



School Visit

Stonefield Historic Site

Owned and Operated by Wisconsin Historical Society

12195 CTY VV, Cassville, WI 53806-0125
(608) 725-5210 - Stonefield.WisconsinHistory.org

Please contact Stonefield at stonefield@wisconsinhistory.org or (608) 725-5210.

About Our Site

At our site your students will see exhibits chronicling both the history of agriculture in Wisconsin and the Midwest, as well the great progressive period of change from about 1890 to 1910.

Stonefield Historic Site is home to the **Wisconsin State Agricultural Museum**. At the Agricultural Museum, students explore how people have used the land for the past 1,000 years. Exhibits and engaging interpretation show the change from small scale harvesting wild rice and planting beans, squash, and corn, to large scale farming with machines. Also covered is Wisconsin's monumental shift from producing wheat to dairy.

At the **1901 Farmstead**, students will understand this time period is a time of great change both in the fields and in the farmhouse. Our progressive farmhouse demonstrates new technologies and ideas about how to live made rural lives more comfortable, safer, and easier: a room just to eating (the dining room), a wax cylinder player (that works!), a telephone, a modern cook stove just to name a few.

In the **Village**, students will get guided experiences at the **Schoolhouse**, comparing 1901 lessons to their own, and the **Creamery Co-op**, where students will turn fresh milk into butter. The rest of the buildings are explored as a student-led activity.

All exhibits contain original artifacts, photographs, and documents from Cassville and Wisconsin's past.



Fees

\$5.00/student. \$9/adult. Payment may be made by one check for the entire group, by cash, or by credit card. Make checks payable to “Stonefield Historic Site.” Payment may be made upon arrival. Wisconsin Historical Society memberships cannot be applied to school visit fees due to additional staff and resources required.

Scheduling

School visits to Stonefield Historic Site are available May 1 through the first week of October. Reserve early to make sure you get the day you want. Actual days and times may be limited because of site-sponsored special events or other pre-scheduled activities.

A school visit is 3 hours. Activities are:

1. **NEW! State Agricultural Museum Interactive Tour:** Trace Wisconsin agriculture from the earliest people to present day. Harvest wild rice, use a Babcock tester, touch a cranberry rake, and more. *Facilitated by costumed interpreter, 45 minutes.*
2. **NEW! Student Guided 1900s Village Experience:** Explore over 30 furnished shops, offices, and services that were part of a typical Wisconsin town. *Self-guided w/activity, 45 minutes.*
3. **School House:** Compare and contrast 1901 lessons with modern ones, including hand inspection. *Facilitated by costumed interpreter, 45 minutes.*
4. **NEW! Active Learning at the Creamery:** Understand where and how is butter made, importance of cleanliness and health of dairy cows, and make and taste butter *Facilitated by costumed interpreter, 20 minutes.*
5. **1901 Farmstead:** Learn and “do” chores to operate a 1901 farm house with the new technologies that changed rural life on a progressive farm. *Facilitated by costumed interpreter, 20 minutes.*

Optional Add-Ons:

- A. **Museum Store:** Students shop for a souvenir, learn to wait in line, and practice counting money and paying. *ADD 20 minutes.*
- B. **Frozen Treat:** Enjoy a tasty Popsicle in the 1900 Confectionery. *ADD \$2/person and 15 minutes.*

To schedule, contact Stonefield at stonefield@wisconsinhistory.org or (608) 725-5210. Schedule at least 4 weeks in advance.



Canceling or Rescheduling

Please contact us as soon as possible if you need to cancel or reschedule your visit. Pre-paid visits will be refunded 100% if you cancel 7 days or more before your scheduled time. Pre-paid visits will be refunded 50% if you cancel 6 days or less prior to your scheduled time. If Stonefield Historic Site or Wisconsin Historical Society cancels, pre-paid visits will be refunded 100%.

