
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1999



Hopeton Earthworks
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park is located in Ross County, near the town of Chillicothe in southern Ohio. The park's five noncontiguous mound sites, which consist of 1,170 acres, lie near the Scioto River, Paint Creek, and the North Fork of Paint Creek. The landscape is described as topographically rugged and filled with heavy tree cover. Its diverse environment contains a combination of woodlands, riparian areas, prairie, fallow fields, grass, and wetlands (NPS Website).

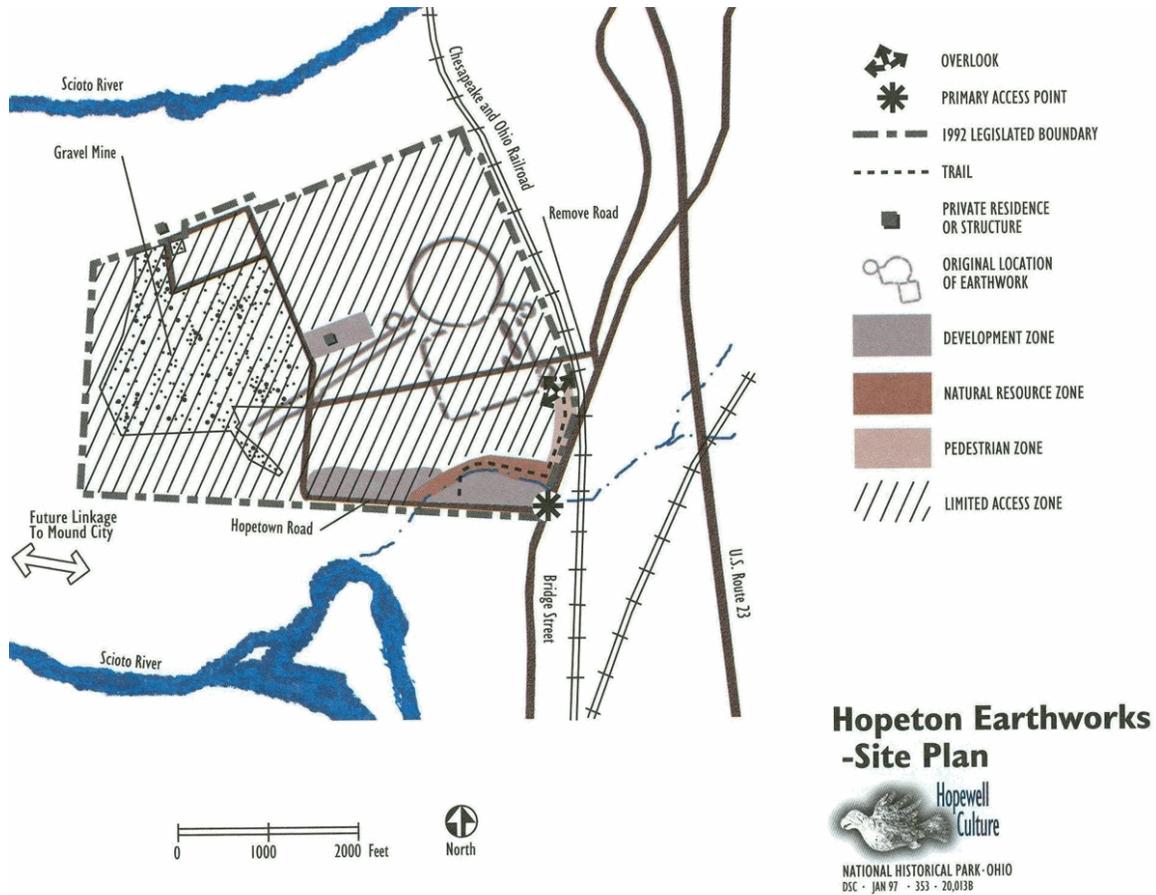
The park's prehistoric Hopewellian mounds date back to between approximately 200 BC and 500 AD. "The term Hopewell describes a broad network of beliefs and practices among different Native American groups over a large portion of eastern North America. The culture is characterized by the construction of enclosures made of earthen walls, often built in geometric patterns, and mounds of various shapes" (MWRO Inventory Program). The Hopewell culture is also characterized by their extensive trade networks and use of waterways to import goods from as far away as the Rocky Mountains and parts of the Atlantic coast.

Hopeton Earthworks is located about one mile east of the Mound City Group unit, on a terrace east of the Scioto River. The site is fairly flat and open, but with some elevation gain eastward from the river. There is an early growth hardwood forest and a black walnut orchard near an intermittent creek at the southeast corner of the site. Much of the land was formerly in agricultural production, but is now fallow. There is a gravel mining operation adjacent to the site. "The gravel mining has stripped much of the area west of the principal earthworks, and the mining operation will continue until the gravel deposit has been exhausted" (GMP 1997).

