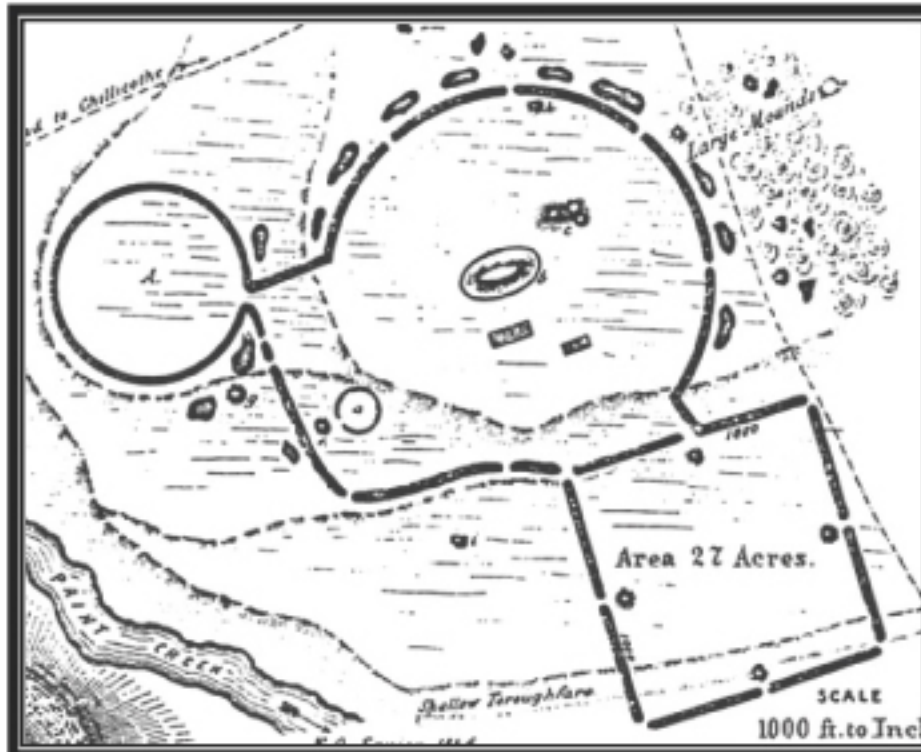




## The Six Units of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

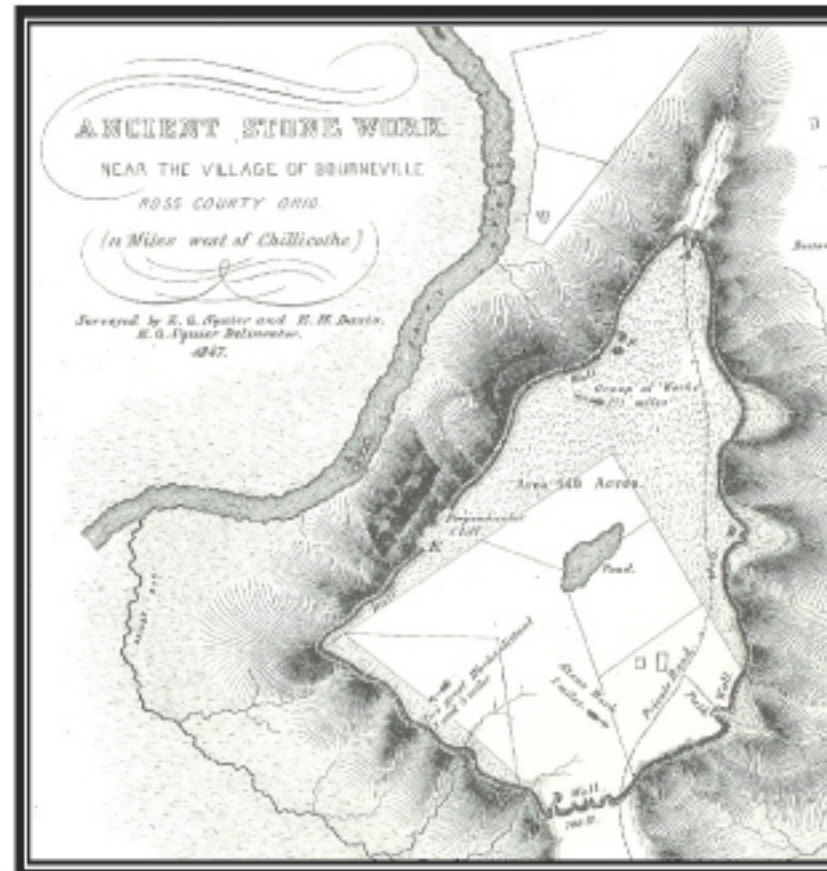
Soon after the settlement of this area, Chillicothe archaeologists Edwin Davis and Ephraim Squier noticed that the unique geometric earthwork complexes of southern Ohio were gradually disappearing. In 1848, they published over one hundred of their now famous drawings that captured the shapes of these enormous architectural wonders before they were demolished by two centuries of plowing.