Helpful Information

Grade Levels	Recommended for 4th grade, but any grade is welcome.
Length	Plan 3 hours minimum.
Class Size	Up to 100 students; 4 groups of 25 students each.
Group Size	No more than 20 students and 2-3 adults per group. Please have groups assigned before arriving.
Chaperones	Including teachers, 1 adult per 10 students. Teachers and chaperones must remain with their groups and are responsible for student supervision while at the Museums.
Nametags	Please wear nametags (first name only) to help us effectively interact with your students.
Accessibility	The State Agricultural Museum is one level and no steps or stairs. The Farmhouse has steps into the building and no ramp. Most buildings in the Village have steps or ramps. Please advise staff before your visit if anyone in your group has special needs so we can accommodate all.
Restrooms	Multiple stall restrooms are located in the Visitor Center/Museum Store. Single stall restrooms are in the Agricultural Museum. A single restroom is in the Bank of Stonefield building in the Village.
Lunch	Bagged lunches are welcome on the grounds, weather permitting. In case of inclement weather, students may eat in the Stone Barn. All trash must be packed out in keeping with State Park policy. Please arrange with the Site Manager to eat lunch at the Site.
Museum Store	Students can place an order for souvenirs before their visit using the order form at the end of this pack. Teachers will receive a box with orders before you leave.
Severe Weather	Weather is monitored via weather radio, radar, and weather apps. If severe weather is imminent, storm procedures will be implemented. Staff will make visitors aware and move to safety locations. After the storm, staff will inspect and confirm safety of visitors and site. <u>Storm Safety Areas</u> - Stone Barn: Restrooms or Museum Store, Agricultural Museum: Restrooms, utility room, and hallway, Village: Telephone Exchange basement (requires staff to access)



Photography	Taking flash pictures inside the museums is not permitted.
Payment	One single payment by check, cash, or credit card may be made upon arrival. If you require an invoice, contact Stonefield at stonefield@wisconsinhistory.org or (608) 725-5210.
Nelson Dewey State Park	Stonefield Historic Site and Nelson Dewey State Park, though directly across the road from each other, are operated by separate state agencies. Your admission fee covers to Stonefield Historic Site only. If you wish to use Nelson Dewey State Park, contact Nelson Dewey State Park directly Nelson Dewey State Park, PO Box 658, Cassville, WI 53806 or call (608) 725-5374.
Area Attractions and Activities	Stay in the area all day. Please contact each location directly. Contact the Grant County Tourism Council contact@grantcounty.org or (608) 822-3501 for more suggestions. Cassville: Seasonal ferry rides, Nelson Dewey State Park East of Cassville: Wisconsin's First Capital Historic Site, Worlds' Largest M, The Mining Museum South of Cassville: Potosi Recreational Area, Sinsinawa Mound North of Cassville: Fennimore Doll & Toy Museum, Fort Crawford Museum, Wyalusing State Park, Effigy Mounds National Monument Canoeing, biking, tubing, hiking, veterans' memorials, fishing, disc golf, bird watching are found throughout southwestern Wisconsin.
4th Grade Standards	ELA: RL.4.1; RI.4.3, RI.4.6; RF.4.4b and c; W.4.8; SL.4.1b and c, SL.4.4; L.4.1a-d. Science: A.4.5, B.4.2, C.4.5, G.4.5, H.4.1. Social Studies: A.4.4, A.4.7, B.4.1, B.4.4, B.4.7, B.4.8, C.4.3, D.4.3, E.4.12. Agriculture, Food, & Natural Resources: ABS6.a.2.e, AS1.a.1.e, AS1.a.2.e, AS4.a.1.e, FPP4.c.6.e, PS3.e.2.e. Family & Consumer Sciences: CCLC1.b.4.e, CFR1.a.4.e.

Museum Manners

1. There is a very busy, active double train track that crosses the main driveway and passes close to the site. **Stay away from the tracks.** If you must cross the tracks, monitor train signals and organize your group before crossing quickly and safely.
2. Running is not allowed inside any buildings or on boardwalks. Walk and enjoy the outdoors. Run during a game if it is time to do so.
3. Please don't bring large purses or backpacks, food, candy, gum, drinks, or weapons that are concealed or otherwise.
4. Groups must remain together while in the buildings and on site.



5. Please use indoor voices and respect the other visitors at the museum. Listen when others are speaking. Raise your hand when it is time to share or you have a question.
6. Please do not touch objects in the museums unless otherwise instructed. We want to protect the things in the buildings so others may enjoy them for years to come. Look closely at artifacts. Take turns looking.
7. Pick up litter you drop and throw it away.

