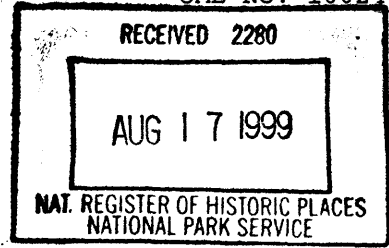


1175

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District

other names/site number

47Gt124, 125, 135, 136, 137, 139, 388, 389, 390, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 423, 424, 425, 483, 609, 610

2. Location

street & number 13342 County Hwy C not for publication

city or town Bagley vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Grant code 043 zip code 53801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alicia L. Cooney
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/6/99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District Grant County,
 Name of Property County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:) _____
- Johann Little 9/21/99

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>16</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>16</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

The Late Woodland Stage in Archaeological Region 8 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>FUNERARY/graves/burials</u>	<u>LANDSCAPE/park</u>
<u>RELIGION/ceremonial site</u>	
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>N/A</u>	foundation <u>N/A</u>
_____	walls <u>N/A</u>
_____	roof <u>N/A</u>
_____	other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District
Name of Property

Grant County, WI
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the
criteria qualifying the property for the
National Register listing.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY/PREHISTORIC
RELIGION

A Property is associated with events
that have made a significant
contribution to the broad patterns of
our history.

B Property is associated with the lives
of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive
characteristics of a type, period, or
method of construction or represents
the work of a master, or possesses
high artistic values, or represents a
significant and distinguishable entity
whose components lack individual
distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to
yield, information important in
prehistory or history.

Period of Significance

AD 650 - 1300

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or
used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

LATE WOODLAND/EFFIGY MOUND

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District Grant County, WI
Name of Property County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS): Primary location of additional data:
 preliminary determination of State Historic Preservation Office
individual listing (36 CFR 67) has Other State Agency
been requested Federal Agency
 previously listed in the National Local government
Register University
 previously determined eligible by Other
the National Register Name of repository: _____
 designated a National Historic _____
Landmark _____
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca 720 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/2/3/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/0/0/0</u>	3	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/4/5/8/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/5/5/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/4/4/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/6/8/0</u>	4	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/5/3/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/3/4/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
					<u>x</u>	see continuation sheet	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diane Young Holliday
organization State Historical Society of WI date June, 1999
street & number 816 State Street telephone 6082646494
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District Grant County, WI
Name of Property County and State

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
street & number 101 S. Webster telephone _____
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53707

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Wyalusing State Park Mounds
Archaeological District
Grant County, WI

Section 7 Page 1

Introduction

Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District consists of 21 mound groups, containing 69 mounds, dominated by conical and linear forms, with a handful of effigies. The district lies on the high bluffs south and east of the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. The vistas are impressive; several of the mound sites offer spectacular views of the rivers and surrounding countryside. Generally, the mounds parallel the ridges upon which they are located.

In the late 19th century, much of the land currently within Wyalusing State Park was owned by the Glenn family, and early on, Robert Glenn decided that this area should be preserved as a park. In a January 29, 1907 letter to Charles E. Brown, Museum Director of the State Historical Society, Glenn described "...this most picturesque point...with its historical interest...and many effigy and conical mounds", and also told Brown of his efforts to preserve the land as a park. However, Glenn's efforts to interest the U.S. Park Commission failed. According to Glenn's letter, the Commission concluded that the state should take charge of it.

In 1907, Wisconsin established the Wisconsin State Park Board, led by John Nolen, noted city planner and landscape architect. Two years later, the board issued a report, recommending the purchase of four areas: Devils Lake, Wisconsin Dells, land on the Door County peninsula and the land at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers.

In 1911, the Wisconsin Archeological Society chose Prairie du Chien as the site for its annual state landmarks assembly. According to Brown (1911:106), the Society picked Prairie du Chien to create a state-wide interest in preserving the archaeological and historical sites in the area and "to make known the deep interest of the Society...in the proposed Mississippi-Wisconsin River state park, of which it has been for several years an advocate". By car and boat, the meeting's participants toured a number of historic and archaeological sites in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, including several of the mound groups within Wyalusing. Brown (1911:113) reported that "several hundred enthusiastic excursionists were

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engaged in ascending the rocky tongue of Signal Hill", a bluff that towers ca 500 feet over the Mississippi. Along the crest of this bluff, they viewed a long line of conical and linear mounds and a single effigy form, identified by Brown as either a bear or buffalo. At the north end of this group (later named the Sentinel Ridge Group, see Figs.7 and 14), the "excursionists" witnessed the unveiling of a plaque that read:

"Procession of Mounds"

Length about one half mile

Marked by the Wisconsin Archeological Society,
September 30, 1911

The land at the Mississippi-Wisconsin confluence became park land on June 1, 1917. Originally named Nelson Dewey Park, in 1937 the park was renamed Wyalusing after the village located just to the south of the park. This village had been named for a township in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and evidently Charles E. Brown made enquiries about the meaning of the name. His papers contain a 1937 letter from the Director of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, PA, explaining that the word "Wyalusing" was derived from a Munsee-Delaware word, meaning "home of the warrior".

History of Investigations

The mounds in the Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District have been the subject of investigations and surveys for over one hundred years. Moses Strong (1877), then Assistant State Geologist, provided the first description of mounds in this locality in the 1876 Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution. This publication includes maps (Figs. 1 and 2) of two large, widely dispersed mound groups (later numbered 47Gt145 and 47Gt132). As will be discussed, only a handful of these particular mounds may remain.

Between the summers of 1882 and 1886, Cyrus Thomas' Division of Mound Exploration, Bureau of Ethnology, also visited some of the Wyalusing mound sites. Thomas (1985) provided one map (Fig. 3) and verbal descriptions of three other mound groups. The map depicts what was later named, the South Point Mound Group (47Gt146). This group, destroyed by 20th century quarrying, consisted of two

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conicals and two quadruped forms. Explorations in the southernmost conical, described as 20 feet in diameter and six feet high, suggest that it was Middle Woodland in age. In the center of the mound, Thomas (1985:90) reported a stone cistern which contained seven shell beads, a copper celt, and a red pipestone platform pipe.

Just to the north of this four mound group, Thomas (1985:90) reported a group of oblong, conical and animal mounds, "some of which are almost obliterated by the plow". He then briefly described a large mound group, on the crest of the bluff just south of the Wisconsin River. Almost certainly Thomas described what would later be named the Sentinel Ridge Group (47Gt136), although, if so, he missed the line of conicals at the southern end of this group. Thomas (1985:91) reported:

a continuous straight line of mounds, all of which, except two, are elongate, embankment-like structures, giving to the line the appearance of an interrupted wall. Of the two exceptions one is oval and the other is an effigy, probably intended to represent an elk.

Thomas reported that they tested several of these mounds but only one, an oval mound, contained anything. At the center of the oval mound there was a sandstone coffin or vault containing a single skeleton.

Finally, Thomas (1985) reported a mound group located in the NW1/4 of Section 20, T6N, R6W. He described it as consisting of a continuous line of circular and effigy mounds, numbering 36 in all. Although the mound counts differ, he may have been describing one of the groups previously reported by Strong, specifically 47Gt132 (see Fig.2). The reported location of this group also varies slightly. Strong mapped the southern portion of this group in the NW 1/4 of Section 20, but he placed most of the mound group in the SW 1/4 of Section 17, immediately to the north.

Sometime during the 1880s, as part of an investigation into "emblematic mounds" in eastern North America, Stephen Peet also examined some of the mounds within Wyalusing. His "explorations" for the book began in 1880 and ended in 1888 (Peet 1890:xxi). Peet (1890:217) reported that he followed the line of effigies mapped by

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Strong (see Figs. 1 and 2) and he provided the following interpretation:

the impression was gained that the animals which were sought for as game were represented in the effigies. The runway for the animals was probably in the valley or gorge below but the effigies would furnish a platform from which the game could be seen. It will be noticed that the effigies are placed at the head of every gorge or coulee.

The next mound investigations at Wyalusing took place in late November of 1890. T.H.Lewis surveyed mounds within the current park and produced maps of two mound groups as part of the Northwestern Archaeological Survey. His map of the group that would later be numbered 47Gt132 (Fig. 4) agrees with Strong (see Fig.2) on the southern portion of the group with the three bears and line of 20 conicals. However, from the northern end of the conicals, the maps differ considerably. Lewis did not map an effigy near the northern end of the long line of conicals, nor the deer/antelope?, linear or the two bears to the west. Lewis depicts one bear, a long-tailed effigy and a linear.

Lewis also mapped two bear effigies, facing to the southeast (Fig. 5), reportedly located in the center of the SE1/4 of Section 18. These two mounds are strikingly similar in form, size and orientation to the two mounds now known as 47Gt124. However, 47Gt124 is located in the SW 1/4 of the adjacent Section 17. These also may be the same two bears mapped by Strong as part of 47Gt132 (see Fig.2) although Strong mapped the bears facing northwest and, as did Lewis, placed them in the SE 1/4 of Section 18.

In the fall of 1909, Charles E. Brown, assisted by Reverend Drexel and Robert Glenn, mapped most of the Wyalusing mound groups. These included:

1. Ball Field Mound Group, 47Gt124 - called "On Point Lookout" by Brown and Drexel (Fig.6a)
2. Knob Hill, possibly what is now 47Gt125, simply labeled "On Top of Council Hill" (Fig.6c). The notation on the map says this linear is in the NE1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 17. 47Gt125 is in the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of Section 17. (This linear mound may be part of Bruder's Knob Point Group A {see

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-
- below}. If so, Brown missed another linear and conical immediately to the west.)
3. Sentinel Ridge, 47Gt136 - called Signal Hill Group by Brown and Drexel (Fig.7)
 4. Point Lookout Mound, 47Gt388, labeled "On top of Point Lookout" (see Fig.6b)
 5. Blackhawk Rock Mound, 47Gt389, labeled "On Green Cloud Hill" (Fig.8b)
 6. Spook Hill Mound Group, 47Gt392, (Fig.9)
 7. Black Thunder Point Mound Group, labeled "On Point of Ridge" in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 17, recently assigned 47Gt609, (Fig.10)
 8. Forest Mound Group, 47Gt135. Brown and Drexel mapped three linears, two compounds and the remnants of five conicals, in the SE 1/4 of Section 17 and northern half of the NE 1/4 of Section 20 (Fig.11). Only two mounds remain today. Brown noted that the remnants of the five conicals were once part of a larger group of 21 mounds, possibly 47Gt132, described as nearly obliterated by plowing by 1909.
 9. Linden Valley Group, recently assigned 47Gt610 (Fig.12). This group of eight conicals and five linears was located at the bottom of the bluffs in Section 19. Most of these mounds were destroyed by road and railroad construction and farming. Only one linear mound and a portion of a second remain.
 10. "At base of Point Lookout", 47Gt612, a line of four conicals and two linears reported by Brown and Drexel in the W 1/2 of the SE1/4 of Section 18 (see Fig.8a). This site does not correspond to any known site; presumably it was destroyed.