### Seip Earthworks



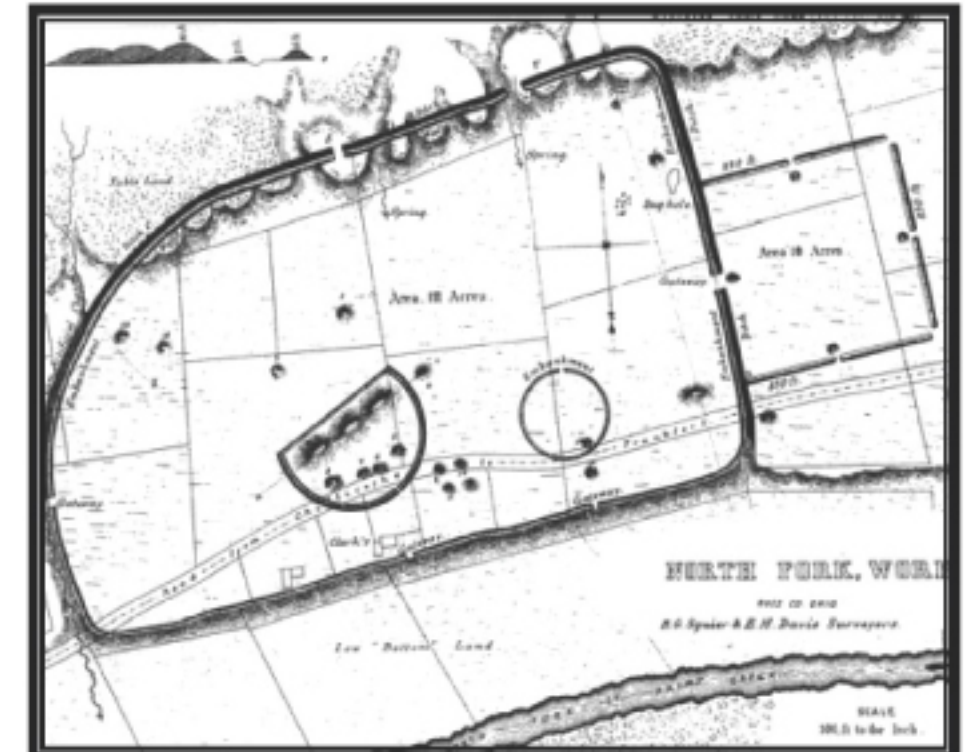
This classic three-part geometric earthwork contains the second largest known Hopewell burial mound. Within the enclosure is a large elliptical mound, three smaller conjoined mounds, several small mounds, and several structure outlines. *Open to the public.*

