from the Moorehead and Shetrone excavations can probably be attributed to more thorough collection and labeling of skeletons by Shetrone's survey.

Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is also better for Shetrone burials than for Moorehead burials. Over 75% of the Shetrone burials had good information on horizontal location, and over 80% had information on stratigraphic location (Greber and Ruhl 1989; Shetrone 1926a, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922). These numbers were lower (70% and 58% respectively) for Moorehead (Moorehead 1922, 1891-1892). Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons was excellent for the Shetrone burials (over 90%), and fair for Moorehead burials (less than 50%).

### Irvin Coy Mound

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	18 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	13
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN

### Summary

The Irvin Coy mound is located in Beavercreek Township, Greene County, Ohio, southwest of the intersection of Shakertown and Fairfield-Bellbrook Roads, in uplands to the west of the Little Miami valley (Wood and Allman 1961). The mound was excavated by James Wood and John Allman in 1958 and 1959, and measured 3 feet high and 74 feet in diameter at the time of excavation.

The mound had apparently been much higher at one time, as there was evidence of both previous excavation and extensive cultivation. Most of the mound was located on the farm of Mr. Irvin Coy, but a small portion was on the property of the adjacent landowner, with a fence running along the property line. Mr. Coy allowed excavation of the portion of the mound on his side of the property line, but then sold

the farm after two years, bringing excavation to an end. According to the excavation map (Wood and Allman 1961: Figure 1), approximately one-third of the mound area was excavated. The excavated area comprises the majority of the central portion of the mound.

Information on the sexes of the Irvin Coy mound skeletons is non-existent. Age information is limited to distinguishing adults

from subadults for some of the skeletons. Basic information on the horizontal locations of the burials is good. Information on the stratigraphic locations of the burials is limited to an indication of the depth of the first three burials, and reporting of which individual was buried above the other in two additional pairs of graves. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is non-existent.

### John Boyle's Farm Mound

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	East Fork of Little Miami valley
Associated Earthwork	Circular enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Unknown
Number of Mounds	Apparently one mound only
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations, several cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	17
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN

### Summary

The John Boyle's Farm mound is located in Brown County near St. Martins, Ohio, in the valley of the East Fork of the Little Miami River (Moorehead 1890). The mound was partially excavated by Moorehead in 1888. It had a 70 foot base, was 7 feet high, and surrounded by a circular enclosure. The mound was originally much higher, but had been under cultivation for many years by the time of excavation (Moorehead 1892). A 20 foot wide north-south

trench through the center of the mound revealed an estimated one-third of the mound floor.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Boyle's Farm skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is provided on a map (Moorehead 1890:Figure XL). Position information is also provided for the single artifact that accompanied one of the Boyle's Farm skeletons.

### Joseph Dayrs' Farm Mound

Major Drainage	Lower Muskingum drainage
Associated Earthwork	Unknown
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Apparently one mound only
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	60
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN



**Summary**

The Joseph Days’ Farm Mound is located near Lowell, in Washington County, Ohio, in the valley of the Muskingum River (Moorehead 1892). No information is available about the presence of an earthwork, the size of the mound, or the completeness of the excavations. The mound is only mentioned as part of a discussion about copper artifacts recovered in the Muskingum valley (Moorehead 1892:27). It is

not even clear whether Moorehead conducted the excavation.

Information on the age and sex of the single skeleton is non-existent, and no information is provided on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burial. However, reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is excellent.

**Kohl Mound**

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Major Drainage	Far Northern Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Tuscarawas valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	58
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Probably in private collection, Janice Whitman, Bangor, Maine
Location of Human Remains	Probably in private collection, Janice Whitman, Bangor, Maine
Location of Excavation Records	Probably in private collection, Janice Whitman, Bangor, Maine

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**Summary**

The Kohl mound is located in Goshen Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on a ridge above the Tuscarawas River (Whitman 1977). The mound measured 25 feet north-south, 15 feet east-west, and 22 inches high. It was excavated by faculty and students from Kent State Tuscarawas in 1972.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Kohl mound skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the horizontal locations of the burials is good. Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is excellent.

**Lee Mound**

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Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Price’s Creek
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	03–04 cremations (estimated)
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	02
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Unknown
Location of Excavation Records	Unknown

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**Summary**

The Lee mound is located in Monroe Township, Preble County, two miles southeast of Eldorado

(McPherson 1921). It is located within a few yards of the edge of the second terrace

overlooking Price's Creek. The mound measured 65 feet in diameter north-south, 55 feet east-west, and 40 inches high at the time of excavation. It was excavated by H. R. McPherson and Chas A. Smith in September of 1920. The whole mound was examined except for a small portion in the northeast section which supported a large tree. An estimated 150

cubic yards of earth were removed in excavating the mound.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Lee mound cremations is non-existent. Basic information on the horizontal locations of the burials as well as reporting of the positions of the artifacts relative to the cremated remains is non-existent.

### Levina Russell/Rollins Ford Farm Mound

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Major Drainage	Central Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Jonathan Creek
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	59
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	None

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### Summary

The Levina Russell/Rollins Ford Farm mound is located in Newton Township, Muskingum County, Ohio (Carskadden, 2001), on a ridge top on the north side of Twomile Run, 0.5 miles west of Route 345 and two miles south of the town of Fultonham (Baby 1963). The single burial known from this site was exposed by

cultivation in 1960. The mound itself was destroyed by plowing.

The single burial was that of a child. Basic information on the horizontal and stratigraphic location of the burial as well as the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is non-existent because of disturbance.

### Liberty Earthwork

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	One square enclosure and two circular enclosures
Size of Earthwork	Square enclosure: 1080 feet per side enclosing 27 acres Large circular enclosure: 1700 feet diameter enclosing 40 acres Small circular enclosure: 800 feet diameter
Number of Mounds	14 mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	Harness: 15 inhumations, 153 burned or cremated individuals, 06 individuals of unknown treatment. Only 79 individuals reported in the data base. Russell Brown: no inhumations, 08 cremations Putnam Mounds: unknown number
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1): 46	
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	British Museum, London; CMNH; OHS; PMAE
Location of Human Remains	CMNH, OHS
Location of Excavation Records	CMNH, OHS

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### Summary

The Liberty earthwork is located in Liberty Township, Ross County, Ohio, eight miles south of Chillicothe, on a terrace in the Scioto River valley (Mills 1907). The earthwork is situated on the second terrace of the Scioto River approximately 2.6 km from the modern channel (Seeman and Soday 1980).

*Edwin Harness Mound.* The Edwin Harness mound was the largest mound at the Liberty site and was located within the large circular enclosure near its junction with the square enclosure (Squier and Davis 1848:Plate XX). The Harness mound measured 160 feet long, 80–90 feet wide, and 20 feet high on its tallest end, declining to 11 feet high at its lowest peak (Mills 1907; Squier and Davis 1848). Mills (1907) estimated that the mound contained approximately 4700 cubic yards of earth.

The mound was excavated by several individuals. Squier and Davis sunk two test shafts in this mound in 1846, approximately one-third the distance from the north and south ends of the mound. One probably measured approximately 10 feet by 10 feet, while the other may have been somewhat smaller. Sometime in either 1884 or 1885, several schoolboys under the guidance of a Mr. Wilson, excavated two shafts, one somewhere between the two shafts of Squier and Davis, the other right next to Squier and Davis' shaft B (Putnam 1886). These boys evidently removed a considerable number of copper artifacts, considering the relatively small size of their excavations. In 1885, Frederic Putnam excavated an approximately 18 foot wide trench from the north end of the mound about 1/3 of the way through (Mills 1907). The trench was apparently widened in the vicinity of burials (Mills 1907). Putnam reported that 12 burial chambers were opened by his team, though specific information is only provided for a single burial. In 1896, Warren K. Moorehead continued Putnam's trench southward at approximately 30 feet wide, then decided the work would go faster by means of tunneling. He excavated 98 feet of main tunnel and 155 feet of side tunnels, exposing a total of 27 interments. The tunnels

averaged 5 feet in width. In 1903 and 1905, Mills exposed most of the floor of the mound during some fairly extensive excavations, apparently backfilling as he went (Greber 1983). He uncovered a total of 133 burials (Mills 1907). Greber (1983) completed excavation of the mound, uncovered several additional burials, and documented the post hole pattern of the charnel house under the mound.

Although Moorehead (1897b) numbered his 27 burials consecutively, he supplied much of the information about the skeletons in clusters, with a few specific descriptions of certain burials dispersed throughout the text. For example, he mentioned that all but two of the skeletons were cremated, then provided a specific burial number for one of the uncremated skeletons. He also noted that the only artifacts recovered were found with eight of the cremations. The information about these burials was sufficient to warrant inclusion in the HOPEBIOARCH database, but Moorehead's lack of specificity about burial numbers necessitated our assigning numbers from his 1 to 27 range "for him" in some cases. Should Moorehead's notes about these excavations ever come to light, some of the burial numbers in the data base would not match the numbers he assigned. Mills (1907) followed a similar pattern at the site. He would report on a particular burial, then discuss several subsequent burials without indicating their specific burial numbers. In these cases, we assigned numbers to burials sequentially from the last burial number specifically mentioned.

*Russell Brown Mounds.* The Russell Brown mounds represent three mounds from a cluster of seven found to the northeast of the earthwork. They were excavated by Frank Soday in 1961. Mound 1 measured 24 meters in diameter and 1 meter high at the time of excavation, Mound 2 was 30 meters long, 14 meters wide, and 0.8 meters high, and Mound 3 was 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 1 meter high (Seeman and Soday 1980).

Since all burials encountered were cremations, information on the ages and sexes of the burials was poor. Sex could not be reliably

assigned to any of the burials, and age could only be assigned to two individuals. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent. The only missing information is the horizontal location of one individual.

*Putnam Mounds.* Putnam excavated a cluster of three mounds just outside a gateway on the eastern side of the large circular enclosure, and one mound north of this cluster of three (Mills 1907). The small westward mound of the cluster was completely excavated and contained no burials or artifact caches. The other two were burial mounds that were also completely excavated. Apparently, no provenience information was reported for the burials

in these mounds. The mound north of the cluster of three was also completely excavated by Putnam, but no burials or artifact caches were recovered.

In general, information on the ages and sexes of skeletons from the Liberty excavations is poor. Reliable age information is available for 10% of the sample, and 33% of the inhumations. Reliable sex information is available for only 5% of the sample, and only 20% of the adult inhumations.

Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is also poor, except for the burials from the Russell Brown mounds. Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is also poor.

## Manring Mounds and Earthwork

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Beaver Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	Embankment present
Size of Earthwork	91 meters long
Number of Mounds	Two mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	02+ inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	09
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH
Location of Human Remains	Not in the Clark County Historical Society
Location of Excavation Records	Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, OH

## Summary

The Manring earthwork is located in Harmony township, Clark County, Ohio, a mile northeast of the Newlove and National Roads, in the valley of Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Mad River branch of the Great Miami River (Seeman and Cramer 1982). The site is situated about 25 feet above the creek. Mounds 1 and 2 were approximately 300 feet apart. Mound 1 was oval in shape, and in 1919 was 25 feet high, 250 feet long north-south, and 200 feet wide east-west (Altick 1941b), making it one of the largest Hopewell mounds anywhere. Mound 2 was 3 feet high and 30 feet in diameter in 1919 (Altick 1941b). It had a sunken apex of about 8 inches below the surrounding surface, possibly from the collapse of internal structures.

The north-central portion of Mound 1 was destroyed in conjunction with construction of what is now US Route 40 in the 1830s (Seeman and Cramer 1982; Altick 1941b). This construction destroyed about 25% of the mound (Altick 1941b). In 1940, the mound was graded by a contractor until an area of dark, organic soil containing human bone was exposed (Seeman and Cramer 1982). This was partially excavated and screened by amateurs looking for artifacts. Uncremated burials were present in an area 4 meters long by 3 meters wide, but the number of burials and any artifact associations are unknown. What remained was systematically excavated a few days later by Altick.

