

Chapter 2. Site History

Introduction

1 This chapter presents an overview of the
2 developmental history of the Hopewell
3 Culture NHP, from the earliest documented
4 settlement through present-day.

5
6 This chapter begins with a statement of
7 significance for the park and for each of the
8 five archeological complexes. This is followed
9 by a summary of archeological reports, which
10 includes major archeological investigations at
11 the five park units, over the past 150 years.

12
13 The site history is organized into periods of
14 landscape development. Each period includes
15 beginning and end dates, and provides
16 descriptions of cultural developments and
17 landscape modifications that occurred
18 during that period. Where historical evidence
19 is inconclusive, context is provided that
20 addresses the influences that regional events
21 likely had upon the study area.

22 23 **Statement of Significance**

24 25 **Study Area (AD 1 to AD 400)**

26 Hopewell Culture NHP is significant as
27 it preserves an important assemblage of
28 earthen structures associated with the
29 precontact American Indian Hopewell
30 Culture. These complexes are unique and
31 exceptional among ancient monuments
32 worldwide in their enormous scale, geometric
33 precision, astronomical alignments and broad
34 geographic distribution.^{2.1}

35
36 Hopewell Culture NHP is significant for
37 preserving the monumental architecture and
38 artifacts of the Hopewell Culture which reflect
39 a pinnacle of achievement in the fields of art,
40 astronomy, mathematics and engineering,
41 the likes of which was seldom seen again in

42
43 2.1 NPS, WHN, Hopewell Draft Statement of Outstanding
44 Universal Value, May 2014.

1 eastern North America. The construction
2 techniques, especially of geometric earthwork
3 complexes, demonstrated sophisticated
4 engineering, architecture, mathematics, and
5 significant investments of human labor.

6
7 The earthwork complexes were settings for
8 ceremonies, sacred rituals and festivals that
9 brought together peoples living in small
10 dispersed settlements, and may have drawn
11 pilgrims bearing exotic gifts from hundreds
12 of miles away.^{2.2} The extant archeological
13 resources provide an insight into the social,
14 ceremonial, political, and economic life of the
15 Hopewell people, and the influential network
16 of interaction that linked together distinct
17 societies scattered across half a continent.

18
19 The Hopewell achievement was complex and
20 diverse, and different aspects of the total
21 achievement were expressed at individual
22 complexes. The geometrical complexity,
23 precision and astronomical alignment
24 of Hopewell earthen architecture is best
25 expressed at Hopeton Earthworks, Seip
26 Earthworks, and High Bank Works. These
27 earthwork complexes are the largest, most
28 elaborate, and best preserved examples of
29 hundreds of mounds, earthen walls, and
30 borrow pits built in the Hopewell cultural
31 tradition in eastern North America.

32
33 The monumental scale of Hopewellian
34 earthwork construction is best expressed at
35 Hopewell Mound Group and Seip Earthworks.
36 The objects placed with human burials and
37 in ceremonial deposits at Mound City Group,
38 Hopewell Mound Group, and Seip Earthworks
39 are the best expressions of Hopewellian
40 artistry and the inter-regional networks that
41 brought exotic raw materials to Ohio from
42 much of North America.

43
44 2.2 NPS, WHN, Hopewell Draft Statement of Outstanding
Universal Value, May 2014.

1 Hopewell Culture NHP is significant as a
2 World Heritage site under Criterion iii —
3 it bears a unique or at least exceptional
4 testimony to a cultural tradition or to a
5 civilization which is living or which has
6 disappeared.

7
8 The park is also significant for its association
9 with the origins of American archeology.
10 The earthwork complexes now included
11 in Hopewell Culture NHP were among the
12 first archeological landscapes to open the
13 eyes of European Americans to the long and
14 rich native prehistory of the country. The
15 pioneering efforts of E.G. Squier and E.H.
16 Davis resulted in the first publication of
17 the newly founded Smithsonian Institution
18 in 1848. Their work was the first detailed
19 study of American Indian structures in the
20 Mississippi Valley and is an archeological
21 milestone.

22
23 The park is significant for its contribution to
24 the archeological record. These complexes
25 have contributed extensively to the
26 understanding of the Hopewell tradition and
27 include the best assemblage of Hopewell
28 funerary features available. The park holds
29 the potential to reveal a great amount of
30 information about early American Indians.
31 The park is further significant for containing
32 Hopewell Mound Group, which is the ‘type-
33 site’ for defining what is considered to be
34 Hopewellian. The archeological landscape is
35 significant as part of the cultural legacy and
36 heritage for many modern-day American
37 Indians.^{2,3}

38
39 A period of significance of AD 1 to AD 400
40 is for all resources, and captures the events
41 that shaped the archeological landscape.
42 A secondary period of AD 400 to AD 1650
43 includes events and modifications that

45 2.3 Chief Glenna Wallace, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of
46 Oklahoma, “Chief Glenna Wallace’s Seip Earthworks
Speech” NPS: October 2014. [www.nps.gov/hocu/learn/
photosmultimedia/multimedia.htm](http://www.nps.gov/hocu/learn/photosmultimedia/multimedia.htm) (Accessed: July 2015)

1 are also significant as part of precontact
2 American Indian history and culture. This
3 includes use of the earthworks by the
4 Intrusive Mound people and other groups.
5 While these events are significant in their
6 own right, the primary period of significance
7 is for the active use by the Hopewell people
8 from AD 1 to AD 400.

9 10 **Mound City Group (AD 1 to AD 400)**

11 Mound City Group is one of the most
12 significant complexes that represents
13 Hopewell Culture. The park unit’s importance
14 was nationally recognized in 1923, when
15 President Warren G. Harding established the
16 Mound City Group National Monument. It was
17 entered into the National Register of Historic
18 Places on February 17, 1978, under Criterion
19 D, as it has yielded and holds the potential to
20 reveal a great amount of information. Mound
21 City Group is significant under Criterion C, as
22 it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a
23 type and period of construction. Mound City
24 Group is listed on the US Tentative List for
25 potential nomination to the UNESCO World
26 Heritage List, significant under Criteria iii.

27
28 The mounds, earthen walls, and borrow pits
29 are significant as they authentically express
30 the American Indian builders’ mastery of the
31 use of earth to create enduring architectural
32 forms on a monumental scale (Criteria i, iv).
33 The mounds, earthen walls, and borrow pits
34 are authentic expressions of a ceremonial
35 landscape used over several centuries for
36 culturally distinctive social and religious
37 ceremonies: uniquely Hopewellian funerals,
38 feasts, and rites of passage (Criteria iii). The
39 period of significance is AD 1 to AD 400,
40 including the peak period of Hopewellian
41 inter-regional interaction and earthwork
42 construction in the Ohio Valley.

43 44 **Hopeton Earthworks (AD 1 to AD 400)**

45 Hopeton Earthworks is significant as one
46 of the finest and best preserved examples

1 of a monumental Hopewellian geometric
 2 enclosure. The surrounding area contains
 3 a rich archeological record of domestic
 4 habitations and specialized activity areas
 5 that help to place the construction and use of
 6 the earthwork complexes in broader cultural
 7 context. The park unit's importance was
 8 nationally recognized in 1964, when it was
 9 designated as a National Historic Landmark.
 10 It was entered into the National Register of
 11 Historic Places in 1975, under Criterion D
 12 for its potential to yield information about
 13 prehistory, and Criterion C, as it embodies
 14 the distinctive characteristics of a type and
 15 period of construction. Hopeton Earthworks
 16 is listed on the US Tentative List for potential
 17 nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage
 18 List, significant under Criteria i, iii, iv. It is
 19 significant because the physical fabric of the
 20 complex embodies human creative genius
 21 (World Heritage Criterion i) and illustrates
 22 a significant stage in human history (World
 23 Heritage Criterion iv). Lands in and around
 24 Hopeton Earthworks contain a well-preserved
 25 archeological record that bears unique
 26 testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization
 27 which has disappeared (World Heritage
 28 Criterion iii). The period of significance is
 29 AD 1 to AD 400 including the peak period of
 30 Hopewellian inter-regional interaction and
 31 earthwork construction in the Ohio Valley.
 32

33 **Hopewell Mound Group (AD 1 to AD 400)**
 34 Hopewell Mound Group is one of the most
 35 important complexes that represent Hopewell
 36 Culture. This earthwork is significant for
 37 being the "type-site" for the Hopewell
 38 Culture since excavations that took place at
 39 this park unit set down the format of what
 40 is now classified as Hopewell. Coined by
 41 archeologists for the then property owner,
 42 Mordecai C. Hopewell, the name Hopewell
 43 has come to signify a diverse range of eastern
 44 woodland American Indians who shared a
 45 common mound-building culture. The park
 46 unit was entered into the National Register

1 of Historic Places in 1974, under Criterion D
 2 as it has yielded and contains the potential
 3 to yield a great deal of information. It is
 4 significant under Criterion C, as it embodies
 5 the distinctive characteristics of a type and
 6 period of construction. Hopewell Mound
 7 Group is listed on the US Tentative List for
 8 potential nomination to the UNESCO World
 9 Heritage List, significant under Criteria i, iii,
 10 iv.

11
 12 Hopewell Mound Group is significant for
 13 its contributions to American archeology.
 14 This complex provided the greatest set,
 15 both in quality and quantity, of artistic
 16 Hopewell objects ever discovered. Many of
 17 the most famous images of the Hopewell
 18 Culture are from the objects found at this
 19 park unit. While most Hopewell complexes
 20 seem to have been used for less than two
 21 centuries, evidence suggests that Hopewell
 22 Mound Group remained an important
 23 ceremonial center throughout the entire era
 24 of the Hopewell Culture in Ohio. All of these
 25 extraordinary features support the idea that
 26 Hopewell Mound Group was possibly the
 27 most important ceremonial center of all the
 28 earthwork complexes in southern Ohio.
 29

30 Hopewell Mound Group is significant because
 31 the earthwork complexes represent an
 32 authentic testament to the human creative
 33 genius of an American Indian culture that
 34 is no longer extant. The mounds, earthen
 35 walls, and borrow pits at the Hopewell
 36 Mound Group authentically express the
 37 American Indian builders' mastery of the
 38 use of earth to create enduring architectural
 39 forms incorporating complex geometries
 40 and precise astronomical alignments on a
 41 monumental scale (World Heritage Criteria i,
 42 iv). Further, the artifacts, earthen enclosures
 43 and mounds of the Hopewell Mound Group
 44 are authentic expressions of a ceremonial
 45 landscape used over several centuries for
 46 culturally distinctive social and religious

1 ceremonies, including funerals, feasts, and
2 rites of passage reflective of a sophisticated
3 culture no longer extant (World Heritage
4 Criteria iii). The period of significance is AD
5 1 to AD 400 including the peak period of
6 Hopewellian inter-regional interaction and
7 earthwork construction in the Ohio Valley.
8
9 **Seip Earthworks (AD 1 to AD 400)**
10 Seip Earthworks is significant for being the
11 only existing example of the rare class of
12 extremely large Hopewell burial mounds.
13 It represents the only protected example
14 of a type of geometric enclosure known as
15 a tripartite earthwork, of which five once
16 existed in the Scioto and Paint Creek valleys
17 in southern Ohio. The symbolic and social
18 significance of the earthwork complexes
19 and structures underlying the mounds at
20 Seip Earthworks is major focus of debate in
21 Hopewell archeology. Seip Earthworks was
22 listed in the NRHP in 1971, for significance
23 under Criterion D as it as it has yielded and
24 contains the potential to yield a great deal of
25 information. Seip Earthworks is listed on the
26 US Tentative List for potential nomination to
27 the UNESCO World Heritage List, significant
28 under Criteria i, iii, iv.
29
30 Seip Earthworks is significant for the Seip-
31 Pricer Mound which is the largest burial
32 mound in the Paint Creek Valley and the third
33 largest mound the Hopewell are known to
34 have built. Seip Earthworks authentically
35 expresses the American Indian builders'
36 mastery of the use of earth to create
37 enduring architectural forms incorporating
38 monumental and complex geometries
39 (World Heritage Criteria i and iv). The Seip
40 Earthworks are significant as authentic
41 expressions of a ceremonial landscape
42 used over several centuries for culturally
43 distinctive social and religious ceremonies
44 (World Heritage Criterion iii). The period of

1 significance is AD 1 to AD 400 including the
2 peak period of Hopewellian inter-regional
3 interaction and earthwork construction in the
4 Ohio Valley.
5
6 **High Bank Works (AD 1 to AD 400)**
7 High Bank Works is significant for the
8 geometric complexity and precision of its
9 earthen architecture; for its complicated
10 alignment to the movements of the sun
11 and moon; and for the geometric and
12 astronomical similarities between this
13 complex and the Octagon Earthworks at
14 Newark; these are the only two circle-and-
15 octagon enclosures ever constructed.
16 High Bank Works is among the largest and
17 most complex earthwork complexes in the
18 Hopewell core area, and is remarkable for
19 its monumental scale, geometric complexity
20 and precision, and for the complicated set
21 of lunar and solar alignments. It was listed
22 in the NRHP in 1973, under Criterion D as a
23 park unit that has yielded and has potential
24 to yield information important to prehistory.
25 The archeological complex offers outstanding
26 potential for further research.
27
28 High Bank Works is listed on the US Tentative
29 List for potential nomination to the UNESCO
30 World Heritage List, significant under Criteria
31 i and iv. High Bank Works is significant as it
32 reveals the builders' mastery of geometry and
33 astronomy and expresses the human creative
34 genius embodied in earthen monuments
35 (World Heritage Criterion i).
36
37 High Bank Works is an outstanding example
38 of a type of architecture which illustrates a
39 significant stage in human history (World
40 Heritage Criterion iv). The period of
41 significance is AD 1 to AD 400 including the
42 peak period of Hopewellian inter-regional
43 interaction and earthwork construction in the
44 Ohio Valley.

Summary of Archeological Reports

1 This brief summary outlines the sequence
2 of archeological investigations, including the
3 key studies, and those relevant works guiding
4 current scholarship and investigation. A more
5 detailed listing of archeological work can be
6 found in the appendix. (See Appendix C)

7
8 Europeans first encountered the earthwork
9 complexes of the Hopewell Culture in
10 the 1650s, but it was not until the early
11 nineteenth century that the American
12 Antiquarian Society documented the
13 archeological landscapes, and real scientific
14 investigations began.

15
16 Caleb Atwater of the American Antiquarian
17 Society described earthwork complexes
18 throughout the Ohio Valley in 1820. His
19 published work contains some of the earliest
20 descriptions and illustrations of Hopewell
21 Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, and Spruce
22 Hill. Atwater assumed the Hopewell Mound
23 Group had been built for defense, and named
24 the earthwork complex “Clark Fort” after the
25 owners of the farm.^{2.4}

26
27 From 1845 to 1847, Ephraim Squier and
28 Edwin Davis of the Smithsonian Institution
29 documented hundreds of Hopewellian
30 earthwork complexes in detail. They
31 conducted surveys and limited excavations
32 throughout the region, including Mound
33 City Group, Hopeton Earthworks, Hopewell
34 Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, and High
35 Bank Works.^{2.5}

36
37
38 2.4 Caleb Atwater. “Description of the Antiquities Discovered
39 in the State of Ohio and Other Western States.”
40 *Archaeologia Americana: Transactions and Collections*
41 *of the American Antiquarian Society 1* (Worcester, MA:
42 William Manning, 1820).

41 2.5 E.G. Squier and E. H. Davis, *Smithsonian Contributions to*
42 *Knowledge, Vol. 1. Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi*
43 *Valley: Comprising the Results of Extensive Original Surveys*
44 *and Explorations* (New York: Smithsonian Institution,
1848).

1 The Squier and Davis investigations revealed
2 that the earthwork complexes appeared to
3 be associated with mortuary activities and
4 contained elaborate objects made from exotic
5 raw materials from across the continent.
6 Their excavations yielded effigy pipes,
7 cremated burials, mica and copper objects,
8 obsidian knives, and pearls.

9
10 In 1889 Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian
11 Institution described and surveyed Hopeton
12 Earthworks and High Bank Works. He noted
13 their precise dimensions and corroborated
14 with Squier and Davis on the mathematical
15 accuracy of the earthwork complexes.^{2.6}

16
17 In the 1890s Warren Moorehead became
18 the pioneering archeologist to work at the
19 Hopewell Mound Group. He changed the
20 name of the complex from “Clark’s Works”
21 to be named after the landowner Mordecai
22 Cloud Hopewell. He excavated approximately
23 half of the mounds, including about a
24 quarter of the largest mound, Mound 25. The
25 abundance and exquisite craftsmanship of the
26 artifacts led to the concept of the ‘Hopewell
27 Culture,’ and Hopewell Mound Group became
28 the type-site for the culture.^{2.7} Circa 1908
29 William Mills of the Ohio Historical Society
30 extensively excavated the Seip Conjoined
31 Mound at Seip Earthworks.

32
33 In the early 1920s Henry Shetrone and
34 William Mills of the Ohio Historical Society
35 began investigation of Mound City Group.^{2.8}
36 Working around the buildings of Camp
37 Sherman, excavations amassed more than

38
39 2.6 Cyrus Thomas, *The Circular, Square, and Octagonal*
40 *Earthworks of Ohio* (Washington D.C.: Smithsonian
41 Institution Government Printing Office, 1889).

41 2.7 Warren Moorehead, *The Hopewell Mound Group of Ohio*
42 (Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History, 1922).

43 2.8 William Mills, “Exploration of the Mound City Group,” *Ohio*
44 *Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, Volume 31, 423-
584.

1 167,000 museum objects and archival items.
2 The mounds were then reconstructed in the
3 mid-1920s after Camp Sherman had been
4 removed.
5
6 It was the archaeological excavations of
7 Henry Shetrone in the 1920s that remain
8 as the existing authority on the Hopewell
9 Mound Group. Shetrone located and mapped
10 the mound and earthwork locations, and
11 at the completion of his fieldwork almost
12 every mound had been excavated, if not by
13 him, then by previous excavators. Shetrone
14 concluded that these earthwork complexes
15 were a great ceremonial center.^{2,9}
16
17 In the 1920s, Henry Shetrone and Greenman
18 excavated at Seip Earthworks. The Seip-Pricer
19 Mound (Mound 1) was extensively excavated
20 and revealed floors, fire pits, and burials of
21 two very large connected buildings with a
22 small building between them. Among the
23 artifacts found was the famous clay Seip Head,
24 copper breast plates, and intact samples of
25 Hopewell cloth, woven of milkweed fibers.
26 Seip-Pricer Mound was reconstructed after
27 excavation.^{2,10}
28
29 Little archeological work was undertaken
30 in the 1930s and 1940s, due to the Great
31 Depression and World War II. The next wave
32 of archeological investigations took place
33 in the 1960s through the 1970s, with work
34 done by Raymond Baby of the Ohio Historical
35 Society. Baby was contracted to rectify the
36 differences between the Squier and Davis
37 survey with the restoration work by Mills and
38 Shetrone at Mound City Group.^{2,11} (Baby et al,
39
40 2.9 Henry Shetrone, "Explorations of the Hopewell Group
41 of Prehistoric Earthworks," *Ohio Archaeological and
42 Historical Quarterly* 35 (1926): 1-277.
43 2.10 Henry Shetrone, *The Mound-Builders* (New York: D.
44 Appleton and Company, 1930); Henry Shetrone and E. F.
45 Greenman, "Explorations of the Seip Group of Prehistoric
46 Earthworks," *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*
40 (1931): 343-509.
47 2.11 James Brown and Raymond Baby, *Mound City Revisited*,
(Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 1966).

1 1964). James A. Brown from the Illinois State
2 Museum served as Baby's on-site project
3 manager. The archeological investigations
4 indicated that most of the mounds had been
5 reconstructed in the wrong place during
6 the 1920's restoration efforts, as well as the
7 entire southern enclosure wall.
8
9 Raymond Baby also worked at Seip during the
10 1970s (Baby and Langlois 1979).
11
12 The NPS continued to contract with the
13 Ohio Historical Society and Northwestern
14 University on archeological restoration of
15 the mounds within the Mound City Group
16 through 1975.^{2,12} They clarified locations
17 of mounds, gateways, borrow pits, and
18 conducted radiocarbon dating. The mounds
19 were reconstructed in their accurate, original
20 locations.
21
22 At the same time, archeological testing was
23 completed by David Brose of the National
24 Park Service in order to determine the
25 integrity and significance of the Hopeton
26 Earthworks.^{2,13}
27
28 In the early 1980s, Mark Seeman of Kent
29 State University conducted a site survey
30 of the Hopewell Mound Group, accurately
31 locating most of the mounds through aerial
32 photography and surface survey.^{2,14}
33
34 In 1984, High Bank Works became the subject
35 of a multi-year archeological research effort,
36 conducted by N'omi Greber of the Cleveland
37 Museum of Natural History. This work
38
39 2.12 Ron Cockrell, *Amidst Ancient Monuments, Administrative
40 History / Hopewell Culture National Historical Park Ohio*.
41 (Omaha: U.S. Department of Interior, NPS, Division of
42 Cultural Resources, Midwest Support Office, 1999), 135.
43 2.13 David Brose, "An Historical Archaeological Evaluation
44 of the Hopeton Works, Ross County, Ohio." (Cleveland:
45 Department of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural
46 History, 1976).
47 2.14 Mark Seeman, "An Archaeological Survey of the Hopewell
Site (33R027) and Vicinity," (Columbus: Ohio Historic
Preservation Office, 1981).

