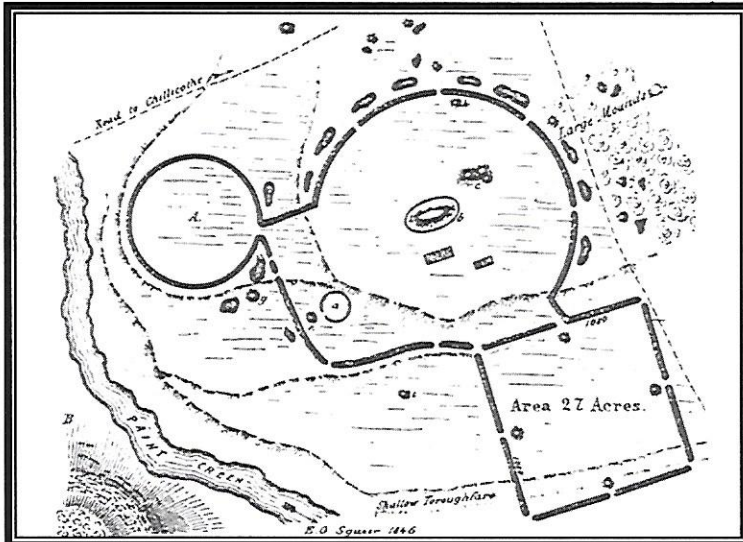




## The Five Units of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

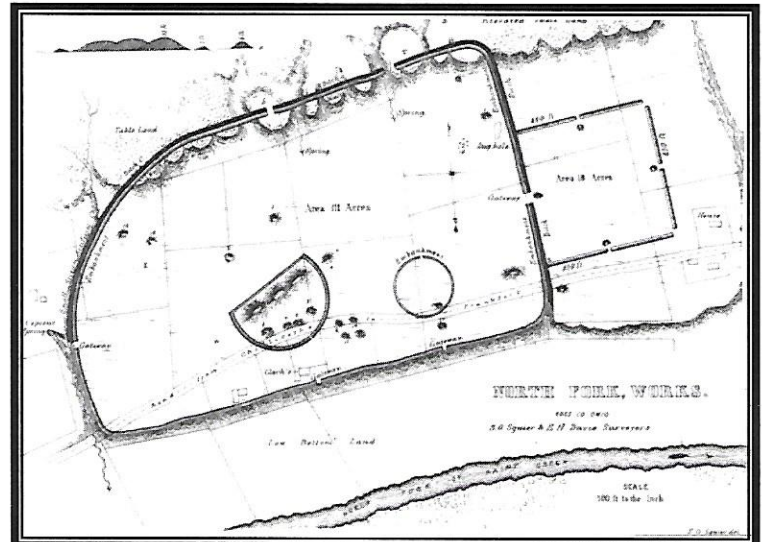
Soon after the settlement of this area, Chillicothe archaeologists Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis noticed that the unique geometric earthwork complexes of southern Ohio were gradually disappearing. In 1848, they published over one hundred of their now famous drawings that captured the shapes of these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

### Seip Earthworks



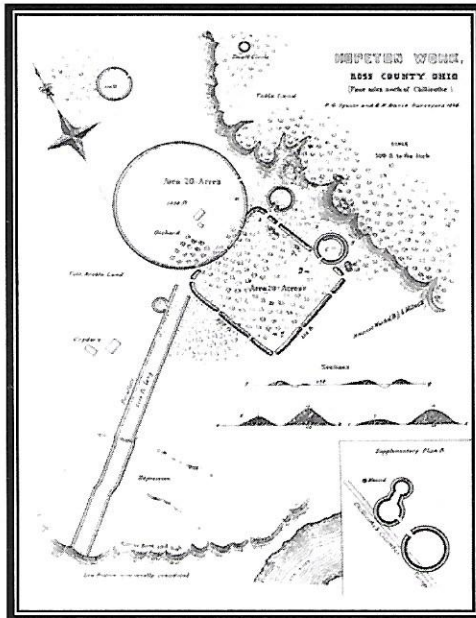
This classic three-part geometric earthwork contains the second largest known Hopewell burial mound. Open to the public.

### Hopewell Mound Group



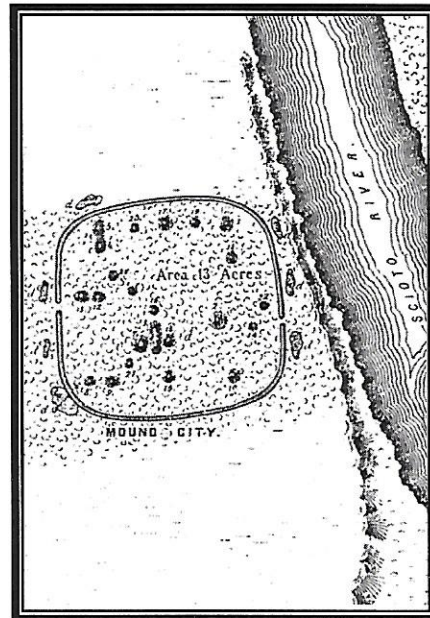
Archaeologists named the entire culture after the largest Hopewell earthwork, once owned by Mordecai Hopewell. Open to the public.

### Hopeton Earthworks



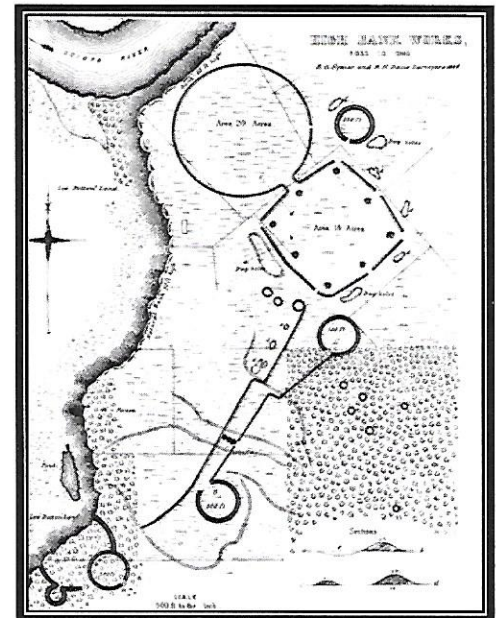
This geometric earthwork lies just across the river from Mound City. Its mysterious parallel earthen walls stretched a half mile toward the river.

### 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.