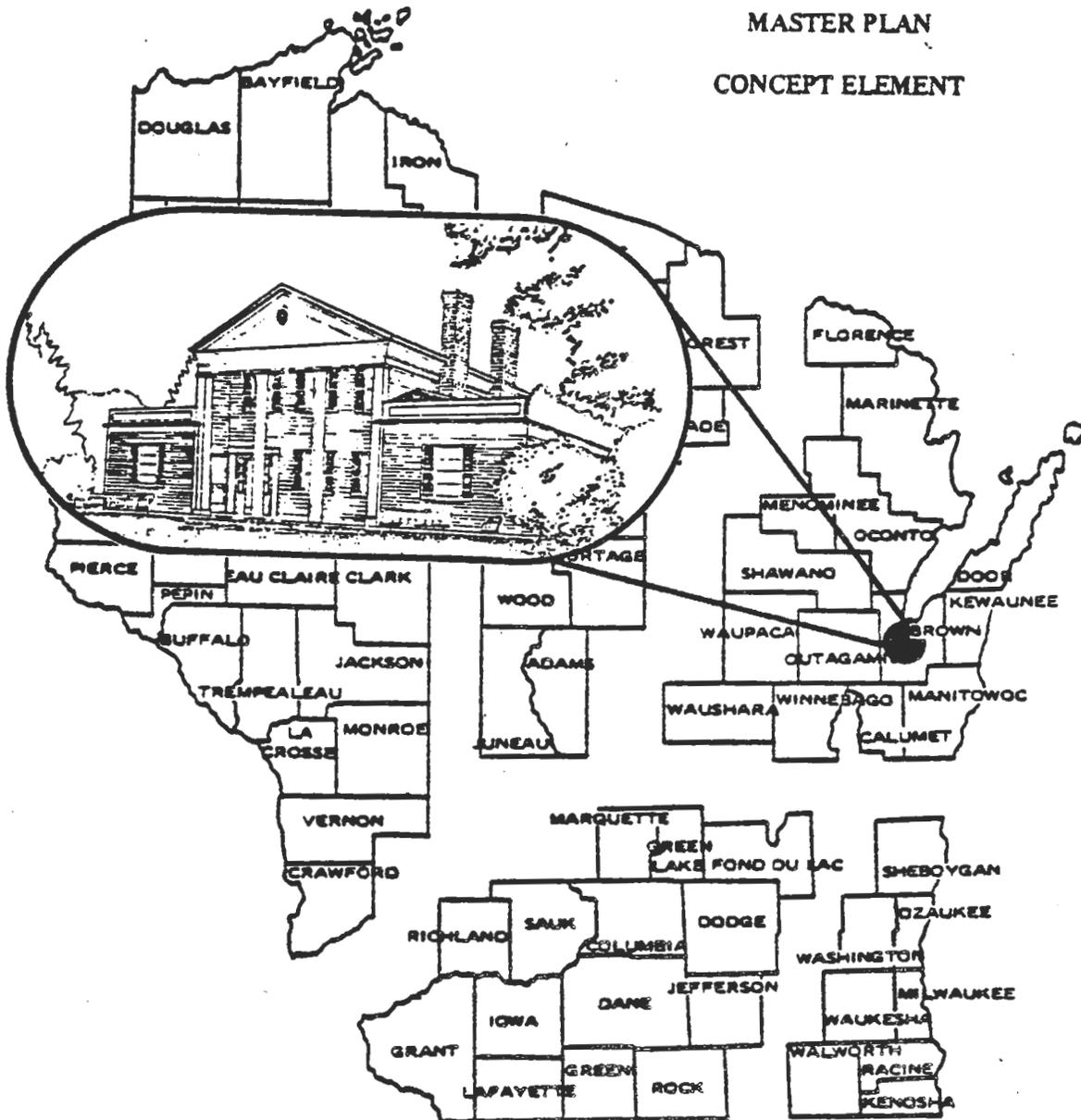


HERITAGE HILL STATE PARK

MASTER PLAN
CONCEPT ELEMENT



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Heritage Hill State Park Master Plan

Introduction

Heritage Hill is a Wisconsin State Park that functions as an outdoor living history museum. It is located in Green Bay, Wisconsin, on a scenic 40-acre site overlooking the Fox River. Fifteen historic buildings and a visitor center make up the interpretive facility. A section of military plank road is recreated and a system of paved service lanes connects the buildings. A tractor-powered shuttle wagon is used to transport people around the park. Horse-drawn shuttle service is sometimes used.

Heritage Hill portrays life as it was during the early development of Wisconsin using theme areas. Currently Heritage Hill presents a Pioneer Heritage, Military Heritage, and a Small Town Heritage. The statewide significance of the park is that the Green Bay area was the gateway to the settlement of the state. The people who developed Green Bay went on to explore and bring western civilization to Wisconsin. The time span of the park is about 278 years, from 1634 to 1912.

I. Actions

The actions described in this plan serve as a guide for future development. Smaller actions too numerous and too small to list will also be necessary.

A. Goal and Objectives

1. Goal: Educate and inform the public in the development of northeast Wisconsin, the state and the nation; preserve and restore the historic structures and artifacts presently existing at Heritage Hill State Park.
2. Objectives
 - a. Implement a "Living History" format interpretive program.
 - b. Provide specific theme areas within the park to interpret specific periods of history.
 - c. Provide 150,000 user days of park visitation.
 - d. Systematically collect and preserve additional historic structures and artifacts necessary for the development of theme areas and interpretive programs.
 - e. Construct or acquire replica historic structures and artifacts necessary for development of theme areas and interpretive programs.
 - f. Further develop and manage the park grounds to articulate the theme areas and provide an appropriate park environment consistent with sound resource management and planning principles.

- g. Acquire additional lands as necessary for park development.
- h. Conduct research pertinent to the theme areas and living history program.
- i. Sponsor special events and related activities designed to promote historical and cultural awareness.
- j. Continue seeking community financial support for acquisition, development, restoration, maintenance, and operation of Heritage Hill as mandated by the State Building Commission.

B. Recommended Management and Development Program

These are the projects and tasks necessary to implement the above stated objectives and to resolve the management problems and related concerns described in Section II of this plan. The actions are organized under general headings of Site - Landscape - Access, Intrusions on Historical Accuracy, Support Facilities, Building Restoration, and Completion of Existing Theme Areas and Additional Theme Areas. Some items pertain to more than one heading which will account for some overlap.

All areas proposed for development will be examined for the presence of endangered and threatened wild animals and wild plants. If listed species are found, development will be suspended until the District Endangered and Nongame Species Coordinator is consulted, the site evaluated, and appropriate protective measures taken.

1. Site, Access, Landscape

- a. Meet the need for more available parking spaces and easier public access by:
 - 1.) Establishing an overflow parking area within reasonable walking distance of the park. This would only be needed for peak or overflow conditions.
 - 2.) Providing at least 100 additional regular parking spaces.
 - 3.) Increasing the use of mass transit systems by persons going to the park. This will mainly be an educational/publicity process. Some contact with transit company officials will probably be necessary.
- b. Reduce traffic congestion and pedestrian/automobile conflicts by securing a lower speed limit on Webster Avenue in the vicinity of the present park entrance.
- c. Remove as many handicap barriers to access as possible.

- d. Phase out remnants of the old apple orchard by attrition. Continue to remove dead trees for sanitation and esthetic reasons, and do not reestablish an orchard at this location.
- e. Remove the massive granite monument intruding into the Pioneer Heritage Area. Dispose of the granite blocks and foundation in an appropriate manner and clean up and rehabilitate the site.
- f. Design and implement a plan for articulating the theme area spaces and visually separate them from one another. Use vegetation and other appropriate materials and techniques to achieve the desired results.
- g. Complete and implement the planting plan for visually and audibly screening the park from two adjacent highways - STH 172 and STH 57 (Riverside Drive). Work already done in this area should be continued and used as a basis for the remainder of the park.
- h. Plant a number of large trees as a part of the overall park scene. Locations should be indicated on the planting plans, and the trees should be of maximum available size.

2. Intrusions on Historical Accuracy

- a. Implement a program to eliminate as many of the obvious anachronisms in the park as possible. This includes, but is not limited to electrical switches, outlets, conduits and fixtures, heating ducts, grates and thermostats, telephones, security system components, circuit breaker boxes, transformers, meters, access panels, drinking fountains, spigots and other hardware of obviously modern manufacture.
- b. Provide accessory buildings appropriate to the theme areas in order to portray a more complete representation of the historic scene.
- c. Eliminate the tractor-powered shuttle system and replace with a horse-drawn vehicle of comparable design and similar capacity. Supply an emergency means of transporting persons not able to walk up the hill. A golf cart or electric wheelchair is suggested. For large groups of elderly or handicapped persons, arrangements can be made to have their bus drivers unload passengers initially at the Visitor Center and then pick the group up at a side gate when their tour is finished. This eliminates the walk back up the hill.
- d. Convert the asphalt paved service lane in the park to a more historically correct type. The use of paving stones or a soil cement mixture should be explored. Implement this project when old paving needs replacement.

- e. Replace or remove the contemporary exterior lamps lining the service lane. Appropriate historic fixtures no more than 1900 in vintage should be used. In some areas, lamps should be removed and replaced with concealed lighting, f.e., Pioneer Heritage Area and Fort Howard.
- f. Pave footpaths leading from the service lane to the buildings with an appropriate material, such as paving stones, planks, soil cement, sawdust, etc.

3. Support Facilities

- a. Provide additional public restrooms within a reasonable walking distance from the theme areas. Emphasis should be placed on servicing the Pioneer Heritage Area and Military Heritage Area first. Newly established theme areas should also include public toilets if the area is not near existing restrooms.
- b. Provide a building specifically designed to serve as a maintenance and restoration center. Space should be provided for maintaining and repairing equipment used in the everyday operation and care of the park. Storage for equipment such as mowers, tractors, and tools, and for supplies such as fuel, paint, and janitorial materials should be included. The restoration workshop should include space for repairing and restoring historical artifacts, antiques, and small architectural components such as doors, windows, moldings, etc. A moderate amount of controlled-environment storage space should be provided for holding artifacts.

The exterior of the building should have an architectural style compatible with the rest of the park. A historical building could be used for this purpose. Steps should be taken to partially screen the building so that its presence doesn't dominate the park. The building should be accessible from La Zarre Avenue and be at a reasonable distance from the storage area beneath the Moravian Church. A paved service drive and minimal parking should be provided. (See Figure 4)

- c. Additional space for sales area could be implemented by providing an addition to the rear ground level of the General Store or by relocating a sales area in another appropriate place.
- d. Establish food service in the park. Both snack or light-lunch meals and more formal dinners should be available. Accomplish this by providing a Confectionary Shop either as a side addition to the General Store or as an independent building; and by adding an historic inn/restaurant. Meals should be historically authentic wherever possible.

- e. Provide additional administrative office space and an indoor museum display area. Accomplish this by either remodelling and expanding the existing Visitor Center or by constructing an additional building nearby. Included in this facility should be a space for park interpreters to change costumes.
- f. Provide a picnic area for use by people consuming sack lunches. It should be able to handle several busloads of people at one time.
- g. Provide more parking spaces (as mentioned in a. above) and a new entrance to the park. Features of this complex should include at least 100 parking spaces (200 maximum), public restrooms, a fee collection area, and a means of presenting an orientation program to park visitors.

Availability of additional land for building this new entrance complex is discussed under heading 7.

4. Building Restoration and Completion of Existing Theme Areas

- a. Restore the south wing of Tank Cottage now being used as an employee lunchroom. Replace missing chimney.
- b. Remodel interior of other Tank Cottage rooms to portray the period being interpreted.
- c. Pioneer Heritage Area (See Figure 4)
 - 1.) Construct smokehouse near Trader's Cabin.
 - 2.) Construct a primitive bark chapel south of the Trader's Cabin.
 - 3.) Establish an Indian campsite between the railroad tracks and the Fox River in the Pioneer Heritage Area.
 - 4.) Establish maple grove near new Sugarbush building.
 - 5.) Remove stone monument between the Sugarbush and the Courthouse.
 - 6.) Effect a pedestrian crossing of the railroad tracks.
- d. Military Heritage
 - 1.) Construct planned stockade section.
 - 2.) Add a heating system to the Post School.
 - 3.) Construct a replica of the Fort Howard Surgeon's Quarters on the site previously designated for that use. Include public restrooms.

- 4.) Restore the hospital and ward building interiors to more accurately interpret the medical services originally provided.

e. Small Town Heritage

- 1.) Establish a village green complete with a functional bandstand (bandstand construction began 10/81).
- 2.) In order to provide a more diverse and comprehensive base for interpreting small town life add:
 - a.) Newspaper Office/Printshop
 - b.) Bank
 - c.) Inn/Tavern
 - d.) Livery Stable
 - e.) Ordinary Dwellings (2)
 - f.) Carpentry/Woodwright Shop
 - g.) Confectionary Shop
 - h.) Hotel (replica of Astor House, possibly)
 - i.) Mercantile/Residence/Post Office (Original historic building)
 - j.) Necessary Outbuildings
 - k.) Plantings of fruit trees
 - l.) Add Cotton Barn/Carriage House and orchard
 - m.) Relocate Hazelwood to Heritage Hill, should it be offered to the park as an addition.

5. New Theme Areas

a. Agricultural Heritage

Establish and construct a typical Belgian farmstead to illustrate and interpret the lifestyle of these early settlers. The Masart family farm buildings that have been offered to the park should be moved to Heritage Hill, restored, and used as the basis for the farm complex. Buildings and structures should include those usually associated with such a farm. A farmhouse, log barn, machine shed, windmill, smokehouse, summer kitchen, privy, and a roadside shrine should be included.

The site should include garden space, a yard, and small orchard. Provision should be made for the keeping of a minimal amount of livestock.

The farm should be located in the extreme southeast corner of the park, uphill from the old apple orchard.

b. Early Industrial Heritage

This area will interpret the early industrial activities in which the people of the area were traditionally employed. Key factors in establishing this theme area will be frontage on the Fox River, the presence of an active rail line, and site availability. Buildings that should be moved to the theme area, or replicated there include: a furniture factory, shingle mill or sawmill, brewery, cheese factory, cooperage works, feed mill, fisherman's wharf, and shipping terminal.

