

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

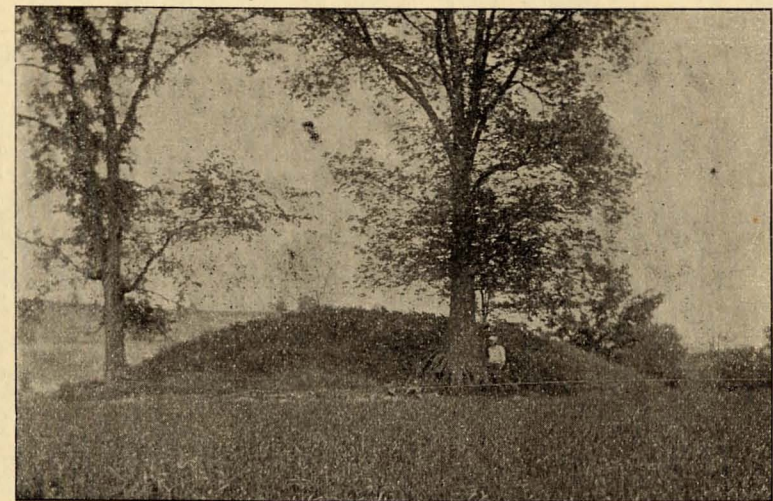
Few counties present a more typical record of aboriginal life than Coshocton. While for the most part the topography is rugged, the broad and fertile valleys of the Muskingum, Walhonding and Tuscarawas furnished ideal territory for the county's first inhabitants. Scattered along these streams, on either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

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

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

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

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



The Johnson Mound, Walhonding, Ohio.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY