NEWS OF CENTREVILLE SETTLEMENT, INC.

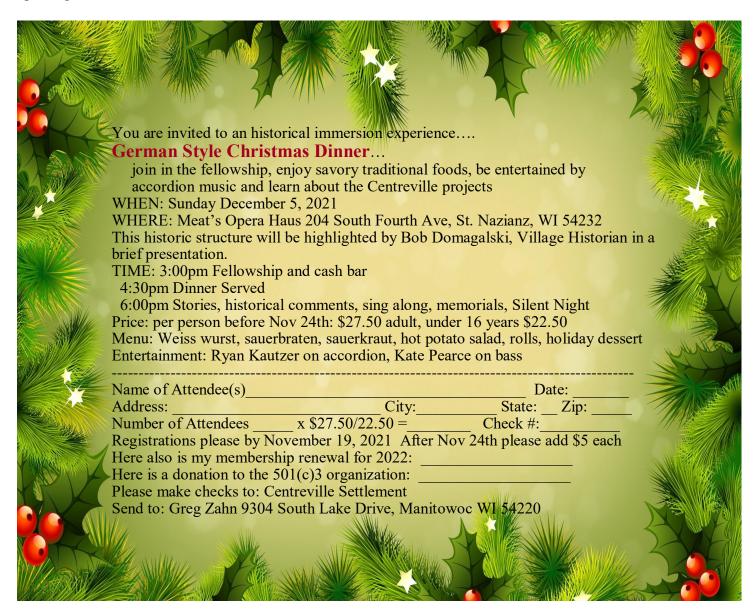
A non-profit, tax exempt organization dedicated to the preservation of the dedicated to the preservation of the architectural and cultural heritage of the German-American farming community in the Centerville/Cleveland Wisconsin area.

Vol 35, Number 6 November 2021



Rick's Ramblings

Where did the summer go? Fall gave us an extra two work days before the temps got cold. We have one work day left before we put the housebarn to sleep for the winter. We've still got to put some cedar ridge cap shingles on the outhouse. The tarps are secure and the grass may need one more cutting. There are still some tomatoes here for members to secure before the wildlife gets them. Check out the details on the CSI Old Fashioned Christmas Party in this issue. Fall gave us an extra two work days before the temps got cold. We have one work day left before we put the housebarn to sleep for the winter. We've still got to put some cedar ridge cap shingles on the outhouse.



Glossary of Building and Preservation Terms

adobe brick - a sun dried brick made of clay and straw.

adze - an axe like tool used for dressing timbers roughly, with a curved chisel like head mounted transversely on a wooded handle

auger bit - a boring tool for wood having a square tang at it's upper end and rotated with a brace.

awl - a small pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc.

boring machine - a mechanical device to hold and pierce a material with a rotary cutting tool.

broad ax - a large, flat ax for hueing timbers usually used parallel to the grain.

cedar shake - a 3/4 -1 inch thick piece of cedar

cedar shingles - a thin piece of cedar used for roofing material

cement - a calcinated mixture of limestone and clay, often mixed with sand, gravel, and water to make concrete

chimney - a structure, usually vertical, containing a passage or flue by which smoke, gases, etc. of a fire or furnace are carried off and by means of which a draft is created.

chimney cupboard - sturdy wooden cupboard which support a chimney structure..

clapboard - a long, thin board, thicker along one edge, thinner on the other, used in covering the outer walls of a building, being laid horizontally, the thick edge of each board overlapping the thin edge of the board below it.

corner chisel - a wedge like tool with a cutting edge at the end of the blade, usually made of hardened steel, used for cutting or shaping wood, stone, etc.

cornice return - any prominent, continuous, horizontally projecting feature surmounting a wall or other construction or dividing it horizontally for composition purposes.

cream city brick - a light colored, low temp. fired brick made predominantly from limestone clay found in east central Wisconsin

eave - the overhanging lower edge of a roof.

fachtwerk - a construction techniques used in Old World buildings consisting of inserting wooden staves between the timbers of the outer walls and filling in and around the staves with a mixture of clay and straw. Acts as insulation and thermal mass in the walls.

frow or froe - a cleaving tool having a wedge shaped blade, with a handle set at right angle to it often used for splitting shingles when hit with a wooden mallet.

fruit cellar - an underground structure, usually domed for circulation of air, often constructed of brick, used for storing farm produce, dairy products and meats which is maintained at a consistent cooled temperature of usually in the 50 degree F. range.

half lap joint - a connection between two pieces of wood.

housebarn - a form of architecture common is Europe, it would house people in one part of its structure and animals in another, generally side by side.

joint - a place in which two parts are joined together.

