





Trails:


 Cooperrider Trail -Longer trail but less steep. Passes by several rock structures.

 Atwater Trail—Trail that is steeper. Passes through 2 pine groves.

 Wegiwa Trail—Connects the Cooperriders' (yellow) trail to the Atwater (white) trail from "Fort" Gateway

 High Road Trail—Leads from The Meeting Place to the county owned parcel.

 Pine Grove Trail—Connects with Atwater Trail.

 Maple Trail—leads to a rock with Cucumber Magnolia trees.

On behalf of the Perry Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors and Staff, we welcome you to the Glenford Fort. This property is a joint effort between the SWCD, Perry County Historical and Cultural Arts Society, Arc of Appalachia, and the Heartland Conservancy District to preserve greenspace as well as history.

The Glenford Fort, an ancient Adena-Hopewell hilltop enclosure, dated to 270 BCE, was utilized for ceremonial purposes. The "fort" which is open to the public on a limited basis, offers pleasure for everyone from the archaeologist to the nature enthusiast!

A permit process is in place to allow individuals to access the fort. The Permit Application, Release and Fort Regulations are located on the Perry SWCD website (www.perryswcdohio.org) You can also pick one up at the office.

Perry Soil & Water Conservation District

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Board of Supervisors:

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Beverly Decore-Trovato
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Penny Cox—Education Specialist
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NRCS:

Joe Koehler
Emily Price
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ODA:

