

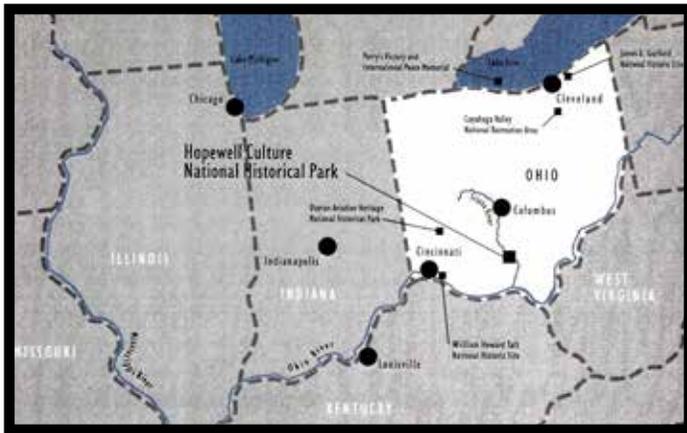


Foundation Document Workshop

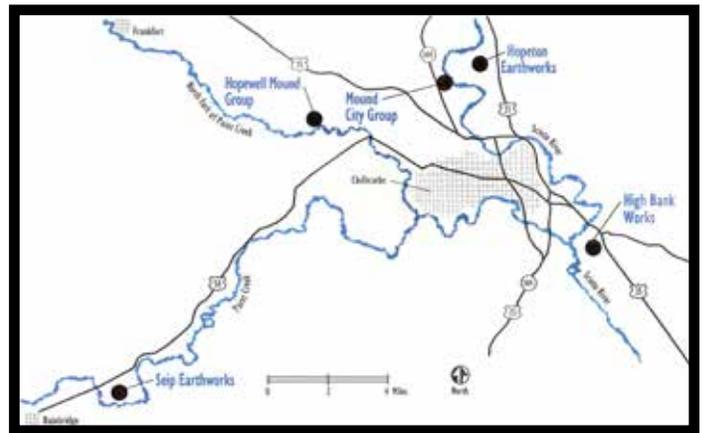
March 10–12, 2014



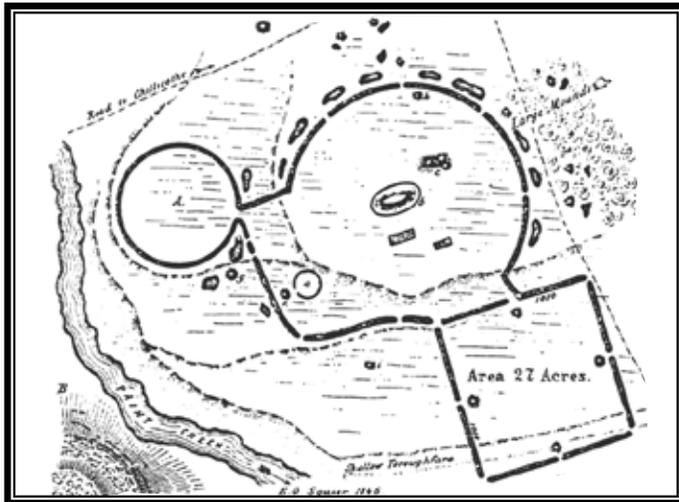
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
Ohio



Seip Earthworks



Hopewell Mound Group



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



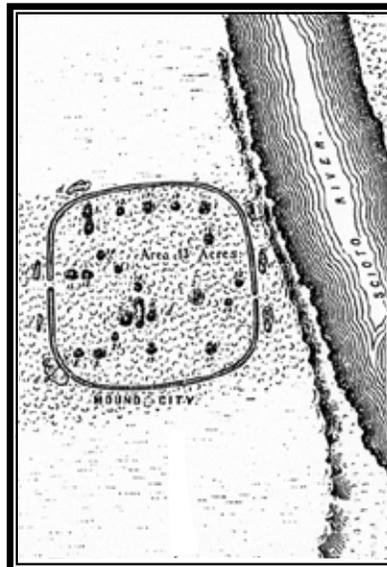
Archaeologists named the entire culture after the largest Hopewell earthwork, once owned by Mordecai Hopewell. Open to the public.

Hopeton Earthworks



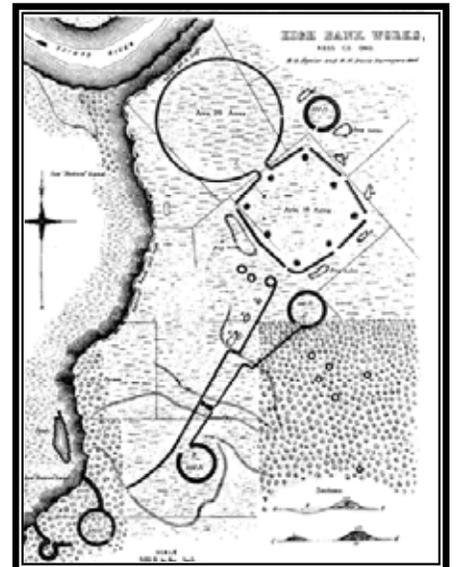
This geometric earthwork lies just across the river from Mound City. Its mysterious parallel earthen walls stretched a half mile toward the river. Not yet open to the public.

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.

**Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
Foundation Workshop, March 10–12, 2014**

Agenda

Monday, March 10 – Hampton Inn, Jeffersonville, OH

10:00 a.m. Introduction to Foundations

- Welcome and workshop participant introductions
- PowerPoint presentation – foundation and planning framework overview
- History of past planning efforts

Noon–1:00 p.m. Lunch Break

1:00 p.m. Park Purpose – Break into Park Groups

- Discuss past park purpose statements
- Refine or craft new park purpose statement

3:00 p.m. Share Purpose Statements with Assembled Group

Tuesday, March 11, 2014 – Hopewell Culture NHP, Chillicothe, OH

8:30 a.m. Morning Session

- Park significance

11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Lunch Break

12:30 p.m. Afternoon Session

- Park fundamental resources and values discussion (FRVs) and other important resources and values (OIRVs), if any
- Discuss assessment of planning and data needs process; begin process with FRV and OIRV analyses
- Discussion of key park issues and related planning and data needs

Wednesday, March 12, 2014 – Hopewell Culture NHP, Chillicothe, OH

8:30 a.m. Morning Session

- Interpretive themes workshop

11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Lunch Break

12:30 p.m. Afternoon Session

- Interpretive themes workshop, continued
- Finalize issues analysis and resulting planning and data needs

4 p.m. Workshop Wrap-up

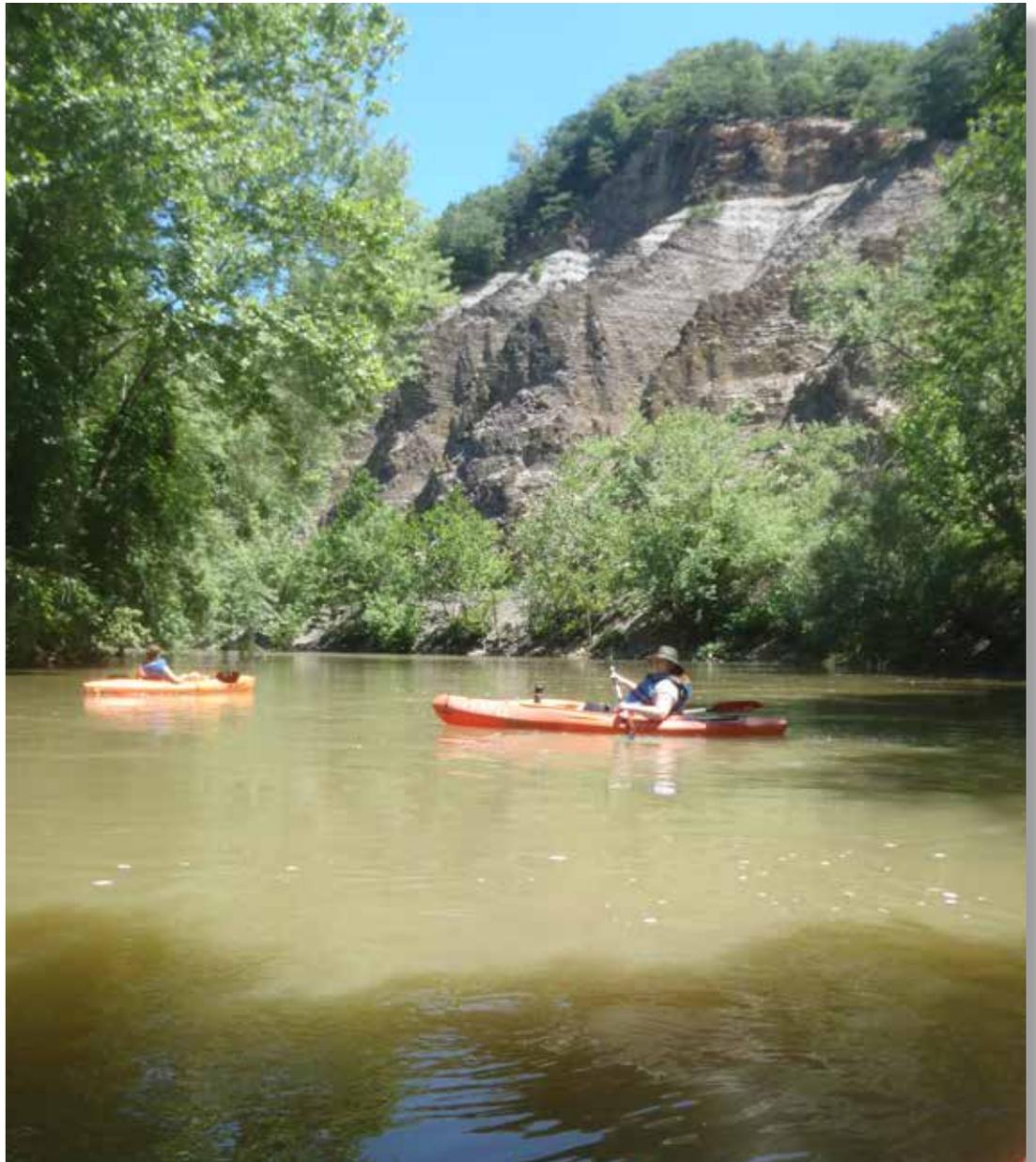
- Assign outstanding tasks as “homework” to park staff
- Summarize workshop accomplishments and next steps

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ORGANIC ACT

There is created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service,

... which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

—NPS Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1)



Foundation Planning

Purpose of the Workshop

The purpose of the workshop is to bring together an interdisciplinary team to develop a foundation document for park planning and management.