Chaperone Guidelines

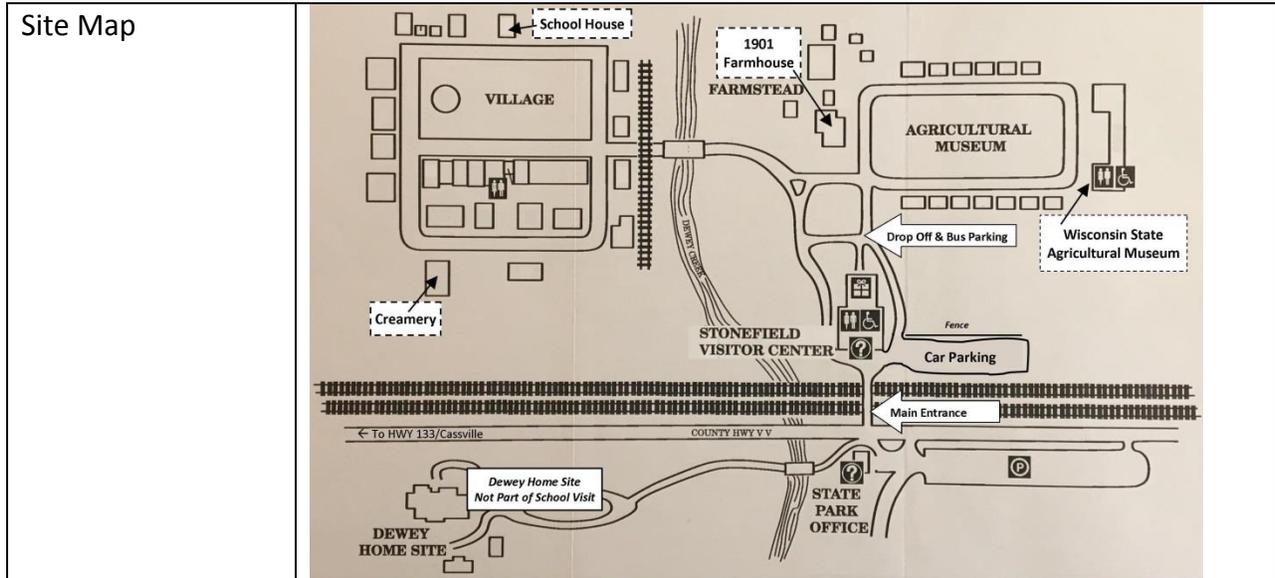
Please share these with your adult chaperones.

1. Thank you for being a chaperone!
2. Your role is to manage student behavior. It is also to allow all students to participate fully in the activities.
3. Make sure your assigned group is on time for each activity. Your visit is planned and timed for all students the opportunity to see and do everything.
4. Remind students of the Museum Manners above and reinforce them when necessary.
5. There is a very busy double train track that crosses the main driveway and passes close to the site. Stay away from the tracks. If you must cross the tracks, monitor train signals and organize your group before crossing quickly and safely.
6. There will be little opportunity for interpreters to address special interests of adults. Please visit us again!

When You Arrive

It is VERY IMPORTANT to arrive at least 10 minutes before your start time. Arriving late will result in missing sections.

Address	Meet at the Stonefield Visitor Center (Stone Barn) 12195 CTY VV, Cassville, WI 53806
Directions	We are located along the east shore of the Mississippi River, 1 mile north of Cassville on CTY VV, off of HWY 133.
Bus Parking	Buses should drive in through the open gate to the right of the Stone Barn. Park and unload buses on the paved driveway, using the circle if more than one bus.
Car Parking	Park in the gravel lot adjacent to the Stone Barn.
Where to Go	Proceed to the large double screen doors at the rear of the Stone Barn. The Site Manager or other staff will meet you to collect admission and direct the group.
Lunches	Lunches may be brought into the rear of the Stone Barn or left on the bus.



Brief History of Stonefield Historic Site

Stonefield Historic Site is located on land once part of Governor Nelson Dewey’s agricultural estate, called Stonefield by Mr. Dewey. Developed in the 1860s and encompassing 2,000 acres, the farm was divided by picturesque stone walls and several Gothic Revival structures. Original outbuildings remain and regular guided tours of the Dewey Home Site are offered by Stonefield Historic Site.

In 1936, the farm became part of Nelson Dewey State Park. In 1952, the Wisconsin legislature established the State Farm and Craft Museum, to be located on the site of Dewey’s Stonefield and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Stonefield Village opened in 1961 and today includes approximately 30 buildings. The State Farm and Craft Museum, renamed the Wisconsin State Agricultural Museum, welcomed the first visitors to its new location on the north end of the site in 1971. In 1973, a 1901 progressive farmstead, consisting of a house, 6 outbuildings, and animals, was constructed.

Stonefield’s extensive collections include superb examples of 19th Century agricultural machinery, including the 1896 McCormick Automower, which is the oldest tractor in North America. Today through exhibits, interpretive programs, and special events, Stonefield Historic Site tells how life changed on Wisconsin farms and in villages during the progressive era of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries.