Other potential features are a possible riverboat access to the park if such a service is established on the river, and a possible railroad access using a siding connected to the existing tracks.

The Industrial Heritage Area and the new park entrance and parking area will be adjacent and occupy the same parcel of land. (See Figure 4)

6. Land Acquisition

Additional land must be obtained for the development of a new park entrance complex and a new theme area. One possibility exists for a transfer of a parcel of land owned by the Department of Health and Social Services (as a part of the state prison grounds). The land is separated from the prison by Riverside Drive and is adjacent - though not directly - to existing Heritage Hill land. It is roughly 16 acres in size and is bounded on the north by STH 172, on the south by other private land, on the east by Riverside Drive, and on the west by the Fox River (See Figure 2). Four dwellings are located on the site but they will soon be removed. Access to the property from the existing park would only be available by passing beneath the STH 172 bridge. The bridge is elevated at this point and would provide more than ample clearance.

The current acreage goal is 40.43 acres. The suggested acreage goal is 63.43, which includes 16 acres of the land now owned by the Department of Health and Social Services and 7 acres of right-of-way owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific railroad.

Three basic actions will be necessary to implement additional land ownership. First, steps must be taken to arrange for a transfer of ownership of the land from the Department of Health and Social Services to the Department of Natural Resources. Second, an easement or other instrument must be executed between the DNR and the Department of Transportation to allow use of the space inside the STH 172 right-of-way. Third, easements must be secured from the railroad to cross their right-of-way, to utilize the river frontage fully.

7. Timetable, Priorities, Financing, and Costs

Two projects specified in the original master plan are currently under construction. The East Side Moravian Church dating from 1850, has been moved to the park and is now about 90% completed. If all work proceeds on schedule, the church will be open as an exhibit by spring 1982. The other development is the construction of a log sugaring house for the Sugarbush. Spring of 1982 will see this building, made of original salvaged cabin logs, open for use.

Two projects from the original master plan remain to be started. One is a replica of a section of the wooden stockade that once served Fort Howard. The other is the Fort Howard Surgeon's Quarters replica. Completion of these projects should be given a high priority. However, since both of these projects involve replicas rather than historically original structures priorities are flexible.

The Wisconsin Legislature and State Building Commission approved the expenditure of about \$1.7 million of ORAP funds to develop Heritage Hill State Park. At that time it was specified that no additional state funds above that figure would be appropriated for development of Heritage Hill State Park. The founders of the park and the DNR were advised to seek funding for all additional development from local sources of philanthropy. Therefore, the Heritage Hill Foundation, Inc., was formed to serve the function of fund raising. A significant amount of money has already been raised to move and restore the East Site Moravian Church, as well as other projects in the park. All future projects will be supported by donated or bequeathed funds.

Costs for the various projects and actions proposed are estimated very generally since the actual costs will vary due to timing, acquisition cost for original historic structures, and design of replicas.

Due to the nature of the funding source, namely donated money, strict priorities cannot be assigned to the new development projects; however, for the sake of organization, the work is grouped in the following manner:

a. Major Projects Cost

(1) Completion of existing theme areas and other major projects

Bark Chapel	\$ 24,550
Surgeon's Quarters	104,000
Indian Camp	10,000
Additional Restrooms (2)	100,000
Restoration and Maintenance Shop	139,000
Fort Howard Stockade Wall	20,000
Newspaper/Print Shop	50,000
Tavern/Inn	undetermined
Two Ordinary Dwellings	100,000
Carpentry/Woodwright Shop	50,000
Mercantile/Residence/Post Office (Pine Grove Store)	150,000
Belgian Farm	300,000
Boarding House	50,000
Sub Total	<u>\$1,097,550</u>

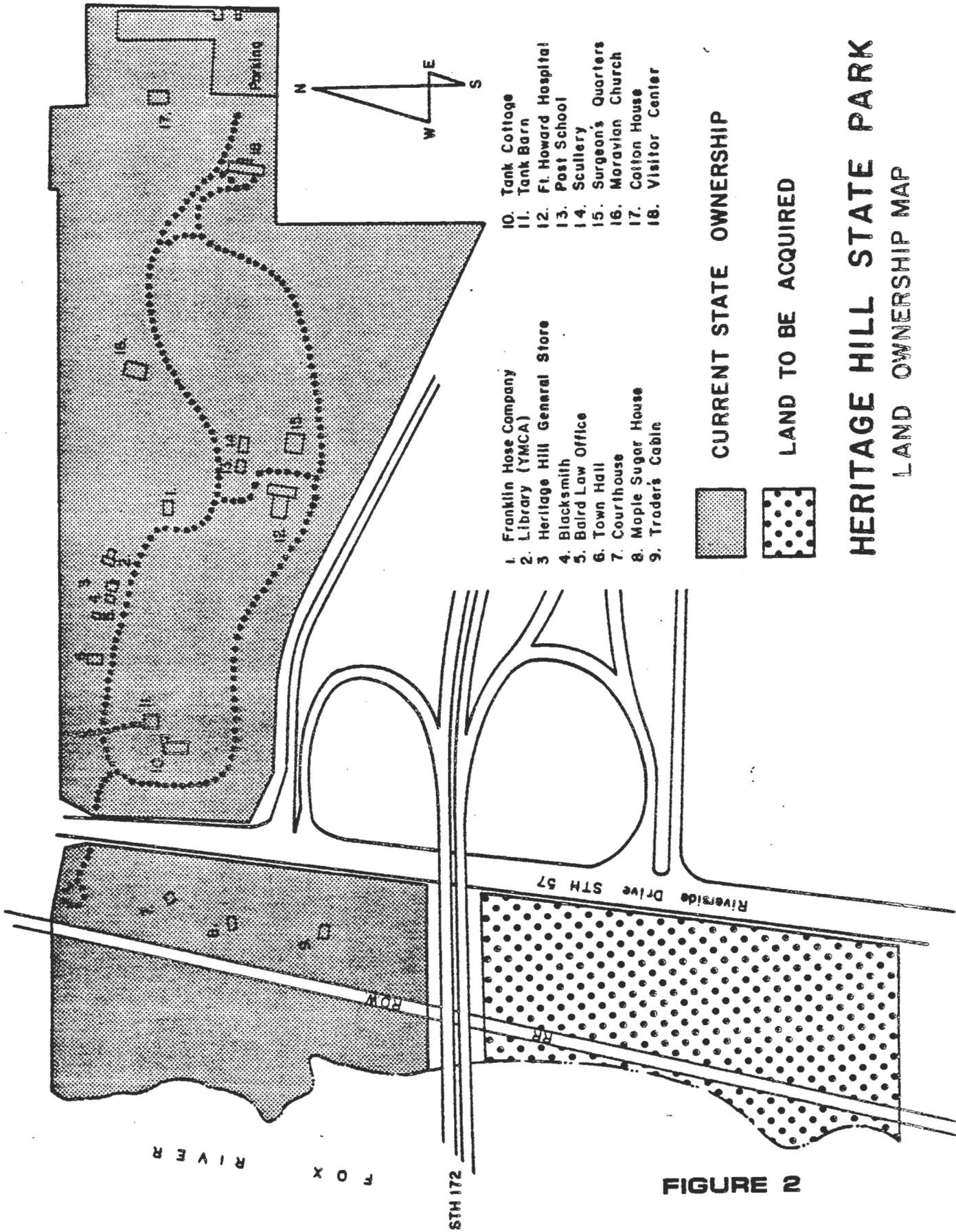
(2) New theme areas and other future projects

Visitor Center Expansion	\$ 150,000
Second Park Entrance (Astor House replica)	139,000
Cadle Mission	75,000
Furniture Factory	50,000
Sawmill/Shingle Mill	50,000
Cooperage Works	50,000
Brewery	50,000
Feed Mill	50,000
Fisherman's Wharf/Landing	50,000
Shipping Terminal	50,000
Ice House	30,000
Move and Restore Hazelwood if it is given to the park with adequate funding	200,000
Cheese Factory	75,000
Sub Total	<u>\$1,019,000</u>

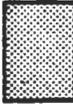
b. Small Projects Cost

Increase Mass Transit Awareness	NA
Reduce Webster Avenue Traffic Conflicts	NA
Remove Handicap Barriers	NA
Remove Granite Monument	5,000
Complete Screen Plantings	20,000
Plant Large Specimen Trees	20,000
Implement Horsedrawn Transportation	NA
Provide Added Sales Area in Store	16,000
Construct Smokehouse at Trader's Cabin	500
Plant Fruit Trees at Tank Cottage	500
Restore Fort Howard Hospital Interior	50,000
Establish Village Green	7,500

Establish an Overflow Parking Area	NA
Provide More Regular Parking Capacity	NA
Phase Out Old Orchard	NA
Articulate Theme Areas	60,000
Eliminate Anachronisms	30,000
Repair Service Lane	12,000
Replace Exterior Lighting With "Period" Equipment	10,000
Resurface Footpaths	5,000
Establish a Picnic Area	5,000
Restore South Wing of Tank Cottage	10,000
Plant Maple Grove	20,000
Provide a Railroad Crossing	2,500
Add Outbuildings as Appropriate	15,000
Plant Cotton's Orchard	10,000
Cotton Barn/Carrriage House	15,000
Sub Total	\$ 314,500
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,431,050

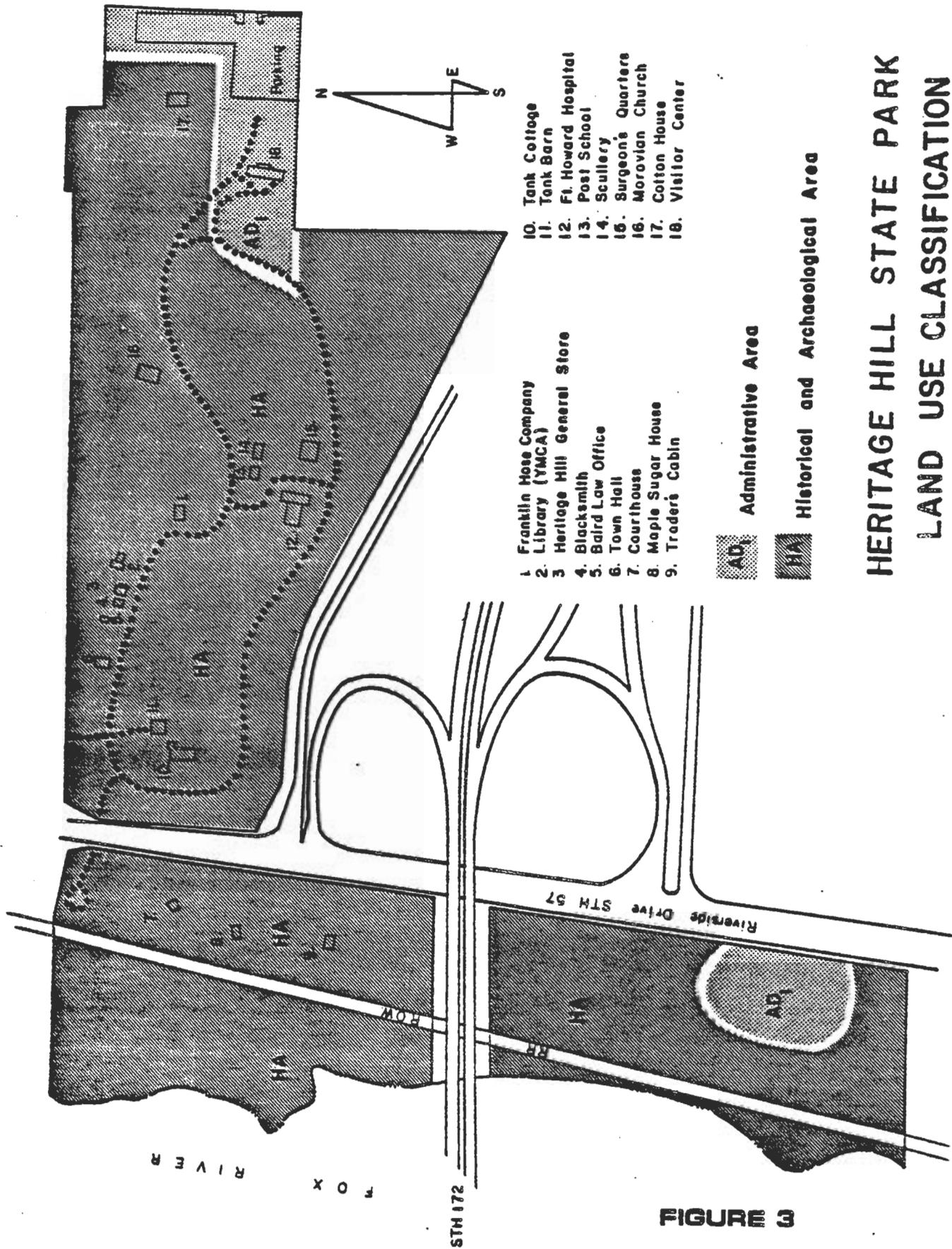


- 1. Franklin Hose Company
- 2. Library (YMCA)
- 3. Heritage Hill General Store
- 4. Blacksmith
- 5. Baird Law Office
- 6. Town Hall
- 7. Courthouse
- 8. Maple Sugar House
- 9. Trader's Cabin
- 10. Tank Cottage
- 11. Tank Barn
- 12. Ft. Howard Hospital
- 13. Post School
- 14. Scullery
- 15. Surgeon's Quarters
- 16. Moravian Church
- 17. Colton House
- 18. Visitor Center