lime - calcium oxide, a white or grayish white material, odorless, lumpy, very slightly water soluble. When combined with water forms calcium hydroxide (slaked lime), used chiefly for mortar, cements, or plasters.

mallet - a hammer like tool with a head commonly made of wood used for driving any tool with a wooden handle.

mortar - a mixture of lime, sand and water, used as a bonding agent for bricks and stones. Modern mortar contains Portland cement.

mortise or mortice - a notch, hole, groove or slot made into a piece of wood to receive a tenon of the same size.

muntin - also called sash bar, a bar for holding the edges of window panes within a sash.

nogging - masonry, bricks, or wooden staves used to fill the spaces between timbers, logs, or other framing members.

outhouse - an outbuilding having one or more seats serving as a toilet or privy

peg - a pin of wood or other material driven or fitted into something to hold the parts together.

pitch - the degree of inclination or slope, angle, 2) sticky liquid that flows out of green wood, 3) an awesome event as executed by Mark McGuire.

plate - any of various horizontal timbers or boards laid flat across the heads of studding, upon floors, to support joists, rafters, or studs at or near their ends.

purlin - a longitudinal member of a roof frame, usually for supporting rafters between the plate and the ridge.

rafter - any of a series of timbers or small round logs having a pronounced slope for supporting the covering of a roof. **rain trough** - a long, narrow, open receptacle slightly under the eave of the roof for collecting rain water as it runs off the roof with the purpose of draining water away from the foundation.

siding - any of several varieties of weatherproof exterior vertical facing for timber or frame buildings composed of separate pieces such as shingles, plain or shaped boards.

sill - a horizontal timber, block or the like, serving as a foundation member for a wall, house, etc.; 2) the horizontal piece or member beneath a door, window or other opening.

sleeper beam - a heavy horizontal timber or log that supports flooring and rests directly on the soil.

soffit - the underside of an architectural feature as a beam, arch, ceiling, vault or cornice.

square cut nails - a sharp, tapered, metal peg with flat sides used for securing pieces of wood. Historic nails had flat sides. Modern nails are round.

standing seam - the upright projection of metal off a surface formed by joining two sheets of metal in a crimped seam, as in "standing seam roof".

staves - stick, rod or pole, one of the thin, narrow shaped pieces of wood that form the sides of a cask, tub or similar vessel, 2) Hand split vertical staves packed in a clay & straw mix within the walls for insulation as is the Lutze Housebarn. **stove pipes** - a pipe, as of sheet metal, serving as a stove chimney or to connect the stove with the chimney flue.

tenon - a projection formed on the end of a timber for insertion into a mortice of the same dimensions.

threshold - the sill of a doorway; the entrance to a house.

timber - wood suitable for structural use.

tongue & groove joint - a joint between two boards in which a raised groove in the edge or center of one board fits into a corresponding groove in the edge or center of another board.

transom - a crosspiece separating a door or the like from a window above it.

trunnel - a wooden peg used for fastening together timbers; var. treenail

window jamb - the vertical sidepieces of a window.

window sash - the wood frame holding the glass panes of the window.

Housebarn Mysteries

- # 1.Some folks believe the arched brick fruit cellar was built as a first step in the Housebarn construction; that would seem logical, and would have given them a place to store food as the building was erected, perhaps when the family was living in a temporary log cabin. Other experts say the building was built without such a cellar, and a traveling crew that specialized in installing such cellars under existing buildings came around and did that project after the building was occupied. There are a few other buildings in the area that show evidence like that. One of our archeological digs made it clear there was originally a cellar entrance to the south going up and under what is the now current first floor main entrance. So what do you think was the sequence? How might we be able to collect more evidence or prove which came first or how it was done??
- #2. The traditional German fachwerk nogging and clay infill in the walls provided insulation from the cold winters, and during the summer helped balance out the hot days with the cooler night air. All of the first floor contains that nogging and infill. The exterior of all the clay would have been coated with a layer of lime to keep it from washing away in the rain. Similarly, the interior would have been coated in the living quarters for aesthetics. The lime especially on the exterior was a high maintenance item, and a 'good German' then and still today in 'the old country' would redo any chipped or damaged parts of the lime in spring and/or fall to keep it rain resistant. That was a lot of work. So a few years after the Lutze Housebarn was built, the sawmill opened on Fisher Creek, next to what is now S. Fischer Creek Road. Covering the clay and lime with the now available sawn siding was seen as a more 'modern solution' and the horizontal siding was apparently considered more fashionable, and became used on almost all farm buildings in the area of that timeframe. The challenging question: if there was not (ever) infill

Forms of Government

Communism: You have two cows. The government takes both of them and gives you part of the milk.

