

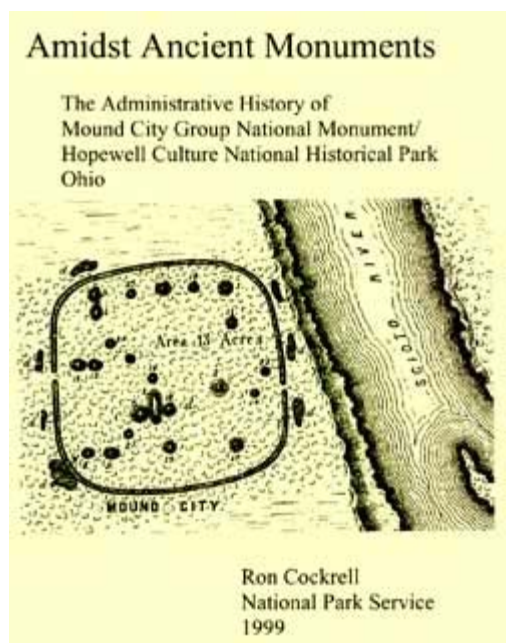
Hopewell Culture



Administrative History

Amidst Ancient Monuments

The Administrative History of Mound City Group National Monument / Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ohio



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1999

National Park Service
United States Department of the
Interior
Division of Cultural Resources
Midwest Support Office
Omaha, Nebraska

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DEDICATION

For Three Men Who Have Made a Difference --

"Mr. Moundbuilder," Clyde B. King, first Mound City Group National Monument superintendent;

And for my two National Park Service mentors:

F. A. "Andy" Ketterson, Jr., Chief, cultural resources management, Midwest Regional Office (retired)

Edwin C. ("Ed") Bearss, National Park Service Chief historian (retired)

APPROVAL

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the United States Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under United States administration.

The document was prepared by the author for reproduction in the Division of Cultural Resources Management, Midwest Support Office, Midwest Region, National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

RECOMMENDED:

Superintendent, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (formerly Mound City Group NM)

Date: 03-01-1999

CONCURRED:

Superintendent, Midwest Support Office

Date: 03-10-1999

APPROVED:

Regional Director, Midwest Region

Date: 03-10-1999

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PREFACE and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

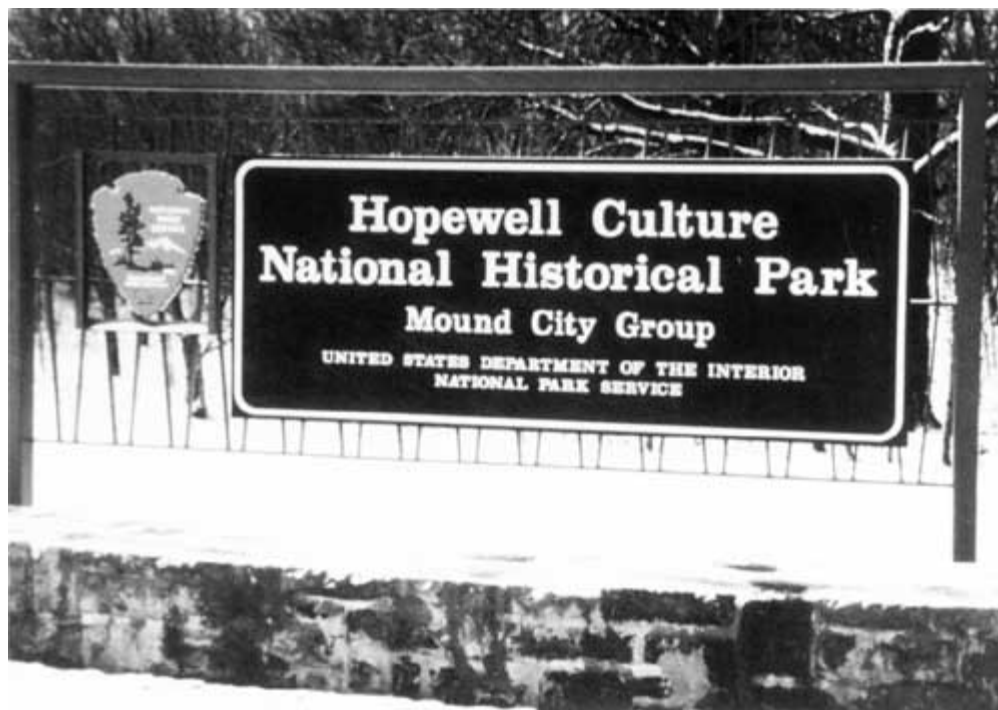


Figure 1: Entrance sign to Hopewell Culture National Historical Park's Mound City Group/National Park Service administrative headquarters. (NPS/1996)

President Warren G. Harding signed a presidential proclamation on March 2, 1923, establishing the Mound City Group National Monument, thereby preserving a group of prehistoric (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 500) Hopewell burial mounds. The proclamation declared the mounds to be "... an object of great historic and scientific interest [to] be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their value...."

Mound City Group, in south central Ohio near Chillicothe, was originally administered by the War Department, but managed by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society as a state memorial under a revocable license. This arrangement continued in 1933 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt reorganized the executive branch and a number of national monuments, including Mound City Group, were transferred to National Park Service administration. Bowing to local pressure, NPS revoked the license with the state society in 1946, and Mound City Group thereafter came under National Park Service management. Since 1946, several additions have been made to the monument's land base and a development program undertaken. In 1980, Congress added Hopeton Earthworks National Historic Landmark to the park, and in 1992, it included several other ancient earthworks to form Hopewell Culture National Historical Park. Mound City Group remains as a subunit of this newly expanded park.

The National Park Service's Cultural Resource Management Guideline (NPS-28) calls for the preparation of an

administrative history for each unit in the national park system. An administrative history preserves information necessary to the history of a park and provides a historic basis for park management decisions. This research project concludes at the 1992 redesignation to Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, but superintendent's annual reports are used to update events through 1996. The primary information base for this history are National Park Service libraries and files of Mound City Group/Hopewell Culture and the Midwest Regional Office, Federal Record Centers in Philadelphia and Kansas City, Ohio Historical Society, Ross County Historical Society, Chillicothe Gazette, as well as oral history interviews.

Preliminary research was accomplished in the mid-1980s by Volunteer-In-Park Naomi L. Hunt. Some of Naomi Hunt's effort appears in these pages. The author began a new start in 1992 with archival research substantially completed by December 1992. Oral history interviews were conducted in 1993, the time when the author changed positions from senior research historian to regional historian/ chief, branch of history. Unfortunately, demands of the new position resulted in frustrating delays in completing this project as originally planned. The 1995 reorganization further delayed the project with a whole new set of priorities. Finally, the author began a long-term training opportunity in early 1996, with a duty-station change to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, for five months each subsequent year. Thanks to the blessings of a flexiplace schedule and working two days per week in quiet solitude at home, the draft document finally crystallized in late 1997.

The methodology used in organizing this project can be seen in the table of contents. With a few exceptions, events leading up through the superintendency of Clyde B. King are presented chronologically and include Chapters One through Chapter Three. Thereafter, the chapter format becomes topical, although the chronological approach remains within each section.

Many individuals directly or indirectly assisted in this effort. I am indebted to the individuals who agreed to sit for oral history interviews and share their memories. Special thanks go to Bill Gibson, Ken Apschnikat, Bonnie Murray, Mark Lynott, Phillip Egan, and John Kawamoto. Of course Naomi L. Hunt merits tremendous praise for ignoring her well-deserved retirement from the National Park Service's Washington Office where she served as editor of the Courier to take on this thankless chore. Her concerted effort resulted in locating original documents, conducting interviews and letters, and a first stab at making sense of this long-neglected period of park administrative history.

My appreciation is also extended to the park staff, particularly Superintendent John Neal, Administrative Officer Bonnie Murray, Administrative Assistant Laura Long, Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management Bob Burgoon, Park Ranger Rebecca Jones, and Archeologist Bret J. Ruby. All of them responded to repeated requests for information and never let me down. Their patience and understanding during the several years when I seemingly made no progress on this study is now hopefully rewarded. I am still amazed by their failure to complain about why this history took so long to prepare.

Thanks, too, go to the various archivists at the two Federal Records Centers, Ohio Historical Society, Ross County Historical Society, and Dwight D. Eisenhower Library.

Finally, kind thoughts go to Donald L. Stevens, Jr., a faithful friend and colleague who helped "hold down the fort" during my absences from the office. Following a decade of professional association, Dr. Stevens, always eager to discuss the fine points of administrative history, remains a valued peer. Equally warm thoughts go to mentors, Ed Bearss and Andy Ketterson, whose support, encouragement, and wise counsel continue to shape and guide this most enjoyable and challenging career as a National Park Service historian. I will never forget them.

Ron Cockrell
December 31, 1997
Omaha, Nebraska

Postscript:

This document underwent a lengthy review process during the first half of 1998. The author made another trip to Chillicothe in the summer to gather additional information for the chapter 1 section entitled "American Archeology and Hopewell Culture," which served as the basis for a graduate independent readings in anthropology at the University of

Nevada, Las Vegas. It has enriched the introductory chapter and hopefully places Hopewellian studies and the role Mound City Group played within the overall history of American archeology. The author also gathered photographs and Squier and Davis drawings from park archives. Final corrections were made in late 1998 and early 1999.

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CHAPTER ONE

A Brief History of the Hopewell Culture

The Hopewell Experience

While humans have been in southern Ohio's Scioto River Valley for more than eleven thousand years, the area's natural history evolved over countless eons. The Teays or Deep Stage River helped shape this valley when ice jams assisted in the deposition of glacial debris from a succession of moving ice sheets. The contemporary Scioto River flows south from the relatively flat central Ohio region into Ross County where it meets the western foothills of the Appalachian Highlands. Framed by 600-foot high rocky hills, the valley stretches into a three-mile-wide fertile plain.

The natural attributes of the area easily attracted early humans who first arrived in North America from Siberia via Alaska's Bering Land Bridge. In search of large game animals, these Paleo-Indian hunters roamed ever southward, arriving in Ohio more than eleven thousand years ago. Along with the fossilized bones of their prey, virtually the only remaining archeological evidence of Paleo-Indians are their fluted points. More evident are habitation sites related to the Archaic hunters and gatherers who depended in part upon mussels, hunting, and gathering. By 1000 B.C., these groups developed a variety of Woodland cultures known for their agricultural economy.

One of these Early Woodland period cultures, the Adena culture, emerged about 300 years before Christ and subsisted through about A.D. 200 in some areas. These prehistoric people cultivated squash, sunflowers, marsh elder, and knotweed, but supplemented their agrarian existence with hunting and other gathering activities. They typically used pottery, copper, mica, and shells. Most of what is known about the Adena derives from their mortuary practices, which took two forms. While most were cremated, specific individuals were selected to be encased in log tombs that were subsequently covered by mounds of dirt. Adjacent burials, and even burials on top of previous mounds, resulted in even larger mounds. While some Adena mounds have been identified at almost ninety feet high, most are small containing single burials, can be clustered in one area, and could even include some of the various circular earthworks seen in southern Ohio. [1]

The Hopewell, developed at least in part out of Adena predecessors, because many Hopewellian cultural practices show continuity with the Adena. [2] The Hopewell perfected the use of copper to make intricate handicrafts, and are credited with achieving the highest level of Indian artisan culture in the prehistoric Eastern North America. Southern Ohio served as the cradle of Hopewell culture, and although sites have been identified throughout the "Old Northwest" and as far west as Nebraska and Kansas, they do not exhibit the high level of achievement found in Ohio. Ross County alone features an amazing collection of Hopewellian monuments, the most impressive of which include: the Seip, Baum, Frankfort, Chillicothe, and Harness groups (two

circles and a square); the Dunlap and Hopeton groups (a square and circle, with linear parallel walls); the High Bank Group (a circle and octagon, with divergent parallel walls); the Hopewell Group (two squares and circles); the Cedar Bank Group (a square with a riverbank on one side); and the Junction and Blackwater Groups (numerous squares and circles). The Mound City Group, although smaller and less complex, has the greatest concentration of mounds, and is believed to have served at least in part as a mortuary facility.

The earthworks themselves indicate an advanced, well-organized society. Objects found with burials in the mounds indicate the Hopewell did not limit themselves to Ohio or the surrounding region. Hopewellian trade networks stretched to the Gulf of Mexico for sea shells, North Carolina's Blue Ridge Mountains for mica, the Chesapeake Bay for fossil shark teeth, Michigan's Isle Royale and Keweenaw Peninsula for copper, and Yellowstone for obsidian. Agrarian practices are thought to have included maize as a minor garden plant, perhaps the first introduction of this foodstuff in prehistoric North America, but this point remains in dispute.

As with the Adena, few habitation sites have been found and examined, and much of what is known about the Hopewell comes from archeological evidence related to their burial practices. Some were buried in the flesh, others were cremated. Burials saw the body placed on bark, netting, or animal skins along with ornaments and implements. A covering of logs or stones encompassed the corpse, which in turn received a covering of bark or poles with a mound of earth topping the arrangement. While some burials were alone, others appeared in groups, usually in limited numbers. Cremations occurred in an area designated for the purpose. Posts were usually placed in a circle around the special site. Within these "charnel houses," [3] preparers molded damp clay into a basin within which the remains of their dead were cremated. The basins measured six by four feet, and nine inches deep. Following cremation, ashes were deposited nearby within the shrine where burial offerings were sometimes also ceremoniously placed either intact, broken, or mutilated. After the primary purposes of the charnel house were fulfilled, the Hopewell burned it and subsequently began covering it with dirt, erecting earthen monuments over the site, either in one continuous stage or a series of stages, perhaps separated by sand and/or gravel. Only at Mound City and Tremper groups were cremations reserved exclusively for those sites.