-  CURRENT STATE OWNERSHIP
-  LAND TO BE ACQUIRED

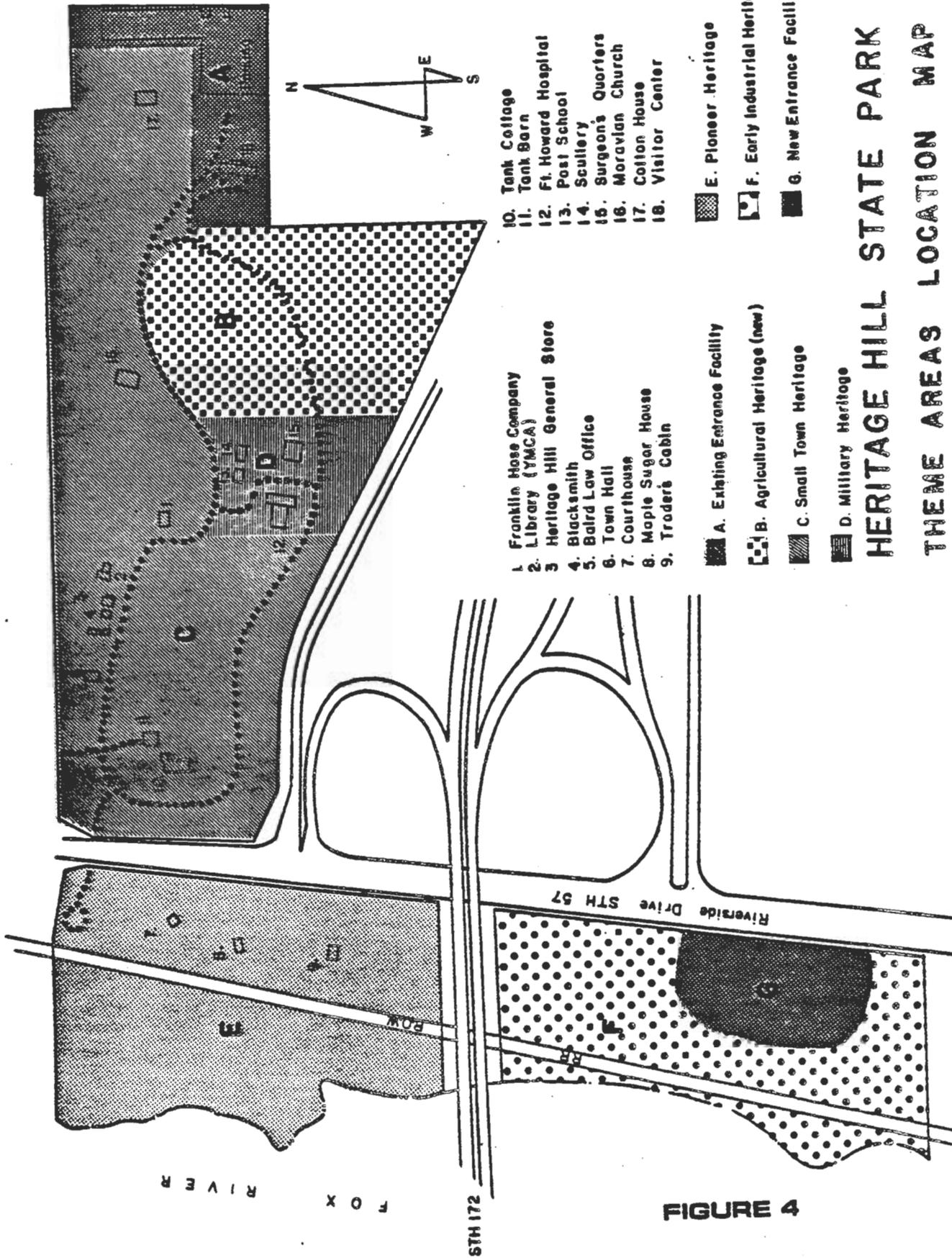
HERITAGE HILL STATE PARK
LAND OWNERSHIP MAP

FIGURE 2



HERITAGE HILL STATE PARK LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

FIGURE 3



- 1. Franklin Hose Company
- 2. Library (YMCA)
- 3. Heritage Hill General Store
- 4. Blacksmith
- 5. Baird Law Office
- 6. Town Hall
- 7. Courthouse
- 8. Maple Sugar House
- 9. Troderé Cabin
- 10. Tank Cottage
- 11. Tank Barn
- 12. Ft. Howard Hospital
- 13. Post School
- 14. Scullery
- 15. Surgeon's Quarters
- 16. Moravian Church
- 17. Cotton House
- 18. Visitor Center

- A. Existing Entrance Facility
- B. Agricultural Heritage (new)
- C. Small Town Heritage
- D. Military Heritage
- E. Pioneer Heritage
- F. Early Industrial Heritage (new)
- G. New Entrance Facility

HERITAGE HILL STATE PARK
THEME AREAS LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 4

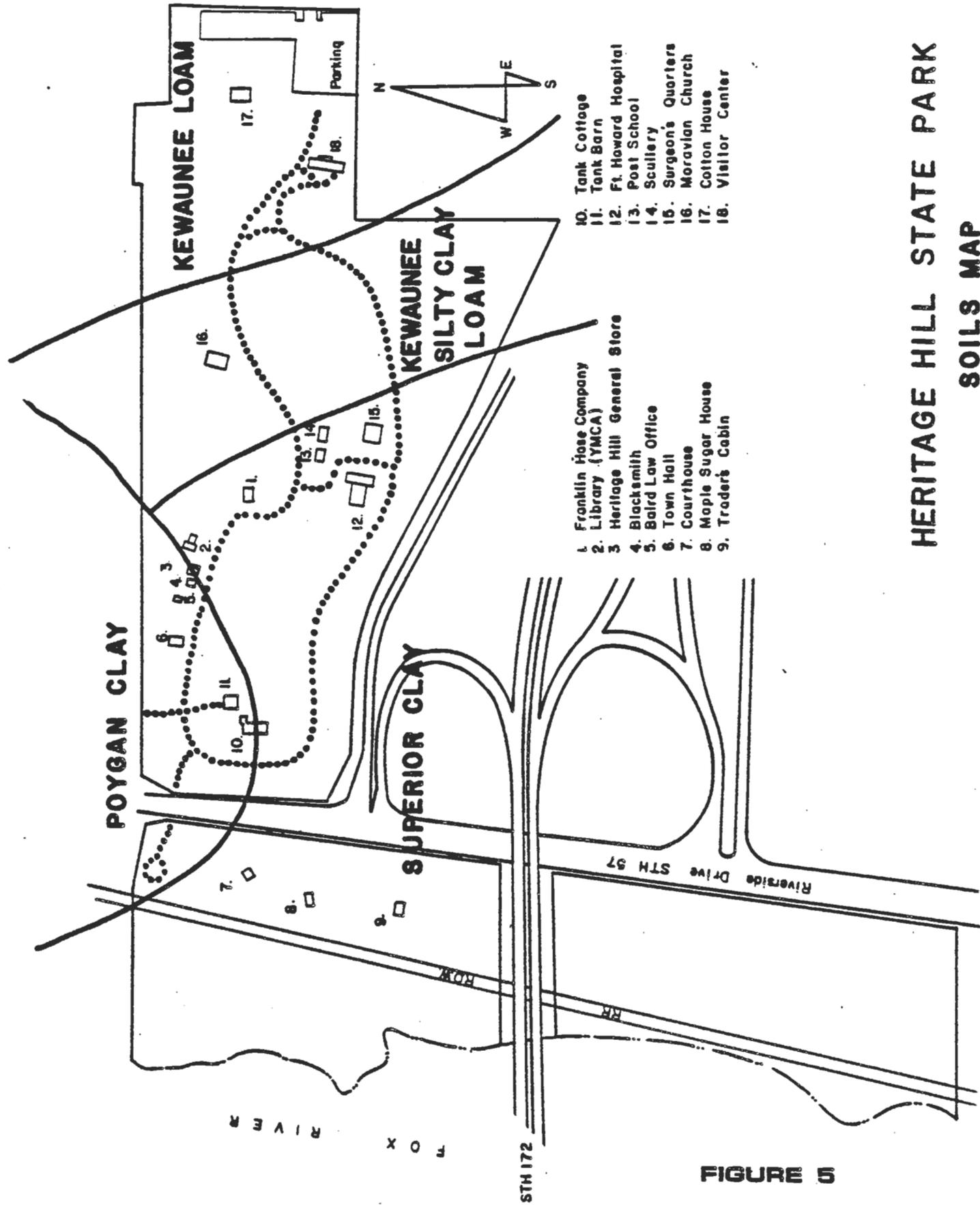


FIGURE 5

**HERITAGE HILL STATE PARK
SOILS MAP**

II. Supporting Data

A. Background

1. The Creation of Heritage Hill State Park

The concept of a historical park originated with the Brown County Historical Society many years ago. Several historically significant buildings scattered around Green Bay were open to the public as static museums, but received only moderate visitation each year. The deteriorating condition of some of these landmarks coupled with their scattered locations no doubt affected their level of use. In fairness it should be mentioned that thus far it was through the generosity and efforts of interested persons that these historic buildings survived at all. There were also several original historic buildings that had not been preserved and would soon be lost forever if nothing were done to save them. A park for preserving these buildings was needed.

The turning point finally came in the late 1960's when the Department of Transportation began planning the STH 172 bridge and freeway. The bridge was dubbed the "Allouez-Ashwaubenon Bridge" because of the villages it connected. The right-of-way was designed so that it severed about 40 acres of vegetable garden and orchard from the state prison property. The Cotton House and Baird Law Office had already been preserved at the top of the hill on this property overlooking the prison farm, orchards, and the Fox River. This highway proposal finally provided the potential site for making the dream of a historical park come true. If this cut-off property could somehow be obtained, a park made up of the historic buildings already on the site plus some of the other historic buildings moved in and restored, could be built. A great deal of promotional work was performed on the part of the Historical Park Committee of the Brown County Historical Society and eventually the State of Wisconsin was approached with the idea of using the surplus land for a historical park.

Several of the historic buildings were owned by the City of Green Bay. On September 7, 1971, the Common Council passed a resolution donating the Tank Cottage, the Franklin Hose Company (firehouse), and three original Fort Howard buildings for inclusion in the park.

The Department of Natural Resources obtained title to the 40.43-acre park site as an interagency transfer from the Division of Corrections on December 19, 1972. This action showed a firm commitment on the part of the state to involve itself in Heritage Hill.

During 1973 and early 1974, local opinions were divided over the moving of historic buildings to the park. The matter was resolved by the city by a City Referendum on April 2, 1974. The results of that vote indicated that a majority of the voters favored moving specific historic buildings to the park by a margin of 62% Yes and 38% No.

Planning and design of Heritage Hill was accomplished through a cooperative effort between representatives of the Brown County Historical Society, the State Historical Society, and the Department of Natural Resources. Numerous planning sessions were held and several proposed plans were produced before the design could be agreed on by all parties. By 1974, the DNR had produced the necessary Environmental Impact Statement and on March 12 of that year a public hearing was held to gather input and reactions regarding the project. An official "findings of fact" then stated that the legal requirements regarding the environmental impact of the project had been fulfilled and development could proceed.

A period of intense site planning and engineering followed, coordinated by the Department of Administration. Moving and reconstruction and all detail work was planned by a consulting firm. Actual development began in May of 1975 with the construction of the pedestrian underpass beneath Riverside Drive. Later that year work started on moving the historic buildings. The park was essentially complete in mid-1976. Heritage Hill opened for the first time in May of 1977 and a dedication and grand opening celebration was held in June of 1978.

2. Organization and Responsibilities

a. Department of Natural Resources

Heritage Hill is owned by the Department of Natural Resources but operated under contract or lease by a nonprofit corporation. Two other organizations have been formed to aid the park: The Heritage Hill Foundation, Inc., and The Heritage Hill Guild. The following statements, each approved by the respective organizations, describe briefly their functions.

The Department of Natural Resources owns the land and structures of Heritage Hill State Park and provides operations funding in accordance with a management agreement. The DNR provides policy advice and planning participation with powers of advice and consent to insure that the park is administered in the best statewide public interest.

b. Corporation

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requested the establishment of the Heritage Hill Corporation and contracts with that organization for the operation of the park.

c. Foundation

The Heritage Hill Foundation, Inc., obtains donated, granted, and bequeathed funds for the purpose of developing, maintaining, and operating Heritage Hill State Park in accordance with the approved master plan.

(In the spring of 1981, the Heritage Hill Foundation launched a special fund drive entitled "Operation Crossroads." The object was to build a three million dollar endowment fund for the purpose of supporting the operation and maintenance of the park. As of this writing over one million dollars has been pledged to this fund. In the process several generous pledges for development projects have also been received.)

d. Guild

The Heritage Hill Guild, Inc., is a service organization and provides volunteers and special activities relevant to the needs of Heritage Hill State Park, within the policies established by the Heritage Hill Corporation.

e. Volunteerism

A major factor in the success story of Heritage Hill has been the role of the volunteer worker. The Heritage Hill Guild coordinates and promotes an active volunteer program at the park. Today volunteers act as interpreters and laborers. Special annual events such as country fairs, harvest celebrations, and Christmas programs are sponsored largely by the Guild. In the calendar year 1980, over 15,000 hours of volunteer work was performed at Heritage Hill. It is anticipated that future success of the park will rely heavily on volunteers.

The relationships between the various organizations are expressed graphically on a chart located in the appendix B of this plan.

3. Ownership and Land Use

The land for Heritage Hill was obtained from the Department of Health and Social Services by transfer to the Department of Natural Resources. Presently 40.43 acres of land is involved. The boundaries of the property are Webster Avenue, STH 172, the Fox River, and La Zarre Avenue.

Many terms for the land use of the site have been used such as park, museum, and historic site. For the purposes of the Uniform Land Use Classification System most of the site would be classed as Historical or Archaeological (HA). (See Figure 3).

4. Current Management and Development

The park is divided into "theme area" for ease of interpretation. Each theme area portrays a distinct time period or socio-culture grouping. The existing theme areas are:

Pioneer Heritage Area - portrays the earliest period of our history, the fur traders, early territorial law, and maple sugaring. A replica section of plank road is also present.

Small Town Heritage Area - shows the beginnings of community culture and urban development.

Military Heritage - The military presence at Fort Howard and its influence on local life is shown.

The addition of new theme areas (agricultural and early industrial) is discussed elsewhere in this plan.

