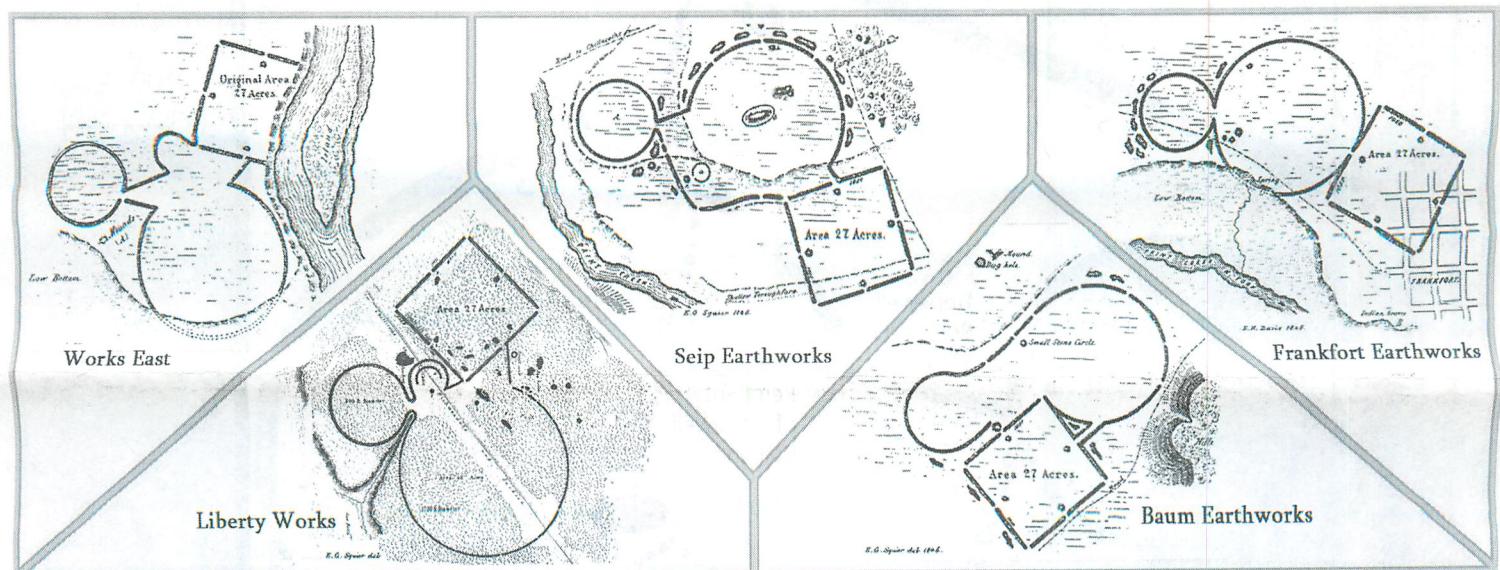


Seip Earthworks

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Hopewell Culture
National Historical Park



Introduction

Two thousand years ago, the region between Seip Earthworks and Chillicothe was one of the most important cultural centers in eastern North America, for hundreds of years. On high terraces along the Paint Creek and Scioto River valleys, almost two dozen giant geometric earthwork complexes were constructed by prehistoric people referred to as the Hopewell Culture. One of the most magnificent engineering feats of them all was Seip Earthworks: over two miles of embankment wall enclosing over 120 acres in the shape of two immense circles and a 27 acre square with astronomical alignments. The embankment wall was as high as ten feet tall in places. Tragically, this great complex suffered the same fate as all Hopewell earthworks. Built on prime agricultural land, Hopewell geometric earthworks have been plowed over for the last two centuries, leaving only a few remnants of these magnificent ancient monuments of America.

A Mysterious Culture

Between 1 - 400 A.D., southern Ohio witnessed an extraordinary blossoming of cultural development. Even though they did not live in villages or practice large scale agriculture, people of the Hopewell Culture made amazing advances in the fields of mathematics, engineering, art, trade and astronomy. However, why they built so many enormous ceremonial complexes in this

area remains a mystery. There is no evidence that people lived within these earthworks. Rather, these huge architectural wonders appear to have been designed for large ritual gatherings. The timing of these special ceremonies was perhaps determined by astronomical cycles. Pilgrimages may have been made to these sacred enclosures by celebrants from far away.