Because of Hopeton's peculiar positioning across the Scioto River from the Mound City Group, archeologists have tried to explain a linkage between the two sites. However, the nature of the relationship between them is entirely speculative. The entire complex featured mounds of varying appearance. The smallest mounds had but one burial and measured about three feet high and twenty-five feet across. One mound with one burial, measured seven feet high and fifty-five feet across, and had three crematories. Another mound at eight feet high and sixty feet across, featured twenty-two burials and one crematory. Anthropologists believe that most of the community took part in constructing



Figure 2: An example of Hopewellian skill, a prehistoric craftsman fashioned this human hand out of mica. (NPS/no date)

the earthen monuments to the dead. People excavated dirt adjacent to the walls of Mound City Group. Traces of eight pits have been documented, the largest depression measured 200- by 125- by 18-feet. The larger mounds featured ten to twenty-inch-thick caps of gravel excavated from the nearby river.

Around A.D. 400, Hopewell lifeways changed. Because the Hopewell left no written records and aboriginal peoples present at the time of European contact were as mystified as anyone about the "Moundbuilders," anthropologists can only speculate as to their demise. Disease, dwindling food supplies, changing climate, and pressure from outside enemies have all been suggested as reasons why the Hopewell culture changed to a pattern known as "Late Woodland" or "Mississippian." [4]

The Scioto River Valley did not become vacant. Descendants of Hopewellian populations remained. Other aboriginal groups migrated into the area from the north and used the curious landscape features to bury their own dead, hence the name given to them, the "Intrusive Mound" people. By 1000, a people known as "Fort Ancient" occupied the valley. They were principally sedentary maize agriculturalists. When village food storage pits were emptied, sometimes the pits were used to hold debris and even human burials. Some ground-level burials were covered by small mounds, but most were in stone-lined depressions below grade. The Fort Ancient ended their occupation by 1650, perhaps in part driven away as a result of warfare with the Iroquois who had access to Dutch guns.

Shawnees were the occupiers of western Kentucky, through Ohio, to Pennsylvania at the time of contact in the eighteenth century. Two of the five Shawnee clans settled in the Scioto valley. Immediately prior to the American Revolutionary War, the Tshilikautha [5] clan settled at the present-day site of Frankfort. The clan's Anglicized name, Chillicothe, emerged near the end of the century. The Pikewaa clan's settlement lent its name to both Pickaway County and Piqua, Ohio. Shawnee chieftain Blue Jacket participated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Shawnee leader Tecumseh fiercely resisted American migration into their territory. Following the U.S. victory at Fallen Timbers, the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 extinguished American Indian claims in the Scioto valley and most of Ohio. A new nation conceived and ruled by Anglo-European men, the United States of America began expanding beyond the Appalachians, seeking to impose its culture and military dominance over native peoples. With vast continental resources to exploit and lands to explore, the prehistoric mounds stood as powerful curiosities to spawn myths and legends among white Americans. Nowhere was this intense interest more manifest than along Ohio's Scioto River. [6]

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CHAPTER TWO

Preservation of the Mound City Group

The War Department and Camp Sherman

Following Squier and Davis's excavations in 1846, the Mound City Group remained largely ignored, with the surrounding area cleared and put to the plow for the next seventy years. While many farmers regarded prehistoric mounds as obstacles and nuisances to be obliterated, the concentration of large mounds in the Scioto River Valley did not escape this fate, with most of them incorporated into fields as plowing permitted. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Chillicotheans, as had been done in the War of 1812 at Camp Bull, used the area as a drill ground and referred to it as Camp Logan. [1]

The region's bucolic serenity came to an abrupt end following President Woodrow Wilson's April 6, 1917, call for the commitment of United States military forces against Germany in World War I. Rapid mobilization for war required federal establishment of training camps throughout the country. Chillicothe's claim of hosting such facilities during two previous wars gave it an edge over competing cities when in June 1917 it became the site of a World War I cantonment called Camp Sherman. Because farmers resisted the loss of fertile land for the low government lease price of fifteen dollars an acre, local businessmen contributed an additional five dollars per acre. Some farmers still resisted until eminent domain settled the matter. Lease terms gave the government the option to purchase all two thousand acres within five years, and the War Department began exercising that right between 1919 and 1921.



Figure 9: World War I-era Camp Sherman barracks built atop a leveled mound, with cut made for adjacent roadway. (NPS/ca. 1920)

Construction of Camp Sherman as the subsequent home of the 83rd, 84th, 95th and 96th Divisions during the wartime mobilization caused Chillicothe's population to swell from 16,000 to 60,000. Erecting a building every twenty minutes, a construction crew of more than five thousand men raced to complete the task in a matter of weeks. Amazingly, the first draftees arrived at Camp Sherman on September 5, 1917. In all, Camp Sherman consisted of two thousand buildings, including two-story wooden barracks accommodating up to forty thousand doughboys, at a cost to taxpayers of four million dollars. In essence, it represented a small city unto itself with full hospital, railroad, prison, sanitary, and farming facilities. [2]



Figure 10: Cross-section of Mound 18 covered by Camp Sherman barracks. (NPS/1920-21)

Siting of barracks in the area of the Mound City Group in Section N and O came about under the influence of local and state officials. Albert C. Spetnagel, a prominent Chillicothe amateur archeologist, appreciated the significance of the mound group and did not want to see the complex destroyed to accommodate the Army's regimented grid pattern. Among Spetnagel's friends were William C. Mills, director of the Ohio State Museum, and his fellow professionals at the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Henry C. Shetrone and Gerard Fowke. Through Spetnagel's efforts, Shetrone, the society's curator of archaeology, successfully urged the Army to turn one barracks so as to avoid razing one of the largest mounds. Shetrone met with Capt. Ward Dabney, camp commander, to urge caution. Dabney replied: "We will construct the buildings in such a way on the mounds that they will not be destroyed. However, it will be necessary to run pipe lines through some of the mounds. Care will be taken so that specimens may be preserved intact, but if this is impossible, they will be turned over to the [society]." [3] Nonetheless, barracks, streets, and utility lines severely intruded on Mound City Group. While some of the smallest mounds had already been leveled by plowing, still others were obliterated or severely damaged by Camp Sherman construction. Most damaging was the installation of water and sewer lines because they intruded far below grade. [4]



Figure 11: Excavation of Mound 7 by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. (NPS/1921)

The November 11, 1918, Armistice brought the inevitable announcement five days later to discharge twelve thousand men from Camp Sherman. Members of the 40th Infantry were designated custodians of the facility during peacetime. The newly-formed U.S. Veterans Bureau designated the Camp Sherman medical facilities to house a permanent Chillicothe Veterans Hospital to care for wounded soldiers. By July 1920, most of the discharges were completed, and the 19th Infantry took over as custodians, leaving Camp Sherman as one of the last World War I cantonments to be closed and its buildings sold as surplus.



Figure 12: Excavation of Mound 7. (NPS/1920-21)

Through President Warren G. Harding's Executive Order 3558 of October 11, 1921, under congressional authority granted on August 9, Camp Sherman Military Reservation

transferred to the Veterans Bureau. The U.S. Veterans Bureau Training School opened in conjunction with the hospital and became fully operational in 1922. A Camp Sherman brick factory, operated by prisoners of war and conscientious objectors, produced the bricks which built the Chillicothe Correctional Institute (CCI) just to the south of Mound City Group. The vegetable gardens and fields maintained by prisoners subsequently were chores taken up by CCI inmates in the early 1930s. [5]

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society undertook investigations at Mound City Group from 1920 to 1921. After a five-hundred-dollar state appropriation proved inadequate, Columbus Dispatch editor Arthur C. Johnson, along with contributions from R. F. and H. P. Wolfe, financed the fieldwork, and the newspaper further helped to secure the necessary verbal permission from the War Department and Camp Sherman commander. [6] Dr. William C. Mills, assisted by Henry C. Shetrone, also of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, began excavating the first of eight mounds on June 16, 1920. Four of those mounds were half-covered by barracks. Mills called the 1920 season one of the most successful of his career. He told the newspaper,

The life story of this people as told in these mounds is one of the highly interesting chapters in the history of primitive civilization. No primitive people has shown such skill and perserverance in wresting from nature the raw materials needed for their purposes, nor such versatility in fashioning these materials into finished products. In the records preserved in these mounds we find a vivid picture of the strength and persistence of the forces underlying human development and urging it against odds toward a higher plane of development.

Mills said a future project would be to investigate the village site across the river to "see if there is any connection between the earthworks on the east side of the river and the burial grounds on the west side." [7]

Another field season came in 1921, as Congress, reacting to a post-war economic recession, began slashing funds for Camp Sherman operations. [8] Mills and Shetrone called their work a "rich addition to the archeology of Ohio," [9] with Mills stating that Mound City Group represented the "best example of Hopewell culture in Ohio." [10] Their work concentrated public attention on the Mound City Group and ignited a drive to preserve it. [11]



Figure 13: Henry C. Shetrone (left) and William C. Mills (right) of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at the Mound City Group excavation. (NPS/1920-21)

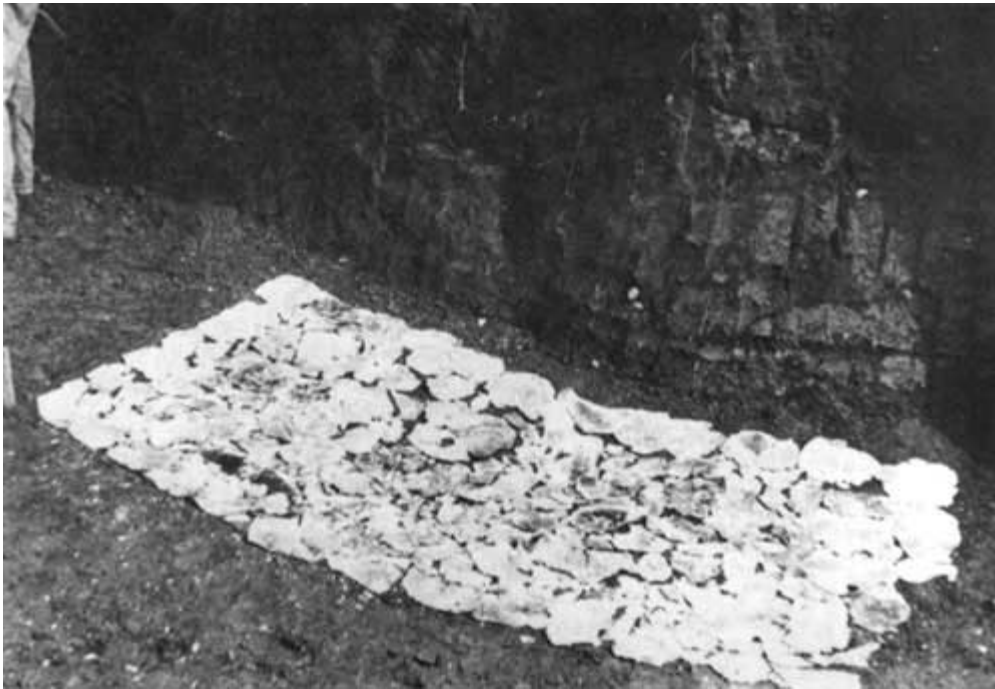


Figure 14: Mica deposit at the bottom of a Squier and Davis shaft in a mound excavated by Shetrone and Mills. (*NPS/1920-21*)

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CHAPTER THREE

Clyde B. King, "Mr. Moundbuilder," 1946-1962

The transfer of Mound City Group National Monument from state to federal stewardship on August 1, 1946, occurred without fanfare. The National Park Service faced an immediate dilemma of providing basic public services, a task made more difficult by state removal of its non-real park property for use in other state memorials. While it would take nearly two decades to bring Mound City Group National Monument up to the high standards expected of any National Park Service unit, the initial rudimentary steps proved significant to establish an immediate federal presence.

One of Acting Custodian William W. Luckett's first moves was to secure a large entrance sign which for the first time informed visitors they were at a national monument. Another interpretive marker went up near the mounds. During Luckett's two-month tenure, the monument experienced heavy visitation and Luckett found it impossible to provide the same services as before such as reserving picnic tables for a fee and selling charcoal. He also began turning off the shelterhouse lights earlier than usual.

On November 2, 1946, Mound City Group's first permanent NPS custodian entered on duty. Clyde B. King was pleased to find buildings and utilities in good condition, slightly less than ideal roadways, and gravel walkways to the comfort station and Scioto River. Picnic facilities included seven fireplaces and an assortment of unstable picnic tables. Although picnicking was to end at dusk, there had never been strict enforcement other than flashing the lights on and off in the shelterhouse to encourage people to leave. King noted, "A hitching rail encouraged hayride parties which invariably arrived after dark to hold picnics; a ball diamond, dangerously close to the picnic area, had been unattended except such attention as could be given from the residence." [1]

King lamented the unusual amount of picnicking that occurred at the park. The recreational use, almost to the exclusion of the site's interpretive significance, would be a thorn in Clyde B. King's side for years to come.



Figure 28: First National Park Service entrance sign on Highway 104 for Mound City Group National Monument. (NPS/William W. Lockett, September 1946)



Figure 29: Comfort station near Scioto River, across parking lot from Mound City shelter house. (NPS/late 1940s)

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CHAPTER FOUR

Administering the Mound City Group

It takes good managers and a talented, hard-working professional staff to make park administration and operations a success. Mound City Group National Monument and its successor entity, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, have largely enjoyed both. With a dedicated corps of park professionals in Chillicothe, the park's geographical positioning near the center of the state, close to the capital at Columbus, made it a natural focal point for National Park Service operations in Ohio. In the early 1970s, Mound City Group National Monument, itself already fully developed, served as headquarters for the "Ohio National Park Service Group," whereby all Ohio's federal parks answered to the "general superintendent" in Chillicothe and Mound City Group staff served more than one park. Known within the bureau simply as the "Ohio Group," the cooperative administrative entity endured only a few years.