There are fifteen existing structures located at the park and two others now under construction. They are:

- The Visitor Center
- Franklin Hose Company
- YMCA/Library
- General Store
- Blacksmith Shop
- Baird Law Office
- Allouez Town Hall
- Tank Cottage
- Tank Barn
- First Courthouse
- Trader's Cabin
- Fort Howard Hospital and Ward Building
- Fort Howard Scullery
- Fort Howard Post School
- Cotton House

Under construction are the Sugarbush building and the East Side Moravian Church.

A system of paved service lanes connects the buildings and a tractor pulled shuttle wagon transports visitors around the park. Part of the system of walkways in the park includes a section of replicated plank road. This road is constructed in the same manner as the original military road which once passed through the site.

Other improvements to the site include perimeter fencing, a sophisticated electronic security system, public toilets, and a pedestrian underpass beneath Riverside Drive. Behind the Tank Cottage a chicken coop has been added. A large vegetable garden with a picket fence provides fresh vegetables for the authentic meals prepared in the summer kitchen.

B. Resource Inventory

1. Soils, Geology, Landform (See soils map, Figure 5)

The physical makeup of the site, as with the surrounding region is the result of glaciation. The Green Bay Lobe of the most recent glacier scarred the area about 10,000 years ago and advanced as far south as Rock County, Wisconsin. The underlying bedrock is dolomite with some localized shale and limestone deposits. Heritage Hill lies on the edge of the Niagara Escarpment, the ridge of dolomite that underlies the Door Peninsula.

The park site is basically rectangular and slopes to the west. The eastern edge of the property slopes steeply and presents a commanding view of the rest of the park and the river valley. The lower part of the site is gently sloping to level in some areas. The Fox River forms the western park boundary. There is about 1,050 feet of shoreline frontage. The soils of the site are generally suited to agricultural use. Part of the park once was a vegetable farm.

The soil profiles have been somewhat modified in the plow layer due to cultivation. The major soil groups of the site are Poygan Clay, Superior Clay, Kewaunee loam and Kewaunee silty clay loam. The soils are described as follows:

Poygan clay. The Poygan soils are the most important dark-colored mineral soils in the county. Poygan clay has a clay topsoil, a mottled drab, yellow and brown clay loam upper subsoil layer, and a pinkish red plastic clay lower subsoil layer rich in lime. It is easily drained but very hard to fill.

Superior clay. Superior clay has a slightly darker, redder, topsoil than Superior clay loam. The topsoil is heavy clay or silty clay, that puddles easily and is very hard to cultivate. All this land is very flat, and drainage is not very good but can be improved by tiling.

Kewaunee loam. The topsoil of Kewaunee loam in cultivated areas is grayish-brown or light reddish-brown loam 8 or 9 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is in most places reddish-brown loam or silty clay loam to a depth ranging from 16 to 24 inches where it is underlain by dull-red stiff plastic clay.

Kewaunee silty clay loam. Kewaunee silty clay loam has a light grayish-brown friable silty clay loam topsoil and a stiff dull-red plastic clay subsoil. Virgin areas have a medium-brown surface layer to a depth of about 3 inches, underlain by a yellowish-gray or ash-gray subsurface layer which extends to a depth ranging from 3 to 7 inches. These two layers become mixed in cultivated areas, and the soil assumes a red shade. The upper subsoil layer is very tenacious dull-red stiff plastic clay, to a depth ranging from 16 to 20 inches, and is somewhat less plastic dull-red clay to a depth of 60 or more inches. It is underlain in most places by dolomitic limestone at an average depth between 30 and 40 feet. The rock outcrops in the northern part of the county and near the Niagara Escarpment, but it may be covered by more than 90 feet of red clay in places to the southeast. Both surface soil and subsoil contain a sprinkling of angular gravel and some boulders.

The soils of the site are suitable for building foundations if some sand lift is provided, underneath the concrete slab, to prevent uneven settling.

The surface is in general undulating or very gently rolling with just enough slope to afford good drainage, but in a few areas the slopes are steep enough to cause excessive erosion. Some small areas of Kewaunee silty clay loam have a level surface and somewhat deficient drainage, and bedrock is not far below the surface.

2. Fish and Wildlife

The Fox River, recovering from decades of abuse, is now becoming known as fish habitat. Sport fishing and commercial fishing are both taking place on a regular basis. Seasonal migrations of walleye and salmon attract numerous anglers below the DePere dam. Yellow perch are harvested commercially adjacent to the park.

A species list including sport fish and rough fish reflects the diverse fishery of lower Green Bay.

Alewife	Bullhead (1) most abundant
Crappie (4)	Bluegill
Bigmouth Buffalo	Burbot
Carp (2)	Channel Cat
Chinook Salmon	Freshwater Drum (5)
Gizzard Shad (6)	Golden Shiner
*Longear Sunfish	Largemouth Bass
Northern Pike	Pumpkinseed
Rainbow Trout	Rock Bass
Redhorse	Sauger
Smallmouth Bass	Shortnose Gar
White Sucker (3)	White Bass (6)
Walleye (7)	Yellow Perch

*the Longear Sunfish is currently a Wisconsin threatened species.

Heritage Hill is populated by a number of urban mammals and birds. Among them are cottontail rabbits, squirrels, mice, moles, gophers, and occasional woodchucks, skunks and raccoons, pigeons, robins, sparrows, starlings, crows, swallows, martins and blackbirds. A number of ring-neck pheasants inhabit the site. Also, some predatory birds have been observed including red-tailed hawk, sparrow hawk, and great horned owl. No threatened or endangered species of mammals, birds, or reptiles are known to inhabit the site.

Since a complete biological inventory of the park does not exist, it is recommended that an inventory be conducted as funds permit or through volunteer efforts by the University system.

3. Vegetation

Heritage Hill contains a wide variety of plant material, most of which was planted as landscaping. Naturally occurring trees include cottonwood, aspen, willow, silver maple, black locust, shagbark hickory, bur oak, and hawthorne. The naturally occurring trees are generally of mature size. Trees that have been recently planted include maples, oaks, hickory, butternut, white birch, elm, ash, white cedar, spruce, and cherry. A remnant apple orchard exists and a number of other old apple trees are scattered around the park.

The interior areas of the site that are not regularly mowed have undergone a transition in species from pioneer weeds to dense stands of brome grass. Mowed areas adjacent to the buildings and walkways have turf species such as fescue and bluegrass established on them.

No endangered or threatened species of wild plants are known to be present on the property.

4. Groundwater and Surface Water

The most evident water resource relating to Heritage Hill is the Fox River. The park currently includes 1,050 feet of frontage on the river. The maximum recorded flood level in this part of the river is 585 feet. Normal water level is 580 feet MSL. Since most of the site has an elevation higher than 585 feet, only about 1.01 acres of land immediately adjacent to the shore is subject to flooding.

Water quality of the Fox River has increased significantly in the past 5 years and should continue to increase as more pollution controls take effect.

Surface drainage of the site collects in a small swale that empties into the river. Flow is intermittent and nearly nonexistent at times. There are several areas of the site that seep water particularly in the springtime. These are due apparently to the existence of alternate layers of permeable and nonpermeable soils - in effect a "perched" water table.

5. Historical and Archaeological Resources

The first recorded history of the Green Bay area begins with the visit of Jean Nicolet in 1634, making it the oldest settlement in the Midwest. A Jesuit priest, Father Claude Allouez came to the vicinity in the mid-1600's and remained for several years founding two missions on Green Bay. Because of various Indian difficulties, there were no permanent settlements until 1704 when the French established Fort St. Francis. The French colonized the area with the fur trade providing the basis for economic development.

After the French and Indian War, the British were technically in command of the area, but did not bring a strong force into the area. Therefore, the French inhabitants stayed in the area and remained the dominant culture. It was during this period that the land along both sides of the Fox River was divided into private grants.

Heritage Hill State Park is located on what was then Private Claim #19. Early fur traders and settlers built their log cabins on this land. In 1820, the United States Government honored the old French Claims and began to establish authority in the area. Fort Howard was built at the mouth of the Fox River in 1816 but in 1821, it was moved to Private Claim #19 and renamed Camp Smith. This facility was to be a permanent stone fort and temporary log homes were built to house the troops. The government later changed its mind and returned the fort to its original location in 1823.

The abandoned log cabins of the fort plus several log structures which had been built to provide services for those living in the fort formed the Village of Menomineeville, or as some called it Shantytown. This was the first permanent settlement in the area and brought some of the first American settlers to Green Bay. The small log fort school house was recommissioned as Wisconsin's First Court House and Judge James Doty brought law to the frontier in this small one room building.

The Episcopal Church established a mission at the top of the hill overlooking Menomineeville on Private Claim #19. This church and boarding school for Indians and local residents was begun in 1827 by Bishop Cadle and called the Cadle School. It lasted for nearly 20 years before closing.

As the military presence grew in Green Bay, (Fort Howard had nearly 600 men by 1835) a Military Road was built down the east side of the Fox River and eventually reached all the way to Portage, Wisconsin. This road passed directly through the lower portion of Private Claim #19.

All of these vestiges of early Green Bay were located on what is today, Heritage Hill State Park, although nothing of these original buildings remains.

The park was a part of the Green Bay Reformatory Farm for many years. In 1938, the home of Captain John Cotton and his wife Mary Arndt Cotton, was donated to the Brown County Historical Society by the Green Bay Catholic Diocese. The society raised the funds necessary to move the home to the Reformatory Farm and located it at the east end of the property in the exact location of the old Cadle Mission House, high atop Allouez Hill. The home, built in 1842, was restored and became the first historical building to be located on the property. In 1960, the Baird Law Office was moved from the Court House lawn to just north of Cotton House by the Society and restored. The small Greek Revival structure was built in 1835 by Samuel Beall, as a land office for the government. Henry Baird was associated with Beall and began his practice as Wisconsin's first attorney in 1824. When Beall left Green Bay in 1840, he sold the little building to Baird who practiced law there until his death in 1876.

When Heritage Hill State Park was in the initial stages of development, Dr. Joan Freeman, Wisconsin State Archaeologist, did test digs over the entire 40-acre site and determined that nothing remained of an archaeological nature. This can probably be accounted for in that the ground had been plowed several times while farming operations existed. In addition, while trenching the park for electrical and plumbing, no artifacts were found.

6. Land Use Potential

The obvious potential of the site in the context of the urban setting is residential development. Park and recreation development is considered to be a compatible use, however. The presence of the STH 172 interchange and bridge approach limits the residential development potential somewhat. Agricultural use of the land as mentioned under the soils heading would also be a feasible use of the raw land. These uses are only hypothetical, however, since the park land in its developed state is, for all intents and purposes, permanently committed.

The uniform land use classification system, when applied to Heritage Hill State Park, really yields only two relevant categories: Administration, and Historical and Archeological Area. Figure 3 is a land use classification map.

C. Management Problems and Related Concerns

Items included in this section are derived from experience gained in operating the park during the last 4 years, and from input, complaints, and comments received from park visitors. Categories of problems and concerns have been devised to organize the information.

1. Site, Access, Landscape

- a. A need for more parking spaces has been noted particularly during special events and on busy weekends. Space for such a development is very limited.
- b. Access to the main parking lot from Webster Avenue is sometimes difficult and dangerous due to heavy traffic and a 35 mph speed limit.
- c. A number of handicap barriers exist in the park.
- d. The trees in the remnant apple orchard are overage and dying. Many have been severely damaged by rodents and are dead or dying despite extreme efforts.
- e. The large granite monument located in the Pioneer Heritage Theme Area proclaims itself to be occupying the site of Wisconsin's first courthouse. This is neither relevant or accurate any longer since the actual site is occupied by a log building being used as a replica of the courthouse. The monument detracts from the visual character of the Pioneer Heritage Area and occupies valuable space.
- f. Theme areas presently cannot be readily distinguished easily from one another. There is little in the way of visual separation. This diminishes the effectiveness of living history interpretation by making it difficult for the visitor to feel like a part of the scene.
- g. Audible and visual intrusions come from two adjacent highways.
- h. The overall visual character of the park is one of a newly developed subdivision - i.e., no mature trees are present on most of the site.
- i. More open space for development is needed in the Small Town Heritage Area. The large cattle corral associated with Tank Cottage and the southern portion of park road prevent expansion. The park road connecting Tank Cottage and Fort Howard is not heavily used.

2. Intrusions on Historical Accuracy

- a. Many physical details in the park are of obviously modern manufacture either due to their nature or their style. These are generally hardware and appliance items such as electrical equipment, outlets, breaker boxes, telephone terminals, security system components, transformers, etc. Each one of these modern articles detracts from the historic sense of the park and prevents the visitor from fully relating to the theme areas.
- b. There are no normal accessory structures such as privies, woodsheds, toolsheds, etc. This "manicured" look gives a false impression of what the scenery was really like.
- c. The tractor-powered shuttle wagon is definitely out of agreement with the time-frame of Heritage Hill. In 1900, horses did nearly all plowing and hauling.
- d. The asphalt paving doesn't fit the historical reference of the park.
- e. The contemporary modern lamps lining the park road are out of character with the park.
- f. Access paths leading to the individual buildings are paved with modern materials, i.e., bricks or wood chips.

3. Support Facilities

- a. There is a demonstrated lack of public restroom facilities within a reasonable distance of certain theme areas.
- b. There is a need for much more space for the maintenance and storage of equipment necessary for park operation. The present facility (located in the Tank Barn) is inadequate, and the equipment and activity evident there is very modern in nature and detracts from historical interpretation. Also, considerable space is needed for shop and storage facilities specifically designed and dedicated to the restoration, repair, maintenance, and storage of artifacts, property, and architectural components.
- c. Additional sales area is needed in the general store. The present interior space is cramped and quite limited by a stairway and large central chimney. It is not feasible to remove the stairs or chimney.