Remarkable Design

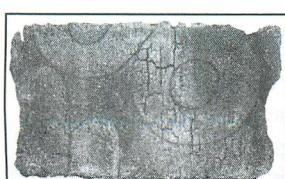


Photo courtesy of Ohio History Connection

It is clear that complexes like the Seip Earthworks were not the result of a haphazard heaping of earth. The geometric shapes are precise in their symmetry. In fact, the design and dimensions of Seip Earthworks are so similar to four other complexes around the Chillicothe area that they all must have been the result of engineering plans produced by the same group of people. Baum, Frankfort, Works East, Liberty and Seip Earthworks are all comprised of a small circle, a

large circle and a square. When early American archeologists Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis mapped and measured these five earthwork complexes in the 1840's, each square was the same size: 1,080 feet to a side, 27 acres. This impressive feat suggests that the Hopewell people had a common unit of measure 2,000 years ago. Also, the dimensions of the three shapes indicate that the Hopewell even understood mathematical relationships between circles and squares.

The Central Mound

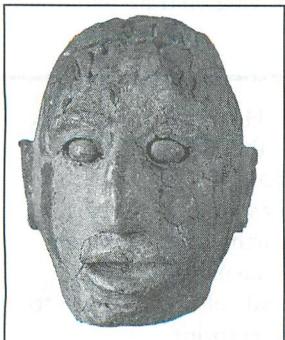


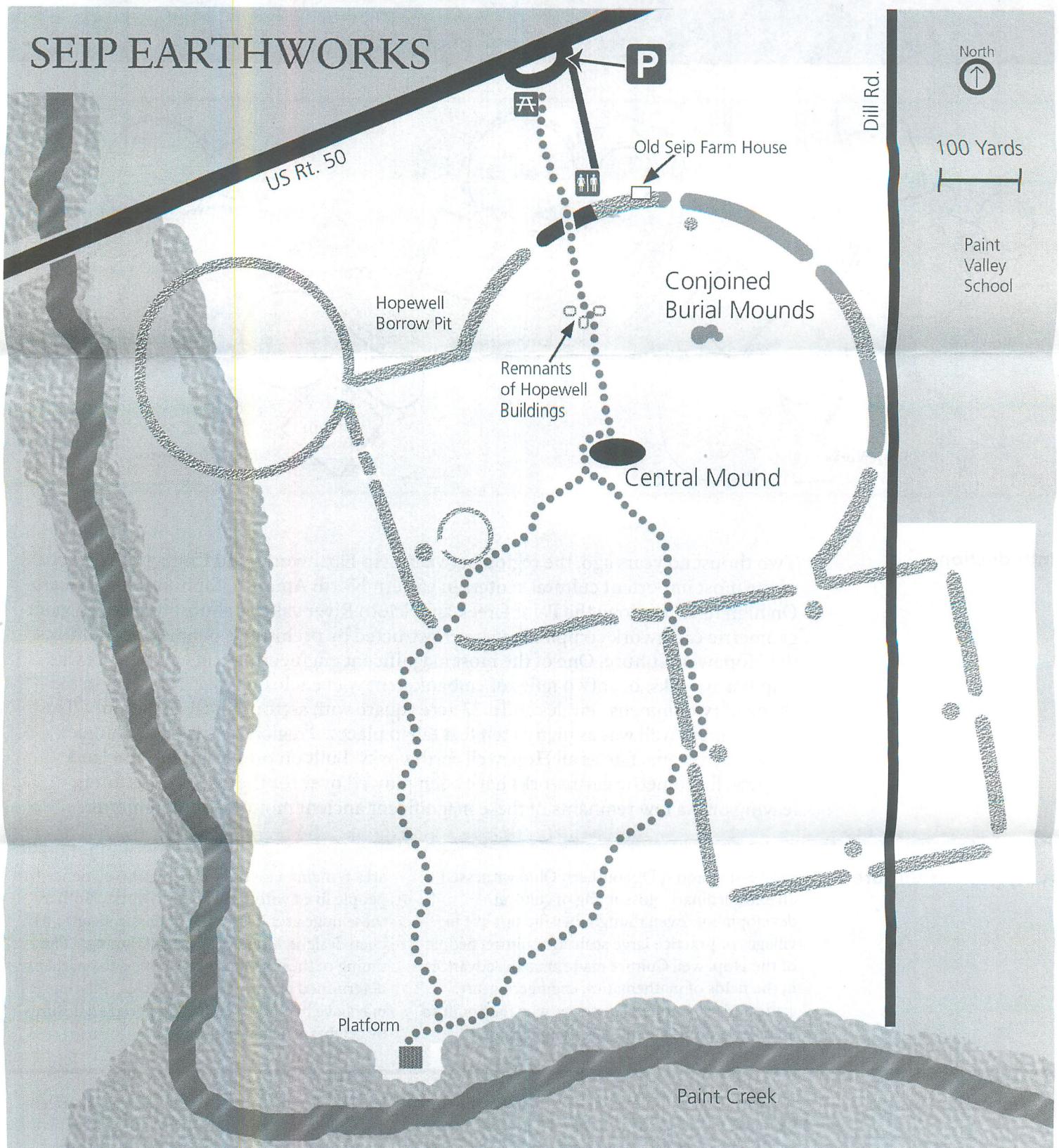
Photo courtesy of Ohio History Connection

