



Heritage Hill

S T A T E P A R K



Spring Tours
Teacher Supplemental Packet

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Introduction

This manual is designed to help you and your students get the most out of your visit to Heritage Hill State Park.

Please Note:

- It is meant only as a supplement to your interaction with our interpreters; it is not meant to replace them.
- Its use is completely optional and not required to have a great experience at Heritage Hill.
- Not all structures are outlined in the packet – only a few per area are discussed.
- Any information in parentheses is meant to help the teachers or chaperones – please do not read it to your students initially.
- We have included a few basic facts about each building located in the Buildings Overview section for each part of the park. This includes: whether it's an original building or a reproduction, the year we want to represent in each building (or "interpret"), if it's an original building, where and when it was originally built.
- Consider asking your students to help you "find" the buildings, structures, or gardens you're looking for.
 - Tell your students which building you're trying to find
 - Describe the outside
 - Describe the use/purpose
- Encourage your students to listen for common themes throughout the park. For example, listen for Caroline Tank's name in the Tank Cottage and the YMCA Library and look for the Tanks' ties to the Moravian Church. Henry Baird was associated with the Baird Law Office and he also played a role in the trial of Chief Oshkosh in the Courthouse.
- Please be aware that not every building will be open and have an interpreter in it. Some buildings that do not have interpreters will have a gate in the doorway – feel free to use this booklet to provide some information to your students. Other buildings may remain closed in order to protect the artifacts and the building itself.
- Words **highlighted** as such are vocabulary words that are defined for each area.

Heritage Hill Trivia

Introduce your students to these ideas either before you begin your visit or as you are walking to your first building.

- Heritage Hill opened in 1977 to the public. If your students are at an appropriate age, ask them how many years Heritage Hill has been open.
- All of the *historic original* buildings were moved here – they were not originally located on this site – such as the hospital, the church, and the farmhouse. Some structures are replicas and were built on site – such as the **bark chapel**, print shop, and sugar house.
- The Cotton House at the top of the Hill was the first building moved to this site – it was moved in 1938, before Heritage Hill existed. It was moved from approximately a mile north on Webster and opened as a museum in 1941.
- This land is the original location of Camp Smith, an American **fort** in the early 1800s. There is a stone marker between the Hill's parking lot and Webster Avenue recognizing Camp Smith.
- This Hill is made up of over 50 acres and over 25 structures.
- The gardens may not be planted until May, but you can still talk about some of the uses of a garden and how they may have been planted differently. Gardens were a vital part of the foodways of the peoples of Wisconsin. The period gardens at Heritage Hill serve a distinctive purpose, reflecting the different times, classes, and agricultural practices of the ethnic groups living in this region. As you walk around Heritage Hill, notice the different personalities of the gardens. There are gardens located in:
 - Fur Trade (near the Fur Trade Cabin)
 - Farm (in front of the house and across the path)
 - Growing Community (next to Tank Cottage)

Timeline of Heritage Hill Buildings

- 1800-1820** Fur Trade Cabin is built
- 1803** Tank Cottage is built
- 1816** Fort Howard is established
- 1820** Fort Howard is abandoned and Camp Smith is established
- 1822** Camp Smith is abandoned and the garrison is moved back to Fort Howard
- 1833** The Fort Howard Guardhouse is built
- 1834-1835** The Fort Howard Hospital is built
- 1835** Fort Howard's Orderly Room/Company Kitchen is built
The Baird Law Office is built
- 1836** Wisconsin becomes a territory
- 1840s** Cotton Family House is built
- 1848** Wisconsin becomes a state
- 1851-1852** The Moravian Church is built
- 1871** The Roadside Chapel is built
- Circa 1871** The Belgian Farmhouse is built
- 1872** The Log Dairy Farm is built
- 1873** The YMCA Library is built
- 1887** The Franklin Hose Company is built
- 1894** The Cheese Factory is built
- 1897** The Blacksmith Shop is built
- 1912** Allouez Town Hall is built
- 1934** The Courthouse Monument is built by the Reformatory Inmates
- 1938** The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is built
- 1941** Cotton Family House is moved to its current location
- 1976** The Print Shop is built
- 1977** Heritage Hill State Park opens to the public
- 1982** The Victorian Bandstand is built
The Bark Chapel is built

