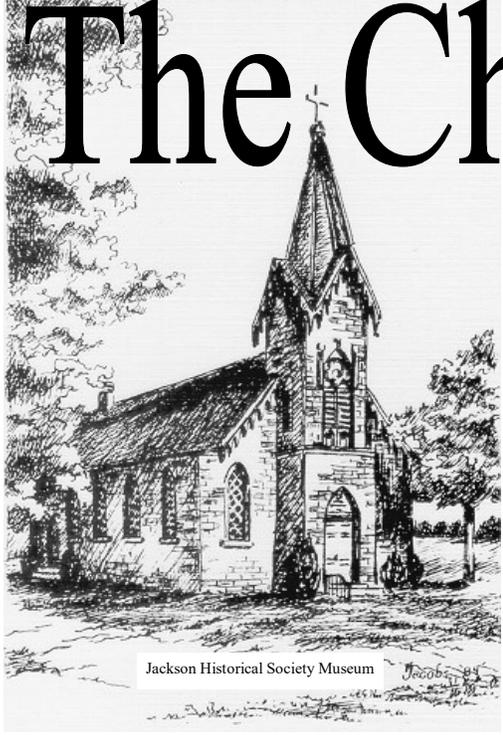


The Church Mouse



Volume 26 Issue 2 Jackson Historical Society July 2019

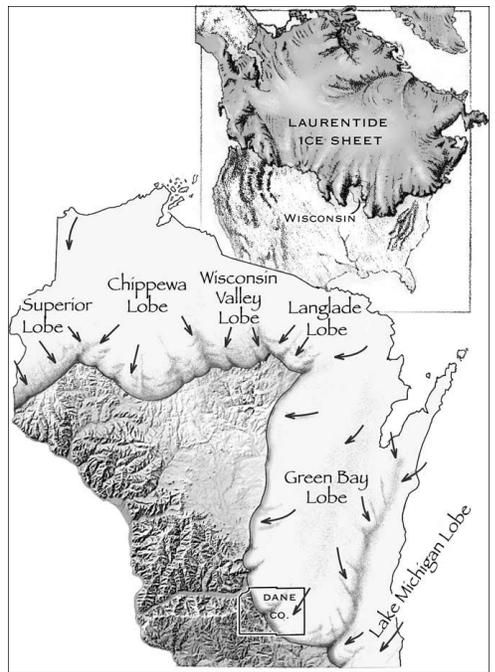
GLACIERS, A WISCONSIN PERSPECTIVE

During the 1800's, we saw an influx of immigrants into Wisconsin. They crossed the ocean by ship and landed on the east coast. There, they joined with many Yankees, and boarded canal boats for a trip on the Erie Canal to Buffalo. At Buffalo, they boarded a Great Lakes ship to take them to Lake Michigan, probably landing at Milwaukee. There, they bought land at a land office and journeyed through the forested, gently rolling landscape to their parcel to begin making it their new home. The soil was good and they looked forward to clearing the land in their Wisconsin home.

The Wisconsin landscape the immigrants found in the 1800's as they emigrated to our area of Wisconsin had been created, many, many thousands of years earlier by glaciers. Had the immigrants been Cornish lead miners heading for southwest Wisconsin, they'd have found steep hills and valleys as the area was not glaciated.

Glaciers have been around for millions of years as our worldwide climate has fluctuated between cold and warm. The fluctuations are brought about by changes in the shape of the earth's orbit and the tilt of the earth's axis. The last time the climate cooled and a glacier grew in North America is known as the Wisconsin Glaciation. About 100,000 years ago, the climate cooled again and a glacier, the Laurentide Ice Sheet, spread over the northern continent. Near the end of the cycle, beginning about 31,500 years ago, the glacier began its advance into Wisconsin. It expanded for 13,500 years before temperatures warmed again and the glacier began to leave Wisconsin. We are currently in a warming period that is referred to as an inter-glacial. An inter-glacial period tends to last around 20,000 years with the warmest period a relatively stable portion of 10,000 to 15,000 years. The glacier in Wisconsin took another 7000 years for the ice to melt and finally leave northern Wisconsin.