- d. Many park visitors have requested food be available in the park. The average visit to the park includes a mealtime, but since food is not available people would have to leave the park, dine, then return to continue the visit. This is seldom done, however.
 - e. More space is needed for park administrative office space. The present Visitor Center is being used to capacity. Space is also needed for a small museum-type display and for a locker/changing room for park interpreters.
 - f. Many park visitors and school groups bring sack lunches. An attempt has been made to provide an area for picnicking visitors, but a more extensive effort is needed.
 - g. At least 100 more parking places are needed, based on observations during busier times. Projections for growth of annual visitation support this need. Since no significant expansion is possible in the present parking area, a site elsewhere is needed.
4. Building Restoration and Completion of Existing Theme Areas
- a. The south wing of the Tank Cottage is not currently being interpreted, and has not been for many years due to its conversion to dwelling space for the former resident caretaker.
 - b. Other rooms of Tank Cottage need work since they don't accurately portray the time period being interpreted (1870's). An example is the exposed structural members in the ceiling. A plaster ceiling would be appropriate.
 - c. The Pioneer Heritage Area lacks depth and detail. It has been suggested by several sources that measures such as adding a smokehouse, bark chapel, Indian campsite, and maple grove would be necessary. Also, a general cleanup of rubble, removal of the granite monument (discussed earlier), and safe railroad pedestrian crossing are needed.
 - d. Military Heritage
 - 1. Completion of two previously planned features - the stockade and surgeon's quarters - is needed.
 - 2. The post school is deteriorating inside due to lack of a heating system.

3. The hospital and ward buildings are not being interpreted as such. Particularly, two of the larger rooms which are decorated with antiques and look more like parlors than hospital rooms.
- e. Small Town Heritage. A number of features are lacking in the Small Town Heritage Area. A list of developments that will provide the needed completion is included.
1. The area needs a focal point of activity such as a common or village green. A place for mass assembly is needed plus a provision for musical performances.
 2. Other buildings are lacking from the interpretive scene.
 - a.) Newspaper Office/Printshop
 - b.) Bank
 - c.) Inn/Tavern/Restaurant
 - d.) Livery Stable
 - e.) Ordinary Dwellings
 - f.) Carpentry Shop
 - g.) Confectionary
 - h.) Boarding House
 - i.) Mercantile (Pine Grove Store now available intact)
 - j.) Miscellaneous outbuildings, woodsheds, privies
 - k.) Fruit Trees
 - l.) Relocated Corral
 - m.) Carriage House/Barn and orchard at Cotton House
 - n.) An important original historic building - Hazelwood - may be offered to Heritage Hill in the future. This is the 1836 house of Morgan L. Martin. It is the place where Wisconsin's Constitution was drafted. The preservation and interpretation of this vital piece of history is an important responsibility and could be a valuable asset to the park. If, and only if, Hazelwood is offered to Heritage Hill, a site should be provided for it inside the park.

5. New Theme Areas

- a. Agriculture was a way of life for many early settlers and a factor in the development of Wisconsin. Many Belgian immigrants came to the Green Bay area and took up farming. An exceptional example of Belgian farm architecture - one that is on the National Register of Historic Places - is available to the park. Its preservation depends on acquisition and translocation to Heritage Hill.
- b. A diverse resource base made early industrial development possible. An Early Industrial Theme Area is needed. Interpretation of industries related to water, land resources, agricultural products, and forest products should be provided.

D. Program Needs and Justifications

1. There are many precedents nationwide for parks like Heritage Hill. The value in preserving our heritage lies in providing a basis for understanding our present day life and culture by knowing and experiencing our past. Heritage Hill does this through living history interpretation.

There can be little doubt that living history is a very intensive form of interpretation and by far the most expensive. It requires a professional staff to design and prepare interpretive programs. During 1978 and 1979, a National Endowment for the Humanities General Planning Grant was obtained for Heritage Hill. As a result, outdoor museum professional experts from all over the United States came to Heritage Hill to offer advice concerning administration, interpretation, and physical development. All of the consultants recommended living history as the only viable interpretive medium for Heritage Hill State Park.

Living history has several requirements in order to be effective. Dr. Jay Anderson, one of the pioneers in living history interpretation has said that it requires three interpreters for every real life historical character because living history interpretation is so intensive, physically and mentally. With thousands of visitors constantly asking questions while the interpreter is trying to go about his work (could be chopping wood, cooking on a wood range, doing housework or laundry, tending a garden, or a thousand other things), it means that it takes much longer to accomplish a task than would have been required otherwise. Therefore, living history is expensive in terms of the number of employees required to staff buildings and tend animals and gardens.

Some excerpts from the recommendations of various researchers follow:

- a. "The western 'Movie Set', the Disneyland approach, the commercial atmosphere and other insensitive historical approaches must be avoided if credibility is to be maintained. Nor should appearance alone suffice. The project must be more than a static collection of buildings and objects. It must come alive with periodical workers, artisans, foods, experiences, and subtle interpretive touches. Visitors must feel as though they are actual participants in the historical experience if they are to find in Heritage Hill State Park a reinforced sense of their identity as inheritors of the American experience."
- b. "It is suggested that thought be given to limiting modern visual elements within the entire complex. Signs, lighting, restroom facilities, and other modern devices should be compatible in visual appearance with the historic period."
- c. "All transportation within the historic area should be compatible with historic values."
- d. "Additional office space is needed immediately. It is suggested that a combination administrative/storage structure be planned either as an addition to the Visitor Center or adjacent to it."
- e. "Meter boxes and electrical fittings, water fittings, and hydrants should be covered when they appear in the historical sections of the park."
- f. "It is suggested that a smokehouse be installed as an adjunct to either the Trader's Cabin or Tank Cottage."
- g. "There was a distinct feeling that many of the decisions concerning the placement of electrical outlets, the use of sheet rock and taped joints, circular saw material, paint colors, modern hardware, and landscaping could use more attention to historical detail. For example, complete concealment or removal of electrical outlets in and on reproduction or restored buildings would remove the Twentieth Century feeling that everything was being built to the latest park or building code with an attempt towards old fashioned architecture."
- h. "I recommend the use of live interpretation such as special events, costumed interpreters in the historical buildings, demonstrations of crafts, and a vigorous educational program supported by factual documented historical research is necessary to fulfill your ambitions for Heritage Hill State Park."

2. Heritage Hill should offer the broadest possible range of interpretation to the most people. The primary need is to interpret history using the existing theme areas of the park in a living history format. The existing theme areas are organized by both historic time segment and by functional theme. It is important for the park to interpret the major areas of human endeavor that shaped the history and development of Wisconsin. The pioneers, soldiers, settlers, and small town dwellers played vital roles in the civilizing of the territory. Each is portrayed in a separate theme area.

Two major themes remain to be portrayed. The agricultural heritage and the early industrial heritage are important components of history. Both of these themes offer a vast potential for living history interpretation.

The relative time segment for Heritage Hill has been set as beginning with the first visit by Jean Nicolet and ending with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution. There is nothing more modern than 1912 in the park, that date being the construction date of the Allouez Town Hall.

E. Alternatives and Analyses

1. Program and Concept Alternatives

Heritage Hill has been open to the public for four seasons - two as a static museum and two as a living history museum. These are really the only two relevant museum concepts. A static museum with park guides has been tried, but is really a mere expansion of the static concept.

The static museum requires a minimum staff because visitors are expected to read labels placed on or near objects or buildings. In addition, staff is not needed for visitor control because visitors are not allowed into rooms. They must look into rooms and are kept out by gates or barriers. Museum studies have shown that the average visitor looks at labels for only about 20 seconds, a time far insufficient to comprehend the use of an entire room of objects, let alone individual objects. The visitor usually leaves dissatisfied because he has not been able to have his questions asked, and imagined answered.

A static museum with the addition of guides could also be used. These guides could take groups of visitors through the park, although very limited numbers of persons could participate at one time. With small groups being preferable, numerous guides would be needed. Guides could also be stationed in each building to take people through. With a small amount of preparation, these guides could become living history interpreters.

The living history museum does not use labels. There are no gates or barriers. Rather, there are interpreters in each building which take visitors through while pretending that they actually live or work there. The interpreters go about their daily routine just as the real occupant might have during a specified time period. All questions are answered on the spot by interpreters who receive extensive training regarding the building in which they work and the history of the entire area.

During the first two years as a static museum, Heritage Hill State Park did not become popular with the public. It was thought of as a static museum, a collection of old buildings, but sophisticated visitors of our times did not care just to see buildings and artifacts, they wanted the added dimension of living history which creates continual and changing activity. During the park's third season, living history was begun with the help of a new Heritage Hill Guild and a grant from the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. As a result, visitation at the park increased from 16,800 to 51,320 or about 300%. During the fourth and current season, visitation continues to build.

2. Management

A number of management alternatives have been proposed as an alternative to the present system of ownership by the DNR and operation by the Heritage Hill Corporation, Inc. Involvement by the State Historical Society, Brown County Historical Society, and various other relationships with the DNR have been discussed. Alternatives considered were:

- a. Ownership and operation by the State Historical Society.
- b. Ownership by the DNR and operation by the State Historical Society.
- c. Ownership and operation solely by the DNR.
- d. DNR ownership only, with operation and more involvement by the Heritage Hill Corporation.
- e. Status Quo (A limited contractual arrangement with the Corporation).

The State Historical Society has expressed disinterest in owning or operating Heritage Hill. Initially, the DNR considered operation of the park using DNR staff. More involvement by the Heritage Hill Corporation has been a desired change for several years. Status Quo operation does allow the park to function at present levels.

The two realistic alternatives are Status Quo and more Corporation involvement, with DNR ownership of the park. It is anticipated that more involvement would take the form of a long-term leasing of the park to the Corporation along with more financial participation by the Corporation. The terms of the lease would determine the degree of responsibility for the Corporation, but generally it would allow the Corporation more latitude in program matters and overall management.

F. Recommended Course of Action

1. That Heritage Hill State Park continue as a living history museum using trained interpreters.
2. That a long-term lease be negotiated between the DNR and the Heritage Hill Corporation, Inc.
3. Any facility and/or program increase must be entirely supported by private funds or revenues generated by the Corporation. Also, any gifts for construction of buildings must be accompanied by sufficient funds for long-term maintenance purposes.

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A Summary of the Development of the
Park

I. Sequence of Events in the Establishment and Development of the Park

- 1820 On the site of what is now Heritage Hill State Park, Camp Smith was established as an outpost of Fort Howard.
- The park site is a part of old Private Claim No. 19, East side of the Fox River, and was the first real American settlement in the Great Northwest, many easterners coming here shortly after the War of 1812. It became the site of many firsts in the state of Wisconsin.
- 1825 First log cabin courthouse built on the site of what is now Heritage Hill State Park.
- 1835 The Baird Law Office constructed by Samuel W. Beale.
- It served as the first land office west of Detroit. The office originally stood on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets.
- 1938 The Cotton House, which was constructed in the 1840's, was donated to the Brown County Historical Society by the Catholic diocese of Green Bay and moved to its present site.
- 1940 The Brown County Historical Society began operation of the Cotton House with a land use agreement with the State Department of Health and Social Services.
- 1966 The Brown County Historical Society appointed a special historical park committee to explore the establishment of an historical park in the county.
- The first priority was an effort to acquire the very historically significant property extending westward from the Cotton House on Webster Avenue to the Fox River in the Town of Allouez. The property was owned by the State Department of Health and Social Services and used by the Green Bay Reformatory for truck gardening.
- Many meetings took place between the committee and officers of the Department of Health and Social Services. All were enthusiastic about the park plans, feeling that it would be an attractive buffer between the reformatory and the residential area to the north. They maintained, however, that the property was being used profitably by the institution. These meetings continued, but it was not until plans for a bridge connecting Allouez and Ashwaubenon began to materialize that acquisition of the property became feasible.

- July, 1970 The historical park committee, recognizing that the potential for a park was greater than could be accomplished locally, requested the Department of Natural Resources' Bureau of Parks and Recreation to come to Green Bay and discuss the possibility of state interest in an historical park.
- The Department prepared a feasibility study and entered into discussion with the Department of Health and Social Services.
- February 19, 1971 The Department of Health and Social Services approved transfer of the proposed park site to the Department of Natural Resources.
- March 8, 1971 Roi-Portier-Tank Cottage Committee approved moving Tank Cottage to the proposed state park site and also that the furnishings may be used at the proposed state park.
- March 8, 1971 The Board of Regents of Fort Howard Museum approved of a state park and the moving of the three Fort Howard buildings and use of the furnishings.
- March 8, 1971 The Antiquarian Society approved a proposed state park.
- March 12, 1971 The Brown County Historical Society expressed approval of a state park and agreed to turn over the Cotton House and Baird Law Office to the state contingent upon the establishment of a state park.
- March 24, 1971 When it became apparent the plans for a bridge would go through and would sever a 40-acre tract from the Green Bay Reformatory, the Natural Resources Board accepted the land as a gift from the Department of Health and Social Services, with the approval of the State Building Commission, for an historic state park.
- September 7, 1971 The Green Bay City Council adopted a resolution to donate the following state historic buildings for relocation to the state park site: The Tank Cottage, the oldest standing house in Wisconsin built in 1776; three of the original Fort Howard buildings built as part of Fort Howard in the 1830's; the Franklin Firehouse.
- December 8, 1971 Transfer approved by Board on Government Operations.
- January 6, 1972 The Natural Resources Board designated the site as "Heritage Hill State Park".

- December 19, 1972 Property deed conveying title to DNR.
- 1972-1974 The Department and Brown County Historical Society Park Committee worked together to develop the proposed park master plan.
- January 18, 1974 The Natural Resources Board approved the expenditure of \$100,000 of Park and Forest Road funds and/or ORAP funds to construct an underpass under State Highway 57 to coincide with highway reconstruction by the Department of Transportation (\$128,650 became the total cost).
- February 22, 1974 The State Historical Society's Board of Directors endorsed the project.
- March 12, 1974 An environmental impact public hearing was held in Green Bay. Input received from the public supported the project.
- March 22, 1974 The Natural Resources Board approved the park master plan and expenditure of \$1,761,800 to develop the park, contingent upon the donation of important historic buildings by the City of Green Bay and publication of the final environmental impact statement.
- April 2, 1974 The citizens of Green Bay voted in favor of the project at a public referendum.
- June 5, 1974 The City Council of Green Bay passed a resolution for the second time donating the Tank Cottage and several of the original Fort Howard buildings to the state.
- June 28, 1974 The project received approval and financing by action of the Legislature and Governor in the 1974 State Budget Review Bill (Chapter 333 Laws of 1973).
- July, 1974 Final environmental impact statement published.
- September 12, 1974 Final funding approval from the State Building Commission.
- October 31, 1974 The consultant architectural firm of Shattuck and Siewert of Neenah, Wisconsin, was retained to do the necessary design work for the project.
- December 11, 1974 The Heritage Committee of the Wisconsin American Revolution Bicentennial Commission passed a resolution endorsing the project as a Wisconsin Bicentennial contribution.