### Spruce Hill Earthworks



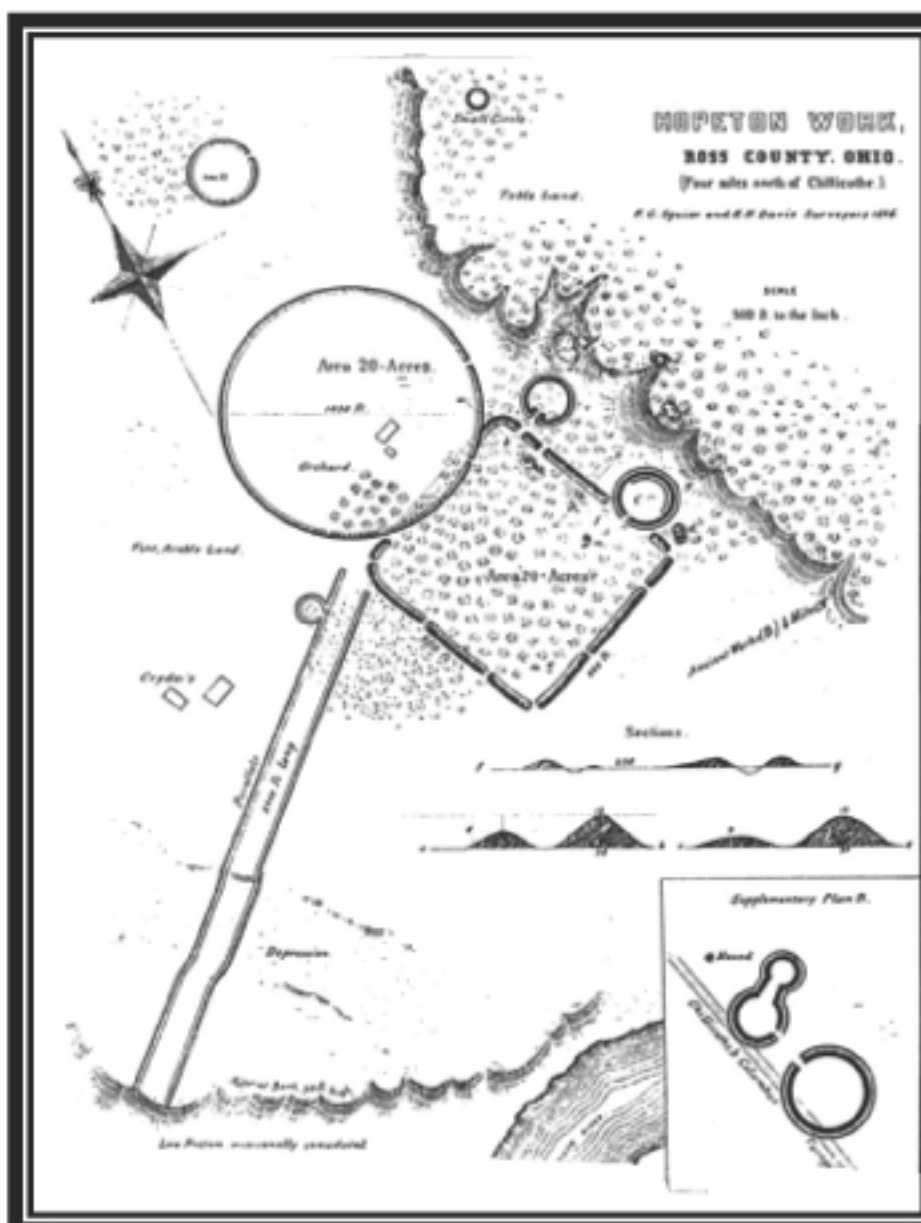
A low, stone perimeter wall encloses the 140-acre plateau of the mesa-like ridge top. Rich with evidence of the Hopewell culture, it also contains a healthy biodiversity. **Permit visitation only.**

### Hopewell Mound Group



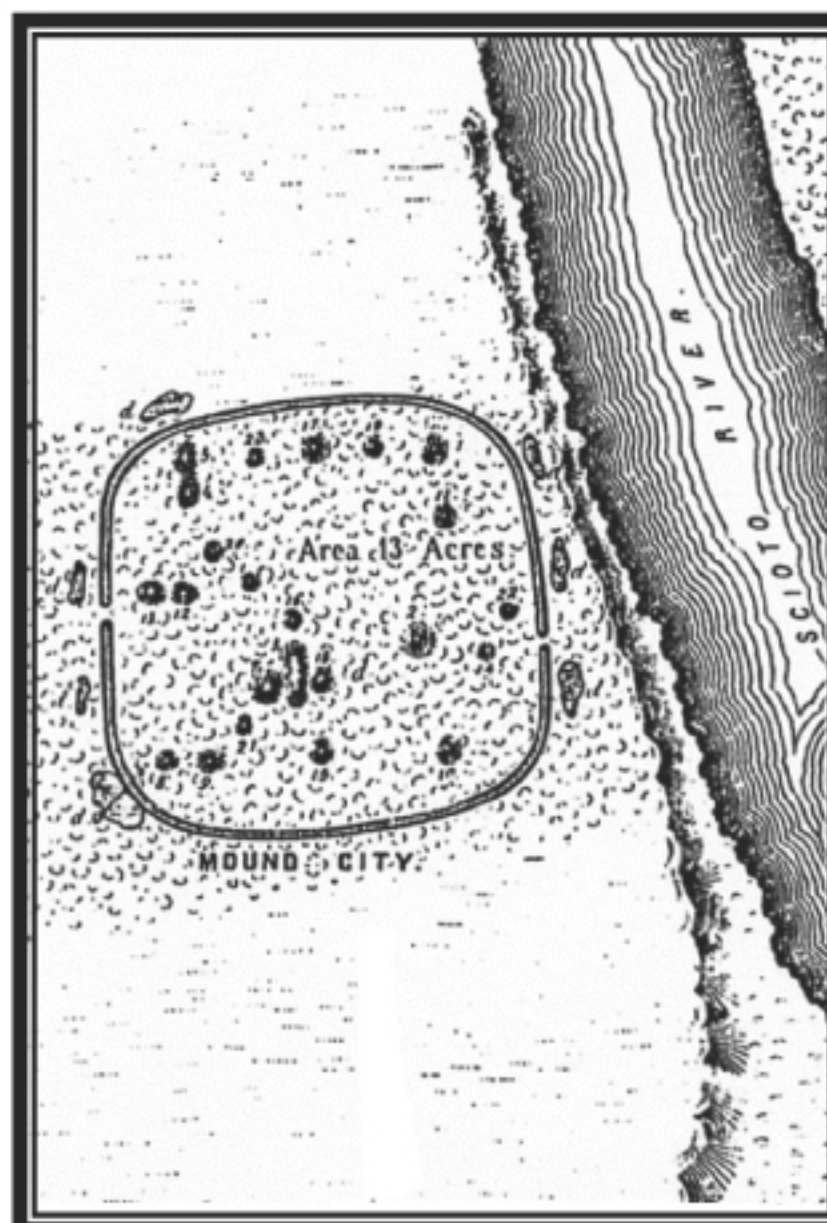
Archeologists named the entire culture after this site, the largest Hopewell earthwork ever constructed. The site's name and culture's name was taken from the property's owner name at the time, Mordecai Cloud Hopewell. *Open to the public.*