A generation would pass before the Wyalusing mounds were reexamined. In 1951, Dr. E.G. Bruder published an article on the archaeological remains of Wyalusing State Park in *The Wisconsin Archeologist*. Bruder mapped four of the mound groups (Figs. 13 and 14), including "Council Grounds Group B" (47Gt124), "Knob Point Group 'A'" (probably 47Gt125 - currently there is only one linear), "Glenn Homestead Area" (47Gt392), and "Procession of Mounds on Sentinel Ridge" (47Gt136).

The only modern, professional "below ground" examination of a mound within Wyalusing occurred in April, 1964. Excavations for a

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culvert in Long Valley exposed human remains within the area mapped as "Linden Valley Group" by Brown and Drexel. The excavation appeared to be within the area of the northernmost conical mound (see Fig.12), previously obliterated by cultivation. Park personnel notified the State Historical Society Museum. Museum archaeologists, aided by University of Wisconsin students, cleaned the profiles of the excavated area and documented a subsurface pit, minimally six feet wide and five feet deep. This pit contained at least seven individuals, some in extended and flexed positions. The full contents and dimensions of the burial pit are unknown; they did not excavate beyond the limits of the culvert excavation (Manuscript on file with the Curator of Anthropology, SHSW Museum).

In 1998 and 1999, staff from the Office of the State Archaeologist examined all mound sites within the park. The current status of the Wyalusing State Park mound groups is as follows:

EXTANT MOUNDS

47Gt124 Ball Field Mound Group

This mound group consists of two effigy forms of either bear or deer, positioned with heads to the south/southeast. The northernmost effigy is 23.2 meters in length and ca 30 to 50 cm high. The second effigy is of similar height and 16.6 meters long. In 1909, Charles E. Brown and Reverend Drexel mapped these mounds as the "On Point Lookout Group" (see Fig.6a). Bruder (1951) later depicted these mounds as deer (see Fig.13). In 1998, the forms are difficult to define. The heads of both are eroded. The mounds are in a maintained area of the park and are marked by signs.

47Gt125 Knob Mound

This site consists of a linear mound, 37.2 meters in length and ca 6.2 meters wide. The mound is in brush just off a park road at the northeastern corner of the Wisconsin Ridge campground area (see Figs. 6c and 13b and discussion on page 7-4).

47Gt135 Forest Mound Group

The site consists of a compound mound (27.5 meters in length) and a linear mound (50.9 meters in length) aligned north to south on a wooded ridge crest. Both conical portions of the compound mound appear to have been looted. Fay (1984) reported that this group

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originally contained three linears and a chain mound. This description was presumably based on the Brown and Drexel map (see Fig.11).

47Gt136 Sentinel Ridge Mound Group

This mound group lies atop a 500 foot bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. This impressive line of mounds, containing 15 conicals, 11 linears, one compound and one bear, extends for approximately 1/2 mile, paralleling the north-south bluff. An interpretive trail follows the mounds. The group was mapped by Brown and Drexel in 1909 (as Signal Hill Group) and again by Bruder in 1951 (called "Group C" and described as "Procession of Mounds on Sentinel Ridge..." (see Figs.7 and 14). There are two discrepancies between the maps; Bruder draws the one effigy form as a deer and includes a compound mound instead of one of the linears mapped by Brown and Drexel. In 1998, staff from OSA reexamined this group, agreeing with Brown and Drexel on the bear form and with Bruder on the compound mound. All of the conical mounds exhibit central depressions that indicate some past excavation. Based on the presence of limestone fragments, Brown (n.d.) suggested that two of the conicals appeared to have contained "stone chambers". Fay (1984:1177) reported that some of the conical mounds were partly restored by Youth Conservation Corps crews in 1979.

47Gt137 Homestead Mound Group I

The group consists of two linears and a conical aligned roughly east to west atop of a ridge. The conical mound, located at the west end of the group, is 11 meters in diameter. The middle linear measures 26.8 meters in length and 5.8 meters wide and the eastern linear measures 26.5 meters by 6.1 meters. All three are in brush, located just off the park road at the western end of the Homestead Campground area. The conical shows evidence of past looting.

47Gt139 Group Camp Mound Group I

47Gt139 consists of a single, well-preserved linear mound (26.8 meters by 6.5 meters) along a northwest/southeast ridge, in the woods to the northwest of the Indoor Group Camp buildings.

47Gt388 Point Lookout Mound

47Gt388 consists of a single linear mound, 54.4 by 6.0 meters, atop

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a southwest-to-northeast ridge. This mound, in brush, is located just to the southwest of a picnic shelter. A depression across the width of the mound, near its midpoint, may be the result of pedestrian traffic.

47Gt389 Blackhawk Rock Mound

This is another single linear mound, atop and paralleling an east to west ridge. The mound, 34.0 by 5.5 meters, is in brush just east of the maintained yard adjacent to the Green Cloud Hill picnic shelter.

47Gt390 Homestead Mound Group II

This site consists of a single linear mound, 36.5 by 6.6 meters, on a crest of an east to west wooded ridge, to the northwest of the Homestead Campground sites.

47Gt392 Spook Hill Mound Group

This mound group consists of two bears, one linear and two compound mounds. The group, located along Cathedral Tree Drive, is mowed and marked by signs. The group was originally mapped by Brown and Drexel in 1909 (see Fig. 9) and mapped again by Bruder in 1951 (see Fig.13). Again, there are discrepancies between these maps; Bruder saw deer instead of bears and also saw a second linear at the south end of this group. No linear mound was visible when visited by Peterson (1979) nor during the OSA survey in 1998. There are no obvious signs of looting in these mounds. However, Peterson (1979:145) reported that a small pothole in the northernmost bear had been filled in by Youth Conservation Corps during the summer of 1979. Fay (1984:1203) suggested that the linear had been trenched.

47Gt393 Group Camp Mound Group 4

This group consists of four conical mounds aligned along a northeast to southwest wooded ridge to the south of the park's baseball fields. From north to south, the mounds measure 8.8, 9.4, 9.4, and 8.8 meters in diameter and range from 90 to 120 cm high. All of these mounds appear to have been looted, with the possible exception of the most northern mound. These four mounds may be the same four conicals at the southern end of the group mapped by Strong (see Fig.1).

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47Gt394 Mississippi Ridge Mound

This site is a single low conical mound, ca 8 meters in diameter and 20 - 30 cm high. The mound is in woods, along the north side of Cathedral Tree Drive. Peterson (1979:151) suggests that this may once have been part of the large group, Gt145, although its location seems too far to the south.

47Gt395 South Road Mound

This is a single linear mound, in the woods just to the south of Cathedral Tree Drive. This mound, 46.0 by 6.6 meters, parallels the southwest to northeast ridge and road. There is no evidence of looting.

47Gt396 Group Camp Mound 2

This is a single linear mound on a wooded ridge, angled approximately east/west. It measures 46.8 meters by 7.5 meters. It lies to the north of a trail to the southwest of the Indoor Group Camp facilities. It is in excellent condition.

47Gt397 Group Camp Mound Group 3

This site consists of two linears, followed by two conicals aligned along a southwest to northeast ridge crest. The linear furthest south is 51.7 meters long and 6.5 meters wide and appears to have a break midway caused by erosion. (Peterson {1979:150} described this as two mounds). The second linear mound measures 29.5 by 6.0 meters. The conicals have diameters of 7.0 and 7.3 meters and are 50 to 75 cm in height. None of the mounds appear to have been potted; however, a trail follows the top of the linears and one of the conicals.

47Gt423 Wilderness Area Mound Group

This mound group consists of one linear mound and three conical mounds. These are arranged in a line, running roughly south to north, following the crest of a ridge that ends in an overlook above the Wisconsin River. The linear, located at the south end of the group, is ca 26 meters long. The conicals have diameters of 9 to 10 meters and are between 75 to 100 cm high. All three conical mounds appear to have been explored at some point in the past; each exhibits a central depression.

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47Gt424 Turkey Run Mound Group

This site consists of a three-part compound mound, approximately 41.0 meters long. It follows the crest of a ridge, running north-northwest to south-southeast, overlooking the Wisconsin River. The northern and southern conical ends of this mound appear to have been looted. The southern third of the mound extends onto private property.

47Gt425 Deer Run Mound Group

This site reportedly consisted of five linear mounds located in the saddle of a ridge overlooking the Wisconsin River. As of 1999, there are three linears and a small portion of a fourth. If there was a fifth mound, it was destroyed by an old two track road. The mounds are in a north to south line. From south to north, they measure: 7.5 by 3.1 meters (remnant only), 21.5 by 4.9 meters, 13.0 by ca 6.0 meters, and 24.1 by 6.4 meters. None show evidence of looting.

47Gt483 No name

This mound group consists of a single linear mound, ca 28.2 by 7.2 meters. It is positioned along the top of a saddle, running roughly north to south, below and to the south of the Sentinel Ridge Mound Group. It was mapped by Brown and Drexel in 1909 as part of Sentinel Ridge (see Fig. 7b - "linear mound on the hogback of Signal Ridge").

47Gt609 Black Thunder Point Mound Group

The Black Thunder Point Mound is an extended compound mound with five conical sections located on a wooded southwest/northeast ridge overlooking the Wisconsin River. It was originally mapped by Brown, Glenn and Drexel in 1909 (see Fig. 10). Its total length is 64.5 meters. Beginning with the most southern conical, the diameters of these are: 6.2, 6.1, 6.6, 5.9, and 6.5 meters. Only the most southern conical section appears to have been looted.

47Gt610 Linden Valley Mound Group

The Linden Valley Mound Group originally consisted of eight conical and five linear mounds located at the base of the bluff along the Mississippi River, just east of the park's boat landing. Farming and the construction of a road and railroad has destroyed most of

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these mounds. Only one linear and a portion of a second remain. The complete linear measures 36.4 meters by 4.8 meters. The remnant of the second mound, positioned perpendicular to the first, measures 11.6 by 5.6 meters. Brown and Drexel mapped this group in 1909 (see Fig.12).

DESTROYED MOUND GROUPS/APPARENT DUPLICATES:

47Gt132 Procession of Mounds

This mound group, mapped by Moses Strong in the 1870s and again by T.H. Lewis in 1890, minimally consisted of a line of 20 conical mounds and three bear effigies (see Figs. 2 and 4). Strong's map also shows three additional bears(?), an antelope, and a linear mound located to the north and west. Lewis's map shows only a bear, an effigy form with a tail and a linear. The two bears(?), currently defined as 47Gt124, may have once been a part of this larger group but this seems unlikely. (The name "Procession of Mounds" was also applied to Gt136 on a map drawn by Brown and Drexel.)

