Wisconsin Historic Preservation Plan 2001-2005

MESSAGE FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

It is my pleasure to present the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Plan for 2001-2005. This plan sets goals for historic preservation in Wisconsin that we believe can be achieved within these next five years. Historic preservation in Wisconsin, as elsewhere across the country, faces serious challenges, notably inadequate financial resources, urban sprawl and a lack of awareness, as well as understanding among both government officials and the general public. However, opportunities abound and, as indicated in this plan, the preservation community will strive to be more proactive in our efforts to capitalize on these opportunities. The new mission and vision statements reflect our commitment to forming partnerships across the state to help all of Wisconsin's citizens know and appreciate our past and the multiple benefits that can come from protecting this past.

George L. Vogt

For more information on this plan, please contact Alicia Goehring, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer (608-264-6515 or by email *algoehring@mail.shsw.wisc.edu*). For information on the Division of Historic Preservation's programs and services, please call 608-264-6500 or visit our Web site, *www.shsw.wisc.edu*.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This strategic plan provides goals and objectives for historic preservation in Wisconsin, from January 2001 through December 2005. It was developed through the participation of many individuals and groups across the state, with input coming from questionnaires, listening sessions and planning retreats. In the coming years, we see not only a number of significant challenges, but also an equal, if not greater, number of opportunities. Over the next five years, in addition to survey and inventory work, we will focus on education and outreach, on increasing funds for historic preservation and on assisting communities in land use planning.

Mission

In partnership with communities, organizations and individuals, we will work to identify, interpret and preserve ancient and historic places for the enrichment of the present and the benefit of future generations.

Vision

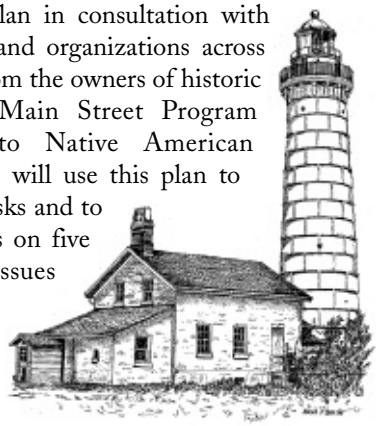
The people of Wisconsin will recognize that the preservation of ancient and historic sites offers state residents and visitors a special sense of place and a feeling of continuity and association with the past. Such a contribution is invaluable at a time when urban sprawl and market forces are leading to the increasing homogenization and standardization of American life. As Wisconsin communities plan for growth, they will know that preserving ancient and historic places, from rural landscapes to urban neighborhoods, provides aesthetic, educational and economic benefits that will continue to define and improve our quality of life.

Goals

1. Increase the financial resources available for preservation activities throughout the state.
2. Assist Wisconsin communities in integrating cultural resources into their required comprehensive community planning efforts.
3. Reach out to groups that traditionally have been under-served by the preservation community.
4. Develop educational tools that will assist with identifying, interpreting, preserving, protecting, and promoting cultural resources.
5. Promote the important role that ancient and historic sites play in the state's economy and quality of life.

INTRODUCTION

This plan outlines the direction of historic preservation in Wisconsin for the next five years, from January 2001 through December 2005. We developed this plan in consultation with individuals and organizations across the state, from the owners of historic homes to Main Street Program managers to Native American nations. We will use this plan to prioritize tasks and to focus efforts on five critical issues identified in the planning process: education and outreach, smart growth/planning, under-served groups, publicity, and financial resources. This plan provides a preservation agenda that can be shared across the state. Certainly, the success of historic preservation in Wisconsin rests on all of us, fueled by the interest and participation of citizens, organizations, elected officials, and government agencies.



Drawing by Anna Fishkin

Cana Island Lighthouse, Bailey's Harbor

Water transportation has played a critical role in Wisconsin history. This lighthouse, listed on the National Register, was one of the most important lights on the east shore of the Door Peninsula. Built in 1869 of yellow brick, the lighthouse was encased in steel in 1901. It is currently operated by the Door County Maritime Museum.

Drawing by Ronda Ulrath

Oneota pottery, La Crosse

SC Johnson

SC Johnson Research Tower, Racine

The Division works to preserve and interpret all aspects of Wisconsin's rich cultural record, from the remnants of 14th to 16th century Oneota villages in La Crosse to the SC Johnson Research Tower, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the late 1940s.

PRESERVATION PARTNERS IN WISCONSIN

Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW)

The Division of Historic Preservation is one of six divisions of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Division offices are located in the SHSW headquarters building at 816 State Street, Madison, but the staff travels widely and frequently, making presentations and providing on-site assistance in all 72 counties. The Division also funds six regional archaeology programs located in La Crosse, Rhinelander, Stevens Point, Green Bay, Oshkosh, and Milwaukee. The Division's state and federally mandated responsibilities are handled within the following programs: Architectural Services, Burial Sites Preservation, Compliance, Local Assistance and Editorial, Office of the State Archaeologist, and Survey and Registration. Through these programs, the Division maintains inventories of Wisconsin's historic properties, archaeological sites and burial places, and also administers survey and inventory grants, conducts and supports archaeological research, provides technical assistance to local governments and owners of historic properties, administers the Certified Local Government program, nominates sites to the National and State Registers of Historic Places, supports research on historic architecture, administers federal and state tax credit programs for the rehabilitation of historic properties, catalogues burial sites, and reviews public projects for their effects on historic properties.

Society staff, including the Division of Historic Preservation, celebrated the building's 100th birthday in October 2000.

Robert Granflaten

State Historical Society of Wisconsin Headquarters, Madison

Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP)

The Wisconsin Trust, a statewide, nonprofit membership organization, focuses on statewide initiatives that promote and encourage all aspects of historic preservation. Since its inception in 1985, WTHP has played a leading role in the preservation public policy arena. The WTHP publishes a newsletter, conducts an annual Preservation Day, sponsors a Ten Most Endangered list, and co-hosts the annual preservation conference.

Native American Nations

There are 11 Indian tribes within Wisconsin: the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Forest County Potawatomi, the Ho-Chunk Nation, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Sokoagon Chippewa Community (Mole Lake), the St. Croix Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians. Most of these have historic preservation offices, and three, the Lac du Flambeau, Menominee and Lac Courte Oreilles, now have Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. This means that the federal government recognizes the tribes' assumption of certain SHPO responsibilities under section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. Native American nations have strong concerns over ancestral burial sites and traditional cultural properties.

The Otter Spring House was constructed by the CCC in 1933 to ease access to Otter Spring. This spring has played a significant role in the cultural and spiritual life of the Forest County Potawatomi, who sponsored its National Register nomination in 1999.

Della G. Rucker

Otter Spring House, Forest County

Main Street Programs

Since its beginning in 1987, the Wisconsin Main Street Program has assisted communities across the state in their efforts to preserve and revitalize their historic downtowns. Currently, there are 30 Main Street communities. These local programs partner closely with other local organizations such as historical societies, local landmark commissions, and city and village governments. According to the results of a Division of Historic Preservation questionnaire, Wisconsin's citizens are most concerned about downtown commercial buildings and believe that these resources should receive our greatest attention over the next five years.

Brian McCormick

McDonell Memorial High School Building, Chippewa Falls

University of Wisconsin–Extension

UW-Extension has been an active player in preservation issues for many years. This organization played a major role in the formation of Barns N.O.W! (Network of Wisconsin), and assists the Wisconsin Main Street Program with an annual downtown revitalization conference, works closely with the SHSW and WTHP on rural preservation issues, and plays an active role in the development of new land use legislation.