Mound 2 had apparently never been explored until George Manring used a power shovel to excavate the center of the mound in 1946. The same year, Altick excavated five trenches radiating away from the center of the mound. No map is available for this mound, so it is unclear what proportion of the mound floor was exposed through these excavations.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Manring skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on both the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is poor. Reporting on the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is non-existent.

**Marietta Area Mound**

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Major Drainage	Lower Muskingum drainage
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Apparently one mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	61
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Unknown
Location of Human Remains	Unknown
Location of Excavation Records	Unknown

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**Summary**

The Marietta Area mound is located a few miles from Marietta in Washington County, Ohio, in the Lower Muskingum River valley (Atwater 1820). The mound is described as "...about the magnitude of the one in Marietta..." suggesting a size of approximately 10 feet high and 30 feet in diameter (Atwater 1820:175). It was

apparently excavated under the direction of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, but the extent of his excavation is unclear.

No information on the age, sex, horizontal location or stratigraphic location of the burial was provided. Reporting on the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is excellent.

**Marietta Earthwork**

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Major Drainage	Lower Muskingum drainage
Associated Earthwork	Two rectangular enclosures and one small circular enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Larger enclosure: encompasses 40 acres Smaller enclosure: encompasses 20 acres Circular enclosure: dimensions unknown
Number of Mounds	At least 16 mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation. The mound from which it was excavated is unclear
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	61
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	NMNH, PMAE
Location of Human Remains	not at NMNH or PMAE
Location of Excavation Records	Unknown

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**Summary**

The mound excavated at the Marietta earthwork is located in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, on the east side of the Muskingum River

valley, about half a mile from its junction with the Ohio River (Atwater 1820). The enclosures were constructed on an elevated plain above the

banks of the river. It is unclear which of the mounds contained the single inhumation, although it appears not to have been the very large mound within the small circular enclosure. The report merely states that it was “in one of the streets of Marietta, on the margin of the plain, near the fortifications...” (Atwater 1820). The mound was excavated by R. J. Meigs, Jr. The extent of his excavation is unknown.

The mound was estimated to have originally measured about 10 feet high and 30 feet in diameter.

No information on the age, sex, horizontal or vertical position of the burial was provided. However, the estimated height of the skeleton was 6 feet, suggesting a male. Reporting on the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is excellent.

## Martin Mound

Major Drainage	Far northern Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Walhonding valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	08 inhumations, 01 cremation, 01 charred skeleton
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	56
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	<i>Ferdon Excavation:</i> Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, Coshocton, OH <i>Mortine and Randles Excavation:</i> Private collection, Wayne Mortine, Newcomerstown, OH
Location of Human Remains	<i>Ferdon Excavation:</i> Discarded by Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, Coshocton, OH <i>Mortine and Randles Excavation:</i> Ohio State University via James Morton, Zanesville, OH; Temperance House Museum, Newcomerstown, Ohio
Location of Excavation Records	<i>Ferdon Excavation:</i> Not in Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, Coshocton, OH; possibly brief notes made by Emerson Greenman at the OHS <i>Mortine and Randles Excavation:</i> No longer exist, per Wayne Mortine, Newcomerstown, OH

## Summary

The Martin mound is located in Bethlehem Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, approximately two miles west of Warsaw, on the edge of the highest terrace of the north side of the valley of the Walhonding River (Mortine and Randles 1978). The mound measured 50 feet in diameter and 2 feet high. It was first excavated by Edwin Ferdon in 1931 with the help of his brother and some Boy Scouts. Ferdon excavated a trench in the central part of the mound, uncovering four inhumations, ornaments, and artifacts (Mortine and Randles 1978). The artifacts are in the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum collections, but apparently are lumped with artifacts from other sites in the Johnson brothers'

collection and may not be identifiable (Patti Malenki, personal communication 2007). Mortine and Randles excavated most of the remainder of the mound in 1975 and 1976, uncovering six inhumations and one cremation.

Some information on age and sex is available for most of the Mortine and Randles burials, although the source of the estimates is unknown. Information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is poor for the Ferdon excavation, but excellent for the Mortine and Randles burials. Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is also excellent for the Mortine and Randles burials.

### McKenzie Mound Group (Part of the Larger, Waverly Mound Group)

Major Drainage	Southern Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	At least three mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	09 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	47
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society
Location of Excavation Records	Not at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

#### Summary

The McKenzie mound group portion of the Waverly mound group is located near Waverly in Pike County, Ohio, on the second terrace above the Scioto River valley. All three mounds were apparently partially excavated by Moorehead in 1897 (Moorehead 1899). Mound A measured 40 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, Mound B was 50 feet in diameter and 4 feet high, and Mound C was 125 feet in diameter and 6 feet high.

Information on the ages and sexes of the McKenzie skeletons is poor. Reliable sex information is not available for any of the skeletons, and age is only available for one subadult.

Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is good, with many of the burials located horizontally, stratigraphically, or both. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is excellent.

### Melvin Phillips Mound Group

Major Drainage	Northern Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	One square enclosure
	Two small open circular enclosures nearby
Size of Earthwork	Square enclosure encompasses 8 acres
Number of Mounds	Three mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	33
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

#### Summary

The Melvin Phillips mound group is located in Franklin County, Ohio, just north of the town of Linworth, on a promontory on the west side of the Olentangy River, about 2300 feet west of the Worthington Works (Baby 1964a, 1964b; Potter 1965; Squier and Davis 1848:84, Plate 29 no. 3). Mounds 1 and 2 were only about 5 feet apart (Potter 1965). Mound 1 was

excavated by Raymond Baby in 1964 (Baby 1964a), and Mound 2 was excavated by Martha Potter in 1965. Mound 1 was only 2 feet high at the time of excavation, was believed to have been elliptical in shape, and measured about 44 feet wide and 75 feet long (Baby 1964a). Size information is not provided for Mound 2 or Mound 3. The southern half of Mound 1 was

accidentally destroyed while grading for a road (Baby 1964a). Despite this damage, excavation of what remained revealed a post mold pattern belonging to the northeast corner of a rectangular, round-cornered house-like structure covering a semi-circular primary mound (Baby 1964a, 1964b). This primary mound covered one or more burials (Baby 1964b). Reconstruction of information from the field notes suggests that at least one burial in this area was a cremation. It is unclear from the field notes exactly how much of Mound 2 was intact at the

time of excavation, but an estimated two-thirds of the floor space was explored. Mound 3 was apparently no longer identifiable in 1965 (Potter 1965).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Melvin Phillips skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burial in Mound 2 is excellent, and is provided relative to the locations of various stakes. Reporting of the locations of the artifacts found in Mound 2 is also excellent. No artifacts were associated with the skeleton.

### Miami Fort Earthwork

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers
Associated Earthwork	Rectanguloid enclosure broken at several places by deep ravines
Size of Earthwork	Encloses 12 acres
Number of Mounds	Three mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	05 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	08
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	University of Cincinnati
Location of Human Remains	University of Cincinnati
Location of Excavation Records	University of Cincinnati

### Summary

The Miami Fort earthwork is located on a ridge top just northeast of the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers in Hamilton County, Ohio (Fischer 1968). The site is situated 250–290 feet above the valley floor. The enclosure contains two activity areas originally called the east and west villages, and three mounds are also associated with the earthwork. Two 10 foot test squares were excavated from the west village portion of the enclosure by Fischer in 1965. The east village portion was excavated between 1965 and 1967. Initial excavation involved a 20 foot test square at the center of the village area. This was followed by two 10 foot squares adjacent to the northwest and southeast corners of the initial excavation, and two trenches measuring 50–55 feet in length and 5 feet in width running south and east from the initial excavation. Three test units measuring 5 by 10 feet were also excavated at the periphery of the east village area. The space within the enclosure has apparently never been under cultivation.

Mounds 1 and 2 were partially excavated by Fischer during the 1966 field season (Fischer 1966). Mound 1, located 100 yards west of the earthwork, is the largest mound at the site. It measured 4–5 feet high and 80 feet in diameter at the time of excavation. The original height may have been greater, as the mound was under cultivation for a period of time. The center of the mound was excavated twice by unknown persons, disturbing an area measuring 10–12 feet in diameter and totaling perhaps 100 square feet. Fragments of human skeletal material suggest that these excavators encountered and removed burials. Fischer excavated an area of approximately 275 square feet from the center of the mound into the north-northeast section. Combining the various excavations, approximately 10% of the total mound area appears to have been explored.

Mound 2 measured 50 feet east–west, 30 feet north–south, and 3.5 feet high (Fischer 1968). It was undisturbed at the time of excavation. Fischer explored an area of approximately 135 square feet from near the



southern periphery of the mound to the mound center (Fischer 1966).

Information on the ages of the skeletons from Mound 1 is poor. Skeletons are simply divided into adult and juvenile categories.

Information on the sexes of these skeletons is fair. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of burials is good. Reporting of the positions of the only artifacts associated with a skeleton is non-existent.

## Mound City Earthwork

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	Square enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Encompasses 13 acres
Number of Mounds	Twenty four mounds within the enclosure
MW Individuals Uncovered	117 cremated individuals, 01 individual of unknown treatment
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	42
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park; British Museum, London (Squier and Davis Collection)
Location of Human Remains	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
Location of Excavation Records	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

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### Summary

The Mound City mounds are located in Ross County, Ohio, four miles north of Chillicothe, in the Scioto River valley (Mills 1922). The dimensions of each mound and the portions examined by each excavator are described below:

*Mound 1.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 2.* Ninety feet in diameter and 7 1/2 feet tall (Squier and Davis 1848). Squier and Davis excavated a six foot square shaft in the center of the mound in 1846. Mills excavated one-half of this mound in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 3.* One hundred forty feet long, 80 feet wide, and 10 feet tall (Squier and Davis 1848). Squier and Davis excavated a 22 foot long, 4 1/2 foot wide portion of the center of this mound in 1846. Mills excavated a large portion of the mound in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 4 - Mound 6.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of each mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 7.* Ninety feet in diameter and 17 feet high (Squier and Davis 1848). Squier and Davis excavated a nine foot square section in the center of the mound in 1846. Mills excavated the majority of the remaining mound in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 8.* Dimensions unknown. Squier and Davis excavated an eight foot square section in the center of the mound in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Two-thirds or more of the remainder was excavated by Mills in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 9.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Another portion was excavated by Mills in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 10 - Mound 11.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of each mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 12.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier

and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Another portion was excavated by Mills in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 13.* Seventy feet in diameter and 3 feet high (Mills 1922). A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). This mound was modified during construction of a barracks for Camp Sherman (Mills 1922). Most of the remainder of the mound was excavated by Mills in 1920.

*Mound 14.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 15.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Another portion was excavated by Mills in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 16.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 17.* Dimensions unknown. A five foot by four foot section of the center of the mound was excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Another portion was excavated by Mills in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 18.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Mills excavated half or more of the mound in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 19.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by

Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 20.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). The mound was almost completely leveled in making a parade ground for Camp Sherman prior to Mills' excavations in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 21.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Mills excavated nearly all of what remained in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 22.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

*Mound 23.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848). Approximately half of the mound was obliterated during construction of a barracks for Camp Sherman. The remaining one-third or so of the mound was excavated by Mills in 1920 (Mills 1922).

*Mound 24.* Dimensions unknown. A portion of the mound was apparently excavated by Squier and Davis in 1846 (Squier and Davis 1848).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Mound City skeletons is essentially non-existent, partially because none of the burials were inhumations (Mills 1922). Basic information on the horizontal and stratigraphic locations of the burials is good to excellent for most of the mounds, with approximately 80% of horizontal locations and about 2/3rds of stratigraphic locations indicated.