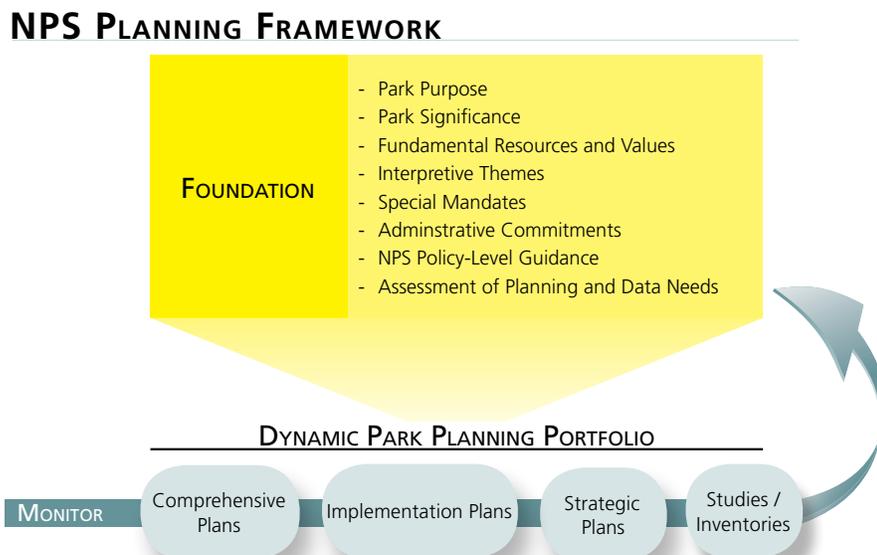
Background

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for management and planning decisions in a unit of the national park system. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the unit's purpose, significance, fundamental and other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. It also assesses planning and data needs, identifies the park's special mandates and administrative commitments, and notes the unit's setting in a regional context.

The primary advantage of developing and adopting a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning and decision making from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. A foundation document has many functions:

- It provides a means of communicating, via a tangible document, what is most important about a park unit to stakeholders (including National Park Service [NPS] employees).
- It helps focus NPS efforts on protecting the park's most important resources and values before turning to resources and values that are also important, but not critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.
- It provides a basis for ensuring consistency in park planning and decision making and for ensuring that programs and actions contribute to achieving the park's purpose and other mandates.
- It serves as the basis for the development or amendment of all NPS plans.
- It describes NPS policy-level guidance for key park resources and values.
- It identifies conditions, threats, and issues facing a park's key resources and values.
- It identifies and prioritizes plans and studies that are needed for a park.

Foundation documents are part of the planning portfolio in the NPS planning framework. The following graphic shows how foundation documents fit in the planning portfolio:



Elements of a Foundation Document

The foundation document includes the following elements:

Purpose Statement

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park is based on a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Significance Statements

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

Fundamental Resources and Values and Other Important Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The identification of other important resources and values (OIRVs) is an optional part of a foundation document. A park may contain other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as "other important resources and values." These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning. Distinguishing between fundamental and other important resources and values is important because it can help park managers set priorities between competing management concerns.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to the park significance statements and fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values, if applicable.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

The identification of special mandates and administrative commitments is an important part of the foundation document for the parks that have them. Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for parks.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

The assessment of planning and data needs documents key planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning such as resource inventories and data collection, including geographic information system (GIS) data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

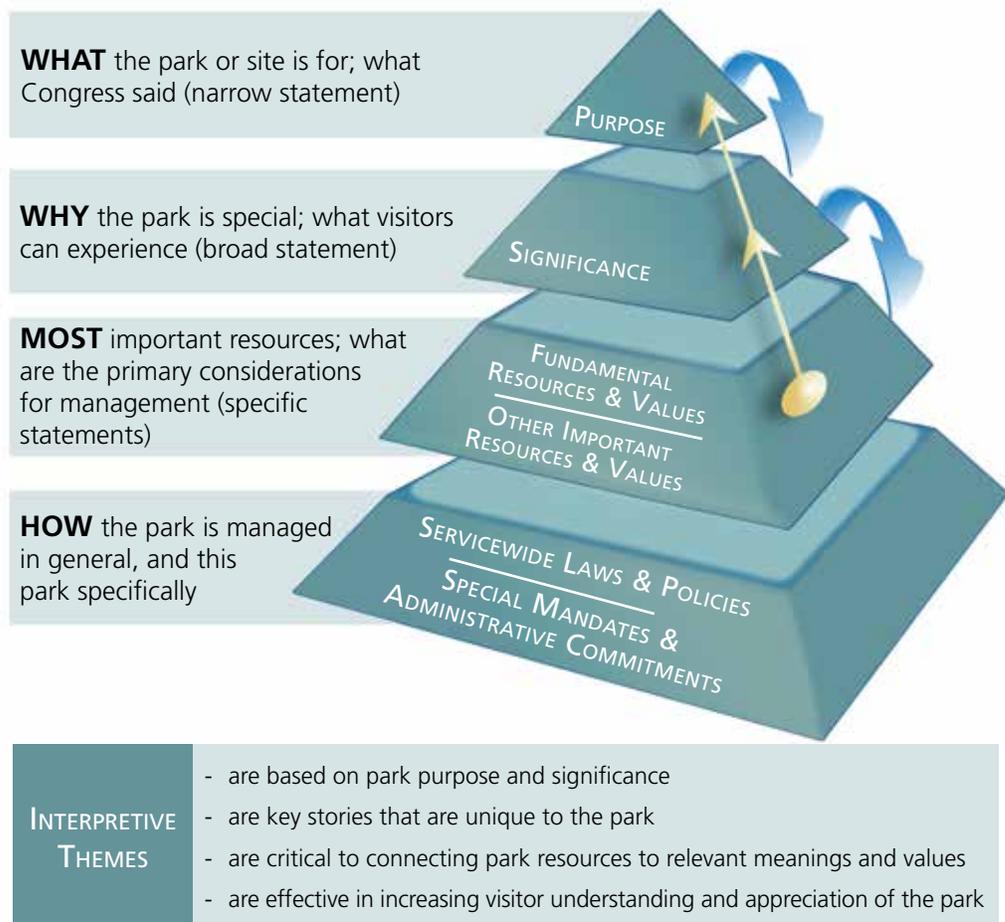
1. analysis of fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values, if applicable
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Relationship of the Planning Document Elements

The following graphic shows the relationships of the different elements in a foundation document. Although the elements are shown as separate building blocks, it is important to note that the development of a foundation document is an intricate process and all elements in a foundation document are connected.

BUILDING BLOCKS OF A FOUNDATION DOCUMENT



Park Purpose

The foundation document for a park begins with defining the park purpose. The park purpose is the specific reason(s) why Congress or the president established a particular park as a unit of the national park system. The park's purpose statement is grounded in the park's enabling legislation (or executive order) and legislative history that influenced its development, including studies prior to authorization. The park purpose goes beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park. It provides the most fundamental criteria against which the appropriateness of planning recommendations, operational decisions, and actions are tested.

Best Practices for a Park Purpose Statement

- The statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of park legislation (or executive order) and legislative history.
- The statement does not merely restate the law, but makes the language more accessible for readers.
- The statement is concise and gets to the point.
- The park is distinguishable from others by reading the purpose statement.
- The purpose statement for parks with designated wilderness or wild and scenic rivers reference these characteristics.

Park Purpose Session (large group)

Exercise 1: Look at examples of existing park purpose statements and discuss the elements that make particular park purpose statements effective.

Exercise 2: Read the main components of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park's enabling legislation, its legislative history, and previous park purpose statements. Discuss the key reasons why Congress established the park.

Exercise 3: Develop a draft park purpose statement. Once completed, test the draft statement against the above definition of a park purpose statement.

Examples of Existing Park Purpose Statements

- The purpose of Moores Creek National Battlefield is to commemorate and preserve for education and military study the sites and stories surrounding the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge, fought February 27, 1776.
- The purpose of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of the public the nationally significant history, stories, and resources associated with the Civil War campaign for Chattanooga, including the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and the 12,000 years of American Indian presence on the Moccasin Bend Peninsula.
- The purpose of Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site is to
 - ✓ commemorate the historic role this trading post played in the "opening of the West"
 - ✓ develop, maintain, and preserve the national historic site for visitor education and enjoyment
 - ✓ interpret the significance of the Santa Fe Trail and the impact it had on the United States, Mexico, and the Southern Plains tribes

- The purpose of Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site is to commemorate and interpret the significant role of the fort as the preeminent fur trading post on the Upper Missouri River, and to preserve its resources.
- The purpose of Wind Cave National Park is to protect the unique Wind Cave resources and preserve and enhance the mixed-grass prairie and native wildlife, while providing for the enjoyment of the public.
- The purpose of Natchez National Historical Park is to preserve and interpret the complex history and material culture of all the peoples of Natchez, Mississippi, emphasizing European settlement, African enslavement, the American cotton economy, and the Civil Rights struggle on the lower Mississippi River.

Previous Purpose Statements for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Long-range interpretive plan, 1997: Purpose (very similar purpose statements printed in 1997 strategic plan and 1997 general management plan)

The purposes of Hopewell Culture NHP, the reasons why it was created, are to:

- Preserve, protect, and interpret the remnants of a group of once extensive archeological resources that might be completely lost if not protected in the park (remnants include mounds and earthworks, artifacts, the archeological context, the cultural landscape, and ethnographic and mythological information)
- Promote cultural resource stewardship and understanding of resource importance to present and future generations
- Promote, coordinate, conduct, and synthesize anthropological research that focuses on major questions about the Hopewell Culture
- Educate the public about the Hopewell peoples' daily lives, contributions, perceived values, and dealings with other peoples and the environment around them
- Understand past societies and foster an appreciation of past, present, and future societies
- **GMP Newsletter 1, 1994:** Purpose of the Hopewell Culture National Historic Park
- To preserve, protect, and interpret the remnants of a group of once extensive archeological resources, which might be otherwise lost.
- To educate the public about the presence of and importance of the preservation and stewardship of anthropological resources.
- To raise consciousness about resource preservation and its significance to present and future generations.
- To provide opportunities for research that focuses on the major questions about the Hopewell culture.
- To provide a forum for coordinating and synthesizing Hopewell research.
- To educate the public about the Hopewell peoples' daily lives, contributions, perceived values, and dealings with other peoples and the environment around them.
- To preserve and interpret the resources of the Hopewell culture.
- To educate the public, honor past societies, and foster an appreciation of past, present, and future societies.

Park Significance

Park significance statements express why the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked directly to the purpose of the park and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions, which may have changed since the park's establishment.

Statements of park significance define what is most important about a park's resources and values and are guided by: (1) the park's legislation (or executive order); and (2) a better understanding of the resources as a result of management activities, research, and civic engagement. Although each park possesses many important resources and values, not all of these contribute to the park's significance.

The underlying mission of each park unit of the national park system is to preserve and make accessible for public enjoyment some aspect(s) of the nation's natural and/or cultural heritage that

- is an outstanding example
- possesses exceptional value or quality for illustrating or interpreting the natural and cultural themes
- offers exceptional opportunities for public enjoyment or scientific study
- retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource

Statements of park significance usually include one or more of the elements listed above. These statements are used to guide planning and management decisions to ensure that the resources and values that contribute to the park's designation are preserved.

Best Practices for Park Significance Statements

- The statement clearly defines one of the most important things about the resources/values of the park based on why the park was established.
- The statement does not just list the resources and values, but includes why it is nationally important within a global, national, regional, or systemwide context. It adequately highlights the resource or value's uniqueness or importance (e.g., the largest collection, the oldest, the most authentic).
- The statement can be linked to the park's purpose and enabling legislation or presidential executive order.
- The statement reflects current scientific or scholarly inquiry and interpretation, including changes that may have occurred since the park's establishment.
- The statement is substantiated by data and is able to withstand peer review.
- The park is distinguishable from other parks by reading the significance statement.

Park Significance Session

Exercise 1 (large group): Look at examples of existing park significance statements and discuss the elements that make particular significance statements effective.

