

D.C. 1/4/91

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Beattie Park Mound Group
other names/site number 11W011

2. Location

street & number On North Main, between Park and Mound Ave. not for publication
city, town Rockford vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Winnebago code 201 zip code 61107

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site		buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		structures
		<u>1</u>	objects
			Total
			<u>0</u>

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official William C. Wheeler Date 1-2-91
State or Federal agency and bureau Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. _____
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: mound

FUNERARY: burial mound

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor

Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Effigy/Conical Mounds

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other EARTH

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Section number 7 Page 2 Beattie Park Mound Group

The Beattie Park Mound Group is in downtown Rockford, Illinois, bounded on the south by Park Avenue. Mound Avenue runs along the northern boundary of the park, but the nominated site extends about 90 ft. north along Indian Terrace to include the remnant in front of the house at 509. North Main Street is on the west and the Rock River is on the east (Figure 1). The Group consists of one large and one small conical mound (Figures 1 and 3), one remnant of what is believed to have been another conical mound (Figures 2 and 3a), one linear mound and one turtle effigy mound (Figures 1, 4 and 5).

This is the remnant of a group which, according to Lewis (1888:54-55), originally contained nine conical mounds, an embankment and a linear mound, a turtle and a ruined bird effigy. The other mounds have been destroyed as the City of Rockford developed. One conical mound was destroyed in the mid-1950's when a parking lot was constructed for Rockford Art Museum on North Main Street. The ruined bird effigy was destroyed in the construction of North Main Manor, an apartment building across Park Avenue from the park (Figure 6 shows three previously published figures of the group and its mounds).

At least the turtle effigy, and probably the other mounds as well, were built by people of the Effigy Mound tradition of the Late Woodland period of American prehistory. The period began as early as A.D. 300 and lasted as late as the time of European Intrusion on the continent, A.D. 1642 (Hurley 1975:354). Most of the tradition appears to belong to the middle part of the period, from about A.D. 700 to 1100. The Beattie Park Mound Group may, like other mounds on the Rock River, represent the early part of the tradition.

Field Investigations

Dr. Charles L. Rohrbaugh of Archaeological Consultants of Normal, Illinois, excavated 32 shovel-tests in the park on 27 March, 1990 and made a close examination of cultural debris which might be associated with the mounds. This constituted the investigation of surface and subsurface contexts at intervals throughout the park of less than 15m.

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Shovel tests were the width of a shovel blade square, or occasionally of double width to more closely inspect the soil profile, and were dug into the yellow sand B soil horizon. Most were about 40cm deep and some extended to 50cm. Exposed areas in the park were around trees, lamp posts, benches, a Navy Memorial, flower beds and an unimproved path. Trees with diameters of greater than about 25cm had bare patches extending at least 30cm from the trunk. This constituted bared earth in areas often greater than a squared half-meter.

The shovel tests revealed a profile of dark brown sandy loam above lighter material at from 20 to 40cm. Soils on the east end of the park, closest to the Rock River, had been disturbed by the installation of sewer lines and some filling, indicated in profile by the occurrence of gravel lenses in yellow sand at from 8 to 10cm. Some of the shovel tests in the rest of the park showed similar gravel lenses and there were indications of buried electrical cables and water lines in other parts of the park. Generally, however, shovel tests on the terrace above the river showed 20 to 40cm of dark brown sandy loam grading into lighter colored sand.

Only one of the shovel tests, the last, contained any cultural material. This was excavated on the east side of the effigy mound, about six meters north of its crest, between its "legs." A single chip of a secondary flake of white opaque chert was in the dark brown sandy loam upper soil horizon of the pit.

Several of the bare spots around the trees in the park produced lithic items. This was particularly true of the twin trees at the northeast corner of the body of the effigy mound. Eleven small tertiary flakes and chips of flakes were on this bare earth, an area of perhaps 1.5 square meters. The tree to the northwest of these two had a single tertiary flake of translucent tan and white chert. The bare spots around the three trees on the south and east sides of the linear mound also produced lithic items. The northernmost of these had two items: a white translucent tertiary chip about 7 x 10mm and a white opaque secondary flake about 10 x 20mm. The center tree had a chip of a tan tertiary flake. The bare spot at the south end of the linear mound had a chip of a flake of mottled chert about 8 x 10mm. Only one other bare spot produced any cultural material--a translucent white chip of a tertiary flake under the tree with a bench to the northwest of the Navy Memorial.

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Dr. Rohrbaugh returned to the park on 2 May, sketched the mound remnant at 509 Indian Terrace and excavated two shovel tests in the front yard. The first of these, nearest the street, had 20cm of dark brown sandy loam overlying yellowish-grey sand. The second, about 12m from the first and about 2m from the mound remnant, had 30cm of the dark material over the lighter. The two tests were in the center of the lot, on line with the front door of the residence. They were about 40cm wide. Neither contained cultural debris of any kind.

Three more trips to the site were made in early June, to monitor construction of park facilities. A concrete path will cross the park from a few feet south of the northwest corner to Park Avenue west of the turtle effigy. An interpretive center will be built in the center of the park with displays concerning the mounds. The existing asphalt path along the east side of the linear and turtle mounds will be removed.