## Newark Earthwork (Including the Wells and Eagle Mounds)

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Major Drainage	Central Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Licking valley
Associated Earthwork	Five enclosures connected by a network of parallel walls
Size of Earthwork	Originally encompassed more than two square miles
	Two circular enclosures: 20 acres and 30 acres
	One elliptical enclosure: perhaps 30–50 acres
	One square enclosure: 20 acres
	One octagonal enclosure: 50 acres
Number of Mounds	31+ mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	Unknown
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	53, 54
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Unknown
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Western Reserve Historical Society

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### Summary

The Newark earthwork is located in the city of Newark, Licking County, Ohio (Greenman 1928). Mounds can be found in four of the five enclosures that comprise the earthwork (Squier and Davis 1848; Lepper, 2004). In addition, a few mounds are known to have stood outside these enclosures (Squier and Davis 1848). The largest number of mounds was found in the elliptical enclosure (Lepper, 2004). This enclosure contained at least 11 conical mounds, surrounding a large, irregularly shaped central mound measuring 20 feet high, 140 feet long, and 40 feet wide. This mound was mostly destroyed during railroad construction in the 1850s, but, according to newspaper accounts, contained a “tier of skeletons” placed with their heads together, and feet radiating outward (Lepper, 2004). Plate XXV in Squier and Davis suggests a 13th mound may have existed in the enclosure. Most of the burials at Newark seem to have been concentrated within the mounds inside the elliptical enclosure. One of the conical mounds was dug through in 1827 by canal workers, exposing a number of burned human bones covered with mica sheets (Lepper, 2004).

The octagonal enclosure contained eight truncated pyramidal mounds of about 5 feet high and measuring between 80 and 100 feet at the base (Squier and Davis 1848). The square enclosure contained seven mounds, and the large circle contained four conjoined mounds at

the center. These are known collectively as the Eagle mound, as they were thought to represent a bird in flight. Squier and Davis provide measurements for the “body” of the eagle at 7 feet high, 155 feet long and 63 feet wide, for each “wing” at 5 feet high, 110 feet long and 45 feet wide. No mounds are discernible in the smaller circle. In addition, Squier and Davis (1848) indicate four additional mounds near the large pond within the site.

In 1928, Emerson Greenman excavated a group of three mounds near the earthwork that were found together on the Wells estate. These mounds are described as being located 1000 feet directly west of the fairground circle. Wells Mound 1 measured somewhat less than 72 feet north-south and 55 feet east-west, and around 4 feet high. Wells Mound 2 was located about 20 feet to the northwest of Mound 1, and measured 25 feet in diameter. It had been previously excavated at the center by unknown excavators. Measurements are not available for Wells Mound 3, although the stakes that surrounded the mound formed a rectangle 65 feet north-south by 52 feet east-west. A trench 7 feet wide was excavated from the west side of this mound, presumably through its center. A burial was encountered along the way. The Eagle Mound at the center of the large circular enclosure was also excavated by E. F. Greenman in 1928 (Greenman 1928).

No burials were uncovered from any of the mounds that made up the "Eagle". Squier and Davis (1848) did report, however, that the long mound composing the "body" of the bird had been opened previously. A deposit of artifacts was removed from Wells Mound 1, and

a burial from Wells Mound 3. Information on the stratigraphic locations of these proveniences is excellent, and information on the horizontal location can be estimated from a sketched map in the field notes (Greenman 1928).

### North Benton Mound

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Major Drainage	Mahoning River drainage
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	05 inhumations, 09 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	62
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The North Benton mound is located in Mahoning County, Ohio, approximately one-quarter mile west of North Benton village, in the Mahoning drainage, a branch of the Beaver River (Magrath 1945). A small segment of the southern part of the site was excavated by unknown individuals prior to excavations by Magrath and Saltsman in the 1940s. The mound measured 75 feet in diameter and 7.5 feet tall at the time of excavation. The top of the mound had been cut down twice previously, once to make a burial platform for a modern individual,

and again to build a public speaker platform for a centennial celebration (Magrath 1945).

Information on the ages and sexes of the North Benton skeletons is only fair, primarily due to the high proportion of cremations that comprise the sample. Reliable sex information is available for between 40% and 50% of the inhumations.

Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent (Magrath 1945). Reporting of the positions of associated artifacts relative to the inhumations is also excellent.

### Old Town (Frankfort) Earthwork (Includes the Porter Mound Group)

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	North Fork of Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	One square and two circular enclosures
Size of Earthwork	Encloses 50 acres
Number of Mounds	Eight mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	30 inhumations, 19 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	26
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	<i>Porter Mound 15</i> : NMNH, OHS <i>Porter Mound 38</i> : Ohio Historical Society
Location of Human Remains	<i>Porter Mound 15</i> : NMNH, Not at OHS <i>Porter Mound 38</i> : Not at OHS
Location of Excavation Records	<i>Porter Mound 15</i> : NMNH; Md 15 and/or 18 at OHS <i>Porter Mound 38</i> : Possibly at OHS

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### Summary

The Frankfort earthwork is located in Ross County, Ohio, on the northeastern edge of the town of Frankfort, on a terrace on the northeast bank of the North Fork of Paint Creek Valley (Squier and Davis 1848:Plate 21, Figure 4; Moorehead 1892). The earthwork enclosed at least eight mounds, four in the square enclosure, and four or five in the larger of the two circular enclosures. Moorehead called one cluster of three mounds in the circular enclosure the "Porter mounds". He also stated there was a cluster of two mounds about 300 yards north of the Porter mounds (Moorehead 1892). This statement appears to contradict Squier and Davis' map, which shows only a single mound in that same area. Moorehead described the two mounds as being close together. The larger of the two mounds, designated Mound 15, was excavated by Warren K. Moorehead in 1888. It was oval in outline and measured 6 feet high, although its estimated original height was 9 feet (Moorehead 1889). The mound was 110 feet long and 62 feet wide. Excavation of the smaller of the two mounds is reported by Fowke (1902:342). It was 72 feet across the base and 9 feet high.

The Porter mound cluster was located about 300 yards from the first cluster (Moorehead 1892). The northern mound measured 15 feet high with a diameter of 120 feet, the middle mound was 6 feet tall with an east-west breadth of about 65 feet, and the southern mound was 9 feet high and 72 feet wide. These three mounds were so close together that their bases united. Moorehead (1892) excavated the second largest mound of this group, designated Mound 38, in 1889. Both Mound 15 and Mound 38 were essentially fully excavated. In each case, a trench was made through the long axis of the mound, leaving only a few feet of unexcavated space between the lateral extent of the excavation and the mound edge. Exploratory tunnels were then excavated into what remained to verify that nothing had been missed.

Information on the sexes of the Frankfort skeletons is non-existent. Age is only mentioned for a single skeleton, which is described as being a child. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent. Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeletons is also excellent.

### Pence Mound

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Whitewater Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	07 inhumations, 03 cremations, 01 individual of unknown treatment
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	01
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Unknown

### Summary

The Pence mound is located in Jefferson Township, Preble County, Ohio, 1.5 miles north of New Paris. It is situated on a terrace of the valley of the east branch of Whitewater Creek, a branch of the Great Miami River (McPherson 1922). The mound was

excavated in 1922 by Harry McPherson. The mound measured 4.5 feet high and 75 feet north-south at the time of excavation.

Information on the sexes of the Pence mound skeletons is non-existent. Age information is limited to distinguishing adults from

subadults for some of the skeletons. Information on the stratigraphic locations of the burials is good, although horizontal positions

are described more generally. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is non-existent.

### Perry Township Mound

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	East Fork of Little Miami valley
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Apparently one mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	18
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Probably at OHS; Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Human Remains	Not at OHS, FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Excavation Records	OHS; Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN

### Summary

The Perry Township mound is located in Perry Township, Brown County, Ohio, in the drainage of the East Fork of the Little Miami River. More specific information was not provided by Moorehead (1908:138). The mound was excavated by Moorehead sometime between 1887 and 1898. Mound dimensions were not provided. However, Moorehead

does report that the entire tumulus was carefully examined, suggesting fairly complete excavation.

Information on the ages and sexes, and the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of burials and artifacts is non-existent. Reporting of the positions of the only artifacts associated with a skeleton is excellent.

### Purdum Mound Group

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Five to seven mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	13+ inhumations, 06+ cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	12
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Dayton Museum of Natural History
Location of Human Remains	Dayton Museum of Natural History
Location of Excavation Records	Dayton Museum of Natural History

### Summary

The Purdom mound group is located in Green County, Ohio, two miles northwest of Xenia, on a dissected plateau on the west bank of the Little Miami River (Heilman and Mahoney 1996). The mounds were partially excavated by Robert Adams in 1931, but later excavators

have found it difficult to identify which mounds Adams designated as Mound 1, Mound 1/2, and Mound 3. Part of the problem stems from the fact that he did not include a north arrow on his site map. Adams focused his excavations on Mound 1/2 and Mound 3. The estimated

original size of Mound 1-2 was 2 meters high by 18 meters long and 15 meters wide. The location of Mound 3 is still uncertain. It may be the mound designated by Heilman and Mahoney as Mound 3/4. Mound 3/4 is about one meter high and 13 meters in diameter.

Adams removed most of the central portion of Mound 1-2 during his excavation. Bailey's excavation removed the remainder of the west side. J. Heilman and Lynn Mahoney reinvestigated Mound 1-2 in 1990–1991. Despite these three investigations of the mound, extensive portions of the eastern side of the mound remained unexcavated. The only excavations in Mound 3/4 were a single trench meandering through the mound, presumably from the Adams excavations, and a follow-up excavation of this trench in a failed attempt to ascertain whether this mound was indeed Adams' Mound 3.

Information on ages and sexes of the Purdom mound skeletons is mixed. This information is excellent for the recent excavations by Heilman and Mahoney, but apparently non-existent for the earlier Adams excavations. Information on the stratigraphic locations of burials is poor for the Adams excavations, while information on the horizontal locations is excellent. Information on both the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of burials is excellent for the Heilman and Mahoney excavations in 1991, and fair for the 1992 excavation. The main reason for this difference is that a floor map is not provided for the 1992 excavation (Heilman and Mahoney 1996). Information on positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons appears to be excellent for both the Adams, and Heilman and Mahoney excavations.

### Richard Shumard's Farm Mound

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	East Fork of Little Miami valley
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	19
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS, CMC, UCN

### Summary

The Richard Shumard's Farm mound is located on a high point of land in Stone Lick Township, Clermont County, in the drainage of the East Fork of the Little Miami River (Moorehead 1908, 1892). It overlooks a deep, narrow valley at the bottom of which flows Rocky Run Creek (Moorehead 1892). The mound was fully excavated by Warren Moorehead sometime prior to 1892, and measured 2 feet high and 25 feet in diameter at the time of excavation (Moorehead 1892). It had been undisturbed by either plough or shovel. A pavement of limestones was found beneath the mound, measuring 9–10 feet in breadth.

Information on the age and sex of the skeleton from Richard Shumard's Farm mound is non-existent, although a drawing of the mound floor suggests the skeleton was of adult height. Basic information on the stratigraphic location of the burial is excellent, and information on the horizontal location is provided, although the orientation of the skeleton relative to the cardinal directions is not given (Moorehead 1892). Reporting of the positions of the artifacts associated with the skeleton is excellent (Moorehead 1908, 1892).

## Rockhold Mound Group

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Four mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation, 02 cremations, and 02 individuals of unknown treatment
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	21
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Rockhold mound group is located in Paxton Township, Ross County, Ohio, approximately 1.2 miles west of Bainbridge corporation limits along State Route 50 and 0.4 miles south of Route 50, on the first and second terraces of the main Paint Creek valley (Mullan 1973). Mounds 1 and 2 (dimensions unknown) were excavated by Emerson Greenman in 1929 (Ohio Historical Society, n.d.). Mound 3 was excavated by Donald McBeth in 1944, at which time it was 14 inches high (Morgan 1944).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Rockhold skeletons is poor, primarily because only one inhumation is known from the site. For this single individual, sex was determined but age was not. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal location of the single burial in Mound 3 is known (Morgan 1944). Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is fair, with the position of one of the four artifact types present being reported.

## Rutledge Mound

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Major Drainage	Central Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Licking River and Jonathan Creek watersheds
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	03 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	31
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Rutledge mound is located in Franklin Township, Licking County, Ohio, seven miles southeast of Newark and 0.25 miles east of Linnville Pike, within the watershed between the Licking River and Jonathan Creek (Bartell n.d.). The site was excavated in 1930 but the identity of the excavator is unclear. The mound measured 110 feet in diameter and 14 feet tall at the time of excavation.

