



What is Heritage Hill?

Heritage Hill is a living history museum devoted to the preservation of its buildings and artifacts and the interpretation of the history of Northeastern Wisconsin and its people. Heritage Hill provides an educational and interactive experience that encourages visitor awareness, understanding, and appreciation of its diverse regional history of people's cultures and industries. We are committed to enriching the lives of visitors of all ages by nurturing a deeper understanding and appreciation of the history of Northeastern Wisconsin and its people. History is brought to life for thousands of visitors annually through educational programs for school children and unique seasonal events for families.

Become a Member of Heritage Hill

Experience the past first-hand and impact the quality of life in Northeastern Wisconsin through your member support at Heritage Hill. This multi-sensorial historic experience is where fun meets learning at any age. Your annual membership helps provide educational and cultural experiences for area students, community events for area families, and brings visitors to the area. Belong to a club at Heritage Hill!

Donate to Heritage Hill

Help ensure the legacy of our community and region will be preserved and represented for future generations with your tax deductible gift. Find out how you can make a difference at www.heritagehillgb.org. Heritage Hill is a non-profit, 501(c)3 organization.

Volunteer Opportunities

Learn new skills, meet new friends, or share a special time with your family by volunteering at Heritage Hill! A wide variety of volunteer opportunities are available all around the park, including activities in period clothing, greeting visitors and school groups, driving tram, gardening, preservation work, and more! Volunteer applications and more information are available at the Front Desk or on our website.



Come to Play, Stay to Learn!



Green Bay • Wisconsin

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www.heritagehillgb.org

ETHNIC AGRICULTURE AREA

Farmers from the Brabant province of Belgium began immigrating to Northeastern Wisconsin around 1853. They were enticed by Antwerp advertisements of farmland at \$1.25 per acre and the promise of French-speaking communities. These Belgian immigrants built sturdy homes, cultivated the land, and were able to adjust to life in America.

2 COTTON HOUSE

This Greek Revival house was built in the 1840's at Beaupre Street & Webster Avenue in Green Bay. The home belonged to the John Cotton family until 1893 when it was sold to J.W. Woodruff. In 1896, Woodruff sold it to the Catholic Diocese. The Diocese used it as an orphanage until 1933. Cotton House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

3 TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

During placement of the Cotton House, small bones, uniform fragments, and brass buttons were unearthed and are believed to have belonged to a Camp Smith soldier (circa 1820). In 1938, the remains were interred in this tomb.

4 ROADSIDE CHAPEL

Located near the town of Duvall in Kewaunee County, chapels like this one were placed along roadsides to provide a quiet place for prayer. This chapel was built in remembrance of a miracle of healing.

5 BELGIAN FARM

The buildings in this area represent a typical Belgian-American farmstead. The Massart family owned the house and limestone summer kitchen. The farmhouse, built around 1872, is actually a log house with brick veneer added at a later date. The "quoins" design on the corners of the house is a common feature on homes in Belgium. The outbuildings come from various Belgian-American farm families in the area. All of these structures were located in Kewaunee County.

6 CHEESE FACTORY

This factory was built in 1894 and located in Kewaunee County. First owned by A. Anashek, it was sold to Joseph and Mary Adams in 1895. The building tells of the role of the cheese industry in local communities. Small cheese factories were commonly seen in rural Wisconsin at the start of the 20th century.



FORT HOWARD AREA

Constructed in 1816 by members of the 3rd Infantry under Colonel John Miller, Fort Howard connected eastern forts with frontier outposts. From 1820 to 1822, the troops at Fort Howard, led by Colonel Joseph Smith, temporarily moved to the east side of the river and formed Camp Smith on land that is now Heritage Hill, before returning to the original fort.

7 OFFICER'S QUARTERS

Constructed in 1982, this building is a replica of a surgeon's quarters. It reflects Federal style architecture. The interpretation of this building shows the lifestyles of officers and their wives during the 1830's at Fort Howard.

8 COMPANY KITCHEN/ORDERLY ROOM

This is an original Fort Howard building constructed between 1831 and 1835. It is built in the Federal architectural style. This building likely served as the detached kitchen for General Brooke's living quarters at Fort Howard. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

9 POST SCHOOLHOUSE

The first school recorded at Fort Howard was in 1824 under command of Colonel McNeil. This replica, built in 1982, reflects the Federal building style, like the other four buildings.

10 HOSPITAL

Construction of this building began in 1834 and was completed in 1835, in the Federal style. Doctors at the Fort Howard Hospital dealt with fevers, diarrhea, constipation, drunkenness, cholera, dysentery, sprains, paralysis, and much more. Both the Ward Room and Hospital are listed on the Nation Register of Historic Places.

