

CHAPTER x: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES



INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. While agricultural acreage and the number of farms have generally been on the decline throughout the state, it is still an important component of the economy. Natural features such as topographic relief, lakes, streams, wetlands and soils also have significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. Understanding the relationship between environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activities or development is a key ingredient in planning a community's future land use

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Character of Farming

Farming is an important activity in the countryside surrounding the City of Shawano. Cropland and farmland account for seven percent (320.4 acres) of the City's total land area¹. Agricultural land is generally scattered throughout the eastern half of the City. Agriculture is especially significant in the towns that surround the City, and is the predominant land use in eastern Shawano County. From 2012-2017, Shawano County saw a decrease in the overall number and farms and the overall land utilized as farmland; however, the overall acres per farm grew from 204 in 2012 to 217 in 2017. The market value of agricultural products sold per farm increased from 2012 to 2017 from \$198,858 to \$219,851, respectively².

¹ ECWRPC data, 2021

² USDA Agricultural Census, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 data

Assessment of Farmland Viability

Prime farmland is generally defined as “land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses. It has the combination of soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner if it is treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods”. This includes the following classifications (1) All areas are prime farmland; (2) Prime Farmland, if drained; (3) Farmland of Statewide Importance; and (4) Not Prime Farmland if drained. Soil data from the NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed in 2017, was used to determine prime farmland.

Generally, prime farmland is found on the City’s borders, with more contiguous areas falling outside of city limits. These areas can be found on **Map x**.

Community Gardens

Community gardens provide access to local food. They allow people without access to land to grow their own food, and to share knowledge and skills. Some people find that gardening relieves stress, encourages social interaction, increases physical activity and encourages people to eat more vegetables and healthy foods. The City of Shawano oversees one community garden, which is located at the corner of Lieg Avenue and Water Street across from Judd Park.

Farmland Preservation Efforts

Local farmers can participate in programs and initiatives that are intended to preserve long-term farming activities. The United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Farmland Service Agency has several programs to encourage responsible farmland stewardship through financial incentives. These programs include the following: Conservation Reserve Program, Farmable Wetlands Program, and the Emergency Conservation Program. The National Resource Conservation Service, an agency of the USDA, also has programs in place for farmland preservation assistance.

The State of Wisconsin offers the Farmland Preservation Program, which strives to preserve Wisconsin farmland by means of local land use planning and soil conservation practices and provides property tax relief to farmland owners. Tax credits are handled through the State’s Department of Revenue. In Shawano County, six towns are managed under the County’s farmland preservation zoning ordinance and one additional town, Hartland, administers its own.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

ECWPRC AND SHAWANO WILL COMPILE AND FINALIZE!

NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Understanding the extent and location of the City’s natural features suggests possible advantages for particular land uses. It is also essential to understand the location of

environmentally sensitive areas where development is not appropriate. This will prevent severe developmental or environmental problems that may be difficult or costly to correct in the future. Maintenance of these natural features is also important for community appearance and for the functions they perform for natural communities.

Ecological Landscapes

An ecological landscape is defined as a region of Wisconsin characterized by a unique combination of physical and biological attributes, such as climate, geology, soils, water, or vegetation. Different ecological landscapes offer distinct management opportunities based upon their levels of biological productivity, habitat suitability for wildlife, and presence of rare species and natural communities. The City of Shawano falls almost entirely within the Northeast Sands Landscape, with small segments in the northwest and south-southeast falling with the Northern Lake Michigan Coastal Landscape. Understanding the distinct attributes of each of these landscapes will be important when identifying future land management and land use goals. Many of these attributes are described below.

Topography

The topography in the City of Shawano was shaped over 10,000 years ago by Wisconsin's most recent period of glacial activity. The landscape is characterized by gently rolling moraines and drumlins that were formed by material deposited along the edges of the ice sheet during the glacier's retreat. These landscape features are most prominent in the western half of Shawano County. Elevations in the City range from 810 feet above sea level along the Wolf River and the Shawano Lake Outlet to 865 feet above sea level in the southeastern portion of the City.

The bedrock geology of the City and the extraterritorial area is made up of two distinct formations that divide the area³. These bedrock formations are:

- The **Cambrain Group** is a layer is comprised of sandstone with some dolomite and shale.
- The **Prairie du Chien Group** is a layer running north and south through the area comprised of dolomite with some sandstone and shale.