Reliable sex information is available for all of the inhumations, while age information is not available for any of them. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent (Bartell, n.d.). Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is non-existent.



## Seip Earthwork

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	One square and one irregular enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Square enclosure: encloses 27 acres Irregular enclosure: encloses 77 acres
Number of Mounds	18 mounds (eight within the enclosures, 10 more nearby)
MW Individuals Uncovered	12 inhumations, 113 cremations (excludes Mound 2)
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	22
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Seip mounds are located in Paxton Township, Ross County, Ohio, approximately 17 miles southwest of Chillicothe and three miles east of Bainbridge, on a terrace in the valley of main Paint Creek (Greber 1976; Mills 1909). The earthwork was situated at the edge of a bluff approximately 500 feet from the river. Only four of the mounds were excavated and published. Mound 1 (also called the Pricer mound) was 240 feet long, 160 feet wide, and 30 feet high (Squier and Davis 1848). It was excavated by Henry Shetrone and Emerson Greenman in the 1920s (Shetrone and Greenman 1931). Mound 2 was made up of three sections, one of which was 120 feet in diameter, the second 70 feet in diameter, and the third 40 feet in diameter (Mills 1909). The height of the mound was 18 feet at the highest point. It was excavated by Mills in 1905. Mound 3 was 63 feet long and 33 feet wide. It was

excavated by Shetrone and Greenman in the 1920s. Mound 4 was nearly obliterated by the 1920s and could not be measured (Shetrone and Greenman 1931). The remainder was excavated by Shetrone and Greenman in the 1920s.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Seip skeletons is fair despite the large proportion of cremations. Reliable sex information is available for approximately 20%–25% of all burials at the site, and could be determined for all of the adult inhumations. Reliable age information is available for approximately 75% of the inhumations.

Descriptions of the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent for Mound 1 (Shetrone and Greenman 1931, Shetrone 1926a). Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is also excellent.

### Shilder Mound

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	Cedar Bank is 1/3 mile distant: Large rectangular enclosure
Size of Earthwork	Encloses 32 acres
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 inhumation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	40
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Not at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Shilder mound is located in Ross County, Ohio, approximately four miles north of Chillicothe on a terrace of the Scioto River valley. The mound is located about one-third mile south of the Cedar Bank earthwork, and only a few hundred yards northwest of the Ginther mound. It appears to be the “small mound” depicted on Squier and Davis’ (1848) Plate 18, northwest of the open circle enclosure and the truncated pyramid representing the Ginther mound. The

diameter of the mound was unknown at the time of excavation, but its height was measured at 2 feet (Shetrone 1925). The mound was excavated by Henry Shetrone in 1922.

Information on the age and sex of the single inhumation is non-existent. The stratigraphic and horizontal location of the burial is known. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeleton is non-existent.

### Shinkal Mound

Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	04 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	8A
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Not at Cincinnati Museum Center
Location of Human Remains	Not at Cincinnati Museum Center
Location of Excavation Records	Not at Cincinnati Museum Center

### Summary

The Shinkal mound is located in the eastern part of Miami Township, Hamilton County, in hilly uplands to the east of the Great Miami valley. It lies a mile or so northeast of what was, in 1960, the Township School on Bridgetown Road (Starr 1960:97). The mound was excavated by a group of amateurs in 1952. The mound is estimated to have been 4 feet high and 250 feet in circumference at the time of excavation, based on what remained of the mound in 1960. According to the site map (Starr 1960:96), approximately one-quarter of the mound area

was excavated. The excavated area comprises a wide trench through the central portion of the mound.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Shinkal mound skeletons is non-existent, although drawings of three of the inhumations suggest adults. Basic information on the stratigraphic locations of the burials is non-existent, and information on the horizontal locations is poor. Reporting of the positions of the single artifact associated with one of the skeletons is non-existent.

### Snake Den Mound Group

Major Drainage	Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Little Walnut Creek and Dry Run Creek watersheds
Associated Earthwork	Circular clay enclosures (several)
Size of Earthwork	Small. Most of the circles measure 100–150 feet diameter
Number of Mounds	Four mounds (A, B, D, and G per map designations)
MW Individuals Uncovered	08 inhumations, 01 cremation
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	34
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

**Summary**

The Snake Den mounds are located in Walnut Township, Pickaway County, Ohio, approximately seven miles north of Circleville and one-half mile north of East Ringgold, within the watershed of Little Walnut Creek and Dry Run Creek (Moorehead 1899). The mound itself was situated on a high plateau. Mound A measured 125 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. Mound D was 104 feet long, 91 feet wide, and 11 feet high. Mound G was 130 feet in diameter and 12 feet high (Moorehead 1899).

These mounds were excavated by Clarence Loveberry in 1897.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Snake Den skeletons is poor. Only one of the nine burials had an age assigned, and none had sex assigned. Descriptions of the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is good, although no floor plan is available. Only one of the inhumations was accompanied by artifacts, and the position, relative to the skeleton, of only one of the two artifact types is provided.

**Stone Mound**

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Major Drainage	Central Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Licking River and Jonathan Creek watersheds
Associated Earthwork	Oval earthen embankment (low)
Size of Earthwork	Unknown
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	Several inhumations: 03 from described proveniences
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	52
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS
Location of Human Remains	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS
Location of Excavation Records	Not at FMNH, NMNH, PMAE, OHS

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**Summary**

The Stone mound is located on a high hill in Licking County, eight miles south of Newark, two miles from the town of Thornville in Perry County, and seven miles from a stone fortification at Glenford. It is located within the watershed between the South Fork of the Licking River and Jonathan Creek (Moorehead 1897; MacLean 1885). The stone mound originally measured approximately 189 feet northeast-southwest, 207 feet northwest-southeast, and 50–55 feet tall (Moorehead 1897; MacLean 1885). In the early 1830s, 10,000–15,000 wagon loads of stone were apparently removed from the site for use in construction of the nearby reservoir (MacLean 1885), leaving little for later archaeologists to explore. Two

of the primary mounds found at the periphery of the stone mound were opened by neighboring farmers in 1850. The large central mound was opened at a later date, producing several skeletons but "...no artifacts of note" (MacLean 1885). A section of the stone mound measuring 40 × 20 feet was excavated by Moorehead in 1896, as were eight or ten smaller holes. In each case, the underlying areas had apparently been disturbed by the stone removal work of the 1830s.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Stone mound skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is also absent, as is any artifact position information.

**Stubbs Earthwork**

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Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Irregular Enclosure: Combined rectanguloid and semi-circular enclosure. One open-circle embankment to south of enclosure. Large, W-shaped gateway to west of enclosure.

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(Continued)

*(Continued)*


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Size of Earthwork	Primary embankments enclose 116 acres
Number of Mounds	Four mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	None
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	15
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Cincinnati Museum Center
Location of Human Remains	Not applicable
Location of Excavation Records	Cincinnati Museum Center

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### **Summary**

The Stubbs earthwork is located on an outwash terrace approximately 200 meters from the south bank of the Little Miami River in Hamilton County, Ohio (Cowan 2006). The site is only seven kilometers downstream from Fort Ancient State Memorial (Genheimer 1997). The earthwork was first surveyed and mapped under poor weather conditions in 1839 (Whittlesey 1851), then was mostly obliterated in subsequent years, first by cultivation, and later by gravel mining for road construction (Cowan 2006). Excavation of earthwork remnants, portions of Mound 1, and nearby Middle Woodland sites were performed by the Cincinnati Museum Center over several field seasons between 1998 and 2004.

All four mounds at the site were located within the rectanguloid enclosure (Cowan 2006). Mound 1, or “Whittlesey’s Mound”, was an irregularly-shaped, multi-lobate mound measuring ca. 110 meters north-south by 55 meters east-west. Evidence from plow debris suggests that cultivation destroyed one or more

burial features within the mound. The mound covered several “rooms”, though it is unclear whether the structure represented a multi-room Big House, or a series of independent rooms under the various lobes. About half of the central portion of the mound, covering approximately 0.5 acres, still remains.

Two lobes of Mound 1 were excavated by the Cincinnati Museum Center in 1998 (Cowan 2006). One of these lobes is northeast of the preserved central portion, the other is south of it. These excavations explored perhaps 20% of the mound area, and each identified postholes indicating a structure beneath the lobe. The open circle was also excavated in 1998, and revealed a circular configuration of very large postmolds describing a circle 73 meters in diameter. A deposit known as the Koenig Quartz Deposit (Cowan 2005) was also recovered by artifact collectors near the earthwork at a location adjacent to the Middle Woodland Barnyard site. No burials were recovered from this site.

### **Tremper Mound and Earthwork**

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Major Drainage	Southern Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	Circular enclosure
Size of Earthwork	480 feet across in its longest axis
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	04 individual cremations, 375+ commingled cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	49
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### Summary

The Tremper mound is located in Rush Township, Scioto County, Ohio approximately five miles north of the city of Portsmouth at the confluence of Pond Creek and the Scioto valley, at the valley edge (Mills 1916). The mound itself was irregular in shape, measuring 250 feet at its greatest length, 150 feet at its greatest width, and 8 feet at its greatest height (Mills 1916). The mound was surveyed by Whittelsey

in the early 1840s, and was excavated by William Mills in 1915.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Tremper skeletons is non-existent, perhaps due in part to the fact that all were cremated and most commingled (Mills 1916). Descriptions of the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is excellent.

### Turner Earthwork

Major Drainage	Little Miami drainage
Associated Earthwork	Great oval enclosure and an elevated circle
Size of Earthwork	Oval enclosure: 1500 feet long, 950 feet wide Elevated circle: 485 feet in diameter
Number of Mounds	18 mounds (14 in the oval enclosure, four on a terrace near the elevated circle)
MW Individuals Uncovered	74 inhumations, 17 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	16
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	PMAE, CMC
Location of Human Remains	PMAE
Location of Excavation Records	PMAE

### Summary

The Turner mounds are located in Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the valley of the Little Miami River, approximately eight miles from its junction with the Ohio valley (Willoughby 1922). The dimensions of each mound and cemetery area, as well as the portions examined by each excavator are described below:

*Great Enclosure.* The lateral extent of this burial area is unknown. It was elevated approximately one foot above the surrounding area (Willoughby 1922). Burials 1–25 were excavated by Putnam in 1886, Burials 26–32 were excavated by Metz in 1886, Burials 1a–9a were excavated by Saville in 1889, Burials 5b–12b were excavated by Saville in 1890, and Burials 1c–3c were excavated by Volk in 1905 (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 1.* Fifty six feet in diameter and just under 5 feet tall in 1882 (Willoughby 1922). The

mound was excavated by Putnam and Metz in 1882 and again by Metz in 1886.

*Mound 2.* Thirty feet in diameter and 2 feet high (Willoughby 1922). The identities of the individuals responsible for excavating this mound is unclear, although it seems likely that Metz was involved.

*Mound 3.* One hundred feet in diameter and 14 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 4.* One hundred eight feet long by 66 feet wide and 6 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 5.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 6.* Sixty six feet long, 44 feet wide, and 5 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 7.* Forty feet in diameter and a little over 5 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 8.* The lateral extent of this mound is unknown, but its height was reported to be 30 inches. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 9.* Sixty feet in diameter and 5 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 10.* Forty feet long and 3 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 11.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 12.* Fifty two feet in diameter and somewhat over 5 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 13.* Thirty feet in diameter and 2 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Mound 14.* Thirty feet in diameter and 2 feet high. This mound was apparently excavated by Metz in the 1880s (Willoughby 1922).

*Marriot Mound 1.* Sixty feet in diameter and 2 feet high. Excavated by Metz and Putnam in 1884 (Willoughby 1922).

*Marriot Mound 2.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was much damaged prior to excavation (Willoughby 1922).