Construction of the concrete path across the park was nearing completion on June 5, but the sides of the trench in which the path lay were exposed. Some topsoil had been removed from the area of the interpretive center. The contractors were thwarted by rain early in the day.

The trench in which the path lay contained no cultural debris and no unusual information about the upper six inches of deposits. Two small tertiary chips of white chert were found on a pile of backdirt in the area of the interpretive center.

The second trip was made on 6 June. The rest of the earthmoving work for the construction of the interpretive center was completed. The center will be south of Conical Mound 1 in the middle of the park. It will have a footprint with a 38ft diameter and the diameter of the scraped area was about 40ft, about 117 square meters. The edge of the area was scraped from four to six inches deep and the center was scraped about eight inches deep.

Dr. Rohrbaugh shovel-scraped about a third of this area and found a thin scatter of flakes and chips just below the sod. Five flakes and the base of a large triangular arrow point or small triangular dart point were found in an area of about 40 square meters. The density of debris in this area never exceeded two items per square meter. An additional five items were found in backdirt. Thus the recovered items in the 117

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square meter area amount to a density of less than one item per 10 square meter. Screening the soil would undoubtedly reveal higher artifact densities, but it is clear that cultural debris at the site is sparse. All the flakes and chips found are tertiary; produced during the last stages of tool preparation--thinning and resharpening.

Two trenches were excavated in this area for the concrete footings of the structure. They extended halfway around the circle and were 40in deep and 12in wide. They revealed soil profiles similar to that discussed above. A gravel lens was encountered at about 32in in the northern part of the outer trench, but deep orange-yellow sand characterized the general profile.

The third trip to the site was made on June 12, to monitor the removal of the asphalt path at the east end of the park. The contractors had been delayed considerably, however, and were not ready to begin this part of the project. Dr. Rohrbaugh excavated a small test pit at the edge of the path and the linear Mound to determine if the mound had any internal structure or contained any cultural debris. Figure 7 is a view of this excavation. The test was negative--the fill contained no cultural debris and the soil profile indicated the mound was built in one episode, of locally available sand.

Thus, it is apparent that whatever "habitation" debris there may be around these mounds is sparse and confined mainly to the mounds themselves. This suggests the mounds may be built of fill brought in from outside the park area--an area of denser habitation. A local informant noted that two medium-sized corner-notched dart points had been found many years ago in flower beds around the residence at 523 Indian Terrace.

Previous Investigations

Three substantive descriptions of the Beattie Park Mound Group have been published. James Shaw was the first to discuss the mounds (1878). He identified only one effigy mound, an oblong mound and several conical mounds.

Commencing with Winnebago County, the most interesting remain is the Turtle Mound, within the city

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limits of Rockford, already referred to. It is noteworthy on account of its great size and fine proportions, but more so because it is the only one of the kind on Lower Rock River. It is generally known as the "Turtle Mound," but the resemblance to a headless alligator is more striking. The following are its dimensions: Length, 150 feet; width, opposite fore legs, 50 feet; width, opposite hind legs, 39 feet; length of tail, 102 feet. The figure lies up and down the river, on a line almost north and south, the tail extending northward. The body rises into a mound as high as a standing man. The feet and tail gradually extend into the greensward. The measurements across the body at the legs include the appendages, which are only a few feet long. The effigy, whether an alligator, lizard, or turtle, seems to be headless, and no depression in the surrounding soil would indicate that the materials of which it is constructed were obtained in its immediate vicinity. Near by this is an oblong-shaped mound, and several round mounds. The oblong mound is rather remarkable, 130 feet long, about 12 feet wide at the base, and 4 feet high (Shaw 1878:254-255).

T. H. Lewis made a more complete report on the mound group in 1888. He identified a turtle effigy, a ruined bird effigy, seven round mounds and two embankments. Petersen (1989) states that Lewis' field notes (1885-1888:54A,55) indicate that the "Turtle has a height between 3 & 4 ft. There are 5 rd mds, 1 Emb and 1 ruined bird."

The so-called 'Rockford Turtle' (1) in Winnebago County is situated between Main Street and Rock River, four blocks north of State Street, in the city of Rockford. It is 184 1/2 feet long from the tip of its tail to the centre of the farther end, where a head should be, according to our ideas. It is three feet high at the junction of the hind-legs with the body, at the junction of the fore-legs and body the average height is 4 feet, but from the bottom of a slight swale that passes the head the height is 5 1/2 feet. In connection with this effigy there is a bird (with one wing demolished), seven round mounds, and two embankments. These mounds are located on the most

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beautiful spot in the city, and, with one exception, have been well preserved by the owners of the land" (Lewis 1888:118).

Charles E. Brown (1928) made the next substantive comments on the mound group.

One of the four fine prehistoric mounds located in this small, but very attractive, city park is a turtle effigy of the type distributed through the Rock River region from Rockford northward to beyond Lake Koshkonong in Wisconsin. This effigy mound is 63 feet and its long tapering tail is about 103 feet long. Near this mound is a tapering linear mound, probably also an animal effigy, which is about 150 feet in length and about 3 1/2 feet high at its head. Beyond the tip of the tail of the big turtle effigy is a conical mound about 36 feet in diameter and 4 feet high at its middle, and not far away another conical earthwork which is about 18 feet in diameter and about one foot high. These are paced dimensions and of course not very accurate. The two effigy mounds are very imposing monuments and stretch a considerable way across the breadth of this small park. On the north side of the Mound Avenue boundary of the park another conical mound of this group is preserved on the lawn of a residence property, and on the east side of Indian Terrace, on the opposite side of the street, a remnant of a linear (?) mound extends beneath the front of another residence.