The idea refused to die, however, as Mound City Group/ Hopewell Culture employees helped establish and augment operations as new federal park units came on-line in Cincinnati, Cleveland/Akron, and Dayton. Bureau reorganization in the mid-1990s created new opportunities for the Chillicothe park to shine within the National Park Service's Midwest Region and presented a real possibility of cooperation among Ohio's federal parks.

[CONTINUE](#) >>>

[hocu/adhi/adhi4.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/hocu/adhi/adhi4.htm)

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Hopewell Culture



Administrative History

CHAPTER FIVE

Relations with the Community

Since the creation of Mound City Group National Monument, the people of Chillicothe, Ross County, and southern Ohio have demonstrated a strong proprietary interest in this small park area. For those keenly aware of the significance of the place, it represents a source of local pride that a key remnant of the Hopewell culture once flourished there. Likewise, those unaware of its significance have taken a similar pride in the site's anomalous landscape and beauty. More popularly referred to simply as "Mound City," local citizens in the late twentieth century considered Mound City Group National Monument an attribute to the region's tourism-enhanced, post-industrial economy.

From the onset of National Park Service administration, the national monument has taken its role as a member of the community seriously. Cognizant of its contribution to the area's economic viability as well as its mission to help enlighten young and old alike, managers have excelled at cultivating positive public relations. With its small staff and budget, park development and operations have benefitted from community partnerships to fulfill its congressional mandate, including those with other federal, state, and local agencies.

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CHAPTER SIX

Exhibiting the Hopewell Culture

Apart from the earthworks, objects retrieved by archeological investigations are the principal physical remnants of the Hopewell culture and serve as important means of teaching the public about the prehistoric past. Much human effort and financial resources have been expended to obtain, procure, and preserve Hopewellian artifacts. For the Squier and Davis collection lost to Great Britain during the Civil War, efforts to return it to the United States have waxed and waned since its purchase by William Blackmore. While a loan of some of the objects did occur, collective American hopes for the collection's repatriation have dimmed considerably at the end of the twentieth century.



Figure 53: Museum exhibit showing artistic interpretation of Hopewellian burial ceremony. Mural painting by Louis Glanzman. (NPS/ca. 1970s)

CONTINUE >>>

Hopewell Culture



Administrative History

CHAPTER SEVEN

Maintenance of Mounds and Park Infrastructure

Grounds Maintenance

Mowing the extensive turf areas of Mound City Group National Monument constituted the primary time-consuming maintenance task during Superintendent Clyde B. King's initial era of National Park Service administration. Using borrowed equipment from the Veteran's Administration hospital and the state for the 1946 growing season, the monument's first mowing tractor arrived in February 1947 and was immediately pressed into service removing dead and diseased elm trees. Maintenance man James Sampson spanned this state-federal period of the 1940s, ensuring a smooth transition at Mound City Group. Following Sampson's transfer to Dayton, Adena State Memorial employee J. Vernon "Vern" Acton filled the position, entering on duty in September 1948, and continuing service for more than three decades.

Vern Acton paid special attention and care to the mound area, recalling "It was hard to maintain the mounds in those days. The kids made paths on them and, when it rained, the water washed out gullies which we had to patch." Grounds maintenance proved to be an arduous task, performed in typical Midwestern weather extremes. Acton later reflected, "When I started out, mowing was a continuous undertaking in the growing season. At that time, all the park site was mowed. We did the mounds with a sickle bar and trimmed the tops with a mowing scythe. The picnic area [and remaining areas were] done with a riding mower." [1]

One of the earliest park management goals envisioned reducing the time and expense of this maintenance burden through a reforestation program. The primary means to achieve this goal involved converting the once-cultivated, open landscape to its former, pre-contact, forested composition. Many held that a forested appearance naturally characterized the Scioto River Valley and would be more accurate to Hopewellian times, or at the very least, reflect the 1840s period of Squier and Davis' excavations.

Toward this end, the first professional National Park Service inspection of the monument's landscape came on October 24, 1946, when two foresters from the Region One Office met onsite with plant pathologist Roger Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The team recommendations included conducting heavy feeding of existing maples and prune those affected by wilt. Because many trees were crowded and in poor condition, the group advised developing a tree replacement plan. [2]

The first planting plan for the monument came in October 1947 for the superintendent's residence area. Designed primarily to beautify that part of the grounds, its contemporary design appropriate to a private home also served to differentiate it from the remainder of the monument. [3]

Public interest in the monument's landscape program afforded King an opportunity to explain the philosophy behind the "planting scheme." During the July 1948 picnic of "Mr. and Mrs. Garden Club of Chillicothe," King dismissed the possibility of large formal plantings of exotics, but explained three objectives as follows: "this area should present to the people as a whole a section of Ross County; that the presentation, except for residence area, should present that

picture only; and that developments are limited to those with lowest maintenance costs." [4]

King's principal emphasis within the planting program was to erect natural screening, particularly around the mound enclosure, to obscure unsightly modern intrusions in adjacent areas. The sooner these natural barriers took root, the better, and to this end, Clyde King began making his management goals a reality. Impatient at the lack of funding for screen plantings, he began gathering seeds of native species during personal drives to view the fall colors through the countryside. On November 1, 1950, King wrote: "Using black locust stakes for markers I have been planting groups of seeds by species around these stakes. They are placed informally over the area to be planted. This planting has been limited to native species and in it the species either absent or in limited numbers have been stressed. Even persimmons have been included." King acknowledged three objectives: "To plant the area, to provide a number of species, and to provide food for various birds and forest animals. Incidentally, I have added over 20 native species to the planting already in the area." [5]



Figure 64: Superintendent James W. Coleman, Jr., presented jack-of-all-trades maintenance worker J. Vernon Acton with a special service award. (NPS/Lee Hanson, Jr., April 1967)

Mother Nature proved to be an uncooperative partner in King's zeal for healthy trees. As early as June 1948, he reported infestations of locust leaf minor turning entire trees brown and defoliating them. Those trees were automatically removed as were elms infested with phloem necrosis, or Dutch Elm Disease. An aggressive removal and burning of diseased elms began in September 1949 in a vain effort to halt further spread of the malady. [6]

In addition to insects, harsh weather conditions also wreaked havoc. Severe summer heat and drought in 1951 brought emergency conditions to southern Ohio, killing most of the seedlings King had planted. Undaunted, he pledged to continue his efforts. Two years later, the same conditions devastated another crop of young spring-planted trees. Climatic conditions in North America brought a return of dust bowl-like conditions reminiscent of the 1930s. While concentrated in the Great Plains, this climatic misery also impacted the larger Midwest and became known as the "Filthy Fifties."

King's spring 1954 inventory of seedlings revealed forty-one still alive. That same season he proudly announced planting of one hundred more trees by his fifteen-year-old son as a scouting project and expressed hope that this might complete the planting project. Unfortunately, another severe summer drought browned much of the grass and again killed the young trees. Only a few were saved by hand-watering. In late 1955, King secured the services of an entire scout troop to plant trees. A return to normal rainfall patterns in 1958 brought King's relieved report in July that "The entire area is really green and trees planted this spring are doing very well. Too, it is probable that certain parts of the

area will begin to reforest with silver maple, sugar maple, green and white ash, sycamore, and cottonwood." [7]

The few trees allowed to grow within the mound enclosure area required care and occasional removal. In October 1953, two large Hackberry trees were removed from one of the mounds. Anticipating construction of the visitor center, Maintenceman Acton began clearing away trees and other "accumulated growth" in the northeast corner of the mounds. King directed the work in order to open the area and make it visible from the proposed museum building. The concentrated vegetation had been encouraged to grow in order to screen out the Veterans Administration's incinerator and access road. Recommendations from Philadelphia brought the advice to wait until the visitor center neared completion before removing the screening. In 1959, a declining White Mulberry, which protruded from the earthworks enclosure wall, required a tractor to pull out each of its six trunks. [8]

Abandonment of the access road to the incinerator brought about the obliteration of that intrusive linear feature in 1960 by seeding and mulching the former roadbed. Allowed to grow tall with only infrequent mowing, the treatment disguised its former appearance so well that foot and vehicle trespass to access that part of the monument virtually ceased within a few months. [9]

Yet more reforestation took place in 1963 through the Accelerated Public Works program, particularly in the visitor center vicinity. When larvae and flat-headed worms infesting these trees turned out to be flat-headed apple tree borers, spraying with a DDT-solution occurred in the summer of 1966. By 1969, with passage of strict environmental laws, pesticide use changed to a Malathion spray, and instead of aerial application, individual trees and shrubs were treated. [10] Malathion proved ineffective against a Japanese Beetle infestation in 1972. A special application of Methoxychlor ended this defoliation of ornamental trees. [11]

A 1963 report peripherally treating the grounds pledged no changes to the monument's extensive grass- and tree-growing regimen. [12]

The MISSION 66 developments of the late 1950s and early 1960s at Mound City Group National Monument substantially burdened its maintenance staff. As late as 1967, Vern Acton remained the only permanent maintenanceman, assisted by only one additional seasonal worker. Designed plantings and intensive turf maintenance around the visitor center required increased attention, and plans to increase the monument's size by adding adjacent surplus federal land promised to overwhelm the park's capabilities. Northeast Region horticulturalist David L. Moffitt recommended the staff be increased by another seasonal position, stating, "Until the extensive plantings in the visitor center area reach maturity and require less maintenance, this area will have a difficult time keeping up with the workload." In response to safety concerns at the residence caused by escaped mental patients hiding in the overgrown shrubbery, Moffitt suggested extensive trimming to eliminate potential hiding places for both psychiatric patients and prison inmates.

In addition to recommending an annual fertilization program, Moffitt proposed a unique means of reducing labor costs in the park's mowing operations. Moffitt suggested using a growth retardant on one-half of the mound area, particularly on those mounds hardest to mow, in order to judge the product's effectiveness. [13] Actual testing with a growth retardant came in late 1973, and yielded inconclusive results. Applied with the same results in 1974, the experiment ended and previous maintenance practices resumed. [14]

Keeping the grass maintained within the mound enclosure proved time-consuming, labor-intensive, and a safety concern. Park Archeologist Lee Hanson later recalled that Maintenceman Acton had a "tractor with a gang mower and a sickle bar.... The tractor had a counterweight on one side and he used to make a run at the mounds, even the high one in the center, and, using centrifugal force, mow a swath up over one side of the mound. He would keep circling in this manner at top speed until the mound was mowed. To my knowledge, he never turned the tractor over." [15] Presenting the mounds to visitors with a green, uniformly-mowed, and typically park-like appearance could not only be dangerous, but was a spectacle to behold. By the late 1960s, the aforementioned daredevil antics were discontinued in favor of hand-powered mowers on steep slopes. [16]

Ohio State University's Ross County Cooperative Extension Service evaluated the monument's groundcover of Kentucky bluegrass mixed with creeping red fescue in 1965. In dry spells during the summertime, the turf typically turned pale green to yellow indicating poor root development. Soil experts recommended a sustained treatment of 10-

6-4 fertilizer for turf vitality and growth during spring and summer, with aeration in compacted areas exacerbated by heavy foot traffic. Such annual treatments first began in May 1965 and concentrated in the mound and visitor center areas. [17]

Perceived inattention or lack of punctual grounds maintenance could yield angry public complaints. By 1969, park interpreters succeeded in changing the golf course-like appearance of the mounds. No longer mowing the entire earthworks, a few of the larger mounds were left in higher grass and occasionally trimmed using a sickle bar mower. Paths of short grass helped to direct visitors from one interpretive stop to another through the mound enclosure. When the entire area appeared overgrown on Independence Day 1969 because of broken mowing equipment, a contrite George F. Schesvener explained the situation to Philadelphia superiors in anticipation of a promised visitor complaint to Interior Secretary Walter Hickel. [18]



Figure 65: On steep-sloped earthworks, special care was required while using heavy mowing equipment. Phillip Egan used a tractor with a safety roll-bar. (NPS/July 1988)

Leaving the grass to grow long in problem maintenance areas changed with each new superintendent adding to or subtracting from such areas. A 1976 operations evaluation identified grass mowing as the single maintenance activity requiring the most man-hours. The report called for re-evaluating mowing techniques and a "landscape planting plan" from the regional landscape architect to provide windbreaks, shade, and screening. Turf issues for the Mound City Group earthworks were subsequently deferred for resolution in the park's resources management plan developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. [19] (For a discussion on reestablishing a prehistoric landscape, see [Chapter 9](#)).