47Gt133 No name

This site, described in the Archaeological Sites Inventory as "effigies, round and linear mounds" may be a duplicate report of 47Gt136, the Sentinel Ridge Site. The only reference cited is Peet (1889).

47Gt145 No name

This mound group, mapped by Moses Strong, contained two bears, four conicals, and eight linears in the NE 1/4 of Section 30 (see Fig.1). Strong (1877:428) commented that, with one or two exceptions, these mounds "have all been under cultivation". Peterson (1979) suggested that this group does not resemble any extant group in the park and that presumably all were destroyed by farming. However, the four conicals at the southern end may be the group now defined as 47Gt393.

47Gt146 South Point Mound Group

This group consisted of two conicals, a bear and a four-legged figure with tail (see Fig. 3) located along the southernmost ridge of the park. These mounds were destroyed by quarrying.

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47Gt612, Point Lookout Base

This group consisted of a line of four conicals and two linears mapped by Brown and Drexel in the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of Section 18 (see Fig.8a). This site does not correspond to any known site; presumably it was destroyed.

Noncontributing Resources

Archaeological sites

Only four non-mound archaeological sites have been reported within the district: 47Gt482, an historic Winnebago village; 47Gt484, a reported workshop/campsite, and 47Gt142 and 47Gt143, two garden beds. None have been formally evaluated, but the available evidence indicates that these sites are noncontributing.

47Gt142 (Glenn Garden Beds) and 47Gt143 (Hamilton Garden Beds)
Brown (1908) reported two garden bed sites; one site in the S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 20 and the other in the SE 1/4 in Section 20. The source of this information was a 1908 map prepared by then landowner Robert Glenn. Neither of these sites relate to the documented significance of the district and have also lost integrity.

47Gt482 Green Cloud Village Site

Fay (1984:1172) reported that a Winnebago village was once located in the NE 1/4 of Section 18, described as at the base of Point Lookout, about 20 rods south of the Wisconsin River. Reportedly, Chief Green Cloud and a small group of followers camped at this location in 1882. This site has also been reported as having been on top of Green Cloud Hill. The site is considered noncontributing because it was not present during the period of significance for this district.

47Gt484 No Name

Brown (1909:124) reported a camp and workshop site on the Robert Glenn farm, somewhere in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 30. Exact location is unknown but presumably has lost most integrity from plowing.

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Noncontributing architectural/historical sites

Wyalusing State Park also contains a number of buildings, structures, trails, and roads, many of which were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Although some of these buildings may be eligible under Criteria A and/or C, they are not considered contributing elements to this prehistoric district.

A CCC camp established within Wyalusing in 1935 built an extensive trail system, improved or added to the park roads, and began a "combination building", which included a concession stand, museum/display area, a large pavilion, inside seating with views, and two large fireplaces (Ahlgren 1987). The CCC camp closed in 1937 but the WPA, employing many of the same men, finished the combination building, and also built a park office and several shelters. In total, the WPA crews constructed stone picnic shelters at The Knob, Point Lookout, Green Cloud Hill, Homestead and Mississippi View picnic areas (Kosir 1992). The crews also built rock lookout structures at Point Lookout, Signal Point and Council Point and ten free-standing stone fireplaces; six of which remain (Kosir 1992).

Hubbard (1991:42-43) described:

Most of the shelter buildings are constructed in the same Rustic style, with stone-either fieldstone or cut stone- and exposed log rafter tails in the roof structure. The underside of the roofs are always exposed, showing of the craftsmanship of the structure. The picnic shelters, especially the 1937 "Green Cloud Hill", the 1939 "Glen Homestead", the 1939 "South End Shelter", and the 1941 shelter at the Wisconsin Ridge Campground, all have remarkable similarities in construction and materials. Each shelter has a completely unique design, however. The concession shelter (1938) also reflects the use of stone and camp brown logs in its construction.

In sum, the noncontributing resources within the boundaries of the district consist of: four archaeological sites, the nature center/concession stand, five buildings for the indoor group camp (lodge and dorms), four picnic shelters, and two stone fireplaces.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District contains 21 mound groups with 69 individual mounds and clearly meets the registration requirements of the property type, Late Woodland mounds, as defined in the Multiple Property Documentation, *Late Woodland Stage in Archaeological Region 8*. The shapes and sizes of the mounds indicate that most of the mounds belong to the Late Woodland Effigy Mound tradition and the mounds retain sufficient integrity to provide significant information on Wisconsin's prehistory. Specifically, the site has the potential to enhance our understanding of Late Woodland social systems, religion and ideology, patterns of land use, and regional chronology and therefore is eligible under Criterion D at the local level.

This district is also considered eligible under Criterion A. The district is associated with a pattern of events that made a significant contribution to the development of Native American communities. For thousands of years, mound-building was a fundamental religious and social activity for Native Americans across eastern North America. In Wisconsin, this tradition culminated during the Late Woodland (AD 650 - 1300), with the construction of thousands of effigy, conical and linear mounds, often placed at prominent points on the landscape. Unfortunately, most of these mounds, an estimated 80%, have been lost beneath the plows and bulldozers of the 19th and 20th centuries. The mounds within Wyalusing State Park provide a relatively well-preserved example of the mound-building tradition at one of the most prominent points on the Upper Midwest landscape, the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers.

Historically, archaeologists have used mound-building as one of the main criteria to define Woodland life. However, the exact role of mounds and mound construction in Late Woodland society, particularly the effigy forms, has been a topic of continual discussion (Benn 1979; Birmingham 1989, nd; Goldstein 1991, 1995; Mallam 1976, 1984; Peet 1890; Radin 1911). Certainly, most mounds served as burial sites, but the fact that some mounds do not contain burials indicates that their construction served other functions for the people who built them.

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The landscape of southern Wisconsin contained thousands of mounds. According to the Archaeological Sites Inventory maintained by the Office of the State Archaeologist, State Archaeological Region 8 (the southwestern corner of the state, comprised of Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Sauk, Columbia, Dane and Green Counties) has, or had at one time, at least 1,042 mound groups. In contrast, State Archaeological Region 6, located immediately to the north of Region 8, has records of only 304 groups, and State Archaeological Region 9 (the southeastern corner of the state) has 553. (To compare size of area and location of these regions, see Fig. 15).

There also appears to be patterning within the types of effigy mounds distributed across southern Wisconsin. In an early work on "emblematic" mounds, Peet (1890:212) noted that

certain effigies are very numerous and often repeated in certain limited districts conveying the idea that the clans placed their totems on different parts of their territory to show that they were the possessors.

In a more recent and systematic investigation, Goldstein (1991) confirmed such patterning. She reported that panther shapes were far more frequent in the eastern counties in Region 9 (the nine counties in the southeastern corner of the state). She also noted that there was less heterogeneity in mound types in these eastern counties. Goldstein concluded that the uneven distribution of mound types supports the hypothesis that mounds served as clan or corporate group symbols. In a statewide survey, Birmingham (n.d.) confirms this differential distribution of mound types. He reports that bird mounds are far more common in the uplands of western Wisconsin and that panther/water monsters are more common in watery, lower-lying eastern Wisconsin.

Bear effigies also appear to be concentrated in southwestern Wisconsin. A survey of effigy forms by the Office of the State Archaeologist (Christiansen n.d.) reported a total of 283 bear forms; 167 are/were in Region 8, 80 in Region 7, 23 in Region 9, eight in Region 6, four in Region 4, one in Region 3 and none in Regions 1, 2 or 5 (see Fig.15).

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Another intriguing mound type, the chain or compound mound, also appears to be unevenly distributed across Wisconsin, again being concentrated primarily in southwest Wisconsin. This mound type combines linear and conical forms; their meaning is obscure at best. Christiansen (n.d.) reported a total of 60 compound mounds; half of these are/were located in Region 8; 12 in Region 7, eight in Region 9, four in Region 6, three in Region 4, two in Region 2, one in Region 3 and none in either Regions 1 or 5.

The hypothesis that effigy forms represent different social groups has been discussed for over a hundred years. As early as 1838, Taylor (1931) hypothesized that effigy mounds may have served to designate "the tribes or branches" to which the deceased belonged. Peet (1890) also concluded that the mounds were totems that served to represent clans. Based on conversations with Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) elders in the early 20th century, Radin (1911) agreed. He stated that effigy mounds represented clan symbols and suggested that the mounds served as "property markers" because they were reportedly built near villages and "plantations" (Radin 1911:525). Mallam (1976), using a distributional analysis of mound types in northeastern Iowa, also suggested that the effigy forms represented corporate groups. And, over the past few decades, other archaeologists have offered similar hypotheses. Benn (1979:71) accepted effigy mounds as totem symbols, suggesting that each was identified with a "lineage or comparably sized social unit".

More refined distributional analyses of particular mound types within and between different regions, and even within individual sites, hold the promise to produce additional insights into Late Woodland society. Noting that conical and linear mounds often predominate within mound groups, Hall (1993:44) hypothesized that these contrasting forms indicate that the "primary organizing principle of the mound groups was into two divisions and, hence, not into clan groupings but into moiety groupings." He hypothesized that the linear mounds represent stylized underwater panthers or Water Spirits, and that the conicals represent the bodies of thunderbirds.

Birmingham (n.d.) suggests that the mounds portray Native American cosmology, with the bird forms representing the upperworld, and the

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quadrupeds, ie bears and panthers, representing layers of the lowerworld, specifically earth and water. At sites where both forms are present, Birmingham notes that usually the upperworld forms are positioned higher on the landscape than are the underworld forms.

At Wyalusing, the mound types are dominated by conical and linear forms, with considerably fewer animal forms. Although subject to interpretation through the years, the latter appear to be mostly bears. Counting both extant and destroyed mounds, Wyalusing once contained an estimated 134 mounds: 61 conicals, 49 linears, 14 bears, seven compounds, possibly a deer/antelope (see Fig. 2) and two long-tailed forms (see Figs. 3 and 4).

It is interesting to compare these mound forms and numbers to those across the Mississippi River within Effigy Mounds National Monument. As at Wyalusing, the mound types are dominated by conical and linear forms. Of 191 mounds, only 29 are effigy forms and the predominant animal form, as at Wyalusing, are bears. However, in contrast to Wyalusing, there are also seven bird effigies within Effigy Mounds National Monument.

Researchers have hypothesized that effigy mound sites served as aggregation points (Benn 1979; Goldstein 1995; Mallam 1976, 1984). Mallam (1976, 1984) suggested that mound sites served as seasonal gathering places for social groups that were otherwise dispersed in smaller family groups over wide territories. The mounds served to "coordinate and integrate the social, religious, economic and political needs of the larger social groups...the primary purpose of the mounds was not funerary" (Mallam 1976:38). Benn (1979) agreed that effigy mound-building must have served many purposes, reaffirming group solidarity as well as the group's ties with mythical ancestors by building the totem.

