

Centreville Settlement, Inc.

A not for profit, tax exempt organization dedicated to the preservation of the faming heritage in the Centerville area.

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Centreville Settlement Library

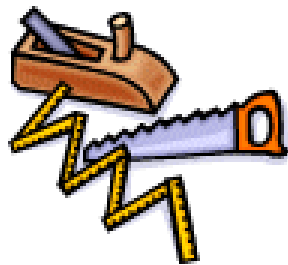
CS has been graciously allowed to house our library at Lakeshore Technical College. The 2 kind librarians, Linda McCabe and Barbara Kussman volunteer their time to archive our library. They have all the printed materials behind the counter. Some can be checked but, some can be viewed in the library. They also are cataloguing the newsletters. The tatting collections of Mabel Grupe is also housed there.

You can check what materials are there by going to the Lakeshore Technical College website. www.gotoltc.com/library Click on "online Catalogue" Type "Centreville" in the search box ...and...waa laa... you have the list of 35 item accessible. You can't view them on line, but you can see what is catalogued so far.

They also have copies of all the newsletters and, as their time allows, they will catalogue those so you can search it for specific articles.

2007 Workday Schedule

June 30	Aug 25
July 14	Sept 8
July 28	Sept 22
Aug 11	Sept 22
	Oct 6
	Oct 20



Workdays begin around 9:00 am and last until about 5:00 pm. But anyone is welcome anytime. You don't have to be there all day. All volunteers are invited to participate in a pot luck lunch. Wear work shoes. There are goggles, gloves and hard hats available, but bring your own if you have them.



2007

CS Family Picnic	Aug 18
Candle Light Dinner	Sept 14
Bake Oven Day	Sept 30
Olde Fashioned Christmas Dinner	Dec 3
Mtwc Cty Historic Soc. Calendar	
German Fest	
Pinecrest	July 7, 1-3:00pm
German Dance	6-9:00pm
Newtonburg Brass Band	Aug 4, 5:30 pm
Pinecrest	
Dairy Discovery Day	Aug 11, 12-3:00pm
Pinecrest	
GCH Brat Fry	August 11
Fall Harvest Festival	Sept 22, 1-3:00pm
Pinecrest	
Barn Dance	6-9:00pm
Check with Manitowoc County Historical Society for details. 920-684-4445	

Greater Centerville Historians

Join the oral history group in documenting Centerville's history the 2nd Monday of every month at LTC at 6:30 PM.

The Greater Centerville Historians is a nationally recognized model for saving oral history. Participate in a unique experience.

2007 Schedule

July 9	Mapleleaf School
August 13	Cleveland Fire Department
Sept 10	Cleveland Police
Oct 8	Bucks Bar
Nov 12	Hickory House

(schedule subject to change)

To be put on the mailing list, contact Kathy Sixel at 920-693-8525. She sends out postcards with the date, topic and photo of the topic.

GCH Brat Fry— August 11, Saturday

At CR Stop MiniMart on the corner of I43 & Cty C.

"Great food served by great people for a great cause."

When's It Going to be Done?

To quote an article from a 1900 edition of Ladies Home Journal: "when engaging in building/restoration efforts one must 'take out an unlimited line of credit in the Bank of Patience'."

Mission

Centerville 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

Centerville Settlement, Inc. will meet it's 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.

Heritage Garden

A Heritage Garden was planted on the north side of the Housebarn. Some of the seeds are Heritage Seeds and were donated by Larry Laack who's family has saved seeds from their garden for five generations. Butternut squash, acorn squash, watermelon, cucumbers, birds nest gourds and snow peas were planted. A row of rye grass, tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkin and corn are yet to be added.

If anyone one would like to volunteer to tend the garden, contact Kathy Pearce, 451-1134 .



Question of the Day

Why are gardens planted in rows? Is it because that's the way it was always done, was it because of the advent of farm equipment, was it the need for German order? If anyone knows the answer, contact Janet or stop in at the Housebarn on a work day.

Safe?

Charlie Bauer and Jerry O'Neil recently attended a class sponsored by Manitowoc County on food handling. Any organization that serves food to the public as a fund raiser such as a brat fry, must have attended. Jerry and Charlie are now Certified Food Handlers. Congratulations!