Hopewell earthwork remnants on this 292 acre site consist of a square about 900 feet on each side, joined on its north side to a circle with a diameter of about 1,050 feet. Smaller circular structures also join the square at various points, and linear parallel earthworks extend westward toward the river for about 2,400 feet from the northwest corner of the square. A description from 1846 indicates that the walls were then 50 feet wide at the base, and the square enclosure walls were 12 feet high. Continued agricultural cultivation since then has reduced the earthworks to less than 5 feet in height in most places. Most site features are difficult for the untrained eye to distinguish, and the small circles and parallel walls are no longer visible.

The Hopeton Earthworks site was designated as a National Historic Landmark on July 19, 1964. It was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 1975. It became part of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park when congressional legislation established the park in 1992.

Site Plan



Site Plan from the 1997 General Management Plan

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Hopeton Earthworks
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	501184
Parent Landscape:	501184

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park -HOCU
Park Organization Code:	6514
Park Administrative Unit:	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Initial research was conducted by seasonals Kathleen Fitzgerald and Richard Radford during FY99 and determined that the number of landscapes for the park which are presented in the CLI as of that date were correct. Previous Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the landscape hierarchy presented in the CLI. Data entry and updates will continue for the inventory unit as scheduled by the CLI Program.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/05/2008
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- Keeper
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/02/1975

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Archeological resources and cultural landscape resources are identical. Site was entered on the National Register on 7/2/1975

Concurrence Graphic Information:

United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, Ohio 45601-8694

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3017
HOCU

September 5, 2008

MEMORANDUM

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, Midwest Region
Through: Chief Historic Structures and Landscapes, Midwest Region
From: Superintendent, Hopewell Culture
Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventories for Hopewell Mound Group, Mound City Group, and Hopeton Earthworks

This memo indicates general concurrence on the Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLI) for Hopewell Mound Group, Mound City Group, and Hopeton Earthworks for section 110 purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Park staff have reviewed the documents and minor corrections and general comments on the document have been forwarded to the CLI Inventory Coordinator. The document accurately reflects the current condition for each site as "good" and the management category of "must be preserved and maintained." I understand that the information in the database can be amended at any time by contacting the CLI coordinator.

Park Concurrence 9/5/2008

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Hopeton Earthworks is a noncontiguous site within the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, and its cultural landscape boundaries are defined by NPS property line boundaries.

State and County:

State: OH

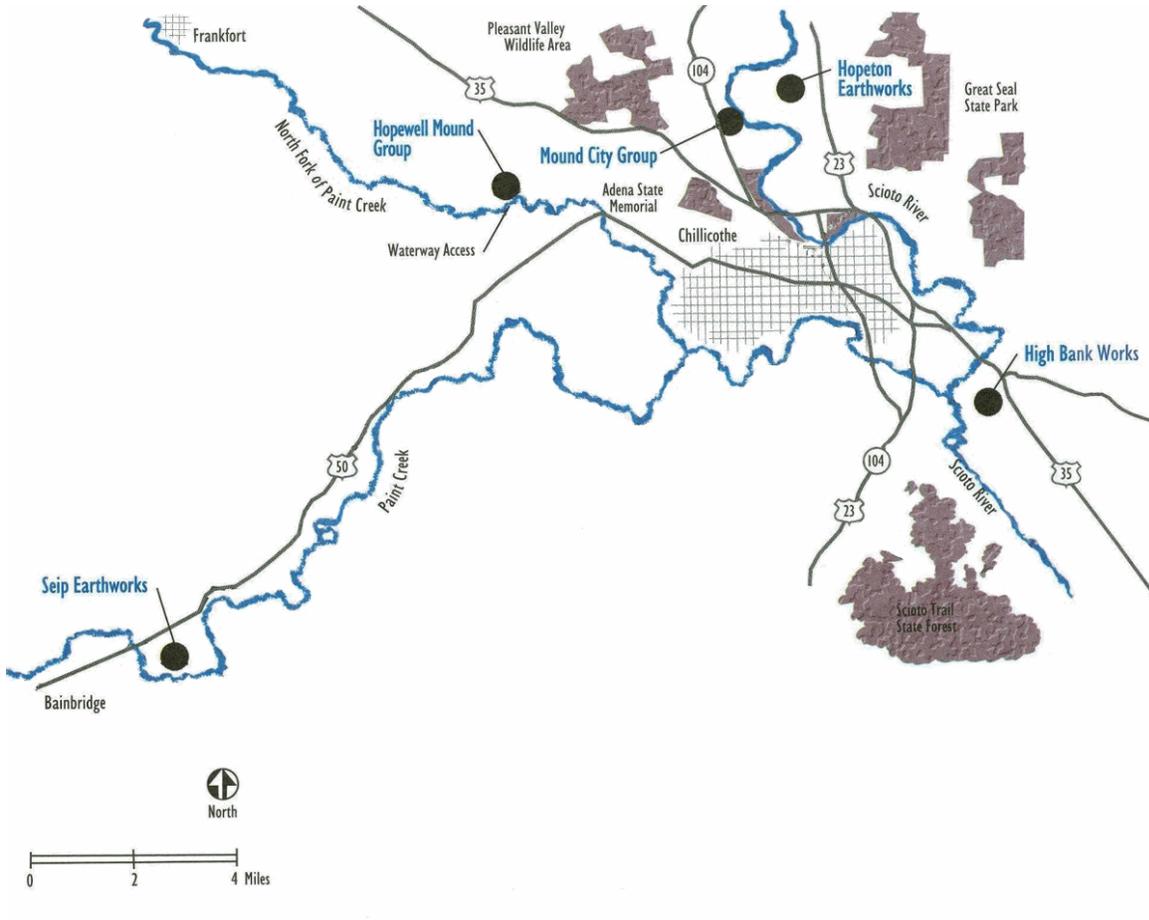
County: Ross County

Size (Acres): 250.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	328,401
UTM Northing:	4,361,564
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	328,329
UTM Northing:	4,360,817
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	329,869
UTM Northing:	4,360,680
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	329,686
UTM Northing:	4,361,963

Location Map:



NPS map shows the Hopeton Earthworks location in relation to the park's other noncontiguous sites.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/08/1997

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The preservation of the Inventory Unit is specifically legislated and related to the park's legislated significance, and the inventory unit is pre-historic, qualifying it for category A – Must be Preserved and Maintained. According to the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park's General Management Plan, the purpose of the park is to "preserve, protect, and interpret the remnants of once extensive archeological resources that might be lost if not protected, including mounds and earthworks, artifacts, the archeological context, the cultural landscape, and ethnographic information" (GMP 1997).

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: No Access Currently



Google Earth satellite image which shows characteristics of adjacent lands. Hopeton is located in the field area slightly right of center. Visible in the lower left corner beside the Scioto River is the Mound City Group.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Hopeton Earthworks was entered into the National Register on July 2, 1975.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- Keeper

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

Statement of Significance:

Hopeton Earthworks is important not only because of its cultural relationship to the park's four other archeological sites, but also because "it represents one of the few presumably Hopewellian earthworks which still has a trace of circular and rectangular earthworks in conjunction, together with an associated causeway of parallel earth walls and earth mounds" (Cockrell 1999). The site's importance was nationally recognized in 1964, when it was designated as a National Historic Landmark. It was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 1975. Hopeton Earthworks is significant under Criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. It is also significant under Criterion D, as it has yielded prehistoric information. The period of significance is considered to span from 200 BC to 500 AD, when the Hopewell culture occupied the Ohio Valley.

Hopewellian people settled into semi-permanent communities that most likely centered on hunting,

Hopeton Earthworks

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

gathering, and gardening. The Hopewell developed complex social, political, and religious systems, as well as highly specialized skills. Mounds and earthworks were constructed to facilitate a variety of functions within the culture. Recent archeological investigations at Hopeton Earthworks have begun to determine its cultural purpose, but much remains unclear. Various surface collections from the site have recovered fire-cracked rock, flakes, bifaces, and projectile points. In 1991, the Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company reportedly exposed human remains during quarrying activities. Hopeton appears to have been functionally related to the Mound City Group, as the earthwall causeway pointed toward the southern portion of Mound City, which is situated across the Scioto River.

Like the majority of Hopewell culture sites in the Scioto Valley, the visible features of Hopeton Earthworks have been heavily damaged from agricultural cultivation and land development. Beginning in the early 1800s, with additions and alterations continuing into the 1920s, a cluster of structures known as the Cryder Farm were constructed within the large circular earthwork. The buildings were eventually demolished, but the sandstone foundation of the original house still remains as a noncontributing feature on the site. Between 1928 and 1932, during the construction of the railroad embankment that runs along the eastern boundary of the site, “3 north-south aligned mounds in the eastern portion of the square enclosure were removed for fill” (Brose 1976). In 1961, a landowner who decided to develop his property leveled one of the square enclosure walls with a bulldozer. There are two existing gravel roads which cut through the earthworks. One runs north-south and crosses the earthwall causeway. The other runs east-west and passes through the middle of the square enclosure. In 1984 a gravel company began quarry operations on the western side of the earthworks. This activity has not only compromised the integrity of the associated landscape, but has also stripped over 70 acres of land that possessed archeological value (Cockrell 1999). When the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park was expanded in 1992, it acquired all of the land considered to be part of the Hopeton site, with the exception of the active quarry site, which is owned by the Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company. Despite the destructive intrusions that have plagued the site, the layout of the earthworks remains essentially intact, as does the archeological integrity.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Ethnographic/Traditional

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Mound

Primary Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Use/Function

Agricultural Field

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Hopeton Earthworks	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Group:

Name of Group: Hopewell Culture

Type of Association: Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

An ethnographic overview and assessment report for the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park was completed in May 2002, by EDAW/KEA Environmental, Inc.