Local Historical Commissions/ Certified Local Governments/ Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (WAHPC)

In 1995, only 50 communities had local historic preservation ordinances. As we greet the new millennium, there are now 158. This remarkable increase is a direct result of state legislation. In 1994, the governor signed into law an amendment that requires cities and villages to adopt historic preservation ordinances if they have a National Register property within their jurisdiction. Of these 158 communities, 31 have taken the additional steps to become Certified Local Governments. About 50 of the local historical commissions belong to the Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (WAHPC). This organization, founded in 1985, holds two annual workshops to provide information and training to local commissions. WAHPC has partnered with other state historic preservation organizations to promote preservation week and to conduct the annual Wisconsin preservation conference.

A worker restores windows of this Neo-Classical style high school, constructed in 1907. The building is now the home of the Chippewa Valley Cultural Center for the Arts. The federal and state tax credits for historic buildings were instrumental in allowing the owners to rehabilitate this school for reuse.

Jeff Dean

Grant County Courthouse, Lancaster

This fine Beaux Arts style courthouse is another one of Wisconsin's listings on the National Register. The courthouse, constructed in 1902, is topped by an octagonal glass dome, said to have been inspired by St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome.

Wisconsin Archeological Society

Established in 1899 as a special section of the Wisconsin Natural History Survey, and reorganized as a separate society in 1903, the Wisconsin Archeological Society has actively supported the preservation of Wisconsin's ancient sites, particularly mounds. The society publishes *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, the longest running archaeological journal in North America.

Wisconsin Archeological Survey

The Wisconsin Archeological Survey, founded in the 1950s, is the state's organization of professional archaeologists. The Survey provides basic guidelines for archaeologists conducting research in Wisconsin and holds two annual meetings, one of which focuses on current research in Wisconsin. In cooperation with the Wisconsin Trust and others, this organization has worked for more effective historic preservation legislation.

Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association (WUAA)

Since 1990, the WUAA has supported research, fieldwork, interpretation, and the protection of Wisconsin's underwater archaeological sites. WUAA offers training workshops and publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Wisconsin Underwater Heritage*. In cooperation with the state underwater program, WUAA volunteers have helped survey and document numerous shipwrecks in Wisconsin waters. They have also worked with many other organizations across the state to preserve Wisconsin's maritime heritage, including the Wisconsin Maritime Museum and the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

David J. Cooper

The Schooner Lucerne

WUAA divers working with the state underwater archaeology program document the centerboard of the schooner Lucerne. In November of 1886, the Lucerne, carrying a load of iron ore, sank during a fierce storm off of Bayfield. This shipwreck, listed on the National Register, is described in the Historic Shipwrecks of Lake Superior divers' guides.

Heritage Tourism

In 1990, the Department of Tourism, in partnership with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, established the Heritage Tourism program to increase awareness of Wisconsin's history and to ensure sustainable economic development, based on history and tourism. This program has developed 12 Heritage Tourism areas across the state, from the *Iron County "Rooted in Resources"* to *Southwestern Wisconsin's Point of Beginnings*. Assisted by more than 800 volunteers, program staff have developed interpretive exhibits and teacher in-service programs, hosted heritage festivals, and have also rehabilitated

Drawing by Anna Fishkin

St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church, Bayfield County

In the early 20th century, East Slav families from central Europe settled in Bayfield County, found work in the saw mills and farms, and built this church. Constructed about 1910, St. Mary's distinctive architecture provides a tangible link to this region's history. Wisconsin's citizens maintain a strong interest in traditional ethnic buildings.

buildings, saved other buildings from demolition, and added others to the National Register of Historic Places. For several years, the Heritage Tourism program conducted a joint annual conference with the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation.

Local Historical Societies

Wisconsin is home to over 300 local, county and specialized historical societies and museums that are affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Recognizing that historic preservation is ultimately a local affair, these organizations are critical to historic preservation efforts. Local historical societies have been responsible for the preservation of many of Wisconsin's historic buildings.

Barns N.O.W! (Network of Wisconsin)

Barns N.O.W! is concerned with the conservation of Wisconsin's rural resources. They hold annual meetings, sponsor barn preservation workshops and exhibits, and publish their own newsletter. This organization has partnered with other organizations, including WTHP, SHSW, UW–Extension, and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, to produce a poster and various publications.

Planning Agencies

When asked which activities should be emphasized to protect Wisconsin historic places, the questionnaire respondents ranked coordination with state, local and regional planning agencies as second. Such coordination is particularly important with the enactment of "smart growth" planning legislation. Among others, the preservation community needs to target the regional planning commissions, the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Planning Association, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Alliance of Cities, and the Wisconsin Towns Association.

1000 Friends of Wisconsin

1000 Friends, organized in 1996, is a non-profit group that seeks to educate citizens and policy makers about the benefits of land use planning. This group's goal is to protect natural, historic and archaeological resources across Wisconsin's varied landscapes. 1000 Friends was a key player in the "smart growth" legislation and continues to work on reforming Wisconsin's farmland preservation and stewardship programs. This organization has been instrumental in bringing together natural resource conservation organizations and cultural resource preservation organizations in Wisconsin.

Federal, State and Local Agencies

Federal, state and local government agencies, most notably the U.S. Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), the Department of Natural Resources, and hundreds of local school districts, have profound impacts on Wisconsin's ancient and historic places. WisDOT, for example, funds much of the archaeology in Wisconsin and the USFS is responsible for the management, protection and survey of over a million acres. Currently the Division of Historic Preservation has about 20 programmatic agreements with various agencies prescribing how to best identify, evaluate and treat historic properties.

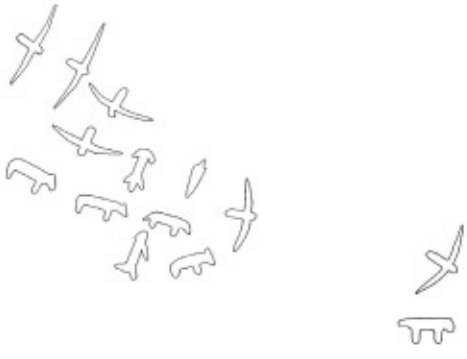
Rick Bernstein

Rutledge Street Bridge, Madison

The original bridge, built in Neo-Classical style in 1916, was a contributing element of the Yahara River Parkway, a property listed in the National Register. The bridge had deteriorated and was scheduled for replacement. Division staff worked with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to relax current bridge standards to develop a design compatible with the original.

HISTORY OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN WISCONSIN

Interest in historic preservation began almost a century ago. In 1903, the Wisconsin Archeological Society was founded with a goal of "advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin Indian Antiquities," with a particular focus on Indian mounds. By the 1920s, the Society was able to boast that they had helped save 500 mounds throughout Wisconsin, typically through collaboration with local historical societies and other public service organizations. As just one example, in 1906, the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society raised enough money to purchase the man-shaped effigy mound near Baraboo.



Drawing by Diane Holliday

Tollackson Mound Group, Vernon County

About 1,000 years ago, Native Americans built effigy mounds throughout southern Wisconsin. In the intervening years, most of these mounds have been destroyed by agriculture and residential development. Since 1987, state law protects mound groups as burial sites. The Tollackson group is listed on the National Register and is a cataloged burial site.

Other early historic preservation efforts focused on buildings and historic period sites. In 1910, the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs bought the land where the first capitol of the Wisconsin Territory had once stood in Belmont. Seven years later the state legislature created a commission and appropriated special funding to purchase the capitol building and return it to its original site. In 1924, the land and building became the First Capitol State Park.

The state took a more active role in historic preservation when it enacted the Integrated Park Act in 1947. This legislation made it possible for the state to use monies from general funds to acquire, restore and develop properties of historic and archaeological significance. The first purchase was a portion of the 1000 year old site of Aztalan, the heart of which had already been saved through private fund-raising efforts and a Jefferson County appropriation. Subsequent state actions led to the purchase of such properties as Villa Louis, a Victorian estate, and Old Wade House, a historic stage coach stop. Both of these historic sites are now operated by the State Historical Society.