1 focused on understanding the age, context,
 2 and building patterns of the Hopewellian
 3 earthwork complexes.^{2.15}
 4
 5 Investigations at High Bank Works in
 6 the 1980s resulted in the theory that the
 7 earthwork complexes served as astronomical
 8 observatories. The earthwork complexes
 9 incorporate alignments to the rising and
 10 setting of the moon through its 18.6-year
 11 cycle, and also include alignments to the
 12 summer and winter solstice sunrises and
 13 sunsets.^{2.16}
 14
 15 The Midwest Archeological Center and the
 16 park's archeological staff have conducted
 17 several inventory and compliance projects at
 18 the Mound City Group beginning in the 1980s
 19 to the present.^{2.17}
 20
 21 Other recent work includes William Dancy's
 22 Hopewell Catchment Survey, Jennifer
 23 Pederson's dissertation work at Hopewell
 24 Mound Group in 2006, and Pacheco and
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30 2.15 N'omi Greber, "The 2008 Field Season at the High Bank
 31 Earthworks (33Ro60) Ross County, Ohio. Archaeological
 32 Research Report 157, Cleveland Museum of Natural
 33 History," (Omaha: Midwest Archeological Center, 2009);
 34 N'omi Greber, "Re-interpretation of a Group of Hopewell
 35 Low Mounds and Structures, Seip Earthworks, Ross
 36 County, Ohio." *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*
 37 34(1)5-186 (2009).
 38 2.16 Ray Hively and Robert Horn, "Hopewellian Geometry and
 39 Astronomy at High Bank," *Archaeoastronomy Supplement*
 40 to *Journal for the History of Astronomy*, Vol. 15 (1984).
 41 2.17 Michael Downs, Rebecca Hawkins, Scott Walley, Betsy
 42 Strick, and N'omi Greber, *Ethnographic Overview and*
 43 *Assessment, Hopewell Culture NHP, Ross County, Ohio.*
 44 (San Diego: EDAW/KEA Environmental, Inc., 2002);
 45 Mark Lynott, *An Archeological Investigation of an Area*
 46 *Adjacent to Mound City Group National Monument: A*
Preliminary Report. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological
 Center, 1982); Mark Lynott and Susan Monk, "Mound City,
 Ohio, Archeological Investigations." *Occasional Studies*
 in *Anthropology* No. 12. (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological
 Center, 1985); Jeffery Richner, *An Archeological Survey*
 of a Proposed Sewer Line at Mound City Group National
 Monument (Lincoln: Midwest Archeological Center, 1989).

1 Wymer's field school at Hopewell Mound
 2 Group in 2012.^{2.18}
 3
 4 In the mid-1990s the Midwest Archeological
 5 Center initiated a long-term study of the
 6 Hopeton Earthworks, with a combination
 7 of geophysical surveys and strategic testing.
 8 Excavations were begun in 2001 and
 9 continued through 2008 to determine how
 10 the earthwork was constructed as well as
 11 to look further at anomalies found in the
 12 geophysical readings.^{2.19}
 13
 14 From 2001 through 2013 the five park units
 15 were mapped geophysically and magnetically.
 16 The magnetometry for Mound City Group,
 17 Hopeton Earthworks, and High Bank
 18 Works, has revealed extensive below-grade
 19 features, indicating the integrity and extent
 20 of the earthwork complexes, and revealing
 21 previously unknown features, not visible
 22 on the surface. Magnetometry has not been
 23 completed for Seip Earthworks.^{2.20}
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28 2.18 Dancy, William S. Hopewell Earthwork Catchment
 29 Survey: Interim Report, edited by H. C. N. H. P. Report
 30 submitted to the National Park Service, Chillicothe,
 31 Ohio, (1996); Pederson Weinberger, Jennifer. Ohio
 32 Hopewell Earthworks: An Examination of Site Use from
 33 Non-Mound Space at the Hopewell Site, Department of
 34 Anthropology, Ohio State University, (2006); Pacheco,
 35 Paul J., et al. Preliminary Report of Results from the 2012
 36 Archaeological Investigations Hopewell Mound Group
 37 (33Ro26), Hopewell Culture NHP, Chillicothe, 2012.
 38 2.19 Mark Lynott, "The Hopeton Earthworks: An Interim
 39 Report," *Hopewell Archeology* 4-2 (2001): 1-5.; Mark
 40 Lynott. Hopewell Ceremonial Landscapes of Ohio: More
 41 than Mounds and Geometric Enclosures. Oxbow Books,
 42 Havertown, PA, (2014); Lynott, Mark J. and Midwest
 43 Archeological Center (U.S.), Footprints : in the footprints
 44 of Squier and Davis. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National
 45 Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Neb,
 46 2009.
 2.20 Bruce Bevan, *Geophysical Tests at the Hopeton Mound*
Group (Virginia: Geosight, 2001); William Romain and
 Jarrod Burks, "LiDAR Analysis of Prehistoric Earthworks
 in Ross County." *Current Research in Ohio Archeology*
 (2008); Jennifer Pederson, Jarrod Burks, and William
 Dancy, "Hopewell Mound Group: Data Collection in
 2001" *Current Research in Ohio Archaeology* (2001).

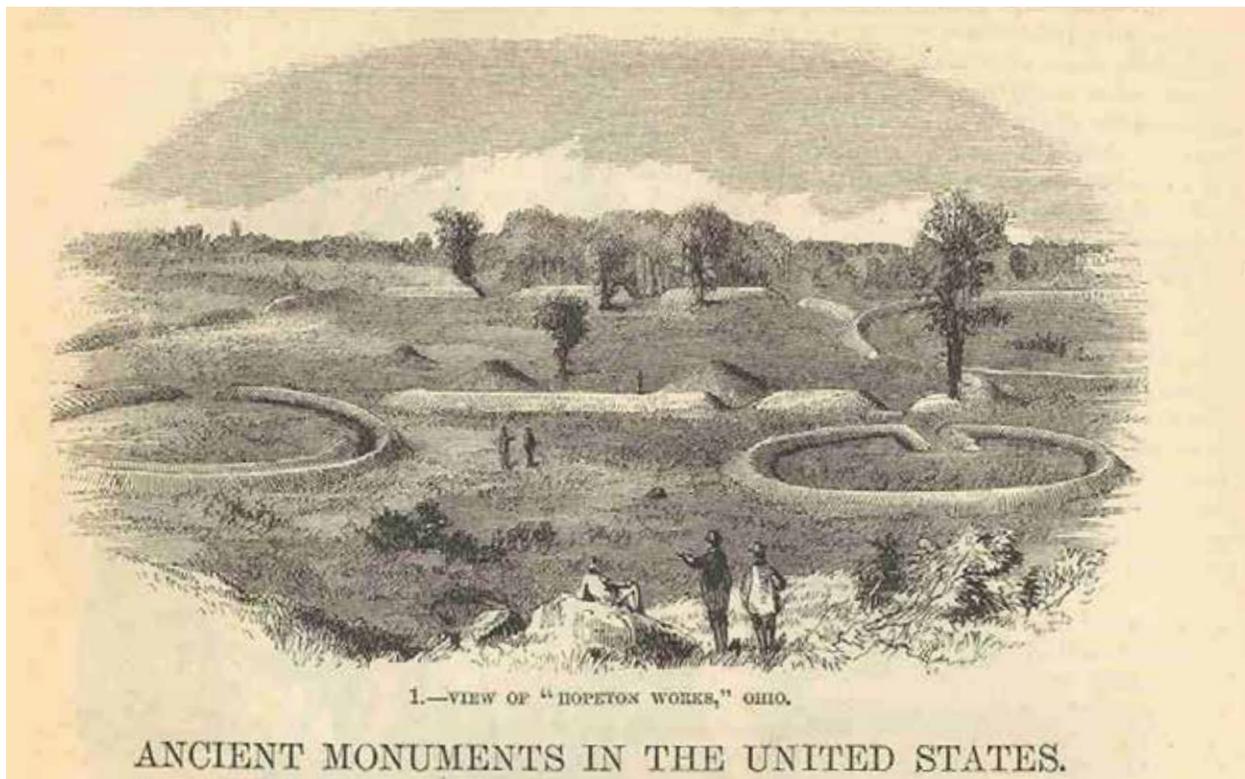


Figure 3-1. Beginning in the early 1800s, a cluster of structures known as the Cryder Farm were built within the large circular earthwork at Hopeton Earthworks. (Squier and Davis, 1860)

Periods of Landscape Development

1 Eight periods of landscape development
2 have been identified and describe the
3 physical evolution of the Hopewell Culture
4 NHP. The beginning and end of each period
5 corresponds to and documents points of
6 major physical modifications or significant
7 change in settlement patterns. This differs
8 from the traditional culture-historical
9 framework developed by archeologists:
10 Paleoindian / Archaic / Woodland / Late
11 Prehistoric / Historic; in order to highlight the
12 Hopewell Culture.

13

14 The eight periods of development are
15 described through narrative text and
16 illustrations. One period falls within the
17 period of significance, and is identified in bold
18 text below.

19

20 • *Pre-Hopewell Culture (pre-AD 1)*

21

22 • ***Hopewell Culture (AD 1 to AD 400)***

23

24 • *Indigenous Occupation, post-Hopewell (AD*
25 *400 to c.1650)*

26

27 • *Early Historic / European American*
28 *Settlement (c.1651 to 1844)*

29

30 • *Archeological Exploration / Early*
31 *Agriculture (1845 to 1916)*

32

33 • *Camp Sherman (1917 to 1922)*

34

35 • *Preservation / Late Agricultural (1923 to*
36 *1992)*

37

38 • ***Hopewell Culture NHP to present-day***
39 ***(1992 to present)***

40

41

42

43

44

1 **Pre-Hopewell Culture (pre-AD 1)**

2 This period of development includes the
3 Paleoindian Period, the Archaic Period, and
4 the Early Woodland Period. The appearance
5 of the landscape at this time is unknown,
6 however, after the last glacial period ended
7 around 14,000 years ago, the land was settled
8 by hunter-gatherers who lived a nomadic
9 lifestyle. During the Archaic Period, people
10 settled near waterways, mastered the efficient
11 exploitation of wild food resources, and began
12 experimenting with small-scale horticulture.
13 Around 1000 BC the Early Woodland
14 Period marks the beginning of increased
15 horticulture. The Adena culture cultivated
16 crops and built burial mounds and circular
17 earthen enclosures.

18

19 **11000 BC to 9000 BC**

20 Small groups of people lived primarily by
21 hunting large game during the Paleoindian
22 period.^{2.21} Little archeological evidence
23 remains for these people. "Along with the
24 fossilized bones of their prey, virtually the
25 only remaining archeological evidence of
26 Paleoindians are their fluted points."^{2.22}

27

28 **9000 BC to 1000 BC**

29 During the Archaic period, people adapted
30 to changing climates by exploiting new foods
31 and settling in semi-permanent camps.^{2.23}
32 As their mobility decreased, they depended
33 upon local food sources, including freshwater
34 mussels.^{2.24} By the end of the Archaic period
35 people were experimenting with horticulture
36 and were living in sturdier, more permanent
37 houses.

38

39 ^{2.21} George Milner, *The Moundbuilders: Ancient Peoples of*
40 *Eastern North America* (London: Thames & Hudson,

41 ^{2.22} Lepper, Bradley. *Ohio Archaeology: An Illustrated*
42 *Chronicle of Ohio's Ancient American Indian Culture.*
43 *Wilmington, OH: Orange Frazer Press, 2005.*

43 ^{2.23} Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 9.

44 ^{2.24} Lepper, Bradley. *Ohio Archaeology: An Illustrated*
Chronicle of Ohio's Ancient American Indian Culture.
Wilmington, OH: Orange Frazer Press, 2005.

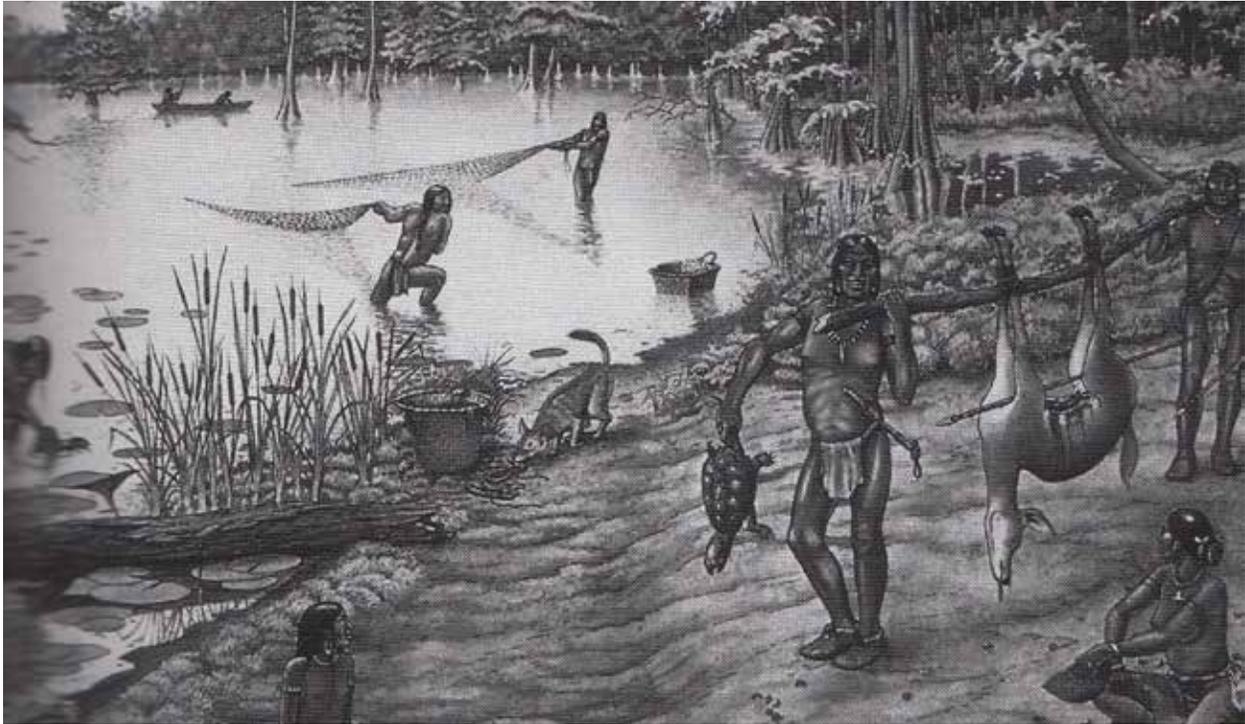


Figure 3-2. During Archaic times, people were attracted to wetlands and river valleys for the variety of edible plants, fish, and wildlife. The mix of resources provided security to the hunting and gathering lifestyle. (Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 41).

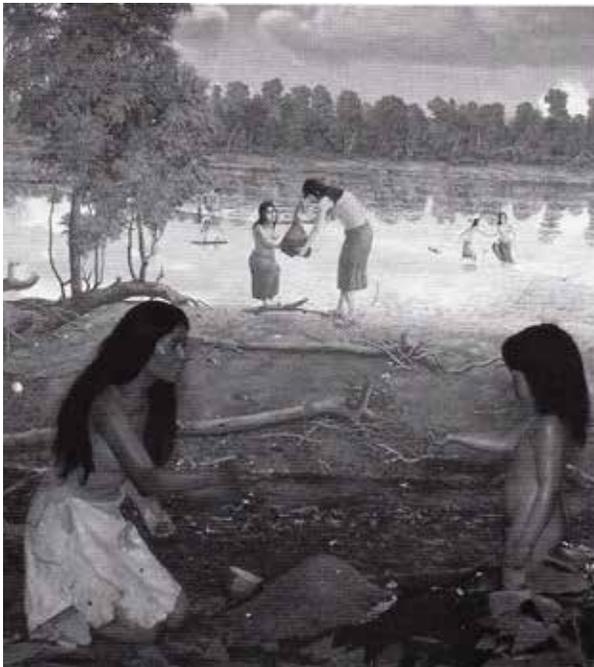


Figure 3-3. As people became more sedentary, they chose to live along waterways where food resources were plentiful and more reliable. Domesticated plants began to be cultivated during Late Archaic times. (Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 53).



Figure 3-4. The name Adena comes from a large mound in Ohio (shown here being excavated in 1901). (Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 55).

1	<u>c. 1000 BC to AD 1</u>	1	mounds. ^{2.30} Adena ceremonialism involved
2	The Woodland Period (c. 1000 BC to 1000	2	exotic raw materials such as copper and
3	AD) is generally divided into Early, Middle,	3	marine shell, and shamanic equipment such
4	and Late periods. ^{2.25} Woodland characteristics	4	as smoking pipes. These practices show
5	include use of pottery, settlement in camps	5	continuity with Hopewell practices, which
6	or small villages, construction of earthwork	6	became more elaborate in Hopewell times. ^{2.31}
7	complexes, and a generally increasing	7	
8	complexity of artistic, technological and	8	
9	ceremonial expressions. ^{2.26}	9	
10	Changes in the environment and technological	10	
11	innovations encouraged more sedentary	11	
12	lifestyles, and as people learned to farm,	12	
13	they built settlements and established long-	13	
14	distance trade routes. ^{2.27}	14	
15		15	
16	<u>800 BC to AD 1</u>	16	
17	The Early Woodland people of the Adena	17	
18	culture lived the Scioto-Paint Creek area. The	18	
19	Adena were noted for specialized treatment	19	
20	of their dead, buried with elaborate grave	20	
21	goods in large earthen mounds that were	21	
22	added onto over time. ^{2.28}	22	
23		23	
24	The Adena people cultivated squash,	24	
25	sunflowers, marsh elder, and knotweed to	25	
26	supplement their hunting and gathering	26	
27	activities. ^{2.29} Most of what is known about the	27	
28	Adena is from their mortuary practices.	28	
29	Adena mounds were accretional, usually	29	
30	beginning as a mound built over a subfloor	30	
31	log-lined tomb. Later, other tombs were	31	
32	excavated into the body of the mound, and the	32	
33	mound was capped and enlarged with more	33	
34	earth. The mounds were sometimes quite	34	
35	large, and clustered together in once area,	35	
36	and occasionally contained more than one	36	
37	burial. Mounds were built over many years	37	
38	by family members and small communities,	38	
39	whose members worked infrequently on the	39	
40		40	
41		41	
42	2.25 The Hopewell Culture is included within the Middle	42	
43	Woodland Period, but discussed separately in the next	43	
44	section.	44	
45	2.26 Milner, <i>The Moundbuilders</i> , 54.	45	
46	2.27 Ibid.	46	
	2.28 Milner, <i>The Moundbuilders</i> , 60-61.		2.30 Milner, <i>The Moundbuilders</i> , 61.
	2.29 Ibid.		2.31 Bret Ruby, 75% Review comments.



Figure 3-5. The earthwork complexes constructed by the Hopewell were used for sacred and ceremonial purposes, for funerals, feasts, and rites of passage. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, original painting by Louis S. Glanzman)



Figure 3-6. Despite the fanciful nature of this drawing, it shows how the earthwork complexes were built above the floodplain of the rivers, with views to the waterways, valleys, and hillsides. This arrangement likely served a spiritual and symbolic purpose for the Hopewell. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, original painting by John J. Egan, *Panorama of the Monumental Grandeur of the Mississippi Valley*, ca. 1850)

1 Hopewell Culture (AD 1 to AD 400)

2 By AD 1 the Hopewell Culture emerged as the
3 dominant culture of the Scioto River Valley.
4 It was during this time that the landscape
5 was greatly modified with the construction
6 of the earthwork complexes of Mound City
7 Group, Hopeton Earthworks, Hopewell
8 Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, and High
9 Bank Works. The earthwork complexes
10 were monumental in scale, and would have
11 dominated the landscape. The earthen
12 architecture was set within a lush and varied
13 forest, occasionally broken by pockets of
14 prairie. Some of the prairie was natural and
15 some was created by fires intentionally set by
16 the native people to open the forest canopy to
17 improve game habitat and to clear the forest
18 for planting crops of squash and native seed-
19 bearing annuals.^{2.32}

21 AD 1 to AD 400

22 American Indians, referred to as the
23 Hopewell, lived in the Scioto River Valley in
24 southern Ohio and built earthwork complexes
25 as assemblages, ceremonial centers, or burial
26 sites. The Hopewell developed at least in part
27 out of Adena predecessors, many Hopewellian
28 cultural practices show continuity with the
29 Adena. This period of development overlaps
30 with the Middle Woodland Period.

31
32 In contrast to Adena ceremonialism, mound
33 building climaxed during this period.^{2.33} The
34 Hopewell Culture was distinguished from
35 its contemporaries by their construction of
36 exceptionally large (more than 100 acres)
37 earthwork complexes that included earthen
38 walls, often in exact geometric shapes of a
39 wide variety using a standard unit of measure.
40 The earthwork complexes were used for
41 ceremonial or community purposes, not for

43 2.32 Bradley Lepper, *People of the Mounds: Ohio's Hopewell*
44 *Culture* (Pennsylvania: Eastern National Park and
45 Monument Association, 1995), 7.

46 2.33 Lepper, *Ohio Archaeology*.

1 habitation or defense. Some were precisely
2 aligned for astronomical purposes.^{2.34}

3
4 Mound City Group, Hopeton Earthworks,
5 Hopewell Mound Group, Seip Earthworks,
6 High Bank Works, and Spruce Hill were built
7 during this time. Over the course of several
8 years these earthwork complexes became
9 large burial and ceremonial locations.