The Omaha-developed landscape plan slowly emerged by 1980, but went beyond what was needed and had to be scaled back. The monument supported planting large trees for screening, and recommended more be placed to block views and audible intrusions of State Highway 104 from the mounds. The park review of the plan rejected proposed extensive planting of small species of viburnum and dogwood around the visitor center, a design that negated the goal of presenting a more natural scene and easing the maintenance workload. [20] Four years later, a contractor implemented the planting plan, which also included installing trees for screening along Portsmouth Road and near the park residence. Maintenance allowed the quarter's front yard to revert to natural conditions with plantings in the northeast corner added for additional screening for the mounds. [21]

Two modern intrusions were removed from the mound area in 1983. Maintenance workers relocated a bench intended for weary visitors to a spot near the handicapped parking area. They also moved a trash receptacle to the interpretive

trail. [22]

Agricultural land added north of the monument required little effort for park maintenance upkeep. In 1987, the thirty-five-acre field came under the historic property leasing program, leased to Harold Sanford to continue caring for the alfalfa crop cultivated there through 1988. Lease income went toward sowing native grasses in order to protect subsurface archeological resources. Subsequent annual income from the haying crop under the program went toward maintaining the grasses, fence, treeline maintenance, and perimeter mowing. [23]



Figure 65a: Maintenance of turf grasses concentrated not only in the mound area, but the expansive visitor center lawn fronting on Highway 104. (NPS/John C. W. Riddle, September 1962)

When turf grasses continued to fail in 1988 along two connector trails from the earthwall's southeast side leading to the Scioto River trail, workers laid down a base of heavy mulch. As heavy foot traffic continued to erode dirt and grass atop the river trail steps, concrete pads were installed there as well as at each interpretive sign. The stone deck at the Scioto audio station also gave way to concrete for safety and aesthetic reasons. Putting practice into written guidelines, the following year saw preparation of separate management plans for turf, earthworks, and integrated pest control. [24]

Mound City Group participated in 1990 along with community groups and businesses to launch a three-year tree-planting program. As many as three hundred trees were planted along State Route 104, also known as "Camp Sherman Memorial Highway," at 100-foot intervals for four miles between U.S. Highway 35 and State Route 207. Local prison inmates planted sugar maples and ash trees in conjunction with Earth Day and the Department of the Interior's "Take Pride in America" campaign. Superintendent Bill Gibson played a pivotal role in the effort, calling attention to environmental issues and community pride in restoring the scenic roadway setting reminiscent of the World War I Camp Sherman era. [25]

Growing archeological evidence that Hopewellian geometric earthworks were sited in pre-existing native prairie openings led to efforts to restore significant areas of native prairie beginning in 1997.

CONTINUE >>>

Hopewell Culture



Administrative History

CHAPTER EIGHT

Resource Management and Visitor Protection

The natural and cultural resource management functions and visitor protection program grew in a haphazard fashion during the pre-development era of Mound City Group National Monument. Until proper facilities were built and funding became available for professional positions, the monument operated as a "one man show" in the form of Clyde B. King. While King could depend on professional advice and assistance from the Region One Office in Richmond (1946-1955) and Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia (1955-61), actual permanent staff positions for these program areas did not materialize until after King's departure and the MISSION 66 facility developments were in place and operating. Staff additions came only incrementally. Until the late 1960s, only an archeologist supplemented the permanent staff. The resource management and visitor protection (RM & VP) functions grew slowly, a secondary consideration to the more basic need for interpreters to help educate the visiting public concerning the prehistoric Hopewell culture. In essence, the interpretive program was preeminent in the small park's Division of Interpretation and Resource Management, which took form during the decade of the 1970s.

After Clyde King, most of the men who held the job of superintendent were in the park ranger series and possessed law enforcement certification, a skill that only rarely required active use during any calendar year. Surrounded by larger federal installations with capabilities and personnel in far superior numbers to the small National Park Service unit, national monument managers found having these federal neighbors proved invaluable whenever emergency services were required for visitor protection. Resource management issues were readily identified, but were seldom addressed unless one could no longer be ignored or threatened to impede park operations. For decades the park lacked any formal resource management plan. The first one addressing both cultural and natural resources appeared in 1982. [1]

A 1968 management appraisal of Mound City Group's initial forays into resource management interpretation brought the recommendation to kill it. Citing tight budget and personnel ceilings, Assistant Regional Director George A. Palmer advised the practice of holding late evening programs on the visitor center's patio be discontinued because they attracted only small groups of local residents. He doubted the time and expense of providing such a service could be justified, suggesting instead special open house events be held. Palmer believed other means of engendering local support for the monument should be found. [2]

Park managers ignored Palmer's advice, opting not to cancel the special programs that addressed a variety of topics beyond the immediate Hopewell culture theme. The park possessed an array of resources, and managers felt the programs would help establish an appreciation for their promotion and protection. Such an attitude has prevailed to the present day.

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Hopewell Culture



Administrative History

CHAPTER NINE

Interpreting the Mound City Group

Interpretation or public education has enjoyed the bulk of fiscal and human resources at Mound City Group National Monument from the onset of the 1960s facility development era to the present. Within the Division of Interpretation and Resource Management, public education has historically overshadowed resources management. Seasonal staffing increases rival those for maintenance workers as the National Park Service seeks to educate the visiting public about the Hopewell culture, not only at the Mound City Group, but throughout Ross County, Southern Ohio, and the greater Midwest.

[CONTINUE](#) >>>

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CHAPTER TEN

The Long Road to Hopeton

From the onset of National Park Service involvement at Mound City Group National Monument, managers and cultural experts lamented that the site under their care represented a macabre aspect of Hopewell culture, its peculiar graveyard and funerary aspects. "The City of the Dead" itself was surrounded in Ross County by other Hopewell-related earthworks containing clues that might shed more light upon this mysterious civilization, the greatest prehistoric culture of eastern North America. While a surprising number of these sites had survived centuries of Euro-American occupation, efforts to preserve them had largely been as a result of enlightened and sympathetic private landowners. As time passed and economic conditions changed, however, such private sector benevolence could not guarantee the preservation of remaining Hopewell sites in perpetuity. The public sector slowly came to this realization in the late twentieth century.

Clearly, if the National Park Service took its preservation mandate seriously, the Mound City Group could not be the sole Hopewellian site within the national park system. As serious planning efforts for Mound City Group began in the 1950s, this concept received much discussion, especially once MISSION 66 development for the Chillicothe monument became agency policy, forever renouncing notions of allowing Mound City Group to revert to state management and operation. From the late 1950s onward, the National Park Service committed itself to playing a key leadership role in understanding, educating, and preserving significant sites related to the Hopewell culture. The impetus for this preservation vision lay just across the Scioto River from Mound City Group National Monument at the Hopeton Earthworks.

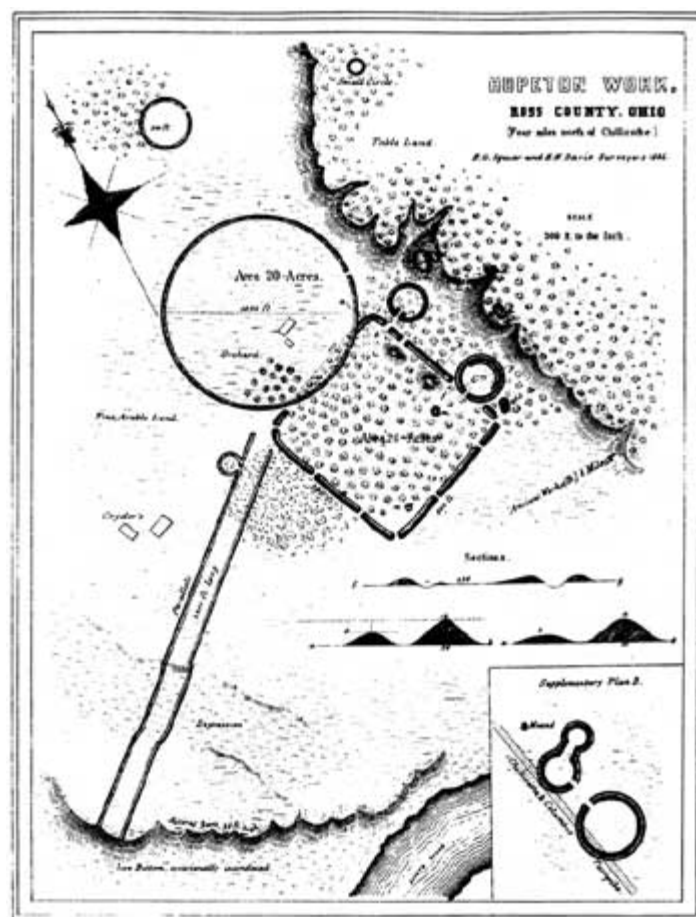


Figure 77: Squier and Davis' drawing of Hopeton Earthworks. ("Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley"/1848)

(click on image for larger size)

CONTINUE >>>

Hopewell Culture



Administrative History

APPENDIX A

LIST OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CONNECTED WITH MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT/HOPEWELL CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK [1]

President Warren G. Harding signed an executive order declaring Mound City Group National Monument on March 2, 1923. Because the monument came from land within Chillicothe's federal reservation containing Camp Sherman, it came under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. The War Department immediately assigned administration via a revocable agreement to the Ohio Historical Society. Federal jurisdiction of the monument changed on August 10, 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt assigned prehistoric and historical monuments to the National Park Service via the Secretary of the Interior. The bureau terminated the state's onsite involvement as of July 24, 1946. Mound City Group National Monument thereafter received onsite National Park Service administration, continuing through its redesignation on May 27, 1992, as Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.

Mound City Group's superintendent also administered William Howard Taft National Historic Site from December 2, 1969 through December 3, 1970, and subsequently served as general superintendent of the Ohio National Park Service Group (including Mound City Group NM, William Howard Taft NHS, and Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial) from March 7, 1971 through July 15, 1975, at which point the Ohio NPS Group was abolished. In the mid to late 1990s, managers of Hopewell Culture NHP, William Howard Taft NHS, and Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP discussed sharing personnel, services, and other resources in a loosely-formed cooperative effort to be called "Southern Ohio Group."

President of the United States

Warren G. Harding: 1921-1923
Calvin Coolidge: 1923-1929
Herbert C. Hoover: 1929-1933
Franklin D. Roosevelt: 1933-1945
Harry S Truman: 1945-1953
Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953-1961
John F. Kennedy: 1961-1963
Lyndon B. Johnson: 1963-1969
Richard M. Nixon: 1969-1974
Gerald R. Ford: 1974-1977
Jimmy E. Carter: 1977-1981
Ronald W. Reagan: 1981-1989
George H. W. Bush: 1989-1993
William J. Clinton: 1993-

Secretary of War [2]

John W. Weeks, 1921-1925
Dwight F. Davis, 1925-1929

James W. Good, 1929
Patrick J. Hurley, 1929-1933
George H. Dern, 1933-1936
Harry H. Woodring, 1936-1940
Henry L. Stimson, 1940-1945
Robert Porter Patterson, 1945-1947

Secretary of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, March 4, 1933-February 15, 1946
Julius A. Krug, March 18, 1946-November 30, 1949
Oscar L. Chapman, December 1, 1949-January 20, 1953
Douglas McKay, January 21, 1953-April 15, 1956
Fred A. Seaton, June 8, 1956-January 20, 1961
Stewart L. Udall, January 21, 1961-January 20, 1969
Walter J. Hickel, January 21, 1969-November 25, 1970
Rogers C. B. Morton, January 30, 1971-April 30, 1975
Stanley K. Hathaway, June 13, 1975-October 9, 1975
Thomas S. Kleppe, October 17, 1975-January 20, 1977
Cecil D. Andrus, January 23, 1977-January 20, 1981
James G. Watt, January 21, 1981-November 8, 1983
William C. Clark, November 21, 1983-February 6, 1985
Donald P. Hodel, February 7, 1985-January 20, 1989
Manuel Lujan, Jr., February 3, 1989-January 20, 1993
Bruce Babbitt, January 22, 1993-

Director, National Park Service

Arno B. Cammerer, August 10, 1933-August 9, 1940
Newton Drury, August 20, 1940-March 31, 1951
Arthur B. Demaray, April 1, 1951-December 8, 1951
Conrad L. Wirth, December 9, 1951-January 7, 1964
George B. Hartzog, Jr., January 8, 1964-December 31, 1972
Ronald H. Walker, January 1, 1973-January 3, 1975
Gary E. Everhardt, January 13, 1975-May 27, 1977
William J. Whalen, July 5, 1977-May 13, 1980
Russell E. Dickenson, May 15, 1980-March 3, 1985
William Penn Mott, May 1, 1985-April 15, 1989
James M. Ridenour, April 17, 1989-January 20, 1993
Roger Kennedy, June 1, 1993-March 29, 1997
Robert G. Stanton, August 4, 1997-

Regional Director, National Park Service

Region One Office, Richmond, Virginia [3]

Thomas J. Allen, June 16, 1944-December 8, 1951
Elbert Cox, December 9, 1951-July 14, 1955

Region Five/Northeast Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [4]

Daniel J. Tobin, July 15, 1955-December 31, 1959
Ronald F. Lee, January 11, 1960-December 30, 1965
Lemuel A. Garrison, January 2, 1966-July 11, 1970
Henry G. Schmidt, July 12, 1970-August 22, 1971
Chester L. Brooks, August 22, 1971-January 5, 1974

Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska [5]

J. Leonard Volz, January 6, 1974-December 1, 1975
Merrill D. Beal, February 2, 1975-December 2, 1978
Jimmie L. Dunning, December 3, 1978-July 17, 1983
Randall R. Pope (Acting), July 18, 1983-December 31, 1983
Charles H. Odegaard, January 1, 1984-February 14, 1987
Don H. Castleberry, February 15, 1987-May 1, 1994
William W. Schenk, May 2, 1994-September 30, 1995

Field Director, National Park Service [6]

Midwest Field Office, Omaha, Nebraska

William W. Schenk, October 1, 1995-September 30, 1997

Regional Director, National Park Service [7]

Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska

William W. Schenk, October 1, 1997-

Mound City Group / Hopewell Culture Employees

Superintendent, Mound City Group National Monument

(Acting Custodian) William W. Lockett	July 24-September 24, 1946
(Custodian/Supt.) Clyde B. King	November 2, 1946-March 31, 1962
James C. W. ("Bill") Riddle	September 4, 1962-June 12, 1965
James W. Coleman, Jr.	July 18, 1965-July 2, 1967
George F. Schesventer	July 30, 1967-March 6, 1971
(General Supt.) William C. Birdsell	March 7, 1971-July 15, 1975
Fred Fagergren, Jr.	October 26, 1975-March 7, 1981
Kenneth E. Apschnikat	April 19, 1981-August 13, 1988
(Acting Supt.) Bonnie M. Murray	August 14, 1988-December 3, 1988
William Gibson	December 4, 1988-May 26, 1992