Metallic and Non-metallic Resources

Glacial deposits consist of soil, subsoil, sediment, sand, gravel, and/or stone and are characterized by a variety of depths and patterns throughout the City. The City's bedrock and glacial deposits provide many valuable non-metallic minerals such as sandstone, sand, and gravel that are used for road construction, housing, and commercial developments. Currently, there are no active non-metallic mining operations located in the City of Shawano. There are no active metallic mining activities anywhere in Shawano County because metallic minerals are not present in high quantities. However, there are some limited deposits of copper and other base metals in the northwestern portion of Shawano County.

Groundwater

Groundwater is comprised of the portion of rainfall that does not run off to streams or rivers and that does not evaporate or transpire from plants. This water percolates down through the soil until it reaches the saturated zone of an aquifer. Groundwater supplies all of the water for

³ Bedrock Geology of Wisconsin, 2005; University of Wisconsin-Extension Geological and natural History Survey.

domestic, commercial and industrial uses in the City of Shawano.

The quality of groundwater in the City is generally good. However, groundwater contamination is of concern due to the characteristics of the bedrock and surficial geology found in some parts of the City. Areas with permeable soils and a high water table are the most susceptible to contamination from specific urban land uses. The majority of the City's underlying aquifer is only moderately susceptible to contamination. While it is important to recognize that the City's groundwater supply can be affected by the horizontal movement of water beneath the surface, in general, the City is less susceptible to groundwater contamination than rural areas because City wells are much deeper than private wells.

Groundwater Recharge Potential. According to a report prepared by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey⁴, the sandy soils in Shawano County and surrounding counties have a higher potential for recharge. Maintaining recharge is important for both supply for water consumption and to maintain natural features. Map x displays the recharge potential for the City of Shawano, which show that areas with low water recharge potential are found on the eastern half of the City. Table x.x, below, displays the recharge potential for the City of Shawano.

Table x.x: Groundwater Recharge Potential for the City of Shawano

Class	Acres	Percent
Low Water Recharge Potential (0" - 2"/year)	0.2	0.0%
Medium Water Recharge Potential (2" - 4"/year)	78.6	1.8%
High Water Recharge Potential (4" - 8"/year)	951.3	21.4%
Very High Water Recharge Potential (> 8"/year)	3222.6	72.7%
No Rating	183.0	4.1%
Total	4435.6	100.0%

Source: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2021

Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility. The ease that pollutants can be transported from the land surface to the top of the groundwater or "water table" defines a groundwater's susceptibility to pollutants. Materials that lie above the groundwater offer protection from contaminants. However, the amount of protection offered by the overlying materials varies, depending on the materials.

The WDNR, in cooperation with UW-Extension, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and USGS, evaluated the physical resource characteristics that influence sensitivity in order to identify areas sensitive to contamination. Five resource characteristics were identified: depth to bedrock, type of bedrock, soil characteristics, depth to water table and characteristics and characteristics of surficial deposits. Each of the five resource characteristics was mapped, and a composite map was created. A numeric rating scale was developed and map scores were added together.

An index method was used to determine susceptibility; however, this method of analysis is subjective and includes quantifiable or statistical information on uncertainty. This limits the use

⁴ Groundwater Recharge in Menominee, Shawano, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties, Wisconsin, Estimated by a GIS-Based Water-Balance Model, 2013.

of the information for defensible decision making. Therefore, while groundwater contamination susceptibility maps can be useful, this level of uncertainty must be kept in mind.

The ground water in the City of Shawano is generally less susceptible to groundwater contamination based on the five characteristics. However, the groundwater susceptibility varies widely throughout Shawano County.

Table x.x: Groundwater Susceptibility in the City of Shawano

	Acres	Percent
Very High	3.7	0.1%
Somewhat High	0.0	0.0%
Moderate	384.5	8.7%
Somewhat Low	3546.0	79.9%
Very Low	501.3	11.3%
Total	4435.6	

Source: ECWRPC, 2021

Depth to Groundwater. Groundwater depth can impact building foundations, utility and street construction, and other factors. Approximately 41 percent (1818.33 acres) of the City has groundwater present within two feet or less.

