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A
Centennial History
of the
Manitowoc County School Districts
and its
Public School System

1848 - 1948

Edited by - Jos. J. Rappel, County Superintendent of Schools

Centennial History

of the

Manitowoc County School District

and its

Public School System

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Wisconsin, this year of 1948, celebrates its 100 years of statehood. Centennial activities are being carried on to give due recognition to its 100th birth date. We, in Wisconsin, have been making and living educational history during this first century of our statehood. Much of this history is unrecorded, or if it was recorded at one time those records have been discarded as useless "junk". This is all too true in the field of public education! The record books of school district clerks and of school treasurers' recorded community history which can be obtained from no other one source. The teachers' Daily Register in which the school records of children were recorded are revealing and of tremendous historical value. Too many of these district records and the teachers' Registers have been thoughtlessly destroyed, leaving little except the reminiscences of the few old-timers still with us.

The second century of Wisconsin's statehood will, no doubt, bring about a tremendous change in public school organization. The small district system, so effective and satisfactory during the first one-hundred years of Wisconsin's settlement, may be replaced by units which will be able to meet the second century's problems in rural and urban education. It is with this thought in mind, that the Manitowoc county teachers, school board members, and town and county officials deemed it of historical importance to preserve as much of the Manitowoc county school histories as possible through the publication of this book. Many of the histories are incomplete but they are as accurate and authentic as available records can make them. The histories of about twenty-five schools are abbreviated records taken from the record books kept since the district was organized. This, very likely, is the first historical record ever compiled of the schools of one county in Wisconsin. Its importance and value will increase as the centuries pass.

The publication of the Histories of Manitowoc County Schools has been made possible through the active and whole-hearted cooperation of the teachers, school board members, school administrators, interested county citizens, town and county officials, and the Manitowoc County Board. Without their enthusiastic personal and financial support, this publication would not have been possible. To all of the above named persons and groups, Manitowoc county is indebted for this historical record of Manitowoc county schools.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SYSTEMS MANITOWOC COUNTY

The Manitowoc county school system began soon after the first settlers arrived. The first settlements were concentrated at or near the mouths of the two principal rivers, with the result that the first schools were established at those places. Before the development of the public school system, the educational needs of the three communities were cared for by private schools. Dr. Louis Falge in his **History of Manitowoc County** names some of the early settlers who conducted private schools at Rapids, Manitowoc, and in the Two Rivers area.

After Manitowoc county became a part of the Wisconsin territory in 1836, territorial schools were set up. These territorial schools were administered by county school commissioners. The first law relating to the organization of common or elementary schools was passed by the Wisconsin territorial legislative assembly in 1839. The act to create county, town, or school districts was passed in 1841. The three commissioners of common schools were elected by the electors of the county. One of the duties of these commissioners was to divide the county or towns into convenient school districts.

The school law of 1841 creating districts delegated much power in regard to the organization, maintenance, and the administration of these schools. The district became the unit for the administration and control of schools. The town and county governments were authorized to make a tax levy, but they rarely did so. These district schools, as they developed under the laws of 1841 and 1843, were not free schools. The money needed to maintain these so-called public schools was obtained partly from district taxes, partly from per capita tax, and partly from gifts and contributions. Only the children of the more prosperous could afford to attend in some cases. The children of the poor struggling settlers often could not attend because of the per capita tax.

On January 3, 1842, a petition by several inhabitants of Manitowoc Rapids, was presented to the county school commissioners praying that they allow the use of the first county court house at Manitowoc Rapids for a schoolhouse. This the commissioners granted "provided no avoidable injury shall be done to said building, and that by guaranteeing of said liberty, the inhabitants of the school districts of Manitowoc

and Two Rivers will be entitled the privilege of building schoolhouses in their respective districts, if wanted, before one is built at Manitowoc Rapids." On September 28, 1844, three school districts were officially set up in Manitowoc county. The boundaries of these districts were the same as the assessor districts for that time. District No. 1 was to be known as the Two Rivers school district; District No. 2 as the Mill school district (now Manitowoc township and city areas); and District No. 3 was to be known as the Union school district made up of the first Manitowoc Rapids area which took in the townships outside of the present Manitowoc and Two Rivers townships.

In 1848, Wisconsin became a state. The first legislature passed legislation providing that counties of the state be divided into school districts by the town superintendent of schools. Manitowoc county had by that date been settled here and there by nationality groups which in turn were instrumental in bringing on the tide of immigrants of the 1850's. Records in the assessors' books of 1856 to 1860 on file in the county treasurer's vault indicate that by 1860 there were 82 school districts in operation in our county. During the 1860's, sixteen more districts were organized. One school district was set up in 1870, three in the 1890's, two in the 1900's, two from 1910 to 1920, and the last three in the 1930's. During these decades some school districts in our county consolidated, lowering the total number of districts, as was the case when Manitowoc city's four districts became one in 1910. By 1948, there were 115 school districts, including the three city school systems of Kiel, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

School districts were often set up to put schools within walking distance of the children of a community. Some of the later districts were organized to get out from under a district maintaining a high school system with a high tax rate. Such districting tactics resulted in gross inequalities among the various districts. By 1948 the school district valuations in the rural areas in Manitowoc county ranged from \$167,045 to well over 1 million dollars. The tax rate ranged from no dollars per thousand in several districts to \$13.36 in another district. The per pupil cost of education in the rural one room school ranged from \$64 to \$902. Such unequalized educational opportunities throughout the county and state led the Wisconsin Legislature of 1947 to set up County School Committees to develop and institute a plan of school district reorganization within each county.

"Joint" school districts were organized as early as the 1850's, although they were not common at that time. A "joint district" is a district with some of its area within two or more towns or counties. The first school district set up in a township became district number 1. Sometimes certain townships have missing district numbers as is the case in Newton. A study of the development and organization of the township and school districts will reveal the fact that at some time all of the district numbers were accounted for.

Up to 1917, every school district in Manitowoc county was maintaining a school. After that year, some district schools were closing due to lack of enrollment caused by parochial school attendance, smaller families, farm mechanization, and other well-known factors. By 1948, a total of eighteen school districts out of the 115 set up had ceased to function and had suspended operation. The trend towards closing small schools had by no means reversed itself at the close of the first century of public education in Manitowoc county.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT, AND SCHOOL TERMS

When the pioneer settlers came to Manitowoc county, they found the land forest-covered. It was only natural then that their first schools, like their first homes, should be a log house home of the pioneer who took on the job of teaching, along with his other responsibilities of clearing the land and constructing the necessary farm buildings. In such cases the "front" room of the two room log house was used as a semi-school and living room. The "back" room was used as living quarters by the teacher's family. The pioneer pupil, in such schools, got his three "R's" in the midst of squalling babies, barking dogs, the smell of cooking potatoes and cabbage, and swirling steam from the family wash. These pioneer pupils often had to make themselves useful in school by chopping and splitting the firewood, bringing the water from a nearby well or creek, and helping to do the family washing.

The pioneer log schoolhouses were usually built near the center of a community of settlers. Usually the land for such school site was donated, for land was then cheap and then, too, it ensured a settler of a school very close to his home. As the community became more settled, new homes were established around the original settlement. Since the log school was located without regard to future expansion of the district, we find many school districts today with the school site not at all centrally located.

One of the pioneer industries of Manitowoc county was lumbering. Sawmills were built along the many streams of our county where water power could be harnessed. These sawmills cut the logs into lumber. Some of this lumber was used to construct frame houses for the progressive settlers who were becoming dissatisfied with the pioneer log houses. The growing school population by 1870 crowded the little log schoolhouse so that new quarters were imperative. The pioneer school was replaced by frame and brick schoolhouses from 1870 to 1900, many of them still in use today.

By 1905, county records show that school enrollments of 60 to 100 pupils per school were quite common. In 1905, the state legislature passed a law requiring districts with more than 65 pupils enrolled to provide an additional room and teacher or forfeit its share of the seven mill tax then in effect. Manitowoc county, upon passage of this law, experienced a mild boom in erecting two room buildings or in adding an extra room on the school building then in use. These two-room schools became known as "graded" schools. Over twenty districts in Manitowoc county at one time or other maintained a graded school, although today only ten of such districts, including those in the three cities, remain.

Many of the schools built in the late 19th century were still in use by 1948. The average age of all the school buildings outside of Manitowoc and Two Rivers in 1948 was 49 years. Two school buildings in the county are over 90 years old, four are 80 years, eighteen are 70 years, twenty are 60 years, nineteen are 50 years, nineteen are 40 years, fifteen are 30 years, nine are 20 years, one is 10 years, and three are over 5 years old.

The first pioneer log school house was scantily furnished with crude, home-made furniture. The desks and seats were made by someone in the district and were usually eight to ten feet in length. They were all of one size, with the result that the young pupils were perched on a high bench with their legs dangling off the floor. It was not unusual to find them curled up on the bench fast asleep. The over-grown boy found the seats and desks too small, so his feet were sprawled out in the aisles. The long benches and desks were separated by an aisle down the middle of the room. The boys sat on one side of the room and the girls on the other side. A box stove, long enough to burn three and four foot cordwood, was placed in the center of the room. This had the effect of toasting those sitting nearby but having no effect on those sitting near the walls. Two or three windows along each long side of the schoolroom gave the necessary lighting. These windows were often equipped with shutters which were closed for the night. The drinking water was dispensed by a common dipper from an open water pail. A teacher's desk, with the inevitable switch nearby, was placed on a small platform across the front of the room. Boards painted black were the blackboards. A map or two of the state and nation, a variety of texts brought from the pioneer homes, and individual slates for the pupils completed the learning and teaching equipment of the nineteenth century schools in our county.

The twentieth century witnessed the setting up of school building and equipment standards by the state and educational leaders. Heating plants had to have approved ventilating systems. The open water pail was replaced by sanitary covered jars and bubbler attachments. The hand-made desks and seats were replaced in the later nineteenth century by double desks and seats. Those in turn were replaced by single, adjustable ones. The wooden blackboards were discarded and slate and composition ones installed. Uniform text books, references, library books, and modern school furniture, as well as visual aids teaching and learning equipment became common to most rural schools. By 1948, about thirty rural districts were maintaining modern school buildings with indoor toilets, running water, electric service, and conveniences found in modern urban schools. About sixty districts were maintaining semi-modern or obsolete school buildings.

The pioneer school term was often limited to three month terms of twenty-two days per month. In many schools a five or six month school term was maintained but this was divided into a summer and winter term. The winter term began in November and ended in February or March. The summer term began in April or May and closed in July or August. The winter session was usually in charge of a male teacher because the boys and girls from 15 to 21 years attended. The wages paid teachers for winter sessions were always higher than for the spring or summer session teachers. Summer and winter or fall and spring terms were in vogue until about 1900. It was not until 1905 that the state prescribed at least an eight months school term in order to qualify for state and county aid. A minimum term of nine months was specified by an act of the legislature in 1937.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION TOWN, COUNTY, AND CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

Contrary to the belief of the average citizens in Manitowoc county and of Wisconsin, the first district schools, as organized under the legislative act of 1848, were not under the supervision of a county superintendent of schools. The legislature of 1848 created the office of town superintendent of schools. That official administered the district schools within his town until the law was repealed in 1861. No qualification standards were set up for this school official, so any voter could be and was elected to this important position. He was a town official elected at the annual town meeting for one year. His salary was one dollar per day for every day actually and necessarily devoted to the service for which he was elected.

The state legislature which created the office of town superintendent invested that official with far-reaching powers of administration and supervision. Some of them were as follows:

- (1) To divide the town into school districts and to regulate and alter their boundaries. An appeal could be made to the state superintendent from the decision of the town superintendent.
- (2) To apportion the school moneys received from the county and town treasurers to the several districts in proportion to the number of children residing in each over the age of four years and under the age of twenty years.
- (3) To transmit to the county clerk a detailed annual summary of the reports of the district clerks. The county clerk made an annual report to the state superintendent.
- (4) To examine teachers and to issue certificates authorizing the holder to teach for a period of one year, and to annul such certificates when he thought it proper.
- (5) To visit the schools in his town, examine into the state and condition of such schools, and, in his discretion, to give advice to teachers and district boards in regard to the studies to be pursued and the government of the schools.

If a person competent and willing to serve could have been secured for each town to act as superintendent of schools, the system might have been more successful, but a competent man could not be found in every town and, besides, there was not enough work to keep one man busy the entire year. As a result, the man selected considered the superintendency a side issue, devoting only as much time to his office as he thought his neighbors would stand for. He lived in such close relations to the people who elected him that he rarely exercised discretionary powers for fear that he might antagonize his neighbors. He was careful not to spend too many days away from his farm or other business attending to his duties as superintendent of schools, because that would augment the number of dollars in his salary, which in turn might endanger his re-election.

The town superintendent often disregarded decisions and requirements of the state superintendent, so that the legislature of 1859 passed an act declaring that every town superintendent who neglected or refused to carry into effect any decision or order of the state superintendent, was liable to removal from office by the town board of supervisors. But no town superintendent was ever removed from office by a town board.

The names of town superintendents serving the various towns from 1848 tot 1862 are incomplete. Those known through school records are:

Cato: D. B. Knapp, N. A. Harris, S. Bailey.
Cooperstown: J. Saeger, W. M. Christ.
Franklin: N. A. Harris, Michael Touhey, Patrick Hogan, Michael Keehan.
Liberty: Dominic Schneider, Ole Oppen.
Manitowoc: A. W. Preston.
Manitowoc Rapids: R. B. Mupon.
Maple Grove: Cornelius Lynch, John Cannon.
Newton: John Stephenson.
Others: Samuel House, H. C. Hamilton, H. H. Smith, and a Mr. Heap.

On April 6, 1861, the state school laws were amended by the passage of an act creating the office of county superintendent of schools. That official was to be elected for a two year term at the fall election on a partisan ticket. The first election was held in the fall of 1861 and the elected official took his office on January 1, 1862. The partisan election remained in effect until 1904 after which the county superintendent of schools was then elected on a non-partisan ticket at the spring election and took office

on July 1st of that year. The two year term remained in effect until 1929 when the four-year term was voted by the state legislature. At various times, since 1862, intensive agitation has been carried on to take the selection of the county superintendent out of the hands of the electors and to make the office an appointive one, but all efforts have failed up to 1948.

The act creating the office of county superintendent of schools failed to set up qualifications for that official. Prior to 1895, the county superintendent's qualification was to be a voter in the county. All except maybe one or two of the first Manitowoc county school superintendents were qualified teachers when elected. After 1895, a person aspiring to that office, was by legislative act, required to have a minimum of a county superintendent's certificate, or any form of state certificate, and a minimum of eight months' teaching experience in a Wisconsin public school. In 1929, the legislature raised the qualifications to an unlimited state certificate entitling him to teach in any public school in Wisconsin. In 1944, the qualifications were further raised to at least four years of scholastic training equivalent to a college degree.

The duties of the county superintendent of schools in 1862 were to examine and license teachers; to visit and inspect schools; to organize and conduct at least one institute for the instruction of teachers each year; to encourage teachers' associations; to introduce to the notice of teachers the best modes of instruction; and to give to district boards the most approved plans of building and ventilating schoolhouses; to report, from time to time, the condition of the schools under his supervision; to receive from the town, city, and village clerks abstracts of the reports of the several district clerks and to transmit the same, with such other information as he might deem advisable or as might be required of him, to the state superintendent; and to perform such other duties as were required by law, or by the state superintendent of public instruction. The present duties and responsibilities are so manifold that only a statute book can do justice to importance of this county school official.

The following people served as county superintendent of schools since the county superintendency law went into effect on January 1, 1862:

R. J. Valkenburg	1861-1862
C. S. Canright	1862-1863
J. W. Thombs	1863-1864
J. A. Crowley	1864-1869
Michael Kirwan	1869-1875
W. A. Walker	1875-1879
C. F. Viebahn	1879-1880
John Nagle	1880-1891
C. E. Patzer	1891-1895
A. W. Dassler	1895-1897
E. R. Smith	1897-1899
F. C. Christiansen	1899-1904
W. E. Larson	1904-1909
C. W. Meisnest	1909-1917
J. W. Voboril	1917-1920
Lillian L. Chloupek	1920-1926
E. S. Mueller	1926-1945
Jos. J. Rappel	1945-

All of the schools within Manitowoc county remained under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent of schools until city school systems were established. The first city to set up its own school system was Two Rivers in 1905 when S. E. Pearson was appointed city superintendent of schools and high school principal. City Superintendents have never been elected by the direct vote of the people, but have been appointed by the city school board. These appointed officials were selected on the basis of their teaching qualifications and leadership in the profession. Their term is usually for three year periods and their salaries far above that paid the elected county superintendent. The Two Rivers city superintendents from 1905 to 1948 were: S. E. Pearson, W. J. Hamilton, W. T. Darling, F. G. Bishop, and Geo. M. O'Brien. Manitowoc city, adopting the city school system in 1910, has had P. J. Zimmers, Elmer Waite, Hugh Bonar, and Lee H. Lamb as city superintendents up to 1948. Kiel set up its own city school system in 1947 with Russell S. Way as its first city superintendent.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

Pioneer teachers during the territorial days were hired as teachers if they could read, write, and cipher. Among the early settlers there were usually a few persons who were considered "well educated." Such persons were usually chosen to conduct the district school or they might even set up a private school of their own. No qualification standards were required. After the office of town superintendent was created in 1848, that official was given the power to examine and license teachers. There was no uniform examination and few town superintendents were qualified to conduct examinations. Judge Jerome Ledvina, who wrote an interesting history of the Quarry school in 1907, states that the first teacher was licensed in this manner: "She was given a Bible and told to read a verse. If she read this satisfactorily, she passed in reading. Then she was told to write the verse to qualify for the teaching of writing. Of course, they always passed in writing! She was then given a column of figures to add. If she did this correctly she passed in arithmetic, and she was then qualified to teach school!"

In 1852, the state for the first time, prescribed the form of certificate to be issued each candidate who was found qualified to teach. The form was as follows:

"I do hereby certify that I have examined _____ and do believe that he or she is qualified in regard to moral character, learning and ability to teach a common school in this town for one year from date hereof.

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____.

Signed _____

Town Supt. of Schools for town of _____."

The law creating the office of county superintendent of schools also provided, for the first time, general control over examinations for teachers' certificates by naming the subjects in which the applicants were to be examined for the different grades of teaching certificates to be issued by the county superintendent. An act of the legislature annulled all teaching certificates granted by town superintendents. The teaching certificates authorized under the county superintendent's act were of three grades, and were to be issued only if the applicant had "good moral character, learning, and ability to teach." The third grade certificate required "passing grades" in orthoepy, orthography, reading, penmanship, intellectual and written arithmetic, grammar, and geography. For a second grade certificate the subjects of physiology, physical geography, elementary algebra, U. S. history, and theory and art of teaching were also required. For a first grade certificate all of the above subjects plus algebra, geometry, and philosophy had to be passed.

Just what a "passing" mark for teachers in 1877 was is indicated by examining a third grade certificate issued by Supt. W. A. Walker to P. H. Lynch and reproduced in full here:

Common Schools of Wisconsin,

MANITOWOC COUNTY

Teacher's ~~Third~~-Grade Certificate.

It is ~~hereby~~ *certified*, that *P. H. Lynch* has passed a satisfactory examination upon all points required by law, for a ~~third~~ *Third*-Grade Certificate, and he is licensed to teach in the town of _____ until one year after the date hereof, unless this Certificate be sooner annulled. The following is his standing in the several branches, upon a scale of 100:

Pronunciation, 70	Grammar, 63	Physiology, }
Orthography, 64	Geography, 58	Physical Geography, }
Reading, 62	U. S. History, 32	Algebra, }
Penmanship, 79	Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin, 46	Philosophy, }
Int. Arithmetic, 44	Theory and Art of Teaching, 57	Geometry, }
Written Arithmetic, 58		

Manitowoc, Wis., Oct 2, 1877.

W. A. Walker
County Superintendent of Schools.

Teacher's
Grade Certificate,

The standards for the three grades of teachers' certificates were raised as the years went by. New subjects were added and by 1939, when spring and summer teachers' examinations were discontinued in Manitowoc county, a second grade teachers' certificate was issued if the applicant had a certain amount of professional training and a minimum of 80 in practice and 75 in all other subjects. A first grade teaching certificate was issued after a certain amount of professional training and a minimum of 85 in practice and 80 in all other branches. Second and third grade certificates were good for one year, while a first grade was issued for two year periods. All certificates were limited to the county in which they were issued.

After 1909, an applicant not only had to pass a teachers' examination but also had to attend a professional school for teachers for at least six weeks. Six years later, an applicant for a teachers' license had to be an eighth grade graduate and have at least two years of schooling beyond that, one year of which had to be devoted to professional training. By 1919, the state required two years of high school and one year of professional training. This standard was raised two years later to high school graduation and one year of professional training. In 1939, high school graduation plus two years of training were required of rural teachers. After 1939, the power of issuing teaching certificates by the county superintendent was abolished and all teacher certification was placed in the hands of the state superintendent of schools.

Teacher certification by the Manitowoc county superintendent of schools after 1902 was reduced to a minimum with the establishment of a teachers' training school, now the County Rural Normal. Teachers' examinations were continued up to 1939 but primarily for the purpose of raising the grade of teaching certificates. By 1920, third grade teaching certificates were almost non-existent in our county. Second grade certificates could be renewed every three years when credits in two first grade certificates had been secured by summer school attendance or by examination. First grade certificates were renewable every five years. All certificates after 1918 could be renewed if the teacher did the necessary reading circle work for teachers in addition to the other requirements given above. After 1939, teaching certificates could be renewed every seven years if the applicant had completed an extra year of professional work during that span of time. This requisite applied to teachers with less than four years of professional work.

COURSES OF STUDY, GRADATION, TEXTS, AND LIBRARIES

The first pioneer schools set up in Manitowoc county were concerned with teaching the children the 3 R's of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Any grown person who could pass a very easy examination in these three subjects could be a teacher if he or she wished! The subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar were the principal ones taught until the early 1850's. Geography was added to the course in the 1850's, but the district board was given authority to add such "other branches" as it might deem advisable and necessary. The return of the soldiers after the Civil War brought a demand for the teaching of history and civics. Thus by 1870, spelling, reading, arithmetic, U. S. history, geography, grammar, and in some schools physiology were the subjects taught.

The nineteenth century county school children were not graded as they are today. The irregular attendance of the children plus the intelligence levels existing then, as it does today, made advisable the division of the pupils into A, B, C, D, E, and up to O classes. These divisions were further grouped into primary, intermediate, and upper forms. The A class in the primary form was made up of children in the primers. Those in the upper form were considered the advanced students and were the ones who usually took the teachers' examination. Definite requirements for advancement of pupils from one form to another were set up as early as 1880. (For a citation of these standards, the daily school program, and other interesting educational facts, see the Teacher's Daily Register, No. 822, published by Donohue and Henneberry of Chicago.)

The system of grading pupils into Grade 1 to 8 inclusive was instituted about 1910. Separate classes for each grade were conducted daily with the first and second grades spending their time learning to read and speak the English language. The fifth to the eighth grades were by 1915 studying grammar, orthoepy, physiology, mental arithmetic, U. S. history, civil government, written arithmetic, geography, agriculture, spelling, reading, and nature study. As the years passed, the state legislature required the teaching of more and more subjects which eventually necessitated the grouping of subject matter under more inclusive headings. An example of such grouping is the placing of agriculture, nature study, physiology and health under a science course. To further cut down on the twenty-eight classes which a rural school teacher had to teach by 1930, a system of "block" teaching was inaugurated. In "block" teaching all

science classes, for instance, are conducted for Grades 3 to 8 inclusive as one class with a major problem to be solved or discussed.

The pioneer pupils in the log schoolhouses used whatever books were available in the community. Bibles, foreign language books, and English books brought from the East were used. The blackboard and the slate became important tools of learning. Text book companies began sending book salesmen into our county after the 1850's to sell text books to schoolboards to sell to pupils in their schools. This system of book sales was continued until 1919 when a County Uniform Text Book Committee was authorized by act of the legislature. After that date all text books to be used in the county rural and state graded schools had to be selected by this textbook committee. The first text book committee consisted of Frank Meisnest, Supt. Lillian Chloupek, Fred Bagniet, Elsa Nagle, and George Grady. This plan of uniform texts is still in operation in 1948.

Texts in common use from 1870 to 1900 throughout this county in the order of their use were as follows:

Spelling: Sanders, Watsons, Swintons, Harveys, Harringtons.

Readers: McGuffey, Sanders, Watsons, Swintons, Appletons, Harpers, American Education.

Arithmetic: Robinsons, Rays, Fish, Wentworth.

History: Goodrich, Barnes Brief, Ridpaths.

Geography: Mitchells, Montieths, Harpers, Harveys.

Grammar: Kerls, Greenes, Swintons, Harveys.

Physiology: Hitchcocks, Steeles.

Readers in use after 1900 were the Cyrs, Jones, and others too numerous to mention. (See County School Annuals).

It may be assumed that schools in the county were set up to teach the English language, but there was an expressed desire to include the foreign languages also in the school curriculum. In some cases where an English speaking teacher could not be hired, the school subjects were taught in the language spoken by the settlers. To eliminate this, the legislature in 1867 passed a law that no branch of study prescribed in the course of study be taught in any other language than English. No teaching certificate was issued unless the applicant could write and speak English. The foreign language adherents in 1869 got the legislature to pass a law allowing school boards to provide for the instruction of pupils in common schools in a foreign language for not to exceed one hour each day. So-called "German schools" were conducted for a month at the close of the regular school term as late as 1910. Even after that date religious schools for one month and on Saturdays were held up to the 1940's in Manitowoc county.

The early pioneer school had few books in addition to those used as texts. A perusal of the school histories given in this book will indicate that the few library books which some schools did have were limited to geography and history. In one or two districts some settler donated a small personal library which he brought in from the East. There was no real library law enacted by the state legislature until 1887 when a township library law was passed. This law specified that one-twentieth of the school fund income be devoted to purchasing library books. An equal amount had to be appropriated by the county for this purpose. That law was instrumental in beginning our present fine school libraries. In 1889, the legislature changed the law by authorizing town clerks to withhold ten cents per person of school age for the purchase of library books. This amended law really began building up school libraries in our county. In 1921, the amount was doubled to twenty cents per school age child, and in 1943 the law was changed again to allow for the distribution of all the income from the state school fund pro rated according to the number of school children on the school census in the state.

The township library law was excellent in its purpose, but it did cause unequal library reading opportunities throughout the county. Small schools with few children on the school census were often limited to three or four books per year, while school districts with a large school census received as high as fifty to one-hundred library books yearly. To equalize library reading opportunities in the county, a county circulating library was set up in 1946. The books for this library are obtained through an agreement with the district school boards to set aside fifty per cent of their regular library fund allotment each year to purchase library books for the circulating library. These books are the property of the districts but are circulated or "loaned" to other districts for a month at a time. The plan has met with complete success.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS, GRADUATION, AND TESTING PROGRAMS

Manitowoc county boys and girls attended the first pioneer schools when convenient. The short, irregular school terms, the poorly qualified teachers in many instances, and the very irregular school attendance of school age children were factors which made completing the course of study set up almost an impossibility. The bright young man or woman who completed the "standards" set by the teachers was advised to write the teacher's examination. If successful in the examination, he or she taught school. If not successful, he or she would often return to the district school during the winter term for more "larnin".

The first diploma examination was held the last Friday and Saturday of March, 1886. The examination was conducted at Two Rivers and Cato and was in charge of County Supt. John Nagle. A total of 35 county pupils took the test, but only seven of the applicants passed. The first eighth grade graduates in 1886 were David Fitzgerald, Alice Carey, Kate A. Hayes, Otto Guidinger, Frank Vraney, Timothy McKeough, Charles G. Stangel. The diploma issued to them was a common school diploma which entitled the holder to enter high school. Entrance to high school was possible without an eighth grade diploma at that time though. Prof. C. G. Stangel reported that the diploma examinations were given at the same time and place as the spring teachers' examinations were. The subjects in which the eighth graders were tested were orthoepy, grammar, U. S. history, arithmetic, geography, spelling, writing, constitution, reading, and physiology. The test was dictated very rapidly by Supt. Nagle. The applicant was held responsible for both oral and written work. The written part of the test was of essay type.

Diploma examinations were held every year after 1886. By 1890, printed tests formulated by the county superintendent of schools were administered. Copies of these tests are on file in the vault of the county office. A system of preliminary examinations given about six weeks before the regular diploma examination was begun about 1900. These preliminary tests were made by the superintendent, printed, and distributed in sealed envelopes to the teachers. These sealed envelopes were not to be opened until the day set for the preliminary examinations. This preliminary test was given to indicate to the teacher and her pupils the scope and character of the material to be expected in the regular examination.

During the early 1890's, three grades of diplomas were issued, namely first, second, and third grades. The first grade diploma required an average of 85 and a minimum of 70 in any branch; the second grade diploma required an average of 75, with a minimum of 60; while the third grade required an average of 75 and a minimum of 50. In 1897, there were 13 first grade, 44 second grade, and 147 third grade diplomas issued. A total of 282 took the examination. No third grade diplomas were issued after the early 1900's, but first and second grade diplomas were issued until 1935 when only one grade of diploma was presented to rural eighth grade graduates. A system of recognizing outstanding graduates was begun in 1925 by setting up Honor Classes made up of the upper ten per cent of the eighth grade rural graduating classes. In the cities a system of promotion cards is employed and no diplomas are given until the pupil graduates from the high school.

The type of diploma tests have changed with the times. Essay and oral examinations were the rule until the 1920's. Educational leaders about that time were advocating short answer tests of the true-false, yes-no, multiple choice, and one word answer type. The Manitowoc county superintendents followed the newer trends by gradually changing over to the short answer type of diploma examination. About 1940, standardized tests were advocated and so a gradual abandonment of county-made tests was in order in favor of standardized tests tried out on thousands of boys and girls. By 1946, standardized tests were the rule and grade placement instead of standings based on 100% was inaugurated.

The development of the diploma examination system and the resultant policy of having all school children complete their eighth grade education placed an ever-growing load on the county superintendent. He not only had to make the questions, but he also had to mark the hundreds of papers of the applicants for a diploma. About 1900, the Manitowoc county superintendent appointed a board of examiners composed of leading teachers in the county. This examining board conducted diploma examinations in ten or more centers throughout the county on a Friday and Saturday in April or May. At first these board members took the examination papers to their homes and corrected them during the few spare hours of the following weeks. For two or more successive Saturdays this Board met in the county superintendent's office to correct papers and to confer with that official. The papers were finally all graded by the middle of May at which time the names of the graduates were determined. The

system of marking papers at home and on Saturdays was continued until the later 1920's after which the week following the administration of the diploma examination was devoted to grading of the papers by the Board in the county office. When standardized tests were instituted, the time required to grade papers had been cut down to two days.

The first diplomas issued to rural school graduates were mailed to the successful applicants. It was not until 1903 that Supt. F. C. Christiansen held the first annual district school graduating exercise in the Turner's Opera House in Manitowoc on June 11th. Forty-five rural school boys and girls graduated. A program of quartet, trio, and audience singing was given. A copy of the first graduating exercise program is on file in the county office. By that time county spelling, adding, penmanship and highest diploma standing contests were held in the forenoon and medals and prizes awarded to the winners at the afternoon program.

The development and improvement of courses of study, school texts, and standard tests, as well as the policy of an eighth grade education for every child in our county schools, necessitated a testing program, not only for the eighth graders but for the children of all grades. Standards of attainment had to be set up for all grades to lessen the chances for failure when the child reached the eighth grade. Throughout the county and the cities testing programs were set up. These tests were administered to determine each child's intelligence, his progress in certain subject matter, and his general achievement from grade to grade. Through such testing it is possible to care for the individual differences existing and to suggest possible means of overcoming obvious physical handicaps.

EXTRA CURRICULAR COMMON SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Much of the pioneer social life centered around the district school. That was really their community center and was very, very often the scene of true democracy in action. The annual school meetings were always well attended and momentous questions affecting the district were voted upon and settled. Old school records reveal the facts that these annual school meetings were held the last Monday in September up to 1875, the last Monday in August up to 1882, the first Monday in July up to about 1930, and the second Monday of July after that date.

Spelling "bees" and literary society meetings were popular in many county school districts. Inter-school spelling bees were the cause of much rivalry among the young men and women of the districts involved. Literary and debating societies discussed such matters as roads, the need for high schools, and other contemporary matters. The spelling bee idea was continued in the 1900's when town and county contests were held under the leadership of the county superintendents. The literary and debating ideas resulted in the later graded school declamatory contests. Several times each year the residents of the district would assemble at the school to enjoy seasonal programs and the closing day picnic. The latter was often made a very festive affair which old-timers still recall with pleasure.

The turn of the century found a great deal of interest in "singing" schools conducted by teachers and participated in by the young men and women of the district and surrounding communities. The older district residents formed horticultural, historical, and audubon societies. Farmers' institutes became popular and largely attended by the rural residents during the winter months. Hunting and fishing associations to save and protect wild life were beginning. A Manitowoc County Order of the Wisconsin Experiment Association composed of leading county farmers and teachers was organized about 1910. From these farm movements there developed under the direction of Supt. C. W. Meisnest the township school fair. At these fairs the pupils proudly displayed their best school work and garden crops and competed for the prizes and honors awarded the winners. By 1930, these school and town fairs had run their course, for with the coming of the automobile the social value of the school and town hall was rapidly declining.

County contests in spelling, adding, and writing, begun in the spring of 1903 by Supt. F. C. Christiansen, spread rapidly to town and inter-school contests. Regular town contests were held in each town each spring and the winners sent to the county contests held on the morning of the county graduation day. At the height of its popularity, contests were held in oral spelling, language, adding, combinations, music memory, and in a triangular contest. Later on these contests were changed into achievement tests for the several grades enrolled in the rural schools. The popularity of these contests lasted until 1938 when they were abandoned.

The typical community by 1938 included all of the area within a natural shopping, business, church, and high school center. The fine roads with modern conveyances

were making the little district schoolhouse less and less important as a community center. To meet this enlarged community relationship, the county schools began holding music festivals, pageants, and gatherings. The historical pageants of 1939 and of 1948, as well as the successful music festivals held throughout the county, are examples of the extra curricular activities carried on by rural teachers and pupils.

The problem of providing warm noon lunches for pupils attending the one-room rural school has been attacked several times. It has long been recognized that cold, and often-times frozen noon lunches, were detrimental to the good health of children. Longer school terms, more intensive courses of study, and higher standards of living have resulted in movements to provide nutritional noon meals for rural children. The first concerted action towards this goal was begun just prior to the 1920's. Many school districts purchased oil stoves on which warm lunches could be prepared or on which pint jars of food prepared by the mothers at home in the morning could be heated before noon. This movement died down about 1930, but was again revived in 1945 when the federal government contributed food and money for carrying on a recognized and acceptable school lunch program.

Manitowoc county has made a few attempts to organize P. T. A. organizations but on the whole the movement has failed. The finest examples of successful parent-teachers' organizations are in Centerville district No. 4 and in Two Rivers city. In the cities, kindergarten clubs and parent organizations function in connection with the schools.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS

The teaching of the 3 R's provided the pioneer children with a sufficient knowledge to cope with the problems of pioneer life. The first general law relating to the organization of high schools was passed by the legislature in 1853. This act authorized any two or more adjoining districts, by a two-thirds vote in each district, to unite to form a union free high school district. It was not until 1875 that the legislature provided for the organization of high schools in any town, incorporated village, or city, or school district whenever a majority of the voters so favored such establishment.

Up until 1905, no attendance limits were set by law for one-room rural schools. Consequently, we hear some of the old-timers speak of the time when they went to schools enrolling as high as 125 children ranging in age from 6 to 21 years. Records indicate that "large" school enrollments were common in one-room rural schools throughout our county. A total of 63 districts enrolled from 50 to 100 pupils each as late as 1905. In 1905, the legislature passed a law requiring districts enrolling more than 65 pupils during any one year to provide an additional room and teacher or forfeit its share of the 7 mill tax then in effect. This law created the so-called "graded" schools in our county. Twenty county school districts at one time or other maintained a graded school. By 1948, there were only ten districts maintaining graded school systems including those in Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Kiel. Many of the former graded schools which reverted back to one-room schools now have a building which could serve as convenient center schools for surrounding districts.

Some of the graded schools did not revert back to one-room schools but continued to grow and develop into first class state graded schools maintaining one or more years of a high school course. Those at Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kiel, Valdars, Reedsville, and Mishicot eventually developed into full four year high schools. Ninth and tenth grades were put into the course of study at Two Creeks No. 2 in 1913 and at Kossuth No. 4 in 1923. Both of these high schools were discontinued in the spring of 1948 upon recommendation of the State Department of Public Instruction. The reason given for such discontinuance was that the small high could not offer courses necessary for rural youth of today.

Manitowoc county by 1948 had six high school districts offering a full four year high school course. The districts were Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Cato Jt. 3 (Valders), Reedsville, Kiel, and Mishicot. Eighth grade graduates were also attending high schools outside the boundaries of the county. Community centers were also the high school centers for the youth of that area. County eighth grade graduates were attending their community high schools at Brillion, Chilton, Denmark, and Sheboygan.

The first county high school, a union free high school, was organized at Two Rivers in 1877. The course at first was a three year one and continued so until 1893 when a full four year course was introduced. The Manitowoc schools set up north and southside high schools of the district type as designated under the laws of 1875. Separate high schools were maintained until the districts in the city were consolidated in 1910. Then the Third Ward School (the present Adams School) became the central high school for the city and served in that capacity until the 1920's when Lincoln High

was built. A system of junior high schools was inaugurated in Two Rivers in 1915 and in Manitowoc during the early 1930's. In Two Rivers the junior high school is maintained in the same building as is the senior high school, but in Manitowoc two fine junior high schools have been erected — one on each side of the river.

The county high schools, so-called, began as graded schools. Reedsville began as a graded school in 1891 and organized a four year high school course in 1916. Valders began as a graded school in 1910 and instituted the full four year high school course in 1923. Mishicot organized as a two-department school in 1881 and by 1921 had introduced complete high school departments. Kiel began with a two-room graded school in 1873 and by the 1890's had become a recognized high school.

High school attendance until about the 1920's was limited to some of the more ambitious eighth grade graduates who wished to enter business or the professions. Most of the first high school graduates entered the teaching profession from which the men especially "graduated" to the professions of medicine, law, etc. The first high school courses were primarily set up to meet college entrance requirements and to "prepare" young men and women to pass the "teachers' examinations". The course consisted then of a review of the common branches, algebra, geometry, physiology, physical geography, Latin, and German.

After 1915, organized labor began fighting the employment of children under 18 years of age in factories. Their fight brought about compulsory attendance laws which required urban children to attend some school until the age of eighteen. High school attendance became an accepted policy for the youth living in the cities. In the rural areas the acceptance of high school work for rural eighth grade graduates developed more slowly but had become a common policy among rural youth by 1948. About 90% of the county area was outside of a high school district so the towns of the county paid tuition for the township pupils attending nearby high schools. The problem of placing all of the rural area in Manitowoc county within a recognized high school district was being attacked by the County School Committee set up by legislative act in 1947.

Compulsory attendance laws in urban areas for youth up to 18 years of age brought on a demand for vocational schools. These schools were set up primarily for eighth grade graduates who did not wish to attend high school but who wished to learn a trade. Today vocational schools are for adults who wish to receive further help and training in their particular trade. The high schools have added courses in agriculture, shop, and domestic science for the high school youth interested in vocational courses.

The legislature in 1921 passed legislation which required any person over fourteen and less than eighteen years of age, and who was an eighth grade graduate, and living in a city or village to attend some public, private, or parochial school at least eight hours per week for at least eight months each year, or to attend a vocational school if he or she was not attending a high school. Since that act, the legislature has passed many measures furthering the idea of high school education for all children of school age.

MOVEMENTS TO EQUALIZE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

When districts were first organized, most of them had about the same valuation because all were forest covered. As the forests were removed, some districts became more prosperous than others because of soil conditions, surface conditions, water power sites, and the establishment of businesses in certain strategic locations. Variations in the sizes and the valuations of Manitowoc county rural school districts increased as the years went by. The continued development of prosperous farms and of progressive villages soon made some school districts extremely rich as to assessed valuations. Other districts, less fortunate because of soil conditions or geographic locations, kept about the same valuations as they had in 1900, or due to the decline of rural industries even lost in assessed valuations. By 1948, rural school districts in the county ranged from a low of \$167,000 to a high of \$962,000. The tax rate ranged from no dollars per thousand in four county districts to a high of \$13.36 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation for operating a one-room rural school. The per pupil cost of educating children in Manitowoc county's one-room rural schools ranged from a low of \$65 per child to a high of \$902 in one district.

The state and county have given varying aids to promote better educational opportunities. In 1885, the legislature saw fit to provide a state tax of one mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the state for school purposes. This was known as the "Mill Tax Law". In 1903, this rate was to seven-tenths of one mill and stayed in effect until 1927 when the Callahan Equalization Law was passed by the state legislature.

The Callahan Equalization Law became effective on January 1, 1928. Under this law the state apportions to districts \$250 per elementary teacher. This is matched by \$250 from the county for each elementary teacher employed within the county. This section of the law has been amended several times since that date to meet the problems of maintaining small schools and of schools that were receiving other aids and consequently were raising no tax to maintain such schools.

The second feature of this bill, the equalization feature, provided that schools with equalized valuations of less than \$200,000 would be entitled to extra state aid in addition to the \$250 per elementary teacher employed. The Callahan law served its purpose when teachers' salaries were \$40 and \$50 per month, but it was wholly inadequate when salaries ranged from \$200 to \$300 per month.

Attempts were made every two years to get legislative action to reorganize school districts. The power to reorganize had been given for years to the town boards, but outside of a few minor district boundary changes, nothing in the way of suitable reorganization work had been done by those boards. In 1943, the legislature gave the state superintendent of schools sweeping powers to consolidate and reorganize low assessed school districts in the state. Manitowoc county, because it had no really "poor" districts escaped the sweeping reorganization of districts carried on so effectively in some of the "poorer" counties.

In 1947 state legislature, after wrestling with a 35 to 60 million dollar school appropriation bill, finally decided to maintain the existing aids with a few supplementary aids, and to throw this whole problem of school reorganization into the hands of a county school committee. The following were the duties of this committee:

DUTIES OF COMMITTEE. The county school committee shall draft a plan for school district reorganization of the school districts within the county and shall hold hearings in each proposed reorganized district or at a convenient place within a reasonable distance therefrom. After approval by a majority vote of its membership, the committee may, by order, create, alter, dissolve, or attach school districts subject to the conditions set forth in section 40.30(1). The order by the county committee shall be final except that any person aggrieved by any order of a county school committee issued and recorded pursuant to the provisions of this section or aggrieved by the refusal or neglect of a county school committee to file orders of alteration, dissolution, consolidation or creation when petitioned to do so may appeal therefrom to the circuit court of the county in which the territory described in the petition lies, within 30 days following the issuing and recording of any order, or where a board or county school committee or county school committees refuse or neglect to issue and record an order of alteration, dissolution, consolidation or creation thereof within 90 days following the filing of the petition.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT TO ADVISE. The state superintendent shall advise and consult with the several county school committees. Whenever in his opinion any school district or districts shall be created, altered, consolidated or dissolved, he may make his recommendations to the county school committee or committees of the county or counties within which the territory affected is situated.

JOINT COUNTY COMMITTEE ACTION. When any territory to be affected by a proposed school district creation, alteration, consolidation or dissolution lies in 2 or more counties the county school committees of said counties shall act as a joint committee. If the membership of a joint committee is an even number then the circuit judge of the circuit in which the greatest valuation of property to be affected lies, shall appoint an additional member to the joint committee from one of the counties affected.

The Manitowoc County School Committee composed of William Kappelman of Kossuth, Art Murphy of Eaton, Mrs. Lillian C. Schmidt of Mishicot, Floyd Evenson of Valders, Willard Sauve of Two Rivers, and John Gable of Reedsville are now studying the problem of reorganization in the county. Definite progress is being made at the close of the first century of public education in Wisconsin towards an improved educational set-up.

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISION

Manitowoc county schools, as we have noted in the previous articles, were first "supervised" by a committee of five inspectors of the common schools of the town. That was during territorial days when the number of schools in our county was limited to schools in Manitowoc and at Manitowoc Rapids.

Ample provision was thus made, at least on paper, for supervision of the district schools as no less than five different persons were required to supervise the instruction

and discipline and to give advice on the courses of study, textbooks, and general school administration. These men, however, knowing little or nothing about the technicalities of teaching, could not conduct an ideal type of supervision, even when they did carry it out as required, which was rarely.

When the territory became a state in 1848 the four or five schools of Manitowoc County were placed under the supervision of a town superintendent. The weakness of this type of school supervision was discussed in the article on "Town Superintendents". In 1862 the supervision of county schools was placed in the hands of the county superintendent.

The first county superintendents were usually men without the qualifications of a teacher. Consequently, they spent much or little of their time in performing the clerical and statistical work connected with a centralized office. They had little time to pay more than brief "inspection" visits to the many Manitowoc County schools which had been organized. The more than one hundred schools of the county, separated by impassable roads during the winter, made close supervision of instruction an impossibility.

It is small wonder then that people interested in rural education favored legislation which would make possible a better means of supervising rural schools than had existed prior to 1900.

In 1901 the legislature passed a measure authorizing the county superintendent, with the consent of the county board of supervisors, to appoint a deputy, provided he had under his jurisdiction not less than one hundred schools. But the consent of the county board of supervisors was difficult to secure, with the result that deputies were appointed in only one or two counties and Manitowoc was not one of them.

The legislators, however, in 1915 created a committee on common schools in each county, consisting of three members, to be appointed by the county board of supervisors. This board had among its powers the right to appoint an assistant county superintendent. In Manitowoc County the board consisted of A. A. Lyken, Henry Goedjen, and Dr. E. C. Cary. These gentlemen appointed Lillian Chloupek to be the assistant to C. W. Meisnest, then county superintendent. She pioneered in setting up objectives for the county teachers and in formulating the duties of a rural school supervisor since the new law was very vague in listing the qualifications and responsibilities for that position. Those were the horse and buggy days in which she hired liverymen to transport her from school to school. She would leave the city on Sunday night and return on Friday after a continuous school week of visiting and living in the country. Improved rural school teaching resulted through this in-training service.

Two years later a second assistant to the superintendent was appointed. The person chosen for this position was Elizabeth Marquardt.

In 1923 a new law specifically authorized the county superintendent to appoint the supervising teacher or teachers.

Manitowoc County was fortunate in having two supervising teachers each year up to 1933 who devoted their entire time to their work. But then in 1933, in accordance with a ruling of the Attorney General, Manitowoc could retain only one supervisor. After two years, in 1935, Manitowoc County again had the right to appoint two supervising teachers and continued to have two until 1945. Thereafter only one supervising teacher was employed.

The passage of years has brought about higher and higher standards for appointment to this responsible position. The person appointed must have personality, show much initiative, have the confidence of the teachers, and other qualities. By 1934 supervising teachers had to have taught at least three years, one of which was in the elementary schools, and to have held a state license to teach based upon three or four years of professional training in an accredited teacher training institution. Such training had to contain a minimum of twenty credit hours in elementary education.

By 1945 County Superintendents were advised by the state department to employ supervising teachers whose qualifications exceeded the minimum statutory requirements and to make replacements with teachers who held educational degrees. The salary and expenses of supervising teachers are paid by the state out of the income tax moneys. Manitowoc County in the past has supplemented the salary paid by the state with an additional fund of one or two hundred dollars.

Manitowoc County has always had as its supervisors people whose qualifications exceeded the demands of the statutes. The following well-qualified and efficient supervisors helped further the county's high educational standards:

Lillian Chloupek -----	1915-1920
Elizabeth Marquardt -----	1918-1925
Anna M. Pritchard -----	1920-1927; 1935-1941
Amanda Heyroth -----	1925-1929
Joseph J. Rappel -----	1928-1942
Frieda Hammann -----	1930-1933
Robert Guse -----	1942-1945
Gretna T. Brown -----	1941-1946
Clara Lallensack -----	1946-

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTES

Teachers' meetings were held as early as 1860, but no formal attempts were made to hold and conduct duly organized sessions until 1872. Efforts were made at that time to set up a county teachers' association. The first officers elected for the association were Pres. C. A. Viebahn, Vice-Pres. W. A. Walker, and Emma Guyles, secretary. Evidently that organization attempt was not followed through with the result that another attempt was made in 1875. At that time Hosea Barnes was elected president, John Nagle secretary, and Alice Canright treasurer. No further attempt was made to organize an aggressive county association of teachers until the present Manitowoc County Teachers' Association was organized in 1893.

The present teachers' association, when it was first organized in 1893, provided that the county be divided into six sections. This sectional idea was continued until 1941 when the four rural sections organized a Manitowoc County Rural Education Association, separate and distinct from the city associations. Each of the sections prior to 1941 held a number of sectional meetings during the year to discuss teaching problems pertinent to each group.

The Manitowoc County Teachers' Association was organized by a group of county teachers "desirous to attain greater proficiency, and to promote the interests of the common schools", according to the Constitution adopted and distributed in 1899. The principles for which the association was organized seem to be the principles of the association today for the 1947 Constitution states that the purposes of the organization are to "attain higher professional standards and to promote the interests of education". Today the Manitowoc County Education Association is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, county teachers' associations in the state with a record of outstanding and beneficial meetings and conventions having been held during its long existence. At the present time the annual convention is limited to a one day affair for all classes of teachers. That was not always the pattern, for prior to 1930 the annual conventions were held for two days with general meetings in the forenoons and with separate afternoon sessions arranged for the high school teachers, for the city grade teachers, and for the rural teachers. The teachers in the afternoon meetings listened to leaders in the fields of specialized subjects much as teachers now do in attending a regional or state convention.

With the development of city systems, there arose a demand for city teachers' associations that would meet the needs and demands of the urban teachers. Two Rivers was the first to organize its own city teachers' association about 1920. Manitowoc organized its Educational Association in the 1930's, while the rural teachers set up their organization in 1941. All rural and urban teachers have had 100% membership in the Wisconsin Education Association since about 1930. The teachers of the cities and villages have also 100% membership in the National Education Association and in the Northeastern Education Association. Full attendance of paid up members at the various teachers' conventions is an accepted policy.

Way back when the county superintendency was first set up in 1862, one of the duties of the county superintendent of schools was "to organize and conduct at least one institute for the instruction of teachers each year." The school laws of the present, Chapter 39.19, provide that "the county superintendent of schools may each year conduct one or more institutes for teachers". During the 85 years that institutes have been held, the type and quality of these meetings have evolutionized to meet the changing conditions and times. An institute called by Supt. Michael Kirwan for June 12, 1873, at Manitowoc was held for four weeks. Such institutes were the equivalent of the present summer school sessions at state teachers' colleges, for teachers were assigned lessons and expected to recite daily on common school branches.

By 1906, according to the 1906 County School Annual, the summer institute was held for two weeks with such well known educators as Fred Christiansen, John Callahan, A. A. Thompson, and Walter Larson conducting classes in library reading and language, primary reading and physiology, nature study, and the theory of teaching. By 1916, these summer institutes were two and three day affairs but each teacher was required to attend three sectional meetings during the year. By that time teachers were discussing such topics as Pupils' Reading Circle work, How to secure good order, Hot Lunches, Moral education, Calisthenic exercises in the country school, Teaching a short poem, My hardest problem in teaching, Assignments, and other pertinent topics of interest to teachers. Many of the topics pertinent for those times are pertinent problems and topics for teachers today.

The association of teachers at conventions, sectional meetings, and institutes is primarily for the purpose of discussing recent trends in the field of education. Matters of welfare to the teachers are studied and plans made to further such plans. The first associations of teachers were interested in reading methods, the use of teaching aids, class procedures to follow in the various classes, study of poetry, primary reading techniques, and the use of "busy" work. Today the association of teachers is not concerned with those matters for their years of professional training have quite thoroughly prepared them for the job of teaching. They are more concerned with such matters as education and its impact on the world, or the impact of the world on the present educational policies. They are also concerned with matters of tenure, salary schedules, hospitalization insurance and retirement provisions. Today the job of teaching is a profession and not a stepping stone to other fields of endeavor. Security, adequate pay for services rendered, and the assurance of a comfortable retirement income, are factors which determine whether the present and future generation of children will have good qualified teachers to prepare them for the world in which they will live.

MANITOWOC COUNTY NORMAL

By

Principal A. R. Thiede

In 1894 County Superintendent of Manitowoc County, C. E. Patzer, attempted to induce the County Board of Supervisors to establish a training school for rural teachers. He argued that the State Normal Schools had virtually refused to offer courses leading to the teaching of rural schools. Since the County Board of Supervisors did not possess the implied powers to establish a teacher training school, efforts were made to secure such authorization from the State Legislature. An act of the Legislature of 1899 made this possible with the result that the first training school for rural teachers was established at Wausau. The second one was set up in Menominee, Wisconsin.

Fred Christiansen who was county superintendent at that time saw the need of special training for rural teachers since the Wisconsin University and the State Teachers' Colleges (then State Normals) were placing most of their emphasis upon city grade and high school teacher training. Supt. Christiansen carried the burden of a campaign to establish a rural teachers' training school in Manitowoc County. In 1900 a resolution was presented to the County Board of Supervisors for the establishment of such a school. The resolution was prepared and signed by A. P. Schenian of Manitowoc, John F. Koeck of Eaton, and Supt. Fred Christiansen. The resolution petitioned the County Board to appropriate \$1,500 for establishing and maintaining a rural teachers' training school. The Board adopted this resolution by a large majority on November 22, 1900. A provision in the resolution required that the state provide a like amount. On November 27, 1900 the County Board appointed A. C. Maertz of Reedsville, John Schroeder of Two Rivers and Supt. F. C. Christiansen to act as the Training School Board.

Probably the first formal meeting of this Board occurred December 8, 1900 in the office of the county superintendent of schools. Records show that claims for expenses for the December 8th meeting were allowed by the County Board on May 15, 1901.

During the May 1901 meeting, Resolution 2, pertaining to the establishment of a training school for rural teachers, was introduced. It provided for an additional appropriation of \$500.00. The resolution was referred to the district attorney on May 23, 1901. Evidently there was some question of the legality of the resolutions introduced the preceding November and at the May meetings. The district attorney must

have brought in an adverse opinion for the County Board of Supervisors on Friday, May 24, 1901 repealed the resolutions previously adopted and related to the establishment of a county training school for rural teachers.

In 1901 the State Legislature enacted Chapter 373, Laws of 1901, making it possible for four more counties to establish Teachers' Training Schools. The first one mentioned in the new act was Manitowoc County. Since the county now had the right to establish a training school, Resolution 3, which provided for the establishment of a County Teachers' Training School for Manitowoc County, was adopted by the County Board on May 24, 1901.

Resolution 4, introduced at the same meeting of the Supervisors, asked for an appropriation of \$2,000 from the general fund for organizing, equipping, and maintaining a County Teachers' Training School. It was introduced and signed by County Board Members P. J. Conway of Meeme, Christ Muth of Manitowoc township, Ed. Mohr of Kossuth, W. J. Guetzlow of Kiel, Henry Lehrmann of Two Creeks, and Thomas Gretz of Newton. This resolution was passed and was then signed by Chairman of the County Board, A. C. Maertz and County Clerk A. H. Zander. The Supervisors elected John J. Schroeder and W. J. Guetzloe to serve for three years as the first real Training School Board. Supt. F. C. Christiansen was an ex officio voting member of this Board.

Resolution 5, pertaining to the location of the new school, was adopted by the narrow margin of 15 to 14. It provided for the establishment of the school in the city of Manitowoc. Two Rivers and Reedsville wanted the school established in their community. Reedsville offered the use of the village hall rent free for one year, including fuel and light.

Resolution 6 was also adopted requiring a \$500 bond of each Training School Board Member. It further required an annual report from the Training School Board. A third item in the resolution fixed the per diem for the above Board members at \$3.00 and six cents per mile traveling expenses.

The first official meeting of the Training School Board was held at 11:30 A. M. on May 28, 1901 in the county superintendent's office. W. J. Guetzloe was elected president, John Schroeder treasurer, and F. C. Christiansen ex officio secretary.

At a Training School Board meeting July 31, 1901, H. S. Hyer of Chicago, Illinois, was chosen principal of the school and on August 6 Miss Rosa M. Cheney of River Falls, Wisconsin, was chosen as an assistant. It was decided to locate the school in the Fifth Ward (Garfield) School building. The city agreed to pay the first year's rent of \$400.

The first Training School class of nine men and twenty-three women was graduated July 2, 1902 and on September 2nd of the same year all but three had accepted teaching positions. The members of the first class were Louis Ahlswede, John Arends, Maude E. Bierman, Emma Danforth, Oscar A. Drews, Henry Duckart, Edward Elmer, Julia Evenson, Eleanor Gielow, Mary Greene, Mamie Gunderson, Anna Halberg, Clara Knutson, Roland Kolb, Mamie Linnane, Emma Miller, George P. Mittnacht, Anna B. Morrisey, Joseph Murdock, Anna M. Pritchard, Emily Rauch, Fred Sachse, Lillian Savage, Elizabeth Schneider, Caroline Schumacher, Cornelia Stephenson, Julie Sullivan, Martha Tegen Healy, Ella M. Terkelson, Leona Weilep, Ella Weinfurther and Leonora Zechel.

On September 23, 1904 the Training School was moved to the second floor of the present Public Library in Manitowoc. During the school year of 1922-23 the school was moved to its present permanent quarters.

At a meeting of the County Board on May 22, 1920 the committee on education was instructed to enter into an agreement to purchase the present site from the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railroad for \$7,200. On May 4, 1921 the County Board committee composed of John Lorfeld of Centerville, John Ewen of Kossuth, and Joseph Kohlbeck of Cato was named on the building committee for the new school. On June 29, 1921 the County Supervisors authorized the erection of the building costing \$53,000 on plans submitted by Smith, Brandt and Reynolds.

The name "County Training School" for teachers remained in effect until 1923 when the State Legislature by an act changed the name to County Rural Normal School.

The personnel of the Normal School Board has changed very little over the period of forty-five years of the school's existence. The following persons, in addition to the county superintendents who are ex officio members of the Board, have served on the Board: John Schroeder of Two Rivers, W. J. Guetzloe of Kiel, H. C. Wilke of Two Rivers, John Bertsche of Meeme, Peter Schroeder of Two Rivers, Fred Baugnet of Francis Creek, Mrs. L. L. C. Schmidt of Mishicot, and Edwin Koutnik of Two Rivers.

Only three principals have served the school during its entire existence: H. S. Hyer, later President of the Stevens Point State Teachers' College, served from 1901 to 1904; Fred C. Christiansen served from 1904 to 1934; A. R. Thiede from 1934 up to the present time.

The minimum entrance requirement in 1901 was for the applicant to hold an eighth grade diploma. High school graduation was not necessary at that time. About 1904 the requirements for graduation from the Training School were raised to two years of schooling beyond the eighth grade. In 1925 diplomas were granted only to those having five years of work above the eighth grade, including the one year of the Training School course. Up to 1936 all graduates received credit for only one year of college level work. At that time the Manitowoc County Rural Normal went on the two years of college level basis and graduates receive credit for two years of work in elementary education at the state teachers' colleges.

The total number of graduates to date is over 1100. All of them have done exceedingly well as rural teachers while in the profession. Many of them have gained county, state, and national recognition in the fields of agriculture, politics, industry and the professions.

HISTORIES OF CATO TOWNSHIP

Cato township was a part of Manitowoc Rapids from 1848 to 1850. From 1850 to 1854, it was a part of Maple Grove township. From 1854 to 1856, it was a part of Franklin. In 1857, Cato township was organized as a separate municipality. While Cato was a part of these various townships, school districts were set up in these areas. As these districts were set up, they were numbered in accordance with the municipality in which the present townships were then affiliated. The Cato school districts were numbered as they are in this manner: Cato 1, Cato 2 (now a part of Cato No. Jt. 9), Cato Jt. 3, Maple Grove Jt. 4 with Cato (now Rockland Jt. 4), Cato Jt. 5 (now a part of Cato No. Jt. 9), Franklin No. 6 (now a part of Franklin Jt. 2), Cato Jt. 7, Franklin No. 8, the first Cato Jt. 9 with Rockland (now a part of Cato Jt. 8), Cato 10, Cato 11, and Cato 12. All of the school histories were written during 1946-1947 school terms by the teachers then employed in those districts. Cato No. 2 and Jt. 5 histories were written from county records.

CATO 1 — CATO HEIGHTS

By Audrey O'Neil

The Cato Heights school in the township of Cato, district No. 1, is located on the heights of Cato hill. In the past this hill was popularly known as "Nettle Hill", possibly due to the fact that many nettle plants grew on it. Accordingly, the school was sometimes called the Nettle Hill school, but it is now commonly referred to as the Cato school.



Cato district No. 1 was organized early in the 1850's according to the township assessment rolls on file in the county treasurer's office. In 1855, Cato township was a part of Franklin township so this district was then designated as Franklin school district No. 1 and consisted of sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, and 16 in the present Cato township. In 1857, Cato township was separated from Franklin and this district then became Cato No. 1. Since its organization, many changes have been made in the boundaries of the original district.

The written records of Cato 1 date back to 1876, so there is little information about the first school. There seems to be some evidence that the first schoolhouse was erected about 1850. Very likely, too, the site was the same as the present one and that the building was constructed of logs. Old-timers of the community do not remember any facts about the first school and old records are lost.

On September 12, 1870, the school district purchased the school site from Nelson and Louise Harris. The land originally was the property of James Burns. An interesting fact is that N. A. Harris was the town superintendent of schools for Franklin township in 1856-7, when Cato township was a part of Franklin. The school treasurer's record book shows that repair bills for the school were incurred as early as 1876. That fact seems to indicate that the present school building was some years old by that date. It is estimated that the present school building is over 90 years old — one of the oldest schoolhouses in Manitowoc county.

During the first year of the present school, the furniture consisted of crude benches for it was not until 1886 that \$106.85 was paid to the Union School Furniture Co. for double desks and seats and John Reddin was paid \$10 to set up these seats. In 1882, D. F. Robinson was paid \$105 for laying a foundation wall under the building. The old scarred teacher's desk was retained until 1911 when a new one was purchased. The treasurer's record book indicates that the Killens, the local merchants, had yearly bills for school supplies up until 1922 when A. H. Huinker purchased the store. Payments were made every few years for whitewashing or kalsomining the school walls and ceiling. In 1900, a new floor was laid, while re-shingling costs were listed for 1888 and in 1904. The school has always been heated by stoves set up in the middle of the room. Cost records indicate that after 1909 a great deal of heating trouble oc-

curred for in 1909 a new stove was purchased from Wernecke and Schmitz Hardware for \$97.75 and a new chimney built the same year. In 1916 another new stove was purchased from the same firm, but yearly bills were paid for stove repairs until 1922. The walls and ceiling of the schoolroom were covered with tin in 1928 by John Hale of Reedsville for \$253, and a tin roof was put on the school in 1933.

At present, the frame school, about 24 x 38 feet, has a large classroom with cross-lighting, a storage room, and a combined entry-cloakroom. The classroom has the old fashioned teacher's platform in the front of the room. The building does not have a basement, so the usual fuel shed and outdoor toilets are the other buildings on the grounds. Single seats and desks replaced the double desks in 1930. Electric lights and services were installed in 1934. The school lacked most of the modern teaching equipment and physical conditions. The school up to the time of suspension was still heated by a stove without provisions for schoolroom ventilation. The first set of reference books, The Standard Reference, was purchased in 1922, while the World Books were first adopted in 1927, and the Comptons in 1938. There is no well on the grounds so every year some child was paid about \$5 yearly to carry water from a neighboring well.

There are no enrollment figures for this school before 1870, but by that year 67 pupils were attending. The number increased yearly until 1890 when 84 children were enrolled. Thereafter the enrollment dropped steadily until by the school year 1945-46 the attendance was only 6, although the number of children of school age was above 80 for the district. The establishment of parochial schools at Clarks Mills and at Whitelaw as well as other rural factors affected this school.

Early settlers of this district according to early assessment rolls were W. T. Dunham, Wm. Hempton, D. Walsworth, Michael Murphy, John Halloran, Andrew Brennan, James Brannigan, E. D. Davis, James Finch, D. Tolefson, James Burns, and the Harris's. Later settlers after 1870 were W. J. Killen, the McCloister brothers, Herman Schultz, August Schmelter, P. J. Scanlan, Dan Robinson, King Wieman, Mich. Pankratz, Bernard Brennan, Jos. Lemberger, John Reddin, and Theo. Miller. The Harris brothers had a sawmill, W. J. Killen a store and cheese box factory, McCloisters a lively stable, Herman Schultz a cheese factory, Aug. Schmelter a blacksmith shop, and P. J. Scanlon a butcher shop.

School officers after 1872 were kept in office for long terms. Seymour Robinson was clerk of the district from 1872 to 1874. Other school officers and their term of office were: Clerks Chas. Vanderlip 1874-77; Wm. Hempton 1877-1881 and 1887-96; John Murphy 1881-87; and J. W. Reddin 1896-1906. The treasurers were D. F. Robinson 1878-83; Bernard Brennan 1883-97; and Theo. Miller 1897-1906. The directors listed were M. Pankratz 1889-95; Peter Murphy 1895-1904; and John Kirch 1904-. By 1876 the salary of the clerk was \$10 yearly, but the treasurer was paid a fee on the money collected until 1886 when his salary was set at \$10. It was not until 1889 that the director received a salary of \$10 yearly. The first record of a board member receiving pay for attending a board convention was recorded for 1906. Only the treasurer attended then, but by 1911, all three members received payment for attending the school board convention.

No record of the first teachers is available, but because of the fine treasurer's record book it is possible to list all of the teachers from 1872 up to 1906. During the early 1870's, summer and winter sessions were common. Men teachers were seemingly preferred according to the following: Evelyn A. Flagg and Hiram White 1872; Melora Shove and W. H. Hutchinson 1873; W. H. Hutchinson and Evelyn A. Flagg 1874-75; P. E. Nagle 1876; Wm. Leith 1877; Etta Solberg 1878; C. J. Hutchinson 1879-80; Della Shove 1881-2; James Burke 1883; James Carrigan 1885-6; Jos. Seidl 1887; Felix Walsh 1888; Mary Brennan 1889-92; Lizzie Meany 1893-4; Mary Pelishek 1895; Hannah Brennan 1896-8; Winifred Meany 1899; P. H. Guhin 1900-2; Louis Trossen 1903-4; Stella Stranda 1905; and Marg. Doolan 1906. Those after 1906 are listed in the School Annuals.

School records show that plans were made as early as 1921 for a new school building. Beginning that year \$300 yearly was raised to be set aside for a building fund. That sum was later increased to \$500 yearly, so that by 1933 the sum of \$5,371 was in the fund. This sum was never used for a new school.

Of historical interest to the community is the little white Presbyterian Church on the lot adjoining the school site. The lot was donated by Nelson Harris for a church which was built in the early 1860's. The church records have been lost so much of its history is unknown, but it is known that the Hemptons, Palmers, Davis's, Morgans, Harris's and Coopers were early members. The cemetery adjoining the church is the final resting place of early settlers. Today the church and cemetery stand neglected and unused.

Cato district No. 1 is today a prosperous farming community which includes the village of Cato. The old industries of this hamlet are gone, but new business places

have been established. The district school closed its doors and transported the pupils to Cato Jt. 7 after 1946 because of the small enrollment. With the closing of the schools and church in the village, the district has lost two important needs of a growing community.

CATO NO. 2

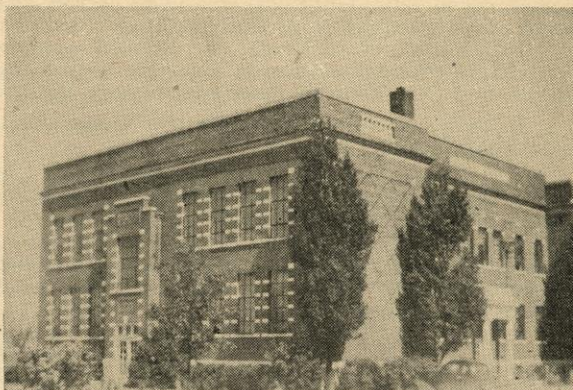
Cato No. 2 was organized in the 1850's according to the Cato assessment roll of 1861. There are no known school district records available. All of the facts given in this history are taken from county records. Cato 2 in 1861 consisted of parts of sections 8, 16, 18, 21, 22 and all of sections 17 and 19, all in Cato township. The school house was located at the corner where the Cato Fall road joins the Brian Mullins road—that is the S.E. corner of the S.W.¼ of section 17, Cato. The building was thought to have been made of logs and later covered with boards. The size and cost of that school are now unknown, but in 1872 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$340.

Records in the county superintendent of schools office show that summer and winter terms were common up to 1875. Teachers names on record are: M. H. Murphy 1872; Josie F. Murphy and Thos. O'Halloran 1873; Mary Murphy and Catharine Stitt 1874; Henry Flagg 1875-6 ;J. J. Lyons 1877-8; and Richard Burke 1878-1880. The records also show that James Meany, John Halloran, Thos. O'Halloran, Jerry Murphy, James Maney, and Edmund Burke served on the school board of this district from 1872 to 1890. The town clerks report on schools in Cato from 1870 to 1890 shows the following yearly enrollment for each five-year period: 1870—44; 1875—41; 1880—40; 1885—25; and 1890—23. In 1890 this district voted to join with Cato Jt. 5 and form a new school district to be known as Cato Jt. 9. The reason for this move seems to have been the lack of a large enough enrollment and of taxable wealth.

CATO JT. 3 — VALDERS

By Prin. C. E. Bray

Cato school district No. 3 was organized about 1852 as indicated by the township assessment rolls of that period. In 1856, when this township was a part of Franklin, it was known as Franklin school district No. 3 and consisted of sections 29, 33, 34, and the south one-half of sections 27 and 28, and the east one-half of section 32, all in the present Cato township. In 1860, when the Cato Falls district was organized, section 29 was detached from Cato No. 3. A large area in the eastern part of the district was detached and attached to Cato 10 in 1930 because the property owners in that area objected to the high village taxes. It was not until 1872 that this school district became joint with Liberty. Today, Cato Jt. 3 is joint with the towns of Cato, Liberty, and the village of Valders which became incorporated in 1920.



There were at least two school buildings prior to 1906. Little is known of the first or its exact location although it may have occupied a site farther north and there is a possibility that it was of log construction. About 1870 a one-room building about 36 x 20 was built. The floors were of soft wood, the heating plant a large wood-burning box stove; water was carried by the children from a neighboring farm about a quarter of a mile away. The drinking facilities included a large dipper in conformity with those times. The conventional entry was used as a place for clothes, wood, and dinner pails. Since this was outside the heated area, cold dinners (ice cold in winter) were thawed out by the stove. The furniture consisted of home made benches and the black boards were just what the name implies—boards painted black. There was no play ground equipment and recreation was afforded by the games and pranks of the children.

This building was disposed of to Herman Kattreh in 1906 and moved to Valders where it was remodeled and became a dwelling. It still stands and is in use.

The voters in 1906 voted to abandon the old school building which had served the community up to this time. A two story frame building, 36 x 40 feet, with school-

rooms 27 x 34½ feet, was erected at a cost of approximately \$2,500. The upper room was not completed until later because only one teacher was employed at first. The school had a full basement which housed the furnace, fuel, play, and manual training rooms. This school was also located north of Valders at the northeast corner of the SE¼ of the SE¼ of section 32. It was not until the summer of 1910 that the upper room was completed and classes held in the two rooms, making this a second class state graded school.

The first principal of the two room school in 1910 was Viola Sullivan with Isabelle Woods the primary teacher. The enrollment that year was 78 out of a school census of 111. The first eighth grade graduates under the two-room system were Harry Berge, Owen Brennan, Meta Kattreh, Inga Torrison, Viola Johnston, Arnold Jacob, Richard Arndt, and Laura Arndt.

The year 1911-12 seems to mark a peculiar teaching situation for, according to records, Viola Sullivan taught five months; Isabella Woods, one month; Elma Hanson, two months plus teaching Fridays; Elizabeth Murphy, six months; Omar Miller, two months and five days; Joseph Voboril, three months; which seemed to pretty well take care of a two-room nine-month school. The salaries at that time ranged from \$40.00 to \$70.00 a month.

By the fall of 1914, the enrollment had increased to the point where three teachers had to be employed with Herbert Wernecke as the principal and Elizabeth Murphy and Althea Westgor teachers. The ninth grade was added that year with Guilford Berge, Leona Brennan, Alvin Christel, Bruno Jacob, Eli Johnston, Leonard Johnston, Esther Mallman, Irving Maney, John McCulley, and Norris Johnson as the first ninth grade graduates from the Valders school.

Adolph Stangel, now a business man in Manitowoc, became principal for the 1916-17 school year. Mildred Dedrichs and Elsie Deffke were teachers of primary and intermediate grades. Manual training classes were provided in the basement. Mr. Stangel organized football as a playground activity. There were no suits, no pads, and sometimes no ball. Later basketball was played, also out doors. Members of that team were Floyd Evenson, Norb Christel, Hugo Pankratz, Florian Isselman, Adolph Haese, Art Hill, and Guilford Berge. Mr. Stangel was also actively interested in the Men's Social Life Club which was in existence until a few years ago. K. O. Berge, Otto G. Berge, and Otis Johnston were members of the board.

In the year 1919-20 Walter Fritch, Viola Cavanaugh and Mrs. Clara Bremer comprised the teaching force.

By the year 1921, a tenth grade was added with Prin. V. J. Romdenne and three grade teachers, Leona Brennan, Eleanor Benishek and Constance Huhn. Cloyon Nelson was janitor. The enrollment that year was 153 out of a school census of 198. The new building was now under construction and the old building was sold to the Valders Lime and Stone Company for \$1,400.00. It remained on the site as a two-family dwelling until the year 1946 when with war time scarcity of building materials it was dismantled and sold for lumber.

In 1922, five teachers were employed — L. M. Adams was principal, Constance Huhn, Irene Melkers, Eleanor Benishek and Leona Brennan were teachers and the school was moved to the new building and site.

The next year, 1923-24, seven teachers were on the staff and a full four year high school course set up. L. M. Adams was again principal and Geo. Keller, Cora Wolfram, Ellen Rouillier, Mabel Pfingsten, Verna Hall, and Leona Brennan were the teachers. Henry Erickson was janitor. The first high school class graduated in the spring of 1924 and consisted of Alice Behnke, Agnes and Arline Berge, Harold Brennan, Myrtle Ellestad, Mildred Evenson, Blanche Helgeson, Alyda Johnston, Marjorie Norton, Kenneth Olson, Myrtle Thompson, and Hartley Torrison. The present principal, C. E. Bray, was chosen head of the school in the fall of 1924. Blanche Hayden, Irene Cavanaugh, and Tessie Teipel were new teachers. Wm. Behnke, Otto G. Berge, and Clarence Evenson were members of the board. Today the Valders school is one of the largest rural high schools in the county, graduating about 60 students yearly.

During the summer of 1922, the new red brick grade and high school at Valders was completed at a cost of about \$80,000. It is a modern structure with modern conveniences throughout. The first floor houses the grade and some high school classrooms. The second floor has a large auditorium and several classrooms. The basement houses the agriculture, shop, and domestic science classes in addition to the heating and ventilating plant and a small gymnasium which was used for a basketball court and physical education until the new gymnasium was built in 1940. The new gym was constructed of concrete blocks and Valders limestone and was added to the northwest corner of the school. It is 60 x 113 feet in size and cost the district

about \$33,000. The future plans are to add a new unit to house the crowded vocational courses offered. Four school buses transport high school students from within a ten-mile radius of Valders.

Early residents of this district about 1861 were Christ Larson, Michael Lyons, H. Knudson, Ole Olson, Eric Erickson, David Morgan, Ole Christiansen, Andrew Jackson, John Morgan, M. O'Brien, Michael Thornton, S. S. Clark, E. Olson, and John Lyons, Ole Aubol, Christopher Thompson, and Thomas Veblen.

Thorstein Veblen, son of Thomas Veblen, was raised in this district and later acclaimed as one of the oddest geniuses ever to come out of Wisconsin. His two books "The Theory of the Leisure Class" 1899 and "The Theory of Business Enterprise" 1904 did much to revolutionize the thinking of the time. His brother A. A. Veblen was a clergyman and professor. Wm. J. Morgan became attorney general in Wisconsin.

Boyer Amunds was school clerk during the 1870's and 1880's. Two other early school clerks were E. S. Aubol and Theo. G. Larson in the 1890's and 1900's. Otto G. Berge served from 1916-1933. Alfred Christianson who took over the office of director in 1927 is still on the board with a record of twenty years of service. Floyd Evenson, another member of the present board, took over as clerk in 1933. The third member, Dr. E. W. Huth, was elected to fill the treasurer's office to replace J. E. Cisler in 1947.

The list of teachers teaching the old one room school prior to 1906 is incomplete as district records of those times are missing. The names of teachers on record in the county office as having taught in the Valders school were M. McMahon, Dora Kelley, Annette Amunds, Jane Synon, Bridget Fox, John Lyons, Walter Fitzmaurice, Charles Stowers, and Bridget Taugher in the 1870's; Kit Thornton, Katie Clark, Martin Marken, and Mayme Laughlin and Christine Ullness from 1894 to 1899; and B. N. Belgum and Sidney Terkleson in 1904 and 1905. Summer and winter sessions of three months each were common up to 1876.

Later teachers who are still in the community are: Fred Brockman 1925-33; Marion Hougen (Mrs. Fred Brockman) 1926-29; Olivia Thompson (Mrs. Gordon Helgeson) 1926-31; Mary McCulley (Mrs. John Ryan) 1929-34; Catherine Hanrahan 1929-1942; Helen Lauderdale (Mrs. Orin Thompson) 1936-40; Ann Merritt (Mrs. Ray Christianson) 1936-1939; Joyce Turrie (Mrs. Russel Glasow) 1944-1947; Viola Ermenc (Mrs. William Christel) 1944-1947; Mrs. Isabel Miller 1942-1944.

Other teachers still in service who have been on duty three years or more and who have done much toward developing the school are: Norman Dorschner who joined the staff in 1928 and except for three years in the Army has been on duty ever since; Len Turnell, agriculture, came in 1942; William Dayton joined in 1943. Mrs. Bernice Martin has taught math since 1944 and Esther Stuebbe has taught intermediate grades since 1944.

Mail was obtained from the post office at Clarks Mills until after the Soo line railroad was built in 1895. Joe Sipper built the first building, the Central Hotel, in 1897, and Christopher Evenson built the first dwelling in 1898 in Valders. Otto G. Berge, August Rabe and Edward Aubol also contributed to the early building of this period. The Valders post office was established about the year 1898. The development of the village accelerated with the coming of the railroad. The Valders Lumber Company was founded in 1902 and in 1904 the Valders Elevator was constructed by the Manitowoc Malting Company. In 1906 the Jerpen-Valders Telephone Company began operation. T. G. Larson started the stone quarry in 1905 and in 1908 Barney Brennan associated with Mr. Larson to establish the Valders Lime and Stone Company. Valders Cash Store known as Christel and Luelloff started in 1907. Electric light was furnished by the then new Oslo Light and Power Company in 1910. The Valders State Bank was organized in 1911. The Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company built the building now known as Nestle's Food Company in the year 1916. T. G. Larson built and established the Larson garage in 1916. The Valders Fire Department was established in 1918. Physicians in the village have been Drs. Burke, Hopkins, Shaw, Gregory, Rauch, Simenson, and Huth.

In 1905, the school census listed only 70 children of school age. By 1920 there were 160 children and by 1947 there were 325 children of school age. The grade school attendance is affected by parochial school attendance since out of the more than 300 pupils of school age only about 75 attend the Valders grades.

The high school has shown a steady increase in enrollment as various courses have enriched the curriculum. With an enrollment of 68 in 1923 and two high school teachers it grew to 142 pupils in 1934 when music and commercial courses were added. In 1941 when agriculture was introduced there was an enrollment of 167. Vocational agriculture was offered in 1944 with 196 registered. There are now eight teachers in high school and three in the grades.

The school is a member of the Eastern Wisconsin Conference and has attained considerable reputation in athletics, music, speech work, agriculture, and student council activities.

CATO JT. 5

Cato joint 5 was organized sometime in the 1850's according to the assessment rolls of Cato and Rockland. There are no written school district records available to give accurate facts. Albert Haese, an older resident of the old joint district 5, has given the facts that he remembers about the school which he attended as a boy. The district consisted of the S½ of section 7 and most of section 8 in Cato, and the E½ of sections 11 and 14, and all of sections 12 and 13 in Rockland. From time to time the boundaries changed slightly but that was about the extent of the district.

The school house for this district was situated on the township line between Cato and Rockland. It was located one mile west of the present site of Cato Jt. 9 school. The exact location was the N.W. corner of section 13 which is now the John Haese farm. A log building was used until 1882 when a new school was erected at a cost of \$260. Albert Haese, who went to this school in the 1880's, stated that the frame school was about 24 x 30 feet, with the window placement on the long sides. The building was heated with a box stove. Double seats were provided. Since the well at the school was unfit for use, the children carried water from the present John Haese farmyard. The usual water pail and dipper were used.

Records show that William Earles, William Nelson, Evelyn Flagg, Thos. Halloran, Mary L. Patnode, Walter Fitzmaurice, James Burke, and D. R. Solar taught this school from 1872 to 1880. From 1880 to 1890 the county superintendents did not keep teacher records. Summer and winter terms of school were held until 1875. The school clerks from 1872 to 1880 were James Nelson, Michael O'Dea, and Dan O'Brien. The enrollment for the years of 1870 to 1890 was average, since the highest enrollment of 46 pupils occurred in 1875. That enrollment figure took in the young men and women who only went to school during the winter months. By 1890 the attendance had dropped to 20 despite the number who attended only for a few weeks in winter. In 1890 the voters decided to form a new school district with Cato No. 2 which was to be known as Cato Jt. 9.

CATO JT. 7 — GRIMMS

Veronica Nate

The Grimms school is located in the village of Grimms, so it has been designated by that name for years. During the early years of this school before the village was known as Grimms, the school was referred to as Shavings Street school and as Buckhorn's Corner school because those were the early names for the present village.

Cato district Joint 7 was organized on April 3, 1854, on order of D. B. Knapp, the town superintendent of schools for Maple Grove. The newly organized district was then known as Maple Grove district No. 7, because the township of Maple Grove then consisted of the present towns of Maple Grove, Rockland, Cato, and Franklin. In 1855, the township of Franklin consisting of the present towns of Franklin and Cato was set up, so this district then became Franklin district No. 7. By 1857, Franklin and Cato became separate townships. This district then became Cato joint district No. 7, joint with Franklin. The first school meeting was held April 14, 1854 at the home of Jacob Grimm. The first board members elected were Jacob Grimm, Jacob Meyers, and Thomas Bennett. The voters at the first meeting appropriated \$100 to build a log schoolhouse on the Wm. Amsolem property.



The first log school was completed in September 1854 by contractor L. W. Dunham. He presented a bill for \$118 which the board refused to pay because Mr. Dunham had not fulfilled his agreement. He was finally paid the contract price of \$100.

This rude log school served the district until 1863 when it was destroyed by fire. For the next two years the district children attended neighboring schools. The district during this time raised \$100 yearly for tuition.

Agitation for a new school resulted in the erection of a building in 1866 for school purposes. The present site was chosen. The second school was of frame construction and was used for only two years because it lacked sufficient rooms to house the increasing enrollment. A part of that building is still used today as a woodshed on the school property.

In 1869, a new frame structure was built by contractor Michael Murphy. He was also hired to plaster the school and to repair the old seats. The lumber was purchased from Joseph Fitzgerald for \$13 per M. The board members at that time were clerk Mike Fitzgerald, treasurer Pat Meaney, and director Wm. Amsten. The school, costing about \$500, is still in use today although it has been remodeled and repaired as the years passed. At first it was a long building with windows on three sides. The furniture and equipment were at first crude and limited. Double desks and seats replaced the homemade ones used at first. These were later replaced with the present single, adjustable seats and desks. Today the school is fairly well equipped, has electric lights, but lacks the modern conveniences of basement furnace, a basement, indoor lavatories, and running water.

Due to the increased enrollment caused by the expansion of the lime industry at Grimms, this school became graded in 1908. The old school was then partitioned into two rooms and a new entrance was constructed on the east side of the building so that the pupils could enter either the primary or the upper grade room. In 1919, the school reverted to a one room type, but in 1923, it again became a two department school until 1925. Again in 1930, the enrollment rose to such a figure that the operation of two rooms was necessary for one year. Since that time, it has remained a one department school.

The fluctuation in enrollment is well illustrated by the changes from a one to two teacher school and back to one room again. The rise and decline of the quarrying industry is brought out in these changes in school population. In 1865, it is said that over 100 pupils attended this school in the two terms of school held yearly. Enrollment figures available in the Superintendent's office indicate that from 55 to 70 pupils attended yearly after the one term school year was adopted. Today the enrollment averages about 20, but this has been increased since the suspension of Cato No. 1 in 1946. A school census now of nearly 100 pupils of school age indicates that the parochial schools at Maple Grove and Reedsville have a definite influence on the school enrollment at Grimms.

Most of the early settlers were farmers. Early residents were Jacob Grimm, James Cahill, William Garey, Michael Fitzgerald, M. and F. Halloran, Maurice Noonan, Mike Carney, P. R. Clasen, Tom Bennett, John Watt, Mich. Cummings, the Shanahans, Murphys, Horns, and Egans. The first blacksmith shop was owned by Mr. Clasen, the first elevator by Mr. Conway, and the first postoffice in the present Ed. Welch home with Mike Driscoll the first postmaster. Teacher families in the district were the Cummings, Welches, Haydens, O'Connells, Cahills, and Logans.

