

ON THE ROAD TO PRESERVATION

Commemorating the State Archaeological Survey

In the spring of 1920, the National Research Council Chairman of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys came to Indianapolis with the intent of starting what would become Indiana's archaeological survey. Administering and organizing the early Indiana surveys fell to the State Department of Conservation Division of Geology and the Indiana Historical Commission. Between the 1920s and the early 1960s, several of Indiana's counties were surveyed, with reports published by the Indiana Historical Bureau. 2024 marks the 100th anniversary of the first published survey reports (Lawrence and Washington counties). Recognizing the looming threats to Indigenous and Euroamerican heritage from newly proposed highways, reservoirs, and other infrastructure projects, these early surveyors were "on the road to preservation."



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF
LAWRENCE COUNTY

BY
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INDIANA
MONDAY MORNING.

HAND OF PROGRESS
LEVIES TOLL FROM
INDIANA'S MOUNDS

Southern Portion of State
Alarmed Over Destruction of
Historic Landmarks.

Report on Work of the Archeological Survey
August 24 - September 15, 1930.

Marion County - Indiana

Marion County occupies a central position in the state of Indiana and includes within its borders the capital and largest city, Indianapolis. On the north this county is bounded by Boone and Hamilton Counties, on the east by Hancock and Shelby, on the south by Morgan and Johnson, and on the west by Hendricks County.

Topographically the county is part of a great plain, with an average elevation above sea level of 360 feet. The slope, and consequently the drainage, is towards the south and east. The chief streams of the region are the West Fork of the White River and its tributary Fall Creek which joins it within the city limits of Indianapolis. The bluffs along the river are for the most part on the west side of



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