Through the first half of the 20th century, historic preservation in Wisconsin greatly benefited from private efforts as well as the efforts of local historical societies and governments. The projects typically involved the purchase of historically significant buildings, such as the Old Agency House and Fort Winnebago in Portage, the Little White Schoolhouse in Ripon, St. Augustine Church in New Diggings, and historic Hazelwood in Green Bay, the home of the principal author of Wisconsin's constitution. Historic preservation interests began to receive more systematic attention in the 1960s with the enactment of local preservation ordinances. Communities such as Milwaukee, Madison, Fond du Lac, and Mineral Point adopted landmark ordinances and began designating local landmarks.

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act created the National Register of Historic Places and a program of matching grants to the states. In response, the governor of Wisconsin designated the director of the State Historical Society as the official liaison to the National Park Service (NPS). The State Historical Society hired its first permanent historic preservation staff in 1972, beginning with an architectural historian/planner and reassigning a sites historian to historic preservation duties. Their work focused on nominating sites to the National Register and conducting surveys of historic buildings. In the mid 1970s, the NPS mandated that state offices have a certain level of expertise in order to participate in the national historic preservation fund program and to receive grant dollars. The Society requested additional funding from the state legislature and hired an archaeologist and a registered architect, and formally established the Division of Historic Preservation in 1976. From these beginnings, the Division of Historic Preservation has grown to a staff of 22 permanent employees implementing a wide array of both state and federal programs.

Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center

The Second Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien

Roadwork and other construction projects continue to unearth archaeological sites. Suspecting that portions of the Second Fort Crawford (1829-1856) lay intact under a city road, the compliance section staff requested that the road and sewer work be monitored. Archaeologists documented sections of the fort's foundations and recovered artifacts from both officers' and enlisted men's quarters.

Initially, the Division carried out surveys, nominated sites to the National Register, offered matching grants for acquisition and development of historic properties, and reviewed the effects of federally assisted projects on significant architectural and archaeological properties. Since then, its duties have grown to encompass a wide variety of programs and tasks that serve to protect our ancient and historic places. One of these duties, under the Certified Local Government program, is to certify cities, villages, counties, or towns that meet basic criteria on efforts to survey, inventory and protect historic properties. This program, enacted in a 1980 amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act, encourages historic preservation by local governments. By 1981, a program of matching grants to owners of historic properties ended and a new program of federal investment tax credits to owners of income-producing historic buildings was initiated. Also that year, the state established a historic building code and gave the Division the responsibility for verifying a building's historic status. This code has proven itself to be a successful alternative to the stringent building codes designed for new construction.

In 1985, the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation was founded in Stevens Point. This statewide membership organization has dedicated itself to historic preservation and focuses on statewide issues and legislative action. The year 1985 also saw the creation of the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Task Force. This group, comprised of

state legislators, the director of the State Historical Society, archaeologists, historic preservationists, developers, architects, and attorneys, developed a comprehensive historic preservation legislative packet, much of which was subsequently enacted. These initiatives included:

- establishment of a Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places
- a 5% state tax credit for rehabilitating income-producing historic buildings
- a 25% state tax credit for rehabilitating owner-occupied historic buildings
- expansion of the field archaeology act, including the protection of underwater sites
- property tax exemptions for archaeological sites placed under protective covenants
- regulation of publicly owned historic properties
- local zoning changes that favor historic preservation
- funding for a regional archaeology program

Beth Ann A. Workmaster

Barber-Rhea/Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Lafayette County

In 1986, the state legislature enacted a burial sites law protecting all human remains on private and public property. To implement this law, the burial sites preservation program was added to the Division of Historic Preservation in 1987. In 1987, the state legislature also took action to help preserve Wisconsin's historic downtowns by enacting the Main Street Act. This act directed the Department of Development to establish a statewide Main Street program. Since 1988, the Main Street program has been adopted by 30 communities, and has inspired close to 300 million dollars of public and private investment.

To publicize the importance of local history and culture, as well as to foster sustainable economic development, the Wisconsin Heritage Tourism Program was established in 1990. This program, operating under Wisconsin's Department of Tourism, combines the resources of the preservation community and the tourism industry. The program began with four areas, including a *Frank Lloyd Wright Heritage Tour* in southwest Wisconsin and *Wisconsin's Ethnic Settlement Trail* stretching through a 14 county area along the shoreline of Lake Michigan.

Most recently, preservation interests across Wisconsin have been advanced by state legislation requiring many communities to adopt ordinances protecting historic and archaeological resources. In 1994, the governor signed into law an amendment that requires cities and villages to adopt historic preservation ordinances if they have a National Register property within their jurisdiction. In 1996, 1000 Friends of Wisconsin was founded with the objective of preserving natural, historic and cultural resources through land use planning. After years of work spearheaded by 1000 Friends, the Wisconsin legislature enacted "smart growth" legislation in 1999. In brief, by January 1, 2010, most of Wisconsin's counties, cities, villages, and towns will need to adopt a plan that includes some consideration of historic and archaeological resources.

Wisconsin's burial sites law protects this abandoned mid-19th century cemetery from disturbance but provides no funds for maintenance.

A list of state historic preservation laws is included in Appendix A.

John Gruber

The Chicago and NorthWestern Steam Locomotive #1385, North Freedom

This steam locomotive, one of only eight preserved locomotives of its type of the C & NW, is a rare survivor of the golden age of railroading. It is operated by the Mid-Continent Railway Historical Society and is one of Wisconsin's recent listings on the National Register.

THE ANCIENT AND HISTORIC RESOURCES OF WISCONSIN

The Division of Historic Preservation maintains computerized databases of close to 120,000 historic properties and 30,000 archaeological sites, including over 700 shipwrecks and over 9,000 burial sites. These inventoried resources range from 12,000 year old mammoth butchering sites in southeastern Wisconsin, to the Honey Creek Swiss Rural Historic District in Sauk County, to early 20th century vacation resorts along the lakes of Wisconsin's northwoods.

In the 1970s, architectural surveys were largely within small towns and rural areas. In the 1980s, most large-scale, intensive architectural surveys were in urban areas, including Milwaukee, Beloit, Madison, Janesville, Green Bay, and La Crosse; relatively few examined rural resources, such as 19th century mining communities in Lafayette and Grant counties. In recent years, the focus has shifted to crossroads communities and resort areas. As a consequence of almost 30 years of work, the Division has good, although in some cases dated, survey information from most of Wisconsin's larger cities and towns. The notable survey gaps are rural resources in central Wisconsin and in the smaller communities in the northern third of the state.

Despite generations of archaeological research, there are also many gaps in what we know about Wisconsin's past. How long have people lived here? How many Late Woodland cultures co-existed in what is now Wisconsin? How did Northern European immigrants adapt in their efforts to farm the cutover lands of northern Wisconsin? Through the years, survey and inventory grants have been awarded for archaeological surveys but, given the nature of archaeological fieldwork, typically these have been limited in scale. There have been exceptions; for example, in the early 1990s, there were countywide surveys for mounds in Dane and Rock counties. In 1995, a grant was also awarded for developing a regional historic context for Euroamerican archaeological sites within Wisconsin's Central Sands counties. More recently, grants have been awarded for an archaeological and archival survey of lands surrounding Trout Lake, in Vilas County, and test excavations and mapping at a Crawford County cave site. Most archaeological survey work in Wisconsin has been, and no doubt will continue to be, the result of compliance projects. Predominately, this work has been concentrated in the southern two-thirds of the state, although the relicensing of dams along the Wisconsin River spurred large-scale survey work along the lakeshores in the Wisconsin River's headwaters.