• Vocabulary •

- **Trade goods** – any item that could be of value to another person; an item that would be traded for something else at the fur trader’s post.
- **Rendezvous** – a place agreed on for a meeting; a place that the fur traders met to get trade goods.
- **Pelt** – the skin of an animal with the wool, fur, or hair still on it.
- **Barter** – to trade one thing for another without the use of money.
- **Bourgeois** – the person in charge of the trading post.
- **“Three sisters”** – a style of planting corn, beans, and squash; it is believed that each of the three crops helps the others grow.

How it works: Corn acts as a pole for the bean vines to climb. Beans improve the quality of the soil by fixing nitrogen on their roots. The bean vines stabilize the corn plants making them less likely to blow over in the wind. The squash acts as a living mulch, keeping weeds from growing close to the plants and keeping the moisture in the soil from evaporating. Squash helps keep predators from approaching the corn and beans. At the end of the season, the crop residue can be put back into the soil to improve its quality.

- **Court** – a building or room where legal cases are heard.
- **Trial** – the hearing and judgment of a case in court.
- **Missionary** – a person sent on a religious journey to convert people to their religion, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.
- **Bark Chapel** – a structure built by Native Americans for priests intended for use as a place of worship; typically built on sapling framework and covered with elm bark (the one at Heritage Hill is a replica and is more substantially framed and covered with cedar bark, as it is more readily available today).
- **Artifact** – any item of cultural or historical interest.

• Fur Trade Buildings Overview •

Some of our buildings are replicas, but others have been standing in Green Bay for many years. See if your students know where the original locations of each of the buildings are!

Building	Original or reproduction	Original location	Interpretive year(s)	Year built (if it's original)
Courthouse	Neither (see section below)	Door County, De Pere	1824-1830	Unknown
Maple Sugar House	Reproduction	n/a	Not interpreted	n/a
Fur Trade Cabin	Original	The 700 block of Adams Street in Green Bay	1762	Between 1800 and 1820
Bark Chapel	Reproduction	n/a	1672	n/a

Courthouse

Heritage Hill's Courthouse is neither a reproduction nor the original courthouse. Our courthouse is actually an old granary. A granary is a storage house for processed grain. We aren't sure when the granary was built, but we know that it was moved from its original location in Door County to De Pere in 1837, and then to Heritage Hill in 1976. Our Courthouse is located very near the original location of the first Courthouse in Wisconsin.

Monument

The Courthouse Monument was built in 1934 by inmates from the Green Bay Reformatory. This monument marks the site of the first courthouse established in Wisconsin in 1825. This is the only historic structure on site that is still at its original location.

Ask your students...

- Does anyone know where the Green Bay Reformatory is?
(It is next to the 172 bridge, looking south)
- Did anyone know that the Reformatory used to own land that is now Heritage Hill?
(When the 172 bridge was built, it separated the Reformatory from its orchard – this orchard and land eventually became Heritage Hill)
- The first courthouse in Wisconsin was established in 1825, but Wisconsin didn't exist yet. What was Wisconsin at this time?
(Part of the Michigan Territory)

Maple Sugar House

It appears Native Americans were the first maple sugar makers. Maple sugar making occurs in the spring when the sap runs in trees; this sap is "tapped" or gathered from the trees and processed (which includes boiling down the sap). Producing maple sugar was a labor-intensive process for which lean-to shelters were built to allow smoke and steam to escape.

Ask your students...

- Has anyone tried real maple syrup?
- If so, does it taste different than Eggo or Aunt Jemima syrup?
- If we gathered 30-40 gallons of sap, how many gallons of maple syrup would be made after boiling it?
(Less than one gallon – it would only make 3 quarts)

Smokehouse

(Find the small house behind the fur trade cabin – this is the smokehouse)

Ask your students...

- What is a smokehouse?
(A shed or room for curing food by exposing it to smoke)
- What types of foods would have been smoked?
(Meat from various animals)
- Why would smoking meat have been an important part of their life?
(Smoking and drying their food was an important way to preserve it and make it last as long as possible – remember this is before refrigerators!)

