Form 10-300 (July 1969)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: Wisconsin COUNTY: Marinette FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER

(Type all entrie	s – complete applic	cable sections)	7	0,10,55,000	1 10/15	50	
NAME COMMON:					7		1
Peshtigo Fire	Cemeterv			11112			
AND/OR HISTORIC:	-cinc vez y			Do 4	$\overline{\lambda}$		1
				TECENTER	$\langle \cdot \rangle$	**********	1
LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER:			- 181	<u> </u>			4
Oconto Avenue t	etween Peck and	d Ellis Aven	1-4	NAT. 1970	[w]		
CITY OR TOWN:	COWCEN TOOK WIN	<u> </u>	100/	REGIONAL	 		1
Peshtigo				TER	☆ 】		
STATE		0002	NTY:	(A)	, co	DE	1
Wisconsin 5415	7	48 Ma	rinetto	9119	07	5]
CLASSIFICATION				T			4
CATEGORY (Check One)	ow	NERSHIP '		STATUS	ACCESSIBL TO THE PUBL		
District Building	🗶 Public Pu	ublic Acquisition:		Occupied	Yes:]
Site Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process		Unoccupied	Restricted		
☐ Object	☐ Both	Being Consi	dered	Preservation work	W Unrestricte	d	
				in progress	□ No		
PRESENT USE (Check One or	More as Appropriate)	:]
Agricultural 🔲 G	overnment 🕎 i	Park		Transportation	Comments		
Commercial I	ndustrial 🔲 F	Private Residence		Other (Specify)			-
☐ Educational ☐ N	ilitary 🔲 F	Religious		Cemetery		_	
Entertainment	useum S	Scientific			-		
OWNER OF PROPERTY							
OWNER'S NAME:						-	5
City of Peshtig	0					118	1
STREET AND NUMBER:						CO	:
CITY OR TOWN:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		STATE:		CODE	Wisconsin	
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Peshtigo LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION		Wiscon	1S1N	48		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF						3	0
Marinette Count	y Courthouse					ar	COUNTY:
STREET AND NUMBER:						Marine	Ť
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REPRESENTATION IN EXIST ITITLE OF SURVEY:	ING SUKVETS					7	m
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			(Chec	k One)		
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (II known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

An old, well-maintained cemetery consisting largely of an elongated mound, well covered with grass, having a few shade trees, and landscaped with a few ornamental evergreen shrubs and trees at a commemorative area near the center of the mound, where an Official Wisconsin Marker stands. Near the center of the northwestern edge of the cemetery is a mass burial plot where 350 unidentified victims of the holocaust of October 8, 1871 are interred. The center of this mass burial is enclosed by an iron picket fence within which is a single headstone commemorating the burial.

Markers and/or monuments in the cemetery date from the middle 1800's to the early 1920's. Some alterations have occurred in that various known dead were exhumed and reinterred in a newer cemetery, and a number of older markers were destroyed and/or damaged due both to toppling as old graves settled and to vandalism. Old markers have been repaired, reset and reinforced wherever possible. Some re-landscaping has been done, especially in the central area where the official marker is placed and a flagstaff erected. This was done about 20 years ago.

The original condition of the cemetery is known only to the extent that it was an ordinary small town cemetery of the middle and latter 1800's. It withstood the full blast of the wind-driven fire which swept into Peshtigo via Oconto Avenue, the street on which the cemetery is located. At least some of the original markers withstood the fire and remained standing or were reset in their original locations.

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES OF HISTORIC SITE (see appended maps):

Bounded roughly on the north by Trout Brook and a backwater of the Peshtigo River, on the south by Oconto Avenue, on the east by Ellis Avenue and on the west by a private property.

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ERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicat	ole and Known) Octobe:	r 8, 1871	
REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	☐ Invention	Science	
Architecture	☐ Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	XX Social/Human-	-
☐ Commerce	Literature	itarian	
☐ Communications	☐ Military	Theater	
▼ Conservation	Music	☐ Transportation	

Note: Although cemeteries do not ordinarily qualify for the National Register, it is believed that the Peshtigo Fire Cemetery, as the site most directly connected with a major historic event, is eligible for consideration under exception (D) of Section 2.3, Criteria Considerations, of the Grants Guide.

Social/Humanitarian. The primary significance of the Peshtigo Fire Cemetery is that it commemorates a major event in the history of Wisconsin, a tornado of fire which, in a matter of minutes, took the lives of some 800 people and completely destroyed Peshtigo, a town of about 1700 population, and a large surrounding area, even extending across the Menominee River in a northeasterly direction into Upper Michigan. In terms of loss of human life, it was not only the greatest forest fire disaster in American history but also a greater disaster than the great Chicago fire which occurred on the same evening, October 8, 1871.

"Modern students of such matters agree that the four largest forest fires which occurred in nineteenth century North America had the same basic causes: many small fires, toupled with unusually dry weather. If the Wisconsin and Michigan fires of October 8, 1871 are considered as a unit, they were probably the most extensive of the four—there is no doubt that they were the most deadly."²

Conservation. Although the connection between the Peshtigo fire and modern forestry conservation may be too tenuous to justify the designation of conservation as an area of major significance in this nomination, it nevertheless ought not to be excluded entirely. At least four years before the Peshtigo Fire, Increase A. Lapham pointed out to the Wisconsin Legislature the careless and wasteful methods of harvesting forest resources in the state's timberlands. Further, Steuber states, "The Peshtigo Fire was a turning point. It made government and industry take a look at their practices. Out of it, in a slow evolution that took decades, came improved forestry, fire-preventive measures, conservation of natural resources, regulation."

1. Wells, Robert W., Fire at Peshtigo, 199-214. Nearly a century of study of forest fires has justified the rather common use of "tornado-fire" or similar designations in connection with rapidly spreading crown fires like the one that occurred here in 1871. Such fires create strong convection currents which, as energy increases, develop wortices that

Wells, Robert W., Fire At Peshtigo, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs,					
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

PESHTIGO FIRE CEMETERY

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behave exactly as tornadoes, sweeping unpredictably, uprooting trees as well as burning them, and hurtling objects through the air for miles.

- 2. <u>Ibid.</u>, 208
- 3. Ibid., 206
- 4. Steuber, William F., Jr., "The Problem at Peshtigo," 13.