Exercise 2 (large group): Identify the main significance topics from the existing Hopewell Culture National Historical Park significance statements. Is there anything missing? If so, generate additional main topics of significance.

Exercise 3 (small group): If necessary, break into several small groups. One or more significance topics will be assigned to each group. Each group shall develop full, complete significance statements for their assigned topics while keeping key significance criteria in mind.

Exercise 4 (large group): Reconvene large group to review, discuss, and refine the draft significance statements proposed by each small group. Test all finalized significance statements against these key criteria for significance statements:

- ✓ Does the statement clearly define one of the most important things about the park resources/values based on why the park was established?
- ✓ Does the statement go beyond just listing the resources and values and include why it is nationally important?
- ✓ Does the statement reflect current scholarly inquiry and interpretation, including changes that may have occurred since the park's establishment?



Examples of Existing Park Significance Statements

- Bandelier National Monument contains one of the highest densities of archeological sites from the ancestral Pueblo period, including one of the highest concentrations of cavate structures in the world.
- As the first national military park, the preservation and commemoration of the history, stories, and resources of the campaign for Chattanooga served as a catalyst for the subsequent preservation of other Civil War battlefields and historic sites.
- James A. Garfield’s Mentor Farm was the site of the successful 1880 “front porch” presidential campaign, a style of campaigning that Garfield popularized and that influenced subsequent presidential races. Composing many of his speeches in his study, he delivered them to reporters and visitors from the front porch of his home, which was a new approach to relating and directly communicating with the public.
- The participation of Chickamauga and Chattanooga veterans (Union and Confederate) in the creation of the national military park provided a heightened degree of accuracy and legitimacy to the marking of specific battle locations and the placement of monuments and other commemorative features.
- Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park preserves, protects, and interprets the largest and most continuously active volcanoes in the U.S. and provides the best physical evidence of the island building processes that created the 2000-mile-long Hawaiian archipelago.
- Palo Alto Battlefield allows visitors to experience one of the few U.S.–Mexican War battle sites on a landscape that is largely unchanged since 1846.
- The history of research at Agate Fossil Beds National Monument provides important data needed to better understand the climate and ancient mammals that lived during the Miocene epoch. The scientific history includes important examples of cooperation, competition, near misses, rediscovery, and detailed problem solving, all significant components of scientific understanding.
- Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site contains some of the best-preserved examples of remnant earthlodge villages along the Missouri River in the Dakotas. The three main sites are Big Hidatsa National Historic Landmark (Hidatsa Village), Lower Hidatsa (Awatixa Xi’e) Village, and Sakakawea (Awatixa) Village sites.
- Hovenweep’s well-preserved archeological sites comprise cultural landscapes that offer exceptional opportunities for research into ancestral Pueblo community life, including the final decades of occupation and depopulation of the region.
- Remember the Raisin: The Battles of the River Raisin resulted in the largest number of American fatalities during the War of 1812. Following the battles and aftermath, “Remember the Raisin” became a rallying cry that galvanized the fledgling nation, helped unify the cause for war, and influenced U.S. policy regarding tribal nations.
- The area of Petrified Forest National Park has been a research laboratory for more than 150 years of paleontology, more than 100 years for archeological study, and more recently for other sciences. Research provides opportunities for education at many levels.
- Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is the site of cultural resources that reflect a long, widespread, and diverse presence, including Native American, Mexican, and Anglo groups.
- The victory precipitated events with both personal consequences for individuals involved in the battle and far-reaching results for nations involved in the War of 1812—settlement patterns (as tribes were removed making way for territorial expansion) and international relations (as peace was achieved through the Treaty of Ghent).

Existing Park Significance Statements for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

General management plan, 1997: Significance of the Park (similar significance statements printed in 1997 strategic plan and 1997 long-range interpretive plan)

- It is the only federal area that preserves, protects, and interprets remnants of the Hopewell culture, a culture (including various regional settlement patterns, rituals, and trade routes) that was distinctive and widespread for over 700 years.
- The park and the related sites represent some of the most elaborate of the Hopewell culture, evidenced by the large tripartite geometric enclosures that are unique to the Scioto River area, as well as the biggest and densest concentrations of Hopewellian earthworks in the country.
- Park units were among the first places in North America where the practice of scientific archeology was used and described in scientific publications.
- The park contains the type-site for the culture; that is, the site where the Hopewell culture was first defined by archeologists.
- It contains Hopewell resources, including nonmound resources, with tremendous potential for directed research and further investigation to answer many questions about the Hopewell culture.
- It preserves some of the general physical environment in which the Hopewell people lived, worked, and played.
- It preserves some of the most spectacular Hopewellian achievements—the biggest conjoined mound (Hopewell Mound Group); largest concentration of mounds within an enclosure (Mound City Group); and one of two known extant octagonal structures (High Bank Works)—and a substantial collection of artifacts.
- The park provides the potential for new knowledge about the Hopewell peoples and their relationship with the environment and other peoples, which will be valuable to researchers in the future. (Librarian's note: This last significance statement did not appear in the long-range interpretive plan or strategic plan, only the general management plan.)



GMP Newsletter No. 1, 1994: Significance of the Park to the Nation's Heritage**The Park:**

- Is the only federal area that preserves, protects, and interprets remnants of the Hopewell culture.
- Represents a major expression of the Hopewell culture.
- Preserves the Ohio Hopewell culture, which represents a pattern of human behavior which was distinctive and widespread for over 700 years.
- Is one of the few places where the public can get a glimpse of what the Ohio Hopewell built—the earthworks and mounds.
- Was the first place in North America where the practice of scientific archeology was used.
- Contains resources with tremendous potential for research to answer many questions about the Hopewell culture.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Mound City Group National Monument, 1982: Statement of Significance

Mound City Group National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in order to preserve an important assemblage of earthen structures associated with the prehistoric Adena and Hopewell cultures. Mound City Group was closely associated with the origin of American archeology in the studies of Squier and Davis in the 1840s, was among the first sites to open the eyes of Americans to the long and rich native prehistory of our country, has contributed extensively to our understanding of the Hopewell cultural tradition, and is perhaps the best assemblage of Hopewellian funerary features available for public enjoyment as a historical park.



Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Park-specific legislative or judicial requirements and administrative commitments may be worthy of discussion and special consideration at various points during the foundation workshop because

- they commit park managers to specific actions (such as an action required by a court order)
- they add another dimension to an area’s purpose and significance (such as the designation of an area in the park as part of the national wilderness preservation system)
- they are unusual (such as a special provision in a park’s enabling legislations to allow grazing)

Best Practices for Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

The *special mandates* for a park unit

- are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled
- can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process
- may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park
- are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system

Special mandates should be referenced for park units with designated, recommended, proposed, potential, and eligible wilderness and wild and scenic rivers.

The *administrative commitments* for a park unit

- are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes (e.g., memorandum of agreement to abide by the policies of an interagency management commission)
- are occasionally less formal understandings such as a commitment not to ban motorboats or other traditional uses

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments Session (large group)

An initial list of park-specific special mandates and administrative commitments may be developed prior to the workshop. During this session, brainstorm any key special mandates and administrative commitments that have not been included in the initial list.

Examples of special mandates and administrative commitments:

- wilderness designation
- established rights for uses such as grazing, mining, commercial fishing, hunting, etc.
- wild and scenic river designation
- water diversion requirements / water supply obligations
- utility right-of-way
- long-term contracts
- mandated or voluntary partnerships

- intergovernmental agreements (e.g., between the National Park Service and local government)
- easement agreements on park lands

Existing Park Special Mandates

Jurisdiction

The Executive Order #6228 of July 28, 1933, transferring administration of the area from the War Department to the National Park Service provides that the area will be administered under the provisions of the 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service.

The park today consists of 270.20 acres, 120.20 acres at the Mound City Unit, and 150 acres at the Hopeton Earthworks Unit. The original national monument proclaimed in 1923 comprised 57 acres, with 10.50 acres added along the north boundary in 1952 as a transfer from the War Department. An additional 50.0 acres on the north boundary and 2.70 acres on the south boundary were added in 1982, as a result of a transfer of Department of Justice land declared surplus by the General Services Administration. At the Hopeton Earthworks Unit, 57.87 acres south of Earthworks Lane were acquired in January 1990 from the BarnhartCryder bankruptcy sale, and 92.13 acres, north of Earthworks Lane, were taken in October 1990 from the Vaughn farm. Together, these two parcels total 150 acres.

The Mound City Group is under concurrent jurisdiction after retrocession of exclusive jurisdiction in 1982 (67.5 acres) and 1966 (52.7 acres). The Ross County Sheriff's Department responds to emergency and law enforcement-related calls. The Hopeton Earthworks are under proprietary jurisdiction. The Ross County Sheriff's Department has jurisdiction for enforcement and emergency calls.

Hopewell Sites Study

The Omnibus National Parks (National Park and Recreation Act of 1980) Public Law 96-607 (see appendix B) contained four provisions, summarized as follows, which relate to the management of the park:

a: At Section 701.(a) - The acquisitions are authorized in fee, and not to exceed 150 acres. Also stipulated was access to the land in the vicinity of the earthworks by existing roadways could not be encumbered by acquisition or administration of the park. In compliance with the 1980 Act allowing unencumbered access, and as a result of the Vaughn condemnation trial, the US District Court Order Confirming Title In The United States Of America dated November 7, 1990, subjected the property acquired (north of Earthworks Lane) to a right of access by the Vaughn family on an eleven feet wide private access way for the purpose of farming or agriculture. (see Appendix C.) An Agreed Order supplementing the Court Order further described the private access way as "a total of forty feet (40') in width, extending twenty feet •on each side of the center line ... and composed of the existing 11 foot (11') wide gravel roadway at the center line and fourteen and one-half feet (14 1/2') on each side of the access way as it is presently in use and maintained to permit passage of wide motor vehicles, farm implements and machinery." The Order gave the Vaughn family the right and sole responsibility to maintain this access way in its current state, dimensions and location. This access way crosses NPS lands adjacent to or on the north edge of the Hopeton Earthworks. The provision of P.L. 96-607 also applies to access via Earthworks Lane, a private but well used access acquired by NPS in the Barnhart purchase. This well established lane

serves as a high-water alternative route during times when the Hopetown Road (owned and maintained by Springfield Township) is blocked by flood waters. Users include the Chillicothe Sand & Gravel Company and occupants of its two tenant residences. The Lane is well graded, partly fenced, periodically maintained by the Township, and is paralleled by a pre-existing Right-of-Way for a power line on poles. The Lane also impacts directly upon the Hopeton Earthworks, crossing earthen walls of the rectangular enclosure at two locations, where vehicle use continues to degrade the earthwork as well as surrounding areas rich in cultural resources.

b: At Section 701.(b) - The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and waters by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from other Federal agencies, or exchange. The transfer of the 52.70 acres from GSA mentioned above was realized in 1982 through this provision.

i. Hopeton National Historical Landmark: The 1990 Hopeton acquisitions were purchases, in fee, resulting from the Barnhart-Cryder bankruptcy and the Vaughn taking. These tracts of land are within the Hopeton National Historical Landmark, which was designated in 1966 with 250+ acres. The Vaughn purchase did not include all the NHL land owned by the Vaughn family; as a consequence, approximately 16 acres of the NHL remain in Vaughn ownership north of the present Hopeton Unit.

ii. Chillicothe Sand & Gravel Company:

The Barnhart-Cryder bankruptcy resulted in a public auction of the remaining non-Federal lands and improvements in the Hopeton vicinity. In November, 1989, the Shelly Company of Thornville, Ohio, purchased the remaining 529.39 acres at the auction, which included approximately 200 acres within the NHL. Under the operational name of the Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company, The Shelly Company re-entered and developed the failed gravel pit abandoned by the previous owner, and greatly expanded the area of operations within the NHL. The gravel mining unearthed fragments of human remains which were of interest to members of the Ohio Traditional Indian Rights Council and the Tallige Cherokee Nation, located in West Portsmouth, Ohio. Those groups conveyed information to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office regarding unearthed human remains, particularly a full human skeleton. A site visit was agreed by managers of Chillicothe Sand & Gravel, during which fragmented remains were located and reinterred by Council members. A report by an NPS Staff Archeologist confirmed the observations and recommended efforts to protect the site. The gravel company managers agreed to allow an NPS archeologist to conduct a salvage project during pit expansion into an undisturbed area. They planned to limit future expansion into adjacent to the earthworks. The mining activity and disclosure of burial disturbance prompted introduction of legislation in both houses of Congress; this legislation was based on the NPS Hopewell Sites Study recommendations.

iii. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: As a consequence of the gravel mining at Hopeton NHL falling under authority of Section 9(a) of the Mining In The National Parks Act of 1976, The Advisory Council visited the Hopeton NHL and issued a report on the threat of surface mining and made five recommendations to The Secretary of the Interior, summarized as follows:

- Other historic aspects of the site be investigated, i.e., early Anglo-European settlement, and passage of troop movements and encampments under General Sherman during the Civil War.
- That pending expansion legislation be supported.