To evaluate the significance of Wisconsin's diverse properties, specifically to determine whether they should be listed on the National Register and State Register of Historic Places, the Division assesses them within "contexts." This compares a building or archaeological site to others that are related by a theme, location or time period. These themes and time periods are described in the three volume *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (1986), the newly revised *Wisconsin Archaeology* (1998) and over 30 cultural study units, ranging from *The Archaic Period of Northwestern Wisconsin* to *Mississippian Cultures in Southeastern Wisconsin.* These volumes provide valuable background information and references on Wisconsin's people, industries, resources, and architecture. To help place Wisconsin's many farmsteads in context, the Division has also compiled and published, *The Farm Landscape* (1996), a bibliography of the architecture and archaeology of farms. The Division also has documents to evaluate specific resources such as county courthouses, lighthouses, Paleo-Indian archaeological sites, Late Woodland mounds in southwest Wisconsin, Great Lakes shipwrecks, rock art sites, logging sites, and public libraries. To date, Wisconsin has approximately 1,900 listings on the National Register of Historic Places. These listings encompass roughly 30,000 individual properties.

Drawing by Johannes H. N. Laubser

Bell Coulee Rockshelter, La Crosse County

The Bell Coulee Rockshelter contains over 70 pictographs and petroglyphs, including at least 10 images of bison. This rock art probably dates to sometime between A.D. 800 to 1600. This site is one of 22 Wisconsin Indian rock art sites listed on the National Register. The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, La Crosse, the state regional archaeology program for western Wisconsin documented this site.

HOW THIS PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

In January, the staff of the Division of Historic Preservation met to list all of the partners, stakeholders and customers to invite to collaborate in the strategic planning process. This list included representatives from the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation, Native American nations, Barns N.O.W! (Network of Wisconsin), city planners from the Department of City Development (Milwaukee), Wisconsin Archeological Survey, Wisconsin Archeological Society, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, preservation consultants, planning consultants, Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions, 1000 Friends of Wisconsin (a land use planning advocacy group), Main Street Program, University of Wisconsin extension programs, Heritage Tourism, Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association, Federal Highway Administration, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Museum and the Public History divisions of the State Historical Society.

The staff also developed a reading list of works that might provide useful insights as we began. This list included other states' plans, the results of a 1995 constituent planning survey sent out by the Division, results of a 1999 State Historical Society telephone survey assessing the visibility of the Society and its various programs, the *Presence of the Past* by Rosenzwieg and Thelen, Constance Beaumont's *Smart States, Better Communities* and *Historic Preservation in Wisconsin: An Assessment of Issues and Opportunities*, as well as other pertinent documents.

To assess public interest and views on historic preservation issues, in February 2000, questionnaires were mailed to about 5,000 Wisconsin residents, local historical societies, members of professional organizations, state and federal agencies, and Native American nations. The questionnaire was also posted on the State Historical Society's web site: *www.shsw.wisc.edu*. In all, 635 people responded. This questionnaire asked people:

- Which resources are most important to you?
- What are the biggest threats to these resources?
- What is the best way to conduct public education on historic preservation?
- Which activities should the Division emphasize to protect Wisconsin's historic and archaeological resources?
- Which preservation tools or approaches are most effective?

The questionnaire results are provided in Appendix B.

To elicit additional public input, Division staff, aided by local historical societies and landmark commissions, co-hosted listening sessions in seven Wisconsin communities: Appleton, Ashland, Eau Claire, Madison, Milwaukee, Richland Center, and Wausau. The sessions, announced in the questionnaire mailing and press releases, attracted about 75 people.

In mid-April, the Division of Historic Preservation met for a day-long planning retreat to discuss the division's strengths and weaknesses and to consider both the threats and opportunities that historic preservation interests face over the next five years. The following day partners and stakeholders met to discuss the same topics. These partners and stakeholders included members of the organizations noted above and local representatives of Certified Local Governments, Main Street organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and property owners. After reviewing the results of the questionnaire, the listening sessions and the planning retreats, five critical issues were selected to be addressed over the next five years. These five critical issues are: education and outreach, smart growth/planning, under-served groups, publicity, and financial resources. In May, partners met in small groups to discuss how to approach these five critical issues and to develop priorities. Finally, an internal review team and an external review group, the latter comprised of individuals

John H. Broihahn

British Hollow Furnace, Grant County

Office of State Archaeologist staff describes the investigation and restoration of an early 19th century lead furnace to a third grade class from Potosi. Increased public education is considered critical to historic preservation efforts around the state.

who participated in the April and May planning retreats, reviewed a draft of this plan.

The preservation strategic planning process was occurring simultaneously with the development of a strategic plan by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. In addition to the Division of Historic Preservation, the Society includes the Library and Archives Division, the State Historical Museum Division, the Public History Division, and the Historic Sites Division. The Society plan was approved by the SHSW Board of Curators in October 2000 and emphasizes developing a new, more publicly oriented approach to history; listening to our audience; maintaining and preserving our collections; developing new financial strategies; utilizing information technology; strengthening the Society's organizational culture; and developing new facilities. A concerted effort was made throughout the preservation strategic planning process to make certain that not only was the Division of Historic Preservation's role in Wisconsin's preservation community serving the needs of the constituents, but also fell within the parameters of the Society's strategic vision.

This historic preservation plan will be reviewed and evaluated by Division staff in the creation of annual work plans. A new plan will be developed in federal fiscal year 2005.

ISSUES

Challenges

From the results of the questionnaire, listening sessions, and planning retreats, there appears to be consensus on the challenges to historic preservation in Wisconsin over the next five years. These are:

- Lack of funding for historic preservation
- Lack of awareness of preservation issues by government officials and the public
- Lack of planning, resulting in urban/suburban sprawl
- Lack of understanding

Lack of Funding

When asked how best to protect Wisconsin's historic resources, the public overwhelmingly voted for providing tax incentives or grants for historic building rehabilitation. Currently, Wisconsin offers property owners two state historic preservation tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic buildings: a 25% tax credit for owner-occupied historic residences and a 5% state credit that can be added on to the 20% federal tax credit for income-producing properties. To date, there have been 627 historic homeowner projects, worth $14,644,275 in eligible expenses and 489 projects on income-producing properties, worth $467,559,090 in eligible expenses. These numbers are substantial but the tax credit program falls far short of meeting the need. Unfortunately, the state does not offer any grants, nor does it "seed" historic preservation revolving funds that have been successful in other states.

The owners used the tax credit program to restore the decoratively shaped parapet and storefront of this late 19th century High Victorian Italianate building.

LJM Architects

LJM Architects

Henry and Charles Imig Block, Sheboygan

Although ahead of other states, Wisconsin offers only limited economic incentives for protecting significant archaeological sites. Owners of archaeological sites that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places can receive a property tax exemption for the value of that land if they execute a protective covenant. These savings can be substantial if the property has a high assessment, for example, a lakeshore lot, but the economic benefits are minimal in most rural areas. Currently, there are only 23 properties under archaeological preservation covenants; 19 of these are lakeshore lots. Tellingly, the other four are all owned by The Archaeological Conservancy, a non-profit organization devoted to preserving archaeological sites.

Lack of Awareness

Wisconsin's citizens also believe that our historic places are threatened by a lack of awareness. It is far easier to tear down an old school or plow through an archaeological site if you do not understand the role that such places played in our state's past and continue to play in the present. Vernacular architecture, twentieth century buildings and buried archaeological sites lack the immediate appeal of a major public monument and so are particularly at risk.

We must also recognize and address the fact that most people across the state are not aware of historic preservation programs and services that are available. In a statewide telephone survey undertaken in 1999 by the State Historical Society to assess its visibility, only 8% were aware of the regional archaeology offices, while less than a third of those polled (28%) were aware of historic preservation programs.

R. Heinle

ZCBJ Hall, Chippewa County

Lack of Planning/ Urban-Suburban Sprawl

Wisconsin citizens also cite unplanned growth as one of the biggest threats facing historic preservation in Wisconsin, and for good reason. As late as 1998, only 29% of all Wisconsin communities had *any* land use plan. It is estimated that Wisconsin will add 400,000 new households between 1995 and 2015. This, combined with the trend toward "scattered development," does not bode well for Wisconsin's ancient and historic places. The continual sprawl threatens not only our traditional rural landscapes, it also threatens archaeological sites and diverts potential resources from our urban neighborhoods.