Watersheds and Surface Waters

The City is located entirely within Wolf River Basin, straddling three watersheds. The Wolf River Basin drains over 3,600 square miles and portions of eleven counties in northeastern Wisconsin. The U.S. EPA approved the Upper Fox and Wolf Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) Report. More information can be found at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/TMDLs/FoxWolf/index.html>. The northeastern corner of the City is located in the West Branch Wolf River Watershed; the north-central portion of the City is located within the Shawano Lake Watershed; and the southern portion of the City is located within the Middle Wolf River Watershed. Drainage from these watersheds flows into either the Wolf River or Shawano Lake via existing ditches, wetland areas, and streams. Currently, this Basin faces many challenges to its overall ecological health, including non-point source water pollution, the loss of shoreland habitats, and the presence of various exotic invasive species. **Map x** displays the surface water resources for the City, including wetlands and floodplains.

The Wolf River, which traverses the western edge of the City, is the Wolf River Basin's most significant water resource. The Shawano Lake Outlet Channel joins Shawano Lake, on the eastern edge of the City, with the Wolf River. Shawano Lake is one of Wisconsin's largest and most heavily-used water bodies and is classified as a 303(d) Restoration Waters (impaired waters with a restoration plan in place)⁵. Impaired waters, as defined by Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, are those waters that do not meet the state's water quality standards.

Every two years, states are required to submit a list of impaired waters to EPA for approval. The law requires that states establish priority rankings for waters on their list and specify the total maximum amount of a pollutant that each water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. In Shawano County, portions of Murray Creek, the Little Suamico River, the Oconto

⁵ <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/SurfaceWater/ConditionLists.html>

River, and the Pensaukee River are on the 303 (d) impaired waters list, along with several unnamed tributaries or local waterways. It should be noted that for most waterways, only a portion of the waterway found on the list, not typically the entire lake, river, or stream. Being on the 303 (d) impaired waters list indicate that these waterways need a restoration plan and may also make them eligible for cleanup funds.

Shawano Lake is joined by the Shioc River, White Clay Lake, Black Creek, Kroenke Creek, Long Lake, Mud Lake, Schoenick Creek, and several unnamed waterways on the 2020 restoration waters list. Being on the restoration waters list means that there is an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved plan to address the impairments.

Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplains. These are areas predicted to be inundated with flood waters in the 100-year storm event (e.g., a storm that has a 1 percent chance of happening in any given year). Development within floodplains is strongly discouraged to minimize property damage.

Map x shows the 149.2 acres of land in the City classified as floodplain, comprising approximately 3.4 percent of the City's total land area. Floodplain areas in the City are located along the Wolf River, the Shawano Outlet Channel, and Shawano Lake. The National Flood Insurance Program maps produced by the FEMA should be referenced for official delineation and elevations of floodplain boundaries.

Wetlands

According to the Wisconsin DNR's Wetland Inventory Maps, wetland habitats comprise 17.6 percent (781.5 acres) of the City's total land area, not including small tracts of wetland that are less than five acres. These ecosystems play significant roles in maintaining the quality of groundwater and surface water and provide valuable habitats for fish, birds, and other wildlife. Several large tracts of wetland are located in the eastern, less-developed portion of the City and along the Wolf River in the eastern portion of the City. The Shawano County Shoreland/Wetland Ordinance regulates the use and development of lands within 300 feet of navigable streams and 1,000 feet of lake and ponds and controls for lands annexed into the City.

Woodlands

The City of Shawano lies within Wisconsin's northern forest zone, which is characterized by a mixture of coniferous and deciduous forest types. Typical tree species include Hemlock, Beech, Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch, Aspen, and White and Red Pine. While dense hardwood forests and timber stands are more characteristic of the western portion of Shawano County, large tracts of woodlands in the City of Shawano are associated with wetland habitats and low-lying areas along the Wolf River, Shawano Lake Outlet, and Murray Creek and are mixture of lowland hardwoods and conifers.

Soils and Steep Slopes

Soils support the physical base for development and agriculture within the City. Knowledge of their limitations and potential difficulties is helpful in land use such as residential development, utility installation and other various projects. Three general soil associations, or groupings of

individual soil types based on geographic proximity and other characteristics, are present within the City⁶.