- That NPS continue to seek cooperation from the gravel company to permit salvage archeology if stripping starts.
- That NPS seek permission of the gravel company for archeological survey in areas where stripping may occur.
- That NPS undertake a boundary study of Hopeton Earthworks NHL, regardless of the success of the legislation.

c: At Section 701.(c) - Directed the Secretary to study, in consultation with interested organizations and individuals, other sites in the region which contain archeological data illustrating the prehistoric Hopewellian civilization that flourished in the eastern United States, and as a part of this investigation identify those sites which he determines should be protected as part of the Mound City Group National Monument, and to report to the Congress his recommendations for such further legislation. The Service conducted a three-phase investigation, known as the Hopewell Sites Study (HSS), which was initiated in fiscal year 1984. Following consultations with the archeological community, the HSS Environmental Assessment was released July 1987. In May 1988, after public review and response, the Midwest Region recommended legislation to acquire four Hopewell sites in Ross County, which included additional land at Hopeton. A proposal to rename the Monument as Hopewell Culture National Historical Park was included.

d: Section 701.(d) - Authorized to be appropriated, not to exceed \$1,000,000 for acquisition of lands and waters at Hopeton and not conducting of archeological investigations on the acquired to exceed \$100,000 for the development of facilities and the properties. In 1986 Congress appropriated \$1 million for land acquisition. These monies have been used to purchase the 150 acres authorized, now known as Hopeton Earthworks Unit. No funds have been spent for development or archeological investigations thus far.

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

The recommendations of the Hopewell Sites Study formed the basis for bills introduced by Senator Howard Metzenbaum and Representative Bob McEwen. On May 27, 1992, these bills were signed into law by President George H.W. Bush as Public Law 102-294 (see appendix C) renamed and expanded the boundaries of the national monument. Provisions of that law are as follows:

- Name changed to Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.
- Four sites to be acquired, which total 762 acres:
 - Hopeton Earthworks** – to total 374 acres (which includes all of the National Historic Landmark. 150 acres already owned by NPS).
 - High Banks Works** – 190 acres.
 - Hopewell Mound Group** – 180 acres.
 - Seip Earthworks** – 168 acres.
- Authorizes minor adjustments to the boundaries of areas added, provided, that any such adjustments cumulatively shall not cause the total acreage of the park to increase more than 10 per centum above the existing acreage of the National Monument, plus the acreage of the inclusions. (This provision places a upper acreage limit of 1135.41 A.)
- Authorizes acquisition of lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned by the State of Ohio (Seip Earthworks) may be acquired only by donation or exchange. Lands may be acquired by purchase at a price based on the fair market value as determined by independent appraisal.

- Authorizes cooperative agreements with the Ohio Historical Society, The Archaeological Conservancy, and other public and private entities, for consultation and assistance in the interpretation and management of the park.
- Authorizes archeological studies by the Secretary of the areas added, and adjacent areas, to ensure that the boundaries of those areas encompass the lands that are needed to provide adequate protection of the significant archeological resources of those areas.
- Additionally, the Secretary shall conduct archeological studies of Spruce Hill Works, the Harness Group and the Cedar Bank Works, and may conduct archeological studies of other areas significant to Hopewellian Culture to evaluate the desirability of adding them to the park, and shall report to Congress on any such areas that are recommended for addition to the park.
- Authorized appropriations as are necessary for the acquisition of lands within the park, the conduct of archeological studies on lands within and adjacent to the park, and the development of facilities for interpretation of the park.

H.R. Report 102-483

The legislative history of PL 102-294 is contained in the *Congressional Record*, and in this House of Representatives Report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, chaired by Mr. Miller of California, dated April 7, 1992 (see appendix D). The committee expressed concern that the similarity between the name Hopewell Culture and that of Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site in neighboring Pennsylvania could result in confusion and recommended that the National Park Service pay careful attention to the development and distribution of interpretative materials, maps, etc., to avoid confusion by the public of these two unrelated national park units.

The committee stated their understanding that other areas significant to Hopewellian Culture may be found in the region and notes particularly the existence of related sites in Indiana. The National Park Service, through provisions of this act as well as those in existing law, is authorized to study these areas and the committee expects such studies to be undertaken and completed in a timely manner.

Existing Park Administrative Commitments

Memoranda of Understanding – Chillicothe Correctional Institution: Two memorandums of understanding exist with the Chillicothe Correctional Institution (CCI). The first, to furnish nonpotable water and waste treatment services at no cost in exchange for agricultural use of the 35-acre field north of Mound City Group (North Field). The nonpotable water is for fire suppression and/or irrigation. In 1990 a sewer line was installed to extend sewage service to include the visitor center and to allow abandonment of a septic tank and leach field system. The park supplies and treats its own potable water from wells located at the visitor center and maintenance building. The no-till alfalfa crop and haying operation on the North Field helps to maintain an open area, reduces maintenance costs, and protects archeological resources. This field contains several archeological sites.

This memorandum of understanding has replaced a previous lease for agricultural cropping under the Historic Property Leasing Program. The terms of the memorandum have created a relationship with the Chillicothe Correctional Institution that yields greater tangible benefits as well as significant intangible working relations with this neighboring institution.

A second five-year memorandum of understanding with the Chillicothe Correctional Institution exists to establish the role of each agency in providing protection, mutual aid, and emergency assistance. CCI personnel make periodic checks of the Mound City Group area during the course of their night-time outside patrols. Suspicious observations are telephoned to park personnel, or to the Ross County Sheriff's Department. In event of a major disturbance, park facilities will be made available to prison authorities for command post, helicopter operations, and parking. In event of a natural disaster, each institution will provide mutual aid and assistance.

Memorandum of Understanding with Ross Correctional Institution: The five-year-term memorandum of understanding exists to provide services beneficial to the operation of each facility. The Ross Correctional Institution (RCI) shares common boundaries with Mound City Group and the park entrance faces correctional institute across Ohio State Route 104. RCI personnel make periodic checks of the park road and parking areas during the course of their night-time outside patrols. When suspicious observations are made, RCI personnel notify park staff or the Ross County Sheriff's Department.

In exchange, in the event of a major disturbance, park facilities will be made available to prison authorities. These include a site for a command post or use of the area for helicopter or parking space. In event of a natural disaster, the two agencies will provide mutual aid and assistance, as requested.

Interagency Cross-Servicing Support Agreement Chillicothe Veterans Administration Medical Center: As a result of the 1952 transfer of the North Field from surplus General Services Administration lands, the monument acquired the site of the below-surface Teays River aquifer, which yields well water of outstanding quantity and quality. In November 1986 the park entered into an interagency cross-servicing support agreement with the adjacent Chillicothe Veterans Administration Medical Center. The purpose of the agreement is to provide benefits to each agency. The medical center provide a variety of low- and often no-cost services, materials, and resources to the park, up to an estimated annual value of \$2366.91. In exchange, the National Park Service permits the medical center to construct, use, maintain, and keep in repair, wells and appurtenant equipment including underground water lines, underground and overhead power lines, and access roads for the purpose of extracting underground water from a disturbed portion of park land (an abandoned gravel pit) and conveying it to the medical center lands along a narrow strip of land on the northern park boundary. This unique agreement provides numerous tangible and intangible benefits to the park, provides water to the medical center, and demonstrates cooperation between federal agencies.

Reversionary Clause: The transfer of the 2.70-acre parcel from General Services Administration conveyed ownership of Portsmouth Road (a service road on the southern boundary) to the park and straightened out the boundary to include a dirt road to the Scioto River. This allowed a 1991 widening of Portsmouth Road and closing of its entry from State Route 104. Construction of a north-bound turning lane channels all entering traffic into the main entry gate.

State land along the west and south of Mound City Group boundaries is subject to a reversionary interest clause in the quit claim deed of transfer. These areas are a 200-foot-wide strip of atate land that runs nearly the entire length of the west boundary on the west of State Route 104 and another strip of state land 350 feet wide located along the southern boundary between State Route 104 and the Scioto River. Neither of the parcels (now owned by the State of Ohio for the two correctional institutes and the Ross Correctional Camp) can be sold,

leased, assigned, encumbered, or otherwise disposed of by the state. These properties cannot be used for anything other than their present purposes (agriculture and landscaped area) and no buildings may be constructed on them; otherwise they revert to the U.S. Government. The National Park Service has the right to plant certain vegetation on the strip of land west of State Route 104 to lessen the visual impact of the prisons on the park. The park staff and a landscape architect from the Midwest Regional Office worked with the firm hired to construct the Ross Correctional Institution and Ross Correctional Camp in determining an acceptable screen. This landscaping was completed soon after the prison opened in 1987 and has the potential to provide an acceptable screen. However, additional screening may be necessary in the future. Mowing and landscape maintenance are conducted by the state facilities.



NPS Photo / Tom Engberg

Fundamental Resources and Values and Other Important Resources and Values

One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called the park's fundamental resources and values (FRVs). Fundamental resources and values are closely related to the park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements. Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management on what is truly important about the park. If these resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized. Indeed, a loss of or major impact to a park's fundamental natural or cultural resources could constitute an impairment, violating the 1916 NPS Organic Act.

Fundamental resources and values are defined as those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.

A fundamental resource or value should be one that would not be questioned or easily questioned; it should be one to which everyone agrees. There are a couple pivotal questions planning teams need to answer in identifying FRVs. First: "Would the park still achieve its purpose and satisfy its significance statement(s) without this resource or value?" And, "Hypothetically, if the park experienced a large funding cut, which resources and values would be most crucial to protect to maintain our purpose?"

Some park units may also have other important resources and values (OIRVs). These are resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. The identification of fundamental and other important resources and values should not be interpreted as meaning that some park resources are not important. This exercise is primarily performed to separate those resources or values that are covered by the NPS mandates and policies from those that have primary considerations to be addressed in future plans.