10
11 The Hopewell Culture was not a single group
12 of people but rather was an 'interaction
13 sphere' where many groups across the
14 northeastern United States shared broad
15 beliefs and practices and interacted socially
16 and politically with one another.^{2.35} The
17 largest concentration of these groups
18 was in present-day southern Ohio.^{2.36} The
19 Hopewell Culture engaged in long-distance
20 trade and expeditions by Ohio Hopewell
21 people. Excavated artifacts include mica,
22 copper, obsidian, and seashells from what
23 is now North Carolina, Michigan, Wyoming,
24 and the Gulf Coast. Some materials were
25 likely brought to Ohio as gifts by pilgrims
26 from afar. The Hopewell peoples fashioned
27 these objects, as well as local materials, into
28 objects with a high level of workmanship
29 that then were buried within the earthwork
30 complexes.^{2.37}

31
32 Mounds were typically built in successive
33 stages, and are indications of where buildings
34 once stood. They cover the floors and post
35 holes of ceremonial buildings. The patterns
36 show a variety of designs, though most
37 often a rectangle with rounded corners.
38 Inside, fires burned in shallow clay basins.

40 2.34 Bret Ruby, "Authenticity and Integrity of the High Bank
41 Works," *Draft World Heritage Nomination*, (2013).

42 2.35 Carr, Christopher and D. Troy Case, eds. *Gathering
43 Hopewell: Society, Ritual, and Ritual Interaction*. New
44 York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2005.

43 2.36 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 60.

44 2.37 Seeman, Mark F. *Hopewell Art in Hopewell Places*. In
45 Hero, Hawk, and Open Hand. New Haven and London: The
46 Art Institute of Chicago in association with Yale University
Press, 2004.

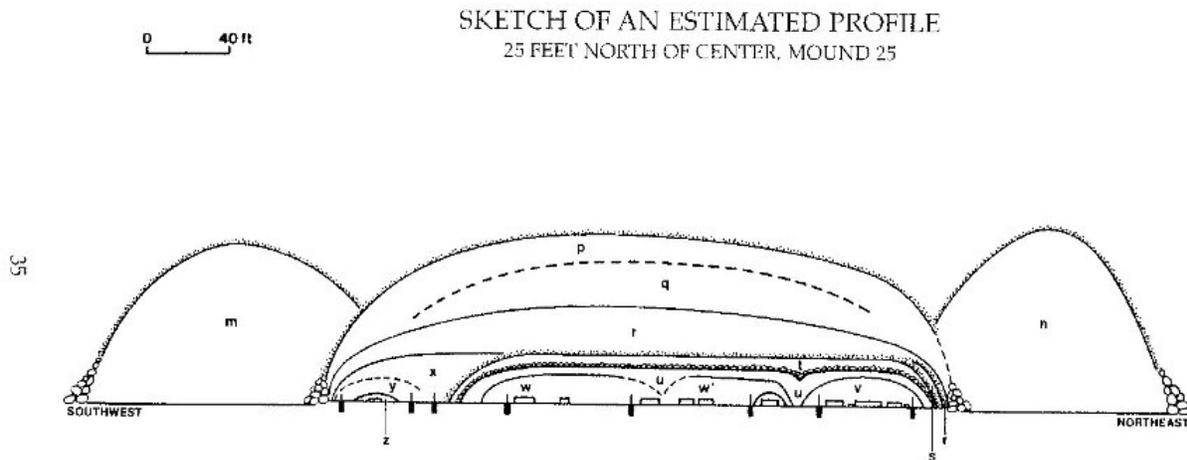


Fig. 2.14.

Figure 3-7. Mound 25 at Hopewell Mound Group was built in stages. The mounds were typically repeatedly used, and several of the mounds cover the floors and post holes of ceremonial buildings. (Greber and Ruhl, 1989)

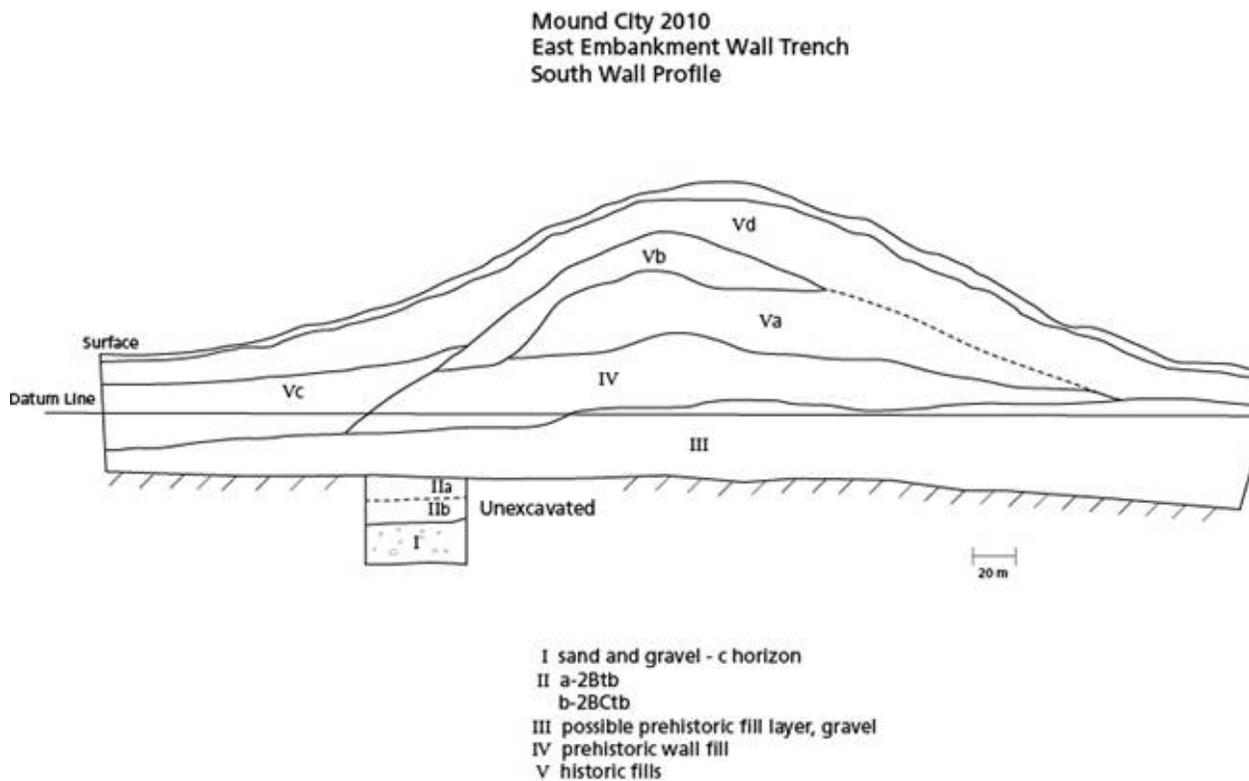


Figure 3-8. The mounds at Mound City Group were originally formed of layers of sand, gravel, and soil. Most mounds held numerous burials, where the deceased were interred with exotic trade goods. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, courtesy Mark J. Lynott)

1 The ceremonies included the cremation of
 2 the dead. Burials saw the body placed on
 3 bark, netting, or animal skins along with
 4 ornaments and implements. A covering of
 5 logs or stones encompassed the corpse,
 6 which in turn received a covering of bark
 7 or poles with a mound of earth topping the
 8 arrangement. While some burials were alone,
 9 others appeared in groups, usually in limited
 10 numbers. Cremations occurred in areas
 11 designated for the purpose. Within these
 12 “charnel houses,” preparers molded damp
 13 clay into a basin within which the remains
 14 of their dead were cremated. Objects were
 15 ritually killed (broken or burned) to be left
 16 with them. The ash and remains were swept
 17 up, and placed carefully on the building
 18 floor, or on low earthen platforms. In a final
 19 ceremony, each building was taken down
 20 or burned, and a mound was built over its
 21 remains and contents. While the earthwork
 22 complexes were in use, visitors would have
 23 seen functioning buildings and also those
 24 already memorialized under mounds. There
 25 were likely various building projects going on
 26 simultaneously, and perhaps festivals, feasts,
 27 and other rituals would have taken place at
 28 these earthwork complexes.^{2.38}

29
 30 Since the earthwork complexes were built
 31 over many years, many of them had large
 32 burial populations. Seip-Pricer Mound
 33 contained the remains of at least 132
 34 people; Mound 25 at Hopewell Mound
 35 Group contained the remains of at least 102
 36 people.^{2.39}

37
 38 Less is known about the daily life of the
 39 Hopewell than about the ritual and funerary

41 2.38 Lynott, Mark. *Hopewell Ceremonial Landscapes of*
 42 *Ohio*. Havertown, PA: Oxbow Books, 2014. Case, D. Troy
 43 and Christopher Carr. *The Scioto Hopewell and their*
 44 *neighbors*. Springer, New York: 2008. Lepper, Bradley T.
 45 *Early Historic American Indian Testimony Concerning the*
 46 *Ancient Earthworks of Eastern North America*. *Journal of*
Ohio Archaeology, 3, 2014.

46 2.39 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 63.

1 evidence that they left behind. Daily life
 2 for the Ohio Hopewell included living in
 3 scattered hamlets or farmsteads which were
 4 frequently located on or near floodplains, on
 5 natural levees and on previously inhabited
 6 sites.^{2.40} Settlements were often clustered in
 7 the vicinity of the earthwork complexes, but
 8 households were usually widely scattered,
 9 as indicated by bits of pottery and stone
 10 distributed across farmers’ fields.^{2.41}

11
 12 Houses were usually circular to oval, varying
 13 in size, and were light structures that could be
 14 moved with little effort and probably made of
 15 bent wooden poles covered with bark, sticks,
 16 or skins.^{2.42} They made their living through
 17 gathering wild plants, hunting, fishing, and
 18 horticulture. They grew native seed-bearing
 19 annuals such as goosefoot, knotweed, marsh
 20 elder, sunflower, and squash. Very small
 21 amounts of maize first appear during the
 22 Middle Woodland period, but maize was not
 23 grown as a staple crop.

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45 2.40 *LRIP*, 16.

45 2.41 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 87.

46 2.42 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 85.

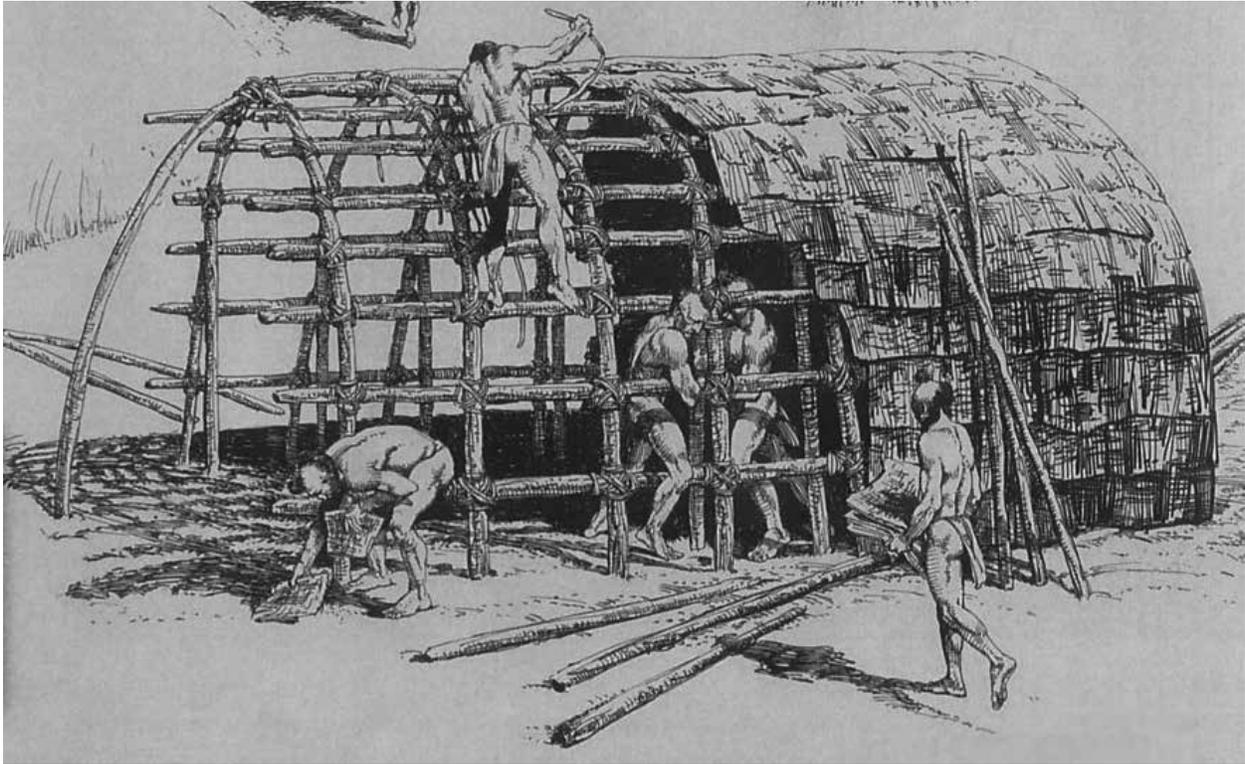


Figure 3-9. The earthwork complexes were accompanied by buildings — charnel houses, workshops, and ceremonial buildings. The buildings were typically burned or removed as part of the ritual use of the site. Occupation sites and dwellings were located nearby, but were not a part the ceremonial earthwork complexes. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-10. Seip Earthworks was constructed on 236 acres in the shape of two immense circles and a precise square with astronomical alignments. The Seip-Pricer Mound was used for ceremonies and burials, and is the third largest burial mound the Ohio Hopewell are known to have built. (Digital reconstruction courtesy Center for the Electronic Reconstruction of Historical and Archaeological Sites, University of Cincinnati)



Figure 3-11. High Bank Works was constructed as a circle conjoined to a large octagon, formed by earthen walls. Additional earthen walls extended towards the river. (Digital reconstruction courtesy Center for the Electronic Reconstruction of Historical and Archaeological Sites, University of Cincinnati)



Figure 3-12. Archaeologists have estimated that the walls of the Great Enclosure at Hopewell Mound Group were originally 35 feet wide at the base, and enclosed an area of 111 acres. The largest known mound built by the Hopewell Culture is at Hopewell Mound Group. (Digital reconstruction courtesy Center for the Electronic Reconstruction of Historical and Archaeological Sites, University of Cincinnati)



Figure 3-13. After the decline of the Hopewell people, other aboriginal groups migrated into the area and used the earthwork features to bury their own dead. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, original painting by John J. Egan, *Panorama of the Monumental Grandeur of the Mississippi Valley*, ca. 1850)

1 **Indigenous Occupation, post-Hopewell (AD**
2 **400 to c.1650)**

3 After AD 400 the large-scale earthwork
4 construction characteristic of the Hopewell
5 Culture virtually ceased. The earthwork
6 complexes were periodically used, but the
7 landscape was no longer modified to the
8 extent it had been during Hopewell times.

9
10 Around AD 900 the forests in the region were
11 cleared as the agricultural landscape was
12 expanded due to the intensive cultivation of
13 maize. Agriculture faded by the 1400s when
14 the region mysteriously depopulated, and
15 the forest regrew. By the time of European
16 contact in the seventeenth century, the
17 sparsely-occupied landscape was described
18 as a ‘hardly used wilderness’ by the first
19 Europeans.^{2.43}

20
21 AD 400 to 650 (early Late Woodland)

22 After AD 400 the elaborate ceremonialism
23 and mound building characteristic of the
24 Hopewell Culture virtually ceased, heralding
25 the advent of the Late Woodland period.
26 There is evidence of biological and cultural
27 continuity into at least the first few centuries
28 of the Late Woodland period: it seems the
29 people of the Hopewell Culture did not move
30 away or die off, but they abandoned their
31 mound building and ceremonialism.

32
33 Disease, dwindling food supplies, changing
34 climate, and pressure from outside enemies
35 have all been suggested as reasons why the
36 Hopewell Culture changed.^{2.44} Subsistence
37 practices remained much the same, but there
38 is evidence for the emergence of larger and
39 more permanent settlements — the first
40 villages.

41
42
43
44
45

2.43 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 192.

46 2.44 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 120-123.

1 AD 650 to 900 (Late Woodland)

2 It is difficult to trace biological and cultural
3 continuity in the latter half of the Late
4 Woodland period. Significant changes
5 in subsistence and settlement patterns,
6 technology, ceremonialism, and migration
7 contribute to a complex culture history. After
8 AD 650 there is evidence that aboriginal
9 groups occasionally used the earthwork
10 complexes to bury their own dead, hence the
11 name given to them, the “Intrusive Mound”
12 people.^{2.45}

13
14 AD 900 to 1450

15 The Fort Ancient culture occupied the
16 Scioto River Valley. They were principally
17 sedentary agriculturalists, and built
18 earthwork complexes, but not at the same
19 scale and frequency as the Hopewell. Fort
20 Ancient villages were relatively large and
21 consisted of circular or rectangular houses
22 that surrounded an open central plaza.
23 Archeological evidence suggests that during
24 this period maize became a staple food for
25 indigenous populations and villages became
26 larger and more permanent.^{2.46}

27
28 1450 to c.1650

29 The interior of Ohio depopulated after AD
30 1450. Fort Ancient peoples abandoned
31 tributary valleys and coalesced into fewer
32 and larger settlements along the main
33 valley corridor of the Ohio River, perhaps in
34 response to the cool, wet conditions of the
35 Little Ice Age.^{2.47}

36
37 By the time of the earliest European and
38 European American incursions into the Ohio
39 Country, the American Indians living there
40 reported no traditions concerning who built
41 the earthwork complexes, or why they had
42 been built.^{2.48}

43
44

2.45 Seeman and Dancey, 2000.

45 2.46 Milner, *The Moundbuilders*, 182-184.

46 2.47 Drooker and Cowan 2001; Warren 2014.

2.48 Dancey and Seeman 2005; Lepper 2014; Seeman and
Dancey 2000.

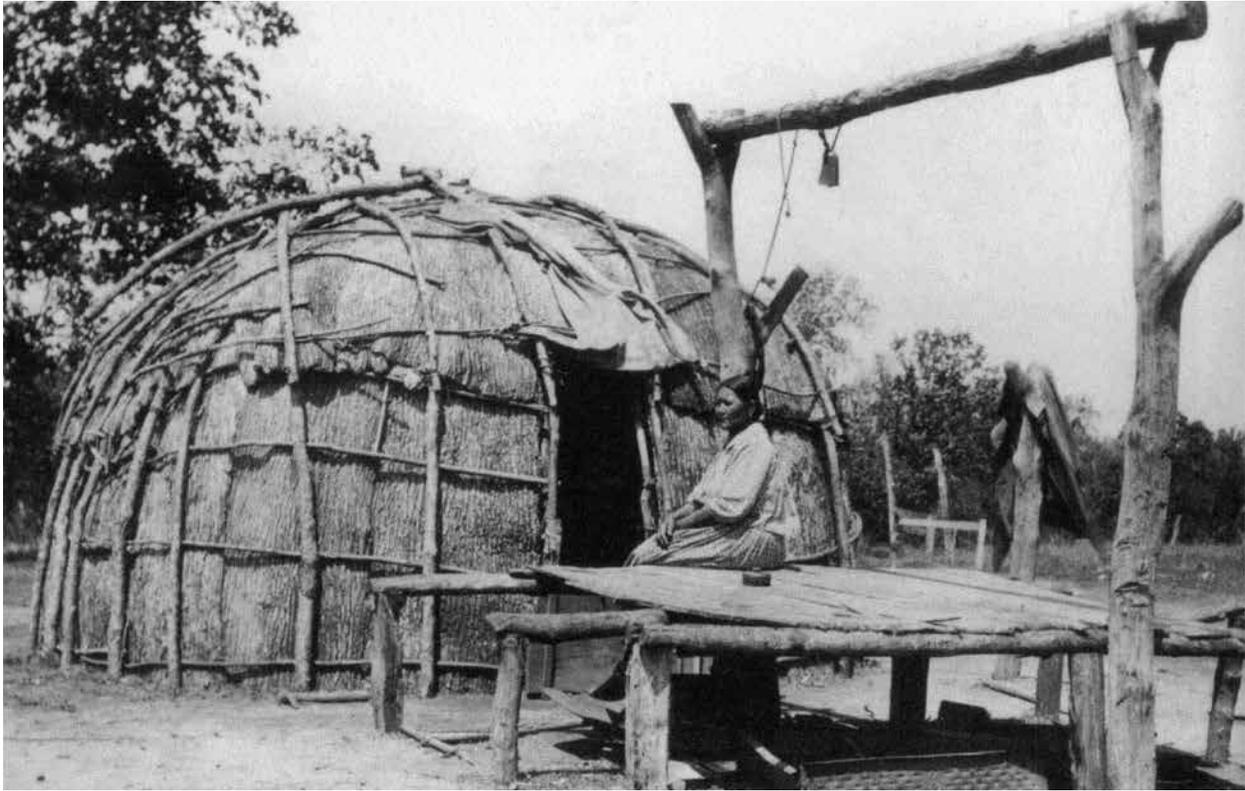


Figure 3-14. Peoples such as the Shawnee, Delaware, Miami, and Wyandotte were among those who had moved into present-day Ohio in the late 18th century. (Nabokov and Easton, 1989)

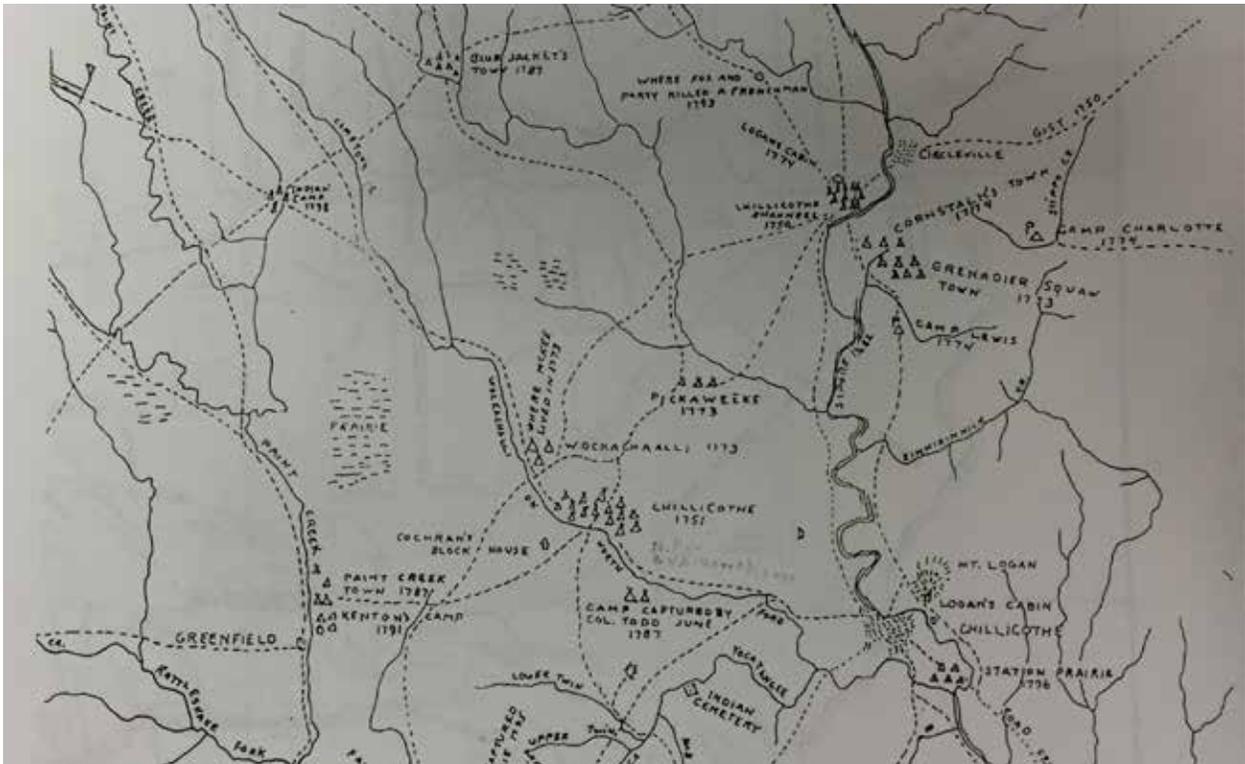


Figure 3-15. Map showing American Indian villages around the time of the Revolutionary War (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, Copy on file, Catalog 36402)

1 Early Historic / European American

2 Settlement (c.1651 to 1844)

3 This period of development begins in the
4 mid-seventeenth century, when European
5 explorers arrived in the Midwest. Upon their
6 arrival, the landscape was occupied by the
7 ancestors of the Shawnee, Delaware, Miami,
8 and Wyandotte, who maintained small farms,
9 growing corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins.
10 The earthwork complexes were likely
11 forested, as they were no longer in active
12 use. By the late eighteenth century, European
13 Americans settled in the Scioto River valley
14 and the landscape was altered by the addition
15 of large farms growing wheat, corn, and
16 other grain crops. Towns, road networks,
17 and the Ohio-Erie Canal greatly modified the
18 appearance of the landscape.

19

20 c.1651

21 The first Europeans arrived in the Midwest.
22 They were primarily French and European
23 American fur traders who engaged the
24 American Indians in trade. They described
25 and illustrated thousands of earthwork
26 complexes in the region (many of these
27 have since disappeared).^{2.49} The Shawnee,
28 Delaware, Miami, and Wyandotte were among
29 those who lived in present-day Ohio.^{2.50}

30

31 1763

32 The Treaty of Paris ceded control of the
33 Ohio region from France to Great Britain.
34 The British put Ohio Country in an 'Indian
35 Reserve' stretching from the Appalachian
36 Mountains to the Mississippi River, and
37 prohibited colonists from settling west of the
38 mountains. Despite this law, colonists began
39 to settle in Ohio.

40

41

42 ^{2.49} LRIP, 23. Dancy and Seeman 2005; Lepper 2014; Seeman
and Dancy 2000.

43 ^{2.50} Chief Glenna Wallace, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of
44 Oklahoma, "Chief Glenna Wallace's Seip Earthworks
45 Speech" [http://www.nps.gov/hocu/learn/historyculture/
seip-earthworks.htm#CP_JUMP_456345](http://www.nps.gov/hocu/learn/historyculture/seip-earthworks.htm#CP_JUMP_456345) Accessed 3-24-
46 2015.

1 c.1770

2 Immediately prior to the American
3 Revolutionary War, the Tshilikautha clan of
4 Shawnee settled in present-day Frankfort.
5 The clan's Anglicized name, Chillicothe,
6 emerged near the end of the century.^{2.51}

7

8 1783

9 After the American Revolutionary War, Britain
10 ceded Ohio to the United States. The U.S.
11 opened the area to settlement, with grants
12 of land to citizens of Virginia, usually former
13 soldiers. Some of these land grants included
14 ownership of the Hopewellian earthwork
15 complexes. The U.S. determined that the
16 American Indian tribes living in Ohio no
17 longer owned their lands. American Indians
18 rejected this notion and tensions grew.

19

20 1785 to 1795

21 The Northwest Indian War was waged
22 between the U.S. and the Western
23 Confederacy a confederation of numerous
24 American Indian tribes over the control of the
25 Northwest Territory. The American Indian
26 tribes of the Western Confederacy included
27 the Miami, Wyandotte, and other members
28 from over fifteen tribes.

29

30 1794 to 1795

31 Battle of Fallen Timbers, part of the
32 Northwest Indian War, between the U.S. and
33 the American Indian tribes of the Western
34 Confederacy. Shawnee chieftain Blue Jacket
35 participated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers
36 in 1794. Following the U.S. victory at Fallen
37 Timbers, the Treaty of Greenville in 1795
38 extinguished American Indian claims in the
39 Scioto valley and most of Ohio.^{2.52}

40

41

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44

45

46

^{2.51} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 1.

^{2.52} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 1.



Figure 3-16. Ohio's first capital was in Chillicothe, from 1803-1810. This sketch shows the town in 1857. After statehood, the region's population grew and with construction of towns and farms, the earthwork complexes became threatened. (Ohio Historical Society)

1 1796

2 Nathaniel Massie of Virginia settled four miles
3 south of Mound City Group and laid out the
4 town of Chillicothe.^{2.53}

5

6 1798

7 A 1300-acre section containing Mound City
8 Group was surveyed for William Davies, but
9 title soon transferred to Nathaniel Massie.^{2.54}
10 Davies was a Colonel in the American
11 Revolutionary War and the land was granted
12 to him due to his service.^{2.55}

13

14 1800s, early

15 Beginning in the early 1800s, with additions
16 and alterations continuing into the 1920s,
17 a cluster of structures known as the Cryder
18 Farm were built west of Hopeton Earthworks.
19 The buildings were eventually demolished,
20 but the sandstone foundation of the original
21 house still remains.^{2.56}

22

23 1803

24 Ohio's first capital was in Chillicothe, from
25 1803 to 1810. Zanesville served as the capital
26 city from 1810 to 1812. In 1812, the capital
27 was again moved to Chillicothe, where it
28 remained until 1816.

29

30 1809

31 The Hopeton Earthworks were first
32 recorded.^{2.57}

33

34 1812-14

35 During the war of 1812, land near Mound City
36 Group was used to house prisoners of war. It
37 was referred to as Camp Bull.^{2.58}

38

39

40 2.53 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 1.

41 2.54 Ibid.

42 2.55 Ross County List of Deeds. *Deed 117-284, William Davies*.

43 2.56 Brady-Rawlins, Kathleen and Jennifer Pederson. *Phase*
44 *I Archeological Survey Of The Cryder Farm Site. On file,*
45 *Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Chillicothe,*
46 *Ohio, 2006.*

47 2.57 Oliver Oldschool, ed. *The Port Folio*, New Series, Vol II, No.
48 5, 1809.

49 2.58 "J.C." 1809

1 1820

2 Caleb Atwater authored "Description of
3 Antiquities Discovered in the State of Ohio
4 and Other Western States" describing the
5 earthwork complexes located throughout the
6 Ohio Valley. This publication included early
7 illustrations and descriptions of the Hopewell
8 Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, and Spruce
9 Hill. These are the first known maps of these
10 complexes.^{2.59} Atwater assumes the Hopewell
11 Mound Group had been built for defense;
12 he names the earthwork complex "Clark
13 Fort" after the owners of the farm.^{2.60} Seip
14 Earthworks is drawn as a 'fort' with walls of
15 earth.^{2.61}

16

17 1830

18 The Ohio-Erie Canal system followed the
19 Scioto River valley south and connected Lake
20 Erie to the Ohio River. Completed in 1832, it
21 supported settlement and development of the
22 area. Increased farming activities hastened
23 the destruction of many Hopewellian
24 earthwork complexes.^{2.62} The Ohio-Erie Canal
25 was built one-quarter mile west of Mound
26 City Group.^{2.63}

27

28 1832

29 George Shriver purchased land including
30 Mound City Group, and the Shriver family
31 held title to the land until 1917.^{2.64}

32

33 1842

34 The U.S. and Wyandotte Tribe treaty of 1842
35 called for the cession of their lands in Ohio
36 and Michigan and removal to west of the
37 Mississippi River.

38

39 2.59 "Historic Figures in Hopewell Archeology," NPS, Hopewell
40 Culture National Historical Park, Ohio, <http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/historic-figures-in-hopewell-archeology.htm> (accessed January 2015).

41 2.60 NPS, *Hopewell Mound Group Site Bulletin (Hopewell*
42 *Culture NHP brochure, 2010)*.

43 2.61 Atwater, "Antiquities Discovered in the State of Ohio,"
44 Plate 5.

45 2.62 *LRIP*, 19.

46 2.63 *GMP*, 22.

47 2.64 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 1,2.



Figure 3-17. This is the first known map of Hopeton Earthworks, drawn in 1809. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, Oliver Oldschool, ed. The Port Folio, New Series, Vol II, No. 5, 1809.)

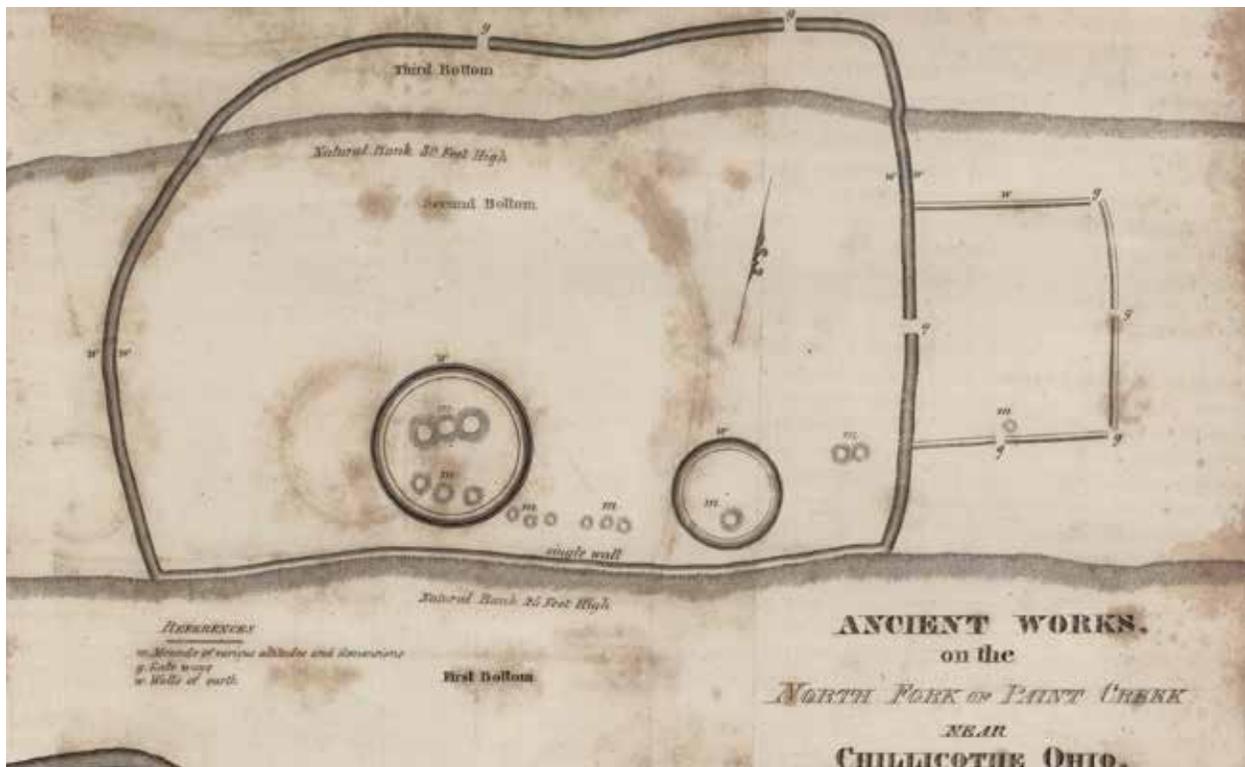


Figure 3-18. Caleb Atwater authored "Description of Antiquities Discovered in the State of Ohio and Other Western States" describing the earthwork complexes throughout the Ohio Valley, including Hopewell Mound Group, above. (Atwater, 1820)

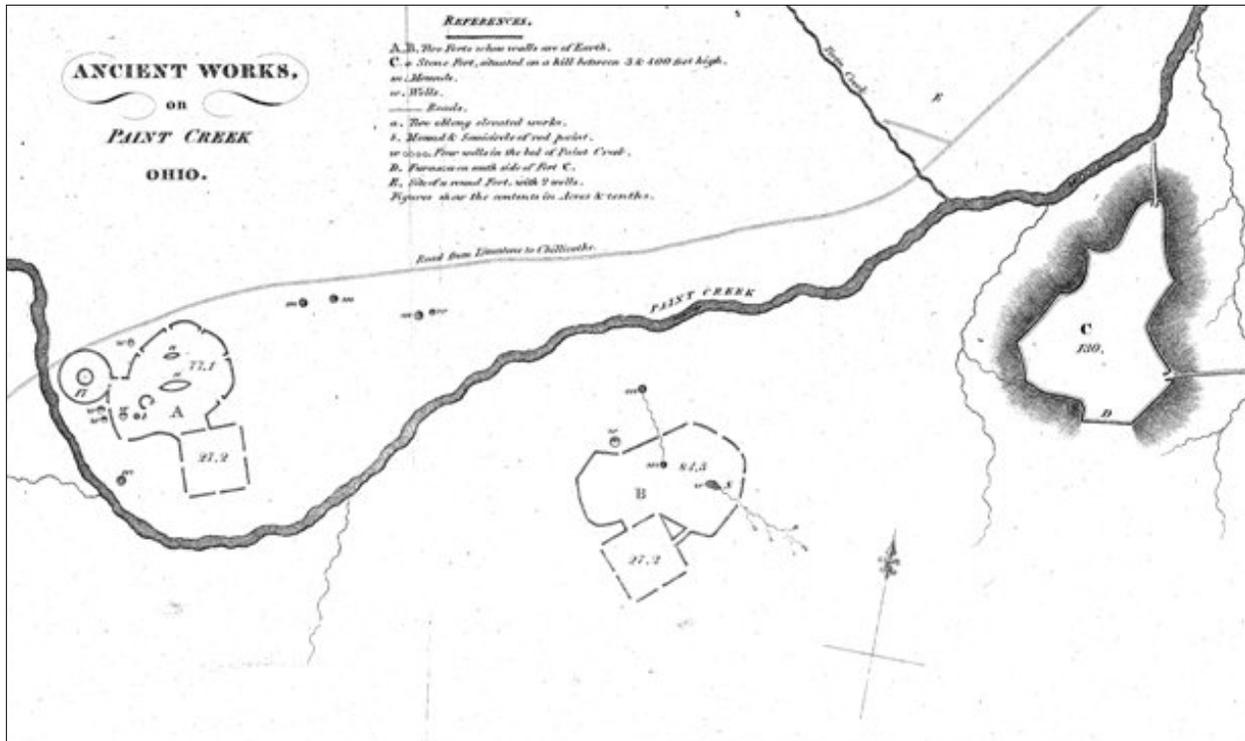


Figure 3-19. Caleb Atwater published the first illustrations and descriptions of Seip Earthworks, at far left, and Spruce Hill, at far right. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-20. Completed in 1832, the Ohio-Erie Canal was constructed just to the west of Mound City Group. The canal supported settlement and development of the area, and the increased farming activities hastened the destruction of many Hopewellian earthwork complexes. (Ohio Historical Society)

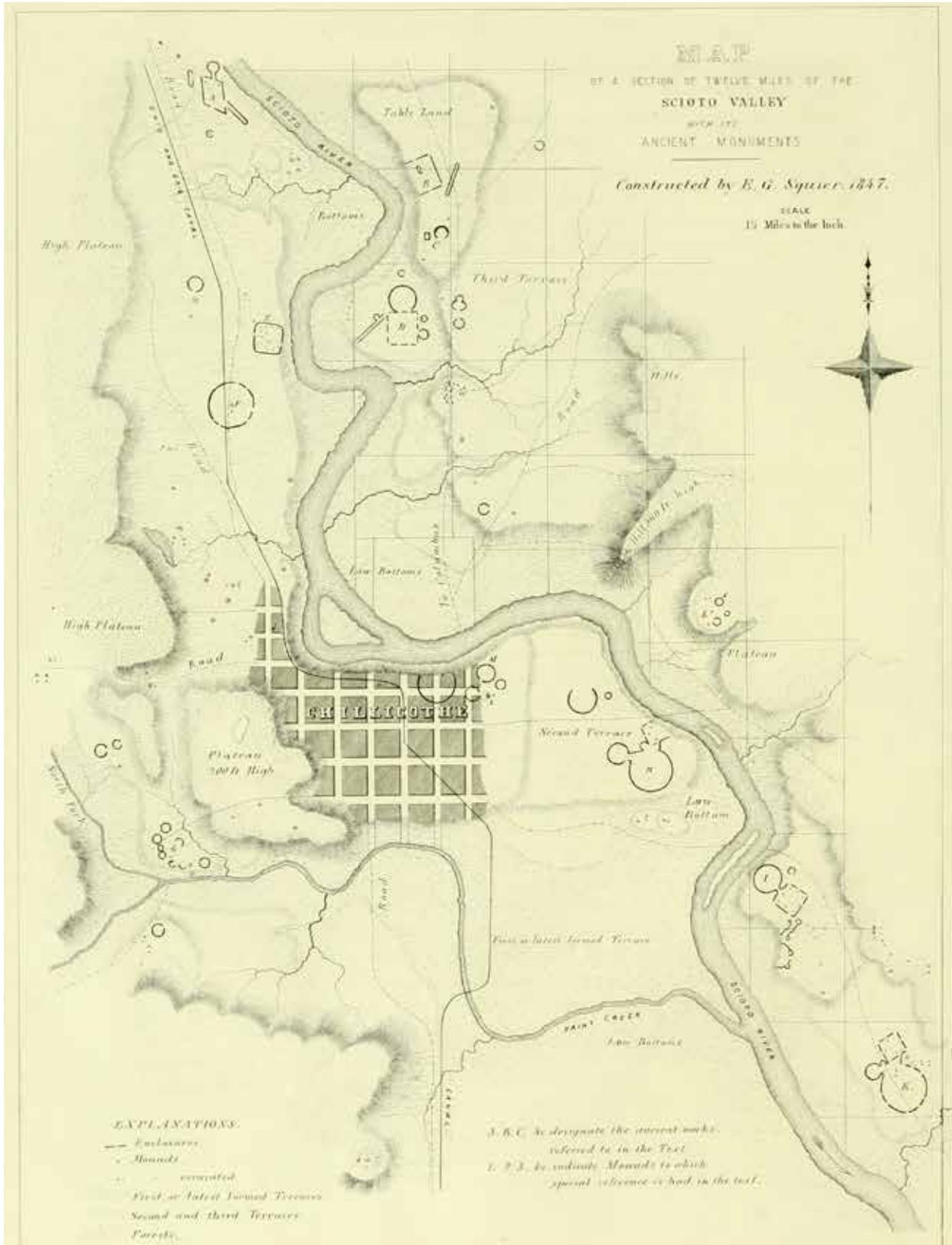


Figure 3-21. This map was drawn in by Squier and Davis in 1846. It shows the town of Chillicothe in relationship to the surrounding Hopewellian earthwork complexes. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

1 Archeological Exploration / Early Agriculture 2 (1845 to 1916)

3 This period begins with documentation and
4 excavation of the Hopewellian earthwork
5 complexes by Ephraim George Squier and
6 Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis, starting in 1845.
7 During this period, the earthwork complexes
8 were farmed, plowed over and tilled. Farms
9 grew mostly grain crops, including wheat,
10 oats, potatoes, barley, rye, and buckwheat;
11 fruit orchards were also common. The
12 earthwork complexes were hidden by the
13 agricultural fields, which would have been
14 edged with forest and farmsteads. Forest
15 vegetation was harvested and cleared
16 throughout this period along waterways and
17 in the Appalachian foothills.

18 19 1845 to 1847

20 Exploration of the earthwork complexes
21 along the Scioto River Valley began in 1845
22 when Ephraim George Squier and Dr. Edwin
23 Hamilton Davis conducted an extensive
24 investigation. Both men were amateur
25 archeologists who explored similar Ohio
26 antiquities from 1845 to 1847. The two
27 documented the earthwork complexes of
28 Hopewell Culture NHP, as well as many others
29 in the region including Spruce Hill, Newark
30 Earthworks, and Fort Ancient.

31
32 Mound City Group was mapped and partially
33 excavated by Squier and Davis. Their sketch
34 of the complex indicates the Ohio and Erie
35 Canal, west of the area, as well as the Shriver
36 Circle, an earthwork circle to the south of
37 Mound City Group (not currently part of the
38 NPS-owned land).^{2.65} "From Mound Eight
39 alone came a cache of two hundred stone-
40 carved animal and human effigy pipes. They
41 also reported cremated burials along with
42 pipes, mica symbols, various copper objects,
43 obsidian knives, and freshwater pearls."^{2.66}

2.65 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Plate XIX, 54.

2.66 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 1, 2.

1 Squier and Davis's exploration and
2 documentation of Hopeton Earthworks
3 (called Hopeton Work at the time), reveal
4 two structures and an orchard within the
5 largest circular earthwork. Outside of the
6 earthwork complexes, but nearby were two
7 additional buildings, indicated as belonging
8 to "Cryder's," the land owner at the time.^{2.67}
9 Squier and Davis also stated that the circle
10 "has been much reduced of late years by the
11 plough, it is still about five feet in average
12 height."^{2.68}

13
14 Squier and Davis surveyed, documented, and
15 conducted the first excavations at Hopewell
16 Mound Group. They named the "Clark's Work"
17 after the then property owner, W.C. Clark. At
18 this time, at least two structures had been
19 built within the earthen walls of the largest
20 earthwork / parallelogram at Hopewell
21 Mound Group..^{2.69}

22
23 Squier and Davis recorded Seip Earthworks.
24 Their drawing indicates the 'Road to
25 Chillicothe' to the north of the mounds,
26 and Paint Creek to the south.^{2.70} Their notes
27 describe the complex as being situated on the
28 estate of John Woodbridge, Esq. of Chillicothe.

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2.67 Brady, Kathleen and Jennifer Pederson Weinberger
10 Recent Investigations At The Mound City Group.
11 Hopewell Archeology: The Newsletter of Hopewell
12 Archeology in the Ohio River Valley 7(2):25-34, 2010.

2.68 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, 51.

2.69 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, 6.

2.70 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Plate XXI, No.2.

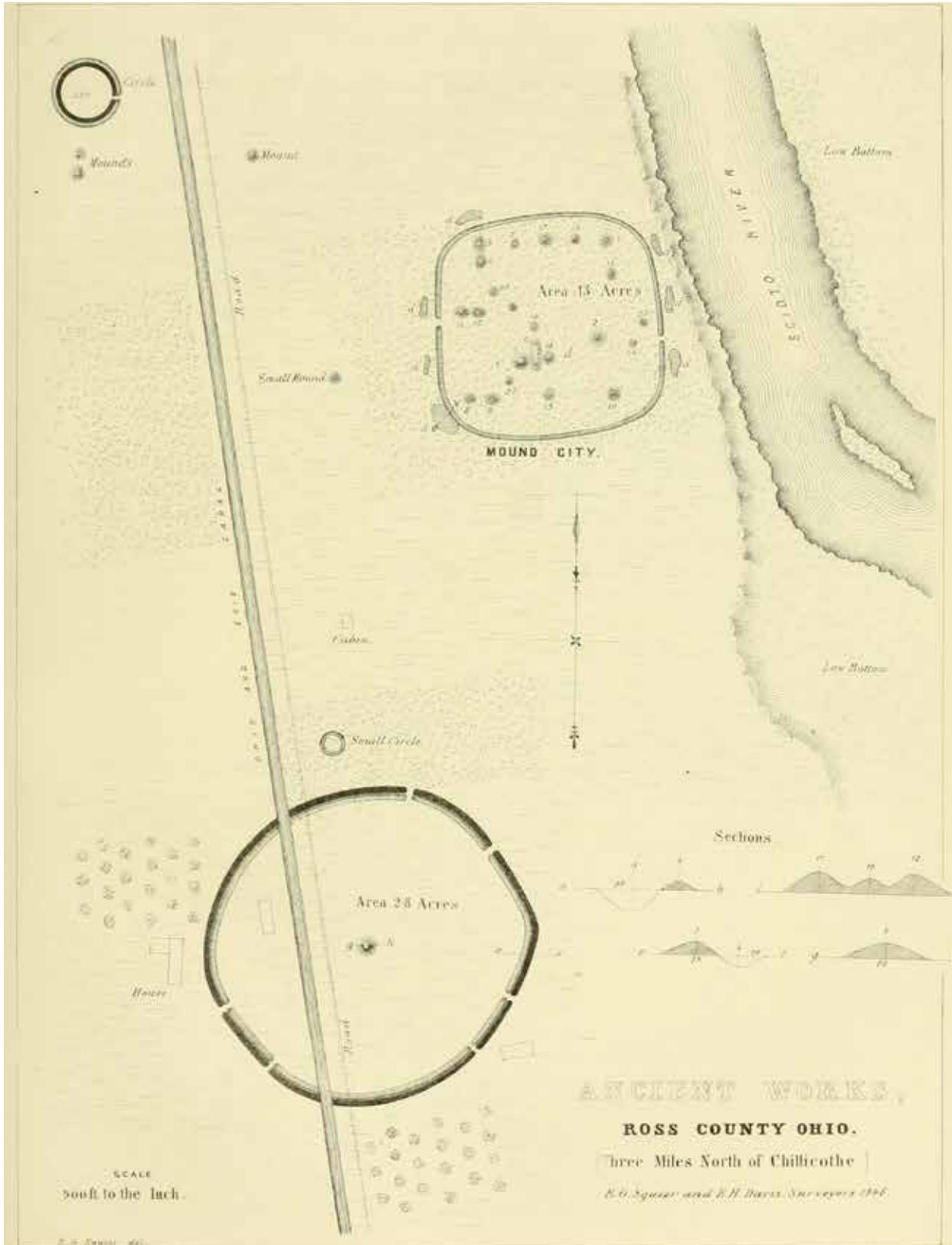


Figure 3-22. Mound City Group was mapped and partially excavated by Squier and Davis. Note the Ohio-Erie Canal to the west of the site, and the forest that still covered the mounds. (Squier and Davis 1848)

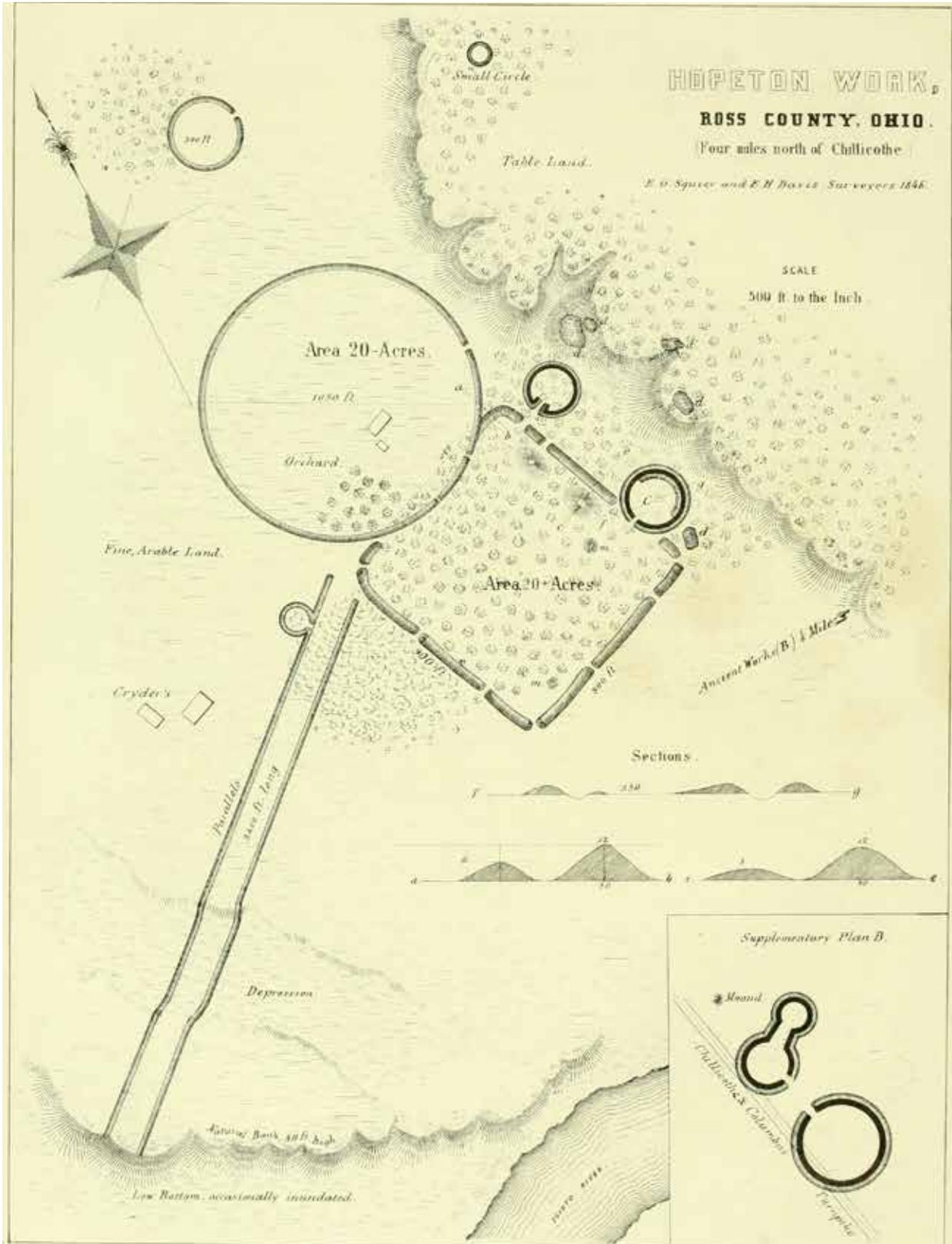


Figure 3-23. Squier and Davis explored and documented Hopeton Earthworks. Note the two structures and an orchard within the largest circular earthwork, belonging to the Cryder farm. (Squier and Davis 1848)

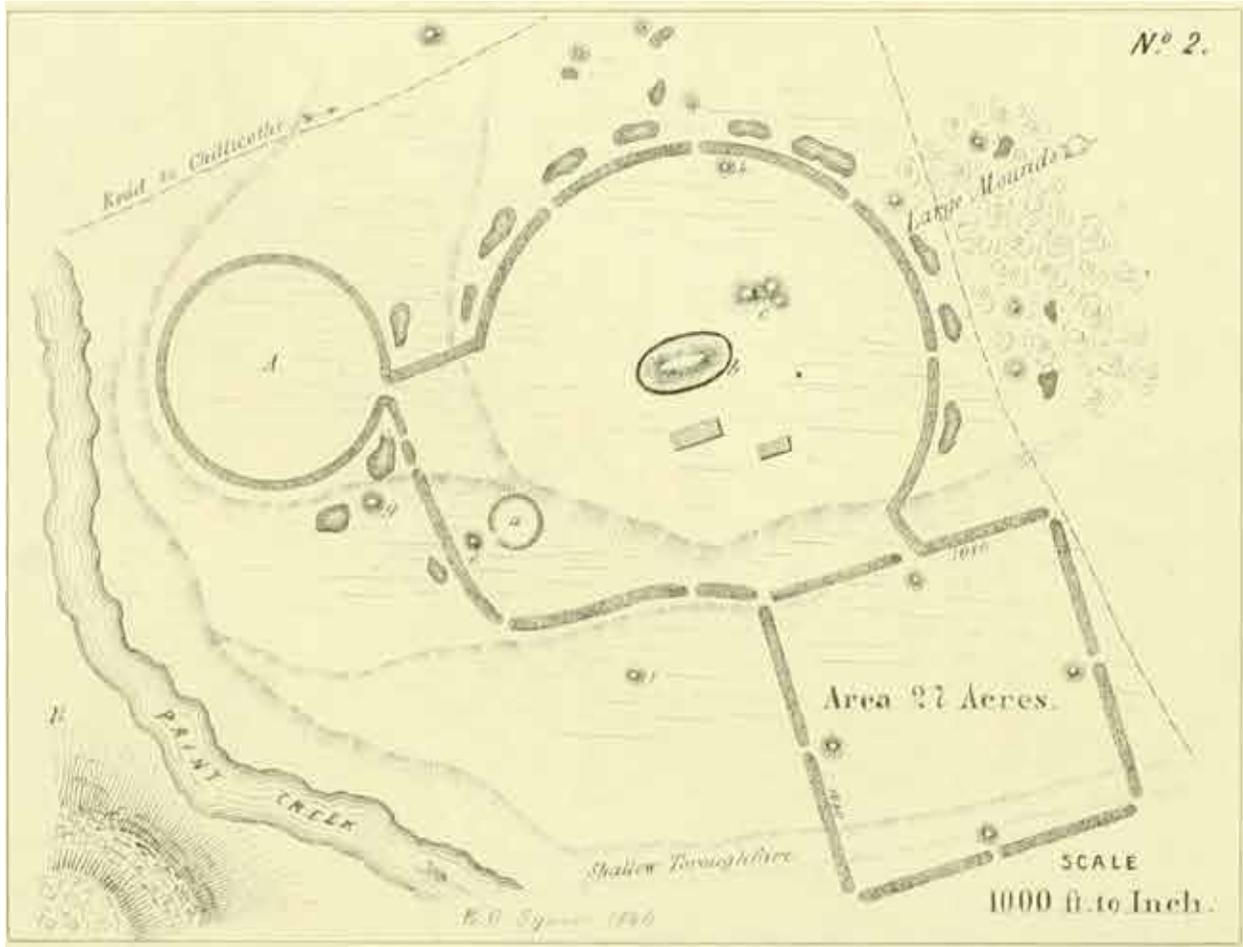


Figure 3-25. The Squier and Davis map of Seip Earthworks reveals the outlines of the large tripartite earthwork. (Squier and Davis 1848)

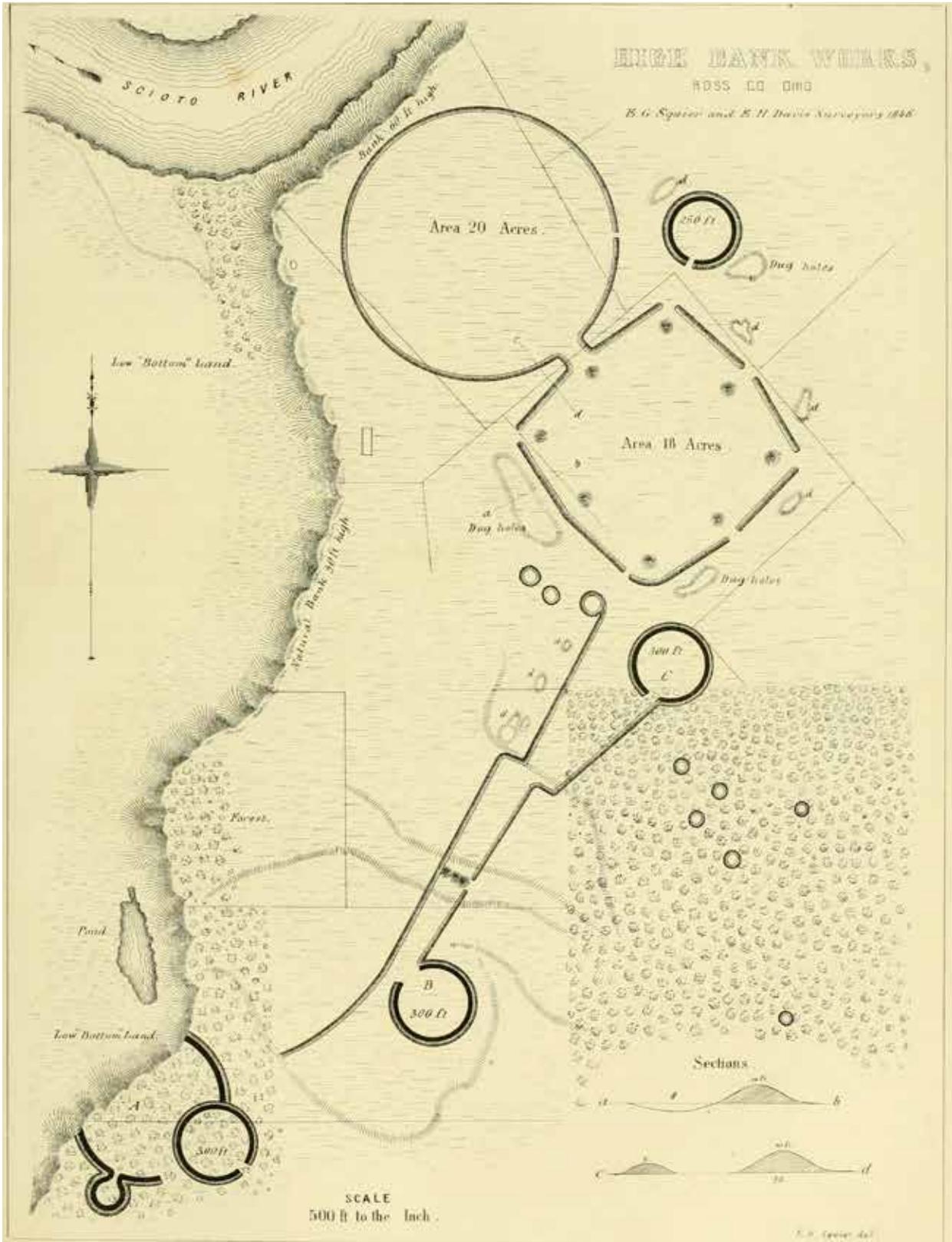


Figure 3-26. Squier and Davis documented High Bank Works, mapping the earthwork complex, even as it was being cultivated. They describe several archeological as 'reduced but traceable.' (Squier and Davis 1848)

1 Squier and Davis described High Bank Works:
 2 “the walls of the octagon are very bold;
 3 and, where they have been least subjected
 4 to cultivation, are now between eleven and
 5 twelve feet in height, by about fifty feet
 6 base.”^{2.71} They describe a small earthwork
 7 complex, ‘reduced but traceable,’ to the
 8 south that had been destroyed by the river.
 9 “The construction of a farm road down the
 10 bank disclosed a large quantity of human
 11 bones, accompanied by a variety of rude
 12 implements.”^{2.72}

13
 14 A survey completed of Spruce Hill by Squier
 15 and Davis and subsequent drawing, labeled
 16 simply as “Ancient Stone Work near the
 17 Village of Bourneville,” indicates a portion
 18 of the interior of the earthwork as farmland,
 19 with two structures within the stone walls.^{2.73}

20
 21 1848
 22 Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis (1811 to 1888) and
 23 Ephraim George Squier published “Ancient
 24 Monuments of the Mississippi Valley,” the
 25 final document which recorded nearly 100
 26 earthwork complexes surveyed between 1845
 27 and 1847. It was the first publication of the
 28 newly founded Smithsonian Institution.^{2.74}

29
 30 1850
 31 Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis takes the artifact
 32 collection from the Mound City Group to New
 33 York.^{2.75}

34

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40 2.71 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, 50.

41 2.72 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Plate X, 50.

42 2.73 Squier and Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Plate IV. Ruby, 2009.

44 2.74 David Arbogast and Jill York, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination: Mound City Group National Monument*, (Chillicothe: NPS, 1982)

46 2.75 *CLI Mound City Group*, 17.

1 mid-1850s

2 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached
 3 Ohio. By 1857 The Marietta and Cincinnati
 4 Railroad connected Chillicothe with
 5 Cincinnati.^{2.76}

6

7 1861-65

8 During the Civil War, the land at Mound City
 9 Group was used by militia for drilling and
 10 training. It was referred to as Camp Logan.
 11 After the war, land reverted back to farm use
 12 until the early 20th century.^{2.77}

13

14 1864

15 The artifact collection from Mound City Group
 16 was sold by Davis to William Blackmore who
 17 transported it to England.^{2.78}

18

19 1889

20 Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian Institution
 21 described and surveyed Hopeton Earthworks
 22 and High Bank Works in “The Circular, Square,
 23 and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio.” He
 24 described Hopeton Earthworks: “The only
 25 parts of this group we notice here are the
 26 large circle and the connected square.... The
 27 walls of the circle and square are yet very
 28 distinct, and with the exception of a single
 29 break in the circle can be readily traced. In
 30 fact, the lowest point of the square is yet five
 31 feet high. The circle is more worn, the western
 32 half averaging about two feet high...”^{2.79} He
 33 described High Bank Works: “These works
 34 occupy a broad, unbroken level of the drift
 35 terrace, which has been cultivated almost
 36 annually since 1845. The walls of the circle
 37 and octagon are still quite prominent, and are
 38 respectively two and five feet high.”^{2.80}

39

40 2.76 William Prescott Smith, Ohio History Society Photograph
 41 in *The Book of the Great Railway Celebrations of 1857*.
 42 (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1858).

42 2.77 “Camp Sherman,” Hopewell Culture NHP, <http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/camp-sherman.htm> (accessed January 2015).

44 2.78 *CLI Mound City Group*, 17.

45 2.79 Cyrus Thomas, *The Circular, Square, and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio*, 23.

46 2.80 Cyrus Thomas, *The Circular, Square, and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio*, 20.



Figure 3-27. Hopeton Earthworks was surveyed, c. 1890. (Lynott, Mark Hopewell Ceremonial Landscapes of Ohio: More than Mounds and Geometric Enclosures. Havertown, PA: Oxbow Books, 2014; Fig 3.6.)



Figure 3-28. Hopeton Earthworks was surveyed, c. 1890. (Lynott, Mark Hopewell Ceremonial Landscapes of Ohio: More than Mounds and Geometric Enclosures. Havertown, PA: Oxbow Books, 2014; Fig 3.5.)

1 **1890**
 2 Colonel Middleton completed a topographic
 3 survey of Hopeton Earthworks for the Bureau
 4 of American Ethnology.^{2.81}

5
 6 **1891 to 1892**
 7 Warren K. Moorehead led excavations at
 8 Hopewell Mound Group, and changed the
 9 earthwork complex's name from "Clark's
 10 Works," to be named after the landowner
 11 Mordecai Cloud Hopewell.^{2.82} Moorehead
 12 partially excavated several mounds at
 13 Hopewell Mound Group, including about a
 14 quarter of the largest mound— Mound 25.^{2.83}

15
 16 **1893**
 17 After Warren King Moorehead excavated
 18 Hopewell Mound Group, the collected
 19 artifacts were displayed at the Columbian
 20 Exposition in Chicago, Illinois.^{2.84} The
 21 abundance and exquisite craftsmanship of the
 22 artifacts enthralled visitors to the exposition,
 23 and the concept of the 'Hopewell Culture'
 24 was born. After the exposition, all artifacts
 25 were stored and displayed in Chicago's newly
 26 created Field Museum.^{2.85}

27
 28 **1906 to 1909**
 29 William Mills of the Ohio Historical Society
 30 extensively excavated the Seip-Pricer Mound
 31 at Seip Earthworks. Much of the western half
 32 of the mound was removed, revealing large
 33 connected buildings, and artifacts including
 34 copper breast plates, and intact samples of
 35 Hopewell cloth.^{2.86}

40 2.81 "Topographic Survey." NPS, Midwest Archeological Center,
 41 *MWAC Featured Projects, The Hopeton Earthworks and*
 42 *Hopewell Culture*, http://www.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/topo_analy.htm (accessed January 2015).

43 2.82 *CLI, Hopewell Mound Group*, 24.

44 2.83 NPS, *Hopewell Mound Group Site Bulletin*.

45 2.84 Moorehead 1897, 1922.

46 2.85 NPS, *Hopewell Mound Group Site Bulletin*.

46 2.86 Mills 1909

1 **1912**
 2 By 1912, railroads carried most of the freight
 3 that had been formerly transported on the
 4 Ohio-Erie Canal. After the flood of 1913, the
 5 canal was no longer used or maintained.^{2.87}

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2.87 G. Richard Peck, *The Rise and Fall of Camp Sherman*
 (Chillicothe: 1972).



Figure 3-29. Mound 23 at Hopewell Mound Group, before excavation by Warren Moorehead in 1891. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

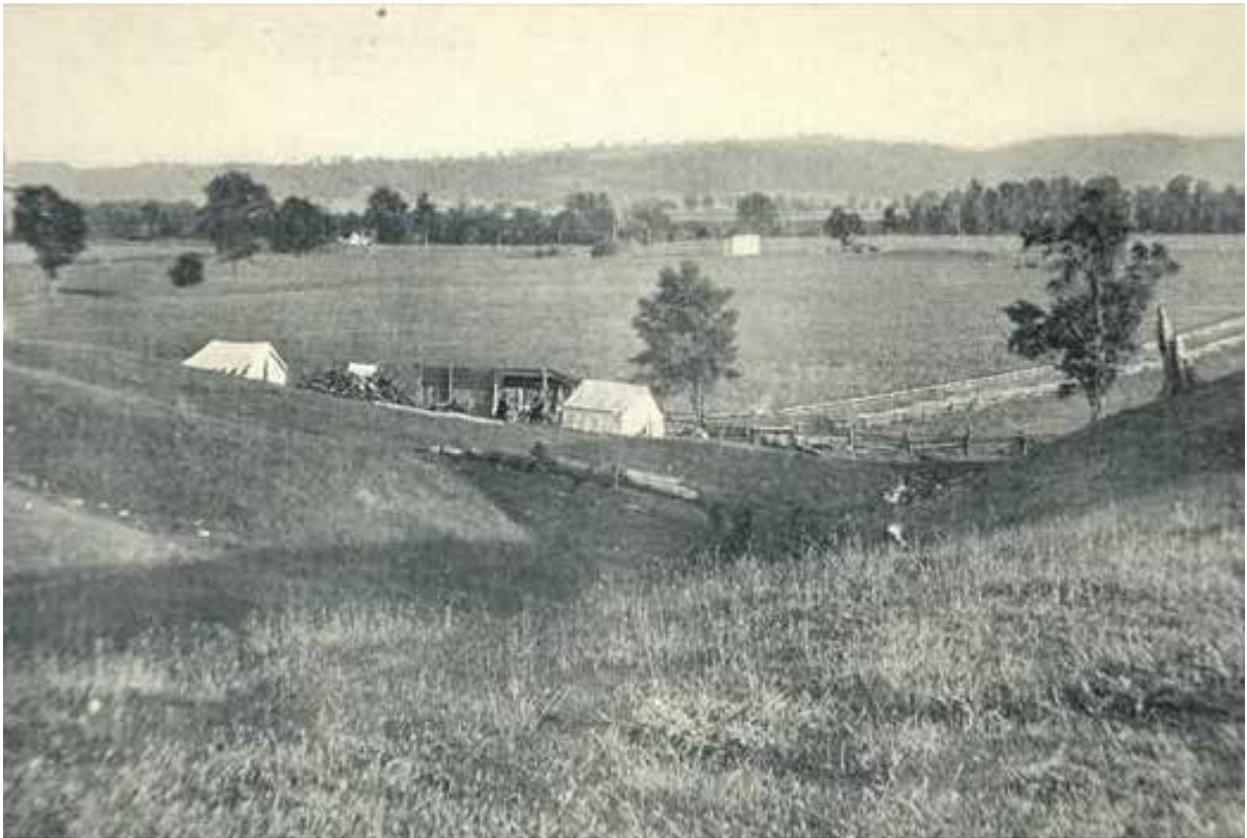


Figure 3-30. View of Hopewell Mound Group and the tents set up by Moorehead's archeology crew in 1891. (Moorehead, Warren K. *The Hopewell Mound Group of Ohio*. Chicago: Field Museum Natural History, 1922.)



Figure 3-31. Moorehead discovered a huge cache of flint bifaces at Hopewell Mound Group — they were later taken to Chicago and displayed in the Columbian Exposition of 1893. (Moorehead, Warren K. *The Hopewell Mound Group of Ohio*. Chicago: Field Museum Natural History, 1922.)

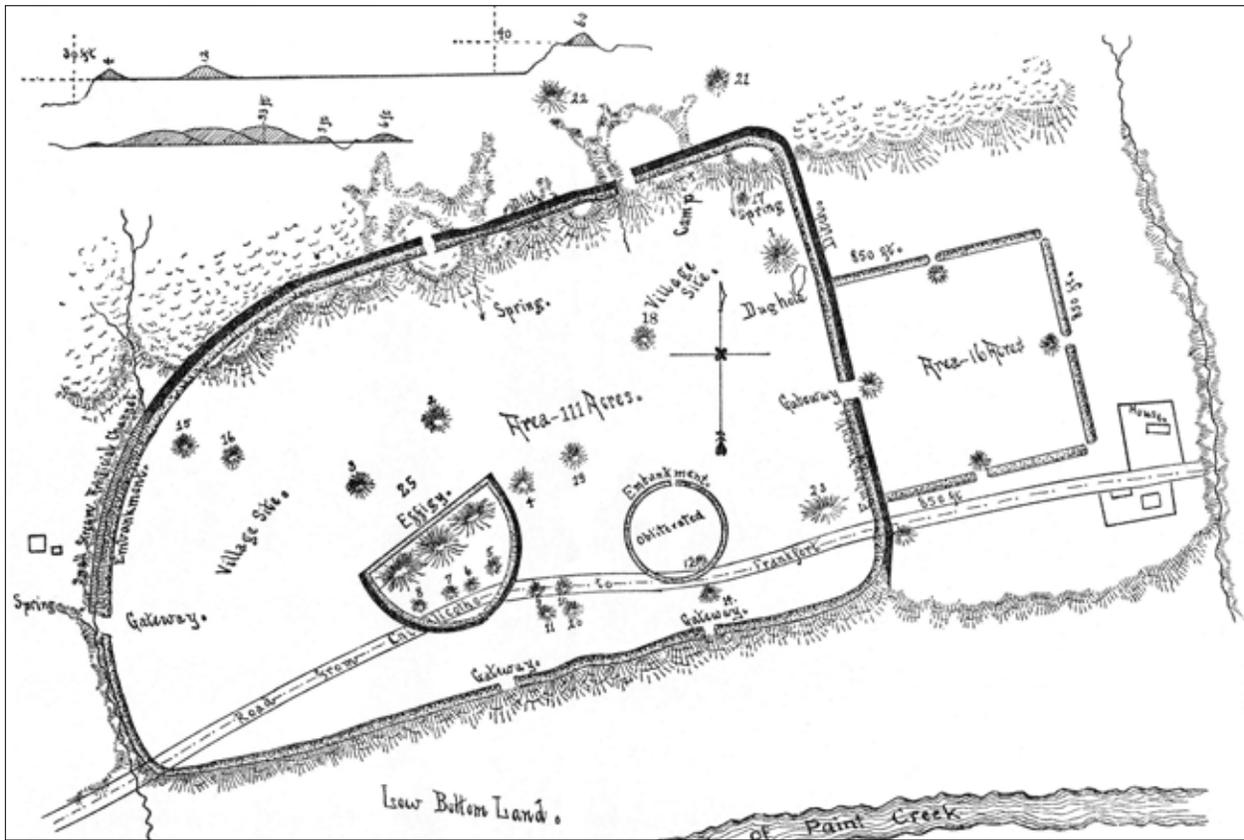


Figure 3-32. Moorehead's plan of Hopewell Mound Group, 1893. (Moorehead 1897)



Figure 3-33. Seip Earthworks under cultivation in the late 1800s. (Ohio History Connection, Ohio Historical Society Archaeology Photograph Collection)

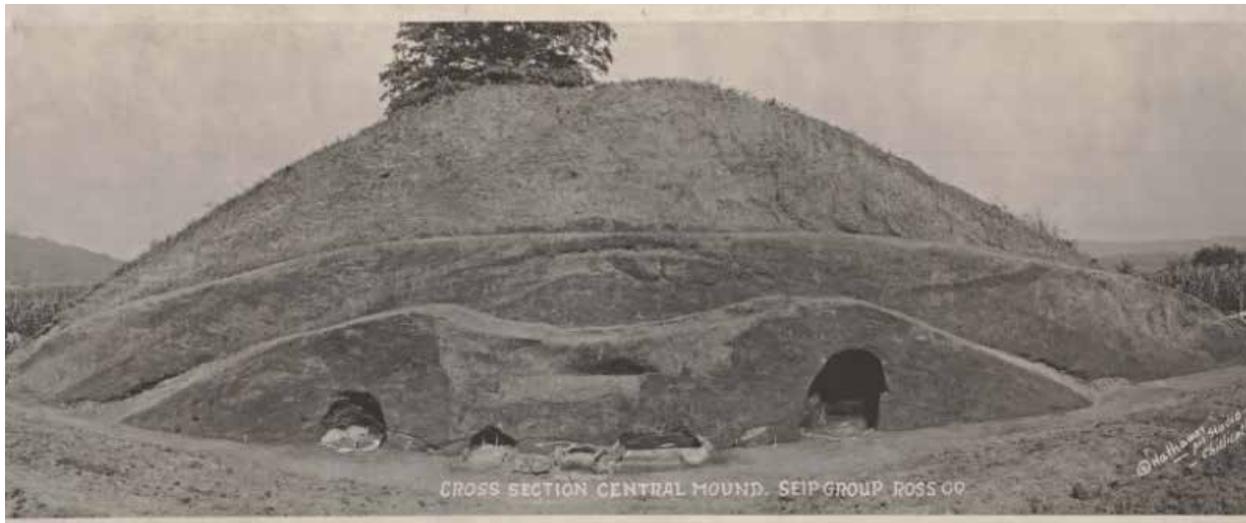


Figure 3-34. This photograph shows the excavation and removal of the west portion of the Seip-Pricer Mound at Seip Earthworks. The mound was partially reconstructed after excavation. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-35. The Seip-Pricer Mound at Seip Earthworks was extensively excavated between 1906 and 1908 by William Mills. (Mills, William C. "Explorations of the Seip Mound." Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1909)

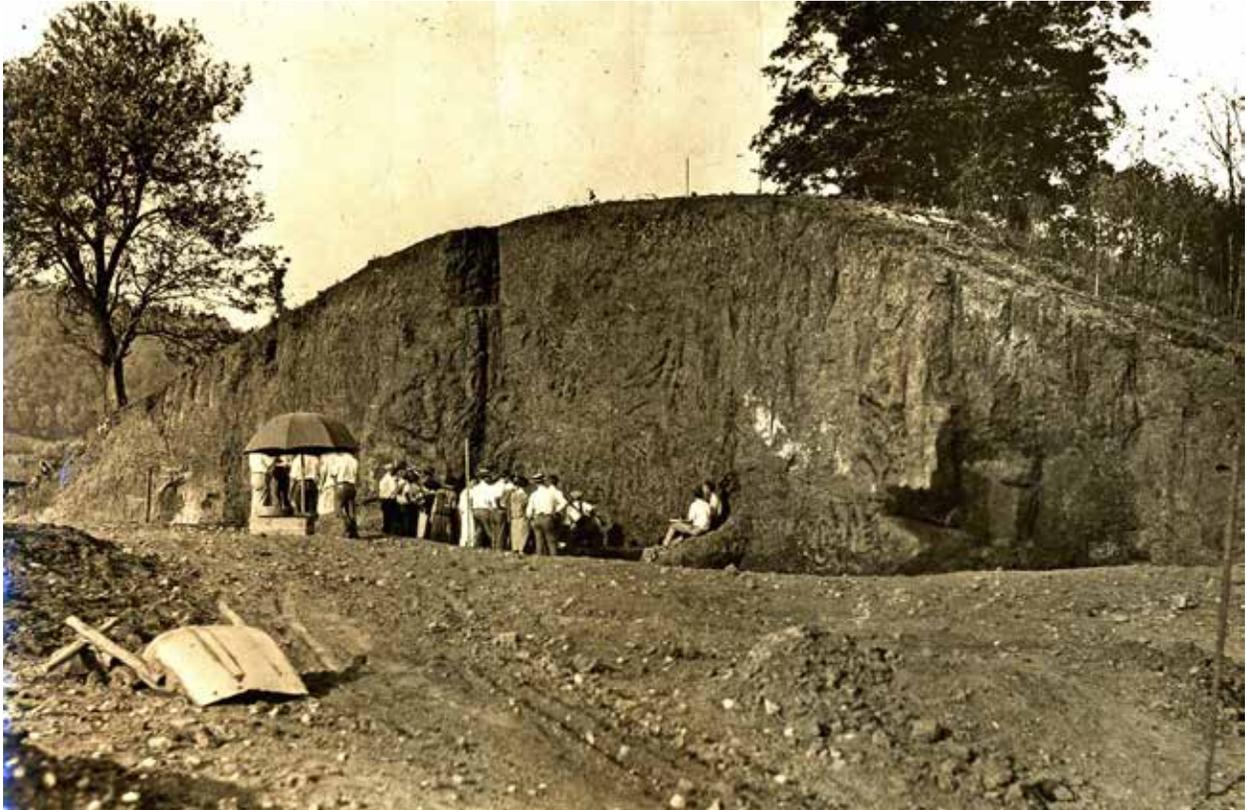


Figure 3-36. This photograph shows the excavation and removal of either the Seip-Pricer Mound or the Seip-Conjoined Mound, in the 1920s. (Shetrone, Henry C. "Explorations of the Hopewell Group of Prehistoric Earthworks," *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, 1926.)



Figure 3-37. Seip-Pricer Mound under cultivation, prior to excavation. (Mills, William C. "Explorations of the Seip Mound." *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, 1909.)



Figure 3-38. An early sketch of Mound City Group shows the site covered with trees and uncultivated in the late 1800s. (Brown 2012)



Figure 3-39. A railroad line was built as part of Camp Sherman, transecting the earthen walls. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-40. Over 2,000 buildings were built as part of Camp Sherman. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives, 42384)



Figure 3-41. This photograph shows one of the extant mounds at Mound City Group, with a Camp Sherman building built on top. The buildings were hastily constructed and little time was spent leveling the mounds. (Mills 1922)

1 **Camp Sherman (1917 to 1922)**

2 This period includes the World War I Army
3 cantonment named Camp Sherman, built
4 at Mound City Group. During this time, the
5 mounds at Mound City Group were taken out
6 of agricultural production and were used as
7 an active military site, with buildings and
8 roads constructed near and on top of most of
9 the mounds. The other park units continued
10 in agricultural production.

11

12 1917 to 1920

13 World War I Army cantonment, named
14 Camp Sherman, was established north of
15 Chillicothe. Through purchase and eminent
16 domain, the land at Mound City Group and
17 adjacent properties was acquired by the
18 War Department.^{2.88} Approximately 2000
19 buildings were built on over 2000 acres of
20 land, the camp accommodated up to 40,000
21 men. The camp was a small city unto itself,
22 with barracks, hospital, railroad, prison, and
23 sanitary and farming facilities.^{2.89}

24

25 Two-story wooden barracks were proposed
26 on top of the Mound City Group. Henry
27 Shetrone, William Mills, and Albert Spetnagel
28 of the Ohio Historical Society met with Army
29 officials to determine an approach to allow
30 construction of the barracks without harming
31 the mounds. However, some mounds were
32 damaged by the installation of pipelines,
33 roads and railroad ties.^{2.90} The construction
34 and three-year occupation of Camp Sherman
35 damaged many above-grade features, but
36 not all of them, including the largest mound,
37 Mound #7. Rather than take the time to level
38 the big mound, the army turned one barrack
39 perpendicular to the rest, leaving the mound
40 intact.^{2.91}

41

42 ^{2.88} "Camp Sherman," Hopewell Culture NHP, <http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/camp-sherman.htm> (accessed January 2015).

44 ^{2.89} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

45 ^{2.90} "Camp Sherman," *Hopewell Culture NHP*, <http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/camp-sherman.htm>.

46 ^{2.91} G. Richard Peck, *The Rise and Fall of Camp Sherman*.

1 1918, November 11

2 Following the end of the war, an
3 announcement was made that men would
4 be discharged from Camp Sherman and the
5 camp would close. A permanent Chillicothe
6 Veterans Hospital was established near
7 Mound City Group to care for wounded
8 soldiers.^{2.92}

9

10 1920

11 By July 1920, most discharges at Camp
12 Sherman were completed, and the 19th
13 Infantry took over as custodians, leaving
14 Camp Sherman as one of the last World War
15 I cantonments to be closed and its buildings
16 razed or sold as surplus.^{2.93} Mound City
17 Group remained federally owned and was
18 transferred to the Veterans Bureau in 1921.^{2.94}

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44 ^{2.92} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

45 ^{2.93} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

46 ^{2.94} "Camp Sherman," *Hopewell Culture NHP*, <http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/camp-sherman.htm>.



Figure 3-42. After Camp Sherman was disbanded, the Ohio Historical Society, led by William Mills, undertook archeological excavations, even while the Camp Sherman buildings still stood. (Mills 1922)



Figure 3-43. Between 1920 and 1922 William Mills excavated at Mound City Group, identifying building floors beneath the mounds. This is mound 18, note the post and pier foundations of the Camp Sherman building on top of the mound. (Mills 1922)

1 1920 to 1922

2 William Mills and Henry Shetrone of the Ohio
3 State Archaeological and Historical Society
4 conducted field investigations and excavated
5 the mounds at Mound City Group. The largest
6 mound, Mound #7, was the only untouched
7 mound by the U.S. Army and was excavated
8 at this time. Excavations amassed more than
9 167,000 museum objects and archival items.
10 These archeological efforts reignited public
11 interest in Hopewell studies, and launched a
12 drive to preserve its remnants.^{2.95}

13
14 Henry Shetrone also conducted excavations
15 at Seip Earthworks. Seip-Pricer Mound was
16 extensively excavated and revealed floors, fire
17 pits, and burials of two very large connected
18 buildings with a small building between
19 them. Among the artifacts found was the
20 famous clay Seip Head, copper breast plates,
21 and intact samples of Hopewell cloth, woven
22 of milkweed fibers. Seip-Pricer Mound was
23 partially reconstructed after excavation.^{2.96}

24
25 1922 to 1925

26 Shetrone conducted excavations at the
27 Hopewell Mound Group.^{2.97} These excavations
28 and mapped earthwork locations remain as
29 the authority on the Hopewell Mound Group.
30 At the completion of the fieldwork, almost
31 every mound at Hopewell Mound Group had
32 been excavated.^{2.98} By this time, many of the
33 mounds and earthen walls of the square at
34 Hopewell Mound Group had disappeared due
35 to agricultural practices.

36
37 ^{2.95} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 1; "Collections,"
38 *NPS, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (OH)*,
39 [http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/collections.](http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/collections.htm)
40 [htm](http://www.nps.gov/hocu/historyculture/collections.htm) (accessed January 2015); *CLI Mound City Group*, 18.

41 ^{2.96} Shetrone, *The Mound-Builders*; Shetrone and Greenman,
42 "Explorations of the Seip Group of Prehistoric
43 Earthworks," *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*;
44 The largest mound at Seip Earthworks is alternately
45 referred to as Mound 1, Central Mound, Seip Mound, and
46 Pricer Mound. In this document it is referred to as Seip-
Pricer Mound.

45 ^{2.97} Shetrone, *Explorations of the Hopewell Group of*
46 *Prehistoric Earthworks*, 1926.

46 ^{2.98} *Ibid*



Figure 3-44. Hopewell Mound Group, circa 1922. This is the view from the north wall, looking west. (Ohio Historical Society)



Figure 3-45. Hopewell Mound Group, mound 7 under excavation in 1922. (Ohio Historical Society)

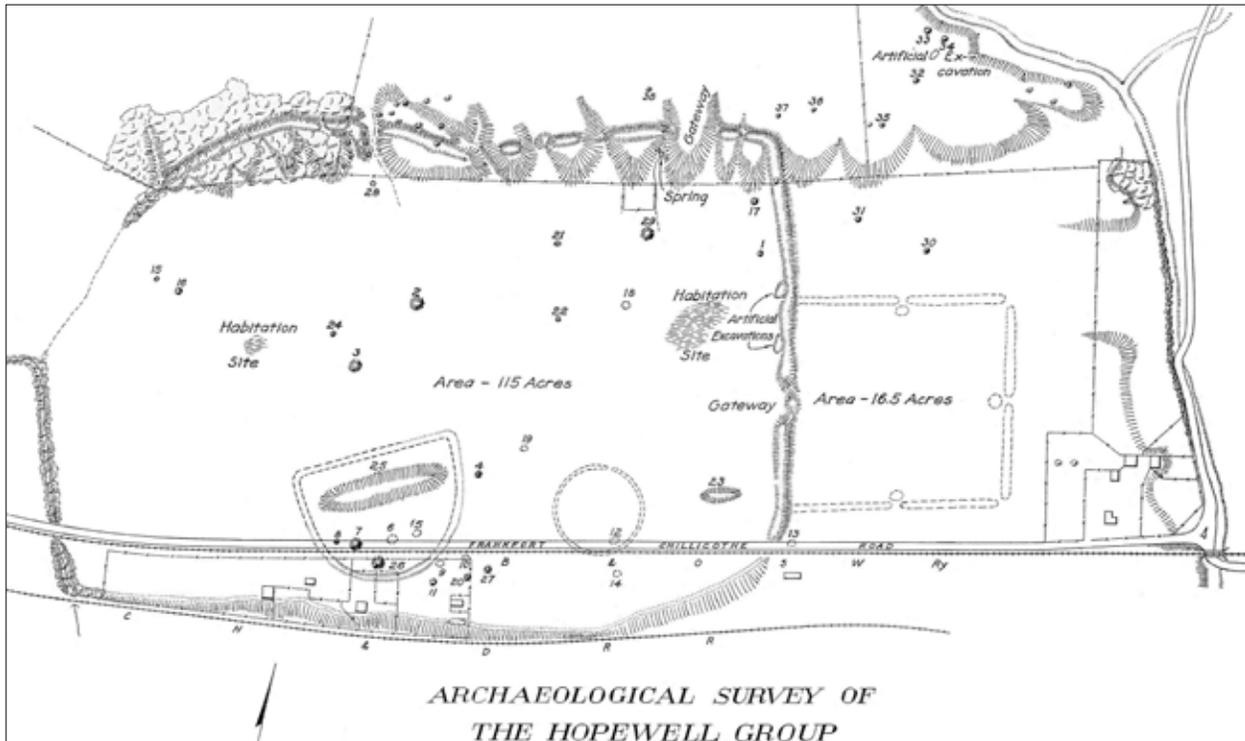


Figure 3-46. Between 1922 and 1925 Henry Shetrone conducted excavations at the Hopewell Mound Group. This map shows the earthwork locations; at the completion of their fieldwork nearly all the mounds had been excavated. (Shetrone 1926)

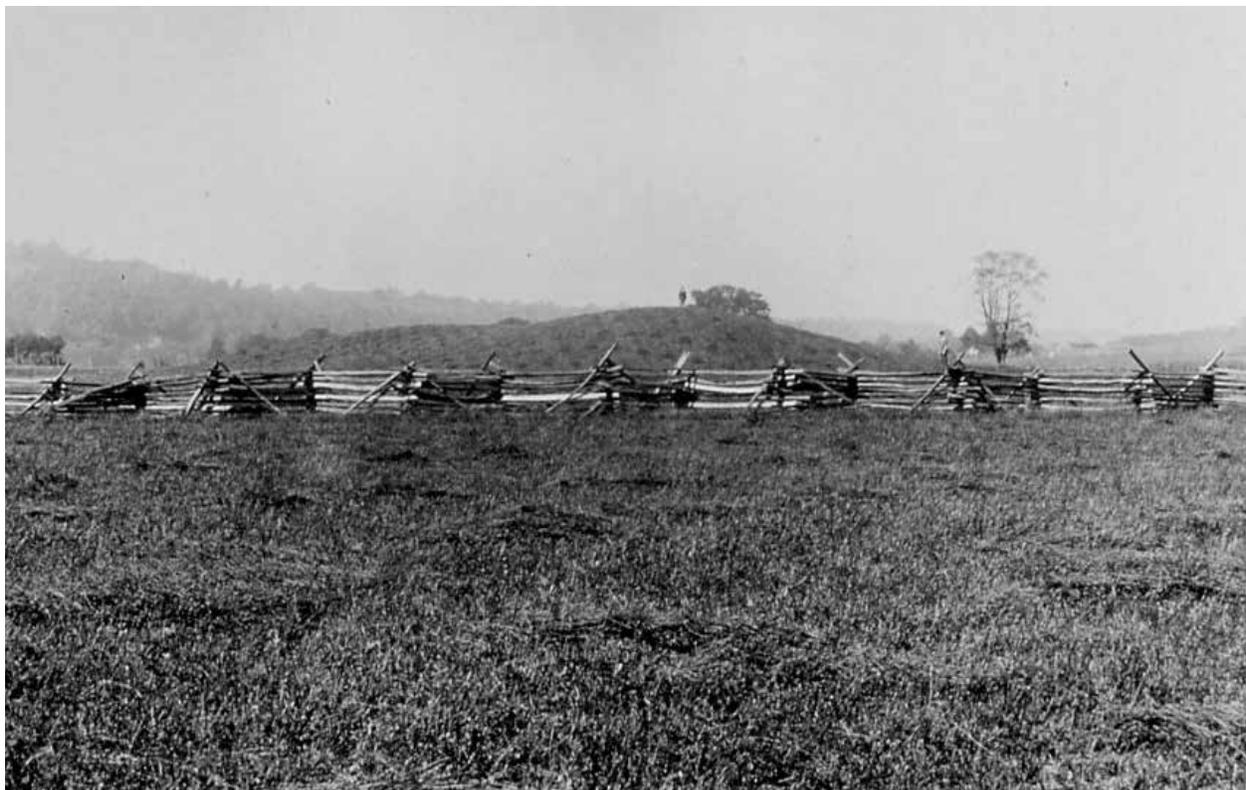


Figure 3-47. Mound 25 at Hopewell Mound Group, c. 1922. (Moorehead, Warren K. The Hopewell Mound Group of Ohio, 1922.)

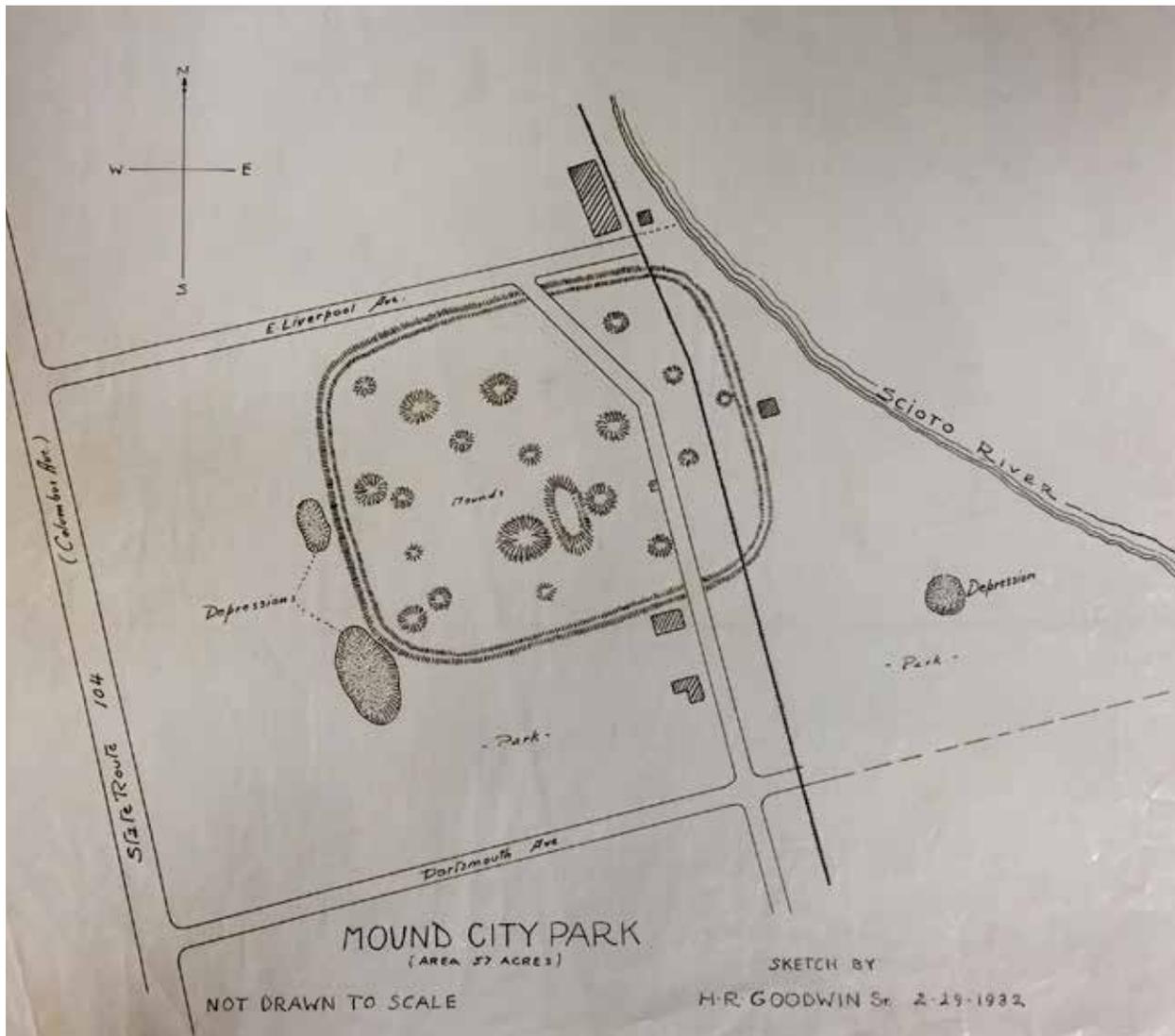


Figure 3-48. This map is from 1932 and shows two of the Camp Sherman roads and railroad that were extant at that time. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-49. The site was cleared of Camp Sherman buildings and the mounds, earthen walls, and borrow pits of Mound City Group were reconstructed, based on the 1848 map by Squier and Davis. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-50. Most of the earthwork complexes were heavily cultivated in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as depicted in this Hopewell Mound Group photograph from the 1920s. (Ohio Historical Society)

1 **Preservation / Late Agricultural**

2 **(1923 to 1992)**

3 This period of development begins with the
4 establishment of Mound City Group National
5 Monument in 1923. Soon after, a portion of
6 Seip Earthworks became a State Memorial in
7 1927.

8
9 These two earthwork complexes were
10 transformed into recreational parks with
11 picnic areas, shade trees, and open lawn on
12 the mounds. The other complexes continued
13 to be farmed. After the introduction of high-
14 powered tractors in the 1950s the earthwork
15 complexes were increasingly widened and
16 flattened. This period includes the transfer
17 of Mound City Group to the NPS, and
18 reconstruction of most of the mounds at that
19 unit in the 1960s and 1970s.

20
21 **1923**

22 Mound City Group was established as a
23 National Monument by President Warren G.
24 Harding, "to preserve the pre-historic mounds
25 of 'great historic and scientific interest'
26 from 'all depredations and from all changes
27 that would to any extent mar or jeopardize
28 their historic value.'"^{2.99} The land remained
29 federally-owned, but was managed by the
30 stewardship of the Ohio State Archaeological
31 and Historical Society.^{2.100}

32
33 **1925 to 1926**

34 The mounds, earthen walls, and borrow pits
35 at Mound City Group were reconstructed,
36 loosely based on the 1848 map by Squier and
37 Davis.^{2.101} Mounds 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20,
38 21, 24, and parts of 15 were reconstructed.
39 Most of the mounds and the southern wall of
40 the outer enclosure were placed in the wrong
41 locations (subsequently corrected between
42 1963 and 1975).^{2.102} The complex was cleared

43
44 ^{2.99} LRIP, 6.

45 ^{2.100} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

46 ^{2.101} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2. Ruby 2013d

^{2.102} "Mound #22, Mound City Group," *List of Classified*

1 of any remaining Camp Sherman debris,
2 and laborers deep-plowed the area before
3 reconstruction.

4
5 **1927**

6 The Ohio Historical Society erected stairs and
7 a viewing platform on 'Death Mask Mound,'
8 or Mound 7, at Mound City Group.^{2.103} A stone
9 gateway and entrance drive were built, that
10 tied into the then-existing Camp Sherman
11 roads to form a loop drive past Mound City
12 Group, paralleling the active railroad spur,
13 and then exiting through the north boundary
14 road. A rustic shelter and picnic grounds were
15 built alongside a baseball diamond.^{2.104}

16
17 **1927**

18 Seip Earthworks became a State Memorial.^{2.105}

19
20 Reformatory workers from the Chillicothe
21 Correctional Institute planted and harvested
22 an oat crop at Mound City Group, before
23 cultivating a mixture of timothy and blue
24 grass.^{2.106}

25
26 **1928-32**

27 At Hopeton Earthworks, between 1928 and
28 1932, "three north-south aligned mounds in
29 the eastern portion of the square enclosure
30 were removed for fill," for the construction of
31 the railroad at side of the park unit.^{2.107}

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37
38
39 *Structures, Ohio, Hopewell Culture National Historical*
40 *Park (OH)*. <http://www.hscl.cr.nps.gov> (accessed October
41 2014).

42 ^{2.103} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2 Figure 15.

43 ^{2.104} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

44 ^{2.105} Oral communication, Bret Ruby, site visit, 10/21/2014.

45 ^{2.106} Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

46 ^{2.107} David Brose, "An Historical Archaeological Evaluation
of the Hopeton Works, Ross County, Ohio," (Cleveland:
Department of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural
History, 1976).



Figure 3-51. Aerial photograph of Hopeton Earthworks, c.1930s. (Dache Reeves, 1934)



Figure 3-52. This circa 1930s aerial shows the reconstructed Mound City Group earthwork complex. Camp Sherman road traces can still be seen. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

1 1929

2 Mound City State Park opened to visitors for
3 the first time.^{2.108}

4

5 1930

6 Lock No. 35 of the Ohio-Erie canal was
7 disassembled. Stones from the lock were
8 placed along a nature trail at Mound City
9 Group.^{2.109}

10

11 1930s

12 Steps, platforms, walks, and dock were
13 built by the Works Progress Administration
14 (WPA) on the Scioto River at the Mound City
15 Group.^{2.110}

16

17 1933

18 Mound City Group was transferred from
19 the War Department to the Department of
20 the Interior, however it remained under the
21 management of the Ohio State Archaeological
22 and Historical Society.^{2.111}

23

24 1935

25 A one-story, two-room masonry comfort
26 station and a maintenance garage were built
27 at Mound City Group, funded by New Deal
28 emergency relief programs.^{2.112} The garage
29 was a massive two-story building, with
30 temporary quarters for the caretaker were
31 placed on the second floor.^{2.113}

32

33 1937

34 WPA workers built a one and one-half story
35 wood frame residence at Mound City Group,
36 adjacent to the maintenance building.^{2.114} A
37 picnic shelter measuring over 2,000 square
38 feet with a kitchenette was built. A six-foot

39

40 2.108 *CLI Mound City Group*, 18.

41 2.109 *GMP*, 22.

42 2.110 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound City Group National Monument*, 7.

43 2.111 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

44 2.112 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound City Group National Monument*, 5.

45 2.113 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

46 2.114 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

1 cobblestone walk connected the east, south,
2 and west sides.^{2.115} State workers added soil to
3 many of the mounds, most without consulting
4 historic documentation.^{2.116}

5

6 1942

7 The picnic shelter kitchen at Mound City
8 Group was modified into the Mound City
9 museum, which opened May 26, 1942.^{2.117}

10

11 1946

12 The Ohio Historical and Archaeological
13 Society transferred stewardship of Mound
14 City Group to the NPS.^{2.118} The NPS added
15 a large entrance sign and an interpretive
16 marker near the complex. Clyde B. King
17 became the first NPS superintendent.^{2.119}

18

19 King began a long-term program to remove
20 any elements that would detract from the
21 visitor's understanding of the earthwork
22 complex. During his tenure he removed any
23 remaining Camp Sherman-era buildings and
24 roads, and the picnic shelter and restroom
25 that had been constructed in 1927. He
26 initiated efforts to establish screening of
27 adjacent land uses, planting trees in areas
28 surrounding the earthwork complex.

29

30 1952

31 A boundary adjustment was made to Mound
32 City Group. A 10.5 acre tract bordering
33 State Highway 104 was added as scenic
34 protection.^{2.120}

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

2.115 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

43 2.116 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

44 2.117 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

45 2.118 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

45 2.119 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

46 2.120 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.



Figure 3-53. Aerial showing 1948 layout of Mound City Group. Note the removal of the Camp Sherman roads, and visitor parking lot at the southeast corner. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-54. 1940 view of Mound City Group. In 1946 Mound City Group was transferred to the NPS. At this time an effort was made to remove any remaining Camp Sherman debris, and to initiate a program of securing adjacent lands and planting trees. (Columbus Citizen Journal)



Figure 3-55. The Ohio Historical Society built a picnic shelter in 1927 at Mound City Group, along with a baseball diamond (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-56. A Superintendent's residence (at left, extant) and a maintenance building (at right, extant but the roof has been modified) were built at Mound City Group, funded by New Deal emergency relief programs in the mid 1930s. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-57. As part of the NPS Mission 66 plans, a visitor center and museum was developed at Mound City Group in 1959. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-58. The new Mission 66 visitor center at Mound City Group included a panoramic viewing platform on the roof. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-59. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s Mound City Group was re-excavated. Archeologists verified locations of mounds, gateways, borrow pits, and conducted radiocarbon dating. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

1 1957
 2 Mission 66 plans were revealed for Mound
 3 City Group. The plans called for site
 4 improvements, including paths connecting
 5 the earthwork complex to the river, a new
 6 parking area, and a museum and visitor
 7 center with a rooftop overlook.^{2.121} The master
 8 plan aimed to focus the visitor experience
 9 on the earthwork complex, rather than
 10 recreation, and the plans called for the
 11 removal of the existing picnic pavilion and
 12 parking area.

13
 14 1959
 15 A site survey was completed of Hopeton
 16 Earthworks by NPS archeologist John L.
 17 Cotter.^{2.122}
 18
 19 Removal of a 1930s roadbed to the picnic
 20 shelter and 40-car parking lot was completed
 21 at Mound City Group.^{2.123}

22
 23 1959 to 1960
 24 The National Park Service visitor center at
 25 Mound City Group was built.^{2.124} The Mission
 26 66-styled building included a panoramic
 27 viewing platform on the roof.^{2.125}

28
 29 1960s
 30 A great amount of archeological investigation
 31 and restoration began in the early 1960s at
 32 Mound City Group, as part of the Mission
 33 66 master plan. Work was undertaken by
 34 Raymond Baby of the Ohio Historical Society,
 35 who was contracted to rectify the differences
 36 between the Squier and Davis survey with
 37 the restoration work completed by Mills
 38 and Shetrone in the 1920s.^{2.126} James A.
 39 Brown from the Illinois State Museum and
 40 Northwestern University served as Baby's

41
 42 2.121 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 3.

43 2.122 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 18

44 2.123 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 2.

45 2.124 *CLI Mound City Group*, 18.

46 2.125 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 3.

2.126 Brown and Baby, *Mound City Revisited*.

1 on-site project manager. They clarified
 2 locations of mounds, gateways, and borrow
 3 pits, conducted radiocarbon dating, and
 4 reconstructed mounds in their correct
 5 locations.^{2.127} How the reconstructions were
 6 built was not well documented.

7
 8 1961
 9 A new stone entrance gate and sign replaced
 10 the original configuration at Mound City
 11 Group.^{2.128}

12
 13 In 1961, a landowner leveled one of the
 14 square enclosure walls with a bulldozer at
 15 Hopeton Earthworks, as part of developing
 16 his property. The threat posed by this
 17 destructive action led to a collaborative
 18 preservation effort between the NPS and the
 19 Ohio Historical Society.^{2.129}

20
 21 1962
 22 The rustic picnic pavilion and walks were
 23 removed at Mound City Group, per the
 24 Mission 66 plans (built in 1930s).^{2.130}

25
 26 1963
 27 At Mound City Group, the earthen walls at
 28 the southeast and east of the enclosure were
 29 excavated.^{2.131} Mounds #10, #12 and #13
 30 at Mound City Group were excavated and
 31 reconstructed.^{2.132}

32
 33 A visitor observation deck was built at Mound
 34 City Group, placed just inside the entrance to
 35 the western gateway of the enclosure.^{2.133}

36
 37
 38
 39
 40 2.127 *CLI Mound City Group*, 18, 24.
 41 2.128 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 7.
 42 2.129 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 18
 43 2.130 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 3.
 44 2.131 LCS "Earth Walls, Mound City Group."
 45 2.132 LCS, "Mound #12, Mound City Group."; LCS, "Mound #10,
 46 Mound City Group."; LCS, "Mound #13, Mound City Group."
 2.133 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 6.