During the first years of this school, the voters voted three or four month winter and summer terms. In 1855, on motion of an elector, the clerk was voted the sum of \$5 yearly for his services. By 1864, he received \$10, while the other two members received \$2 yearly. Some prominent board members prior to 1906 were Mich. Fitzgerald, Jacob Grimm, John O'Halloran, P. J. Hauch, Wm. Cahill, Hugh Halloran, Louis Grimm, Edmund Welch, Patrick Cahill.

The district at first had male teachers for the winter months and female teachers in summer. The first teacher was Emma Watts for the winter of 1854 and Harriet Soper for the summer term of 1855. Their salaries were \$12 and \$8 per month respectively. The teachers boarded around in the district. Other teachers before 1872 were Alex Harris, Mary Hebert, Mary Bennett, Mary A. Murphy, and John Nagle who later became county superintendent. Mr. Nagle taught at Grimms in 1867 for \$129 for a three month term. Teachers names on record from 1872 to 1906 are T. L. Cleary, John Lyons, Wm. Nelson, Agnes Classon, Walter Fitzmaurice, James Cahill, Winifred Meany, Maggie Mullins, Lizzie Meany, and Lizzie Halloran.

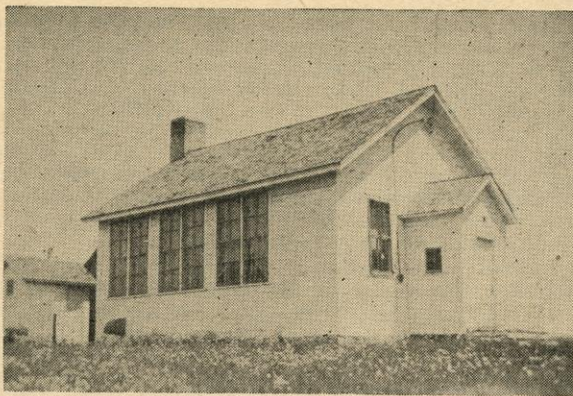
The school has always served as a community center. Spelling matches, declamatory contests, debates, programs, and parties were held. In more recent years the extra room has been used to hold card parties, Homemakers' meetings, and First Aid classes. The district has the unique distinction of having a record of every annual meeting held since 1854, a period of 94 years. The clerk's record book was used continuously for 76 years.

The village of Grimms was named in honor of Jacob Grimm, one of the early settlers. The railroad was built through the village in the later 1800's. Soon after

the coming of the railroad, the lime kilns were built with Geo. Gosz the first foreman. Today the Grimms district has reverted to a farming community with the village serving as a limited trade and shipping center.

CATO JT. 8 — CATO FALLS

Cato school district joint 8 has always been known as the Cato Falls school. Up until 1874, the schoolhouse was located at Cato Falls on a piece of property on the south side of the Manitowoc river. The exact location was said to have been just south of the bridge across the road from the present Ed. Staudinger farm.



Cato No. 8 was officially organized at the first annual meeting called September 24, 1860, upon order of the town superintendent of schools. The meeting was held in the Wm. Cary store at Cato Falls. After David Silsbee was chosen clerk, the meeting adjourned to the Dan Silsbee shop for further business. S. A. Newell was chosen clerk for 1 year; E. N. Evans, treasurer for 2 years; and Thos. Fenton, director for 3 years. It was voted to build a frame school on the above described site of one-half acre. The sum of \$150 was raised to pay building costs with the building committee composed of E. N. Evans, Thos. Fenton, and Wm. Cary. It was voted to put the treasurer under a \$500 bond!

The original Cato school district number 8 consisted of an area in the immediate vicinity of Cato Falls composed of sections 29 and 30 and the south half of section 20, all in Cato township. It originally was a part of Cato districts number 3 and 9. On June 8, 1874, the town boards of Rockland and Cato held a joint meeting to attach the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30 in Cato to Rockland Jt. 4, and all of section 24 in Rockland to Cato No. 8. These detachments and attachments of land areas made this district Cato Jt. 8, joint with Rockland after September 21, 1874.

The first and present schoolhouse was built in the winter of 1860. It was a small building about 20 x 30 feet with windows on three sides. The total cost of the building was \$190 with the equipment consisting of homemade desks and seats, a teacher's desk, and a box stove. It was not until 1869, that the district voted a double outdoor toilet 5 x 8 feet with "a partition through the middle". It was built by John Croissant for \$12. In 1871, the voters authorized the construction of a stone wall under the schoolhouse for \$25.

In 1873, a special meeting was called to vote on the question of a new school and site farther to the west to accommodate the farmers residing in that area. It was decided to buy a site from John Croissant (now the Jos. Tienor farm) for \$65. At first the voters decided to tear down the old school and build a new one on the new site. This decision was later rescinded and Jos. Phillipen was paid \$125 to move the old school to the present location. John Gintner, an old resident, living in the district then and now remembers that the building was moved to the present site on the ice of the Manitowoc river in the winter of 1873-4. Repairs, a foundation, moving the outhouse, plastering the school, and 4 new desks brought the total cost up to \$150.41. Except for minor repairs and additions such as a new floor, patented double desks, stoves, maps, etc. the school remained as it was originally built in 1861 until 1939.

In the spring of 1938 the enrollment had dropped to six pupils with an average daily attendance of three. The voters at the annual meeting in July, 1938, voted to suspend school. A year later, several new families moved into the district and raised the number of children who wished to attend to fourteen, so the vote was to open school again. Before the state would allow the school to operate, the district had to modernize the structure. The windows in the east wall were removed and windows

added to the west wall. The chimney had to be rebuilt and moved and a new heating-ventilating system installed. An extra door was cut into the east wall near the northeast corner. Electric service was also installed at about the same time. The old double desks and seats purchased in 1894 were retained. Outdoor toilets were repaired and improved to meet sanitary standards. The school then remained in operation until 1944 when it again suspended operations. By 1946-47, the district had no pupils attending a public school since the 58 children of school age were attending parochial schools at Clarks Mills and Reedsville or attending high school at Valders and Reedsville.

The district records, which are as complete and well-kept as any in the county, date back to 1860. Early settlers of 1860 mentioned were H. W. Bersie, John Tuschel, E. N. Evans, S. A. Newell, Thos. Fenton, Calvin Dorr, Dan Silsbee, C. A. Eggert, Jos. Miller, M. Engerson, Sam Bersie, Peter Gerber, and Wm. Chisholm. Later pioneers of about 1870, in addition to the above, were David Soper, Wencil Schmidt, Wencil Miller, John Dietrich, Orrin Hammond, John Croissant, Jos. Felber, Wesley Mason, Wm. Greenman, E. Brown, John Gintner, Jos. Schluck, Christ Thompson, Allen Champlain, Adam Wallender, John Steiner, and Franz Kellner. The Cato Falls area was settled by Yankees. Cato Falls was once a prosperous village boasting two taverns operated by Jos. Felber and Franz Kellner; a saw and grist mill operated by S. A. Newell; a store operated by Cary, Brown, and later by Kellner; and a blacksmith shop operated by Dan Silsbee. The community boasted of about ten houses in which lived the families of Mason, Bersie, Hein, and Dorr. Ruins of these residences were in evidence until very recently.

The offices on the school board were always in the hands of the Yankees until about 1880. No one person held office for many terms because of the competition for them. The following residents served on the board at various times before 1906: S. A. Newell, Thos. Fenton, John Boynton, Peter Gerber, A. P. Cary, Franz Wilhelm, Alf. Alfson, Jos. F. Dietrich, H. W. Bersie, Calvin Dorr, Jos. Silsbee, Halvor Alfson, Franz Kellner, Jos. Tuschel, Geo. Schmidt, John Gintner, E. N. Evans, Fred Helfrisch, Peter Eigenberger, W. H. Truettner, J. F. Rappel, and Peter Geigel.

For the first 40 years of this school the term of school was divided into a summer and winter session. Mary Croissant in the winter of 1861, January to April, received \$1.50 per week plus board. The winter terms were for three and four months with summer sessions of two and three months. Winter sessions usually began in November or December, with the spring or summer term beginning in May or June. The pay ranged from \$8 per month in 1863 to \$50 in 1869. The average salary during the 1800's was about \$30 per month of 22 days per teaching month. It was not until about 1874 that the 20 day month was specified in the teachers' contracts. Local teachers were employed, but teachers from Maine, Madison, and Marinette were hired at one time or other.

The list of teachers is complete because of the fine records kept. Teachers who taught this school in addition to Mary Croissant were: 1862 Emma Hurd, Angeline Robinson; 1863 Mary Shove, Evelyn Flagg; 1864 Evelyn Flagg, Elizabeth Abbott; 1865 Josie Norris, Sarah Tucker; 1866 C. M. Croissant, Martha Oakley; 1867 C. S. McGinley, Lizzie Dryer; 1868 Julia Sharp, M. E. McMillan, Nina Dezell; 1869 Frank Wallace; 1870 Maggie Mitchell, John S. Cleary; 1871 Alice Gould, Evelyn Flagg; 1872 Mary Murphy; 1873 Josie Murphy, Estella Newell; 1874 Estella Newell, Kate O'Donnell; 1875 W. A. Synon, Delia Lawrence; 1876 Relia Lawrence, Esther Burnett; 1877 Angeline Heath, Richard Burke; 1878 Angeline Heath; 1879 Edith Squirrel, Mary Hougen; 1880 Mary Hougen, Minnie Torrison; 1881 Minnie Torrison, Thos. Hogan; 1882 Marian Hougen; 1883 Lizzie Hammond; 1884 Nellie Fenlon, Marian Hougen; 1885 Mamie Solberg; 1886 Maggie Mullins; 1887 Mamie Brennan; 1888-9 Julia O'Marken; 1890 Ida Olson; 1891 Kitty Thornton; 1892 Sarah Kennedy; 1893 E. V. Peppard; 1893-7 and 1899-1902 Mamie Laughlin; 1897-8 John Wilhelm; 1903 Katie Laughlin, 1904 Celia McCarthy; 1905 Jennie Norris; and 1906 Mamie Brennan. The last teacher in this school was Madonna Hunsader in 1943-4.

Cato Falls is now nothing more than a falls in Cato township. The early industries have disappeared as have the store and cheese factory of J. F. Rappel. Two homes now make up the hamlet. The river provides the community residents with recreation and fishing spots. The falls is a scenic spot which attracts picnickers throughout the summer. The district is now settled by prosperous German and Norwegian-American families who see no possibility that the little rural school built 87 years ago will ever be used again for school purposes.

CATO JT. 9 — LOWELL

Bernice O. Grall

Cato Jt. 9 has a most complicated and interesting history. The first Cato Jt. 9 school district was formed in the area which is now the western part of Cato Jt. 8 consisting of sections 19, 20, and 30 in Cato and sections 23, 24, 25, and 26 in Rockland. The school was said to have been located in Cato on the old Steiner farm which was located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, Cato. School was conducted in the private home of a Mr. Boehm. Mr. Boehm was the teacher according to "old-timers" like Frank Wallander, Martin Rappel, and Tienors. That district was absorbed by Cato Jt. 8 in 1860 and no Cato No. 9 was in existence for thirty years.



Cato Jt. 9 was organized in 1890 and replaced the districts of Cato 2 and Cato Jt. 5. It embraced all of sections 17 and 18 and parts of sections 7, 8, 9, 16, and 20 in Cato township, as well as parts of sections 12 and 14 and all of section 13 in Rockland. Since its organization various pieces of land have been added and detached.

Cato Jt. 9 was given the name of Lowell school in 1919 in honor of James R. Lowell, the famous American poet. The school is located in the S.W. corner of section 8, township of Cato. The school is often referred to as the Denk school since it is located across the road from the former Jos. Denk farm. To others living in this area of the county it is also known as the south Grimms school, being located a mile south of Grimms.

The first schoolhouse for the new district was the old school used by Cato Jt. 5. In 1891 this building was moved to the present school site of Cato Jt. 9 and used until it was replaced by the present structure in 1924. The present site was purchased from Henry McCourt for \$40 on December 21, 1891 and contains about one-half acre of land. The old school was repaired and rebuilt at a cost of \$250 while another \$500 was spent for additions and repairs in 1900. Some of the teachers teaching this school from 1891 to 1906 were J. L. Laughlin, Nellie Laughlin, Bridget O'Dea, and Blanche Laughlin. Some members of the school board at that time were James Brennan, P. J. McCulley, M. H. Cooney, and Anton Eigenberger. The first year after the new district was set up the enrollment was 56. The attendance for the next thirty years averaged about 35 to 40 pupils.

In the spring of 1924, the voters voted to replace the old frame school by constructing a modern brick building costing approximately \$11,215. The old building and the woodshed were auctioned off for \$200. The new school has a full sized basement with dry toilets, and large play, fuel, and furnace rooms. The first floor has two large cloakrooms, a large well-lighted classroom, and a built-in library. The room is equipped with sufficient blackboard space, bulletin boards, single type adjustable desks, and electric lights which were installed in spring of 1946. Shortly after the new school was erected, the attendance began dropping because of the rise of the parochial schools at Reedsville and Clarks Mills. During the 1940's the attendance has averaged about ten pupils. Other rural factors, of course, have affected the attendance too. On February 6, 1948, a special school meeting was held to vote on the question of suspending school for the 1948-49 term. After due explanation of costs and other important maintenance factors, the vote was definitely in favor of maintaining school for another term.

Early settlers of this community were John and Pat Laughlin, Michael and James Meany, Hugh Halloran, Michael O'Laughlin, P. Hammond, David Mason, John Lyons, Geo. Hardgrove, M. O'Dea, Dan O'Brien, James Nelson, Jerry Murphy, and Edmund Burke. The many former students of the old districts and of the new combined district became prominent in agriculture, business and the professions. The district has no places of scenic or historical interest.

CATO 10 — RIVER BEND

Valdis Sengbusch

River Bend was considered an appropriate name for the school in Cato district number 10 because it is located near a bend in the Manitowoc river. The Clarks Mills school is the more common name because it is situated in the village of Clarks Mills.

Cato No. 10 was organized early in the 1850's when Cato township still belonged to Maple Grove. In 1855 when Cato was a part of Franklin, the district was known as Franklin No. 10. When Cato became a township by itself in 1857, the school district became Cato No. 10. At that time the district consisted of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and the north one-half of sections 27 and 28, all in Cato. Many changes in boundary lines have occurred since the district organization. To list all the detachments and attachments would require pages of description. The latest attachment occurred about 1931 when an area northeast of Valders was taken into Cato 10. Today the boundaries are very irregular with the school building not centrally located in the district.



With the founding of several mills by Ira Clark in the early 1850's, a community of settlers soon sprang up. The children of these pioneers, through the efforts of the parents, were soon given an opportunity to get some "larnin". A log cabin was accordingly erected about 1854, just west of the present site. The best of pioneer school equipment was provided by installing home-made desks and benches for the older pupils and a low bench along one wall for the little ones. Evidently the building proved unsatisfactory as to size and structure for it was soon abandoned. No record is given as to what was done with the old school after the new one was erected.

About 1868, the present frame school building was constructed from lumber sawed at Clark's sawmill. The school was built east of the log building on the same site. The original frame building was set on a stone foundation without a basement. The schoolhouse was about 28 x 36 feet with a large entry-cloakroom and classroom. Four large windows were placed in each long wall and this cross-lighting is still common today. It is said that shades were at first deemed unnecessary for the windows. The early equipment of this school consisted of double desks, blackboards, a globe, maps, and a teacher's desk. The traditional elevated platform at the front of the room placed the teachers so that they could observe all "goings-on" in the room. The other schoolyard buildings consisted of outdoor toilets and a fuel shed. The sum of \$366 was spent in 1903 for repairs and additions.

In order that the children of the district might be provided with physical conditions in school comparable with the modern homes in the district, a remodeling program was undertaken in the early 1930's. At that time a full basement, indoor lavatories, and a basement entrance were constructed. The lavatory rooms were made by partitioning off each end of the old entry-cloakroom. The basement has a furnace heating and ventilating plant, a fuel room, and a large playroom. Electric lights were installed about the same time. Modern single seats and desks are gradually replacing the double desks. Because of the large school census, this school has more than the averaged-sized library, with the books housed in cupboards and bookcases. The school now has most of the present-day teaching and learning equipment such as maps, bulletin boards, blackboards, reference books, file, tables, chairs, etc.

In spite of the large district and the quite densely settled community, the enrollment has never been too large. The establishment of the parochial school across the road as well as the decline of the industries in the village and other rural population trends have had their effect on the school enrollment. During the 1860's and 1870's when summer and winter sessions were common, the year enrollment was above 80. During the rest of the 1800's the attendance averaged between 50 and 60 with pupils ranging in age from 6 to 20. After 1900 the enrollment dropped decade by decade until now the average yearly attendance is about 20. The 1945 school census shows that the district had 110 children between the ages of 4 and 20.

Early township assessment rolls show that John McCulley, L. W. Knowlton, Frank Marlborough, Andrew Kendall, H. W. Tucker, Wm. Hume, Ira and S. Clark, Robert

Carr, and John Chapman were among the first settlers. Later settlers were the Morgans, Pivonkas, Moes, McCarthys, Wiegerts, Johnstons, Alfsens, Robleys, Gehbes, Murphys, Shiskas, Guenthers, and Pieschels. Some district residents of the past 40 years who became known throughout the county were and are Dave, William, Elton, and Harold Morgan, town clerk Louis Pivonka, and county treasurer Ray McCarthy. Among those entering the teaching profession were Dorothy Johnston, Alma Alfsen, Emma Pieschel, Roy and Earl Halvorson, Lauretta, Anna, Frances, Inez, Ray, and Celia McCarthy, Cora and Elizabeth Murphy, Mary, Leona, and Margaret McCulley, Lorraine and Lauretta McCarthy of the John E. McCarthy family.

The records of the school are incomplete and so it is unknown who were on the first schoolboard. Those recorded in the county superintendent's records were Andrew Kendall 1872-4, W. P. Noyes 1874-77, Ira Clark 1877-79, E. Knapp 1879-, Richard W. Burke 1894-5, and Riley Olson, F. H. Gehbe, Wm. Morgan, F. Sykora, and O. L. Erickson up to 1906.

The first teacher for the district was Jane Jackson who taught about three months for about \$15 per month. Summer and winter and spring and fall terms were held yearly. The county records show that in 1872 the spring session lasted from April to July, while the winter term ran from December to April. In 1875 the spring session lasted from May to August. Salaries paid to teachers were always higher than the prevailing wage and the terms were longer. The teachers' names on record are: Nancy Darling 1872(S), Susie Wright 1872(W), Hiram F. White 1873(S), Mary Boettcher 1873-4(S and W), John Lyon 1874(W), Mrs. L. L. Smith 1875(S), C. J. Shove 1876, D. W. Gallagher 1877-78, Wm. Nelson 1879, Jos. A. Miller 1894-6, Thos. Carroll 1897-98, T. Flatley 1899-1903, H. W. Jones 1904, and Peter Max Geimer 1905. Those after 1905 are listed in the county annuals.

Weekly and monthly spelling matches for which prizes were given enlivened the routine of classes. Early texts were the Sanders readers and spellers, Rays arithmetic, and Monthieths geography. Later on Model readers and spellers, Mitchell's geography, Swinton's histories, and Kerl's grammars were used. The school has always been a community center for plays, programs, and business meetings of farm organizations. At one time the crowd at a play was so large that the floor broke through, necessitating extensive repairs.

Clarks Mills was begun by Ira and Harriet Clark who set up several mills in their time. The present location of the flour and grist mill is the same as that of the Clarks'. The sawmill on the south bank of the river and the carding mill on the south bank west of the bridge are only memories now. Dr. Tucker had a combination house and barn which was later owned by Chiska on the present John Denk farm. In later years Peter Robley operated a drugstore, barber shop, and tailor shop in the present Geo. Schuh residence. Moe was the village shoemaker; Pivonka, the harness maker; Richard Burke, the village merchant; and Gehbe, the tavernkeeper.

Clarks Mills was the location of the first county fairs. Traces of the old race track can still be seen a short distance northwest of the cemetery. Scenic Manitowoc river winding its way through the district from west to east provides both recreation and sport for residents near and far.

CATO 11 — WHITELAW

Suspended

Cato school district number 11 was officially named the Whitelaw school in 1918 because it includes the village of Whitelaw. According to the county assessment rolls, this district was organized about 1854 by a mixture of nationalities upon order of A. D. Knapp, town superintendent of schools. That was when the town of Cato was still a part of the Maple Grove township. In 1855, this district became Franklin No. 11, and in 1857, it became the present Cato No. 11.

Early written school records have been destroyed. The first clerk's record books and papers were lost when the Vitus Wiegert home was destroyed by fire. The treasurer's book dates back to 1900. A history of the first school buildings was obtained from



Ignatz Grall, an old-timer in the district. He attended the public school in the 1870's and 1880's. He also served as school clerk at the turn of the century. Mr. Grall was unable to remember the first building used for school purposes from 1854 to 1872. It is supposed that a log building, rudely furnished for school purposes, was used. The first books were those brought to the district by the pioneer settlers.

The second schoolhouse was a private house purchased from the father of Ignatz Grall for about \$200. It was a log structure about 20 x 26 feet. It was moved to the present school site on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, town of Cato, on a site purchased from Martin Wollenberg. Ignatz Grall remembers the school as being furnished with homemade seats and desks, each large enough to accommodate six pupils. The room was heated with a box stove. The woodbox was kept well filled with chunks of wood two and three feet long. The usual dipper and pail supplied the water which was carried to school from a nearby farm. County records show that Sander's readers and spellers and Ray's arithmetics were in use from 1870 to 1900. Those were truly the days of readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic.

After the old log school had served its purpose, it was sold to the father of Vitus Wiegert for about \$50. He dismantled the building and hauled it to his home, constructing a log barn or shed for his cattle from the timber. The third and present frame school building was erected in 1894 at a cost of about \$415. It is about 24 x 28 feet with three windows on each long side. Two windows at the front light the one cloakroom which extends across the entire entrance way. A lean-to woodshed was later built on to the rear of the schoolhouse. The school was equipped with a heating-ventilating system, plenty of blackboards, a well-stocked library, and other necessary teaching-learning aids, required of schools in operation in the early 1900's.

The Whitelaw district has always been affected by the parochial school in the village. It is said that the first private parochial school was held in the large front room of the present George Fischer home north of the village. About 1879, a log school was built at the site of the present parochial school next to St. Michael's church. The log building had only one schoolroom with small living quarters for the nuns above the schoolroom. The present four-room parochial school was built about 1906. The public school attendance had always been limited to pupils of non-Catholic families and to the younger and the more mature youngsters living nearby. The average attendance during the early 1900's was about 15 pupils yearly. By 1931, only four children were enrolled so the voters at the annual meeting voted to suspend further operation of the district school and to transport the few pupils to nearby public schools.

This community was settled by a mixture of nationalities. For that reason, evidently, no school terms to teach a certain language other than English were held. Early land owners, according to the 1860 assessment roll, were Martin Friedenberger, Wm. Baker, L. W. Dunham, John and Wolfgang Brandl, John Grall, Jos. Fischer, Andrew and Jos. Pankratz, Maurice Lawler, and M. Fenton. Two well-known residents of the early 1900's were Simon Wehrwein and Geo. Schadeberg, Sr. Other district residents became prominent farmers and businessmen in this and other communities. Some of the known school board members were Martin Wollenberg and Wolfgang Seidl in the 1870's and 80's, and William Kiel, Ignatz Grall, Frank Zipperer, Anton Vogel, John Drews, Anton and F. A. Kohlbeck, and Vitus Wiegert from 1890 to 1906.

Cato No. 11 was among the early schools maintaining a single term yearly. As early as 1872, the records show that six month terms beginning in November and ending in May were held. There were short vacation periods between three-month sessions but no such system as winter and summer terms. The list of the names of teachers is incomplete. Frequent changes in teachers were made because of the fact that average or below average wages were paid. Teachers in the 1870's, as recorded in the Teachers' Book in the county superintendent's office, were Josie Howarth, Celia Fitzmaurice, Ella Ross, Chas. J. Hutchinson, and Adolph Jones. Those serving in the 1880's are unknown. Ella Jaeckel, Louise Pitz, Chas. Vogel, Nell Laughlin, Lillian Savage, Elma Hanson, Nell Sadlier, Thos. Reddin, Mollie Sheahan, and Theodora Johnson were known to have taught this school sometime between 1894 to 1908. Others remembered as former teachers were Albert Guttman, Jos. Seidl, and Wm. Dunbar.

During the days of town and county contests in spelling, adding, language, and other subjects, this district actively participated, but because of the low enrollment the pupils were handicapped when competing with larger schools. "Spelling bees" were held in the school as were seasonal programs put on by the children for their parents and friends. Baseball games were popular in due season, for Geo. Schadeberg remembers playing ball among the pine stumps on the schoolground.

The Whitelaw district was at first a pure farming community. The early settlers cleared the land of stands of pine which they hauled to Manitowoc or floated down

the Manitowoc River. One of the finest stands of pine in Manitowoc county still remains on the present Highway 10. Today the district is a prosperous agricultural business area settled largely by people of one denomination who send their children to the village parochial school for an education. The public school, closed in 1931, still stands and is opened once per year for the purpose of holding the annual school meeting.

CATO NO. 12 — MADSEN SCHOOL Lucille Mullins

Cato District No. 12 is known as the Madsen School. It was always designated by that name because of the number of Madsens who lived in this district and who had such leading parts in the school's early history. Early in the 19th century this area was settled by a number of families emigrating from Oslo, Norway. Among them were the Larsons, Aslacksons, Olsons, Gulicksons, Johnsons, Andersons, Pedersons, Michaelsons, Halversons, Jacobsons, and Solbergs. They settled in the northern part of this district and called the settlement "Oslo".



On November 10, 1855, D. B. Knapp, town superintendent of schools of Maple Grove of which this township then was a part, addressed a communication to Hans Madson which stated that School District No. 12, Township of Maple Grove was formed. It included Sections 25-26-35-36 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34. The notice directed Hans Madson to call a meeting of all legal voters to meet at his home at 2 o'clock P. M. on November 17, 1855 for the purpose of organizing the district. The voters present were Peder Solberg, Kittel Larson, Ole Larson, Sorren Larson, Ander Olson, Tove Aslackson, Hiram Ray, P. Anderson, C. Anderson, Nels Gulickson, Ole Gunder, Jacob, Peder, and Hans Madson. Hiram Ray was appointed chairman and Hans Madson acted as clerk. The first board elected was Clerk Hiram Ray, Treasurer George Weaver, and Director C. Anderson. The assembled voters levied a tax of \$80 towards a building fund and authorized the Board to secure "a site as near the center of the district as practicable". The lease was made by Isaac Hanson for the sum of one dollar. The site contained 42 square rods in the S.W. corner of Section 25 which is now the site of the Emil Glaeser residence. The lease was for 99 years or as long as the school would occupy it.

The first log school was built in the summer of 1856, but it couldn't have been completed in time for the annual meeting which was held at the Isaac Hanson home. An additional \$80 was raised to complete the school and to pay the teacher's wages. During 1856 and 1857 the school was known as District No. 12, Franklin.

School opened in 1857 with Gunder Aigensen as teacher at a salary of \$34.60. The second teacher was served from 1858 to 1862 was Laura Jackson. The school term was four months, divided into a winter term during January and February, and a spring term during May and June. In 1861, for some unknown reason, the district voted to hire a female teacher who was not Norwegian, German, or Irish. The next two terms were taught by Miss L. Tucker and Miss M. Pierce who were doubtless "Yankees". Evidently difficulty was encountered in securing English female teachers for in 1863 the resolution was voted "null and void".

In 1870 plans were made to erect the present school building. A new site was secured one-fourth mile north of the old location. Two-thirds of the needed land was secured from Chas. Larson and one-third from Thos. Aslackson for a total of \$40. The lease was for "as long as the school occupied the site". The site was purchased in 1916 from John Larson and Hans Aslackson. The school was built according to Plan No. 1 of the School Code of 1870. The building was 27 x 34 x 12 feet. It has three windows on each side plus two windows and a door at the front. The school was built by Chas. Butler for \$798. A rail fence enclosed the site. The school was insured for \$600 by Gjermund Gjermundsen for \$19.50 in 1876.

The first building was disposed at a public auction to K. Johnsrud for \$18. He moved it to his farm on the southwest point of the crossroad near the Gjerpen Church.

Mr. Johnsrud had the post office in his home for a time. The mail was brought in from the Clarks Mills office.

By 1880 the school site was enclosed with a well-made white fence. Twenty-two cottonwood trees were furnished by M. G. and Cornelius Madson for \$3.76 and were planted.

A bell tower and a bell were added to the building in 1895. The Oslo Literary Club donated a flag pole and a flag in 1896 as thanks for the use of the school as a meeting place. In 1890 a platform for the teacher's desk was built, only to be removed later. The roof was reshingled in 1905 with the "best quality shingles and cut nails" at a cost of \$66.48. In 1908 the old wood burning stove was replaced by a heating and ventilating system. By 1936 a basement was put under the building and a furnace installed therein. A stoker was added in 1937. Single adjustable seats were purchased in 1928 and electric service was added in 1935. The building has changed little during its seventy-five years except for the addition of a shelter over the front porch and a woodshed on the back of the school.

The enrollment in this school during its early history is unreported. The school census in 1890 listed eighty-six children of school age—4 to 20 years. In 1945 the census listed sixty-four children. The highest enrollment recorded was in 1896 when sixty-four pupils attended. Hugo Mueller was the teacher then.

The daily program of the 80's began the day's work at 9:00 o'clock with opening exercises which included rapid adding, orthoepy, or nature. Instead of grades there were lower, middle, and upper forms with as many as three classes in each form. There was a detailed study program with much "slate work". Free text books were provided after 1920. About that same time school fairs were in vogue during the fall season. The school district furnished the cash prizes for the best farm produce, sewing, baking, and handicrafts.

During its long existence the district has had many of its citizens serve on the school board. Some of them on record are: Christian Larson, Ole Nelson, Andrew Larson, M. G. Madson, Ole Stephenson, Ole Hanson, Nels Anderson, and K. O. Knutson. They have preserved a wealth of records which are being carefully kept by each succeeding clerk. These records give a much more minute history of the district than this brief article can cover.

Some of the early teachers were Mary McCourt, Mathilde Terkleson, Anna Gustaveson, Arvilla Osulson, J. W. Flagg, Anneta Amunds, John Dunbar, Martha Stephenson, Lizzie Hammond, W. A. Christiansen, Bele Chisholm, Katie Mullins, Jos. Pospisiel, Sarah Thompson, Julia Ross, G. A. Aubol, Tina Arends, Geo. Mittnacht, and Orbina Madsen.

The district is the home of the Madsons who organized the Manitowoc Seed Company. Among the families which produced teachers are the Knutsons, Larsons, Christiansens, Griffins, Pedersons, and Nelsons. The Stephensons were owners of several mills built at the Oslo Dam. An electric power plant supplying electricity to the surrounding area was built in 1905. N. T. Nelson was one of the first to "hitch on" to the power line. A cooperative cheese factory was built in 1890 by M. G. Madson and Halver Pederson. An Equity building was erected but has now been remodeled into a residence.

Two scenic spots are located within the district boundaries. Lower Falls on the Manitowoc River and the Oslo Dam are attractive spots for fishermen and nature lovers.

CENTERVILLE

The town of Centerville was at first a part of the Meeme township made up of the present towns of Schleswig, Meeme, and Centerville, and the south one-third of the towns of Eaton, Liberty, and Newton. That was from 1848 to 1850. The numbering of the districts as originally set up was changed to the present district numbers in 1856. See the individual school histories for specific comments. Today the town is divided into school districts numbers 1 to 6 inclusive.

CENTERVILLE NO. 1 — POINT RIVER

Marion Hickmann

The history of Centerville District No. 1 dates back to about 1852. The Centerville assessment roll of 1856 on file in the county treasurer's office shows that that district was set up for taxation purposes before that date. The district then included sections 1-2-3-10-11-15-16, E½ of 4, N½ of NE¼, and SE¼ of NE¼, and NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 16. Those living or owning land at that time in the district were the Bakers, Stoltenbergs, H o c k m a y e r s, Obergockers, Janings, Kielsmeiers, Doerschs, Bierdmanns, Leiteritzes, Wagners, Stockmeyers, Hildebrands, S c h u e t t e s, Bogenschultzes, Moldenhauers, Boettchers, Wimmmlers, Orths, Groteguts, and Salms.



Education for the district children was first provided in an old Lutheran parochial school which was located one-eighth mile west, one mile south, and one mile west of the present Point River school. Some of the older settlers in the community today can still recall going to the Lutheran school for their catechism and three R's.

The first school of frame construction was built in 1871 by community members for \$560. It was called the Point River school after 1918 because the Point River flowed near the school building. It was located in section 3, town of Centerville, one-eighth mile west, and one-fourth mile south of the present site. The school was built the same year that the Lake Shore railroad was laid. In later years Albert Mill, one of the early teachers, made the grounds more attractive by planting a row of cedars. The first building had double seats and other equipment common to schools of the 1870's. The old school was abandoned in 1908. The Groteguts bought the building and sold it to Rudolph Kielsmeier for \$152 in 1912. He used the old lumber in it for constructing a farm building.

The second and present school was constructed in 1908-1909 for \$3,003. It is located near the SW corner of the SE¼ of section 3. The acre and a half site was purchased from Wm. Kono in 1908 for \$275. The school was built as a two room building with a large attic and full basement. A basement furnace has always been provided. Kerosene lamps were used until 1939 when electric service was provided. Outdoor toilets are still in use. The building has a water system made possible by an artesian well with high iron content.

The structure built in 1908-09 was used as a graded school from 1909 to 1912. The enrollment in the first school always was very great, but by 1908 it became so large that the state advocated two rooms. During the first years in the new building the enrollment reached a total of seventy-seven. In 1912 the southern half of the district organized a new school district with the result that the enrollment was cut almost in half. Centerville District No. 1 now contains sections 1, 2, 3, part of 4, 9, 10, and 11. In 1945-46 the enrollment had declined to a total of twelve.

The second school used the double desks from the old school for several years. They were replaced by single adjustable seats. After the school became a one-room school again in 1912, one of the rooms became a playroom and a room in which to prepare noon lunches. Up to 1940 it was the custom for the children to buy their own books, but after that year free textbooks were provided.

Adolph Doersch served on the school board for many years. Other school board members before 1906 were Moritz Rossberg 1872-73; Andrew Rettele 1874-76; Conrad Ortmyer 1877-79; Ernest Jaehnig, Fred Arends, G. Mill, Fred Jacobi, Adolph Klessig, Fred Schuette, and J. Lorfeld.

The record of teachers found in the county superintendent's office shows that winter and summer terms were not held in this district. The record lists only winter term teachers. Those listed for the school are as follows: Wm. G. Stewart 1872, Herman F. Pohland 1873 to 1876, Wm. Mulholland 1877, F. A. Strupp 1878-79. Those from 1895 up to 1906 were Albert Mill, Fred Gensch, Thos. O'Connor, Otto Zander, W. G. Wehrwein, John Goldie, Mathew Fitzgerald, Albert Kielsmeier, Wm. Birkle, Simon Wehrwein, Henry Dunkart, Erwin Cary, and Wm. Engel. Men teachers were nearly always employed and were preferred as a general rule. The school year gradually increased from a three to a nine month term. The Doersch home was the teacher's usual boarding place, if one was necessary.

Spelling contests were common in the early days. They were community affairs held in the school. Prizes were awarded from the district treasury. Later occasional box socials were held. Annual Christmas programs were the biggest and longest awaited affairs. In the 1920's contests were held at Wimmeler's Hall at Cleveland by all the schools in the township. The contests were conducted by some member of the county superintendent's office, and teachers, pupils, and parents packed the hall. Public card parties were also common in some years.

The scenic and recreational spot in the district is Point Creek Park which is used for picnic grounds, fishing, and duck hunting. It is located at the mouth of one of the many creeks emptying into Lake Michigan. The shores of Lake Michigan, which is the eastern boundary of the district, also affords scenic as well as recreational attractions. Throughout the district there are other small creeks forking their way deeper and deeper into the soil. These provide the district with some fishing areas especially during the spring freshets.

CENTERVILLE 2 — LAFOLLETTE

Delores Thieleke

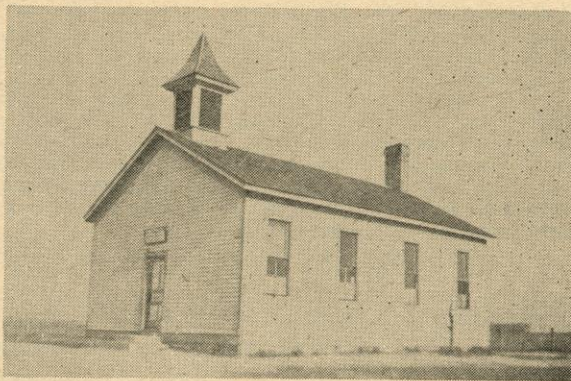
Centerville No. 2 school district is now made up of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and parts of 4, 9, 17, and 18 in Centerville township. Since 1918, it has been known as the LaFollette school in honor of Robert M. LaFollette. Prior to that time it was often referred to as the Jacobi school because of the connection that the Jacobi families had with it.

Up to 1856 this district was a part of the old Centerville district No. 2 which then included all of the present Centerville districts 2 and Jt. 3, and part of No. 4. In 1856, the Centerville township was redistricted and this area became the present school district No. 2, Centerville. The newly organized district 2 in 1856 contained about the same area of land as it does today.

The first school, a log building, was built a few rods west of the present school site. It was said to have been located at the southwest corner of section 5, across from the cheese factory. There was a cheese factory at that corner even in those early days, for it was said that the pupils made a "nuisance" of themselves at the factory. The opposition to the youngsters evidently became great enough to cause the voters in 1862 to purchase the present site, a quarter acre, from Frederick Knapworst for the sum of \$7. No record of the size or cost of the old log building is available.

In 1873 a new frame school was built on the present site, and the old log structure torn down. The new school, the present one, was built to be modern for that time. Four windows on each long side provided the lighting. The building is about 24 x 30 ft. without a basement, and cost about \$520. There is one large classroom and an entry-cloakroom. The school at first had two blackboards at the front of the room. Double seats and desks were used. In 1887, a belfry was added and the building re-clapboarded. A district lathing bee was held to re-lath the rooms. Wainscoting and new blackboards for the side walls were added about the same time.

Another quarter acre of land was purchased from Henry Zeddies in 1906 for \$50 to enlarge the schoolgrounds. The double desks were replaced by single seats from Sears Roebuck in 1914 for \$119.30. Electric lights were installed in 1937. The same year a well was drilled on the schoolgrounds so that it wouldn't be necessary to carry water from the cheese factory west of the school. Today the school is heated by a



floor furnace instead of the old box stove. A large, well-built library cabinet in the rear of the classroom provides storage space for all books. The room is equipped with a radio, piano, steel file, chairs, work-tables, and other modern school equipment.

As in all rural districts the enrollment has fluctuated with the times. There is no record of the number of pupils attending yearly before 1870. The enrollment for 1870 was 48 according to the town clerk's report to the county superintendent. The highest enrollment occurred in 1875 when 61 pupils were in attendance. The average for the latter part of the 1800's and the early 1900's was 50. Today the enrollment averages about 20 pupils yearly, with the decrease due to smaller families, larger farms, graduation from eighth grade at or before 14 years of age, and attendance at parochial schools.

Centerville District No. 2 was settled by Germans as the names of the early settlers, as listed in the Centerville assessment roll of 1856, indicate. The following were among the early pioneers: C. Leiteritz, G. Treick, W. Korf, T. Barthel, L. Rapsberg, T. Wagner, T. Henschel, S. Grotegut, and Michael Kuecker. Today the family names of Lutze, Jacobi, and Klessig are familiar in governmental and agricultural fields.

The early school district officers served their community for little or no pay. They were interested in providing the best education possible for the times and made it their duty and privilege to serve as a school board member. Ernest Leiteritz, Jacob Gauch, and Henry Horman served in 1872 for \$2 per year. Frederick Jacobi became a board member in 1884 and served for 42 years. He was also the town chairman for a number of years. Others who served before 1906 were: M. Egan, Ernest Jaehnig, Adolph Klessig, Henry Schomburg, and Fred Jacobi. William Duessing and Herbert Klessig both served as treasurer for 21 years.

There is no record of teachers before 1872. Those listed in the county superintendent's record book indicate that Irish teachers were preferred in this German community. Their pay was above the average paid other teachers in the town. In 1875 the sum of \$50 per month was paid. The teachers' names on record are: Emily Richter, 1872; Lizzie Donahue, 1873; Patrick Nagel, 1874-5; Katie Donahue, 1876 and 1878; P. Nagel, 1877; Wm. Mulholland, 1879; Fred Gensch, 1894; John Goldie, 1895-96; John Egan, 1897; Albert Jacobi, 1898; and Math. Fitzgerald, 1904-05. John Egan became conservation warden for Manitowoc county and still later assemblyman. The names of teachers after 1905 are recorded in the county school annuals.

The records do not show that summer and winter sessions of school were held. There may have been German schools for a short period each year. It is noted that mail was obtained from Hika, Meeme, Osman, Timothy, St. Wendell, and Newton as the years passed. Sanders spellers, Sanders and American Education readers, Davies and Rays arithmetics, Monthieths geography, Kerl's grammar, and Swinton's history were used from 1870 to about 1890. The school has served as a community center for meetings and social gatherings.

Centerville No. 2 district is a farming community. Gustave Hinz operated a saw-mill in the past, but that was discontinued in 1922. A cheese factory is in operation near the school. Small, wandering branches of Fischer Creek and Point Creek cut across the district. Neither one is of scenic or recreational value in this community.

CENTERVILLE JT. 3 — PLEASANT HILL

Louise Goetschel

The Pleasant Hill school, Centerville Jt. 3, was given that name by the school society members in 1918. That name was chosen because the school-house stands on a small hill from which may be had a pleasant view of farms and woodland. It was formerly known as the Saxon school because it was built next to the Saxon church, so called because the early settlers had come to America from Saxony, Germany. Residents of the nearby communities now refer to this school as the Klessig or the Wiegand school because of the official connections that these families have had with district affairs.



This district was organized as Centerville district No. 2 in 1852 and included almost all of the western half of the Centerville township. In 1856, a part of this dis-

tract was attached to Centerville No. 4. The northern half of the original Centerville district No. 2 set up a school district by itself in 1856. The school districts in Centerville then were re-numbered and the old Centerville district No. 2 became the present Centerville district No. 3. In 1906, a small area in Meeme was attached to this district, making this Centerville Jt. No. 3, joint with Meeme.

The first log school was constructed soon after the district was organized for the sum of \$150. It was located on the present school site. Little is known about the first building, except that it contained long benches seating about six children each. The room was said to have had a large covered opening in the center of the floor into which the dirt and refuse was swept. The old log building was torn down after it had served its purpose.

The second schoolhouse, a frame structure, was built in 1873 on the same site. This new school was more modern for it had blackboards, double desks and seats, and a better stove. It was built by Carl Rieck at a cost of \$525. The structural design conformed to the rural schools built during that period with windows on three sides and no special room for the wraps and dinner pails. After 43 years, this schoolhouse was abandoned and was purchased by the Cleveland Hardware Co. It was moved to Cleveland and used as a tinship up to the present time.

The third and present school was erected in 1917 on the first site. It is a modern red brick building housing a full basement, a main floor, and a large attic. The basement houses the heating-ventilating plant, a fuel room, a large playroom and the indoor lavatories with running water. A new furnace and stoker were installed in 1945. The main floor consists of a large entry, a large classroom about 32 x 38 feet, and a large kitchen. The classroom is correctly lighted with natural and electric lights, has a spacious built-in library of shelves and drawers, and has all of the modern teaching and learning aids recommended for a one room school. Pleasant Hill school ranks as one of the county's modern rural schools.

The Pleasant Hill school has maintained a fairly large enrollment since its organization. The district had no summer sessions at least after 1872, but it is known that the first log school served the early settlers as a church until a house of worship, the present St. John and Peter's Lutheran church, was built directly south of the school. This congregation at times used the schoolhouse for its summer Bible school classes. The highest enrollment on record, as reported by town clerks, was in the 1880's when more than 70 pupils attended. The community has always had a high percentage of its school age children attending. The average yearly attendance during the last half of the 1800's was between 45 and 70. The community is not greatly affected by parochial school attendance, consequently the present enrollment is still high, being about 25 out of a total of about 45 children of school age.

Early settlers influential in establishing the first school were E. Jaehnig, C. Wiegand, A. Katemann, G. Paul, G. Gabsch, G. Franke, C. Hammann, A. Klessig, G. Toehnisch, F. Klessig, C. Lorenz, C. Augustin, C. Trautman, W. Rossberg, C. Fritsche, F. Kolb, G. Lutze, and H. Huhn. The majority of them were farmers, but a few were carpenters, masons, and harness and shoemakers. Some of the pioneers made spinning wheels and funeral caskets during the winter months. Some district residents who have become prominent in town and county affairs were Louis and Otto Wiegand who served as town chairmen; Jos. Schneider, also town chairman; Kurt Wiegand, chairman of County AAA; John Lorfeld, a town chairman and state assemblyman; Oscar Huhn, a former pupil entered the teaching profession and later edited a German-American newspaper in Sheboygan.

School records kept since 1851 record the fact that Christian Jaehnig was the first director, C. Kateman treasurer, and Carl Wiegand clerk. They served without salary and performed such duties as the voters set up for them. Other school officers since 1872 were Ernst Jaehnig 1870-1880, August Klessig 1880-, John Lorfeld 1806-1916, Louis Wiegand 1888-1917, and Joseph Schneider 1896-1906. District residents who have served for years on the Board after 1906 were: Otto Wiegand 1918-39 and Edwin Klessig 1922-1946.

Ida Losner was the first teacher in 1852 and taught a four month term for a total salary of \$50. The school term began in December. The next teacher, Dom. Schneider, taught for \$20 a month. He also served as town clerk and town superintendent of schools. Other instructors on record in the county office were H. F. Pohland 1872, P. J. White 1873; August Aurig 1874; W. L. Albers 1876-1880. Otto Zander 1894-6, John Kassa 1897-8, Wm. Birkle 1904, and Simon Wehrwein 1905. Of the former teachers prior to 1906, W. L. Albers served as captain during the Civil War before teaching this

school, Wm. Birkle became county clerk of Sheboygan, and Simon Wehrwein became prominent in the county Progressive party movement. Otto Zander later edited the Brillion News until his death.

There are no records of the subjects taught before 1870, but by that time McGuffey's spellers, Sander's readers, and Ray's arithmetics were used. In the 1880's, geography, grammar, and history were added to the course. Up to 1870, German was taught for three months each term, but that was gradually discontinued since the law limited the time to be given to foreign language in the elementary school.

During the early 1900's the young people of the district formed a club known as "The School Society". This club put on plays and sponsored social affairs in the district and used the school for a meeting place. While school fairs and spelling contests were popular in the 1900's, this district was always to be reckoned with.

Centerville Jt. 3 is a prosperous farming community today. In the early days a shoemaker had his shop directly south of the school. A cheese factory on the Edwin Klessig farm was the site of the first cheese factory in Centerville and was erected by Edwin Klessig's grandfather in the 1870's. The remains of apple orchards and lilac bushes in some spots in the district denote the fact that many of the pioneer homesteads have been abandoned and the present farms greatly enlarged.

CENTERVILLE 4 — CENTER SCHOOL

Lorina Horstmann

Center School in all records was designated as School District No. 4. However, to the people in the district it is known as the Nenning School because of the Nenning families who have lived and are living across the road. In 1918 the school was given the name "Center School" because it is situated on Highway 141 about halfway between Manitowoc and Sheboygan. The district included the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 17; all of Sec. 16 except the N $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$; all of Sec. 21; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 20; all of Sections 29 and 30; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 32; and all of Sec. 33 except the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$. The district was four miles long and a mile and one-half wide. Since 1856 the eastern and western boundaries have undergone some changes.



On the 12th of May, 1856, the town superintendent of schools of the town of Centerville directed George Leonhard, a resident of the district, to notify every qualified voter in the proposed Centerville District No. 4 to attend the first school meeting at the home of F. Miller on May 23, 1856. The main business transacted was the election of officers. The records show the written acceptance of each officer for his elected office. Incidentally, from the very first year until the present time, very neat and detailed records were kept. For the first 35 years most of these records were written in German!

In September, 1856, the annual school meeting was held at two o'clock in the afternoon. Plans were made to select a school site and to determine the type of building to erect. A quarter acre of land at the southeast corner of Section 20 was purchased from Joseph Leonhard. In 1901 another one-half acre was purchased from George Leonhard. On this site a log building 20 x 25 feet was erected. The people of the district furnished the logs and helped build the school. Those who furnished material and helped build received one dollar per day. Those who furnished only labor were paid six shillings per day. The crude log building was clapboarded for extra warmth. The interior was furnished with long benches, a small blackboard, and maps. Pauline Rosebergen, the first teacher, taught from Decmeber 1856 to March 1857 for twelve dollars per month.

In 1857 four months of school were to be held. However, if there was money left in the treasury, school was to be taught longer. The teacher was Agnes Walthers. She also taught the next term of six months at \$20 per month. The records reveal the fact that most of the district people were German immigrants. At each annual meeting it was definitely stipulated that a teacher who could speak German be hired! Evidently, many of the pupils could not speak English upon entering school. This, of course, necessitated a teacher who could "handle" both languages. The people at the annual meeting was also discussed and voted on the question of whether a male or female teacher was to be employed, the school board fees, the length of the school year, the teacher's salary, and the tax to be levied.

On March 12, 1887, a special meeting was held to vote on the question of a new school. The vote was 26 yeas and 2 noes. On the question of whether a brick or a frame building was to be erected, the vote was 19 to 10 in favor of a brick building. The new structure was to be 36 x 24 x 12 feet. The building committee consisted of John Doersch, Carl Toepel, and Christ Wetzel. The structure was well-planned having a double hardwood floor, eight windows, and only "good" shingles and bricks were used. It was built on the same site as the first building and is now a part of the present building. The contractor was paid \$700 to construct the building. The old log school was sold to Adolph Klessig for \$14.

In 1901 the voters at the annual meeting decided to lengthen the old brick school-house by adding sixteen feet to the west end at a cost of \$300. Seven years later at a special meeting, it was decided to install a ventilating system. Playground equipment was purchased. Since 1915 the following improvements were made: a flag pole erected; a new hardwood floor laid; adjustable seats purchased; additional blackboards installed; electric lights, electric plate, and clock added; a new furnace with fan-driven heat distribution installed; and other modern teaching aids purchased. During 1946 a modern fully-equipped kitchen to make possible the serving of a complete hot noon lunch was added to the schoolroom. These many improvements and additions reflect the genuine interest of board members and parents in the welfare of their children.

In 1856 to 1865 the enrollment was about 25. This increased each succeeding decade as more and more boys and girls took advantage of the education offered to them. The largest enrollment was 63 in 1917. At that time a special meeting was held to discuss ways and means of coping with the over-enrollment situation. State Supt. of schools C. P. Cary suggested adding a second room and making the building a graded school. This suggestion was voted down. In its stead, it was decided to enroll no child below six years of age. This plan brought the attendance below sixty. Today the enrollment is 24, due to the fact that many district children now attend the St. Wendel parochial school. The first census record taken in 1867 lists a total of 134 children of school age—67 boys and 67 girls. The census records since that time show that there has been little change in the number of children since that time. The villages of St. Wendel and Cleveland account for the large number of children living in the district.

The Centerville assessment roll of 1856 lists these settlers living or owning land in the district: F. Benkard, John Schneider, Chas. Bogenschutz, T. Ahrens, Joseph Schneider.

The first school officers were Clerk C. Jaehnig, Treasurer C. Mayer, and Director T. Kiefer. The treasurer's records show that in 1857 the clerk received 25 cents to attend some meeting and 13 cents to post notices of the annual meeting. Some district settlers who served terms as school officers were Frank Nanning as treasurer for 25 years; Frank Arends as clerk for 24 years; Wm. Arends as clerk for 21 years; and C. Toepel as treasurer for 21 years.

Some early teachers in the first school were Wm. Hillman, Domnick Schneider and a Dr. Quehl. It is interesting to note that Dr. Quehl was a doctor of medicine. Dom. Schneider was town superintendent of schools when the school was organized but who resigned his position to teach this school. The first teachers in the second school were: Maggie Pinter, Emilia Oberland, E. Schmitz, Theo. Conner, G. J. Groth, Wm. Burke, Henry Duckart, Erwin Cary, now Dr. E. C. Cary of Reedville, John Arends, now a teacher in Illinois, and Jerome Ledvina, now our county judge.

The district has no notable places of scenic or historical interest .

CENTERVILLE NO. 5 — RED ARROW

Clara Lallensack

Centerville district No. 5 is located in the old village of Centerville, now known as Hika. It was named the Red Arrow school in 1919 in honor of the famous Red Arrow, or the 32nd Division, to which many of the local boys belonged during World War I. To county residents it is commonly known as the Centerville or the Hika school.



Centerville district No. 5 was organized on January 19, 1852 as Centerville district No. 1. In 1856 the school districts in the township were for some reason renumbered and thus the old Centerville No. 1 became district No. 5. On January 5, 1852, D. Schneider, town superintendent of schools for the township, ordered Peter Schneider a resident of this community, to notify all qualified voters in sections 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28 and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 32, 33, 34 to meet on January 19, 1852, to consider the establishment of a school district. Thirty-three voters met at that meeting and they elected Director Fred Babenroth, Clerk Frederick Langenfelt, and Treasurer Joseph Schneider. It was also agreed by a majority vote to build a schoolhouse on Lot 6, Block 9, in the village of Centerville at a sum not to exceed \$100. This money was to be collected by the treasurer at a five per cent fee by August next, through taxes. On June 30, 1852, Susan Grez was engaged to teach a three month term beginning on July 1, at fourteen dollars per month.

The district did not maintain its original boundaries for long, for in November, 1852 the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 29 and 32 were attached to district 2. In May, 1856, the N $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15, all of section 16 except a small area, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 21, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of 28, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23 were attached to districts No. 3 and 4.

The first schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1852. In September, 1853, the schoolboard leased the schoolhouse for one dollar per month to Geo. Leisemer for a period of six months with the agreement that one room of the house was to be kept free for classes should it be decided to hold school. The crude building had very little equipment. Two tables and two benches, each twelve feet long made for the sum of four dollars, were provided. The old school and site were sold at auction for about fifty dollars in 1858.

F. W. Otto, in 1858, presented the district as a gift the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11, Block 12, village of Centerville. Whether this gift was accepted is a question, since the district later bought the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 9, Block 1, from John Sachse for twenty-five dollars. This was the site of the present school grounds. The district, in 1858, appointed a building committee to design and to contract for a new school. Joseph Hermann was hired to construct the building for the sum of \$162, said structure to be ready for occupancy by October 1, 1859. A stone foundation was put under the building in 1866, and at the same time a woodshed was built in front of the school "so as to be convenient for fuel in cold weather". Records do not seem to indicate the kind or size of the second school.

By 1871, the second schoolhouse was considered inadequate. A special school meeting was called at which the voters decided to erect a brick school. Bids were let, and by October, 1871, a brick building, 26 x 46 x 14 feet was built for \$867. This building, after 77 years is still in use today. The structure still has the old time lighting with windows on the long sides and at the entrance. It now has a large classroom, an entry hall, two cloakrooms, a floor furnace, built in library cupboards, a piano, radio, electric service, a steel file and other necessary teaching and learning aids. The school does not have a basement and outdoor toilets are used. Single adjustable seats and desks now replace the old double seats. In 1911, through the efforts of R. H. Hinz, then clerk of the board, the Hika school installed the first playground equipment for a rural school in the state of Wisconsin. The swings and whirligig were homemade at a cost of about \$18. The school had an artesian well which had an outdoor bubbler.

The first school term consisted of a three month session, but by 1858, a summer and a winter term was inaugurated. The summer term was usually taught by a woman teacher, while the winter term was taught by a man teacher. By 1860, an eight month term was maintained as a single term, being one of the first districts to do so. The voters also decided "that school shall be taught no more than five and one-half days per week". Although a German settled community, this district did not vote to teach German in the school until 1865, when it was decided to teach German one-half of the time. In 1875, it was decided to teach German one-half hour per day. By 1893 this language was taught only one-half day per week. The records indicate that the teaching of German was discontinued in 1903.

The earliest record of enrollment was found for 1858 when 33 pupils attended. The attendance has always fluctuated, more or less, but in 1874 there were 106 children of school age enrolled, the youngest being three and one-half years of age and the oldest seventeen. Centerville No. 5 has always been considered a "large school", but the rural factors affecting all rural districts has had its effect on this school. The average enrollment for the last few years has been about thirty pupils.

In 1894, the voters agreed that no child shall attend school unless he or she furnish evidence of satisfactory vaccination against smallpox. That act shows that the people of this district were leaders indeed in progressive movements. Records show also that for many years the teacher would have to pay for broken windows if he or she could not make the children pay or collect damages from the parents! In the past years the district allowed children from other districts to attend this school upon payment of tuition in advance, said tuition ranged from seventy-five cents to a dollar per month.

Early settlers of this district as shown in the Centerville assessment record of 1856 were the Wagners, Schneiders, Eickhoffs, Schultes, Huhns, Sachses, Werners, and the Mills. Otto and Evers owned much of the land in the village and in the surrounding area. Most of the settlers were farmers, but many families lived in the village where the men worked in the pioneer industries of Centerville.

The men elected to the schoolboard have been progressive and deeply interested in the welfare of their school. A few of the officers who served prior to 1906 were August Mill, Charles Keune, G. Mill, Peter Werner, John Sachse, W. T. Albers, Wm. Strattmann, and members of the Schneider family. The record books show that some member of the Mill family has been on the board almost continuously since before 1870.

The list of teachers from 1852 to the present time is complete due to the excellent records which have been kept. The names of these teachers in order of their succession up to 1906 are: Susan Gretz, Mrs. Susan Hawkins, Catherine Skelley, Adelaide Blin, Gustave Markwardt, Mina Wolter, Edward Carberry, Owen Hillman, J. T. Cummings, Charlotte Edwards, T. H. Baker, Peter Werner, W. Quehl, Ida Schaffland, Sherwood Hayes, Thomas Gallogly, W. Elfred, Ferdinand Lonsdorf, W. T. Albers, Henry Deters, Joseph Guidinger, R. C. Nicolaus, Fred Dicke, W. G. Wehrwein, A. H. Zander, J. F. Walter, Fred E. Kolb, and Willie Engel. A. H. Zander later became city clerk of Manitowoc.

School fairs were annual fall events in the early 1900's. These fairs featured farm and garden products as well as material made in the schoolroom. The school board always appropriated prizes from the school treasury. Red Arrow students were always to be reckoned with in the township and county spelling and achievement contests.

Centerville has a great deal of history connected with it. Much of this history can be found in books written about the early years of Manitowoc county. The early village was an important lake port and a fishing center. It once had a feed and cider mill, a brewery, general and hardware stores, blacksmith shops, warehouses, and other business common to lake ports. Remains of the old pier are still extending out into the lake.

CENTERVILLE NO. 6 — MAPLE LEAF

Florence Kutz Thieleke

Centerville school district 6 was designated the Maple Leaf school in 1918 to conform to the requirements of Chapter 40.36, Laws of Wisconsin. It was given that name because it is situated across the road from the Maple Leaf cheese factory. The school site of one-half acre is located on the N.E. corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15, Centerville township. The school is often referred to as the Jacobi school because it is located near the Jacobi farmstead.



August 3, 1907 marked the organization date for this district. It originally belonged to the Centerville number 1 district. The first annual school district meeting was held on July 6, 1908, at the home of Fred Schuette. The voters assembled voted to buy the school site from Fred Schuette. The district set up is composed of parts of sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16, all in Centerville.

Construction of the first school building was for some reason delayed for four years. During those years the children from this newly created district used the German Lutheran summer school building which was located one-half mile west of the present public school site. Mabel Sell was the first teacher hired by the district board at a salary of \$49 per month for the eight month term. The present school building was constructed in the spring of 1912 by mason Wm. Toepel, carpenter Art Rieck, and painter Henry Born at an approximate cost of \$1516. The frame building is 30 x 34 feet with a schoolroom 29 x 24 x 12 feet. A large entry-cloakroom is provided to store the children's wraps and the dinner pails. A part of the entry is cut off and is used as a stairway to the basement. The full basement has a furnace, fuel storage space, playroom, and facilities for hand washing and drinking water. A spring, high in iron content, supplies the drinking fountain.

The other schoolyard buildings are the outdoor toilets. The schoolroom has two built-in libraries, correct window lighting, electric lights, a filing cabinet, chairs and tables, and most of the modern teaching and learning equipment. Twenty-eight single seats and the teacher's desk were purchased in 1912. By July 7, 1913, the building was ready for the annual school meeting.

Centerville district 6 has never had a large enrollment. The number of pupils enrolled in 1909 was 27 with an average daily attendance of 23. The average enrollment since the district was organized has been about 15 pupils yearly. During the school year of 1945-46 the average daily attendance was 9 pupils. The usual rural factors account for the decrease in attendance. The 1945 census lists only 28 children of school age from 4 to 20 years of age.

This district is a farming community which was settled by Germans. The family names of Leiteritz, Schuette, Jaeger, Grube, and Schneider are still common in the district as they were in 1856. Because of the low enrollment, the number of graduates since the organization of the school in 1907 has been limited, but all of them have become leaders in the communities in which they eventually settled.

The voters of Centerville 6 have always shown a keen interest in the affairs of their school. The selection of members of the schoolboard received careful consideration with the result that the school has always ranked high in the county. The first school board members were clerk Fred Schuette, director Frank Rettele, and director Wm. Jaeger. In its 40 years of existence the names of Schuette, Rettele, Sixel, Bruck-schen, Lorfeld, Jacobi, Kielsmeier, Siggelkow, Zimmerman, and Jaeger are repeated again and again as members of the various school boards.

Since the school was organized after the Manitowoc county school annuals began to be issued, the names of all of the teachers of this school are listed therein. For some unknown reason the county annual directory of 1911-1912 failed to include this school's record so that the name of the teacher, Josephine Schulte, was omitted. One of the most prominent teachers who taught this school was Anna M. Pritchard who was promoted from this school to the position of Manitowoc county supervising teacher in 1920.

Centerville school district has no places of historical interest. The scenic and recreational areas are confined to the shores of Lake Michigan at its eastern boundary and to Fischer Creek which winds its way along the southern boundary and empties itself into Lake Michigan.

In the spring of 1947, a special meeting was called to vote on the question of suspending the district school for the 1947-1948 term. This meeting was held on Thursday evening, February 27th. The vote was in favor of closing and of the transportation of the nine pupils to Centerville No. 1, the school from which the district had detached itself in 1907. After 40 years of operation the district children were again using the school organized by the pioneer settlers of this community.

COOPERSTOWN

Cooperstown township was not originally a part of Manitowoc County as set up by legislative act in 1848. It was not until February 9, 1850, that the State Legislature enacted legislation that Cooperstown be detached from Brown County and annexed to the county of Manitowoc. The school districts in Cooperstown were organized in the order of their numbering from 1856 to 1858.

COOPERSTOWN NO. 1 — COOPERSTOWN

Dolores Soukup

Cooperstown district No. 1 has always been known as the Cooperstown school because it is located near the village of Cooperstown. The present location of the school is a quarter mile west of Coogle's corner. A man by the name of Cooper registered the land in this area so the township and the village were named in his honor. It is said that Moses Allie, a pioneer settler, purchased much of the land around Cooperstown when he settled here.

Cooperstown No. 1 school district was organized about 1850 and included areas now parts of adjacent districts. The first record of a school meeting was for 1857. It was held in the Clifford King home to determine the site of the first school, to elect officers, and to raise money to erect the school and pay other necessary expenses for the year.

The first log school was erected in 1857-8 and was located a quarter mile west of the present site. The site selected was then the center of the original district. The land on which the school was built then belonged to John Remark, now Robinson's corner. The log building was about 18 x 24, had pine flooring, and cost about \$75, for that was the amount raised at the first school meeting. The crude benches and desks were large enough to seat five pupils each and were placed so that there was an aisle down the middle of the room. Prosper Allie was paid \$8 to make and to deliver these benches to the school. The heating plant consisted of a round wood stove. Each family sending children to school in 1862, for instance, had to contribute a half cord of wood or pay more taxes. The tax at that time was \$1.50 on every 40 acres. No record is given of the disposition of the old log school.

The second schoolhouse was built in 1878 at a cost of about \$620 and was located on the first site. It was a frame building 24 x 36 x 11 feet and was patterned after school structures of that early period. Improvements were made to the new structure in the 1880's by purchasing double desks, installing two blackboards, and adding a bookcase. Maps were also purchased about 1890. The total cost of the above additions and improvements was \$175.00. About 1890, a well was dug, a new pump purchased, and a new tin cup to hang on the pump was acquired. A teacher's desk was purchased the same year for \$6.50 and in 1894 a bell was added. About the same time the district residents decided to beautify the schoolyard by planting trees. After serving the district for 29 years, the school was torn down and the site abandoned. The schoolhouse and equipment brought a total of \$54.35 when sold.

The third and present schoolhouse was built in 1907 at a cost of about \$2,500. The one acre site for this school was purchased from Moses Allie. The new school is 26 x 48 feet with a schoolroom 25 x 40 feet in size. It has a full basement with a basement furnace heating and ventilating system. The main floor consists of an entry, a cloakroom, a library, and a classroom. Five windows along the east and west walls cause cross-lighting. It was not until 1915 that the new school was plastered. At present the walls and ceiling are covered with tin. Today Cooperstown school is a semi-modern building with electric service, a few single desks, but still retaining many of the old double desks, drinking fountain, recitation table and chairs, and plenty of bulletin boards. The schoolyard contains several good pieces of playground equipment. The old outdoor toilets are located to the rear of the schoolyard.

Strange as it may seem, the enrollment in this school was never very large until the 1900's, even though the school census reports show that about 100 children of school age lived in the district. In 1870, when winter and summer terms of school



were held, the total enrollment for the two terms was 70. After the single term was held, the yearly attendance dropped down to between 30 and 50 pupils. In the 1900's, when the Catholic school was closed, the enrollment rose to 96 pupils! This figure was maintained until the parochial school attendance again affected the size of this school. Today the average daily attendance for the year is about 10, although the year's enrollment has gone down to as low as 8 for several years. By 1948 there were 9 pupils attending although the census shows that about 50 children of school age reside in the district.

The first settlers were of various nationalities, so no foreign language was taught in the district school. Among the pioneer residents, the following families were prominent: Allie, Drews, Bartelme, King, Just, Wanish, Richdorf, Elmer, Goessel, Cookle, Schlegelmilch, Steinbrecker, Nachtwey, Bradley, Cenefelt, Pilger, and Zeddies. Many of them were pioneer farmers but others were merchants, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, and businessmen in the village. Carl Steinbrecker and Rose Elmer were two early graduates who became teachers. W. W. and Alfred Just became dentists, while Lawrence and Michael Richdorf became doctors. Recent graduates have become prominent in education, agricultural, and business fields.

The first school officers elected in 1857 were Clerk August Hoppe, Treasurer August Gauger, and Director John Arnow. Clifford King, David Goessel, and Prosper Allie were other early leaders of school affairs. The county records also list John Wanish, Richard Drews, Christ Ordning, and Fred Zeddies as officers before 1906. The first board members received \$4 for the three year term. This was increased so that by 1874 board members were getting \$5 yearly. Today the clerk is allowed \$25 per year and the other two board members \$20 yearly.

The first teacher for Cooperstown No. 1 was Louis Hintz who received \$22 a month for a three month term. In 1859, the voters decided on a six month term, but that had to be reduced to three months because of insufficient funds. The first teachers were paid their salaries in half cash and half tax certificates. From 1865 to 1873 an extra month of school was voted each year until a total of a six month school term was reached. The list of teachers prior to 1906 is incomplete. Those on record are Eliza Nichols 1861, Mary Sullivan 1872, Dora Kelley 1873-4, Mary Walsh 1875, Nellie O'Connor 1876-7, Jennie Koelzer 1878, C. E. Karnofsky 1879, Otto Drews 1894-5, Katie Finnegan 1896-8, Thos. E. Reddin 1904, and Bridget O'Shea 1905. Others who taught this school before 1906 were Carl Steinbrecker, Lizzie McGinley, and Maggie Kane.

County records show that texts common to the county, such as Sanders readers and spellers, McGuffey's readers, and Ray's arithmetic, were used in the Cooperstown school. The pioneer school had no grades such as we have now for then the divisions were called "forms" — there being a primary, an intermediate, and an upper form. These "forms" replaced the A, B, C classes of old. The adults of the district used the school to attend spelling bees, basket socials, and seasonal programs.

Cooperstown was the halfway stopping place on the old Green Bay trail between Manitowoc and Green Bay. The trail was at first an Indian trail, but later on became a military road. Indian relics have been common to this area. The present Cookle hotel became a famous stopping place for the early travelers. Devil's river, a branch of the West Twin river, skirts the southern boundary of the district. Rock Falls on this river is a scenic spot as is the Maribel Caves, a short distance south. Today the four sections which make up Cooperstown district No. 1 is a community of farms and a quiet rural village serving as a trading, religious and educational center.

DISTRICT 2 COOPERSTOWN — GREENSTREET

Molly N. Krish

Soon after 1850, when Cooperstown became a part of Manitowoc County, a school was established in District 2. A short distance southwest of this new school there was a new settlement where Jos. Zelenka owned a store, a tavern and a dance hall. When a post office was set up in this village, there arose a need for a name for the settlement. Zelenka, a Bohemian, whose name meant "green", named the road in front of his place Green Street. Thus the village came to be known as Greenstreet and the



nearby school became known as the Greenstreet School. That name it retains today.

District No. 2 Cooperstown was organized around 1856, as records show that the first school meeting was held in the new school on February 2nd, 1857. A map of the newly created district, drawn by John Sager, the town superintendent of schools of Cooperstown, shows that originally it contained Sections 25-26-27-34-35-36 and the southern halves of Sections 22-23-24. The southern halves of Section 22-23-24 were added to Cooperstown 5 when it organized; the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36 and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36 were added to Kossuth Jt. 1; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 25 was added to Gibson Jt. 6; and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34 was added to Franklin Jt. 9 as years went by.

The first schoolhouse, a log building, was erected in 1856 by John Chloupek of Francis Creek for the sum of three hundred dollars. It was located just one-half mile north of the present school site on an acre of land purchased from Frank Schwimbersky. The site cost \$2.00. The equipment must have been meager for in 1857 the district spent only sixty-seven cents for a broom, a pail, and a pitcher. The following years, the records show that blackboards, chalk, door lock, and a register were the main items of equipment expense. Broken window panes were replaced frequently the records show.

No fuel was needed for many years as the school was in session from the first of June to the last of August. It was in 1870 that the voters decided that school should be taught for a longer period than just during the summer months. The school board had the right to close the school whenever the roads became impassable. The first building was sold at public auction to Frank Holly for thirteen dollars. He probably moved it to his farm nearby for a farm building.

The second school, a brick building, was built in 1881 on the same site as the first school. It was 34 feet long and 24 feet wide with windows on each of the long sides. Charles Habeck built the school for \$720, but each farmer had to bring a load of stones for the foundation and a load of bricks from Manitowoc.

The second school had long, wooden, homemade seats sufficient for seating seven or eight pupils on one bench. Sometimes the seats were so crowded that the pupil sitting on the end was frequently pushed off on the floor. Records show that Joseph Krejcarek made those seats for the school in 1885 for the sum of \$42.50 including material and labor. Five cords of wood, split and piled, were purchased each year. This building and site served the district until 1910 when a new site and building replaced the old ones. The land and school were sold to Otto Taicher. The ruins of the second school stood until 1944 when Herman Wagner, who bought the property from Taicher, removed the bricks and leveled the land. No traces of the first and second schools now exist.

By 1910 the second school needed many repairs and as it was not located in the center of the district, a special meeting was held at the school for the purpose of deciding whether to build a new school or repair the old one. By a vote of 36 to 16 it was decided to build a new school in the center of the district. One acre, the SW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, was purchased from August Kempfert. A frame building 34 x 36 feet was built by Math. Mleziva for the sum of \$2,475. This is the school being used at present. It has a basement, a library, a small kitchen, electric lights, and most of the necessary teaching equipment found in rural schools.

There are no records showing how many pupils attended the first school, but in 1899 there was an enrollment of 75 with a daily average attendance of 65. The present enrollment is 16. The parochial schools at Maribel and Kellnersville enroll many of the district children.

The subjects taught in the first schools were reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Attendance was irregular, with the result that many ten year old children read from a primer and often never reached a much higher grade. Albert Harous, a Bohemian immigrant, taught in the old brick school. All of his teachings were in the Bohemian language.

Some of the earliest settlers were Wenzel Maresch, the first business man in Greenstreet; Jos. Zelenka, who sold his place to Jos. Shuber; a Mr. Braun, a clock-maker; Thos. Juranek, a prominent church member; a Mr. Kuchera, who had a tavern, a store, and a dance hall on the present school site; Mrs. Kuchera, who raised tobacco, made and sold cigars to help support a family of 21 children; Frank Zeman, who bought the Kuchera place; and Frank Albrecht.

During the early times the corner where the present school stands was a meeting place for the people of the surrounding communities. Fairs and markets were held

each month. The old settlers recall the good times that they had at the dances in the hall. A crab apple tree on the present school site still stands to remind us of this extinct settlement.

The first school officers were Clerk Frank Schwimbersky, Treasurer Frank Wanish, and Director Wencil Koutsky. Jos. Zelenka served as clerk from 1875 to 1895. The school records were well kept and written in Bohemian. Others who served on the school boards in the early days were: W. Rabenhorst, Frank Zeman, Frank Holly, Charles Habeck and Adolph Taicher.

Early teachers were: Thos. Juranek, J. Floyd, L. Hink, Charles Krause, John Schmitt, John Chloupek, who later became County Judge, Wilhelm Kellner, Josie O'Connor, Mary Burke, Eugene Mason, Maggie Kane, Rose Elmer, Christian Schade, Hannah Lorrigan, Ella Jaeckel, Will O'Connor and Wm. Coonly. Those since 1906 are listed in the county school annual. Jos. Hurka of Kellnersville was the last teacher in the old brick building and the first in the present one. Former pupils of Mr. Hurka recall how they marched from the old building to the new one. In the evening a program to celebrate the occasion was held at Shuber's Hall in Greenstreet.

About the time of the Civil War, the town records show that the school was used as a town hall for Cooperstown. In 1852 a Catholic church was built and dedicated to St. Wenclaus. This old landmark, was torn down in 1947. The cemetery adjoining is kept up by the Kellnersville parish. Traces of the first Green Bay road can still be seen in the northeastern part of the district in the woods owned by Jos. Albrecht. For a long time mail was brought from Manitowoc to the post office at Greenstreet. People from the surrounding area had to walk there for their mail. The post office was discontinued about 1905 after the Chicago and Northwestern built a railroad through Maribel and a post office was set up there.

COOPERSTOWN 3 — HICKORY GROVE

Olivia Kaderabek

Cooperstown District No. 3 was given the name Hickory Grove school in 1918 because the school site had many fine hickory trees surrounding it. The school is now located a few rods east of the SW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8 in Cooperstown. Prior to the official naming of the school, the district was sometimes known to Manitowoc county residents as the Lark school since it is only a short distance southeast of that old hamlet. To the Cooperstown residents this is often referred to as the Frelich school because of the many Frelich families living in the district.



The qualified voters of this district met for the first time in September 25, 1856, at one o'clock P. M. in a log house situated near the St. John's Evangelical Church, located a half mile south of the present school site, or located on the SE corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18. At this first meeting the voters elected Director John Touhey, Treasurer Henrich Schneider, and Clerk John R. Weber. The first board meeting was held on January 11, 1857. On May 21, 1857, the officers executed a warranty deed between Dillman Werthenback and his wife Elizabeth and School District No. 3, Cooperstown for a school site recorded as "part of the SE corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, Cooperstown". John Raetz, the county register of deeds of Manitowoc county, recorded this deed on December 12th, 1859. This site was used until 1879.

No information about the first schoolhouse is available. Evidently it was a log building as was common of schools of that early date. At an annual meeting held on December 30, 1872, it was agreed to "lay" a tax of one dollar per eighty acres for the upkeep of the school. It was also agreed at that meeting that six months of school be maintained — three in summer and three in winter. The winter term commenced the first of November, 1872, and the summer term the first of May, 1873. At each annual meeting the voters decided who was to furnish wood. In one year Thos. Hogan was

paid ten dollars to deliver good and sound wood, to be cut so as to burn "comfortably" in the stove. Fred Schneider purchased two benches for the school in 1874 for \$2.12. On November 25, 1876, two desks were purchased for \$2.50.

At a special meeting held September 30, 1878, the voters voted to erect a new building. On October 5, 1878, Charles Shutts was paid twenty-five dollars for the site of the new school which was to be built near the center of the district. The site was the one used at the present time. Building plans were made by Thos. Hogan, Herman Trapp, and August Wilke. Contractor Albert Krieser was authorized to build a structure 20 x 30 x 12 feet. It had six windows — three on each long side, and one panel door with a German lock. The walls were of hewn cedar and black ash logs, seven to eight inches thick. The shingled structure was plastered between the logs with lime and sand. Painted shutters were on the windows. A plastered chimney three feet wide at the top was used. A stone wall three feet high served as the foundation of the structure. Planed mopboards were used all around the interior. Contractor Krieser completed the building on January 1, 1879, and received \$153 for his services. The record indicates that he also received the lumber, logs, glass, and sash of the old log school. Two wooden blackboards were used in the new structure. Frank Kennedy, Sr. made fire every school day, while Rudolf Busse was paid two dollars yearly for cleaning the building. In 1880, William Sidal agreed to whitewash and clean the school for \$2.25. No well was provided before 1900, because in 1898 John Maas, Sr. was paid five dollars for the use of his well.

The third schoolhouse for this district was built in 1920. It is a modern brick-veneered building housing a large classroom, two cloakrooms, a library alcove, and two small rooms used for a teacher's room and for a storage space. A full basement includes indoor lavatories, furnace and ventilating systems, and a good-sized play room. The school has electric service and has the latest and most modern equipment and is one of the best kept schools of the county.

No record of the number of pupils enrolled in the first school is available. The town clerks' reports to the county superintendent from 1870 on show that the attendance of children of school age averaged about eighty per year during the 1800's. The highest enrollment of 105 occurred in 1870. Since 1900 there has been a steady decline in attendance, reaching the low of twelve in 1939. The decrease has occurred because of smaller families, larger farms, and other rural factors.

The many pupils, who have gone to this district school since its organization, have made good in their chosen fields. The settlers were a mixture of Irish, Germans, and Bohemians as the names will indicate. In recent years the Schneider, Reedy, Keehan, Maas, Frelich, Herold, Kane, and Kapinos families have produced many outstanding county teachers.

The names of the first school officers are recorded on the warranty deed made in 1857 which now is in the hands of the present clerk. The record books in the county superintendent of schools office shows that Dan Noonan served as clerk from 1872 to 1879. Albert Krieser served in 1895-6, while Frank Frelich was first elected in 1896 and served for ten years.

The names of the teachers who taught in this district before 1872 are unknown. The average salary per month in the 1800's was thirty dollars a month. While the school term was divided into winter and summer sessions, male teachers for the winter and female teachers for the summer was the rule. Teachers of whom there are records from 1872 to 1906 were: Wm. A. Wilson 1872; Hugh Kane 1873; Mich. Mulloy 1874 and 1876; Katie Donahue 1875; Hanah Garry 1877-78; Celia Fitzmaurice 1879; Emma Eggert 1895; Wm. Engel 1896-97; Anna Bradley 1898; and Mamie Keehan 1904-05. The school clerks records show that in addition to the above named teachers, the following also taught in the district: A. J. Bleser, Patrick Mulloy, T. J. Walsh, Charles Healy, Sara Kennedy, Lawrence Murphy, Maggie Mullins, and William Earles. The texts used during the last century were Sanders' spellers, readers, geography, and grammar; Thompson's arithmetic; Ray's arithmetic; Swinton's spellers and readers; and Mitchell's geography.

The schoolhouse has always served as a community center for the district residents. School fairs, Christmas programs, debates about Woman Suffrage, and meetings to consider community subjects have been common. Meetings to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of cheese factories and condenseries were held in recent years. A cheese factory operated by Jos. Herold and a blacksmith shop owned by John Maas, Sr. were located near the school. The former is still in operation. The school has received its mail from the postoffices of Rosecrans, Cooperstown, Stark, Lark, Kellnersville, and finally from Maribel. The first four named postoffices are no longer in existence.

COOPERSTOWN JT. 4 — ROSECRANS

Kathryn Keehan

Cooperstown joint district number 4 has always been known as the Rosecrans district because the village of Rosecrans is within the area. It was officially designated by that name in 1918. The village of Rosecrans is said to have gotten its name from the fact that Cranse or Kranz had a business place at that place. Mrs. Cranse, whose name was Rose, was popular and the leader in the business establishment. The people of the community referred to the place as Rose Cranse's which was later changed to Rosecrans when the post-office was established.



Cooperstown No. 4 set up as a school district soon after the township was organized in 1856. It was not until 1860 that school money was given the district according to town records. Since the district organization, land from section 20 was added to district 3 in 1919, an area in section 33 was attached to Franklin Jt. 9 in 1931; and in June, 1942, a small parcel of land was added to Cooperstown 4 from Franklin which then made this Cooperstown Jt. District No. 4. Today the district stretches two-thirds of the way across the township with the schoolhouse not centrally located.

The first log schoolhouse with only three windows was built about 1859 on a site about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the present schoolyard. It is reported that the location was in the midst of dense forest with paths from the various homes leading to it. The school had a few rows of crude benches, a "black" board, a cast iron box stove with the smoke pipes extending through the roof, and the usual water bucket, dipper, and broom. In 1870, the entire expense of a five month school term was \$143. The old log school was abandoned after it had served its purpose, and very likely was eventually used for firewood.

In December 1877, Clerk John Yench was paid \$2 to post notices of a special meeting to decide the question of building a new school. The vote was favorable and so the voters decided to buy a half acre of land for a school site from Joseph Libal for \$10. The location is the present one and is described as the S.W. corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, Cooperstown. Before the building operations could be begun, the site had to be cleared of trees and stumps. Joseph Libal was paid \$8 for this work. John and Volrath Trapp built the frame schoolhouse for \$144. The new equipment and other new building items brought the total cost to about \$169. New homemade benches and schoolroom furniture were made. A large cast iron stove cared for the heating. The school was ventilated by opening the windows along the three sides of the room. Pine boards painted black were still used for blackboards. The beginning of a library was evidenced for a library cupboard was a part of the meager equipment. The interior walls were covered with wide boards, usually painted a pale green. The floors were of wide pine boards which later became full of cracks, splinters, and humps of knots.

Evidently, the frame building built in 1878 became too crowded as the district became more settled for at the annual meeting in July 1900, it was voted to build an eight foot addition on to the west or front end of the school at a cost of \$207. The schoolhouse could then accommodate about 45 scholars. Because there was no well on the schoolgrounds, water was gotten from John Marshek across the road for \$2 yearly. In 1891 Mathias Zeman was hired to drill a well for \$26.50. At the annual school meeting each year, the voters decided who was to furnish the wood, a school officer was elected, the opening date of school decided, the length of the school term set, and possible teachers to hire at a salary suitable to the voters were discussed.

The enrollment increased steadily so that by 1905 there were 74 pupils attending. A new state law passed by the Legislature required schools with more than 65 pupils enrolled to provide an additional room if state aid was to be paid. Accordingly, in March 1907, Clerk Eman Shusta posted notices for a special school meeting on April 1, 1907, to decide on the question of building a new building with two rooms,

and to authorize the schoolboard to borrow not to exceed \$2800 at an interest rate of not to exceed 5%. Other resolutions regarding the repayment of the loan were also passed. The meeting was in charge of Chairman Frank Spevachek, clerk Eman Shusta, and tellers Joseph Opichka and Frank Anders. The vote to build was 33 to 1 in favor. Another special meeting was held at a later date to decide the type of structure, its size, and other matters pertaining to building operations.

At the second special meeting the voters, 16 in number, voted 12 to 4 in favor of a frame building. The structure was to be 38 x 42 x 12 feet, outside dimensions, with the basement walls to be 7 feet high and 2 feet thick and made of field stones. The building walls were to be double boarded, papered, and tinned on the outside. The roof was to be squared and covered with tin and was to have a bell tower. Building operations began in July 1907, and the school was completed by September at an approximate cost of \$2575. Before building began, an additional half acre was purchased from Anton Marshek for \$55 to add to the original site. Various district residents contracted to do work to construct the new school. Jos. Hodik contracted to dig the basement for \$18.50; Frank Anders contracted to haul sand and gravel for \$23; Frank Zeman agreed to build the basement walls for \$150; and Dick Krumdick did the carpenter work. C. Schwantes was paid \$15 for the new school plan.

The old frame school used up to 1907 was sold at public auction in June, 1907, to Albert Shimon for \$70. The money for the new two-room school was borrowed from Eman Shusta, Frank Opichka, and from the state. The new school has two large classrooms separated by sliding doors, a good-sized library, two cloakrooms, and a large entry with one part leading to the basement and the other to the cloakrooms. The window lighting conforms to the code. The walls are covered with tin. At first the two rooms were heated by two large heater stoves, but these were replaced by a basement furnace in 1926 and again in 1943. The school lacks some modern conveniences expected in modern rural schools. Outdoor toilets and no electric services are two major handicaps.