Lunch Time Chatter

- Vern says, when he was in high school, girls that were overly voluptuous, were said to be "an arm full of charm".
- There are 3 types of people: those who can count and those who can't.
- Ways to enhance fruit salad: sprinkle with cinnamon or mix vanilla yogurt and coconut for dipping or sauce.
- Matthew reported that he was "student of the month" for a week.
- Matthew and John both graduated this year ;from Kiel High School. Matt is going to the Sheboygan Extension and John is going to Stevens Point to study geography.
- Charlie B. reported on his daughters shower. It was held at the Newton Fireman's Park which had to close by 10:00 pm at which time everyone moved to Charlie's till 4 am. Among a host of activities and food, they played "beer ping pong" Each person playing has a glass filled with beer and his name on it. The glasses are lined up at the end of the table in front of the two teams. One team member pounces the ping pong ball toward the other glasses. Which ever glass the ball lands in, the person who owns that glass must drink the contents. (of course, there were designated drivers)
- Matt liked to be naked as a kid. He won't say about now.



Matt Lutze
Mortar Man by Day, Prom Guy by Night

Gutters

The Housebarn had “V” shaped wooden gutters. There is very little left. Charlie S. was given the task of documenting the remains. One could say “His mind was in the gutter.”

Mortar Work

Sarah, Matt and Vern, in the above picture are mixing mortar. Mortar is a mixture of sand, concrete, lime, water and a dash of brown coloring.

First the dry ingredients are mixed thoroughly by using hoes. The water is added to just the right consistency. If it is too wet, it doesn’t hold its shape as it’s placed around the stone; if it is too dry, it gets crumbly and hard to apply.

To save time and confusion, the white buckets in the picture have been marked with the exact amount of each ingredient. There is always a printed “recipe” kept on site in case anyone forgets the proportions.



Foundation Work

On the last several work days, work has been done on the south foundation. Pictured in the photo are Kathy P. and Chris working on the outside of the wall. Hard to see is Charlie Simonds laying on the floor between them and working from the back of the wall. Also working on the back of the wall is Charlie Bauer from inside the fruit cellar. The pile of stones in the forefront of the picture are stones salvaged for the original foundation plus from local farms. Each stone has been washed.

Why wash the stones, you ask? If the stone is caked with dirt and mud or loose gravel material, the mortar will not adhere properly and the foundation may crack and give way.

Why work from both sides? The wall is 20 inches thick and it is difficult to lay from only one side. The entire wall must be of hand selected stones that are just the right size to abut all the surrounding stones with minimal use of mortar between the space. The top stone must have a flat surface to fit snugly up against the timber.

Also, while working the mortar is wet and stones can shift during the fitting process. Both sides of the wall must be well laid for the strength needed to support this massive building.



Base Timber, south wall, fitted to a second base timber. Both timbers are about 25 feet long and weigh about 2500 pounds of red oak.

Song Heard at the Housebarn
Every Rock has it’s place in the world....turn, turn, turn.

Want a summer project/vacation that is educational and volunteering to support a good cause? (Besides volunteering at the Lutze Housebarn)

Cahokia Mounds (outside St. Louis, MO)

Cahokia was first settled around 650 during the Late Woodland period, but mound building did not begin there until about 1050 at the beginning of the Mississippian cultural period. The site was abandoned between around 1250 and 1400. The inhabitants left no written records, and the city's original name is unknown. The name "Cahokia" refers to an unrelated clan of Illiniwek people living in the area when the first (French) explorers arrived in the 1600s, long after Cahokia was abandoned.

The living descendents of the Cahokia people are unknown, although many groups today are plausible contenders.

It is the largest prehistoric Indian city north of Mexico and was a religious, political, economic and cultural center.

A 50-acre plaza spread out to the south of Monk's Mound. The flat, open terrain in this area was originally thought to reflect Cahokia's location on the Mississippi's alluvial flood plain, but soil studies showed that the landscape was originally undulating and had been expertly leveled by the city's inhabitants. That means that Cahokia can boast the largest man-made earthen plaza in the world to this day.

A wooden stockade with a series of watchtowers at regular intervals formed a two-mile long enclosure around Monk's Mound and the great plaza. Archaeologists found evidence of the stockade during excavation of the area, and indications that it was rebuilt several times. The stockade seems to have separated Cahokia's main ceremonial precinct from other parts of the city.