- **Shawano-Rousseau-Wainola:** This association consists nearly level to moderately steep, excessively drained and moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sand soils generally located on uplands.
- **Cormant-Markey-Wainola:** This association is consisting of nearly level and gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained, sandy and mucky soils generally located on uplands and in uplands and in upland drainageways and depressions.

As shown on **Map x**, steep slopes exceeding a 12 percent grade are scattered mostly throughout the less intensely developed portions the City. Generally, slopes that have between a 12 and 20 percent grade present challenges for building site development, and slopes that exceed a 20 percent grade are not recommended for any disturbance or development.

Rare Species Occurrences/Natural Areas

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintains a database of rare, threatened and endangered species and natural communities in Shawano County. In order to protect these species and communities, the exact location is not available to the public; however, Shawano County does have a copy of this database. Whenever a request comes into the county for development, this database is consulted prior to granting approval.

The Wisconsin DNR Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) maintains an online database which provides statewide inventory of known locations and conditions of rare and endangered species, by town. *A review of the NHI Township Search Tool database revealed a number of species (Table x.x) for the City and areas surrounding the City.* This database is incomplete since not all areas within the state have been inventoried. Thus, the absence of a species within this database does not mean that a particular species or community is not present. Nor does the presence of one element imply that other elements were surveyed for but not found. Despite these limitations, the NHI is the state's most comprehensive database on biodiversity and is widely used. Generalized versions of the data base are included on **Map x.x**.

Exotic and Invasive Species

Non-native aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals, commonly referred to as exotic species, have been recognized in recent years as a major threat to the integrity of native habitats and the species that utilize those habitats. Some of these exotic species include purple loosestrife, buckthorn, garlic mustard, multi-colored Asian lady beetles, Eurasian water milfoil, emerald ash borer, and gypsy moths. They displace native species, disrupt ecosystems, and affect citizens' livelihoods and quality of life. The invasive species rule (Wis. Adm. Code Ch. NR40) makes it illegal to possess, transport, transfer, or introduce certain invasive species in Wisconsin without a permit.

⁶ Soil Survey of Shawano County, Wisconsin, United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

Scientific Name	Common Name	WI Status	Federal Status	Group
Township 26N, Range 15E				
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake Sturgeon	SC/H		Fish
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe	SC/P		Mussel
Alasmidonta viridis	Slippershell Mussel	THR		Mussel
Boechera missouriensis	Missouri Rock-cress	SC		Plant
Cicindela patruela patruela	Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	SC/N		Beetle
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	SC/P	SOC	Turtle
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	END	LE	Mussel
Erimyzon sucetta	Lake Chubsucker	SC/N		Fish
Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	THR	SOC	Turtle
Moxostoma carinatum	River Redhorse	THR		Fish
Northern dry-mesic forest	Northern Dry-mesic Forest	NA		
Quadrula quadrula	Mapleleaf	SC/P		Mussel
Tritogonia verrucosa	Buckhorn	THR		Mussel
Township 26N, Range 16E				
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake Sturgeon	SC/H		Fish
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe	SC/P		Mussel
Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern	SC/M		Bird
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered Hawk	THR		Bird
Centronyx henslowii	Henslow's Sparrow	THR	SOC	Bird
Cochlicopa morseana	Appalachian Pillar	SC/N		Snail
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	SC/P	SOC	Turtle
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	END	LE	Mussel
Floodplain forest	Floodplain Forest	NA		
Glyphyalinia rhoadsi	Sculpted Glyph	SC/N		Snail
Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	THR	SOC	Turtle
Moxostoma carinatum	River Redhorse	THR		Fish
Northern dry-mesic forest	Northern Dry-mesic Forest	NA		
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	NA		
Northern sedge meadow	Northern Sedge Meadow	NA		
Northern wet-mesic forest	Northern Wet-mesic Forest	NA		
Paracloeodes minutus	A Small Minnow Mayfly	SC/N		Mayfly
Protonotaria citrea	Prothonotary Warbler	SC/M		Bird
Quadrula quadrula	Mapleleaf	SC/P		Mussel
Sand prairie	Sand Prairie	NA		
Simpsonaias ambigua	Salamander Mussel	THR	SOC	Mussel
Stenelmis fuscata	A Riffle Beetle	SC/N		Beetle
Tritogonia verrucosa	Buckhorn	THR		Mussel
Township 27N, Range 15E				
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake Sturgeon	SC/H		Fish
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe	SC/P		Mussel
Alasmidonta viridis	Slippershell Mussel	THR		Mussel
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	END	LE	Mussel
Erimyzon sucetta	Lake Chubsucker	SC/N		Fish
Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	THR	SOC	Turtle
Lake--deep, soft, seepage	Lake--Deep, Soft, Seepage	NA		
Northern dry-mesic forest	Northern Dry-mesic Forest	NA		
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	NA		
Northern wet-mesic forest	Northern Wet-mesic Forest	NA		