The school enrollment trends are shown by the fact that larger and ever larger schoolbuildings were in order as years passed. The decline in enrollment came shortly after the two-room school was erected. From a high of 79 pupils in 1907 to 49 in 1911 caused the district to revert to a one-room school again in 1913. Today the average attendance is between 15 and 20.

Some of the early settlers were John Yench, Michael Healy, Wenzel and Joseph Libal, Wm. Bruss, Frank Wanish, John Haberly, Frank Hodek, Wencil Chvala, Joseph Cigler, Joseph Lipesh, Charles Krish, John Engelbrecht, Frank Fidler, Albert Zeman, John Marshek, Jos. Yindra, Frank Zeman, John Reedy, Mich. Mulqueen, Albert Shimon, Wm. Haberly, Henry Sager, Leonard Petska, and Patsy Fagan.

Early school clerks were M. Healy 1872; John Yench or Yenotz 1873-1886, and Jos. Fidler 1894-1906. Others who served on the boards before 1906 were Albert Zeman, Albert Petska, Frank Wanish, Sr., Emil Shusta, Wm. Bruss, Wencil Chvala, and Joseph Cigler. After 1906 Jos. Shusta served on the board for years.

As the teacher records are well kept from 1869 on in the clerks' record books, it is possible to list all of them from that date up to 1906 when the county annuals began to be issued. The very first teacher was said to have been a Mr. Uranik. A Bohemian teacher, Albert Harous, is known to have spent a week at each Bohemian family in the district to teach the children how to read and write their native language about in the 1860's. The known teachers were Annie Watt 1869-72; Wm. H. Nelson 1872; Wm. Earles 1872-6; Otto Listen 1876-8; L. Morrissey 1878-80; Bridget Lynch 1880-1; Mary Hewitt 1881-3; Jos. Pospisiel 1883-5; Jos. Morrisey 1885-6; Tim Burke 1886-9; Victoria Pelishek 1889-91; Mamie Lee 1891-96; Susan Ludowise 1896-8; Lizzie Taugher 1898-9; Edward Elmer 1899-1903; John Walsh 1903-4; C. E. Westgate 1904-5; Chas. J. Mulcahy and Chas. J. Moldenhauer 1905-07. Anna Ruby and Mary Goggins were the first principal and primary teacher in the two-room school. A later teacher, Thomas Frawley became county superintendent of Kewaunee county, Tim Burke became an attorney, a sheriff of Brown county, and later a state senator.

Rosecrans village was a thriving business place before the railroad came to Maribel. John Yench owned a store and saloon; John Engelbrecht owned a small business place; Albert Petska operated a store, tavern, and dance hall; and Tom Petska was the village smithy. The Rosecrans postoffice was in existence until the coming of the rural free delivery. The district has large gravel deposits and sand and gravel are shipped to distant places by the Maribel Sand and Gravel Co. The Cooperstown swamps are along the western boundary of the district. Cranberry bogs and Wigwam village are situated in the southwestern part of this community.

COOPERSTOWN NO. 5 — MARIBEL

Viola O. Daetz

Cooperstown district No. 5 was officially designated the Maribel School in 1919, although it had for years been known by that name. The school is now located a short distance east of the village of Maribel.

Cooperstown No. 5 was organized for school purposes about the year 1858 according to the Cooperstown assessment roll of 1858. At that time the district consisted of sections 13, 14, 15, and parts of sections 22, 23, 24. Since that time various changes have occurred.



The oldest records available for the district date back to 1880. The first school, an old log building, was located on the farm now owned by Otto Schley which is located one mile north of Maribel. Evidently there are no ruins of that old site remaining. No record of the size of the first school nor of the equipment used is available. The first log school was sold for \$5.25 and has since been torn down and no trace of it remains.

On May 1, 1887, the voters of the district voted to build a new brick school. It was decided to buy one-fourth acre of land for a school site for \$20 from Carl Knuth. The farm is now owned by Norman Knuth and is located a mile east and a mile north of Maribel. The contract for building was given to Claus Ording, a well-known carpenter of that time, for the sum of \$700. The structure was brick veneered, 22 x 34 x 12 feet in size. The school had four windows on each of the long sides with eight panes to a window. The floor was of oak lumber and the ceiling of hemlock. This building is still standing on the Knuth farm and is being used as a machine shed.

In the year 1911, the voters at the annual meeting decided to vote for a new school house. One half acre of land was purchased from Jacob Wotruba for \$575. The site chosen for the new school is the present one. Because of the continued increase in enrollment, it was decided to build a two-room frame structure in case two rooms were eventually needed. Anton Krall, John Dewane, and Gust Schley were elected to act on the building committee. The voters levied a tax of \$1000 to begin building operations. An additional \$2,000 was borrowed to complete payment of the building which was ready for school work in the summer of 1912. The structure has a full basement with furnace and fuel room, a large playroom, and basement lavatory rooms. The lavatories were installed about 1940. The first floor has a large entry, cloakrooms, two large classrooms, and a library-work room. Modern equipment to meet the standards of a second class state graded school had been installed.

In 1916 the increased enrollment forced the district to establish a second-class state graded school. The first teachers under the graded system were Prin. Lillian Chizek and primary teacher Helen Reedy. The first graduates were Marcella Siebenborn, Anna Kellner, and Joseph Berger. After two years as a second class graded school, it again became a one room school until the fall of 1921 when it again became a two room state graded school. As years passed by, the enrollment decreased to such an extent that in the spring of 1946 a special meeting was called to decide whether a one or two room school should be maintained the next year. The vote was in favor of returning to a one-room school after the 1945-1946 school year. That policy was followed only for one term for at the annual meeting of July, 1947, a two room school was again voted.

The school enrollment follows the settlement and the growth of the community and of the village of Maribel. The decrease in attendance during the recent years is traceable to the rise of the parochial school systems at Cooperstown, Maribel, and Kellnersville. Although there were 111 children of school age in the district in 1945, only about 30 attended the public school. The enrollment from 1870 to 1900 averaged between 22 and 29 pupils. With the growth of Maribel after the railroad was established, the attendance increased steadily until by 1915 over 60 pupils were enrolled.

Ada Ording, Estella Shimonek, Larry Kubly, Joseph Skwor, Adolph Skwor, Frank Charney, Henry Knuth, Henry Shimonek, and Anna Keenan were pupils in the log

schoolhouse about 1880. Other students at about 1896 were Robert Olp, Jos. Wotruba, Wm. Bruss, Arthur Knuth, Mabel Reedy, Otto Schley, Sophie Bruss, and Charles Skwor. The latter named pupil became a physician and is now located at Mishicot.

Henry Aldrich, Herman Radey, and John Ordning were early board members. The latter served as clerk for many terms. All served while the first log schoolhouse was in use. Board members serving from 1887 to 1906 were Julius Schley, Robert Olp, Wm. Buth, Carl Knuth, and Robert Zahn.

The complete roster of teachers from the time of the district organization is unavailable. The names of those on record in the superintendent's office are: 1873 Viroqua Sheldon; 1874 Mary Ross; 1875-8 Dora Kelly; 1878 Louise Avery; 1879 Dora Kelly; 1887 Hattie McIntosh; 1894 Hattie Hendrickson; 1895 Susan Kane; 1896-7 Mary Zeddies; 1898 Alma Halberg; 1904-5 Sara Kennedy. Others who taught in this school before 1906 were Frances Gray, Ida Eberhardt, and Erwin Cary (now Dr. E. C. Cary, Reedsville). Winter and summer terms were held up to 1877. A salary of \$30 per month was tops for a teacher before 1900.

A copy of the daily program of classes in 1896 follows:

9:00 Opening Ex.	11:25 C Arithmetic	2:20 Second Reading
9:05 Constitution	11:35 D Arithmetic	2:30 Recess
9:20 3rd Reading	11:45 E & F Arithmetic	2:45 A Geography
9:40 4th Reading	1:00 Opening Ex.	3:00 B Geography
9:50 A Reading	1:05 A History	3:10 A Language
10:00 Primer Class	1:15 B History	3:20 B Language
10:10 Second Reading	1:25 Primary Reading	3:30 Primary Reading
10:20 First Reading	1:40 Physiology	3:40 A Spelling
10:30 Recess	1:50 Fourth Reading	3:50 B Spelling
10:45 A Arithmetic	2:00 Third Reading	3:55 C Spelling
11:10 B Arithmetic	2:10 First Reading	

Early texts used were Sanders readers, Sanders and Swinton spellers, Ray's arithmetic, Phineas and Guffey grammars, Swinton's history, and Mitchell's geography.

Records show that it was not until about 1907 that the Maribel post office was established. Prior to that time mail was gotten from the post offices at Rosecrans, Coopersown, and Kellnersville. As there was no rural free delivery in the 1800's, the mail was called for at the above named post offices.

COOPERSTOWN NO. 6 — TWIN RIVER

Beatrice Fenlon

Cooperstown district number 6 is now known as the Twin River school because it is located a quarter mile north of that river. Township residents often refer to it as the Radue school because the school is located on the Wm. Radue farm.

Cooperstown No. 6 was organized as a school district eight years after Cooperstown became a part of Manitowoc county. On November 3, 1858, the district purchased 12½ square rods of land for a school site in the N.W. corner of the N.W.¼ of the N.W.¼ of section 10, Cooperstown, from Michael Drees and Elizabeth Heiser for the sum of \$2. It is still the school site at the present time. The district is now made up of all or most of sections 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 in Cooperstown.



The first schoolhouse was constructed of logs and was located a few feet north-east of the present building. The remains of the stone foundation of this old structure are still in evidence. The school house faced south while the new building faces the north. A single door on the south end of the log building opened into a classroom with three small windows on each long side. There was no entry nor cloakroom so the outer wraps and lunch pails were stored in the schoolroom. A box stove in the middle of the room toasted the pupils seated near it but had little or no effect on those who were forced to be seated on the outer circle of its radiance. The schoolroom fur-

niture consisted at first of crude homemade desks and benches, "black" boards and a teacher's desk. A tin dipper used by all to get water from an open bucket was placed conveniently in the room. At each annual meeting, the voters decided who was to furnish the fuel for the year. The successful bidder had to deliver this fuel according to definite specifications, at a specified time, and usually specified as to how it was to be piled or delivered at the school. A small woodshed housed the kindling and firewood.

The schoolyard, purchased in 1851 was added to in 1910 when Fred Mathias donated a strip of land along the west side of the original schoolgrounds. He gave this strip to the district because at that time a new road was built west of the school. The donated strip of land was between the road and the old schoolyard, so Mr. Mathias gave it to the district as an addition to the site. From time to time the schoolyard was fenced according to the school records. Since these records were for years written in German and Bohemian, it was difficult to translate all of the transactions recorded.

The old log schoolhouse was repaired from time to time. The logs were covered with siding, the roof re-shingled, the floor replaced, and the broken window panes replaced as the need arose. The building painted a gray color became older and more delapidated. Finally in 1915, it was abandoned and sold to Matt Sladkey for \$43.25. The old woodshed was sold to Frank Kozlovsky for \$5. In 1916, the stone walls of the old school were removed and the remaining corner stones covered with dirt.

On February 20, 1915, a special school meeting was called to decide the question of building a new school. The vote was favorable for a frame building 36 x 34 feet, with the schoolroom itself 22 x 28 feet, at a cost of \$2,750. The building was to have a stone basement. At first the voters decided that the district residents would do the building and the hauling of the building material and that they were to be paid 20 cents an hour. This decision was later rescinded and the contract was let to architect Leo J. Lee and contractor Ferdinand Schultz.

The fine frame schoolhouse has an entrance which blends into the general architecture of the building. Double doors open into a hall from which a door at the northeast corner opens to stairs leading to the basement. From the hall, steps lead up to double doors opening into a cloakroom across the front of the building. This room is lighted by two windows at each corner. From this cloakroom a doorway takes one into a small washroom in the northwest corner of the entrance addition. Two doors, one at each end of the long cloakroom, open into a class room which at first was furnished with double patented desks. These have been replaced with single, bench-type seats and desks. A large enclosed library cupboard along the north wall houses the many library and text books. The room is well lighted by many windows on the south and west sides. The front of the schoolroom is to the north. Electric lights were installed in 1946. The school is equipped with the best of learning and teaching needs. It is modern except for indoor lavatories and running water. The basement houses a large fuel, play, and furnace room.

There is no evidence that summer and winter terms were ever held in this district. The annual enrollment was always below that of other county schools. In 1880, for instance, only 30 pupils out of a school census of 136 children were listed as attending. The highest enrollment occurred in the 1890's when about 60 pupils were in attendance. During the past 20 years, the yearly enrollment has averaged between 15 and 20. The German parochial school at Maribel has some effect on the attendance in Cooperstown No. 6.

The pioneer settlers of this district were farmers. Certain family names appear several times in the list of names of residents serving on the school board. The county records show that these taxpayers served the district as clerk of the schoolboard before 1906: John Chavert 1872-74, Herman Radue 1874-96, Matt Sladkey 1896-1940. Others serving, as recorded in the county records, were August Gauger and John Kvitek.

The first teacher's name on record is Ella Burns who received a salary of \$240 for the term. Names of other teachers as recorded in the county office were: Leopold Kellner 1872, Thos. Burke 1873, Mary Ross 1874-5, Jessie Ross 1876, E. N. Sartell 1877, Allan Ransom 1878, Bert Johnson 1879, Robert Shambeau 1894, Susan Kane 1895, John Elmer 1896-7, Martin Kvitek 1898, Irene M. Hall 1904, and Mabel Richards 1905. The records show also that short terms were common as was the average salary for teachers. Those factors may be the reason why yearly changes of teachers resulted.

Cooperstown No. 6 has no places of scenic or historical interest. Devils river, a branch of the West Twin River, winds through the district, providing fishing grounds for the residents. Rich deposits of gravel are being used by road builders and contractors. Today this farming community has provided a modern school house for its community, but the low enrollment and the high cost of operating a one room school are problems to be faced.

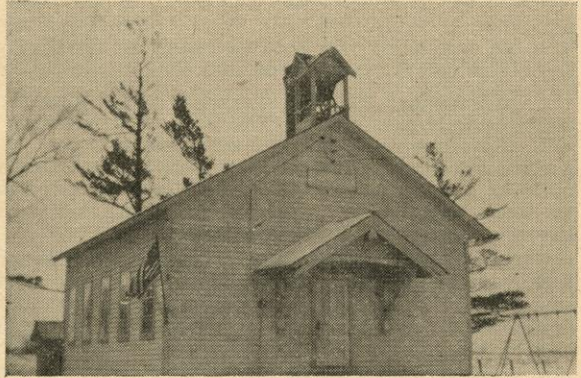
EATON

The township of Eaton at first included the western half of the present Liberty township. It was not until 1869 that the present boundaries were finally established. While the western half of Liberty was still a part of Eaton, school districts were organized and numbered in proper sequence. The present school districts of Eaton have missing district numbers because the original Eaton territory included the following district organizations: Eaton 1, Eaton 2 (now Liberty Jt. 2), Eaton 3 (now Liberty 2), Eaton 4 (now Liberty Jt. 4), Eaton 5 (now Eaton 3), Eaton 6 (now Eaton Jt. 1), Eaton Jt. 7 (now Rockland Jt. 2), and Eaton Jt. 8. Some of the districts were re-numbered as years passed. The present Eaton 4 was not organized until 1894.

EATON NO. 1 — NILES SCHOOL

Marion Miley

Eaton School District No. 1 was organized about 1854. At that time, according to the Eaton Assesment Roll, the district was made up of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 10, all of Sections 11, 12, 14, 15, and all of Section 13 except the SE $\frac{1}{4}$. During the succeeding years the Rolls show constant changing of boundary lines while the other districts were being organized. Today the district is made up of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3; the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4; the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 9; all of Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15; and parts of Sections 12, 13, and 16.



Eaton District No. 1 is known as the Niles School. It has always been known by that name. It was given that name because the land on which the school was built was purchased from Delia Niles. Some of the other settlers of that time, according to the Assessment Roll, were T. Noonan, P. Dowd, F. M. Boucher, P. Burke, J. M. Curtiss, N. K. Johnson, the Tylers, Tosten Knutson, Nels Swenson, A. Severson, John Murdock, John Eastwood, and C. Schwalbe.

Information concerning the first school is limited due to the fact that no records are available. The first school in Eaton was taught in 1854 by Miss Therese Mott in her mother's home, which was about one-fourth mile east of the present school building. The Herald-Times of 1931 printed an interview with Knute Gulhaug, who was an old resident of this district. In this interview Mr. Gulhaug stated that the first school building was erected sometime between 1855 and 1860. It was located about eighty rods west of the present site on a piece of land which was a part of the Tyler farm now owned by Mrs. P. W. Donovan. He stated that the school house was built of rough, unhewn logs, and was a small, almost square building built on the north side of the present highway. There is no record of what was done with the building after it was abandoned.

The second school, the present building, was erected in 1871 for about \$600. It is said that Herman W. Tyler helped build this school and taught the first term in it. Teacher records in the County Superintendent's office verify the fact that Mr. Tyler taught the school in the winter of 1872-73. According to Mr. Gulhaug the school was built by Mack Tyler and Ed. Balwing. The school was constructed of pine lumber cut from four pine trees taken from the Johnson woods. The present site can best be described: North 450 feet of the west 207 feet of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15. It now contains 2.11 acres. The school room furniture and equipment were of the types common to the schools of that period. Since the erection of this school many changes have been made. When the present Highway 151 was constructed, land was taken from the northern side of the school yard. To compensate for this, the State purchased and added land to its southern boundary. New equipment and conveniences were installed as the years passed. In 1895 new blackboards were added; a school bell purchased in 1903; a ventilation system installed in 1907; movable desks were added in 1911; and electric lights were installed in 1939.

The Niles School has always been a one-room rural school. The enrollment during the later 1800's was said to be large. It is reported that Martin Johnson, Wells Tyler, Frank Tyler, Charles Huntley, and the two Niles girls were among the first pupils. During the 1900's, the highest enrollment was 39 pupils in 1916. The lowest enrollment of eight pupils occurred in 1944.

Eaton District No. 1 is a farming community, but during the early history of the district some business places were established. In 1865, N. K. Johnson built a sawmill. Later on he erected a store, a cheese factory, and a saloon in a little settlement called Slab City which was located a short distance northwest of the present school site. The place was called Slab City because of the slabs of wood that were piled along side of the road. Slab City also included Good Templar Hall, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, and several dwelling houses. All of these are no longer in existence.

Many pupils have wended their way to and from school since the first log school was erected. Among the graduates who have won recognition are Jacob Wilbersheid, a former teacher and now a prominent Racine Lawyer; Ben Krueger, a Manitowoc business man; Merritt Johnson, a former county teacher; Elwood Haberman, a minister; and the Knutsons, who have a family of teachers. In addition to these the Swensons, Kruegers, Tyler, and Schwalbes have made names for themselves in farming and in business.

Since there are no early records, the names of people serving on the school board are difficult to obtain. The records in the County Superintendent's office show that J. M. Tyler served as clerk from 1872 to 1874 and again from 1876 to 1898. R. Thronson was clerk from 1874 to 1876. In 1904 Grant Tyler became clerk.

When the school was first built, summer and winter terms prevailed. In later years night school was held for a few terms. Names of some teachers from 1872 to 1915 were: Herman Tyler, Wm. Tifts, Mary Knapp, Mark Waldo, Katie E. Dempsey, H. L. Markham who later became a prominent Manitowoc lawyer, G. A. Nagel, Catherine and Anthony Taugher, Dora Clausen, Mae Brady, Margaret Wiltgen, Helen Reinholdt, Ella Qualley, Celia, Inez, and Frances McCarthy. District records kept since 1894 show that teachers received about \$400 during the 1890's.

Places of interest in the district include the Presbyterian Church established in 1858. At first the services were held in the school house. The church was active till about 1865 when interest lagged. In 1895, the church was revived and the present structure was erected. Today the church is known as the Niles Community Presbyterian Church and has services every Sunday, but has no resident pastor. Another old time building was the Niles post office erected in 1856. A part of this structure is still standing on the Donovan farm. It was the first post office in the town of Eaton at which the stage from Manitowoc to Kiel stopped. With the institution of the rural free delivery, the office was discontinued. In connection with the post office was the Tyler grocery store. Records reveal the fact that court trials were held in the post office building.

EATON JT. 1 — GEORGE WASHINGTON

Norman Wernecke

The name George Washington school was given to the Eaton joint 1 school in honor of our first American president. Residents in this and nearby communities refer to it as the St. Nazianz public school.

The Eaton assessment roll for 1857 shows that a school district No. 6 was already in existence. This Eaton school district No. 6 was an area of land extending across sections 22, 23, 24, and the north halves of sections 25, 26, and 27. It embraced the area owned by the Roman Catholic Religious Association at that time. By 1864,



according to the assessment roll of that year, this area became Eaton district No. 5. About 1870, several pieces of land in Liberty were attached to the district and then it became Eaton joint district No. 1, joint with Liberty. When Eaton school district No. 4

was organized in 1894, much of the western part of Eaton Jt. 1 was detached to become a part of the newly created district.

Since the St. Nazianz community was settled by a religious organization, it is only natural to conclude that the first school was conducted by those connected with the organization. Written records for this district can not be found. A diamond jubilee historical pamphlet issued in 1929 gives pertinent school facts about this community. The readers of that pamphlet are made aware of the fact that the public and parochial educational systems were pretty much in the hands of the religious leaders of this village.

St. Nazianz was settled in 1854 by Father Ambrose Oschwald and his band of followers who came from Germany. The first parochial school, a two-story log building, was erected about 1856. The Holy Ghost Convent (the Pink Convent) was built in 1858 and still stands. A district school was said to have been built about 1862 to 1865. In this public school English and German were taught. (Only German had been taught in the parochial schools). The district school, as a rule, was taught by Sisters. They taught Catechism and Bible History in addition to reading, spelling, arithmetic, history, and geography.

There are no records to verify this, but it is thought that the first public school was located on Lot 3, Block 1, village of St. Nazianz, the present location of the John Miller hardware store. It is officially known that that lot was sold to Eaton Jt. 1 school district by the Roman Catholic Religious Association on December 21, 1893 for \$25. Anton-Kaltenbrun, an old resident, recalls attending the public school in what is now the Miller hardware store in the 1870's. He stated that even at the time that he attended that the school was not new. Evidently, then, the public school erected about 1862-5 was the Miller building of today. The religious association must have set aside the site for school purposes until it was sold in 1893.

Former pupils remember the school before it was remodeled into a store as being a frame building about 24 x 36 feet with no cloakroom. An entrance door led directly into a schoolroom lit by windows on the long sides. Home-made seats and desks, one row on each side of the room, as well as the usual boxstove, teacher's desk, wood-box, and pail and dipper made up the schoolroom furniture and equipment. Blackboards were truly "black" boards. Town elections were said to have been held in this building. Anton Kaltenbrun remembers one of the teachers going next door each school day to get a cigar to smoke during school hours.

On April 12, 1894, the schoolboard composed of clerk Jos. Gutman, director John F. Koeck, and treasurer Franz Noworatzky sold Lot 3 in Block 1 to Peter Endries for \$160. He in turn sold it to John Miller, Sr. at a later date. The sale price must have included the building for on August 23, 1893, the Roman Catholic Religious Association sold to school district joint 1, Eaton, the present site of 1.01 acres. The deed describes this property as: Commencing 59 rods, 10 links west of the S.E. corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, thence E. 9 rods, N. 13 rods, W. 15 rods, and S.E. 15 rods, 4 links to the beginning. The price paid was \$301.

The present schoolhouse was built in 1893 on the site purchased for \$300. It is a one-story building about 26 x 38 feet with a full-sized basement and cost \$1,800. A small entrance shed faces the south. A door from this shed leads directly into a small hall from which doors lead to the basement and to the two cloakrooms — one on each side of the front of the building. The cloakrooms are connected to the main classroom by open-arched doorways. Between these two open arches, a well built, enclosed library and cupboard houses the hundreds of library and text books. Double desks are still in use except for the primary children. The classroom is supplied liberally with blackboards between the windows and along the north wall. A teacher's platform extends across the front of the classroom. Modern recitation chairs, a piano, radio, and sandtable, and a teacher's desk make up the balance of the classroom furniture. Four windows on each long side cause cross-lighting. The basement is poorly lighted and houses a combination fuel, furnace, and playroom. Electric service was installed in the school in the 1930's. The playground has some playground equipment to the front of the yard and large outdoor toilets located to the rear.

Contrary to expectations in a community settled by a religious order, the enrollment in the public school, as shown by the town clerk's reports to the county superintendents, was about as great as for any of the larger schools of the county until the early 1900's. In 1870, the records show that a total of 147 pupils out of 218 on the school census attended. Since there was evidently a divided term at that time, the figure of 147 pupils may have been the sum total of the two terms. Then, too, in 1870, both public and parochial children attended the one school. The average enrollment during the latter 1800's was between 65 and 100 pupils. It was not until about 1910

that only 15 to 25 pupils attended yearly out of an average census of 150 to 200. Parochial school attendance after 1900 had cut deeply into the public school enrollment. Today about 20 pupils out of a school census of about 125 children attend the public school. That attendance figure includes children who attend this school from the suspended school district Eaton Jt. 8. In reality only about 8 or 10 district children attend this public school.

The only records of school officers for Eaton Jt. 1 prior to 1906 are those on file in the county office. These records list these names of residents serving the community on the schoolboard: Chas. Boettcher 1870-3; John Roemer 1874-80's, and Jos. Gutman 1894-1906 as clerks; and John F. Koeck, F. X. Eberle, Franz Noworatsky, and Jos. Mallmann as other board members. Those serving after 1906 are listed in the county school annuals.

Before 1870, the public school was often taught by a member of the religious order. County records show that the term of school ranged from 5 months in the 1870's to 10 months in 1894. The wages paid teachers were usually much higher than the average. In 1878, for instance, Theo. Wolf was paid a salary of \$60 monthly when the rest of the districts in Eaton were paying \$40 and less per month. Teachers usually stayed for several terms because the salary was attractive. The county records list these teachers for St. Nazianz prior to 1906: C. D. Bon 1872, Victoria Sonner 1873, Theo. Wolf 1874-80's, Jerome Craite 1894-5, E. Crowe 1896-7, Wm. Birkle 1898-1900 and again 1905-08, and Emily Rauch 1902-04. Records also reveal the fact that Theo. Wolf, the teacher in the 1870's, was town clerk of Eaton from 1877 to 1887.

The St. Nazianz public school served as an examination center for eighth graders writing for a diploma during the early 1900's. It now has one of the largest collection of library books of the county rural schools, an indication that the school census has always been very large, for the amount of money allotted for library books for a school is determined by the number of school age children residing in the district. These books are being used by both the public and parochial school pupils. Because of its limited enrollment during the years of town and county contests, this school had few prize winners, although the pupils always took an active part. Today Eaton Jt. 1 faces the possibility of becoming a center school for the communities using St. Nazianz as a business, religious, and social center, or of having its public educational system going the way of Eaton 4 and Eaton Jt. 8.

EATON NO. 2 — ELDER GROVE

Norma L. Koene

Eaton school district No. 2 was officially designated the Elder Grove school because of the many box elders growing on the schoolyard. It is often referred to as the Steintal school because the school is located a mile northwest of that village. It is also known as the Hog Island school because it is located near the so-called Hog Island area of land to the north of the school.

The Eaton assessment rolls do not list Eaton school district No. 2 until 1864. Before that date it was largely an unsettled area with the farmers around the outer border sending their pupils to neighboring schools. There are no written records prior to 1871, but with the help of older district residents a few of the early school facts were gathered.

It is reported that the first school in this community was a German parochial school located at Steintal. It was built by early settlers for the children who were supposed to attend the parochial school at St. Nazianz. The children of the Protestant families were allowed to attend. There were no schoolboard members since it was not a public school. The teacher's salary was said to have been 75 cents per pupil per month. Anyone with a good German education was qualified to teach. Math Ruplinger was said to have been one of the early teachers.

About 1864, the settlers living in the Hog Island area decided to build a public school. The site selected was about 800 feet north of the present schoolyard. The log



structure was erected by community cooperation. The equipment was meager and crude, with benches long enough to seat six pupils. Writing and arithmetic problems were done on slates. About 25 pupils were enrolled during the first years of the district school. After about 20 years of service the old log building was sold to Johann Brocker for \$13. He used it for a dwelling for many years.

At the annual meeting on August 29, 1881, the voters authorized a new school-house but no definite plans were made. At a special meeting on January 14, 1882, it was decided to build a brick structure 32 x 24 x 11 feet, to be completed in 1883. The voters agreed that every man in the district was to deliver 1000 bricks to the school site for \$2.25. Henrich Schnell, Frank Stauber, and Jacob Hansen were chosen to act as the building committee. At the annual meeting in 1882, the people voted to build the new school 15 to 20 rods south of the old school site. At another special meeting on September 30, 1882, it was voted to purchase one-half acre from August Anhalt in section 31 for \$38. The contract for labor and lumber for the school was let to H. T. Tomsen and Eisentraut for \$685. The completed building cost \$876.46. The well was drilled by Ernest Bock for \$27.75.

The brick school built in 1883 is still in use today. A small attached entry is used as a cloakroom and fuel storage space. A single door leads into a classroom lit by three windows on each long side. Single adjustable desks have replaced the double desks purchased after the new school was erected. The walls are wainscoted up to the windows. A floor furnace in the northeast corner of the schoolroom heats and ventilates the room. Records show that a Wernecke heating system was installed in 1907 after a special meeting was called to authorize this expenditure. The old box stove was sold to Anton Schnell for fifty cents. A library cupboard was built in the southeast corner of the room in 1915. Blackboard space is provided across the front of the room. Between the windows the old-fashioned "black" boards are used. Cupboards along the side walls are used to store the dinner pails and teaching equipment. Electric lights were installed in the spring of 1948. A ladder which leads to the attic is lowered to the floor when it is to be used. About 1930, the walls and ceiling were covered with beaver board.

The small schoolyard was fenced on the north and west sides in 1909. Posts were set every one-half rod and fenced with six barbless wires. Posts and gas pipe were placed on the side toward the road for hitching racks. The fence along the road was removed in 1912. Today the yard is fenced with a 3 board fence. The yard contains a woodshed at the northeast corner, toilets at each of the rear corners, and a merry-go-round at the southeast corner.

During the 1800's, the school year was divided into summer and winter terms. The summer term began about June 1st, while the winter term began between October 15 and November 1st. One hour of German was taught daily. In 1880, for instance, the voters decided to have 8 months of English school and one month of German school. Eight month terms were common during the 1890's. For some reason the voters usually specified that a male teacher be employed. The enrollment in this school never was as large as in other county schools because the number of farmers was limited due to the large swamp areas. The largest number enrolled was about 60, while the present enrollment averages about 15 yearly out of a school census of about 35.

Early assessment rolls for Eaton show that J. Brochert, M. Lau, John Schmidt, B. Borman, C. Theisen, F. Westphalen, and Henry Schnell were pioneer settlers or landowners in this district. Henry and Adam Schnell are listed as school clerks in the 1870's and 1880's. Other residents who served on the schoolboard before 1906 were H. J. Hansen, L. Bosma, Henry Fabes, and John Schnell.

The list of teachers who taught this school prior to 1906 is incomplete. Men teachers seemed to have been employed whenever they were available. Teachers, whose names are recorded as having taught in Eaton No. 2, are Aug. Elmgreen 1872 and 1875, Mich. Harlow 1873, Addie Niles 1874, T. H. Ward 1876, Katie Fardy 1877, James Grogan 1878-9, Wm. Dunbar 1880, Theo. Oseau, and Simon Wehrwein 188-, Hermani Wessel 1894, Rose Wintermeyer 1895, Wm. Birkle 1896, Albert Wagenknecht 1897-1904, Torval Tollefson 1905, and Rudolph Paulson 1906.

During the first 40 years of this school's existence, the voters at the annual meetings determined who was to furnish the fuel. In 1880, for instance, 8 cords of wood had to be delivered by August Anhalt for the sum of \$4 at a specified time, in specified lengths, and be neatly piled in the woodshed! The matter of cleaning the school was let also at each meeting. In 1897, Mr. Westphalen agreed to scrub the school two times for fifty cents each time!

A place of historical interest is Hog Island, an area of land of about 700 acres completely surrounded by swamps. John Nagle in his book "Nagle's Philosophy" had

this to say about Hog Island: "Hog Island is a name applied to a rock-ribbed hill enclosed by a cedar swamp in the western part of Eaton, Wisconsin. It is noted principally for hogs, dogs, rocks, thatched roofs, and a class of people . . . The Island was formerly the abode of Yankees . . ." Hog Island got its name from an early settler named Haak who owned a considerable portion of this island when it was first settled. Today Hog Island is still surrounded by swamps but it is no longer noted for what Mr. Nagle stated it was. Since Eaton No. 2 is isolated from the rest of the township, it may be forced to look to other nearby school districts for the solution of its future school problems.

EATON 3 — CALUMET

Queen DeRosier

Eaton district No. 3 school was named the Calumet school in 1918 because it was located adjacent to the old Calumet road, now known as Highway 151. The school at one time was known as the Hopper school because of the connections that the Hopper families had with the affairs of the school. In more recent years, it was often referred to as the Stahl or the Rauch school.



This area was organized for school purposes about 1852 and was then Eaton school district No. 5. At that time Eaton township took in the western half of the present Liberty township. Eaton district No. 5 then included all of the western half of the present Eaton township except sections 4-5-6. In 1859 this district was re-numbered and became Eaton school district No. 3. When Eaton school district No. 2 was organized in 1864, Eaton 3 lost that area. In 1894 when Eaton No. 4 was organized, another area in sections 21 and 28 was detached. Today Eaton No. 3 consists of an irregular area containing parts or all of sections 7, 8, 9, 17, and 18, all in the west-central section of Eaton township.

There are no old district record books. None of the older settlers remembers much about the first school. The town clerk's record books show that in 1866, district No. 3 raised 75 cents on every 80 acres which brought in \$131.93 in school taxes. In addition the district received \$9.24 county taxes, and \$8.96 state taxes. The first school building was said to have been a small log structure situated a little to the east of the present site. No information as to its size, equipment, and eventual disposition is available.

Only two school buildings were erected since the district was organized. The present school built in 1882 at a cost of \$272 is located in section 17 next to Highway 151. It is a little frame building about 16 x 24 feet, one of the smallest rural school buildings in our county. Up until 1916 it was "the little red schoolhouse on the Calumet Road". Since its erection some changes have been made to the structure by adding an entry-cloakroom and an open porch, but the school in general has remained pretty much as it was built in 1882. The schoolroom is lighted by two windows on each of the long sides and in the entry. The walls of the room are boarded up to the ceiling. The heating and ventilation plant consists of an approved heater. Electric lights were installed in the fall of 1947. The schoolyard is spacious, for in 1918 additional land was purchased. A merry-go-round was purchased in 1927 for \$148. The cement porch and sidewalks to the outbuildings were constructed in 1929. To care for the many library books in school, a large bookcase was built in 1932 in the southeast corner of the schoolroom. The outbuildings consist of a woodshed and two well-built toilets. Although one of the least modern of the county schools, the little school is dear to the hearts of its former pupils.

The Calumet school has never had a large enrollment. A check of the attendance by five year periods from 1870 to 1905 discloses the fact that the largest enrollment occurred in 1885 when 41 pupils attended. The number of pupils of school age (4-20 years) was never very large either. The 1895 town clerk's report to the Superintendent

of Schools shows that year to have the highest number of school age pupils—61 boys and girls. During the school term of 1943 there were only 4 pupils enrolled, but since that time the attendance has again averaged 10 as it had for several years before 1943. The 1946 school census listed only 22 pupils of school age residing in the district!

The early settlers of the present district were a mixture of several nationalities. Those listed on the early tax rolls were Peter and John Murphy, Martin Heywood, James Dunn, Geo. Monroe, R. J. Robinson, Wm. Hahn, R. Craig, Thos. Morgan, Jos. Rauch, B. Maguire, and John Hopper. Although this has always been a small school, its graduates are well-known throughout the county and state. Herman Rauch is Vice-president of Gueder, Peschke and Frye Sheet Metal Products of Milwaukee, Loretta Murphy and Margaret Groh became nurses, Harry Murphy, a doctor; Jos. A. Rauch, the Catholic priest at Francis Creek; and Wm. A. Rauch, a physician at Manitowoc. Those who became teachers were William, Arthur, and Harry Murphy, William and Emily Rauch, Ethel Sy, Rita Groh, Rita Murphy, and Evelyn Streckert. Other graduates have become successful farmers, mechanics, mail clerks, and businessmen.

Pat Reddin was elected clerk of the school district in 1868. He was succeeded by B. Maquire in 1871. John and Thos. Hopper were clerks from 1874 to about 1890. Matt Rauch served as treasurer from 1881 until his death in 1897. Other district residents who served on the board prior to 1906 were Simon Strauss, John Stahl, Jos. Rauch, James Murphy, and Cyril Stahl.

The records in the county office show that this district had winter and summer sessions of school, but the length of such sessions were shorter than for other county schools. In the winter of 1873, for instance, only a 3 month winter term and a 2 month summer term were held. The term length and the wages paid to teachers were usually below that of other Eaton schools, due no doubt to the size of the school. The following teachers taught at Eaton No. 3 up to 1906: Susie A. Wright 1872 W; C. Bedelia Comer 1873 and 1874 S; James Burke 1873 W; H. M. Tyler 1874-5; Erasmus Sartell 1876-77; P. W. Donahue 1878; Martin McMahon 1879; Wm. Heckmann 1894-5; Mamie Garry 1896-98; Della Lawrence 1904; and Hilda Halvorsen. Others who taught this school before 1906 were Pat Shea, Thos. Hopper, a Mr. Morrissey, Lizzie Schwalbe, and Fred Gensch.

The Calumet school has been the scene of many happy evenings spent in spelling matches, card parties, basket and pie socials, and the yearly Christmas programs. During the early pioneer days, Matt Rauch was postmaster of a small postoffice in his home. The specific name for this postal station is unknown, but it is known that the mail for this community was dropped off here on its route between Manitowoc and Fond du Lac. At the turn of the century there was a cheese factory at the Schwalbe corner. The Streckerts also operated a sawmill for years in this area. Today Eaton No. 3 is a quiet farming community settled by the descendants of the first settlers.

EATON 4 — SUNNYSIDE

Suspended

Eaton school district number 4 was designated the Sunnyside district because the schoolhouse was located on the sunny side of a hill sloping to the east. It is often referred to as the Lax school as it was located a short distance from the Lax Chapel. Eaton residents often referred to it as the Heintzen school.

Eaton No. 4 district was organized in 1894 in order that a school within walking distance might be provided the children in this area. This district belonged originally to the St. Nazianz and the Elder Grove districts. Today it is an oblong area composed of sections 21-22-23 and the north halves of sections 27 and 28. Much of the western part of the district is made up of swamps and gravel hills unfit for farming. The eastern half of the community is composed of rolling farm lands, but the whole district is assessed at only about \$180,000.



The first and only schoolhouse was built in 1895 on a school site purchased from Anton Burkhardt for \$35. The schoolyard was located on the north-west corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. The frame school, about 22 x 28, cost the district \$592 complete. It was built by John Knier who did the carpenter work; Peter Heinzen and Ludwig Kaltenbrun did the mason work. Each district resident spent a few days assisting in the building for the treasurer's record book shows that 19 residents were paid sums ranging from \$2 to \$7.50 for labor. The sum of \$500 was borrowed from the state at 4% interest, and \$270 was borrowed from Math Haungs at 6% interest. Seats and blackboards were purchased from the Manitowoc Seating Co. for \$49.50. More double desks and seats were purchased from the same company in 1897 for \$18.60. The new school was painted by Jos. Boeckle for \$21.35 with Christel and Miller furnishing oil and paint for \$38.64. It was not until 1901 that Math. Wollersheim was paid \$12.50 to build a board fence costing \$16.48. A woodshed was erected in 1904 with Math. Wollersheim doing the labor for \$23.40 and the lumber furnished by O. Aslackson of Valders for \$36.89. The old boxstove was replaced by a stove-type heating and ventilating system in 1909 for \$88.

The frame schoolhouse had open steps leading up to a small storm shed attached to the front of the building. This shed was used to store the day's supply of fuel, the pupil's outer wraps, and the dinner pails during moderate weather. The interior of the shed was lighted by two small windows facing the road. A door from the shed opened into a schoolroom with three windows on each long side. The room was barely furnished with double desks, a library cupboard, a teachers' desk, and a heating plant in the northwest corner of the room. This school remained in continuous operation until the year 1940 when it was suspended because the average daily attendance had dropped to three pupils. The public school children were then transported to the Geo. Washington school at St. Nazianz, but by 1944 there were no pupils in the district who were enrolled in a public school. The school census listed fewer than 20 children of school age residing in the district. Those attending school were enrolled in the parochial school at St. Nazianz. For the past four years the district has had no school tax since it did not educate any children in a public school.

At a special meeting held in the spring of 1946, the voters authorized the school board to sell the school buildings at public auction. Accordingly, an auction was arranged for June 8, 1946, at which the school building was sold to Gerhard Endries, a World War II veteran, for \$1,000. He moved the school to St. Nazianz and remodeled it into a restaurant and living quarters on a site just south of the canning factory. The school equipment and outbuildings were sold piecemeal for about \$200. The site was sold to Henry Baer and has now become a part of his farm.

According to assessment records on file in the county treasurer's office, pioneer residents of this district about 1858 were John McMunn, John and David Cronin, Geo. Sukowatey, Jos. Stahl, Anton Fessler, Alois Schweitzer, A. Kautzer, and Christian Adelman. The treasurer's book is neatly and well-kept, recording the expenditures of the district since its organization. This record book gives the names of the school-board members from the time of the district organization. The district residents serving on the board up to 1906 when the county school annuals were first issued were: Ludwig Kaltenbrun, Mich. Meyer, and Math. Wollersheim as clerks; Art Burkhardt and Math. Heinzen as treasurers; and Math. Wollersheim and Jos. Sukowatey as directors. It was not until 1907 that payment was made for attendance at a school-board convention. That payment was made for the treasurer's attendance, as that officer was required to attend at that time.

The first term of school held in the winter of 1895-6 was in charge of Fred Schwalbe. He taught a six month term for \$30 per month. After 1897, eight month terms were common until shortly before a state law passed in 1937 forced all districts to maintain at least a nine month term to be eligible for state and county aid. Teachers in addition to Fred Schwalbe who taught this school in 1895 and 1896 were Sadie Dunbar 1897-1901, Adelle Lawrence 1901, Emily Rauch 1902, Susie Richards 1903, Katie Laughlin 1904, Theresa Gries 1905, Anna McCarthy 1906-07. Other teachers after that year until the school suspended in 1940 have their names recorded in the county annuals. The last teacher in the school was Ruth Rolland of Cato who taught the nine month term for \$85 per month.

The sunnyside school has always been handicapped by a very small enrollment. The teachers and pupils took an active part in the town contests, but never sponsored the old-fashioned spelling bees and debates so common to other county districts. The community is now much more accessible since the construction of a county trunk highway through the district which connects St. Nazianz with highway 32. Lax Chapel in this district is the scene of religious pilgrimages on August 15th each year. With the passage of new school legislation, the time will soon come when the district will be attached to operating school districts and pass out of the Manitowoc county rural school system.

EATON JT. 8 — FIVE CORNERS

Suspended

Joint 8, Eaton was officially designated the Five Corners school in 1919, although it was usually known by that name. The school is located at the juncture of five roads which make five corners. The school was located on the N.W. corner or on the S.E. corner of section 27, Eaton.

The Eaton assessment roll of 1857 shows that this district was set up by that time. It then consisted of sections 34, 35, 36, and the south half of sections 25, 26, 27. The district was then just Eaton No. 8. It was not until 1888 that the records show that it became Eaton Jt. 8 with Schleswig. At that time a small area of land in section 2 Schleswig was attached to Eaton No. 8. The boundary lines have changed considerably since the district was first organized.



Just what year the first schoolhouse was built is unknown as the district record books date back to 1862. School must have been in operation by that time because the first notation in the old record book state: "At an adjourned meeting held by the electors of said district, October 4, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted: Ole Olson was elected chairman and D. O'Shea clerk. It is voted by a unanimous vote that 25 cents be assessed upon every 80 acres of land in said district. Voted by unanimous vote that three months school be taught in this district, said school to commence April 1, 1863." Signed D. O'Shea, Clerk.

The record for that year did not show expenditures for building or equipment. Evidently, then, a school had been built prior to 1862.

The first log school history is indefinite. The location of it is unknown but, very likely, was across the road to the east from the 1946 site. The records do show that occasional sums of \$7 and \$15 were spent for fixing the schoolhouse. From 1879 to 1884 the school must have been remodeled for we find expenditures for hauling lumber, flooring, timber, lathing, stones, nails, hinges, latches, shutters, lumber, carpenter work, and mason labor amounting to about \$130. Evidently the school had a new stone foundation, new flooring, and siding put on at that time. The fact that the expenditures were spread over a five year period seems to indicate that the old building was remodeled. If that was the case, the old school still stands and is used as a residence across the road to the east. It is about 18 x 24 feet in size. Nothing is known as to the equipment and furniture of that early school. The records show that yearly purchases of "fierwood", "woot", "kintling woot", pails, registers, broom, dipper, and window glass were common.

The second schoolhouse was erected in 1899. The district record shows that the new school site was purchased for \$84.80. The carpenter contractor was M. Meyer who built the structure at an approximate cost of \$600. The building committee was paid \$15 for its work. The sum of \$20 was paid for leveling the grounds. New double desks were also purchased for \$59.10 which replaced homemade benches made in 1875 by Charles Beidel for \$12. The new school was about 24 x 30 feet with one large classroom and an entry-cloakroom. It was heated by a stove since there was no basement. Cupboards were used to store the library and textbooks. The usual teaching and learning equipment of an average school were available. A well was dug on the school premises in 1898-9 at a total cost of about \$25. New outdoor toilets were built in 1906 for \$39.23.

At the annual school meeting held on July 8, 1946, the voters of the district voted to sell the school, equipment, and land at public auction on Saturday, July 13, 1946. The district had not maintained school sessions since 1939 in the building. At the auction Norman Eichmann, the St. Nazianz baker, bid \$1,225 for the schoolhouse. Michael Klein bought the woodshed for \$65. Lawrence Schweitzer bought the grounds for \$80. The school equipment was sold piecemeal or in lots for about \$200. Mr. Eichmann

moved the building to St. Nazianz and remodeled it into a bakery shop. It is located across the road to the south of the Opera House.

The enrollment records of the town clerk to the county superintendent show that 39 pupils attended in 1870. The highest enrollment occurred in 1880 when 47 pupils attended. This school never had a large enrollment. The average up to 1906 was about 30 each year. The greater number of the district children attended the parochial school at St. Nazianz. In 1939, it was voted to close the school and transport the public school pupils to nearby operating districts. In 1946, when the building was sold, the district was still transporting fewer than 10 pupils to public schools.

Early settlers of the district in 1859 were: Felix Pfefferle, John Salverson, Knud Olson, D. O'Shea, Ole Olson, John Nielson, and Knud Tostenson. Others who are mentioned in the district records were John and Ole Tollefson, Wm. Schnell, Gerhardt Gellings, Xavier Geiser, Jos. Holzer, James Cook, M. Ruplinger, and Jos. Brunmeier.

The earliest school officers on record were D. O'Shea, P. O'Shea, John Tollefson, Christ Winkel, Clarence Reisterer, and Math. Ruplinger. Most of the records of the district are unsigned and some yearly records missing. That fact makes it impossible to list the names of the school officers for all of the years since records were kept. The superintendents' records list these men as having served from 1872 to 1906: Xavier Geiser, Frank Gerhard, James Cook, Chas. Schnell, and W. H. Karstaedt. John Reisterer, who died in 1946, held office for a record of 45 years.

Mary Cronin is listed as the first teacher in 1862. She taught for 3 months at \$16 per month. The records often do not state the name of the teacher, but just state: "Paid the teacher \$_____". Evidently, the teacher's board was paid by the district for we find notations like this in the expenditures: "Paid Mrs. O'Shea for boarding the teacher \$16". Such an expense was recorded as late as 1890 when P. O'Shea was paid \$18.75 for teacher's board. Although summer and winter sessions were never held, it is recorded that a German teacher was hired in 1893 at a total salary of \$30. The teachers' names obtainable from records were: Mary Galloghy 1863; Chas. Conway 1864-5; Abbie Heiskins 1866-7; P. O'Shea 1870-3; Mary Cody 1874-6; Theo. Ward 1877; Frank Cleary 1878; Julia Sullivan 1879-80; Nora Morris 1881. Katie Fardy 1882; Maggie Cody 1883; Louis Jerman 1884; Phebe Rickaby 1885-6; Maggie Crowe 1887; Katie Hayes 1888-9; Katie Clark 1890; Maggie Garey 1892-3; Katie Clark 1894; Katie Cain 1895-7; Eugene McCarthy 1898; Estella Niles 1899-1902; Agnes Conway 1903-05. Irish teachers were much preferred!

The old school records of 1860 to 1880 have many interesting entries. It reveals the fact that among the tax receipts were "tax certificates". Fees for someone were paid yearly. These fees were usually in the amount of \$5 per year. For years this fee was paid to James Cook, but for what purpose is unknown. By the latter 1890's, we find that someone was paid \$2 yearly to take the school census. Quite often a district resident was paid a small sum for clearing up some "trubl" in school or in carrying out school affairs. In 1897, the sum of \$2 was spent for "picnic refreshments". Every year expenditures for cleaning the school and water closets were listed. Only for the year 1872 to 1875 are the records written in German—a good indication that a mixture of nationalities lived in the district. Today the community is predominantly German.

The sale of all of the school property has taken away a central meeting place for social or business purposes. Annual school meetings are now held in the neighboring cheese factory or in private homes. No doubt the time will soon come when the district will be disbanded and the area attached to operating school districts.

FRANKLIN

Franklin township was once a part of Manitowoc Rapids, of Maple Grove, of the original Franklin township made up of Franklin and Cato, and finally in 1857 the present-sized township. During these changes from one township to another, school districts were organized in these territories. Prior to 1857, there were only four school districts set up in the present Franklin area. They were: Franklin 6 (now Franklin 1 and Jt. 2), Franklin 8 (now Franklin Jt. 8, Jt. 6, and Jt. 9), Franklin 13 (now Franklin Jt. 3 and 13), and Franklin 14 (now Franklin 4 and Jt. 14). Cato Jt. 7 also consisted of a part of the Franklin area. See Cato introduction for an explanation of the missing district numbers. After Franklin became a township by itself, new school districts were organized and numbered from number 1 up and to fill in missing district numbers, but not always in the order of their organization. The missing district number 5 is unexplained after much research.

FRANKLIN 1 — GRASSY KNOLL

Marie F. Duggan

Franklin district No. 1 was named the Grassy Knoll school in 1918 by the pupils because the school is situated on a grassy knoll near the N.W. corner of section 20, Franklin. Prior to this it was often referred to as the Stoker school because of the connections that members of that family had with the school. Today Franklin residents call this the Phillips or the Mangin school because it is located near those farmsteads.



In 1856, according to the township assessment roll, this district was Franklin No. 6 and consisted of sections 6-7-17-18-19-30. On April 20, 1859, Patrick Hogan, the town superintendent of schools, changed this district number to Franklin No. 1 (See Franklin township records). A few years later, Franklin districts number 2 and 3 were set up and certain areas of Franklin No. 1 were detached to become parts of those districts. Today the Grassy Knoll district is a very irregular area in western Franklin township. The land on which the school is located was granted to the state of Wisconsin by the United States on Nov. 28, 1848. Paul Mangin, Sr. on February 12, 1867, purchased the property from the state.

The first schoolhouse, a log building, was erected in the 1850's. There are no records of its size and general construction. The equipment consisted of crude homemade furniture common to the early pioneer schools. At the first election, Alanson Hickok was elected chairman. This school served the district until 1890 when the present building was erected. The old schoolhouse was sold to Joseph Krummel, Sr. and removed to the farm to be used as a granary.

The present frame school was built in 1890 by Tom Brown, assisted by George Kupsch, for \$500. He supplied all of the necessary lumber and labor for the structure. The furniture then consisted of large homemade seats and desks, large enough to seat four pupils each. The children used slates and slate pencils, with the blackboards being "black" boards. The schoolhouse is about 24 x 28 feet, one-story high. There is no basement, and the main floor consists of a classroom and two entry-cloakrooms. Four windows on each of the long sides supplies the light for the classroom. The interior walls and ceiling are covered with tin. A few cupboards fail to care for the hundreds of books and texts now piled in various parts of the building. A stove, without provisions for ventilation, heated the schoolroom. Single and double desks of the unadjustable type were used. Up to 1946 a large school bell on the roof called the children to their classes. This bell was removed in the interests of safety and for other reasons. Franklin No. 1 was one of the very few county districts maintaining a school without electric lights and most other modern conveniences.

The enrollment has fluctuated with the years, but the winter attendance was for years greater, for then the older boys and girls from the farms and from the parochial school at Maple Grove attended. The erection of St. Patrick's school seriously

affected the enrollment in Franklin No. 1. County records show that the highest enrollment occurred in the 1870's when the average attendance was 65 pupils. For the rest of the period up to 1906 the average has been between 30 and 50 yearly. Although only five pupils attended in the 1930's, the school remained in continuous operation until the fall of 1947. Faced with demands for extensive modern improvements, the voters in the spring of 1947 voted to discontinue operating the school to transport the few pupils to the Menchalville school.

The names of the early settlers are still prevalent in this community. District and county records list these as the pioneer Irish settlers: John Touhey, Pat Murphy, John Flanagan, Theo. Morrissey, James and Pat Mullane, James and David Long, John Doolan, Tom Goggins, Robert Cummings, John Hennessey, Pat Mullins, Dennis Shea, Wm. Playfair, Peter Stoker, the Corrigan, Enright, Hartnetts, and Hickok. Playfair and Hickok served on the county board from 1850 to 1860, while Peter Stoker represented the town from 1878 to 1884. A later resident, Tom Sullivan, also was town chairman and later an assemblyman. Peter Falvey, a district resident, is the present town chairman.

A number of the pupils of this school at the turn of the century became teachers. Among them were Elizabeth Cohan, Edward O'Hearn, Helen Falvey, James O'Hearn, Peter Falvey, and James Doolan. More recent district residents who became teachers were Lucille and Mary Daley, Marie and Wm. Falvey, Margaret Cohan, Marie Harlow, and Veronica Nate. Other well-known former residents are James Sullivan, a government inspector; Rev. E. A. Radey, pastor of Holy Innocents at Manitowoc; and Jos. Kupsch, an eastern sales representative.

The district has always put its leading citizens on the schoolboard. Their duties were to hire the teacher, provide for the best in teaching and learning conditions, and to handle the financial affairs of the district. Among the school officers serving before 1910 were James Mullane, Peter Stoker, Wm. Playfair, Jos. Kupsh, Dan Mangin, Pat O'Hearn, Alfred Stoker, and Tom Sullivan, Jos. Baroun Sr., John Philip, John Radey, and Dan Falvey.

Franklin No. 1 maintained summer and winter terms of school until 1873. The winter sessions were from November to April, while the summer session of three months lasted from May to August. At one time this district paid the highest wages of all the Franklin districts, but in general the salaries have been average or below average. The first nine month term was held in 1898. The teachers' names on record in the county office are: Agnes Classen 1872, Mary French 1872-3, G. W. Johnson 1873, Jere Falvey 1874, Angeline Heath 1876, Celia Fitzmaurice 1877-8, Mary Maloney 1879, Katie Mullins 1894-5, Mamie Guhin 1896-8, and Anna B. Morrissey 1904-05. Others who taught here before 1906 were Chas. Whalen, James Corrigan, Neal Mulcahy, Patrick Guhin, Joseph Morrissey, and Bertie Goggin. The texts used in the 1870's and 80's were Sanders readers and spellers, Monthieth's geography, Phineas and later on Kerl's grammars, Wilson and Swinton's histories, and Ray's arithmetic. Robinson's arithmetic and McGuffey's readers were also used in the first pioneer school.

At the turn of the century, it was customary to hold spelling bees in the winter with neighboring schools. Contestants would be selected, and to add greater interest, the young men and women of the district were invited to take part. These contests began by singing "America". Each school had a school yell which was used to the fullest extent by the winners. At the close of the school term the pupils and their parents enjoyed a public picnic and dance. Assembly at the schoolhouse at 9 A. M., the closing day would begin with a program of recitations and songs. Then a parade to the Nate cheese factory was in order. From there conveyances were provided to transport the merrymakers to Zahorik's dance hall at Taus. There dinner was served by the teacher and parents. In the afternoon a program was given, while the evening was devoted to dancing, with music furnished by Frank Rathsack, Fred Stoker, Albert Radey, and Albert Yohanek. In later years, school fairs were popular.

The Branch river flows through the district. Along this stream on the Edward Brown, Paul Mangin, and Anton Rathsack farms, Indians made their homes in conical wigwams during the summer months. The old settlers exchanged their farm produce for venison and tallow with the Indians. Many of the settlers attended their pow-pows which often were noisy affairs because the redskins were under the influence of the white man's "firewater". Remains of their fireplaces were but recently obliterated.

A short distance east of the school was the site of a sawmill operated by Peter Stoker. This mill was in operation until the turn of the century when the Stoker farmstead was sold and the family removed to Glen Flora. The mill was dismantled and taken to the new family location.

The first cheese factory in the western section of the township was erected upon the present Phillip farmstead by Peter Stoker and James Mullane. The present "old-

timers" recall the day when they were patrons of the factory, when milk was delivered by oxen. In later years the Nate factory was established and flourished for years but is now out of existence too.

A brick yard was established in the early 1900's by Joseph Baroun Sr. and Frank Rath sack upon the property of the former. The pits and kiln still remain. Today Franklin No. 1 is a quiet, prosperous community of farms.

FRANKLIN JT. — CLEARVIEW

Betty Fenlon

Franklin joint district No. 2 was given the name Clearview because a clear view of the district lands can be obtained from the school. People in this section of the county often refer to it as the Gallagher school because the school site was purchased from the Gallaghers. It is now often called the Fenlon school because of the close association that the Fenlons have had with the school.

This district was originally a part of the old Franklin school district number 6 located along the western tier of sections in Franklin. Town superintendent of schools, Michael Keehan, on March 10, 1860, ordered the organization of Franklin No. 2 and called a meeting of all legal voters in this area. At the time of its organization an area of land in the township of Maple Grove was added to this district and this became Franklin joint district No. 2, joint with Franklin and Maple Grove. Many changes have occurred in its boundary lines so that at present the district lines are most irregular.

The site of the school was purchased from Douglas Gallagher for \$50 and is located on the town line between Maple Grove and Franklin at the northwest corner of the N.W.¼ of the S.W.¼ of section 6. The first school was a log building of unknown size as the early district records are unavailable. It was crudely furnished with homemade benches and heated with a cast iron stove in the middle of the room. By 1872, it had served its usefulness and it was torn down.

The second schoolhouse was built in 1872 according to county records and cost the sum of \$250. It was a small frame structure painted red. There were two or three windows on three sides with the front of the room used to hang the "black" boards. The old homemade desks were used until double desks were purchased in the 1890's. The building was about 20 x 26 feet and had no cloakroom. When it was abandoned in 1913, it was sold to John O'Hearn who moved it a short distance south across the road. Mr. O'Hearn used it for years as a storage and animal shed until it fell to ruins and was finally leveled in the early 1940's.

At a special meeting called on November 23, 1912, at 2 P. M. the question of building a new school was brought up for consideration. The vote to build was favorable as was a proposition that the district residents do the hauling of the sand and stones for the foundation before December 15, 1912. Evidently the old school was condemned for the hurry in erecting the foundation was to show the educational leaders of the county and state that the district intended to build and that the district intended to build and that the district was entitled to state and county aid. At the special meeting the sum of \$1600 was voted to pay for the construction of the school building.

The third school, the present one, was built in the spring and summer of 1913. It was a modern building for that time, being 34 x 38 feet, with a schoolroom 27 x 27½ feet. The classroom is lighted by large windows at the left and rear. A small entrance shed is located at the front of the building facing west. The door opens into a hallway leading up several steps to the cloakrooms at the northwest corner of the building. The hallway and cloakrooms have natural lighting from two windows facing west and two from the north. Two doors from the combination cloakroom open into the classroom. Between the two cloakroom doors, a built-in library houses the text and library books. The northeast corner of the building has a small storage room



from which a door leads directly out to the toilets located at the rear of the school-yard. The southwest corner of the building is a combination teachers' and storage room which is lit by three windows — two from the west and one from the south. The classroom was heated by a round heater without a ventilation system. Single seats and desks have replaced the old double desks. Good slate blackboards line the west wall of the classroom.

Franklin Jt. No. 2 has always been a one-room school. It never has been a very large school according to enrollment records on file in the county superintendent's office. The largest attendance occurred in the 1870's and 1880's when over 50 pupils attended. By 1913 when the school was built, the enrollment was still over 40 although the average daily attendance was below 30 pupils. With the opening of the parochial school at Maple Grove, the attendance dropped to a low of 14 with an A. D. A. of only 3 in 1922, so the voters suspended school for the year 1923-24. It was reopened in the fall of 1924, but again suspended in the fall of 1925 when an average of 4 pupils attended daily. This school then remained closed until the fall of 1930 when 8 children were to be enrolled. By 1944, the cost of operating the school for six pupils had risen so high that the voters again voted to suspend school and transport the pupils to the Wayside school. The school is still suspended although 10 children are transported to a public school out of a school census of about 40 children of school age.

Early settlers in the Franklin Jt. 2 school district, according to old assessment records, were John Touhey, John Flanagan, Theo. Morrissey, James Mullane, James Long, Martin Fenlon, John Gallagher, Dan Haggerty, and Patrick Hogan. County records show that Pat Hogan was clerk of the school from 1870 to sometime in the 1880's. Other residents serving as clerk before 1906 were: Henry Maas, M. J. Gallagher, and Tom Morrissey. Other board members before the county school annuals were issued were August Gaedke, Tom Sullivan, and Martin Fenlon.

School sessions were for fewer months than the average county school. There are no records that two terms were held yearly, but in 1875 a teacher was hired to teach a one-month summer term. The average term in the 1870's and 80's was for four to six months. Even as late as 1906, a seven month term was common, and it was not until 1936, when nine month terms were required to qualify for state aid, that nine months of school were held.

Good Irish teachers were in demand in this Irish community, according to the names of teachers on file in the county office. Since the list is very incomplete and district records are limited, it is possible to report only a few of the many outstanding teachers who taught in this district before 1906. Those on record were Margaret Reed 1872, Jere Falvey 1873, Thos. Burke 1874-8, Martin McMahon 1878, James Burke 1879, John E. Sullivan 1880, Mary McKeough 1895-6, Eleanore Mullins 1897, Anna Cavanaugh 1898, and Mabel Smith 1904-5. Many of the former students became prominent in their chosen field. Among the more prominent pupils of this school is Goff Morrissey who served as principal of the Reedsville and Chilton high schools for many years.

Branch river which meanders through the eastern part of the district has some recreational value but the low marshy land along it makes much of this part of the community worthless for farming. The whole district is assessed at less than \$200,000, not enough to maintain a modern school system without excessive taxation.

FRANKLIN JT. 3 — MC KINLEY

Bernice O'Hearn Grall

Franklin joint 3 school district includes the village of Maple Grove and should be the Maple Grove district. The voters at the annual meeting in 1918, however, wanted to name it in honor of some American president and so the name McKinley was chosen.

The Franklin joint No. 3 school district was organized on June 27, 1863, according to township school records on file with the town clerk. It was formed by detaching areas of land from the old Franklin No. 6, from Franklin No. 13, and from Maple Grove No. 10 (for-



merly the Reedsville district). Several changes have been made to the original boundary lines, for in 1890 a part of section 13 in Maple Grove was attached to this district; in 1895 a part of section 32 in Franklin was detached and added to Cato Jt. 7.

The first schoolhouse was a log building on a piece of land owned by John Hogan. The site was about one-half mile south of the present schoolyard. No information is available as to the size of the log structure, but it, no doubt, was a small, one-story building of one room with homemade furniture and a cast iron boxstove. This school is said to have been destroyed by fire in 1874. School was then conducted in a vacant building which was formerly a store located on the present Ambrose O'Hearn farm. Some public school pupils must have attended the parochial school from 1875 to 1879 for the district records show that \$100 per year was paid the parochial school, evidently for tuition.

On March 21, 1880, a special school meeting was held for the purpose of purchasing a school site. The voters favored a location as near the center of the district as possible. A committee of three voters, composed of Thomas Goggins, Michael Doolan, and William Mullins, was selected to investigate possible sites. They selected the present site in section 30, on county highway G. The schoolboard bought this one-half acre site located adjacent to the St. Patrick congregation cemetery from Thos. Burke for \$100 on February 27, 1881.

It was not until May 29, 1881, that the voters after much discussion decided to buy the Thos. Mangin hall at Mangin's Corner for \$500 for a school house. The agreement made with Mr. Mangin was that he was to move the hall on the school site before August 1, 1881. The building, the present school house, was placed on corner stones 18 inches high. The hall had to be remodeled into a schoolhouse consistent with the times. Bryan Lorrigan, William Mullins, and John O'Hearn were appointed on the building committee. The job of remodeling was let to the lowest bidder who would furnish proper security. The building when remodeled and completed was 24 x 40 x 12 feet with two front doors opening into cloakrooms. The schoolroom was furnished with double desks and seats, a teacher's desk, a heater type stove, and the usual blackboards, maps, and library book cases. The total cost of the building and equipment was about \$830.

The voters at the annual meeting, usually voted the length of the school term, specified whether a male or female teacher was to be hired, let the bid for furnishing the firewood, and voted for a school officer. Records show that female teachers were usually hired during the 1880's and 1890's. Seventeen cords of maple wood were purchased for \$11.55 in 1881. A fence costing \$32.75 was erected around the schoolyard in 1887. The specifications were that the posts had to be 8 feet apart, with black ash poles or 2 x 6 inch scantlings placed top of these posts. The fence itself was to be made of pine boards, four boards high. A gateway 12 feet wide for a driveway was to be left at the front of the schoolyard. In 1902, a woodshed was built and shutters were placed on the schoolhouse windows.

Before the establishment of the parochial school at Maple Grove in the 1880's, Franklin joint No. 3 had an attendance of 60 to 75 children each year. The town clerk's report to the county superintendent of schools for 1880 shows that 60 pupils were enrolled, but by 1885 the number attending had dropped to 30 out of a school population of 117 children of school age. After that date there were great fluctuations in enrollments every five years. In 1890 there were only 18 pupils enrolled, but by 1895 there were 41 enrolled with an average daily attendance of 22. A total of 14 children with an average daily attendance of 4 were the figures for 1910, while only 4 were enrolled in 1915. During the school term 1917-1918 there were no children enrolled. For that term the teacher came to school in the morning and at noon, rang the bell, and went home for the rest of the day. For that he received \$80 per month for eight months. Naturally the voters at the next annual meeting voted to suspend school, but in 1921, the district re-opened the public school for 12 children who maintained an average daily attendance of 3 for the year. In 1923, the number of district children wanting a public education had decreased to such an extent that it was no longer profitable to continue operating the district school. For several years the one or two public school children were educated in the parochial school, but for the past 20 years none of the district children of grade school age is under public school expense.

The first schoolboard members were John Hogan, John Hennessey, and Michael Cain. County records show that John Hogan served as clerk until 1879. Other clerks prior to 1906 were M. Mulcahey, J. J. Mulcahey, James O'Hearn, and John Mullins. Others serving on the board according to county records were J. P. Sheahan, John Rolland, and John Cummings.

The list of names of the teachers who taught the Franklin joint 3 school is incomplete. The county record lists the following as having taught here before 1906: John Mulholland 1872, John P. Sheahan 1874, M. Mulloy 1877, J. W. Corse, 1878, J. P. Dono-

hue 1879, P .H. Long 1894, G. W. Kings 1895, Pat Linane 1896-7, Nellie Walsh :1898, and Lawrence Morrissey 1904-05. The last teacher in 1918 and again in 1921-22 was James O'Hearn. The preferred nationality of the teacher hired is indicated by the names listed above. During the early 1870's, this district had the distinction of paying the highest wages for teachers in the town of Franklin. John Mulholland in 1872 was paid the magnificent sum of \$50 per month! After 1880, the teachers' wages were average or below average for the township. Eight month terms were common long after the other county schools were maintaining nine month school years.

In 1943, the voters at the annual meeting authorized the sale of the unused school building. Bids were taken but opposition to the sale developed among some district residents and the sale was abandoned. With the passing of years, the old school first erected and used as a dance hall became more and more dilapidated. Finally in the summer of 1947, the voters again decided to put the school building up for sale through bids. Again opposition to the sale developed. A petition signed by about a dozen taxpayers was served on the board in September calling for a special meeting to vote on the question of selling the school property. The special meeting was held at 2 P. M. on October 14, 1947. The vote was 27 to 5 not to sell the school house and site.

FRANKLIN 4 — RIVERSIDE Mildred Cherney

Franklin school No. 4 was named the Riverside school by the voters in 1918. It was so named because it is situated near the banks of the Branch river directly across the road from the school. A pleasant view of the river ravine can be had from the high corner location of the school site. To most residents of this and nearby communities the school is known as the Taus school since it is located only a short distance east of that village.



According to the town clerks' records, the district was organized April 22, 1867. Prior to that time the land in this district belonged to Franklin 8, 13, and 14 according to the Franklin assessment roll of 1856. At present it includes all of sections 15 and 22, and parts of sections 16, 21, 23, 26, and 27, all in Franklin. This new district was organized because of the distance to nearby schools.

In December 1870, a special meeting was called for the purpose of building the district school. John Zahorik donated one-fourth acre from the S.E. corner of his farm. This land was deeded to the district as the following transcript indicates: "John Zahorik and wife Anna Zahorik to School District No. 4 Franklin: One-fourth acre in the S.E. corner of the SE¼ of the NW¼ of Sec. 22, T. 20 N, R. 22 E. dated, acknowledged, and recorded July 15, 1871. Value \$5.00."

Before the schoolhouse was erected from 1867 to 1871, "temporary schools" were operated for short terms. One such school was held on the Jacob Gerl farm in a vacant building. Another, it is said, was to have been held in a vacant log shanty one-fourth mile north of Taus. Maggie Stokes is said to have taught several sessions in these temporary schools.

The first log schoolhouse was built in 1871 on the site purchased. It was erected nearer the southeast corner than the present school stands. Logs, rough boards, flooring, shingles, hauling and labor time were donated. The small outlay of cash needed was raised by a "per capita" tax based on the assessed valuation of each person's property. The structure was 18 x 24, with two windows on each side. There were no blackboards to break the whitewashed wall surfaces. Strong planks were nailed together to make long benches, set up in parallel rows facing the front of the room. The seating capacity was intended for 45 but many more than that attended during the first few years. There was no belfry nor bell of any kind. Water was gotten from a spring 80 rods from the school on the bank of the river. The school board members of Andrew Kralik, Max Boehm, and Barney Carrol acted as building committee. The first school was sold in 1884 to Jos. Naidl, Sr. who moved it to his farm for a summer kitchen.

In 1883, the voters decided to erect a new school. Before building, another one-fourth acre of land was purchased for the school site from Geo. Zahorik for \$10. The second log schoolhouse was 28 x 36 x 10 feet, built on a stone foundation, and cost \$343. Two years later it was clapboarded and painted for \$100. Slate blackboards and a hand bell were purchased. Factory made, patented, double-desks replaced the planks, with the girls seated on one side of the room and the boys on the other. A favorite punishment of the teachers was to make naughty girls or boys sit on the wrong side of the room! A five foot high, solid board fence was erected along the west side of the schoolyard. Wood was purchased at 85 cents a cord to fire the "hot blast", large, box-stove heater. The second school was sold to Max Boehm, Sr. for \$100. He moved it to his farmyard across the road from the school, and is now used as a storage building.

The third and present school building was built in 1909 for \$3,200. It is a frame structure 38½ feet square. The schoolroom proper is 27 x 37 x 12 feet. The entrance section of the building has porches, cloakrooms, a basement stairway, and a library. The basement is full size and houses the heating and ventilation systems. The double desks from the second school were used until 1931 when sixty of the latest type, single, adjustable, chair-type desks were purchased. Electric lights were installed in 1936. During the first years of the new school, Geo. Zahorik discovered and piped a spring well in the basement, but in 1936 a new well was drilled. Before water was available on the grounds it was obtained from Boehms. A yearly payment of \$5 was voted for this water supply. Free textbooks were adopted in 1935. The school has many of the modern conveniences found in our leading county schools, but outdoor toilets are still used.

Although the district is comparatively limited in size and extent, it is densely populated even at the present time. This area is quite distant from the parochial schools, but still they and other factors have had their effect on the school enrollment. The town clerks' reports to the superintendents show that in 1870 there was an enrollment of 66. For the rest of the 1800's, the average attendance yearly was 70 to 80 pupils. Since 1900 there has been a gradual decline in enrollment but Franklin 4 has always been considered a large school.

The early settlers were Bohemians, Irish, and Germans. In 1890 the Bohemian families were Zahorik, Kralick, Wachal, Marek, Polifka, Korinek, Ohleus, Hynek, Vogeltanz, Naidl, Wattawa, Junk, Kadler, Kutil, Kanak, Kopidlansky, Radey, and Mraz. The six Irish families were McKeough, Kelley, Nugent, Gleason, McGurty, and Carrol, while the Germans were represented by the Boehm, Dickert, Gerl, Reitmeyer, Lensmeyer, Ertel, Hill, Bauman, and Pfeffer families. Most of them were farmers but some of them engaged in a "side-line". A well-known graduate of this school is Jos. Zahorik, the popular register of deeds. The many hundreds of former pupils made fine records for themselves in their chosen work.

The list of school officers prior to 1906 is incomplete. The names of the first school board members are given above. Those on record as having served later were Andrew Kralick, up to 1877; Geo. Zahorik 1877-1880; and John Hynek, Math. Lensmire, Joseph Zahorik, Sr., and Henry Hill serving in various capacities from 1894 to 1906.

Records reveal the fact that summer and winter terms of school were held until 1875. The summer sessions were conducted by female teachers, while the tough winter terms were presided over by a male instructor. Irish teachers seemed to be preferred if one can judge from the following list of teachers who taught in this district: Maggie Stokes 1867-71; Julia Ricker 1872 S&W; Ann Fitzmaurice 1873 S; Patrick H. Lynch 1873 W; Celia Fitzmaurice 1874 S; Peter Carrigan 1874-75; P. H. Lynch 1876-77; D. R. Solar 1878; C. L. Whelan 1879; W. A. Crowe 1880; Jos. Zahorik, Sr. 1881; Mary A. Pankratz 1894; John H. Kassa 1895; Dennis E. Hickey 1896-7; Geo. Marten 1898; Edward Elmer 1904; Walter Bleser 1905; and Jos. M. Zahorik, Jr. 1907.

During the eighties and nineties the school witnessed many exciting "spell-downs". Much rivalry existed between the good Irish and Bohemian spellers of school districts No. 1 and 4. The winner of this contest was awarded a medal of honor until the next contest. Riverside pupils will long be remembered for the many township and county prizes which they won. Christmas programs are still given to "packed houses". School fairs and exhibits were held in the 1920's. This school has served as an examination center for prospective eighth grade graduates for years.

The mail for the school has come from various post offices since its organization. Records show that mail was gotten from Elk, Prag, Kellnersville, Maple Grove, Taus, and Cato as the years passed on. The village of Taus, first called Elk, was begun about 1880. Jos. Zahorik, Sr. established and conducted a general store, tavern, and dance hall. He also served for many years as town clerk of Franklin and Manitowoc county register of deeds. His son, Joseph, Jr., holds the latter position today. Andrew Kralik was a blacksmith; Mraz, a carpenter; Boehm, a sawmill operator; Wachal, a

mason; Fogeltanz, a wagon maker; and Hausner, a carpenter. The ruins of the sawmill can still be seen along the Branch river, near the school. Hausner's hall, east of the bridge, was the scene of many day and night long wedding celebrations. The hall is now remodeled into a dwelling. Winding Branch river serves the community as fishing and recreation spots.

FRANKLIN JT. 6 — HIGHLAND

Dorothy Hunsader

Franklin Jt. 6 is joint with the towns of Franklin and Kossuth. The district school is built on high land so in 1918 when schools were named the district officers called it the Highland School. Residents of this and surrounding communities call this the Reifs Mills School or sometimes the Polivka Corners School since it is located near these villages.

The present Franklin Jt. 6 was organized in 1898. The assessment rolls for the town of Franklin for 1856 show that there was a Franklin No. 6 at that time. The first Franklin No. 6 bordered the township of Maple Grove and consisted of sections 6, 7, 8, 17, and 30. In 1856 this district was set up for taxation purposes only and had no schoolhouse. Today the first Franklin No. 6 is parts of Franklin Jt. 2, Franklin 1, and Franklin Jt. 3.

In 1860 the present Franklin Jt. 6 was a part of Franklin 8, Kossuth 2, and Kossuth 3. It now includes land in sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 in Franklin, and parts of sections 7, 18, and 19 in Kossuth. When the present district was organized in 1898, the district land was detached from Franklin Jt. 8, Franklin Jt. 9, Franklin 4, Kossuth 2, and Kossuth 3. It took the designation of Franklin Jt. 6, evidently, because that was the first number which neither township had. No reason for the formation of the district was advanced, but the distance of some of the families from existing and surrounding schools seems to be the logical reason.

Only one schoolhouse has been built in this district. The frame structure was erected in 1899 at a cost of about \$800 by Havlicek and Hynek. It is a one story building located at the southeast corner of section 13, township of Franklin. It is one mile south of Polivka Corners and one mile north of Reifs Mills. The schoolhouse has an average-sized schoolroom with two cloakrooms. There are three windows on each side of the school. It still has the old-fashioned double desks, wainscotted sides, and up to 1948 had no modern heating and ventilating system. Electric service was installed about 1935, but thus far only electric lights are used. The walls and ceiling were covered with beaver-board about 1930.

The school has always been a one-room rural school. In 1906 the enrollment was 44, but by 1914 the attendance had increased to 60 pupils which was about the largest enrollment in the history of the school. By 1920 the number of pupils had dropped to 45. In 1935 the enrollment was 25. Today the average attendance is about 12 pupils. This decrease has resulted because many pupils now attend the parochial school at Kellnersville and because of other factors common to rural conditions today.

Some of the early settlers of this area were the Anton Neuser, Joseph Kochan, Geo. Baumann, Mat Havlovitz and the Havlinek families. The Reifs were the most notable of the old community. During the past decade the Krejcarek, Baumann, Hynek, Ledvina, Cisler, Novy, Polivka, and Yanda families have made names for themselves in teaching, business, and farming.

John Hynek was the first clerk of the school district. There seems to be no written record of the other district members who served prior to 1906.

The first teacher in this school was Mary McKeough who received \$20 per month. Other teachers who served up to 1906 with the year in which they taught were: Mayme McMahon 1901; Sophia Jens 1902-03; Mayme Laughlin 1904; Rose Ledvina 1905-06.

Although Reifs Mills is not a part of this district, the history of this village was so well studied by Donna Mae Schuette, a pupil attending the Highland School, that



it will be included. Reifs Mills got its name from the fact that the Reif brothers owned and operated grist and saw mills, a coffin factory, and a broom handle manufacturing concern. John Reif manufactured broom handles from about 1875 to 1890 when the factory burned down. It stood on the present John Shimon farm. The grist and saw mills were operated by Anton and Louis Reif. Anton Reif made coffins until about the year 1900. Later on he made butter churns. Peter Reif made sun clocks about the years 1875 to 1880.

The first cheese factory was owned by Peter Nicolai and was built on the present property of Stephen Swetlik. Another cheese factory was situated on the corner across from the present Cisler Tavern. Tom Doyle made cheese in it about 1910. This factory burned down, so a few years later the old grist mill was turned into a cheese factory. As the years went by, the old grist mill-factory changed hands several times. In 1942 it was sold to Schallers from St. Nazianz who tore it down and hauled the lumber to that village.

The present Cisler Tavern was erected over a half century ago by William Kadow. Later owners were Wm. Svacina, Geo. Baumann, Joseph Vraney, and Joseph Cisler. There were several dance halls in this area. One was built as an addition to the Svacina tavern. Another was located at the present location of the John Reznicek garage, while the third was situated just west of the St. Augustine church.

About thirty years ago the old saw mill was torn down by Jos. Frye and the lumber used to build some houses at Francis Creek. The first mills were run by water power. A well-constructed dam on the Branch River was built which lasted until one spring when the spring floods broke it up and washed it away.

The Reifs Mills blacksmith shop operated for years by Jacob Hynek was sold about 1938 to Arthur LaFond. About 1901 there was a dam on the Joseph Hynek farm to raise the water in the Branch River so that logs could be floated down to the saw mill. The mill made shingles and flooring and did planing. Other business places which have disappeared are the Reif Tavern where the John Herman home is and a cheese factory at Polivka Corners. The St. Augustine church about a half mile east of Reifs Mills was erected about 76 years ago. A Catholic school was built just east of the church but that was torn down years ago. Today the village of Reifs Mills has gone the way of many other once-prosperous villages of the county, but the district school continues to function.

FRANKLIN JT. 8 — SUNNY SLOPE Anne M. Fetzer

Franklin joint district No. 8 was named the Sunny Slope school in 1919 because the land directly east of it slopes towards the rising sun. The school is more commonly known as the Hussey school because several generations of the Hussey family have lived across from the school site. More recently it has become known as the Maple Crest Sanatorium school because it is located a short distance north of the sanatorium.

The school district was organized about 1850 and at that time consisted of the east one-third of the present Franklin township made up of sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36. At about the above date, Charles Detterick bought the land on which the first school was built from the government. A certificate of entry was made for this land on Nov. 15, 1848, but the patent was dated April 1, 1850. On Sept. 24, 1857, Chas. Detterick sold the land to August Ganz, Sr. Later he sold it to August Ganz, Jr. in 1884. He, in turn, sold it to Jacob Anders. On Oct. 20, 1899, Jacob Anders sold the one-half acre of land on which the school stood to Franklin Jt. district No. 8 for \$57. Since the school site was small, the district bought another half acre adjoining the school yard to the west from Jacob Anders in 1904 for \$47. The deed for that was dated June 22, 1904.



Since the formation of the original district, many changes in the district boundary lines have occurred. Franklin districts numbers 4, 6, and 9 each took a share of this district as they organized. Not only has Franklin No. 8 lost areas of land in Franklin,

but it has added parcels to it which were taken from Kossuth 3 because it was easier for pupils to get to Franklin No. 8 than to get to Kossuth No. 3 over the unbridged Branch river during the later 1800's. The town clerk's report to the county superintendent indicates that this district was joint with Kossuth as far back as 1870. At present Franklin joint 8 consists of parts of sections 23, 24, 26, and all of sections 25, 35, and 36 in Franklin, plus parts of sections 29 and 30 in Kossuth.

The first unhewn log schoolhouse was built about 1850. It was one of the first school houses erected in the present Franklin township. The school was built by the people of the community. The cracks between the logs were chinked and plastered, but still the building was not warm during the winter months. It stood about 25 ft. east of the present schoolhouse. This left little playground available so the children played on the road. Long benches were used for seats. Only one blackboard, four feet square, was used. Each child had his own slate and books. The old log building was torn down and no special use made of the logs when the next building was erected.

The second log school was built about 1870. A few years later the logs were covered with siding by John Pitts who lived at Branch. He also painted the school, using kerosene instead of oil in mixing the paint and so it became the "Little Red Schoolhouse". The seats were made of pine boards, and still only one little blackboard. The texts were purchased by the children. At that time reading books up to the fourth reader were used. When a pupil had completed that book, his reading course was finished! The older pupils attended school during the winter months only. The second building now stands on the Mike Reimer farm, across from the school and is being used for a chicken coop. When the third school was built, it was purchased by Jerry Hussey for \$30 and moved to his farm, now owned by Mr. Reimer.

The third and present schoolhouse was built in 1904 and is of frame construction costing \$1735. It was built 25 feet farther west than the location of the first two buildings. The school contains a full basement with furnace, a large entry and cloak room, a library room, and a large, correctly lighted classroom. The third school was the first to have a large bell and bell tower. The school has modern teaching and learning equipment and is one of the better kept schools of the county. In April, 1909, about 36 box elder trees were planted on the schoolgrounds by Jerry Hussey, Sr. and Bernard Fetzer.

There are no enrollment figures for this school prior to 1870. The town clerks' reports to the superintendents after that date indicate that in 1880 the attendance was at the high of 85 pupils. For the rest of the 1800's, the enrollment averaged between 40 and 70 pupils yearly. These figures include the older boys and girls who went to school during the winter months. The establishment of parochial schools at Kellnersville and Whitelaw as well as other rural conditions have affected the attendance in more recent years. For the year 1945-46 the enrollment was 17 pupils.

Early settlers of this community were farmers. Joe Fullmer, James Kennedy, Mike Radlinger, W. Hund, Jim Johnson, Pat Gleason, Peter Reif, Jos. Andre, Jos. Neuman, and August Ganz were among the first settlers in the original large district. One of the best known of the school's graduates was Geo. Kiel who served as town chairman of Franklin for 17 years, chairman of the county board, secretary of the Manitowoc county fair board, and clerk of the school district for years. Recent graduates who entered the teaching profession were: Elwood, Milton, and Marion Kiel, Blanche, Helen, Edwin, Victor, and Clarence Shimon; Dorothy and Anne M. Fetzer; Anne, Mary, and Helen Hussey; and Wencel Oswald.