Amy Boyer



**PERRY SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

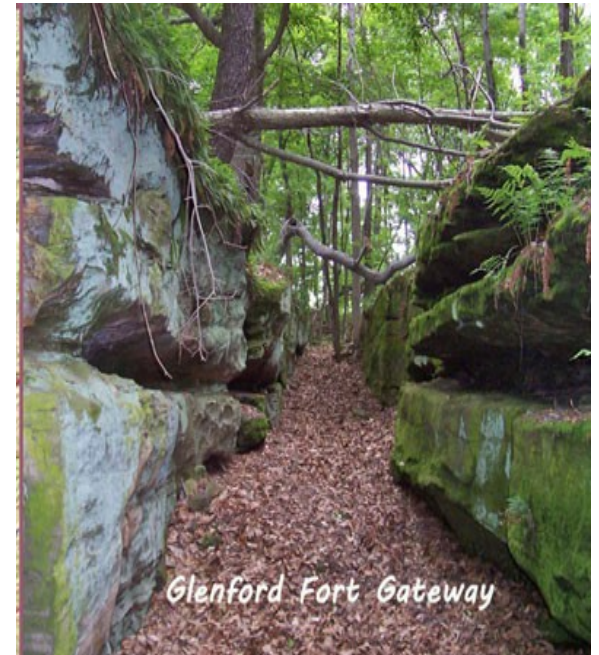


Arc of Appalachia

**Perry County
Historical and Cultural
Arts Society**



Glenford Fort

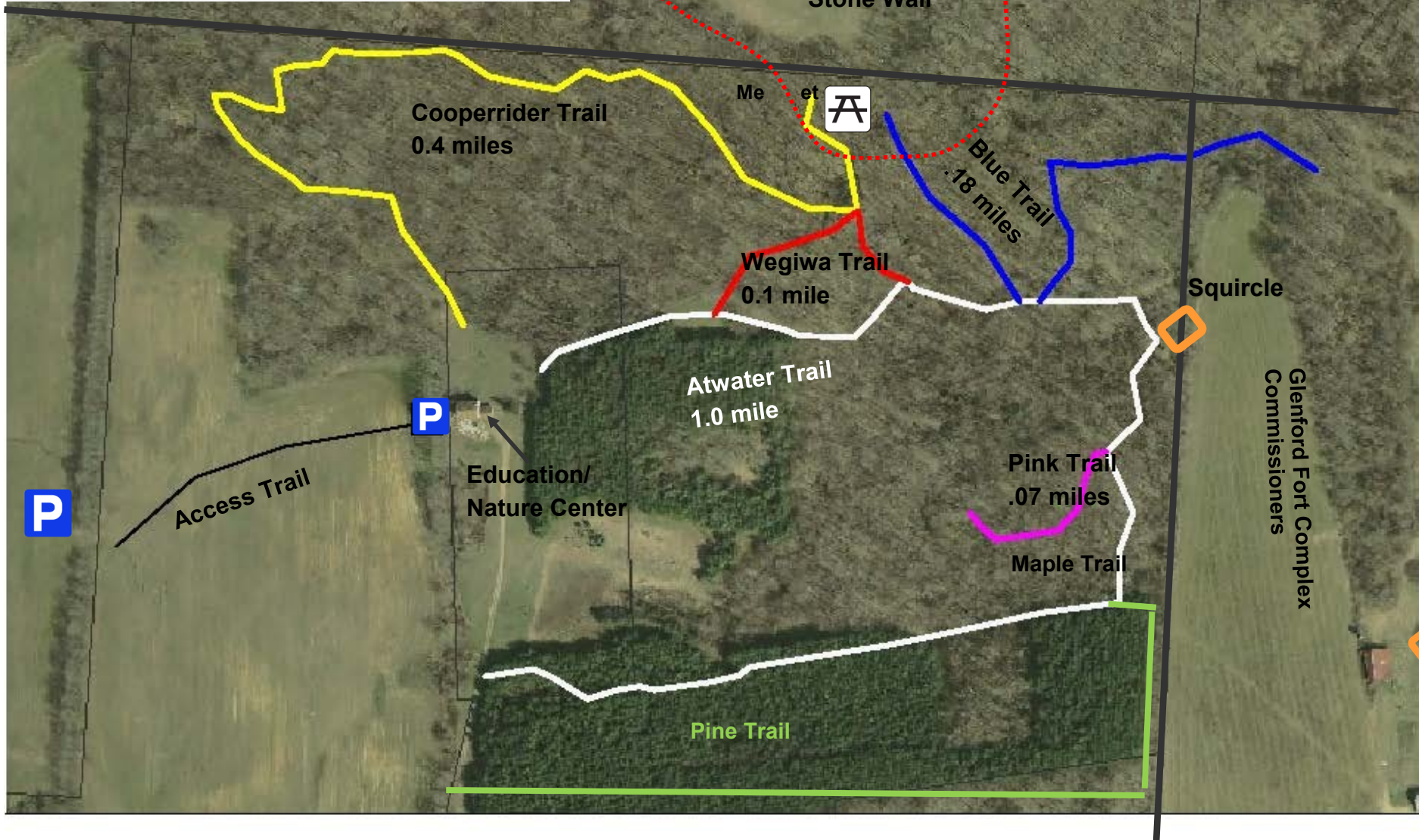
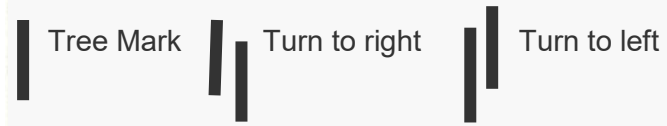


Trail Map

Significant Ancient Adena
Hopewell Historical Site

Visit www.perryswcdohio.org
for more information

Trail Markings: The trails will be marked with posts with arrows at the head of trail and marks on trees. The color of the markings will match the color of trail. Some trails are easily seen without tree markings.



★ **Stone Mound**—The mound is 110 feet in diameter and 15 feet high. Outside of the mound was a stone ring 15 feet wide and 2 feet high. A 1987 excavation of the mound uncovered a collection of Adena ceremonial spear points, pottery shards, a copper bracelet, and pipe fragments. Evidence of postholes revealed the existence of an oval building at the base of the stone mound. Radiocarbon dating placed the structures's age at 275 B.C., near the end of the Adena era, indicating that the mound was likely several centuries older than the Adena stone wall and the squiracle enclosure (classic Hopewell design). The amount of sandstone rock that went into the central mound and wall has been estimated to be over 56,000 tons carried with people power only. There were no horses in the U.S. at that time.

⋯ **Stone Wall**—The stone wall is at the top of a sandstone mesa 300 feet above the valley floor. Its length is 5,288 feet and encloses 26 acres. The wall averages 20 feet in breadth, and 3-6 feet in height. The wall is unusual in that it is made entirely of stone. Small mounds along the wall are thought to align with Annual Lunar dates coinciding with planting and harvests. This has not been verified.

◇ **Squiracle**—The Squiracle was designed by the Hopewell culture. This area was created for burials. Most all of the departed were cremated and then once each year, there was a ceremony to put their spirits to rest. The cremated remains would be buried at night so that Grandmother Moon could be part of the ceremony.