Tell your students...

There was a type of food popular with the voyageurs called pemmican. Pemmican was basically an early power food that traveled easily and would stay good for long periods of time. Voyageurs used a lot of energy as they traveled so they made pemmican, a mixture of cooked down lard and crushed ground meat. This gave them the protein and fat they needed to stay strong.

Fur Trade Garden

The Fur Trade Garden shows the cross-cultural gardening practices of the métis/fur trade culture. This garden will have the “**three sisters**” – corn, beans, and squash. The three are planted together so the beans can use the corn stalks as support as they grow.

Ask your students...

- If you've already visited a garden, how is this garden different than some of the others?
(The farm garden's plants are in rows; Tank Garden uses "beds" while this Fur Trade garden uses the “**three sisters**” style of planting.)
- Notice the fence – what is it made of? It is called a wattle fence.

Fort Howard (1836)

Heritage Hill's Fort Howard area shows a representation of life at Green Bay's Fort Howard military post in 1836, which is the same year that Wisconsin became a United States territory. The Hospital, Guard House, and the **Company** Kitchen/Orderly Room are original Fort Howard buildings from the early 1800s.

• Vocabulary •

- **Fort** – a strong building or group of buildings used for protection and defense.
- **Company** – a group of soldiers.
- **Matron** – woman who works in the hospital.
- **Attendant** – a man who cleans the hospital and the items in it.
- **Steward** – a man who works in the hospital on record keeping of patients and medical instruments and medicines, overlooks the attendants' and matrons' work, and helps the surgeon.
- **Mess hall** – where patients in the hospital eat.
- **Store room** – a storage room for supplies in the hospital like medicines, sheets, blankets, bed sacks, etc.
- **Dispensary** – where the medicine is kept in the hospital; where the medicine is given out.
- **Slate** – a tablet used for writing on.
- **Musket** – a muzzle-loading gun that was once used by soldiers.
- **Stockade** – a line of tall posts that are set in the ground and used as a barrier to protect or defend a place.

• Fort Howard Buildings Overview •

Some of our buildings are replicas, but others have been standing in Green Bay for many years. See if your students know where the original locations of each of the buildings are!

Building	Original or reproduction	Original location	Interpretive year(s)	Year built (if it's original)
Guardhouse/Jail/Commanding Officer's Office/Post Library	Both! (Ask the interpreter about this)	NE corner of Kellogg St and Donald Driver Way in Green Bay	1836	1833
Officers' Quarters	Reproduction	n/a	1836	n/a
Orderly Room/Company Kitchen	Original	NE corner of Kellogg St and Donald Driver Way in Green Bay	1836	Circa 1835
Fort Post School	Reproduction	n/a	1836	n/a
Hospital	Original	SE corner of Kellogg St and Donald Driver Way in Green Bay	1836	1834-1835

Ask your students...

- If Wisconsin became a territory in 1836 and state in 1848, how many years was Wisconsin a territory?
(1848-1836=12)
- Fort Howard was originally on the opposite side of the Fox River (on the west side of the river, likely near Leicht Memorial Park, Titledown Brewing Company, and the Neville Public Museum). It was abandoned from 1820-1822 when Camp Smith was built on the land that Heritage Hill is now on. Both were built near a specific geographical feature. What feature is this and why did they choose to build next to it?
(Along the Fox River – transportation, to protect transportation routes)

The Guard House

This structure is the entrance or “sally port” to Fort Howard, just as it would have been the sally port in the 1830s. While the structure looks like it is one building, it actually has four parts:

1. The Guard House is the top, east building (the side closer to the farm)
2. Under the Guard House on the east side are the jail cells
3. The Commanding Officer's Office is the top, west building
4. Under the Commanding Officer's Office on the west side would have been more jail cells, but Heritage Hill uses it as an orientation space for visitors.

When Fort Howard was decommissioned (retired or removed from service) in 1853, many of the Fort's buildings were moved or destroyed. Heritage Hill acquired the Guard House in 2009 from the City of Green Bay.

Ask your students...