Prof. T.H. Lewis mentions the former presence of a mutilated bird effigy in this group (Brown 1928:35).

Carol Boris briefly discusses the group in her 1984 thesis on effigy mounds in Illinois. She relocated a map of the group at the Illinois State Museum, made in 1926 by a team from the University of Chicago (Figure 6a). The map shows the locations of the four mounds in the park, the mound at 509 Indian Terrace and a fourth conical mound to the northwest of the intersection of Park Avenue and Indian Terrace. The ruined bird was apparently west of this fourth cone and the fifth cone was apparently north of the bird effigy. Robert Petersen's 1989 paper briefly discusses the Effigy Mound tradition and the

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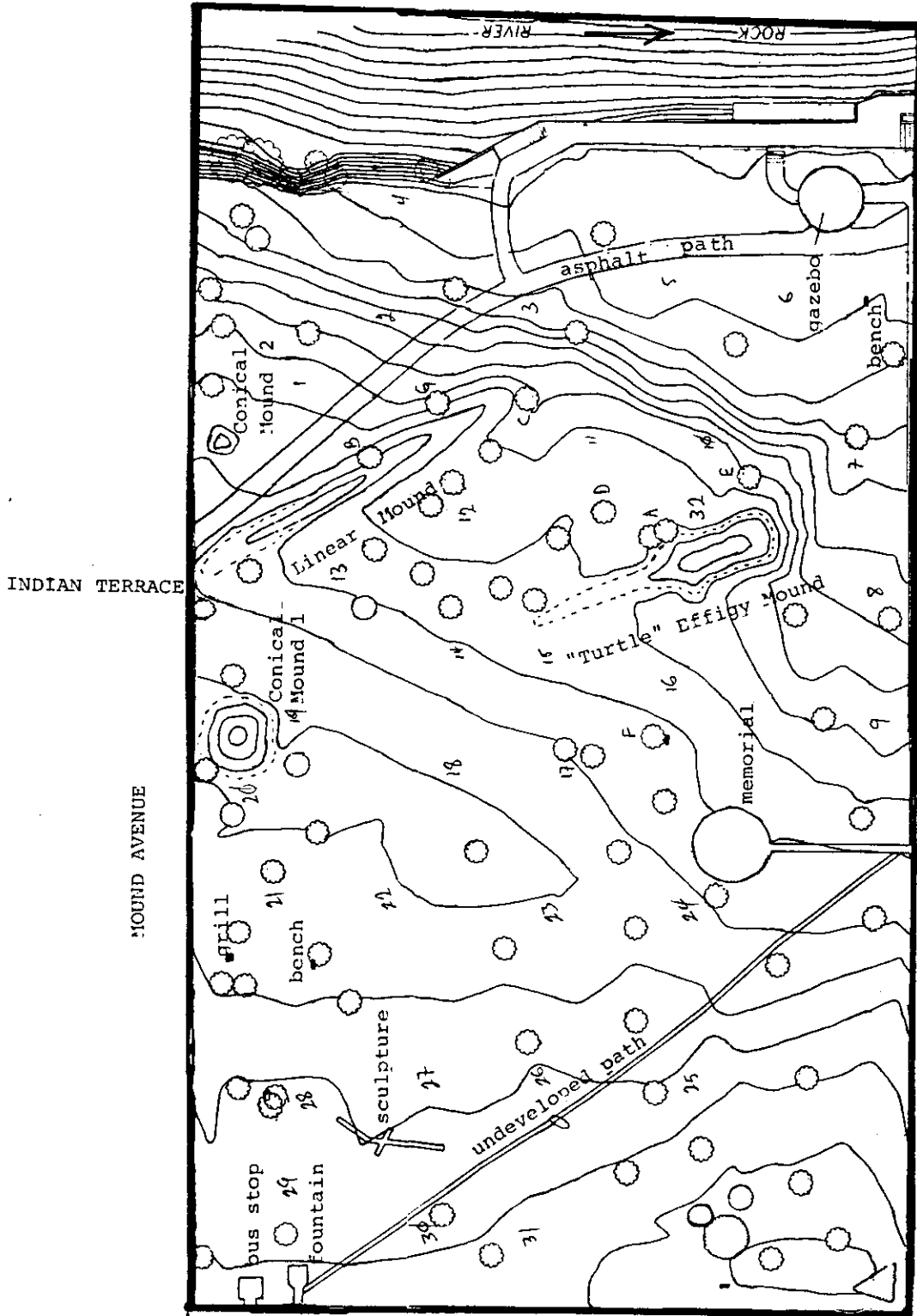
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David Van Pernis, a local champion of the protection of the mound group and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, has extensively researched the history of the park. He dates the first map of the park (Figure 8) between 1921 (the establishment of the park) and 1927 (the razing of the residence in the park's southwest corner). This map and the most recent one (Figure 1) show that the mounds are relatively well-preserved, though there has been some damage from foot and vehicle traffic over the past few decades.