The glacier left a gently rolling, forested, fertile land, with lakes of all sizes, for our arriving immigrants to make their home.



MEMBERSHIP DUES

Your annual **\$15** dues cover a calendar year starting in **January**. The current year for your membership is shown on The Church Mouse address label to the right of the zip code.

Your dues include a subscription to the Church Mouse and help us preserve Jackson history.

JHS MEETINGS TIMES

The Jackson Historical Society meets the 3rd Monday of every other month, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov, at 7:00pm.

JHS meetings are held at 1860 Mill Road, Jackson, in our restored, Karl Groth log home. Visitors are welcome.

JHS OFFICERS

- Russ Hanson—President
- Jerry Prochnow—Vice President
- Lenore Kloehn—Treasurer
- Nancy Ebeling—Secretary

BOARD MEMBERS

- JHS Officers, Elmer Kloehn,
- Gordon Ziemann

Material excerpted from *A History of Wisconsin Agriculture* by Jerry Apps, and various internet sources.



GLACIERS AND THE LAND

A glacier is truly massive. The front slope of a glacier is perhaps several hundred feet high and littered with rock debris. Behind the slope, the ice rises gently to the center of the ice sheet, that can be 1000's of feet thick. Its weight is immense, depressing the surface of the earth.. Its effect on the land was truly astounding.

A glacier gouged out Lake Superior, the largest fresh water lake in the world, and Lake Michigan, the fifth largest fresh water lake in the world, and created Green Lake, the deepest natural lake in Wisconsin. Glacial movement created the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox, and Rock Rivers and many smaller waterways and lakes. They changed the land, rounding off the high spots and filling in the low. They scattered rocks across the land and piled up gravel from large to pea size.

The grinding action of the glaciers as they moved across our land, left behind a very finely ground silt that, over time, developed into good soil. Eventually, as the climate warmed, the glaciers began to recede, vast amounts of meltwater began to flow. The water filled our lakes and rivers and moved vast amounts of silt great distances. During the melting, Glacial Lake Wisconsin was formed, 150 feet deep in some places, it left behind a not very fertile sandy plain in central Wisconsin. It also left behind a rolling terrain that was to become our Wisconsin landscape.

Material excerpted from many internet sources, including the University of Wisconsin and the USGS.

GLACIAL TUNDRA AND FORWARD

When the glaciers covered our landscape, a tundra covered the fringe area just in front of the glaciers. This deeply frozen grassland was occupied by the woolly mammoth, caribou, and musk ox. As the glaciers continued melting and receded further, trees and other vegetation returned to the land, along with the American Mastodon that fed on twigs and cones.



With the continued receding of the glaciers in Wisconsin, the first small groups of humans began to arrive. Perhaps these early people came from the West after having crossed over the Beringia land bridge between Siberia and Alaska and travelled down the now exposed western shoreline. Or they may have been Pacific islanders, who arrived on our western shores by boat and migrated east. And, there may have been others taking advantage of the lower ocean levels.



These early inhabitants subsisted on available native plants and animals. Over time, they began to grow maize, an early corn, to supplement their diet.. Still later, they added squash and later beans. As these crops required tending, communities were created. Corn, beans, and squash, planted together, were known as the "three sisters. Communities grew into villages and tribal identities were established.



In the mid 1600's, French explorers discovered our area followed by French fur traders. The French traded goods with the Indian tribes for furs, primarily Beaver. This went on for many years until the British drove the French out of the area and took over the fur trade for themselves. After the successful conclusion of the War of 1812, Americans took over the land.