- March 4, 1975 Heritage Hill State Park Foundation organized for the charitable and educational purposes of encouraging, promoting and assisting in the development of Heritage Hill State Park.
- May 21, 1975 State Building Commission approved project concept and budget report.
- August 21, 1975 Natural Resources Board approved a Department recommendation that \$581,000 in State Outdoor Recreation Act funds be transferred from Southern Forest Land Acquisition to State Parks Development, since the 1975-77 budget did not include sufficient funds to develop the park.
- The \$581,000 along with funds already allocated would be enough for Phases I (site and utility work) and II (moving of buildings and restoration work). The Natural Resources Board decided to defer Phase III of the project (new buildings and allowances for future buildings and restoration work) until such time as funds could be requested in the annual review budget.
- September 2, 1975 Governor Lucey approved the \$581,000 transfer of funds from Land Acquisition to Park Development to proceed with Phases I and II at Heritage Hill.
- September and October, 1975 Natural Resources Board approved the letting of contracts for Phases I and II (total of \$781,837) and the contracts were executed.
- October, 1975 Park construction began.
- October 17, 1975 City of Green Bay officials executed agreement transferring ownership to the state of the Tank Cottage, Fort Howard Hospital, Ward and Officers Quarters' Buildings and the Franklin Firehouse.
- December 9, 1975 Brown County Historical Society officials executed agreement transferring ownership of the Cotton House, Baird Law Office, Allouez Town Hall, YMCA Building and DeWitt Blacksmith Shop to the state.
- December, 1975 Fort Howard Buildings moved to park site by barge.
- January, 1976 Natural Resources Board recommendation for additional ORAP bonding authority to complete park development was not approved by the Governor or by the Joint Committee for Finance for inclusion in the annual budget review bill.
- March 18, 1976 Natural Resources Board approved a reassessment of other allotted ORAP bonding authority for park projects and \$575,000 was reallocated to fund Phase III (visitor center, site work completion, public facilities, replica buildings).

At this point a total of \$1,502,141 has been committed to the park.

March 26, 1976

Tank Cottage moved to park site by barge on the Fox River.

May 26, 1976

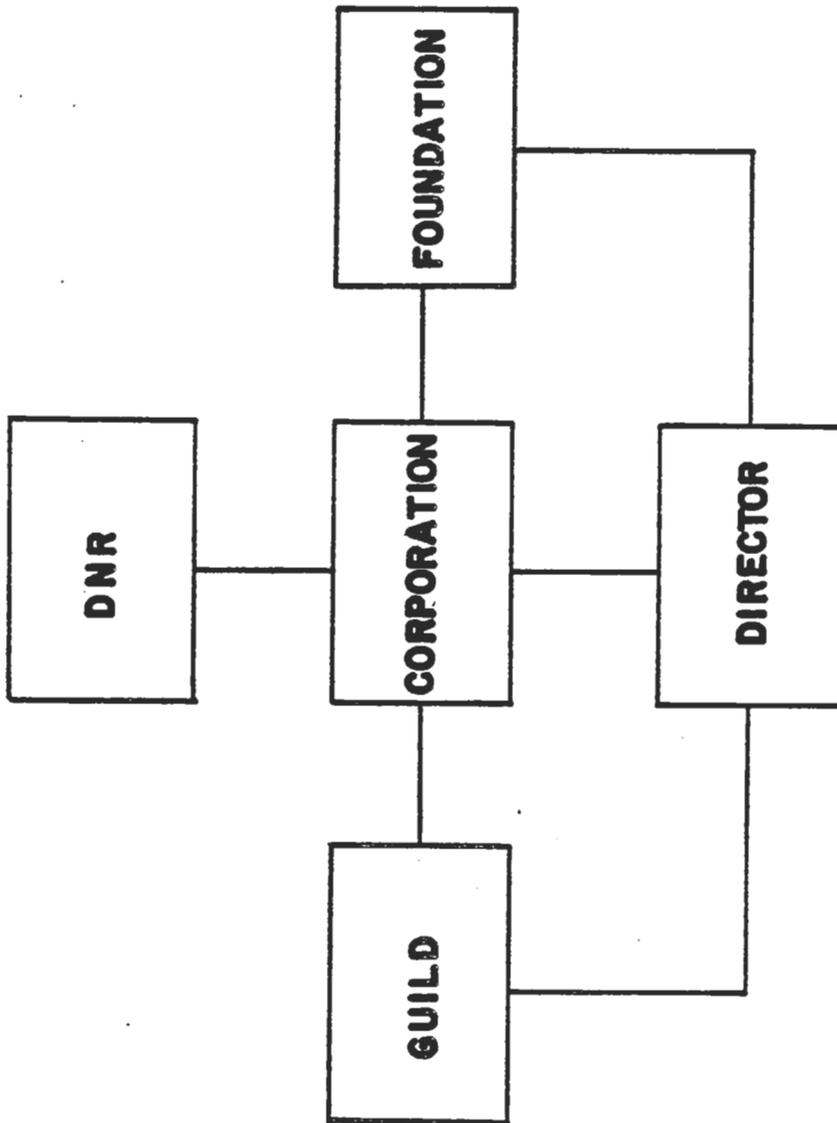
In early 1976, Department representatives met with the Brown County Historical Society's Park Committee to discuss an interim management arrangement for the Cotton House only. The Cotton House is the only building operable for this year and since the county historical society had previously operated the Cotton House they agreed to operate it for 1976.

Execution of an agreement with the Brown County Historical Society for operation of the Cotton House pending the development of a more permanent management plan for the entire park.

The agreement covers the period May 15, 1976 to June 30, 1977 and the Department agrees to reimburse the Society up to \$15,200.

May 28, 1976

General contract for Phase III signed.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



The State of Wisconsin

SCIENTIFIC AREAS PRESERVATION COUNCIL

Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

March 24, 1982

IN REPLY REFER TO: 1700

Mr. David Weizenicker
Bureau of Parks and Recreation
Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Dave:

We have reviewed the Heritage Hill State Park Master Plan and find that the proposed management and development of this property will not affect our program interests. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Cordially,

Forest Stearns
Forest Stearns
Chairman

MAR 29 1982

(For All DNR Type II Actions, Except Regulatory)

FORM 1600-2

REV. 1-78

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DISTRICT OR BUREAU

Lake Michigan District

DNR NUMBER

421

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING WORKSHEET
(Attach additional sheets if necessary)

Title of Proposal: Heritage Hill State Park - Master Plan

Location: County Brown
Township 23 North, Range 21 East, ~~West~~
Section(s) Private Claims 19
Political Town Allouez

Project:

1) General Description (overview)

See Attached.

2) Purpose and Need (include history and background as appropriate)

Authorities and Approvals:

1) Statutory Authority to Initiate - Section 27.01 Wisconsin Statutes

2) Permits or Approvals Required - Natural Resources Board
Section 1.11 Wisconsin Statutes

3) Participants notified of above requirements? Yes No

4) Does this proposal comply with floodplain and local zoning requirements? Yes No

Estimated Cost and Funding Source: \$2,191,050 - Entire amount to be donated funds raised by the Heritage Hill Foundation, Inc.

Time Schedule: Indefinite, but beginning in 1982.

Project:

1) General Description (overview)

a. Introduction

Heritage Hill is a Wisconsin State Park that functions as an outdoor living history museum. It is located in Green Bay, Wisconsin on a scenic 40 acre site overlooking the Fox River. Fifteen historic buildings and a visitor center make up the interpretive facility. A section of military plank road is recreated and a system of paved service lanes connects the buildings. A tractor-powered shuttle wagon is used to transport people around the park. Horse drawn shuttle service is sometimes used.

Heritage Hill portrays life as it was during the early development of Wisconsin using theme areas. Currently Heritage Hill presents a Pioneer Heritage, Military Heritage and Small Town Heritage. The statewide significance of the park is that the Green Bay area was the gateway to the settlement of the state. The people who developed Green Bay went on to explore and bring civilization to Wisconsin. The time span of the park is about 278 years, from 1634 to 1912.

Planning and design of Heritage Hill was accomplished through a cooperative effort between representatives of the Brown County Historical Society, the State Historical Society and the Department of Natural Resources. Numerous planning sessions were held and several proposed plans were produced before the design could be agreed on by all parties. By 1974 the DNR had produced the necessary Environmental Impact Statement and on March 12 of that year a public hearing was held to gather input and reactions regarding the project. An official "findings of fact" then stated that the legal requirements regarding the environmental impact of the project had been fulfilled, and development could proceed.

A period of intense site planning and engineering followed, coordinated by the Department of Administration. Moving and reconstruction and all detail work was planned by a consulting firm. Actual development began in May of 1975 with the construction of the pedestrian underpass beneath Riverside Drive. Later that year work started on moving the historic buildings. The park was essentially complete in mid-1976. Heritage Hill opened for the first time in May of 1977 and dedication and grand opening celebration was held in June of 1978.

The aforementioned Environmental Impact Statement contained a detailed description of why and how the park should be developed. This description was considered to be adequate enough to serve also as a Master Plan. In the intervening 5 years since Heritage Hill was first opened to the public, standards for master plans have been upgraded. Also, much experience has been gained through 5 years of operation. Problems and needs have been discovered. Expansion of the park in number of buildings and acreage is needed. The purpose, therefore, of this Master Plan for Heritage Hill State Park is to set down

in documented form comprehensive guidelines for management and development for the next 10 years.

b. Proposed Actions

The actions described in this plan serve as a guide for future development. Smaller actions too numerous and too small to list will also be necessary.

Goal and Objectives

- (1.) Goal: Educate and inform the public in the development of northeast Wisconsin, the state and the nation; and preserve and restore the historic structures and artifacts presently existing at Heritage Hill State Park.
- (2.) Objectives:
 - (a.) Implement a "Living History" format interpretive program.
 - (b.) Provide specific theme areas within the park to interpret specific periods of history.
 - (c.) Provide 150,000 user days of park visitation.
 - (d.) Systematically collect and preserve additional historic structures and artifacts necessary for the development of theme areas and interpretive programs.
 - (e.) Construct or acquire replica historic structures and artifacts necessary for development of theme areas and interpretive programs.
 - (f.) Further develop and manage the park grounds to articulate the theme areas and provide an appropriate park environment consistent with sound resource management and planning principles.
 - (g.) Acquire additional lands as necessary for park development.
 - (h.) Conduct research pertinent to the theme areas and living history program.
 - (i.) Sponsor special events and related activities designed to promote historical and cultural awareness.
 - (j.) Continue seeking community financial support for acquisition, development, restoration, maintenance and operation of Heritage Hill as mandated by the State Building Commission.

Recommended Management and Development Program

These are the projects and tasks necessary to implement the above stated objectives and to resolve the management problems and related concerns described in Section II of this plan.

The actions are organized under general headings of Site - Landscape - Access, Intrusions on Historical Accuracy, Support Facilities, Building Restoration and Completion of Existing Theme Areas and Additional Theme Areas. Some items pertain to more than one heading which will account for some overlap.

- (1.) Site, Access, Landscape
 - (a.) Meet the need for more available parking spaces and easier public access by:
 - Establishing an overflow parking area within reasonable walking distance of the park. This would only be needed for peak or overflow conditions.

Providing at least 100 additional regular parking spaces.

Increasing the use of mass transit systems by persons going to the park. This will mainly be an educational/publicity process. Some contact with transit company officials will probably be necessary.

- (b.) Reduce traffic congestion and pedestrian/automobile conflicts by securing a lower speed limit on Webster Avenue in the vicinity of the present park entrance.
 - (c.) Remove as many handicap barriers to access as possible.
 - (d.) Phase out remnants of the old apple orchard by attrition. Continue to remove dead trees for sanitation and esthetic reasons, and do not re-establish an orchard at this location.
 - (e.) Remove the massive granite monuments intruding into the Pioneer Heritage Area. Dispose of the granite blocks and foundation in an appropriate manner and clean up and rehabilitate the site.
 - (f.) Design and implement a plan for articulating the theme area spaces and visually separate them from one another. Use vegetation and other appropriate materials and techniques to achieve the desired results.
 - (g.) Complete and implement the planting plan for visually and audibly screening the park from two adjacent Highways - STH 172 and STH 57 (Riverside Drive). Work already done in this area should be continued and used as a basis for the remainder of the park.
 - (h.) Plant a number of large trees as a part of the overall park scene. Locations should be indicated on the planting plans, and the trees should be of maximum available size.
- (2.) Intrusions on Historical Accuracy
- (a.) Implement a program to eliminate as many of the obvious anachronisms in the park as possible. This includes, but is not limited to electrical switches, outlets, conduits and fixtures, heating ducts, grates and thermostats, telephones, security system components, circuit breaker boxes, transformers, meters, access panels, drinking fountains, spigots and other hardware of obviously modern manufacture.
 - (b.) Provide accessory buildings appropriate to the theme areas in order to portray a more complete representation of the historic scene.
 - (c.) Eliminate the tractor powered shuttle system and replace with a horse drawn vehicle of comparable design and similar capacity. Supply an emergency means of transporting persons not able to walk up the hill. A golf cart or electric wheelchair is suggested. For large groups of elderly or handicapped persons arrangements can be made to have their bus drivers unload passengers initially at the Visitor Center

and then pick the group up at a side gate when their tour is finished. This eliminates the walk back up the hill.

- (d.) Convert the asphalt paved service lane in the park to a more historically correct type. The use of paving stones or a soil-cement mixture should be explored. Implement this project when old paving needs replacement.
- (e.) Replace or remove the contemporary exterior lamps lining the service lane. Appropriate historic fixtures no more than 1900 in vintage should be used. In some areas lamps should be removed and replaced, with concealed lighting, i.e., Pioneer Heritage Area and Fort Howard.
- (f.) Pave footpaths leading from the service lane to the buildings with an appropriate material, such as paving stones, planks, soil cement, sawdust, etc.