*Cemetery Mound.* Dimensions unknown. This mound was apparently undisturbed but had not been excavated at the time of Willoughby's report (Willoughby 1922).

*Unnamed Mound.* Dimensions unknown. No information is available for this mound except for its position on the map (Willoughby 1922).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Turner skeletons is fair. Approximately one-third of all burials at the site have a reliable age assigned, and slightly less than one-fourth have a sex assigned. For the inhumations alone, 42% have an age assigned and 27% of adults have a sex assigned.

Descriptions of the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials are excellent. Burial positions are known for approximately 80% of the individuals at Turner. Reporting of the positions of artifacts associated with the skeletons is also excellent.

## Twin Mounds

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Major Drainage	Great Miami drainage
Minor Drainage	Confluence of Great Miami and Ohio Rivers
Associated Earthwork	Apparently none
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	Two mounds, plus a nearby burial site
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations, 02 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	07
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	University of Cincinnati, Department of Anthropology
Location of Human Remains	Unknown
Location of Excavation Records	Unknown

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**Summary**

The Twin mounds and village are located in Shawnee Lookout Park, Miami Township, in the extreme southwestern corner of Hamilton County, Ohio, on a narrow ridge top between the Ohio River valley and the Great Miami River valley, overlooking their confluence (Starr 1960). The site is located approximately 200 feet above the level of the rivers (Bennett 1986). The center of each mound was excavated by pothunters during 1965 and 1966 (Fischer 1968). A double cremation was found approximately at the center of one of the mounds (Lee and Vickery 1972; Bennett 1986), and one or more burials are presumed to have been found at the center of the second (Fischer 1968). The double cremation is reported in the HOPEBIOARCH data base. Starr (1960) reports finding two burials in what

Bennett (1986) refers to as the Eastern Habitation area. This Eastern Habitation area measured 400 feet east-west and 600 feet north-south. The Twin mounds were conjoined at their bases (Bennett 1986). The eastern mound was 8 feet high and 70 feet in diameter, and the western mound was 10 feet high and 70 feet in diameter (Fischer 1968). Both were probably higher but less wide before erosion, vandalism, and agriculture had their effects (Bennett 1986). It is unclear how much of the mound with the double cremation was excavated.

Information on the ages and sexes of skeletons, and the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of burials and artifacts is non-existent. Reporting of the positions of the only artifacts associated with a skeleton is poor.

**West Mound**

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Major Drainage	South-Central Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Rocky Fork of Paint Creek valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	02 inhumations, 08 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	20
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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**Summary**

The West mound is located in Highland County, Ohio, approximately seven miles southeast of Hillsboro and two miles north of Marshal on the south side of Rocky Fork Lake (Porter and McBeth 1958). The mound was 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 6 feet high. It was excavated by Tom Porter and Don McBeth in 1957.

Information on the ages and sexes of the West mound skeletons is non-existent. The stratigraphic and horizontal locations of all burials are known. Reporting of the positions of the only artifacts associated with a skeleton is non-existent.

**Wright-Holder Earthwork**

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Major Drainage	Northern Scioto drainage
Minor Drainage	Main Scioto valley
Associated Earthwork	One rectangular and two circular enclosures
Size of Earthwork	Rectangular enclosure: 287 feet long, 212 feet wide, enclosing eight acres.

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(Continued)

*(Continued)*


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	Circular enclosure 1: 120 feet in diameter
	Circular enclosure 2: 162 feet in diameter
Number of Mounds	Four mounds
MW Individuals Uncovered	14 inhumations, 03 cremations
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	32
Maps of Site	None
Location of Artifacts	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Human Remains	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Location of Excavation Records	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

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### **Summary**

The Wright-Holder earthwork is located in Perry Township, Franklin County, Ohio, approximately one mile northeast of the village of Dublin on a terrace on the east side of the Scioto River valley (Shetrone 1924:341). Mound A measured 35 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. It was excavated by Henry Shetrone, probably in the early 1920s. Mound 2 was 24 feet in diameter and one foot high. Both of these mounds were located within the rectangular enclosure. Mound D (the Krumm mound) was 40 feet in diameter and 3 feet high. It

was located within the larger circular enclosure. Mound 4 was 50 feet in diameter and 5 feet high (Thomas 1891). It was located outside the larger circular enclosure approximately 500 feet to the west (Shetrone 1924).

Information on the ages and sexes of the Wright-Holder skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is poor, partly due to disturbance of the mounds by cultivation. Reporting of the positions of the only artifacts associated with a skeleton is excellent.

### **Yant Mound**

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Major Drainage	Far Northern Muskingum drainage
Minor Drainage	Tuscarawas valley
Associated Earthwork	None
Size of Earthwork	Not applicable
Number of Mounds	One mound
MW Individuals Uncovered	01 individual of unknown treatment
State Map Symbol (Figure 7.1)	57
Maps of Site	Appendix 7.2
Location of Artifacts	Private collection? Not at FMNH, NMNH, OHS, PMAE
Location of Human Remains	Private collection? Not at FMNH, NMNH, OHS, PMAE
Location of Excavation Records	Private collection? Not at FMNH, NMNH, OHS, PMAE

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### **Summary**

The Yant mound is located in Bethlehem Township, Stark County, Ohio, on a low terrace in the Tuscarawas River valley (Gramly et al.1985; Seeman 1996:307). It was first excavated by persons unknown who excavated a trench through the center of the mound. The mound was excavated again in 1983 by Richard Gramly, Edward Richards, and Dave Lehberger

of the Sugarcreek Valley chapter of the Ohio Archaeological Society. The dimensions of the mound were not given.

Information on the ages and sexes of the Yant Mound skeletons is non-existent. Basic information on the stratigraphic and horizontal locations of the burials is good. No artifacts were found in direct association with a burial.



Table 7.5. Earthworks and Mounds Having Maps of their Spatial Layouts in Appendix 7.2

Site	File Name for Map	Bibliographic Source of the Map <sup>1</sup>	Explanation and Key
<b>Northeastern Ohio: Erie Basin and Mahoning Drainage to Pennsylvania</b>			
Esch Mound Group (Erie Basin)	Esch Mound Group	Ohio Historical Society (n.d.2); redrawn	
Mound 1	Esch Mound 1	Ohio Historical Society (n.d.2); redrawn	
Mound 2	Esch Mound 2	Ohio Historical Society (n.d.2); redrawn	
North Benton Mound (Mahoning)	North Benton Mound Magrath 1945	Magrath (1945)	
	North Benton Mound Magrath 1939	Magrath (1939a); redrawn	
<b>Far Northern Muskingum Drainage: Tuscarawas Drainage</b>			
Kohl Mound	Kohl Mound	Whitman (1977); modified	
Martin Mound	Martin Mound	Mortine and Randles (1978:6, figure 2)	
Yant Mound	Yant Mound	Gramly et al. (1985)	
<b>Central Muskingum Drainage</b>			
Hazlett Mound Group and Earthwork	Hazlett Earthwork	Unzicker (n.d); labeled	
	Hazlett Mound	Mills (1919), composite of 2 maps; redrawn	
	Hazlett Mound Profiles	Mills (1919); redrawn	
Levina Russell/Rollins Ford Farm Mound			
Newark Earthwork			
Wells Mound 1			
Eagle Mound	Eagle Mound Greber 1996	Greber (1996:167, figure 9.10)	
Rutledge Mound	Eagle Mound Squier & Davis 1848	Squier and Davis (1848:68, figure 12); modified	
Stone Mound	Rutledge Mound	Ohio Historical Society (n.d.)	
<b>Lower Muskingum Valley</b>			
Joseph Days' Farm Mound			
Marietta Area			
Marietta Earthwork			

<sup>1</sup> Some original maps have been "redrawn", "modified", and/or "labeled" to clarify them for this book: redrawn entirely or largely, modified in content to correct for omissions or errors in the original, and/or provided with additional labels, scales, and/or directional arrows or relabeled when labels were unclear.

(Continued)

Table 7.5. (continued)

Site	File Name for Map	Bibliographic Source of the Map	Explanation and Key
<b>Northern Scioto Drainage</b>			
Melvin Phillips Mound Group			
Mound 1			
Mound 2			
Wright-Holder Earthwork			
Enclosure			
Stone			
West			
<b>Central Scioto (Circleville Area)</b>			
Circleville Earthwork			
Snake Den Mound Group	Snake Den Mound Group		
Mound C		Moorehead (1899:113); redrawn	
Mound D			
<b>South-Central Scioto Drainage (Chillicothe Area)</b>			
Ater Mound	Ater Mound	Greber (1979:68); redrawn	
Bourneville Mound			
Ginther Mound and Earthwork	Cedar Banks Earthwork and Mound Group	Squier and Davis (1848:plate 8); labeled	
Ginther Mound	Ginther Mound	Shetrone (1925:159)	
Hopeton Earthwork	Hopeton Earthwork	Squier and Davis (1848:plate 7)	
Hopewell Earthwork	Hopewell Earthwork Shetrone 1926	Shetrone (1926a:foldout)	
	Hopewell Earthwork Moorehead 1922	Moorehead (1922:frontispiece)	
Shetrone's Mound 1			
Shetrone's Mound 2	Shetrone's Mound 2	Shetrone (1926a:19, figure 1)	
Shetrone's Mound 3			
Shetrone's Mound 4			
Shetrone's Mound 5	Shetrone's Mound 4	Shetrone (1926a:32, figure 8)	
Shetrone's Mound 7			
Shetrone's Mound 8			
Shetrone's Mound 9			
Shetrone's Mound 11			
Shetrone's Mound 16			
Shetrone's Mound 17	Shetrone's Mound 17	Shetrone (1926:45, figure 13)	
Shetrone's Mound 18	Shetrone's Mound 18	Dorsey 1891a; labeled	

Shetrone's Mound 19	Shetrone's Mound 19	Dorsey 1891; labeled	Shetrone's Mound 23
Shetrone's Mound 20	Shetrone's Mound 20	Shetrone (1926a:51, figure 16)	Explanation
Shetrone's Mound 22	Shetrone's Mound 22	Dorsey 1891; labeled	
Shetrone's Mound 23	Shetrone's Mound 23	Moorehead (1922:plate 46), revision of Dorsey (1891); modified	
Shetrone's Mound 24	Shetrone's Mound 24	Moorehead 1922:plate 44	Hopewell Mound25
Shetrone's Mound 25	Hopewell Mound 25 Greber&Ruhl	Greber and Ruhl (1989:foldout, figure 2.13); labeled, modified	Greber&Ruhl Explanation
Mound 25 Shetrone1926	Mound 25 Shetrone1926	Shetrone (1926a:60-61, foldout, figure 21)	
Mound 25 Shetrone 1926 with 1925 map grid	Mound 25 Shetrone 1926 with 1925 map grid	Shetrone (1926a:60-61, foldout, figure 21), Shetrone (July 12, 1925 field map with grid); redrawn	
Mound 25 Moorehead 1891	Mound 25 Moorehead 1891	Moorehead (1891)	
Mound 25 Moorehead 1922	Mound 25 Moorehead 1922	Moorehead (1922:plate 47);	
Mound25Greber&Ruhl	Mound25Greber&Ruhl	Greber and Ruhl (1989:40, foldout, figure 2.13); redrawn, modified	
Mound 25 Cut 3 Moorehead 1891	Mound 25 Cut 3 Moorehead 1891	Moorehead (1891); redrawn	Mound 25 Cut 3 Moorehead 1891 Explanation
Mound 25 Cuts 3,5,6 Moorehead 1892	Mound 25 Cuts 3,5,6 Moorehead 1892	Moorehead (1892); redrawn	
Mound 25 Cuts Moorehead 1891	Mound 25 Cuts Moorehead 1891	Moorehead (1891); redrawn	
Shetrone's Mound 26	Shetrone's Mound 26	Shetrone (1926a:102, figure 36)	
Shetrone's Mound 27	Shetrone's Mound 27	Moorehead (1922:plate 41A)	
Shetrone's Mound 28	Shetrone's Mound 28		
Shetrone's Mound 29	Shetrone's Mound 29		
Shetrone's Mound 30	Shetrone's Mound 30	Moorehead (1922:plate 40)	
Liberty Earthwork	Liberty Earthwork Group	Squier and Davis (1848:plate 20)	
Edwin Harness Mound	Harness MdmMoorehead1897Putnam 1886	Greber (1979:31, figure 6.4; 1983:30, figure 3.3); redrawn	
	EdwinHarness MdmMooreheadBurials1897		
	EdwinHarness MdmMooreheadTunnels1897	Moorehead (1897b: 224, figure 17); labeled	
Russell Brown Mound 1	Russell Brown Mound 1	Moorehead (1897b:223, figure 16); redrawn	Russell Brown Mound 1
Russell Brown Mound 2	Russell Brown Mound 2	Seeman and Soday (1980:100, figure 3); labeled; see also Soday n.d.	Russell Brown Mound 2
		Seeman and Soday (1980:108, figure 11); labeled; see also Soday n.d.	
Russell Brown Mound 3	Russell Brown Mound 3	Seeman and Soday (1980:111, figure 14); labeled; see also Soday n.d.	Russell Brown Mound 3

