

CENTREVILLE SETTLEMENT, INC.

a not for profit, tax exempt organization dedicated to the preservation of the farming heritage in the Centerville area

March 2004

April Meeting

Chris will be presenting a slide show of the Saxon Lutheran Memorial in Missouri

Chris's Travels

When Chris travels for work, he stops to see the preservation sites/sights. He recently visited the Saxon Lutheran Memorial in southeast Missouri. He went there in quest for a German/Saxon Housebarn.

A group of Saxon Lutherans left Sachsen in 1839 pooling their financial resources and starting seven villages within a few miles of each other. Eventually the church became the anchor for the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod which now owns and maintains the museum.

The Lutze Housebarn was supposedly one of three remaining Housebarns of the Saxon style construction in the US (per US Parks Director in 1986). One was falling down and the other was to have been in this complex of structures. Chris didn't find any housebarn.

We can now say that, to our knowledge, the Lutze Housebarn is the ONLY Housebarn of its kind in the US!

April 19	Meeting LTC
May 1-9	Wisconsin Historic Preservation & Archeology Week
July 11 - 17	Half Timber Repair Internship
September 24	Housebarn Sleepover
October 18	Meeting LTC
November 15	Meeting LTC
December 6	Olde Fashioned Christmas Dinner
Sometime 2005	Steiner Bridge Party



Volunteer Opportunity

CS needs a volunteer to do marketing. Involves sending out information to the newspapers and radio stations on up coming events.

Silliness

- Did Adam and Eve have navels?
- Did Noah keep his bees in arch**ives**?
- Ever stop to think and forget to start again?
- Do radioactive cats have 18 half-lives?
- Do Roman paramedics refer to IV's as "4's"?
- What color is a chameleon on a mirror?
- If today is the first day of the rest of your life, what was yesterday?



Works Days begin at 9:00 AM & run until 5:00 PM. Bring work gloves. Wear sturdy shoes. Be prepared for learning, working and having fun. Jobs for the whole family.

The Lutze Housebarn project is the only preservation project that we are aware of which allows the public to participate in restoration and hands-on learning. (Usually projects are restricted.)

2004 Workdays



April 17	September 11
May 1	September 25
May 15	October 9
May 29	October 23
June 12	November 6
June 26	November 20
July 10	
July 17	
July 31	
August 14	
August 28	



Ten Stupid Inventions

10. Black Highlighter
9. Braille Driver's Manual
8. Clear Correction Fluid
7. Fake Rhinestones
6. Inflatable dart board
5. Mesh umbrella
4. Motorcycle Air Conditioner
3. Sugar-coated toothpaste
2. Super-glue post-it-notes
- And #1 The system that allows you to report power failures via the Internet

Old World Wisconsin Workshops

- April 3 Construction of an Historic Hay Rake
April 3 Old Fashioned Lye Soap Making
April 17 English Paper Piecing
April 16-17 Draft Horse Basics
April 17 Log Construction, Preservation & Restoration

For more information call 262-594-6305 or check www.wisconsinhistory.org/oww/workshops

Obeying the Rules *(editorial Janet Lutze)*

CS recently received a letter from the Manitowoc County Dept. of Health & Sanitation stating they had become aware that we were offering farm style lunches to the public without a restaurant license. My first response was incredulity. "What did they mean...we have a pot luck lunch and groups do this all the time. They just don't understand".

I called the primary sanitarian and talked with her about it. She was very helpful and understanding. Anytime food is served to the public, whether you charge or not, you need a license. CS is a public organization and the public is invited to join the group for lunch. Only certain groups with certain restrictions are allowed to have pot lucks. If food is prepared in any way on site, such as slicing bread or cutting watermelon, it requires a license and we have to follow food preparation safety rules.

The farm style lunches are an integral part of the goals of the organization..."preserving the cultural heritage of the farming community"...friends working, eating and having fun together.

The major concern was in our advertising on the website and in brochures. We say we offer a farm-style lunch to anyone who comes out. It does sound like we are a restaurant.

This experience also brings to mind that there may be other rules with which we are not familiar. As we become more recognized and a larger organization, we will be under more scrutiny. Sleepovers could be considered "inn" activity and could require a temporary license. If the public is sleeping over, then we also come under the historic building codes and regulations requiring access and safety. As much as I would like to say "Oh, for Pete's sake, get real", I have to remind myself that the rules are there for all our health and safety. And I take this as a reminder to be more aware of our procedures for our guests safety.

I want to thank the Manitowoc County Dept. of Health & Sanitation for calling our attention to the problem, creating an awareness for other situations, and for being so nice about it.

Board of Directors

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(all phone #'s are in the 920 area)

Advisory Board

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New Executive Director at Manitowoc County Historical Society

Sarah John has been named the new Executive Director. She had been the Educations Program Coordinator. She has her Master's degree in Historical Administration with extensive experience in Kansas, Illinois & Utah. Congratulations!



A Short History of Matches

Adapted from an article by Tom Kellcher, Winter 2003, ALHFAM Bulletin

“Did they have matches back then?” When was “back then”? Samuel Johnson in the first English dictionary defined a match as “anything that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.” Noah Webster in his first *American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828) likewise gave the primary definition of “match” as “some combustible substance used for catching fire from a spark, such as hemp, flax, cotton, tow dipped in sulphur, or a species of dry wood, called vulgarly touchwood.” His secondary definition was of a smoldering cord used to light artillery pieces and “match-lock” muskets. The modern *friction* match came much later.