According to figures compiled by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, there continue to be four strong areas of growth in the state, southeastern Wisconsin, Dane County, the Fox Valley, and areas along the Wisconsin River. The suburban counties in the Milwaukee area (Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha) each grew by over 15% since 1990. Dane

James Peters

Annala Round Barn, Iron County

This rare example of a fieldstone round barn is listed on the National Register for its architecture and association with the area's early Finnish settlement. Our division survey indicates that there is growing concern about the future of our state's agricultural buildings.

and Waukesha counties had the largest numeric growth, each adding nearly 46,000 residents since 1990. It is estimated that southeast Wisconsin loses ten square miles of farmland each year to development. The Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020 also estimates that 22,000 to 25,000 acres of land will be "converted" to highway uses. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) admits that these land conversions are "notable," but also comments that on an annualized basis, it represents only about 1% of the total number of acres converted to residential and commercial uses each year over the last several years. However, WisDOT also notes that adding highway capacity in rural areas will ease long distance commuting, thereby encouraging more scattered residential development between existing communities and increased development in smaller outlying communities.

Historic preservation is concerned with preserving all aspects of our state's history, not just the monumental or architecturally ornate buildings. This 1917 stamped metal building, listed on the National Register for its important historical associations with the Zapadni Cesko Bratrske Jednota fraternal organization, served as the social center for Czech settlers in this region.

Where and how people choose to live has shaped and will continue to shape Wisconsin's landscapes. Our distinctive barns and silos are being replaced by the ubiquitous gray and tan blocks of suburban housing developments. When asked which resources we should focus attention on, respondents to this year's questionnaire ranked agricultural buildings third. Five years ago, agricultural buildings ranked sixth.

Lack of Understanding

The historic preservation community also faces the challenge of trying to bring together diverse groups with different viewpoints. Many people care deeply

about preserving burial sites in place, others do not. In recent years, this lack of understanding has led to difficult situations among those concerned with historic preservation in Wisconsin. Although Wisconsin's burial sites preservation law is quite progressive when compared with other states, it leaves the majority of Wisconsin's burial sites with only limited protection. Unless a burial site is formally catalogued, a process that requires hiring a registered surveyor and filing a land description at the County Register of Deeds, owners can get permission to remove and analyze any burial, including those within Native American mounds. Under the current law and burial sites office budget, cataloging Wisconsin's remaining mounds, as well as Wisconsin's other relatively unprotected burials outside of maintained cemeteries, will take decades.

Leslie Eisenberg

Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians Cemetery, Calumet County

For years, tribal members had to pass through a barnyard to get to this cemetery, allegedly on private land. Working through the Burial Sites Office, the true boundaries of the cemetery area and ownership were reestablished, as originally defined in an 1856 treaty. In 1996, the Stockbridge-Munsee, assisted by funds from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, restored the cemetery and placed a marker with the names of those buried within the cemetery in unmarked graves.

The preservation community must also battle misunderstandings on the economic and social impacts of historic preservation. Many, among the general public as well as local government officials, believe that historic preservation is inherently "anti-progress," and is a barrier to economic development and growth. We must get the message out; historic preservation can, in fact, be a stimulus for economic development and serve as a cornerstone for enhancing the quality of life in our communities.

Opportunities

While the challenges are many, the opportunities are promising. Public interest, recent "smart growth" legislation, a proposed Wisconsin Heritage Trust Program, partnerships, and the expanding internet provide multiple avenues to pursue.

Public interest

In a 1999 statewide telephone survey conducted by the SHSW, almost 29% of the respondents stated that they were very interested in historic buildings and 47% claimed that they were "somewhat" interested. Almost 14% said that they were very interested in archaeology and 40% being somewhat interested. More generally, 25% of the respondents said that they were very interested in Wisconsin history and 58% said somewhat interested. We need to tap into and feed this interest.

"Smart Growth"

Recently enacted "smart growth" planning legislation provides a statewide forum for historic preservation issues. By January 1, 2010, most of Wisconsin's counties, cities, villages, and towns (those that make land-use decisions) will need to adopt a comprehensive plan that must include consideration of historic and cultural resources. In effect, the doors have been opened, and the preservation community must be ready to provide information and suggestions on how best to preserve those historic resources which make each community unique. Division staff have already met with University of Wisconsin urban planners and other state land use planners to discuss how best to integrate cultural resources into community plans. Division staff also serve on Wisconsin's Land Council, a group that works to coordinate land information between local, state and federal government agencies.

Heritage Trust

A much needed economic boost for historic preservation may be on the horizon. The "Wisconsin Heritage Trust Program," which would provide matching grants to buy, rehabilitate and/or restore historic buildings and archaeological sites, has widespread legislative support. In 1999, this program received bipartisan backing and was overwhelmingly approved by both the Assembly and Senate. Although vetoed on technical grounds, clearly there is strong support for increasing funds for "bricks and mortar" grants to preserve Wisconsin's historic and ancient properties.

Partnerships

Through partnerships between local communities, especially CLGs and Main Street programs, other state and federal agencies, Native American nations, as well as divisions within SHSW, there is the opportunity to advance historic preservation concerns through cooperative agreements, publications, grants, workshops, websites, and research. In 1998, eight organizations formed the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Partners (WHPP). The common goal is to increase participation, funding and effectiveness of historic preservation programs in Wisconsin. This group includes the Division of Historic Preservation, the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation, Barns N.O.W!, 1000 Friends of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Archeological Survey, Wisconsin Association of Historic Preservation Commissions, Wisconsin Heritage Tourism Program, and the Wisconsin Main Street Program. University of Wisconsin-Extension joined WHPP in 2000.

With a focus on saving Wisconsin's historic agricultural buildings, four of the above organizations, University of Wisconsin-Extension, Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation, Barns N.O.W! (Network of Wisconsin), and SHSW's Division of Historic Preservation are heading the Wisconsin Barn Preservation Initiative. This group coordinates regional educational workshops and produces technical resource materials.

Wisconsin's historic preservation partners are also committed to annually celebrating Wisconsin Historic Preservation Week/Wisconsin Archaeology Week. This week of events, held each May to coincide with National Historic Preservation Week, provides Wisconsin's citizens with multiple opportunities to learn more about their local and state heritage. Last year, there were over 120 tours, lectures and demonstrations sponsored by local historical societies, local historic preservation commissions, Main Street programs, and by a tribal historic preservation office.

Historic preservation in Wisconsin has also benefited from Department of Transportation enhancement grants. The city of Wausau received a grant to restore its only remaining brick street. Green Bay used an enhancement grant to purchase an abandoned Chicago and North Western depot, now leased to a microbrewery, the Titletown Brewing Company. The Division of Historic Preservation has also received enhancement grants for such projects as updating and publishing *Wisconsin Archaeology* (the comprehensive summary of archaeological research in Wisconsin), *History Just Ahead: A Guide to Wisconsin's Historic Markers* and also to fund research for the soon-to-be published *Buildings of Wisconsin.* Currently, the Division has DOT enhancement grants to put buildings and archaeological sites data into a geographic information systems format, to survey and catalogue burial mounds along the Mississippi bluffs in Grant and Crawford counties, and to develop a maritime heritage trail.

Drawing by Boyd Roessler

Trempealeau Platform Mounds, Trempealeau

This earthwork site, a rare example of platform mound building in the Upper Mississippi Valley, was listed on the National Register in 1991. The site appears to have been an outpost occupied by a small, early Middle Mississippian group about AD 900-1000. The nature of their interaction with the local Late Woodland groups remains a topic of study.

The Wisconsin Inter-tribal Repatriation Committee is working with the State Historical Society, including the Division of Historic Preservation, to draft a memorandum of agreement between the Society and Wisconsin's 11 Native American nations. The goal is to foster better communication and collaboration on issues dealing with Native American heritage.