Beyond Monk's Mound, as many as 120 more mounds stood at varying distances from the city center. To date, 109 mounds have been located, 68 of which are in the park area. The mounds are divided into several different types — platform mound, platform, conical, ridge-top — each of which may have had its own function.

In general terms, the city seems to have been laid out in a diamond-shaped pattern approximately a mile from end to end.

Cahokia was the most important center for the peoples known today as Mississippians whose settlements ranged across what is now the Midwest,



Eastern, and Southeastern United States. Cahokia maintained trade links with communities as far away as the Great Lakes to the north and the Gulf Coast to the south. Pottery and stone tools in the Cahokian style were found at the Silvernail site near Red Wing, Minnesota.

At the high point of its development, Cahokia was the largest urban center north of the great Mesoamerican cities in Mexico. Although it was home to only about 1,000 people before 1050, its population grew explosively after that date. Archaeologists estimate the city's population at between 8,000 and 40,000 at its peak, with more people living in outlying farming villages that supplied the main urban center.

Some scholars believe that at the height of its development, Cahokia was larger than any city in the U.S. until about 1800, when Philadelphia surpassed Cahokia's estimated peak population.

During excavation of Mound 72, a ridge-top burial mound south of Monk's Mound, archaeologists found the remains of a man in his 40s who was probably an important Cahokian ruler. The man was buried on a bed of more than twenty thousand marine-shell disc beads arranged in the shape of a falcon, with the bird's head appearing beneath the man's head and its wings and tail beneath his arms and legs. The falcon warrior, or "birdman," is a common motif in Mississippian culture, and this burial clearly has powerful conography / conographic significance.

A cache of arrow heads in a variety of different styles and materials was found near the grave of this important man. Separated into four types, each from a different geographical region, the arrowheads demonstrate Cahokia's extensive trade links in North America. Over 250 other skeletons were also recovered from Mound 72. Many were found in mass graves; some were missing their hands and heads, which seems to indicate human sacrifice. There were young female

(Cahokian Mounds, cont.)

remains found in one of the mounds. Because of the young age and indications in the pelvic areas of the skeletons indicating that these women had not bore children it was assumed that they were virgins and may have been sacrificed to the sun god

The relationship of these other burials to the central burial is unclear, but it is unlikely that they were all deposited at the time of the ruler's burial. Wood in several parts of the mound has been Radiocarbon dating/radiocarbon-dated between 950 and 1000.

Cahokia was abandoned a century or more before Europeans arrived in North America. Environmental factors such as over hunting and deforestation have been proposed as explanations. Another possible cause is invasion by nomadic peoples, though the only evidence of warfare found so far is the wooden stockade and watchtowers that enclosed Cahokia's main ceremonial precinct. Its function, though, seems to have been more ritual than military. Disease facilitated by the large, dense urban population is another possible cause of decline. But most recent theories propose political collapse as the primary reason for Cahokia's abandonment.

More information www.chokiamounds.com



Excerpts from Elementary Course in Geography, Designed for the Primary & Intermediate Grades and as A Complete Shorter Course, William Swinton, 1875

This book is in the Lutze family and inside the cover are scrawled names of Robert Lutze, Oscar Lutze, Herman Lutze, Robert Wendorf and Willie Toepel. The Toepel inscription is dated 1884 and the Wendorf is 1895.

On the first page is a quote by Huxley. "Geography is the peg upon which the greatest quantity of useful and entertaining scientific information may be suspended."

The book is written in mostly question and answer format. The following is paraphrased eliminating the question.

History Exhibit at Cleveland State Bank

At the bank's invitation in conjunction with their 100 year anniversary, Kathy Sixel and Charlie Bauer put together an exhibit of historic artifacts from the Cleveland area. It will be on display for the Month of May and June. Please stop to see it and give the Greater Centerville Historians a big thank you for their work.