Physical History:

Prehistoric - Present

“The Hopewell culture developed in southern and central Ohio between 200 B.C. and 500 A.D. The term Hopewell describes a broad network of economic, political, and spiritual beliefs and practices among different Native American groups over a large portion of the Eastern United States. The culture is characterized by the construction of enclosures made of earthen walls, often built in geometric patterns and mounds of various shapes. The culture is known for a network of contacts with other groups, which stretched from the Gulf of Mexico into central Canada and from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains. This network brought materials such as mica, shark’s teeth, obsidian, copper, and shells into Ohio. Sometimes large amounts of these materials were brought back in journeys that may have been a “quest” with spiritual purposes.

Visible remnants of Hopewell culture are concentrated in the Scioto River valley near present-day Chillicothe, Ohio. The most striking Hopewell sites contain earthworks in the form of circles, squares, and other geometric shapes. Many of these sites were built to a monumental scale, with earthen walls up to 12 feet high outlining geometric figures more than 1,000 feet across. Conical and loaf-shaped earthen mounds up to 30 feet high are often found in association with the geometric earthworks.

Hopewellian people left no known written records. Archeological evidence and knowledge of other Native American cultures suggest that these mound and earthwork complexes may have been used for a variety of social, economic, and ceremonial purposes. Elaborate copper images of birds and bears, stone carvings of frogs, squirrels, ravens, and other birds and animals were under the mounds along with mica images of the human figure. The raw materials were traded or obtained from distant places, such as copper from the northern Great Lakes area, mica from the southern Appalachians, stone from the Knife River area of the western Great Plains, obsidian from the northern Rocky Mountains, and mollusks from the Gulf of Mexico and south Atlantic.

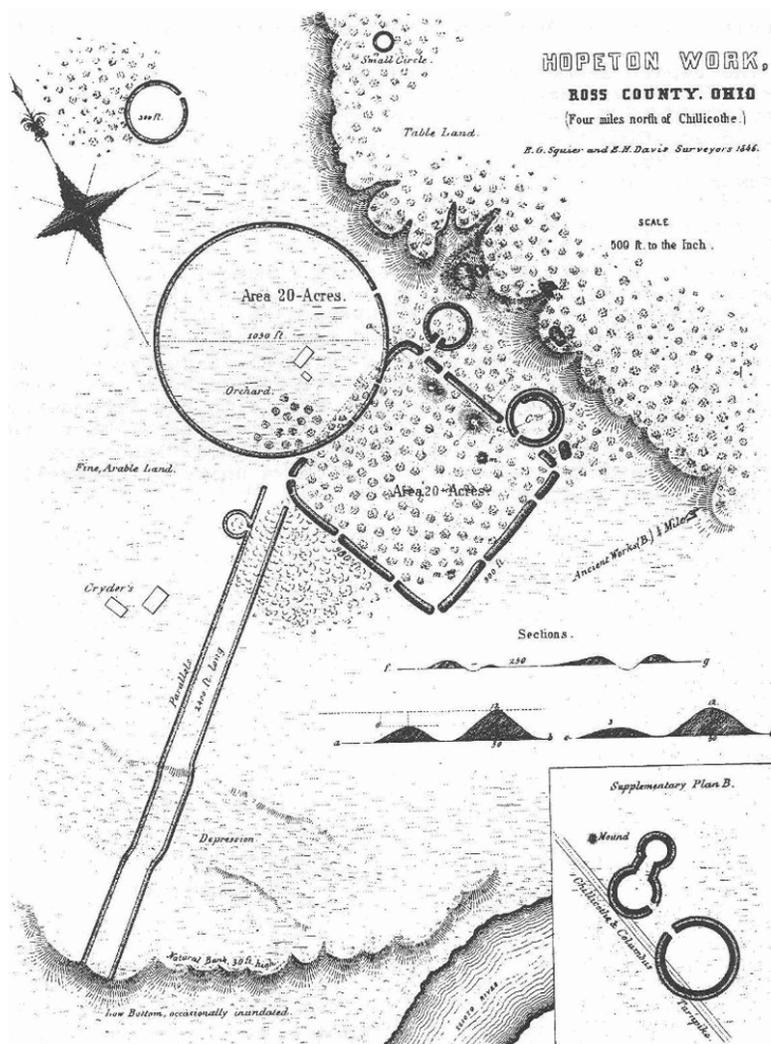
The Hopewell culture is significant beyond its artifacts and earthworks. It represents an important cultural development. Their years were a critical period in development of agricultural lifeways that sustained later populations. It is clear they had a stable society, capable of major efforts to build earthworks, as well as establishing their network of contacts with other peoples. Yet by 500 A.D. their way of life had disappeared, changed to meet new conditions and ideas.