- If you were restoring (or fixing up to look historic) the Guard House, what types of things (or evidence) might you use to try to figure out what the building looked like in the 1830s?
(Photos – although there aren't many photos available from the 1830s – letters, building plans, maps, drawings)

Tell your students...

When buildings are moved or restored, a lot of the building is taken apart. Often, the people working on restoring the building find many different types of evidence within the walls of the building. Some types of evidence include construction style (such as a door, window, or chimney that is found), writing on the walls, and **artifacts** and other objects within the walls.

Growing Community (1850-1912)

Heritage Hill's Growing Community depicts some of the trades that were found in Green Bay during the last half of the 19th century. From 1850 to 1900, numerous small communities were growing in Wisconsin due to the arrival of many **immigrants**.

• Vocabulary •

Franklin Hose Company

- **Hose cart** – the cart that carried the hose to put out fires; the small cart at the back of the Franklin Hose Company was pushed by firemen.
- **Hand Pumper** – a type of vehicle to help put out fires; the large hand pumper in the middle of the Hose Company is operated by pulling down on the hand bars on the side, which push water into a reservoir, which in turn forces water into the hose.

YMCA Library

- **Boys' club** – in the case of Heritage Hill's YMCA Library, a place for young boys to keep busy, be entertained, and to stay out of trouble.
- **Taxidermy** – the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals in a lifelike form.

Print Shop

- **Printing Press** – a machine for printing text or pictures from plates or type.
- **Calling cards** – a card with a person's name and address, indicating their presence (these are often compared to voicemail or answering machines; they were left at a person's house or business to show that they were there).

Blacksmith Shop

- **Forge** – a furnace used to melt and shape metal.
- **Anvil** – a steel or iron block on which metal can be hammered and shaped.
- **S-hook** – a piece of metal bent into the shape of an 'S'; may be used to hang pots and kettles over an open fire.
- **Courting candle** – a candle used in the 1800s to indicate the length of courting time (or length of a date); when the suitor would come to the home, the candle would be lit. When the candle burned down to the metal holder, the courting time was over.

• Growing Community Buildings Overview •

Some of our buildings are replicas, but others have been standing in Green Bay for many years. See if your students know where the original locations of each of the buildings are!

Building	Original or reproduction	Original location	Interpretive year(s)	Year built (if it's original)
Moravian Church	Original	Current location of Grace Lutheran Church in Green Bay	Not interpreted	1851-1852
Franklin Hose Company	Original	Corner of Main and Irwin Streets in Green Bay	1891	1887
YMCA Library	Original	810 Chestnut Street in Green Bay	1890	1873
Print Shop	Reproduction	n/a	1872	n/a
Blacksmith Shop	Original	Corner of Danz and University Avenues in Green Bay	1897	1897
Victorian Bandstand	Reproduction	n/a	Not interpreted	n/a
Baird Law Office	Original	Corner of Main and Monroe Streets in Green Bay	1850s	1835
Allouez Town Hall	Original	2143 S. Webster Avenue	Not interpreted	1912
Tank Cottage	Original	West bank of the Fox River initially; moved to Union Park in 1907-1908	1860	1803 (additions added in 1850)

Ask your students...

- Why would people move from their country to Wisconsin?
(For a better life – either something [famine, persecution, or lack of job opportunities] made them leave their country or something [job, religious freedom, or job opportunities] attracted them to our area)
- Why Wisconsin?
(Maybe Wisconsin had similar land/resources to what they were used to in their country or they may have known someone already settled in the area)
- Why do people move today?
(Job opportunities, more freedom, better hospitals, better schools, etc)

When these people came, they brought with them different ways of life, languages, food, and skills. Towns change when new people bring new ideas.

- Has anyone ever eaten Booyah or Belgian pie?
(People bring their foodways)
- Has anyone ever heard another language being spoken in their town?
(People bring their languages)
- What kind of different churches or religions are in your town?
(People bring their religions)

Moravian Church

Peek in the side door to the church. This Moravian Church is the oldest standing church in Green Bay. In 1979, it was sold to Heritage Hill. It was taken apart and moved on flatbed trailers and moved to its present site where it was put back together piece by piece. Before it came to Heritage Hill, it was on the National Register of Historic Places, but was taken off after its move.