The SHSW Office of School Services, in cooperation with the Division of Historic Preservation, has produced teaching materials on Wisconsin archaeology, *Digging and Discovery* and Wisconsin's buildings, *Wisconsin's Built Environment*. Future products include additional grade school materials and feature stories for the SHSW kids' Web site.

The University of Wisconsin Sea Grant continues to work with the SHSW Underwater Archaeology Program. Funds from Sea Grant have helped fund basic archaeological research as well as public inter-

pretation projects. Through the years, this partnership has produced the web site, "Wisconsin's Great Lakes Shipwrecks" and waterproof, visitor's guides for some of our state's more notable and visited shipwreck sites. A recently awarded two year grant (2000-2002) of over $100,000 will be used to enhance the web site and fund a CD-ROM-based interactive exhibit on Wisconsin maritime history and archaeology.

Robert Granflaten

Division staff have worked on a variety of educational materials, from fourth grade texts to underwater divers' guides.

In partnership with the National Preservation Institute, a nonprofit organization providing professional training for cultural resource management, the Division has and will continue to sponsor technical workshops focused on topics such as traditional cultural properties, historical archaeological sites and federal compliance law ("Section 106"). Representatives from other state and federal agencies, Native American nations and private consultants have all attended these sessions.

The Internet

The internet has dramatically expanded our ability to reach people across the state. Growing numbers of websites offer Wisconsin's citizens readily available information on historic preservation. The SHSW's Web site, *www.shsw.wisc.edu*, provides basic information on the Division's programs and has the potential to provide on-line interactive services. For instance, patrons now can search the Division's inventory of historic places for information on 120,000 of Wisconsin's buildings. Wisconsin's Main Street Program web site, *www.commerce.state.wi.us/CD/CD-bdd.html*, provides a directory, an on-line newsletter and community success stories that will hopefully serve to inspire more. One such feature described the restoration of the Chippewa Shoe Factory, an early 20th century building now used as an apartment building. 1000 Friends of Wisconsin's Web site, *www.1000friendsofwisconsin.com/*, offers legislative updates, as well as current and back issues of their newsletter. The newsletters contain wide-ranging articles, from how to save an historic movie palace in Madison to an analysis of "conservation subdivisions." Wisconsin's Heritage Tourism Program also offers a Web site at *http://tourism.state.wi.us/agency/htm/heritage.htm*.

After assessing the ancient and historic resources of Wisconsin and identifying the challenges and opportunities that face historic preservation interests in our state, we have developed Wisconsin Historic Preservation Plan 2001-2005. The goals and objectives within this plan provide a preservation agenda that can be shared by organizations and communities across the state.

Jeff Dean

T. B. Scott Free Library, Merrill

This beautiful Prairie School style library, built in 1911, was designed by Claude and Starck, one of the region's most prominent architectural firms. It was listed on the National Register in 1976.

WISCONSIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
January 2001–December 2005

Mission

In partnership with communities, organizations and individuals, we will work to identify, interpret and preserve ancient and historic places for the enrichment of the present and the benefit of future generations.

Vision

The people of Wisconsin will recognize that the preservation of ancient and historic sites offers state residents and visitors a special sense of place and a feeling of continuity and association with the past. Such a contribution is invaluable at a time when urban sprawl and market forces are leading to the increasing homogenization and standardization of American life. As Wisconsin communities plan for growth, they will know that preserving ancient and historic places, from rural landscapes to urban neighborhoods, provides aesthetic, educational and economic benefits that will continue to define and improve our quality of life.

Goals and Objectives

1. Increase the financial resources available for preservation activities throughout the state.
   - Develop a variety of funding mechanisms to fund preservation programs and projects throughout the state
   - Increase contact with the state legislature regarding statewide preservation goals as well as projects within their district
   - Work towards establishing a fund for bricks and mortar grants

2. Assist Wisconsin communities in integrating cultural resources into their required comprehensive community planning efforts.
   - Encourage and illustrate effective cultural resource planning
   - Provide historic, architectural and archaeological data to local and regional planners in user-friendly fashion
   - Emphasize the importance of cultural resources planning throughout informational materials
   - Support efforts to identify and inventory additional historic and archaeological resources

3. Reach out to groups that have been traditionally under-served by the preservation community.
   - Target youth audiences in new programs and projects
   - Develop educational programs and materials that meet the needs of rural Wisconsin
   - Continue to collaborate with Native Americans on projects and programs
   - Support Native American nations' efforts to obtain federally recognized Tribal Historic Preservation Office status
   - Utilize technology to reach out to under-served audiences

4. Develop educational and outreach tools that will assist with identifying, interpreting, preserving, protecting, and promoting cultural resources.
   - Develop a holistic plan for publishing educational materials
   - Target specific audiences by choosing appropriate subjects and a variety of delivery methods
   - Develop an electronic component for each project, as appropriate
   - Collaborate with various funding partners

5. Promote the important role that ancient and historic sites play in the state's economy and quality of life.
   - Develop a consistent message to deliver
   - Target historic preservation message to specific, appropriate groups including the legislature
   - Employ a variety of media, including electronic, to deliver the message

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APPENDIX A

History of Historic Preservation Legislation in Wisconsin

1967
Original "State Liaison Officer" (later "State Historic Preservation Officer") designated by Gov. Warren P. Knowles in response to enactment in October 1966 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

1969
State Historical Society received first federal historic preservation grant ($1,892) under the 1966 act.

1972
State Historical Society hired first full-time historic preservation staff member with federal historic preservation grant funds.

1975
Wisconsin legislature, in budget bill, authorized funding for the first time specifically for historic preservation program.

1976
The historic preservation program added four new permanent staff members. In May 1976 the former State Historic Preservation Office was restructured as the Division of Historic Preservation.

1977
Assembly Bill 496, which became Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, enacted. Established basic historic preservation program in the State Historical Society, provided some state funding for historic preservation, and created the Historic Preservation Review Board and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Section 13.48 was amended to include historic preservation responsibilities. Published 6/29/77.

1981
Senate Bill 581, which became Chapter 341, Laws of 1981, State Senator James P. Moody, Rep. Barbara Ulichny, leaders, enacted. Provided state statutory support for local historic preservation ordinances. Set up framework for historic building code, and created historic building code council in Dept. of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations. Established 30-day delay in issuing demolition permits for National Register of Historic Places listed buildings in Wisconsin to enable the State Historical Society to create a record of the buildings. Published 5/6/82.

On August 23, 1983, the administrator of the Division of Historic Preservation was appointed State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with a revision to Sec. 44.22 passed in the budget bill the same year.

1985
Assembly Bill 507, which became 1985 Wisconsin Act 316, signed into law 29 April 1986. Established a burial sites preservation program to protect human remains on private and public property, created the Burial Sites Preservation Board.

1987
Assembly Bill 427, which became 1987 Wisconsin Act 109, Rep. Sue [Rohan] Magnuson, Rep. Cathy Zeuske, Sen. Brian Rude, and Sen. Barbara Ulichny, primary sponsors. Established and funded the state's "Main Street" program. Signed into law 11/25/87.

1987
Senate Bill 259, which became 1987 Wisconsin Act 395, signed into law 23 April 1988. Sen. Barbara Ulichny, Sen. Brian Rude, Rep. Sue Rohan, and Rep. Cathy Zeuske, primary sponsors. Comprehensive historic preservation legislation including establishment of a Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places, a 5% state tax credit for rehabilitating income-producing historic buildings, a 25% state tax credit for rehabilitating nondepreciable historic properties (removed from bill), expansion of field archeology act, property tax exemption for archeological properties, regulation of historic properties owned by local governments, regulation of state-owned historic properties, establishment of Main Street program (as above), local zoning changes favoring historic preservation, a regional archeology program, and funding for the above and the general historic preservation program of the State Historical Society.