The earliest school officers served without pay, but by 1904, the clerk and treasurer received \$8 yearly, while the director received \$5 for his services. At present the maximum salary yearly for board members is set by law. The list of names of citizens who served on the board is very incomplete. Those on record are: Clerks James Kennedy 1872-74; Peter Reif 1874-5; August Gaus 1876-79; Peter Reif 1894-5; and school officers Wm. Kiel, Geo. Wellner, Jerry Hussey, and Jos. Novy from 1896 to 1905. Those from 1906 on are listed in the county school annuals.

The county superintendent's records show that summer and winter sessions of school were held up to 1875. The district paid salaries above that of nearby schools as the average from 1870 to 1905 was about \$35 per month. Whether this pay included board is unknown. The town clerks' reports list Sanders, Swinton, McGuffey spellers; Sanders readers; Rays and Robinsons arithmetics; Mitchells, McNallys, and Harpers geographies; Phineas and Kerls grammars; and Pictorial and Swinton histories, as the texts used from 1870 to 1900. The recorded names of teachers for this school are Thos. O'Neil 1872 S; Veroqua Sheldon 1872 W; Aurelia Lawrence 1873 S & W; Johanna Lueps 1874 S; Thos. W. Byrnes 1874-75; Ida Baker 1876; Dora Squire 1877; Robert

Koukohl 1878-79; Bridget O'Dea 1895-96; Peter Marlborough 1897-98; Clara Knutson 1904; and Mabel Pankratz 1905. Others remembered by older residents were Mary Murphy, Nell Doyle, Annie Watt, and Celia Fitzmaurice. Those after 1905 are listed in the annuals.

During the early years of this school, Lutheran church services were held in the school on Sunday afternoons. School fairs were popular in the 1920's. Children brought their best vegetables, grains, and fruits to be exhibited. For the past several years 4-H Club and the farm spray ring organization have held evening meetings in the school.

This district has two places of interest to residents and visitors. Beautiful, well-kept buildings and grounds of the Maple Crest sanatorium are located in this community. Branch river winds its way along the eastern boundary of the district and affords recreation and scenic beauty.

FRANKLIN JT. 9 — KELLNERSVILLE

Rose Y. Sleger



Franklin Jt. district No. 9 has always been known as the Kellnersville school since it is located one mile west of the village of Kellnersville. Some of the early residents called it the McCarthy school because the site was purchased from the McCarthy family. Since the first school was painted white, the Bohemians often referred to it as the "Bila Skola" which meant white school.

Town records kept by town clerk Jos. Menchal show that Franklin No. 9 was set up on May 10, 1858. The district was originally a part of Franklin No. 8 and Franklin No. 14. As closely as records could be checked, it was found that this district became joint district No. 9 about in 1868 when parts of sections 6, 7, 18 in Kossuth were added to the original district. In later years a small piece of land in the town of Cooperstown was added to Franklin Jt. 9. Thus the Kellnersville district now is joint with Kossuth and Cooperstown. When Franklin Jt. 6 was organized in 1898, this district lost a large area of land to the southeast.

Long before the first school was built, older residents gathered one night a week at someone's home to learn to read and write the Bohemian language. Such gatherings were under the leadership of men like Harous and Klacal. The first log schoolhouse was supposed to have been built about 1858 on the present school grounds which is located on the southwest corner of section 1, Franklin. The one-half acre plot was purchased from John McCarthy. In 1912 and in 1929 additional half-acres were purchased each time.

The first schoolhouse, a frame structure, was built by Charles Pinger for \$450 in 1872. It contained one room with three windows on each of the long sides. In 1903, an additional eight or ten feet was added on to the front of the school for cloakrooms and to house the pump at a cost of \$430. It then was a building about 25 x 50 feet having no basement. The exact location of the old school can be determined by noticing the placement of the old pump. The building had double seats, chairs, blackboards, and other equipment common to early schools.

After almost seventy years of service, the old school was sold and torn down. It was replaced in 1929 by a modern brick structure 37 x 54 feet. It houses a full basement with fuel, furnace, and playrooms. Indoor toilets were installed but were later replaced by outdoor ones because of the difficulty of heating the school. The first floor of the structure has a hall, two cloakrooms, a large, airy, well-lighted classrooms, a library room, a supply room, and a kitchen. The school is modernly equipped with the latest single type desks, files, radio, electric lights and service, and plenty of bulletin and blackboard space. The grass-covered schoolyard has shade trees and playground equipment. The school, the equipment, and the yard reflect the pride that the district takes in its educational institution.

According to the town clerk's reports to the county superintendent of schools, the little white school house at Kellnersville must have bulged with pupils in the 1870's. The reports show that in 1870 there were 109 children enrolled, while in 1875 a total of 115 pupils attended school. By 1880 the attendance had dropped to 79. Thereafter there was a fluctuation in attendance until by 1910 about forty pupils were in school. The establishment of the parochial school at Kellnersville, as well as other rural factors, brought about this decline. The enrollment for the past few years has averaged about fifteen pupils.

Early settlers in this district were the Keehans, O'Briens, Breys, Muenches, Brunner, Stokes, Swobodas, Burkes, Gralls, Menchals, Hyneks, Shandas, Hewitts, Pankratz, Kellners, Milbauers, McCarthys, Herricks, Seidls, Deckers, Hruskas, Potucheks, Hamacheks, Feits, Chizeks, Friemuths, Cherneys, Shimeks, and Ledvins.

The success which former Kellnersville pupils have made for themselves in agriculture, business, and the professions reads like a "Who's Who" for Manitowoc county. Some of the more well-known are as follows:

Teachers: Lawrence, Mayme, Ida, Rose, and Jerome Ledvina, Emma Freimuth, Mildred Cherney, Marie Augustine, Martha Seidl, Jos. Hurka, Raymond and Hannah McCarthy, and Edw. Saur.

Lawyers: Lawrence and Jerome Ledvina.

Government: Judge Jerome Ledvina; Jos. Ledvina, former clerk of circuit court; Charles Hynek, Manitowoc Rapids town clerk; John Pinger, Franklin town assessor; Charles Muench, rural mail carrier; Joseph A. Kellner, sheriff; Lawrence Ledvina, assemblyman; and Jos. Menchal, Franklin town clerk.

Business: Michael Kellner, John Kellner, Robert Guttmann, Edward Kohlbeck, Edward Ledvina, Jos. Muench, Louis Sleger, Victor Yohanek, Edward Lorrigan, John Shanda, Charles Hynek, the Shimeks, the Martin sisters, Sam Pick, now of Milwaukee, Walter and Emil Stokes, and Charles Cherney.

Religion: Rev. Jacob Decker, Rev. Shimek and Sister Flora Seidl.

Doctors: Dr. Lydian Guttmann, Dr. Edward Konop, and Dr. Victor Kellner.

Contractors: Matt and James Mleziva, Anton Cherney, Anton Hynek, Frank Chizek, and Edward Ledvina.

No record of the school officers prior to 1872 is available. Some of the citizens who served from that date to 1906 were George Reindl, James Maloney, John Shanda, Michael Kellner, Sr., Michael Keehan, Charles Pinger, Joseph Cherney, Frank Stokes, Frank Muench, Sr., Jos. Hurka, Math. Keehan, and Wencil Hynek. The last named officer served continuously for twenty-four years from 1907 to 1931.

The records do not show that a summer and winter session of school was held after 1872. Men teachers seemed to have been preferred and so a higher salary scale was maintained than in some of the surrounding schools. Teachers teaching after 1870 were: Peter Carrigan 1871-74; John E. Garry 1874; M. N. Smith 1875; David Solar 1876-78; Thos. Burke 1878-80; James Burke 1880; P. J. Taugher 1881; John Hewitt 1882-85; Hannah McCarthy 1885-89; Julia McKeough 1889-90; Lizzie Meany 1890-3; Elma Lawrence 1893-6; Katie Doolan 1896; L. W. Ledvina 1897-99; C. J. Mulcahy 1899-1900; Anna Muench 1900-02; Mrs. Hannah Lorrigan 1902-05; John Connors 1905-06; and 1907-08; and Lawrence Morrissey 1906-07.

The teacher in the first school stressed the mastery of the "three R's", although history and geography were taught. Learning the A, B, C's was a regular routine. Some of the common classics were taught to the older students. Regular spell-downs were held with the children lining up in two long rows to see which side would win. Town spelling contests were held usually about the first Friday in May. In the first school the pupils sat on a long, red recitation bench. Many times the rain and snow pelted into the old school. The old box stove did not give off enough heat to prevent the lunches from freezing in the pails.

Kellnersville was not always known by that name. Before 1873, the post office was called Prag in memory of Prague, the capital of Bohemia.

One of the first businessmen in this district was Michael Kellner who owned a grist mill, a store, and hotel, and a postoffice. A sawmill operated by Frank Chizek is now torn down. Saloons were operated by Charles Stokes, Jos. Kellner, and Wachals. Adam Jirkovic operated a cheese factory. Blacksmith shops were owned by Joseph Marshek and Charles Muench. Lawrence Ledvina, Sr. was the village shoemaker. St. Joseph's Catholic Church and school were established almost with the beginning of the village.

FRANKLIN 13 — FRANKLIN

Florence Kostechka

Franklin school district 13 was officially named the Franklin school in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great American statesman and inventor. To most residents in this section of the county it is referred to as the Pfeffer school because the school is located near the Pfeffer farms.

Franklin No. 13 was organized when Franklin township included the town of Cato and was the 13th district set up in that combined municipality. The district was organized in the summer of 1856, just before Franklin No. 14 was set up. Since its organization, areas of land have been detached to become parts of Franklin school districts numbers 1, Jt. 3, and 4 which were set up later than district number 13. The original No. 13 included all of sections 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 33, and 34 in Franklin. Early settlers of this area in 1856 were Pat O'Hearn, A. Hubbard, James Kirby, S. Nolan, Theo. and Reuben Piper, A. Sheehy, John Reddin, H. Hubbard, and L. W. Dunham.



The first schoolhouse was built shortly after the district's organization. The log structure was located on a site one-half mile south of the present schoolyard, on the land now owned by Thos. Kostechka. There are no official records concerning this school because the available written records date back to 1869. Joseph Pfeffer, an early settler, furnished some information about this log schoolhouse. Homemade wooden benches, blackboards, and tables were used to supply the necessary furniture. Summer and winter sessions were held at that time with the three month winter session beginning in December and the two month summer session for May and June. Clementine Robinson, the teacher in 1869, received \$20 per 22 day month in the summer and \$25 per month in the winter. Evidently it was worth \$5 per month more to teach school in the winter when the young men and women attended. The sum of \$5 was voted for books at that early period.

In 1871 this log building was abandoned and sold to a Mr. Relling who remodeled it into living quarters. Later on, Jos. Svacina, who purchased the farm on which the log building was located, razed it and used some of the building for a new house. The voters at the annual meeting in September, 1870, authorized the construction of a frame building. Oleus Olson was engaged to furnish the material and to build a schoolhouse, 18 x 24 x 8 feet, with one outside door opening into a 6 foot entry extending across the width of the building. There were to be three windows on each long side, said windows to be made up of 10 x 12 inch panes with 12 panes to a window. The building was placed on a stone wall which was built up 12 inches above the ground. The outside of the building was clapboarded and painted. For his labor and the material Mr. Olson was paid \$300. The school was built on the present site purchased from Ole Nielsen and his wife May for \$15 on March 21, 1872.

Mary Doolan was the first teacher in the second school, receiving \$25 per month for her services. The two term year was still in vogue at that time. The box stove kept the school fairly warm during the cold winter months. In 1875, Mat Reddin was paid \$50 to make some building repairs and to make 14 desks and seats which seated four to six pupils each. Yearly kalsomining and repairs were made to the building until 1901 when the voters authorized the construction of the present schoolhouse. The old frame building was turned into a woodshed and for the teacher's garage.

The present school was built in 1901 for about \$650. It is 24 x 40 x 12 feet, of frame construction, and placed on a stone wall two feet high. The building has three windows for each long side and one window for the entrance side. Two entrance doors from a concrete platform open up into cloakrooms, one for each sex, although the entrance at the southeast corner was kept locked for years and the cloakroom used for storage purposes. Between the two cloakrooms, the schoolroom extends to the front window with this part of the room used for storing the dinner pails and for a semi-

washroom. The front wall is covered with slate blackboards. The library books are stored in movable cupboards, and the heating system is a victrola-type stove without a ventilating system. The double desks, which replaced the homemade seats and desks in 1901, were used until the school closed. During the years the building was used, the walls and ceiling were whitewashed every year. No electric service was provided the building.

The enrollment for this school never was very large. During the winter when the older boys and girls attended, the attendance was greater than in the summer. The largest enrollment occurred in 1899 when 68 pupils attended. The greatest number of pupils of school age was about 80 in 1895, while at present there are less than 50 children between the ages of 4 and 20 years. With the passing of years during this century, the enrollment in this school continued to decrease. One cause of this decrease was parochial school attendance at Reedsville, Maple Grove, and Whitelaw. By 1946, the attendance had dropped below ten, therefore, the voters at the annual in July 1946 voted to suspend their school and transport the remaining pupils to nearby operating schools. The school continues to be suspended for the present.

Summer and winter sessions were held during the early years of Franklin 13. The teacher's salary for the summer term was lower than for teaching the winter session. After 1900 when single terms were held, the length of term averaged seven or eight months. This was one of the last of the county schools to abandon the eight month school year. The teachers usually stayed for one term because of the low pay and for other reasons. Names of teachers for this school prior to 1906 were Clementine Robinson, Mary Doolan, Jennie Silsbee, Ida Murphy, Agnes Classon, Melora Shove, Annie Lawrence, Celia Fitzmaurice, James Cahill, Bert Johnston, and Dan Peppard for the 1860's and 70's; Cora Lawrence, Hattie McIntosh, Josie O'Connor, Nellie Doyle, Katie Mullins, and Emma Lawrence for the 1880's; J. P. Shambeau, Anna Meehan, Geo. Kings, and Hannah Lorrigan for the 1890's; and Mayme McMahon, Hilda Halvorson, and Walter Bleser for 1900 to 1906.

The earliest school officers on records for 1869 were clerk Stephen Hubbard, treasurer John Strohfeltdt, and director Mathew Reddin. Other district residents serving on the board in some capacity were James Piper, Charles Strohfeltdt, John Meehan, G. F. French, John Kostechka, Chas. Krueger, Wm. Reitmeyer, Chas. Krohn, John Mayerl, Orrin Piper, and Jos. Pfeffer. The last named served for 30 years on the local school board.

The district has no places of historical interest, although this area was a favorite hunting and camping place for Indians because stone arrow points, spears, and hatchets have been found by the hundreds. The Branch river running through the northern part of the district provides residents with fishing and recreation grounds. The prosperous farmers of today are meeting the educational needs of their children through transportation to larger and more modern schools nearby.

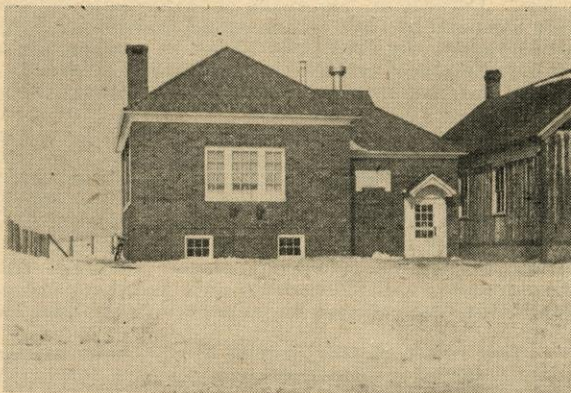
FRANKLIN JT. 14 — MENCHALVILLE

Rita W. Tisler

Franklin joint district number 14 officially became the Menchalville district in 1918. The school house is now located one-half mile east of Menchalville in section 4, town of Franklin.

Franklin No. 14 was organized on November 3, 1856, on order of N. A. Harris, town superintendent of schools. Franklin at that time consisted of the present townships of Franklin and Cato. Since Franklin No. 14 was the first school district organized in the northern half of the present Franklin township, many changes have occurred to its original boundaries as the present districts surrounding it were organized.

The original Franklin No. 14 consisted of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, and 16. It was not until 1896 that this district became joint with the town of Cooperstown, and



not until 1914 that it became joint with the township of Morrison in Brown County. Today this area is a joint school district, joint with Cooperstown and Morrison.

The first log schoolhouse was erected soon after the district was organized. It was built across the road from the present school site. Old timers remember this school as a small building with shuttered windows and equipped with pioneer schoolroom furniture. The old log building was destroyed by fire about 1883.

In 1884, a special school meeting was called to vote a new school. The residents, keenly interested in providing an education for their children, voted that a hewn log building 32 x 22 feet be erected. A new school site, the present one, was also voted. The building was erected at a total cost of \$457 and was equipped with desks and benches 7 feet long. The blackboards were just "black" boards. The building was lighted with windows from the entrance and the long sides. A boxstove supplied as much heat as it could. The other equipment consisted of a pail and dipper, a wood-box, and a teacher's desk. The small schoolyard was fenced off from the road by a board fence in 1890. After having served the district for about 20 years, the second building was torn down and the logs used for a new school.

The third schoolhouse was constructed in 1901. The old logs were placed upright to form the walls of the new school and covered on the outside with siding while the interior was lathed and plastered. This building, about 24 x 36 feet, had three windows on each of the long sides and a center one to the front. Two doors from an open wooden porch lead directly into the two separate cloakrooms — one for the boys and one for the girls. The space between the two cloakrooms was a part of the schoolroom in which the old boxstove and shelves for the lunch buckets were located. Since the blackboards and recitation benches were at the opposite end of the room, the teachers had to take time out between classes to thaw out by the stove during the winter months. On many a cold day, all classes were held around the stove. The third school boasted of patented double desks, a library case, and a bell tower. The building was sold and dismantled in 1940.

The fourth and present brick schoolhouse was erected in 1940 at a cost of \$5,600. It has a full basement with a fuel room, a heating and ventilating plant, and a playroom. The main floor consists of an east entry with steps leading to the basement and to the cloak and classrooms. The eastern part of the building also houses a combination cloakroom and separate chemical-type lavatories. The classroom, about 30 x 36 feet, has a well-built library along the south wall, with the blackboards on the north wall. Window lighting is from the left and rear of the room. Modern, single desks replaced those used in the old school. Electric lights were installed in the winter of 1947.

The schoolgrounds which at first consisted of one acre was added to in 1912 when about ¼ acre was purchased from Jos. Wiesner. In 1940, another ⅓ acre was purchased from Ed. Spurney to the west. Today the grounds have well laid out playground equipment and play areas. Franklin Jt. 14 has always had a one-room school.

The Menchalville school did not have extremely large enrollments until the early 1900's. Records on file in the county superintendent's office indicate that only 45 pupils attended in 1870. After single terms were held, the enrollment averaged from 35 to 60 yearly. By 1895, only 53 out of a school census of 110 children attended school. Today the school census has dropped to between 50 and 60 children of school age with about half that number attending the district school.

Franklin district No. 14 is now settled largely by Bohemians, but Irish settlers were among the first to come to this area. The township assessment roll of 1856 lists Mich. Rolland, Pat Hart, Mich. Joyce, Miles McMahan, John Hayden, Pat Keehan, Steve O'Neil, R. Grady, R. Collins, and Pat Barrett. Stephen Menchal, after whom the crossroad village is named, settled here in the early 1890's. He operated the first postoffice for the community until the coming of the rural free delivery. Today the names of Menchal, Shebesta, Slager, Ramiker, Tisler, Stedl, Sauer, Stradal, Rolland, Kopidlansky, and Korinek as well as others are common to the district. The many graduates have become prominent in their own local communities.

The voters of this district always have selected prominent leaders of the community for their school officers. Richard Rolland is listed as the clerk from 1870 to about 1890. After that Jos. Haas senior and junior served in that capacity from about 1890 to 1940. Other district residents on the Board prior to 1906 were Richard Collins, Jos. Decker, Dennis Grady, Matt Shimek, and Stephen Menchal, who served as treasurer of the Board for 27 years.

School records date back to 1870. The list of names of teachers reported to this office was incomplete. John Judge, who lived in the district, taught this school in 1870 to 1872 during the winter terms. For the summer terms, Mary Cummings taught those years. After 1873, single terms of five or six months were held. Teachers up to 1906 on record in the superintendent's office were: 1874 Pat Lynch; 1876 P. H. Hewitt; 1877-8 Chas. Whelan; 1879 John F. Sims; 1880 Joanna O'Connor; 1895-6 Maggie Taugher; 1897-8 Anna Muench; 1904 John O'Connors; 1905 Walter O'Connell. A later teacher, Jos. J. Rappel, became county superintendent of schools.

Franklin Jt. 14 has no places of historical or scenic interest. The rolling hills and level lands are dotted with well-built farm buildings. The crossroad village serves the surrounding community as a restricted trading area. The pride that the district takes in its school is reflected in the modern structure and the conveniences which the citizens have provided for the children of the community.

GIBSON

Gibson township was added to Manitowoc County in 1850 and was originally a part of Mishicot. It remained a part of Mishicot township until 1858 when the town of Gibson was organized. While it was a part of Mishicot, school districts were set up in the combined township. The Gibson school districts were numbered to conform to the combined Mishicot area of 1850 to 1858. After Gibson became a township by itself in 1858, the school districts were re-numbered from Number 1 to 7 inclusive.

GIBSON 1—LARRABEE Marion Novachek

Early in the year of 1858, Darius Peck, Ben and John Birdsalls, and several other families came to this area from Gibson, Pennsylvania. The post office in their old home in the East was called Larrabee, so these early English settlers called this little settlement Larrabee. As the school for district No. 1 is located in this village, it is only natural that the official name of Larrabee school be given to it.

This area at one time was a part of the Mishicot township. Then this district was set up as Mishicot district No. 2, but when Gibson became a township by itself in 1858, this district became Gibson school district No. 1. Since its organization many changes have occurred to its boundaries, especially to the south when Gibson Jt. 7 was set up.

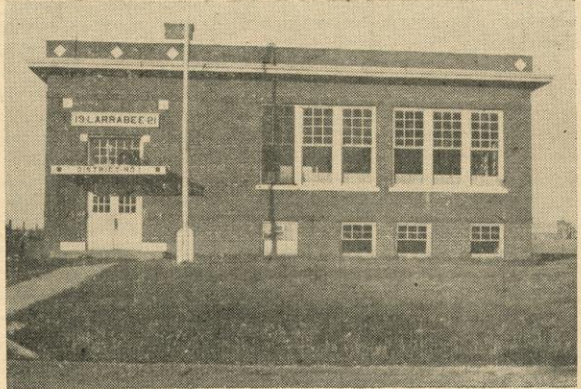
The first settlers found a need for a store and a school. Wencil Charvat built the store at the location of the present Graycarek garage. The post office located in the present Wencil Ramesh home west of the village was moved to this store, because it was more convenient to get the mail at the store. This post office continued in operation until the rural free delivery began.

The English settlers in this community built their first school somewhere east of Larrabee. Just where it was located seems to be unknown. It was said to have been one of the first schools in the town of Gibson. Much of the early history of this school was furnished by Mrs. Leopold Kind and Mrs. Henry Heap since it was not until 1863 when Charles Kind moved to Larrabee and became the district clerk, that written records were kept.

It is supposed that the first school was a log building, but nothing is known of its size or just how it was erected. Mrs. Kind and Mrs. Heap remember that the seats, desks, and blackboards were hand-made and that the rest of the furniture and equipment were meager and crude. Since this was the only public building in this vicinity, it was used for religious purposes. If a funeral was to be held, the pupils were dismissed. Later, about 1875, a Methodist church was built. That has been abandoned, moved to the village, and is now used as a blacksmith shop. The church was very likely located north of the village because there is an abandoned cemetery there.

The second school was erected in 1884-5. The electors decided to buy one acre of land from Wencil Charvates for \$20. This site was across the road from the present schoolyard. Leopold Kind supervised the construction of the building. He and his brother did the carpenter work, hired the masons, and the other helpers. The total cost of the brick school was \$551.98. The school was about 24 x 30 feet with four windows for each long side. The front of the building had one door leading into a combination cloak and storage room. The classroom was furnished with double desks, a stove, and the usual equipment of a school for that period. The old building is still standing at the location where it was erected, for when the present building was erected, the school site and brick school were sold to Fred Graycarek. He is using the building for a storage garage and the yard for a storage space.

The third and present modern brick building was erected in 1920-21. In preparation for the building of the new school, the voters in 1919 authorized the purchase of one acre of land from John Finnel for \$500. It was also voted to dig the basement that fall and to begin building early in the spring of 1920. The new school is modern in all respects, having a full basement divided into lavatories, furnace, fuel, and play rooms. The entrance way has a stairway leading to the basement and one leading to



the main floor cloakroom. From this semi-partitioned cloakroom two doors lead to a large classroom with windows from the left and rear. A library alcove on the west houses a well-built library cupboard to store texts and library books. A small teacher's room is also provided off the classroom. The schoolroom itself is equipped with bulletin and blackboards, a piano, radio, electric lights, single adjustable desks, maps, and all of the best and latest teaching and learning aids.

Gibson No. 1 has maintained a school with a continued large enrollment throughout the past decade. During the later 1800's, between 40 and 60 pupils attended yearly, but by the first years of the 1900's, there were over 60 enrolled. The lowest attendance records were for the early 1940's when only about 20 pupils attended. The number of children enrolled during the early 1870's was high because the total number attending for the winter and summer sessions was given.

In its 90 years of existence, the Larrabee district has had thousands of pupils become leaders in this and other communities. Louis Sedlacek, the present town chairman, lives in the district as did Harvey Strouf, the present clerk of circuit court. Teachers have come from the Maly, Rehbein, Fimmel, Novachek, Kasten, and Chaloupka families. Schoolboard members in 1863 were Charles Kind, Darius Peck, and John Smith. In 1885 when the second school was built, the board consisted of clerk Chas. Chatterton, treasurer Chas. Burt, and director Darius Peck. Others serving on the board before 1906 were R. McCollum, Luther Pellett, Alfred and Henry Heap, John Strouf, Jos. Sedlacek, and Jos. Wanish.

Ambrose Pellett was said to have been the first teacher. Often two teachers — one for the summer and one for the winter term, were hired. The salaries of the teachers in the 1860's were between \$25 and \$30 for each 22 day teaching month. Sanders readers, arithmetics, and spellers were used. The list of teachers is complete from 1869 to the present time. The names of the teachers who taught this school before 1906 were: Daniel McCarthy 1869, Lucille Wood and Jessie Decker 1870, S. Canright 1871, Kate Crowley and W. Hutchinson 1872, Henry Flagg 1873, Catherine Stitt and Floyd Benedict 1874, Byron Oakley 1875, Mary Honey 1876, Mira McMillan 1877-8, Mary Doucett 1879, Alice Symes 1880, May Shaw 1881-3, Ida Mason 1884, Ella Magee 1885, Ella Brown 1886, Alice Garnett 1887-88, Kate Sechrist and Lena Miller 1889, G. A. Magee 1890-1, Jos. Shambeau 1892, Susan Ludowise 1893, Lizzie Peppard 1894-5, Mat Ludowise 1896-7, Alice Thompson 1898-9, Dora Claussen 1900, H. E. Madson 1901, Wm. Samz 1902, Belle Bagniet 1903-4, and Walter Reich 1905-8. Those teaching after this date are listed in the Manitowoc County School Annuals.

This district has several places of scenic and historical interest. The Gibson town hall is located a short distance north of Larrabee. Scenic West Twin River meanders through the western boundary of this district. A cemetery to the north of the village is the final resting place of the pioneer settlers. To the east, where the newly re-located county trunk crosses the river, there are to be found the ruins of Indian camping and burial grounds. The latter historical spot is relatively unknown even to the residents of this community.

Today Gibson No. 1 is a community of progressive farmers and businessmen. The purchase of the feed mill in the village was one of the first cooperative businesses acquired by the Manitowoc County Farm Bureau in 1947. Leaders in this town are looking forward to the time when the Larrabee school will serve a larger community than it now does.

GIBSON 2 — HOLMES Violet H. Markwardt

Gibson district No. 2 is known as the Holmes school. In 1918, the voters decided to give it this name in memory of the famous poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose poems the pupils liked so well. The school is located near the southeast corner of the SW¼ of section 11, Gibson. The land on which the school site is located was deeded to Feidel Reich by Pres. James Buchanan on February 22, 1858. One acre of this land was in turn sold to this school district for a school site for the sum of five dollars. Since it was a part of the original tract of land of the late Feidel Reich, the school was originally known as the Reich school.



Gibson No. 2 was originally a part of the township of Mishicot. The Mishicot assessment roll of 1858 shows that Gibson 2 then was called Mishicot No. 7 which included sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, and the E½ of sections 3, 10, 15. After Gibson became a township by itself, this area became Gibson District 2. Today the district consists of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 14 and most of sections 13 west of the East Twin River. When Mishicot Jt. 2 was organized in 1865, the land east of East Twin River in section 13 was attached to the Mishicot district because it was difficult for the children to cross the unbridged river to get to the Reich school.

The first one-room log school building was erected about 1858, although there are no school records available before 1872 to prove just when the building was erected. In this school the outer wraps of the pupils were hung at the back of the room. The numerous lunch pails were placed on a long bench nearby. The room was heated by a box stove. The heat from it often blistered the varnished desks nearby but did not remove the frost from the desks on the opposite side of the room. Blackboards were truly "black boards" in those days.

In 1872, the logs of the building were covered with siding and painted white. This did not add a great deal to the children's comforts in the school, but it added a great deal to the outside appearance. As the interior walls were whitewashed, cleaning the school consisted of scrubbing the floors and wainscoting, washing the windows, cleaning the stove pipes, and whitewashing the walls—all for the sum of about five dollars.

In 1910 a belfry and a bell and an entrance hall were added to the old building. In 1913 a well was drilled by William Reif. Since the school is built on rocky land, it was necessary to go down only sixty-five feet to get good water. Before the well was drilled, water was obtained from the Hodek farm across the road. The old school was sold to Wencil Honzik, Sr., for forty dollars. He razed the building and used the lumber and timbers for a barn. The old double desks were sold at public auction for twenty-five to thirty-five cents apiece. The desks, while in use in school, caused many a quarrel between the occupants as to the exact dividing line.

On March 24, 1919, the first special meeting was held to plan for a new school. At a later meeting the type of school to build was voted upon. It was agreed that the site used up to that time was satisfactory. The new building was to be brick-venered with a full basement consisting of a playroom and a fuel and furnace room. The first floor has a large classroom, a library alcove, and a large cloakroom. Louis Zellner contracted to build this school for \$4,940 but the cost eventually was about \$5,500 due to changes and additions. To help keep down the costs the patrons agreed to do all the hauling of lumber, brick, and other materials necessary. In order that something of the old be kept in the new building, the bell was transferred to the new structure. In 1920, Stephen Rozik agreed to erect a flag pole for six dollars. The school is modern except that outdoor toilets are still in use.

The enrollment in the Holmes school from decade to decade shows the same trends as in other rural schools. During the later 1800's some of the pupils were young men women of seventeen to twenty years of age. One of the older residents states "There were more of us then, but some went to school then until they were men and women". Since 1870, when the enrollment was sixty, the number of pupils has declined steadily about ten per decade. At the present time the enrollment has remained at about fifteen to twenty pupils.

The Mishicot assessment roll of 1858 lists the names of these early settlers for this district: John Barr, Louis Roullier, Gottlieb Winters, John Wegner, Wm. Siewert, Joseph Roullier, Dan Westcott, Fred Borcherdt, Peter Hansen, Mathias Wirth, and Feidel Reich. During the past years many of the district voters have served on the school board. Those of whom there are records were: John Dobre, Geo. Eckart, John Bodwin, August Stueck, Rudolph Reich, Wencil Honzik, Henry Kempfert, and William Reich.

Records show that summer and winter terms were held in this district during the 1870's. It is interesting to note that this district usually paid more for teachers' salaries than did surrounding districts. If a female teacher was hired, the salary ranged from twenty-five to thirty dollars per month, but if male teachers were engaged, the salary ranged from thirty to forty dollars monthly. Men teachers seemed to have been preferred as the records show these teachers as having taught in the district: Celia Fitzmaurice 1872-3; Ernest Pries 1874; Jessie Ross 1875 and 1877; Wm. Ross 1876; Aggie Scott 1878; Floyd Benedict 1879; Jos. Scheurer 1880; Jerome Craite 1892; Blanche Pelishek 1893; Wm. Brown 1894-96; Peter Federspiel 1897-98; Leona Weilip 1900; Elsa Thompson 1901; Henry Duckart 1902-04; and Adolph Kazda 1904-05. Those after 1905 are listed in the county school annuals.

The school has had many graduates since its organization. All of them have been successful in their fields of endeavor. Dr. A. F. Stueck, a physician of Manitowoc, was a former pupil. Graduates who became teachers were John and Ben Reich and Adeline Honzik. Frances Rebitz has entered governmental service in Minneapolis.

School fairs, contests, and Christmas programs have been common to the community. As far as records could be found, only one box social was ever held. At this social many beautifully decorated lunch boxes were put up for auction. The most ornately and intricately decorated lunch box was that of the teacher, but one of the young women of the district matched her artistry with the result that an embarrassing complication arose when the boxes were auctioned off. This complication was the undoing of any future plans for a box social. The members of the community are deeply interested in all functions of the school. Hot lunches were being served in cooperation with the district mothers.

The district has no places of historical interest. Branches of the East Twin River wind their way through the district and serve as picnic and fishing spots for local residents.

GIBSON 3 — ZANDER

Lorraine Kasten

Gibson district No. 3 is known as the Zander district because it is located a short distance from that village. The school has always been so designated. The hamlet of Zander built at a crossroad was named in memory of John Zander, one of the early settlers.



The Mishicot assessment roll of 1858, when Gibson still was a part of Mishicot, shows that the present Gibson district 3 was then made up of parts of Mishicot school districts 7 and 9. When Gibson became a township, this area became Gibson No. 3 and consisted of sections 3-4-9-10 and parts of sections 15 and 16. Since that time many boundary changes have occurred, but these sections still serve as the nucleus of the district.

The first log schoolhouse for this district was built about 1858, although there is no written record of its construction. It is known that it was located nearer Zander's corner than the present school is. This building was sold to Helmuth Zander on September 15, 1870 for \$10.50. What he did with the structure is unknown.

The second school, a frame structure, was located on the present school site, about 20 feet south of the present building. It was built in the summer of 1870 by John Ording, a local carpenter, at a cost of about \$400. According to an old picture of the school, the building had no porch so the school door led directly into the school from the schoolyard. It is thought that the building was about 24 x 36 feet and one story in height. The structure had windows on the long sides. There evidently was no cloakroom so the children's wraps were hung on hooks in the rear of the schoolroom. An addition was erected in 1885 at a cost of \$340 according to county records. This addition was made necessary because of the large enrollment during the 1880's.

The seats and desks in this school were double and constructed entirely of wood. The blackboards were just "black" boards. The building was heated by a boxstove. The rest of the equipment consisted of a water bucket, a dipper, a teacher's desk, and a few maps — equipment common to our pioneer schools. When the voters decided to erect a modern structure for school purposes, the second school was sold to William Wachholz of Francis Creek for \$90. This building became a part of the present Wachholz garage at Francis Creek.

The third and present school was built in 1916 at an approximate cost of \$3,000. When erected, it was considered one of the most modern school buildings in the county. The school is about 36 x 36 feet. It has a large entry which is used as a basement entrance and the main hallway to the school. The hallway leads to a large cloakroom from which a door leads to a small storage room which is walled off from the entrance, and two doors leading to the classroom. The schoolroom which is about 22 x 34 has a large built-in bookcase along the north wall. The room is equipped with all of the latest and best teaching and learning equipment. Electric service was installed almost as soon as it was available. The basement houses a heating-ventilating plant, a fuel storage room, and a large playground. The playground which was enlarged in 1940 by purchasing a quarter acre to the rear of the school for \$50 from Chas. Spevacek has more playground equipment than found for most county schools. The original plot of land was given to the school district in 1870. With the exception of outdoor

lavatories, the school is now considered modern and shows the pride that the community takes in its educational institution.

The Zander school was always a large school until very recently. All during the last half of the 1800's, the enrollment averaged between 60 and 80. The attendance, according to county records, has been high in proportion to the children of school age residing in the district. In the 1880's the school age pupils in the district numbered 160. In 1946 that figure had dropped to 51, just one-third of the number residing in the community 60 years ago. That is a good illustration of why rural school attendance is as low as it is at present. At one time in 1875, there were 85 pupils going to school. In the 1940's the average yearly attendance was between 20 and 30 pupils. This community is not affected by parochial schools, and yet it has experienced the same decline in enrollment as other rural schools.

Two terms of school were held until 1875. Although the district paid the highest salary in Gibson, the teachers usually stayed only for one term. The terms fluctuated from year to year. As early as 1871, a seven month term was held but that was not the average term length. It was not until 1895, that a nine month term was held. The first teacher in the old log school was said to have been William Kind, while Geo. Anderson was the first teacher in the second school and received \$44.50 per month. Other teachers listed in county records as having taught this school prior to 1906 were: Wm. Ross 1870 S, Jessie F. Decker 1871, James L. Stitt 1872 and 1876, Josie Howarth 1873, Henry Flagg 1874, Harold Whitmore 1875, Ed. Brown 1877-8, James O'Hara 1879, J. B. Rick 1880, H. J. Westgate 1894, Isabel Trossen 1895-6, Louis Trossen 1897-8, and Geo. Sladky 1904-5.

The early classes consisted of what we now think of as grades 1 to 4. Beyond that the classes were known as "A" and "B" classes. The town clerks' reports to the county superintendents list the Sanders and the Swinton spellers, and Sanders and the New Education readers, Ray's arithmetic, Cornel's and McMurry's geographies, Guffey and Swinton histories, and Wells and Kerl's grammars as common texts for the 1870's and 80's.

The district officers have retained their offices for long terms and have taken a deep interest in maintaining the best school possible. John Rick served as clerk from 1870 to 1876, while Helmuth Zander, Sr. served as treasurer from 1870 to 1900. His son, Helmuth, Jr. served from 1912 to 1935. Others on record before 1906 were Clerks Wm. Zander 1877-80, H. C. Ellingbo 1880-1898, and James Holly 1904-05.

Friedrich Willert, John Zander, Knud Thompson, Sven Olson, Friederick Damerow, John Miller, Byron Markham, Peter Hansen, Gottlieb Winters, and Mathias Wirth were early Norwegian and German settlers in this community. Today there are very few of these family names remaining, being largely replaced by later settlers of Bohemian extraction. The hundreds of former pupils have gone forth from this school to become prominent farmers, teachers, businessmen, and mechanics. Among the more recent graduates who have become teachers are members of the Kasten, Foreman, Lukes, Rehbein, and Mueller families.

Gibson No. 3 has no important areas of scenic interest. The once thriving hamlet of Zander has become a crossroad stopping place with most of the first buildings built in the 1860's and 1870's either torn down or repaired or remodeled into homes. Many of the foundations of the first buildings remain as mute evidences of the importance of this hamlet to the community. The Zander church and public school are the two institutions which remain of all the attractions that Zander once had.

GIBSON JT. 3 — JAMBO CREEK

Esther Kasten

At the annual school meeting in 1919, the voters of this district decided to name their school the Jambo Creek district because it is located in the area where Jacques Vieu (or "Zhambo" as the Indians called him) set up one of the first trading posts in Manitowoc county along a small creek. Prior to 1919 this school was usually referred to as the Jambo school.

The present Jambo Creek district was among the first organized in Manitowoc county. It was originally a part of Mishicot No. 2. In 1858, when Gibson became a separate town-



ship, this area became Gibson district No. 7. About 1874, a small area of land was attached to this district from Kossuth and so this district became Gibson Jt. 3, because there were already joint districts 1 and 2 between Mishicot and Gibson. In 1914, when Gibson Jt. 7 was organized, this district no longer was joint with Kossuth, but it retained its designation of Gibson Jt. 3 for identification purposes only. Since its organization many changes have occurred in its boundary lines.

The first log schoolhouse was erected about 1847 and stood about one-eighth of a mile northwest of the present schoolgrounds. Nothing is known about the size of the building nor of its equipment. It is known that it was also used for a church by the residents. After having served its purpose, the school was sold to John Ploecklemann for \$19. His family used it as a kitchen for many years.

The second and present school was built in 1873 at a cost of \$378 and was located on the present site purchased from John Cretton. At first the voters at a special meeting on April 18, 1873, voted to buy a site located at the S.W. corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26 from Jos. Mann Co. That vote was rescinded at another special meeting held on September 13, 1873. The clerk's records show that at the special meeting held on October 12, 1872, the voters voted a new school building 40 x 22, with a hall 6 x 22 feet that had one outside and two inside doors. The building had to have eight windows — three on each long side and two for the front of the building. The walls were to be wainscoted up to the window sills with the rest of the walls and ceiling lathed and plastered. The school was set on a stone foundation 2 x 2 feet. The roof was to be shingled with A Star shingles. Specifications were also voted as to size and type of sills, rafters, joists, etc. The scholars' desks were to be made of good pine or hardwood 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. W. Hony and Fred Cook were appointed on the building committee to supervise the construction. In 1874, after the building was occupied, the voters voted for stone steps at the front door at a cost of \$7.

A privy, 9 x 5 feet, double boarded, partitioned through the middle, and having two doors was also voted for that year at a cost of \$12. The homemade desks and seats were replaced in 1883 when new patented double desks were ordered by the voters. Two of the old seats and desks were donated to the Lutheran minister and the rest were to be placed on the grounds for the "accommodation" of the pupils. A woodshed 14 x 10 x 8 feet was voted in 1882. The construction of this building was let to Ole Thiedemann for \$25 which included the labor and lumber costs. In 1888, an addition 10 x 12 was ordered for the woodshed and was constructed by John Stueck for \$11.50 including labor and lumber. The woodshed was sold and moved off the schoolyard by Adolph Schultz who is using it for a granary. A new hardwood floor replaced the pine schoolroom floor in 1894. Another toilet was built in 1896. A flag pole was first erected in 1900. The record book records the fact that yearly bids for whitewashing the schoolroom walls and for supplying firewood were let at the annual meeting. For some reason the district did not need to raise taxes during the years 1891 to 1893. Single adjustable desks and seats now in use were purchased in 1919.

In 1932, the school was remodeled to provide more conveniences. The entrance door was moved to the southwest corner of the building, a basement built, a basement heating and ventilating system installed, and a stairway to the attic provided. Electric lights were installed in 1946. Today the Jambo Creek school is a semi-modern building with cross-lighting and outdoor toilets. It has always been a one-room school.

This school has experienced the same fluctuation in enrollment as other county schools have. In 1871 there were 74 pupils enrolled for the two terms — about 45 for the winter term and 30 for the summer term. The average enrollment in the 1800's was about 60. Today the average yearly attendance is between 15 and 20 out of a school census of about 40 children.

The clerk's record book, dating back to 1870, shows that this area was settled by Norwegians, Germans, and French. Adolphus Hudson served as school clerk from 1870 to 1894. Others serving on the school board before 1906 were Clerk Edw. Eckhardt, treasurers Geo. Wilson, Ole Thiedemann, Jos. Luisier, Camille Brouchoud, H. Hony, and John Stueck, and directors Mike Olson, Stephen Rebardz, Fred Stueck, H. Eckhardt, and Solomon Vertz.

Annual meetings were held at four, five, or six o'clock in the afternoons until 1884 when 7 o'clock was set as the meeting time. Up to 1875, annual meetings were held the last Monday in September. From 1875 to 1882, annual meetings were held the last Monday in August. After 1883, annual meetings were held the first Monday of July according to this district's records. The clerk was voted a \$5 yearly salary from 1871 on while the directors and treasurer were not paid until 1874 when \$5 yearly was voted for them.

This district had two terms of school until 1895 but usually one teacher was employed for both terms. The voters usually stipulated whether a male or female teacher was to be hired. The district during the 1800's raised about \$250 yearly to pay the teacher and for other expenses. The names of teachers from 1870 to 1906 are: Libbie Puffer and Peter Garrigan 1870, Thos. S. Cleary 1871, Ada Pellet and Mathew Smith

1872, Jonas Gagnon and Jessie Ross 1873, Flora Wright and Harold Whitmore 1874, Sam Stitt 1875, T. W. Byrnes 1876, Floyd M. Benedict 1877, M. Hale Smith 1878, Edw. Brown 1879, Ella Hony, 1880-1, Maggie Kelly 1882-3, Floyd Westgate 1884-5, Josephine Thompson 1886, Edmund O. Burt 1887, Dan O'Brien 1888, Jerome Craite 1889-90, Caspar Ploeckelmann 1891, J. L. Morrissey 1892-3, Hugo Westgate 1894-5, Hermus Beseau 1896-8, Walter Reich, 1904, and C. E. Westgate 1905.

The early records show that the American Educational Readers, Swinton's spellers, word primers, geographies, and histories, and Robinson's arithmetic were used. School fairs were held in the early 1900's. Later a "Community Club" was organized and meetings held in the schoolhouse.

The first three families in the district were the Wilsons, Thompsons, and Browns. The Wilson family came 100 years ago in 1845. A descendant of this family, Norman Wilson, still lives in the district. His grandparents were married in the first schoolhouse. The first white girl born in this district was a daughter of the Thompsons.

A historical marker placed on the schoolgrounds was dedicated on June 25, 1922. A bronze plaque on this stone informs the public that the first white man's trading post in Manitowoc county was established just 60 rods south of that spot by Jacques Vieau. An interesting feature of this stone is that it is shaped like Wisconsin except for Door and Kewaunee counties. The old Green Bay Trail passed the old trading post. Remains of this post still remain.

GIBSON 4 — MAPLE VIEW

Lydia Soukup

Gibson No. 4 was given the name of Maple View in 1918 because of the fact that there are a number of maples planted in the school yard. This school was and is sometimes still referred to as the "Brick School" because it is believed to have been the first brick school built in this area. By some of the present day residents it is often called the Lyons school since the old Lyon homestead adjoins the school site.



While the township of Gibson was a part of Mishicot up to 1858, this district was set up as Mishicot district No. 6. By 1857 the combined Mishicot-Gibson township districts were redistricted and the present Gibson No. 4 became parts of Mishicot districts Nos. 6, 9, 10. District 6 then consisted of sections 6, 7, 18, 19; district 10 included sections 5, 8, 17 and the N½ of section 20; while district 9 included sections 4, 9, 16 and the W½ of sections 3, 10, 15, all in the present Gibson township. When Gibson became a township by itself in 1858, the town was again redistricted and then this area became district No. 4, Gibson. At present the district consists of sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and parts of sections 4, 17, 18.

The first schoolhouse, a wooden structure, was erected about 1859, although there is no exact record of just when it was built because the earliest records of the district date back to September 26, 1870. No one knows how large the building was, what its cost was, nor the type of structure. The site of the first school was near the present school location.

At a school meeting on August 27, 1877, a motion was made to build a new school, but action on this proposal was evidently postponed for a second meeting called on September 24 of the same year, the proposition was voted down by a vote of 18 to 11. Two years later in the spring of 1879, the first school was destroyed by fire. It is believed that this fire began as a result of burning stumps, because the woods for a distance west of the school also burned. Since school was in session when the fire occurred, the children had to walk south for a distance before reaching their homes in the western part of the district.

On June 2, 1879, a special meeting was called to discuss the problem of replacing the burnt structure. At this meeting the voters favored an immediate building program with the new school to be located on the present school site which is the southeast corner of section 6. The site, containing one-half acre, was purchased from H. Heiser for ten dollars. The building was to be brick-veneered, and each taxpayer was given the privilege of hauling one load of brick to the site, receiving \$2.50 per M for his services. A building committee consisting of Gilbert Ellingboe, John Wegner, Emory Chase, Ole Mattieson, and John Duckartt was selected to supervise the con-

struction. The final cost of the building amounted to \$359.87, while the furniture and equipment costs were \$164.05. The school still stands today and serves the community. It has one large classroom, a spacious entry-cloakroom, no basement, four windows on each long side, a floor furnace, a built-in library, electric lights, single seats, and a steel filing cabinet. A floor furnace heats and ventilates the room. The outdoor toilets are constructed of cement blocks. A large woodshed at the rear of the school serves as a fuel and storage place.

Early attendance records show that two school sessions were held yearly — a winter and a summer term. The winter session began about October 15 and ended about March 15. The summer term of three months began in March and closed in June or July. In 1879, the district voted for a single seven month term, but in 1882 two separate terms yearly were again in vogue. By 1906 nine month school terms were established and maintained ever since. As this was one of the smaller districts of the county, the enrollment has never been as large as in some other districts. The highest attendance was 68 in the latter 1880's. The average enrollment, according to the town clerks' reports to the county superintendent, for the latter half of the 1800's was about 50. During the 1900's the enrollment has averaged about 20. At present there are 15 pupils attending school. Texts used in the 1870's were Sanders' readers and spellers, Ray's arithmetic, Montieth's geography, and Phineas' grammar.

Early settlers in this area according to the Mishicot assessment roll of 1858 were Christ Evensen, Niels Knudson, Henry Nachtwey, Ben Wood, James Hunter, Charles Johnson, Niels Christiansen, Friedrich Willert, John Landers, Knud Thompson, Sever Olson, Friedrich Damero, John Miller, Ole Christensen, Joseph Warren, Niles Anderson, Ole Evenson, William Wilson, and B. T. and Timothy Chapman. A very few of these family names are now common to the district.

Records of school officers date back to 1868. Chas. Steinbrecker is listed first, holding the office of clerk for four terms. Christopher Evenson was treasurer for five terms, while Ole Knudson was director for two terms. Others holding school offices prior to 1906 were Knud Knudson, Emory Chase, John Wegner, Wm. Eggert, Nick Heiser, and Anton Mathieson.

The first teacher on record was Mary Spencer in 1870. Other teachers in order of their succession of which there are records were: Sarah Eatough 1870; Ada Robinson 1871; James L. Stitt 1872; Ella B. Ross 1873; Henry Walsh 1874-5; Leroy Backus 1876; Mamie Richardson 1877; Lizzie Kelley 1878; E. K. Gibson 1879-84; Katie Finnegan 1894-96; Dora Clausen 1897; M. Ludouise 1898; Julia Evenson 1904; and Olga Nelson 1905. The salaries of female teachers in the 1880's averaged about \$25 per month, while male teachers received about \$30 monthly.

The school curriculum in 1871 advocated the following: alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, orthography, grammar, mental and practical arithmetic, and primary and intermediate geography. History was added later. A notation in one of the old school registers noted that the scholars had difficulty with the subject of history. There were no grades, but there were three divisions or "forms" consisting of primary, intermediate, and upper forms.

School fairs were conducted in the early 1900's. Various garden products were brought, judged, and prizes awarded. These fairs were concluded with a program given by the school children or by a box social. These gatherings were featured events and participated in by old and young alike.

GIBSON 5 — LAKESIDE SCHOOL

Emma Rehbein

Gibson district No. 5 was given the name of Lakeside because it is located near the shores of Mott's, Ording's, and Herman's lakes. By old-timers it is often referred to as the Mott school because of the close connections that three generations of Motts had with this school.

This district was set up about 1859 according to district records. When Mishicot and Gibson were one township up to 1858, the present Gibson No. 5 was parts of Mishicot school districts numbers 6, 8, and 10 according to the Mishicot as-



assessment roll of 1858. After Gibson became a township this area became Gibson No. 5. At present the district consists of parts of sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, all in Gibson. The land on which the school is now located was purchased by Henry Taylor from the government in 1850 at \$1.25 per acre. It was sold to Felix Walsch in 1853 and in turn to James Hunter in 1857. On January 26, 1861, James Hunter leased one-half acre of the S.E. corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18 to Gibson No. 5 for school purposes for \$5.25.

The first schoolhouse was a frame building located on the present Jos. Ramesch farm adjacent to the present school site. No record is given as to its size or cost. The schoolroom furniture was crude and locally made. There were no blackboards. The teacher's salary was about \$9 a month, and the total expense of running the school for a year was about \$59. When the second school was built, the old structure was used as a home for a short time and is now used as a granary.

The second frame schoolhouse was located on the present school site. No report was given as to what year this was erected, but it is believed to have been before 1870 because no record of expenditure for a new building is made in the town clerk's reports to county superintendent of schools from 1870 to 1889. Nothing is known regarding the size, cost, and other interesting construction facts. The building was furnished as crudely as the first school was. The members of the building committee were Jason Pellet, Michael Smith, Jim Hunter, and John McMullen. When this building was abandoned, the lumber was used to build the woodshed.

The third and present school was voted for at the annual school meeting held July 28, 1888. The voters decided to raise \$200 to build the new school, and Harry Wood was chosen as the building contractor. The structure was to be brick-veneered, 22 x 24 feet and cost about \$1,000. Ralph Peterson and George Mott were appointed as members of the building committee. Residents received \$3 per thousand for hauling brick and lumber, and \$2 per day for short hauls. After this school was in operation the walls were whitewashed and the room cleaned yearly for \$3. By 1911, it cost \$25 to do the same work plus cleaning up the schoolyard. Cordwood was obtained for firewood in 1882 for 69 cents, but by 1907 the price had risen to \$2.40 per cord. A well was dug for about \$40 in 1897. Evidently this water supply was unsatisfactory for in 1907, at a school meeting, \$300 was raised for digging a well. In 1910, a new woodshed was built, and in 1915, the sum of \$400 was raised to build an eight foot addition to the front of the school. This addition was and is now used as the cloakroom for the boys and girls. The front porch was added to the building a few years later.

The schoolhouse now is 22 x 32 feet in size and has one large classroom and a cloakroom. There is no basement, so a floor furnace furnishes heat and ventilation. Cross-lighting, that is window lighting from both sides of the room, is prevalent. The room equipment consists of modern seats and desks, a built in library space, plenty of black and bulletin board space, and much of the best learning and teaching aids. The other schoolyard buildings consist of a woodshed and outdoor toilets. Some playground equipment is available.

During the first fifty years of this school, boys and girls from six to twenty years of age attended. The older pupils attended in winter and stayed home to help on the farm when the weather was favorable. The records in the county office show that this was never a very large school. In 1870 there were 51 pupils enrolled. The average from that time to 1905 was between 35 and 45, although the records show that in 1880, for some unexplained reason, the enrollment was only 17. Parochial schools have little effect on the attendance in this school, yet other rural factors have decreased the enrollment to an average of about 12 for the past few years.

The early settlers consisted of a mixture of nationalities, as the following family names will denote: Jason Pellet, Henry Taylor, Benedict Meyer, Felix Walsch, Michael Smith, Jim Hunter, John McMullen, Charles Johnson, and Christian Nelson. In more recent years, new families have moved into the district and a few family names of the early residents remain. Some graduates since 1910 who have become teachers are Edward Ramesh, Viola Ordning, and John Kunz.

The first school officers of 1859 were Charles Johnson, Jason Pellet, and Christian Nelson. Others who served from 1872 to 1906 were Clerk John Johnson 1872 to the 1880's; Forrest Palmiter, Ralph Peterson, and Frank Kriwanek from about 1888 to 1894; and Peter Bartelme, D. Strouf, and Martin Nelson from 1896 to 1906. Wenzel Ramesh and later his son have held the office of school treasurer since 1904.

The records kept by some past county superintendents prior to 1906 indicate that shorter terms of schools were held yearly than in most schools nearby. The teachers' salaries also were below average, consequently frequent changes in the teacher personnel were evident. The names of teachers on record are: Lottie M. Walker 1872, James B. Monaghan 1873, James L. Stitt 1874, Genie Clark taught 3 months in 1875, Hattie Richter 1876, Etta Solberg 1877, C. C. Blake 1878, Mary E. Burke 1879, Martha

Thomson 1888, Hiram Fortier 1895-96, Jos. J. Gruber 1897, George Terens 1898, and Amanda Knutson 1904-05.

The town clerks' reports to the county superintendent of schools state that Sanders spellers and readers, Rays arithmetic, Montieths geography, Pinneas and Kerls grammars, and Swintons history were used before 1900. Emphasis was put upon the teaching of the "three R's". There are school records that indicate that some books were read at least three times during the school term. By 1915, the school had only 239 library books.

Because of the many lakes and streams in this area, the earliest settlers supplemented their earnings by trapping and hunting fur-bearing animals. When Jason Pellet purchased the present Wenzel Ramesh farm, there was a small store and post-office in the present Ramesh house. That house was built for a hotel and depot because the railroad now connecting Maribel and Manitowoc was expected to take the route of the present highway 147. This district also had a small village called "Sleepy Hollow" along the West Twin River which runs through the southwestern part of Gibson 5. This village was located on or near the present Otto Strouf farm. Michael Smith and John McMullen owned a water-powered mill in that village. The remains of this mill are still in evidence. Several homes which were built in Sleepy Hollow are now no longer in existence.

GIBSON JT. 6 — MELNIK

Dorothy Hamernik

The first settlers in the present Gibson Jt. 6 district migrated from Melnik, Czechoslovakia. The little settlement in this district was named in memory of their European village. When schools were officially named in 1918, it was only natural to designate this as the Melnik school.

Gibson district No. 6 was first organized as Mishicot district No. 8 which included the present sections 29, 30, 31, 32, and the W½ of 33 in Gibson. After Gibson became a township by itself, this area became Gibson school district No. 6. Changes have occurred in the original boundaries as time went on. It was not until 1906 that this district became Gibson Joint 6 when an area of land in Cooperstown was attached.

Written records for this school date back only to 1916. Most of its history was obtained from the older residents and from town and county records. On October 25, 1858, Jos. Richtarik and wife Katherine sold to the district for a school site the S.W. corner of the S.W.¼ of section 29 for the sum of \$30. That is still the school site at the present time.

District residents state that a part of the present building was the original school erected about 1859. It is said to have been built by Anton Kriwanek, a farmer in this district, for the sum of \$600, which included labor and building materials. The pioneer residents offered to help in any way possible. Mr. Kriwanek furnished the logs for lumber from his wooded tract. He also agreed to saw these logs into lumber, as he operated a grist and sawmill on the West Twin river. The ruins of these mills are still in evidence.

The original building was about 24 x 28 feet with three windows on each long side. An entrance door led into a cloakroom. The classroom itself was small, poorly-lighted, and poorly heated. The desks were homemade affairs consisting of long benches or planks placed on wooden blocks. These were later replaced with manufactured double desks and seats. Ordinary pine boards about 3 x 12 feet and painted black were the blackboards. A boxstove in the room made the winter days fairly comfortable. A pail and dipper dispensed the drinking water obtained from a neighbor's well.

With the coming of more settlers and with the increase in the size of families, the little frame school was becoming over-crowded. By 1900, conditions were such that more room had to be provided. Accordingly, the voters authorized an addition



to the original building. The new part, about 14 feet long, was added to the north end of the old building by Frank and Chas. Rezek for the sum of \$378. At about the same time a small entrance shed was built on the front of the building. Thus the school built almost 90 years ago with the addition made in 1898 serves the community today.

The building now has a modern heating and ventilating floor furnace located in the southwest corner of the classroom; single, adjustable, pedestal-type desks; a piano and radio; a steel filing case; movable bookcases; modern recitation chairs; and sanitary drinking and hand-washing facilities. The entrance shed leads into a narrow hallway with doors leading to two cloakrooms. This district was one of the first to provide electric lights. A well was drilled in 1946, the first for the school. The schoolyard has toilets to the rear and a fuel shed a few feet west of the front of the school. A few pieces of playground equipment are placed to the front of the yard.

The enrollment in the Melnik school has been fairly constant during the past twenty years. Before the organization of Kossuth Jt. 1 and Gibson Jt. 7, the enrollment became so large that an addition to the school was made necessary. At one time, the matter of organizing as a graded school was considered. County records indicate that the largest enrollment occurred in 1900 when 88 pupils out of a school census of 118 children were in attendance. Today the number of pupils enrolled yearly averages between 20 and 30 out of a census of about 50. Parochial schools have not affected this district because none are located nearby.

Early settlers came to this community from Bohemia. County and local records list the following as pioneers of this district: Jos. Richtarik, John and Wm. Shimonek, Nicholas Kreis, Jos. Londo, Frank Bohacek, Wm. Pfefferkorn, Wencil Shimonek, Jos. Shara, Caspar Bouda, Anton Lamach, Frank Witt, Emil Kretche, Richard Kubichka, Stephen Dvorak, Gustave Knuth, and Anton Kriwanek. The third, fourth, and fifth generation of many of these settlers are now residing in this community.

The administration of local school affairs has always been placed in the hands of capable residents. The Spevaceks — John Sr., John Jr., and the present Stanley Spevacek, as well as the Hlinaks — Frank Sr., Joseph, and Frank J., have served consecutively on the board. Other residents serving were Jos. Shara 1872-76, John Shimonek 1876-79, Albert Kazda 1879-. Jos. Zivney, Fred Shimonek, Wenzel Podhola, and Milo Dushek also were board members before 1906.

The first teacher in the Melnik school, Chas. Kind, is said to have come from eastern Germany. To get to this school he had to wade across a nearby creek. During the rainy season, he usually removed his footwear and carried them to school. The second teacher was said to have been a Mr. Kolacny. Others listed in county records were Geo. L. Anderson 1872-3; Viroqua Sheldon 1874-5; J. P. Donohue 1876, James O'Hara 1877, Minnie Richardson 1878, Bridget Patnode 1879, Emma Gibson 1880, John Gruber 1894-5, C. J. Mulcahey 1896-7, Jos. J. Gruber 1898, Chas. Skwor 1899, Anton Knutson 1904, and Wm. J. Gill 1905. Others teaching this school prior to 1906 were a Mr. Shimonek, John Shambeau, and Clara Zentner. County records show also that summer and winter sessions were common during the first 30 years of this school. Even after that the five and six month terms were divided by short vacations when the weather and roads were bad.

The pioneer school children had no grades as we have today. The subjects were limited to reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and history. Later the subjects of constitution, physiology, and agriculture were added. During the years when Clara Zentner taught this school, the pupils carried on debates with the Greenstreet and Larrabee schools. School fairs at which agricultural products and school work were displayed for prizes were held in the early 1900's. Later on in the 1920's, the pupils from this district took part in town and county spelling and achievement contests. Many prizes and honors were captured by the Melnik pupils.

Early district industries were located along the river north of the school. Anton Kriwanek carried on a thriving grist and sawmill business when this district was first settled. Later a trout hatchery was established along this same river. The business places at Melnik were razed by fire in the 1920's. Mail was gotten from Francis Creek, Larrabee, and Melnik as the years passed. At the time of the first settlement, a post rider brought mail twice a week from Francis Creek. The Melnik post office was established in the 1890's and discontinued when the rural free delivery system became common. Today mail is gotten from Maribel. A well-known proving ground for early cars was Rezek's hill just north the school. Pioneer cars that could climb Rezek's hill on high were considered outstanding and their owners boasted loud and long about the feat. Today Gibson Jt. 6 is a community of prosperous farmers faced with the problem of how and in what way to meet the present and coming trends in rural education with their building erected almost a century ago.

GIBSON JT. 7 — RIVER VIEW

Ruby Skarda

The last school district set up in the township of Gibson was Gibson Joint 7. The district has land in the townships of Gibson, Mishicot and Kossuth. It originally was part of Gibson No. 1, Gibson Jt. 3, Kossuth 5, Kossuth 1, Kossuth Jt. 1 and Mishicot Jt. 4. A casual glance at the district boundary lines will indicate what is meant by a gerrymandered district, since few political lines were followed in setting up the school district in 1914. There seemed to be several reasons for the creation of this new school district. The remoteness of some families from the existing schools seemed to be the main reason.



It is a historical fact that there was a Gibson District No. 7 in another part of the township of Gibson. The school history of Jambo Creek, Gibson Jt. 3, reveals the fact that that district was Gibson Jt. 7, joint with Mishicot, from the time of its organization until about the year 1874 when that district became Gibson Jt. 3. From 1874 on up to 1914 there was no Gibson Jt. 7.

On the sixth day of June, 1914, a meeting was called by Joseph Peroutka at his home for the purpose of organizing a new school district, of electing district officers, and of transacting other necessary matters pertaining to the establishment of the new school. The meeting was well attended and much business was transacted.

At the first meeting at the Peroutka home, the first school officers were elected. They were Clerk Joseph Peroutka, Director John Bouda, and Treasurer John Fischer. It was decided also to build the school house on one acre of land to be purchased from Joseph Kronforst who lived on the farm now owned by Frank Kunz. The location of the building was to be at the northern extremity of the newly formed district where many of the farm homes were situated. It was built on the present County Trunk Q, about a mile west of Fischerville and two miles north of Kings Bridge. The school has been identified as the Fischerville School by residents of this and the surrounding communities. In 1919 the school was named the River View School because of the view of the West Twin River which flows past the school.

Immediately after the first meeting preparations were made to build. The school was constructed of cement blocks and cost \$3,300 when completed. It has a full basement and a main floor of one class room and the usual entry and cloak rooms. It has always remained a one-room rural school.

School began in October in the fall of 1914. Roy Sievert, recently deceased, was the first teacher. His salary at that time was \$48.00 a month. He was succeeded after two years by Henry Kliment, who now operates a store and tavern at Brockville. The other teachers who taught this school were: Emily Shimek, Ed. Ramesh, Germaine Sinkular, Kathryn Z. Wirtz, Norma F. Stueck, Esther Schroeder, Eugene Peroutka, Elsie Maas, Lester Kornely, George McKeough, Virginia Brandl, and Ruby Skarda.

About twenty-five pupils were enrolled the first year of school. The greatest number enrolled was 47 while the smallest number was eight. The present enrollment averages ten pupils. The small enrollment now is due to the fact that many older residents now reside in the district and due to other factors.

In 1920, the school board set aside a certain sum yearly to be used for prizes to be given at the school fairs which were held each fall. The people of the district exhibited choice selections of fruits, vegetables, and grains, while the pupils had their school work on display. In 1922 a box social was held in the schoolhouse. The money derived from the affair was used to purchase a victrola. During the years from 1920 to 1925, hot lunches were served to the pupils for dinner.

In its thirty-four years of existence the school has had only eleven of its patrons serve on the school board. Those who served in addition to the first ones named above were: Anton Kettner, Frank Kunz, Anton Rozum, Ed. Chaloupka, James W. Kunz, Henry Zeman, Wencil Kouba, Geo. Mott. Anton Kettner, Anton Rozum, and James Kunz have served from fifteen to twenty-five years.

The district has little in the way of scenic or historical interest. The West Twin River affords the residents fishing and camping sites. The area is rich in gravel deposits which are used extensively in county and town road building projects. Fischer-ville, once-a popular gathering place, has gone the way of many other early villages.

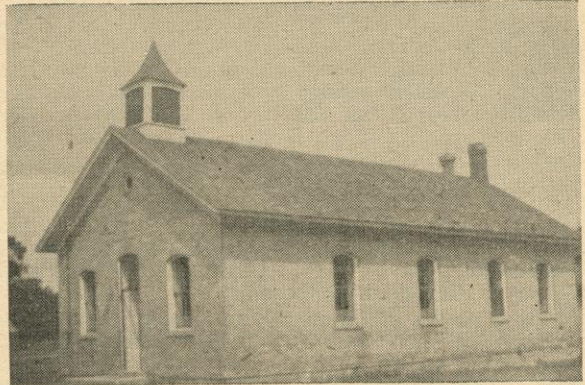
KOSSUTH

Kossuth township was organized before the legal establishment of school districts. There is no recorded evidence that any of the present school districts numbered from 1 to 5 inclusive have ever had any other district number designation. An interesting bit of historical fact about Kossuth is that the four sections added to the eastern part of the township were added for school attendance reasons. The West Twin river coursing through these sections separated that area from the rest of the Two Rivers township. Since there were no bridges connecting these sections to the Shoto district, the proper officials attached these sections to Kossuth so that the children could attend Kossuth No. 5.

KOSSUTH 1 — FRANCIS CREEK

Lillian C. Jehle

Kossuth district No. 1 was appropriately named the Francis Creek school because it is located a short distance north of that village and is the district school for the Francis Creek community. As one would expect, it has always been known by that name. Francis Creek was so named from Francis creek which flows past the school into the West Twin.



The Francis Creek district was organized in the early 1850's, but it was not until October 8, 1856, that the trustees for the district purchased 3¾

acres of land from Michael Hasmer for \$37.50 for a school site. The original school site is used today and is described in the warranty deed as the N.W. corner of the NW¼ of the NW¼ of section 17, Kossuth. The district then included all of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. When Kossuth Jt. 1 was set up in 1901, a large area was detached in the northeastern area. Other small areas were attached and detached since its organization so that today the boundaries of the district are very irregular.

The first public schoolhouse, a frame structure, was built about 1852. According to a picture of that school in possession of Mrs. Louis Cootway, a former pupil, the building was about 18 x 24 feet with four shuttered windows on each long side and one in the entrance side. A small entry was attached to the front of the building and a lean-to shed for fuel was added to the rear. The equipment consisted of the usual homemade desks and seats, seating six to eight pupils each. There evidently was no cloakroom, and so the clothes and dinner buckets were stored in the schoolroom. The schoolyard had a large dinner bell atop a high pole to call the pupils in from play. After the first building had served its purpose, it was sold for \$43.45 on February 27, 1892, and moved about one mile west to the present highway 141. There it was remodeled into a cheese factory, still standing today and owned by Adolph Schenian.

The second and present school building was brick-veneered and built in 1891 at a cost of \$708 for material and \$747.41 for labor. This school is about 28 x 38 with a smaller brick fuel shed attached to the rear. The building does not have a basement because the schoolyard is covered with only a thin layer of soil on top of rock. Outdoor toilets only are practical. New blackboards, double desks, and a bell were purchased for the new school. The large Webster dictionary added in 1893 is still found in the library. The school was heated by a wood stove until 1908 when a more modern heating and ventilating system was installed. Today a floor furnace is used. A kitchen cabinet and oil stove to aid in serving hot lunches were purchased in 1922. Single type desks and seats replaced the double desks in 1923. A new maple flooring was laid in 1930. Two years later free textbooks were adopted. In 1935, the southwest corner of the schoolroom was partitioned off and made into a semi-library-kitchen. Electric lights were installed the same year, making possible the use of radio and an electric plate. Other equipment consists of a piano, a steel file, maps, globe, bulletin boards, tables, and chairs. A well was drilled on the schoolyard in 1908 by William Reif.

Playground equipment consisting of a merry-go-round and a slide was purchased in 1927.

Enrollment records for the latter 1800's on file in the county office show that the school buildings were filled to capacity. Summer and winter sessions were held up to about 1875 with the older boys and girls attending during the winter. In 1870, the records show that 69 pupils attended, but by 1875 and 1880 the average yearly attendance was above 90. During the 1890's the enrollment averaged about 70, but by 1900 the number of pupils had again gone up to 80. Even as late as 1915 the enrollment was near the 60 mark. Since that time there has been a steady decline, so that by 1948 the average daily attendance was 8, although there are still about 80 children of legal school age in the district according to the 1945 school census. The establishment of the parochial school in the village as well as other rural population trends have had their usual effect.

The 1857 Kossuth assessment roll lists W. Robinson, Carper Hessel, S. Walker, John Krist, John Strouf, Jos. Kellner, John Woodfield, Geo. and John Robinson, W. Dolezal, Jacob Hessel, Casper Ewen, and Michael Hasmer as early residents of the district. Others who came later were Wencil Wacek, Frank Kliment, Anton Youra, John Rezek, Wencil Kerscher, Wenzel Titera, Wencil Swade, John Tesarik, Joseph Maresh, and Anton Hochman. Some former pupils who became well-known were Lillian L. Chloupek, county supervising teacher and county superintendent of schools; Adolph Chloupek, an attorney at Mishicot; Dr. Chas. Chloupek of Green Bay; John Chloupek, county judge; Erwin Chloupek, a lawyer in San Francisco; Louis Stastny, a wholesaler in Chicago; Louis Meyer, town chairman; Orrin Meyer, Calumet county agricultural agent; the Hessels, who were and are prominent Francis Creek businessmen; Jos. Konop, prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, Ladimer Titera, a Major in World War I; as well as a host of others who became prominent in the community and county. Some district residents who became teachers were Lillian Chloupek, Clifford Meyer, Ursula Baugniet, Francis Schenian, Ivy and Sylvan Hessel, Orrin Meyer, E. Chizek, Clarence Mleziva, and others.

The names of the school officers prior to 1872 are unknown. Wm. Chloupek is recorded as clerk from 1872 to 1874; Wm. Robinson, clerk from 1874 to 1880. Others who served on the board prior to 1906 were Frank Dolezal, Anton Chloupek, Christ Phiel, John Krainik, Emanuel Fierst, Joseph Chloupek, John Rezek, John Robinson, John Strouf, Jos. Tesarik, Ignatz Pankratz, Anton Skarievoda, John Peroutka, and Albert Stransky.

There is no record of who the teachers were before 1872, but a complete list of all persons who taught this school is available since that year. Those teaching here up to 1907 were: John Chloupek 1872-3, Annie Sullivan 1873-4, John P. Kennedy, 1874, Melora Shove 1875, Wm. Burke 1876, Leroy Backus 1877-80, John Chloupek 1880-86, John Pospisel 1886, F. B. Morrisey 1887-9, Adelia Boettcher 1890 (last teacher in the old school), Mary Pelishek (2 mo.) and Blanche Tilson (6 mo.) 1891, Bridget O'Dea 1892, Maggie Kane 1893-96, Eugene Mason 1896-99, Annie Schneider 1899-1901, Peter Gruber 1901-02, John Guhin 1902-04, and Anton D. Strouf 1904-07. Former teachers who became prominent in other professions were County Judge John Chloupek, Atty. Anton Strouf, and banker F. C. Baugniet.

The Francis Creek school has always taken an active part in school fairs, township and county contests, and in progressive school movements. It has served as an eighth grade diploma examination center for surrounding schools. A near-serious accident occurred in April 1919, when lightning struck the schoolhouse while classes were in session. The bolt struck the bell tower and entered the classroom injuring several pupils slightly and Richard Swade quite seriously.

The first business place of Francis Creek was a flour and grist mill and a brewery built and owned by Anton Chloupek on the present John Meyer farm located across the road to the north of the school. One of the original buildings is still standing. Mrs. Geo. Schmidt, formerly L. L. Chloupek, reports that quite a good-sized village existed at one time around the mill and school property. The first tavern and dance hall was built by Joseph Chloupek at the place where the Jos. Stransky home is now located, which is on the northeast corner of the Polifka road and highway 141. That business place was later moved to the present Wagner's hall by John Stastny. The first Francis Creek postoffice was located in this building. The first business place in the present village was begun by Casper Hessel nearly a century ago. That business place was located at the present Luke Herman home. Later the place was taken over by Charles Hessel, Sr. In later years the establishment was moved a short distance and is now the Louis Hessel place. A church and cemetery on the present Stransky farm is a reminder of the early days of the community. Contrary to most rural villages, Francis Creek has grown and prospered with the coming of the railroad and the modern highways.

KOSSUTH JT. 1 — BROCKVILLE

Elayne Schlundt

"Cinder Dump" was the name first given to a little box-car station located north of Francis Creek. This was later officially named Brockville, but for what reason it was given this particular name is unknown. Since this school was located nearby, it was only natural to name this the Brockville school in 1918.

Kossuth Jt. 1 was organized in 1901 when a group of parents petitioned the proper officials to set up a new school district. None of the surrounding schools was within "walking distance" for the children, and for that reason it was felt that a school located centrally in this area would be most convenient. Accordingly, after due hearings, a school district was created by detaching areas of land from Kossuth 1 and 2, Gibson Jt. 6, and Cooperstown 2 and it became Kossuth Jt. 1 because the schoolhouse is located in Kossuth.



While the schoolhouse was under construction, the children attended school in an old log building across the road from the present site. That building belonged to Charles Rezek. The teacher in that school was Adela Lawrence who received \$30 per month for a nine month term. The new school was not completed until the summer of 1903. Peter Hronek did the masonry work while Jos. Stransky contracted for the carpentry work. The building and labor cost \$2,300.

The school built by 1903 is still in use today. It is a brick structure, 36 x 41 feet, with a schoolroom 26 x 35 feet. A belfry houses a large school bell which can be heard throughout the district. In addition to a large classroom, the main floor houses a cloakroom shared by both the boys and girls, and a large library room in the northeast corner of the building. A stairway from the library leads into a full-sized basement housing a common fuel, furnace, and play room.

The walls and ceiling of the schoolroom are covered with tin. Window lighting is from the left and rear of the room — conforming to the state code. The bell rope hangs down from the ceiling near the front of the room, making it an easy task for the teachers to call the pupils to their classes. The school is well-equipped with single desks, work tables, bulletin boards, blackboards, sand table, and a new teacher's desk. Out-door toilets are still maintained, keeping the building from being designated as a modern school. Electric lights and services were installed in the later 1930's.

The enrollment in Kossuth Jt. 1 has remained fairly constant since its organization in 1901. For that year we find that the district had a school census of 25 boys and 28 girls, with 40 of that number attending school. During the early 1940's the enrollment dropped below 15, but since that time the attendance is again around 20 yearly out of a census list of about 30 to 35 children of school age. Today the number of children of school age is just about half of that 40 years ago. Smaller families, larger farms, mechanization on the farms, and older residents are the causes of this population decline.

The first schoolboard elected in 1901 was composed of clerk Emil Witt, director Edward Kostlovoy, and treasurer Steve Shimon. Other early board members serving before 1906 were Frank Rezek, Adolph Skarievoda, and John Stuiber.

The first teacher in the new brick school was Rose Ledvina. The pupils sat in large, double desks while studying arithmetic, reading, history, physiology, geography, agriculture, civics, and grammar. They recited at the front of the room while seated on long benches. The schoolroom, at first, was heated by a large box stove. During the winter it was always roasting hot near the stove and freezing a short distance away. To eliminate this condition, the voters soon voted for a basement furnace.

Since this school was organized shortly before the county Annuals began to be issued in 1906, the teacher list is complete. Other teachers teaching this school prior to 1910, in addition to Adela Lawrence and Rose Ledvina, were Rose Voboril, Mary

Conway, Catherine McCulley, and Henry Antholz. A later teacher, Ewald Jedlichka, was the only teacher casualty from Manitowoc County in World War II, losing his life in the European theater of war.

Because of its recent organization, the number of graduates from this school is limited. A few of the more recent graduates have become prominent in this and other communities. Henry Swetlik is a member of the Federal F.B.I.; Lester Tepley is a professor of bio chemistry; Edith Suchomel became a lieutenant army nurse; Eileen Rebeckek is a nurse in Milwaukee; while Frank and Amelia Suchomel became teachers, as did Alvina Shestak.

During the days of school fairs, Kossuth Jt. 1 pupils were active participants and were to be reckoned with at all times. Gold and silver medal winners came from this school when town and county spelling and achievement contests were held from 1910 to the 1930's. Although this is one of Manitowoc county's youngest districts, it is one of the more progressive ones. Just what part this school will play in the future rural school organization remains to be seen.

KOSSUTH 2 — ELM VIEW

Ruth Maertz

Kossuth district No. 2 was officially designated the Elm View school in 1918 because of a large elm tree which once stood in the schoolyard. Since the removal of this tree, a row of elm trees along the road has been planted to perpetuate the name. To residents of this and nearby communities, the school is commonly known as the Augustine school because the school site was purchased from the Augustine family.



The Kossuth assessment roll shows that this district was set up prior to 1856. It has been a mother district for other districts surrounding it, for in 1898 an area in the southwestern part was detached to become a part of the newly organized Franklin Jt. 6. Again in 1901 an area in the northeastern part of Kossuth district No. 2 was detached to form a large part of the newly created Kossuth Joint 1. Since 1870 the district has also had land detached from it to be added to Franklin Jt. 9, Kossuth 1, and Kossuth 3. The district originally consisted of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18. Now it has only section 8 and parts of sections 5, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17, 18, all in the township of Kossuth.

It is believed that there was no school building prior to 1861 but very likely there was some schooling for the children before that time in some building. The first log school was thought to have been built about 1861 on the present site which is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, town of Kossuth. No information is available as to its size or cost. The equipment consisted of rude wooden benches, a teacher's desk, and other furniture common to early schools.

The second and present school building was built in 1905 at a cost of \$681. The old log school was torn down and the better logs used in the new frame building. Some of the equipment of the old school was retained. Double desks were installed several years after the new school was erected. Since that time new single, adjustable desks have been purchased.

Many additions have been made to the frame building since it was first erected. The woodshed, which at one time was located a short distance from the school, was attached to the rear of the school. A bell tower has also been added. A partition was built across the front of the schoolroom to create a cloakroom for the pupils. A built-in library was added to the rear of the room to care for the large number of books found in the school. The room is heated by a large floor furnace as no basement is provided. The windows are placed along the front and long sides of the school. Outdoor toilets are maintained in first class condition. The school, though over sixty years old, has always been kept up to the best possible standards.

This district school has experienced the same fluctuation in enrollments as other schools of the county. There are no attendance records for this school prior to 1870,

but the town clerk's reports to the superintendent of schools indicate that the small building must have been taxed to its capacity in the years gone by. The enrollment in 1870 was sixty-three, but by 1885 the attendance had gone up to ninety-four. During all of the latter 1800's the number of pupils in school yearly averaged between sixty and eighty. After the districts of Kossuth Jt. 1 and Franklin Jt. 6 were detached from this district, the enrollment dropped to forty pupils. Since 1905 there has been a steady decline so that for the 1946 term of school the attendance was five. The voters at the annual school meeting of July, 1946, decided to suspend the school and transport the children to nearby schools.

Kossuth district No. 2 was settled by a mixture of nationalities. The assessment roll of 1857 lists the following as owning land in the original district: Anton Kraynik, Franz Wanek, Martin Kazda, Franz Herman, Joseph Cenefelt, Michael Wellner, Jos. Kellner, J. Augustine, Joseph Wiesner, Con. Sullivan, Jacob Rank, Joseph Cisler, and Peter Rumpel. Today few of these family names are common to the community. The hundreds of sons and daughters of the past residents of the district all became progressive leaders in this and other communities.

There is no record of the first school officers of this school. The residents who served on the school board from 1872 were Wencil Chizek 1872; John Duchac 1873-80; Mathias Pech 1880-; Anton Cizek 1893-6. Wencil Sladkey, Frank Worel, Wencil Cizek, Emil Witt, John Swetlik, H. Cizek, and J. J. Augustine served from the years 1897 to 1905.

School records available do not show who taught in this district prior to 1872 but we do know that winter and summer terms were common up to about 1875. The average pay for teachers during the latter 1800's was about forty dollars monthly. The texts used after 1870 were the Sanders spellers, the McGuffey and the Sanders readers, Ray's arithmetic, Montieth's geography, and the Phinneas and Kerl's grammar books. Annie Chloupek taught the winter and summer terms of 1872. M. Hale Smith held forth as teacher from 1873 to 1878. Teachers after that date were Emil Prochazka 1888-89; Thos. Burke 1880; James Gill 1894; Chas. Meisnest, later Manitowoc county superintendent of schools, in 1895; John H. Kassa 1896; Peter Gruber 1897; J. E. Connors 1898; Mabel Pankratz 1904; and Elizabeth Halloran in 1905. The names of teachers who taught here after 1905 are listed in the county school annuals.

This district has neither scenic nor historical places of interest. A burial plot along the Polivka Corner's road is the final resting place of many of the older settlers of this and surrounding communities. This plot is one-half mile south and one-half mile west of the Elm View school.

KOSSUTH NO. 3 — PALM GROVE

Marie G. Krejcarek

Kossuth District No. 3 in the early days was often referred to as the Reif Mills school since it was located only about one mile from the Reif Mills church. In 1918 when district schools were named, the school was named the Palm Grove school. That name was chosen because of its nearness to the Palm Grove cheese factory which burned down in 1919.

Kossuth No. 3 district was set up for educational purposes early in the 1850's. No written records of the establishment of the school are available, but Wm. Antholz, the present clerk, has supplied much valuable data through personal research and contacts with old-timers. The school site was included in a grant given by the United States government to an unknown officer who served in the Mexican War for work well done. This grant was made during the presidency of Millard Fillmore. This officer to whom the land was granted sold it to Philip and Heinrich Vogt for fifty dollars. In 1868 John Jackel bought the property from Henry Vogt, and he in turn sold it to Anton



Neuser. In the sale a lease of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre was given to School District No. 3, Kossuth, for the school site. The site was sold to the district about 1880. The original school district contained sections 19-20-21-28-29-30-31-32-33. When Franklin District 6 was set up in 1898, parts of Kossuth No. 3 were detached from the original area. Later other areas in the southwestern and southern parts of the original district were detached and added to Franklin No. 8 and Manitowoc Rapids No. 10 because the Branch river cut off this area from the rest of Kossuth No. 3. Since there were no bridges over this river at that point at that time, it was difficult for the children from that cut-off region to get to the Palm Grove school. Today the district is made up of sections 20, 21, 29, and parts of sections 19, 22, 28, 30, 31, and 32.

The first school held in the district was a German school in a private home. It was located one mile north and one-half mile east of the present school site.

The first public school was a makeshift building of logs, one-half mile south of the present site on what is known as the Vraney farm. The school terms were at first irregular because of the shortage of teachers who could speak English.