Ask your students...

- The building has a cornerstone – a stone that forms the base of a building, joining two walls – that has the year in which the church’s construction began. Find the cornerstone on the front of the church. What year is on the cornerstone?
- Can you find the Moravian star hanging from the ceiling? According to moravianseminary.edu – “One of the most popular symbols of the Moravian church [the star] started as a geometry project for school boys in Niesky, Germany in the 1850s. [...] The typical star has 26 points, but some have as many as 144 points. The star is usually illuminated from within and is intended to remind viewers of Christ as the Morning Star and light of their world. It also calls to mind the star that guided the Magi in their search for Christ.”

Franklin Hose Company

Ask your students...

- Can anyone read the name on the building?
- A Hose Company? What do you think that is?
(What today we call a fire department)
- The Hose Company was just as much a clubhouse as a fire department. Can you find two things that would have helped the firemen pass time?
- Notice the colors that it’s painted. Does that color combination look familiar?
(They’re the Packer colors! But the Hose Company has nothing to do with the Packers; it was built 32 years before the Packers even existed! The colors are just a happy accident.)

Tell your students...

The Franklin Hose Company No. 3 was built in 1887 to house a volunteer fire department. There were other volunteer fire departments in Green Bay at the time. Some intense rivalries arose with companies, and, at times, they would challenge each other to races.

Tank Garden

(White picket-fenced garden near the cherry and apple trees next to Tank Cottage.)

The plants in this garden are planted in square “beds,” an English style garden – in the city there was not a lot of room for gardens so plants were grouped in small, square “beds.” Tank Cottage Garden represents the gardening techniques of the Civil War time period and the fruits and vegetables Caroline Tank had available to her at that time.

Ask your students...

- If you've already visited a garden, how is this garden different than some of the others?
(The farm garden is not fenced and is planted in rows while the Fur Trade garden uses the “**three sisters**” [corn, squash, and beans] style of planting)

YMCA Library

The YMCA Library was never associated with the national YMCA that we know of today. It was also never a library that you borrowed books and other things from. Caroline Tank (listen for this name also in Tank Cottage if there is an interpreter in that building and try to have the students make the connection) donated money towards the construction of a **boys' club**.

In addition to books, there are things such as musical instruments and **taxidermy**.

Ask your students...

- What do you think it meant to be a “**boys' club**” when the YMCA Library was built in 1873?
(It was a place to keep the boys off the streets and keep them out of trouble)

Victorian Bandstand (Gazebo)

Our gazebo is built to mimic the style of gazebos in the Victorian Era (1837-1901). Historically, gazebos were used as a place in a community where people would gather to hear public speakers, concerts, and have celebrations. Heritage Hill's is used mostly for weddings.

Belgian Farm (1905)

The Belgian Farm area is made up of several buildings that were needed and used by a working farm family around 1905. Our interpreter will tell you about the farmhouse building. What else can you find on the farm?

• Vocabulary •

- **Crop rotation** – growing one crop on a plot of land one season, then the next season another crop in the same plot of land; preserves the ability of the soil to grow the crops well
- **Parlor** – a room in a home, hotel, or club used for conversation or gathering of guests; this is similar to today's living room or family room
- **Carding** – to untangle the fibers of the wool by combing with a carding brush
- **Shear** – to cut the hair or wool from an animal
- **Root cellar** – an underground storage area for vegetables, especially root vegetables such as carrots and turnips
- **Spinning wheel** – a small machine driven by the hand or foot for making yarn or thread from wool
- **Wood stove** – a stove that is heated by burning wood inside of it
- **Immigrant** – a person who moves to a country to live there

• Ethnic Agricultural Area Buildings Overview •

Some of our buildings are replicas, but others have been standing in Green Bay for many years. See if your students know where the original locations of each of the buildings are!