Only part of one conical mound remains outside the park. These mounds have been destroyed as Rockford developed around the park. The only indication that any of these mounds may have been excavated for relics is the damage to the bird effigy that Shaw noted in 1878.



Map data adapted from that of
 Harold P. Wendler & Associates, Inc.
 Consulting Engineers & Surveyors
 129 Phelps Bldg, 3 Suite 306
 Rockford, Illinois 61108



Contour Interval = 1 foot

1989



Figure 1
BEATTIE MOUND GROUP
 Beattie Park--Rockford
 Park District
 Shovel Tests 1, 2, ...
 Find Spots A, B, ...

Conical Mound 1

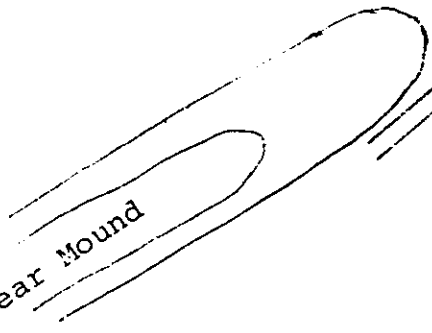


Mound Avenue

NORTH MAIN MANOR

Indian Terrace

Linear Mound



Conical Mound 2



x 33

x 34

Conical Mound 3



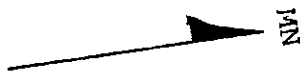
Figure 2
Beattie Mound Group
Conical Mound 3 at
509 Indian Terrace
Rockford, IL

501

509

1" = 25'

Contour Interval = 1ft



ROCK

RIVER



Figure 3a

Conical Mound 1 with Conical Mound 3 in the Background,
509 Indian Terrace



Figure 3b

Conical Mound 2 with Conical Mound 1 in the Background



Figure 4a
The Linear Mound



Figure 4b
The "Turtle" Effigy, Looking South



Figure 5a
The "Turtle" Effigy, Looking North



Figure 5b
The "Turtle" Effigy, Looking East

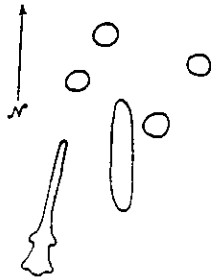


Figure 26 Beattie Park Mound Group after University of Chicago (1926 unnumbered), scale 1/633,600

Figure 6a University of Chicago Map of the Beattie Park Mound Group (Boris 1984:84).

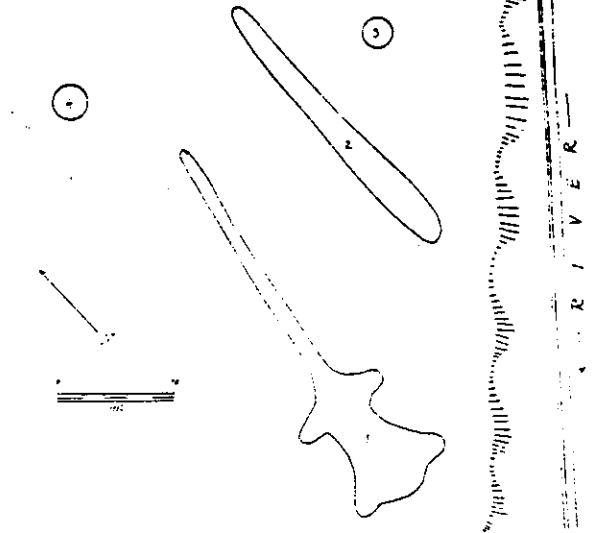


Figure 25 Beattie Park Mound Group after Lewis (1888a)

Figure 6b Lewis' 188 Map of Beattie Park Mound Group (Boris 1984:83).

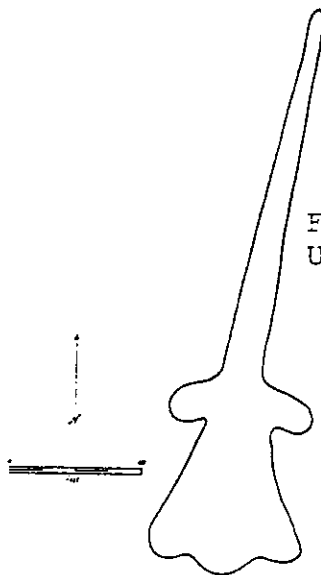


Figure 6c University of Chicago Sketch of the "Turtle" Effigy in the Beattie Park Mound Group (Boris 1984:85).

Figure 27 Beattie Park Mound Group effigy after University of Chicago (1926 unnumbered)