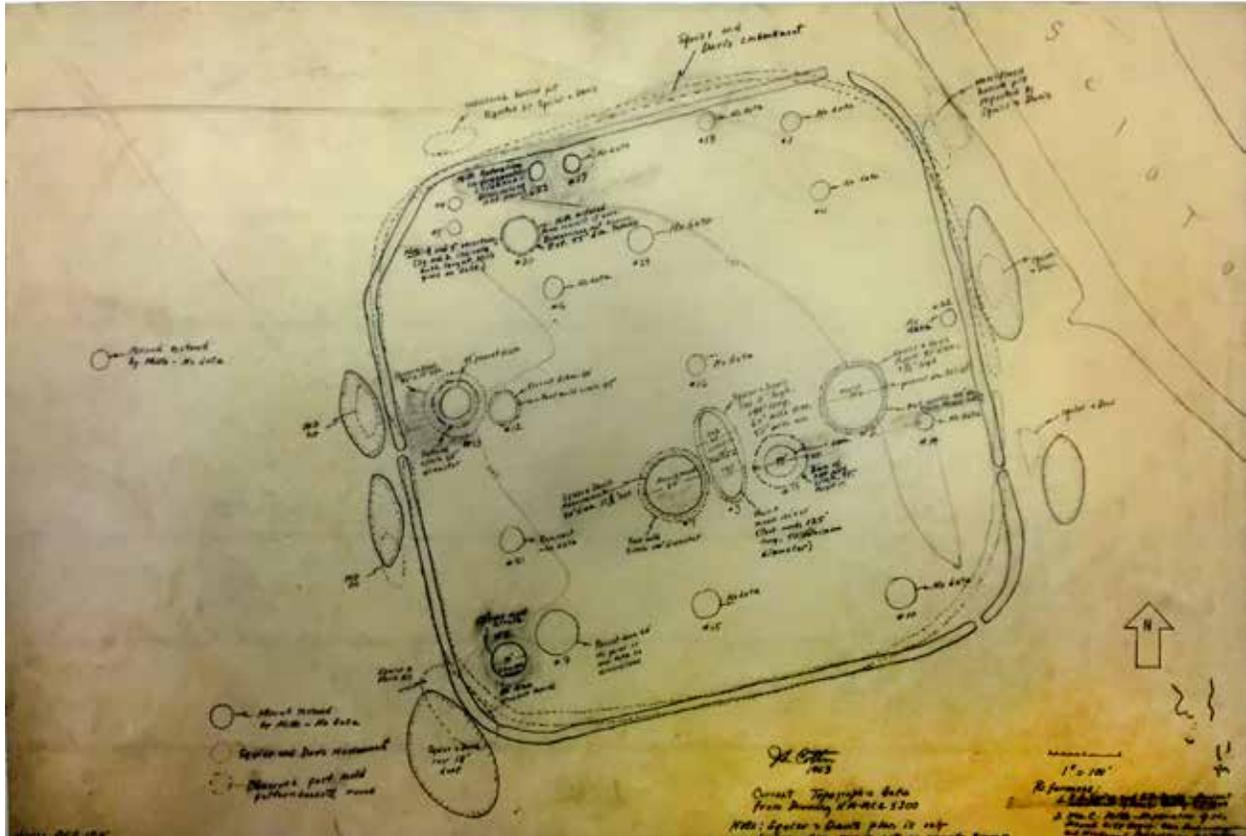


Figure 3-60. From the mid-1960s through the 1970s, the locations of the reconstructed mounds at Mound City Group were verified archeologically and the mounds were reconstructed in their proper locations. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)



Figure 3-61. The Mica Grave exhibit was added in 1964, reconstructing the interior of the inside of a mound. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

1 1963 to 1966

2 At Mound City Group an ethnobotanical trail
3 was installed. Reforestation, ‘back to the days
4 of Squier and Davis’ included planting of 139
5 large trees, along with 1,400 seedlings.^{2.134}
6 A split-rail fence was added along the north,
7 south, and west boundaries.^{2.135}

8
9 1964

10 Hopeton Earthworks was listed as a National
11 Historic Landmark (NHL).^{2.136}

12
13 Mounds #4 and #5 were excavated and
14 reconstructed at Mound City Group by
15 Raymond Baby of the Ohio Historical
16 Society.^{2.137}

17
18 The mica grave exhibit was built at Mound
19 13, Mound City Group. The purpose was to
20 portray a group of Hopewell burials as they
21 were discovered inside the mound. The
22 exhibit included a concrete structure with
23 glass front to reveal in-situ ashes in four
24 burial pits. It was connected to the visitor
25 center via a concrete walkway.^{2.138} It was
26 removed in 1996 by request of the American
27 Indian community.^{2.139}

28
29 1965

30 The northeast earthen wall of the enclosure at
31 Mound City Group was excavated.^{2.140} Mound
32 #5 at Mound City Group was excavated, and
33 reconstructed by the NPS.^{2.141}

34

35

36

37

38 2.134 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 3.39 2.135 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 3.40 2.136 NPS, *MWAC Featured Projects, The Hopeton Earthworks
and Hopewell Culture, “An Endangered Resource.”* [http://
www.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/end_resource.htm](http://www.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/end_resource.htm).41 2.137 LCS, “Mound #4, Mound City Group.”; Cockrell,
42 *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.43 2.138 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.44 2.139 Oral communication, Bret Ruby, Hopewell Culture NHP
CLR/EA Site Visit November 2014.

45 2.140 LCS, “Earth Walls, Mound City Group.”

46 2.141 LCS, “Mound #5, Mound City Group.”

1 1966

2 The east earthen wall of the enclosure at
3 Mound City Group was excavated.^{2.142}

4

5 1968

6 Mound #17 at Mound City Group was
7 excavated, and restored to a diameter of
8 55-feet.^{2.143} Mound 23 was excavated and
9 reconstructed.

10

11 1969

12 Mound #1 and Mound #19 at Mound City
13 Group were excavated and reconstructed.^{2.144}

14

15 1970

16 Mounds #6, #20, and #24 at Mound City
17 Group were excavated and reconstructed.^{2.145}

18

19 1970s

20 A landowner used a bulldozer to displace
21 a portion of the earthen wall at Hopewell
22 Mound Group.^{2.146}

23

24 1971

25 Mounds #11 and #16 at Mound City Group
26 were excavated and reconstructed.^{2.147}

27

28 1971

29 Seip Earthworks was listed in the National
30 Register of Historic Places.^{2.148}

31

32 1972

33 Nine acres was added to the northern
34 boundary of Mound City Group.^{2.149}

35

36

37

38 2.142 LCS, “Earth Walls, Mound City Group.”

39 2.143 LCS, “Mound #17, Mound City Group.”

40 2.144 LCS, “Mound #1, Mound City Group;” LCS, “Mound #19,
Mound City Group.”41 2.145 LCS, “Mound #16, Mound City Group;” LCS, “Mound #20,
Mound City Group;” LCS “Mound #24, Mound City Group.”42 2.146 *CLI Hopewell Mound Group*, 42.43 2.147 LCS, “Mound #11, Mound City Group;” LCS, “Mound #16,
Mound City Group.”44 2.148 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound
City Group National Monument*.45 2.149 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.



Figure 3-62. The Seip-Pricer Mound at Seip Earthworks, was preserved as a State Memorial in 1927. In the 1960s, a loop drive directed visitors around the mound. In 1971, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (Ohiomemory.org)



Figure 3-63. In the 1970s, structures that were discovered in the open space north of the Seip-Pricer Mound at Seip Earthworks were outlined with posts and interpreted for visitors. (Ohiomemory.org)

1 1973
 2 High Bank Works was listed in the National
 3 Register of Historic Places.^{2.150}
 4
 5 1974
 6 Hopewell Mound Group was listed in the
 7 National Register of Historic Places.^{2.151}
 8
 9 1974
 10 Mounds #14, #21, and #22 at Mound City
 11 Group were excavated and reconstructed.^{2.152}
 12
 13 1975
 14 Hopeton Earthworks was listed in the
 15 National Register of Historic Places.^{2.153}
 16
 17 1975
 18 Mounds #8 and #9 at Mound City Group were
 19 excavated and reconstructed.^{2.154}
 20
 21 1976
 22 David Brose of the National Park Service
 23 prepared an assessment of condition and
 24 significance for a proposal to acquire the
 25 Hopeton Earthworks.^{2.155} Archeological
 26 testing was completed in order to determine
 27 the integrity and significance of the site.^{2.156}
 28
 29 1977
 30 The stone steps to the summit of Mound #7 at
 31 Mound City Group were removed.^{2.157}
 32
 33
 34
 35

36 2.150 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound*
 37 *City Group National Monument*.
 38 2.151 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound*
 39 *City Group National Monument*.
 40 2.152 LCS, "Mound #14, Mound City Group."
 41 2.153 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound*
 42 *City Group National Monument*.
 43 2.154 LCS, "Mound #8, Mound City Group;" LCS, "Mound #9,
 44 *Mound City Group*."
 45 2.155 NPS, Midwest Archeological Center, *MWAC Featured*
 46 *Projects, The Hopeton Earthworks and Hopewell Culture,*
 "An Endangered Resource." http://www.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/end_resource.htm.
 2.156 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 28.
 2.157 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.

1 1978
 2 Mound City Group was listed in the National
 3 Register of Historic Places.^{2.158}
 4
 5 1980 to 1981
 6 Dr. Mark Seeman, Kent State University,
 7 conducted a site survey of the Hopewell
 8 Mound Group, accurately locating most of
 9 the mounds through aerial photography and
 10 surface survey.^{2.159} By this time, the only part
 11 of the earthwork complex left intact was the
 12 wall and adjacent ditch, on the north side of
 13 the enclosure earthwork.^{2.160}
 14
 15 1980
 16 On December 28, the United States Congress
 17 authorized the purchase of 150 acres of the
 18 Hopeton Earthworks. However, funding was
 19 not available for another ten years. During
 20 that time, the complex remained in private
 21 ownership, and continued to be farmed.^{2.161}
 22
 23 An additional 52.7 acres was added to Mound
 24 City Group to the north of the earthwork
 25 complex.^{2.162}
 26
 27 1980
 28 Hopewell Mound Group was purchased by the
 29 non-profit Archaeological Conservancy from
 30 private landowners.^{2.163}
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39

40 2.158 Arbogast and York, *NRHP Inventory - Nomination: Mound*
 41 *City Group National Monument*.
 42 2.159 *CLI Hopewell Mound Group*, 24
 43 2.160 NPS, *Hopewell Mound Group Site Bulletin*.
 44 2.161 *MWAC Featured Projects, The Hopeton Earthworks and*
 45 *Hopewell Culture, "An Endangered Resource."*
 46 2.162 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.
 2.163 *Hopewell Culture National Historical Park Conservation*
of Archaeological Resources Environmental Assessment
 (Dayton, OH: Woolpert Consultants, 2006), 3-1.

1 1982

2 Road repairs, replacement of the visitor
3 center viewing deck, and the addition of
4 accessible and bus vehicle parking were
5 added at Mound City Group.^{2.164}

6
7 1984

8 Commercial gravel quarry operations
9 began along the western edge of Hopeton
10 Earthworks' river terrace.^{2.165} Despite legal
11 efforts by the NPS to halt the mining, the
12 company continued its operations.^{2.166} The
13 activity has not only compromised the
14 integrity of the associated landscape, but
15 has also stripped over 70 acres of land that
16 possessed archeological value.^{2.167}

17
18 1988

19 The superintendent's residence at Mound
20 City Group was converted into a new
21 administrative headquarters.^{2.168}

22
23 1990

24 The Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company,
25 formerly Chief Cornstalk Sand and Gravel,
26 expanded their quarry operations at the
27 Hopeton Earthworks.^{2.169} Acquisition of
28 Hopeton Earthworks was completed on
29 January 9.^{2.170}

30
31 1991

32 The Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company,
33 operating adjacent Hopeton Earthworks,
34 reportedly exposed human remains during
35 quarrying activities.^{2.171}

36
37
38
39 _____
40 2.164 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.

41 2.165 MWAC Featured Projects, *The Hopeton Earthworks and
Hopewell Culture, "An Endangered Resource."*

42 2.166 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 18

43 2.167 Cockrell, *Administrative History*.

44 2.168 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 4.

45 2.169 MWAC Featured Projects, *The Hopeton Earthworks and
Hopewell Culture, "An Endangered Resource."*

46 2.170 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 19.

47 2.171 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 17.

1 **Hopewell Culture NHP to present-day (1992
2 to present)**

3 This period begins with the establishment
4 of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
5 and the acquisition of High Bank Works,
6 Hopeton Earthworks, Hopewell Mound
7 Group, and Seip Earthworks by the NPS. Since
8 the 1990s, the landscape has taken on its
9 current appearance of mown grasses on the
10 earthwork complexes, portions of restored
11 native grasslands, hay fields, woodland forest,
12 and riparian vegetation along the waterways.

13
14 1992

15 Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16 was established on May 27, 1992. The new
17 name recognized the larger size and greater
18 complexity of the park resulting from the
19 acquisition of Hopeton Earthworks, Hopewell
20 Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, and High
21 Bank Works to the Mound City Group.^{2.172}

22
23 The visitor center at Mound City Group was
24 modified by the addition of a new, pitched
25 roof.^{2.173}

26
27 1994

28 NPS Midwest Archeological Center initiated
29 a long-term research study of the Hopeton
30 Earthworks, and completed geophysical
31 surveys and strategic testing to determine
32 earthwork function and construction.^{2.174}

33
34 A new maintenance building was built at
35 Mound City Group.^{2.175}

36
37 1995 to 1996

38 A site survey was conducted of Hopewell
39 Mound Group for boundary adjustments.^{2.176}

40
41
42
43 _____
44 2.172 *Lynott and Midwest Archeological Center (U.S.) 2009*

45 2.173 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 7.

46 2.174 *CLI Hopeton Earthworks*, 19

47 2.175 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 7.

48 2.176 Dancy 1996

1 The park hired the first professional
2 archeologist on staff since 1972 and instituted
3 an active program of archeological research
4 in support of resource preservation and
5 interpretation.

6
7 Archeological surveys and excavations, and
8 geophysical remote sensing projects were
9 conducted at Mound City Group, Hopeton
10 Earthworks and the Spruce Hill in 1995-
11 1996.^{2.177}

12
13 1996
14 The Mica grave exhibit at Mound 13, Mound
15 City Group, was removed.^{2.178}

16
17 Archeological fieldwork was undertaken at
18 Spruce Hill.^{2.179}

19
20 1997
21 The NPS purchased the Archaeological
22 Conservancy's property at Hopewell Mound
23 Group.^{2.180}

24
25 Dr. N'omi Greber of the Cleveland Museum
26 of Natural History instituted a long-term
27 program of geophysical survey and small-
28 scale excavations intended to clarify the
29 nature and chronology of earthwork
30 construction at the High Bank Works.^{2.181}

31
32 1997
33 The General Management Plan /
34 Environmental Assessment recommended
35 alternative 2 to establish a national center for
36 interpretation at Mound City Group, and to
37 open Seip Earthworks and Hopewell Mound
38 Group for visitation. Hopeton Earthworks
39 and High Bank Works were recommended
40 for preservation and research, with limited
41 access.^{2.182}

42
43 2.177 Ruby 1997.
44 2.178 Cockrell, *Administrative History*, Chapter 6.
45 2.179 Ruby 2009
46 2.180 *Conservation of Archaeological Resources, Environmental
Assessment*, 3-1.
2.181 Greber 2002; Greber and Shane 2009; Ruby 2013a.
2.182 *General Management Plan. Hopewell Culture National
Historical Park, Ohio*, ii.



Figure 3-64. Archeological investigations continue. Here a crew investigates Hopeton Earthworks, in 1998. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

1 1997 to 1998

2 Archeological testing was conducted at
3 Hopeton Earthworks.^{2.183}

4
5 1998

6 Summary Report on the Significance,
7 Suitability and Feasibility of the Spruce Hill as
8 a Potential Addition to Hopewell Cultural NHP
9 was authored by the National Park Service.^{2.184}

10
11 1998-2004

12 Excavations at Hopewell Mound Group
13 continued in attempts to gain further
14 knowledge about the Hopewell Culture and
15 occupation.^{2.185}

16
17 2000

18 NPS expanded its boundaries at Hopewell
19 Mound Group, gaining a greater portion of the
20 earthwork complex.^{2.186}

21
22 1999

23 One mile of the Adena Recreational Trail
24 was extended through Hopewell Mound
25 Group. The multi-use trail connects the
26 towns of Chillicothe and Frankfort, Ohio, and
27 Washington Courthouse via a 28 mile paved
28 route that utilizes the abandoned railroad.^{2.187}

29
30 2001 to 2002

31 Geophysical and magnetic surveys were
32 completed for Hopeton Earthworks. Surface
33 collection and excavations conducted at the
34 south portion of the earthwork complex were
35 undertaken to better understand how they
36 were built, and to explore the existence of any
37 anomalies in the geophysical readings.^{2.188}

39 2.183 Mark J. Lynott, "The Hopeton Earthworks: An Interim
40 Report," *Hopewell Archeology* (2001), 4(2).

41 2.184 "Introduction," *NPS, Midwest Archeological Center, MWAC
42 Featured Projects, The Hopeton Earthworks and Hopewell
43 Culture*, [http://www.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/topo_analy.
44 htm](http://www.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/topo_analy.htm) (accessed January 2015).

45 2.185 Pederson and Burks 2001; Pederson Weinberger 2006

46 2.186 *CLI Hopewell Mound Group*, 24.

2.187 *Tri-County Triangle Trail, Inc.*, [http://www.
2014](http://www.tricountytriangletrail.org/page4.html). (accessed October,

2.188 Lynott and Midwest Archeological Center (U.S.) 2009

1 At Hopewell Mound Group, archeologists

2 from the NPS and Ohio State University

3 used magnetometry to investigate the

4 earthwork complex and archeological

5 features. They found no evidence of long-

6 term settlement within the earthen walls.

7 They also discovered a 90 foot diameter

8 circular earthwork within the Great Enclosure

9 (between Mounds 2 and 23).^{2.189}

10

11 The NPS conducted salvage excavations along

12 the eroding banks of North Fork Paint Creek

13 at the southern boundary of the Hopewell

14 Mound Group.^{2.190}

15

16 2008

17 The Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks were

18 placed in the United States' Tentative List,

19 the first step in preparation of a World

20 Heritage site nomination. The proposed

21 nomination is comprised of three units: the

22 five discontinuous complexes of the Hopewell

23 Culture NHP (Mound City Group, Hopeton

24 Earthworks, Hopewell Mound Group, Seip

25 Earthworks, and High Bank Works), along

26 with Fort Ancient State Memorial and Newark

27 Earthworks State Memorial.

28

29 2009

30 The Arc of Appalachia Preserve System

31 purchased Spruce Hill and established it as an

32 archeological complex.^{2.191}

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

2.189 Pederson and Burks 2001; Pederson Weinberger 2006;
Ruby 2013c

2.190 Bauermeister 2006, 2010

2.191 "Our Partners" *NPS, Hopewell Culture National Historical
Park (OH)*, [http://www.nps.gov/hocu/parkmgmt/
partners.htm](http://www.nps.gov/hocu/parkmgmt/partners.htm) (accessed January 2015.)



Figure 3-65. A LiDAR survey, completed at Seip Earthworks in 2012, depicts the topographic forms of the earthwork complex. (GIS Hopewell Culture NHP 2012 LiDAR)



Figure 3-66. The magnetic survey was taken at High Bank Works in 2013. (Hopewell Culture NHP Archives)

1 2009 to 2012

2 Mound City Group was magnetically mapped,
3 revealing below-grade features. The area
4 outside of the enclosure wall was not
5 surveyed.

6
7 Magnetic surveys and small-scale surveys
8 were undertaken on the “North Forty” tract
9 immediately north of the Mound City Group
10 enclosure.^{2.192}

11
12 An archeological field school from SUNY
13 Geneseo and Bloomsburg University
14 conducted excavations at a small, specialized
15 occupation just outside the Hopewell Mound
16 Group enclosure.^{2.193}

17
18 2012
19 A native grassland was established at High
20 Bank Works, consisting of native grasses and
21 forbs.

22
23 The NPS commissioned high-resolution
24 LiDAR imagery for all of the park units.
25
26 Permanent datum points (3-1/4” x 30”
27 aluminum pipe monuments with magnetic
28 locators, buried flush with the ground
29 surface) were installed and professionally
30 surveyed at Mound City Group, Hopeton
31 Earthworks, High Bank Works, Hopewell
32 Mound Group, and Seip Earthworks. These
33 are intended to serve as permanent reference
34 points for archeological investigations and
35 other resource management activities.

36
37 2013
38 Large-scale magnetic surveys were
39 commissioned at Hopeton Earthworks,
40 Hopewell Mound Group and High Bank
41 Works.

42
43
44

45 ^{2.192} Brady and Pederson Weinberger 2010.

46 ^{2.193} Pacheco, et al. 2012

1 2014

2 Seip Earthworks was officially transferred to
3 the NPS from the Ohio Historical Society.

4
5 Excavations at Hopewell Mound Group
6 revealed a possible ‘woodhenge’ at the
7 Great Circle, which may have been a circular
8 enclosure of wooden posts. More testing
9 and analysis is needed to confirm, but NPS
10 archeologists believe the stains of darker soil
11 they revealed, occurring at regular intervals,
12 are evidence of wood posts.

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Figure 3-67. Seip Earthworks, 2014. (Mundus Bishop 2014)