(continued from below)

Page 29. Section IV, Part I-Races of Men

2. There are 5 races: the White Race, The Yellow Race, the Black Race, the Brown Race and the Red Race. (teacher instruction— "let the teacher explain that these various races do not all live in the same manner and are not equally intelligent or powerful...")
3. Races that are little civilized are called barbarians or savages.
4. Races that are half civilized are called half civilized.
5. The most intelligent and strongest races, those that lead the world are called civilized.
6. The White Race, also called Caucasian, is the most powerful, and includes the greatest number of people. The people of the United states and Europe are the most highly civilized and most believe in the Christian religion.
7. The Yellow Race, or Mongolian, ranks in numbers next to the white race. The home is principally in Asia. The Chinese and Japanese belong to it and are semi-civilized. They have written languages and have manufactures and commerce but they are not so well educated or so improved as the White Race. They are not Christians.
8. The Black or Negro Race is found chiefly in Africa. Most of the tribes belonging to this race are savages, although some are much more advanced than others. They are generally superstitious and worship idols. In the United States are many Colored People who are Christians and are civilized.
9. The Brown Race or Malays, have their home principally on the inlands of the Pacific Ocean. They are few in number and not much civilized. Some have been converted to Christianity by missionaries.
10. Indians or Red People live in some parts of North American and South America. The Indians of North America are the descendents of the aborigines who were found there on its discovery. As white people settled the colonies and states, the Indians were little by little driven westward, till now they are almost entirely confined to the region of the Far west. There are few in number and are mostly savages and pagans. The Indians of South America number several million and many of them are partly civilized.

More Lunch Time Chatter

- Menu included: Kathy P's Famous Spaghetti Hot Dish, chicken & rice casserole, crab salad, pasta & veggie salad, fruit salad, fresh cinnamon bread and French Peasant bread, Wisconsin butter, banana nut bread, coffee and Centerville crystal clear water.
- Kathy S. made hot, deep fried on the premises, donuts for everyone for a mid morning snack.
- Matt was named "Best Friend" in the HS year book. Also "Class Clown". John was named "Quietest" and "Best Eyes".
- Matt & John were asked about their HS highs and lows. John is such a "Quiet" person, we didn't hear much but Matt told us about his HS pranks.



- Long about his junior year, he streaked an assembly. He was wearing a cow costume. The cow costume is a Holstein with utter. He streaked, then sat down

with the other students . The crowd was cheering but the principle called "Mr. Lutze" to his office. The crowd booded. After scolding him like a good principal should, he told Matt to "watch out...cowboy".

- That same year, Matt took his CD player and speaker along to class the day before Christmas vacation. There was a test and all was quiet in the room. From somewhere, intermittently, comes the sound of "Silent Night". The teacher couldn't find where it was coming from, whether in the room or down the hall or next door, until the electrical cords fell out of Matt's pocket. "Mr. Lutze...."
- A few days earlier Matt had placed his CD player in his locker, turned on, locked it and went to class with the sounds of Christmas carols echoing down the halls. It didn't take long before the voice on the loud speaker called "Mr. Lutze, please report to your locker."
- Kathy Sixel was also a bad girl in HS. She and her friends stole the answers to a test and were caught. "Everyone flunked."
- Kathy also says that they dyed the hair of a boy that they didn't like, red, white and blue. He was

- expelled. Edith recalls a teacher in HS who never read their extra credit reports. She would just keep handing in the same report and getting extra credit. No wonder she made the honor roll.
- Chris reported that the CS items that had been stored in the barn at the old Arends farm have been moved to Chris's barn because the place was sold again.
- Sheboygan County Historical log cabin has a stove that is probably very similar to what was in the housebarn.
- August 14 will be a big picnic in Cleveland hosted by the Cleveland Bank. The Greater Centerville Historians will be given a check to be used for the archiving of videos from the oral history meetings.
- Chris used the skid steer and landscaped north of the housebarn until after dark last week. Charlie S. spread grass seed and straw and watered the area.
- Part of the new landscaped area was made into a Heritage Garden. Kathy S. , Vern and Kathy P. prepared the ground and planted the plants. Kathy P. had started many of the plants at the last workday.
- The stump puller has the date 1841 on it but Chris and Charlie B. can't find any more information on it. Stump pullers were used to clear the land.

Board of Directors

President: Janet Lutze (414-964-0319)
 Vice President: Richard Wiegand (715-416-0513)
 Secretary/Treasurer: Kathy Sixel (693-8525)

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John Kirsch (693-3209)	Ed Heckman (693-8632)
Sarah Lutze (693-3454)	Kathy Pearce (451-1134)

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

Advisory Board

Alan Pape	Jim Schaefer	Mark Knipping
Robert Fay	Ric Puls	Victoria Dargis
Charlie Simonds		

Why did the cookie go to the doctor? He felt crumby.

Why did the skeleton cross the road? He was a chicken.

Why didn't the skeleton cross the road? No guts.

Why is the possum in the road? He is playing dead.