Mallam (1984), using ethnographic data, has suggested that mound-building may have been part of a world renewal ritual, a sacred activity to insure the continuity of the area's natural resources. He notes that effigy mounds tend to be located near predictable resources. Goldstein (1995), in an analysis of mound locations in southeastern Wisconsin, also noted that the largest and most

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diverse mound groups are generally located near the largest and most diverse wetlands, environments that offer a rich resource base. These locations may have been selected because of their ability to support the gathering of larger groups.

Certainly, the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers would have been an easily recognizable meeting point on the Upper Midwest landscape, and probably served as such for thousands of years. This may, in fact, offer an hypothesis for the preponderance of conical and linear forms at this locality. Did the construction of small conicals and linear mounds precede the building of effigy forms? Was most of the landscape at Wyalusing already filled with conicals and linears prior to the development of effigy forms? In a recent summary of the Late Woodland in southwestern Wisconsin, Stevenson et al. (1997:170) suggest such a timeline, "some mounds were built in long, linear forms and eventually in the shape of animals". However, this chronology of mound-building remains an hypothesis. There are very few radiocarbon dates from linear mounds in Wisconsin. As noted by Birmingham (1989) in the Multiple Property Documentation, *Late Woodland Stage in Archaeological Region 8*, the chronology of effigy mound construction has not been resolved.

In sum, the mounds of the Wyalusing State Park Mounds Archaeological District are an excellent example of the Late Woodland mound-building tradition and also hold the potential to yield significant information on Wisconsin's past.

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UTM REFS CONTINUED

5	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/6/0/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/3/3/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
6	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/7/1/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/1/8/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
7	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/7/1/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/0/5/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
8	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/6/3/8/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/1/3/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
9	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/5/4/4/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/1/0/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
10	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/5/4/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/0/6/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
11	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/5/3/4/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/1/0/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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	Zone	Easting	Northing
13	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/3/9/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/5/8/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
14	<u>1/5</u>	<u>6/5/3/1/5/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/4/4/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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UTM REFS CONTINUED

15	<u>1/5 6/5/2/6/7/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/1/0/9/0</u>
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16	<u>1/5 6/5/2/4/9/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/0/3/3/0</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing
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	Zone Easting	Northing
18	<u>1/5 6/5/2/9/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/8/6/6/0</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing
19	<u>1/5 6/5/2/2/4/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/8/5/2/0</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing
20	<u>1/5 6/5/2/0/0/0</u>	<u>4/7/5/9/6/3/0</u>
	Zone Easting	Northing

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary line of the nominated district is indicated on the accompanying USGS topographic maps, beginning at the UTM reference point (1) 15/652360/4761000, thence following the 800 foot contour line to UTM reference point (2), and thence by straight lines through the remaining 18 UTM reference points.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary was drawn to encompass the concentration of mounds along the blufflines at the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers.

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Bureau of Land and Facilities, ATTN Robert W. Roden
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Box 7921
101 S. Webster, LF/4
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Geraldine Meyers
Box 885
Rural Route 1
Bagley, WI 53801

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Photograph 1

47Gt392 - Spook Hill Mound Group
View of compound mound, looking northeast.
Taken by Diane Y. Holliday on May 13, 1998.

Photograph 2

47Gt393 - Group Camp Mound Group 4
View of the two southernmost conicals, looking southeast.
Taken by Diane Y. Holliday on May 13, 1998.

Photograph 3

47Gt136 - Sentinel Ridge Mound Group
View of bear and linear, looking south.
Taken by Diane Y. Holliday on May 13, 1998.

Photograph 4

47Gt124 - Ball Field Mound Group
View of bear, looking south.
Taken by Diane Y. Holliday on November 20, 1998.

Photograph 5

47Gt388 - Point Lookout Mound
Linear mound, looking northeast.
Taken by Diane Y. Holliday on April 29, 1999.

All negatives curated at the Office of the State Archaeologist,
Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of
Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706.

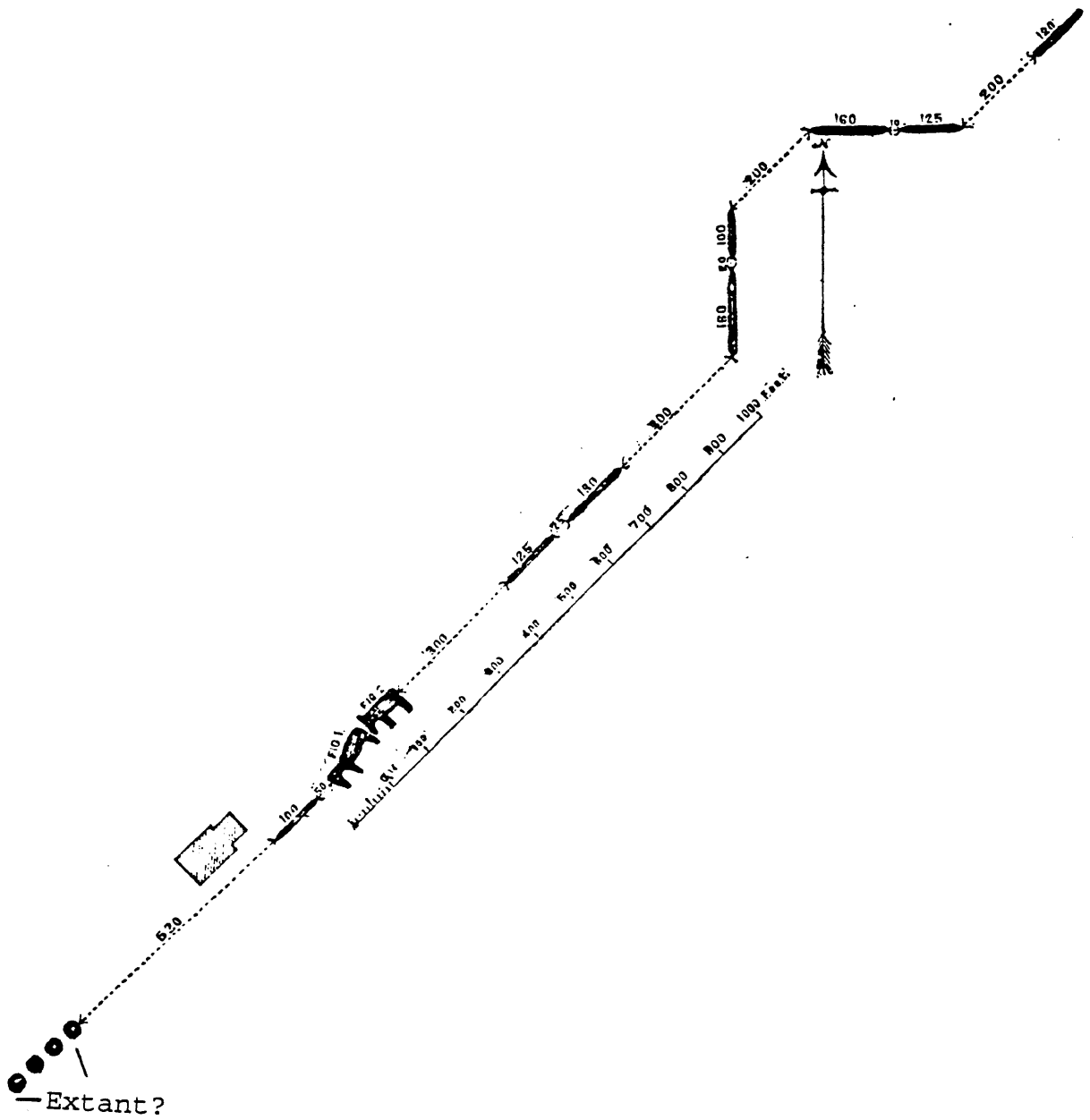


Fig. 1 1876 Map of Mound Group, designated 47Gt145 (After Strong 1877). Most destroyed.

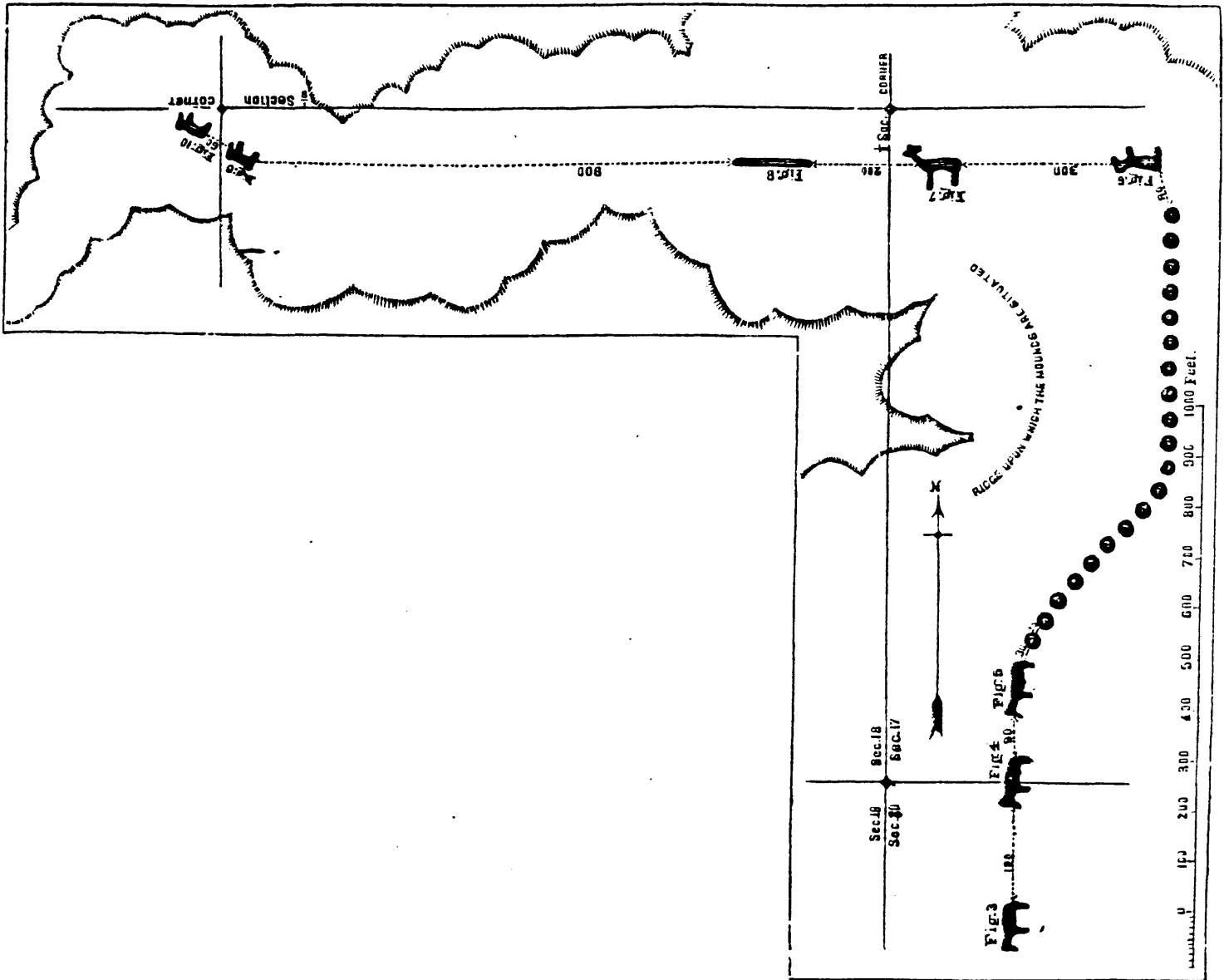


Fig. 2 1876 Map of Mound Group, designated 47Gt132 (After Strong 1877). Destroyed.