The second public school, located on the present site, was built sometime in the 1860's. It is reported that a single pine tree five feet in diameter was used to get the lumber to build this frame structure. It had clapboard siding, once painted red, but later remembered only as a weather-beaten old building. This structure was razed in 1881 and the lumber used to build a cheese factory on the northeast corner of the Frank Delsman farm. That building was destroyed by fire in 1902.

The third and present brick-veneered building was built in 1881 at a cost of \$885, and was then commonly known as the Neuser school. It is located on the S.E. corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20. At first it contained a large cloak room on the eastern end with the rest of the building being used for a classroom. About 1923 the school was enlarged by building a new entry and tearing out the wall between the old entry and the classroom. At that time, too, the woodshed was moved and added to the west end of the school. Today the school is well-kept, has electric lights, a floor furnace, adequate library shelving, single chair-type desks, reading table and chairs, and other equipment found in modern schools. The building itself lacks many of the standards expected of modern schools.

According to the town clerks' reports to the county superintendent begun in 1870, the enrollment figures for this school show the usual trends common to rural districts. In 1870 the town clerk's report shows that 110 pupils were enrolled. Attendance figures for succeeding five year intervals were as follows: 1875—86; 1880—99; 1885—99; 1890—91; 1895—61; 1900—78; 1905—63. During the later 1900 the enrollment has averaged about forty. The present attendance is seventeen, although there are fifty-two pupils of school age residing in the district.

The names of the teachers prior to 1872 are unknown. Summer and winter terms were common up to 1873. Some of the teachers from 1872 to 1906 were Viroqua Sheldon, Edwin L. Clark, Josie Howarth, Louis Truettner, John A. Hussey, V. B. Sheldon, Celia Lawrence, B. L. Oakley, Celia and James Fitzmaurice, Carrie Edwards, Amanda Zander, Katie Egan, Alice Cary, J. McKeough, Ella Bartke, John Regan, J. L. Morrissey, Adelle Lawrence, Maggie Cary, Arthur Bleser, Peter Mittnacht, Hanna Lorrigan, E. C. (Dr.) Cary, Mayme Green, and Agnes Olson. The voters at the annual meeting in 1891 passed a resolution that only teachers with at least a third grade certificate, with three years of experience, and with the superintendent's recommendation be hired. It should be noted that this district has always tried to get the best teachers possible.

Some citizens serving as school clerks from 1872 to 1906 were John Bolan 1872, Mich. McKeough 1873, Jos. Eatough 1873-5, Wm. Eatough 1876-80, Mich. McKeough 1881, M. C. McCarthy 1894-98, Valentine Dirkman 1899-1904. The failure of the Manitowoc State Bank in the 1890's resulted in the calling of a special meeting in this district for the purpose of determining how Mich. McKeough, the school treasurer, should be reimbursed for losing about \$300 of district money through that bank failure. It was agreed that the district would bear one-half of the loss, while Mr. McKeough and his bondsmen would have to bear the rest of the loss.

The first settlers having land in the original district were M. McKeough, John Decker, A. Fitzmaurice, P. and H. Vogt, R. Rostern, Wm. Smith, P. McShane, F. Massmann, A. Stafford, D. Sullivan, P. and N. Reif, T. Dalwig, L. Voelker, F. Brockhoff, F. Braun, Wm. Eatough, T. Dirkman, and B. Delsmann.

Graduates of the last forty years who have made names for themselves are: A. J. Antholz, a former county teacher, now superintendent of schools at Spooner, Wisconsin, and president of the Wisconsin Education Association in 1943; Erwin, Norman, and Erma Kubsch, Emma Hrdina, and Geo. McKeough, all of them county teachers;

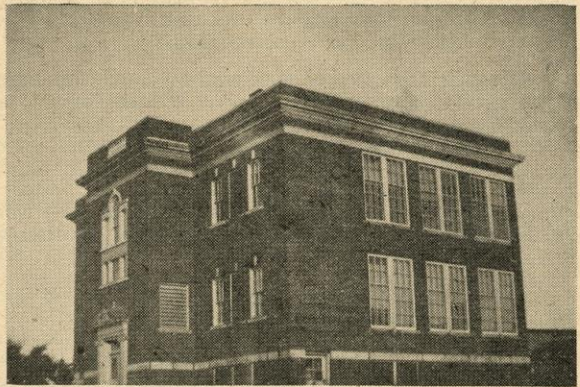
Frank Vraney, a Manitowoc real estate man; Emil Kirt, assistant superintendent at the Oriental Mills; and others who have become successful in their field of endeavor.

The district has scenic and historical places of interest. About a mile south of the school, midway between Branch and Reif Mills, is a well-known spot for all old-timers—the old swimming hole at the old Rank Mills which once were grist and saw mills. All that remains of those mills now are some stone walls almost entirely overgrown with cedars. One of the mills was a three story frame building which was later torn down and the lumber used to build the barn now standing one-fourth mile south of the Branch school. Few men or boys living within a few miles of this spot in the early days avoided stubbing their toes on the stones in the river. Even today the spot is a favorite picnic place and attracts residents for miles around on warm summer evenings. The once prosperous village of Reif Mills is also in the district, but since it was fully described in the history of Franklin Jt. 6, no history of this hamlet is given in this history.

KOSSUTH 4 — ROCKWOOD

Mrs. Margaret Gruber

In 1908, the Allwood and the Rockwell Lime Companies petitioned the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to establish a depot in this village. As it was necessary to have a name for this depot, the officials of the railroad decided upon the name of Rockwood by taking a part of the name of each lime company. In 1918 then, it was only natural that the voters of Kossuth district number 4 should adopt the name of Rockwood School for their educational institution.



Kossuth Dist. No. 4 was organized in 1853 and then consisted of sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, and 35 in Kossuth, plus section 31 in T. 20 N., R. 24 E. Many changes have been made to the district boundaries since its organization. The legal proceedings for several of these changes are on file with the district records. Today, the district is one of the largest and richest in Kossuth and includes all or parts of section 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36 in T. 20 N., R. 23 E., and section 31 in T. 20 N., and R. 23 E.

The first schoolboard was charged with the task of purchasing a school site and having the school built. On January 23, 1854, the board purchased for the district one acre of land from Carl Gramlich. This site is located in the N.E. corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35 which is not the central part of the present district. Additional parcels of land were purchased and added to the school site in 1868, 1907, 1923, and in 1939 so that today the schoolyard consists of about two acres.

Four different school buildings have served the district up to the present time. It is said that the first log schoolhouse was located off the present site in a ravine south of the present Ervin Anthold home. This school was said to have been opened soon after Wisconsin became a state. In 1854, the voters of the newly organized district voted for a new site and a new school. It was a one-room school made of cedar logs. In 1881, the voters decided to remodel according to a paragraph taken from the minutes taken at a special meeting held June 20, 1881.

This cedar log building served the district until 1898, when it was sold at public sale as shown by an account of the auction. The auction was held July 16, 1898, and Henry Rumpf was hired by the district for 25 cents to keep bidding up the price of the schoolhouse. Henry Oestreich finally bid \$16.50, but Rumpf bid \$17 so the building was not sold at this time. The sum of \$10 was realized, though, for blackboards, school bell, stoneboat, stove and pipes, and some other "trash". Later on the building was sold at private sale to Charles Tills who used it in building a home. This home is now occupied by the Wm. Kappelman family in the Meadow Brook district.

At the annual school meeting on July 5, 1897, the voters decided to build a new structure. It was to be of brick, 28 x 52 x 14 feet high costing \$1,100, and patterned after the school buildings of that day. The building had windows in the long and in the entrance sides. The schoolhouse had an entrance, a cloakroom, and a large classroom which was heated by a large heater. Real slate blackboards, 4 feet wide, were provided. By 1912, the enrollment became so great that the state required the addition of another teacher. The long schoolroom was then partitioned into two rooms and a new entrance was made on one of the long sides so that it would serve the new room. (See the 17th County Annual for a picture of this school). In 1924, this building was abandoned and sold to Peter Massman who dismantled it and used the brick in building his present home.

At a special school meeting held March 7, 1923, the voters discussed the advisability of building a larger and more modern school to meet the rapid increase in enrollment. At another special meeting held March 28, 1923, the vote to build was favorable. The new two story building is constructed of red brick, has north and south entrances leading to halls which divide the lower and upper floors into two classrooms each. The basement houses a playroom, the lavatories, and a modern heating-ventilating plant which is now equipped with a stoker. The equipment is modern and meets graded school standards. The building was completed and dedicated in September 1924. Today the school plant is valued at about \$40,000. School records show that the school bell was once a train bell and was given to the school by the railroad company on the condition that it would never be sold. This bell has been the school property since 1898.

Kossuth Dist. No. 4 was a one-room school until February 7, 1912 when it became a two-room graded school. Walter Reich was the first principal and Blanche Jana the first primary teacher. Darwin Schuette and Edwin Ewen were members of the first graded school class. At an annual meeting on July 16, 1923, the voters decided to add a 9th grade and hire a third teacher, making this a 1st class state graded school. In 1924, the 10th grade was added and a fourth teacher added. The members of the first 10th grade graduating class were Elva Grams, Viola Herman, Orval Hessel, Grace Kortens, Margaret Mohr, Katherine Mulholland, Mae Rohrbach, Jos. Schleis, Martha Seidl, Mabel Specht, and Gilbert Steinbrecker.

County and district records do not give attendance records prior to 1870. District records of attendance are complete from 1871 up to the present. By 1871, there were 73 pupils in attendance. District records show, too, that the two term school year was in vogue as late as 1879. The largest enrollment occurred in 1898 when 102 pupils were taught by Chas. Meisnest. In 1912 when Rockwood set up a graded school there were 87 pupils enrolled. In 1928, there was a total of 132 pupils enrolled. By 1948, the enrollment had decreased to about 70, including the ninth and tenth grades, so for the school year of 1946-1947 only three teachers were employed — two for the grades and one for the high school. There are still about 150 pupils of school age in the district but the parochial school at Francis Creek has affected this school's enrollment. The decline of the lime industry has also affected the enrollment tremendously in the last decade. Upon recommendation of the State Department of Public Instruction, a special school meeting was held Monday evening, March 22, 1948, to vote on the discontinuance of the 9th and 10th grades. The voters assembled voted to discontinue offering high school courses after the 1947-1948 term by a vote of 29 to 5.

Present day residents are descendants of these early settlers as shown by district and county records. Names common now and in pioneer times are the family names of Ewen, Mohr, Bolle, Bleser, Krumdick, Hardrath, Delsman, Meyer, Schuette, Tills, Massman, Alswede, and others. Mathias Ewen, a pupil of the first school, was an active leader in later school affairs. He was followed by his son John, his grandson William, and now his great grandson William, Jr. on the schoolboards. Peter Massman, the present director, has served continuously for 45 years. Other board members before 1906 were clerk Thos. Mohr 1874-93, treasurer Nick Meyer 1872-82, and clerks J. C. McCarthy and M. Senn 1872-74. Henry, Ed. and Richard Ahlswede were members of the board too. The district school has had many of its graduates enter the professions, business, industry, while many have become prominent farmers in this and other communities.

Mrs. Mary A. Fearney Madden of Providence, R. I. was the first teacher. She taught the three "R's". The girls were taught knitting and patching and did not study arithmetic. For her salary she received donations of money and food. Nicholas Meyer was the first teacher in the cedar log school. Under the terms of his contract he had to teach German and English, one half day each. A few others who taught this school up to 1906 were Nick Watry 1871, Wm. Ross 1872, Louis H. Truettner 1873, Selma

Klingholz 1873 and 1877, A. Wittmann 1876, Esther Burnett 1878, J. A. Koelzer 1879, Eva Murphy 1880, Frank Meisnest 1894-5, Chas. Meisnest 1896-98, and Otto Drews 1904-05.

Rockwood district is proud of the record of its school alumni in World War II, for 110 of its former pupils served in the armed forces. The first casualty in this war was Ensign Robert Tills who lost his life at Pearl Harbor. Two army nurses, Lieut. Olga Brazzalle and Lieut. Edith Suchomel, were graduates of Rockwood.

The Rockwood school has served as the community center for community activities. The Rockwood Community Club was well-known in this section of the county for its plays, debates, etc. It disbanded during World War II, but reorganization plans are being made. Boy Scout Troop 13 holds its weekly meeting in the recreation room. The yearly school picnic is an enjoyable affair. Every family in the district is invited and attends.

Some interesting district resolutions were found in the records. In 1871, it was resolved "that the schoolhouse be closed on Sundays and all religious meetings be prohibited being held in the schoolhouse hereafter". Evidently the building was used for church purposes up to that time. In 1872, it was resolved that a teacher be employed capable of teaching English and German — two days of German and three days of English weekly. In 1883, it was resolved to teach German all the time that "the law allows". A note written to the teacher by a parent regarding some boys who were looking in through the saloon windows, about a half century ago, is also on file with other records. The teacher wrote "To be kept for future use" on the note.

The pages of school history which could be written from the records kept by the district officers would show that Kossuth district No. 4 residents have always been keenly interested in their school. There is no doubt that the educational needs of the future generation will always be of the highest standards for this district.

KOSSUTH 5 — MEADOW BROOK

Evelyn W. Klimont

Kossuth school district No. 5 was given the name of Meadow Brook district because of the small brook which meanders through the district north of the school. It was formerly called the Spencer school because the first school was built on the Henry Spencer farm. Today it is commonly called the Kappelman school because it is located near the Wm. Kappelman home.

Kossuth No. 5 was organized in the early 1850's. The original district was a large one before Gibson Jt. 7, organized in 1914, detached much land to the north. Other pieces of property have been added to Kossuth 4, Mishicot Jt. 4, and Two Rivers 4 from time to time. Because sections 18, 19, and 31 in Range 24 east, township 20 north are separated from the rest of the sections in that township by the West Twin river, and because the town east of that river objected to building bridges for the convenience and safety of the children west of the river in those sections, the township of Two Rivers in the early 1850's, relinquished its claim to sections 18, 19, 30, and 31 in R. 23 E., T. 20 N. Those sections were then attached to Kossouth and the children attended Kossuth 4 and 5. Sections 18, 19, and 30 became a part of the present Meadow Brook district.



The first settlers brought with them the family Bible, medical books, and European textbooks. Among these settlers there was young George Powel of London, England. George, who was more educated than the rest, held school during the winters in a combined church and school made of logs and located at the S.E. corner of section 13 which is now the junction of county trunk Q and the highway to Francis Creek. This building was purchased by Wm. Spencer and used as a shed on what is now the Jos. Staudinger farm, the old Wm. Spencer homestead.

The first public school was erected about 1853 and was the fifth schoolhouse for Kossuth. It was built of logs and was located a few rods south across the road at what is now the road leading to the Louis Cootway farm. That farm now owned by Wm. Kappelman was the homestead of Henry Spencer. This building was soon abandoned, for in the early 1860's, the district purchased one-half acre from John Spencer for \$50. The site was the present one.

The second school building was used until 1885 when it was sold to Peter Kornely who moved it to the present site of the Kornely Dairy. There it was remodeled into a cheese factory, now known as the Meadow Brook Cheese Factory. That school had meager equipment consisting of two wall maps, a globe, and two blackboards. The teacher's desk stood on a platform two feet high. Classes were held at the front of the room with the pupils sitting on a long bench, the girls on one side and the boys on the other side of the room. A cast iron box stove stood in the center of the room and toasted those who sat near it, but gave little or no heat to those near the walls. Fuel was furnished by the lowest bidder. Each year the interior of the school was whitewashed. In 1876, the voters decided to add more windows, plaster the room, and fix the desks and seats. A new well was dug and lined with brick. Yearly purchases of a pail, a dipper, and tin cups are recorded in the treasurer's book dating back to 1870. The clerk's record books for the early years of this school were destroyed when the home of one of the clerks was destroyed by fire.

At the annual meeting July 7, 1884, the voters decided to build a new school. An additional half-acre of land was purchased from Henry Spencer. No contract was let as all district residents agreed to help build and to haul supplies. The school-board acted as the building committee. They hired Thomas Cross, a carpenter, to direct them. The completed building, the one now in use except for the porch and bell tower, cost \$791. The bell tower and attached woodshed were added in 1903 at a total cost of \$50. The open porch facing the south gives access to two entrance doors leading into two separate cloakrooms. A door from each leads into a large classroom about 32 x 40 feet with four windows on each long side. The cloakrooms are lit by a window facing the front of the building.

Until 1946, a large floor furnace in the northwest corner of the classroom was used as the heating and ventilation system. A door in the rear wall lead into a combination fuel and storage shed until 1946. The classroom now has modern single desks, library shelving, blackboards, steel filing case, piano, radio, bulletin boards, and recitation and work tables. Beginning with the fall of 1946, the district has undertaken a modernization program by remodeling the old woodshed into a combination kitchen and furnace room. A large automatic oil-burning furnace heats and ventilates the class and cloakrooms through a system of pipes. The kitchen is equipped with a Skelgas stove, sink, and cupboards. Many more improvements are being planned in order that a modern rural school will result.

The district records have many interesting entries. The children at first were not provided with free texts, but had to buy them from the school officers who purchased them direct from book companies. A first reader cost 18 cents while a second reader was valued at 25 cents. The school supplies were ordered by the officers and not by the teachers. In 1898, pictures of Washington and Lincoln and three additional blackboards were purchased. Report cards were first recorded for 1912.

Frank Jindra of Mishicot Jt. 4 was paid a sum of money at one time for teaching three children residing in this district but attending the Mishicot Jt. 4 school. In 1924, a row boat was ordered for the children of this district who lived east of the West Twin river so that they could attend the Meadow Brook school. In this way the district was able to avoid paying tuition to the Shoto district.

The town clerks' reports to the superintendents from 1870 to 1911 show that this was one of the medium-sized schools of Manitowoc county. The highest enrollment occurred about 1880 when about 70 children attended out of a school census of 121. The nearness of the parochial school at Francis Creek affects the attendance. The present enrollment averages around 30 yearly out of 70 school age children.

Some of the early settlers were the Cross, Fulton, Croft, Birringer, Staudt, Stadler, Kornely, Spencer, Worthington, Grobe, Powel, Koch, Cootway, Bleser, Zander, Krueger, Kettenhoffen, Jost, Whittaker, and King families. Clemens Worthington was a dyemaker and minister; John and Wm. Spencer were often called on to minister to the sick; Jos. Krueger was a blacksmith; George King operated a grist mill at the north end of the bridge at Kings Bridge, a hamlet named in his honor; Wm. Zander operated a store and tavern and post office at the south end of the bridge. These buildings have been razed by fire. Tuft Cootway brought the mail once per

week from Manitowoc. The descendants of these early settlers have become prominent in this and other localities. Arthur Bleser, the present town chairman, is a resident of this district.

Peter Kries, George Powel and Thos. Croft were members of an early schoolboard. Other district residents on the Board before 1906 were Thos. Worthington, John Entringer, Mathias Koch, Henry Spencer, Henry Grobe, William Spencer, Wm. Bolzenthal, Peter Kornely, Peter Bleser, and Chas. Tills. The schoolboard members attended their first schoolboard convention in 1905.

There is no indication that the school term was ever divided into two sessions. The list of teachers for this school is incomplete but those names on record seem to indicate a preference for male teachers. The following are on record as having taught Kossuth No .5: F. Lonsdorf 1872, Nancy Darling 1873, Chas. Tift 1874-6, T. W. Byrnes 1877, C. F. Canright 1878-9, Mary Short 1885, Rosa Miller 1894, John Shambeau 1895-7, Hugh Westgate 1898, Wm. Spencer 1903, and Christ Wuellner 1904-05. The wages of teachers have gone from about \$20 per month in the 1870's up to nearly \$250 by 1948.

Will Spenser in 1903-04 conducted the first spelling contest for schools in this area. The contest was won by a pupil from Kossuth No. 5. At a county contest held at Manitowoc in the old Turner Hall a few years later, Wm. Tills of this school was acclaimed champion speller of Manitowoc county. School fairs and debating societies were common activities the first 30 years of the 1900's. School societies were organized yearly from 1909 to 1927 according to a society record book. The Meadow Brook Community Club was an active organization in the 1920's. Today the Kossuth Hustlers, a 4-H club, use the school as a meeting place. All of these organization and clubs have made the Meadow Brook school a real community center for community-minded residents.

LIBERTY

Liberty township was part of the towns of Eaton and Newton until 1857. The eastern half of the present township was part of Newton, while the western half belonged to Eaton. In 1857, the present Liberty township organized as a separate municipality named Buchanan. It was not until 1860 that the name of the township was changed to Liberty. After the township of Buchanan was organized, the school districts in this municipality were re-numbered in the order that we find them today.

LIBERTY 2 — ROSELAWN

Dorothy Johnston Vogel

Liberty district No. 2 was named the Roselawn school because the school building is located across the road from the Roselawn farm owned by the late Adolph Otto. To most of the people in this and neighboring communities it is commonly referred to as the Otto school.

In 1856 when this area was a part of the Eaton township, this district was designated Eaton district 3. After the township of Buchanan was set up in 1857, this area became Buchanan school district No. 2. In 1860 it was renamed Liberty No. 2. While it was Eaton No. 3, it consisted of sections 9 and 16 and parts of sections 8 and 17. Today, after many changes, it is made up of sections 3-4-9-10-15-16, all in Liberty.



The first log school was thought to have been built about 1852, because it is known that Thomas Thompson attended the school at that time. There are no written records of the district before 1861. This log school was located across the road from the present site on the present Horstmann land east of the school. The structure was about 16 x 20 feet and valued at about \$100. Nails for the structure were hammered out by hand and it is said that the actual cost of the building material was about \$12. Benches were used for seats and there were no blackboards or maps. When the new school was built, it was torn down and the logs hauled to the Johnston farm by a team of steers where the logs were cut up for firewood.

The second and present brick school was built in the summer of 1879 for \$460. Everyone in the district helped build under the direction of a bricklayer. The site on the southeast corner of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10 was purchased from Mr. Otto. The original brick building was about 18 x 28 feet with an entry-cloakroom and a small classroom. In 1944 an addition was built on to the north to house the fuel bin, a garage, and indoor lavatories. This addition increased the length of the structure to twice its original size.

In 1916 the interior of the school was remodeled by installing plaster board walls and ceiling and a new floor laid. At the same time the woodshed was moved and attached to the rear of the school. To make the fuel shed handy for the teacher, a door was cut to connect the schoolroom with the woodshed.

The school grounds were enlarged twice, once in the early 1900's and the second time in 1930. The original yard had a high board fence all around it with an extra guard board over the top so that the pupils could not climb over it. The gate consisted of closely spaced posts. At first the woodshed was located in the southwest corner of the yard. When wood was delivered, the boys had the job of piling it. Both boys and girls had to carry wood for the fire and put it into a woodbox placed in the partition between the cloak and classroom.

The school equipment has been improved and added to since the early days, but it still lacks some considered essentials in a modern rural school. Cross-lighting, lack of a recommended heating and ventilating system, and single adjustable desks are some of the major deficiencies, but these will be eliminated soon. Electric lights

were installed in 1939 and a phone added in 1943. The playground equipment consists of a merry-go-round and a ball diamond.

The earliest school census record of 1861 listed 87 of school age (4 to 20) but the average attendance for the year was only 30. The highest enrollment occurred in the 1870's when about 60 pupils were enrolled. Since this was a farming community, the older pupils, those from 14 to 20, did not enter school except for the winter months. The average attendance from 1870 to 1905 ranged from a high of about 60 in 1875 to a low of 24 in 1890. The district is affected very little by parochial schools and so the average attendance today is still between 15 and 20.

The early settlers were a mixture of Germans and Norwegians. Pupils entering school could speak only their native tongue. The teacher used pictures and other devices to teach, although the teacher could usually speak their native language to some extent. Quite a few of the original family names common to the district are still to be found. Among them are those of Torrison, Johnston, Otto, Rusch, Horstmann, Nass, Maas, Schneider, Vetter, Thompson, and Lenz. A well-known former resident of the district now is H. L. Fisher who is secretary-treasurer of the County Farm Bureau. Adolph Otto, now deceased, was town chairman for years and organizer and officer of the county Holstein-Friesian Association. The many former pupils are scattered far and wide and are a credit to their community.

The earliest school record of 1861 listed Tosten Knutson as the clerk at that time. Those who served from 1872 to 1906 were as follows: Knut Robley, Nils Knudson, L. Horstmann, J. T. Kasbaum, A. A. Lyken, August Vetter, T. H. Thompson and Wm. Otto. Knut Robley served for many terms as clerk from 1872 to about 1900. Adolph Otto was a member of the board for 22 years after 1900.

Lewis Larson, the teacher in 1861, taught for a 3 month term at \$22 per month. Winter and summer terms were held up to about 1875. The first record of a "spring term" was in 1884 when there was a six month fall term and a two month spring term. Teachers on record from 1870 to 1906 were Edward Malloy, Annette Amunds, Guy Aubol, Annie Michelson, Agnes Burnett, P. J. Taugher, Marie Hougen, Christina Ulness, Ella Qualley, Nellie Nelson, Peter Burns, Theresa Johnston, Wm. Dunbar, Julia Lyken, Minnie Luebke, and Anton Lyken. P. J. Taugher and Peter Burns later became doctors, Wm. Crowe an editor, and Anton Lyken a county board member.

Lumbering and grain raising were the chief industries in early years. Wheat was the cash crop, while oats was raised for feed. The former crop was hauled to Manitowoc. Cordwood, railroad ties, and piles for docks were also hauled to Manitowoc. Timber was cut in winter and hauled to Vetter's sawmill. About 1885 dairying was begun and the first cheese factory was built by Kasbaum which was in operation only during the summer. For about 40 years Ed. Vetter's threshing machine did the threshing in the neighborhood. A Homemakers' Club was organized with Mrs. Leslie Fisher as the first leader about 1935. The 4-H club with Leslie Fisher as the leader was started about the same time. School fairs were popular in the 1920's as were spelling bees.

Vetter's sawmill and the burned ruins of the cheese factory are historical landmarks. The Liberty swamps are located in this district. Today Liberty No. 2 is the home of progressive Manitowoc county farmers.

LIBERTY JT. 2 — SUNNY CREST

Louise S. Nelson

Liberty Jt. 2 was officially designated the Sunny Crest school in 1918 because it is situated on a sunny crest of land. In the early days of the district this school was referred to as the Eaton school because the Eaton post office was located in this district. Later on it was known as the Gigstad school because it was situated near the Gigstad home.

According to the Eaton assessment roll of 1857 this district was set up for taxation purposes sometime before that date. It was then Eaton District No. 2 and included sec-



tions 6, 7, 18 and the west one-half of sections 5, 8, 17 all in the present township of Liberty. From 1857 to 1860 this was the Buchanan township, District No. 1. In 1860-61 the Buchanan township became the township of Liberty and then this district became Liberty District No. 1. The Liberty assessment roll of 1870 shows that at that time a large portion of section 12 in Eaton was added to Liberty No. 1. Since there was already a Joint District No. 1 in Eaton, joint with Liberty, the old Liberty No. 1 became Liberty Joint No. 2 with Eaton. In 1873 it became joint with Cato by taking in a small area in section 32 in Cato. Thus Liberty Joint No. 2 is joint with Eaton and Cato.

In 1852 the district set aside \$40 for school purposes. The first school was held in a log cabin which had been a home. This was only a make-shift school which was over-crowded according to enrollment figures of that time. It is located on the northeast corner of the pioneer Ole O. Oppen farm now owned by John Qualley.

The next school was built in 1879 for \$350. It was a frame building painted red and was located a short distance southwest of the present school at the triangle formed by the junction of two roads on the present Highway 151. The site was purchased from Iver Iverson and is now the farm of Orrin Skatrud. No playground was provided so the children played on the road and on the nearby churchyard. The wooden, double seats were made by carpenters living in the district. A long wooden bench was placed in the rear of the schoolroom. No cloakrooms were provided so the pupils hung their wraps on hooks in back of the room. The water supply was placed in an open bucket. The lunch pails were kept under the long wooden bench. Kerosene lights were used for dark days and for evening affairs. Pine boards painted black were used for blackboards while each child had his own slate for seatwork.

After this little red schoolhouse was abandoned, it was sold to Otto Aubol who moved it to the Eaton hamlet and used it as a grocery store and the Eaton post office. Later on this building was again sold to the Kolweys who continued the post office and store. After serving its usefulness in that capacity, it was torn down and the lumber used to remodel the present Kolwey home.

The present white frame schoolhouse was built in 1894 for \$1,150 on the present site on the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church hill on Highway 151. The acre site was purchased from Ole Larson on August 18, 1894, for fifty dollars. The building has one large classroom, an entry, two cloakrooms, a teacher's platform, and an attached fuel shed. Outdoor toilets are used. A floor furnace provides heat and ventilation. There is no basement since the rocky ledge is covered with a thin layer of ground. Electric lights were installed in the 1930's. The natural lighting comes from four windows on each of the long sides of the schoolroom.

The Sunny Crest School has always been a one-room rural school. The log cabin school had only about a dozen pupils enrolled. The enrollment figures as shown in the town clerks' reports to the superintendent, indicates that the average attendance during the latter 1800's was about seventy-five. The highest enrollment was in 1876 when the clerk's report showed 122 pupils attending during that term. Attendance has averaged about twenty-five the last thirty years. Smaller families and higher attendance at high schools account for some of the decrease in attendance.

Some of the first texts used were the Sander's series of readers, Swinton's grammar and spellers. Mastering the parsing of verbs, and sentence diagramming were the goals of Kerl's Grammar. The sciences were not taught. Emphasis was on the three "R's".

Most of the early settlers came from Norway. Norwegian was spoken in the homes and the teachers usually had to be able to speak both English and Norwegian. Getting children to speak English during school hours was a real task. The early settlers as listed in the assessment book of 1857 were Tollefsons, Thronndsons, Olsons, Elefsons, Torrison, Knudsons, Seversons, Petersons, Ericksons, Evensons, Gundersons, Andersons, Larsons, and Halversons. The settlers were farmers but O. Gigstad had a cheese factory in later years. Some of the former pupils who have made names for themselves were Walter Gigstad, a minister at Clifton, Texas; Dr. Henry Belgum, head of Belgum's Sanatorium, at Richmond, California; and Helgeson girls who became county teachers. All who have ever attended the school became substantial citizens of this and other communities.

The earliest school officer of whom there is a record was Ole O. Oppen. He was also town superintendent of Buchanan township. Two of the first school officers for the little red school house were Iver Iverson and Elias Halverson. Others serving from 1870 to 1906 were: Chas. Boettcher 1872-76; Ole Gigstad 1876-81; Martin Oppen, T. Flegle, and O. O. Gigstad from 1894-98; and A. O. Berge in 1904-1905. Otis I. Berge served as school officer from 1910 to 1925.

One of the first teachers was a Mr. Ramsland who taught in the log cabin. The best known teacher was Walter E. Larson who taught this school from 1896-1898. He served later as county superintendent of schools, as state rural school supervisor, and later became principal of the Door-Kewaunee Normal School at Algoma. As superintendent he advocated school consolidation. While a teacher at this school he organized the still active Memorial Association which cares for the cemeteries in the district. He also organized and led a district singing class, and a night class for those interested in completing their elementary education. During the 1860's and 70's summer and winter terms of school were common. Teachers on record were: Mary Boettcher (S) 1872; Anna Burnett (S) 1873; Herman M. Tyler (W) 1873; Aurelia Lawrence (S) 1874; Mathias Norman (W) 1874; Edward Torrison 1876; Guy Aubol 1877-8; Katie Dempsey 1879; M. Boettcher 1880; John Dunbar 1894; Otto T. Dover 1895; David Fitzgerald 1898; P. Max Geimer 1904; and Alma C. Hanson 1905. Others reported as having taught in the district were Belle C. Hammond, Mary Davies, Nora Morris, Christine Ulness, Oscar Delbeck, and John Suse.

The school house has always served as the center for community affairs. About 1918 school fairs were held each fall. The school officers set aside prize money for farm products and school exhibits. Programs by the children and district people were featured at these events. Spelling matches were common and when extra money was needed for certain purposes, box socials were held. During the summer the church uses the building for a parochial school.

A place of historical interest in the district is the site of the hamlet of Eaton which was located on the old Calumet Road a half mile southwest of this Sunny Crest school. The small village served as a mail distributing center for other small post offices nearby. The Eaton post office was first located a half mile west of the old village of Eaton. Later the office was moved to the village and was housed in the old red schoolhouse which Aubol had moved to this hamlet. The hamlet of Eaton at one time boasted of a post office, a blacksmith shop, a store, and a tavern. Today nothing remains of the old village except the Kolwey residence and a tumbled down stone building.

LIBERTY JT. 3 — WEBSTER

Geraldine Christianson Valleskey

During the early days of the district, the residents thereof became greatly interested in spelling and spelling matches. When Webster's spelling books were published, they were enthusiastically adopted by the school. As years went by the "old-timers" remembered this speller and the interest in spelling. It was natural then that Gilbert Gulickson, a school-board member in 1918, should suggest that the school be named the Webster School. The district school is also known as the Gulickson School, as Thalhammer's School, and as the Rube School by various groups.



Liberty District 3 was organized in the early 1850's and was then known as Newton district No. 8 which consisted of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 in the present Liberty township. After 1857 when this area became part of the township of Buchanan, it became Buchanan district 3. In 1860 it was renamed Liberty district 3. Since its organization, large areas were detached to the west and other smaller areas attached to the east and south. It was not until 1890 that this district became joint with Newton when a small area in Newton was attached to Liberty 3, and then this district became Liberty Joint 3.

The first log schoolhouse was erected in the early 1850's. The chinks between the logs were plastered with red clay. The school site was the southeast corner of section 11 which is at the crossroads of the present church property. The school was furnished with long tables, the full length of the room. The girls sat on one side, while the boys sat on the opposite side facing the girls. Their seats were backless benches. A "black" board, 3 x 3 feet in size, was used for teaching and demonstration purposes.

The room was heated by an old fashioned box stove, big enough to hold chunks of wood two feet long. This building also served as a chapel for the German Lutherans until they built their own church.

The school was sold for \$28.50 to Joachim Schnell who moved it directly across the road and used it for a carpenter and blacksmith shop. Prior to the Civil War, the young men of the district attended school to learn to read and write the language of their new country. They took a great deal of interest in the political questions of the day and spent their recess and noon periods drilling for their soldier days just before them.

At a special school meeting on September 4, 1871, the question of building a new school was defeated by a vote of 9 to 26. It was voted instead to repair the log school by having Joseph Talhammer put on a new roof for \$35. In 1873 the question of building was again brought up with the vote 38 to 24 in favor. It was decided to locate the school a half mile farther north than the old site. The district accordingly purchased 56 square rods from Gustave Moldenhauer and John Schnell for \$17.50. The location is the N.E. corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11.

To get plans for a new school, a committee was appointed to get ideas from the Madsen school, Cato 12. After this committee's report was given, the voters decided to erect a brick structure and \$600 was raised for this purpose. Building operations got underway in 1874. Every district family with 80 acres was expected to haul a load of bricks from Fricke's brickyard at Manitowoc or pay \$5 per M. as his share. Henry Gaetke hauled the stones for the foundation at \$3.75 per cord and sand for \$29.00. The size of the brick school is not given but the total cost was \$934 according to county records. The schoolyard was fenced and in 1881 and shade and evergreen trees were planted. A woodshed 12 x 16 x 8 was built in 1884.

The brick school had a long "black" board across the west end of the building with a cloakroom extending across the east end. The equipment consisted of double desks, globe, maps, and a large Webster's dictionary. A woodbox, large enough to hold a week's supply of fuel, was built into the partition between the cloak and classroom. A large box stove stood in the eastern part of the building with the pipes extending across the classroom to the chimney in the west wall. New single desks and a teacher's desk were purchased in 1892. The old desks were sold in lots of about 6 for 80 cents.

The third and present frame school was voted at a special school meeting held February 3, 1900. A building committee composed of T. Gilbertson, Fred Schnell, and Wm. Selle was appointed. The building is about 50 x 32 x 16 feet with a full basement in which is housed the furnace, fuel storage space, and a semi play-storage room. The main floor has a large porch, an entry, two cloakrooms, and a very large classroom. A built-in library cupboard holds hundreds of books some of which were donated to the school. The floors of the school are maple with oak trim and wainscoting. Large windows on each of the long sides are still in use as are outdoor toilets.

Since its erection in 1901, the school and equipment have been kept as modern as possible. The school has a telephone, free textbooks, a Smith sanitary bubbler, steel filing cabinet, tables, chairs, and other necessary school equipment. In 1930 additional land was purchased to enlarge the yard. Electric lights were installed in 1935. In 1943 the ceiling was lowered and covered with Nuwood. The same year a flag pole was erected to display the flag won by the pupils in a Victory Garden project. At first there was no well so the pupils had to carry water from the nearby Moldenhauer farm. Mrs. Ernest Moldenhauer never failed to treat them each time with cookies or other goodies.

The large school building erected in 1901 indicates the large enrollment common to this school. During the 1870's when winter and summer terms were held, the attendance for the two sessions averaged about 80. After single sessions were held in the 1880's the enrollment dropped to about 40, but a steady increase was noted thereafter until 1900 when about 90 pupils were enrolled. Since 1900, there has been a constant decrease until the low of 3 was reached in 1947. The decline in attendance has been caused by the establishment of a parochial school in the district and by other natural rural conditions.

Liberty district 3 was settled largely by German immigrants. The 1856 assessment roll lists Ludwig Kieselhorst, E. Pleuss, T. Vetter, T. Olson, J. Horstmann, D. Christensen, W. Griebing, E. Hacker, C. Lindemann, P. Schnell, and A. Pautz as early settlers. Today, this farming community is made up of a mixture of Germans and Norwegians.

The names of the earliest school board on record are for 1871 when Ernest Moldenhauer, Joachim Schnell, and Gilbert Guldbrandson served. Others who served from 1872 to 1906 were C. F. Hacker 1872-73, Harry Gilbertson 1874-1880, Henry Mathias 1894-1900. Ernest Moldenhauer, Jos. Thalhammer, Otto Rusch, and Gilbert Gullickson were other board members listed. Wm. Moldenhauer was a member of the board in the later 1900's for 23 years. Wm. Mathias served as director for 28 years.

Math. Murphy was the earliest known teacher, teaching this school in 1868. Others in the order of their succession up to 1906, except for missing records, were Edmund Smalley, Jennie Hodges, Wm. A. Wilson, J. W. Finch, Agnes Burnet, Bridget Morris, Marion Hougen, Emma Hougen, C. J. Groth, Owen Murphy, Ole Juel, Geo. Gehbe, E. S. Crowe, Martin Marken, Ed. M. Koch, and Mabel Gilbertson. Owen Murphy later became governor of Arizona, Ole Juel became a clergyman and author in the East, Wm. Wilson became a caretaker of the Abraham Lincoln home in Springfield, and E. S. Crowe became the editor of the Manitowoc Pilot.

Prior to 1906 the school received its mail from nearby postoffices at Oslo, Eaton, and Rube. The latter place is still designated by that name on county maps but is now sometimes called Thalhammer's Corner. It is a crossroads hamlet with a cheese factory, telephone exchange, and a tavern. This district has one of the longest strips of high woods in the county along its western boundary.

LIBERTY JT. 4 — BADGER

Rita Groh

Liberty joint district No. 4 was named the Badger school after the nickname of our state and not because there were many badgers in this area. The more common name for the school is the Pigeon Lake school because it is situated a little more than a mile north of that lake.

This school district was set up as early as 1856 for taxation purposes at least. The Eaton assessment roll of 1857 shows that at that time this district contained all of sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the present Liberty township.

From 1857 to 1860 the township of Buchanan (now Liberty) was in existence and so Eaton No. 4 became Buchanan district No. 4. After 1860, Buchanan became Liberty township and then this school district became Liberty No. 4. Since its organization much of its area has been detached to become parts of Eaton Jt. 1 and Liberty No. 6. In 1909, a small piece of land in section 4, town of Meeme was attached to this district and thus it became Liberty joint 4, joint with Meeme. At present this district is made up of sections 27, 28, 29, 32, and 33, and parts of sections 21 and 22, all in Liberty, plus a piece of land in section 4, Meeme.

The schoolhouse is located on the corner of county trunk highway C and the Pigeon Lake road. For many years this school site was leased to the district by Mike Dunbar and his wife. In 1891, the district bought the school site from the Dunbars for \$24. The size of the schoolyard is 10 x 8 rods or one-half acre.

The first log schoolhouse was located one-half mile west of the present school on Highway C. No trace of the original site or building remains. Just when this building was built, its size, and cost are facts unknown as the district records of those early days are destroyed. It is known that the first school had no floor and that the desks and seats were made of planks. It is said that some of the pupils' desks were so high that they often toppled over. Whenever this happened, the children were punished by being made to sit under the teacher's desk or by sitting in the chimney hole. The latter punishment was often rather difficult for some boys because they were so big. Just when the first school was abandoned is unknown.

The second log building covered with siding and painted red was built on the present site. This must have been some years before 1870, since it is said that J. C. Mallaz was one of the first teachers in the school. There is no record of such a teacher after the above date in the county superintendent of schools records. The size of this building and interesting facts about its construction are unknown. There were double



seats and desks, one large world map, and one "blackboard" was used in the school. The children used slates in place of tablets and writing paper. The slate rags used to clean these slates were often used to dry the hands of the children. The schoolroom had neither shades nor curtains, and it was cleaned once or twice a year. One night while a dance was being held in school, the floor collapsed. The voters then decided to build a new schoolhouse. No report is given of what was done with the old school when the new one was built.

The third and present frame schoolhouse was built in 1889 for about \$471 and was painted red. The building was constructed by August Lenz and Fred Lutzke. The interior remained unpainted for several years, but after that it was whitewashed yearly. That practice is still followed at present. The building is about 24 x 30 x 12 feet with the entrance part used for one large cloakroom. The classroom contains three windows on each of the long sides. There is no bell tower, so a small hand bell was used to call the children to order. The room is still heated by a large box stove and has no ventilation system. Electric lights were installed about 1940. A wood box built into the wall separating the class and cloakrooms makes it possible to put in wood from the entry sides and take it out from the schoolroom side. A large new library cupboard was built in recent years to store the text and library books. Single, adjustable desks were purchased several years ago. A storm shed entry was added to the front of the school building recently. The outbuildings consist of a large garage-woodshed and toilets. There never has been a well on the grounds so water was carried from a neighbor's well.

During the first half century of this school's existence, it was common to have pupils in school who were 18 and 20 years of age. These "oldsters" came to school during the winter months as they were needed on the farms during the rest of the year. Only a few ever graduated from the eighth grade. The superintendent's records show that winter and summer terms were in vogue up to 1875. The town clerk's records to the superintendents indicate that this never was a large school as the highest enrollment of about 60 pupils occurred just before Liberty No. 6 was organized in 1877. The average attendance from 1870 to 1905 was between 25 and 40 pupils yearly. The average daily attendance for the year 1945-46 was eleven pupils. Much of the recent decrease is due to the usual rural population factors. At a special school meeting held in the spring of 1947, the voters voted almost unanimously to suspend school operations after the 1946-47 term and transport the pupils to Eaton Jt. 1.

Early settlers of the district were John, Mike, and William Dunbar, Mike Crowe, Charles Lutzke, T. K. Hougen, and Dan Tracy. The latter became an assemblyman from our county. Albert Hougen became a lawyer and is now located in Manitowoc. O. T. and Edward Hougen became doctors of medicine. Marion, Emma, and Evelyn Hougen, John Dunbar, E. S. and Margaret Crowe became teachers. E. S. Crowe later became editor and owner of the "Manitowoc Pilot". The above named lawyers, doctors, and teachers were some of the more well-known graduates of this school.

The citizens of this school district have re-elected the school board members for many terms. Charles Hougen, one of the officers, served as treasurer for 40 years. Albert Wagner and Carl Lenz each served from 20 to 25 years on the board. Records show that Michael Dunbar served as clerk from at least 1872 to 1880 and in other official capacities thereafter. Wm. Crowe's name is recorded as clerk from 1894 to 1906.

The first known teacher in the first school was J. C. Mallaz and his salary then was \$10 per month. Teachers' names on record up to the time of the first annual in 1906 are: Mary J. Rowe and Nancy Darling 1872; Thos. O'Neil and P. Donahue 1873; John Carey and Jos. W. Finch 1874; Mary Cody 1875; John Lonergan 1876; J. N. Humphrey 1878; John Barnes 1879; J. F. Simms 1880, Maggie Crowe 1894-5; Katie McNulty 1896-7; M. H. Garrey 1898; Lottie Georgenson 1904, and Mae Brady 1905. Others remembered by district residents were Ralph Elmgreen, Maggie O'Connor, and Verona O'Grady.

The subjects taught in the first schools consisted of reading, spelling, and arithmetic, but later grammar, history, and geography classes were taught. County records show that Sanders and Swinton spellers, Sanders and American Education readers, Rays arithmetic, Kerls grammar, and Swinton histories and geographies were used in the 1870 and 1880's. The teaching of the A, B, C's was stressed. Spelling matches were held frequently. Each year on the last day of school the families of the district gathered at Pigeon Lake for a school picnic. Games of all sorts are played and the picnic lunch enjoyed by all.

Pigeon Lake, one of the county's largest lakes, is a favorite vacation spot for local and distant residents. Summer cottages dot the shores, while the western shore property is the location of Camp Sinawa, the boys' and girls' scout camp. Fishing, boating, swimming, and ice-skating are popular in the proper season. Since its organization in 1857, the school has gotten its mail in turn from the post office at Meeme, St. Nazianz, and Valders.

LIBERTY JT. 5 — LIBERTY BELL

June Jole

The present site of Liberty Joint 5 is in Sections 35-36. The district is joint with Newton. In 1918 the school was officially designated the Liberty Bell School because of the close association of the name Liberty with the Liberty Bell made famous during the Revolutionary War. To old timers the school is known as the "Brady School" because it is located near the Brady homestead.

Liberty Joint 5 was set up in 1854 in the township of Newton which then included this part of Liberty. It was made up of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 of the present town of Liberty. This district was then called Newton District No. 3. The first school meeting was held on September 25, 1854 with Timothy Hanley, chairman. At this time there were 22 district settlers. Those who attended the first meeting were James Taugher, Nathan Stewart, John Murphy, James O'Rourke, Patrick Brady, Thos. Bohan, Thos. Finch, Mich. Lynch, Thos. Donahue, Lawrence Walsh, John Stephenson, Patrick Dorsey, John Barnes, Mich. Morris, Mich. O'Connor, James Shanahan, Mich. Mulloy, Francis Murphy, and Mich. McGuire. The nationality of the settlers in this community is indicated by the family names listed.

The first school house of logs, costing \$92.04, was located about a half mile east of the present site. It was built on the John Stephenson farm, now owned by Thomas J. Morris on the present Highway 42. A tax of \$2.00 was levied on each "eighty" to defray building and school costs. The first officers elected were Clerk Patrick Dorsey, Director Thomas Bohan, and Treasurer Nathan Stewart. The first teacher was a Mr. Dudley who received \$14 per month. The second teacher was Patrick O'Shea. In 1856 the voters voted for nine months of school—six months in the winter and three months for the summer. In 1857 teacher trouble must have been encountered because Lawrence Abbott, Patrick O'Shea, Henry Marks, and Henry Mulholland served as educators.

In 1857 the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 31, Township 18, Range 22 was detached from Newton District No. 2 and made a part of Newton No. 3—now Liberty Joint 5. In 1857, too, the township of Buchanan was set up. The name of this district then was Buchanan, District No. 5. In 1860 the name of the township of Buchanan was changed to Liberty and so this district became District 5, Liberty. In 1912 it became Liberty Jt. 5 because the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30 of the township of Newton were added to the district.

The second log school house was built on the present site, which is the SE corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, in 1864 for \$400. It was 22 x 28 feet with a height of 12 feet. The interior was painted a light blue while the exterior was painted a slate color with white trim. The school yard was enclosed by a board fence, but in 1877 it was removed because the records state that "the bigger pupils are destroying it". The first teacher in the second school house was Henry Mulholland who taught a four month winter and a three month summer term. In 1876 the voters instructed the school board to hire a teacher on the condition that he or she could be "sent forth" if not satisfactory. Evidently all teachers hired thereafter were satisfactory as none was "sent forth"! In 1876 the school month was changed from 22 days to 20 days. The first female teacher, Mary Cody, was hired that year at a salary of \$30 monthly.

The first enrollment record shows that 115 pupils were enrolled. That was in the second school built. In 1877 the number of pupils had decreased to 73. During the rest of the 1800's the enrollment was around 75. At present the attendance is about ten. The decrease is due to parochial school attendance at Osman and to a school near Thalhammer's, and due to the fewer number of children per family. The 1945 school census reveals the fact that there were 35 pupils of school age in this district.



In 1887 the voters at the annual meeting decided to build a new school at a cost of \$850. The material was to be hauled by the taxpayers at the rate of \$2.50 per load. One-half acre of land was added to the site. The building was to be of frame, 26 x 38 x 14 feet. It had a hall six feet wide with shelves for the children's lunch pails. The inside was to be plastered and wainscoted. August Luebke contracted to build this school for \$750. Building operations began in July 1888. Alice Kennedy began teaching in this school in October, 1888, for the sum of \$35 per month, fire building included. In 1889, the voters decided on only one term, replacing the split term prevalent up to this time. The old building was given to Dave Stewart on condition that it be moved from the premise by January 1, 1891. From 1890 to 1919 many necessary additions to the equipment and school yard were made.

In 1919 the third school house burned down due to a chimney fire. A special meeting was called and adjourned to the shade of a woods nearby. At this meeting not much was accomplished, so another meeting was called in May and was held in Walter Brady's barn across the road from the school. At this second meeting an additional three-fourths acre was purchased from Charles Selle to add to the old site. \$7,000 was raised to build a modern red brick and concrete structure with indoor toilets, furnace, basement, teacher's room, cloak rooms, and a large library room. Electric lights were installed in 1941.

Some of the former pupils who made names for themselves in the professions were the Bradys, the Gradys, the Finches, and the Taughers. The list of residents serving on the school board is a long and impressive one indeed. The complete board membership is carefully recorded in a well kept district record book dating back to 1854.

Some early teachers, in addition to those named, were Joseph Finch, Francis and James Taugher, John Cary, James Kirwan, Peter and Charles Brady, John Barnes, E. S. Crowe and Anna Cavanaugh. The wages varied from sixteen to one hundred dollars per month.

Free text books were furnished since an early period. An old school register kept by Francis Taugher in 1876 shows that Robinson's Arithmetic was taught to the A and B groups. Swinton's Grammar and Composition, Harper's Geography, and Martin's "The Human Body" were other texts used. Reading, spelling, and writing were also taught then. The spelling classes were for poor spellers only, although spelling matches were held on Fridays. The school has served as a center for school plays and programs.

To the rear of the school site there was once a fine park of pine trees, with a large creek running through it. Small buildings used for recreational purposes were built in this park, but no traces of these now remain.

LIBERTY 6 — CEDAR GROVE

Dorothy Reinertson

Liberty No. 6 was officially designated the Cedar Grove school because two groves of cedar grew near the school. Many of these trees have been removed but there are still remnants of these groves. The schoolhouse is located on the northeast corner of section 19. The school seemed to have no common name by which it was known prior to 1918.

The Cedar Grove district was the last district set up in the township of Liberty. It originally belonged to Liberty 2 and 4 districts, but in 1877 agitation to form a new school district in this area reached the stage of official action. On December 22, 1877, the interested voters gathered and formed a new school unit composed of sections 17, 18, and most of 19 and 20, all in Liberty. Unanimous approval for such action was not given because a number of voters protested against the formation of a new district. These



people appealed to state superintendent of schools, Wm. Whitford, to stop the formation of the proposed district. Supt. Whitford ruled against the appeal. The first district meeting was then held on May 2, 1878, at the Ole O. Berge home. All of the qualified voters, forty in number, attended.

One of the first questions put before the voters was the choice of a proper school site. Two places were suggested. One was the present site on the then Tolef Thompson's corner, with the schoolhouse to be built between the two pine trees standing then at that spot. The other site suggested was the northeast corner of the Emerik Thronson's farm. By ballot vote it was decided to locate the building where it now stands. The sum of \$10 was paid Mr. Thompson for the site described as follows: Between the two pines on the northeast corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, T. 18 N., R. 21 E.

The next order of business at this first meeting was the type and cost of the building to erect for school purposes. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided that \$750, if legal, would be raised to build a suitable school and equip it. A committee of six, consisting of Peter Knudson, Osten Tollefson, Ole Marken, Mathias Reinertson, Ander Ival, and Tolef Thompson, was appointed. Two district residents, Mathias Reinertson and Peder Knudson, were hired to build the school. Tolef Thompson was the first district clerk.

The first schoolhouse completed by September 30, 1878, has served the district up to the present. It is a frame building about 24 x 30 feet without a basement. Cross-lighting from three windows on each side is still maintained. The year it was built, it was furnished with "blackboards", a globe, box stove, and plank seats and desks. Since that time, double desks replaced the plank seats, and in more recent years single seats have been provided. A floor furnace now heats and ventilates the building. The school is now equipped with a piano, sandbox, library shelving, maps, running water piped from a nearby spring, and other teaching and learning aids. Electric lights were installed during the past decade. The school has a medium-sized classroom and a common cloakroom for both sex. A hand bell calls the students to work. The schoolyard also contains a woodshed and toilets which are built behind the schoolhouse. The excellent care which has always been taken of the buildings reflects the pride that the district takes in its little school. It is reported that the first year of school ending August 31, 1879, sixty-three pupils attended, although the town clerk's report to the superintendent for 1880 shows that only 43 were enrolled that year. The enrollment from 1880 to 1905 averaged from about 25 to 45 pupils. These figures include boys and girls who were from 16 to 20 years of age and who attended during the winter months only. At present the average yearly attendance has been from 10 to 15. Smaller families, older farm owners, high school attendance by pupils over 14 years of age, and other factors have brought about the decreased enrollment.

Most of the early settlers in this district were of Norwegian descent as the following names will indicate: Mas Olson, Osten Tollefson, Thron. Knutson, Knut Thronson, S O. Berge, Ander Peterson, Ole Jorgenson, Ole Madson, Iver Gullickson, Peder Anderson, Ole Berge, and Knud Berg. All of them were farmers, and the district has remained a pure farming community. The many graduates of this district school have become prominent in agriculture, banking, business, government, and teaching. The Berg family is noted for its teachers, having had Lillian, Marie, and Alice in that profession. The present town chairman, Elmer Rogne, is a district resident.

The first school officers were clerk Tolef Thompson, treasurer Ole Berge, and director Mads Olson. After their fees were established and regulated the clerk received \$3 yearly, the treasurer \$2, and the director \$1. As the years passed, these yearly salaries were raised to partially compensate the people serving the hours of time devoted in maintaining a good school. The voters of the district appreciated the efforts of these officers by re-electing them for long periods of service. The following service record indicates the confidence of the voters in their school officers: Mathias Reinertson 24 years, Otis Marken 21 years, and Joel Johnson 22 years.

At the first schoolboard meeting in 1878, it was decided to hire a female teacher. That policy has been followed with few exceptions up to the present. Mary A. Clasen was the first teacher, receiving \$28 monthly for five months. She was rehired for six consecutive terms, with her wages rising to \$32 a month. The nationality of the teacher preferred is indicated in the following list of teachers serving from 1884 to 1906: Martha Olson, Mary Davis, Julia Lyken, Julia Marken, Erma O. Marken, Margaret Stephenson, Julia Densmore, Nora Morris, Jennie O'Connor, Mamie Gunder-son, and Nellie Nelson. Because of the limited extent of the district, the average salary for the teachers was nearly always below that paid by surrounding districts.

In 1894, as an example, Julia Marken was paid \$30, when the town average was about \$45 per month. For the past decade or two, the district has paid its teachers as well as others have.

County records list the usual texts for this school which were used almost county-wide. Sanders and Swinton spellers, Sanders and American Education readers, Robinsons arithmetic, Swintons geography and history, and Kerls grammar books were used up to about 1900. The three R's were stressed in all grades. Before beginning to read, the beginners had to learn their A, B, C's. During the early 1900's school fairs were held each fall, at which the children would exhibit their finest farm products. Prizes were given for the best. Spelling matches were really contests in this district for the prize sometimes was a purebred heifer calf donated by some farmer in the district! The school building has always served as a social center at which programs, box socials, and other community gatherings are held. The district has no scenic or historical places of special interest.

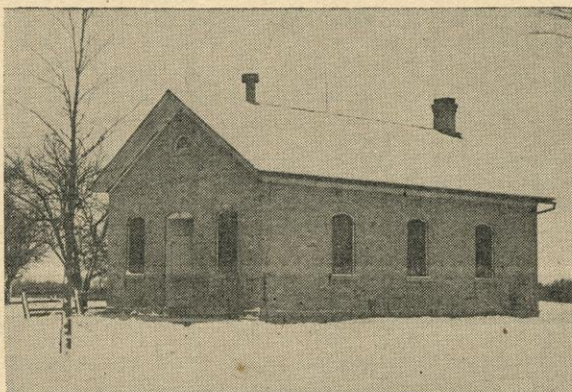
MANITOWOC

Manitowoc township was organized as a separate municipality in 1848. One of the first school districts in the county was set up in this area as the Mill School District No. 2. In 1856, the village of Manitowoc was incorporated resulting in several joint school districts between the town and the village. Before the village was incorporated, there were school districts numbers 1-2-3-4. Two Rivers school district number joint 5 was organized in 1861, and Manitowoc district number 6 (now Jt. 6) in 1862. Manitowoc joint 7, consisting of an area west of Tenth Street to the west city limits was set up in 1865. Today only Manitowoc school districts joint 1 (now Manitowoc city), Manitowoc joint 3, and Manitowoc joint 6 remain. School districts numbers joint 1, 2, joint 4, and joint 7 were incorporated into the Manitowoc city school system in 1910.

MANITOWOC JT. 3 — GOODWIN

Gladys Bernhardt

Notice of first school meeting, Manitowoc, June 28, 1859. To Mathias Leist a **taxable inhabitant** of the so-called District No. 3 in said town. You are hereby directed to notify every legal voter residing in Sections Six (6), Seven (7), & the west half of Section Five (5), & Section Eight (8) in the so-called District No. 3 to appear at the house of B. F. Goodwin in said district on Tuesday, July 5th at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing said district by electing the proper officers, etc. You will read this notice to every legal voter, or in case of absence from home of such voter, leave a written notice of the time and place of meeting.



A. W. Preston

Town Superintendent of Schools for the Town of Manitowoc

By B. F. Goodwin, Clerk

The preceding record was copied from the first book of minutes and orders recorded by the early clerks of the present Joint District No. 3 of the towns of Manitowoc and Manitowoc Rapids. District No. 3 Manitowoc was the third school set up in the township. Districts 1 and 2, now in the city of Manitowoc, preceded the establishment of this district.

At the July district meeting of 1919, it was decided to name the school GOODWIN in memory of Benjamin F. Goodwin, who promulgated the idea of setting up a school district in this community. The first officers elected were: Moritz Kiel, director; John Hall, treasurer, and B. F. Goodwin, clerk.

In the year 1885, Section 1 and the N½ of Section 12 of the town of Manitowoc Rapids were added to District No. 3 creating a joint district. In 1904 at a combined meeting of the Manitowoc Common Council of the City and the Town Boards of Manitowoc and Manitowoc Rapids, the W½ of the NW¼ of Section 18 of the Town of Manitowoc and the N½ of the NW¼ of Section 17 of the town of Manitowoc were severed from Joint School District 1 of the city and added to Jt. District 3 of Manitowoc and Manitowoc Rapids.

At a special meeting of the district held at the home of J. H. Jerome on October 11, 1859, the schoolboard was instructed to purchase the site for the schoolhouse. Plans were made to construct a building of twelve-foot posts, with a building width of twenty-four feet and a length of thirty-six feet, to be sided with clapboards. Specifications as to the size and building of an entry were left to the Board.

Fifty dollars was to be raised for the construction of the school building. J. B. Leist, J. H. Jerome, H. W. Brown, Moritz Kiel and B. F. Goodwin each volunteered to donate labor for a designated number of days, in that way lowering the cost of construction. The power to choose the desks, benches, texts and other necessary equipment was vested in the school board.

The district members voted to raise five dollars for a library, and one hundred dollars for the teacher's wages in addition to the fifty dollars necessary for building purposes. The one hundred fifty-five dollars raised by taxes the first year was sufficient to build, equip, and maintain a school system at that time.

At a meeting on September 24, 1860, the district decided to have the schoolhouse lathed and plastered. A chimney was to be constructed before November 1, 1860 by Thomas Olcott for 34 dollars. J. H. Jerome received the bid for building a fence and gate at a cost of 4 dollars. John Hall was hired to build a toilet for 4 dollars.

The schoolhouse was to be open for meetings "by day or by night", but no dancing was allowed in the building. In 1865 three long tables and twenty chairs were added to the school equipment, possibly due to an increased enrollment. In 1873 a clock and a map of Manitowoc county were purchased. Fifteen years after the school opened, the first mention of installing a blackboard is made. Insurance on the building in 1875 cost \$6.50.

After the addition of Section 1 and the N½ of Section 12 of Manitowoc Rapids had increased the enrollment in 1885, a special meeting was called in July for the purpose of discussing the construction of a new schoolhouse. Evidently, so few members were present that it was not feasible to do business and the meeting was adjourned after John Hall was chosen chairman.

The district board consisting of Moritz Kiel, Christian Rohrbach, and William Gentgen called another meeting to convene December 28, 1885, John Jarr, a pioneer resident of Manitowoc Rapids, presided as chairman. The following resolutions were accepted: To build a brick schoolhouse, 24 feet wide and 40 feet long; 12 feet high with foot-thick walls. That the contractor shall buy all materials except the brick and foundation stones, and that the district shall do all the hauling. That the members of the building committee—John Kleman, John Jarr, and Henry Kiel—shall each have five dollars for their services. On the 26th day of May, 1886, another special district meeting transacted the following business: The old schoolhouse and furniture were sold to Nicholas Gentgen, the highest bidder, for fifteen dollars on condition that he have it off the premises by the following June. The school board was authorized to borrow nine hundred dollars for building purposes, payable in three terms of three hundred dollars each plus interest. (The debt was liquidated in three years.) Ninety dollars was allowed for furniture and forty-four dollars for the eaves and heating system of the new building.

Very little information is available regarding who and how many attended Goodwin School during the first fifty-five or more years of its existence. Old school registers which would yield that information have unfortunately been destroyed or removed from the district.

One annual report for the school year 1881-1882 which is written out in full in the clerk's book of records lists the number of children of school age in the district as 71 and the number of children enrolled in the school as 37. Just before World War I, the enrollment stood at thirty-nine, rising to forty-one in 1914 and to forty-four in 1915. During the past five years the number enrolled has fluctuated between ten and twenty. In 1944-45 it reached twenty; at the present time it has dropped to twelve. The reasons for decreased enrollment are two: nearness of parochial schools and the small size of the families

In 1859 the legal voters of the district were H. W. Brown, William O'Camb, John and Samuel Hall, John Bracker, Moritz Kiel, Nicholas Gentgen, J. H. Jerome, B. F. Goodwin, J. B. Leist, Mathias Leist, Nicholas Meirs, John Lindow, Joseph Lindow, John Krueger, John Freman, a Mr. Gesler, a Mr. Genser, and another resident whose name is undecipherable in the records.

In Falge's "History of Manitowoc County" John B. Leist is credited with being the first Manitowoc County settler to locate on the Townline Road, settling there in 1846. Charles Hall settled on the Townline Road in 1850. His brothers Samuel and John located close by. Charles Hall traveled to California with three covered wagons for the Gold Rush in 1849. After losing his oxen which he replaced with horses bartered from the Indians, and losing his wagons which broke down slightly short of his destination, he finally arrived at San Francisco on foot. He and the other members of his party returned to their home in the district on a vessel by way of Cape Horn, rich in experience but not in gold.

John Hall, his brother, whose home was also built on the Townline Road was the first school treasurer and the first Town Chairman of Manitowoc after the town of Conroe was divided. He seldom held office as a board member, but his interest in school affairs is evident from the numerous times he was named chairman at the early annual meetings.

Moritz Kiel settled on the land where the school now stands in 1855. Five years later the school was built next door to his home on the half-acre of land which he contributed for the school site.

Nickolas Gentgen was the first treasurer of the town of Manitowoc. His name and his brother William's appear frequently in the school records as district officers. Nick returned to his homeland Germany for a visit, and later came back to continue his farming in the community.

In the part of the district which belongs to the town of Manitowoc Rapids, John Jarr was a pioneer farmer who played an important part in school affairs after 1886.

The A. W. Preston who signed the document quoted at the beginning of this article was one of the best known and most distinguished early settlers of the county. In addition to being the first graduate doctor to practice medicine in Manitowoc, Mr. Preston also served as Register of Deeds, Town Chairman of Manitowoc, and Town Superintendent of Schools of that town. He participated in the Civil War and was defeated in his campaigns for offices in the State Assembly and Senate. After 1864 he returned to his native New Hampshire where he died of tuberculosis.

From 1859 to 1895 the school year was divided into winter and summer terms by choice of the district members. The winter term would start any time between October and Christmas and the summer term usually began in late May or June. It was usually determined at the school meeting whether the board was to hire a male or female teacher.

Some trouble arose over Mary's right to her salary according to this resolution adopted at the meeting of 1861: "Resolved that the treasurer is instructed not to pay the orders drawn for teaching last summer school by Miss Mary Winters without she was a qualified teacher when she commenced to teach school in our District." In 1862 there was only a short winter term during which Amanda Hughes taught for fifteen dollars a month. Another district member who served as officer and instructor was William Gentgen who taught the school in 1871. He was hired at the district meeting and authorized to teach German and English. His wages were thirty-five dollars per month, but he had to furnish his own wood. Later records show he taught but one month and two other teachers completed his term. John Lantry taught the school for eight years between 1867 and 1877. He received between forty and forty-five dollars a month. Ida Eberhardt, now deceased, a sister of William Eberhardt, a former district treasurer, taught in the district in 1893. She walked to school from her home at Four Corners, a distance of about three miles, almost daily. In 1895 the school was taught by Harry Kelly, now postmaster of Manitowoc. His wages were thirty-three dollars per month. Arthur Bleser, a retired farmer in the county, taught the Goodwin School in 1899. His monthly wages were thirty-seven dollars. Over fifty different teachers have left their marks upon the community during its eighty-six years as a district.

Of the first three board members only Moritz Kiel served over an extensive period of years. He retained his position as director from 1859 to 1888, twenty-nine consecutive years. B. F. Goodwin and John Hall both kept the clerk's records between 1859 and 1863. In 1863 Nicholas Gentgen was elected clerk and remained in office for nine years. He was succeeded by William Gentgen, who proved capable and was reelected every three years until 1895. In 1898 he was again elected clerk but completed only one year of that term.

Other officers who figured in the administration of school affairs for a decade or more were Michael Kleman, treasurer, from 1873 to 1883; John Kleman, treasurer, from 1896 to 1906; John Jarr, clerk, from 1899 to 1909; Freddie Kiel, director, 1899 to 1911; August Ahrens, treasurer, 1906 to 1919, and Charles Markwardt, director, from 1911 to 1923.

One of the more recent board members to have a distinguishing record of service is the late Albert Rohrbach, Sr. who served as clerk from 1918 to 1940, a period of twenty-two years. William Eberhardt has been district treasurer since 1919. Fred J. Bernhardt has held the office of director since 1923. Albert Rohrbach, Jr. has succeeded his father as clerk since 1941.

The subjects taught in the early days of the school were probably the standard ones for those days—reading, writing, arithmetic with a smattering of geography and history. The Board chose the first texts, and the meager sums voted for the library could not have been sufficient to purchase a large variety of books. The pupils of the school have been buying their own texts since the school opened.

It is definitely established that the school was used often for community get-togethers. Money was appropriated for school fairs. Some of the descendants of the early settlers reported that their parents often mentioned the "good times" at the school house gatherings as the best they'd ever had.

The first crude homes of the very first settlers have been replaced by modern buildings although even now many of the houses are over a half century old. Much of the land in this area was originally owned by a New York company who sold it to the European immigrants who decided to make their homes here. Only a very few of the farms are in the hands of the descendants of the early settlers.

The most outstanding feature from a scenic point of view is the Little Manitowoc River which winds its way through the farms of the district, and is a source of food and fun in spring when the suckers come upstream to spawn. It is probably the only medium of entertainment which the children of 1948 hold in common with those who walked these ways eighty-six years ago.

MANITOWOC JT. 6 — SILVER CREEK

Jeanette B. Holschbach

Manitowoc school district joint No. 6 has been known as the Silver Creek school almost from the time of its formation. It was officially designated by that name in 1918 because Silver Creek meanders past the schoolhouse.

County records show that this area first belonged to Manitowoc school district No. Jt. 4 which is today known as the Division Street school or the Jefferson school area in the city of Manitowoc. It was not until October 8, 1862, that Henry Koch, clerk of district No. Jt. 4 of the town of Manitowoc and



the town supervisors, Louis Scherman, Chas. Canright, and F. Thierman, met at Anton Schloeder's home to detach the south one-half of district Jt. 4 and to form a new school district to be known as Manitowoc district No. 6. The original District No. 6 consisted of all of Manitowoc township south of the southern section line of sections 31 and 32. On August 20, 1865, Manitowoc district No. 6 became joint with Newton when some land in sections 12 and 13 in Newton and then a part of Newton district No. 7 was attached to the Manitowoc No. 6. That attachment was brought about through the joint action of E. D. Beardsley, H. Truman, and R. Thiermann, supervisors of Manitowoc township and C. Wernecke, Kunze, and Neumann, supervisors for the town of Newton.

In 1893, Manitowoc Jt. 6 became Newton No. 5, because a Mr. Pautz, a resident of this area, petitioned the County Board that all of the territory outside of the city of Manitowoc and south of sections 31 and 32 in Manitowoc township be detached from Manitowoc township and added to Newton. The County Board granted this request, but the Circuit Court in June 1896 rescinded the order and this area once more became Manitowoc joint district No. 6. (See "Development of Town Boundaries in Wisconsin", No. 36, pp. 35-39 for the official records of these proceedings.)

At the first meeting of the voters of this new district at the home of Anton Schloeder, Bernard Stieden was elected chairman of the meeting and Henry Koch elected secretary. The voters then elected Anton Schloeder director for three years, Edward Goeters treasurer for two years, and Henry Koch clerk for one year. For their services, Mr. Goeters and Mr. Koch were freed of all school taxes. The voters raised \$200 to build a log schoolhouse on the present site. The school was built on land donated by Herman Goeters. In 1871, a half acre was added to the schoolyard, making a total of one acre for the schoolyard. No information is available as to the size of the school and the equipment used, but no doubt conformed to the building and equipment of that time. When the new school was built, the structure was sold to Mr. Schloeder who tore it down.

On July 1, 1876, a special meeting was called to vote on the question of a new schoolhouse. The vote was to erect a brick building with F. Vetting, Henry Wilhelm, and a Mr. Krieser on the building committee. Notices for bids were placed in the two German newspapers with the result that five bids were submitted. Johann

George was the successful bidder on a bid of \$665. The building is 34 r 24 x 10 feet. It has no basement so the classroom, about 24 x 26, has a large floor furnace in addition to such equipment as single seats, teacher's desk, library shelving in the south-east corner, a piano, chairs, and a table. In addition to a classroom, the main floor has two cloakrooms which the pupils enter by first walking into the classroom through the entry door and then entering the cloakrooms by doors from the main room. The cloakrooms are to the front of the building and are lighted by one window. At present one of the cloakrooms is used as a storage place while the other one serves as a place to store wraps and dinner pails and is also used as a washroom. The crowded conditions, the cross-lighting, and the lack of a playroom, indoor toilets, and a basement are a few of the undesirable conditions existing. The schoolyard has some playground equipment. Other buildings on the yard are a fuel shed and two outdoor toilets—one built of fieldstones and one of lumber.

During the first years of the brick school, the pupils sat in hand carved double seats. The aisles were narrow except for a wide middle aisle. Since the children could not eat at their desks, benches for this purpose were placed along the walls in the two cloakrooms. There was only one "black" board, a map of Europe, and one dictionary. The children were called to their classes by ringing a cowbell. German was taught for one or two classes daily until 1919. The first toilet built was one of three compartments—one for the boys, one for the girls, and one for the teacher. At first there was no school well, so the water was carried from the Goeter's place across the road. No playground equipment was purchased until 1930 when a merry-go-round was obtained. Electric lights were installed in 1929 after the voters at a special meeting on November 4, 1929 voted for such services.

Manitowoc district No. 6 never had a large enrollment. The greatest number attending was in 1875 when about 70 pupils attended. In 1867, a total of 57 children were enrolled and they were taught spelling, reading, arithmetic, U. S. history, geography, grammar. The teacher received 40 dollars monthly for a 22 day school month. In 1863, the term consisted of five winter and three summer months. Children living outside the district and attending Silver Creek school were charged the sum of 38 cents tuition per month. The texts used in the 1870's were Sander's Primer, Speller, and Union Series Readers; Robinson's Series Arithmetic; Swinton's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography; and Kerl's Community School Short Course Grammar. In 1905, after a lengthy discussion, the question of a nine month term was voted down by a 17 to 16 vote. It wasn't until 1920 that a nine month term was common. In 1926, free text books were adopted, but that provision was rescinded in 1927, and again adopted in the 1930's.

During the last half of the 19th century, the average yearly attendance was between 30 and 60 pupils. The lowest enrollment occurred in 1938 when only 17 pupils attended. At present the yearly attendance averages between 20 and 30, although the 1946 census report listed 110 children of school age residing in the district. Many of the children now attend the Catholic and Lutheran parochial schools in Manitowoc.

Early settlers, as noted in school records because they were schoolboard members, were as follows: Henry Wilhelmy who served as clerk for many years and kept neat, legible minutes of meetings, Herman Goeters, Paul Ackermann, Nic Trossen, Henry Pautz, B. Stieden, John Braun, and Frank Schmelzle.

The list of teachers for this school is quite complete due to the fine records kept by the school clerks. Those on record up to 1906 were: John O'Hara 1872, Chas. Boehmer 1873, Hattie Richter 1874-5, Ferd Lonsdorf 1876, Jos. Koelzer 1877-8, C. A. Gielow 1879-84, Thos. Windiate 1884-5, Victor Roeck 1885 and 1887, William Guetzloe 1886, John Goldie 1888, Fred Sachse 1889-90, Walter Stocker 1892-3, Ferdinand Fish 1894, Henry Detjen 1895-99, Henry Ewald 1899, Walter Teitgen 1900, John Arends 1901, Kurt Voelker 1902-3, Edgar Jonas 1903-06. Three former teachers who became well-known were Henry Detjen, now Vice-president of the Manitowoc Savings Bank; Edgar Jonas, who became a judge in Chicago, and John Arends, who became a prominent teacher in Illinois. Clara Lallensack, a teacher in the 1930's, became Manitowoc County supervising teacher.

Today the Silver Creek district is slowly becoming an urban community as the city residents of Manitowoc are seeking new homesites. The meandering Silver Creek offers favorable locations for those interested in developing such an area into a fine suburban community. With the coming of more home owners, the little brick school erected in 1876 will soon be modernized or abandoned in favor of a new and modern structure which will give the children the same educational and physical advantages as are enjoyed by the neighboring children who live in the city.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS

All of the original Manitowoc county as set up in 1848, with the exception of the townships of Manitowoc and Two Rivers, was at first a part of Manitowoc Rapids. While this large area was a part of this township, school districts were organized in various communities throughout the original Manitowoc Rapids area. When the present Manitowoc Rapids was organized, some of the districts in the township had been given district numbers as high as number 10 and 11. That accounts for the present missing school district numbers of 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The first school district in Manitowoc Rapids was district number 3.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS 1 — SHADYSIDE

Florence T. Pleuss

Shadyside school was the name chosen for the school in Manitowoc Rapids No. 1. That was an appropriate name for the many box elders on the schoolground make a shady place on the land sloping to the west. These trees were planted many years ago by Louis Mathison. Most residents of the township still refer to this school as the Trainor school because the site adjoined the old Trainor farm to the east. Some old timers called it the Irish school because of the many Irish pupils who once attended it. The building is located on highway 151 about five miles from Manitowoc, the approximate location being near the N.W. corner of section 32, Manitowoc Rapids.



The land on which the school is located was purchased from the government on August 15, 1850 by Ole Christianson. There is evidently no record of how, from whom, and for how much the original school site was obtained. On June 28, 1909, an additional quarter acre was purchased from Wm. Fischer for \$90. This added land to the west of the old schoolyard. The wish was to purchase additional space to the east instead of to the west, but since the Trainors had begun a small nursery on that piece of land, it was impossible to make a satisfactory deal.

The district was set up for school purposes about 1850, although there is no written record to prove this. Most of the other schools in this area were started about 1850, and so one must assume that district number 1 would have been organized about that time. Records do show that when Hakan Nordi bought his farm from Oswald Torrison in 1858 a schoolhouse was on it, and it was agreed to have it remain there as long as the district wanted it to remain.

The first one-room log school was erected about 1850. It is believed to have been located on the present site, but Hakan Nordi's deed did not give the exact location of the school. The building was built by the early settlers with such materials as they had on hand. The farmers cut the logs, put up the school, and added homemade equipment for teaching and learning.

The benches seated eight pupils each with long boards used for desks. One "black" board was used, and each pupil was expected to furnish his own slate. A long box stove stood in the front of the room with smokepipes leading to the chimney in the rear of the room. Water was brought from the Trainor farm in a pail from which the pupils got their drinking water by means of the inevitable dipper. Handwashing was not practiced with the precious water supply. The old log school burned down in 1871 from an overheated stove. The loss, in addition to the building, included a large new dictionary which had just been purchased. The remainder of the school term 1871-2 was held in a farm home across from the Trainor home.

In 1872 the present frame school was built for \$500. It was not as well equipped as it is today. The building is about 26 x 32 with an entry, two cloakrooms, and a good-sized classroom. Three windows on each of the long sides and two in the front care for the lighting. There is no basement, so the heating and ventilation system

is placed in the schoolroom. At first an old boxstove was used, but this was later replaced with a coal stove and more recently with a floor furnace. The old fashioned woodbox was built into the partition between the entry and classroom so that the firewood could be thrown into it without going into the classroom. At first the woodshed was located in front of the schoolhouse, but in 1907 it was moved and attached to the rear of the school. A door was cut into the rear schoolroom wall so that the fuel could then be easily gotten. The district erected a one-car garage after the teachers began driving to the school with their own automobiles. Neat, well-kept outdoor toilets are placed at the rear of the schoolyard.

To care for the large number of library and text books which were being added yearly, the district in the 1930's built a large library cupboard with plenty of shelves and storage space. It was placed against the wall between the entry and the classroom. Electric lights were installed in 1939. The present school equipment and care of the buildings reflect the progressiveness of the district and its able board members.

During the last few years of the old log school the enrollment was between 50 and 60 pupils. The size of the families then is shown by the fact that school records list the names of 11 children from the Mathison family, 16 from the Donovan family, and 7 from the Trainor family. Because two terms yearly were held up to about 1876, the town clerk's report to the superintendent in 1875 listed 81 pupils enrolled. After single terms were held, the enrollment figures dropped to between 30 and 50. In 1890, only 27 pupils were listed as attending, although there were 140 children of school age in the district. The 1945-46 attendance was 24, but that number was larger than for the past ten years. The establishment of the parochial school at Silver Lake, smaller families, older district residents, high school attendance, and other factors have caused this decline in enrollment.

Manitowoc Rapids No. 1 was settled by Norwegians, Irish and German families. The Manitowoc Rapids assessment roll of 1857 lists these pioneer settlers: J. Eisner, John Heinzen, Henry Volheim, Math. Wick, Adam Bleser, Peter Porten, U. Knutson, John Lantrey, G. Gerlach, I. Paulson, O. Christiansen, Issac Johnson, A. and Thor. Larsen, I. B. Dunn, James and Hugh Savage, P. Trainor, Oswald Torrison, A. Hutchinson, Pat Stevens, and Weyers. Later settlers were the Vettings, Schroeders, Baruths, Kaufmans, Brunners, Wildes, Techs, and Raethers. A former resident, Henry Baruth, became county treasurer and Jos. Brunner is the present town chairman.

The early school officers received little or no yearly salary. Their duties were to keep the school in repair, purchase necessary equipment, and hire the teacher after the voters decided whether to hire a male or female teacher. The teacher's contract was usually written in the clerk's record book. The earliest known clerk was Lars Mathison who served for more than ten years in the 1870's. Others serving were Thos. Savage as clerk from 1880 to 1898 and Al. Gauger, Steve Savage, Henry Baruth, Peter Mason, Frank Pleuss, and Louis Mathison as other board members before 1906.

Three month summer and five month winter terms were common in the early days of this school. The superintendents' records show that five month terms were held after 1875, but evidently a spring session must also have been held because other schools in the township had 8 and 10 month school terms. The salary paid teachers was usually lower than for other township teachers. Names of teachers before 1872 are unknown. Some of those after that date to 1906 were: Louise Cox 1872 S, Mary Sexton 1872-3 W. and S., Josie Murphy 1873 W, Bedelia Comer 1874-5 S and W, Wm. Mulholland 1876, John Barnes 1877, Mary Gilbert 1878, Maggie Kelley 1879-80, Fred Hammond 1894, F. Vetting 1895-97, Henry C. Ewald 1898, and Laura Madsen 1904-5. Other teachers before 1906 but the exact year unknown were Maggie Barry, Katie Egan, Minnie Torrison, Bridget Morris, James Crowe, and a Mr. Kelley. Many of these teachers boarded at the Lars Mathison home. Fred Hammond became Dr. F. Hammond, and James Crowe became a rural mailman.

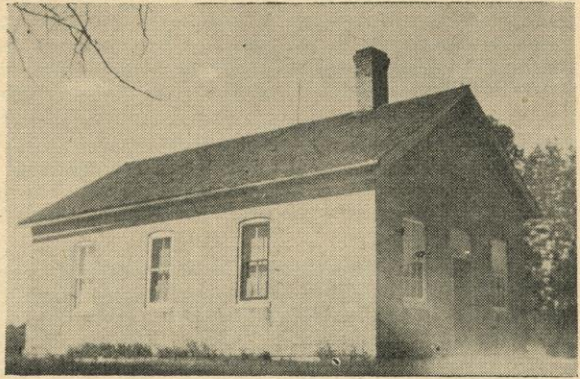
The subjects taught in this school at first were limited to reading, spelling, arithmetic, and history. Texts common to the county were used, except that in this school Goodrich's history was used. There were no grades as we find them today. The divisions consisted of A, B, C, D, and fourth reader classes. Most pupils failed to get as far as the fourth reader, but if they completed that they were considered brilliant and fit to go out to teach!

School fairs were popular about the 1920's. The pupils cared for gardens, did canning and sewing during the summer to exhibit their products at the fall school fair. The articles, arranged on shelving, would be judged for prizes by a fair committee. In the evening the district residents came to see the exhibit and the prize winning products. Debates and the annual school picnic were other community affairs enjoyed by the residents.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS 2 — SILVER LAKE

Madonna Hunsader

Manitowoc Rapids district number 2 was officially designated the Silver Lake school in 1918, although it was always known by that name. The school site is located on highway 151, about one-fourth mile east of Silver Lake. The site is on the N.E. corner of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. It extends west one chain (66 feet), then south 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ chains, then east one chain, and then north to the starting point. The grounds contain about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre. The tract of land on which the school is built was sold to Oliver Clausen by the government in 1837. He in turn sold it to August Wahle, from whom District No. 2 bought the school site in 1860. Evidently the site was leased for school purposes from 1849 to 1860.



In 1849, R. B. Mupon, town superintendent of schools of Manitowoc Rapids, called a meeting of the qualified electors of this area for the purpose of organizing a school district. The first school meeting was held June 25, 1849, at 5 P. M. at the home of Albert Wheeler. At this meeting, the voters decided in favor of a new district and elected the schoolboard composed of a clerk, treasurer, and director. In 1850, the sum of \$120 was raised to pay for the building of a school and for maintaining school for a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ month term. Records show that the little schoolhouse, built of logs, no doubt, cost the sum of \$88. The schoolhouse, seemingly, was not built on the present site, for in 1852 the little school was moved, but from where to where is not stated. The school consisted of a dingy little room which was heated by a wobbly old box stove which toppled over at convenient times, strewing stove pipes about the room. Each family having children attending school, had to contribute one-half cord of firewood, split for use. The dingy walls were bare of pictures and decorations. The smoked up interior was annually whitewashed. The first school was abandoned and sold for \$4.50 in 1860.

The second school, a frame building about 18 x 24 feet, was built in 1860. It had windows on three sides according to the custom of the times. Each window was provided with shutters which could be opened and closed. The furniture consisted of crude, home-made benches on which the pupils left their initials for later students to gouge and deepen, for the jack-knife was the prized possession of every boy. After this building was abandoned as a school, it served as the school's woodshed until 1934 when a new combination fuel shed and garage was erected from remnants of the old schoolhouse.

In 1884 or 1885 the sum of \$736 was raised by the district to build a brick schoolhouse, the one in use today. The building is about 24 x 32 feet and houses a good-sized classroom, two cloakrooms, and a hall-entry. The front of the room had the floor raised to make a teacher's platform. The school has windows on the two long sides and on the entrance side. The school has been heated by various types of stoves and floor furnaces. In 1947 a Smith oil heater system was installed. At first the furniture consisted of patented double desks and seats, several of which are still in use as recitation benches. In 1936, the district purchased single chair-type desks with the book storage drawer under the seat. Slate blackboards replaced the painted boards in 1927. This school was one of the first in the county to install electric lights. Running water is piped to the school from the Wm. Fessler home west of the school.