1987

Assembly Bill 850 (budget bill), which became 1987 Wisconsin Act 399, signed into law 13 May 1988. Created 25% state tax credit for rehabilitating nondepreciable historic properties, with a two-year sunset provision. This had been removed from Senate Bill 259 as a political strategy in order to avoid possible defeat of Senate Bill 259 due to strong resistance by a small minority in the state senate.

1989

Senate Bill 31 (the budget bill), which became 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, signed into law 3 August 1989. Provided new funding and positions for the state historic preservation program, especially bolstering the state archeology program. Instituted new state agency review procedures, covering state property, licenses, permis, and grants. Repealed the sunset provision on the 25% state tax credit. Corrected problems identified with the state 5% and 25% tax credits. Defined "sufficient contiguous lands" protected around a burial site to be 5 feet.

1990

Senate Bill 446, which became 1989 Wisconsin Act 237, signed into law 12 April 1990 and published 27 April 1990. Established a state heritage tourism program and appropriated funding for staff in the Department of Development and a contract with the National Trust for Historic Preservation to become one of four pilot heritage tourism states in the nation [along with Tennessee, Indiana, and Texas]. Provisions requiring specific approval of expenditures by the legislature's Joint Committee on Finance were vetoed.

1991

Assembly Bill 91, which became 1991 Wisconsin Act 39, signed into law 8 August 1991 and published 14 August 1991. Membership of Historical Markers Council expanded. Repairs of historic buildings up to 85% of assessed value are deemed reasonable (50% on nonhistoric buildings) for local building inspectors. State 25% tax credit provisions changed: threshold reduced to $10,000 while non-structural interior costs made ineligible, covenant requirement eliminated and replaced with cost-recovery period. New standards for the assessment of historic properties to be incorporated in state assessment manual. Historic property in floodplains made eligible for municipal variances to allow rehabilitation. State Register properties made eligible for state historic building code. Archeological sites must now have historic preservation covenant to claim property tax exemption. State Historical Society to create and distribute model community historic preservation ordinance. Protective provisions that have applied to local governments expanded to include school districts. Included in legislation, but vetoed: expanded and funded historical markers program; submerged cultural resources program (no funding), local historic preservation ordinance requirement, felony offense for demolishing a historic building without permit, and ban on abrasive cleaning of the exterior of historic buildings.

1992

Senate Bill 483, which became 1992 Wisconsin Act 269, signed into law 29 April 1992 and effective 1 May 1992. Expanded the historical markers program to include plaques and properties of local significance as well as state and national significance, and integrated the markers and plaques program with the State Register of Historic Places. Provided $20,000 annually to purchase and install plaques and markers. Authorized municipalities to create architectural conservancy districts that contain historic properties and provide for enhancement of and self-government by the districts. Created a submerged cultural resources program and a new Submerged Cultural Resources Council, and provided $85,300 annually and 1.0 position in the State Historical Society and 1.0 position in DNR to administer and enforce the program (funding and positions were vetoed).

1994

Senate Bill 47, which became 1993 Wiscon-sin Act 471, signed into law 28 April 1994 and effective 12 May 1994. Provided project staff for the historical markers program and directed the Society to prepare text for a book listing the location and texts of all markers. Required cities containing National Register and/or State Register properties to enact local historic preservation ordinances. Made nomination preparation and architectural fees eligible for state 25% tax credits. Made eligible for the 25% credit buildings *determined eligible* for the State Register as well as listed. Restored provision that plans for 25% credit projects must be approved *before* work is undertaken. Allows owners who used the 25% credit to use it again in fewer than 5 years, and

allows them to prorate any tax credit refund owed when selling a building in which the credit was used fewer than 5 years after its use. Made eligible for the historic building code buildings nominated to the State Register or the National Register or *determined eligible* for the State Register or National Register. Banned the abrasive cleaning of historic buildings *unless* the method is approved in rules promulgated by DILHR with the advice of the Society.

1996

Assembly Bill 707, which became 1995 Wisconsin Act 208, signed into law 10 April 1996. Made damage to rock art sites a Class D felony under crimes to property.

1996

Senate Bill 376, which became 1995 Wisconsin Act 391, signed into law 6 June 1996. Included archeological features within the protections of DNR's statutes and provided for substantial penalties for their damage.

1996

Senate Bill 145, which became 1995 Wisconsin Act 466, signed into law 27 June 1996. Establishes substantial penalties for the demolition of historic buildings without an appropriate local wrecking permit.

1999

Assembly Bill 133, which became 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, signed into law 27 October 1999. Requires most communities to adopt comprehensive plans that include consideration of historic and archaeological resources by January 1, 2010.

Chenoweth House, Monroe

E. H. Hamilton

This red brick Queen Anne style house, constructed in 1889, is one of the most magnificent examples of Victorian architecture in Wisconsin. The house was listed on the National Register in 1976.

APPENDIX B

PLANNING QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS
Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The staff members of the Division of Historic Preservation are preparing a new comprehensive plan to identify and clarify preservation goals and objectives for the next five years. As part of this process, we are conducting a survey to help define priorities. **Please take a few moments to complete this questionnaire and/or attend one of the public discussions noted on the enclosed flier. To return the questionnaire to us, fold it in thirds, tape it, and place it in a mailbox. Postage has been pre-paid.** Alternatively, you may fax it to us at 608-264-6504 or answer via our Web site: *www.shsw.wisc.edu/histbuild/*. To help us meet our planning schedule, we ask that you return it no later than **March 15, 2000.** To obtain additional copies of the questionnaire call 608-264-6500. Thank you very much for your help.

1. Into which category do you or your organization fit best? Check one.

150	***(23.6%)***	Local government
16	***(2.5%)***	State agency
9	***(1.4%)***	Federal agency
8	***(1.3%)***	Native American nation
24	***(3.8%)***	Local historic preservation commission
31	***(4.9%)***	Historic consultant, archeologist, or architect
24	***(3.8%)***	University or college faculty
83	***(13.1%)***	Historic building owner
89	***(14.0%)***	Not-for-profit historic preservation organization
4	***(0.6%)***	For-profit real estate development company
12	***(1.9%)***	Other for-profit organization or company
20	***(3.2%)***	Member of Main Street or heritage tourism organization
109	***(17.2%)***	Local or county historical society
56	***(8.8%)***	Other:

2. Which activities should the Division of Historic Preservation emphasize in the next five years to protect archeological and historical resources? Please check no more than 3 items.

120	***(6.6%)***	Nominating properties to the national and state registers
70	***(3.8%)***	Surveying historic architectural resources
66	***(3.6%)***	Surveying archeological resources
147	***(8.0%)***	Coordinating efforts with state, regional, and local planning agencies
89	***(4.9%)***	Planning statewide land-use
97	***(5.3%)***	Promoting the preservation of agricultural buildings and farmsteads
64	***(3.5%)***	Supporting programs of the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation
34	***(1.9%)***	Creating regional historic preservation offices
82	***(4.5%)***	Publishing information about historic and prehistoric resources
28	***(1.5%)***	Establishing historic and archeological easements or covenants
146	***(8.0%)***	Conducting training workshops for historic preservation activities
31	***(1.7%)***	Promoting the Certified Local Government (CLG) program
145	***(7.9%)***	Assisting local historic preservation commissions
293	***(16.0%)***	Providing tax incentives or grants for historic building rehabilitation
63	***(3.4%)***	Making the inventory of historic and prehistoric properties more available to the public
95	***(5.2%)***	Promoting local preservation legislation
89	***(4.9%)***	Promoting state preservation legislation
48	***(2.6%)***	Educating Wisconsin's Congressional delegation

27	***(1.5%)***	Creating underwater archeological preserves
53	***(2.9%)***	Assisting the placement of state historical markers and plaques
15	***(0.8%)***	Presenting historic preservation awards
26	***(1.5%)***	Other:

3. Which historic resources should the Division of Historic Preservation focus their attention on over the next five years? Please check no more than 3 items.