Building	Original or reproduction	Original location	Interpretive year(s)	Year built (if it's original)
Belgian Farmhouse	Original	Rosiere, WI	1905	Sometime after 1871
Cheese Factory	Original	Casco Township, WI	Not interpreted	1894
Roadside Chapel	Original	Duvall, WI	Not interpreted	1871
Log Barn	Original	Near Brussels, WI	Not interpreted	1872

Kitchen Garden

The garden near the house is called a kitchen garden and would grow compact plants, which the family would use for cooking – beans, carrots, or beets.

Ask your students...

- If you've already visited a garden, how is this garden different than some of the others?
(Both other gardens are fenced; Tank Garden uses "beds" while the Fur Trade garden uses the "**three sisters**" [corn, beans, and squash] style of planting)
- Why is the garden near the house called the kitchen garden?
(Because it was closest to the door and easily accessible)

Summer Kitchen

(Located next to the farm house.)

Summer kitchens were very popular. Although many farms had a detached summer kitchen, many houses in town had one-story summer kitchens that were simply on the back of the house.

Ask your students...

- Why would a family use an outdoor kitchen in the summer?
(The **wood stove** would be moved to the summer kitchen during the summer to keep the heat from cooking out of the house, so that the house could be as cool as possible – remember, there was no A/C at this time)
- There are several different areas in this summer kitchen. Can you find the bake oven and the set kettle?
(The bake oven [in the back wall] – bake ovens were used to bake large amounts of bread and other baked goods. Bread was baked once a week and many loaves were baked at one time. A wood fire was set within the oven, heating up the oven itself. Once the oven walls were hot, the wood was removed and the heat that was trapped within the oven and its walls cooked the food.)
(The set kettle [large pot set in a large stone box in the corner] – this pot was used from everything to laundry to butchering)
- What other cooking items or tools do you see in this kitchen?

Log Dairy Barn

(The large barn on the east side of the farm – the chicken coop is located on its south side.)

This barn is divided into three areas (or bays). The middle bay is called a “drive-through” because farmers could driver their horses and wagons in one side and out the other.

Have your students walk in front of the barn, looking into the doors and windows.

Ask your students...

- What do you see when you look into the barn?
- Compare the two bays – how are they the same?
(Both bays have stalls for animals, have slots in the ceiling where hay would be dropped from above for food, and have wooden stalls and floors)
- Contrast the two bays – how are they different?
(The south bay's ceilings are lower and stalls are smaller. These would be used for cattle)
- If the smaller stalls of the south bay are meant for cattle, what animals are housed in the larger stalls of the north bay?
(Horses)
- There are lofts above the cattle and horse bays – what do you think the farmers kept in these lofts?
(Hay, straw, and oats for the animals' food and bedding)

Cotton Family House and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Building	Original or reproduction	Original location	Interpretive year(s)	Year built (if it's original)
Cotton Family House	Original	Webster Heights Drive	1941	1840s

Cotton Family House

The Cotton House was named after the Cotton family who lived in the house from the time it was built in the 1840s until 1893. John and Mary Cotton met at Fort Howard, where John was stationed. They married in 1825, had five children, and celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with a large party at their home. Since its construction, the Cotton House has had five different owners. Here is a timeline of ownership of the Cotton House:

- 1840s-1893: John and Mary Cotton
- 1893-1896: J. W. Woodruff
- 1896-1933: Catholic Diocese of Green Bay (used as part of an orphanage)
- 1933-1977: Brown County Historical Society (used as a house museum and moved to its current location in 1941)
- 1977-Present: Heritage Hill

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

When the Cotton House was moved to its current location, bones and a deteriorated uniform including brass buttons were unearthed. It is believed that this is a soldier from Camp Smith. In 1820, Colonel Smith relocated Fort Howard to the land that Heritage Hill now sits on – he believed this was a more suitable location for a **fort**. However, he never received permission from the U.S. Government to move the **fort**, and only two years later, in 1822, the **fort** was moved back to Fort Howard.

The tomb was built in 1938 and was opened in 1994 to show a large pile of bones and a complete skull. This tomb is honored every Memorial Day.

Ask your students...

- What is a memorial?
(According to Merriam-Webster: something, such as a monument or ceremony, that honors a person who has died or serves as a reminder of an event)
- Can anyone name another memorial – maybe a national memorial?