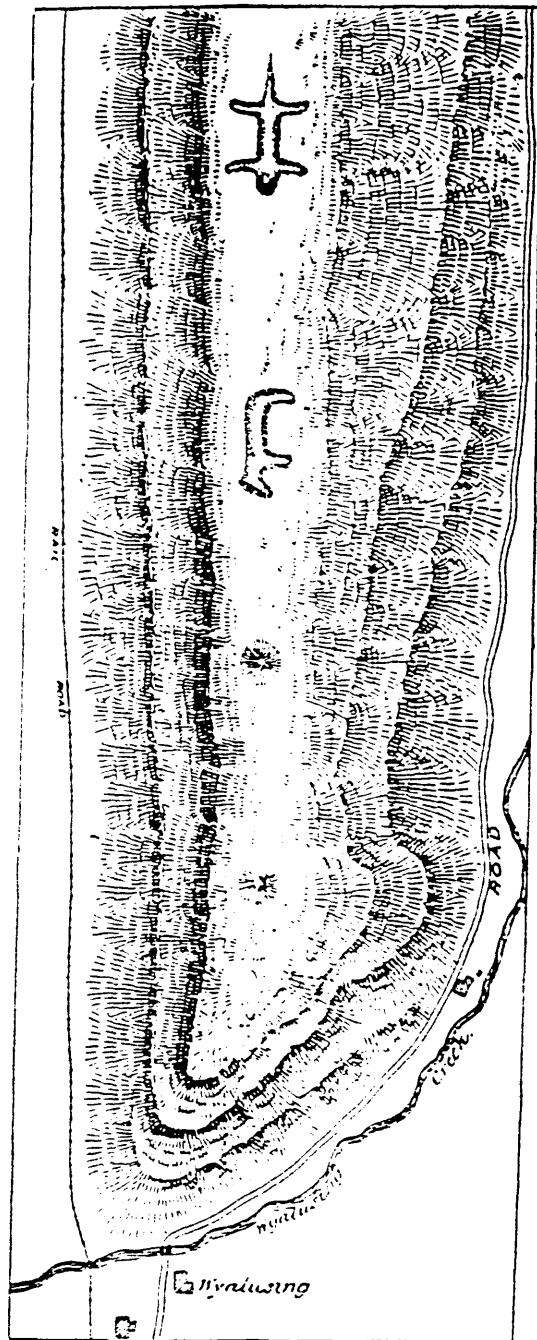
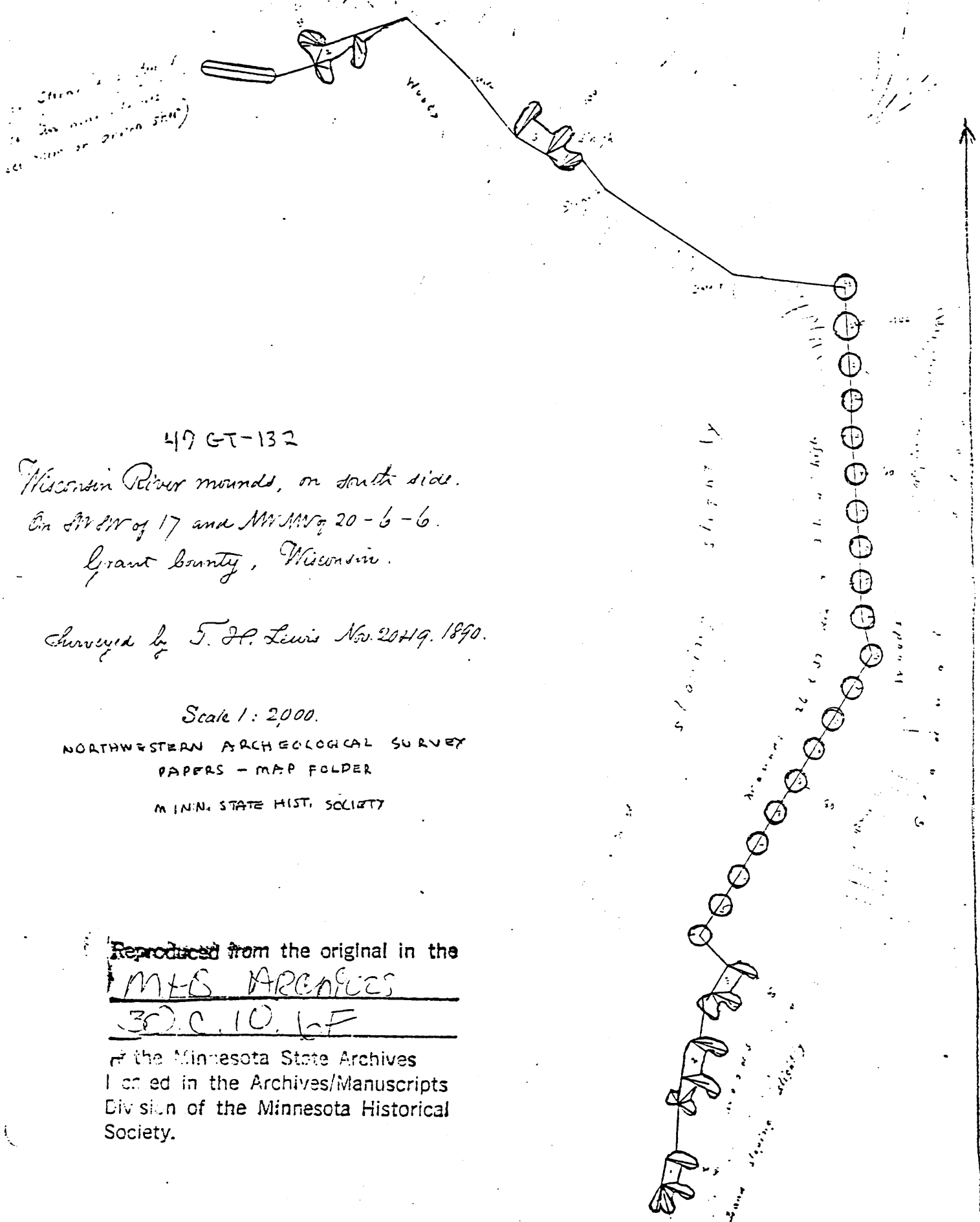


Fig. 3 1894 Map of South Point Mound Group, 47Gt146 (After Thomas 1985 reprint). Destroyed.



47 GT-132

Wisconsin River mounds, on south side.
 On SW 1/4 of 17 and NW 1/4 of 20 - 6 - 6.
 Grant County, Wisconsin.

Surveyed by F. H. Lewis Nov. 20th 1890.

Scale 1:2000.

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 Society.

Fig. 4 1890 T.H.Lewis Map of 47Gt132 (Northwestern Archaeological Survey). Destroyed.

Wisconsin River mounds - south side.
On (center) SE 1/4 of 18-6-6.
Grant County, Wisconsin.

Surveyed by T. H. Lewis, Nov. 19, 1890.

Scale 1 : 2000.

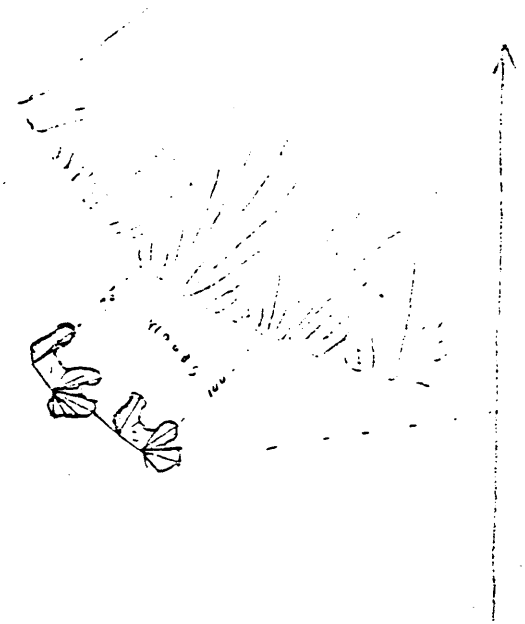


Fig. 5 1890 T.H. Lewis Map of 47Gt124 (Northwestern Archaeological Survey).