212	***(12.0%)***	Agricultural buildings (such as barns and silos)
132	***(7.5%)***	Private residences
248	***(14.1%)***	Downtown commercial buildings
115	***(6.5%)***	Human burial sites (such as Indian mounds and historic cemeteries)
118	***(6.7%)***	Native American archeological sites (such as villages and rock art)
88	***(5.0%)***	Euroamerican archeological sites (such as logging camps, abandoned farmsteads, mills)
60	***(3.4%)***	Engineering structures (such as bridges and tunnels)
221	***(12.5%)***	Locally owned historic public buildings (such as courthouses, city halls, schools)
30	***(1.7%)***	University and college buildings
66	***(3.7%)***	Religious buildings
74	***(4.2%)***	Transportation buildings (such as depots and terminals)
92	***(5.2%)***	Significant landscapes (such as rural landscapes and designs by significant landscape architects)
63	***(3.6%)***	Traditional Native American sites
41	***(2.3%)***	Underwater archeological sites
25	***(1.4%)***	Statuary and outdoor sculpture
141	***(8.0%)***	Traditional ethnic structures (such as log, half-timber, and stone buildings)
39	***(2.2%)***	Other:

4. What do you consider to be the major threats to historic properties in your area (or the state)? Please check no more than 3 items.

204	***(11.4%)***	Suburban sprawl
115	***(6.4%)***	Downtown redevelopment
327	***(18.3%)***	Lack of funding for historic preservation activities
134	***(7.5%)***	Inappropriate treatments to historic buildings
78	***(4.4%)***	Government mandated or funded building alterations (ADA, lead abatement, energy conservation, etc.)
199	***(11.2%)***	Lack of interest by government officials and agencies
190	***(10.7%)***	Lack of interest by the public
263	***(14.7%)***	Lack of awareness about significance of properties
107	***(6.0%)***	Abandonment or neglect of buildings or land
27	***(1.5%)***	Construction of parking lots and parking structures
92	***(5.2%)***	Highway construction, roadway widening, and subsequent land use patterns
12	***(0.7%)***	Agricultural land disturbance (such as plowing, cranberry operations)
14	***(0.8%)***	Water, erosion, natural forces
5	***(0.3%)***	Logging
17	***(1.0%)***	Other:

5. Which historic preservation tools or approaches do you feel are the most effective given current policies and economics? Please check no more than 3 items.

254	***(14.1%)***	Local historic preservation ordinances and commissions
183	***(10.2%)***	State-level historic preservation protective laws
69	**(3.8%)**	Federal historic preservation protective regulations

48	*(2.7%)*	State land-use controls
126	*(7.0%)*	Low-interest loans
64	*(3.6%)*	TIF districting
204	*(11.3%)*	State or federal grants
160	*(8.9%)*	State or federal income tax credits
209	*(11.6%)*	Nonprofit organization and foundation incentives (grants, education, etc.)
270	*(15.0%)*	Increased public education and information
199	*(11.1%)*	Local land use zoning regulations that recognize historical and archeological properties
14	*(0.8%)*	Other:

6. Which of the following subjects would you like to learn more about?

Please check your top 3 interests.

192	*(11.4%)*	Services available from the Division of Historic Preservation
104	*(6.2%)*	Wisconsin's historic architecture
70	*(4.1%)*	Wisconsin's archeological resources
94	*(5.6%)*	Creating and operating local historic preservation commissions
158	*(9.4%)*	Techniques for rehabilitating historic buildings
77	*(4.6%)*	Historic preservation easements and covenants
38	*(2.3%)*	Underwater archeological preserves
59	*(3.5%)*	Protection of human burial sites
164	*(9.7%)*	Historic preservation planning
162	*(9.6%)*	Private fund raising for historic preservation
91	*(5.4%)*	Dealing with historic preservation crisis situations
208	*(12.3%)*	Tax credits and grants for rehabilitating historic buildings
47	*(2.8%)*	Nominating properties to the National Register and State Register
73	*(4.3%)*	The Certified Local Government (CLG) program
78	*(4.6%)*	Protecting historic properties with state and federal laws
52	*(3.1%)*	Obtaining a historical marker or plaque
20	*(1.2%)*	Other:

7. What do you believe are the most important methods for the Division of Historic Preservation to conduct historic preservation public education activities?

Please check no more than 3 items

239	*(13.5%)*	On-site staff assistance
258	*(14.5%)*	Training workshops
87	*(4.9%)*	Books and other publications
175	*(9.9%)*	Fact sheets and brochures
73	*(4.1%)*	Exhibits
93	*(5.2%)*	Conferences
84	*(4.7%)*	Video and "canned" slide programs
180	*(10.1%)*	Lectures and presentations
78	*(4.4%)*	Volunteer participation
255	*(14.4%)*	Use of media (TV, newspapers, etc.)
87	*(4.9%)*	Conducting tours
135	*(7.6%)*	Web site
27	*(1.5%)*	Email discussion list
3	*(0.2%)*	Other

8. Do you have any other comments or suggestions that the Division of Historic Preservation should consider in its planning efforts?

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

State Historical Society of Wisconsin • 816 State Street • Madison, Wisconsin 53706
PHONE: 608/264-6500; FAX: 608/264-6504; WEB SITE: *www.shsw.wisc.edu*

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Copies of brochures, information sheets, and forms	608/264-6500

ARCHAEOLOGY:

• State Archaeologist; subgrants, regional archaeology programs	608/264-6495
• Nominating sites to the State and National Registers, tax exemptions for archaeological sites	608/264-6494
• Archaeological site information, public education programs	608/264-6496
• Identification and protection of underwater archaeological resources	608/271-1382

BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION:

Information on cataloging and protecting prehistoric and historic cemeteries, family plots, and Native American mounds.

• Burial Sites Program Coordinator	608/264-6503
• Burial Sites inventory and cataloging	608/264-6502
• To report a disturbance of a burial site	800/342-7834

COMPLIANCE:

Conforming with state and/or federal laws relating to historic and archaeological properties; determining whether the State Historical Society should become involved when a building or site of historic or archaeological importance is threatened.

• Compliance Chief	608/264-6509
• Compliance, federal projects--historic buildings	608/264-6506
• Compliance, federal projects--archaeological sites	608/264-6507
• Compliance, state and local projects	608/264-6508

GRANTS:

• Information about the administration of subgrants	608/264-6492
• Archaeology survey and inventory grants	608/264-6495
• Building and landscape survey and inventory grants	608/264-6512

HISTORICAL MARKERS:

Applications for state historical markers	608/264-6512

HISTORICAL RESEARCH:

How to research a historic building, community, or district, and how to determine historical significance; Wisconsin's cultural resource management plan.	608/264-6512

LOCAL ASSISTANCE:

Information on local historic preservation ordinances and the Certified Local Government program	608/264-6510

NATIONAL REGISTER AND STATE REGISTER NOMINATIONS:

• General information, nomination forms	608/264-6498
• National Register of Historic Places and State Register of Historic Places	608/264-6501
• Information on architectural history	608/264-6511

PRESERVATION EVENTS:

Web Site, Historic Preservation Week, Newsletter Mailing List	608/264-6493

SMART GROWTH: 608/264-6506

TAX CREDITS AND ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS:

Information on income-tax credits for rehabilitation; proper restoration and rehabilitation techniques

• For income-producing historic buildings	608/264-6491
• For historic homes	608/264-6490

Cover Photos

Left: Nashold twenty-sided barn, Town of Fountain Prairie, Columbia County, Wisconsin.
—Brian Wolf

Right: The grand staircase, post renovation, in the Public Service Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
—HNTB Architects Engineers and Planners

Bottom: Ancient Aztalan, located on the banks of the Crawfish River, was among the earliest agricultural communities in what is now the state of Wisconsin.
—Zane Williams

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
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