Best Practices for Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

- For FRVs, the resource or value is critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance, and this link is clear.
- Among park staff, there is strong consensus that the FRV is something that is critical to the future viability of the park.
- The resource or value is not overly broad, does not encompass every resource in the park, and is not generic (i.e., be specific).

Note: For park units with designated and designated potential wilderness, or wild and scenic river designations (or proposed designations), elements of wilderness character or the river's outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) are a fundamental part of a park unit's resources and values. A park unit may list wilderness or a wild and scenic river as a distinct FRV, and/or it may also identify related resources or values as FRVs. Wilderness character narratives and wild and scenic river ORV statements may be especially helpful in identifying fundamental resources and values. Also, for park units with class I airsheds, air quality or air-related values should be included as an FRV. For park units with areas in the categories of recommended, proposed, and eligible wilderness, consider referencing specific qualities of wilderness character under other important resources and values.

Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values Session

Exercise 1 (large group): Look at examples of existing fundamental resources and values from other parks and discuss the elements that make them effective.

Exercise 2 (small group): Breakout session. One or more significance statements shall be assigned to each group. Each group should develop a list of fundamental resources and values that fundamentally support each assigned statement. Also, provide brief descriptions of the importance of these fundamental resources and values, considering the full ecological, cultural, and/or social context. Separate out other important resources and values, if any.

Exercise 3 (large group): Reconvene large group to review, discuss, and refine the FRVs identified by each small group. Also, separate out other important resources and values, if any. Test all finalized fundamental resources and values against the key criteria for fundamental resources and values and keep, refine, or eliminate accordingly.

Examples of Existing Fundamental Resources and Values

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

- the spectacular geologic deposits
- the long history of research in the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and historic Bone Cabin complex
- the materials in the James H. Cook–Red Cloud collection and Cook’s papersJoshua Tree National Park

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

- Wilderness qualities (high degree of naturalness and primitive recreation opportunities) including the phenomenon of re-wilding (lands that were settled, logged, and quarried are naturally returning to their former condition)
- Sense of discovery associated with viewing and learning about the historic and continuing relationship between humans and the natural resources of the land
- Sense of adventure and challenge where “lake is the boss”

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

- Archeological resources
- Cultural landscape
- Museum collection
- Traditional and contemporary cultural significance
- Interdisciplinary scholarly research and traditional ecological knowledge

Moore's Creek National Battlefield

- The battlefield and its associated elements of earthworks, the bridge site, the causeway, Negro Head Point Road, and Moore's Creek. The site where Loyalist and Patriot forces met on February 27, 1776, includes many features that played a direct role in how the battle was fought and won. Defensive earthworks were constructed by Patriot forces, while the bridge over the creek was stripped down to its beams and covered in grease in order to slow down Loyalist advances.
- Remnant of Negro Head Point Road outside the battlefield. The remaining road segment of Negro Head Point Road is evidence of a historic transportation network built in the region that impacted countless lives. Providing access to commercial goods like the naval stores industry, the road also played a role in the transportation and trade of enslaved Africans.
- Historic natural setting; woodlands, swamps, savannahs, longleaf pine stands, etc. The natural environment of North Carolina and the topography of the region influenced the Battle of Moore's Creek. Swamps and rivers limited people’s ability to move through the area, making roads and bridges strategically important for troop movements.

Potential Fundamental Resources and Values for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

General Management Plan, 1997: Park Environment

THE UNITS

Mound City Group Unit

Location. Mound City Group lies northwest of Chillicothe on the west side of the Scioto River, and is accessed from Ohio State Route 104 (S.R. 104), about 1.5 miles north of U.S. 35.

Description. This 120-acre area consists of developed visitor facilities, a mowed clearing containing the mounds, hardwood forest, riparian vegetation along the river, and agricultural land. The site is fairly flat, and wooded areas on the north, east, and south visually enclose the earthworks.

Cultural Resources. A 13-acre rectangular earth enclosure with at least 23 mounds. The height of the earth walls of the enclosure is about 3 to 4 feet, with an entrance or gateway on both the east and west sides. All the mounds are dome shaped except for one that is elliptical. The largest mound of the group was described by early explorers as 17.5 feet high and 90 feet in diameter. There are two additional mounds just outside the enclosure. All the walls and mounds have been reconstructed and are clearly visible. The Mound City Group is in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Ohio-Erie canal, built in the 1830s, ran 0.25 mile west of the Mound City Group. Lock No. 35 from the canal was disassembled in the 1930s, and the stones have been placed along the nature trail. During World War I the Mound City Group site was occupied by a military training center known as Camp Sherman. In the early 1920s after Camp Sherman was razed, the Ohio Historical Society excavated the site and began reconstruction of the Hopewell earthworks and mounds.

Function. Mound City Group, the only unit currently open to the public, is the central visitor orientation point for the other units. Facilities include a visitor center, a library, several administrative buildings, interpretive wayside exhibits (some with audio stations), and a nature trail. Selected items from the many Hopewellian artifacts excavated at the Mound City Group are on display in the visitor center.

The park headquarters is at the Mound City Group. Most of the administrative offices are in a structure that once served as housing for the park superintendent. A new maintenance building and the structure housing the park's collections are also nearby.

Surrounding Land Uses. South: Chillicothe Correctional Institution; west: Ross Correctional Institution; north: prison-owned land in agricultural production; east: Scioto River.

Hopeton Earthworks Unit

Location. The site is about 1 mile east of the Mound City Group unit on a terrace east of the Scioto River. It is not directly accessible from the Mound City Group Unit; access to Hopeton Earthworks is off Business Route 23, S.R. 159, about 2 miles north of U.S. 35.

Description. 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. Most of the land is in agricultural production. There is one private residence and 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.

Cultural Resources. Hopewell earthwork remnants on this 292-acre site consist of a square about 900 feet on a 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 50 feet wide at the base. At that time the walls enclosing the square were 12 feet high. Continued cultivation since then has reduced the earthworks to less than 5 feet in height in most places. Most of them are difficult for the untrained person to see. The small circles and parallel walls are no longer visible. The entire unit is a national historic landmark and is in the National Register of Historic Places.

Function. The unit is owned and administered by the National Park Service, which has acquired most of the available land inside the boundaries. There is no regular visitor use of the area because of the lack of facilities and safety issues associated with a gravel mining operation immediately adjacent to the earthworks.

Management is primarily aimed at preserving the remaining archeological resources, most of which are underground. There is potential for discovery of Hopewell settlement sites on adjacent land, so the park is working with the gravel company to conduct archeological investigations in the area proposed for gravel extraction. Indications of prehistoric horticulture and habitation were discovered in summer 1995.

Surrounding Land Uses. South: multifamily housing and agriculture; west, southwest, and north: Scioto River; east: Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Hopewell Mound Group Unit

Location. The site lies about 5 miles southwest of Mound City Group on the North Fork of Paint Creek. It is accessed from Sulphur Lick Road, which crosses through on the south.

Description. There are two abandoned railroad beds south of and parallel to Sulphur Lick Road. Ross County Park District owns much of the right-of-way of the northern line between the Hopewell Mound Group Unit and the town of Frankfort and plans to convert it into a trail. There are two private residences and outbuildings on the site. The site slopes gently upward from south to north and rises abruptly into forested hills along the northern boundary. The Hopewell Mound Group Unit has the widest variety of plants of the five sites. Hills and vegetation on the north and the hills across the river provide a feeling of enclosure, which is reinforced by trees along Sulphur Lick Creek and along the western boundary.

Cultural Resources. The 300-acre Hopewell Mound Group unit is the type site for the Hopewell culture. Early archeologists named the site for its owner, Capt. Mordecai C. Hopewell. The general shape of the Hopewell Mound Group is a parallelogram 1,800 feet long on the east and west sides and 2,800 feet long on the north and south. Archeologists estimated that the walls were originally 35 feet wide at the base, and enclose an area of 111 acres. A smaller square enclosure with sides 850 feet long is connected to the east side of the parallelogram. Remnants of the east, west, and north walls are visible. Two earthwork features are located within the parallelogram, one circular and one D-shaped. Three of the seven mounds in the D-shaped enclosure are joined. Their original size is estimated to be 500 feet long, 180 feet wide, and 30 feet tall. This is the largest known mound constructed by the Hopewell culture, and a remnant of it is visible today. Although it has been extensively excavated in the past, the site still offers considerable potential for expanding knowledge about the Hopewell culture and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Function. The Hopewell Mound Group is not currently accessible to visitors. It is owned and managed by the Archeological Conservancy and five other owners and is authorized for acquisition under the 1992 legislation.

Surrounding Land Uses. South: agricultural except for private residence and three storage structures; north and west: mixture of hay fields and wooded areas, with low residential density (new subdivision development will add several hundred residences to this area in the near future); east: some new single-family residential development along Anderson Station Road.

Seip Earthworks Unit

Location. The site is about 17 miles southwest of Mound City Group and 2 miles east of the town of Bainbridge on U.S. 50.

Description. The site is 236 acres in size. There is an Ohio Department of Transportation rest area along U.S. 50 that contains a small picnic area and restrooms. The central third of the unit is owned and managed by the Ohio Historical Society, and includes an interpretive kiosk, wayside exhibits

that interpret workshop foundations, and a reconstructed mound. The surrounding parcels are privately owned.

Cultural Resources. The large earthworks complex contains a low embankment forming a small circle and an irregular circle and a square, all connected and enclosing about 121 acres. Within the enclosure is a large elliptical mound, three smaller conjoined mounds, several small mounds, and several workshop outlines found through excavations. It is estimated that the largest mound was originally 240 feet long, 160 feet wide, and 30 feet high. A reconstructed mound and a portion of reconstructed wall are visible, and a portion of original wall is visible near Dill Road. The site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Function. The site is open for visitation. Although the site has been heavily excavated in the past, it offers considerable research potential. It is authorized for acquisition under the 1992 legislation, and land not currently owned by the Ohio Historical Society and the Paint Valley School District will be acquired by the National Park Service when funds become available.

Surrounding Land Uses. South: Paint Creek and agricultural; west: residential and agricultural; north: Highway 50 and agricultural; east: school and agricultural.

High Bank Works Unit

Location. The site lies about 8 miles south of the Mound City Group Unit on a terrace above the Scioto River. It is accessed from U.S. 50 near the junction with U.S. 35.

The Site. Three different sets of railroad tracks traverse the area, and agricultural land and three private residences occupy the 197-acre site.

Cultural Resources. At the time the site was recorded in 1848, it contained a circle and an octagon, each measuring just over 1,000 feet in diameter. On the interior of the octagon were eight small mounds that correspond to the eight intersecting points of the outer walls. Six of the intersecting points form gateways, and one to the north forms an entrance into the large circle. The large circular earthwork has one gateway to the east and is opposite a smaller circular enclosure 250 feet in diameter.

Beyond the southernmost point of the octagon there were two more small circular enclosures with a single gateway, each 300 feet in diameter. They were connected to the larger forms by two nearly parallel embankments extending southwest for almost 2,000 feet. Three small conjoined enclosures were located at the far end of the parallel embankments.