Sometimes referred to as Seip Mound, this enormous reconstructed mound in the center of Seip Earthwork's great circle enclosure is the third largest burial mound the Hopewell are known to have built: 240' by 160' by 30' high. It covered the floors, fire pits and burials of two very large connected buildings with a small building between them. Among the beautiful artifacts found here by archeologists of the Ohio Historical Society in 1925 is the famous clay Seip Head (left), now on display in the Ohio History Center in Columbus, Ohio. Also, between stacks of copper breast plates, some of the few intact samples of Hopewell cloth (above left) were

discovered, preserved by the copper salts that formed over the breastplates. Woven of milkweed fibers, the clothes were dyed to create patterns of circles and curves reminiscent of Hopewell earthworks.

As large as the central mound is, it is only a small part of an enormous earthwork complex. Only the central mound has been fully restored. The remnants of the rest of the complex can be difficult to appreciate without a guide, but with some effort, clues to its glorious past can still be found here. While exploring Seip Earthworks, please stay on trails and avoid agricultural fields.

SEIP EARTHWORKS



Respecting our National Heritage

Archeological resources are nonrenewable and irreplaceable. Archeologists in the 19th and 20th centuries excavated many burials to learn about the Hopewell Culture because the mound builders left no written language or recorded histories and no extant tribes were the clear descendants of these people who lived so long ago. Attitudes about archeology and indigenous cultures are changing and modern legislation preserves and protects our national heritage. Archeologists no longer excavate Native

American burials in these earthworks out of respect for the cultural traditions of indigenous people. Today, archeological investigations are conducted in consultation with Indian tribes and focus on non-burial areas in an effort to better understand, appreciate and preserve this priceless heritage. Laws now protect archeological sites like Seip Earthworks from unauthorized ground disturbance or artifact collecting. Please respect our national heritage by staying on trails and off of earthworks.

Seip Earthworks Today



The Central Mound and much of the center of the Seip complex were originally owned by the Ohio Historical Society, which had preserved parts of this site since its excavation and partial reconstruction in the 1920's. In the 1990's, the National Park Service began the process of purchasing most of the rest of the complex and adding it to Hopewell Culture National

Historical Park. The Ohio History Connection's portion was transferred to the National Park Service in 2014. Though most of Seip's impressive earthen walls are no longer visible on the surface, the foundations of these earthworks still remain underground and represent a nationally significant archeological and cultural resource to be preserved for future generations.