2-9-C-M BEATTIE PARK SURVEY
SCALE 20:1

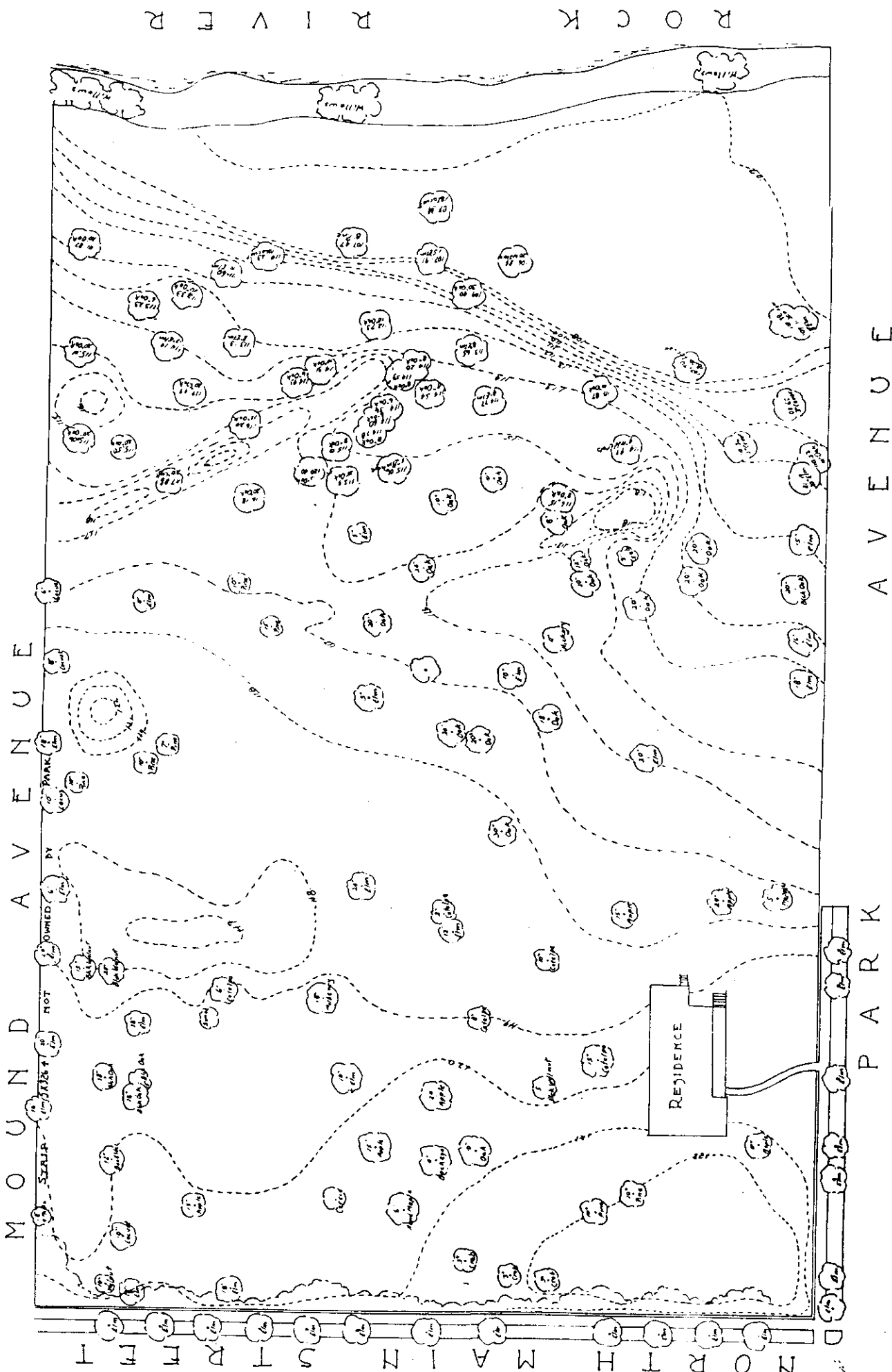


Figure 8

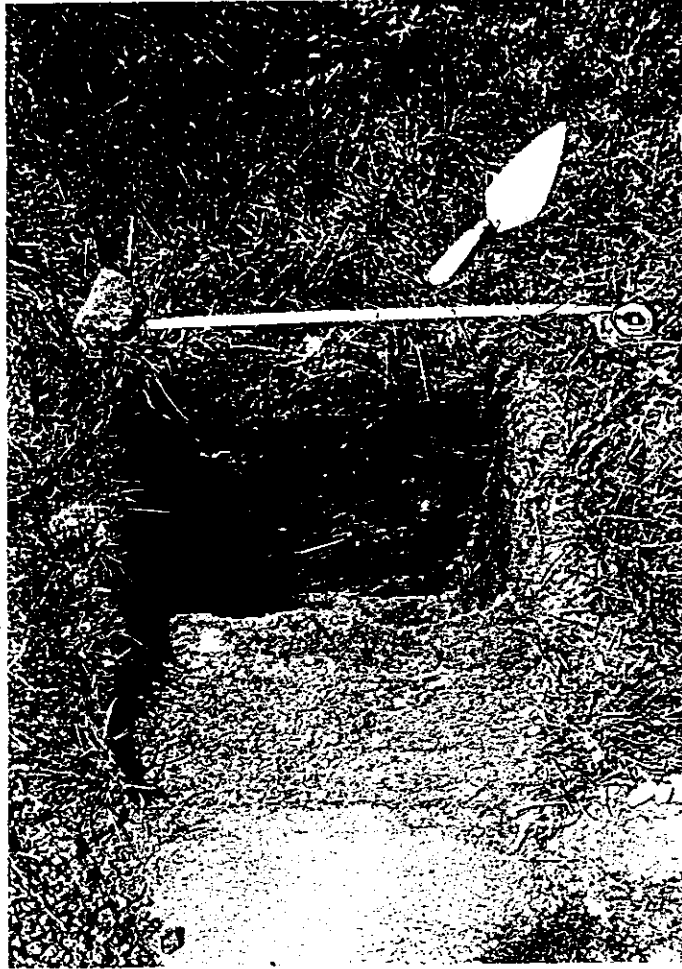


Figure 7

View of the Excavation of the Test Pit near Linear Mound 1

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

From about A.D. 300
to about A.D. 1100

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Effigy Mound tradition, Late
Woodland period