(Continued)

**Table 7.5. (continued)**

Site	File Name for Map	Bibliographic Source of the Map	Explanation and Key
Mound City Earthwork	Mound City Earthwork	Brown (2004:152, figure 2)	
Mound 1	Mound 1 Brown 1994	Brown (1994:58a)	
Mound 2	Mound 2 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:444, figure 8)	
Mound 3	Mound 3 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:505, figure 38)	
Mound 7	Mound 7 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:480, figure 25)	
Mound 8	Mound 8 Brown 1994	Brown (1994:74a)	
Mound 9	Mound 8 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:435, figure 4)	
Mound 10	Mound 10 Brown 1979	Brown (1979:214)	
Mound 12 & 13	Mound 12+13 Brown 2004	Brown (2004:156, figure 4)	
Mound 15	Mound 12+13 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:4449, figure 10)	
Mound 18	Mound 15 Brown 1994	Brown (1994:87a)	
Mound 20	Mound 18 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:469, figure 17)	
Mound 23	Mound 20 Brown 1994	Brown (1994:92a)	
Mound 24	Mound 23 Brown 1994	Brown (1994:94a)	
Mound 38	Mound 23 Mills 1922	Mills (1922:460, figure 12)	
Old Town (Frankfort) Earthwork	Old Town Earthwork and Mound Group	Squier and Davis (1848:plate 21, no. 4); modified	Key for Old Town Mound 15
Moorehead's (Porter) Mound 15	Old Town (Porter) Mound 15	Moorehead (1892:119)	
Moorehead's (Porter) Mound 17	Old Town (Porter) Mound 15 Skeleton R	Moorehead (1892:123)	
Moorhead's (Porter) Mound 38	Old Town (Porter) Mound 38	Moorehead (1892:136)	Key for Old Town Mound 38
Rockhold Mound Group	Rockhold Mound 3	Morgan (1944); redrawn	
Mound 1	Seip Earthwork and Mound Group	Squier and Davis (1848:plate 21, no. 2)	
Mound 2	Seip-Pricer Mound	Greber (1979:58, figure 1A); labeled	
Mound 3	Seip Mound 3 Shetrone and Greenman 1931	Shetrone and Greenman (1931:479, figure 74); Shetrone (1925:33)	
Seip Earthwork	West Mound	Wood (1992:11, figures 2, 3), see also Greber (1996:167, figure 9.11)	
Mound 1 (Pricer)			
Mound 3			
Mound 4			
Shilder Mound			
West Mound			

**Southern Scioto Drainage**

McKenzie Mound Group  
Mound A  
Mound B  
Mound C

Tremper Earthwork and Mound

Tremper Earthwork and Mound  
Tremper Mound

Mills (1916:269, figure 2); redrawn  
Mills (1916:271, figure 3); redrawn

**Little Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio**

Finney Mound

Fort Ancient Area Mound Group

Fort Ancient Earthwork

Fort Ancient Earthwork  
Fort Ancient Earthwork  
Moorehead 1890  
Cowan et al. (2004)

Glen Helen Mound

Glen Helen Mound

Glen Helen Mound Burials I – IV

Irvin Coy Mound

Marschall (1972:3, figure 2)  
Marschall (1972:7, figure 5)

Irvin Coy Mound

Wood and Alliman (1961:52, figure 1)

John Boyle's Farm Mound

John Boyle's Farm Mound

Moorehead (1892:68, figure 5)

Perry Township Mound

John Boyle's Farm Mound

Moorehead (1892:68, figure 5)

Purdum Mound Group

Purdum Mound Group

Fort Ancient Earthwork  
Moorehead 1890  
Cowan et al. (2004)

Moorehead (1890:foldout)  
Cowan et al. (2004)

Mound 1/2

Purdum Mound 1–2

Moorehead (1892:61, figure 3); labeled  
Natural History (n.d.2) composited;  
labeled

Mound 3/4

Purdum Mound 3–4

Heilman and Mahoney 1996:292,  
figure 17.4) & Dayton Museum of  
Natural History (n.d.2) composited;  
labeled  
Dayton Museum of Natural History (n.d.2);  
modified

Richard Shumard's Farm Mound

Richard Shumard's Farm Mound

Moorehead (1892:61, figure 3); labeled  
Whittlesey (1851:plate II); labeled

Stubbs Earthwork

Stubbs Earthwork  
Whittlesey 1851  
Cowan (2007a)

Whittlesey (1851:plate II); labeled  
Cowan (2007a)

Turner Earthwork

Turner Earthwork and Mound Group

Willoughby and Hooton (1922:plate 1)  
Willoughby and Hooton (1922:31,  
figure 13)

Mound 1

Turner Mound 1

Willoughby and Hooton (1922:31,  
figure 13)

Mound 2

Turner Mound 2

Willoughby and Hooton (1922:32,  
figure 14)

Mound 3

Turner Mound 3

Willoughby and Hooton (1922:36,  
figure 17)

Turner Mound 3 et al

Willoughby and Hooton (1922:33,  
figure 15)

**Table 7.5. (continued)**

Site	File Name for Map	Bibliographic Source of the Map	Explanation and Key
Mound 4	Turner Mound 4	Willoughby and Hooton (1922:64, figure 28)	
Mound 11			
Mound 12	Turner Mound 12	Willoughby and Hooton (1922:84, figure 41)	
Burial Place within the Great Enclosure	Turner Burial Place W&H1922	Willoughby and Hooton (1922:plate 3)	
	Turner Burial Place Greber 1979	Greber (1979:69); labeled	
	TurnerBurialPlaceGravesW&H1922Cross-section	Willoughby and Hooton (1922:plate 4)	
	Turner Burial Place Graves W&H1922	Willoughby and Hooton (1922:figure 9)	
Marriot Mound 1	Turner Marriot Mound 1	Putnam (1886a:450, figures 1, 2)	
<b>Great Miami Drainage, Southwestern Ohio</b>			
Boblett Mound Group	Boblett Mound	Altick (1941a:figures 1-3)	
Campbell Mound Group	Campbell Mound Group	Altick (1935b); redrawn	
Mound 1			
Mound 2	Campbell Mound 2	Altick (1935a); redrawn	
Headquarters	Twin Mounds, Miami Fort, Headquarters	Lee and Vickery (1972:8, figure 1)	
Lee Mound			
Manring Earthwork			
Mound 1			
Mound 2			
Miami Fort	Twin Mounds, Miami Fort, Headquarters	Lee and Vickery (1972:8, figure 1)	
Shinkal Mound	Shinkal Mound	Starr (1960:96)	
Twin Mounds	Twin Mounds, Miami Fort, Headquarters	Lee and Vickery (1972:8, figure 1)	
<b>Western Ohio</b>			
Pence Mound			

## SPATIAL LAYOUTS OF THE SITES AND MOUNDS IN THE HOPEBIOARCH DATA BASE

The spatial arrangement of mounds, enclosures, and other features at many of the sites in the data base, and the layouts of burials, deposits, and other features under most of the mounds in the data base, are presented in Appendix 7.2. All maps, both published and

unpublished, that are known to us and that are useful in placing burials, deposits, and other mortuary features in context have been assembled here. Table 7.5 lists the maps presented, references their sources, and gives the file names of the maps in Appendix 7.2. Table 7.6 lists correspondences between the numbers given by Squier and Davis (1848), Moorehead (1922), and Shetrone (1926a) to mounds at the Hopewell site.

**Table 7.6. Correspondence of Mound Numbers Assigned by Shetrone (1926a), Moorehead (1922), and Squier and Davis (1848)**

Shetrone's (1926a) Mound Numbers	Moorehead's (1922) Mound Numbers	Squier and Davis' (1848) Mound Numbers
1	1	no number
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5 (mistakenly labeled 15 on map)	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11 or 20	11
12	12	12
13	no number	no number
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	no number
18	18	not shown
19	19	not shown
20	20 or 27	no number
21	not shown	not shown
22	not shown	not shown
23	23	no number
24	not shown	no number
25	25	no number
26	not shown	not shown
27	20?	not shown
28	not shown	not shown
29	17 not shown	not shown
30	not shown	not shown
31	not shown	not shown
32	not shown	not shown
33	not shown	not shown
34	not shown	not shown
35	not shown	not shown
36	not shown	not shown
37	21?	not shown
38	22?	not shown

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SITES

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### **33 Ha 62**

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## W. C. MILL'S (1914) ARCHEOLOGICAL ATLAS OF OHIO

In this section and its associated Appendix 7.3 are presented fifty-two detailed-scale county maps and one state-wide overview map of the locations of earthen enclosures, mounds, and several other kinds of archaeological sites, as recorded in W. C. Mills' (1914) *Archeological Atlas of Ohio*. Maps are reproduced for only those counties in the southern two-thirds of the State of Ohio and with streams that drain into the Ohio River, as opposed to the Lake Erie basin. These counties are by far the primary areas of occupation of Adena and Hopewell peoples during the Early and Middle Woodland periods in Ohio. For the convenience of researchers, the maps for Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, and Scioto Counties are reproduced here in hard copy (Figures 7.2–7.7). These five counties encompass the bulk of the Scioto and Paint Creek valleys and the majority of earthworks and mounds of the Scioto Hopewell tradition. Table 7.7 summarizes tabulations made by Mills (1914) on the numbers of mounds and earthen enclosures in each of the fifty-two counties for which maps are reproduced here.

The maps provide a generalized picture of where Adena and Hopewell peoples lived in greater and lesser densities. All of the earthworks that are mapped can almost certainly be attributed to Adena and Hopewell peoples, and most of the earthen mounds can be. Building of earthen mounds did extend into the Early Late Woodland period (e.g., Seeman and Soday 1980), but these are infrequent. Stone mounds and graves were more common then (e.g., Otto 1980:68; Seeman and Dancy 2000:599–600), and these kinds of structures are distinguished from earthen mounds in Mills' maps. Only ten known Fort Ancient villages in Ohio include earthen mounds (Baby et al. 1966; Brose 1982; Mills 1904, 1906; Oehler 1973:3–5, 41–47; Moorehead 1891–1892:63–76; Prufer and Shane 1970:151–157, 243; Ullman 1985:1–4; see also Church 1987:14, 16, 222, 223, Tables 1, 28; Griffin 1943:368–369, 1978:554–555; Otto 1980:69). Nearly all of these sites have a

confined geographic distribution, occurring in the Scioto Valley (Baum, Blain, Enos Holmes, Feurt, Gartner, Kramer, Voss) or neighboring Ohio Brush Creek (Killen-Grimes-Wamsley site complex). Only two of these sites (Taylor, Turpin) are located at some distance, in the Little Miami valley (see Graybill [1981:138] and Griffin [1943:368–369] for Fort Ancient sites with earthen mounds beyond Ohio). Fort Ancient peoples more typically buried their dead in unrounded cemeteries or dispersed within villages with stone slabs over them or stone boxes around them (Griffin 1978:552; Prufer and Shane 1970:266).