S. on Wis-Miss. T. Park lands.

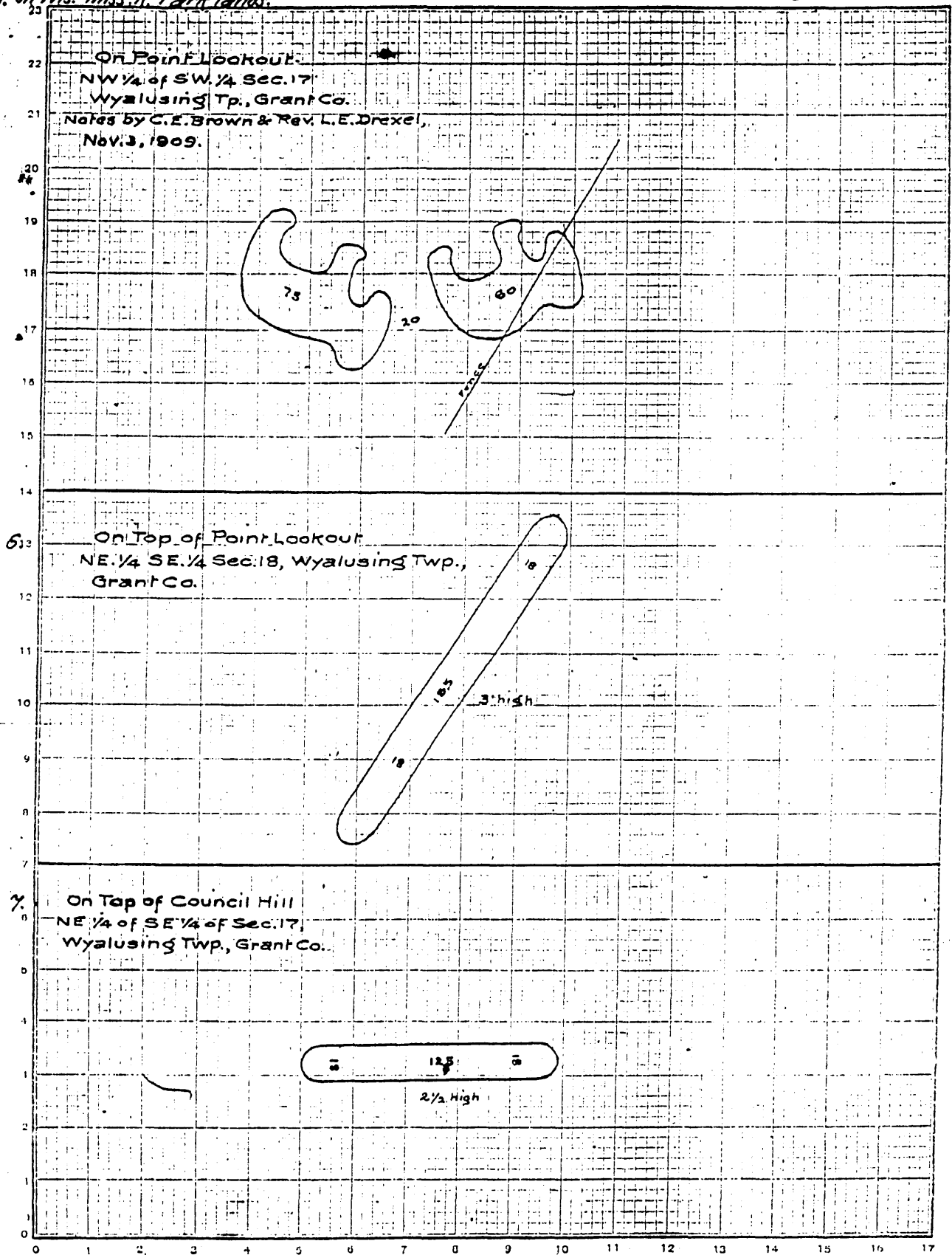


Fig. 6 1909 C.E. Brown and L.E. Drexel Maps of (a) 47Gt124, now known as Ball Field Mound Group; (b) 47Gt388, Point Lookout Mound, and (c) 47Gt125, Knob Mound (from Charles E. Brown Manuscripts).

On Wis-Miss River Foot lands

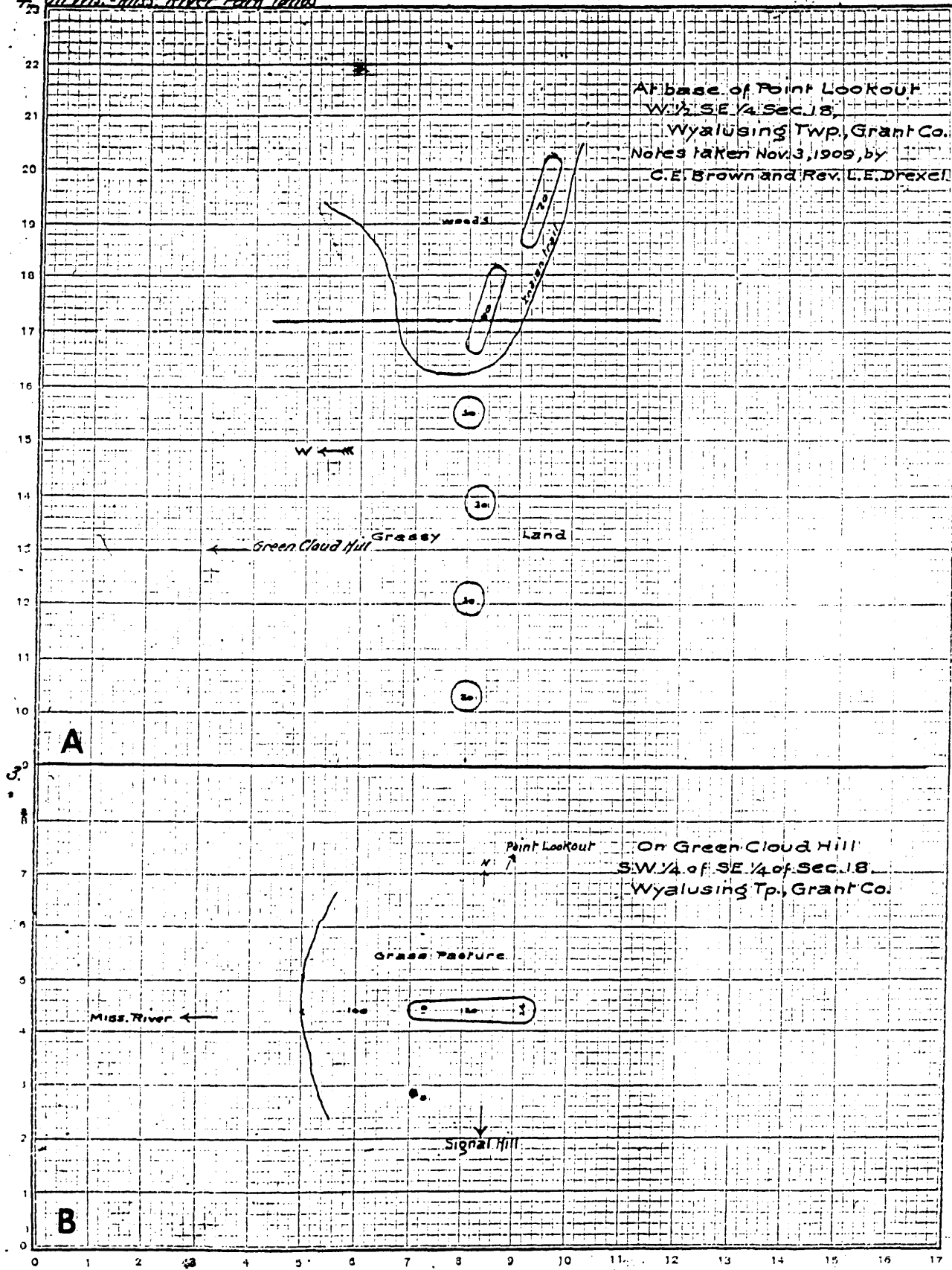


Fig. 8 1909 C.E. Brown and L.E. Drexel Maps of (a) 47Gt612, Point Lookout Base (destroyed) and (b) 47Gt389, Blackhawk Rock Mound (from Charles E. Brown Manuscripts).

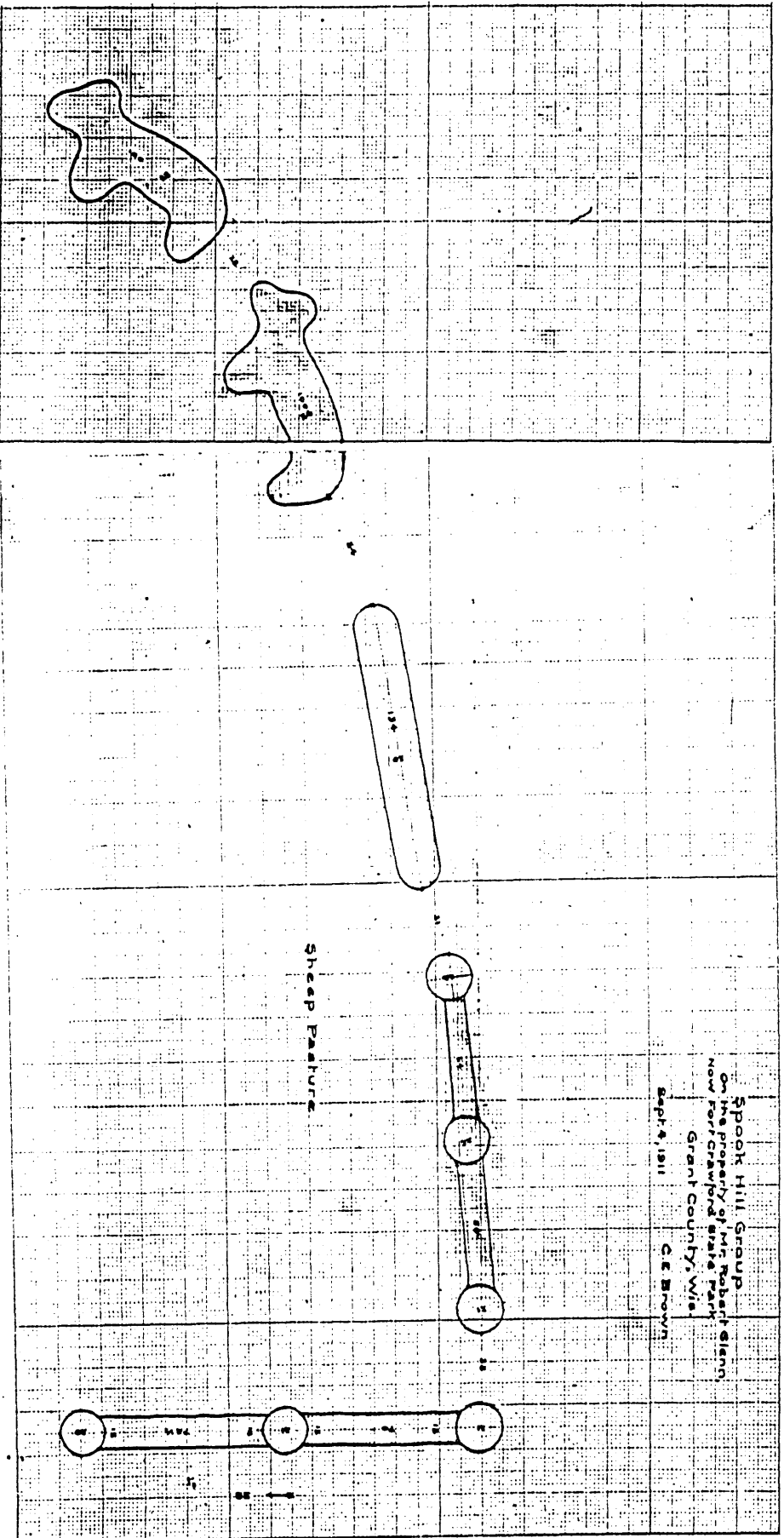


Fig. 9 1911 C.E. Brown Map of 47Gt392, Spook Hill Mound Group (from Charles E. Brown Manuscripts).