In the succeeding years, treaties were concluded with the Indian tribes, selling their land to the U.S. Government and agreeing to move out of Wisconsin to the west, the Territory of Wisconsin was created, the land was surveyed and land offices established. The Wisconsin Territory was ready to receive the new immigrants. Wisconsin statehood was declared in 1848.



GLACIERS AND SEA LEVELS

There is a finite amount of water on earth. It is subject to manipulation, both natural and by man.

Glaciers are made up of frozen water in the form of snow, piled up and compacted into mineral ice over thousands of years. The water necessary to form the glaciers was taken mainly from the world's oceans.

During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), a period of maximum glacial coverage that occurred about 20,000 years ago, global sea level was estimated at more than 400 feet lower than it has become in recent times. This changed shorelines worldwide, even exposing the continental shelf. During this time, glaciers covered approximately 8% of the earth's surface, and 25% of the earth's land area. Beginning about 15,000 years ago, continental glaciers retreated and sea levels began to rise. Sea level reached its current height about 8,000 years ago and has fluctuated ever since. Today, glaciers cover approximately 3% of the earth's surface and 11% of the Earth's land area.

With the lowering of the sea level and the exposing of more land surface, many new paths were opened for both humans and animals to move into new areas.

One of these routes was through Beringia land and across the



Bering land bridge that attracted peoples from Siberia to migrate into new lands. Another route through the area would have been the coastal route. It has also been proposed that Pacific islanders arrived on our shores by boat, and may have also been early settlers.

With glacial formation drawing water from the oceans, reducing their depth and extending shorelines, other routes may have been opened to migration by other peoples from other areas. Peoples depending on the oceans for sustenance may have moved out onto the extended shoreline or continued to new lands. Because the melting of the glaciers has returned water to the oceans and sea levels have risen, any human habitation along the earlier shoreline would now be below sea level, making discovery and exploration difficult. Our glacial history lies buried under hundreds of feet of ocean water.

Material excerpted from many internet sources, including the University of Wisconsin and the USGS.

BERING LAND BRIDGE

During the last Ice Age with the lowering of sea levels, a land mass was created between Siberia and Alaska called Beringia. During the Ice Age, people migrated from Siberia to Beringia. When the glacier melted, these people continued across the Bering Land Bridge into Alaska.

(Agriculture continued from page 4)

ers also started to bloom some 5,000 years ago. This is also when potato growing in the Andes region of South America began.

Cattle, goats, sheep, and



pigs all have their origins as farmed animals in the so-called Fertile Crescent, a region covering eastern Turkey, Iraq, and southwestern Iran. Dates for the domestication of these animals range from between 13,000 to 10,000 years ago.

Goats and other livestock accompanied the westward spread of agriculture into Europe, helping



to revolutionize Stone Age society.

It began in Africa many years ago with the first migration of *Homo Sapiens* stimulated by the cold of an Ice Age.

The effects of glaciers is still with us today as we remain in an inter-glacial period. How and why it ends is still to be determined.

Material excerpted from National Geographic internet articles.



GLACIERS AND MIGRATION

Our species is an African one: Africa is where *Homo sapiens* first evolved, and where we have spent the majority of our time on Earth. Fossil records place modern *Homo sapiens* in Ethiopia, about 200,000 years ago.

Humans first ventured out of Africa some 60,000 years ago. These migrations eventually led the descendants of a small group of Africans to occupy even the farthest reaches of the Earth. What set this in motion is uncertain, but we think it has to do with major climate changes that were happening around that time—a sudden cooling in the Earth's climate driven by the onset of one of the worst parts of the last Ice Age.



This cold snap made life difficult for our African ancestors, and led to a reduction in population around that time. In fact, the number of humans apparently dropped below 10,000. We were just holding on by a thread.

After 70,000 years, when the climate started to improve, we came back from this near-extinction. The population expanded, and some intrepid explorers ventured beyond Africa. The earliest people to colonize the Eurasian landmass likely did so across the Bab-al-Mandab Strait separating present-day Yemen from Djibouti. These early beachcombers expanded rapidly along the coast to India, and reached Southeast Asia and Australia by 50,000 years ago. The first great migration of our species out of Africa had led us all the way across the globe.