Superintendent, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

William Gibson	May 27, 1992-April 15, 1993
Johnny D. Neal	June 27, 1993-

Park Archeologist

1961-1965	Richard D. Faust
1965-1967	Lee H. Hanson, Jr.
1967-1970	Nicolas F. Veloz, Jr.
1970-1971	Benjamin Morris
1971-1972	Robert Costales
1995-1998	Bret J. Ruby (term)
1999-	Jennifer Pederson

Supervisory Park Ranger (Chief, Interpretation and Resource Management)

1972-1975	Robert Holmes
1975-1977	Michael S. Bitsko
1977-1987	Jerry B. Chilton
1987-1992	Harrie Reed Johnson
1992-	Robert C. Burgoon

Park Technician

1974-1982	Bonnie Meyer Murray
1983-1985	John A. Mangimeli

Park Ranger (title change from Park Technician)

1985-1986	John A. Mangimeli
1986-1988	Jean M. Schaeppi
1988-1995	Robert W. Petersen
1995-1999	Rebecca R. Jones
1999-	

Park Ranger Intake

1971-1975	George M. Kane
1977-1980	Theresa F. Nichols

Maintenance Foreman

1948-1979	J. Vernon Acton
1979-1987	Jerrold D. Napier
1988-1993	Jon H. Casson

Maintenance Worker Supervisor (title change)

1993-	Jon H. Casson
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Maintenance Worker (permanent appointment)

1969	Gerald Monroe
1971-1994	Phillip H. Egan
1981-	David W. Dere (VRA)
1994	Timothy A. Newberry (VRA)
1994-1997	James N. Sharps (VRA)
1997-1999	Charles A. Henry (reinstatement)

Maintenance Mechanic

1994-	Phillip H. Egan
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Laborer (Stay-in-School)

1982-1985	Douglas A. Wolfe
1986	Penny A. McGraw
1987	Lana K. Detty
1988-1989	Orville Brewster
1989-1990	Harry Pierce
1990-1992	Everett Lee Anderson
1992-1993	Quinton A. Perkins
1993-1994	Wendy J. Knisley
1998-	Stephen T. Johnson

Maintenance Worker/Laborer (Seasonal appointment)

1962-1971	Walter Fraley
1977-1978	Joseph D. Anglemyer
1979	Joseph D. Anglemyer, Terry L. Leach
1980	Terry L. Leach
1981	Terry Fry, Joseph D. Anglemyer, Ronald A. Watkins, David W. Dere
1982	Joseph D. Anglemyer
1983-1986	Joseph D. Anglemyer
1987	Emery Coker, Joseph D. Anglemyer, Ann Lupton, Jerry Isaac
1988	Joseph D. Anglemyer
1989	none
1990	none
1991	Peggy Ater
1992	Peggy Ater, Eldon Smith
1993	Timothy Newberry
1994-1995	Joseph Johnston
1996	Thomas Hagerty, Robert Alexander

Clerk-Stenographer

1946-1947	Louis Lundblad
1948	Betty Bateman

Secretary

1971-1976	Virginia Basye Skaggs
1979-1980	Shirley Keesee-Lambert
1981-1990	Lisa Stanton White
1990-	Laura L. Long

Clerk-Typist

1948-1962	Margaret Henry
1973 (Summer)	Barbara Green
1974 (Summer)	Barbara Green
1974-1975	Rhonda Hughes
1976-1977	Betty Wainscott
1977 (June)	Kristy Siberell
1977-1979	Shirley Keesee-Lambert

Administrative Aid

1962-1963	Sam Peck
1963-1967	Delmar Peterson

Administrative Clerk

1967-1969	Virginia Basye Skaggs
1969-1973	Joan F. Crider
1982-1983	Bonnie M. Murray

Administrative Technician

1973-1980	Joan F. Crider
1980-1982	Shirley Keesee-Lambert
1983-1993	Bonnie M. Murray

Administrative Support Specialist (title change)

1993-1994	Bonnie M. Murray
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Administrative Officer (title change)

1994-	Bonnie M. Murray
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Seasonal Interpreters

1952	Max Baughman
1953	Margaret Anderson
1956-1962	Richard Painter
1963	Richard Painter, Francis Spetnagel
1964-1965	Richard Painter, Martin Peterson
1966	Richard Painter, Martin Peterson, Joan Thelan
1967	David Augsburg, Bill Weaver, Martin Peterson
1968	Bob Ward, Martin Peterson, Bill Weaver, Martin Peterson
1969	Linda Shreve, Susan Brady, Kathleen Allyn, Pamela Shoemaker
1970	Pam Shoemaker, Pamela Gaston, Margie Pulliam, Pamela Ramsey
1971	Pam Shoemaker, Pam Ramsey
1972	Pam Ramsey, Joe Gothard, Sara Knox
1973	Joe Gothard, Terry Allen, Marilyn Kellough

1974	Janet Prine, Bob Kline, Joe Gothard
1975	Joe Gothard, Bob Kline, Llyn Conrad, (Communications Specialist), Don Floyd
1976	Joe Gothard, Carl Roth, Debbie Shoemaker
1977	Jim Anderson, Katie Keim, Lynn Boydelatour
1978	Jim Anderson, Lynn Boydelatour, Anita Picciano
1979	Jim Anderson, Steve Race (Co-Op Ed), Beverly Cooper
1980	Jim Anderson, Kathy Albers (Co-Op Ed), Lisa Kutschbach (Co-Op Ed)
1981	Jim Anderson, Kathy Albers (Co-Op Ed), Ruth Bartlett
1982	Jim Anderson, Brent Devitt, Ruth Bartlett
1983	Jim Anderson, Dave Ziegler, Nita Waggoner, Ruth Bartlett
1984	Jim Anderson, Jody Newton, Nita Waggoner
1985	Jim Anderson, Gayle Stadt, Nita Waggoner
1986	Jim Anderson, Gayle Stadt, Misty Jackson
1987	Sheila Mays, Jim Anderson, Nita Waggoner, Gayle Stadt, Ken Yeso, Allen Burt
1988	Sheila Mays, Paula Potts, John Short, Elizabeth Houserman, Claude Britt
1989	Michael Hamilton, Mary Current, John Morrell, Elizabeth Houserman, Sharon Bogner, Claude Britt
1990	Mary Current, Pamela Barnes, Elizabeth Houserman, Claude Britt
1991	Mary Current, Pamela Barnes, Jody Newton, Claude Britt
1992	Mary Current, Michael Hamilton, Claude Britt, Elizabeth Houserman
1993	Mary Current, Michael Hamilton, Elizabeth Houserman, Paula Butcher, Jeanette Lamb
1994-1995	Mary Current, Paula Butcher
1996	Mary Current, Paula Butcher, Deborah Wood

Museum Aids

1994-1995	Deborah Wood, William Anderson
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Archeology Technician

1995-1996	William E. Anderson (term)
1995-1998	Jennifer Pederson
1995-	Leslie Frazee, Scott Troy, Tori Saneda
1996-	Deborah Wood

Biological Technician

1996-	Constance Jones
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APPENDIX B

ANNUAL VISITATION FIGURES

Opening of the Highway 35/50 Bypass in 1968 resulted in a dip in attendance with many complaints received concerning lack of directional signs. In late December 1969, Mound City Group reported its one-millionth visitor. [See "Mound City Visitor Total Crosses One-Million Mark," Chillicothe Gazette (27 February 1970)]. In the late 1970s, NPS instituted a different method of gathering and calculating visitation data, thereby explaining the apparent visitation drop. In recent years, adoption of an entrance fee explains declining or flattening of visitation figures.

1946:	9,039	1976:	66,600
1947:	32,322	1977:	84,100
1948:	35,470	1978:	70,487
1949:	41,604	1979:	51,915
1950:	44,484	1980:	57,539
1951:	44,181	1981:	60,528
1952:	44,683	1982:	44,051
1953:	49,771	1983:	43,339
1954:	55,000	1984:	42,420
1955:	53,000	1985:	39,632
1956:	44,500	1986:	43,172
1957:	43,400	1987:	46,172
1958:	41,600	1988:	42,952
1959:	43,000	1989:	42,123
1960:	29,000	1990:	38,509
1961:	31,800	1991:	42,322
1962:	30,700	1992:	41,402
1963:	43,800	1993:	33,832
1964:	45,800	1994:	37,042
1965:	56,000	1995:	38,836
1966:	unavailable	1996:	37,005
1967:	unavailable	1997:	34,660
1968:	54,300	1998:	
1969:	47,200	1999:	
1970:	70,000	2000:	
1971:	66,400	2001:	
1972:	84,191	2002:	

1973:	85,900	2003:
1974:	82,800	2004:
1975:	97,600	2005:

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APPENDIX C

LEGISLATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1653—Mar. 2, 1923—42 Stat. 2298]

WHEREAS, by section 9 of the Act of Congress approved August 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 147-150), the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, subject to the general direction of the President, was authorized to utilize, *inter alia*, existing facilities of the War Department in connection with the care, rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, the President, at the request of the Director of the Veterans Bureau and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, assigned to the Veterans' Bureau, for use in carrying out the provisions of the said Act of Congress, the United States Military Reservation known as Camp Sherman, in the State of Ohio;

AND WHEREAS, that part of the said Reservation upon which is situated the famous prehistoric group of mounds known as the "Mound City Group" is no longer required for the use of the Veterans' Bureau;

AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

AND WHEREAS, the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman "Military Reservation, Ohio, is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress of August 9, 1921, do hereby return to the custody and control of the War Department the lands upon which are located the "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds situated within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation at Chillicothe, Ohio, and under the authority of the said Act of June 8, 1906, do hereby reserve the lands so returned as a national monument site and declare and proclaim the said group of prehistoric mounds to be a national monument, the lands so returned to the War Department and reserved for said national monument site being more fully described as follows, viz:

All of Sections N and O, bounded on the north by East Liverpool Street, on the east by the Scioto River, on the west by Columbus Avenue, and on the south by Portsmouth Street, containing fifty-seven (57) acres, more or less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL] DONE at the City of Washington this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

PUBLIC LAW 102-294—MAY 27, 1992	106 STAT. 185
Public Law 102-294 102d Congress	
An Act	
To rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio.	May 27, 1992
<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i>	[S. 749]
SECTION 1. RENAMING.	16 USC 410uu.
The Mound City Group National Monument established by proclamation of the President (Proclamation No. 1653, 42 Stat. 2298) and expanded by section 701 of Public Law 96-607 (94 Stat. 3540), shall, on and after the date of enactment of this Act, be known as the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park". Any reference to the Mound City Group National Monument in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be	

considered to be a reference to the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF BOUNDARIES.

16 USC
410uu-
1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (referred to as the "park") are revised to include the lands within the areas marked for inclusion in the monument as generally depicted on—

(1) the map entitled "Hopeton Earthworks" numbered 353-80025 and dated July 1987;

(2) the map entitled "High Banks Works" numbered 353-80027 and dated July 1987;

(3) the map entitled "Hopewell Mound Group" numbered 353-80029 and dated July 1987; and

(4) the map entitled "Seip Earthworks" numbered 353-80033 and dated July 1987.

(b) PUBLIC INSPECTION OF MAPS.—Each map described in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(c) ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to as the "Secretary") may, by notice in the Federal Register after receipt of public comment, make minor adjustments in the boundaries of areas added to the park by subsection (a) and other areas of the park: *Provided*, That any such minor boundary adjustments cumulatively shall not cause the total acreage of the park to increase more than 10 per centum above the existing acreage of Mound City Group National Monument, plus the acreage of the inclusions authorized under section 2(a).

(d) ACQUISITION OF LANDS.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire lands and interests in land within the areas added to the park by subsection (a) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(2)(A) Lands and interests in land owned by the State of Ohio or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(B) Lands and interests in land may be acquired by purchase at a price based on the fair market value thereof as determined by independent appraisal, consistent with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.).

SEC. 3. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

16 USC
410uu-
2.

The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Ohio Historical Society, the Archeological Conservancy, and other public and private entities for consultation and assistance in the interpretation and

management of the park.

SEC. 4. STUDIES.

16 USC
410uu-
3.

(a) AREAS ADDED BY THIS ACT.—The Secretary shall conduct archeological studies of the areas added to the park by section 2(a) and adjacent areas to ensure that the boundaries of those areas encompass the lands that are needed to provide adequate protection of the significant archeological resources of those areas.

(b) OTHER AREAS.—The Secretary shall conduct archeological studies of the areas described as the "Spruce Hill Works", the "Harness Group", and the "Cedar Bank Works", and may conduct archeological studies of other areas significant to Hopewellian culture, to evaluate the desirability of adding them to the park, and shall report to Congress on any such areas that are recommended for addition to the park.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC
410uu-
4.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in land within the park, the conduct of archeological studies on lands within and adjacent to the park, and the development of facilities for interpretation of the park.

Approved May 27, 1992.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 749:
HOUSE REPORTS: No. 102-483 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 102-108 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 137 (1991): Sept. 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 138 (1992) May 12, considered and passed House.