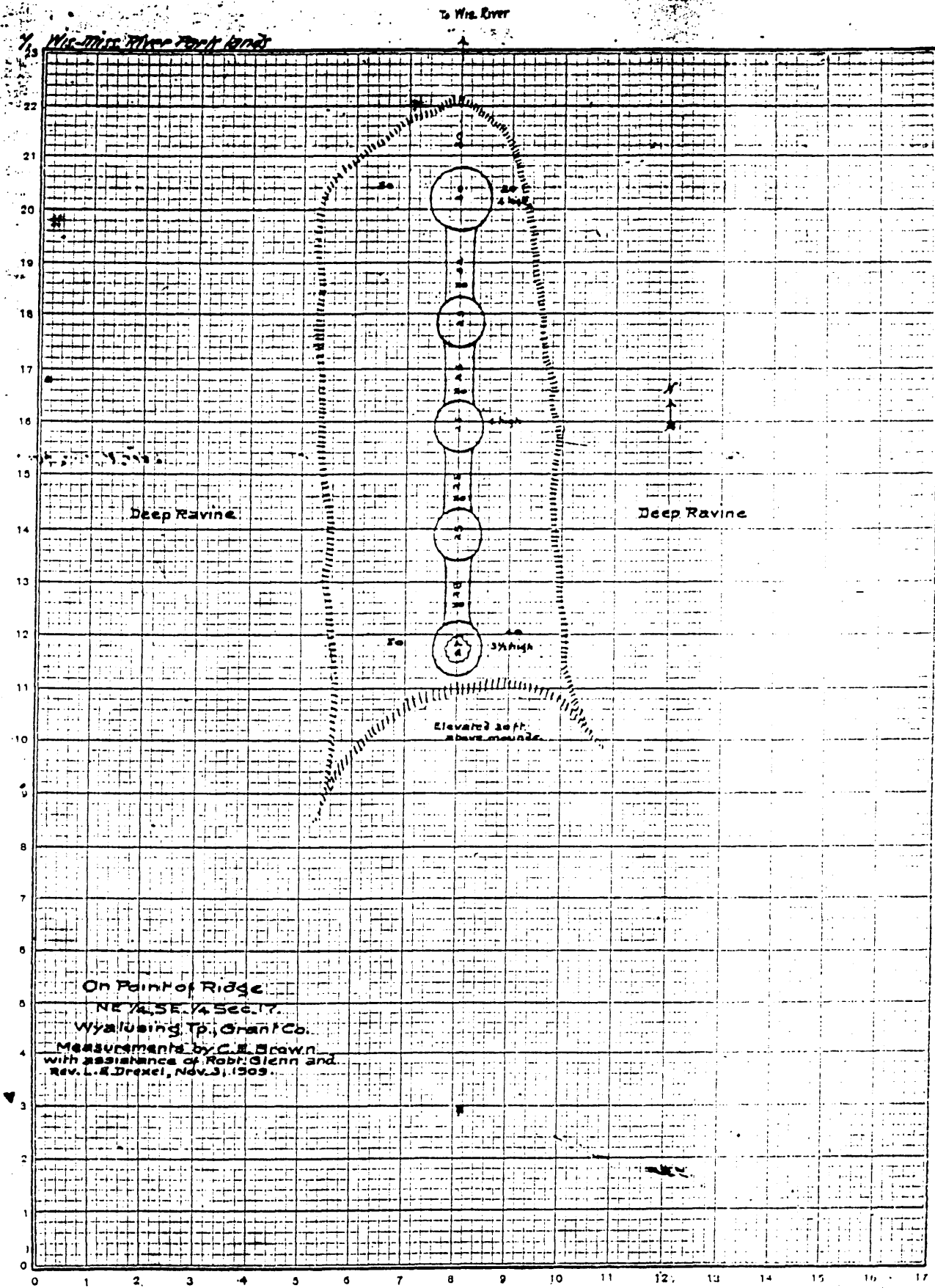
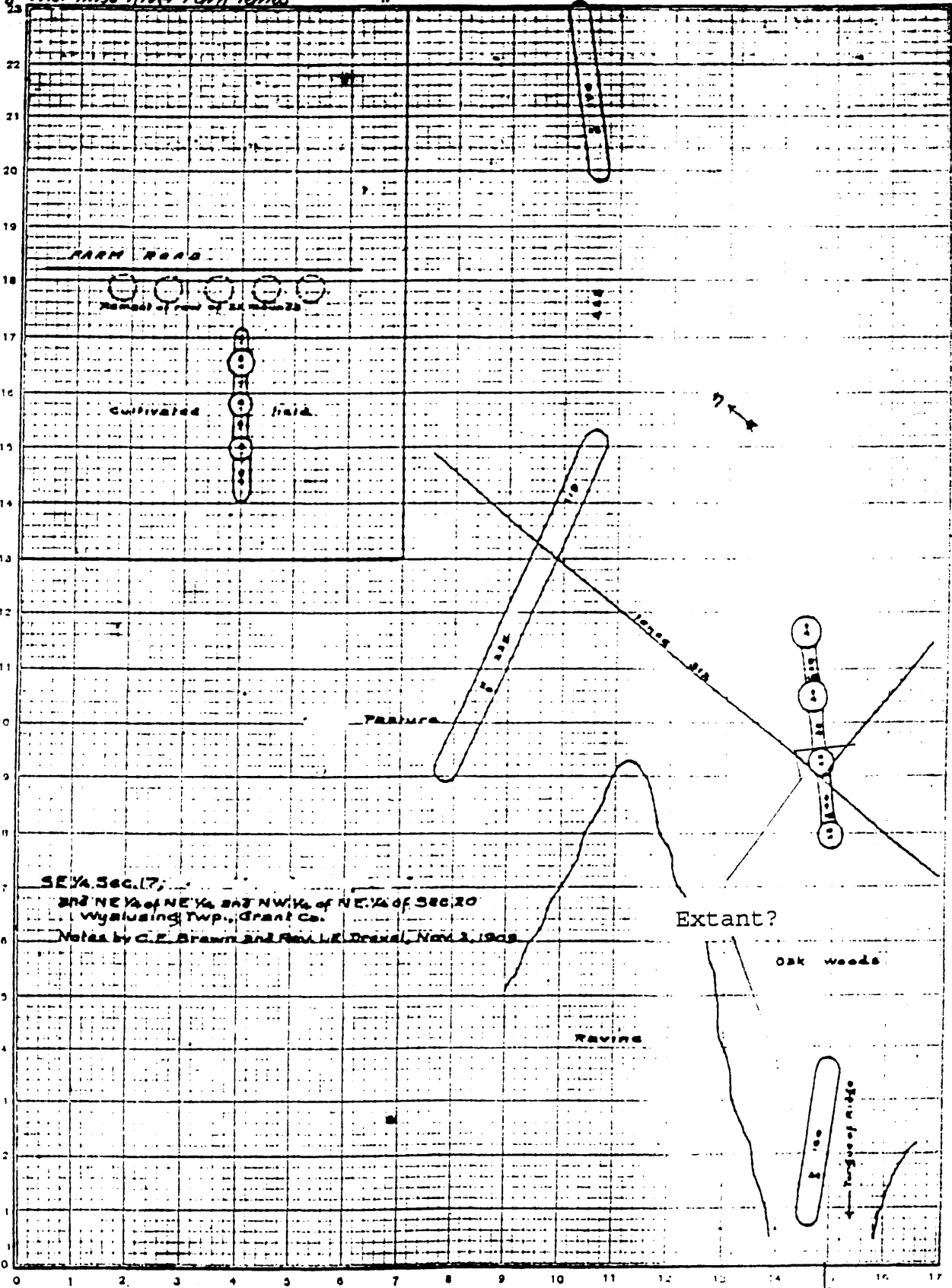


Fig. 10 1909 C.E.Brown, R.Glenn and L.E.Drexel Map of 47Gt609, Black Thunder Point Mound Group (from Charles E. Brown Manuscripts).

8 Wis.-Miss River Park lands



G.M. Pub. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Fig. 11 1909 C.E. Brown and L.E.Drexel Map of 47Gt135, Forest Mound Group (from Charles E. Brown Manuscripts). Most destroyed.

1. Wyandot River Port 1872

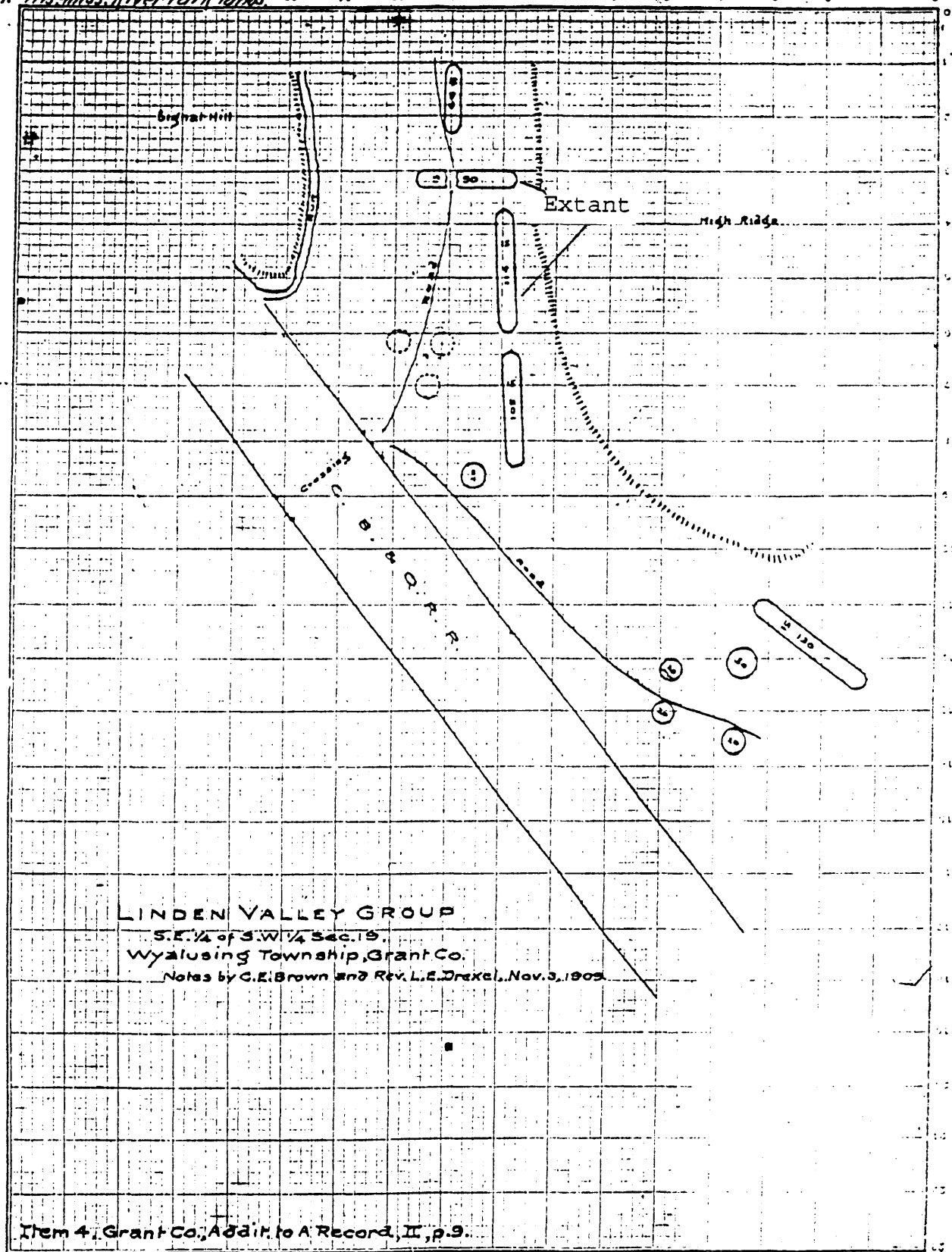


Fig. 12 1909 C.E. Brown and L.E. Drexel Map of Linden Valley Group (from Charles E. Brown Manuscripts). Most destroyed.