Slightly later, a little after 50,000 years ago, a second group appears to have set out on an inland trek, heading out into the Middle East and southern Central Asia. From here they were poised to colonize the northern latitudes of Asia, Europe, and beyond.

Around 20,000 years ago a small group of these Asian hunters headed into the face of a storm, entering the East Asian Arctic during the Last Glacial Maximum. At this time the great ice sheets covering the far north had literally sucked up much of the Earth's moisture in their vast expanses of white wasteland, dropping sea levels by more than 300 feet.

This drop in sea level opened a land bridge that connected the Old World to the New, joining Asia to the Americas. In crossing it, the hunters had made the final great leap of the human journey. By 15,000 years ago they had penetrated the land south of the ice, and within 1,000 years they had made it all the way to the tip of South America. Some may have even made the long journey by boat.

The story doesn't end there, of course. The rise of agriculture around 10,000 years ago generated a population explosion, growing from five million people 10,000 years ago, to 7 billion today.

There was no single factor, or combination of factors, that led people to take up farming. In the Near East, it appears that climatic changes at the end of the last ice age created conditions that favored annual plants like wild cereals.

The wild versions of crops including wheat, barley, and peas have been traced to the Near East region. Cereals were grown in Syria 9,000 years ago, while figs were cultivated even earlier.

The origins of rice and millet farming date to the period in China.

In Mexico, squash cultivation began around 10,000 years ago, but corn (maize) had to wait for natural genetic mutations to be selected from its wild ancestor, teosinte.

Corn later reached North America, where cultivated sunflower-



(Agriculture continued on page 3)



19th Annual RASPBERRY FESTIVAL



Sunday, September 8, 2019, 12-4 PM
JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY—1860 MILL RD.

Driving , at round-about take Division Rd. SOUTH off Hwy. 60 to Mill Rd.- turn WEST to festival site. Or, take Maple Rd. SOUTH off Hwy. 60 to Mill Rd.- turn EAST to festival site. Parking area in rear.

SERVING OUR EXCELLENT AMISH MADE RASPBERRY PIE



HONEY GROVE ICE CREAM

HONEY & FARM FRESH PRODUCE

HOT BUTTERED SWEET CORN



HOT DOGS & BRATS



FRESH RASPBERRY PIE

MANY VENDORS

HISTORICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

THE BARN BAND



HISTORY ON DISPLAY

VINTAGE CARS ON DISPLAY

POMMERSCHE TANZDEEL FREISTADT PERFORMING

SILENT AUCTION 12:30 - 3:30PM

TOUR OUR RESTORED 1850'S KARL GROTH LOG HOME AND VISIT OUR MUSEUM OF JACKSON HISTORY

ATTEND A CLASS IN SESSION IN OUR ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

PLAN TO JOIN US FOR THIS ANNUAL EVENT OF THE JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY



HELP NEEDED

The Jackson Historical Society could use some help building our genealogical database. We use Family Tree Maker software. If you can give us a hand, we'd appreciate it. Please e-mail us at jhsheritage@sbcglobal.net. if you're able to volunteer some time. Thanks.

Russ Hanson—Editor

SILENT AUCTION ITEMS



The Jackson Historical Society's silent auction to be held during the Raspberry Festival on September 8th is our annual fund raising event. It's success relies on your donating items for it. Please check your attic, basement, and garage and see what "treasures" you have to donate to JHS. We are currently accepting donated items.

Please contact Lenore Kloehn (262) 377-2142 if you have items you wish to donate.