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APPENDIX D

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Date	Event
1796	Nathaniel Massie lays out Chillicothe
1798	William Davies purchases a 1300-tract area containing mounds but title soon passes to Massie
1812-14	Camp Bull operates in the area during the War of 1812
1832	George Shriver purchases tract containing mounds from Massie's heirs; farming intensifies
1846	Ephraim George Squier and Edwin Hamilton Davis explore "Mound City"
1848	Squier and Davis publish <u>Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley</u> to initiate the Smithsonian's "Contributions to Knowledge" series
1850	Davis takes the Mound City artifact collection and leaves Chillicothe for New York.
1858	While attempting to sell the collection, Davis assigns it to the New York Historical Society for safe-keeping
1861-65	During Civil War, area is used as drill ground called Camp Logan
1864	Davis sells the collection to William Blackmore and it is removed to England
1867	Squier and Davis collection is exhibited at the Blackmore Museum in Salisbury
1888	Both Squier and Davis die in the spring
1890	Cyrus Thomas begins debunking the "Myth of the Moundbuilders"
1893	Chicago's Columbian Exposition features artifacts excavated from Capt. Mordecai C. Hopewell's farm.
1902	Archeologists begin adopting "Hopewell" nomenclature and William C. Mills of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society defines "Hopewell culture" and "Adena culture"
1917-20	World War I cantonment "Camp Sherman" operates; first draftees arrive September 5, 1917. Albert Spetnagel et al convinces Army to accommodate mounds within camp's layout design
1920-21	OSA&HS William C. Mills and Henry C. Shetrone conduct field investigations at Mound City Group; findings spur preservation movement
1921	William C. Mills proposes "national park" for Mound City (July 29)
1923	President Warren G. Harding signs proclamation 1653 under the 1906 Antiquities Act designating "Mound City Group National Monument" (March 2)
1923	Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis executes revocable license with OSA&HS to operate Mound City Group NM
1925	State appropriates funds to demolish Camp Sherman structures and restore mounds roughly based on Squier and Davis' map; work continues through 1927
1929	"Mound City State Park" opens to visitors with stone gateway, picnic grounds, and observation platform atop Mound 7; residents hold a summer dedication ceremony
1933	State finance subcommittee visits Mound City in April to hear local demands for recreational park

development

- 1934 CWA/FERA funding yields massive two-story maintenance/utility building and masonry comfort station
- 1937 WPA workers construct park residence with small administration room and 2,640 square foot picnic shelter house
- 1937 Mound City becomes administrative headquarters for OSA&HS' Seip Mound
- 1937 Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes approves Mound City's transfer to state ownership (March 6); local opposition mobilizes to block the transfer
- 1940 NPS Chief Historian Ronald F. Lee recommends Mound City Group be "dis-established" as a national monument
- 1942 Shelter house's kitchen room is remodeled into "Mound City Museum" (May 26)
- 1945 In the face of strong political pressure, Ohio Governor Frank Lausche calls for federal government to operate Mound City Group NM (August 1)
- 1946 Regional Archeologist J. C. Harrington accepts transfer from state for NPS; William W. Lockett serves as interim custodian (August 1); Custodian Clyde King enters on duty (November 2)
- 1950 W. F. Libby discovers radiocarbon dating; Ohio Hopewell are roughly categorized at 1500 to 2000 years ago
- 1954 Public learns of "Area Management Study" recommendation to disestablish Mound City Group NM (February); effort stalls because of Gov. Lausche's opposition
- 1956 NPS directorate excludes Mound City Group NM from MISSION 66 development program; Archeologist John Corbett argues for the park's retention in national park system (February)
- 1957 Mound City Group NM is added to MISSION 66 program; prospectus amended to provide bare-bones visitor center (November)
- 1959 Area residents fume at NPS plans to remove picnic shelter house; compromise reached to retain it for a few more years.
- 1959 Construction begins on visitor center (September 21)
- 1960 NPS razes abandoned VA incinerator building (September); Eastern National Park and Monument Association establishes cooperative association (November 4)
- 1961 Regional Archeologist John L. Cotter serves as keynote speaker at visitor center dedication
- 1962 Second superintendent, John C. W. ("Bill") Riddle arrives (September 7)
- 1963 Last remnants of shelter house removed (April 17); reforestation, boundary fencing, ethnobotanical trail, and earthworks restoration projects undertaken; a decade of archeological investigation and restoration commences under contract with Ohio Historical Society
- 1964 Olaf Prufer's work reenergizes Hopewellian studies; using the Hopewell, Joseph Caldwell defines "interaction spheres"
- 1965 Third superintendent, James W. Coleman, Jr., arrives (July 19); Mica grave exhibit completed
- 1966 Master plan assigns archeological storage and workshop space to Southeast Archeological Center, thus crippling visitor center expansion plans for three decades
- 1967 Fourth superintendent, George F. Schesvener, arrives (July 30)
- 1970 Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., declares establishment of the "Ohio National Park Service Group" (December 4)
- 1971 Fifth superintendent, William C. Birdsell, arrives (March 7); becomes first and last Ohio Group "general superintendent" with oversight of William Howard Taft NHS and Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
- 1971 B & O Railroad spur line removed from monument land
- 1973 First interpretive specialist, Robert F. Holmes, arrives (January)
- 1975 Ohio NPS Group dissolves (July 1); sixth superintendent, Fred J. Fagergren, arrives October 26)

1978	Suitability/feasibility study recommends addition of Hopeton Earthworks NHL to Mound City Group NM
1979	NPS helps organize the Chillicothe Conference and publishing of <u>Hopewell Archaeology</u> provides first modern synthesis for scholars
1979	Completion of exhibit upgrade in visitor center museum
1979	NPS demands return of 1920-21 Mound City Group-excavated collection from Ohio Historical Society; collection receives emergency conservation treatment at Harpers Ferry Center
1980	HUD ignores Interior/NPS and proceeds with North River Place complex construction adjacent to Hopeton
1980	Public Law 96-607 provided for acquisition of 150-acre Hopeton Earthworks NHL December 28)
1981	Seventh superintendent, Kenneth Apschnikat, arrives (March 7)
1982	Mound City Group NM shows up on Interior Secretary James Watt's "hit list" for disestablishment
1983	Hopewell Sites Study begins
1984	Chief Cornstalk Sand and Gravel Company begins excavating gravel at Hopeton June); NHL is listed as threatened.
1985	Hopeton Sites Study identifies almost one hundred significant Hopewellian sites; work begins within archeological circles to narrow list
1986	British Museum loans Ohio Historical Society 26 Squier and Davis collection artifacts for temporary display
1988	Regional Director Don Castleberry approves final Hopeton Sites Study; recommends inclusion of four sites
1988	Residence/quarters is rehabilitated into administrative headquarters (fall)
1988	Eighth superintendent, William Gibson, arrives (December 4)
1990	Acquisition of Hopeton Earthworks Unit completed (January 9) and Vaughn interests added (September); Shelly Gravel Company acquires bankrupt Cornstalk operations and sets up new Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company crusher plant (May)
1990	Mound City Group NM becomes last park to remove human remains from public display; cremated ashes were replaced with clean sand
1991	Failed flat visitor center roof replaced by red metal pitched roof
1992	Public Law 102-294 makes Mound City Group a unit of a larger Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, including a larger Hopeton Earthworks, Hopewell Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, and High Bank Works (May 27)
1993	Ninth superintendent, John Neal, arrives (June 27)
1993	Chillicothe again hosts second Hopewell scholars conference; yields 1996 publication <u>A View from the Core</u>
1994	New maintenance building constructed; visitor center expansion includes 50-seat auditorium and more exhibit space
1995	Declaration of taking at Hopeton yields settlement agreement
1996	Mica grave exhibit removed and Mound 13 restored
1997	General management plan approved; provides blueprint for 10-15 year park development

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

While a plethora of primary documentation exists in Chillicothe pertaining to Mound City Group National Monument, gaps in government files do occur in the 1960s, and more noticeably during the 1970s. The author subsequently searched for official correspondence exchanged between the national monument and its regional headquarters offices. Records of the Region Five/Northeast Regional Office and Midwest Regional Office proved invaluable. Repositories for those records are the federal records centers of the National Archives and Records Administration in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Kansas City, Missouri, respectively.

Future researchers will find the holdings of the Midwest Archeological Center to be invaluable in understanding how federal archeologists viewed the significance of Mound City Group within the context of Hopewell culture. Also, these records reflect concern over the course of each excavation there.

Because of time and fiscal constraints, only a select few oral history interviews were conducted. Historians will want to consult other administrators and professionals connected to Mound City Group and related Hopewell sites. For the same reasons, the author did not conduct a search of Washington Office records in the Washington, D.C., National Archives. Although Washington officials intervened a number of times in Mound City Group issues, regional and park files appeared to cover those instances surprisingly well.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

National Park Service
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
(formerly Mound City Group National Monument)
Chillicothe, Ohio

Mound City Group Unit Files (Active and Inactive)

A--Administration and Management: A22, A26, A34, A36, A38, A40, A42, A44, A64, A70, A76, A90, A98, A2621, A2623, A3615, A3815, A4031, A5427, A5431, A6419, A6423, A6437, A7021, A7615, A7619, A7623, and A8215.

D--Development and Maintenance: D18, D22, D24, D32, D50, D52, D62, D66, D270, D1815, D2215, D2217, D2219, D3415, D5027, D5039, D6215, and D6223.

F--Fiscal: F22, F34, and F74.

H--History and Archeology: H20, H22, H24, H30, H34, H2017, H2215, and H3417.

K--Interpretation and Information: K14, K18, K1415, K1815, K3415, and K3417.

L--Lands, Water and Recreation Planning: L14, L24, L34, L1415, L1417, L1427, L7019, L7617, and L7619.

N--Natural and Social Sciences: N16, N22, N42, N50, and N1427.

P--Personnel: P4019.

S--Supplies, Procurement and Property: S38, S42, S4219, S7215, S7219, and S7421.

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Senior historian in the Midwest Support Office of the National Park Service, Ron Cockrell has been in the Omaha office for seventeen years and has produced six park administrative histories as well as numerous other cultural resources management documents. He currently is program leader for History and Cultural Partnerships. Ron Cockrell holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in history from The College of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, Missouri (*summa cum laude* 1979), a Master of Arts degree in U.S. history from Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska (1982), and is completing requirements for a doctorate in the American West at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. In 1979-80, Mr. Cockrell was a reporter-clerk for *The Kansas City Star/Times* newspapers. He is a native of Independence, Missouri.

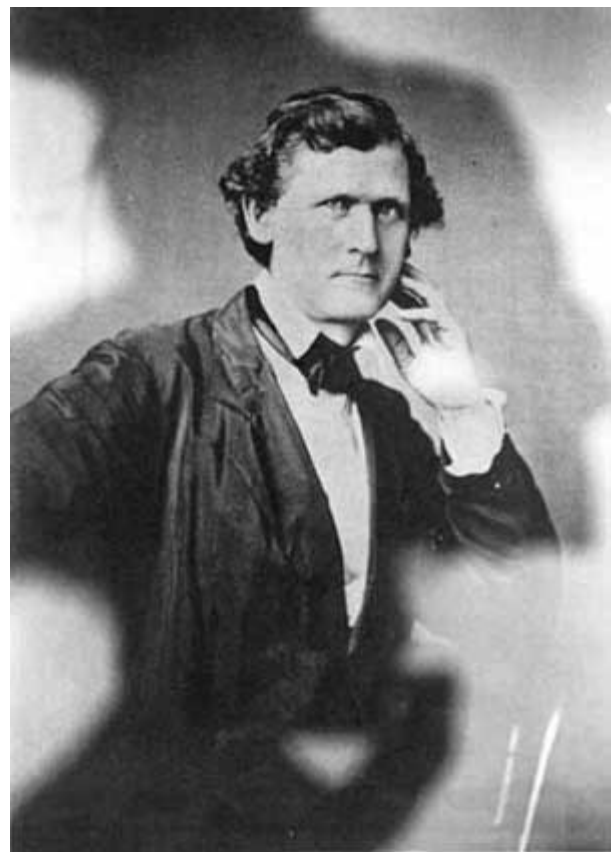
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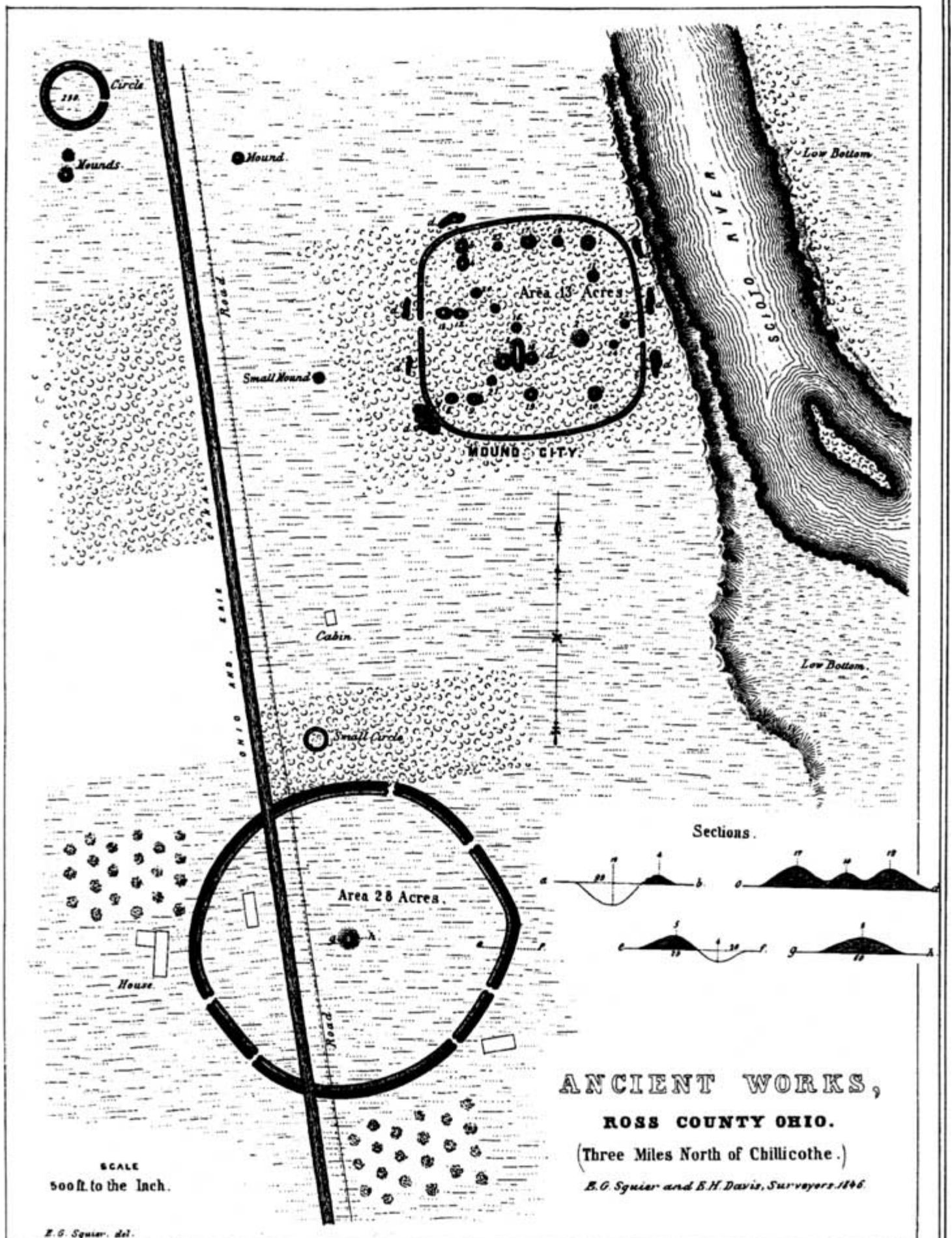
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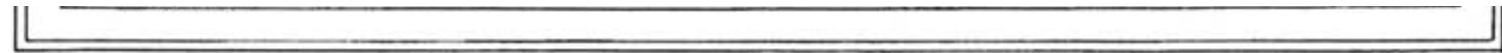