The county maps distinguish earthen circular enclosures from square ones and complex ones comprised of both forms. The square and complex earthworks represent the hands of Hopewell peoples. The circular (and oval) earthworks in the Scioto drainage were built primarily by Adena peoples, although there are exceptions (e.g. the Shriver circle adjacent to Mound City and the oval Tremper earthwork were built by Hopewell peoples). In the Great and Little Miami drainages, circular (and oval) earthworks were constructed in frequency by both Adena and Hopewell peoples (e.g., the Turner site, the Bell Works; Riordon 1986; Squier and Davis 1848:Plate XXXIV–4; Willoughby and Hooton 1922).

The notation of sites and their approximate locations on the maps is close to the best that can be gotten today and an invaluable resource. The maps of the *Atlas* include many sites that had already been destroyed by agriculture and commercial and urban growth before the publication of the *Atlas* in 1914 (Mills 1914:iii) and many sites that subsequently were destroyed over the 20th century. Precursors of the maps of the *Atlas* were begun by Col. Charles Whittlesey, President of the Western Reserve Historical Society, in the early 1870s. He took to the task of recording all archaeological "monuments" known at the time in Ohio. To Whittlesey's data base were added many additional mounds published in an *Archaeological Map of Ohio* by the Smithsonian Institution in 1891, and then other mounds and sites by W. K. Moorehead of the Ohio Historical

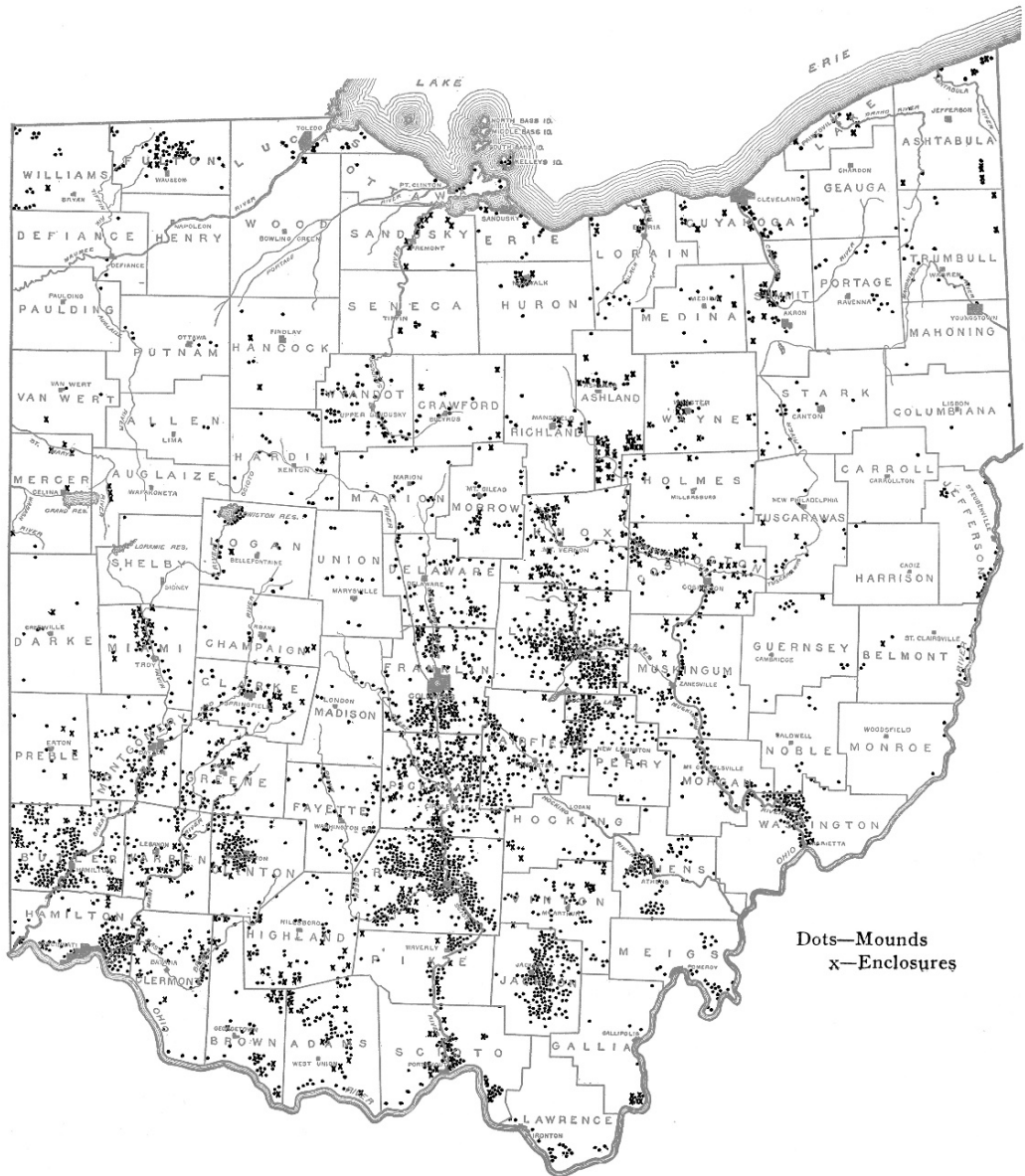
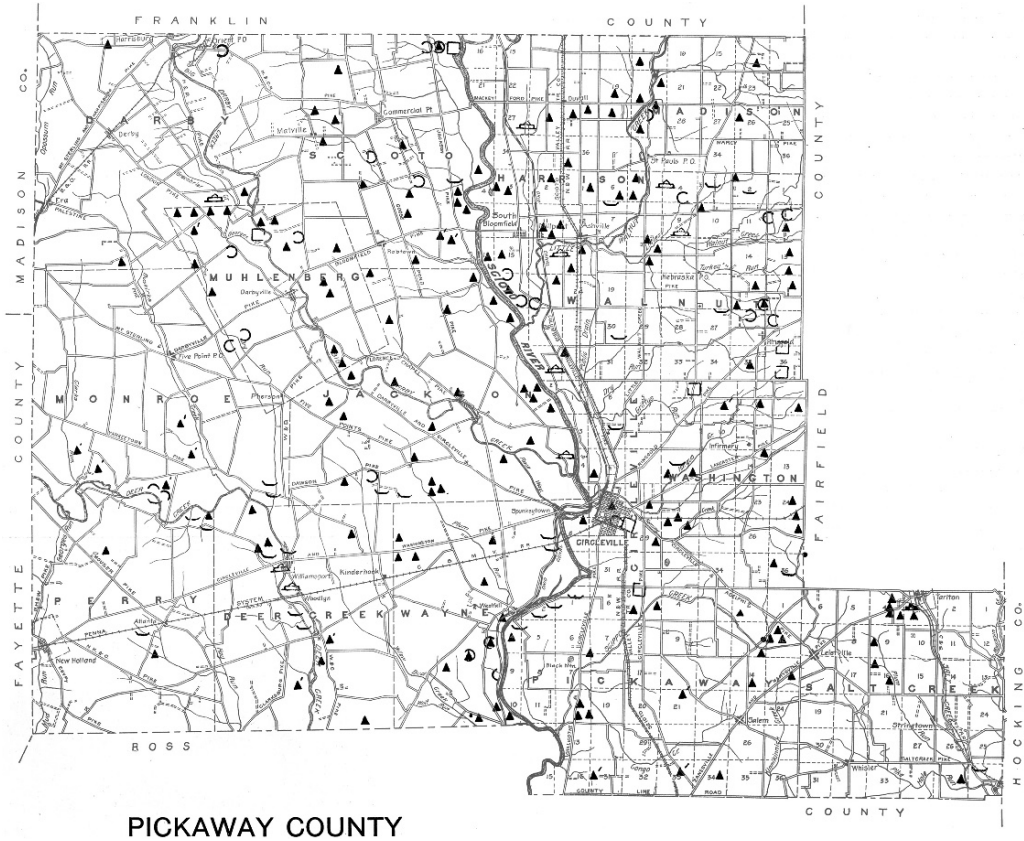


Figure 7.2. Map of archaeological sites in Ohio, from Mills' (1914:XI) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Key: solid triangles are burial mounds. Squares, circles, and crescents are earthen enclosures. Other symbols, see Appendix 7.55.



### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Figure 7.3. Map of archaeological sites in Franklin County, Ohio, from Mills' (1914:25) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Key: solid triangles are burial mounds. Squares, circles, and crescents are earthen enclosures. Other symbols, see Appendix 7.55.



PICKAWAY COUNTY

Figure 7.4. Map of archaeological sites in Pickaway County, Ohio, from Mills' (1914:65) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Key: solid triangles are burial mounds. Squares, circles, and crescents are earthen enclosures. Other symbols, see Appendix 7.55.

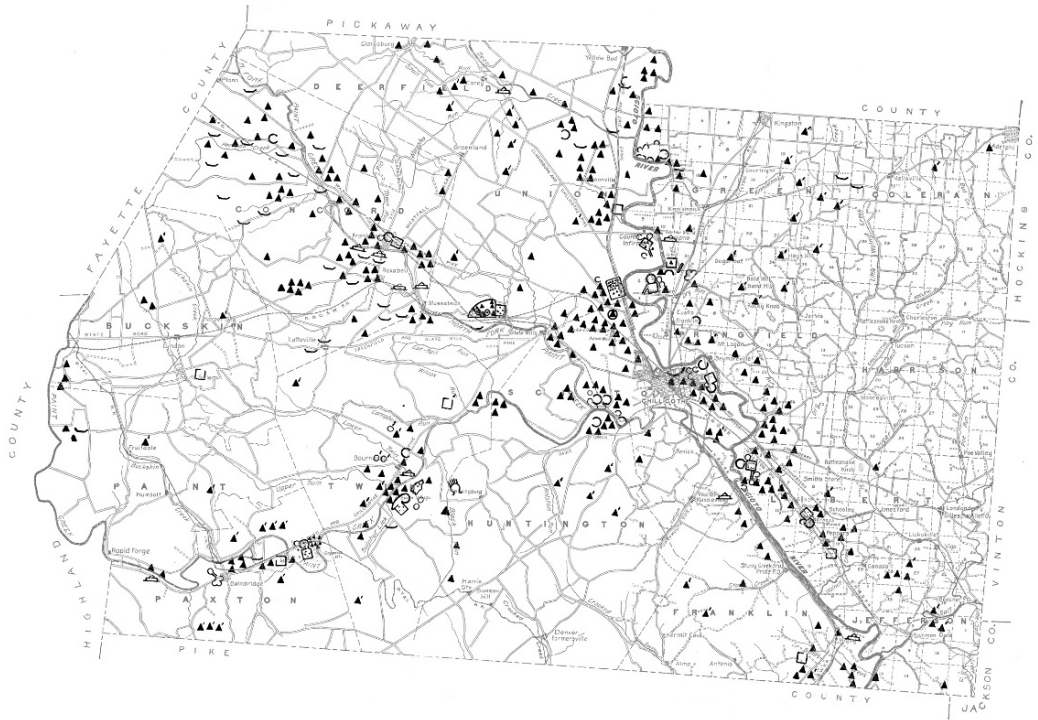
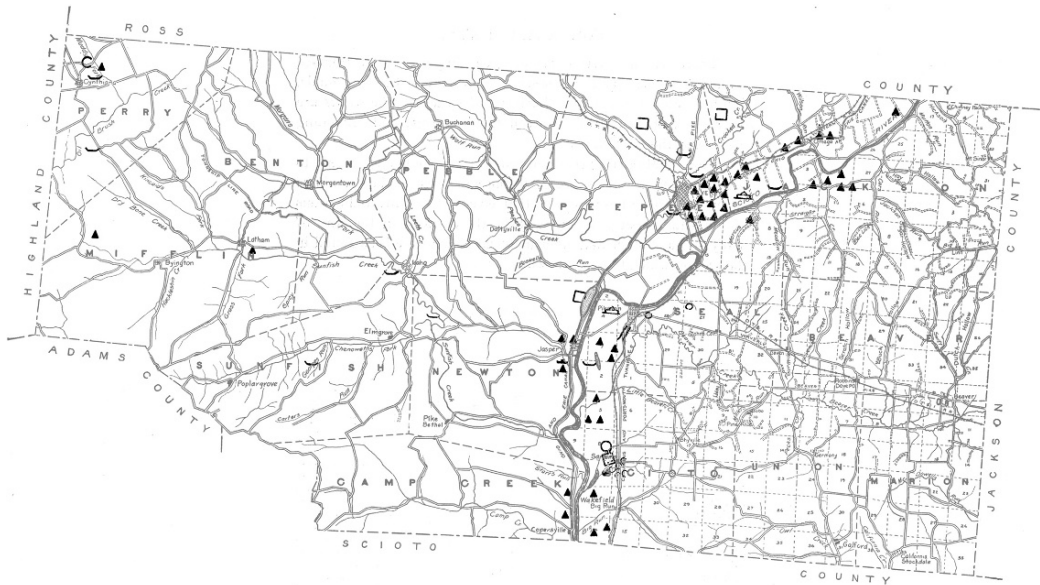


Figure 7.5. Map of archaeological sites in Ross County, Ohio, from Mills' (1914:71) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Key: solid triangles are burial mounds. Squares, circles, and crescents are earthen enclosures. Other symbols, see Appendix 7.55.