Vocabulary

Artifact	Any object made by human beings. People study artifacts from the past to learn more about how they lived.
Agriculture	Farming
Cash Crop	A crop grown to be sold off the farm instead of used on the farm.
Combine	A machine on a farm that is driven by a person to harvest crops. It combines reaping and threshing into one machine.
Co-op	Store or building in which members own shares of the business. Short for cooperative.
Diversified Farming	Growing and raising a variety of crops and animals rather than focusing on one crop or one type of animal.
Evidence	Information and facts that help prove something happened.
Governor	A person elected as the head of the state to represent all the people in the state.
Immigrant	A person who has come into a foreign country to live there permanently, not as a tourist or visitor.
Manufacturing	Making something, often by machines, in a factory operated by many people doing different kinds of work.
Mortar and Pestle	A mortar is a special bowl and a pestle is a grinding tool. Together they are used to grind up materials for making medicines.
Obsolete	No longer needed, out-dated, old-fashioned.
Progressive	The process of continuous positive change, improvement, or reform.
Reaper	A machine that people use to cut and gather grain when it is ripe.
Replica	An exact copy of an original.
Rural	Having to do with the country or farming, not urban or city.
Silage	Grain, grass or corn that is cut, chopped, and then packed into a silo to be used as feed for animals.
Technology	The use of science, math, and engineering to do practical tasks, such as make businesses, factories, and homes work more efficiently and safer.
Territory	Area of land that belongs to the United States of America but is not a state, does not get representation in government unlike states.
Three Sisters	Beans, corn, and squash; traditional crops of Native Americans; grew well together for a balanced diet.
Thresh, Threshing	Separating the edible parts of a grain from the inedible parts.
Woodland Indians	Groups of Native Americans and how they lived in Wisconsin and the Great Lakes region between about 800 BCE and 1630 CE



After Your Visit Discussion

At the Wisconsin State Agricultural Museum, students likely:

1. Learned about Nelson Dewey. Who was he? When did he live? What are two things he did that are important to Wisconsin history?
2. Admired the state seal that Nelson Dewey. Which parts symbolize agriculture? What is something Wisconsin known for today but is missing from the state seal and why?
3. Acted out how Native Americans harvested wild rice hundreds of years ago. Where does wild rice grow? How is it harvested? How is it prepared after harvesting? Have you eaten wild rice?
4. Tried to lift a grub hook. Draw or write a description for a friend who wasn't on the tour. Was it heavy or light? What was it used for?
5. Explored why Wisconsin switched from wheat to dairy. Name at least two things that were happening to farming that convinced Wisconsin farmers to change from growing wheat to raising dairy cattle. (exhausted soil, cinch bugs, erosion)
6. Discovered that Wisconsin farms have produced more than wheat. What other products are produced? (ginseng, mink, canned vegetables, tobacco, cranberries) Look online or at the library to find where each product is produced in Wisconsin.
7. Marveled at the oldest tractor in North America. In what state was it made? What did it do? When it was first made, what made it so special?

At the 1901 Farmstead, students likely:

1. Heard the word "progressive." What does progressive mean? Name three examples of something progressive you saw or did at Stonefield. It can be a tool or activity. Can you identify any progressive ideas today?
2. Sat on the rug in the sitting room. What types of activities would happen in a sitting room but not a parlor? What did you do in the sitting room during your visit? Do we do similar activities or have similar entertainment today? Describe them.
3. Wondered where the bathroom was. Did anyone in 1901 have indoor bathroom? Where did those who had indoor bathrooms live and what sort of life did they have? Why didn't a farmhouse in 1901 have indoor plumbing?
4. Spotted modern appliances in the kitchen. Even though there are many familiar appliances in the 1901 kitchen, how were they different? How did the refrigerator (icebox) keep things cool? Where did the ice come from? List all the steps you need to complete before breakfast could be made on the stove.



At the School House, student likely:

1. Said the Pledge of Allegiance. Was it the same Pledge you say in school today? Why or why not?
2. Studied the three R's. Name at least two of the R's. Do you study the same subjects today? Why do you think you study more and different subjects today?
3. Stood and recited a lesson. Why did students recite everyday? Do you do a similar activity today?
4. Had a lesson in penmanship. What did you write on and with? Was it easy or difficult to write on? How would you do your homework? Why didn't students use paper and pencil? Look up Spenserian handwriting. Practice writing your name in Spenserian style.

At the Creamery, students likely:

1. Learned what happens at a creamery. What dairy product is produced here? Why didn't stores stock and sell butter or cream? How does a creamery differ from a cheese factory?
2. Compared their size to the giant butter churn. What are the ingredients that go into the churn to make butter?
3. Revisited or were introduced to the Babcock tester (this is also talked about in the Agricultural Museum). How could creameries make sure they were using milk with the highest butterfat? Name or describe the tool used to test butterfat content.
4. Made butter. What kind of milk (Fat Free, 1%, or 2%) made the best and thickest butter? Why did that happen? If you owned a creamery, which milk would you buy from the dairy farmer?