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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Summary

The mounds of the Beattie Park Mound Group are eligible under Criterion C for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction. The type is "earthwork," the period is the "Late Woodland" (A.D. 300-1100) and the methods of construction are "conical," "linear" and "turtle effigy." The qualities which make these mounds significant include the following. Firstly, they represent most of a prehistoric mound "group," probably constructed by a single social entity over an undefined time. Secondly, they represent a unique variety of forms in a small area, which increases their value as a public exhibit of prehistoric technology. Thirdly, all but one of the remaining mounds is undisturbed. Fourthly, this is one of a very few places the public can see any of these mounds. Such mounds and groups of mounds are rapidly disappearing because of continued farming practices and urban sprawl. These mounds are significant to Illinois because they are many of the only remaining visible cultural features of almost a millenium of her past.

The archaeological site that the mounds represent is eligible under Criterion D for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because it is likely to yield information important to prehistory. The mounds probably contain human burials which embody information on the people responsible for the construction of the mounds. The scatter of artifacts around the mounds also represents such information. It is all the more important because it is a part of a rapidly disappearing cultural resource.

Historic Context

The mounds of the Beattie Mound Group are part of the "Effigy Mound" tradition of the Upper Mississippi Valley. This manifestation is part of the Late Woodland period and lasted in the Upper Mississippi Valley of Iowa,

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Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois from about A.D. 300 to 1100. Archaeologists do not think of this "tradition" as a "culture," for we know relatively little about it except in certain areas. It is a cultural manifestation which shows temporal continuity represented by a single persistent technical element--the effigy mound and related geometric forms. The apparent sameness of the mounds in space and time may mask cultural differences in different parts of the area and at different times. In the last two decades, however, we have greatly increased our information on the people who built the mounds.

Mounds are the most visible evidence of a past lifeway which probably primarily exploited the plant and animal resources of the ecotone between the prairie peninsula of southern Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, and the conifer-hardwood forests of central and northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. The ecotone is a mixture of prairie, southern hardwood forests and oak savannah. This mixture, particularly the oak savannah, supports high populations of deer and a diverse array of other species (Mallam 1976, Benn 1980).

The mounds occur south of the conifer-hardwood forest from the Mississippi River Valley to the shores of Lake Michigan. Their southern extension roughly corresponds with the northern edge of the prairies; along a line a few miles south of Wisconsin to the Rock River where it drops south further into Illinois, and westward to the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa.

Mound groups are usually scattered along waterways. Most are simple cones of earth, sometimes linked. There are also oval-shapes, linear mounds and embankments. Earthen mounds which are reminiscent of animal forms are usually a minority among these geometric shapes.

There are several effigy forms. Perhaps the most easily recognizable is the "bird," often with wings swept back, occasionally with fan-shaped tail and at least in one case with the head in profile, showing a distinctive beak. A second group of "turtles" or "lizards" are clearly a group, although the intent of the builders to represent either of these animals is questionable. These mounds are bilaterally symmetrical, usually with a well-defined head, four appendages and a long tail. "Panthers" are a third group. Seen in profile, they have two appendages, a raised head, occasionally with ears, and a tail.

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So-called "bear" effigies do not have tails and their heads are not raised. Other forms, most notably a cruciform or human figure, are very rare and are subsumed in these four categories (Mallam 1976).

The mounds often include the interment of a single individual, rarely accompanied by artifacts. The fill of the mounds is usually free of appreciable amounts of cultural debris. The mounds are often isolated, away from habitation sites. The artifacts in the sites associated with mounds, and those found in the mounds themselves, represent a relatively consistent assemblage, characterized by cord-marked and fabric-impressed ceramics--Madison Ware--and small triangular projectile points.

Woodland traditions are replaced by maize-growing Mississippian tradition agriculturalists throughout most of eastern North America in the second half of the first millennium A.D. These traditions had certainly become firmly established in the southern part of the prairie/northern forest ecotone by A.D. 1000 and the establishment of the the great Mississippian mound center at Aztalan in south-central Wisconsin. Thus, effigy mounds in northern Illinois may have been built early. Charcoal associated with Madison Ware in an oval mound at the Beloit College Mound Group, on the Rock River in southern Wisconsin, produced a radiocarbon date of A.D. 490±150 (Hurley 1975:355).

The construction of these mounds was a single facet of a multi-dimensional cultural adaptation to the environment of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Mallam (1975, 1976) offered three hypotheses based on information on Iowa sites. Though stated from an Iowa perspective, they are relevant to Illinois sites as well.

1. Each of the Iowa Effigy Mound complexes was constructed by a separate social group.
2. The function of the Iowa Effigy Mound complexes is a consequence of the relationships occurring between the distribution of natural resources in northeastern Iowa and the political, economic and religious needs of hunters and gatherers exploiting these resources.
3. The subsistence-settlement pattern of Iowa Effigy Mound sociocultural groups was characterized by Primary

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Forest Efficiency, Intensive Harvest Collection and annual social coalescence and dispersal.