PIKE COUNTY

Figure 7.6. Map of archaeological sites in Pike County, Ohio, from Mills' (1914:66) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Key: solid triangles are burial mounds. Squares, circles, and crescents are earthen enclosures. Other symbols, see Appendix 7.55.

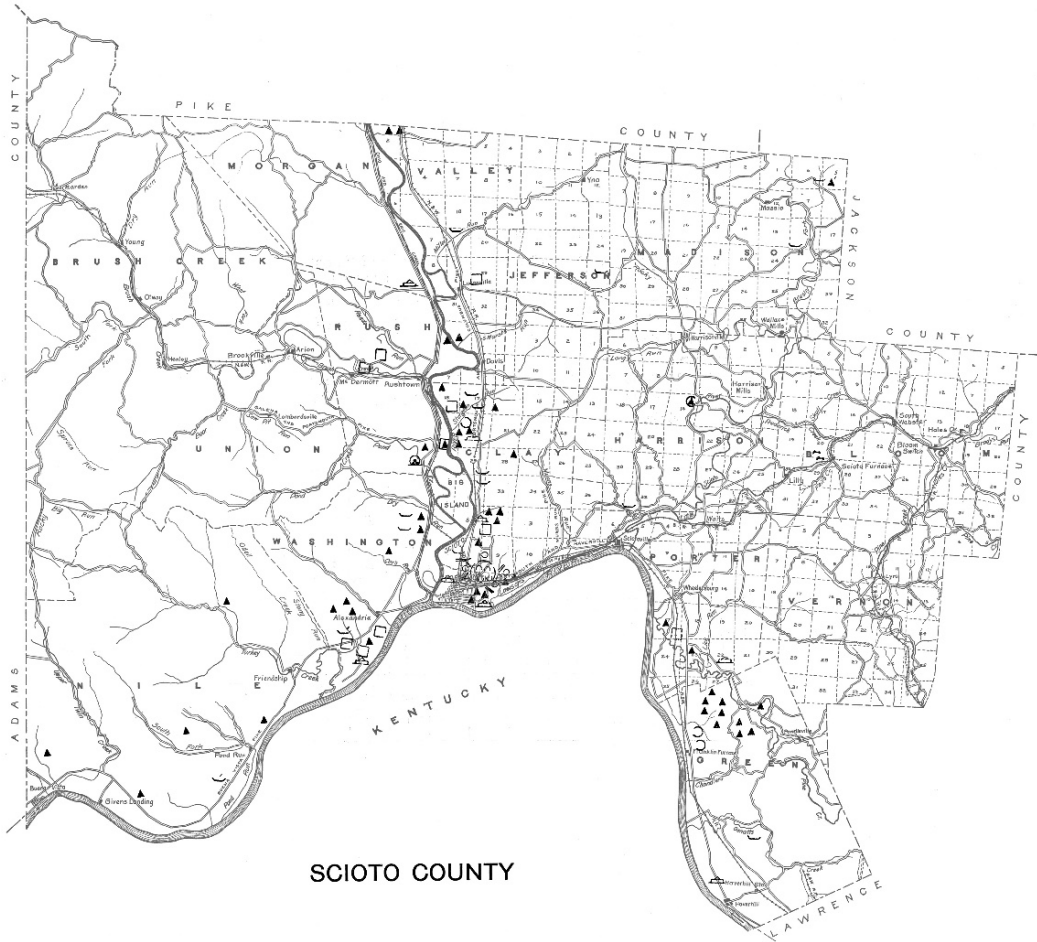


Figure 7.7. Map of archaeological sites in Scioto County, Ohio, from Mills' (1914:73) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Key: solid triangles are burial mounds. Squares, circles, and crescents are earthen enclosures. Other symbols, see Appendix 7.55.

Table 7.7. Numbers of Earthen Mounds and Enclosures in Counties of Ohio

County	Number of Mounds	Number of Circular, Square, and Crescent Enclosures	Total Number of Mounds and Enclosures (Almost All Early or Middle Woodland)	Physiographic Province	Drainage
Ross	370	49	419	Ecotone	Scioto
Licking	225	36	261	Ecotone	Muskingum
Butler	221	24	245	Till Plain	Great Miami
Pickaway	173	33	206	Till Plain	Scioto
Jackson	173	6	179	Plateau	Ohio
Franklin	132	28	160	Till Plain	Scioto
Hamilton	132	20	152	Till Plain	Great & Little Miami
Fairfield	112	14	126	Ecotone	Scioto & Hocking
Washington	102	6	108	Plateau	Muskingum
Clinton	93	10	103	Till Plain	Little Miami
Perry	86	7	93	Plateau	Hocking & Muskingum
Montgomery	76	14	90	Till Plain	Great Miami
Knox	67	22	89	Ecotone	Muskingum
Coshocton	62	21	83	Plateau	Muskingum
Athens	63	12	75	Plateau	Hocking
Adams	58	13	71	Ecotone	Ohio
Warren	62	8	70	Till Plain	Little Miami
Greene	61	8	69	Till Plain	Little Miami
Delaware	61	6	67	Till Plain	Scioto
Vinton	60	5	65	Plateau	Scioto & Ohio
Muskingum	54	9	63	Plateau	Muskingum
Scioto	47	14	61	Plateau	Scioto and Ohio
Clermont	47	11	58	Till Plain	Little Miami
Highland	45	13	58	Till Plain	Ohio
Brown	41	14	55	Till Plain	Ohio & Little Miami
Clark	47	7	54	Till Plain	Great & Little Miami
Ashland	26	26	52	Ecotone	Muskingum
Pike	44	8	52	Plateau	Scioto
Fayette	43	3	46	Till Plain	Scioto
Morgan	38	1	39	Plateau	Muskingum
Miami	22	15	37	Till Plain	Great Miami
Logan	33	1	34	Till Plain	Great Miami
Summit	21	11	32	Till Plain	Muskingum
Wayne	20	8	28	Plateau	Muskingum
Meigs	27	0	27	Plateau	Ohio
Morrow	21	5	26	Till Plain	Scioto & Muskingum
Lawrence	21	2	23	Plateau	Ohio
Hardin	20	2	22	Till Plain	Scioto
Hocking	17	3	20	Plateau	Hocking
Holmes	17	1	18	Plateau	Muskingum
Tuscarawas	16	2	18	Plateau	Muskingum
Marion	17	0	17	Till Plain	Scioto
Richland	14	3	17	Ecotone	Muskingum
Stark	16	1	17	Plateau	Muskingum
Gallia	11	4	15	Plateau	Ohio
Guernsey	11	1	12	Plateau	Muskingum
Madison	12	0	12	Till Plain	Scioto
Union	11	0	11	Till Plain	Scioto & Ohio
Champaign	6	4	10	Till Plain	Great Miami
Preble	6	4	10	Till Plain	Great Miami
Noble	8	0	8	Plateau	Muskingum & Ohio
Darke	6	1	7	Till Plain	Great Miami
Shelby	1	0	1	Till Plain	Great Miami
Total Number	3175	516	3691		

Society between 1895 and 1897. Thereafter, W.C. Mills of the Society “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” (Mills 1914:iii). Thus, the numbers and kinds of sites shown on the county maps and their approximate locations are likely pretty accurate. The maps do not allow the precise location of every site (Dancey 1984), and probably should not be used for studies of the immediate local physiographic and other criteria used by Adena and Hopewell peoples to situate their mounds and earthworks. Somewhat broader-scale studies of site catchment qualities, densities of sites within areas, and patterning of site densities across the Ohio landscape seem appropriate uses of the maps.

Comparison of site information in Mills’ *Atlas* to that in the current *Ohio Archaeological Inventory* — the State of Ohio’s site archaeo-

logical files that were begun in the 1970s — provides a verification of the accuracy of the *Atlas*’ maps. The Pearson’s correlation between the number of mounds in the *Atlas* and the number of mounds in the *Inventory* on a county-by-county basis is 0.700 (Seeman and Branch 2006:111). Mound occurrences in the *Inventory* “explain” about 50% of the variation in mound occurrences in the *Atlas*. This is a nearly perfect correspondence between the two data bases, given that about half the mounds in the *Atlas* have since been destroyed and are not recorded in the *Inventory*. Whereas the *Atlas* records over 3,500 mounds for all of Ohio at 1914 (Mills 1914:iv), the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory* documented only 1,505 mounds at the turn of the millennium (Seeman and Branch 2006:110). For Ross County, the *Atlas* shows 370 mounds (Mills 1914:71A), whereas the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory* recorded only 238 mounds (Seeman and Branch 2006:116).

# *The Scioto Hopewell* *and Their Neighbors*

**Bioarchaeological Documentation and Cultural Understanding**

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*Cover Design Acknowledgment:* Digital painting, "On the Way", by Christopher Carr, based on portraits of three ceremonial leaders rendered on three copper celts by anonymous Ohio Hopewell artists, compositions of processions of persons rendered on copper breastplates by anonymous Ohio Hopewell artists, and an early photograph of a virgin hardwood forest in the Allegheny Plateau province of Ohio. The three celts bearing the portraits of leaders, from left to right, are: Carr no. C023 Side A, from the Hopewell earthwork, possibly Mound 25, Skeletons 260–261, curated at the Ohio Historical Society, cat. no. 283/351B; Carr no. C301 Side A, from the Edwards Mound Group, 33HA7, curated at the Harvard Peabody Museum, cat. no. 84-6-10/32346; and Carr no. C011 Side A, from the Seip earthwork, curated at the Ohio Historical Society, cat. no. 957/-. Example depictions of processions of ceremonial leaders are found on breastplates Carr B061 Side B, from the Liberty earthwork, curated at the Ohio Historical Society, cat. nos. 7/1.007 and 13716; and Carr B025 Side A, from the Hopewell earthwork, Mound 25, Burial 6, curated at the Ohio Historical Society, cat. no. 283/83C. The portraits and processions were revealed by color and near-infrared digital photography, hybrid color-near-infrared image display, and image contrast enhancement. The full forest photograph is published by Gordon (1969:Frontispiece). Top and bottom border designs are, respectively, a snake-skin design incised on the top of a pottery vessel and a rocker-stamped bird feather design placed on the body of the same vessel, from the Hopewell earthwork, Mound 25, Altar 1 (Moorehead 1922:171, Figure 70). Cover layout by Christopher Carr and Deann Gates.

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**Data Base of Intrasite Layouts**

*Christopher Carr and Rebekah A. Zinser*

**Regional Geographic Data Base**

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**Ethnohistorical Data Base**

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**Figures**

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**Other Appendices**

*Christopher Carr, D. Troy Case, Beau J. Goldstein, and Cheryl A. Johnston*

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