ally cost has been frivolously wasted thousands of times. Had they been purchased years ago, the municipality would today have a property whose intrinsic value is beyond all price.

The purpose that these ancient earthworks were to serve is subject to much speculation. It has been urged that they could not have been defensive purposes; because the Indians' method of warfare was open. Yet Celoron mentions the building of a fort by the Indians, and, in describing an Indian dance, Gist writes that they danced "quite round the fort." That many of them were used as burial sites and places for the cremation of the dead is certain; that some of them were for ceremonial purposes is probable.

The white man found many crude drawings of the figures of men and beasts on the rocks, along the Guyandotte and Ohio rivers. Of course it is not positive whether these pictures were the work of Indians or of some tribes that preceded the Indians. On the Kentucky shore, about opposite the foot of Bond Street, there still stands one of these inscribed rocks, known as the "Indian's head." A hundred years ago, this rock, and the Indian head cut on it, could be seen when the river was low. But, owing to changes in the channel of the river, the rock is now visible only when the river is exceedingly low. And the face, carved on the rock, is beneath the water, even at its lowest stages. On September 9, 1894, the Ohio River was so low that about two feet of the rock was above the surface of the water; and the Indian head was about ten inches below the surface of the water. The head could be easily traced with the hand; and, at evening, when the setting sun shone fairly on the water, above the sculpture, the Indian head was plainly visible, beneath the waters. Doubt has been expressed as to this figure's being the work of ancient tribes. There is a tradition that stone
Map of Indian Earthworks in the Vicinity of Portsmouth

The original outlet of the Scioto River is properly located on this map.

From Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley
was quarried from the hill above it, during pioneer days, and that a quarryman carved the Indian face. Squier and Davis thus described it in 1847:

"It consists of a colossal human head cut in outline, upon the vertical face of a large rock extending into the river. It is always under water, except when the river is at its very lowest stages, and is not exposed oftener than once in four or five years. It is familiarly known as the 'Indian's head,' and is regarded as a sort of river gauge or meter. When the water line is at the top of the head, the river is considered very low."

The exploration of the Tremper mound has added much to the archaeology of Scioto County. This Indian mound contained crematories, depositories where cremated remains were buried, and fire places in which sacred fires formerly burned. One hundred and thirty-six prehistoric pipes were taken from this mound; many of them being effigies of animals and birds. The animal pipes represented: black bear, mountain lion, fox, dog, wolf, raccoon, otter, wildcat, beaver, porcupine, opossum, mink, rabbit, and squirrel. Among the birds were: eagle, hawk, parakeet, owl, heron, crane, duck, quail, kingfisher, blue jay, and crow. The carvings on these effigies were made by a people of more than ordinary intelligence; for the art of the sculptor was well developed among them. The carving is delicately executed and the art displayed, in working these pipes, is superior to that shown by any other ancient Indian work. The poses of the effigies are so faithful and characteristic that their identity is recognized at a glance. No other mound has yielded so valuable archaeological specimens as has the Tremper mound. Persons who are interested in a complete description of the Tremper mound will find it in "Certain Mounds and Village Sites in Ohio" by William C. Mills, Vol. 2, part 8, and, also, in the publications of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society.