Cultivation, erosion, and flooding have reduced many of the surface features, but the walls are relatively intact and portions of the octagon are visible and many subsurface resources remain. This unit offers outstanding potential for research. The area is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Function. The site is not accessible to visitors. It is currently owned and managed by the Archeological Conservancy and four private owners. It is authorized for purchase under the 1992 legislation and will be acquired when funds become available. A survey to determine the final acquisition

boundaries will be conducted once questions of access are resolved. Appropriate boundaries must be established as soon as possible.

Surrounding Land Uses. Vacant or agricultural except on the east is U.S. 35 and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and on the west is one private residence.

COLLECTIONS

Over the years the Hopewell artifacts have been a source of great interest to archeologists. The first major collection of artifacts from the Hopewell sites was gathered in the 1840s during Squier and Davis' investigations. This collection is now in London's British Museum. Past efforts to return these artifacts to the park have been unproductive. The bulk of the Hopewell Mound Group artifacts are in the Field Museum in Chicago. The Ohio Historical Society has the Seip Earthworks collections and material from the Hopewell Mound Group. In recent years Hopewell artifacts have been the focus of new studies of the Mound City Group and the Hopewell culture in general.

The park's collection contains approximately 85,000 objects, most of which are Ohio Hopewell. The park curates an additional 5,000 historical, archival, and natural objects. The collection is expanding rapidly as a result of archeological studies and may increase even more with expected donations of several large private collections. The limited storage and work space are major concerns. Safety is also a concern because the collections are located in the basement room of a 50-year-old wood structure, which has been upgraded to provide monitoring equipment and smoke detection, but which is still vulnerable both to fire and floods. The visitor center exhibits need to improve artifact condition and security.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Although protection and preservation of cultural and archeological resources were the primary reasons for the park's establishment, there are also important natural resources. It is not possible to accurately interpret and understand the prehistoric Hopewell culture without viewing it in the context of the natural environment. All five sites are sited along rivers and creeks, with a typical riparian landscape. All of the sites have been logged and farmed. Hopewell Mound Group is the only site with substantial woodlands; the remaining units consist mostly of farmlands. A variety of small animals and birds inhabit the sites. There are no known threatened or endangered species within the sites.

Statement for Management, 1993: Resources

The park, including the Hopeton Earthworks, was established to preserve and protect the prehistoric Hopewell Culture burial mounds and associated earthwork complexes. The park is the only federal area preserving cultural remains of the Ohio Hopewell, a culture which in its day (200 B.C.–500 A.D.) influenced much of what is now the United States. The ancient Hopewell are generally recognized as extinct, with no recognized modern descendants or qualified claimants.

It was at Mound City, in 1846, that the first documented scientific archeological investigations in the United States were conducted. These investigations were reported in the first publication by the Smithsonian Institution as the Contributions to Knowledge series.

The principal resource is a grouping of 25 largely reconstructed prehistoric Hopewell Indian burial mounds (List of Classified Structures numbers HS-M01 through HS-M25), 23 of which are situated within a 13-acre area enclosed by a 2,050 ft. reconstructed earthen wall (HS-34) and surrounded by 8 reconstructed borrow pits (HS-26 through HS-33). This is one of the largest concentrations of Hopewell mounds within such a small area.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

Interpretive Themes

- focus on the park’s significance statements and draw upon the park’s fundamental and other important resources and values
- reflect key meanings and concepts
- focus on the broad and relevant ideas that are critical to a visitor’s understanding and appreciation of a park’s resources
- are important, understandable, concise, comprehensive, complete, and accurate thoughts

Best Practices for Effective Interpretive Themes

- Each theme is grounded in the park’s purpose, significance statements, and fundamental or other important resources and values.
- The theme connects park resources to larger meanings and concepts.
- The theme statements go beyond statements of fact or significance and get to meaning(s).
- The themes reflect current scholarship and science.
- Each theme is a complete, understandable sentence.

Interpretive Themes Session

Exercise 1 (large group): If previous interpretive themes exist (e.g., in a long-range interpretive plan) and they effectively address all developed significance topics, test the wording of all previous interpretive themes to ensure that they associate well with the key points of the developed significance statements. Modify accordingly and skip exercises 2 through 5.

Exercise 2 (large group): Identify a comprehensive, yet concise, list of meanings, stories, concepts, and/or processes associated with the significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

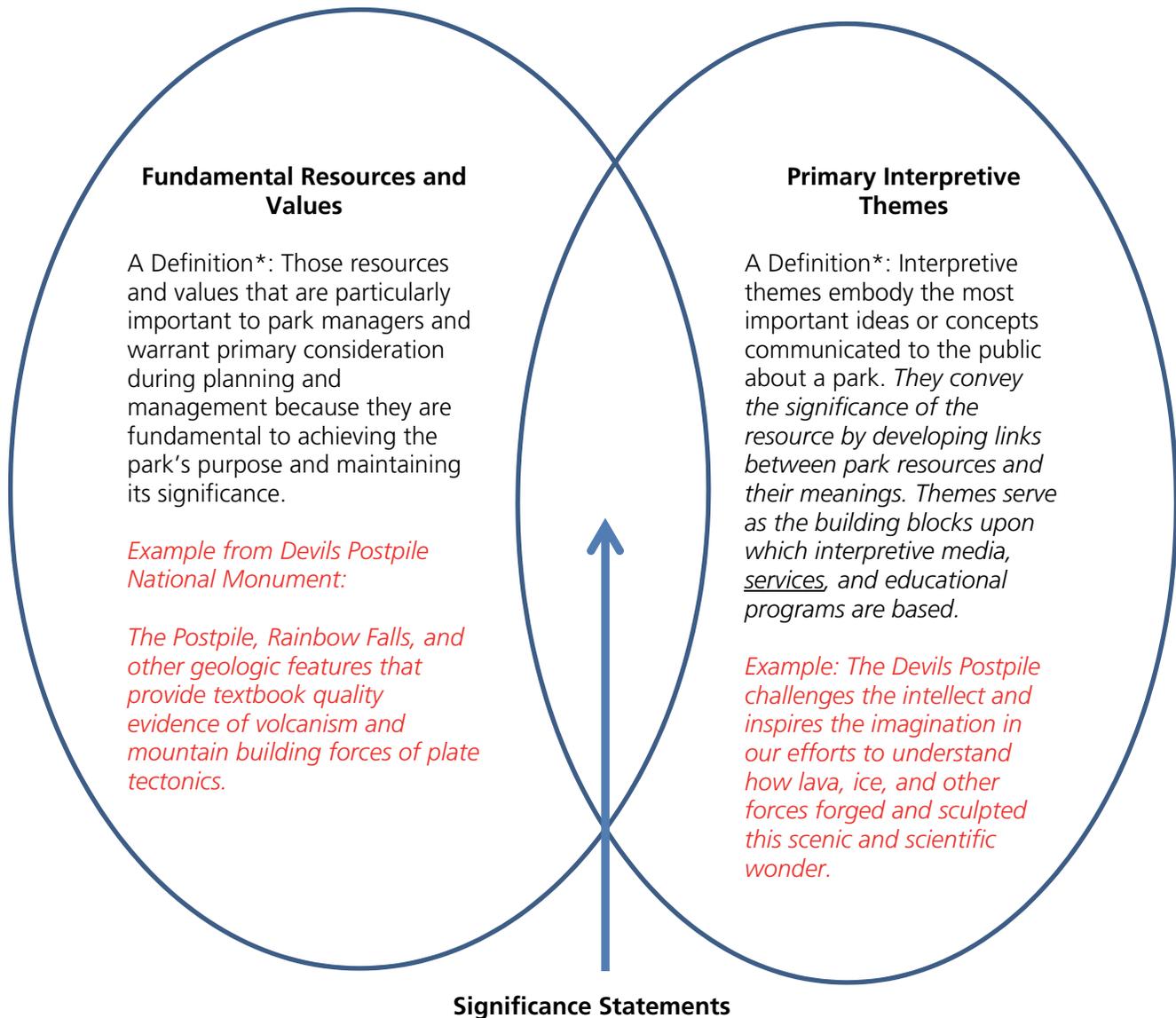
Exercise 3 (large group): Organize the list into larger concepts and meanings.

Exercise 4 (facilitator may decide to use large group or break into smaller interdisciplinary groups depending on size and makeup of group): Draft general theme statements based on those larger meanings and concepts.

Exercise 5 (large group): Test the draft interpretive themes and keep, refine, or eliminate accordingly. Themes will be revised and confirmed later by a small work group.



How Themes, Statements of Significance, and Fundamental Resources and Values Relate to Each Other



A Definition*: Statements of why, within a national, regional, and systemwide context, the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. *Park significance statements represent the overlap between a park's distinctive resources and the primary stories that can be told at the site.*

Example: Devils Postpile is one of the world's finest examples of columnar jointing, displaying volcanic rock columns polished by glaciers and revealing a mosaic of polygons on its dome shaped top.

Interpretive themes include a statement of relationship between a tangible resource and a larger meaning or concept. Many types of relationships fall into five categories:

1. An object, place, event, or person that reveals a larger concept
2. The resource is the most, highest, longest, loudest, strongest... (note that hyperbole is often the basis for significance statements)
3. An object, place, event, or person is the cause of something
4. Alternative points of view are presented
5. A metaphor is used to express a position or process

Example of interpretive theme broken down: “The invention of interchangeable parts in arms manufacturing at the Harpers Ferry Armory provided unprecedented momentum to the Industrial Revolution, (*significance*) forever changing the human experience (*meaning*) and intensifying the ongoing dialogue regarding the costs and benefits of technological innovation (*relevance to today*).”

Examples of Interpretive Themes: By Resource Type

The following examples of interpretive themes have been organized to align well with possible significance and FRV topic areas.

Natural Resources

- This geologically active area, formed by rifting, volcanism, and erosional forces, including the Rio Grande and its tributaries, has attracted people for thousands of years and powerfully influenced their lifeways, traditions, and beliefs—exemplifying how landscapes shape and influence human societies.
- The Apostle Islands’ protected plant and animal communities, remote yet not removed from outside influences, serve as indicators to help measure the pulse of the planet.
- The Alagnak Wild River protects a river system necessary for the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay sockeye (red) salmon fishery, the heartbeat of the economy, culture, recreation, and history of southwest Alaska.
- Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore continues a tradition of providing safe harbor for life in a sometimes perilous world.
- Lassen Volcanic National Park is a dynamic volcanic landscape—providing an awe-inspiring glimpse of the Earth’s seething power, above and below ground.

Cultural Resources

- Augustus Saint-Gaudens’ vision and his classically inspired works transformed the ways that people regarded American arts and artists during the Gilded Age and helped to reshape how Americans viewed themselves, their history, and their place in the world.
- The invention of interchangeable parts in arms manufacturing at the Harpers Ferry Armory provided unprecedented momentum to the Industrial Revolution, forever changing the human experience and intensifying the ongoing dialogue regarding the costs and benefits of technological innovation.
- The history of people using Alibates flint exemplifies the powerful human drive to combine practical functionality with aesthetic beauty in everything we do—even in crafting common, utilitarian objects.
- African Burial Ground demonstrates how individuals, singly and collectively, can create lives that transcend the inhumanity of forced immigration and enslavement, the burdens of the harshest labor, and the repression of cherished cultural and societal practices.
- As a public figure, Taft struggled with and influenced a variety of issues that are still part of the public dialogue—immigration, global trade, international relations, race, labor relations, and corporate power to name a few.
- **The Presidency in a Changing World – Sagamore Hill as the Summer White House**

During the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt the world, the United States, and the community of Oyster Bay changed rapidly. Life at Sagamore Hill reflects how change affected society and how Roosevelt harnessed change to redefine the office of President.