Following the decline of the Hopewell culture, other groups such as the Intrusive Mound culture, the Cole culture, and the Fort Ancient peoples built small villages in this area and reused Hopewell sites. During the historic period, Native American hunting parties continued to seek game in this area, but many of the tribes were dispersed by warfare and pressure from Euroamerican settlers.

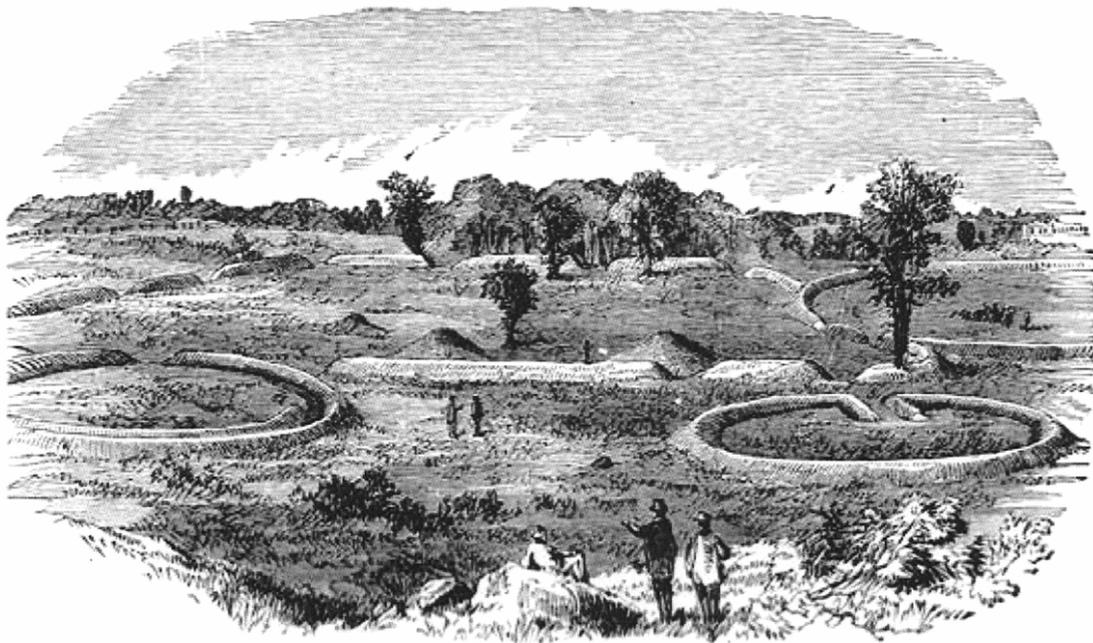
When the first Europeans began to explore the river valleys of the Midwest, they were awed by the thousands of mounds and earthworks they found spread across the landscape. Today

Hopeton Earthworks
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

few of these sites remain intact. Early settlers curious about the mounds thought nothing of digging in them. Others thought of them only as nuisances to be plowed flat to make farming easier. Most of the mounds and earthworks described and illustrated by early antiquarians and archaeologists have since disappeared. Some were lost beneath roads and buildings as towns and cities expanded. Looters destroyed others while seeking artifacts to sell to collectors and museums. Early investigations also took their toll, as techniques were often crude compared to current methods” (General Management Plan 1997).



Squier and Davis' drawing of Hopeton Earthworks, as it appeared in 1846. The parallel earthwalls that run from the earthworks to the river are no longer in existence, due to gravel mining and development.



An artist's depiction of the mounds near the end of the 18th century. At the latest, this image was published in 1911.



Undated historic photo, looking west across the earthworks with Cryder Farm in the background. All that now remains of the farm is the house foundation.



Undated historic photo, showing agricultural plowing on the earthworks. The fields are currently fallow.



Undated photo showing the earthworks when the site was actively farmed.



Undated historic photo, looking west across the earthworks. In the foreground is a horse pasture.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity deemed most important for evaluation are based on a property's significance under National Register criteria. Retention of these aspects is essential for a property to convey its significance, though not all seven aspects of integrity need to be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Collectively, these aspects help foster an understanding of the landscape's historic character and cultural importance.

LOCATION

Location refers to the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or where the historic event occurred. The location of Hopeton Earthworks remains unchanged.

Evaluation: Retains location

DESIGN

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. Although the earthworks have been greatly reduced through erosion, the essential form and pattern remain. The only major element of the structure that is no longer extant is the earthwall causeway.

