When white settlers first entered the land that would become Wisconsin, they came across thousands of ancient burial mounds. Many have theorized that these mounds served as territorial markers. What kind of territory was most important to these people? I wanted the burial mounds that are open to the public in Wisconsin to try and answer this question. These mound groups, that are open to the public, are not a significant fraction of the many that once were made in Wisconsin. Burial mounds are still in danger of looters, though, so these ones are the safest to do research on. Out of thirty-six mound groups, 13 were not within 350 m. of a lake, river or stream. It seems that this is a significant factor in the placement of burial mounds. Why are there 13 anomalies? What made these territories important? Some interesting factors that might be worth looking into are distance to wetlands, or types of tool-making rocks in the vicinity. Another factor that may be important is the height of the site in relation to surrounding land. The anomalis site near Lake Winnebago is located at what is now High Cliff State park. Located on a high cliff over looking the lake. Wyalusing Park at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers is also on a high bluff. This may be a topic for another project.