The school was almost destroyed by fire just before Christmas in 1941. All preparations were complete for the presentation of the Christmas program, when a short circuit of an extension cord caused a fire which damaged the interior of the schoolhouse. Following the fire the walls and ceiling were covered with Nuwood, the teacher's platform removed, a part of the floor relaid, and open library shelving added along the west wall. There was some sentiment to modernize the school through approved window lighting, but that plan failed to materialize.

The Silver Lake public school has never had a large enrollment, nor has the district had a very large school census. The greatest number of children of school age (4-20) occurred in 1895 when there were about 125. For 1946, there were 182 children of school age residing in the district. The highest enrollment for this school was 69 in 1870 when the attendance for the two separate terms was totaled. The average attendance from 1870 to 1920 was from 30 to 45 yearly. Only 8 pupils were enrolled in the winter of 1927. About a decade ago "Kadow's Addition" west of Manitowoc, which is partly in this school district, began developing with the result that the enrollment of this school has again gone up to about 30 pupils yearly. Parochial school attendance at Silver Lake and at Manitowoc has affected the size of this school. In December of 1947, the Kadow Addition was annexed to the city of Manitowoc cutting the enrollment from about 30 to 15 pupils.

The Silver Lake area was one of the earliest to develop and become settled because of its nearness to Manitowoc. A very early settler of this district was Capt. A. G. Fulton. He is said to have captained the first lake schooner out of Manitowoc port. Other early settlers of this community were Henry Backhaus, Henry Wills, George and Fred Drumm, Isaac Ellner, Henry Achenbach, Dan Tills, Geo. Hammel, Martin Schmidt, Philip Poh, C. H. Vogelsang, Wm. Wicke, Mark Williams, Aug. Wahl, Geo. Bartels, E. A. Bennett, S. A. Wood, and Jos. Le Compt. Thousands of former pupils have gone forth from the district school to become prominent in their chosen communities.

The school district has always elected outstanding community citizens on the schoolboard. Among the first officers, back in the 1850's, were Paul Champton, clerk; Albert Wheeler, director; and Mark Williams, treasurer. A later family prominently connected with the school was the Hackmanns. Emil Hackmann served as treasurer for 24 years, while his father served on the board before him for 30 years. Some other residents serving up to 1906 were Christ Vogt, Henry Wills, H. Backhaus, Herman Roepke, and Ernest Pleuss.

During the first years of the school, the district raised from \$21 to 50 dollars yearly for the teachers' wages. The length of the term depended upon the wages which the teacher demanded. When the sum raised was used up, the term was over. In the 1860's and 1870's two terms of school yearly were common. Usually a female teacher was employed in the summer when the older pupils were kept at home for farm work. Records reveal that Sunday school was taught in the building in the summer of 1861. The list of teachers as reported to the superintendent was incomplete. Those on record were C. J. Shove 1872; Josie Murphy 1872 S.; John Lyon 1873; J. W. Flagg 1874; M. Sullivan 1876-7; C. C. Barnes 1878-9; Henry Wernecke 1880; Fred Vetting 1894; John F. Walter 1895-98; E. C. Brick 1904; and Harriet Wernecke 1905. Two other prominent educators before 1906 were Fred Christiansen and a Miss Richter.

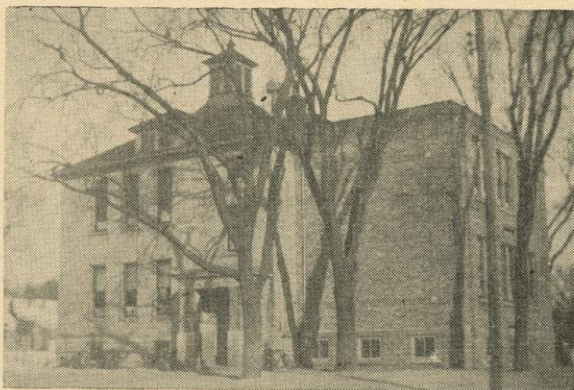
The Silver Lake area has many interesting and historical places. The first cheese factory in this district was located at Silver Lake and was owned by Fred Slintz. Brown's Corners at the junction of highways 151 and 42 was named after a Mr. Brown who owned much of the land at that location. It one time boasted of several taverns and a bowling alley. A mile south of Brown's Corner on highway 42, the ruins of Kuene's Mill are to be found. Across the road from these ruins are areas of rich gravel deposits. The first Alverno post office was located at Silver Lake in a store owned by Anton Fessler. Alverno once was a station for the Soo Line Railway. A mile west of this crossroad hamlet, the Holy Family Convent is located. This religious institution was begun in 1870, partly destroyed by fire in 1881, and since that time rebuilt and enlarged as the years have passed. Beautiful Silver Lake is a recreational spot for Manitowoc residents.

Today Manitowoc Rapids district No. 2 is an area one section wide and four sections long with prosperous farms and potential suburban areas beginning here and there. A large part of sections 35 and 36 is being developed as county asylum property and as a part of the Kadow Addition.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS NO. 3 — RAPIDS

Prin. Quirin Lensmire

With the coming of settlers into Manitowoc county, the county school commissioners began planning for the educational system of the county. Accordingly on September 28, 1844, three school districts were formed, the boundaries being the same as the assessor districts. School district No. 1 was to be known as the Two Rivers school district; school district No. 2 was to be known as the Mill school district; and school district No. 3 was to be known as the Union school district. The last named district was the beginning of the present Manitowoc Rapids school district No. 3. Notice was given by the school commissioners to the three districts on



October 5, 1844 to elect school officers. Thus it can be seen that the original Rapids No. 3 included all of the present towns of Maple Grove, Franklin, Kossuth, Rockland, Cato, Manitowoc Rapids, and the northern two thirds of the towns of Eaton, Liberty, and Newton.

Before the organization of these public school districts, private schools were established. The second private school in Manitowoc county was established at Rapids in 1839 by Mrs. L. M. Potter who had been teaching for some years before this in the government school at Green Bay. This private school was located near the second bridge according to Falge's "History of Manitowoc County."

On January 3, 1842, a petition signed by several inhabitants of Manitowoc Rapids was presented "praying that the county commissioners allow the use of the Town House (County House) for a schoolhouse when it is not needed for county business". The petition was granted "provided no avoidable injury shall be done to said House". The commissioners wanted to show no favoritism to the Rapids residents so they further stated that "by guaranteeing of said liberty (to Rapids), the inhabitants of Manitowoc and Two Rivers will be entitled the privilege of building schoolhouses in their respective districts, if wanted, before one is built at Manitowoc Rapids".

The County House then was the first public school for the people of Rapids for on July 12, 1842, the county commissioners ordered the school committee be allowed to use the front room in the County House for school purposes for the sum of \$1.50 per month. The first teacher was a Mr. Beardsley who had as some of his pupils P. P. Smith, D. Sackett, Giles and Ervin Hubbard, and Jos. LaCounte. On March 4, 1851, the sheriff was directed to collect arrearage of rent of the County House from school district No. 3 of Manitowoc Rapids, and to re-let the building whenever it was not rented. This County House, constructed in 1840 at a total cost of \$650, was destroyed by fire April 30, 1852, and left the district without a school building.

There are no written school records of the district prior to 1897. Historical facts had to be obtained from older residents and from county records. It is said that after the destruction of the County House a frame school was erected on the present school-yard. It is said that the first part built was of frame construction about 24 x 30 feet. In 1885, an addition of about 14 feet was added to the north end and the whole building brick veneered at a cost of \$565. The school was located about 50 feet west of the present structure. Before the yard was graveled, the foundation stones were still in evidence.

The entrance faced the south with a good-sized stone platform for a porch. Double doors opened into a small hallway with the boys' cloakroom at the southeast corner and the girls' room at the southwest corner. Later on just the girls' room was used for a cloakroom and the boys' room was used to store a week's supply of wood. Two doors — one from each cloakroom, opened into a large classroom with four or five windows on each side. The teacher's platform was located between the two entrance doors, so the pupils faced to the south as they sat in four rows of home-made desks and seats made of planks. Wooden blackboards were replaced by slate ones about 1890. The usual wood stove heated the schoolroom. The old schoolhouse was sold to

Walter Kugler for \$113 and the woodshed to John Heinrichs for \$26. What use they made of the building is not recorded.

A special meeting to consider the matter of a new school was called on February 23, 1906, upon petition. At that meeting and many subsequent special meetings, the voters authorized a 2 story brick building with a basement at a maximum cost of \$3,700. The vote to build was 27 to 9. The money necessary was borrowed from Thos. Stehole at 4% for 6 years, with a specified amount to be repaid each year. C. H. Tegen was hired as the architect, a Mr. Bartke did the masonry, and Albert C. Tomcheck the carpenter work. J. F. Woerfel furnished the 65,000 bricks. The basement was dug by Ed. Braunel, and the basement masonry laid by Holdorf and Gehrig of St. Nazianz for \$485. The second story of the building remained unfinished until 1909 when a graded school was organized.

The basement was constructed of stone with the building being 38 x 40 feet. The two classrooms were each 27 x 36 feet, well-lighted by windows from the left and rear. Double entrance doors located at the southeast corner lead to halls and partitioned cloakrooms along the eastern part of the building on both floors. Stairs from the entrance also lead into a partitioned basement. The large basement room was used as a fuel, furnace, manual training, and playroom. The smaller part, directly below the upper cloakrooms and halls, was used as a storage and washroom. Water from an artesian well, high in iron content, bubbled into a wash basin the year around. The building was equipped with modern furniture and teaching aids. A second-floor stairway leads to a spacious attic used for a storage space.

By 1944, the two room school became over-crowded with children of war workers at the shipyards. A special meeting was called to decide on an addition to the school. After a thorough discussion, the vote was in favor of building a two story addition on the east at a cost of \$28,000 of which \$14,000 was to be paid by the federal government. The addition was completed in 1945 with modern indoor lavatories, playroom, Uni-vent heating-ventilating system, stoker, hot water boiler, and modern construction throughout.

The enrollment in the Rapids public school at first was never high in proportion to the number of children of school age. Even in the later 1800's, when there were about 200 school children in the district, there were only between 50 and 100 pupils attending the public school. A Catholic parochial school, one block west of the district school, enrolled many of the Rapids children until it was discontinued about 1900. It was not until 1909, that the enrollment of over 70 pupils forced the district to provide a graded school with two teachers. In 1940, the enrollment had gone above 75 and the state required a third teacher. The third teacher held classes in the first floor cloakroom with the primary classroom used as the assembly room for all children in the first five grades. This arrangement prevailed until the new addition was built. Today the enrollment in the Rapids school averages above 125 pupils yearly and a fourth teacher is recommended. The fact that there are over 300 children of school age residing in the district indicates that the Manitowoc parochial schools are enrolling many of the Rapids grade children.

The following residents served as school clerks before 1906: Herman Braunel 1872-5, Wm. Hein 1875-80, Edw. Schafland 1890-5, and Ed. Bedell 1896-1906. Others serving on the board before 1906 as listed in record books were Arthur Klingholz, John Heinrichs, Sr., Herman Kugler and C. Dobbert.

County records show that winter and summer sessions of school were held. The winter sessions were for five months and the summer for four months. Manitowoc Rapids No. 3 was one of the first to have a ten month term as early as 1879. The salary paid the teachers was usually the highest. Teachers' names on record prior to 1906 were Mary Hubbard 1872 S., Henry Gerpheid 1872 W., Wm. Ross 1873 S., J. W. Lizer 1874 W., Selma Klingholz 1875 and 1876 S, G. V. Nash 1875 W., T. W. Burke 1876, B. L. Oakley 1877, W. H. Andrews 1878-80, Simon Wehrwein 1894-5, Otto Drews 1896-1900, Dave Fitzgerald 1901-03, H. E. Mason 1904, and E. C. Brick 1905-1908. Others reported as E. C. Brick's teachers in the 1880's were P. Carrigan, Fred Meisnest, Jos. Popisiel, and Henry Groth. Several Rapids teachers became leaders in the educational field. Among them we find E. C. Brick, Co. Supt. of Schools, Grant County; Jos. Voboril and Jos. Rappel, Co. Supt. of Schools, Manitowoc County; and R. R. Guse, county supervising teacher.

Rapids district No. 3 is the historical spot of Manitowoc county. The first county seat is properly marked with a stone and flag pole on County Hill. Manitowoc county's first Catholic church was located a block northwest of the public school and was established in 1850 by Father Josef Brunner. A historical monument for Chief Mexico, a Chippewa Indian Chief who camped frequently at Rapids, is located in the vil-

lage. Hubbard's mill was located below Bedell's hill along the river on the present Wernecke farm. The remains of the dam for this mill remain. The land in this vicinity was owned by Hubbard and the area near the mill was laid out in lots. Before 1870, this area had several houses, many stables and barns, and a boarding house, now the Wernecke home. The other dams — The Klingholz dam located about at the former Wienke home, and a dam below the present Ourada Mill, were also power sites at one time but are now no longer in existence. Transportation to Manitowoc in the early times was by boat. At that time the river was much deeper than it is today. Potter's field is located at the top of the hill near Horseshoe Bend.

Today, the village of Rapids and the public school are affected greatly by the growth of the city of Manitowoc towards the west as more and more of the old district No. 3 is being attached to the city. The time may come soon when the Rapids school will be incorporated into the Manitowoc city school system.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS 4 — MC ALLISTER

Elmer Kleman

Manitowoc Rapids District Number 4 is now called the McAllister School because of the many connections that the McAllisters had with the early history of the school. McAllister's name is prominently connected with the early county board of supervisors. To past and present residents of the community and of the county, the school is known as the Four Corners School or the Kellner's Corners School, being located in that village.



On June 14, 1849, the McAllister school district purchased the present site from Hiram McAllister. A Frenchman had obtained the land from the Indians. He later sold it to Mr. McAllister. Later Mr. McAllister sold the rest of the farm from which the school site was carved to Henry Eberhardt. He sold it recently to Agon Haupt. Since the district was organized, portions of land have been detached on the south and the east. The district now contains Sections 10 and 14 north of the Manitowoc River, Sections 11 and 13 outside of the present city limits of Manitowoc, and the S½ of Section 12, all in the township of Manitowoc Rapids.

The first school of frame structure was built in 1849 for the sum of \$100. The site cost the district \$75. By 1891 the first building had served its purpose and was moved to a spot about 500 feet north of the present school site where it has been used for residential purposes ever since. It still stands at the corner across the road from the Novy Tavern. The first school was equipped with benches, tables, blackboards, and large charts.

The second school building, the one being used at present, was built in 1891, and was constructed by contractor Anton Schliesleder for \$812. It is a brick building patterned after the fashion of that day. The building lacks the conveniences of a modern rural school, but it does have more than the ordinary school room equipment and teaching aids.

The school began as a one room building and it has always remained a one teacher school up to the present time. During the depression year of 1932-33, when the enrollment was 62, two teachers were employed but it did not become a graded school. In 1879 the enrollment was 85, which was the largest in the history of the school. The school at that time was taught by Oscar Huhn. The average enrollment for the years 1879 to 1889 was 73. Today the average attendance is 47. The decrease in enrollment at present is due to attendance of children in the parochial schools in Manitowoc. The school census of 1945 shows that there were 119 children of school age residing in the district.

Some of the first settlers in the district were the McAllisters, Lenivals, Steeles, Keeneys, Williams, Wiesners, LaCounts, Beckers, Vilas, Shimeks, Salvorsons, Pierces,

and the Knopes. They were all farmers except Vilas who had a woolen mill, Pierce who had a saw and grist mill, and the Keeneys who operated a creamery.

The records of the school show that the first school officers in 1849 were Clerk Charles McAllister, Director Hiram McAllister, and Treasurer Francis Lenival. Others who served on the Board were Thomas Pipen, 1853; Nicholas Pitz, 1854; Peter Roh, 1854; Giles Hubert, 1855; Peter Fetron, 1855; Herman Iarve, 1856; Gust. Hubbard, 1856; and Gordon Stokes, 1858. Recent board members were Henry Eberhardt who had served for 27 years until he resigned to move to Manitowoc, and Henry Specht who is rounding out his 28th year on the Board.

The first teacher employed was Chip Burrit. Other teachers of note to teach in this district were Emil Teitgen, a prominent business man in Manitowoc; Timothy Burke, a Member of Congress; Dan Laughlin, a doctor; Lawrence Ledvina, a well-known lawyer and a member of the State Legislature; Peter and Geo. Mittnacht, local railroad operators; and Jos. Voboril, County Superintendent of Schools. In addition, records show that these well-known educators of the 1800's taught in this district: Oscar Huhn, Emma Schneider, John Erickson, F. Westphal, Chas. Werner, Christian Schade, J. W. Wilhelm, W. F. Dudley, Byron J. Price, Chattie Peck, John Hussey, Chas. Shove, Johanna Lueps, and J. A. Koelzer. The names of the leaders who taught in the district since 1906 are to be found in the County School Annuals. The first teachers, as in the other early schools, were hired for either the winter or the summer terms, sometimes both terms. Their pay ranged from 13 to 45 dollars per month.

The school has had thousands of pupils during its 99 years of existence. There are no records indicating who some of the first pupils were and which ones made names for themselves in the local or the outside communities. For the 1900's we have records showing that the Benisheks, the Witts, the Blesers, and the Shimeks have made names for themselves in the teaching profession, in agriculture, and in business.

During the school term of 1903-04, J. W. Wilhelm, the teacher, conducted evening classes for the adults of the district. Every spring when the school term ended, large community picnics were held in the Henry Eberhardt woods. A parade from the school to the picnic grounds was lead by men on horseback, followed by a band, the school children, and the people of the district. In some years the picnics were held in Kummer's Park. A feature of these outings was the hoisting of a flag that was used in many of the Civil War battles. This flag was a possession of the Kummer family.

The district has several places of scenic and of historical interest. The Manitowoc River, winding its way through the deep valley and serving as the western boundary of the district, serves as a recreational area for campers and fishermen. Traces of the grist mill and dam owned by Pierce are found along this river. Kummer's Park is a favorite picnic grounds. The old "Plank Road", which was one of the important toll turnpikes of the county, runs from Four Corners eastward to the city limits of Manitowoc. This early road was made of planks, a version of our modern concrete highways. Toll was paid the owners for use of the "plank road."

MANITOWOC RAPIDS JT. 10 — BRANCH

Alice L. Taddy

Manitowoc Rapids Joint 10 has almost always been known as the Branch school since it is located a short distance south of the village of Branch.

The boundaries of the district were drawn on January 1, 1855. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and all lands north of the Manitowoc river in sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, and 19 in Manitowoc Rapids were in the original district. In 1889 the district became joint with the town of Kossuth when pieces of land were taken from Kossuth No. 3. In 1891 and 1892 certain areas were detached from Kossuth 3.



The E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32 all in Kossuth were added to this district in 1902. In 1912 the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33 and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34 in Kossuth were detached and added to this district.

No records are available regarding the first schoolhouse built about 1850, but one can assume that it must have been built shortly after the district was organized. It evidently was a small, crude log building as it was sold in 1879 to Charles Cain for the sum of \$10. It is supposed that the building was located on the present site.

Records show that the second schoolhouse was built in 1873 for \$785. It was a frame structure. Evidently the furniture from the old school was used, as only \$12.50 was listed as expenditures for school equipment for that year. During those early years it was customary to "bank" the schoolhouse in the autumn. Each year the large schoolroom, with its square box stove in the center, was whitewashed. Firewood was furnished annually for about \$14. Since there was no school well, it was necessary to pay a nearby resident three dollars yearly for pump use. The task of carrying water was left to some pupil until 1903 when a well was drilled. One can assume that the "water haulers" were well pleased with the new water supply. The many double seats often accommodated three and four pupils. The building erected in 1873 was used until 1906.

A special meeting of the qualified electors of the district was held on September 23, 1905 to consider the erection of a new building. A motion was made and passed that a one room frame structure be erected and that a hot air furnace be used for heating, but at another special meeting called in November of the same year, the voters decided to build a two room school. That building is the one now in use and cost about \$3,000. It now has electric lights, a telephone, stoker, and other equipment demanded of second class state graded schools, but it still has outdoor toilets.

Because of a new state law requiring two teachers for enrollments over sixty passed in 1905, the school became a two department school in 1906. In July 1945 the voters at the annual meeting decided to maintain a one department school because of the decreased enrollment. The first principal of the graded school was Chas. Eickhoff with Florence Grover as the primary teacher.

The Branch School has always had a large enrollment until recently. During the 1800's the attendance averaged about 90 pupils. The town clerks records sent to the county superintendent of schools yearly show that the highest enrollment occurred in 1883 when 107 pupils attended. At the time the district voted two departments the attendance was 85. The present enrollment is thirty-four. The decrease in attendance is due to the factors common to rural areas.

Summer and winter terms of school were common until 1876. In August 1870, the voters decided to have a nine month term consisting of a five month winter and a four month summer term. The winter term began in November, while the summer term began in May. The voters also voted for a female teacher for the summer term, but a male teacher was stipulated for the winter. Evidently there was a reason for such decisions! During the early years the length of the school term varied. In 1882 and again in 1884 the voters decided to have only eight months of school yearly. Ten months of school was voted in 1885.

Branch had many old settlers who took an active part in school affairs in addition to their regular businesses. Peter Herman was proprietor of the Custom Flour Mill. F. J. Shaffer was a prominent merchant. Gottfried Kunz owned a brewery and was proprietor of a hotel. Bahr and Wagner owned a creamery and cheese factory. David Sheldon served as town clerk in 1902.

Thousands of pupils have gone forth from this school. Many of them became prominent in the professions, business, and agriculture. A few of the more prominent ones were Frank Meisnest; Chas. Meisnest, who became county superintendent; Fred Meisnest, a professor of German in Washington state university; Arthur Sampe, a dentist in Racine; Florian Stradal, who is secretary-treasurer of the Invincible Mfg. Co.; Randolph Stoehr, manager of a chain of theaters in Michigan; Geo. Stoehr who is with an utility company in the west; and Paula Voelker Clusen who was secretary in the county superintendent of schools office for twenty-five years. This district has supplied many teachers for the county schools. Among the more recent ones were the Huhn girls, Clarence Carbon, Quirin Jung, Olive Kutil, Olivia and Frank Kaderabek, and Earl and Gladys Cherney.

The school board members in 1870 were: Clerk E. B. Lawrence, Treasurer Geo. Lawrence, and Director Norman Pierce. Clerk E. B. Lawrence served from 1870 to 1877. August Brunig, John Meisnest, and Geo. Mittnacht were other clerks during the 1800's. Three generations of the Brunig family have served on the board. August served from 1877 to 1886. Charles served about twenty years, and his son Donald is

the present clerk. One of the duties of the first school boards was to adopt the school textbooks. In January 1878 the board met at the Kunz hotel and adopted the American Education Readers, Swinton's Word Book, Swinton's Condents, Ray's Arithmetic, Kerl's Geography, and Spenverin's Copy Book.

Many prominent teachers of their time were hired to teach the Branch school. The average salary of about forty dollars per month was above the county average. Teachers of whom there are records were: Mary Shove, Wm. Earles, Chas. J. Shove, Ed. Finnegan, V. B. Sheldon, Melora Shove, Viroqua Sheldon, Emil Teitgen, W. C. Sieker, L. A. Baumann, J. S. Laughlin, M. M. Guhin, and Christ Schade. The subjects taught were not so different from those of today. Science was taught as nature study. In spring and fall all day sessions were often held in the woods to study nature.

The school has served as a community center. Evening programs and debates on the second Friday of each month were common. These attracted adults from near and far. The old time spelling matches were also held. Arbor Day was celebrated yearly by planting trees and shrubs. The weeping willow and many of the school-yard trees were planted on that day. The annual school picnics are recalled by the older residents. They were held at Shaffer's hall and were an all day affair.

Branch was once known as Lenival, a thriving town of many industries. Farmers floated logs down the river to several sawmills in the village. The hamlet also had at one time a hotel, a shoe shop, a grist mill, a brewery, a shingle mill, and two blacksmith shops. Years ago there was a large boarding house not far from the school for the mill workers. In 1893 a part of the village was laid out in lots. The grist mill and brewery burned down. Other buildings were torn down, while one blacksmith shop closed down because of lack of business. Few ruins of the mills now remain.

The cemetery across from the school is the final resting place of many of the old settlers. A small church north of the school has been torn down and a house erected in its place. The Branch and Manitowoc rivers are of scenic and historical interest. Indians camped at the juncture of the two rivers. Today the two streams provide recreation in the form of picnic grounds and fishing holes for nearby and county residents.

MANITOWOC RAPIDS 11 — HILLSIDE

LaVerne Manlick

When anyone spoke about the Gustavson school in the past, county residents knew that reference was made to Manitowoc Rapids district No. 11 school. It was referred to by that name because it is located across the road from the Gustavson homestead. It was also in later years referred to as the River Road school because it is located along the so-called River Road. In 1918, the people named it the Hillside School because it is situated on the side of a hill.



Manitowoc Rapids No. 11 was organized for school purposes about 1849 or 1850, but it was not until October 17, 1853, that the northwest corner of the N.W.¼ of the N.E.¼ of section 20, Manitowoc Rapids, containing 13 square rods, was purchased for a school site for the sum of \$14. To this original site was added one-third of an acre in 1938, purchased from Andrew Jacobson for \$50. There is no written record why this became school district No. 11. It is supposed that it was the eleventh school district set up in Manitowoc county, but there is no official proof of this.

The first log school was built shortly after the pioneer settlers came into this area. The building was small and furnished with homemade, plank seats and desks about 3½ to 4½ feet in height and 5 to 7 feet long. Each child had a slate and slate pencil which he or she guarded carefully because these slates had to last for years! During the winter months, the older boys and girls crowded the little school. There

were no slate blackboards. The world, to these pioneer pupils, was made up of Manitowoc county and the United States because those were the only maps in school. The crude homemade teacher's desk is still found in the district and was used by the teachers until the year 1914. After the old log building had outlived its usefulness, it was torn down and some of the materials used to build the new school.

The second school was erected in 1873 at the cost of about \$500 and was located on the same site as was the old log building. This building, as remodeled in 1930, is still in use today. In 1873 this frame building was about 24 x 32 feet without a basement. It had windows on three sides with the south wall used to hang the old wooden blackboards. The entrance door opened into a small hall from which doors opened into cloakrooms which were a part of the classroom. The old homemade seats and desks were replaced with manufactured double desks and seats. An old box stove was later replaced with a heating and ventilating system placed in the northeast corner of the schoolroom. The woodshed, at first located near the school, was later attached to the schoolhouse so as to make it "handy" for the teacher. A large movable bookcase was used to store the library and text books.

In 1933, the district residents voted to improve the Hillside school through W. P. A. aids at a cost of about \$3,500 to the district. The building was placed on a full basement which houses fuel, storage, furnace, and playrooms. The windows in the east wall were removed and all of the windows for the classroom placed in the west wall. The two windows to the front were retained to light the partitioned cloakrooms. An entrance shed was constructed from which a door opens to a basement stairway. Straight ahead of the entrance door, steps lead to a small landing from which three doors open. Two of these doors lead to the cloakrooms — one at each corner, and one door leads directly into the schoolroom. Each cloakroom also has a door leading directly into the classroom. The blackboards are placed along the east wall with the pupils facing that direction in comfortable single, adjustable seats and desks. The building is modernly equipped with a piano, radio, steel filing case, worktables, chairs, maps, reference books, etc. The school is modern except for indoor lavatories and running water.

During the decades when summer and winter sessions were held, the number of children attending was high. In 1870, the town clerk's report to the county superintendent shows that 91 pupils out of 112 children of school age attended the little log school. That figure, no doubt, is the sum total of the two sessions for the year. After single terms were established in the 1880's, the enrollment was about 50 out of 125 children in the district. By 1890, the attendance had again gone up to over 70 and remained there until the 1900's when between 40 and 50 attended yearly. Since this district is not affected greatly by parochial schools, the average yearly enrollment now is between 20 and 25 out of a school census of about 70 children.

Wm. Sawyer, who settled in this district in 1848, was one of the pioneers. Others who settled here at about the same time were: Oanen Torrison, Jon Johnson, Tosten Knutson, Ole Paulson, and Jens Hansen. The 1866 assessment roll lists Wyman Murphy, Chas. Gustaveson, Even Gjerulfsen, S. Osofsen, Osul Terkleson, L. Norboc, Torjus Kostelson, J. Lantry, Chas. Solberg, Amun Torgusen, Issac Erickson, Hans Gunderson, John Olsen, Andre Onunsen, Thos. Anderson, Chas. Bull, Moses Tufts, Peter Kelsner, and Wm. Back as land owners in this district. The above names indicate very clearly that this was a Norwegian settlement. John Gunderson established a lumber camp on the river. Captain Gustaveson, a veteran of the Civil War, went to this school. Some of the older residents vaguely remember the return of the Civil War veterans. They recall being in school and seeing the veterans come marching up the road. No "school" for the rest of the day! The hundreds and hundreds of former pupils have become prominent in local, county, and state affairs. Among the families producing teachers were the Wigen, Terkelson, Vogel, Brehmer, and Geraldson names. Gretna Terkelson became supervising teacher of Manitowoc county.

The voters of the old River Road school elected the leading citizens of the district as school officers and kept them in office for many three year terms. The first clerk of whom there is a county record was John S. Tufts who served before 1872. Chas. Gustaveson served from 1873 to about 1890, G. Gunderson from 1890 to 1905, and Severt Terkelson from 1906 to 1914. Others on the school board before 1906 were Peter Terkelson, John Gunderson, Christ Hanson, and Otto Seestedt.

The list of teachers is incomplete. Teachers usually stayed only one year evidently because the salary paid was below that of surrounding districts. It was not until Dave Fitzgerald taught this school that salaries comparable with Branch and Rapids were paid according to county records. The policy during the last 30 or 40

years has been to get and keep the best teachers for long tenures. Teachers who taught this school before 1906 as listed in the teacher's book in the county office were: Eliza Allen 1872 S, Mary Hubbard 1872 and 73 winters, Jennie Mickelson 1873 S, Anna Gustaveson 1874 S, Aurelia Lawrence 1874 W, Mary L. Shove 1875, Byron Oakley 1876 and 1878, Melora Shove 1877, Ella Edwards 1879, David Fitzgerald 1894-7, T. E. Thompson 1898, Louis Ahlswede 1904, Anton Knutson 1905, and Celia McCarthy 1906.

In 1875, according to P. N. Terkelson, the texts used were Sander's readers and spellers. The principal classes were spelling, reading, arithmetic, and geography. Later on grammar and history were added to the course of study. Today the eight grades enrolled have a total of 28 classes daily.

Community gatherings were common at the turn of the century. These consisted of spelling bees, singing school, tableaux, debates, and school fairs. Debates by district residents were carried on during the time of Dave Fitzgerald. In the 1920's and 1930's when town and county contests were popular, Hillside school had many town and county winners. Today the community uses the school for 4-H Club and Homemakers' meetings. Mrs. Morton Geraldson, a district resident, was chosen state president of the Homemakers for 1947.

The Manitowoc river provides scenic and recreational areas for district and county residents. Murphy's mill along this river was one of the early business places. Frank Hein's tavern and hotel was destroyed by fire about 1900. Prior to 1912, there was no bridge between Branch and this community. People wishing to cross the river at Wettenkamps had to do so by fording. Another old landmark in this district is the Wettenkamp tavern located a half mile west of the school on the River road. Today this community has become one of the prosperous farming areas of Manitowoc county, vitally interested in the problem of rural education.

MAPLE GROVE

Maple Grove at first was composed of the present Maple Grove, Cato, Rockland, and Franklin township. School districts were organized in various communities and numbered successively while various townships were being carved out of the original Maple Grove area. That explains why the present Reedsville school district was once designated Maple Grove Joint No. 10. Districts organized in Maple Grove after it became a township by itself in 1856 were number 4 and number 5.

MAPLE GROVE NO. 1 — MARQUETTE SCHOOL

Mary D. Cavanaugh

Maple Grove District No. 1 is known as the Marquette School and was so named in honor of Father Marquette, a French Missionary. To real old timers it is known as the Nolan School because of the connection that the Nolans had with the school's history. The school is now located in Section 11 of the township of Maple Grove.



The Marquette School district was organized about the year 1854. The district originally was composed of Sections 2-3-10-11-14-15-23 and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 12, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22. Since that time various parcels of land have been detached.

The first schoolhouse was built on a site about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of the present site. It was located on the old Morrissey farm. The building was constructed of logs and furnished with home-made benches. Now all that is left of this site is an old pine stump which stood near the door of the first building. Before the second school was built the voters decided to locate it more centrally in the district. The Nolans must have given permission to have the site located on their farm for records in the register of deeds office show the following transactions: In 1858 the United States of America through Pres. Buchanan conveyed the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, T. 20, R. 21E to Edward Nolan. In 1882 his heirs sold the land to J. P. Nolan. That same year Dist. No. 1 decided to buy the land on which the school stands. The records also show that Sarah and J. P. Nolan conveyed to District No. 1 a piece of land running two rods east and west and eleven rods north and south on the SW corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11. It was also agreed that the district was to keep the site fenced at all times. If the school site was ever abandoned, the land was to revert to the owners.

The second schoolhouse for the district and the first on the new site was also built of logs. The exact date when it was constructed is unknown. It, too, had rude home-made benches and blackboards which were hung on the wall.

On Monday, June 5, 1882 the voters decided to build a new school on the same site. This was schoolhouse number three for the district. It was a frame structure 26 x 40 x 12 feet built on a good stone foundation. At a meeting held January 7, 1883 a resolution was passed to have J. P. Nolan and Aug. Kiekhaefer visit Maple Grove District 4 to get ideas for a building plan. The third school was built in 1883 at a cost of \$384. Patented seats were installed at a total cost of \$11.80. School records give a lengthy description of the fence erected in 1889 by John Duggan for \$70. The school board inspected the building yearly to see what improvements were necessary. During one visit they found that the blackboards needed a new coat of plaster of Paris and that the woodbox needed a new bottom of pine or oak boards!

In January 1940, fire of unknown origin destroyed the little white schoolhouse. The children were then transported to Maple Grove 2 and Franklin Jt. 2 until a new building was erected. During the summer and winter of 1940, through a P.W.A. project, the fourth schoolhouse was built. It is modern in every respect with basement,

indoor toilets, playroom, cloakrooms and a large, well-lighted and ventilated school-room which will seat about forty pupils.

The Marquette School has always been a one-room school. The highest enrollment in 1881 was 67. As the years have past, the attendance has decreased steadily. About 1940 the enrollment was about 20, while at present it has gone down to eleven. Larger farms, fewer children per family, and parochial school attendance at Maple Grove and at Reedsville are the contributing factors to this decline.

The Assessment Rolls for the township of Maple Grove for 1866 on file in the county treasurer's office lists the following as early settlers or land owners in this district: Ed. Linnane, Mich. O'Connell, Thos. Morrissey, Martin Kelly, Pat and Martin O'Neil, Mich. Leary, Martin Mahoney, John Driscoll, T. Guhin, Cornelius Lynch, John Sheehy, Thos. Meany, Sylvester and Pat Cavanaugh, the Doolans, John O'Hearn, John Mulcahy. Members of the D. C. Cavanaugh, the Sullivan, the Nolan, the O'Neil, the Guhin, the O'Hearn and the Leary families are well known in the teaching, farming, and other fields.

The earliest school officers of which there is a record are for the year 1870. At that time they were Clerk Martin McNarma, Treasurer Edward Nolan, and Director John Fieldon. Others who served on the board up to 1906 were: Martin Kelly, James P. Nolan, Aug. Kiekhafer, Mich. Cavanaugh, Mich. O'Connel, and John O'Neil.

The school was run on a two term plan in the early days. The winter term of four months began in October, while the spring term began about the middle of April and lasted for about three months. The teachers were paid the prevailing wages for each term. They always boarded in the district. P. W. Cavanaugh tells how Charlotte Flynn, who boarded at his home when he was a small boy, brought home books and pictures for him. The usual subjects from the texts of that day were taught. Teachers who taught in this district from 1871 to 1906 were Bridget Nolan, Annie Watts, Jeremiah Falvey, John P. Kennedy, Charlotte Flynn, John P. Judge, John P. Sheahan, Mary Patno, Elizabeth Kelly, Joanna O'Connor, Mary Burke, Maggie Morrissey, J. W. Guhin, M. M. Guhin, Ellen Doyle, Herman Westphal, Peter J. Linnane, Wm. J. Morrissey, and Mamie Linnane. Those after 1906 are recorded in the School Annuals.

The district has no places of historical or scenic interest. There are many evidences that the continental glacier has passed over this area. Many of the small drumlins are rich in gravel deposits which are and were used extensively in road building.

MAPLE GROVE 2 — KASSON

Phyllis Kings

The Kasson school district was organized about 1855 in the township of Maple Grove. Since it has always been located near the hamlet of Kasson, the school has always been referred to as the Kasson school. In 1918 it was officially designated by that name.

Maple Grove district 2 was set up when the area of Maple Grove included the present townships of Maple Grove and Rockland. This district first was composed of sections 4-5-6-7-8-9-16-17-18, all in Maple Grove. Today the western, northern, and eastern boundaries remain the same but the southern boundary was moved northward when district 4 was organized.



The first log schoolhouse was erected about the year 1855. It was located about ¼ mile east of the present school site. There are no records of the size of the first building but old timers report that the school had wooden shutters painted white. It was the teachers' task to close them at night and open them before school began each morning. The desks and seats were made of planks supported by blocks of wood.

The blackboards were just boards painted black. The erasers were small blocks of wood covered with sheepskin, and it was the schoolboard's duty to see that these eraser blocks were renewed and recovered at the beginning of the school term. The pupils came to school supplied with a slate, slate pencil, and a slate rag. After the building had served its purpose, it was torn down and the logs used for firewood.

The second schoolhouse, a frame structure, was built about in 1875 on the present site. The land for the school was purchased from G. Stern for \$24. The building erected in 1875 was about 18 x 30 feet, with four windows on the long sides, and with two doors for entrances. An open platform porch was built onto the front of the building. In the year 1887-88, an addition of about 12 feet was built onto the rear of the school to care for the increased enrollment.

A picture of this old school is to be found in the 1910 Manitowoc County School Annual. The seats and desks used in the second school were home-made affairs. The building was abandoned in January 1910 and was sold to Christ Heinrich for \$57, and is now used as a granary on that farm. The woodshed was sold to Anton Fritsch for \$26, the stove and pipes to Wm. Ziegler for \$3, and the flag pole to John Boldt for \$1.

The third and present school building was erected in 1909 on the same site as the second school. A special meeting was called February 4, 1908 to vote on the question of building a new school or repairing the old one. The vote for a new structure was 22 for and 12 against. Many meetings were held before the final plans for a brick school 38 x 38 with a classroom 38 x 28 feet were approved. The structure has a full basement, a library room, and two entrance-cloakrooms and cost about \$2,800. Today the Kasson school is one of the most modern rural schools of the county with an air-conditioning heating and ventilation system, electric lights and services, modern seating, recitation chairs, drinking fountain, hand-washing facilities, steel file, reference books, etc. The playground is large with well-kept playground equipment. Outdoor toilets are still in use.

Kasson school has always been a one-room rural school. As the decades passed, in the later 1800's, the enrollment increased until by the year 1883 there were 89 pupils with 22 in the primary class. The town clerks' reports to the superintendent of schools show that the highest enrollment occurred in 1883 but the average attendance from 1880 to 1900 was between 70 and 85. During the 1940's the attendance has averaged between 20 and 30 yearly.

The early assessment rolls for the town of Maple Grove list John O'Brien, Thomas Kings, Lawrence Gill, John Schulz, Mike Maloney, John Braun, Louis Krueger, Henry Dorn, Edward Korb, James Mullins, and Arthur Cavanaugh as early settlers in this community. Thousands of students throughout the county and state are proud to call Kasson their home school.

No record of district residents serving on the school board prior to 1872 was obtainable. The county records show that S. Connell served as clerk in 1872. Others on record as serving on the board up to 1906 were John O'Brien, David Caflisch, John A. Horn, Wm. Mullins, August Schilling, Sebastian Schuh, James Hickey, and John Caflisch.

County records in the superintendent's office reveal the fact that summer and winter sessions were held up to about 1875. District records indicate that the term varied from year to year, since some years the term was 5, 6, and sometimes 7 months. By 1895 the term of 9 months was already in vogue. The salary of the teachers in the 1860 to 1870's ranged from \$20 to \$30 monthly. By 1890 the average salary was \$30 to \$40 per month, while in the early 1900's the salary paid a teacher increased to \$60 a month.

The list of teachers from 1860 up to 1906 when the County Annuals were published is quite complete. The school records list these as former Kasson teachers: Sarah Watt, Anna Watt, Margaret Stoker, Kate O'Donnell, E. A. Benedict, John Connell, Mike Mulloy, Josie Murphy, D. Doleman, John Barnes. James Kirwan, Alice Kennedy, Pat O'Brien, Mary Burke, John Meany, Goff Morrissey, Wm. Koch, Alice Monahan, John Regan, Henry Werner, John Brennan, D. H. Guhin, James Gill, George Kings, Arthur Bleser, Wm Gills, and Margaret Doolan. It is quite evident that Irish teachers were preferred! John Barnes later became Justice of the Supreme Court, James Kirwan became a well-known lawyer at Chilton, John E. Meany became a physician in Manitowoc, and Goff Morrissey later became principal of various high schools in Manitowoc and Calumet counties.

Old-timers like to reminisce about the early school days. They recall that some of the children from large families used to carry large baskets instead of lunch pails.

In the basket they had two loaves of bread which the children cut into large pieces for their noon lunch. They also recall that in the early days the girls wore bustles filled with cut-feed. A favorite trick of the larger boys was to cut these bustles with their pocket knives and watch the cut feed trickle out. In later years the Kasson school became the meeting place for school fairs, spelling bees, and 4-H club meetings.

Maple Grove district No. 2 has no places of scenic or historical interest. Kasson, once a thriving rural village and postal center of the area, has gone the way of many other rural hamlets. With the coming of the rural free delivery system in 1905, the postoffice was moved to Brillion and Kasson's importance to the community diminished. The district is rich in gravel deposits brought down by the continental glacier. Today Kasson district is a community of prosperous farmers who are intensely interested in providing their children with the best in modern educational opportunities.

MAPLE GROVE 3 — BROOKSIDE

Suspended

Maple Grove district No. 3 school was named the Brookside school because it was located across the road from the Brookside cheese factory. Very likely, the name Brookside was chosen for the factory because a branch of Mud Creek meanders through the eastern part of the district. Older and nearby community residents often refer to it as the Frederick school because of the long official connection that the Frederick family has had with the affairs of the school. Today it is commonly referred to as the Grimm school since it is located on the Grimm farm and because Reinhardt Grimm has served as clerk for more than 25 years.



Maple Grove No. 3 was organized about 1854 and included all of the present Maple Grove No. 4. When Maple Grove No. 4 was set up in 1867, sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 were detached, leaving only sections 21, 22, 27, 28, and the north halves of 33 and 34 to this district. In 1930, when Supt. E. S. Mueller ordered the detachment of lands outside of the village of Reedsville in the old Rockland Jt. 1 school district, the south halves of sections 33 and 34 were attached to Maple Grove No. 3.

There are no written records of this school prior to 1870. District residents report that the original log school house was used until it was replaced in 1888. Fred Frederick, the present County Board chairman, attended the old school. He reports that it was a small building with two windows on each long side. An entrance door led directly into a combination class and cloakroom. The desks were homemade affairs and the heating system consisted of a box stove. The room was ventilated by opening the windows. At each annual meeting the voters bid on the furnishing of a fuel, cleaning the school, and who should make the necessary repairs and additions. In 1875, the voters authorized the building of an outhouse $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, for \$10. Dan Birkholz was requested to make four window blinds for \$2.80 in 1876. Ferd Brandt repaired and whitewashed the schoolroom for \$2 in 1880. It was not until 1887 that mention was made of insuring the schoolhouse. In 1888, the voters authorized a new school building and the old log school sold to Fred Thurow for \$20. He moved it to his farm one mile northwest of the school site and used it for a pig stable.

On October 15, 1873, at 1 P. M. a special meeting was called to consider "business of schoolhouse". The record books do not state what business was transacted at this special meeting. In 1888, Fred Stelling was paid \$384 to build a frame school house on the site of the old building. The building is about 24 x 30 feet with three windows on each long side. An entrance door leads into a cloakroom extending across the front of the building. This room was used as a cloak, storage, and fuel room. At first the school was heated with a stove purchased for \$11, but that was replaced in the year 1909 by a floor furnace heating and ventilating system installed

in the southwest corner of the schoolroom. The room had plenty of blackboards placed between the windows and on the north wall. Double desks purchased in 1888 for \$64.75 were still in use, except for single, adjustable desks for the primary grades, when the school suspended.

A woodshed 10 x 14 x 7 feet was built for \$18 by Peter Drumm in 1889. To beautify the grounds, the voters authorized Ferd Brandt and Peter Drumm to plant 24 trees of balsam, popular, or soft maple. A five-wire fence was built by Edwin Jens in 1894 for \$17.50. Ferd Brandt was authorized to build a double toilet 4 x 8 x 7 feet with two doors for \$16.50. The building erected in 1888 is still standing today.

The schoolboard members in the 1870's got fees instead of a salary. Fred Frederich, Sr. was paid \$2 for "school examination" in 1873. Tax certificates were used in 1870. Early residents often mentioned in the minutes of the school meetings were J. Birkholz, J. Wells, Ferd Brandt, Herman Schmidt, Fred Frederich, Sr., August and Friedrich Juedes, Wm Ziemer, Chas. Busse, Ferd Filtz, Fred Mack, Otto Dickert, and Chas. Goldbeck. District residents serving on the schoolboard prior to 1906 were Herman Schmidt, Fred Frederich, senior and junior, Chas. Henning, Fred Grimm, and Fred Busse as clerks; Louis Rusch, Fred Frederich, Peter Drumm, Wm. Ziemer, and Chas. Goldbeck as directors; and Ernest Schrieber, Friedrich Juedes, Ferd Brandt, and Fred Busse as treasurers.

The voters at the annual meetings usually specified that a female teacher be hired at the cheapest possible wages. The teachers sometimes had their board paid, for in 1879, G. Brandt was paid \$6.40 for the teacher's board. Two terms were common, until the 1890's when so-called vacation periods were held between the fall-winter and winter-spring months. As late as 1907, the board was authorized to declare a vacation when the weather was stormy. Because of the low pay, teachers usually stayed for one year. The teachers who taught in this district from 1870 to 1906 in order of their service were Hannah Lynch, Ella Hagenow, Bridget Nolan, Marie Mulholland, Marie Ross, Franklin Jones, Rob. Rudolph, John Erickson, G. Jaquet and John Beach in the 1870's; James Guhin, Mary Kennedy, Nellie Kennedy, Nellie Doyle, Lizzie O'Connor, Lizzie Meany, Katie Finnegan, and Clara Noble in the 1880's; Ida Stern, Caroline Knutson, Mary Pelishek, Wm. Brown, Rose Wintermeyer, Wm. Maertz, Nellie O'Brien, Katie Miller, and Pauline Sachse in the 1890's; and Nellie Walsh, Gertrude Doolan, Wm. Gill, and Margaret Doolan from 1900 to 1906.

The enrollment in this school was average for the county. The summer and fall sessions were attended by the younger children. The winter terms were attended by the grown boys and girls who were not needed on the farm during that season. The highest school census occurred in the 1880's when there were about 100 children. During the early 20th century, the school population declined steadily so that by 1942 only eight pupils out of a school census of about 40 children of school age were attending. The voters at the annual meeting of July 1942, voted to suspend operations, and that policy has been followed every year since. The few children who attend public school are attending the Reedsville grades. The remainder are attending the nearby parochial schools. By 1947, only two district children were enrolled in the public schools nearby and these were transported by the Reedsville bus.

MAPLE GROVE JT. 4 — MAPLE GROVE

Hildegarde Jandrey

Maple Grove school joint district No. 4 was designated the Maple Grove school because of the grove of maple trees which grew near the school. In 1887 the voters authorized the planting of 34 maple shade trees on the school grounds. Because of the official connection of the Miller and Hickey families with this school for many decades, it was often referred to as the Miller or the Hickey school.

Maple Grove No. 4 was organized about 1867 according to the Maple Grove assessment rolls. Before that date most of this area belonged to Maple



Grove district No. 3. It was not until about 1890 that this district became joint with Rockland when a small area in that township was attached to Maple Grove 4, making this Maple Grove Joint Dist. No. 4. The records reveal that other changes to the original boundary lines occurred from time to time up to the present.

The first school, a log building, was built about one-fourth mile north of the present schoolyard. Nothing is known of its size. The furniture consisted of crude homemade benches seating 5 or 6 pupils each. The usual box stove provided insufficient heat while ventilation was cared for by opening the door and windows. The interior was often whitewashed to keep it in usable condition. It was not until 1870, that a double privy was built for \$7.25. The school was insured in the Milwaukee Mechanics Corp. in 1871 for \$200. Two years later the voters passed a resolution to have the parents of the pupils pay for any damages done in school. This school served the district until 1880. The disposition of the old log school is not recorded.

The sum of \$100 was raised for a building fund in 1879. At a special meeting held on March 25, 1880, the voters authorized the purchase of the S.E. corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30 for a school site. They also voted for a frame building 28 x 44 feet to be completed by October, 1880. The building committee was composed of Frank Steinfest, Jos. Miller, and John Bratz. At another meeting held on April 15, called at the request of 15 voters, the residents decided to purchase one-half acre of the approved site, and to cover the exterior and interior walls of the school with rough, matched, and grooved boards. The exterior to be sided and the interior, in 1882, was plastered. The foundation had to be 2 feet in the ground and 18 inches above the ground level. Bids for the construction of the school were taken. At another special meeting in May, a motion was made to borrow \$425 from the State Trust Fund to be paid back in four yearly installments. According to the money raised and borrowed the school must have cost about \$550. The building had windows on three sides and the same crude furniture and heating equipment were used in the new school. New double desks were purchased in 1891 and the old ones sold at a special meeting to residents for about 10 cents apiece.

The yard was fenced with a three-board fence by Carl Jonas for \$37 in 1881. Efforts were made at most every annual meeting to authorize a woodshed, but it was not until 1891 that Tho. Wordell was given a contract to erect one, 12 x 18 x 8 feet at a cost of \$43. Two separate toilets, one at each end of the grounds, were erected in 1880 by Carl Schwartz for \$20. In the summer of 1886, the voters ordered that the yard be cleared of stumps at a cost of \$15. The planting of 34 shade trees along the fence was authorized in 1887. By 1895, the fence had to be replaced, and so again detailed directions were voted on how to rebuild it by Aug. Thurow for \$39.75. A low swampy place on the yard was ordered filled and the grounds graveled in 1905. There was no well on the school grounds although a motion to provide one was made at several meetings but always defeated.

The second school served the district until 1918 when it was sold and moved to a farm on highway 32 where it is now used as a shed. The frame school was replaced by a red brick structure about 32 x 42 feet which is modern except for indoor lavatories. The building houses a full-sized basement having a fuel, a furnace, a storage, and a playroom. The first floor entrance has a hall with two separate stairways leading to the basement and one stairway leading to a divided cloakroom. From the hallway, three doors lead directly into the large classroom with windows from the left and rear. A large library alcove along the west wall houses the library cupboards and storage drawers. A small teacher's room leads off from this alcove. The school is modernly equipped with single, adjustable desks, a piano, a radio, a steel filing case, tables, chairs, encyclopedias, electric lights, and ample blackboard and bulletin board spaces. The initial cost of the structure was \$7,250 but since that time many improvements have been made to the building to keep it modern.

The Maple Grove school has had a fairly large enrollment until about 1935. Tuition pupils were allowed to attend upon payment of fifty cents a month or upon payment of the amount set by the school board. The large enrollment as late as 1915 was a factor in building the present building as large as it is. Today the enrollment averages about ten pupils yearly. There is now some sentiment to close the school unless the enrollment increases.

The school records indicate that the Hickeys and the Millers were influential district residents. Others mentioned often were Chas. Schwartz, Peter Hahn, Jos. Nagel, Adam Herwig, Joseph Manlick, Wm. Schroeder, Otto Krueger, John Ecker, Albert Haese, Robert Thurow, Carl Jonas, John Kleiber, and John Spatchek. District residents who have served on the Board before 1906 were John Hickey 1867-77, Jos. Miller 1877-1902, and John Kleiber, Jr. 1902- as clerks; Peter Hahn, Jos. Nagel, Her-

man Werner, Carl Koch, Albert Sohrweide, Jos. Krizenesky as directors; and James Hickey, Jos. Miller, John Hickey, John Bratz, Carl Jonas, Otto Krueger, and Adolph Ecker as treasurers.

The first teachers were hired for winter or summer terms. The voters always voted whether a male or a female teacher was to be hired, if possible. The salary to be paid was also set by the voters. The winter term was always longer than the summer session. The names of the teachers engaged to teach this school are recorded in the district record books. Those listed prior to 1907 are Mary Hogan and Mary Gleason 1870, Mae Mulcahy and Margaret Walton 1871, Maggie Stokes 1872-3, Charlotte Flynn 1873, Mary Patnode 1874, Dora Squire and Pat Lynch 1875, Pat Lynch and Chas. Whelan 1876, Robert Rudolph 1877, P. W. Lynch 1878, E. D. McMahon 1879, Jennie Koelzer 1880, Ellen Kennedy and Rob. Rudolph 1881, James Burke 1882, A. Dassler 1883, Fred Meisnest 1884-5, G. M. Morrissey 1886, Thos. Morris 1887, Mary Noonan 1888-9, Maggie O'Brien 1890, J. A. Miller 1891-3, J. L. Morrissey 1894, Henry Werner 1895-6, M. M. Guhin 1896-7, D. E. Hickey 1898-1900, Ida Schwartz 1901, Hulda Kasbaum 1902, Nellie Walsh 1903, Oscar Drews 1904, and Randolph Stoehr 1905-6.

According to present day taxes, this school had low taxes each year during the later 1800's. In 1870, only \$180 was raised to maintain the school. By 1890, only about \$25 to \$50 yearly was raised, but still the district had \$400 to loan out at 4% interest in 1892. Aids from the county and state must have been sufficient to create a surplus. Today the tax raised amounts to between \$1500 and \$2000 yearly. Tax money in 1870 was obtained by tax certificates. John Hickey, that year, was authorized to sell tax certificates at a discount of 50 cents on a dollar.

The residents of the district at the annual meetings always voted who was to furnish the fuel. Textbooks were voted to be sold to the pupils at cost. The term of school always received attention at these meetings. As late as 1900, the voters stipulated that a spring vacation called at the discretion of the board members be allowed. Bad roads and spring's work were, no doubt, the factors that decided when this vacation was to be held. Every year until 1890, Herman Koch moved that one hour of German each day be taught, and usually this motion was carried. A motion made in 1882 forbid the holding of Sunday school in the building, but this was voted down. In 1890, Karl Koch sponsored a motion to forbid dancing in the schoolhouse. Evidently the building was used as a community recreation center at that time. The clerk was granted a salary of \$5 per year in 1874 which continued in effect until 1907, when he was granted \$10 yearly and the other two officers \$5 yearly. Today Maple Grove No. 4 is a community of prosperous farmers deeply interested in the educational welfare of their children. The nearness of the parochial schools at Reedsville and Brillion has affected its public school seriously even though the district census still lists about 70 children of school age residing in the community.

MAPLE GROVE 5

Suspended

Maple Grove school district No. 5 was among the last three school districts set up in Manitowoc county. It originally belonged to the Rockland joint No. 1 school district, now the Reedsville district. With the depression of 1929 and the years following affecting the income of farm owners, there developed agitation throughout the state to detach rural areas in village and city high school districts and to set up convenient school districts of their own. The following law passed by the legislature of 1927 made legal such detachment procedures:

"40.85(1) Whenever a school district maintaining a high school, other than a union free high school district, consists of territory both within and without the corporate limits of any city or village, the territory lying outside such limits, or any portion thereof adjoining another school district, may be detached as herein provided." The law then explains how this detachment may be carried out. The provisions of this law were repealed in 1939.

The original petition to detach the area outside of the village of Reedsville was filed on March 28, 1930. The petition was addressed to the school board of joint school district No. 1 made up of the village of Reedsville and the towns of Rockland and Maple Grove. It petitioned them to have "all of said territory lying and being outside of the village limits of said incorporated village detached from said joint school district aforesaid, and to have such territory attached to adjoining school districts bordering on said joint school district No. 1." It further petitioned the clerk of joint school district No. 1, Rockland (Reedsville), to give proper notice for a joint

meeting to the town boards of the towns of Maple Grove and Rockland, and the school board of the district for the purpose of acting on this petition and order such detachment in accordance with Section 40.85.

The above named boards took no action nor held a meeting to consider the petition. Accordingly after 20 days from the date of filing the original petition, an appeal was served on the county superintendent of schools, the school board of Rockland Jt. 1, and the town boards of the towns of Maple Grove and Rockland. It appealed to County Supt. E. S. Mueller to request that all papers filed with the clerk of the above named school district pertaining to said petition be forthwith submitted to the county superintendent of schools, for the purpose of having him call a meeting of said town boards and the school board for the purpose of having such detachment orders issued. This appeal was signed by Steve Foreyt, Steve Spatchek, John Jonas, August Bratz, and Chas. Krueger.

On April 30, 1930, County Supt. E. S. Mueller ordered, as required by law when the original boards refused to take action, that all of the territory lying outside of village of Reedsville and in the towns of Maple Grove and Rockland be detached from said joint school district No. 1, town of Rockland, village of Reedsville, and the town of Maple Grove.

On May 30, 1930, the town board of Maple Grove composed of F. A. Frederick, F. W. Maertz, and C. J. Heinrich, and the town board of Rockland composed of John Mahnke, Louis Turensky, and Walter Olm ordered that two new school districts be formed from the territory detached from Reedsville school district. One of the new districts so ordered formed was Maple Grove No. 5 made up of an irregular tract of land 3 miles long and about 1½ miles wide in sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in the township of Maple Grove.

Maple Grove district No. 5 has never erected a school house. Upon withdrawal from the Reedsville district, it has paid tuition for the few children attending the public school. The first school census for this new district listed only 29 children of school age (4 to 20 years) residing in this area. Since then, the number on the census list has dwindled yearly, until now there are only about a dozen children. Those of grade school age attend the parochial schools at Reedsville. The district has raised on an average of \$50 in school taxes since its organization. For at least 8 years of its existence, the district did not raise any school tax. The present equalized valuation of the district is nearly \$250,000.

The first school officers elected for the newly organized district in 1930 were clerk Steve Spatchek, director W. C. Otto, and treasurer F. W. Maertz. Mr. Spatchek is still clerk of the district. W. C. Otto served as director until his death in 1946, when John Utke took office. The members of the Maertz family have held the office of treasurer, for F. W. Maertz was succeeded in 1944 by Clarence Maertz, and he in turn by Louis Maertz in 1947.

MEEME

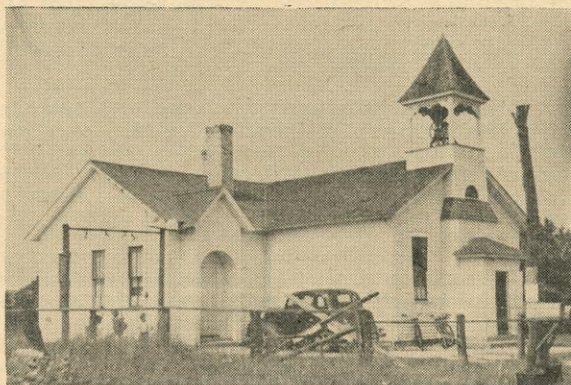
The township of Meeme was one of the four original townships organized from the Manitowoc county area of 1848. It then consisted of the present townships of Schleswig, Meeme, Centerville, and the south one-third of Eaton, Liberty, and Newton. It was not until 1850 that Centerville was detached and Meeme limited to the present townships of Meeme and Schleswig. The township of Abel (Schleswig) was detached from Meeme in 1855. The first school districts in the original areas included in Meeme township were organized around the settlements along the old Green Bay military road, now highway 42. The first districts were set up in the Osman and Meeme villages. The numbering of the districts is explained in the individual district school articles.

MEEME JT. 1 — PIGEON RIVER

Marion Wesener

Meeme Joint district No. 1 was given the name of Pigeon River school because it is located near a branch of that river. It is usually called the Olm school because it is near the Olm homestead.

Meeme school districts numbers 1 and 5 were one district in the 1850's. The schoolhouse for this combined district stood on the county line opposite the present Schwinn home. The school was then a log structure and was used for school purposes for about ten years. It was then abandoned and soon became delapidated until a Mr. Muetzleburg bought the property and turned it into a residence.



The town assessment rolls indicate that the two districts were divided by the year 1856, and this area became school district No. 1. By 1856, this district was made up of sections 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and the south half of sections 19 and 28. It was not until 1918 that the Herman Koeser property in the town of Schleswig was attached to this district and it became a joint district and designated Meeme Jt. No. 1. Since its organization many parcels of land have been attached and detached.

The log schoolhouse for this district was built about the year 1862, and was located a few rods north of the present building. The site was purchased from Maurer who then owned the present Wm. Olm farm. No record is given as to size and cost of the school. The hand-made seats and desks were large enough to accommodate six to eight pupils. These seats were not adjustable so they were made of varying heights. Wooden blackboards were used. Sander's first to the fifth readers were used. The other subjects taught in this pioneer school were arithmetic, geography, and spelling. No report was made of the disposition of this log building when it was abandoned.

The next schoolhouse, the northern half of the present structure, was built in 1883 at a cost of about \$600. That school then had windows on the north and south side with the entrance and windows on the east side. The building was then about 24 x 30 feet and without a basement. The main floor had a combination entry and cloakroom which was shared by the boys and girls. Two doors lead into a classroom which was scantily furnished according to the present day standards. The pupils used slates and slate pencils. The long homemade seats were replaced with double desks and the room was heated by an old-fashioned stove in the center of the room. Drinking water was obtained from the neighbor's well and was delivered to the school by the larger boys or by the teacher. The water was used from the pail by a dipper which everyone used. In 1909, a school well was dug by Andrew Philips. School was called by means of hand bell. A new woodshed was built in 1901. As time went on, a large Webster dictionary and real blackboards and other equipment were purchased.

By 1910, the enrollment being 70 and therefore above the number set by law for one teacher, the district voted a two room school. The voters decided to put an addition on the old school instead of constructing a new building. Accordingly, the

southern half of the present structure was added at a cost of about \$800. The new part, about 20 x 20 feet, consisted of an entry-cloakroom and a classroom for the primary grades. It has windows on the south and west sides. The old school was remodeled by putting more windows in the northern and western walls. Since there was no basement, the two rooms were heated by stoves.

In 1924, the enrollment had dropped to about 27 and school reverted to a one teacher school. Since that time only the older and larger room has been used for classes. The new addition now houses a large, well-built library cupboard. The new entry is used as a storage room. Today the Pigeon River school has electric lights, single, adjustable seats and desks, a floor furnace, recitation tables and chairs, and modern teaching and learning aids. The lack of a basement, indoor toilets, and running water keep it from being classified as a modern rural school.

A year after the schoolbuilding was enlarged, additional land to add to the schoolyard was purchased from Wm. Olm for \$20. It is said that in this new plot two children of the Maurer family are buried. A belfry and bell were added at the time that the new addition was built. The flag was flown from this belfry until 1926 when the present flag pole was erected. In 1915, the children each contributed ten cents towards the purchase of two pictures. These pictures, with the names of the pupils contributing toward them are still on display. The first teachers in the graded school were Evelyn Dunbar and Stella Geraldson.

The rise and decline of the number of children of school age is shown by the changing of the school from one to two to one room. The county records do not show that two terms per year were common after 1872, but it is reported that religious instruction and German were taught in this school. County records also reveal the fact that until the 1900's the enrollment never was large. The average attendance from 1870 to 1905 was between 35 and 60. It was not until 1910 that the yearly enrollment went above 60. At present the enrollment averages between 15 and 20 yearly out of a total of about 35 children on the census list.

Some of the early settlers in this district were H. J. Schneider, H. Kuester, F. Maurer, N. Dittmar, M. and H. Roethal, and G. Meyer. Nickolas Dittmar, owned about 360 acres in 1878. The first 160 acres were acquired as a bonus from the government for his services in the Mexican War. Mr. Dittmar was the first white man in Meeme to be married in the township, being united to Caroline Ecke on May 9, 1848. Nickolas Dittmar also served in the assembly for two terms in the 1860's. Herman Roethal served as assemblyman in the 1900's. F. M. Schneider has been prominent in Meeme governmental affairs for almost a half century as town clerk, town chairman, and school officer. Wm. Bennett, a graduate of this school, became a prominent doctor in Milwaukee. Walter Staeffler was with the Manitowoc Public Utilities for years. Three graduates who entered the teaching profession in recent years were Viola Olm, Elmer Dirks, and Emma Roethal, now librarian in Sheboygan.

School records for this district were written in German until 1902. The following served as clerks before 1906: Nick Dittmar 1872-4, Martin Roethal 1875-7, A. Dittmar 1878-80, Chas. Roethal 1891-6, and F. M. Schneider 1897-1908. Others who served on the board were Fred Roeder, Geo Meyer, H. J. Schneider, and Oscar Huber.

There is no record of the first teachers, but it is believed that Wm. Leich was the first male teacher. Mr. Leich was from Manchester, England. He died on April 22, 1861 and was buried in the cemetery near the Liberty Pole. Quincy Danforth taught this school in 1865. His teaching certificate is preserved by his son Dr. J. S. Danforth at Sheboygan. The certificate indicates that he completed the grades and took a teacher's examination in orthography, reading, mental and written arithmetic, primary language, and geography. The marks were then given on the basis of 10. Mr. Danforth got a mark of 7 in each subject. A later teacher, Joseph Stephenson from Liberty, boarded at Nic Dittmar's and later married one of the Dittmar daughters.

The names of teachers teaching this school from 1871 to 1906 are quite complete. Those teaching this school were: Quincy Danforth 1865, B. Danforth 1871, Jos. Stephenson 1872, Maggie O'Rourke 1873, M. J. Ward 1874-5, Faye Richardson 1876, Thos. O'Neil 1876-7 and 1879, Wm. Mulholland 1878, K. E. Duesy 1879-80, Amor Hinz 1890, Anne Jenkins 1891, J. S. Danforth 1892-93, Anne Danforth 1894-6, Nellie Egan 1897, Chas. Reineck 1898-99, Norma Garry 1900-02, Agnes Conway 1903, and Mary Holfeltz 1904-05.

When Meeme Jt. 1 became a graded school, sewing and manual arts were taught. The materials made by the classes were displayed at school and town fairs. Spelling matches were common in the early 1900's. By 1920, town and achievement contests were popular. The winners of town contests entered the finals at county contests.

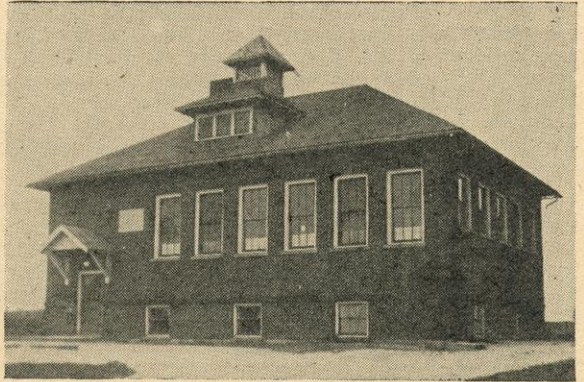
During the spring or fall the school children usually went on field trips to the surrounding woods and kettle moraines.

Today the district school is located in one of the more inaccessible parts of Meeme. Its isolation was brought out quite forcibly in the winter of the deep snows during 1936 when no mail was delivered to the school for 61 days. The district residents have been among the progressive farmers of Manitowoc county for many years.

MEEME 2 — SPRING VALLEY

Nora Griffin

Meeme school district No. 2 includes the village of Spring Valley, so it was natural to name the public school the Spring Valley school when official names were given in 1918. The village got that name from the fact that many springs are found in the valley in which the hamlet is located. Today the schoolhouse is located on a site on the northwest corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, Meeme.



Meeme No. 2 was organized about 1850 according to the township assessment rolls. It then included all of sections 13, 14, 15, 23, and 24, and parts of sections 9, 10, 11, and 22. Since its organization many pieces of land have been detached and attached, but in general the area is about the same as it was in 1850.

There are no written school records of this district before 1900. All historical facts recorded in this article were obtained from old-timers and from county records. The first school was a log structure built soon after 1850. Just where that school was located is unknown, because it was not until December 17, 1870, that the present site was sold to Meeme No. 2 by John Bohne for \$40. The description, as given in Vol. 16, p. 91 of the deed as filed in the Register of Deeds office, is as follows: Commencing at the center of the Green Bay road as now (1870) traveled on the section line running between section 14 and 23 in T. 17 N., and R. 22 E., thence running due west 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods, thence due south 6 rods, then due east 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods, thence due north 6 rods to place of beginning, making 39 square rods in all. In 1903, an additional one-half acre of land to add to the schoolyard was purchased from Fred Bohne for \$75.

The second school was a frame building built in 1871 for \$600 according to county records. It was about 24 x 30 feet with a little storm shed attached at the entrance. Three windows made up of many small panes on each long side provided the natural lighting. A framed picture of this school now on display in the new building seems to indicate that the single entrance door led into a combination cloak and storage room extending across the front of the building. Two doors from the hallway opened into the classroom. It is said that Henry Langenhahn made the first blackboards from 2 inch planks. These were later replaced with slate boards because of the cracks between the boards. The seats and desks at first were homemade affairs which were later replaced with patented double desks. The usual boxstoves, water bucket, dipper, woodbox, and teacher's desk on a platform completed the old schoolroom furniture.

About 1903, the little frame schoolhouse became too small for the growing school population with the result that an addition was voted to the west end of the building at a cost of \$700. The addition was of the same construction as the old frame schoolhouse and added about 16 more feet to its length. An entrance shed was added to the southwest corner of the new addition. A woodshed was attached to the rear of this new structure. The chimney was between the two rooms. Two small outdoor toilets and shade trees were located on the school grounds. When the enlarged building was abandoned, it was torn down and the lumber sold at auction to Wm. Diedrich for \$125.

The third and present school was erected in 1920 and finished in January, 1921, at a cost of about \$15,000. It is of brick construction with a full basement which houses a Wausau furnace heating and ventilating system. The old dry toilets, a part of the equipment connected with the furnace, have been replaced by flush type lavatories. The basement has a playroom, a fuel storage space, furnace room, and toilets. The first floor entrance leads into a small hallway from which steps lead to the basement and another stairway leads to the cloakrooms on the first floor. From these cloakrooms two doors open into a large class-room furnished with single desks, sand table, steel filing case, a piano, radio, maps, globes, and adequate blackboards and bulletin boards. An open alcove library addition on the west houses the hundreds of library and text books. A well-equipped kitchen is a part of the building in a small room next to the library. Running water is available throughout the building, making the Meeme No. 2 school one of the modern schools in Manitowoc county.

The Spring Valley school district has had a large enrollment except during the past 20 or 30 years. During the years from 1903 to 1910, this district maintained a two-room graded school with an enrollment of about 70 pupils yearly. After the school again became a one room rural school in 1910, the enrollment averaged around 50 to 60, although the average daily attendance was around 40. The fact that the older boys and girls attended only during the winter months brought down the average daily attendance for the year. By the time that the present school was built in 1920, the enrollment averaged about 30 yearly out of a school census of over 100 children of school age. The establishment of the parochial school in this community has affected the enrollment in the public school.

The early assessment rolls show that these were pioneer settlers in Meeme No. 2: A. Herr, W. H. Smith, H. Kolwey, A. Kleiber, C. Conway, M. Madigan, W. Lorfeld, C. McCarthy, F. Bohne, P. Hoffmann, and C. Willmas. Hubert Simon, one of the first two white children born in Meeme, was born in this district on February 2, 1848. The same year the first religious services were held in this district by Father Brunner in a private house in section 10. Among early day businessmen, there was Mich. Herr who founded the village of Meeme located a half-mile south of the public school. He settled there in July, 1847, and began a trading post handling dry goods, groceries, liquors, and tobaccos. The post office named Meeme was located in this building until the establishment of the rural delivery system. Mail for the surrounding countryside was gotten from Meeme.

A water power site was located on the H. Kolwey farm now the Fred Langenhahn property. Kolwey operated a grist mill. Residents of this district have become well known in politics, business, farming, and the professions. Pat Conway and David Lorfeld became assemblymen, while Paul Hertel became town clerk of Meeme for many years. The list of those who became prominent is too long to include in this school history.

Since there are no written district records, it is unknown what residents served on the first school boards. Those names on file in county records are clerks Peter Phillips 1872-5, C. E. Conway 1876-80, John Hertel 1894-98, Paul Hertel 1899-1904, and John Bertsche 1905-. Other board members before 1906 were Fred Bohne, Math. Hauch, and Ed. Ohse. A later clerk, C. F. Heckmann, served on the board for 25 years from 1919 to 1946.

The salaries paid teachers of the Spring Valley school were usually the second highest in the town. Irish teachers seem to have been favored according to the following names recorded: Mary Sexton 1872 S., John A. Stewart 1872-3, Pat Donohue 1874, Mary Lantry 1875, Peter Brady 1876, Thos. Galloghy 1877, Lizzie Donohue 1878-9, Kate Donohue 1880, Maggie Hayes 188-, A. J. Taugher 1894, Maggie Garry 1895, Hubert Jenmarie 1896, Mary Conway 1897-8, Prin. Alice Finch and Nellie Laughlin 1904-5, Prin. Rose Voboril and Nellie Laughlin 1906. Prin. Agnes Conway and Anna M. Pritchard were the other graded school teachers while this school had two departments. The names of teachers after 1910 are listed in the County Annuals. Two terms of school were common up to about 1890. The fall term began in October or November and lasted for about three or four months. The spring terms began about March or April for two or three months. The first nine month term was voted in 1878. Two old textbooks used in the 1880's and now in the possession of Henry Langenhahn are Montgomery's "American History" and Swinton's "Condensed United States History".

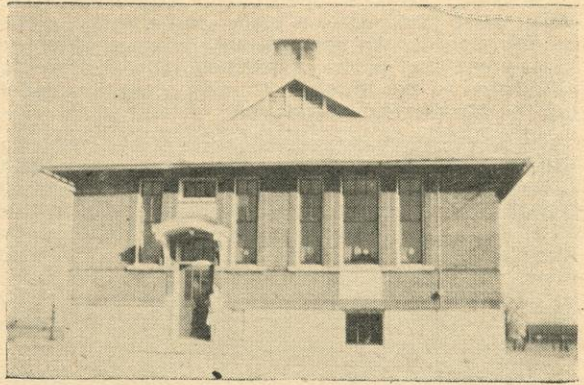
Places of historical interest are found in this district. The building housing the Meeme post office still stands on the old Green Bay road. This structure was the stopping place for early travelers. The old Green Bay trail wound its way through the district and past the school. The ruins of the old grist mill and dam are to be found on the present Henry Langenhahn farm. The hamlet of Spring Valley itself has an interesting history. Today Meeme No. 2 with its modern school is able to pro-

vide its children with modern rural school conveniences. Whether it will serve a larger area remains to be seen. It has served the township for years as an examination center for its eighth grade graduates!

MEEME JT. 3 — OSMAN

Lucinda Dill

The Osman School is located near the village of Osman. It is located near the northeast corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, Range 22 E. The district is now joint with the towns of Newton and Liberty. The land on which the school is located once belonged to Eleanor Peppard. This site she leased to the district for two dollars for a period of fifty years. About 1900 the Peppards sold their farm to Millers, and at about that time too the district bought the school site from Miller. Since that time the district made three more purchases from the Miller family to add to the original school site.



Since the district was first formed, several changes in its boundaries have been made. In 1903 the district became joint with Newton by adding most of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, township of Newton. In 1917 the district became joint with Liberty by adding the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, township of Liberty.

Not only did the district have property added to the original boundary, but it lost some also. In 1915 the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10, township of Meeme became a part of Meeme District No. 2. In 1909, the north half of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, township of Meeme was taken into the Liberty 4 district, making that district joint with Meeme.

The district had its first meeting in 1851 at the home of H. Mulholland. The first school was held in the John Stuart home. The building is now the home of Arno Kraemer. John Stuart was the first teacher and was paid fifty cents for the term for the use of his house for a school. The first term of school began in June and lasted for three months.

The first log school house was erected in 1853 by members of the district who helped cut and haul the logs. The building was 16 x 22 x 8 feet and was completed by May, 1853. It was located on the present school site. At first the building had only crude benches and no blackboards, but in 1855 benches, desks, and blackboards were supplied.

The second schoolhouse, a frame structure located on the same site, was built in 1858. The building committee consisted of Anton and Peter Walterbach and M. Gallogly. District members hauled the lumber for a building 32 x 24 x 12 feet. The lumber cost \$71.25, and the shingles \$13.82. The school was furnished and ready for use by 1859. In 1863, a stone foundation was put under the building. In 1868, window shutters and maps were purchased. New seats and a dug well were added in 1878.

At the annual district meeting in 1883 the voters decided to build a new school but at the next annual meeting in 1884 they decided to repair the old building. The schoolhouse was then repaired and two new lavatories were built. In 1893 a new woodshed was built. The plan was made by Michael Egan, James Ryan, and John Hofeltz and they were paid fifty cents apiece for their planning. In 1903 the schoolhouse was moved slightly for some unknown reason. A new well was drilled in 1912. A year later the school was reshingled. This schoolhouse was sold after the third building was built to John Hoban who is using it for a granary.

The third and present school was built in 1920. This brick veneer structure cost \$16,000, had a full basement, basement furnace, indoor toilets, and electric lights. The lights were added in 1939. In 1933, when Highway 42 was relocated, the school was moved slightly to the east. It cost \$6,625 to move and have certain changes made. These changes included moving the indoor toilets and the library room, building a new basement, and re-setting the furnace.

The Osman school has always been a one-room school. During the 1890's, the enrollment was between 70 and 100 pupils. The average enrollment in recent years has been about 20 pupils. The decrease in enrollment in recent years is due to smaller families and to the building of the parochial school in the village of Osman in 1925.

Some of the graduates of the Osman school who became local and county leaders were Michael Kirwan who became Circuit Judge; James Kirwan, Circuit Judge of Calumet County; Jos. Connell, the first highway commissioner of Manitowoc County and income assessor; John Nagle, who became county superintendent of schools; Peter Burns, a Chicago doctor; Luke Burns, a lawyer; Jos. Peppard, who became principal of a school in Milwaukee; the McMahons, and many others of whom there are no definite records. Some of the noted "teacher" families were the Sullivans, Schneiders, Hobans, Carys, Egans, Hayes's, Fitzgeralds, Conways, Holfeltzes, Pinters, and the Millers.

The first district clerk was M. Mulholland, and the first director was John Stuart. Some of the other early officers were H. Mulholland, Patrick McEning, Dennis Nagle, Anton Walterbach, Michael Gallogly, and Patrick McMahon. The first officers were paid one dollar per year. In 1907 their salaries were raised to five dollars yearly.

John Stuart, the first teacher, received fourteen dollars per month for three months. Some of the teachers after him were William Goodwin, Patrick O'Shea, H. Mulholland, John Cary, Patrick Nagle, Mary Richardson, James Kirwan, Katie Dempsey, Peter Burns, Verona O'Grady, J. W. Hogan, Katie Egan, Julia Hayes, Katie Hayes, Nell Cary, Tom Walsh, Teresa Hoban, Lizzie Peppard, Nellie Brady, Katie Finnegan, M. H. Garry, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Mary Conway, Lizzie Schneider, and C. J. Moldenhauer. The demand for Irish teachers is very apparent.

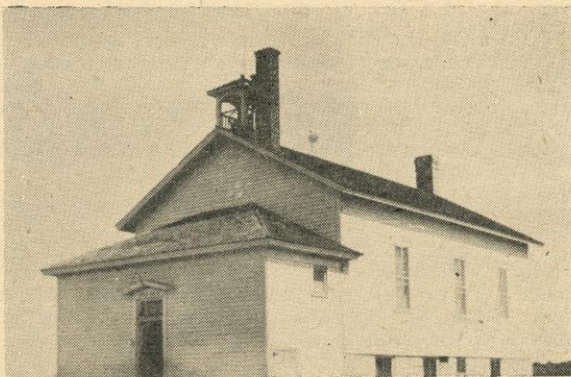
Some of the subjects taught in the early years were orthography, reading, grammar, geography, and United States history. Many pupils from the surrounding districts came to the Osman school to get the required subjects necessary to acquire a teaching certificate.

The early settlers banded together to form a society which is still the subject of conversation for old-timers. This was the Temperance Society sponsored by the "Old Irish Society". They had a hall in Osman which was known as Temperance Hall. Christmas programs and St. Patrick's Day parties were held in it. It also served as a meeting place for the society. This hall was later moved from its original site, and it is now used as a barn.

MEEME NO. 4 — MINERAL SPRINGS

Olga Voss

Meeme District No. 4 was given the name "Mineral Springs School" in 1918 because of the many springs with high iron content found in that vicinity. To many of the older residents of the county and of the community, this school was often called the "Liberty Pole School" because it is situated near the Liberty Pole. To the real "old-timers" it was known as the Danforth School because of the many connections that the Danforth family had with the early history of the school, and as the Welsh school because the district was settled largely by Welsh immigrants.



On September 24, 1853, at one o'clock P. M. the voters of this district met in the schoolhouse of District No. 2 (Spring Valley) and voted to build a schoolhouse in their own district. Evidently the pupils of this vicinity had attended the Spring Valley School. T. G. Jenkins was chosen as the first clerk, W. Danforth director, and J. Danforth treasurer. It was decided to lay a tax of one dollar on each eighty acres to finance the new building and to pay other expenses. It was also decided that a three month school term beginning about the first of December be maintained and that a female teacher be employed. Miss Lucetta Danforth was the first teacher employed.

On October 7, 1858, the voters met again at the home of Jonathan Danforth to select a site for the schoolhouse. The voters decided to lease one-fourth acre of land of the old Thos. Jenkins farm, said lease was to continue as long as the land was used for school purposes. The site selected was the present one in Section 21 on the present highway 149. At that meeting it was decided to raise an additional tax of \$1.50 on each eighty acres to be paid in the form of labor, helping to build the schoolhouse. The voters evidently were dissatisfied with the proposed three month winter term for they voted an additional four month summer term—very exceptional for those early days. Miss Eliza Weed was the summer term teacher.

During the winter of 1853 a log schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$98.99. Forty cents was spent for a pail and a broom! Although the equipment was meager, the spirit was willing. The first two teachers were hired at salaries of \$11.00 and \$12.00 per month respectively. Twenty-five children were enrolled in the first year and they were given instruction in spelling, reading, geography, and arithmetic.

In 1854 the school term was increased to nine months, divided into a winter and a summer term. The same year the voters requested that a male teacher for the winter term be hired. There, very likely, was a definite reason for that request! The summer term usually commenced about June, while the winter term began in December. Probably both terms were so arranged because the 14 to 20 year old boys and girls were needed on the farm during the summer and fall.

In 1859 the voters decided to "modernize" the school house. The windows were fixed so that they could be lowered and raised for better ventilation purposes. By 1860, forty-six pupils were enrolled. The subject of grammar was added at that time to the course of study. The district added a blackboard to its school equipment about 1860. At each annual meeting the voters decided who was to furnish the fuel for the year. Wood was purchased for 49 cents a cord in 1859. In 1869 the task of furnishing the school with wood was "struck off" to J. L. Williams for \$1.18 per cord. The wood had to be in two-foot lengths, delivered by a certain date, be neatly piled, and of hardwood. School district meetings were well attended in those days. In 1870, for instance, there were twenty-six voters present.

In 1871, the thirty-six voters present at the annual meeting voted for a new school building. The contract for the new schoolhouse was let to Charles Friberg for the sum of \$675.00. It was completed by September 1872. To this new building were added a stove, table, and two chairs. The seats and desks were made of pine lumber and not adjustable. This resulted in physical discomforts and difficulty in keeping the room well swept. The desks and seats were made by the contractor who built the school. In 1875 a dictionary and another blackboard were added. The same year it was voted to whitewash the schoolroom. In 1887 provisions were made to provide the school with a well. Since this is a region of natural springs, it was voted to bore a fountain on the school lot. The contract was let to Wm. Jenkins for \$25 with the provision of "no water, no pay".

In 1887, the district voted to buy "patented" seats. Some voters also expressed a wish at that early date for free textbooks but without result. J. S. Danforth, now living in Sheboygan, remembers hearing his father say that there was always considerable confusion every time a new teacher was hired because the new teacher wanted to use her favorite texts. To avoid this, the district finally adopted the texts to use. They were furnished at cost to the pupils by J. S. Edwards who lived across the road from the school.

During 1914 a steeple and a bell were added and a bubbler was attached to the fountain which they had struck in 1891. In 1915 the voters voted to remodel the building by putting a foundation under the building. A hot air furnace was also installed. All members of the district were asked to help in the remodeling. They were to receive 20 cents an hour and if they used a team, 35 cents an hour was to be paid. From 1916 to 1935, the Board was given the authority to install indoor toilets, to equip the schoolhouse with lightning rods, to erect a flag pole, to purchase a teeter-totter, and to install electric lights.