Quadrula quadrula	Mapleleaf	SC/P		Mussel
Simpsonaias ambigua	Salamander Mussel	THR	SOC	Mussel
Tritogonia verrucosa	Buckhorn	THR		Mussel
Township 27N, Range 16E				
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe	SC/P		Mussel
Alasmidonta viridis	Slippershell Mussel	THR		Mussel
Cicindela patruela patruela	Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	SC/N		Beetle
Eleocharis flavescens var. olivacea	Capitate Spike-rush	SC		Plant~
Eleocharis quadrangulata	Square-stem Spike-rush	END		Plant
Eleocharis robbinsii	Robbins' Spike-rush	SC		Plant
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	SC/P	SOC	Turtle
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	END	LE	Mussel
Erimyzon sucetta	Lake Chubsucker	SC/N		Fish
Juncus vaseyi	Vasey's Rush	SC		Plant
Littorella uniflora	American Shoreweed	SC		Plant
Migratory Bird Concentration Site	Migratory Bird Concentration Site	SC		Other
Northern dry forest	Northern Dry Forest	NA		
Northern hardwood swamp	Northern Hardwood Swamp	NA		
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	NA		
Pine barrens	Pine Barrens	NA		
Utricularia resupinata	Northeastern Bladderwort	SC		Plant

Source: WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory 2021 search, <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/Data.asp?tool=township&mode=detail>

State Natural Wildlife Areas

The City does not have any State Natural Areas or Wildlife Areas within its boundaries.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

The City of Shawano maintains 25 park recreational sites and trails in addition to the Woodlawn Cemetery. This totals 111 acres of open space for the City that is maintained by the City. Eberlein is the largest park with 25 acres. An additional 93 acres of public open space is available at the City’s public schools, and the Shawano County Fairgrounds provides another 55.66 acres of open space. The Murray Creek Nature Conservancy is also found within the City and contains 311 acres, which makes this the largest natural resource are in the City.

NATURAL RESOURCE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

ECWRPC AND SHAWANO WILL COMPILE AND FINALIZE!

THE FOLLOWING SECTION (NATURAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMS WILL ALSO BE COMPILED LATER—WE HAVE BEEN RECOMING THE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS AND THEN COMBINING THESE INTO PROGRAMS AND OTHER GOALS AND OBJECTIVES)

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The City of Shawano and the entire region was once home to the Menominee and Chippewa Native American tribes. They hunted and fished the rivers and lakes of this region for hundreds of years prior to the arrival of the Europeans. In 1673, French Jesuit priest Jacques Marquette and Jean Nicolet journeyed through the County, but this did not result in French settlement. Samuel Farnsworth came to the region in 1843 via the Wolf River and realized the potential for lumbering. A year later Charles Wescott established a sawmill at the junction of the Wolf River and Shawano Lake. On the November 10, 1845, the first steam-powered boat, The Manchester, arrived at what is now the City of Shawano on the Wolf River. By 1851, logging had spread out from the Shawano area to other rivers that flowed into the Wolf. In 1853, the population of the region had grown to 254 inhabitants and “Shawanaw” County was established as a separate County from sections of Oconto and Outagamie Counties. The name Shawanaw comes from the Native American Sha-wa-Nah-Pay-Sa, which meant “lake to the south” in both Menominee and Chippewa; the current spelling was adopted in 1864. As the County grew and the land was logged off, German settlers moved to the region in large numbers to clear the land of stumps, drain the swamps, and establish farms that remain to this day. Joining these pioneers were also Bohemians, Norwegians, Irish, and, to a lesser degree, English and French immigrants. While lumbering still contributed to the economy, the County’s primary economic activity was dairy farming and associated industries after 1900. Located at the heart of the County’s economic activity, the City of Shawano was first incorporated as a village in 1871 and graduated to a fourth-class city in 1874. Main Street was originally part of the old military road that functioned as a supply route for river drivers and lumbermen. As the City continues to grow, each generation of residents has added to the cultural, religious, and architectural flavor of the community. Preservation of historic and cultural resources fosters a sense of pride, improves quality of life, and provides an important feeling of social and cultural continuity between the past, present, and future. The following sections describe the City of Shawano’s significant historic and archeological resources.