Mallam recognized that not all of these hypotheses could be evaluated with data at hand, and they still cannot be. But researchers continue to use the model to explain the Effigy Mound phenomenon. Benn (1980) discussed subsistence-settlement pattern data for Iowa Effigy Mounds in great detail, and reviews the ideas of many others. In conclusion (1980:195) he returns to Mallam's original treatise.

With the establishment of a form of Primary Forest Efficiency in northeastern Iowa, a successful and complex cultural system predicated on hunting and gathering was achieved. In terms of social organization this was a flexible and fluid system characterized by coalescence and dispersal of social groups in response to seasonal occurrence and density of natural resources. The basic social unit was probably the nuclear family which operated relatively independent of other family groups throughout most of the year (1975:58).

These nuclear families seasonally merged into larger social groupings at the respective mound complexes for the purpose of collective exploitation of natural resources in the Mississippi Trench and other ecologically rich areas (1975:68).

According to this model, mounds were built by people who came together during the seasons and in the places of greatest abundance of natural resources: during the summer in the major river valleys of the region. They came to hunt and gather and, clearly as a secondary interest, to plant and harvest a diverse array of crops. Because it was in their interest to cooperate, they formed alliances. These agreements were undoubtedly solemnized in rituals which were reenacted whenever and wherever the groups congregated. The mound groups were apparently built as a part of these rituals. Their importance would only have increased as they became symbols of territory--reinforcing the importance of the alliances. They were not principally intended as burial tumuli (Salkin 1976), but their symbolic importance must have been tremendously augmented by the inclusion of interments.

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Not all mound groups have associated large habitation sites where families would have congregated. The Beattie Mound Group is clearly one of these. Once the symbolic importance of mounds and groups of mounds was established, however, people may have begun to build them for reasons not so closely related to their subsistence. They may have used them to commemorate more fleeting alliances, special events or particular places on the landscape.

Other Mounds

At one time there were probably several thousand effigy mounds in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. By far the majority of these were in Wisconsin. There are no remaining mounds in Minnesota (Petersen 1989:1). Petersen (1979:213) reports that only 18% of the effigies in six selected counties in Wisconsin could be found. As few as 14% of the total once in Iowa still remain (Petersen 1986).

A total of 33 effigy mounds have been recorded in Illinois; only four remain undisturbed (12%). Turtle effigies have fared better than other forms. Of the 12 identified, three remain. The northernmost of these is part of the State Line Mound Group, just south of the Wisconsin State line. The southernmost is in the Johns Mound Group, a few miles south of Rockford. There is another disturbed turtle effigy remaining in this group. The third undisturbed turtle effigy is the one in the Beattie Park Mound Group (Boris 1984:41-50).

Clearly, the turtle effigy mound form is one which is rapidly disappearing from the Illinois and the midwestern landscape. The threat to mounds of other forms is as serious.

Two hundred ninety variously-shaped mounds are recorded in association with the effigy mounds in Illinois. Only 59 of these remain undisturbed (20%). Conical mounds have been least impacted; 42 of 177 recorded mounds survive (24%). Eighty-five linear mounds are recorded in Illinois. The one in Beattie Park is one of only seven examples left intact in the state (8%) (Boris 1984:50).

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Beattie Park Mound Group

The Archaeological Site

The Beattie Park Mound Group is likely to yield information important to prehistory. There is cultural material in the mounds, and possibly around them. If recovered through excavation, this material would yield important information on the age of these mounds and, by extension, of mounds of similar shapes in northern Illinois and surrounding states.

The mounds almost certainly contain burials. Excavation of these features would yield information on burial practices of the people who built the mounds; information which would illuminate the social structure of ancient society.

Shovel-testing and surface scrutiny produced cultural material only in the immediate vicinity of the effigy and linear mounds, suggesting the sandy fill of the mounds may have been laid in a clean area, where no cultural debris had accumulated. However, the site may be larger than the lack of material in the shovel tests suggests. Most of the debris on the surface was quite small. It may have been missed in troweling through shovel test fill.

In any case, the fill of the mounds was apparently collected from an area where cultural debris had accumulated. There are no obvious borrow areas in the vicinity, but such areas are not always apparent.

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Beattie Park Mound Group

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Mallam, R. Clark

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Model. Report 9 of the Office of the Iowa State
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Petersen, Robert W.

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Salkin, Philip H.

1976 Excavation of Earll Mound #1: Some Hypotheses on the
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Shaw, James

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Beattie Park Mound Group

Verbal Boundary Description

From the Rock River at a point in line with the north side of Park Avenue, proceed west along Park Avenue to the intersection with North Main Street, proceed north on the east side of the street to Mound Avenue, proceed east along the south line of Mound Avenue to Indian Terrace, proceed north along the west side of Indian Terrace to a point in line with the north property line of 509 Indian Terrace, proceed along the north property line to a point in line with the front entrance sidewalk, proceed south to the south property line of 509 Indian Terrace, west to the east side of Indian Terrace, south to the point in line with the south side of Mound Avenue, east to the Rock River, and south to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

Beattie Park forms a natural boundary for the nominated mound group. It is an oasis of relatively undisturbed property in an area otherwise characterized by massive urban development. It is the area which has been shovel-tested to ascertain the distribution of cultural debris around the mounds. The nominated area has been expanded beyond these limits only to encompass a mound remnant which lies a short distance outside the park, in front of the residence at 509 Indian Terrace. Historically, this remnant has been associated with the other mounds.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Benn, David W.