(3.) Support Facilities

- (a.) Provide additional public restrooms within a reasonable walking distance from the theme areas. Emphasis should be placed on servicing the Pioneer Heritage area and Military Heritage area first. Newly established theme areas should also include public toilets if the area is not near existing restrooms.
- (b.) Provide a building specifically designed to serve as a maintenance and restoration center. Space should be provided for maintaining and repairing equipment used in the everyday operation and care of the park. Storage for equipment such as mowers, tractors and tools, and for supplies such as fuel, paint and janitorial materials should be included. The restoration workshop should include space for repairing and restoring historical artifacts, antiques and small architectural components such as doors, windows, moldings, etc. A moderate amount of controlled-environment storage space should be provided for holding artifacts.

The exterior of the building should have an architectural style compatible with the rest of the park. A historical building could be used for this purpose. Steps should be taken to partially screen the building so that its presence doesn't dominate the park. The building should be accessible from La Zarre Avenue and be at a reasonable distance from the storage area beneath the Moravian Church. A paved service drive and minimal parking should be provided. (See location on map in appendix.)

- (c.) Additional space for sales area could be implemented by providing an addition to the rear ground level of the General Store or by relocating a sales area in another appropriate place.

- (d.) Establish food service in the park. Both snack or light-lunch meals and more formal dinners should be available. Accomplish this by providing a Confectionary Shop either as a side addition to the General Store or as an independent building; and by adding a historic inn/restaurant. Meals should be historically authentic wherever possible.
- (e.) Provide additional administrative office space and an indoor museum display area. Accomplish this by either remodelling and expanding the existing Visitor Center or by constructing an additional building nearby. Included in this facility should be a space for park interpreters to change costumes.
- (f.) Provide a picnic area for use by people consuming sack lunches. It should be able to handle several busloads of people at one time.
- (g.) Provide more parking spaces (as mentioned in a. above) and a new entrance to the park. Features of this complex should include at least 100 parking spaces (200 maximum), public restrooms, a fee collection area and a means of presenting an orientation program to park visitors.

Availability of additional land for building this new entrance complex is discussed under Heading 7.

(4.) Building Restoration and Completion of Existing Theme Areas

- (a.) Restore the south wing of Tank Cottage now being used as an employee lunchroom. Replace missing chimney.
- (b.) Remodel interior of other Tank Cottage rooms to portray the period being interpreted.
- (c.) Pioneer Heritage Area (See development map in appendix)
Construct smokehouse near Trader's Cabin.

Construct a primitive bark chapel south of the Trader's Cabin.

Establish an Indian Campsite between the railroad tracks and the Fox River in the Pioneer Heritage area.

Establish maple grove near new Sugarbush building.

Remove stone monument between the Sugarbush and the courthouse.

Effect a pedestrian crossing of the railroad tracks.

(d.) Military Heritage

Construct planned stockade section.

Add a heating system to the Post School.

Construct a replica of the Fort Howard Surgeon's Quarters on the site previously designated for that use. Include public restrooms.

Restore the hospital and ward building interiors to more accurately interpret the medical services originally provided.

(e.) Small Town Heritage

Establish a Village Green complete with a functional bandstand (bandstand construction began 10/81).

In order to provide a more diverse and comprehensive base for interpreting small town life add:

Newspaper Office/Printshop

Bank

Inn/Tavern

Livery Stable

Ordinary Dwellings (2)

Carpentry/Woodwright Shop

Confectionary Shop

Hotel (replica of Astor House, possibly)

Mercantile/Residence/Post Office

(Original historic building)

Necessary Outbuildings

Plantings of fruit trees

Add Cotton Barn/Carriage House and orchard

Relocate Hazelwood (original historic building) to Heritage Hill, should it be offered to the park as an addition.

(5.) New Theme Areas

(a.) Agricultural Heritage

Establish and construct a typical Belgian farmstead to illustrate and interpret the lifestyle of these early settlers. The Masart family farm buildings that have been offered to the park should be moved to Heritage Hill, restored and used as the basis for the farm complex. Buildings and structures should include those usually associated with such a farm. A farmhouse, log barn, machine shed, windmill, smokehouse, summer kitchen, privy and roadside shrine should be included.

The site should include garden space, a yard and small orchard. Provision should be made for the keeping of a minimal amount of livestock.

The farm should be located in the extreme southeast corner of the park, uphill from the old apple orchard.

(b.) Early Industrial Heritage

This area will interpret the early industrial activities in which the people of the area were traditionally

employed. Key factors in establishing this theme area will be frontage on the Fox River, the presence of an active rail line, and site availability. Buildings that should be moved to the theme area, or replicated there include: a furniture factory, shingle mill or sawmill, brewery, cooperage works, feed mill, fisherman's wharf and shipping terminal.

Other potential features are a possible riverboat access to the park if such a service is established on the river, and a possible railroad access using a siding connected to the existing tracks.

The Industrial Heritage area and the new park entrance and parking area will be adjacent and occupy the same parcel of land. (See map in appendix.)

(6.) Land Acquisition

Additional land must be acquired in order to allow the development of a new park entrance complex and a new theme area. One possibility exists for acquiring a parcel of land owned by the Department of Health and Social Services as a part of the state prison grounds.

The land is separated from the prison by Riverside Drive and is adjacent - though not directly - to existing Heritage Hill land. It is roughly 16 acres in size and is bounded on the north by STH 172, on the south by other private land, on the east by Riverside Drive, and on the west by the Fox River. (See maps in appendix) Four dwellings are located on the site but they will soon be removed. Access to the property from the existing park would only be available by passing beneath the STH 172 bridge. The bridge is elevated at this point and would provide more than ample clearance.

The current acreage goal is 40.43 acres. This should be amended to include the + 16 acres to be acquired from Health and Social Services and also the potential acquisition of the railroad right-of-way in the park. The suggested acreage goal is 63.43.

Three basic actions will be necessary to implement land acquisition. First, steps must be taken to arrange for the transfer of ownership of the land from the Department of Health and Social Services to the Department of Natural Resources. Second, an easement or other instrument must be executed between the DNR and the Department of Transportation to allow use of the space inside the STH 172 right-of-way. Third, easements must be secured from the railroad to cross their right-of-way, to utilize the river frontage fully.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

1) Physical (Topography-soils-water-air-wetland types)

See Attached.

2) Biological

a) Flora

b) Fauna

3) Social

4) Economic

5) Other (include archaeological, historical, etc.)

Existing Environment

1.) Current Management and Development

The park is divided into "theme areas" for ease of interpretation. Each theme area portrays a distinct time period or socio-culture grouping. The existing theme areas are:

Pioneer Heritage Area - portrays the earliest period of our history, the fur traders, early territorial law and maple sugaring. A replica section of plank road is also present.

Small Town Heritage Area - shows the beginnings of community culture and urban development.

Military Heritage - The military presence at Fort Howard and its influence on local life is shown.

The addition of new theme areas (agricultural and early industrial) is discussed elsewhere in this plan.

There are fifteen existing structures located at the park and two others now under construction. They are:

- The Visitor Center
- Franklin Hose Company
- YMCA/Library
- General Store
- Blacksmith Shop
- Baird Law Office
- Allouez Town Hall
- Tank Cottage
- Tank Barn
- First Courthouse
- Trader's Cabin
- Fort Howard Hospital and Ward Building
- Fort Howard Scullery
- Fort Howard Post School
- Cotton House

Under construction are the Sugarbush building and the East Side Moravian Church.

The system of paved service lanes connects the buildings and a tractor pulled shuttle wagon transports visitors around the park. Part of the system of walkways in the park includes a section of replicated plank road. This road is constructed in the same manner as the original military road which once passed through the site.

Other improvements to the site include perimeter fencing, a sophisticated electronic security system, public toilets and a pedestrian underpass beneath Riverside Drive. Behind the Tank Cottage a chicken coop has been added. A large vegetable garden with a picket fence provides fresh vegetables for the authentic meals prepared in the summer kitchen.

2.) Physical

a. Soils, Geology, Landform

The physical makeup of the site, as with the surrounding region is the result of glaciation. The Green Bay Lobe of the most recent glacier scarred the area about 10,000 years ago and advanced as far south as Rock County, Wisconsin. The underlying bedrock is dolomite with some localized shale and limestone deposits. Heritage Hill lies on the edge of the Niagara Escarpment, the ridge of dolomite that underlies the Door Peninsula.

The park site is basically rectangular and slopes to the west. The eastern edge of the property slopes steeply and presents a commanding view of the rest of the park and the river valley. The lower part of the site is gently sloping to level in some areas. The Fox River forms the western park boundary. There is about 1,050 feet of shoreline frontage.

The soils of the site are generally suited to agricultural use. Part of the park once was a vegetable farm.

The soil profiles have been somewhat modified in the plow layer due to cultivation. The major soil groups of the site are Poygan Clay, Superior Clay, Kewaunee loam and Kewaunee silty clay loam. The soils are described as follows:

Poygan clay. The Poygan soils are the most important dark-colored mineral soils in the county. Poygan clay has a clay topsoil, a mottled drab, yellow and brown clay loam upper subsoil layer, and a pinkish red plastic clay lower subsoil layer rich in lime. It is easily drained but very hard to fill.

Superior clay. Superior clay has a slightly darker, redder, topsoil than Superior clay loam. The topsoil is heavy clay or silty clay, that puddles easily and is very hard to cultivate. All this land is very flat, and drainage is not very good but can be improved by tiling.

Kewaunee loam. The topsoil of Kewaunee loam in cultivated areas is grayish-brown or light reddish-brown loam 8 or 9 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is in most places reddish-brown loam or silty clay loam to a depth ranging from 16 to 24 inches where it is underlain by dull-red stiff plastic clay.

Kewaunee silty clay loam. Kewaunee silty clay loam has a light grayish-brown friable silty clay loam topsoil and a still dull-red plastic clay subsoil. Virgin areas have a medium-brown surface layer in a depth of about 3 inches, underlain by a yellowish-gray or ash-gray subsurface layer which extends to a depth ranging from 3 to 7 inches. These two layers become mixed in cultivated areas, and the soil assumes a red shade. The upper subsoil layer is very tenacious dull-red stiff plastic clay, to a depth ranging from 16 to 20 inches, and is somewhat less plastic dull-red clay to a depth of 60 or more inches.

It is underlain in most places by dolomitic limestone at an average depth between 30 and 40 feet. The rock outcrops in

the northern part of the county and near the Niagara Escarpment, but it may be covered by more than 90 feet of red clay in places to the southeast. Both surface soil and subsoil contain a sprinkling of angular gravel and some boulders.

The soils of the site are suitable for building foundations if some sand lift is provided, underneath the concrete slab, to prevent uneven settling.

The surface is in general undulating or very gently rolling with just enough slope to afford good drainage, but in a few areas the slopes are steep enough to cause excessive erosion. Some small areas of Kewaunee silty clay loam have a level surface and somewhat deficient drainage, and bedrock is not far below the surface.

b. Groundwater and Surface Water

The most evident water resource relating to Heritage Hill is the Fox River. The park currently includes 1,050 feet of frontage on the river. The maximum recorded flood level in this part of the river is 585 feet. Normal water level is 580 feet MSL. Since most of the site has an elevation higher than 585 feet only about 1.01 acres of land immediately adjacent to the shore is subject to flooding.

Water quality of the fox River has increased significantly in the past 5 years and should continue to increase as more pollution controls take effect.

Surface drainage of the site collects in a small swale that empties into the river. Flow is intermittent and nearly nonexistent at times. There are several areas of the site that seep water particularly in the springtime. These are due apparently to the existence of alternate layers of permeable and nonpermeable soils - in effect a "perched" water table.

c. Air Quality

A number of air quality concerns exist in the Green Bay area including SO₂, Hydrocarbons and particulates. However due to the prevailing winds the perceived ambient air quality at the park is generally very good.

3.) Biological

a. Flora

Heritage Hill contains a wide variety of plant materials, most of which was planted as landscaping. Naturally occurring trees include cottonwood, aspen, willow, silver maple, black locust, shagbark hickory, bur oak and hawthorne. The naturally occurring trees are generally of mature size. Trees that have been recently planted include maples, oaks, hickory,

butternut, white birch, elm, ash, white cedar, spruce and cherry. A remnant apple orchard exists and a number of other old apple trees are scattered around the park.

The interior areas of the site that are not regularly mowed have undergone a transition in species from pioneer weeds to dense stands of brome grass. Mowed areas adjacent to the buildings and walkways have turf species such as fescue and bluegrass established on them.

b. Fauna

The Fox River, recovering from decades of abuse, is now becoming known as fish habitat. Sport fishing and commercial fishing are both taking place on a regular basis. Seasonal migrations of walleye and salmon attract numerous anglers below the DePere dam. Yellow perch are harvested commercially adjacent to the park.

A species list including sport fish and rough fish reflects the diverse fishery of lower Green Bay.

Alewife	Bullhead (1) most abundant
Crappie (4)	Bluegill
Bigmouth Buffalo	Burbot
Carp (2)	Channel Cat
Chinook Salmon	Freshwater Drum (5)
Gizzard Shad (6)	Golden Shiner
Longear Sunfish	Largemouth Bass
Northern Pike	Pumpkinseed
Rainbow Trout	Rock Bass
Redhorse	Sauger
Smallmouth Bass	Shortnose Gar
White Sucker (3)	White Bass (6)
Walleye (7)	Yellow Perch

Heritage Hill is populated by a number of urban mammals and birds. Among them are cottontail rabbits, squirrels, mice, moles, gophers, and occasional woodchucks, skunks and raccons, pigeons, robins, sparrows, starlings, crows, swallows, martins and blackbirds. A number of ring-neck pheasants inhabit the site. Also, some predatory birds have been observed including red-tailed hawk, sparrow hawk and great horned owl. No threatened or endangered species are known to inhabit the site.

4.) Social

The park is visited by 45-50,000 people annually. Heritage Hill has grown in popularity since 1975 and has wide support in the community.

5.) Economic

Admission fees collected by the park are remitted to the DNR. About \$60-70,000 dollars worth of volunteer labor has been performed in each of the past two years 1980-1981.