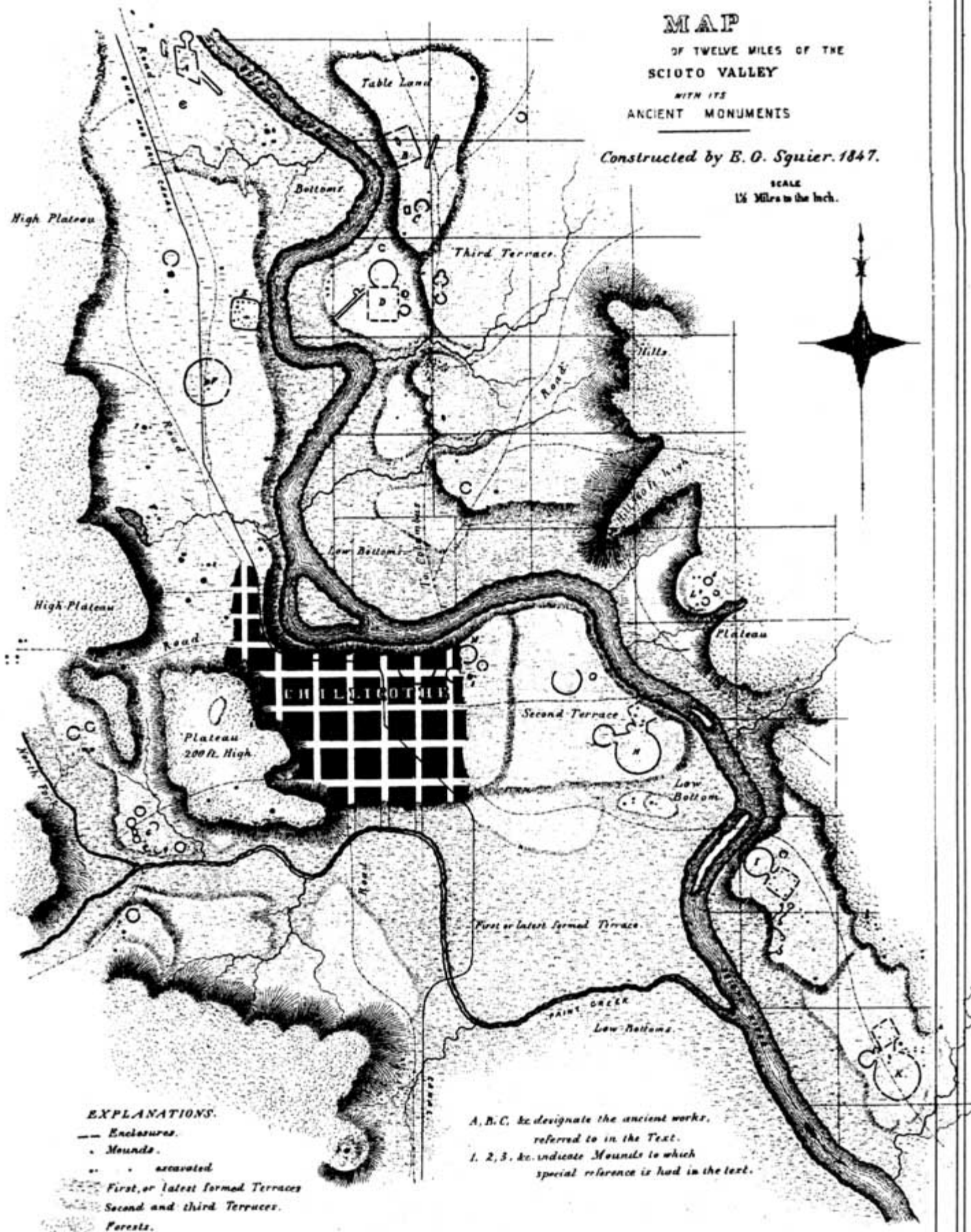




MAP
OF TWELVE MILES OF THE
SCIOTO VALLEY
WITH ITS
ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Constructed by E. O. Squier. 1847.

SCALE
1 1/2 Miles to the Inch.



EXPLANATIONS.

- Enclosures.
- Mounds.
- .. excavated.
- First, or latest formed Terraces
- Second and third Terraces.
- Forests.

A, B, C, &c. designate the ancient works,
referred to in the Text.
1, 2, 3, &c. indicate Mounds to which
special reference is had in the text.

SKETCHES
OF
MOVEMENTS and ANTIQUES
FOUND IN THE
MOUNDS, TOMBS and ANCIENT CITIES of AMERICA.



ARRANGED, CLASSIFIED & DESCRIBED

BY

EDWIN HAMILTON DAVIS, A.M. M.D.

Professor of Medicine, Medicine in the NEW YORK Medical College.

Member of the AMERICAN Medical Association.

Contributing Author of the American Anthropology Society, The American

Anthropology Society, American Anthropology, and the New England Society, etc.

NEW YORK 1910



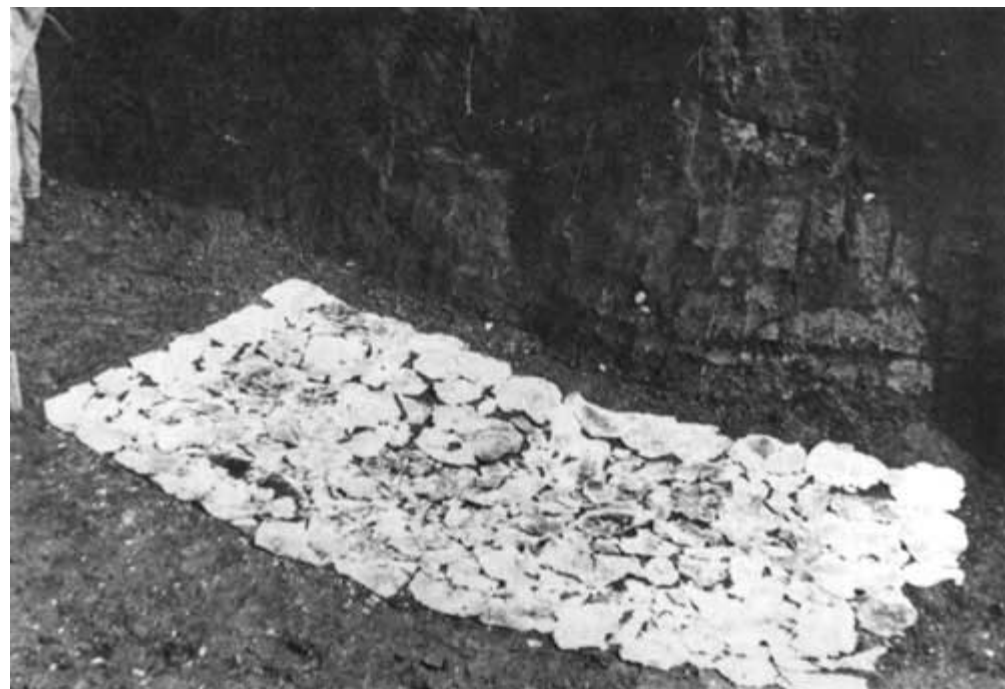












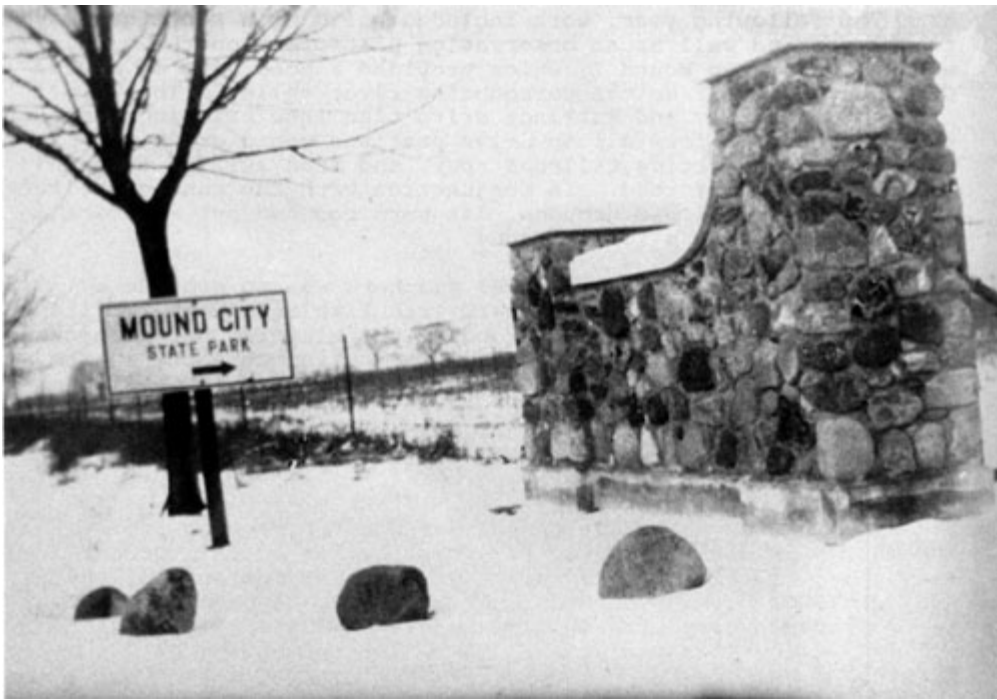




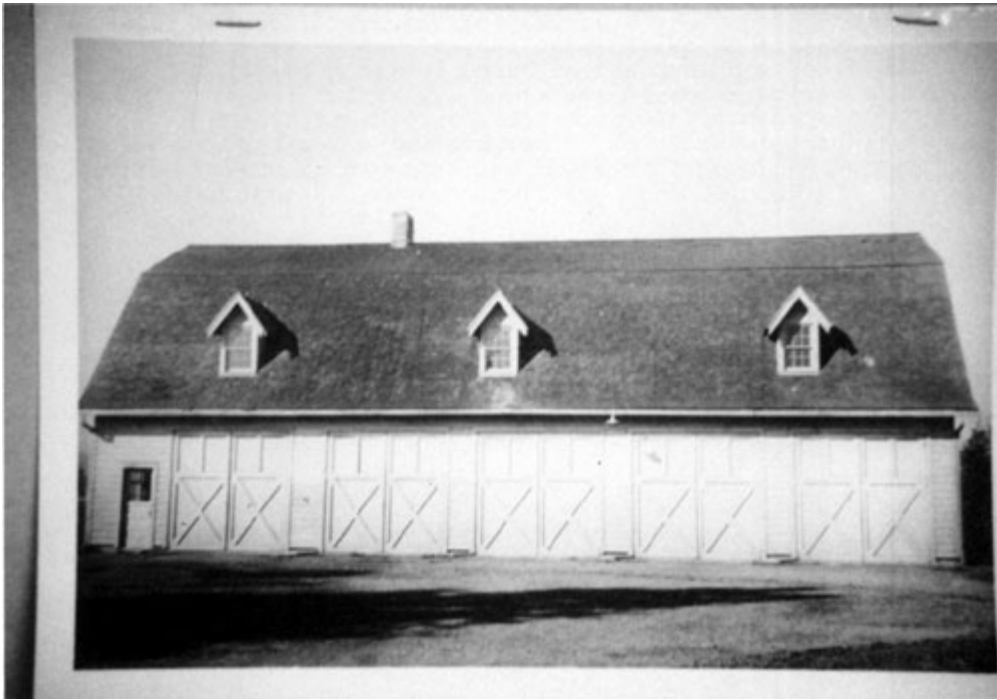


Mound City State Park, Chillicothe, Ohio.
United State Veterans' Hospital in distance.