For centuries Europeans and housed the contents to kindle a struck on a bit of hardened steel. into a bit of charred-linen and, Gentle blowing increased the added. By adding progressively

Since at least the 17th century methods were tried to make a quick, reliable fire. Mechanical tinderboxes were available by the 18th century and far from fool proof. A small box containing sulphur matches or a roll of flammable paper or cloth tapes were called repeating matches which is perhaps a more legitimate ancestor for cigarette lighters than matches.



Americans resorted to a tinderbox which new fire. A piece of shard, hard flint was The friction scraped off bits of hot white metal with persistence and luck, it began to glow. combustion as lint and fine shavings were larger fuel, a “fire” was built.

various chemical, electrical and friction

A Hamburg chemist, Henning Brandt, discovered phosphorus in the late 1600’s. It took further experimentation to come up with “portable fireboxes” and “instantaneous light boxes” by the first decade of 1900. In most cases, various chemical combinations on wooden sticks were inserted into glass bottles of sulfuric acid or volatile phosphorus to produce ignition. One devise called a “Promethean” was a glass bulb filled with acid and coated with chemicals wrapped in a tube of waxed paper. By crushing the glass bulb, the chemicals reacted causing the paper to ignite. These devises were dangerous, unreliable and expensive.

In 1827, English druggist John Walker began manufacturing a match using chlorate of potash (potassium chlorate), sulfide of antimony, sugar and gum Arabic on a sulfur-dipped wooden stick. One drew the match through a folded sheet of sandpaper to generate friction to ignite the composition. Walker called these “Congreves” after Sir William Congreve, whose well-know war rockets produced the “red glare” immortalized by Francis Scott Keys in the “Star Spangled Banner”. Walker never patented the invention and soon many others were making imitations. In 1829, another Londoner began selling sulfurous friction lights called “Lucifer’s”. Some makers added camphor to the match to hide the foul smell of sulfur.

An American of Massachutes made a 3 inch long flat stick with chemicals on the end, and he included a piece of sandpaper in each box. One had to be careful not to pull the head off the matchstick, ruining the match or sending the severed head flaming on to the floor. By 1831, phosphorous was reintroduced into the formula. Whereas the old “Lucifers” were difficult to ignite, the phosphorous matches were too easy to ignite often causing disastrous results.

Making phosphorous matches was deadly work. Not only were the ingredients volatile but the phosphorous fumes were extremely poisonous. Workers who hand-dipped matches, many in their own homes as a cottage industry, were said to literally glow from the clothing and skin impregnated with the chemical. It also caused cancer.

By 1830’s the match was popular and was cheap and convenient. It is believed cigar smoking became popular during this time versus chewing tobacco because cigars could be lighted without access to an open fire. The formula was refined and became safer. In 1889, Joshua Pusey began making cardboard matchbooks and sold the idea to the Diamond Match Company which in turn mass produced them and also began selling advertising on the covers.

How Manitowoc Was Named

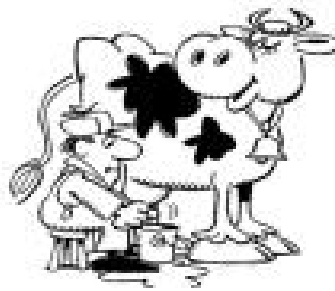
(from MCHS Winter Newsletter)

Ever wonder how and where the name of the county originated? The following explanation comes from a Herald Times article from 1934:

“In 1677, Father Claude Jean Allouez planted a large cross near the mouth of the Manitowoc River. No Indians lived here at the time, but the exploring missionary wrote that ‘a number of savages resort here for hunting, some by canoe on the lake and others through the woods on foot.’

A small Potawatomi village grew up around the cross which was visited by Rev. Father Marais who wintered here with a party of Frenchmen and by Father J.B.St. Cosme who passed this way, October 4, 1699. Perhaps Father Marquette saw it when he came up the lakeshore on his return from the discovery of the Mississippi.

The worship which the Potawatomi gave the cross led to the village being know as “The People of the Manitou or Great Spirit,” in the opinion of Hjalmar Holand, an Ephraim historian. This also gives the commonly accepted translation, “Home of the Great Spirit” , a Christian rather than a pagan significance. It is known that Indians often looked upon curiously shaped trees as the dwelling place of spirits, and it was a natural for them to accept the great wooden crosses of the Jesuits as the home of the Great Spirit of the Christians.



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.

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

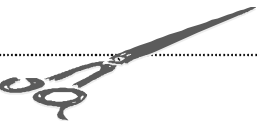
Bureaucracy: You have two cows. The government takes both of them, shoots one and milks the other.

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.”



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Centreville Settlement Invites Volunteers & Visitors to Join in the Fun While Contributing to a Worthy Cause by Becoming a Member

Name _____ Phone # _____

Address _____ Fax _____

City, State, Zip _____ E-mail _____

Individual (\$25) _____ Family (\$40) _____ Contributing (\$125) _____
Supporting (\$1000 & over) _____ Benefactor (\$5000 & over) _____

Please complete and mail with check to: **Centreville Settlement, Inc., Box 247, Cleveland, WI 53015**