Evaluation: Retains design

SETTING

The aspect of setting refers to the physical environment of a property, or how the site is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and spaces. Due to the proximity of the gravel quarry and modern building structures, the intrusive roads and power lines, and the extensive earthworks erosion, the setting of Hopeton Earthworks no longer reflects the period of significance.

Evaluation: Diminished setting

MATERIALS

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the historic period. All types of construction materials and other landscape features are included under this aspect of integrity.

Evaluation: Retains materials

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Although the earthworks are archeologically identifiable, they do not otherwise provide a clearly defined visual representation of Hopewell workmanship.

Evaluation: Diminished workmanship

FEELING

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period. The earthworks are diminished to the point that some of the features are barely discernible. Cutting through the middle of the site from east to west is a gravel road and a power line. To the west is an intrusive gravel quarry that has caused irreparable archeological damage. The landscape does not evoke a sense of the Hopewell culture.

Evaluation: Diminished feeling

ASSOCIATION

Association refers to the direct link between the historic event and the cultural landscape. Although the earthworks are diminished, the design, layout, and archeological value remain intact.

Evaluation: Retains association

INTEGRITY OF THE PROPERTY AS A WHOLE

The historic district retains integrity in location, design, materials, and association. It has diminished integrity in setting, workmanship, and feeling. According to National Register guidelines, a property either does or does not retain its overall integrity, and does or does not convey its significance. Even though there have been changes since the prehistoric period, the landscape retains a sufficient amount of the characteristics, physical attributes, and prehistoric associations present during the period of significance.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Materials
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Archeological fieldwork has taken place at Hopeton since 1846 when Squier and Davis first surveyed the site. There they determined the original shape and dimensions of the earthworks. Then in 1959, a site survey was completed by NPS archaeologist John L. Cotter. In 1976, archeological testing was completed by David S. Brose in order to determine the integrity and significance of the site. In addition to the previous research done at Hopeton Earthworks, the Midwest Archeological Center has proposed a long-term study of the earthworks. This research began in 1994 and included both geophysical surveys and strategic testing. Further research was conducted in 1997 and 1998 (Lynott 2001). Excavations were begun in 2001 and continued through 2008 to determine how the earthwork was constructed as well as to look further at anomalies found in the geophysical readings. A number of institutions and individuals have cooperated in this effort to better understand the chronology, structure, and function of the Hopeton site. Various other research methods have been employed at Hopeton in the last century, including topographic site survey and aerial photography.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Circle "A" Enclosure, Hopeton Works
Feature Identification Number: 129076
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73051
LCS Structure Name: Circle "A" Enclosure -Hopeton Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HE-E01

Feature: Circle "B" Enclosure, Hopeton Earthworks
Feature Identification Number: 129078
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73054
LCS Structure Name: Circle "B" Enclosure - Hopeton Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HE-E04

Feature: Circle "C" Enclosure, Hopeton Earthworks
Feature Identification Number: 129080
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73055
LCS Structure Name: Circle "C" Enclosure - Hopeton Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HE-E05

Feature: Square Enclosure, Hopeton Earthworks
Feature Identification Number: 129082
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73053
LCS Structure Name: Square Enclosure - Hopeton Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HE-E03

Feature: Parallel Walls, Hopeton Earthworks
Feature Identification Number: 129084
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73056
LCS Structure Name: Parallel Walls Earthwork - Hopeton Earthworks

LCS Structure Number: HE-E06
Feature: Small Circle Enclosure, Hopeton
Feature Identification Number: 129086
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73057
LCS Structure Name: Small Circle Enclosure - Hopeton Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HE-E07
Feature: Great Circle Enclosure, Hopeton
Feature Identification Number: 129088
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 73052
LCS Structure Name: Great Circle Enclosure - Hopeton Earthworks
LCS Structure Number: HE-E02