From time to time the boundaries of the school district were changed. The original plot of land on which the schoolhouse was built was leased until 1872 when the land was purchased, plus one-fourth acre from F. G. Jenkins. In 1863 a portion of the district was attached to District 6. In 1871 the district and District 1 made an exchange of certain pieces of land. In 1872 a part of section 18 was made a part of District 7, Schleswig, and in 1925 a part of section 29 was taken from District 1 Meeme and attached to this district.

The highest enrollment for this school occurred in 1872 when about 70 children attended. The present enrollment averages between 15 and 20 yearly. Records show

that district residents served many three-year terms on the schoolboard. Ed. Siemers served as clerk for 21 years; Chas. Heckman was treasurer for 27 years; Ed. Heckman, his son, succeeded his father and served 18 years.

Teachers reported for this school were Lucetta Danforth, James Benson, Mary Maloney, James Connell, Sally Abrams, Peter Burns, Mary Hayes, Ed. S. Crowe, Nellie Carey, Paula Nielson, Minnie Morris, Kate Mullins, Will Heckman, Otto Krieman, P. J. Taugher, Betsy Danforth, Susie Danforth, Elizabeth Pritchard, Chas. Brady, Mary Conway, and Anna Pritchard. Many of the former teachers became well known in education, medicine, law, and business.

J. S. Danforth, a former pupil of this school, reported that many pupils of the Meeme No. 4 school district became prominent in the state and through the mid-west. Dr. Louis Jermain became dean of the Marquette Medical school; Dr. Hubert Jermain, a physician of Milwaukee; Dr. Quincy Danforth of Oshkosh; Will Heckman became a teacher and was head of the manual arts department at the Ellenton, N. Dakota Teachers College; Will Siemers was ordained a minister; Peter Jermain invented the first of the present hospital bed; Geo. and Will Danforth became lawyers in the Dakotas; Cora Bean was elected superintendent of schools in the state of Washington; Anna Jenkins, Mary Davis, Anna, Emma, Gertrude, and Lucetta Danforth became county teachers. James Danforth is practicing dentistry in Sheboygan.

A pioneer resident, David Davis, donated a site for the Baptist church which was directly across the road from the school site. The church building is now removed but the cemetery, the final resting place of the Welsh pioneers, remains a short distance north of this school. District children attended German parochial schools on Saturdays since no German was taught in this Welsh school.

J. S. Danforth of Sheboygan has in his possession two teaching certificates issued to members of the Danforth family. One was issued to R. Danforth by Michael Galloghy, a town school superintendent, in 1859. The other certificate was issued by Co. Supt. Jere Crowley in 1865 to Quincy Danforth for a one-year term. The subjects in which he was examined were Orthography, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Primary Grammar, and Geography. The examination was marked on a scale of 10. The certificate was good only in Meeme and was a third grade teaching permit.

District No. 4 Meeme has one place of historical interest—the Liberty Pole. The original pole was a wooden one, but has since been replaced by one of steel. There is an eagle, the symbol of liberty, perched atop of it. Both poles were purchased from funds voluntarily contributed by the people of the community. On legal holidays the flag is raised on the pole. Louis Prueter has done this faithfully for some years now.

MEEME 5 — TAYLOR SCHOOL

Phyllis S. Pautz

At the annual school meeting in 1918, the school was officially named the Taylor school. Just why that name was chosen is debatable. Some residents contend that the present school property was purchased from a Mr. Taylor, but records in the office of the register of deeds give no evidence of a Mr. Taylor once owning the property. Others say that the school was so named in honor of President Taylor who was our president in 1849 when the farm on which the school is located was purchased by Peter Dunagan from the government. To old timers the school is known as the Pritchard and Kolb school because of the long connections that they have had with it.



The exact date of the district organization is unknown, due to lack of first year records. The Meeme assessment roll of 1856 indicates that it was set up for assessment purposes at least by that date, but very likely a school was built before that. It is said that Meeme districts 5 and 1 maintained one school building until some-

time in the 1860's, but sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, all in Meeme, were actually in district number 5. Today the area remains practically the same except for small areas attached to Centerville 3 and to the town of Herman, Sheboygan county.

The first log school house serving districts 5 and 1 was built in the early 1850's. It was located on the county line, a half mile west of Edwards. The exact location was said to have been the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34, or just opposite the present Schwinn home. After the two districts decided to build their own schools, it stood unoccupied until a Mr. Muetzleburg bought the building and made it into a residence. No written records of this school remain.

The first schoolhouse built especially for district 5 was located on the present site. The date of construction is not definitely known, but according to the historical facts gleaned from Meeme district 1, it must have been built about 1862. It is said that the present school site was donated by John Bredemeyer so that his children could go to this school since the family lived in Sheboygan county. The deed of 1866 by which Meeme 5 acquired the site from Evan Abrams for \$25 makes no mention of such donation. The original building was of frame construction about 24 x 30 feet. As time went on, this structure proved to be too small, so on March 7, 1889, a contract was let to Fred Strovies & Co. to build a new foundation and an 18 foot addition to the south end of the school for \$555. When this building had out-lived its usefulness, it was disposed of in September, 1913, for the sum of \$256. It was moved a quarter mile west and located on the present highway 42 where it was converted into a cheese factory. At present it is used as a place of residence by the Art Gosse family.

The old school's equipment was meager indeed. Geo. Pritchard, a pupil in this school, reports that there was no library, no globe, and only a few maps and a dictionary. Home-made schoolroom furniture was used. Patented double desks were purchased in 1879 for \$121. The schoolhouse and apparatus about that date were valued at \$720. The question of free text books was voted on as early as 1887, but not passed until 1931. The district made continuous improvements because the record books from time to time list new dictionaries, new chimney built, new teacher's chair, more seats and desks, woodshed built for \$25, better blackboards purchased, and the usual maps, chalk, and erasers supplied. "It was crude", stated Mr. Pritchard, "and yet we learned. Thanks to the good teachers."

At a special meeting held on January 17, 1913, the vote was for a new school with a basement. The frame building was planned by Edmund Kolb and cost when completed about \$3,000. It is heated by a basement furnace. The main floor of the school has a large entry, a partitioned cloakroom, a library alcove, and a modern, well-lighted classroom. The building is equipped with the latest and best teaching and learning equipment. Single, adjustable seats of the latest design, teacher's desk and chair, a piano, radio, phonograph, hectograph, steel filing case, electric service, removable stage and footlights, drinking fountain, and the many other needs of a modern school have been added. In 1940, the walls and ceiling of the school were covered with Nu-wood. The pride of the district in its school is reflected in the excellent care taken.

The yard, enclosed by chain-link fencing and steel piping, houses a new woodshed to replace the old one sold in 1915 for \$8.25. In 1927 a garage was built near the northwest corner of the school grounds. Well-kept outdoor toilets are built near the garage. The yard is also equipped with much fine playground material. A well was drilled on the premises in 1918.

Enrollment records previous to 1870 are unavailable, but for that year the number enrolled, according to the town clerk's report to the county office, was 55. Summer and winter terms were common up to 1875. Although a single term was held thereafter, the year was divided into the equivalent of winter and summer sessions, with the grown boys and girls present when much farm work was impossible. The town clerks' records show that a high of 80 pupils enrolled in 1880 and again in 1890. Up until 1905, the yearly attendance was between 60 and 80 pupils. Since that time a steady decrease has been noted because of rural factors, until now there are about 15 children attending yearly.

Names of the early settlers include John Fenn, Henry Kammann, Wm. Hahn, Ernest Kolb, John Lauer, L. Dittmeyer, Nick Phillips, James and Patrick O'Grady, Fred Haley, Trustrom Dodge, and Wm. Pritchard. The Pritchard deed bears the signature of President Taylor. It is about the only farm in the district owned and operated by a descendant of the original owner. Some of the former pupils who have become well-known are Robert Bauer, a member of Marquette faculty; Robert Fenn, city engineer of Sheboygan; August Westermeyer, manager of a furniture factory in Sheboygan; Roland Kolb, a teacher and now fieldman for the U. S. Dept. of Agri-

culture; Fred Kolb, a doctor; Geo. Pritchard, teacher and now dentist at Milwaukee; Anna Pritchard, teacher and later supervising teacher of Manitowoc county; Robert Pritchard, a former county teacher; and a host of others whose names were and are familiar in the fields of agriculture, business, and the professions. The list would be indeed a long one were all to be named specifically.

William Pritchard was believed to have been the first school clerk, serving for more than 30 years. He was an influential resident who gave counsel in legal matters to others. His son, Robert, served as director for 16 years from 1899 to 1915. It was commonly stated among the district residents that school couldn't function without a Pritchard on the board. Other officers and their years of service were Ernest Kolb, director for 22 years; Peter Sixel, director for 17 years; Wm. Fenn, clerk for 14 years; Robert Wesener, clerk for 21 years; Alden Kolb, clerk 11 years; Patrick O'Grady, treasurer for more than 12 years; and Albert Axley, treasurer for 27 years. It is interesting to note that during its existence the school has had only 14 people as members of the board. Long terms are a tradition in this district!

The names of the first teachers are unknown. The district board tried to get the leading educators of the times. This is indicated by the fact that some of them became successful in this and other professions, and by the fact that the district paid top salaries at all times. Even in 1872 when the average salary in the county was \$35, this district paid \$50. Names of teachers on record up to 1906 were: 1872(S) Clara Hopkins; 1872-3(W-S) John C. Smith; 1873(W) James Larkin; 1874(S-W) Alice P. Canright; 1876 W. Thomas; 1877-8 O. S. Brown; 1879-80 P. H. Hewitt; 1894-95 Geo. Pritchard; 1896-98 Fred Kolb; and 1904-05 Sophie Axley. Other teachers of the last century were A. J. Strassburger who became Sheboygan county superintendent of schools; E. S. Mueller, who became Manitowoc county superintendent of schools, and Charles Lutze, now principal of one of the Sheboygan city schools. Geo. Pritchard, became a dentist, O. H. Brown a lawyer, P. H. Hewitt a prominent educator, and Fred Kolb a doctor.

The town clerks' records to the superintendents list for the years 1870 to 1890 the following texts used in this school: Sanders and Swinton readers and spellers; Davies and Robinsons arithmetics, Goodrich and Swintons histories, McNally and McMurray geographies, and Clarks and Harpers grammars. District fairs, at which \$10 in prizes was given, were common in the early 1900's. This school has been a leader in music and singing for the past 20 years. Under the initiative of Freda Hammann, the county school supervisor of that time, music and voice training began. Since then this has been a "singing" school. Under the capable leadership of Dorothy Mueller, Theodore Wimmeler, and Phyllis Schmidt, rhythm, harmonica, and tonette bands were organized and were in demand at school programs, music festivals, and graduation. The musical talent developed during the past years is repaying in better and more enjoyable living. The school has always served as a community gathering place of importance for social and business affairs.

This community has produced many successful and progressive farmers and farm leaders. Walter Axley, a district resident, is a qualified county agent, as was Roland Kolb, a former agent. The various county farm organizations have had the name of Kolb, Bender, Wesener, and Kammann on their roster now and in the past.

MEEME JT. 6 — WOODLAND

Dorothy Bosch

Meeme joint district No. 6 was named the Woodland school in 1919 as the result of an essay contest conducted by the school. The name was deemed appropriate because the school is situated adjacent to a lovely wooded area. Prior to 1919, and even today, it was and is commonly referred to as the School Hill school since it is located about one mile northwest of the village of the same name. The exact location of the school site is the northwest corner of section 8, township of Meeme.

Meeme No. 6 was organized for school purposes in 1859



according to the Meeme assessment roll of that date. The assessment rolls prior to 1859 indicate that this area was not included in any other school district. The original district was composed of sections 5-6-7-8, Meeme. Since that time various pieces of land have been detached and attached. Up until 1903-04 the district was wholly in Meeme, but at that time the town clerk's records to the superintendent show that it became joint with Liberty when parts of sections 31 and 32 in Liberty were attached to Meeme No. 6.

Since all old records concerning the school have been destroyed, most of the facts about the first school are those obtained from older residents and from county records. The first school site was said to have been located a short distance north of the present site. The first building was said to have been a gray frame building of average size. The equipment was limited, consisting of schoolroom furniture consistent with that period. The pupils had individual slates. The room was heated by an old-fashioned four-legged stove.

In 1882, a new school was erected on the present site for \$450 according to county records. School sessions were held in this building until 1906 when it was torn down and the present school built. The new structure, a two-room frame building, was constructed at an approximate cost of \$2,500. The new school did not have two entirely separate classrooms since an open double doorway connected the two rooms. When school was in session, this doorway was closed by a curtain. Both rooms, though, had blackboards. Both rooms had their own separate cloakrooms for the boys and the girls. The district maintained a second class state graded school from 1906 to 1915. The first teachers in the new school were Prin. Eugene Knox and Margaret Stephenson.

In 1915, due to decreased enrollment, it was decided to revert to a one-room school status. The unused classroom on the north side became a playroom and was shut off from the used classroom by a wooden, roller panel door which could be raised out of the way when community school affairs were held. The primary cloakrooms became storage spaces. Since 1916, the school board members were given authority to equip the school with lightning rods, to purchase playground equipment, to modernize the heating and ventilating systems, and to install electric lights. The school has no basement, so a floor furnace is used and an outdoor fuel shed and toilets are used. A large built-in library houses the many books found in school. A fire in the school in the 1930's destroyed a large section of the library but, fortunately, early discovery of the blaze prevented the burning of the entire school. Insurance adjustments made possible the replacement of the burnt books and the repair of the building. The district takes pride in maintaining a first class building with the latest and best equipment.

The fact that the school has gone from a one-room to a two-room and back to a one-room system is an indication of the changes in school enrollment from era to era. The town clerks' reports to the superintendent show that in 1870 the enrollment was only 32. Thereafter a gradual increase was noted for every five year period, so that by 1900 the attendance was 68 for the year. A business boom in School Hill in the early 1900's brought an influx of families as is shown by the school attendance records. From an enrollment of 65 in 1900 the attendance jumped to 90 in 1905, to 106 in 1907, and to 108 in 1909. Thereafter the boom must have subsided because by 1911 the enrollment had dropped to 71. Despite the fact that 50 pupils were still enrolled in 1915, the voters favored the return to the one-room school system. At present the attendance averages between 15 and 20 yearly. Much of this decrease has resulted because of the establishment of parochial schools at Osman, School Hill, and St. Nazianz, although the usual rural factors are prevalent.

The assessment roll of 1858 shows that the following were early settlers or land owners in this district: A. D. and W. H. Kettel; A. L. Weeks and Co.; William Langjahr; L. Roundsville; T. Schultz; D. Francis; D. Levins; M. Hosford; S. Schwartz; M. Bast; Wm. Nellis; B. Sanford; G and Math. Brost; N. Brown; and P. Stein. The several thousand children who have attended this school became leaders in their communities.

The first school clerk on record for this district was F. Riplinger, 1872. Sevard Nellis served in the same capacity from 1872 to 1896. Other school officers after that date and up to 1906 were John Bushman, Fred Meyer, Hugo Knorr, Harlefinger, and August Quante. The latter served for a period of twenty years.

The record of teachers who taught in this district is very incomplete prior to 1906 when county school annuals began to be issued. The records kept by the early county superintendents show that the following teachers taught in this district: John Carey 1872; Emily Richter and Katie Donahue 1873; Thos. O'Neil 1874-6; Sara Si-

bree 1877; Emma Atwood 1878-79; Hubert Jermain 1894-5; Will Heckmann 1896; Katie Mullins 1897; Mike Hoban 1898; and Elizabeth Schneider 1904-05. Of these teachers Will Heckmann became a teacher of deaf and dumb in North Dakota, while Hubert Jermain became a doctor. A later teacher, Eugene Knox, also became a doctor of medicine.

The district maintained winter and summer sessions up to 1874 the records show. The salaries paid the teachers were the average for the times. The town clerk's reports indicate that Sander and Swinton spellers, Sander and McGuffey's readers, Davis and Ray arithmetics, McNally and Mitchell geographies, Swinton's histories, Sill, Phineas, and Kerl's grammars were used during the latter 1800's. The parents bought the texts from book agents or from the district.

The schoolhouse has long served as the center of community gatherings. The old fashioned spelling matches were held. School fairs were held as a sort of harvest festival at which district prizes were given. At one time the vacant primary room was used as a basketball court by the young men of the district. Christmas programs are held yearly in the school.

The early community history of this district is interesting. School Hill is so named because it is the highest point in Meeme. The school is situated on this hill. The name "Meeme" was derived from an Indian word meaning "wild pigeons". The first building in the village of School Hill was a store, now used as a machine shed and storage room for a fire engine. The store was begun by Vincent Steffen and later run by Henry Abel. While Mr. Abel had it, it housed the post office. Other businessmen of early times were Peter Hilgert, mason; Henry Dederling, painter; Math. Graham, wagon-maker; Jacob Schad, blacksmith; George Jermain, storekeeper; Herman Schneider, harness-maker; and Henry Roethal, cheesemaker.

In 1900 the village experienced a boom for at that time John Buschman and Christ Hickman built a grist and saw mill. A year later the School Hill Milling Co. was established by a group of local residents. In 1905 Anton Miller and sons built a cement factory. Today, the village has the usual businesses found in small rural communities of our county.

MISHICOT

Mishicot township was not a part of the original Manitowoc county territory as organized in 1848. It was not until 1850 that the northern tier of townships (Cooperstown, Gibson, Mishicot, and Two Creeks) was detached from Brown county. The original Mishicott township as organized in 1850 was a part of the Two Rivers township and remained so until 1852. It was not until that date that the township of Mishicot consisting of the present Gibson and Mishicot area was organized. Gibson became a township by itself in 1858.

While the Mishicot area was still a part of Two Rivers, a school district was organized in the area of Mishicott village. There is some indication that the present Mishicot Jt. 1 district was then known as Two Rivers No. 2 school district, but there are no official records to confirm this fact. When Mishicot was organized in 1852, the area now made up of Gibson and Mishicot was divided into school districts and the districts numbered without regard to the boundary line between the present Gibson and Mishicot townships. Thus the present Mishicot township in 1852 had school district numbers 1-3-4-5. School districts numbers 2 and 6 were in the present Gibson area.

By 1857, the Mishicot-Gibson area was becoming quite well settled and the entire area re-districted into 13 school districts. The present Mishicot township then had school districts number Jt. 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, and 13. In 1858, when Mishicot was separated from Gibson, the school districts were re-numbered as they are today. The changes from one district number to another are recorded in each individual school history as given in the following articles.

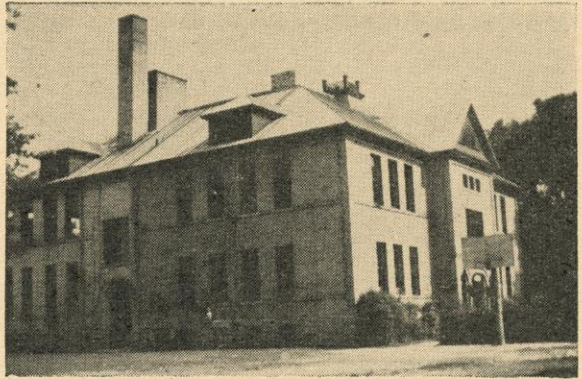
MISHICOT JT. 1 — MISHICOT

Reuben Harpt

Mishicot Jt. 1 school district began its school system in the later 1840's. It is claimed that the Mishicot school was among the first four schools set up in Manitowoc county. Since it was always located in or near the village of Mishicot, it was officially designated by that name in 1918.

The Mishicot school district was set up when Mishicot was a part of Two Rivers township. In 1852, when Mishicot was organized and included the present Gibson township, the district consisted of almost all of the northern part of the present township of Mishicot plus several sections in the present township of Gibson.

(See Mishicot Assessment Rolls of 1856). By 1858 the combined townships of Mishicot and Gibson had 13 school districts. Then Mishicot Jt. 1 consisted of the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 30; all of section 31, T. 21 N., R. 24E, and $W\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4, and all of section 5, T. 20N., R. 24 E; and sections 25, 35, and 36 in Gibson. After Mishicot and Gibson separated and became separate townships, Mishicot Jt. 1 kept its school district number. Since its organization and up to the present, the district has always been joint with Gibson and now contains about the same area as in 1858.



The first school for this locality was one shared with the Jambo Creek district in Gibson. It was located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Mishicot village and near the present site of the Jambo Creek school. Because of the distance to that school for the boys and girls in the Mishicot area, the voters decided to erect a school in Mishicot. Accordingly, a frame building was erected about 1845 to 1849 on a site just north of the gristmill near the cemetery. This was one of the first frame school buildings of the county and was of frame construction because Mishicot was a pioneer sawmill town. There are no written records of the size nor cost of this building. Because many of the English settlers were without a church building, this school served as their meeting house on Sundays.

In 1873, this pioneer schoolhouse was abandoned and a new two-room frame building was built on the site of the present school. What was done with the old schoolhouse is not recorded.

Daniel Smith, a generous "lumber king" and sawmill operator of this community plotted the village of Mishicot and donated the site for the present school property. By a vote of 18 to 16, the citizens in 1873 voted at a special school meeting to build a two room frame schoolhouse. They also decided to raise \$500 by direct taxation and to borrow an additional \$500 at 7% interest for four years to cover the cost of the new structure. The building committee had John Mayer of Manitowoc draw plans for a schoolhouse 56 x 36 x 14 feet. Bids were advertised in the Manitowoc Pilot with the result that F. Quisdorf, the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract to build the structure. This school served the district for 32 years or until 1905. It was then sold to the township of Mishicot for a town hall and moved across the road to the east where it still stands and is still used as a town hall. The old bell tower housed the school bell that had a unique history. It is recorded that Daniel Smith "salvaged" the bell from the railroad wreck which occurred near his home in New York state. When Smith moved west to Mishicot, he brought the engine bell along with him and donated it to the school.

In 1905, by a vote of 50 to 28, the old two-room frame schoolhouse was to be replaced by a two-room brick structure. Evidently there was enough sentiment in the district at that time for a four room brick building, for at another meeting it was voted to change plans and build a four room, two story brick schoolhouse at a cost of \$6,000, with the upper rooms not finished. The following year, though, these upper rooms were completed and ready to accommodate the ninth grade students. By 1915, the four rooms were used when the tenth grade was added.

The demand for a four year high school course made necessary an addition to the four room building. Accordingly, in 1920, the voters favored the addition of a large auditorium and three class rooms which was built on to the north of the brick school and was of the same design as the structure to which it was attached. The cost of this addition was about \$37,000. Today the Mishicot high school and grade building consists of a large auditorium, a library room, seven classrooms for high school students, two classrooms for the grammar and primary grades, and spacious halls and cloakrooms. The basement has several spare classrooms, a small kitchen in which noon lunches are prepared by two cooks, the lavatories, and fuel and furnace rooms. The large high school enrollment is now more than taxing the capacity of the building. The structure has no gymnasium, so the Levenhagen hall is used for basketball games and the social affairs of the school.

Mishicot Jt. 1 has within a century become the educational center for northern Manitowoc county. Its school has grown from a little one-room rural building to one of the largest rural high schools of the county. The first graded school for the district was set up in 1881 when two teachers were employed. The first teachers of the two-room school were Prin. John A. Hussey and primary teacher Martha McMillan. In 1904, the school became a first class state graded school when three teachers were employed and the ninth grade work was begun. The teachers then were Prin. F. J. Sievers, A. L. Stengel, and Stasia Kenny. By 1915, the schoolboard employed four teachers when the 10th grade was added. The teachers at that time were Prin. Elmer Koch, Laura B. Smith, Amanda Heyroth, and Jennie Stoneman. Three district owned buses transport the rural high school pupils to this school from the surrounding areas.

Summer and winter terms of school were held until about 1876 according to county records. The winter session of five or six months began in September and closed about March 1st. The summer session began in April and continued to about the first week in August. The monthly salary has always been above that of other teachers nearby. The county record shows that in 1872 R. C. McLeod was paid \$60 monthly for a six month term. Because the summer session was not as strenuous, Mr. McLeod was paid \$50 per month in 1873. No record of the names of teachers prior to 1872 was given, but those teaching after that year up to 1906 were: R. C. McLeod 1872-75, both winter and summer sessions; Anton Braasch 1876; Chas. Tift 1877; E. A. Benedict 1878; M. Hale Smith for the first 10 month term in 1879; John A. Hussey and Martha McMillan 1880-83; John O'Hara and Ella Scott 1884; no records from 1885-1890; Floyd Westgate and C. Thompson 1890-91; Wm. O'Hara and Carretta Thompson 1892; Wm. O'Hara and Josie Thompson 1893; Walter Stoker and Hilda Thompson 1894-97; Otto Zander and Dora Halverson 1898; Walter Runge and Dora Halverson 1899; Walter Runge and Leona Wagner 1900-1902; E. S. Crowe and Leona Wagner 1902-03; F. J. Sievers, Stasia Kenny, and A. L. Stengel 1904; and A. L. Stengel, Stasia Kenny, and T. Tollefson in 1905.

Daniel Smith, an early settler owned and operated the sawmill which was located on the site of the present Lambert garage. Across the river opposite the Smith sawmill, Peter Rau operated the first gristmill. Christ Selk conducted a store at the site of the present Opera House. M. Damsen was one of the pioneer postmasters. Other early residents, according to the 1858 assessment roll, were Ole Olson, Mathias Mathison, F. Dunker, H. Beyer, Gottlieb Bigalky, Fred Meyer, Niels Sorenson, A. K. Westgate, Jacob Trossen, Tim Thomas, T. Blank, August Lemkuhl, Jos. Young, and Ben Birdsell. Later residents of note were the Terens families who conducted the hardware store, Isaac Craite, who later became an attorney and judge at Manitowoc, and Julius Lindstedt who founded the Lindstedt-Hoffman real estate business in Manitowoc.

Lillian L. Chloupek, a graduate of this school, became county supervising teacher and superintendent of schools. From among the hundreds of graduates who lived in Mishicot Jt. 1, many have become successful in the professions, in business, and in other fields of endeavor. It is impossible in this article to cite the success of all of them.

There is no record of the names of school officers before 1872. The county record books show that Louis Koehnke served as clerk from 1872 to 1875. John T. Terens served in the same capacity from 1876 to 1880; Jule Lindstedt 1880-; Isaac Craite 1894; Bruno Mueller 1895-98, and C. Ploeckelman from 1904 to 1918. Others who served on the board before 1906 were Albert Wehausen, Peter Rau, Jacob Trossen, Ira Beyer, and Jacob Roemer.

Since its inception as a sawmill town in the early 1840's, the village of Mishicot has grown and prospered. Although not on a rail line, the village has its share of industries. Its principal function is to serve as a trading, religious, educational, and social center for the surrounding communities. Eastwin river which flows through the district generates power and served as a favorite recreation and fishing area for district residents as well as for residents throughout the county. The citizens have realized the importance of the school to the welfare of the community. The voters and the schoolboard members were among the first in the county to set up courses of particular value to the farm boys and girls attending their high school. Their fore-sightedness in this regard has paid rich dividends and puts the district in a position to meet modern trends in rural education.

MISHICOT 2 — JEFFERSON

Lucille Daley

It was no easy task to trace the history of a school which is almost a century old. None of the first settlers and few of the second generation are alive today, but nearly all of the pupils now enrolled are of the third or fourth generation of the first settlers who attended school in this very school house used by their descendants. Written records are limited to a treasurer's book dating back to 1867 and preserved by the Schetter family, and to old school registers resurrected from the school attic.



To supplement the information obtainable from these few written records, a community get-together was sponsored by the school on October 24, 1945. Invitations were sent to old residents living in this and other communities. The invitations were enthusiastically accepted and a goodly number of old-timers attended. After a short program, the teacher and wives of the schoolboard members served a light lunch. Then over their coffee cups, the older residents began to reminisce. The interesting facts that they recalled about their school days and about what they had heard from their parents helped fill in the records of this school. Old-timers present and the years in which they attended this school were: Emma Schmidt Schroeder 1875-1882;

Henry Eller 1881-1888; George Barthels 1880-1890; Helen Wilke Schwake 1888-1895; Laura Petri Leist 1895-1904; Mayme Schuerer Peterick and Clara Schmidt Liese 1898-1906.

Mishicot district No. 2 was named the Jefferson school in 1918, probably because there were so many Democrats in the district, but most likely so named in honor of Thos. Jefferson, the third president of the United States. Older residents remember this as the Altmeyer school because Johann Altmeyer was the original owner of the land on which the school house is built. It is also known as the School Section school as it is located adjacent to section 16 of T. 20 N., R. 24 E.

County records show that the United States government in 1850 conveyed to Johann Altmeyer the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 20 N., R. 24 E. In 1866, Mr. Altmeyer sold this property to Louis Barthels and Geo. Kahrs. In 1869, Geo. Kahrs conveyed a portion of his farm to district No. 2 Mishicot for a school site.

Mishicot No. 2 was organized as Mishicot joint 3 in the early 1850's, being joint with the town of Two Rivers. At first the district consisted of sections 17 and 18 in the present town of Mishicot and sections 20, 21, and 22 in the town of Two Rivers. In 1863, Two Rivers district No. 3 was organized, detaching all of the land in Two Rivers township. Then this district became Mishicot No. 2. Today the district is made up of section 17, nearly all of section 16, and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 8, T. 20 N., R. 24E.

The first school for the old Mishicot Jt. 3 was a log building located where the present Wm. Michel home now stands, to the south of the present schoolyard. It cost about \$25 and was a crude unplastered building. The equipment consisted of room furniture common to pioneer schools. There is no record of just when this school began to operate, but according to other districts nearby this school was organized in the early 1850's.

The second school was built in 1869, for it was at that date that the district purchased the present school site. It too was a log building which has since been covered with siding and is the structure in use today. The school has a little shed entry which leads directly into the schoolroom. The clothes and the lunch pails are stored in the schoolroom since there is no cloakroom. The schoolroom is about 20 feet wide, 26 feet long, and about 9 feet high. Two windows for each of the long sides and two for the entrance side supply the natural lighting.

At first the equipment was very meager consisting of the usual pail and dipper, a hand bell, and long home-made tables and benches costing about \$35. In 1887, a real blackboard valued at \$2 was purchased. Patented double desks were purchased in 1880. At the turn of the century some textbooks were purchased, as well as a book-case, a blackboard, and a map of Wisconsin. Up to 1901 a small hand bell was used, but that year Henry Barthels was paid \$9.75 for building the belfry. The materials cost \$7, and the big school bell cost \$19. An old fashioned box stove heated the school until in 1908 when a Wernecke furnace for \$90 was installed. The present floor furnace and ventilating system were installed in 1933.

Although this is one of the oldest school buildings in our county, the district through its officers has maintained a well-equipped school. Individual desks and seats of the latest type were purchased in 1931 at a total cost of \$270.75. In 1934, electric lights were installed. Modern reference books were purchased as early as 1927 and again in 1942. Today, the school is as well equipped as most modern school buildings are.

The schoolyard was added to in 1928 when Harold Eis sold a triangular strip along the western schoolyard boundary for \$25. The strip was 13 feet wide on the north, 26 feet wide on the south, and 110 feet long. In 1939, the road past the school was relocated, adding about 11 feet to the southern boundary of the schoolyard. This strip was donated to the district by the owner, Wm. Michels. Well-built, home-made playground equipment as well as a modern merry-go-round care for the recreational needs of the pupils. The usual outbuildings are located to the rear of the schoolyard.

The highest enrollment for this school occurred before Two Rivers No. 3 district was set up. Even after that date, large enrollments were common up to 1880. From 1885 on, the average yearly attendance has been between 20 and 25, while the census listed between 40 and 60 children yearly. Today the census is still near the 40 mark, but the number of pupils enrolled has dropped to between 10 and 15.

The 1858 Mishicot assessment roll recorded these early settlers living in the present school district: Wm. Barthel, Carl Schmidt, Jacob Christoffel, John Altmeyer, Louis Barthel, Theo. Wiemann, and Martin Bonfigt. The descendants of these and later settlers served for long periods on the local schoolboard. Some of these early board members were Henry Althen, Christ Wullner, Geo. Kahrs, Carl Meissner, John Eller, Adolph Zeddies, and B. Wilke. In more recent years Henry Eller served as treasurer for 25 years, and Geo. Schmidt clerk for 22 years.

The number of graduates has not been as large as for some other county districts. The hundreds of former pupils have gone forth to become substantial citizens of other communities. Many of them have remained as residents of this community and are recognized as the leading farmers in the county. Two former students, Hernard and Helen Schwake, were well-known county teachers.

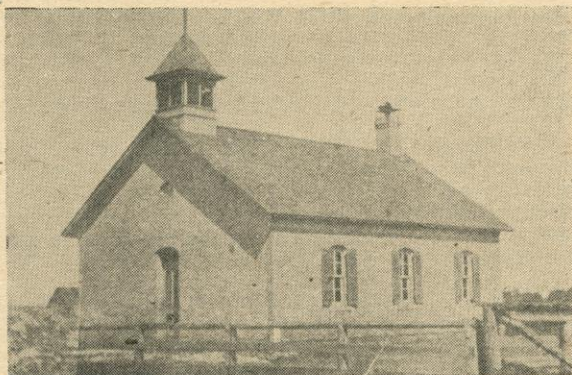
The names of teachers teaching this school are recorded as follows: Melora Shove 1871, Lizzie Hayes 1872, Mary Walsh 1873, Pauline Stoll 1874-5, Mary Honey 1876, Aug. J. Schmitz 1877-8, Frank Blesch 1879, Isaac Craite 1880, Minnie Torrison 1881, John Hoffmann 1882, Martha McGee 1883-4, Louise Koehler 1885, Lizzie Jahnke 1886, Tina Arneman 1887-8, Katie Sechrist 1889-90, Isabel Trossen 1891, Rose Mueller 1892-3, Emil Thiel 1894, Peter Federspiel 1895-6, Otto Boettcher and P. Mitnacht 1897, Melvin Halverson 1898, Alice Thompson 1899-1900, Viola Westgate 1901-3, Alma Hanson 1904, and Josephine Peterson 1905-6. Those teaching after that date are listed in the county annuals.

Today Mishicot No. 2 is a progressive farming community faced with the problem of providing the best educational opportunities for the small enrollment common to their little district school. To erect a modern building seems out of the question because of the limited enrollment. The first step to solve this problem was taken on Tuesday evening, March 4th, when a special school meeting was held to vote on the question of continued maintenance of their little district schoolhouse erected in the 1860's. The vote was 16 to 13 to suspend operations for the school year 1947-48 and to transport the pupils to a nearby district. This action was rescinded at the annual July school meeting and school was ordered kept in operation because the tuition and transportation costs were higher than actual operation costs.

MISHICOT JT. 2 — KETTLE RANGE

Evangeline Klein

The Kettle Range School got its name through the fact that it is located in the Kettle Range area. The Kettle Range hills can be seen as one travels Highway 163 between Mishicot and Tisch Mills. The school district lies in the townships of Mishicot and Gibson. The school house is located on the town line between these two townships. The older residents of this and surrounding communities identify Mishicot Jt. 2 school as the Tetzlaff School because it is located on the former Otto Tetzlaff farm.



The town supervisors of the townships of Mishicot and Gibson, on August 31, 1865, notified August Wilkonsky that Jt. District No. 2 Mishicot had been formed. The supervisors who had signed the notice were Louis Kahnke and Helmuth Zander of Gibson and John Sourasch and Thomas Wagner of Mishicot. The district in 1865 consisted of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 18, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 19, and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30 in the township of Mishicot, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 25, all of Section 24, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13, all in the township of Gibson. In 1910 the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, in the township of

Mishicot was added to this district. The last described piece of property had belonged to Mishicot No. 6 school district.

The first school meeting for the newly organized district was held in the house of Louis Kahnke on December 9, 1865, at one o'clock P. M. The records show that the following voters of the district were notified of the first meeting: Gottlieb Bigalke, August Stehn, Henry Kippel, Wm. Koelsch, Etrieme Mirit, Carl Schmidt, Fred Krueger, Carl Pries, Ole Olsen, Fred Quistorff, Carl Schramm, Henry Ploeckelmann, John Quistorff, Tuliex Olsen, Jos. Mathey, Ferd. Albrecht, Ole Tidemann, Frank Lousier, Peter Ploeckelmann, Louis Kahnke, Matthias Mathieson, and Mathias Legro.

Louis Kahnke acted as chairman of the first meeting. Clerk Louis Kahnke, treasurer August Stehn, and Director Frank Lousier were chosen as the first school officers. The minutes of the first meeting were recorded by Henry Tisch who acted as clerk of the meeting. At this first meeting it was voted to purchase one-quarter acre of land from Tuliex Olsen for five dollars for a school site. The description of this site as recorded by Henry Tisch was as follows: "to commence at a certain post, 70 rds. due south from the NW corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Town 21, Range 24 East, and from fence to run eight rods due east from fence, seven rods due south from fence, and eight rods due west from fence to the center of the Kewaunee-Mishicot road."

The first school house built on the site was of hewn logs. It was 22 feet wide and 26 feet long. John Langhoff built the school at a cost of \$173.92. The buildings consisted of the school, a wood shed and outdoor toilets. The records reveal the fact that the logs and lumber costs were \$41.90. The furnishings of the school, consisting of twelve benches, tables, a book chest, two blackboards, and a chimney box cost \$36.50. This log building was abandoned in 1887 and sold to Fred Jenkins for ten dollars. He used it for a residence for many years.

A new school house was built in 1887 and is still being used as the center of learning today by the children of the district. This building is of brick, 26 x 36 feet. The cost of the new school was \$790, and Carl Pries, Robert Guse, and August Stehn were members of the building committee.

The first teacher in the first log school house was Henry Tisch who received \$30 per month for his four months of winter and three months of summer teaching. Casper Braasch taught in 1867 for the same wages. His term consisted of 154 days. Mathey Smith taught the winter term in 1868, while Ella Sachetl taught the summer term. Henry Sibree was the teacher during the winter of 1869. Other early teachers were Charles and Melora Shove, Annie Burnett, Maggie Kelly, Oscar Stockmeyer, Joseph Wojta, Casper Ploeckelmann, Walter Runge, Lizzie Hayes, Ernest Pries, C. F. Canright, D. R. Soler, Nancy Quistorf, J. A. Miller and Melvin Halverson. The first teacher in the present school was Maggie Kelly.

Some of the texts used by the first teachers were Sander's Readers, Sander's Speller, Ray's Arithmetic, McNally's Geography, Winston's History of the United States, Montheith's Geography, and the Phinneas Grammar.

The enrollment in 1871 was seventy. The average enrollment during the 1800's was between fifty and seventy-five. At present the enrollment has dwindled down to fourteen. Various factors pertinent to rural areas have had its effect in reducing the attendance in this school.

By 1874, the district voted to have a seven month school term instead of a winter and a summer term. In 1887, the district began maintaining an eight month school year. At present the term of nine months, required by law, is being maintained. This school has always been a one room rural school.

During its eighty years of existence, many of the qualified patrons of the district served as school officers. A few of the earliest officers in addition to the first board members were Carl Pries, August Wilkowsky, C. Wullner, H. Stehn, and Geo. Kahrs. Those patrons serving from 1906 to 1945 are listed in the County School Annuals.

Hundreds of boys and girls have attended this school since its organization. Many of the graduates became community leaders. Among the more recent graduates who

attained prominence were the Benesch girls who became leading county teachers; Albert W. Tetzlaff, a county teacher and later our well known and popular County Clerk; Glynden Tetzlaff who is teaching in Milwaukee at present; L. O. Tetzlaff, the principal of Sheboygan County Normal; Earl Tetzlaff, a teacher in Manitowoc; Robert Guse, a formerly county supervising teacher; Randolph Stehn, cashier of Mishicot State Bank; Hugo Ploeckelmann, town clerk of Mishicot; Ernest Wilsman, a former teacher and now with the Manitowoc Post Office.

The district has no recorded places of historical or scenic interest.

MISHICOT 3 — SAXONBURG

Hazel P. Eisenmann

Mishicot school district No. 3 is known as the Saxonburg district because the early settlers of this community came from Saxony, Germany. They named this area Saxonburg in memory of their German state. At one time, in 1853, the entire township consisting of what is now Gibson and Mishicot was called Saxonburg by order of the County Board.

The first settlers in this community settled here about 1845. The school district was organized in the early 1850's and was then known as Mishicot No. 4. After Mishicot became a township by itself in 1858, the school districts were re-numbered and this area became district No. 3. The extent of the present district coincides remarkably well with the old district No. 4 of the 1850's.



The first school, a semi-log frame structure, was erected about 1850 and was located a half mile south of the present school, on what is now the Adolph Eisenmann farm. The exact location was just north of the present Eisenmann barn. It was a small building about 20 x 24 feet with two windows on each long side. The school equipment consisted of crude desks and seats, a drinking pail and dipper, and a stove in one corner of the room. There were no cloakrooms and cupboards so the children's wraps and lunch pails were stored in the schoolroom. During the cold winter days, the lunches froze despite the roaring fire in the stove. After nearly 50 years of service, the building was sold to August Schroeder for \$11, and is still standing and used for a granary on the present Roedger homestead.

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The second and present schoolhouse was erected in 1899 on the present site. It is a frame structure planned by C. H. Tegen. The building was framed by August Schroeder for which services he received \$155. The total cost of the new school was \$1,128 according to county records.

The building is about 28 x 38 with four windows on each of the long sides and two on the entrance side. An open porch leads into an entry through double doors. On each side of the entry is a cloakroom. The schoolroom now has well-built open library shelving along the south wall between the two doors leading from the cloakrooms into the classroom. The front of the schoolroom still has a teacher's platform. The walls and ceiling are covered with tin. Modern schoolroom equipment and conveniences, such as electric lights, single-adjustable seats and desks, radio, electric plate, bulletin boards, a steel file, chairs and worktables, a sandtable, maps, and reference books have been added from year to year. A door in the northeast corner of the schoolroom leads to an attached basement entry. The basement houses a modern heating and ventilating system. The full basement, poorly lighted, is a combination fuel, furnace, and playroom. The building also has a large attic, well-lighted by two windows on the entrance side. The schoolyard has more than the average number of pieces of playground equipment. The well-kept building and playground

as well as the excellent equipment supplied indicate that the district is deeply interested in the education of the children enrolled.

Mishicot No. 3 had summer and winter sessions up to about 1875. The three month summer session began in April and ended in July, while the winter term extended from October to March. The residents of this district saw to it that their children took advantage of the schooling offered, for the county records show that about two-thirds of the children of school age attended school each year. The highest enrollment occurred in 1870 when for the two sessions a total of 75 pupils was enrolled. For the rest of the years between 1870 and 1905, the yearly attendance averaged between 40 and 65. Even in the 1900's, Saxonburg was considered one of the larger county schools. In recent years the enrollment has averaged 25 pupils out of a school census of about 70 children of school age residing in the district. It was interesting to note that the present school census lists about as many children as the census lists of the later 1800's did. The decrease in attendance is due to earlier graduation and parochial school attendance.

The Mishicot assessment roll of 1856 lists these as settlers in this area: John Brodkorb, Gottfried Mueller, Carl and Fred Brockmann, Carl Pfening, Chas. LeClair, John Reif, Fred Jonas, Joachim Meyer, Carl Fleischer, Fred and Albert Voight, John Schroeder, Fred Witte, John Stelzer, Heinrich Assmann, and John Huss. Some pupils who attended the first school were Ella and Fred Witte, Chas. Mueller, Edw. and Jos. Puta, John Benzinger, Sr., Wm. and Clara Lensing, Pauline Benzinger, Emil Bernhardt, Arthur Stelzer, Louis Heyroth, Hugo Roedger, Wilbert Mueller, and Wm. Brodkorb.

Former pupils of Mishicot No. 3 have added many names to the list of prominent Manitowoc county citizens. Among those entering the teaching profession were Edgar, Clara, Rose, Lillian, Fred, and Esther Jonas; Edna and Edward Wentker; Esther, Elsie, and Myrtle Schroeder; Amanda and Melvin Heyroth; Anna, Amanda, and Alma Halberg; Ella Witte; Chester Mueller; Milton and Roland Stelzer; Ellen Lensing; Leon Strouf; Earl and Jennie Stoneman; Carrie Schmidt, and Hazel Puta. Earl Stoneman became a professor at Whitewater; Anna Halberg is supervisor of schools in Washington, D. C.; Fred Jonas became an attorney; Edgar Jonas became a prominent judge in Chicago; and Edna Wentker and Amanda Heyroth became a county supervising teachers. In addition to these teachers, Otto and Hugo Bernhardt became ministers, and Hazel Mueller entered the nursing field. Many of the more prominent and progressive farmers of Manitowoc county are graduates of the Saxonburg school.

Members of the first schoolboard were Fred Mueller and Fred Witte, Sr. Others who served on the board prior to 1906 were Henry Mueller 1872-74; Fred Halberg 1874-80; Fred Witte 1890-96; Louis Heyroth 1896-1906, and Gustave Brodkorb, John Schroeder, John Benzinger, Otto Bernhardt, and Adolph Seidl.

During the early years of the school, the majority of the teachers stayed only for one term. The county records show that the salary paid these early teachers was low or below the average paid in Mishicot township. It was not until the 1900's that higher than average salaries were paid to the best teachers obtainable. The names of teachers on record in the superintendent's office for the years prior to 1906 were: Henry Cuff 1872 S, Mary Cuff 1872 W, Louise Hockmeyer 1873 S, and 1874 W, Henry Braasch 1873 W, Wm. Ross 1876, E. A. Benedict 1877, Floyd Benedict 1878, Mary Packard 1879, Ida Klingholz 1880, Robert Shambeau 189-, Dora Halverson 1894-5, Henry Behlow 1896, Walter Runge 1897-9, John Shambeau 1899-1903, and Hermus Besau 1904-05. Teachers after 1906 who became well known were Earl Stoneman, professor of agriculture; Anna Halberg, who became a leader in the Washington, D. C. schools; Henry J. Antholz, Supt. of Schools at Spooner and once president of the Wisconsin Education Association; John E. Teporten with the Wisconsin Vocational Dept. at Madison; Bert Vogel, a leader in rural education in Wisconsin; Ladimir Hrudka, superintendent of schools at Cicero, Illinois; and Edna Wentker, a county supervising teacher.

The residents of the Saxonburg district have always made use of the school's facilities. In addition to the usual basket socials, seasonal programs, and card parties, the school has served as a meeting place for 4-H clubs, farm organizations, and literary societies. The Saxonburg Dramatic Club in existence in the early 1900's sponsored yearly plays which gave that community an enviable reputation.

Saxonburg today is a community of progressive and prosperous farmers. Many of the pioneer family names are still common to the district. The Saxonburg cemetery, a few rods east of the public school site, is the final resting place of many of the pioneer settlers of the Mishicot area.

MISHICOT JT. 4 — LA SALLE

Norma Schmit

Mishicot Joint District No. 4 was given the name La Salle school in memory of a fellow-countryman of the early French settlers of this district. It was and still is referred to commonly as the French Settlement school. Some of the early settlers of French extraction were Dolphis Niquette, Joseph Dionne, Anton Cayo, Fred Baugniet, Eli Peltier, and Joseph Belrose.

The assessment roll of Mishicot for 1856, when Mishicot township included Gibson, indicates that the present Mishicot Jt. district 4 was then known as Mishicot No. 5, made up of sections 6, 7, and 8, township 20 N. After Mishicot became a township by itself in 1858, the districts were renumbered and this area then became Mishicot No. 4. In 1875 or 1876, according to the town clerk's report to the county superintendent, a small area in section 35, Gibson was added, making this Mishicot Jt. 3 with Gibson. Since Gibson No. 7 became joint with Mishicot about that time and called itself Gibson Jt. 3, it was decided in 1878 to change the designation to Mishicot Jt. 4, since it was originally district 4 when Mishicot became a township. Later a small farm was annexed in Kossuth, making the Mishicot school district joint 4 with Gibson and Kossuth. At present the district consists of not quite three sections of land, one of the smallest school districts in the county.

There are no school records before 1863, but when the district purchased the first site from Dolphis Niquette for \$30 in 1863, there was already a school building on it. The first site was at the N.W. corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, T. 20 N., Range 24E which is about one-eighth mile west of the present school site. No one seems to remember when this school was built nor the type of structure. It very likely was erected in the early 1850's and may have been a log building of the type common at that time.

The first frame school of which there are written records was built between the years 1869-1871 at a cost of \$168. It was a frame building about 24 x 28 feet without a basement and with windows on three sides. The entrance door led directly into the schoolroom. The pupils' wraps and dinner pails were stored near the boxstove to keep them warm. The furniture consisted of double seats and desks and wooden blackboards. Because there were no seats, some church pews were purchased. These were called "lazy benches", for it was the pupils who were lazy or mis-behaving who were made to sit on the lazy bench. The church pews served also as recitation benches. This building was moved to the present site after occupying the first site for some years. The present location is the N.E. corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, T. 20 N., R. 23 E.

The frame building erected in 1869 is still used as the district school today. In the year 1903 an eight-foot addition costing \$450 was added to the front of the building to serve as an entrance and cloakroom. At about the same time a woodshed was attached to the rear of the school and a door cut into the schoolhouse so that the fuel could be easily obtained. The building was originally heated by the usual boxstove without a ventilation system. During the 1920-30's, a floor furnace with a ventilation system was installed. Electric lights were also installed in the 1930's. Today the school building consists of a medium-sized classroom, fuel shed, one large cloakroom, and an entrance shed. The old-time teacher platform in the front of the room is still in use. The interior schoolroom walls are covered with boards. A well-built library cupboard houses the text and library books. Single, adjustable desks and seats have replaced the double ones, although a few double seats are still used for recitation benches.

Since there is no basement, outdoor toilets are used. The district and board members have tried to keep up with the best in school equipment by purchasing those recommended by school authorities, but the great need is to provide a modern building. With the continued decrease in enrollment other means of meeting modern rural educational trends may be the solution.



Mishicot Jt. 4 is adjacent to the village of Mishicot and is affected by parochial school attendance of the district children. The smallness of the district has affected the size of the school ever since its organization. The highest enrollment occurred in 1890 when 80 pupils were attending school. The average from 1870 to 1905 was between 40 and 60 pupils yearly. In 1901 the enrollment was made up of 8 Baugniet, 5 Bartelme, 4 Bodwin, 2 Cherney, 3 Chaloupka, 2 Etetsky, 3 Fries, 3 Jost, 5 Jindra, 4 Koch, 1 Niquette, 1 Meissner, 3 Peltier, 3 Rhein, 2 Samz, 2 Reinholdt, and 4 Westgate children. In 1948 the enrollment totaled only 13 pupils.

Former pupils of this school who have become well-known throughout the state are: Atty. Clarence Roullier of Milwaukee; banker Math. Bartelme of Oconomowoc; Olive Peltier, Milwaukee city nurse; banker F. C. Baugniet of Francis Creek; Dr. Hugh Westgate of Milwaukee; and Archie Baugniet, a rural mail carrier. Graduates who entered the teaching profession were the Baugniet, Kochs, Jindras, Fries, Niquettes, and Westgates. Adolph Cherney became owner of the Cherney Construction Co. Other former pupils also became prominent in the fields of agriculture, business, and industry.

One of the first school clerks was Joseph Dionne who served from 1869-72 and from 1874 to 1878. Others who served as clerks were Joseph Belrose 1872-74; Peter Kaufmann 1878-95; and Eli Peltier 1895-1906. Other board members from 1872 to 1906 were Fred Fries, August Terens, Ed. Samz, Dolphis and Carlister Niquette, Frank Krueger, Peter Harris, Fred Westgate, John Reynolds, Chas. Rezba, B. Bartelme, and M. Hoffmann. Mich. Koch served as clerk for 17 years in the 1900's.

During the early years of the school, the voters decided whether a male or female teacher was to be hired, the length of the school term, and when school was to start, the vacation periods, and that school was to be closed when the roads were impassable. The salary of the teacher was also voted upon at the meeting for in 1872 it was voted to pay the teacher only \$150 for the term of 9 months. They also reserved the right to call a special meeting if more than \$10 was to be spent for any article. In March 1878, a special meeting was called to adopt the following text books: Sanders New Series Readers, Swinton's spellers, geographies, and histories, Robinson's arithmetic, Kerl's grammar, and Spencerian Copy Books.

Summer and winter sessions of school were held some years during the 1870's. A nine month term, one of the few in the county for 1872, was voted for the district. One of the first teachers was Adelia C. Osulson in 1869-70. From 1870 to 1873 the district paid the board of the teachers. Teachers' names officially on record in the county office are Annie Sullivan 1872-3; Jonas Gagnon 1873W; Nancy Darling 1874; Peter Garrigan 1876; Mary Cody 1877; Emma Gibson 1878; Jos. Rick 1879; M. H. Smith 1880; Herman Besau 1894; Floyd Westgate 1895-96; Jerome Craite 1897; John Shambeau 1898; Ella Weinfurther 1904; and Geo. Eigenberger 1905. Others who have taught this school previous to 1906 were Libbie Puffer, Maggie LaPlant, Isabel Trossen, Josie Thompson, Christ Wuellner, J. A. Miller, Alma Halberg, Louis Trossen, and Alice M. Thompson.

Mishicot Jt. 4 has always been a farming community. The district has about 20 farms but no village within its boundaries. A very few of the old French family names are now remaining in the district. The community has no places of historic or scenic interest.

MISHICOT 5 — PINE GROVE

Shirley E. Schroeder

Mishicot District No. 5 is officially designated as the Pine Grove School because it is situated near a grove of pine trees. The school is located near the junction of Highway 163 and County Trunk B in section 9, township 20 N, and Range 24E. To many residents of this section of the county the school is now known as the Steiner's Corner school.

While the township of Mishicot embraced the townships of Gibson and Mishicot up to 1858, the present Mishicot District No. 5 was Mishicot District No. 11. At that time the



district included sections 9, 10, 15, and the E½ of section 16 all in township 20N, range 24E. After Mishicot township separated from Gibson the school districts were renumbered and this district became District No. 5, Mishicot. Today this district is made up of sections 9, 10, 15, and very small parts of sections 4 and 16 in township 20N, range 24E.

There are no official records of the school prior to 1904 in the hands of the present school officers. The facts given in this history are those obtained from county records and from personal comments of old timers in the district. The first log schoolhouse was built about 1860 on the site of the present school and stood there until 1908. In later years the logs were covered with boards. The old building had a lean-to woodshed and the school itself had two windows on both of the long sides. These windows had shutters customary to buildings of that time. These shutters swung on hinges and were used to board up the windows during the nights and during the summer. A fine picture of the old school is to be found in the 1909 Manitowoc County School Annual. Henry Thielbar, a former pupil, reported that the furniture consisted of six wooden seats about 8 feet long, a teacher's desk, library cupboards, and chairs. A wooden blackboard about 4 by 8 feet was used. There are no records of the cost of this building nor who built it. When this old school was abandoned in 1908, it was moved to the corner of Highway 163 where it is still used as a garage.

The second and present brick veneered schoolhouse was erected in 1908 at a cost of \$1,694. The building is 36 x 22 feet with a schoolroom 26 x 20 feet. It has a large cloakroom, a library room 7½ x 5 feet, and a full-sized basement. A basement furnace provides heating and ventilation. During the 1940's electric lights were installed. The school is modern in every respect except that outdoor toilets are still used.

Enrollment records dating back to 1870 were found in the annual reports of the township clerks to the county superintendent of schools on file in the latter's office. In 1870, the enrollment in this school was 44. In 1880 it was down to 28. By 1895 the attendance was thirteen, but by 1905 it had gone up to 29 pupils again. The average enrollment for the last thirty years has been between 10 and 20 pupils. At present there are nine children enrolled. The enrollment in the school has been affected by the rise of the parochial school system and by other factors common to rural areas.

According to the Mishicot assessment roll of 1858 the following settlers lived or owned land in this district at that time: Lorenz Schuler, Mathias Scheuer, Mathias Hoffmann, Nicolaus Scheuer, Henry Mueller, John Breider, Albert Wittenberg, and Casimer Young. Some of the family names are still common to the district. Families who settled in the district at a later period were the Thielbars, Redekers, Benzingers, and Wilsmans. This district, too, has produced prominent leaders in business and agriculture. There seems to be no record of graduates who became well-known in the professions and in politics.

The earliest record of school officers found in the teachers' record book in the county superintendent's office lists these district settlers who served as clerk with the dates of their tenure: Anton Palzer 1872-78; Bruno Mueller 1878-90; Nic Schroeder 1895-98; Winar Bedbur 1903-05.

The county records show that this district had no summer and winter terms at least after 1872. By that date school was in session for six months of the year. The teachers' salaries up to 1900 averaged about \$28 per month. Some teachers who taught in this district were: Mary Ross 1872; Julia E. Ricker 1873; Mary Walsh 1874; Sarah Henry 1875-79; Mary Taugher 1894-95; Dora Clausen 1896; Mary Redeker 1897-98; and Mary Redeker again in 1905-06. The district has consistently shown a preference for women teachers.

The texts used during the latter part of the 1800's were the Sanders and the American spellers and readers, Ray's arithmetic, the Montheith's and the Mitchell's geographies, the Phinneas and the Smith grammars, and the Guffey and the Swinton's histories. Emphasis was placed on the three R's and many of the subjects now a part of the school curriculum were unheard of in the early days of this school. During the 1900's school fairs, contests, and spelling matches were popular.

The Pine Grove district is and always has been a pure farming community. Many of the farms are in the hands of descendants of the original owners. Although

it is one of the smaller districts of the township, its assessed valuation indicates that it is one of the more prosperous districts. Scenic East Twin River which forms the eastern boundary of the school site winds its way through and bisects the district. The river provides residents with fishing and picnic spots. During the spring the river is the center for sucker fishers for residents from near and far.

MISHICOT 6 — TISCH MILLS

Clare J. Panoch

Mishicot district number 6 is now and has always been called the Tisch Mills school. It is sometimes referred to as the Stangel school because of the many Stangels who live in the district. Tisch Mills is located about a mile west and one mile north of the school site, but since it is the only village in the district, the school was so named.

Mishicot No. 6 was at one time set up as Mishicot No. 12 when Gibson and Mishicot were one township. The district was organized for school purposes in 1857 according to an old clerk's record book written in German and Bohemian. Prior to 1856 this district was a part of Mishicot district No. 1 which consisted of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. By 1858, while Mishicot and Gibson were still one township, the districts were re-numbered and the present Mishicot 6 became Mishicot district No. 12 which then consisted of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 21 N., R. 24 E. When Mishicot township separated from Gibson, the districts were again re-numbered and this area became district No. 6, Mishicot. Since its organization in 1857 various pieces of land have been detached and added to Mishicot No. 7 and Jt. 2.



The first schoolhouse was built about 1857. It was said to have been a log building with a lean-to added. The records of the clerk state that \$2.25 was paid out in 1868 to "point" out the old building to fit it for another year or two of service. The site was the same as the present location of the school. The land on which the school was located was a part of the 160 acre tract given by the U. S. of America to Jewett Wiggin, a private in Captain Smith's company of the New Hampshire militia. The deed to him was signed Dec. 1, 1857, by Pres. James Buchanan. Jewett Wiggin assigned the land to Thos. Wacadlo. On Sept. 27, 1858, Thos. Wacadlo and Catherine, his wife, sold to district No. 6 Mishicot, the following described property: To commence at the S.E. corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5, T. 21 N., R. 24 E. a piece of land to run 9 rods north, thence 9 rods west, thence 9 rods south, thence 9 rods east to the place of commencement, containing one-half acre for the sum of \$5.00.

In 1868 the log school was replaced by a frame structure. Building operations were begun the first of May. The sum of \$600 was raised to pay for the new school. The school, now 80 years old, still stands and serves the community. Continued improvements have been made and new and modern equipment added. The building is 24 x 36 feet in size, has one large classroom with windows on the long sides and two in the entrance side, has a large cloakroom, built in library shelves, floor furnace, and large areas of blackboard space. Electric lights were installed in 1945. The teaching equipment compares quite favorably with the better schools in the county. The school has no basement and so the usual outbuildings are found.

The Tisch Mills school began as, and has continued to remain, a one room school. As early as 1861, there were 86 children of school age residing in the district, but not all of them attended school. The census reports as given in the town clerk's reports to the county superintendent show that the school never had the large enrollments found in some of the early schools. The highest attendance was 87 pupils in the year 1870. An examination of the town clerk's reports for five year periods from

1870 to 1910 show that about 50 to 70 pupils attended each year. During all of the 1900's up to 1946, the enrollment has remained constant at about 25 to 40 enrolled children.

The records of district No. 6, town of Mishicot, are not without omissions. On the page one of the minute book, the following sentences appear: "Keep this book for future purpose. Take care of it. Year 1859". On the following page there is written in German script: "The third annual meeting was held Sept. 24, 1860. Wenzel Dvorak was elected treasurer for a period of 3 years. It was agreed at this meeting to limit the school to a four month term from Nov. 1, 1860 to March 1, 1861. The teacher was voted a salary of \$20 per month." Several other needs were stipulated, and the proceedings were countersigned by Clerk Christ Bukousky and director Charles Eggert. On Sept. 30, 1861, Wenzel Swoboda was accepted as financial security for Wenzel Dvorak. The total expenses for the school year were \$142. At that meeting, too, Thos. Rezach was elected director for 3 years to succeed Wenzel Sinkula. Up to 1867 the minutes were written in German with the following holding office: Christ Bukousky, Wenzel Dvorak, Albert Holub, Christian Fick, Chas. Maak, Thos. Rezach, and John Schultz. After 1867 the records were for some time written in Bohemian. "It is easy to account for the languages used in conducting business", states C. G. Stangel, a former pupil. "The southern area of the district was settled by Germans, while the northern area was settled by Bohemians. It was not until 1875 that English began to be used exclusively at school meetings."

Mishicot No. 6 was the home district of many prominent citizens. Frank W. Stangel became a teacher and later built and operated a general store at Tisch Mills. Frank J. Stangel became a teacher, an attorney, and later an Episcopal priest. Jacob J. Stangel founded the J. J. Stangel Hardware at Manitowoc. C. G. Stangel was one of the first rural students to receive a county rural school diploma, became a county teacher, and principal of Lincoln High at Manitowoc, and served one year as president of the Wisconsin Education Association. Dan Stangel was a county teacher and later practiced dentistry in Milwaukee. Otto Stangel became superintendent of agricultural schools in Dakota and in Pennsylvania. Adolph Stangel is head of the Badger Specialty Company of Manitowoc. John Murdrock was a teacher, dentist, physician, and city treasurer of Milwaukee. Jos. Murdrock is a prominent physician at Columbus, Wisconsin. Gust Eggert became a prominent farmer, abstractor, and register of deeds. A. G. Schauer became a teacher and later a banker in Kewaunee. Another graduate was Father Kerch, a Catholic priest. Some other outstanding graduates were: Dr. Frank Kozelka, Madison; Dr. Adolph Kozelka, Two Rivers; Frank and Otto Jansky; Sister Wencelaus, for years supervisor at the Holy Family Hospital; Arthur Koehler, the famous wood expert of the Lindberg case; and Joseph Fronk, a teacher near Madison, Wisconsin. There are many more who became prominent but this list must suffice and give an indication of the prominence of its graduates.

Sam Roullier was the first teacher mentioned and he taught for two years. He was succeeded by Rudolph Tisch for two years, and then Sam Roullier again for one year. Charles Eggert taught from 1868 to 1876. Others who taught the school were: Floyd Benedict 1876; John O'Hara 1877-80; F. W. Stangel 1880-82; F. J. Stangel 1882-86; Spencer Lovedale 1886; F. J. Stangel 1887; Arthur Zander 1888 from April to May 15; C. G. Stangel 1888-91; Fred Hammond (now Dr. Hammond) 1891. Others from 1891 to 1906 were Chas. F. Schimmel, Adolph Kazda, Jos. F. Wojta, Chas. Schlundt, Jos. Stangel, John Gruber, and John Murdrock.

Citizens who have served on the school board in addition to those named for the 1860's were: Geo. Schulz, Frank Schauer, John Stangel, Louis Koehler, Jos. Klenarst, Albert Kaiser, Jos. Stangel, Gust. Eggert, and Frank Stangel. Records show that the school board members have always tried to get the best teachers possible by paying a much higher salary than surrounding districts did.

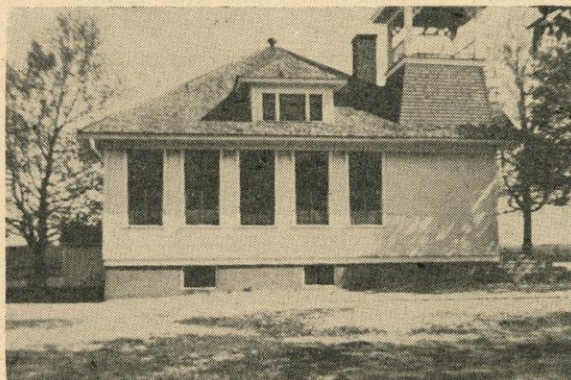
This school always took an active part in town and county contests. Many prizes were captured by the pupils of this school. An interesting fact discovered in looking over the old school registers was that in the years 1906-09 there were 23 Stangels enrolled out of a total enrollment of 40 pupils! One of the oldest residents of the district is "Grandma" Stangel who not only raised a large family but found time to board the teachers and to cheer them on their way. The school yard, on the east and west sides, has rows of evergreens and maples, planted one each year on Arbor Day.

The district has no places of great scenic or historical interest. Tisch Mills, a village in this district, was begun by the two Tisch brothers who operated a grist mill. Since that time the hamlet has become an important trading and business center for the surrounding communities.

MISHICOT 7 — PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL

Lorraine Kracht

Mishicot district No. 7 was given the name of Pleasant View because of the pleasant view of rolling hills and wooded tracts which can be obtained from the school site. Residents from the surrounding communities refer to this as the Skubal school because it is located at Skubal's Corner. All early records of the district kept by the school clerks were destroyed by fire when the home of the former school clerk, Anton Skubal, burnt to the ground in recent years.



In 1858, when Mishicot and Gibson townships were one, the land in this district was known as Mishicot district 13 made up of sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. After the two towns separated, this area became Mishicot No. 7 according to the Mishicot assessment roll of 1859 on file in the county treasurer's office. In 1865 when Mishicot Jt. 2 was organized, this district lost the west one-half of sections 18 and 19, but it has had added a tier of farms along the northern edge of sections 28, 29, and 30.

The first log schoolhouse was built shortly after the district organized. The cost of the structure is unknown. It served the community until 1871 when a frame structure costing \$412 was erected. A picture of this school taken in 1899 at some community affair is in the hands of a district resident. It shows the school with the exterior improvements made since its erection. The building seemed to be about 24 feet wide and 30 feet long with four windows on the long sides. Each window had 12 panes. Older residents recall that the original plank floor was removed and regular flooring laid. The interior of the building had one large cloakroom across the entrance side and a classroom for the rest of the structure. The classroom had a high teacher's desk with a high stool behind it on which the teachers sat. This teacher's desk is now used as a business desk in a cheese factory a quarter mile south of the school. The desks and seats were home-made, large enough to seat six to eight sturdy youngsters. The seats had no backs and were high enough off the floor to care for all sizes of pupils! A big woodstove in the middle of the room was the heating plant, while the wood was piled conveniently in the rear of the room. Standing on a small bench near the piled wood was a water pail with the drinking dipper hanging on a nail nearby. Maps, a globe, a large dictionary, and "black" boards completed the equipment. About 1900, new, patented double desks were purchased.

In 1916, the voters decided that a new and modern building was in order. Louis Skubal, who owned the tavern across the road, was planning to enlarge his dance hall about the same time, so he purchased the old school for the addition to his hall. The old school building still stands as the western part of the hall. All that was necessary to add it to the hall was to remove one end and attach it to the Skubal property.

Building operations for the new and present school began in 1916, but it was not completed until the summer of 1917. The contract was let out on bids and the lowest bidder, Matt Zima, built the school for about \$4,000. The building is modern in all respects, having a full basement housing indoor toilets, and rooms for the heating and ventilating system, for fuel, and for play. The first floor has a large entry, a cloakroom, built-in library, and a large correctly lighted classroom. Electric lights were installed in the early 1940's. The school has a large bell-tower with bell which can be heard in all parts of the district. The building is equipped with the best in modern teaching and learning aids. Single, chair-type desks replaced the old double desks. This school is one of the most modern in Mishicot township.

Mishicot No. 7 was thickly settled as early as 1870, consequently the school enrollment even at that time was higher than average. For the summer and winter terms of school for 1870, there was a total enrollment of 87 pupils as shown in the

town clerk's report to the county superintendent. After the two term school year was given up about 1874, the yearly attendance averaged between 50 and 70 pupils. During the early 1900's, there were from 35 to 50 children attending. The present enrollment averages about 25. There are about as many families residing in the district but fewer children in a family, older residents, and high school attendance by those over fourteen years of age has decreased the enrollment.

The 1859 Mishicot assessment roll lists these as settlers or land owners in the district: Christ Nagel, H. Kracht, Mathias Gloida, John Mach, John and Jos. Mali, Jos. and Wenzel Bardosh, Paul and Wm. Krueger, Geo. Eggert, Andrew Smith, Ferdinand Dankier, Hy. Burmeister, Wm. Fink, Heinrich Wolf, Albert Voight, Etienne Miret, Hosea Allen, and Christ Bean. The Benesch, Yences, Jockam, Schroeder, Kakes, Hanek, and Voelker families were later residents. Edward Kracht was the first boy from the district to get a common school diploma. He is now the principal of Eagle River high school. This is the home district of town chairman, Anton Skubal, who was also a school board member for many years. The former pupils of this school have become prosperous and successful in their work.

As records for the early years of this school are destroyed, it is possible to list only the names of those school officers remembered by older residents and by using the incomplete office records. It is reported that Charles Yences, John Voelker, and Frank Shebesta were on the first school board. The county records show that the following served as school clerk from 1872 to 1906: Henry Wolf 1872-74; John Gabriel 1874-76; A. Lyon 1877; Henry Engelland 1878-80; Jos. Skubal 1894-98; and Wm. Engelland 1904-05.

The early teachers boarded around at the homes of the nearest families with pupils in school. Some of them who lived in nearby communities walked to and from school each day. Summer and winter terms of school were held up to 1875. Teachers names recorded in the superintendents' books were: 1872(S) Catherine Stitt; 1872(W) Kate E. Robinson; 1873(W) Ernest Pries; 1874(S) Mary Ross; 1874(W) Samuel Stitt; 1880 Wm. Ross; 1894-5 Casper Ploeckelman; 1896 W. Tomek; 1897 Lloyd Brown; 1898 Emma Eggert; 1904 Jos. Murdrock; and 1905 Edw. Gerl. It is reported that P. M. Simms taught this school in 1884. Two others who taught here at some time were Louis Levenhagen and Katie Sechrist. Those after that date are listed in the county school annuals. Isaac Craite, the teacher in 1878-9, became a well-known jurist in Manitowoc. Jos. Murdrock became a doctor and now practices at Columbus, Wisconsin.

Mishicot district No. 7 has always been a farming community. Francis Kracht built a blacksmith shop in 1855 at the crossroad at which the school is located. Only the foundation remains. A cheese factory, a short distance south of the corner, was built by Henry Engelland. This factory is still in use today. Maack's tavern, now torn down, was located 1½ miles north of the school site. A Lutheran church was situated at the same place, but that too was torn down in 1918 and a new church built at Two Creeks. The Indians used the land on the present Oscar Stueck farm for their camping grounds.

NEWTON

The present Newton area was a part of Manitowoc Rapids when Manitowoc county was organized. It remained so only until 1849 when Meeme was set up taking away the southern one-third of the present Newton territory. In 1850, the town of Newton was organized and was composed of the present townships of Eaton, Liberty, and Newton. In 1851, that territory was divided into the two townships of Eaton and Newton and remained so until 1857 when the town of Buchanan was organized from the west half of Newton and the east half of Eaton.

During all of these changes, this area was being settled more and more. The first three districts were set up along the old Green Bay road and along the lakeshore at Northeim. Since Newton included the eastern half of the present Liberty township until 1857, the numbering of the districts were according to that greater Newton area. Thus, the Newton school districts in 1856 were as follows: Newton 1, No. 2, No. 3 (now Liberty Jt. 5), No. 4 (now the Jefferson school or formerly Manitowoc Jt. 4, joint with Newton), No. 5 is unaccounted for, No. 6, No. 7 (now the present districts 7 and 8), No. 8 (now Liberty Jt. 3), and No. 9. The districts were not re-numbered when the present Newton territory was finally defined in 1857.

NEWTON DISTRICT NO. 1 — NEWTONBURG

Eunice Wigen

District No. 1 Newton is now and has always been called the Newtonburg School. When Manitowoc County was first settled, a little burg sprang up about one-fourth mile south of the present school site. The burg was located on the old Frederick Truettner farm. Mr. Truettner maintained a post office, which has long ago been discontinued. In addition to the post office, there was a blacksmith shop where the Patrick Kealey home now stands; a tavern, a store, and a dance hall owned by Theodore Teitgen on the place where the John Luebke house now stands; and the school house.



As years went by other farm homes, a parochial school, a church, and a cheese factory clustered around this settlement so that it got to be known as a "burg" and later on it was referred to as "Newtonburg". The name Newton was derived from Jasper Newton, a hero of the Revolutionary War.

Newton District No. 1 was set up in 1850 and included Sections 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-17 and 18 of Newton township. In 1859 the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 17 and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 18 was attached to Newton 2. In 1869 a part of Section 3 was attached to Newton 8, and a part of Section 10 was taken from Newton 8. In 1882 a part of Section 7 and a part of Section 18 were detached. Still later a part of Section 6 and a part of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 17 were taken out of the district. Today District No. 1 contains all of Sections 4-5-8 and 9 and all of Section 6 except the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, all of Section 3 except S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, nearly all of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 17, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18, and all of Section 7 except the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ plus the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The first school house in the town of Newton was built in this district. It was of logs and located on the section line between Sections 4 and 9 where the old Green Bay Road crossed the section line. The site of 10 square rods was purchased from Peter Kremers who got the land on a patent given by Pres. Taylor on April 1, 1850. The first log school faced the road to the east. It was a one-story building, crudely constructed, and meagerly equipped, as were the homes at that time. In 1864 a volume of reference books, two blackboards, and a set of maps were purchased. A stone foundation under the building was also added in 1864.

In 1875 the voters decided to construct a new building by a vote of 26 to 16. It was a one-story brick building 42 x 24 x 12 feet. The same site was used. The old log school was sold to W. Goetke, the highest bidder, for \$25.00. The second school

cost \$1,063.75. In 1882 a frame woodshed 10 x 16 x 8 feet was built. In 1890 a well was drilled, the school grounds graveled, and the south boundary of the site was enclosed with cedar posts and trees planted. In 1892 a tower and bell were added. In 1896 a second story of brick was added to care for the large enrollment and two teachers employed. A new woodshed was built in 1904. From 1904 to 1936 many other improvements and additions were added to keep up with the trend of the times.

In 1936 the voters by a vote of 53 to 25 decided to build a new school accommodating fifty pupils. The old school was torn down. The new building was built 50 feet west of the old school and is of red brick and tile with a fireproof roof. The plans were drawn by Percy Brandt, an architect. The school contains a modern classroom, library, teacher's room, kitchen, full basement, indoor toilets, and a modern heating and ventilating system. It is equipped with a stoker, electric service, telephone, radio, piano, water works system, and modern schoolroom furniture. The cornerstone of the school was laid on September 4, 1936 by Co. Supt. E. S. Mueller. The building and equipment cost was \$15,500 and is one of the most modern schools in the state.

Since the first ten square rods of land was purchased in 1850, other pieces of land have been added to the site. Another 10 square rods was purchased from August Teitgen in 1856. A correction in Vol. 26, p. 425 in the Register of Deeds Office gives an exact description of the site at that time. On April 10, 1906, Theo. Teitgen sold to the district for \$100 a piece of land to the south, to the west, and to the north of the present site. On June 11, 1936 Edmund Vogt sold to the district land to the west and north, about one acre, to add to the school site. The grounds now contain about two acres.

In 1896 this district set up a two room school and in 1897 two teachers were hired, with the grammar grades in the upper room. The school remained a two department building until 1920 when it again became a one room school. In 1862 there were 101 pupils in school; in 1884 only 50 attended; while in 1896 the attendance was 87. By 1945 the enrollment was down to 27. The teaching of German for a part of the year's course was common from 1850 to about 1900. In 1887, children from other districts were allowed to enroll if the enrollment was below 60, but that policy was discontinued after 1894. Evening school was taught in some years.

Some early texts used were Sanders New Series Spellers, Sanders Readers, Cornell's Geographies, Ray's Arithmetics, Phinneas Grammar, Nelle's Grammar, Goodrich's History of the U. S. and Mitchell's Geography. Swinton's History, Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics and Geographies were popular until the 80's.

Among the early settlers of the district we find the names of Frederick Truettner, Shannahan Bros., Herman Meyer, J. Ewald, John D. Lemhuhl, H. Strodhoff, the Teitgens, G. Clausen, C. H. Hamschemeyer, F. Klusmeyer, Sam Ehrenreich, John Roepke, G. Dunekak, John Stuempges, John Gosch, Knuth and G. Frosch, and D. Barnstein who was the father of Dr. Barnstein of Manitowoc. The first white child born in the district was Louis Truettner on October 16, 1848, although some claim that Guenther Mundt was entitled to that distinction. The names of the settlers indicate that this was a German community.

Early settlers who became school officers were Daniel Shanahan, John Roepke, Henry Baryenbruch, H. Strodhoff, Joseph Marek, Theo. Prehn, Fred Groh, Aug. Koepsel, and Ernest Kieselhorst.

Many of the first teachers boarded around in the district. Teaching to some of them was a job for the slack periods of the year. Teachers who taught in this district from 1862 to 1906 were: Chas. Bjermark, Walter Watermeyer, Henry Meyer, John Molay, John Stephenson, Peter Hartlaub, Edw. Raeuber, Peter Brady, C. Gielow, J. Kirwan, M. F. White, Wm. Stoelting, Louis Falge, Aug. Krause, Frank Kasbaum, Henry Wernecke, Adolph Jones, Thos. J. Walsh, Chas. Groh, Thos. Morris, and Charles Hoefner. The graded school teachers from 1898 up to 1906 were: Prin. Karl Zander, Ida Schneider, Prin. Hugo Mueller, Paula Nielsen, Prin. Chas. Lutze and Robert Rank, Julia Sullivan, Prin. Arthur Heubner, Jennie Norris. Those after 1906 are named in the Annuals. The names of the many of the above teachers are familiar to the people of the county. Two well known graduates of District No. 1 are Dr. Theo. Teitgen, and Dr. F. W. Barnstein. The hundreds of former students have become good substantial citizens and leaders in this and other communities.

The district is almost dissected by the old military road (Highway 42) which was constructed in the early 1840's along an Indian Trail leading from Milwaukee to Fort Howard at Green Bay. The ruins and remains of the early business places remain. The district has English, Hartlaub, Silver, and Gass Lakes for recreational areas of interest to residents of this and other county communities.

NEWTON 2 — ELM GROVE

Eleanore Knipp

Newton school district No. 2 became known as the Elm Grove school in 1918 because of the large number of elm trees growing along each side of the old Green Bay road which passed by this schoolyard. The large number of elm trees made a sort of grove near which the school was located. To old-timers it is usually referred to as the Gallagher school because the site was purchased from the Gallaghers and because it is situated next to the Gallagher homestead.



The early school records have been lost so the exact date of the district formation is unknown. Perry Smith, in 1849, received a 53 acre tract of land in section 30, Newton, from the government. That was the tract on which the school is now located. In 1853, Smith sold this land to Michael and Catherine Gallagher for \$135. These transactions seem to indicate that the school district was organized in the early 1850's, for with the coming of settlers, schools were set up. It was not until August 17, 1897, that the one-half acre school site was sold to the district for \$35.

It is supposed that the first schoolhouse was a log structure, but where it was located and something about its size are unknown. It was abandoned in 1870 for county records show that a new school was built that year.

A frame school, was built in 1870 for \$550, and followed the general pattern of schools of that period. It was about 24 x 32 feet with windows on the long sides and it was painted red, making it truly a "little red school". An entrance door facing the east opened into a hallway extending across the back of the schoolroom proper. The wraps, lunch pails, and school supplies were stored in this hallway. From the cloakroom, a door at each end of the cloakroom opened into the classroom in which the girls sat on plank seats and desks on the north side of the room and the boys on the south side facing the west wall. There were three rows of seats and desks, with the teacher's platform across the west end of the building. A box stove in the center of the room provided inadequate heat to those along the outer walls. Water was carried to the school from Gallaghers and dispensed by a tin dipper from an open pail. Wooden blackboards were placed on the west wall. These were cleaned with rags until erasers became common in 1890. The school was located on the present site along the old Green Bay road. When it had served its usefulness, it was sold to Dan Gallagher for \$50. He moved it to his farm and used it for an animal shed.

The present frame school building for Newton No. 2 was erected in 1903 at a cost of \$1,500. The building is 36 x 36 feet, with the schoolroom itself 27 x 35 feet. The district residents agreed to haul the building materials upon a three day notice. If he failed to do so, he would be charged \$3 a day. The school was to be built anytime except during harvest time. The building has no basement. It has two porches which lead into cloakrooms. The boys' cloakroom is in the northeast corner and the girls' hall in the southeast corner. Between the two entries there is a large library with well built cupboards. This room is lighted by three windows built in a bay room effect with the whole surmounted by a cupola type bell tower. The class room at first had double desks but these have since been replaced by chair-type desks. The room has three windows on each of the north, west, and south walls which give adequate and proper lighting. A floor furnace in the northeast corner of the schoolroom provides the heating and ventilating. The school is now modernly equipped with all necessary teaching and learning aids.

The large schoolyard for which an additional one-half acre was purchased on August 15, 1924, from Ed. and Nellie Gallagher for \$200, has in addition to the school, a combination fuel shed and garage and the two outdoor toilets. A few pieces of playground equipment are provided. In 1906 a man was hired to watch the grounds so that no one would walk or drive over it. Offenders would be fined \$5, of which one half would go to the watchman. A well was drilled on the grounds in 1914.

The clerks' reports to the county superintendents indicate that large enrollments were common in the 1870's when fall and spring sessions were held. Even after that the children were given several weeks' vacation periods in the spring when the roads were impassable. The time of this vacation period was decided by the schoolboard. In 1870, a total of 91 children attended out of a school census of 145. The average for the period before 1900 was between 50 and 75 pupils. With the establishment of parochial schools at Osman and in Liberty, the attendance in this school was reduced to less than 20 out of 60 children of school age. At present about 10 pupils are enrolled.

The county records also reveal that Sander's spellers and readers, Ray's arithmetic, Cornel's geography, and Pineas' grammar texts were in use in the 1870's. Other texts used before 1900 were Swinton's readers, spellers, histories, and geographies, Robinson's arithmetic, Kerl's grammar, Guffey's history, and Mitchell's geography. Each child had to purchase his own texts. Slates and slate pencils were used in place of the tablets and lead pencils of today.

Newton district No. 2 has always demanded the best teachers available. The district voters made a rule that no teacher was to be hired who had a standing of less than 70 in any subject. Irish teachers seem to have preference according to the following names of educators employed. The county records give the exact teaching dates of the following: Mich. H. Cleary 1872-3, P. J. White 1874, Frank Cleary 1876-7, P. H. Hewitt 1878, Henry Walsh 1879, Jos. Morris 1894, Chas. Brady 1895-7, Katie McNulty 1898, John Finch 1904-5, and Cornelia Stephenson 1906. Others who are said to have taught this school before 1906 were John Cary, Mary Ann Maloney, James Taugher, Chas. Whalen, Robert Mulholland, Julia Hayes, Maggie Crowe, Fred Axley, Mary Taugher, Jos. Brady, Elizabeth Shallue, Thos. Morrissey, and Jos. Chermak. Frequent changes of teachers seemed to be the practice.

Many of the pioneer names are no longer common to the district. According to the 1856 assessment rolls G. Naumann, F. Morrison, F. Follmer, C. Behrens, W. Kreie, T. Bruckschen, M. Hacker, W. Goodwin, G. Goldie, T. Heimann, and T. Feder-spiel were pioneer land owners in this community. Many Irish names were common around the 1900's. The county records show that the following residents served as school clerks from 1872 up to 1906: Mike Taugher 1872-3 and from 1877-188-, Wm. Goodwin 1874-77, Thos. Morris 1894-5, Geo. Goldie 1896-8, and Dan Gallagher 1906. Others on the board before 1906 were Wm. Morris, C. Eberhardt, Mich. Gallagher, Owen Murphy, and Wm. Kolb.

Many early residents of the district and former pupils in the little red school are still living in the district. Among them are Mrs. Ed. Gallagher, Peter Bonde, Ed. Carstens, Mrs. Henry Vogt, Wm. Lembke, Lewis and Gust Naumann, Geo. Luebke, Jos. Gass, Mrs. Henry Waack, and Mrs. Herman Sonnenburg. Four families have added their names to the county education profession. They were the Gallagher, the Morris, the Goldie, and the Taugher families. The list of names of former students who have become prominent in their respective communities is long indeed.

During the decades of spelling contests, district fairs, and town and county achievement contests, this school took an active part. Many of the county prize winners came from this district according to the report of these affairs in the County Annuals. Newton No. 2 has been a leader in providing the best possible educational facilities in the past for its youngsters. The future of this school will be watched with interest.

NEWTON 6 — VALLEY VIEW

LaVerne H. Hartlaub

Newton school district No. 6 was named the Valley View district in 1918 because of the view of Pine Creek valley which winds its way through the district and to the rear of the school yard. County residents refer to this school as the Northeim school because the school buildings have always been located near the hamlet of Northeim.