- In addition to its rich, multi-layered 10,000 years of human history, the Missouri National Recreational River region is a living example of the ways in which people continue to struggle to balance the legal and cultural rights of individuals and communities with their impacts on the river's natural processes. It also provides us with a place of reflection to consider where we ourselves stand in this delicate balance.

Visitor Experience

- Situated close to one of America's largest metropolitan areas, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore provides a natural setting for millions of people to experience scenic beauty, the wonders of nature, artistic inspiration, and recreational opportunities, reminding us of the costs and benefits of urbanization and industry and of our need as humans to seek renewal of body, mind, and soul.
- The Seashore provides outstanding opportunities for relaxation, recreation, reflection, and memorable experiences for people across all generations and walks of life.
- A network of interdependent partners provides a broad backdrop for a diversity of nature- and water-based activities that promote opportunities for visitors to escape daily life and engage in solitary, contemplative, and/or social recreational experiences at a variety of skill levels that will inspire, refresh, and invigorate them. (Missouri National Recreational River)
- The popularity of recreational activities at Lake Meredith National Recreation Area are testament to the importance of both relaxing and invigorating recreation in maintaining a happy and productive life.

Examples of Interpretive Themes: Complete Park Set

The following examples of interpretive themes are the complete set of themes for the park.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

- Archeological remains of earthlodge village sites provide tangible evidence of the size, dominance, resilience, persistence, and culture of the Northern Great Plains peoples who lived beside the Knife and Missouri Rivers for hundreds of years.
- Access to plentiful natural resources and a fertile environment enabled Hidatsa and Mandan people to develop prosperous, semi-permanent, agricultural communities that flourished for centuries.
- Situated on the Missouri River transportation corridor, the villages were an integral part of a vast trading empire: a crossroads of culture where trade goods, ideas, technology, spirituality, and world views were shared.
- Sacagawea became a symbol of peace for the Corps of Discovery on their expedition giving her status as one of one of the most famous and mysterious figures in U.S. history.
- The Hidatsas and Mandans welcomed 18th and 19th century explorers, traders, artists, travelers, and other visitors who produced some of the most well-known images of the life of Northern Great Plains Indians in both the United States and Europe.
- Amahami Village, one of the villages recorded by Lewis and Clark, was destroyed by modern development, making imperative the preservation of the remaining villages and their invaluable historic and cultural insight into the heritage of Northern Plains Indians.
- Present-day members of the Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara Tribes remain connected spiritually and culturally to the homeland of their ancestors where the

resources, topography, and landscape features sustained the villages both spiritually and physically.

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

- Agate Fossil Beds National Monument provides an example of how the earth has changed in appearance, over eons of geologic time, and how changing conditions altered the ways that animals and humans lived and died on these lands.
- Animals, and more recently humans, have gathered for millions of years on land within the park, providing a window into the interactions of diverse species and cultural groups.
- For more than a century, the park's lands have been the focus of scholarly inquiry, illustrating how the study of science has matured over time and how stewardship has protected a landscape now deemed a national treasure.
- Decades of scholarly investigation not only opened our eyes to other worlds inhabited by different looking creatures, but also revealed multiple lessons that shed light on subjects relevant to the 21st century including extinction, evolution, climate change, and cultural interaction.
- The historic Bone Cabin complex illustrates the time period when Harold Cook and his wife Eleanor homesteaded 640 acres, including Fossil Hills, in order to protect the quarries from uncontrolled development or exploitation. Their desire to work with the paleontologists led to one of the earliest efforts in fossil preservation.

Existing Interpretive Themes for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

General Management Plan, 1997: Primary Interpretive Themes (similar "Draft Interpretive Themes" printed in 1995 GMP Newsletter No. 2)

- **Who Were the Hopewell?**

The term "Hopewell" describes a broad interregional network—concentrated in what is now southern Ohio—of economic and political contacts, beliefs, and cultural traits among different Native American groups from approximately 200 B.C. to 500 A.D.

- **Artistry and Earthworks**

Many Hopewell groups seem to have maintained a complex social order, and are known today mostly for their earthworks and artistic achievements. Objects made often of exotic materials were frequently interred with the dead in burial mounds, such as those at the Mound City Group and the Hopewell Mound Group Units.

- **Daily Life of the Hopewell**

Most Hopewell societies apparently lived in small villages, scattered hamlets, or farmsteads that were frequently located on or near floodplains; they made their living through gathering wild plants, hunting, fishing, and horticulture (chiefly native seed-bearing annuals such as goosefoot, knotweed, marsh elder, sunflower, and squash; and maize as a minor crop in later years).

- **The Past: How Do We Know?**

We know relatively little about the Hopewell society; most of what we are able to surmise or infer comes from the interpretation of physical remains. Archeology is the study of past cultures based on the material remains resulting from the activities and behaviors fostered by each culture and available for recovery. Additional perspectives and insight come through oral traditions, beliefs, and world views of Native American groups.

- **Preserving Rights, Remnants, and Resources**

Archeological resources such as mounds and artifacts have been affected by developments such as the Ohio-Erie Canal, Camp Sherman, roads, railroads, agriculture, industry, and both professional archeology and private collecting and pot hunting. The resources continue to be threatened, and if not preserved soon, will be lost forever.

- **Early Archeology and Speculation**

Mounds have long fascinated scholars, residents, and travelers; the systematic study of Hopewell and other “mound-building cultures” began in the 19th century and was an impetus to the development of American archeology and scholarship.

- **Camp Sherman**

Camp Sherman was a temporary World War I Army training camp, portions of which were built over the site of the Mound City Group. (Librarian’s note: The “Camp Sherman” theme was added after the 1995 GMP Newsletter No. 2.)

Interpretive Prospectus, 1970: An Interpretive Statement

Mound City is, and was, a city of the dead. Twenty-three hundred years ago, about the time of Alexander the Great, the Hopewellian culture began to develop and expand. It lasted for about 900 years, and during this time it spread its influence over almost the entire eastern portion of the Mississippi River drainage area. The region now known as Ohio was one of its major centers; and in the broad valley of the Scioto River and its tributaries, the most intricate and artistic objects made by these people were left to suffer the ravages of time and man.

Although the most outstanding portion of their culture was that which related to death, it must be remembered that these were a living people—a living people who, in what must have been extremely elaborate ceremonies, cremated and buried their most revered dead beneath mounds, such as those found at Mound City.

Though “Mound City” is a romantic name, given by pioneer archeologists who explored the site, it connotes a feeling for the true meaning of the area—a necropolis, a city of the dead, where members of an ancient society experienced life and death, just as we experience them today.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the park purpose, significance statements, and fundamental and other important resources and values have been identified, it is important to assess the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs also examines key planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

The assessment of planning and data needs includes three parts. First, there is an FRV/OIRV analysis exercise that helps capture the condition and threats to the fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values, if appropriate.

Second, an issues analysis is prepared that identifies key issues and associated planning and data needs that will address the key issues. These key issues may or may not relate to park significance or fundamental resources and values.

The third and last step of an assessment of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps) is the prioritization of planning and data needs.

All of the planning and data needs identified in this section are intended to protect fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as address key issues.

FRV/OIRV Analysis

The following are the components that are addressed in the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values:

- the significance statement(s) related to a particular fundamental resource or value
- the current state or condition and related trends of the resource or value
- existing or potential future threats and opportunities
- related resources and values (*optional, as appropriate*)
- existing data and plans related to the resource or value (*optional, as appropriate*)
- the planning and data/GIS needs that will help manage and protect the fundamental resource and value or other important resources and values
- the laws and policies that apply to the fundamental resource and value or other important resource and value, and the guidance these laws and policies provide, and the NPS policy-level guidance associated with the fundamental or other important resource or value

Best Practices for FRV/OIRV Analysis

- The text in the FRV and OIRV tables should be bulleted, clear, succinct, stand by itself, and be easy for anyone to understand.
- In completing the analysis table, consider both existing and likely future threats and opportunities.
- Related resources and values address resources outside the park boundary or on inholdings that are related in some consequential way to park purpose and fundamental or other important resources and values; recognize shared planning or management opportunities, actual or potential, on adjacent federally owned lands; and highlight a need to resolve across-the-boundary issues, such as park visitor access, with government stakeholders or other entities
- Data needs for the FRVs and OIRVs should only be related to needed planning projects. Also, consider GIS needs in the analysis.
- Identify laws and policies that apply to that particular FRV or OIRV. For NPS policy-level guidance, reference sections of *NPS Management Policies 2006* that are related to the FRV or OIRV and any other applicable policies.

Analysis Session

Exercise 1 (large group): Provide initial guidance by analyzing one resource or value together as a large group.

Exercise 2 (small group): Breakout session in same small interdisciplinary groups. Direct small groups to populate resource and value analysis tables. Assign one laptop to each small group so information can be gathered immediately, electronically.

Exercise 3 (large group): Reconvene large group to discuss and refine the completed fundamental resource and value and other important resource and value analysis tables completed by small groups. Make necessary changes to the tables and be sure to focus on the identified planning and data needs that resulted from the analysis.

Exercise 4 (large group): Identify key park issues that need to be addressed by future planning. Once the issues are identified and analyzed, identify the planning and data/GIS needs to manage for these key park issues.

FRV/OIRV Analysis Table

FRV or OIRV	[Fill in Resource or Value Name]
Related Significance Statements	
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Related Resources and Values [OPTIONAL; INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV/OIRV [OPTIONAL; INCLUDE IF APPLICABLE]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV/OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV/OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

Key Issues Analysis

A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values (and other important resources and values, if applicable). For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but are still indirectly affected by them. Usually a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

Best Practices for Key Issues Analysis

- Focus on key or critical park issues that need to be addressed in future plans. The issues may concern use, management, or administration of a park. A key issue requires a decision by NPS managers.
- Consider issues that may or may not relate to park significance or FRVs, but which are nevertheless important for the National Park Service to resolve.
- Issues that apply to multiple FRVs should be considered as key issues.
- Try to limit the issues being considered in the foundation document to 3–5 key issues.

Key Issues Analysis Table

Key Parkwide Issue	Planning Needs	Data/GIS Needs

Prioritization of Parkwide Planning and Data Needs

Once a collective list of planning and data needs is compiled from the FRV/OIRV and key issues analyses tables, the individual planning and data needs are prioritized (high, medium, or low) according to a set of criteria that are developed by the region and/or park. The final product of this process is a prioritized list of planning and data needs that would help the National Park Service focus its efforts in protecting the park's fundamental resources and values (and thus, purpose and significance) and addressing its most important park management issues.

Best Practices for the Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

- Take a big-picture view in assigning priorities.
- Ensure that the regional planner's views on prioritizing planning and data needs are considered before work begins on prioritizing needs.
- Ensure everybody agrees on basic criteria to be used in prioritization of planning and data needs. At a minimum, the criteria should address the protection of FRVs, maintenance of the park's significance, and ensure the park purpose is met. Funding should not be the primary consideration for prioritizing.
- In setting priorities, consider whether these priorities are appropriate for the present as well as the foreseeable future.
- Consider sequencing and scope in setting priorities for each planning and data need.
- Document the rationale for why each planning and data need is ranked, particularly for the high-level needs.
- The prioritization exercise in the workshop is a tool to help decide what the park's priorities should be. There will be an opportunity for the park to review the priorities assigned during the workshop. Ultimately, the superintendent and regional director set the park's high-level priorities.