### Hopeton Earthworks



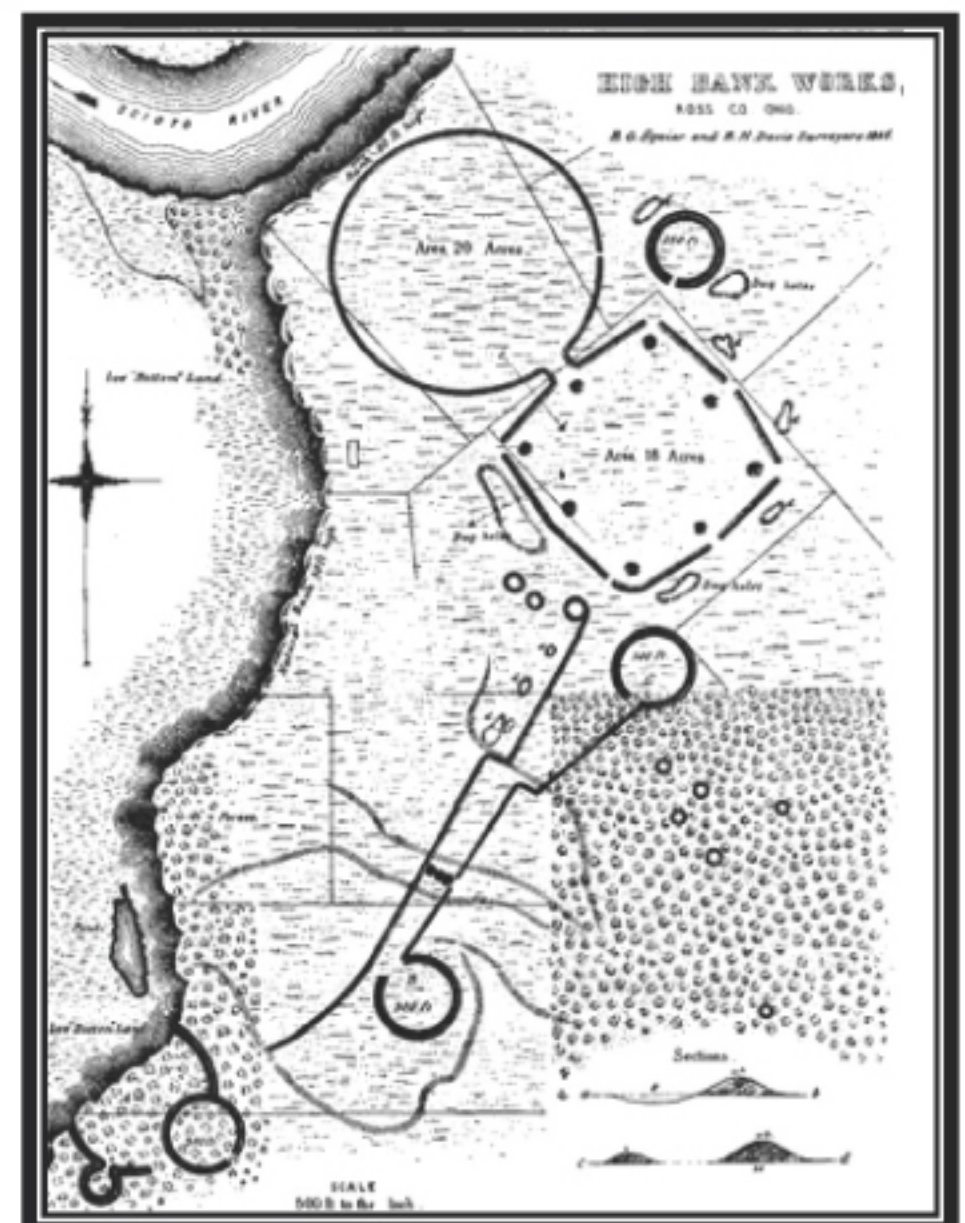
This geometric earthwork lies just across the river from Mound City. Its mysterious parallel earthen walls stretched a half mile toward the river. *Open to the public.*

### Mound City Group



The only fully restored Hopewell site, this prehistoric ceremonial and burial ground is much smaller than the other four earthworks. *Open to the public.*

### High Bank Works



This extraordinary astronomical observatory marks the summer solstice and the eight points of the complex 18.6 year lunar cycle. **Not yet open to the public.**