It is time for the Sioux, Iroquois and Cherokee people to reclaim their past and protect the burial mounds and earthworks from the continued destruction. Thousands of remains and artifacts are held in boxes at the universities.

As a start, I make a good argument in the book, with good documentation that links the burial mounds and earthworks with the current Sioux, Iroquois and Cherokee people.

moundbuilder writes:
Now available is a new publication entitled, "A Photographic Essay and Guide to the Adena Hopewell Sioux and Iroquois Mounds and Earthworks" It is available at Itasca books. 222 mound and earthwork sites were photographed and directions provided in Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. Overwhelming evidence is presented that the Hopewell were Sioux along with the kindred tribes of Cherokee and Iroquois. Analysis of the measurements of the earthworks reveals that the Adena and Hopewell had knowledge of complex mathematics that included the formulations of pi and square roots. The future for the mounds and earthworks is to restore, protect and return them to the Native Americans.

Currently, the names Hopewell, Adena, Point Peninsula, Meadowood and a myriad of other archaeological designations are used to cover-up the true identity of the builders of the burial mounds and earthworks.

It was decided over a hundred years ago by archaeologists that tribal affiliations would not be given within their reports. The name of "Hopewell" is from a mound on the Mordicic Hopewell farm that has allowed universities to skirt the Native American Graves Protection Act that only protects burial of "known" tribes.

It is time for the Sioux, Iroquois and Cherokee people to reclaim their past and protect the burial mounds and earthworks from the continued destruction. Thousands of remains and artifacts are held in boxes at the universities.

As a start, I make a good argument in the book, with good documentation that links the burial mounds and earthworks with the current Sioux, Iroquois and Cherokee people.

moundbuilder writes:
I use the term Sioux, instead of Lakota Dakota because the Hopewell mound builders consisted of both. The trail of serpent mounds erected by the Hopewell Sioux follows their documented migration routes from the Ohio valley, west towards the Mississippi valley. The word Sioux is Algonquin that meant "snakes." It is my belief that this was used to describe the snake effigies that are found in all the early Siouan Homelands.

Nations or bands are harder to name. Definitely the Osage, who have been quoted as saying there once, lived in the Ohio valley. Oto artifacts have also been found in central Indiana. The Hopewell mounds and earthworks were constructed from 200 B.C. to 500 A.D. in the Ohio valley.

The "Mississippi mounds were later, dating from 600 A.D. to about 1400 A.D.
All of the earthworks in the Ohio Valley are aligned to the solstice, equinox or May 1. Generally, sun worship is a trait of an agricultural people. Yet, even after moving to the Plains the Sioux continued to celebrate these astrological events. Many of the earthworks complexes either had eight works or octagons. The number 8 and 4 played heavy in the earthwork complexes. This represent the four Superior and 4 subordinate Gods.

Evidence is based on tribal legends and some linguistics studies that show the Eastern Sioux were separated from the western Sioux at some time. In between their historic locations is the Ohio valley.

There’s much more....

moundbuilder writes:
Early linguist say their are connections between the Sioux, Cherokee and Iroquoian languages. The legends of all three also say they were from the northeast coastal regions. In the late Archaic 1500-500 B.C the earliest recognition of the Sioux can be found in the Lomaka focus of New York who shared many of the traits with the Maritime Archaic that dates back to 6,000 B.C. The Iroquois can be identified with the Point Peninsula and Meadowood cultures. Tool kits and burial practices were similar between the early Iroquois and Sioux.

Skeletal remains of the Lomaka are similar to the shell mounds in Kentucky and southern Indiana. There was a transition from the shell mounds to the burial mounds in the Ohio valley.

moundbuilder writes:
The mounds in Arkansas were probably Sioux or Natchez. As long as they are not identified, they are not protected.

moundbuilder writes:
I use the term Sioux, instead of Lakota Dakota because the Hopewell mound builders consisted of both. The trail of serpent mounds erected by the Hopewell Sioux follows their documented migration routes from the Ohio valley, west towards the Mississippi valley. The word Sioux is Algonquin that meant "snakes." It is my belief that this was used to describe the snake effigies that are found in all the early Siouan Homelands.

moundbuilder writes:
As far as the burial mounds, they would have to be saved by Government who will contact a university archaeologist. They are not going to empty their shelves and admit they have thousands of Sioux or Iroquois skeletons along with priceless artifacts on their shelves. As long as they are called Hopewell, Point Peninsula, Meadowood or whatever else.... they will dig.