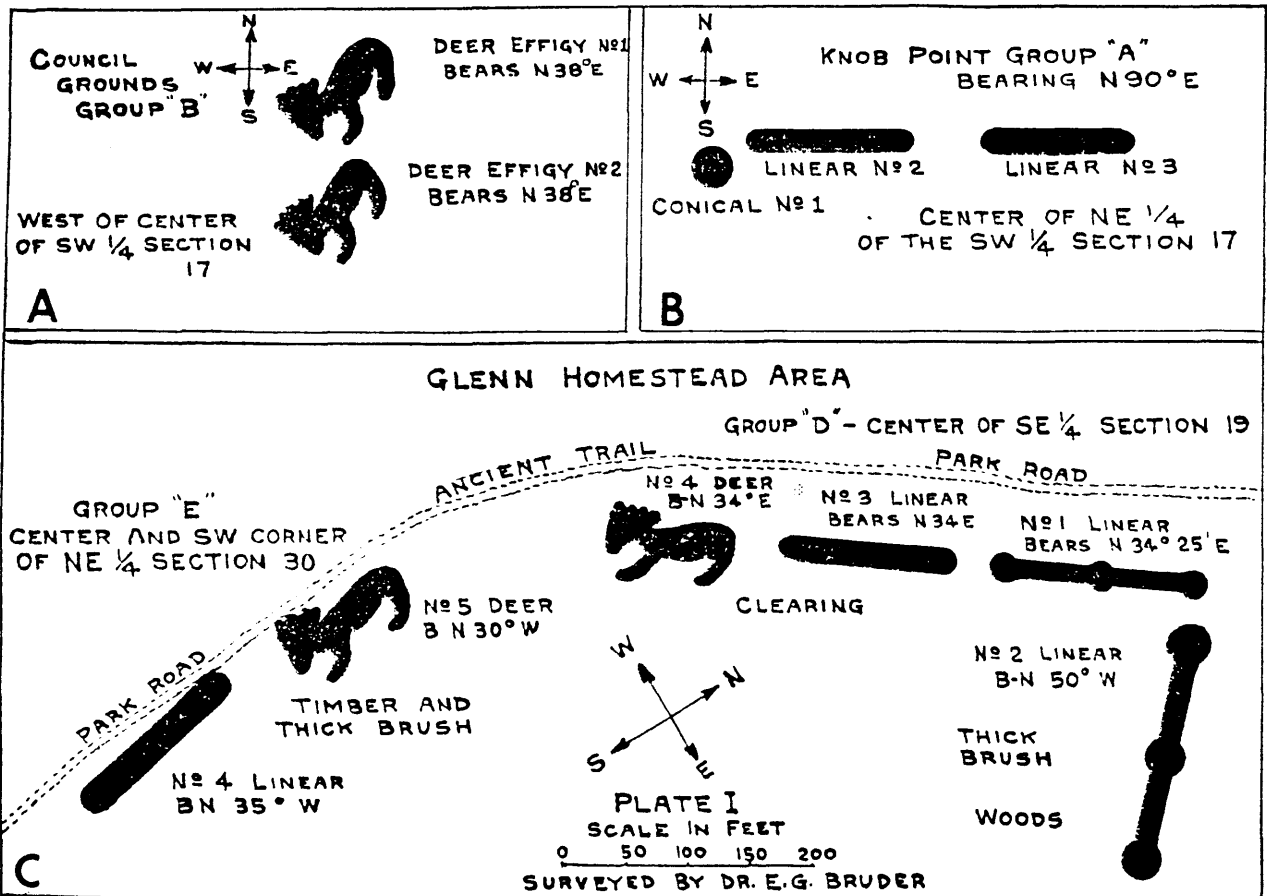


Fig. 13 1951 Maps of (a) 47Gt124, Ball Field Mound Group (b) 47Gt125, and (c) 47Gt392 Spook Hill Mound Group (after Bruder 1951).

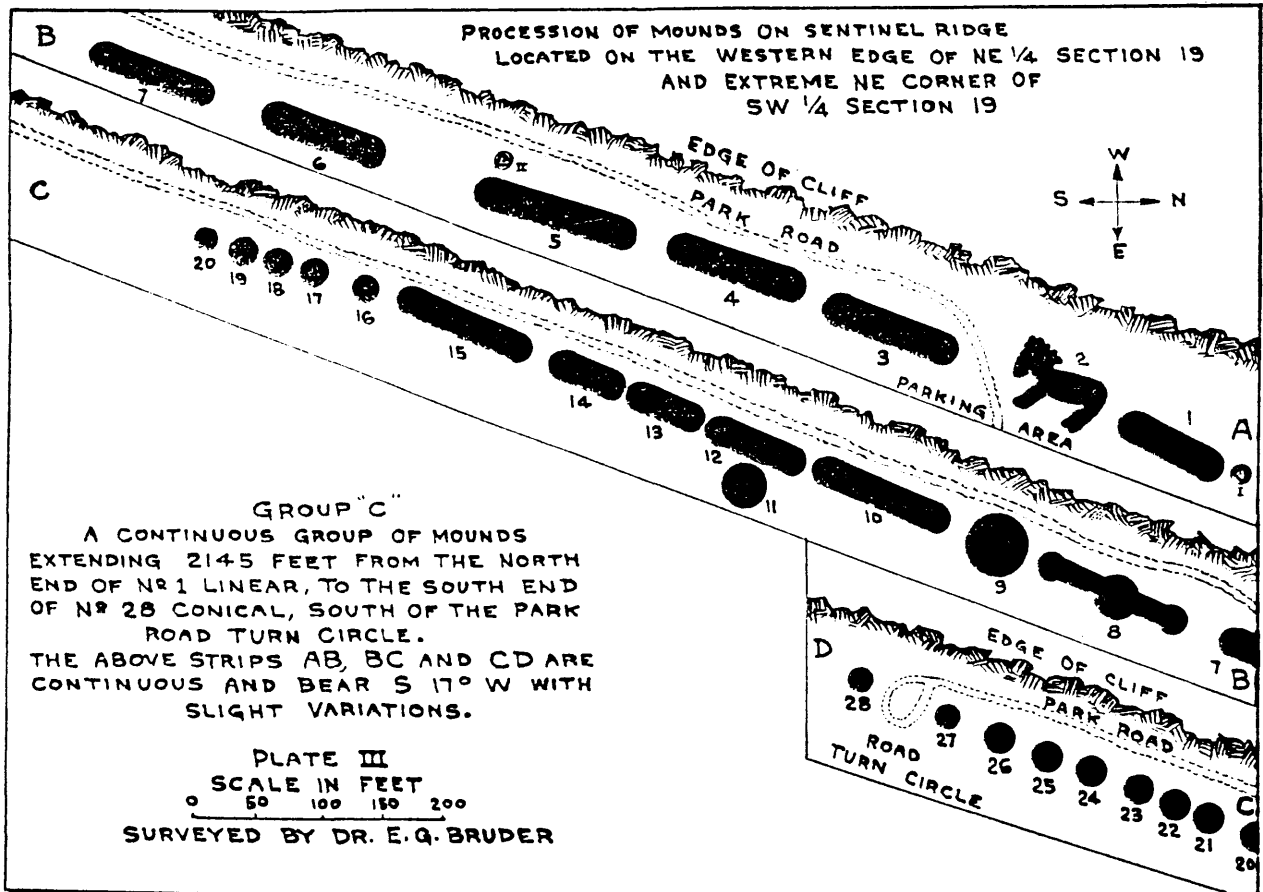


Fig. 14 1951 Map of 47Gt136, Sentinel Ridge Mound Group (after Bruder 1951).

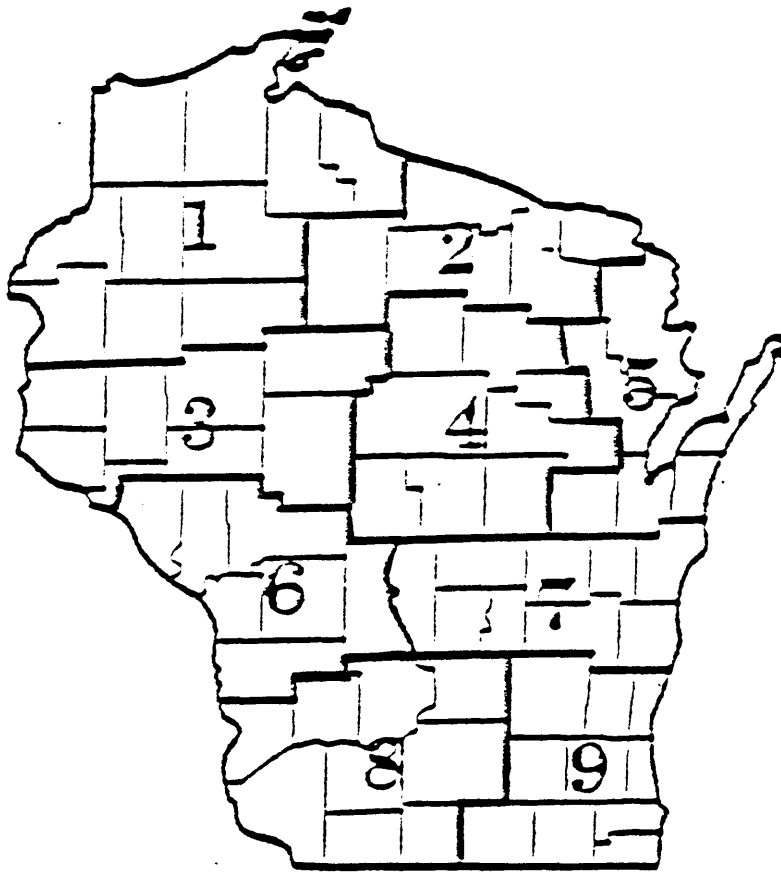


Fig. 15 Wisconsin State Archaeological Regions.