Historic Resources

The Wisconsin Historical Society’s Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) contains data on a wide range of historic properties throughout the State – such as round barns, cast iron bridges, commercial buildings, school houses, and turn-of-the-century homes – that create Wisconsin’s distinct cultural landscape. The AHI includes 415 documented structures in the City of Shawano. Listed properties include the American Legion and Community Hall, the Wisconsin and Northern Railroad Depot, and numerous residences.

The Wisconsin Historical Society’s Division of Historical Preservation (DHP) is a clearing house for information related to the state’s cultural resources including buildings and archaeological sites. A primary responsibility of the DHP is to administer the State and National Register of Historic Places programs. The National Register is the official national list of historic properties in the United States that are worthy of preservation. The program is maintained by the National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior. The State Register is Wisconsin’s official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin’s heritage. The inventory is maintained by the DHP. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts

that are significant in national, state, or local history. Sites are based on the architectural, archaeological, cultural, or engineering significance. Table x.x. below displays the three sites that fall under at least one of the historic registers.

**Table x-x: National Register and State Register of
Historic Places in the City of Shawano**

Reference Number	Historic Name	Registry
99000440	Shawano Main Street Historic District	State and National Historic Registers
13000865	Lincoln School	State and National Historic Registers
00001241	Post Office	National Historic Register

The National Register is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added, and, less frequently, removed. Therefore, it is important to access the most updated version of the National Register properties. This can be found by accessing Wisconsin State Historical Society's website (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>).

The Shawano County Historical Society seeks to “preserve the culture and history of Shawano County by creating a vibrant learning experience and serving as a repository for current and future generation.”⁷ The Historical Society is situated in Shawano County's Heritage Park, and it hosts several historic buildings and gardens, including the John Kast House, one-room schoolhouse, reconstructed 1800's log cabin, agriculture museum at the “Oil House”, 1930's limestone building, replica and diorama of Zachow Depot, and a restored country church⁸.

Archaeological Resources

An inventory similar to the AHI exists for known archaeological sites across the state: the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI). Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites, information as to their whereabouts is not currently made available online. This information is distributed only on a need-to-know basis. Archaeological sites are added to ASI as they are discovered; discovery is a continual process. For technical assistance and up-to-date information on sites within the City, contact State Historic Preservation Officer at the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Other Cultural Resources

⁷ <https://www.shawanohistory.org/about-us/> (February 26, 2021)

⁸ <https://www.shawanohistory.org/about-us/> (February 26, 2021)

In addition to historic and archaeological resources, the City's modern-day culture is distinguished by various unique landmarks and events:

- Shawano Historic Main Street District: Shawano's main street hosts a number of community events such as Oktoberfest, the Annual Holiday Open House and Annual Holiday Stroll, the Downtown Car Show, the farmer's market, the Downtown Family Fun Festival, and others.
- County Fairgrounds: The County fair is held here every year in August/September. The fairgrounds also host a number of other annual events, such as flea markets.
- Shawano Speedway: Hosts Saturday Night Stock Car Races.
- Mielke Arts Center: Hosts arts shows such as the Annual Shawano Folk Music Festival and the Annual Arts and Crafts Fair, and theatre productions from the Box in the Wood Theatre Guild.
- Shawano Community Fly Out: Located at the Shawano Airport.
- School Events: The local schools host a number of annual community events, such as Kids from Wisconsin, the Homecoming Game, and the Fall Parade and Homecoming.
- SunDrop Dayz
- Thursdayz @ Franklin summer series
- Shawano is home to the largest sea plane base in the Midwest.

CULTURAL RESOURCE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

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