6.) Other

The park was a part of the Green Bay Reformatory Farm for many years. In 1938, the home of Captain John Cotton and his wife, Mary Arndt Cotton, was donated to the Brown County Historical Society by the Green Bay Catholic Diocese. The society raised the funds necessary to move the home to the Reformatory Farm and located it at the east end of the property in the exact location of the old Cadle Mission House, high atop Allouez Hill. The home, built in 1842, was restored and became the first historical building to be located on the property. In 1960, the Baird Law Office was moved from the Courthouse lawn to just north of Cotton House by the Society and restored. The small Greek Revival structure was built in 1835 by Samuel Beall, as a land office for the government. Henry Baird was associated with Beall and began his practice as Wisconsin's first attorney in 1824. When Beall left Green Bay in 1840, he sold the little building to Baird who practiced law there until his death in 1876.

When Heritage Hill State Park was in the initial stages of development, Dr. Joan Freeman, Wisconsin State Archaeologist, did test digs over the entire 40 acre site and determined that nothing remained of an archaeological nature. This can probably be accounted for in that the ground had been plowed several times while farming operations existed. In addition, while trenching the park for electrical and plumbing, no artifacts were found.

PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

1) Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources (include quantities – sq. ft., cu. yds., etc.)

Regrading of surface to establish a two acre village green.

Excavation for foundations or basements for approximately 22 additional structures. Quantity is unknown due to varying size and design. All excavations will be stabilized.

Little or no clearing of trees will be necessary. Numerous new trees will be planted using a diversity of species.

Grading and site preparation to facilitate development of the Indian Camp and the Early Industrial Theme Area will probably involve about 3 acres in total. Cut and fill may balance.

2) Manipulation of Aquatic Resources (include quantities – cfs, acre feet, MGD, etc.)

None.

3) Structures

About 22 major structures will be placed in the park. Some of these will be authentic historic structures that will be moved or reassembled, new utilitarian structures and newly constructed replicas of certain historic structures.

A number of minor structures and construction projects will also be implemented. These are all designed to either enhance the historical interpretation of the park, or to facilitate its operation and maintenance.

4) Other

Utility and telephone service will be extended to some new structures and theme areas.

5) Attach maps, plans and other descriptive material as appropriate (list)

- a. Locator map
- b. Existing Buildings and Theme Areas Map
- c. Ownership Map

PROBABLE ADVERSE AND BENEFICIAL IMPACTS (Include Indirect and Secondary Impacts)

- 1) **Physical Impacts** - Operation of the expanded park will increase utility use by the park. Development of a second park entrance on Riverside Drive will slightly increase traffic flow; and may cause slight congestion at peak use times.

Increased parking capacity will reduce the amount of on-street parking in the adjacent neighborhoods during peak use times.

The overall visual quality of the site will be enhanced by new development.

Temporary visual disruption will take place during various construction projects. (It has been our experience, however, that a great deal of interest and positive publicity is generated during construction.)

- 2) **Biological Impacts** - Noise, dust and engine emissions may be generated during construction projects. Erosion not a serious problem due to heavy soils, however, vehicle tires tend to track mud onto nearby streets. Motor fuels, lubricants, and construction materials will be expanded.

An increase in the density and diversity of species of trees will occur due to a planting program. More trees and less grass will be present.

Development may reduce the amount of habitat available for certain rodents and ringneck pheasants that frequent the park.

3) **Socioeconomic Impacts**

- a) **Social** - An increase in park attendance is anticipated. The projected maximum after full development is 150,000 per year.

An increase in the level and distribution of historical education is anticipated.

A general increase in community awareness of the park is expected.

- b) **Economic** - Expanded development will increase the overall cost of operating and maintaining the park. Eventually more workers will be employed due to increased workload.

Increased visitation will result in more revenues received by the park as admission fees. Currently this money is remitted to the DNR and eventually is deposited in the Segregated Fund.

Money paid out to contractors, vendors, and individuals for maintenance, operation and development will benefit the individuals and local economy.

- 4) **Other** (include archaeological, historical, etc.; if none, so indicate.)

See Attached.

4) Other (include archaeological, historical, etc.; if none, so indicate.)

An increase in the number of structures at the park will (theoretically, at least) increase the need for fire protection.

Certain historic structures and artifacts may be preserved and saved from destruction.

Two of the historic structures to be moved (the Masart Farm and Hazelwood) are situated on their original sites; and are enumerated on the National Register of Historic Places. Their status on the register can be maintained through compliance with the procedures required by the National Historic Preservation Act.

The removal of buildings from their sites will cause them to be conspicuous by their absence.

It is anticipated that Heritage Hill will become more of a landmark with the expanded development of the park.

PROBABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED

Increased use of city sewer and water, electricity and telephone service.

Increase in traffic use of Riverside Drive.

Temporary noise, dust, emissions, etc., during construction projects.

Consumption of motor fuels, lubricants and building materials during construction projects.

Reduced habitat for resident rodent and pheasant population.

Increased costs of operation and maintenance.

Increase in need for fire protection.

Removal of some structures from their original sites. (This is mitigated by the fact that these buildings are in danger of being lost and moving to the park will preserve them for future generations.)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Impacts such as mechanical noise, engine emissions and dust due to construction are transitory in nature and will be offset by the continued enhancement of Heritage Hill as an historical resource. It should be noted that the park itself is developing an increasing intrinsic value. In this sense the long-time productivity is enhanced by the short-term effects.

Intensive use and development may reduce the limited biological productivity of the site.

IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES IF ACTION IS IMPLEMENTED

- 1) **Energy** In absolute terms, the use of the site as a park does not irreversibly commit it to this purpose. However, as a practical point, it is unlikely that the site will be used for any other purpose once it is established as a park. The historical nature of the project reinforces the commitment. Therefore, realistically, it should be indicated that the site is irreversibly committed.
- 2) **Archaeological and historic features or sites**
Many of the structures involved in the park are priceless and irreplaceable. Due to the aged condition of many of the structures, little if any material would be salvageable if the buildings were to be razed.
- 3) **Other** Buildings which are replicas, modern buildings and their foundations, roads and parking lots are permanently committed to park use. Other resources which are not recoverable are time and human energy expended on the project. Fuel and wear and tear on equipment are unrecoverable. The depletion of various materials from their sources is permanent.

ALTERNATIVES (No Action-Enlarge-Reduce-Modify-Other Locations and/or Methods. Discuss and describe fully with particular attention to alternatives which might avoid some or all adverse environmental effects.)

1) Do Not Develop - No Action

Operation of the park would probably continue at present levels or even increase slightly with concentrated efforts of staff and employees. However, an expanded program would not be possible beyond a certain point due to the limitations of the available structures.

2) Develop More Intensively

The site, even with the proposed new acquisition, is of limited size. The actions proposed in the master plan do comprise a fairly intensive development. Significant increases in density of structures may reduce open space and buffer areas unreasonably and create a crowded or unnatural appearing scene.

3) Reduced Development

Several means of reducing the scope of development of Heritage Hill would be possible - deleting this building or that, etc., however, a likely way would be to eliminate the second park entrance and the Early Industrial Theme Area and not acquire the additional land. This would not cause the park to fail, but would eliminate the possibility of interpreting an important segment of Fox Valley history. Also the benefits of the second entrance and additional parking would not be realized. Other positive benefits from new development in other parts of the park would remain.

EVALUATION (Discuss each category. Attach additional sheets and other pertinent information if necessary.)

- 1) As a result of this action, is it likely that other events or actions will happen that may significantly affect the environment? If so, list and discuss. (Secondary effects)

No

- 2) Does the action alter the environment so a new physical, biological or socio-economic environment would exist? (New environmental effect)

Land to be acquired contains an abandoned garden plot and four vacant derelict dwellings. Land use would be changed to recreational, if acquired.

- 3) Are the existing environmental features that would be affected by the proposed action scarce, either locally or statewide? If so, list and describe. (Geographically scarce)

No

- 4) Does the action and its effect(s) require a decision which would result in influencing future decisions? Describe. (Precedent setting)

No

- 5) Discuss and describe concerns which indicate a serious controversy? (Highly controversial)

Placement of Hazelwood at Heritage Hill may be controversial, but, this will only be done as a means of saving or preserving it. Neither the DNR nor the Heritage Hill Corporation is pursuing acquisition. The building would be accepted only if offered, and then only with adequate funding assured.

- 6) Does the action conflict with official agency plans or with any local, state or national policy? If so, how? (Inconsistent with long-range plans or policies)

No

- 7) While the action by itself may be limited in scope, would repeated actions of this type result in major or significant impacts to the environment? (Cumulative impacts)

Numerous individual actions are included in this plan. Due to space limitations, it is unlikely that such a comprehensive project would be developed again on the site, or elsewhere nearby.

- 8) Will the action modify or destroy any historical, scientific or archaeological site?

No

- 9) Is the action irreversible? Will it commit a resource for the foreseeable future? (Foreclose future options)

The action is virtually irreversible, although in extreme circumstances changes could be made that would eliminate most traces of development.

- 10) Will action result in direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns? (Socio-cultural impacts)

No

- 11) Other

None

EA to Heritage Hill State Park Master Plan

AGENCIES, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROJECT

DNR Personnel and Title

Brown ^{et.}

Date	Contact	Comments
8/20/81	Heritage Hill Corporation	Review and approval of draft master plan.
10/7/81	Bureau of Parks & Recreation	Review and revise draft master plan
11/81	Ron Fassbender	Discussed need for 1600-2 document

RECOMMENDATION

EIS Not Required

Analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In my opinion therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required before the Department undertakes this action.

Refer to Office of the Secretary

Major and Significant Action: Prepare EIS

Additional factors, if any, affecting the evaluator's recommendation:

Impacts of the general concept and development of Heritage Hill State Park were addressed in a final Environmental Impact Statement submitted in July of 1974. A subsequent Finding of Fact statement declared that WEPA requirements had been complied with.

SIGNATURE OF EVALUATOR

Daniel C. Rogers

DATE

12/11/81

CERTIFIED TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH WEPA

DISTRICT OR BUREAU DIRECTOR (OR DESIGNEE)

DATE

James A. ... *1/25/82*

APPROVED (if required by Manual Code)

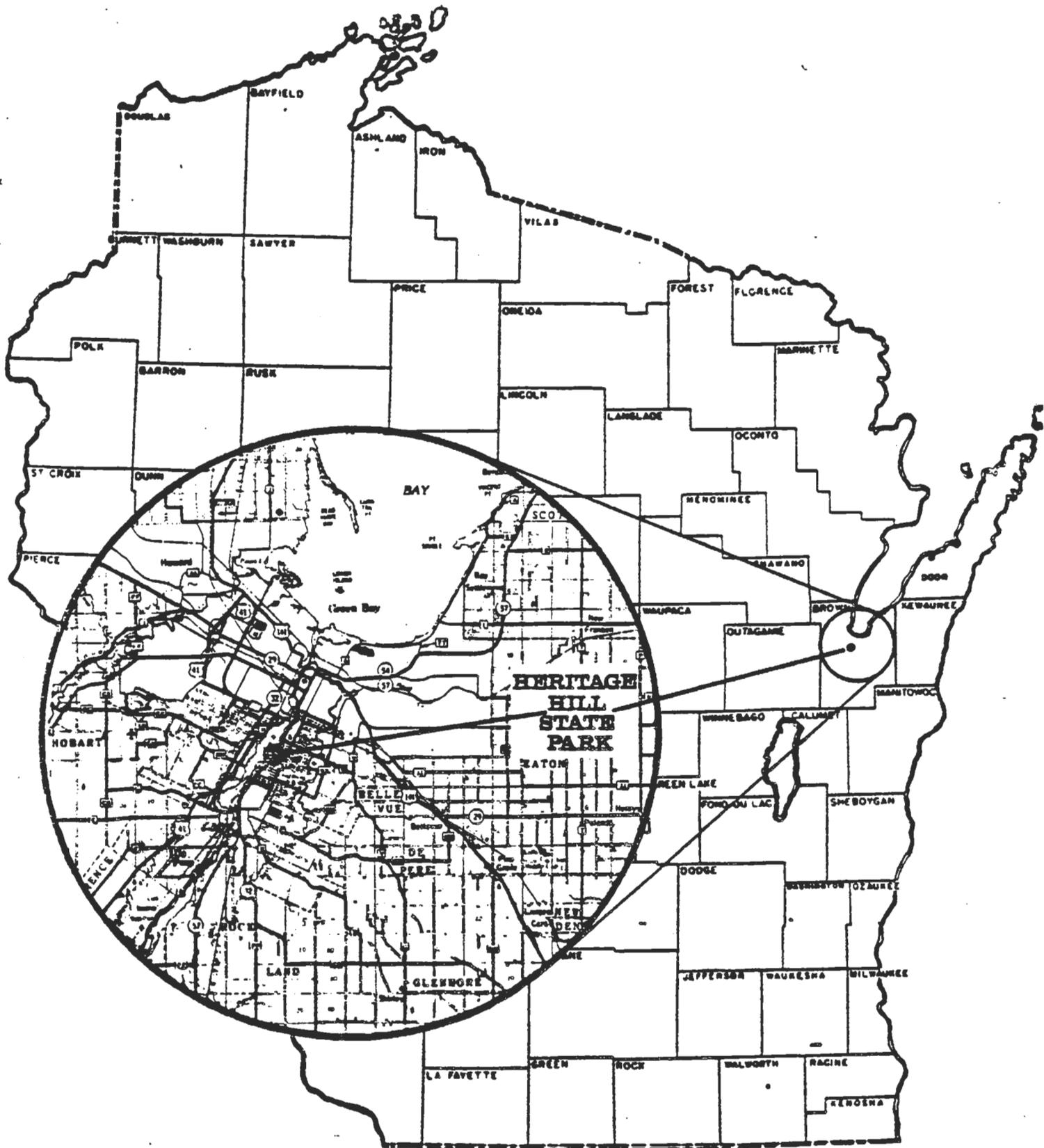
DIRECTOR, BEI

DATE

H.S. ... *3-10-82*

no request for EA, but no comm received via conversation with D. ...

This decision is not final until approved by the appropriate Director and/or Director, BEI.



LOCATOR MAP