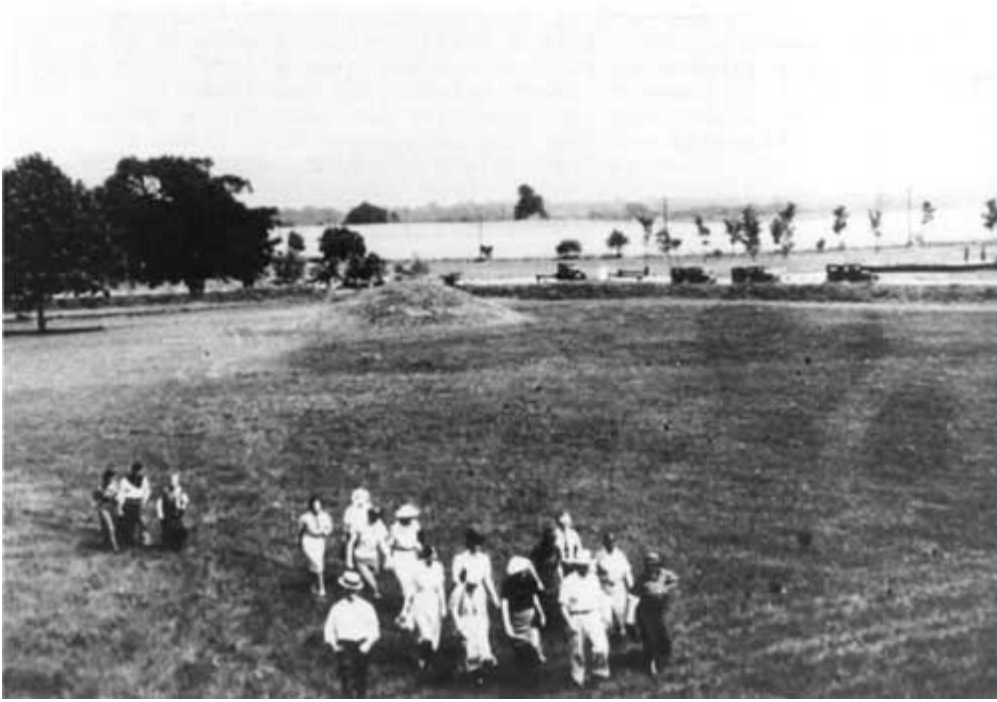






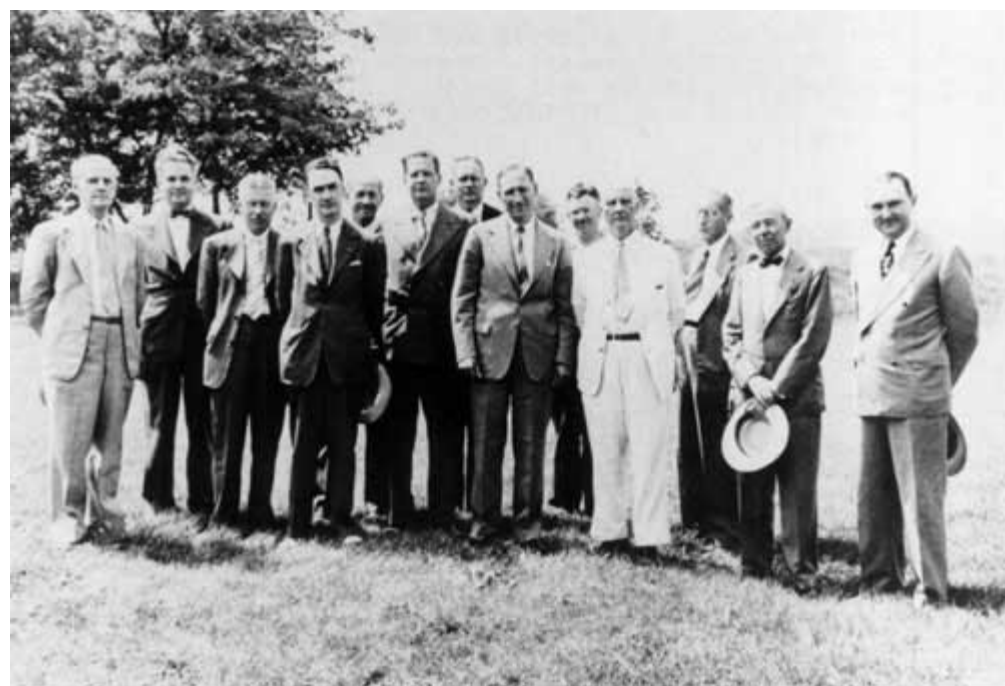




























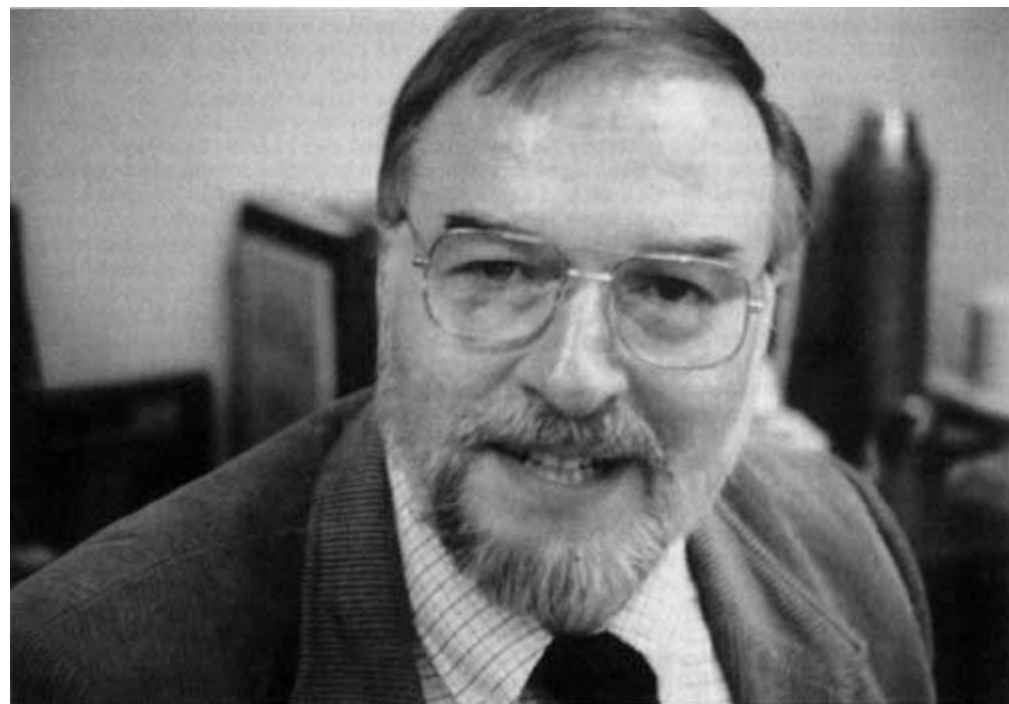


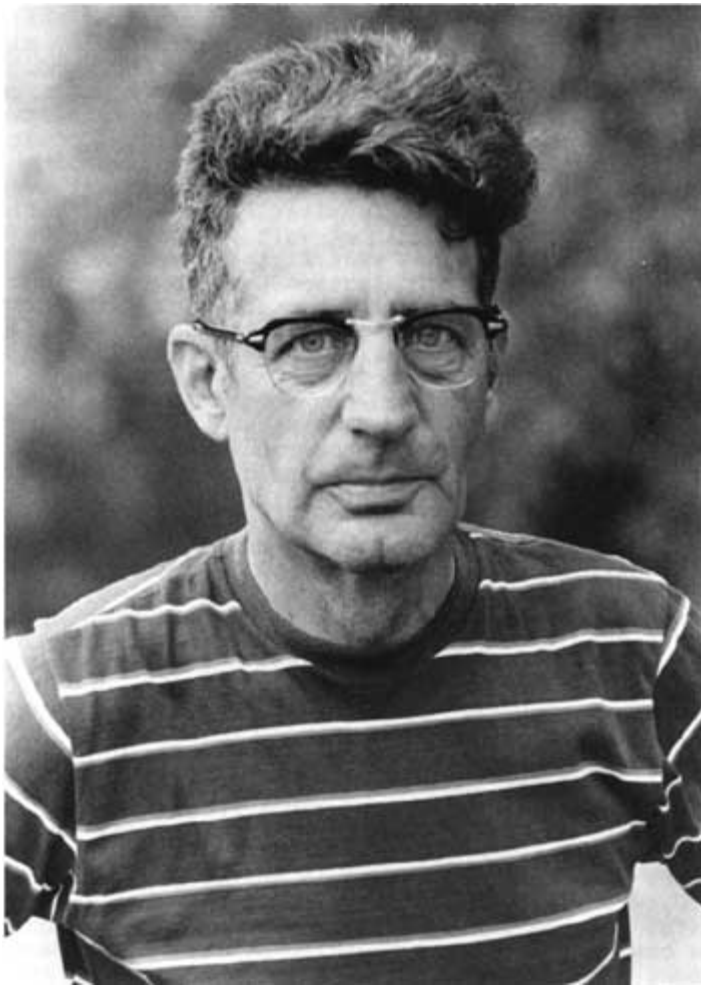




























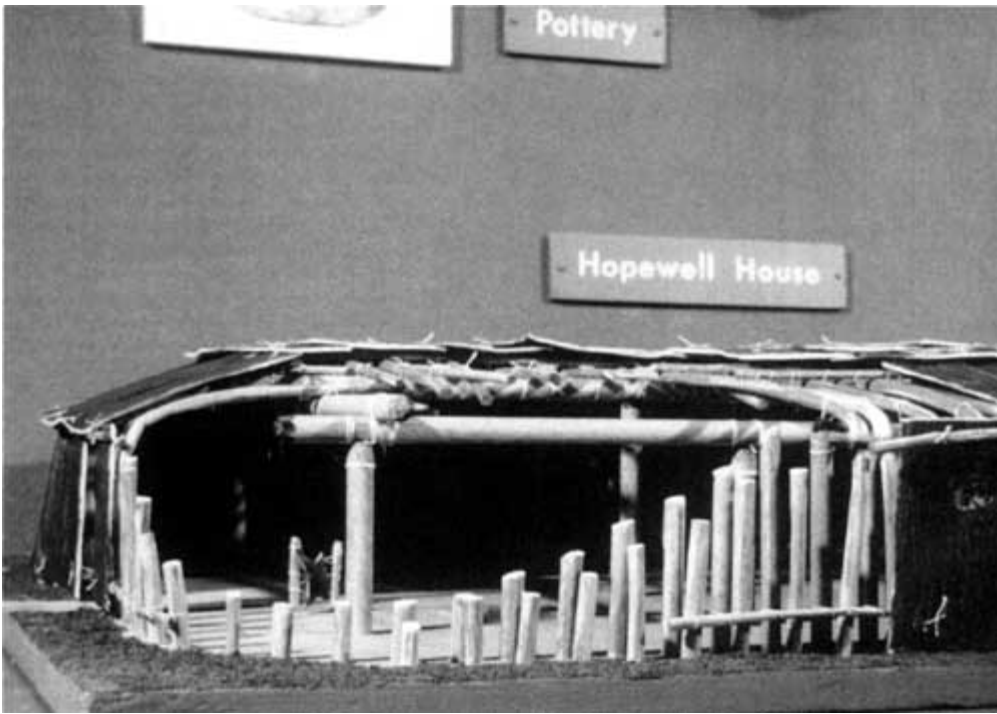














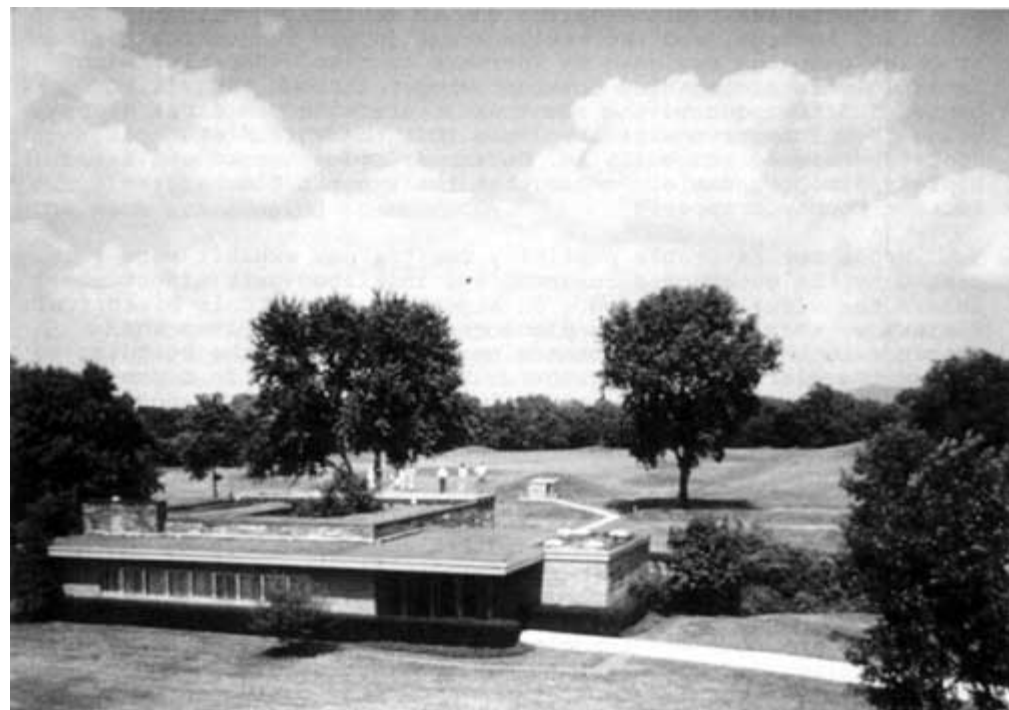








































HOPETON WORK,

ROSS COUNTY, OHIO

(Four miles north of Chillicothe.)

B. G. Squier and E. H. Davis Surveyors 1846.

SCALE

500 ft. to the inch.