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

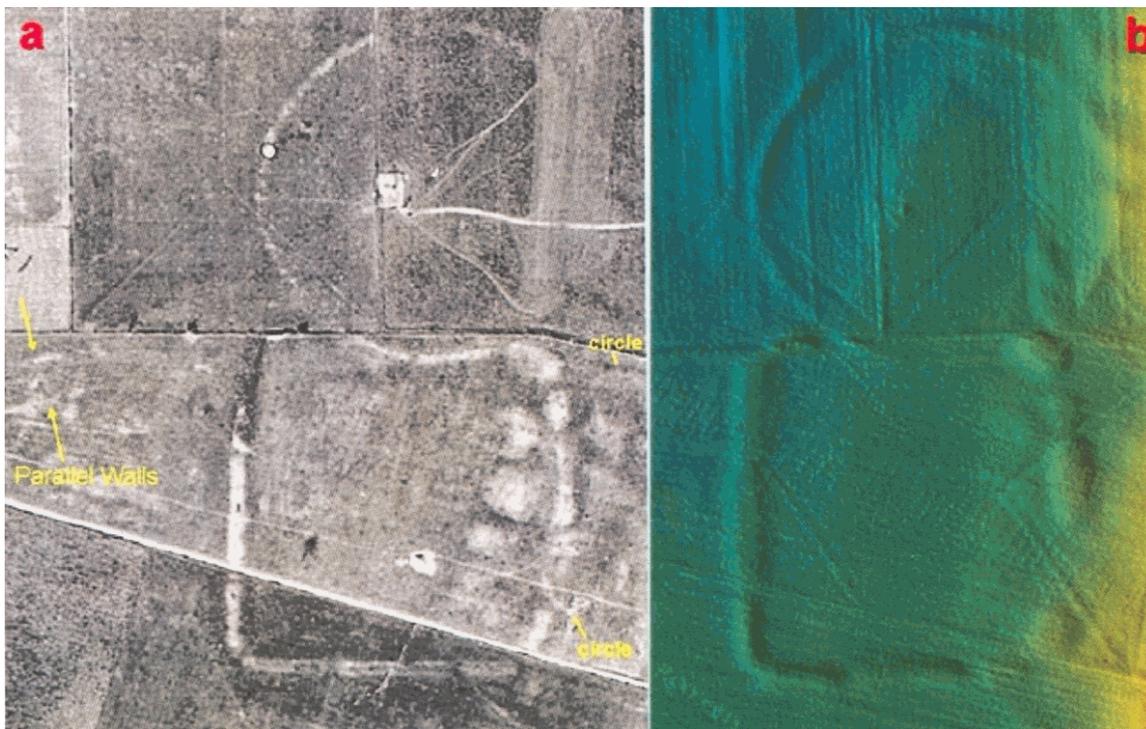


Image A is a 1938 aerial photograph taken by the USDA. Image B is 2001 LiDAR data (www.ohioarcheology.org).

Buildings and Structures

To the west of the earthworks sits the Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company. North of the company buildings are two privately owned barn structures. Between the gravel quarry and the western side of the earthwork is the foundation of the historic Cryder Farmhouse. There are also power lines, which run parallel to the east-west road.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Chillicothe Sand & Gravel Co. Buildings
Feature Identification Number: 129785
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cryder Farmhouse Foundation
Feature Identification Number: 129789
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Power Line Structures
Feature Identification Number: 129791
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Barn Structures
Feature Identification Number: 132424
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



2008 view of power lines that run east-west through the earthworks.



Google satellite image of the gravel quarry structures at the western edge of the earthworks.

Cultural Traditions

"The long distance exchange of materials, complex mortuary rituals, and construction of mound and earthwork complexes characteristic of southern Ohio Hopewell evidences a religious ceremonialism centered on a propitiation of the spirit world, which affected the hunting, trading, warfare, games, health, death and in fact, every phase of the existence of these people. These physical remains[...]are not those of an exotic cult, but are tangible evidence of religious practices which reflect the political and social organization of Hopewellian society" (Environmental Assessment 1987). "After many such ceremonies the structure was burned or dismantled, and the entire site was covered with a large mound of earth. Wall-like earthworks sometimes surrounded groups of mounds" (NPS Park Brochure). "The composite geometric earthworks and mounds represent the most visible manifestation of the Hopewell culture in southern Ohio" (Environmental Assessment 1987).

Circulation

Notable circulation features consist of two gravel roads, one of which runs east to west through the Hopeton site. It goes across the site through the lower portion of the square earthwork. The second road runs north to south, and provides access to the quarry and the private residence. A portion of this road has been laid over the once extant earthwall causeway.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Gravel Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 129793

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Gravel Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 129795

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



2008 view of the gravel access road that runs east-west across the earthworks.

Constructed Water Features

There is a large constructed pool on site, resulting from quarry operations.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Gravel Quarry Pool