Socialism: You have two cows. The government takes one and gives it to your neighbor.

Fascism: You have two cows. The government takes both cows and sells you the milk.

Nazism: You have two cows. The government takes both your cows, then shoots you.

Bureaucracy: You have two cows. The government takes both of them, shoots one and milks the other.

Capitalism: You have two cows. You sell one of them and buy a bull.

Democracy: Everyone has two cows, then votes. Whatever the majority decides to do, you do and that's no bull.

Newspaper Headline "POLICE STATION TOILET STOLEN Cops have nothing to go on."



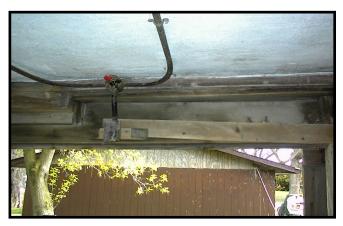


Drainage from the floor in the fruit cellar was led out through a wooden drain pipe. That drain outlet is on the side of the north hill, here you see extra perimeter drainage outlet we added.



Above and below: The wall at the bottom of the fruit cellar stairs had collapsed and had to be replaced. Here Bob Faye does an exploratory dig.





Wiring in Housebarn, it was wired and used electricity 10 years before rural electrification, next newsletter maybe we will tell how that worked!



One of 2 youngest people to help replace the cellar wall.



Chris Kuehnel's Birthday, May 8, 2002

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What does the future hold?

Please mark your calendars for the upcoming events:

Nov. 29, 2021 CS Board meeting 6:30 pm via zoom

Dec. 5, 2021 Old Fashioned Christmas Party, Meats in St. Nazianz, 3 pm

Jan. 24, 2022 Annual Meeting Time & place to be announced.

Mission

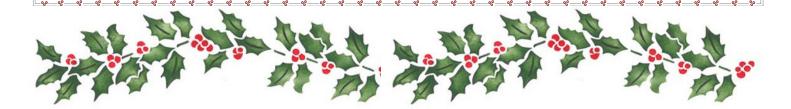
Centreville Settlement, Inc. is a non-profit, 501(c)3 organization dedicated to the preservation of the architectural and cultural heritage of the German American farming community in the Centerville area.

In the 1840's and 50's, immigrants fled Germany to escape war and the economic hard times. Many Saxon Germans settled in Centerville Township. Their fifth and sixth generation children still remain on the original farms using original buildings for their original purposes. Centerville Township is a unique time capsule of architecture, culture and traditions of the early settlers.

Organizational Goals

Centreville Settlement, Inc. will meet its mission by:

- Providing educational programs and classes in the Old World arts and crafts, restoration of historical heritage, as well as pioneer and self sufficiency skills.
- Promotion and organization of local cultural and preservation groups.
- Providing a detailed cultural and architectural survey of the local German-American ethnic community.
- Demonstration to future generation, the wise use of farm land, and preserve the quality of life and environment that brought the original settlers.
- Restoration of the Lutze Housebarn and other historic German-American buildings in the area.



Honoring the Hmong Community

This fall, the State Historic Society are honoring Wisconsin's vibrant Hmong community and the determination of those who overcame adversity as they fled war-torn Southeast Asia in the wake of the Vietnam War to establish a new life in Wisconsin. Together, this community has built support systems to preserve their traditions and to help one another as they enrolled in schools, started businesses, and strove for independence. While their



shared experience and history of perilous journeys, refugee camps, and discrimination will never be forgotten, these tragedies do not define them. The Hmong story is a story of survival and hope as they have become an important part of Wisconsin communities. Celebrate by exploring fascinating stories of Hmong visionaries, changemakers, and storytellers with ties to Wisconsin.



New History Museum set to open in 2026

A new State Historic Society history museum will open in 2026 across from the State Capitol building on Wisconsin's Capitol Square in Madison. This major milestone was achieved with the community-minded and visionary support of Fred and Mary Mohs and the Mohs family, whose actions have made it possible for the Wisconsin Historical Society to secure the final site of the new museum. These actions enable the Society to expand its existing footprint on the Capitol Square, one of the most iconic destinations in Wisconsin, and deliver a 100,000 square foot museum that will draw in visitors from all corners of Wisconsin, the United States, and beyond.

Newsletter produced by Janet Lutze. All errors and misspelled words are par for the course. I am known for it. I hope you enjoy the newsletter despite it.

TIME TO RENEW OR START YOUR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FOR CENTREVILLE SETTLEMENT, INC.

Help support out historic mission, a key part of our budget comes from memberships, and yours is appreciated!

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Attn: Greg Zahn 9304 S Lake Drive Manitowoc WI 54220.