1980 Hadfields Cave: A Perspective on Late Woodland Culture in Northeastern Iowa. Report 13 of the Office of the Iowa State Archaeologist. The University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Boris, Carol A.

1984 Effigy Mounds in Northern Illinois: An Analysis of an Endangered Cultural Resource. MA thesis, Anthropology Department, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.

Brown, Charles E.

1928 The Rockford Mound Group. Wisconsin Archaeologist 8:35-56.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 7.5 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	3	2	7	5	0	0	4	6	8	2	1	6	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Charles L. Rohrbaugh, Director
organization Archaeological Consultants date 1 July, 1990
street & number 320 Robert Drive telephone 309 454-6590
city or town Normal state IL zip code 61761

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/733-5542.

MAR 8 1991

WEEKLY LIST OF LISTED PROPERTIES
2/25/91 THROUGH 3/01/91

KEY: Property Name, Multiple Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Certification Date, Reference Number, NHL Status

FLORIDA
Duval County
Curling Hotel St.
Jacksonville 2/28/91 81000225

ILLINOIS
Champaign County
Hawthorn House
146-252 N. Mill St.
Champaign 2/28/91 91000085

Mississippi
Battleground
Battleground
Battleground 2/27/91 81000094

INDIANA
Adams County
Adams County Jail
Corydon 2/28/91 91000119

KENTUCKY
Fayette County
Fayette County National Historic District
Kearney 5 and E of Jct. of Road No. and Frankfort Rd.
Lexington vicinity 2/28/91 91000153
Historic Downtown Lexington National Historic District
Historic Downtown Lexington National Historic District
Lexington and Valley Rds. and US 50
Lexington vicinity 2/28/91 91000154

MICHIGAN
Richmond County
Richmond Central Railroad Steamship Depot
10 W. Main St.
Trompsburg 2/28/91 91000215

MICHIGAN
Leape County
Leape County Courthouse
309 N. Main St.
Marion 2/28/91 91000212

Missouri
Crawford County
East Jefferson Avenue Residential Tr.
1010 E. Jefferson Ave.
East Jefferson Avenue Residential Tr.
210 E. Grand Blvd.
Detroit 2/28/91 91000214

MISSOURI
Madison County
Madison County
Off Co. Rd. 8 between Swan Lake and Kasota Lake, Kandiyohi T
Kandiyohi vicinity 2/28/91 91000098

MISSOURI
Missouri County
Missouri County Courthouse
8105 Old Hwy. 10 W.
Missouri 2/28/91 91000151

MISSOURI
Ipswich County
US Customs Building - Canada Border
Ipswich 2/28/91 91000152

MISSOURI
Carrall County
Carrall County
Inter-Village Crossroad
Conway 2/28/91 91000218 E of RR 15

NORTH DAKOTA
Harris County
Harris County
Jct. of US 52 and ND 15
Fessenden 2/28/91 91000073

OREGON
Lake County
Lake County
Ed. Ranch Complex
Silver Lake vicinity 2/25/91 91000062

Mississippi
Bradley J. C. House
286 N. Fairfax Terr.
Corbett, H. L. and Gretchen Hoyt, House
01805 St. Corbett Hill, Cir 91000128
Flaniers, Caroline Jr. and N. Louise, House
2421 S. Arden Rd. 91000127

Mississippi
Architectural of Ellis F. Lawrence MPS
Rural Road 2/28/91 91000145
Sheffield, John and Susan, House
Portland 3/01/91 91000139

Washington
Washington County
Schuller Edward, House
514 E. Main St.
Nittabona 2/28/91 91000050

PENNSYLVANIA
Chester County
Hopewell Historic District
Roughly, Hopewell Rd. from Lower Hopewell Rd. to Runers Corn
Hopewell 2/28/91 91000226

Virginia
Montgomery County
Spruce Creek Road and Gun Club
PR 45 W of Grayville, Franklin Township
Franklinville vicinity 2/28/91 91000228

Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
Brandywine National Historic District
Roughly bounded by 30th St., Girard Ave., 32nd St. and Diena
and Ave.
Philadelphia 3/01/91 91000096

Virginia
Fayette County
Fayette County
United 2/28/91 91000230

SOUTH CAROLINA
Hampton County
Hampton County
H. Holly St. E. of Jct. with Hoover St.
Hampton 2/28/91 91000233

TENNESSEE
DeKalb County
DeKalb County Courthouse Square Historic District
Roughly bounded by Church, Main, Cedar & Court Sts.
Dyersburg 2/28/91 91000222

Virginia
Rutherford County
Rutherford County
Compton vicinity 2/28/91 91000223

WISCONSIN
Hauke County
Hauke County
1101 Buckley St.
Hauke 2/28/91 91000075

Multiple Resource Areas are identified by MRA
Historic Resource Areas are identified by HRA
Thematic Resource Areas are identified by TRA
MHL designated as a National Historic Landmark