RASPBERRY FEST 2019

Join Us for 2019 Raspberry Festival and enjoy our great food. Amish baked raspberry pie alamode with Honey Grove *real* Ice Cream. hot dogs and brats, hot buttered sweet corn. Come for lunch and stay for the entertainment. Returning this year will be Pommersche Tanzdeel. Enjoy Pomeranian music and dance. And, our very popu-



lar musical group, The Barn Band, will be entertaining all afternoon.

We'll have vendors with local fresh vegetables, and honey to sell. And, vendors with other products to show, sample and sell.

Of course our annual silent auction will be bigger than ever this year with many great items available at a reasonable cost.

Our teacher will again hold school in our one-room school to let children have that experience.

Antique cars, music, and visiting with friends help pass the sunny afternoon. Enjoy!

Tours of the Karl Groth two-story log home and our JHS Museum will give you a taste of our local history. So much to do and only the afternoon to do it in.

AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETIES EVENTS

RICHFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY Art as the Mill, July 27, 2019. Richfield Historical Park, 1896 State Road 164, Richfield, WI. Please Contact www.richfieldhistoricalsociety.org for more information.

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY Please contact the Germantown Historical Society at germantownhistoricalsociety.org, for information on future events.

POMMERSCHER VEREIN FREISTADT For activities and information, please contact Pommerscher.org.

THE HISTORY CENTER Winery Bus Trip @ Old Courthouse Museum, July 26th, 10am-6pm, Please call Justin or Patricia at 262-335-4678 for registration information. Educator Day @ Old Courthouse Museum, July 31st, 11am-5pm. The History Center, 320 S. 5th Ave., West Bend, WI 53095. Contact www.historyisfun.com for more information on this and future programs.



The Editor welcomes comments on the newsletter. Please mail all suggestions for articles, etc., to The Church Mouse, 1921 State Road 60, Jackson, WI 53037, or phone (262) 677-3888, or e-mail jhsheritage@sbcglobal.net. Russ Hanson, Editor

JACKSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE CLASS VISIT

For many years, school was taught in one-room schoolhouses throughout Washington County

Let your students experience school as it was for their grandparents and great-grandparents

Arrange a class visit to the Jackson Historical Society's fully restored one-room schoolhouse

Contact the Jackson Historical Society at
jhsheritage@sbcglobal.net or
Royal Natzke at (262) 334-9811 or
rdnatzke@yahoo.com

Jackson Historical Society, 1860 Mill Road*

*On the Hwy. 60 round-about at Division Road (G), go south to Mill Road, turn west to site.

**TODAY WILL BE
HISTORY
TOMORROW!**

**HELP THE
JACKSON
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
PRESERVE YOUR
YESTERDAYS.**

**DONATE YOUR
HISTORICAL
ARTIFACTS**

**SHARE YOUR
FAMILY
HISTORY**

Please Contact
The Church Mouse
jhsheritage@sbcglobal.net



LOST CEMETERIES

As I drive through Jackson and surrounding areas, I often catch a glimpse of a small cemetery with a few monuments, often not very well maintained, sometimes in a wooded area, and I wonder about it's history. Who is buried there? When? Family cemetery? Church cemetery? Has it been abandoned or is it still maintained? What is the rest of the story that is buried there?

JHS Board Member, Gordon Ziemann wonders as well and will begin a column in the next Church Mouse exploring the history of Lost Cemeteries.

If you have information on our area's Lost Cemeteries and would like to share it with him, please send an e-mail to Gordon Ziemann <gordyo@att.net> so he can discover the rest of the story. Thanks.

REFERENCE

The Jackson Historical Society has available for reference in our museum, a number of family histories/genealogies.

We also have copies of Land Patents for land purchased within the Town of Jackson from the Federal Government.

If you feel that this material may be of help with your family research, please send us an e-mail at jhsheritage@sbcglobal.net and let us know what you're looking for. We may be able to help.



Labor Day

SEPTEMBER 2, 2019

THANK YOU

Thank you to Bev Eder for donating historical information and items relating to Ferdinand Groth.