Two different methods are included on the following pages for prioritizing planning and data needs.

Prioritization Session Method 1

Exercise 1 (large group): Assemble all identified planning and data needs from the FRV/OIRV and key issues analyses tables. Prioritize them into “high,” “medium,” and “low” priority categories based on importance to the protection of fundamental resources and values / other important resources and values and addressing key issues in and around the park.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made

Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To

Items considered of the utmost importance are identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, are listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management’s efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects and associated data collection efforts.

Prioritization Session Method 2

Exercise 1 (small group): Small groups will be assembled by division. Each division will prioritize planning and data needs into “high,” “medium,” and “low” priority categories based on division priorities.

Exercise 2 (large group): Determine parkwide priorities based on the outcomes of exercise 1. Identify the scope of high priority, parkwide planning and data needs.

Division Prioritization of Planning Needs						
FRV/OIRV/ Key Issue	Planning Need	FRV Priority (Group)	Division	Division	Division	Division

Division Prioritization of Data Needs						
FRV/OIRV/ Key Issue	Data/GIS Need	FRV Priority (Group)	Division	Division	Division	Division

Parkwide High Priority Data Needs		
FRV/OIRV/Key Issue	Data Need	Brief Description of Scope

Parkwide High Priority Planning Needs		
FRV/OIRV/Key Issue	Planning Need	Brief Description of Scope

Appendix A: Proclamations, Enabling Legislation, and Legislative Acts for Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

PP 1653 42Stat2298

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Mound City Group
National Monument,
Ohio.
Preamble.
Akte, p. 150.

WHEREAS, by section 9 of the Act of Congress approved August 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 147-150), the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, subject to the general direction of the President, was authorized to utilize, *inter alia*, existing facilities of the War Department in connection with the care, rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, the President, at the request of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, assigned to the Veterans' Bureau, for use in carrying out the provisions of the said Act of Congress, the United States Military Reservation known as Camp Sherman, in the State of Ohio;

AND WHEREAS, that part of the said Reservation upon which is situated the famous prehistoric group of mounds known as the "Mound City Group" is no longer required for the use of the Veterans' Bureau;

Vol. 34, p. 225.

AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), the President is authorized "in his dis-

PROCLAMATIONS, 1923.

2299

cretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

AND WHEREAS, the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation, Ohio, is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress of August 9, 1921, do hereby return to the custody and control of the War Department the lands upon which are located the "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds situated within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation at Chillicothe, Ohio, and under the authority of the said Act of June 8, 1906, do hereby reserve the lands so returned as a national monument site and declare and proclaim the said group of prehistoric mounds to be a national monument, the lands so returned to the War Department and reserved for said national monument site being more fully described as follows, viz:

National Monument, Ohio. Act, p. 150.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

All of Sections N and O, bounded on the north by East Liverpool Street, on the east by the Scioto River, on the west by Columbus Avenue, and on the south by Portsmouth Street, containing fifty-seven (57) acres, more or less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING

By the President: CHARLES E. HUGHES Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 2, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and

Hovenweep National Monument, Utah-Colorado. Preamble.

WHEREAS, the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the

National Monument, Utah-Colorado. Vol. 34, p. 225.

102^d CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
102-108

RENAMING AND EXPANDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT IN OHIO

JULY 15 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1991.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 749]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 749), to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. On page 3, line 2, strike "except" to the end of paragraph (c) and insert in lieu thereof ": *Provided*, That any such minor boundary adjustments cumulatively shall not cause the total acreage of the park to increase more than 10 per centum above the existing acreage of Mound City Group National Monument, plus the acreage of the inclusions authorized under section 2(a)".
2. On page 4, line 11, strike "any" and insert in lieu thereof "may".

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of S. 749, as ordered reported, is to authorize the addition of approximately 762 acres to the Mound City Group National Monument and to rename it as the "Hopewell Culture National Historical Park".

BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Hopewell culture thrived along the Ohio River Valley from 100 B.C. to 500 A.D. Characterized by a highly developed trade network that ranged much of the Continental United States, the

2

Hopewell left, as testaments to their wealth and power, a series of burial and ceremonial mounds. Exotic mortuary offerings, such as freshwater pearls and copper, silver and obsidian *objets d'art*, filled the graves. In addition, the Hopewell undertook elaborate public works projects or "earthworks" comprised of massive circular and geometric embankments.

Mound City Group National Monument was established in 1923 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Ohio Hopewell. In 1980, the monument was expanded by 150 acres to include the nearby Hopeton Earthworks. In addition, the Park Service was directed to investigate other regional archeological sites suitable for preservation. Of the nearly 20 sites considered, the Park Service recommended the addition of four: Hopeton Earthworks, High Banks Works, Hopewell Mound Group, and the Seip Earthworks. These sites represent the best examples of major Hopewell earthworks and contain significant Hopewell remains.

The addition of these sites, as provided in S. 749, will help protect the archeological resources from traffic, development, and other changes associated with modern civilization. It will also add 762 acres to the 270 acre park. Of the seven landowners affected, most, including the Ohio Historical Society and the Archaeological Conservancy, are willing sellers. One of these sites, the Hopeton Earthworks site, is partially within the monument now but much of the remainder (200 of the 224 acres) is owned by a gravel mining company. The Park Service, the Trust for Public Land, and the Archaeological Conservancy have been negotiating with the gravel pit owner to halt destruction of the landmark.

S. 749 also authorizes the Park Service to study three additional sites for future inclusion in the park. In addition, the bill renames the monument the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park to more accurately reflect that the park now includes earthworks and other Hopewell resources.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 749 was introduced by Senator Metzenbaum on March 21, 1991. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a hearing on this measure on May 21, 1991.

At the business meeting on June 26, 1991, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 749, as amended, favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on June 26, 1991, by a unanimous vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 749, if amended as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 19 yeas, 0 nays, as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Bradley*	

HOPEWELL CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

APRIL 7, 1992.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLER of California, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 749]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the Act (S. 749) to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the Act do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 749 ¹ is to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio.

BACKGROUND

The Mound City Group National Monument in southern Ohio was established in 1923 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Ohio Hopewell. The Hopewell culture thrived along the Ohio River Valley from 100 B.C. to 500 A.D., and was characterized by a highly developed trade network that ranged much of the continental United States. The Hopewell left both a series of burial and ceremonial mounds and elaborate public works projects or "earthworks" comprised of massive circular and geometric embankments.

In 1980, legislation was enacted which expanded the Mound City Group National Monument by 150 acres to include the nearby Hopeton Earthworks. At that time, the National Park Service was directed to investigate other regional archeological sites suitable for preservation. Of the nearly 20 sites considered, the Park Serv-

¹ A similar bill, H.R. 2328, was introduced by Mr. McEwen on May 14, 1991.

ice recommended additions at four: Hopeton Earthworks, High Banks Works, Hopewell Mound Group, and the Seip Earthworks. These sites represent the best examples of major Hopewell earthworks and contain significant Hopewell remains.

In spring of 1991, on part of the Hopeton Earthwork site within the national historic landmark but outside the current boundary of the monument, a gravel company began removal of a 6-foot layer of topsoil in preparation for gravel mining. In the process, human bones at the site were uncovered. These were verified as ancient, and further mining operations have been suspended while negotiations continue to prevent the landmark from further destruction.

S. 749 authorizes the addition of approximately 762 acres, including the area subject to gravel mining, to the Mound City Group National Monument and renames the site the "Hopewell Culture National Historical Park."

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 renames the Mound City Group National Monument the Hopewell Cultural National Historical Park.

The name change reflects a more accurate description of the expanded resource which is no longer focused merely on the ceremonial, mound-based aspects of Hopewellian life. However, the Committee is concerned that the similarity between this name and that of the Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site in neighboring Pennsylvania could result in confusion and recommends that the National Park Service pay careful attention to the development and distribution of interpretive materials, maps, etc., to avoid confusion by the public of these two unrelated National Park units.

Section 2 expands the boundaries of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park to include additions at four sites: Hopeton Earthworks, High Banks Works, Hopewell Mound Group, and Seip Earthworks as described in the bill and provides for the acquisition of these lands.

Section 3 allows the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with the Ohio Historical Society, the Archeological Conservancy and other public and private entities for consultation and assistance in the interpretation and management of the park.

Section 4 requires the Secretary to conduct archeological studies of the areas added to the park by Section 2(a) of the bill and to also study the Spruce Hill Works, the Harness Group and Cedar Banks Works sites specifically for possible future inclusion in the park. The Secretary is to also study other areas significant to Hopewellian culture to evaluate the desirability of adding such areas to the park.

The Committee understands that other areas significant to Hopewellian culture may be found in the region, and notes particularly the existence of related sites in Indiana. The National Park Service, through the provisions of this Act as well as those in existing law is authorized to study these areas, and the Committee expects such studies to be undertaken and completed in a timely manner.

AREA: HOPEWELL CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, OHIO

AUTHORIZATION

Presidential Proclamation No. 1653 of March 2, 1923 (42 Stat. 2298), established Mound City Group National Monument, to be under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Executive Order No. 6166, June 10, 1933, ordered transfer of jurisdiction to Secretary of Interior, to be effective August 10, 1933.

Act of May 27, 1992 (P.L. 102-294, 106 Stat. 185), redesignated the area as Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, to include the former monument and additional lands.

*ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Act of December 28, 1980 (P.L. 96-607, 94 Stat. 3539), revised the boundary of the monument to include additional lands and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer or exchange. Surplus Federal lands in the vicinity of the monument may be transferred to the Secretary for use in acquiring lands within the monument boundary by exchange.

Act of May 27, 1992, authorizes acquisition by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands and interests in land owned by the State of Ohio or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

Act of March 30, 2009 (P.L. 111-11), revised the boundary to include an additional 633 acres and authorized the acquisition of such additional land from willing sellers only.

ESTABLISHED

March 2, 1923, as Mound City Group National Monument

May 27, 1992, as Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

*BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Act of April 3, 1952 (P.L. 82-295, 66 Stat. 42), revised the boundary to include an additional 10.5 acres of federally owned land.

Act of December 28, 1980, revised the monument boundary to include additional lands, as described.

Act of May 27, 1992, designated Hopewell Culture National Historical Park to include the former monument and additional lands, as described. Future minor revisions to the park boundary are subject to limitations described below.

Act of March 30, 2009, revised the boundary to include an additional 633 acres.

ACREAGE LIMITATIONS

Act of December 28, 1980, provided that, within the revised boundary monument, the total area

acquired in fee shall not exceed 150 acres. With respect to the area described as "Parcel X", lands may be acquired only in fee and shall be limited to the mound area depicted on the referenced map plus such other lands immediately adjacent to the mounds needed for adequate access and protection.

Act of May 27, 1992, requires that minor boundary adjustments cumulatively shall not cause the total acreage of the park to increase more than 10 percent above the existing acreage of Mound City Group National Monument, plus the acreage of the inclusions authorized by this act.

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Act of December 28, 1980, authorized appropriations not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 for acquisition at the monument.

Act of May 27, 1992, authorized the appropriations of funds necessary for acquisition at the park.

AREA NUMBERS

MIS - 6514

*Denotes section revised.

Revised May 25, 2011

Notes:



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