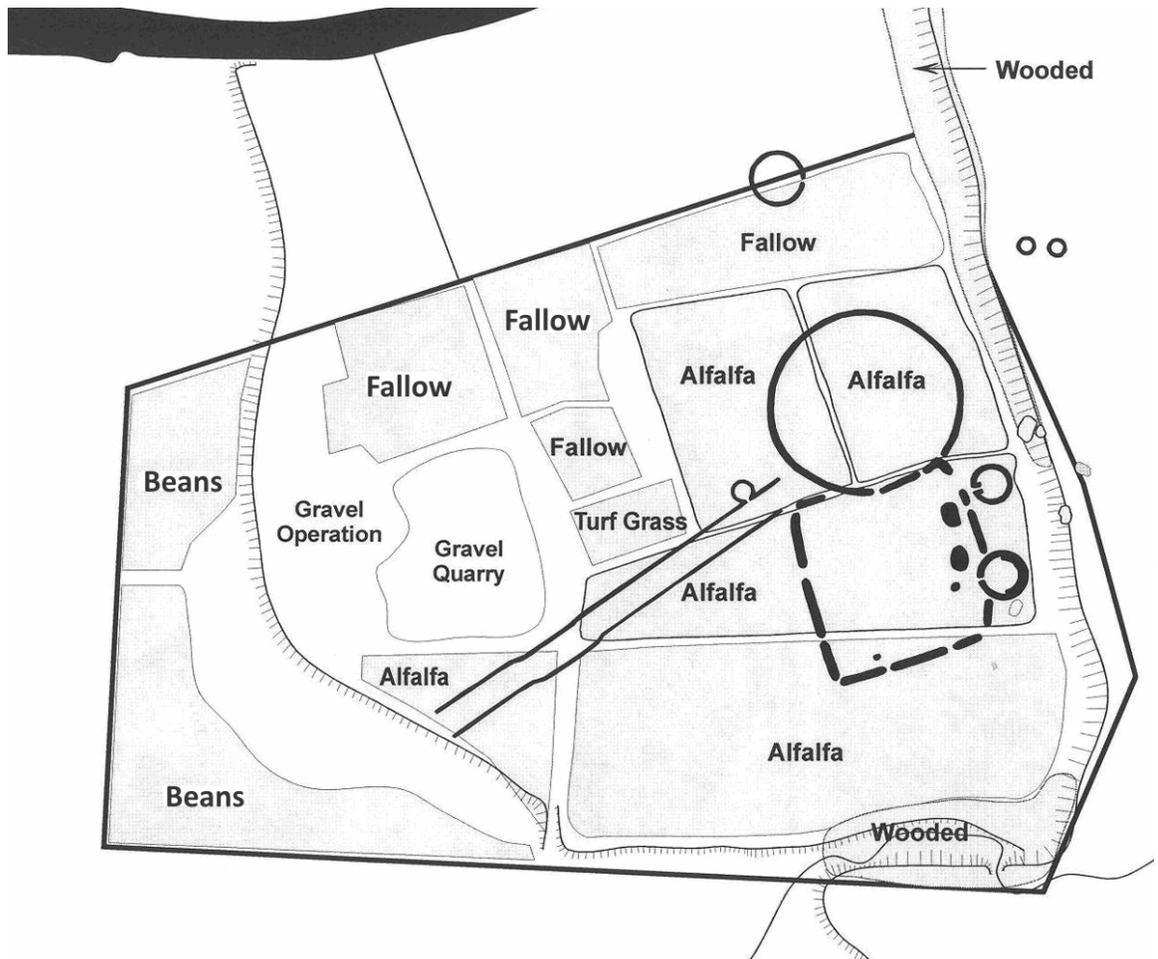
Feature Identification Number: 129797

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Vegetation

The Hopeton Earthworks site is primarily comprised of fallow fields, with some alfalfa grass. "Hardwood forest and a black walnut orchard are located at the southeast corner of the site" (McEnaney 2002).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



NPS Vegetation Map.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 07/22/2008

Impacts

Type of Impact: Agriculture
External or Internal: External
Impact Description: Approximately 200 years of agricultural plowing has nearly leveled most of the earthwork features.

Type of Impact: Operations On Site
External or Internal: External
Impact Description: Quarry operations have destroyed the archeological value of extensive tracts of land, including portions of the earthwall causeway.

Type of Impact: Erosion
External or Internal: External
Impact Description: Earthwork features have been heavily eroded through a combination of natural weathering and human activity.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: 04/08/1997

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The stated purpose of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park General Management Plan is to "identify, evaluate, preserve, interpret, and protect significant cultural properties, including archeological sites and cultural landscapes" (GMP 1997).

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 04/08/1997

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Brose, David S.
Citation Title: An Historical and Archeological Evaluation of the Hopeton Works, Ross County, Ohio.
Year of Publication: 1976
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** Cockrell, Ron
Citation Title: Amidst Ancient Mounds: The Administrative History of Mound City Group Monument/ Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.
Year of Publication: 1999
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** McEnaney, Marla
Citation Title: Draft Vegetation Management Plan: Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 2002
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** National Park Service
Citation Title: General Management Plan for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ohio.
Year of Publication: 1997
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** National Park Service
Citation Title: Midwest Archeological Center Website
Year of Publication: 2008
Citation Publisher: National Park Service
- Citation Author:** National Park Service
Citation Title: NPS Park Website
Year of Publication: 2008
Citation Publisher: National Park Service

- Citation Author:** Romain, William F., and Jarrod Burks
Citation Title: LiDAR Analyses of Prehistoric Earthworks in Ross County.
Year of Publication: 2008
Citation Publisher: Ohio Archaeological Council
- Citation Author:** Weiss, Francine
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Hopeton Earthworks.
Year of Publication: 1975
Citation Publisher: National Park Service