11 GUARD HOUSE

This original Fort Howard building was constructed on the west bank of the Fox River in the Federal style between 1833-1835. Anyone wanting access to Fort Howard was required to enter through the sally port of this building. The upper story rooms are a guard house with light prison and the Commanding Officer's Office and Post Library.

GROWING COMMUNITY AREA

From 1850 til the end of the 19th century, numerous communities were expanding in Wisconsin due to the influx of immigrants. Our Growing Community depicts some of the trades that were found in Green Bay during the last half of the 19th century.

12 MORAVIAN CHURCH

Built on Moravian Street in Green Bay between 1851-1852, the Moravian Church was the worship center for numerous Protestant settlers in the area. It is one of the oldest standing churches in Green Bay and reflects the Greek Revival style of architecture. Today it is frequently used as a setting for weddings and other private ceremonies.

13 FRANKLIN HOSE COMPANY

The Franklin Hose Company No. 3 was built in 1887 and located on the corner of Main & Irwin Streets. The building was the second one put up at that site to serve as a volunteer fire department. The Franklin Hose Company disbanded in 1891.

14 LIBRARY

This building was located at 810 S. Chestnut Street and is in the Victorian Neo-Jeffersonian architecture style. It was built in 1873 with money solicited by Reverend Daniel C. Curtis and constructed as a boys club. Caroline Tank donated \$1,200 toward its construction. The side wing was added in the early 1890's.

15 PRINT SHOP

This replica building, constructed in 1976, was built to resemble a general store, however, when printing presses and type were donated to Heritage Hill, its use changed to a print shop. All of the printing equipment is original to the latter half of the 19th century. Many examples of type and presses are demonstrated, showing the progression of the printed word.

16 BLACKSMITH SHOP

Built by Henry M. DeWitt, in 1897, this building once stood on the corner of Danz & University Avenue. Mr. DeWitt was a blacksmith and the shop originally was a repair shop for wagons and carriages, then automobiles, before switching to ornamental iron work in the 1930's.

17 BAIRD LAW OFFICE

Constructed in 1835 by Samuel Beall at the corner of Main & Monroe Streets, this building is an example of Greek Revival architecture. Henry Baird bought the building in 1837 and used it as an office. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

18 ALLOUEZ TOWN HALL

The Allouez Town Hall was built in 1912 and stood at 2143 South Webster Avenue. The design of the building is typical of early 20th century municipal buildings.

19 VICTORIAN BANDSTAND

This beautiful yet functional bandstand, also known as the Gazebo, was built in 1982. The structure is used for weddings, concerts and other public presentations.

20 TANK BARN

Designed in the style of the Norwegian barn, this modern building first served as the park's maintenance shop. With construction of a resotation building, it was converted into a concessions facility for special event days.

21 TANK COTTAGE

Tank Cottage was built around 1800 by the fur trader Joseph Roi. It was located on the west bank of the Fox River at 8th Street. In 1850, Otto Tank bought the building and added two wings to the house. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

LA BAYE AREA

The La Baye area covers almost 200 years of history, including the French Jesuit missionaries, the fur trade under British rule after the French and Indian War, and the American legal system that was introduced after the War 1812.

22 COURTHOUSE

It is unknown when this building, which was originally a granary, was built in Door County. It is used as a replica courthouse, as it resembles the description of the original courthouse. As American settlers moved west, the need for law and order moved west into the Michigan Territory, which is now Wisconsin.

23 COURTHOUSE MONUMENT

Constructed by prison labor in 1934, this monument commemorates the approximate location of the first courthouse in the state of Wisconsin, which was established in 1825. The famous trial of Chief Oshkosh took place in that courthouse in 1830.

24 MAPLE SUGARING SHACK

This reproduction building, built in 1981 is similar to ones used for making maple sugar, a product made by boiling maple sap. A lean-to shelter enclosed the fire, allowing it to burn more evenly and protects the boiling sap from the weather. The open side of the building allows the smoke and steam to escape.

25 FUR TRADE CABIN

This building was constructed between 1800-1820 at 739 Adams Street. It is built in the French style of piece-sur-piece architecture, meaning piece on piece. Green Bay's strategic location on the Fox River made it a hub for French, British and Native tribes' traders and trappers.

26 BARK CHAPEL

Jesuit priests looking to establish missions in the frontier frequently used wigwams as chapels and residences until larger structures could be built. This bark chapel was built as a replica in 1982. It was a gift from the Catholic Women's Club of Green Bay and houses a consecrated altar.