The old Northeim district was organized early in the 1850's when this lake village and the surrounding areas were being settled. The first Newton district No. 6 was composed of



sections 23-24-25-26-35 and 36. Today the district boundary lines have changed only to the north, where some parts of sections 23 and 24 have been attached to Newton No. 7.

The first log school for this district was erected about one-half mile north of the present school site and near the present Norheim church at a cost of about \$70. The crude building had a few small windows on three sides with the cracks between the logs chinked. The 60 pupils which it once accommodated used slates and slate pencils, for lead pencils and tablets were then unknown. The seats and desks were long enough to accommodate six pupils. Gone are the building and evidences of the first site.

By 1864, the thriving community had so many children attending school that the voters decided to build a new and larger school building. This time the structure was to be built one-half mile south of Norheim which was then evidently the center of population for the district. Since this was to be a "more modern" and larger building than the first school, the district raised \$275. It was a frame structure built to conform to the schoolhouses of that early period. Wooden blackboards were installed, but the pupils still sat on the long homemade seats taken from the first schoolhouse. As these desks were non-adjustable the little youngsters dangled their legs, while the big six-footers had their feet sprawled in the aisles.

A big boxstove in one corner of the room heated the schoolhouse to about 60 degrees on "snappy" days. Old timers remember the teachers holding classes around the stove. Kerosene lamps, borrowed from the neighbors when needed, served to light the room for evening affairs. After serving the district as a schoolhouse for 29 years, it was auctioned off to Frank Leschke for \$50 and moved to Norheim. There it was remodeled and made into a home for the Leschkes. At present it is the home of Joe Pekarske.

In 1893, the district decided to build a new school and to locate it one-eighth of a mile west of Norheim on an acre of land purchased from Felix Sitkiewitz. The building, costing about \$860, was to be of frame construction, about 26 x 32 feet, and with two windows on each of the long sides and on the entrance side. The building is now the east one-half of the present school. There was no basement, so a stove was still to be used as the heating plant. The main floor had a combination entry-cloakroom across the front of the school. The furniture, consisted of double desks and seats and the teacher's desk. The open water bucket and dipper were standard equipment until the 1900's.

In 1905, a state law requiring the employment of two teachers for schools with an enrollment of more than 65 was passed. The law affected this district, and so the west one-half of the present schoolhouse was added. The addition plus the construction of two entrance halls and a bell tower cost about \$1,000. The additional room followed the construction design of the building to which it was attached. The two schoolrooms were separated by wooden doors which rolled up into large wooden cases. For Christmas programs and evening social affairs, the doors were rolled up and the two rooms became one large auditorium. Each room was heated by a stove of its own.

The two room school was maintained until 1915 when, due to decreased enrollment, the district voted for a one room rural school. The average daily attendance was, however, still large so the rolling doors were kept open except on very cold days when the children were seated in one room. It was not until the late 1930's that the rolling doors were removed and one room made of the entire building. The large chimney between the two rooms was removed and a new one constructed at the west wall. Today the Norheim school has most of the modern teaching equipment necessary. Modern physical conditions such as a basement, window lighting from the left and rear, and indoor toilets are lacking. The school's water supply is obtained from an artesian well located on the schoolyard. The schoolground has several fine pieces of playground equipment plus the woodshed and the two outdoor toilets. Electric lights were installed in the school in 1934.

Although the number of pupils of school age residing in the district has averaged between 100 and 200 from 1870 to 1915, the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools has been low in comparison. For instance, in 1870 there were 187 children of school age, but only 67 of them attended school. That ratio was common until the 1900's when compulsory attendance laws were being passed. The highest enrollment occurred in 1905 when about 80 children attended. By 1915, the number enrolled had dropped to less than 60, the number set by the state for two teachers.

At the present time the attendance averages about 20 yearly out of a school census list of about 50. The major causes of the decline in school population are due to smaller families, high school attendance, and the decline of the once prosperous village of Northeim.

The 1856 Newton assessment roll lists L. Klein, A. Gahr, John and Peter Bordel, H. Grosshuesch, M. Kordas, J. Rosinsky, A. Schneider, P. Pitsch, H. Vogel, Chas. Rehbein, Philip Goetz, A. Dumke, and Franz Hecker as early settlers. At present the district is settled by German and Polish people.

Prominent former pupils of this school are John Pekarske, proprietor of a clothing store; Dr. A. Pekarske, a dentist; John Leschke, funeral director; Frank Kersch, sheet metal shopkeeper; and Frank and John Rhode in the cheese and shoe business respectively. Peter Tomchek and Anton Pekarske, businessmen of Chicago, and Alma Rhode and Martha Pekarske, former teachers, were other well-known graduates.

The earliest known school officers were August Gahr and Eglof Dumke in 1862. Others serving prior to 1906 were Chas. Leucker, Carl Dumke, Maurice Mann, Thos. Gretz, Henry Franzmeier, Peter Kuffel, and Nick Kuffel. The last named served for a term of 25 years.

The records in the county office do not show that two terms of school were held, but it does indicate that six and eight month terms were common as early as 1872. The teacher's pay was average, being about \$45 yearly for the 1870's and 1880's. The lowest pay recorded was for Isabel Cary in 1864 when \$17 was the monthly salary. The names of teachers on record as having taught this school before 1906 were: Jos. W. Finch 1872-3, Evelyn Murphy 1874, J. Finnegan 1876-7, Thos. O'Neil 1878, L. A. Schmitz 1879, W. C. Schmitz 1880, John Goldie 1894, Albert Kielsmeier 1895, John M. Ruchhoeft 1896-7, Ralph Kestly 1898, Stanley Gretz 1904, and Peter F. Duvenick 1905.

The decline of the lake port of Northeim is indicated by the school census. At one time there was a thriving brick-making industry located at the rich clay deposits along the creek to the west of the present school. Lumbering was another major industry of this area. Every spring sailing vessels would arrive to take on cordwood for the larger lake ports. The ruins of the three piers at the mouth of the Pine river are still present. All of these industries employed a larger population than is found in the farming community of Valley View today. With the improvement of the Lakeshore highway, this area may some day become an important summer resort area.

NEWTON NO. 7 — WHITTIER

Mrs. Irma T. Polster

Whittier school, the name chosen for Newton district No. 7, was named in honor of one of America's famous poets. The older residents called this the Korthaurer school because it was located near their home. It was also referred to as the Fehrmann school because of the official connections that that family had with the affairs of the school.

Newton No. 7, organized about 1853, embraced the present school districts No. 7 and No. 8. It was not until 1866 that the original district was split up into two school communities.

An old district record dating back to 1853 records the fact that the town board of Newton in 1863 received an appeal from the residents of school district No. 7 to change the boundary by taking land away from it and adding such detached lands to another district. (Evidently district No. 8). Some of the residents were opposed to this detachment because with less land, school taxes would be increased. No decision could be reached so an appeal was made to the state superintendent of schools



who recommended a division of the district. All of this agitation for two districts came as the result of some sentiment for a new schoolhouse.

The first log schoolhouse for the original district was erected about 1853 and was valued at \$89.79. It was located a short distance north of the village of Clover. No record of its size is available, but it very likely was small and meagerly furnished. It served the original Newton district No. 7 until 1866 when the district records show that in October, 1866, the following described parcel of land was leased by Johann Schneider and wife Caroline to district No. 7, Newton, the N.W. corner of section 23, 8 rds. E., 5 rds. S., 8 rds W., thence 5 rds. N. to place of beginning. That is the present location of the schoolhouse. It was not until 1882 that this quarter acre of land was sold to the district by G. Degenhart and his wife for \$75. In 1917, another quarter acre of land was purchased from L. Groelle for \$50 to enlarge the schoolyard to the east.

District records written in German until nearly 1900 give an interesting history of the formation of the present district No. 7. At a meeting called on the 12th day of December, 1863, the question of alteration of district boundaries and detaching this area from the original Newton No. 7 was considered. Finally on September 18, 1866, the voters decided to build a log schoolhouse, 20 x 26 feet. The voters of the district were to have the necessary logs for \$15. It was to be located on the present site leased from Johann Schneider. It was voted that six months of school was to be held commencing on October 1st. Only English was to be taught in this school, although that provision was later rescinded. The inside of the school was whitewashed yearly for sums like 2 dollars, 5 shillings, and six cents. Someone in the district was hired one year to make the fire and clean the room each morning for the sum of \$4.50. No record is given as to the disposal of this school.

The second and present brick schoolhouse was erected in 1879. Money for this building was raised by taxes and by loans from district residents. The district purchased 8,000 bricks from the Zelinski brickyard at Northeim. The cost of lumber, foundation work, and front door stones totaled about \$185. The cost of the completed structure was \$275 according to county records. Wooden boards painted black with two quarts of black paint were the first blackboards. Some of these blackboards are still in use today. The first hand-made desks were later replaced with patented double desks, and in turn replaced by modern, single, adjustable seats and desks. The small teacher's platform is still in use — a reminder of the days when the master kept a watchful eye on his pupils. The first geography case of maps was installed in 1893 for \$42.65. Bookcases stored the few library books available in the later 1800's. School records show that as early as 1861, the district boasted of an eleven volume library. Four of these early library books were California Illustrations, Pictorial History of the American Revolution, History of England, and Expedition to Borneo. Yearly expenditures recorded were "lite" glass, pail and cup, and brooms. Yagg's Anatomical Study and reading charts were used before 1900.

The brick school, still in use after almost 70 years of service, is about 24 x 32 feet. An entrance door leads into a small narrow hallway. On each side of this hallway there is a cloakroom in which the outer clothing of the children, as well as their lunch pails, is stored. A door from each cloakroom leads into a classroom lit by three windows on each side, and heated by a floor furnace located at the northwest corner of the room. Blackboards are placed along the front of room and in between the windows. Electric lights were installed in 1934. A large, well-constructed bookcase was built between the two entrance doors along the west wall in 1929. A belltower was erected in 1892 and a bell acquired for \$28.

The large schoolyard is well drained but barren except for the usual outbuildings. The stone slab at the doorway has been worn down by the thousands of pairs of feet that have trod it. The present combination woodshed, garage, and storage room was built in 1934. Outdoor toilets are located to the rear of the schoolyard. A well was drilled in 1926 for \$295. Up to that time the water supply was gotten from a neighboring farmer.

The town clerk's reports to the County Superintendent from 1870 on show that the yearly enrollment averaged between 50 and 60 from 1870 to 1906. The highest enrollment occurred in the 1890's when about 65 pupils were in attendance. The yearly enrollment averaged about fifty percent of the pupils of school age. By the 1940's, this school had been affected by the decrease in the number of children to a family just like other districts had, for by then the yearly enrollment was only between 15 and 20 children out of a school census of 50.

Most of the early settlers were German emigrants who became farmers. The Newton assessment roll of 1856 lists J. Hochkammer, H. Bruckschen, G. Degenhart, Fr. Sachse, P. Clausen, and C. Wernecke as early land owners in this area. District residents prior to 1906 who served on the schoolboard were Carl Wernecke, Wm. Schroeter, Carl Schmitz, Louis Groelle, F. Reinhardt, F. Schmitz, F. Groelle, Albert Weyer, Carl Waak, Herman Heydrich, Henry Schmitz, H. C. Wernecke, and A. Solveson.

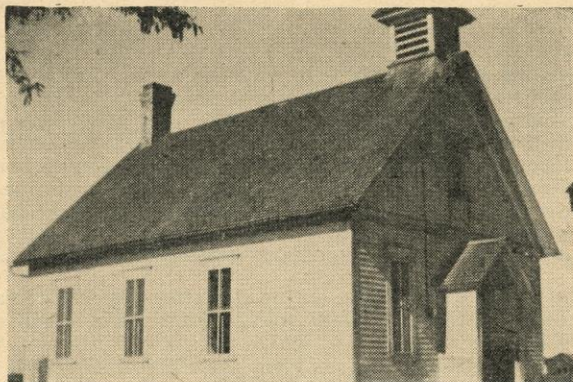
Two of the earliest teachers known to have taught in the old school near Clover were Wm. Gielow and Robert Rudolph. Others who taught in the present district were Thos. Coleman 1872-73; P. H. Martin 1874 to 1877 and again in 1879; J. P. Martin 1878; Robert Houkhol 1880; James Kennedy 1894; L. A. Schmitz 1895; Simon Wehrwein 1896-7; John Goldie 1898; John Arends 1904; and Carl Wernecke 1905. The first teachers were paid only twice a year. There is no record that a two term school year was common to the district, but very likely there were spring or winter vacation periods when the weather and road conditions were bad. Many of the early teachers became prominent in the business circles of Manitowoc. A later teacher, Geo. Barthel, became Kewaunee county superintendent of schools.

In 1929, the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the present school building was commemorated with a community gathering and box social at the school. Henry Fehrman, the oldest living pupil of that school, attended. Former teachers were present and spoke briefly to the gathering. The funds realized from the box social were used to buy a victrola.

Newton town hall is located in this district. It was remodeled from an old Methodist church, said to have been the first church in the town of Newton.

NEWTON NO. 8 — LINCOLN SCHOOL Norma H. Metzger

Newton District No. 8 is now known as the Lincoln School. On July 7, 1919, the voters officially decided to give it the above name in honor of former President Lincoln. Prior to that time, it was often referred to as the Waack, or the Fehrman, or the Clover school. The last name was more common because it is located one mile north of the village of Clover.



School records kept by the clerks from 1863 to about 1900 were usually written in the German language. This indicates that the community was settled by German immigrants. German was taught as long and in as many classes as the law would allow before 1900. After foreign languages were ruled out of the public school curriculum, the children attended German school at nearby parochial schools on Saturdays. Much additional history of the district was obtained from Charles Fehrman who is one of the oldest residents and is now living with his son, Orville Fehrman, the director of the school.

The assessment rolls for Newton show that the present Newton District No. 8 was a part of Newton District No. 7 until about 1865. The original District No. 7 up to 1865 contained sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and the E½ of section 22. In 1865 when District No. 8 was organized the new district included section 2, 11, 13, the N½ of section 10, and the W½ of section 12. In 1869 a part of section 3 was attached to the district and a part of section 10 was given to District No. 1. Other changes in the district boundaries have occurred as time elapsed.

Records of the district officers indicate that the community began agitating for a school of their own in 1863. The first schoolhouse which served the original Newton District No. 7, was situated about halfway between the present village of Clover and the present school site. No information as to the type of building nor the cost

is available, except that it had crude benches and desks. The windows had blinds common to early schools. The site of the first school was sold to Henry Esser in 1895.

In October, 1893, just before the fall term was to open, fire destroyed the schoolhouse. While the question of a new schoolhouse and a new site was being decided, classes were held in the Newton Singing Hall, which was located a short distance west of the present school site. During the winter of 1893-94, the voters decided upon a site for the new school. Many special meetings were held before a decision could be reached. Some of the residents favored a location on the present Highway 141 in section 12, some distance north of the old school site. Others favored the present location. Finally, it was decided to locate in section 12 on Highway 141. The site was surveyed and everything was put in readiness for building operations. In January 1894, the voters had another special meeting because there seemed to be a great deal of opposition to the chosen site. County Superintendent of Schools C. E. Patzer was invited to give his suggestions regarding a suitable location for the new building. The voters finally agreed on the present site in the S.E. corner of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2.

The new frame school was built in 1895 and still in use, cost about \$300. The building has an entry, two good-sized cloakrooms, and 24 x 36 foot classroom. A wood and coal stove provided heating and ventilation until 1947 when an oil burner was installed. Three large windows are placed along each of the long sides, with two windows towards the entrance side. There is no basement nor playroom. Electric lights were installed in the late 1930's. Closed cupboards are used to store the library and textbooks. Other schoolyard buildings include toilets, a pump house, and a woodshed.

No enrollment figures for the first five years of the school's existence are available. The attendance in 1870 was forty-four. The highest enrollment in this school was in 1895 when 64 pupils attended. The average during the latter 1800's was about 45 pupils per year. Since 1900 the enrollment has averaged about 25 students, with the present attendance averaging about that number. The smallest enrollment for the school was recorded in 1941 when only thirteen pupils attended. The drop in attendance was due to nearby parochial schools at Newtonburg, Silver Lake, and Manitowoc, and due to other rural conditions.

Early settlers in this community were predominantly German. Among the early settlers, according to the Newton assessment roll of 1860, were T. Ackermann, R. Wolf, P. Lohmann, A. Wellner, M. Meier, P. Clausen, A. Bauer, Fr. Wellner, L. Frosch, Fr. Sachse, W. Bremer, T. Vetting, P. Stephany, G. Degenhardt, C. Wernecke, A. Groelle, H. Bruckschen, E. Carsten, and J. Hochkammer. Herman Carsten, a former resident of the district, served the town as chairman for many years and also was the sheriff of Manitowoc county for several terms.

Many of the district settlers served the district as school board officers. The names of some of them on record are as follows: John Schulz, Chris Grapentin, Aug. Wintermeyer, Hy. Ruchhoeft, Math. Roberts, H. L. Schulz, and Aug. Haupt 1896-99; Chas. Fehrman and Chas. Duvenick 1904-05.

From 1870 on, the district has had at least six months of school. In 1874, seven month terms began, while by 1895 eight months of school were held. This district now maintains nine months of school as required by law. The district has always shown a preference for men teachers and paid salaries above those of surrounding districts. Many of the teachers have become prominent in their chosen fields. The first teachers of whom there is a record were John E. Barnstein 1872 and Wm. Ross 1873. Some other teachers before 1906 were Ferd. Lonsdorf, Wm. Efers, F. A. Strupp, C. A. Gielow, Robert Rudolph, Chas. Hoeffner, Ferd. Fisch, Louis Trossen, Carl Wernecke, and Stanley Gretz.

The texts used in the school after 1870 were the Sanders spellers and readers, Ray's arithmetics, Cornel's geography, Wells grammar, Mitchell's geography, Guffey grammar books, Swinton's spellers, Appleton Readers, and Harper's geographies. Mail for the school was gotten from Newtonburg, Nordheim, Timothy, and Manitowoc during the 1800's.

The district includes the present hamlet of Clover. Silver Creek meanders through the northeastern section of this community, while Calvin Creek winds its way through the southern boundary. During the summer these creeks are of little recreational importance to the nearby residents.

NEWTON NO. 9 — WHITE TRAIL

Irene S. Hoyer

Newton No. 9 was probably given the name White Trail School in 1918 because it was located on the White Trail Highway, now a part of U. S. Highway 141. The White Trail Highway was so called because of the white circular markings placed on it by a Chicago motor club. White Trail School is located in the village of Newton, unincorporated, S.W. corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 27, Township 18.



The exact date of the formation of the district is not known. Before a schoolhouse was built, a Mr. Watermeyer is said to have taught the children of the vicinity at his home, one mile south of the village. The earliest records beginning in 1859, are written in a neat, legible German and continue to be in German intermittently until 1921. The first entry, September 22, 1859, bears evidence that school had been running smoothly for some time. On that date, F. Hecker was re-elected treasurer, and it was decided to "keep" school for five months at a salary of \$28 a month. H. C. Shiller was the first teacher on record, and the enrollment was 84 — 37 girls and 47 boys. The other two school officers in 1859 were W. Neuhaus and Ch. Hecker.

It is generally believed that the first schoolhouse was built of logs on a spot $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the present structure, also on Highway 141. The northwest portion of Treick's land was donated to the school district with the stipulation that the land revert back to the owner when the schoolhouse was no longer in use. The records show that in 1863, C. Stockmeier was paid \$1.75 for a bench. In 1865, \$2.75 was spent for repairing the schoolhouse. One dollar was spent for repairing the schoolhouse and \$3 for school furniture in 1866. At all the early meetings male teachers were stipulated and obtained. Cord wood was furnished by the people of the district and had to be delivered on a specified day and hour.

On September 30th, 1867, the people at the district meeting decided to build a new schoolhouse, recorded thus:

1. Resolved that a schoolhouse shall be erected and to raise the money for erecting in a time of two years.
2. Resolved to raise \$300 for erecting a new schoolhouse and the schoolhouse shall be built from brickstones and the bricks shall be fetched from the inhabitants of said district against compensation.
3. The new schoolhouse shall be 24 feet in width and 34 feet long, and the height inside shall be 11 feet with an entrance six feet wide.
4. Said building shall have a foundation built up from fieldstones with two feet in the ground and two feet high over the surface of the earth.
5. The inhabitants of said school district shall have the right to deliver said stones for compensation to the Building Committee.
The following persons were appointed as a Building Committee: Ch. Hecker, Fred Diederichs, and Ernst Rodewald."

The above resolutions were carried out. The contract for erecting the school was given to the lowest bidder on condition that \$300 were to be paid when the building was under rafter, and the rest when the building committee gives the contractor a certificate of satisfaction. The brick schoolhouse was completed in 1868 at a cost of \$1,096.44. It was placed on the same spot on Treick's land where the log schoolhouse was thought to have been. The schoolboard and "Baucommittee" (building committee) made the school seats. Our local octogenarian, William, "Grandpa", Rodewald, student of that school for seven winters, remembers that there was no bell. There was no well on the premises. The older boys were sent to the nearest

neighbor, W. Kreie, to get water. Mr. Kreie apparently had legitimate reasons for allowing only certain boys on his yard, of which Julius Hecker, retired city fireman, claims to have been one.

At a special meeting in 1869 it was decided to adopt the text, "This New Practical and Easy Method of Learning the German Language". Another special meeting was called in 1870 to insure the schoolhouse in the Newton Insurance Company. H. Meier, the insurance agent, insured the school for the sum of \$700 and the equipment for \$50 at a premium of \$8.50 for a term of 5 years. In 1876, a board fence was built along the north, east, and south sides of the school yard by John Luckow for \$6.50.

A well was dug on the schoolgrounds in 1884 by John Luckow for \$50 on a spot determined by C. Stockmeier with a divining rod. A 10 x 16 woodshed was built by William Rodewald in 1887 for \$16.25. The records show that in the same year, 1887, the old seats were sold for \$4.65 and new ones were purchased. A new stove was bought in 1892, and the old one sold for \$1.50.

By 1894 the brick schoolhouse proved to be unsatisfactory and it was sold for \$50 to Mr. and Mrs. Hoecke who lived in it for about three years, after which it was abandoned and finally torn down. Nothing is left of it now but a heap of stones, and the land has reverted back to Treick's as was arranged. One-half acre was then bought in the village of Newton for \$80 from John Kreie recorded thus in the Register of Deeds Office:

"Commencing on a point 16 rods north from the southwest corner of section No. 27 of township 18 N. range, No. 23 east, thence running 8 rods north, thence due east 10 rods, thence due south 8 rods, thence due west 10 rods to the place of beginning, in all containing ½ acre of land." This is the location and size of the present schoolgrounds. Anton Tomczyk was the contractor for the 28 x 46 x 12 frame building erected in 1895, complete with tower and bell for \$1,000. Every taxpayer of the district was required to haul 2 loads of either stones or sand, and whoever was unable to haul was required to pay \$1.50 per load. The building committee consisted of Louis Franzmeier, J. Jagodzinski, John Kreie, Theodore Rodewald, and H. Stockmeier. They were paid 10c an hour for their duties. The new school was typical of many of that era. It was painted white, had green shutters, and yard was enclosed with a wire fence. But no little red schoolhouse!

In 1900 the wire fence was removed and the wire was sold for 35c. The large gate was sold for 65c. An iron fence was then built on the west or highway side.

In the early part of the 20th century, district fairs were popular and Newton No. 9 took part in many of them. At one time a school fair was held, and 5c and 10c prizes were awarded for the best fruits, vegetables, and needlework. White Trail School also prided itself on the adeptness of its students at winning prizes at the town and county contests, conducted annually for many years.

By 1921 the school again proved inadequate for the large enrollment, and it was decided by the people of the district to build a one-room addition to the original building thus making it a State graded school. William J. Raeuber, the architect, drew up the plans which were sent to the State Industrial Commission for approval. The contractor, Albert Tomschek, converted the old building into two rooms by placing a wall along the entire north side, leaving a six foot wide hallway. The large addition on the east side became the primary room and basement entrance. A basement furnace was installed leaving room for a coal bin and play room. The building committee consisted of Oscar Rodewald, Fred Woepse, and John Hutchison. They received forty cents an hour for their work. Forty cents an hour was also paid for district help; eighty cents with team. The school equipment was stored in a room rented from Emil Rodewald until the school was ready. The old woodshed and double desks were sold for \$44 and new single desks were bought for \$752.80. Hinged doors separate the two rooms which can be opened for large gatherings. The first principal was Lena Geigel (Dewey) and the first primary teacher was Irma Rusboldt.

Electric lights were installed in 1926 and a stoker in 1935. Water was gotten from the C. Franzmeier store property until 1936 when a well was drilled on the school grounds. In 1941 a water system, a sink, two bubblers, and indoor lavatories were installed. Two electric clocks were purchased in 1944, and at the last annual meeting, 1945, it was decided to install an electric bell system, making White Trail a well equipped state graded school.

The present enrollment is 41. The highest enrollment of 98 children was recorded in 1862 when H. E. Watermeyer taught two months at \$22 a month. Due to a reformed parochial school in the early years, one mile from the public school, the enrollment dropped. After the parochial school closed there seems to have been a prevalence of White Trail graduates who became ministers. The following graduates chose theology as their profession: Prof. William Grosshuesch, former president of Mission House, whose son is now president of that institution; Rev. Henry Treick, Rev. Otto Stockmeier, Rev. Herbert Wernecke, Rev. Gilbert Wernecke, Rev. Paul Franzmeier, Rev. Ernest Klaudt, and two theology students, Winston Wernecke and Leonard Stockmeyer. One graduate chose medicine, Dr. Herman Barnstein, and one the bar, Attorney Paul Rodewald of Pittsburgh. Eight local feminine graduates became teachers in this and other counties.

The longest term as a local board member is claimed by Henry Rodewald, "Mayor" of Newton and member of the World War II Draft Board, who served 19 years.

Teachers' contracts specified clearly whether the teacher was to do the janitor work, and how many days were to be made up in case of illness. Only in very recent years has the specification "In case of marriage, contract is void" been omitted from women teachers' contracts.

The following is a list of teachers, all of note, as well as could be determined from the records of Newton No. 9: 1859 H. Ch. Schiller; 1861 H. E. Watermeyer; 1862 A. Hecker; 1863-4 J. Blaetgen; 1865 John Stephenson; 1866 J. Finch; 1867-8 Ch. Schmitz; 1869 Mr. Faust; 1870 G. Seyler; 1871-3 Peter Brady; 1874 Johanna Lueps (first lady teacher); 1875 H. Reineking (later became a doctor); 1876-7 Johanna Lueps; 1878 Mr. Jones; 1879 Mr. Lohman; 1881 Mr. Damler; 1882 W. Schmitz; 1883 John Dunbar; 1884-6 Thomas Morris; 1887 Herman Schmitz; 1888 Oscar Stockmeier; 1889-90 H. Schmitz; 1891 John Dunbar; 1892 L. A. Schmitz; 1893-4 Charles Brady; 1895 John Ruckhoeft; 1896 Albert Kielsmeier; 1897-9 Joe Brady; 1899 Mary Conway; 1900 Katy McNulty; 1901 Cornelia Stephenson; 1902 John Finch; 1903-6 Guy Thompson.

ROCKLAND

The township of Rockland was originally a part of the original Manitowoc Rapids. It was not until 1850 that this and surrounding areas were detached from Rapids and organized as the Maple Grove township area. Rockland remained a part of Maple Grove until 1856 when it became a municipality by itself with a very unstable boundary line between Eaton and Rockland. The pamphlet "The Development of Town Boundaries in Wisconsin, No. 36, Manitowoc County" indicates that constant changing of this boundary line was authorized by the Manitowoc County Board of Supervisors. It was not until 1869 that the idea of following Manitowoc river as a boundary line between the two towns was abandoned in favor of the accepted section line.

While the township of Rockland area was a part of the original municipalities, school districts were being organized and numbered in accordance with the municipality in which that district was then located. Although there are no official records, the organization dates of the following schools seem to indicate the first order of school district organization in Rockland: Maple Grove No. 1 (now Cato 1); Rockland 2; Maple Grove 3; Maple Grove 4 (now Rockland Jt. 4); Maple Grove 5 (the former Cato Jt. 5 with Rockland); Rockland 6; Cato Jt. 7, joint with Rockland; Maple Grove 8 (unaccounted for); Maple Grove Jt. 9 (now a part of Cato Jt. 9); and Maple Grove Jt. 10 with Rockland (now part of the Reedsville district). The present district numbering results from a filling in of missing numbers after Rockland became a township by itself and as districts were organized. The present Rockland school district No. 5 is known as Rantoul Jt. 5, joint with Rockland. The organization dates for the various districts in the present Rockland township are given in each of the following school articles.

ROCKLAND NO. 1 — Suspended

Rockland school district No. 1 was among the last of the districts organized in Manitowoc county. It belonged originally to the Rockland joint school district No. 1 composed of the village of Reedsville and areas of farm land in Rockland and Maple Grove. It withdrew from the original district because of the high taxes raised for grade and high school purposes. The detachment was made possible by the passage of a state law in 1927 and repealed in 1939.

The original petition to detach this area was filed on March 28, 1930, in conjunction with the Maple Grove No. 5 territory detachment proceedings. The petition was addressed to the school officers of Rockland Jt. No. 1 (Reedsville) and petitioned them to detach the area from said joint school district bordering on said joint school district and outside of the incorporated village of Reedsville. The school officers ignored this petition, so an appeal was filed with the county superintendent of schools within 20 days after the filing of the original petition. Upon receiving this appeal, Supt. E. S. Mueller issued an order on April 30, 1930, that all of the territory outside of Reedsville be detached and a new school district or districts be set up, or that the territory be attached to contiguous existing school districts.

On May 30, 1930, the town boards of Maple Grove and of Rockland ordered that two new districts be formed from the territory so detached by order of the county superintendent of schools, and that a part of the said territory be attached to Maple Grove No. 3. One of the new districts formed was Rockland school district No. 1, made up of a strip of land one-half mile wide and four miles long in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 11 in Rockland township.

Rockland school district No. 1 has never erected a school house. Upon withdrawal from Reedsville, it has continued to send the grade children to the village schools. The first school census listed only 39 children of school age residing in the newly created school district. During its existence the yearly census average was between 40 and 50 children between the ages of 4 and 20 years. Most of the grade children have always attended the parochial schools in Reedsville according to the amount of taxes raised for school purposes. For only one year did the voters raise \$200 for school purposes. The rest of the years the district raised only \$100 yearly. Records reveal the fact that for at least seven years, no school taxes were levied!

Among the signers of the original petition to detach the area outside of the village of Reedsville from Rockland Jt. school district No. 1 were John Jonas and Steve Foreyt. It was only natural then to elect these men to office on the school board of the newly created Rockland No. 1. Records reveal the fact that the original officers elected in 1930 are still in office at present. The first and present school officers are clerk Steve Foreyt, director John Jonas, and treasurer John W. Mahnke.

ROCKLAND 2 — POPLAR GROVE

Eva B. Helgeson

Rockland district No. 2 school was given the name of Poplar Grove because the school is surrounded by numerous poplar trees. Many of the older residents of this and nearby communities have known this as the Deffke school because the first log schoolhouse was located on the Ernest Deffke farm. Others in the vicinity of Collins refer to it as the "school on the hill" because it is located on a higher elevation of land.



No definite records can be found as to the exact date when the voters were asked to assemble for the purpose of organizing a school. Town assessment records on file in the county treasurer's office indicate that district No. 2 was in existence before 1856. It then consisted of sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30. In 1912, District No. 3 was formally organized which detached sections 27-28 and those parts of sections 33 and 34 lying north of the Manitowoc river from this district.

Just when the first school was erected is officially unknown, but one of the early settlers of this district relates that about the year 1855, the residents of the present Collins, Wells, and Poplar Grove districts banded together and laid plans for the erection of a school building. This first schoolhouse was of logs and was constructed by John McCoy on a plot of land which was a part of the Ernest Deffke farm which is now owned by Roy Lau. No record is given as to its size. Ella Hagenow of Reedsville was the first teacher at a salary of \$20 per month. She taught reading and some arithmetic to the 40 pupils enrolled. The school furniture consisted of a teacher's table and plank benches constructed by Miss Hagenow's father who was an early day cabinet maker.

When the Wells group decided to form a district of their own and to build a schoolhouse for their own community in 1873, the log school was moved from the Deffke farm to a corner at the intersection of the present Louis Krueger and the Henry Klann farms, one-half mile west of the present school site. The formation of the Wells district detached most of sections 19 and 30 from this district, further limiting its areal extent. The Wells district is now known as joint district No. 5, Rantoul, in Calumet county, joint with Rockland in Manitowoc county.

In 1884, the voters decided to erect a frame school building at a cost of \$734. The site chosen was the present one located two miles northwest of Collins on county trunk J. The site was a part of the Louis Krueger farm. In payment for this plot of ground Mr. Krueger was given the old log building which he remodeled into a cow barn. The new frame schoolhouse was about 24 x 36 feet, one story high. Three windows on each of the long sides as well as windows at the front provided natural lighting. The crude plank benches were replaced by patented double desks but the equipment was still meager according to present day standards.

By 1898, the enrollment of over 80 pupils necessitated additional schoolroom space. Accordingly, at a special meeting called on September 15, 1898, the voters authorized a 12 foot addition to the north end of the school building costing \$300. The growth of the village of Collins and the increased number of farmers in this area caused the school population to rise continuously. The state had by 1905 set up enrollment limits for one teacher. The district residents, too, realized the need for reorganizing their school system. At the annual meeting held July 6, 1909, a motion was adopted "that the school should be graded". Another motion authorized the schoolboard to go to the Grimms school to inspect their arrangement for changing over to a graded school. At a special meeting called for July 23, 1909, further plans were considered to remodel the school into a two room building. After several mo-

tions had been passed, the legality of this special meeting was questioned by one of the voters because he claimed that proper notices for a special meeting were not posted. All transactions were then called null and void, and another special meeting was called for August 4, 1909 to consider legally the business to have been transacted on July 23rd. The opposition at this meeting presented a petition signed by the citizens of Collins for a new schoolhouse in that village. After considerable discussion a motion was made, seconded, and passed that two separate school buildings be maintained by Rockland district 2 — one at the old location and one at Collins. The school board was to accept the Collins school if erected per specifications. In 1912, the Collins area detached itself from district 2, and became Rockland No. 3.

The building erected in 1886 and added to in 1898 is in use today. From time to time various improvements have been made. In 1921, a porch was built, while in 1925 a new board fence was built around the schoolyard. New outbuildings were erected in 1926. The interior walls and ceiling were covered with sheet metal and a new chimney built in 1928. The old double desks with their carved initials and etchings were replaced by single chair-type desks the following term. During P. W. A days in 1934, a hardwood floor was laid and electric lights installed. Open shelved libraries, a steel filing cabinet, tables, chairs, and a floor furnace complete the school-room equipment. The building lacks such modern conveniences as indoor toilets, running water, basement, and correct window lighting.

The enrollment during the first 50 years of this school's existence was large. The fact that a graded school set up was considered as late as 1909 shows that many pupils were in attendance even at that time. With the withdrawal of the Wells and the Collins areas the size of the school was affected considerably. Today the enrollment averages about 15 out of a school census of 40. The convenience of bus service to Reedsville has caused some children to attend the parochial school there.

The 1860 township assessment roll lists the following pioneers as land owners in the original district: Carl Lau, Carl Behnke, John Jahnke, Wm. Schwanke, Gotfried Krueger, Michael Wunsch, Fred Wells, Paul Behnke, Frederick Krueger, and L. Klawitter. Some former students who became prominent were Arthur Schroeder, who became county clerk and now district supervisor of assessments at Green Bay, Benjamin Wunsch, now with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Melvin Wunsch with the social security board in the East, and Adolph Valleskey, a state dairy and food inspector. The many other graduates have been and are respected and influential citizens in their communities.

Records show that the main transactions at annual school meetings were to determine the length of the term, the languages to be taught, and who should furnish the fuel and clean the school. These jobs were usually let to the lowest bidder. Of special interest to one reading the records was the amount of money raised from generation to generation for school purposes. The yearly taxes from 1880 to 1913 averaged \$50 while after 1925 the yearly appropriation was between one and two thousand dollars.

Frequent changes in school officers were made according to records. Wm. Klann served as clerk for the longest term — 15 years. Other school officers on record in the county office as having served prior to 1906 were Fred Pollack, Christ Krueger, Carl Lau, F. M. Krueger, Carl Valleskey, Nick Schroeder, Robert Lau, and Chas. Wunsch.

A one year term for teachers was common before the 1900's. Winter and summer terms seem to have been held up to about 1880. The term length after that date ranged all the way from 3 to 7 months. The superintendent's record book has this entry for the winter of 1873: "No winter term". German was taught each year for one month until 1918. This German school was in addition to the regular terms. The salaries were raised and lowered according to the times, ranging from \$20 per month when Ella Hagenow taught to over \$200 per month for the 1947-1948 term.

The list of teachers teaching this school before 1906 is incomplete. Those on record in the county office are J. G. Lemkuhl 1872; Ella Ross 1873; Bridget Nolan 1874; Annie Carberry 1875; Mary Patnode 1877; Mary Hougen 1878; Emma Gibson 1879, Annie Hill 1880; Henry Strodhoff 1894; Winifred Meany 1895 and 1898; Anna Michan 1896; Fred Schwalbe 1897; Jennie Schwartz 1904; and Dora Knutson 1905. A later teacher, Orrin Meyer, is at present the Calumet County Agent.

Rockland district No. 2 has no places of scenic or historical interest. It is now a community of prosperous farmers who are now studying the best solution to a more efficient and economical school system to meet modern trends in rural education.

ROCKLAND JT. 2 — WOODCOCK

Verna Mae Hougen

Rockland school district joint 2 is and has for years been known as the Woodcock school because the site on which the school is located was donated to the district by John Dexter Woodcock. The schoolhouse is now located on the S.W. corner of Section 33, township of Rockland.



The Woodcock district is reputed to have been organized about 1851 when this area belonged to the original Eaton township. The present Rockland sections 31, 32, 33, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34 lying south of the Manitowoc River and near which sections this school is located, belonged from time to time to Eaton, Walders, and Rockland townships. This school district then has been listed as Eaton, Walders, and again as Eaton school district No. 7 as this area changed its township name. After the above named sections were incorporated permanently as a part of Rockland township in 1869, this district was renumbered and became Eaton Jt. 2, joint with the township of Rockland. Since the first schoolhouse was located in town of Eaton, the district was designated as Eaton Jt. 2. When the new schoolhouse was built in 1883, it was located in Rockland so it was given the designation of Rockland Jt. 2. Since its organization, many changes have occurred in the boundary lines, but the northern boundary is still the winding Manitowoc river.

The first schoolhouse for the district was a small log structure about 14 x 20 feet. It was erected in the early 1850's and stood on the A. C. Tuft farm south of the present site. It served the district until 1883 when it was sold for \$8 and eventually torn down and used for firewood. The little log school had windows on three sides. The cracks between the logs were chinked to keep out the rain, snow, and cold. The furniture consisted of rude homemade benches and desks. A box stove, a small "black" board, a woodbox, and a bucket and dipper completed the school's equipment.

Due to the increasing enrollment with the coming of more settlers, and to provide a better school building for its children, the district in 1883 voted to erect a new structure. John Dexter Woodcock donated a corner of his farm for the site. The frame school, the one now in use, is about 24 x 36 feet in size. It cost the district the sum of \$633 according to county records. It has a combination entry-cloakroom and a good-sized classroom. A semi-enclosed storm porch encloses the entrance. The usual windows on the long sides cause objectionable cross-lighting. During the 1930's a door replaced one of the windows at the northeast corner of the schoolroom so that the toilets and woodshed at the rear of the school would be more convenient. The school is heated by a floor furnace. A woodbox placed in the wall between the schoolroom and the entry was partly removed in the 1930's so that open library shelving could be placed along this wall. Electric lights were installed about 1938. Other conveniences added in recent years were a steel filing cabinet, a telephone, primary work table with chairs, and single seats and desks. The schoolyard is enclosed on two sides by a board fence. The playground equipment consists of a merry-go-round. The pupils are called to their day's work by means of a hand bell.

The Woodcock school has always remained a one room rural school. During the first years of the log school, the enrollment was about 12 for the three month term. By 1870, the town clerk's report to the county superintendent showed that a total of 55 pupils was enrolled for the winter and summer sessions. During the remainder of the 1800's, the attendance ranged from 50 to 65 yearly. The highest enrollment occurred in 1905 when 70 pupils were attending. The attendance for the last few years has been from 10 to 20 pupils which is high since the number of children of school age averages only about 40 for the district.

According to the early assessment rolls, some of the first settlers were M. Wegner, L. Marcks, J. M. Tyler, M. Streckert, N. Porter, W. Woodcock, F. M. Boucher,

M. C. Tyler, and N. K. Johnson. All were farmers since this is a farming community.

The earliest known school officer was Frederick Pollack who served as treasurer in 1868. Frank Markee succeeded him in 1870. John D. Woodcock served as clerk in 1872. Emmett Rickaby was school clerk from 1873 to 1876. Others who served on the board up to 1906 were Fred and August Schwalbe, Paul Wegner, Nathan Porter, James Carroll, and Ferdinand Woodcock.

Rockland Jt. 2 had summer and winter sessions until about 1876, according to county records. The early terms were about 5 months in length. The summer session lasted from May to October. The first 9 month term was held in 1894. The salary of the teacher ranged from \$33 per month in 1872 up to \$45 monthly in 1894. That was average for the times. The names of teachers on record are: 1867 D. C. Makham, 1868 K. S. McGinley, Eliza Allen 1869, Sarah M. Carey 1870, Robert Dobyns 1871, Melora Shove 1872, Pat E. Skahen 1873, H. M. Tyler 1874, Ella Ross 1875, Maggie M. Foye 1876, Julia Ross 1877, Ella Ross 1878, Gustie Boettcher 1879, Maggie Cody 1880, E. S. Crowe 1894, Daisy Fulton 1895-98, Catherine Doolan 1904-5. Julia Sullivan was another early teacher.

The many pupils who have attended the Woodcock school have become successful in their chosen fields. All of them take pride in the fact that they at one time attended this district school. Among the more well-known graduates are James Carroll who became state senator, and William Carroll who became assemblyman, both in other areas of the state.

Early records of 1868 show that money to run the school was obtained through "land certificates". Fred Pollack, the treasurer in 1868, received one for the amount of \$226.32 at that time. The texts common to other county schools were used in the later 1880's. The Woodcocks have at present a small leather bound arithmetic book, "First Book in Arithmetic", published in 1847 and still in good condition. Records show also that the school treasurer received and paid out funds for box socials, raffles, and school fairs.

Today Rockland Jt. 2 remains a quiet but prosperous farming community. The western edge of the district contains a portion of the Rockland-Eaton swamps. The eastern and northern boundaries contain portions of the Collins marshes along the Manitowoc river. An historical place of interest to old-timers is the Streckert cemetery near the southwestern limits of the district.

ROCKLAND NO. 3 — COLLINS

Lynabelle Brehmer

Rockland District No. 3 is known as the Collins School as it is in the village of Collins. The district is made of Section 27, most of 28, a small portion of the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 33, most of the N½ of section 34 and a small part of the S½ of 34.

The Collins School was organized as a separate district in 1912. Prior to that time it belonged to Rockland District No. 2 and the children from this village and the nearby farms attended the Poplar Grove School. In 1909 the enrollment in the old Poplar Grove District became too large for one teacher, so the voters at the annual school meeting in July, 1909, had to decide the issue of building a two-room school. The citizens of Collins favored the building of a separate one-room school in Collins to provide the children in the village with a local school. Thus the citizens of Collins proposed a single district with two separate school buildings, located about a mile apart. The voters of the Poplar Grove district opposed the proposition of the Collins voters. Since a majority of the voters of the undivided District No. 2 opposed the two building plan, it was voted down. The meeting then adjourned without solving the problem of what to do about the overcrowded conditions in the Poplar Grove district.



On July 31, 1909, the citizens of Collins called a special meeting in the village. At this meeting the voters agreed to furnish District No. 2 with a site and a new schoolhouse in Collins. The building was to be complete with necessary fixtures and would be built without cost to District No. 2. This proposal was accepted by the district voters and the new building was begun immediately. The site was purchased from Ferdinand Matznick, Sr. for the sum of \$50. It was first deeded to August Born and then to District No. 2. The building and site is located on the western edge of Collins along the Soo Line right-of-way.

Citizens of Collins who were instrumental in securing a school for the were August Born, L. T. Voigt, John Mattes Sr., Louis Lemke, John Pollack, W. H. Damm, John Mahloch, Ferdinand Matznick, Sr., Wm. Schroeder, Herb. Halverson, Ed. Behnke, Gust Valleskey Sr., Herman Mattes, M. G. Valleskey, Adolph Lemke, C. J. Valleskey, John Schaefer, Fred Vergils, and Chas. J. Fritz.

Village folks furnished all of the labor to build the new school. The biggest share of the building was done by Chas. Fritz, a carpenter, Herb. Halverson, John Mattes, Sr., and Adolph Lemke. Louis Schroeder donated basswood shade trees which were planted by Philip Mattes. The school cost \$1,300 and was paid entirely by donations of the citizens of Collins.

From 1909 to 1912 the school was the property of Rockland District No. 2 and was under the jurisdiction of the school board of that district. In 1909 August Born was appointed the director of the new Collins School. By common consent the district was divided into two separate municipalities in 1912. The southern part of the old district became District No. 3 while the northern part remained District No. 2.

School began in the new building in October, 1909 since it was not completed in time for the September opening date. During the first term, 46 pupils were enrolled. Lenore Schilling was the first teacher and taught for a salary of \$48 per month. The first graduates of the new school were Elmer Voigt and Elsie Valleskey, now Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Voigt.

In 1919 the school was remodeled by adding a basement and installing a basement furnace and ventilating system. A library room was also added to the northwest corner of the school. In 1937 electric lights were installed. An addition was added in 1947 to house the lavatories, making this a modern rural school.

From 1909 to 1932 the average enrollment was about 40. From the latter date on, the attendance gradually decreased until in 1942 when there were only 15 pupils. At present the enrollment averages 25 pupils per year.

The school during its almost 40 years of existence has had many graduates. The Borns, Valleskeys, Voigts, Mattes, Schroeders, and other families have made names for themselves in business, teaching, and agriculture. Leslie Valleskey, a prominent county lawyer, is a graduate of this school.

The first school officers elected in 1912 were Clerk L. T. Voigt, Director August Born, and Treasurer Louis Schroeder. Their salaries were \$15.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 respectively. Other citizens have served on the Board since the district was organized. Those who served over twenty years were Wm. Reimer and August Born.

The names of the teachers who taught in this school are listed in the county School Annuals. Former teachers who are still in the profession are Earl E. Tetzlaff who later taught at Brillion, in the County Rural Normal, and now in Manitowoc; and Eva Born Helgeson who teaches at present in the Poplar Grove District.

Spelling matches were held in this village for the township of Rockland from 1909 to 1926. In the first township contest Mrs. Elsie Voigt was the representative of the Collins School. She was defeated for township spelling championship by the present Hattie Ebert of the Poplar Grove School.

Collins is a center of trade for the inhabitants of the surrounding communities. It had a screen factory at one time but is now no longer in operation. Today, Collins is a quiet village, whose citizens are proud of the school and of persons who organized it.

Rockland District No. 3 has no place of historical interest. The Manitowoc River, the Mud Creek, the Collins Marshes, and Rockland Swamps provide residents and citizens of the county with excellent fishing and hunting grounds. A great deal of Indian lore is centered in these areas too.

ROCKLAND JT. 4 — FAIR VIEW

Harold O'Connell

In 1918, the name of Fair View was given to this school that had for years been known as the Quarry school. Real old timers remember this as the Knapp school because it was located near the Knapp home and because of the official connections that the Knapps had with the school. The name Fair View was considered appropriate because a fair view of the farms and the river could be had from the school site.

The Eaton, Cato, and Rockland assessment rolls of 1858 show that Rockland Jt. 4 was organized early in the 1850's.

The school district at that time did not include Rockland sections 25 and 26, then belonging to the first Rockland district No. 9 (now no longer in existence). It was not until about 1873 that sections 25 and 26 in Rockland were added.

The following history of the old schools and residents was furnished by County Judge Jerome Ledvina who taught the Quarry school in 1907. He has a most interesting and comprehensive history of this area. This history he read to the residents as a part of the dedication program for the new school. Only brief and pertinent school facts can be used in this article.

"The first school was held in the D. B. Knapp stable in the summer of 1852. There were but few pupils and the teacher, Miss Williams, received \$2 per week. No school was held during the winter because Mr. Knapp's cows had to have shelter. The district then agitated for a school. Town superintendent of schools, D. B. Knapp, issued a notice to Wm. Cary, a district resident, to call a meeting of the voters. He, accordingly, notified D. B. Knapp, John Williams, David and Silas Greenman, Peter Wegner, and Ole Larson. The meeting was held May 7, 1852. School officers, clerk Wm. Cary, treasurer Silas Greenman, and director D. B. Knapp, were elected. A site was leased from Mr. Knapp which was to be on the same corner now used for a site. A tax of \$200 for the new school, \$25 for teacher's wages, and \$10 for a library was raised. Miss Holbrook was engaged to teach at \$2 per week, with the provision that the summer session was to end before August 1st.

The contract to build was let to Mr. Knapp for \$145, and it was to be built "according to plans and specifications". The building was to be 20 x 26 feet. At another meeting held on Oct. 9, 1852, the voters evidently felt that the sum of \$200 for a building was excessive, for they recinded the May 7th vote, and planned to raise but \$70 for a school 16 x 14 feet. Evidently, too, they were not satisfied with the chosen site for the voters planned to build the school on the Silas Greenman farm, the old Frank Koepple place. During 1853, nothing was done about building. In 1854, the voters changed their minds again and voted to build on the present site. The building was to be 18 x 22 and constructed of logs. The sum of \$150 was raised and Ole Olson, Crosier Tufts, and John Williams were appointed to the building committee. They resigned for some reason throwing the job on the school board.

The building was completed by September 1854. A comfortable shanty was also built and used as a summer school. In 1855, Chas. Williams was paid \$4 for making window shutters. By 1873, the little log school was considered inadequate for the district since sections 25 and 26 were then added to the district. Accordingly, a special meeting was called to vote for a new school. The sum of \$450 was raised for a frame building 24 x 30 feet on the same site. Wm Cary was the contractor and Wencil Rappel, T. G. Torrison, and Lars Erickson were on the building committee. The site, 9 rods square, was purchased from A. D. Knapp for \$12. The second school had one entrance door leading into a hall across the front of the building. Another door led into a classroom crudely furnished with double desks, a box stove, few "black" boards, and the water bucket. The room was first plastered in 1883. A woodshed was built in 1892 and the well drilled in 1896. New sidings were put on the building in 1900.



In 1905, a committee composed of Martin Rappel, George Torrison, and Knute Thompson was asked to investigate the cost of a new school. They recommended that a new school be built in 1906 as the old building was in bad condition. On Oct. 30, 1905, a special meeting was called to vote on the question of a new school. The vote was 16 for and 4 against. Then the question whether a two story structure was to be built was favored 15 for and 5 against. After further discussion, the vote was reconsidered and a one story building was ordered." (End of quote from the Ledvina article).

The old frame schoolhouse was sold and moved to Quarry where it was turned into a butcher shop just north of the present Robison tavern. Later the building was again remodeled and made into a home which was owned by George Steiner.

The next and present frame building was erected in 1907 at a cost of \$2,200. The building is 37 x 44 feet, with a schoolroom 26 x 44 feet. A full basement now houses a furnace-ventilating system, an inadequate playroom, and a fuel room. When the school was built, an upright heater-ventilating system in the schoolroom was used. Until the building was remodeled, two separate porches were used. The porch at the S.E. corner of the building was used by the boys to enter their cloakroom. From this cloakroom one door led to the basement and one door to the schoolroom. The porch at the S.W. corner of the school led to the girls' cloakroom. Between the two cloakrooms, there was a library room with open shelving holding hundreds of books. A large belfry atop the school housed the large school bell which could be heard far and wide. The schoolroom itself was lighted with many windows on the west, north, and east sides. The windows were installed on the three sides so that the school could be changed to a two department building. Large double desks from the old building seated the many pupils enrolled. The present Judge Jerome Ledvina was the teacher who moved from the old school to the new school just before Christmas in 1907.

By 1921, the enrollment had become so large that the state demanded a two room school. At the annual meeting of 1921, arrangements were made to make the necessary changes, with Mike Gill and Olaf Lundberg assisting the school officers in making plans, etc. The main changes required were to provide a new entrance and to remodel the front of the building. The two porches were removed and additions to the main building built in their places. A large porch was built to the front of the school, with double doors leading directly into a common hall. The library room and the basement stairway were torn out and moved to the new addition which was built where the girls' entrance and porch once was. The part built on, where formerly the boys' porch was located, became a domestic science room. The classroom was partitioned into two equal rooms by installing folding doors.

After being a state graded school for twenty years, this school reverted to a one-room building in 1941. The folding doors were thrown open and a large classroom was again available. During the time that the school was graded, yearly improvements were made. In 1929 a fire, while the school was in session, caused minor damages. To gain greater protection against disaster, a telephone was installed, and the next year membership in the Valders Fire department was obtained by subscribing to \$30 worth of stock. During succeeding years a piano was purchased, electric lights and a new furnace and stoker installed, and in 1943 a water system added. Today the school is modern except for indoor lavatories, and that is being considered for the near future.

To the original half acre of the schoolyard, another half acre was added to the north when the new school was built. In 1916, it was decided to exchange this new addition on the north for an equal plot of land to the west for \$100 additional. A garage was built in 1924.

Sons and daughters of the former Quarry workers have moved to all sections of our country so the influence of the school has been great. Pioneers supplying county teachers were the Erickson, Larson, Mallmann, Thompson, Zipperer, Rappel, Wigen, and O'Neil families. The fact that so many have become teachers indicates that outstanding educators were engaged whenever possible.

Judge Ledvina's article listed Wm. Cary, D. B. Knapp, Silas Greenman, Chas. Williams, John Larson, Ole Severson, Melville Ingleson, Ephraim Haywood, Ole Olson, Halstrom Olson, Torgus Torrison, Knude Olson, Eric Olson, John Nelson, Ole Wigen, Ole Lotten, O. K. Erickson, G. T. Torrison, Olaf Lundberg, Knute Thompson, and Jos. Zipperer as board members before 1907.

Because of the fine history written by Judge Ledvina a complete list of the teachers up to 1907 is available. They were as follows: Miss Williams, Miss Holbrook,

Harriet Soper, Melville Ingleson, Miss Hamilton, Miss Barter, Flora and Augusta Knapp, N. A. Synon, Cordelia White, G. A. Aubol, Richard Burke, Geo. Cameron, Mary and Nettie Montgomery, James McCulley, Jack Lyons, Maggie Crowe, Clara Filholm, Fred Hammond, Walter Larson, Fred Gensch, Maggie Mullins, Mabel Giggstad, Robert Shambeau, John Finch, Ray Niquette, Dave Fitzgerald, Julia Lotten, Elmer Geraldson, and Jerome Ledvina.

There was no village of Quarry before 1896. That year the Wisconsin Railway Company built a railroad from Neenah to Manitowoc. The first train passed through Quarry June 24, 1896. The first residence was built that year in the present village. Up to 1900, mail was gotten from Clarks Mills and Eaton.

In 1900, the Quarry postoffice was established with John Mallmann the postmaster. He had the office in a semi-store and cheese factory then located at the west end of the bridge, east of the present school. The name Quarry was suggested by Knute Thompson. The postoffice was moved to the village in 1904. Today the quarries have died out and the village homes on the "West Side" have been razed and sold. The village has ceased to be important to the community as a mail, rail, and trade center.

ROCKLAND 6 — MAPLE ROCK Suspended

Rockland school district No. 6 was given the name Maple Rock because of the many maple trees growing on a rocky ledge a short distance north of the school. District and community residents refer to it as the Reinke school because it is located across the road from the Reinke farm.

County records show that Rockland No. 6 was organized before 1856. It then consisted of what is today Rockland districts No. 6 and No. 10. When Rockland 10 was organized in 1895, the western half of this district was detached. Many other changes to the original boundaries have occurred since its organization.



The first log schoolhouse was built across the road from site of the school sold in 1947. Not much is known about the size of the building nor how or by whom erected. The equipment consisted of hand-made desks and seats large enough to accommodate six or more pupils. A boxstove heated the room. There is no record of what disposal was made of this building after its abandonment.

The second schoolhouse, the one sold in the summer of 1947, was erected in 1873 at a cost of about \$500. It was a frame building about 24 x 28 with a small cloakroom at the entrance. The building had windows on the long sides. The seats and desks were like those in the old log school. In 1895, new double desks were purchased from the American Seating Co., Manitowoc, for \$58. It was not until 1905, that the sum of about \$30 was paid to build the bell tower. Single, adjustable desks of the latest type were purchased for \$445 in 1931. In 1930, an enclosed porch was added to the front of the building.

The site of one-fourth acre was purchased from D. Krueger on July 10, 1889 for \$55. The same year Rob. Bubolz was paid \$53 to put a fence around the schoolyard. On July 22, 1895, this district paid to the newly created Rockland district No. 10, the sum of \$368 for their share of the building and equipment in Rockland No. 6. The school yard also had a large fuel shed located a few feet southwest of the school. A fine merry-go-round purchased in 1930 for \$180 stood at the southeast corner of the schoolgrounds. The two toilet buildings were situated at the rear of the school.

This district school had a school census comparable with those of the larger districts of the county until the district was split up in 1895. As early as 1870, there

were about 100 children of school age with 32 of that number attending school. After the formation of Rockland No. 10, the school census dropped from about 150 to 75. Since 1900, the number of children of school age dropped steadily so that by 1947 there were only 21 children of school age. Some of the grade children now attend the parochial schools at Reedsville, but out of the 21 children of grade school age, 8 grade children were being educated in the public schools in the Reedsville, Long Lake, and Poplar Grove districts.

The steady decline of district children attending the public school caused the voters to vote the suspension of the district school in July, 1940. Transportation is now furnished and tuition paid to nearby public schools. Edward Schroeder was the last teacher to teach the Maple Rock school when 8 pupils were enrolled. The building has stood idle ever since. In the summer of 1947, a special meeting was called, after sentiment was expressed at the July annual meeting to sell the building and the site, to vote on the question of selling the property. The vote was in favor of disposal. Accordingly, the following auction notice was placed in the Manitowoc Herald-Times:

AUCTION SALE

School House and Equipment

1 mile south of Reedsville, 1 mile west of Kubale's Tavern, then ¼ mile south or 4 miles north of Collins. Maple Rock School, Dist. No. 6, Town of Rockland.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th

2:00 P. M. Sharp

Real Estate consists of building, size 22 x 42, good woodshed 14 x 20 and drill-
ed well. Land consists 9-20 acre. Land and buildings will be offered separate-
ly and also as one unit and will be sold to the highest bidder.

"Complete school equipment consisting of Empire furnace, 9 large single desks
with chair attached, 14 small desks with chairs, 12 small chairs, file, book case,
clock, teacher's desk and chair, blackboards, cabinet, all books, pictures, water
cooler, 9 planks 10 x 12 and other planks, school bell, merry-go-round in good
condition and other small articles.

Milford H. Schulz, Clerk

Richard Reinke, School Director

Maurice Mullins, Auctioneer

On Saturday, August 9, 1947, the auctioneer first took bids separately on the building, on the site, and on the equipment. These totaled only \$950, so a single bid for the school and site was called. The price then went up to \$1,630 and the school and site were sold to Richard Reinke, a school board member. The equipment was sold piecemeal with the bell bringing \$9.75 and a good furnace only \$8. Books were sold in piles for five cents to \$1.50. Mr. Reinke plans to turn the building into living quarters for farm workers.

The early residents of this community came from Germany. Community leaders served on the school board in various capacities. School officers in the 1870's were C. F. Krueger, Jos. Cabbot, Fred and David Krueger. Those serving from 1880 to 1906 were Clarence and Henry Zulager, Herman Rusch, Herman Bessert, Wm. Krueger, Albert Moede, Carl Tetting, A. Fischer, August Schmidt, August Zahn, Dan Bublitz, Wm. Stueck, and Henry Fischer.

The list of teachers who have taught this school before 1906 is quite complete because of the fact that the old treasurer's book is still available. Summer and winter terms were held in the 1870's and 1880's. The records show that as late as 1905 the sum of \$15 was paid to conduct a German school in the spring or summer months. Teachers in the 1870's were Henry Kleist, Bridget Nolan, Harold Whitmore, Josie Helfrich, Annie Lawrence, E. G. Fuller, and John Dunbar. In the 1880's, the teachers were Lizzie Gill, Maggie Morrissey, Nellie Doyle, Katie Finnegan, Clara Noble, Jos. Morrissey, and Wm. Koch. The teachers in the 1890's to 1906 were Winifred Meany, Wm. Christiansen, W. A. Maertz, Ida Schwartz, Johanna Schwartz, Ida Kiesow, Alma Gustavson, Camille Shimek, and Leila Seiler. Irish teachers seemed to be preferred in the German community.

The hundreds of former pupils who have attended this school became community leaders in this and other areas. Charles Wenzel now represents the village of Reedsville on the county board. Arline and Phyllis Schmidt became county teachers

in the 1930's-1940's. The listing of all who have become well-known in the county since the district was organized would be impossible in this school history.

The sale of the school building and grounds in the summer of 1947 indicates that the original intent of the organization of the district for school purposes has ceased. It is now a matter of time before Rockland No. 6 will be absorbed by nearby districts or become part of a larger, re-organized school district meeting the present and future needs of educating rural boys and girls.

ROCKLAND 10 — LONG LAKE

Alice Cottrell

Rockland school district No. 10 was always known as the Long Lake school since the schoolhouse is located a half mile east of that lake. It was only natural then that that name was chosen as the official name of that school in 1918.

The Long Lake district was organized in 1895 and was detached from Rockland district No. 6 and Jt. 5 Rantoul, Calumet county. Prior to this time, this community was compelled to send most of its children three or more miles to the school situated close to the eastern boundary of the old Rockland No. 6. Since this schoolhouse was not within "walking distance" for the pupils in this area, William Behnke and Henry Engel took the initiative to organize a school district near Long Lake. These two men contacted the residents within a reasonable area, had them sign a petition, and presented the same to the town boards of Rockland and Rantoul, headed by chairmen Thompson of Rockland and Hedrick of Rantoul. In about two months the two town boards granted the petition for a new school district, and thus was organized Rockland school district No. 10, situated in the northwestern part of the township of Rockland.



The first district meeting was held in 1895. Henry Engel was chosen clerk at a salary of \$4 per year. Robert Luedtke was elected treasurer and August Wenzel director. The voters at this first meeting decided to build on a three-fourths acre site at the Northwest corner of the SW¹/₄ of Section 8, town of Rockland. This site was donated to the district by Chas. Kanter for school purposes only. The frame school house was built during the fall of 1895 by Carl Luedtke for \$552. To improve accessibility to the school for some district residents living to the north of the school site, a town road was constructed from the present Otto Bessert farm to the school corner.

The school house is about 24 x 30 feet without a basement. A small attached storm shed at the entrance leads to a cloakroom across the front of the building. Two small windows, one at each end of the cloakroom, light this part of the building. One door at each end of the cloakroom leads into a good-sized classroom furnished with double desks and seats. A floor furnace at the northwest corner of the room is the heating and ventilating system. Open-shelved libraries, as well as cupboards, are used to store the library and textbooks. A teacher's desk, a work table, and a piano make up the rest of the room furniture. In recent years the walls and ceiling were covered with Nuwood and electric lights were installed. A door at the southeast corner of the schoolroom leads directly out to the schoolyard on which are located the woodshed, the toilets, and some playground equipment.

Rockland No. 10 has always maintained a one-room school. Because the district is a farming community, the enrollment has never been too large. The first year of school 40 pupils were enrolled. By 1906, only 30 children attended out of a school census of about 60. The greatest number to attend in one term was 44, but for the last twenty years the enrollment has averaged between 15 and 25 yearly. This decrease in the number of pupils is due largely to the smaller families, for by 1946 there were only 36 pupils of school age residing in the district.

School records show that several residents have served term after term on the schoolboard. The first treasurer, Robert Luedtke, served on the Board for 25 years, while Henry Engel served as clerk for 17 years. Another resident who served 20 years on the local board was William Schmidt.

Because of its recent origin, the list of teachers teaching in Rockland No. 10 is complete. Mary Etzler, the first teacher, received a salary of \$20 per month for an eight month term. Other teachers were Sadie Brennan 1896, Mary Etzler 1897-98, Chas. Etzler, Lizzie Halloran, Clara Knutson, Mabel Jacobsen, Mary Gass, and C. Habighorst. The above named teachers taught this school prior to 1906. A later teacher, Elizabeth Marquardt, became a county supervising teacher.

The Long Lake district was settled by German emmigrants. Some of the early settlers whose names are still common to the community were the Luedtkes, Wenzels, Kanters, Kinasts, Behnkes, Kruegers, Burichs, Kreplines, Engels, and Schmidts. All of them were farmers and have left descendants who became well-known in this and other communities. One business place of years back was a sawmill operated in partnership by Albert and Carl Behnke. Today, the prosperous community is traversed by school buses which transport high school pupils to Brillion. The little one-room school built 52 years ago, no doubt, will soon be modernized or suspend operation as did its parent district No. 6 Rockland a few years ago.

SCHLESWIG

Schleswig territory originally was a part of the Manitowoc Rapids township from 1848 to 1849. Then it became a part of the Meeme township until 1855 when the present town of Schleswig was organized and named Abel. It was not until a year later that the township was officially named Schleswig. This change in township name was petitioned for by 35 persons living in Abel and was granted by the County Board on November 18, 1856. School districts number 1 and 2 were organized while the township was designated Abel. The numbering of the school districts was according to the establishment and official organization of each. Kiel, which was originally Schleswig Jt. 4, became Kiel Jt. 1 and the new Schleswig Jt. 4 set up in 1929.

SCHLESWIG JT. 1 — FOUNTAIN PARK

Lorraine Janing

Schleswig District No. 1, located in the northeast area of the township, is called the Fountain Park school. That name was derived from the fact that an artesian well on the school grounds shoots forth a fountain of water, and from the fact that the trees and grass on the grounds remind one of a park. To nearby and county residents the name of Wilke's Lake School is more familiar since it is located a short distance from that body of water. To some it is known as the Ucker Road School.



The assessment roll of 1856 shows that this district was set up prior to that time. Since the earliest written records for the school date back to 1866, it is impossible to state when the district was organized for educational purposes. The 1856 assessment roll shows that the district was then made up of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14. By 1863, after Schleswig 7 had organized, the district consisted of sections 1, 2, 11, 12. In 1893, the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of the $E\frac{1}{2}$ of the $SW\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, town of Eaton was added, making this district Schleswig Jt. 1 with Eaton. About the same time the $S\frac{1}{2}$ of the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3 Schleswig was added to the district.

Christian Schultz gave the district permission to build a school on his land. This was adjacent to and west of the present school site. The school built on the first site was erected in the early 1850's, but no definite district records prior to 1866 are available. It was a log cabin school about 12 x 16 feet. The interior was white-washed, while the exterior was "pointed out" with red clay. A woodstove furnished the heat. Windows on both of the long sides furnished light and ventilation. A row of seats and desks four feet long placed near the sides of the room provided seating and left a large aisle through the center of the room. Wooden blackboards hung on the wall served their usual purpose. The old log school was torn down shortly after the new one was constructed.

On September 6, 1880, the voters discussed plans for a new building, but it was decided to repair the old one instead. On July 18, 1887 the voters decided to build a new frame building 34 x 26 feet. The stone foundation was to be 18 inches above ground and 2 feet in the ground. The new building which is also the present school was built in 1888 and cost about \$719. On November 21, 1887, the deed for the school site was recorded in the register of deeds office. The land, purchased from Fred and Mina Gensch for \$25, is located in the NW corner of the $NW\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, and was one quarter of an acre in extent. In 1938 an additional one-half acre of land was purchased for \$50 from Ralph and Eldora Matznick.

In 1898 efforts were made to dig a well east of the school. An iron pump was purchased, but evidently no water was found because the pump was sold in 1902 and the children continued to carry water from neighboring farms. A new well drilled north of the school in 1918 resulted in obtaining an artesian well. In 1911 new blackboards were installed for \$18.43. During the years that followed a new stove was

purchased, a new woodshed erected, a ventilation system installed, additional blackboards added, the schoolroom replastered, and new desks purchased. In 1937 septic toilets were installed. The school is modernly equipped. Except for the indoor toilets, the building fails to meet modern rural school standards.

The district did not maintain summer and winter sessions after 1872. At that time school was in session for five months from October to March. The length of the term gradually increased until in 1911 when nine months of school were held. The attendance has never been as large as in many other county schools because the small areal extent of the district. In 1870 only 21 children were enrolled. By 1880 thirty pupils were going to school while by 1890 the enrollment had increased to 45 which was the greatest attendance for the school. During the 1900's the average has been about 20 pupils. The decrease is not due to parochial school attendance but to other rural conditions.

The first settlers in the district were Christ Schultz, Abraham Sy, Christ and Gottfried Paul, Gottfried Wilke, F. Liefert, F. Menke, Jos. Koenig, August Leidke, Fr. Plagemann, and Christ Kletzein. These names suggest the fact that this was a pure German settlement. Some of these family names are still common to the district. Graduates have become substantial farmers and leaders in their communities.

The earliest school officers of which there are records were Christ Schultz, clerk, and Gottfried Zahnow, director. Fred Voight, elected in 1877, was the first treasurer mentioned. At that date the clerk received \$5, the treasurer \$3, and the director \$1.50 per year. Clerks who served from 1872 to 1906 were: Christ Schultz, Herman Fisher, Franz Schad, Christ Thiedemann, Fred Gensch, L. F. Voight, and H. J. Hungsberg.

The school records show that the district received its first state aid of \$50.81 on October 23, 1869. In 1877 the log schoolhouse was insured against fire.

The first teacher mentioned was Frederich Lohman, who taught in this school in 1866 for \$25 per month. John Stewart was the teacher in 1868. Five month school terms were common until 1878. By 1895 the term had increased to eight months with the teacher receiving an average salary of \$35 per month. Nine month terms are now prevalent. Other teachers who taught this school from 1872 to 1906 were: Geo. H. McMunn, Geo. Garry, Katie Donahue, Katie Fardy, Fay Richardson, P. W. Donahue, Helen Richardson, Teresa Hoban, August Luebke, E. Kolb, Rudolph Graf, Viola Sullivan, and Nellie Pinter. In the early days a school month consisted of 21 and 22 days.

Several businesses were started in the district. Sam Blum owned a clothing store in addition to going from place to place with his sales wagon. He later moved to Kiel. Gustave Matznick owned a grocery store and cheese factory. Today the factory is owned by Adbon Kolbeck. Another cheese factory west of the school is owned by Otto Henning.

There are several scenic places in the district. Many tourists come to Wilke's Lake during the summer. The shores of this lake are dotted with summer cottages. The Sy brothers have two beautiful lakes on their land. These two lakes are privately owned, but the Sys have permitted some folks to build cottages around the larger of the two lakes. Since these waters are unsafe for swimming, they are used principally for fishing.

A most interesting and historical place is the Ucker Cemetery located on the Thieleke farm. This burial plot is about one-half mile north of the school site. Years ago some members of the district decided to organize a cemetery association. Since these organizers were not members of any church, the cemetery was of a non-denominational nature. The trustees bought the land from Christina Hensel. The deed to the land was acknowledged on March 2, 1865 and recorded on May 23, 1867. The description given is as follows: Commencing two rods west from the line at a point north from the S.E. corner of section 2; eight chains, 85 links, running thence west sixteen rods; thence ten rods north; thence sixteen rods east; thence ten rods south to the point of beginning, containing one acre in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, Township 17, Range 21. Today anyone who buys a lot in the cemetery belongs to this old association.

SCHLESWIG 2 — HILLSIDE GROVE

Mary J. Buckley

Schleswig school district No. 2 was officially designated the Hillside Grove school in 1918 because the schoolhouse is situated on the side of a hill with a grove of trees nearby. The school is commonly referred to as the Quante school because of the connection that the Quantes have had with it and because it is located adjacent to the Quante farm.

Just when the district was organized is unknown, but the Schleswig assessment roll of 1856 shows that by that year it had already been organized at least for taxation purposes.

The district then contained sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, and 16. Some boundary changes have occurred since then but that is the approximate extent of the district now.

The first log schoolhouse was apparently built in the later 1850's on the present school site. No record of its size, cost, or construction is to be found. It is known that a quarter acre of land was donated for a school site on May 14, 1860 by Christ Fischer. On Dec. 2, 1904, an additional acre was purchased from Wm. and Ida Pohl, and on July 7, 1917 another 1½ acres was purchased from Norbert Reichert, making the present schoolyard 2¾ acres. Old residents remember the old log school as having a large wood stove in the middle of the room. Two small "black" boards cared for the few assignments and board work of the students. The desks and benches were crude, homemade affairs, large enough to seat eight pupils to a bench. The water bucket and dipper were placed "conveniently" in the room. The small schoolyard forced many of the pupils to play on the so-called Center road which passes the school. After the school had served its purpose, it was torn down and used for firewood.

The second and present schoolhouse of frame construction was built in 1885 at an approximate cost of \$800 by Christ Fischer. It was not quite as large as the present building because about 1912 an addition was made to enlarge the hall-cloakroom on the south end of the building. The present building had six windows on each of the long sides and no basement when it was first built. Double seats and desks replaced the long wooden benches but a wood stove was used to heat the school. The equipment, though better than in the first school, was still crude and meager according to the present standard.

Soon after the turn of the century the progressive district voters under the efficient leadership of outstanding schoolboard members voted to make their school a modern one-room rural school. As new improvements and conveniences for rural schools became available, this district was a leader in adopting and installing them. When the state granted special state aid in 1905 to schools complying with certain standards, Schleswig 2 was among the first to take advantage of the law. Continuous improvements were made as the years passed, so that today the district maintains one of the most modern one room schools of the county.

The frame building was remodeled in 1917 to conform to state standards by adding a full basement and by putting all of the schoolroom windows in the west wall. Since that time the best and latest playground equipment, electric lights, an electric stove, files, a radio, piano, phonograph, and telephone have been added. A well was drilled to avoid the need for carrying water from a farm across the road. A basement furnace now replaces the old schoolroom stove. Three years ago stoker was installed. In the summer of 1946, indoor toilets completed the modernization program. The swampy land behind the school was filled in and made into a fine playground and baseball field.

The enrollment of the school has varied with the times. About 1910 the number of pupils enrolled was so great that there was some idea of creating a two room school system, but this did not materialize. According to county records the highest



enrollment occurred in 1875 when 82 pupils were enrolled. By 1890 the attendance had gone down to about 30 pupils, but the number from that low point increased yearly so that by 1910 about 70 children were attending. Since the average daily attendance for the year was below 60, the state did not force the district to provide two teachers. The present enrollment averages about 20 pupils yearly.

Schleswig 2 district is a farming community. Some early settlers according to the 1859 assessment roll were Thos. Sullivan, Peter Scherer, John Rourke, Henry Engels, Richard Christle, Christ Casper, Peter Hartmann, Nick Balz, August Quante, Rudolph Ruh, and Fred Nimmer. Most of these family names are no longer common to the community. The many graduates of the school became successful leaders in the communities in which they settled.

The district has usually kept its school officers for long years of service. Peter Hartmann is on record as having served at least from 1872 to 1880. Names of officers listed from the incomplete records of 1894 to 1906 were Richard Christel, Chas. Reichwaldt, Fred Broeckert, and R. J. Hungsford. More recent long service records were held by Ervin Reichwaldt, Rudolph Quante, and Geo. Rabe.

There is no indication that two terms yearly were held in this district. It is known that the best teachers were hired, and the monthly salary was always above that of most nearby teachers. As usual Sanders spellers and readers, Davies arithmetic, Montheiths geography, and Barnes history were later 1800 texts. Teachers' names definitely recorded were C. F. Eller, 1872; August Elmgreen 1873; R. A. Pendleton 1874; M. Quinn, 1876; P. J. White 1877; James Connell 1878-9; Katie Fardy 1880; Anna Brockert 1894; A. H. Lindemann 1895-6; Ida Pingel 1897-8; Rudolph Graf (now Dr. R. Graf of Kiel) 1904; and Viola Sullivan 1905. Others who taught before 1906 were Maggie Pinter, Ralph Elmgreen, Harry Nimmer, Richard O'Shea, Joyce O'Connor, and Julia Densmore. Later teachers who became Manitowoc county supervising teachers were Amanda Heyroth and Frieda Hammann. The Sullivan girls, Viola, Genevieve, or Mary, taught this school from 1905 to 1916 except for a year or two.

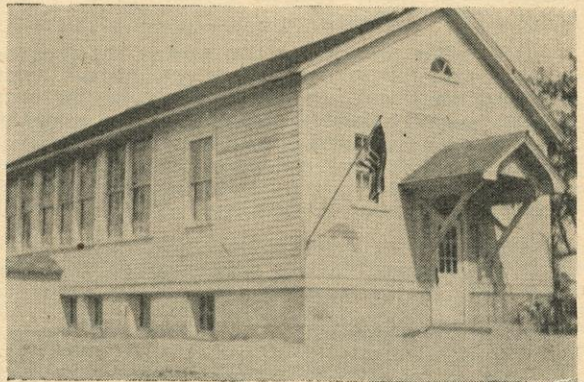
Spelling bees were common in the early days. Maypole dances were held some springs. Old pictures in school show the school and town fairs that the school took part in. The annual Christmas program is a featured affair for the community. 4-H Club meetings, every first Tuesday of the month, are held in the school. The district has several small lakes but none of real recreational value. Mail for the community was gotten from the post offices at Louis Corners, Steinthal, and Kiel. Today Schleswig No. 2 district leads in the maintenance of one of the most modern rural schools of Manitowoc county.

SCHLESWIG 3 — WOODLAND PARK

Blanche Shimon

"No children from another district shall be allowed to attend Schleswig district No. 3", stated an old settler at the annual school meeting on September 28, 1868. Other old settlers attending murmured their assent, and thus was voiced the wish that the Schleswig 3 school was for the growing school population of this district.

Schleswig No. 3 was at first known by just that name. After the growth of the cross-road hamlet of Meggers two miles to the northwest, this school became known as the Meggers school. In 1918, the name of Woodland Park was chosen because the present site of the school was at one time a wooded one-half acre which was a part of the uncleared areas nearby. The park was considered complete, for there was even a natural pond located on it. Today, the woodland park is only a memory since only three of the old gnarled trees remain.



Schleswig school district No. 3 was formally organized about 1857 and consisted of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18 in the town of Schleswig. Except for minor boundary changes along the eastern and southern edges, the areal extent is the same today. March 25, 1858, dates the official beginning of this district for it was then that the district purchased from Fredrich R. Guthiel a half acre of land for a school site. The description of this piece of land was: "Commencing at 80 rods south of the N. E. corner of Sec. 7, thence 8 rods south, thence 10 rods west, thence 8 rods north, thence 8 rods east to the place of beginning."

This district was always noted for its fine, well-equipped schools. As far back as 1868, the progressive pioneers of this district had a frame building valued at about \$500, accommodating about 70 pupils, and housing a library worth about \$50. In 1869, the school was repaired and enlarged. The remodeled school must have seemed modern indeed to the children of that period. The freshly white-washed walls brightened the room, lighted by the usual small-paned windows from the sides and rear of the school. Rows of crude desks faced the raised platform in the front of the room where the master's desk was placed. The usual boxstove and a bucket and dipper completed the room equipment.

In December 1884 a district meeting was called to vote on the question of a new school. The vote was favorable so a building committee was chosen and each paid \$2 for his services. The new frame building was of one story, 26 x 48 feet. It had ten windows on the long and entrance sides. A door led directly into a common hall in which the pupils stored their wraps and lunch pails. Two doors led into a schoolroom furnished with double desks, a stove, and library cupboards. The old fashioned pail and dipper still served to dispense the drinking water. The entrance was without a porch except for a small platform. The building itself was constructed of the best building materials available.

Now that a suitable building had been provided, the district in 1895, voted \$100 for the purpose of improving the schoolyard. The stumps and stones were removed and the low spots filled in. The following year, the well was drilled. Up to that year, drinking water was carried to the school from the Wm. Reinholdt farm across the road. Mr. Reinholdt received \$2.50 yearly for his troubles. A 30 foot flag pole was erected in 1905, but that has been removed since then. The schoolyard was enlarged by a half acre in 1898, purchased from Wm. Reinholdt for \$75. Some of the residents thought that that price was rather high for worthless swamp land. To ensure his rights for the future, the district had to agree to maintain a good new fence between his land and the schoolyard, said fence to be kept in repair so "that no pigs can get through".

After a few repairs, such as replastering, interior painting instead of whitewashing, lightning rods installed, and re-shingled with "the best shingles that money can buy", the progressive citizens in 1935 decided to modernize the old frame school. A basement was dug, a basement built, and the school moved on it.

The building itself was remodeled by putting all of the seven schoolroom windows in the south wall. The entrance was rebuilt so that one stairway leads to the schoolroom while the other steps lead to the basement. On each side of this stairway entrance there is a cloakroom and an indoor lavatory — one for each sex. The schoolroom has built-in library shelving and the most modern of equipment to care for the intellectual and physical growth of the pupils. The basement has a large playroom, fuel storage space, and an approved heating-ventilating system. Today, Schleswig No. 3 maintains one of the approved modern schools of Manitowoc county.

School enrollment for this district has followed the trend of most other rural schools in our county. In 1869 there were 95 children of school age residing in the district, but only 58 of them attended school. From 1869 to 1902 the attendance averaged between 60 and 80 pupils yearly. From 1900 on, there has been a yearly decrease until today only about a dozen children are enrolled out of a total school population of about 30.

A few of the pioneer family names are still prevalent in the district. The early settlers of this area as recorded in the county assessment records were Tim O'Conner, Hans Greve, Henry Ruh, Franz Kriemann, August Lindemann, John Wriedt, Hans Reimers, Jos. Quinn, Philip Schilling, and H. Wagenknecht. The many graduates of this school are well-known throughout this and surrounding communities.

This district has made it a practice to keep its teachers for many terms. The records on file in the county office show that male teachers were preferred and that above the average wages were always paid. The following incomplete list of teachers is given for this district: Mich. Quinn 1872-75; J. D. Brockert 1876-1880; Geo. Sievers 1894-5; Fred M. Gensch 1896-98; Fred Luebke 1904; and Jennie Schwartz 1905. Others

who taught here prior to 1906 were: Otto Guidinger, E. S. Crowe, and Charles Mee-day. Jennie Schwartz was the first female teacher for Schleswig No. 3.

School terms of 8 and 9 months were common as early as 1872. These terms were divided into 6 months winter and 2 month summer sessions. German was taught for the district record books show that one-third of the money spent for books should be spent for German texts. To help the teacher enforce attendance, the district in 1903 chose Charles Timm as truant officer. To further enforce attendance, the 1904 records state that the voters "further agreed that the teacher shall not speak to the pupils in school when they don't attend regular".

The voters of Schleswig No. 3 were careful in selecting their school officers for such officers were returned to their positions for many terms. August Elmgreen served as clerk from 1870 to 1880 while Wm. Reinholdt held the same position in the 1890's and early 1900's. Others on the board were: Chas. Nimmer, Ed. Kriemann, F. Ree, M. Quinn, and I. Thade.

For the last thirty or forty years, the Woodland Park school has been a leader in school activities. During the era of school fairs, town and county contests, and spelling bees this school was an outstanding leader in these affairs. The progressive farmers of this community have for years lead in the program of providing the school children with hot noon lunches. This was done by having the district mothers take weekly turns in bringing in an appetizing hot dish of food at 12 noon, each school day during the early fall and winter months. The small enrollment prevalent during the past few years has not deterred the parents and board from maintaining a modern rural school.

SCHLESWIG JT. 4

Suspended

School legislation passed by the 1927 state legislature made possible the creation of Schleswig Jt. school district No. 4. The development and expansion of the high school in Kiel forced the Kiel school district Jt. No. 1 to build a large new high school. This, naturally, caused school taxes to soar. To get out from under such a tax load the rural residents took advantage of the provisions under section 40.85 passed in 1927 and repealed in 1939.

The original petition to detach the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18; all of Sec. 19; the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20; all of Sec. 29, except the NE $\frac{1}{4}$; all of sections 31 and 32; and a part of sections 6 in Rhine township, Sheboygan county, was filed on April 9, 1929, by Chas. Meyer, Jacob Ramminger, and Peter Kautzer in the name of the electors and freeholders in the above described area. A copy of this petition is on file in the county superintendent's office and was signed by 94 electors. The petition was filed originally with the school officers of Kiel Jt. 1.

The officers ignored the petition by not acting to carry out the provisions of the petition. Therefore, on May 2, 1929, the electors and freeholders appealed to the Manitowoc county superintendent of schools to call a meeting of the town boards and the school boards of the area involved for the purpose of having orders issued to detach the described properties. Supt. E. S. Mueller, as required by law, on May 13, 1929, called a joint meeting of all members of town boards in which the territory to be detached was located. He further ordered that the described territory be detached from Kiel Jt. 1 school district.

At first this territory was attached to Schleswig school district No. 5, but no official papers to that effect are on file in the county superintendent's office. Former Supt. E. S. Mueller states though that the territory was attached to Schleswig No. 5. Then, too, the fact that the assessed valuation for Schleswig No. 5 rose from \$445,000 to \$716,000 from 1929 to 1930 and then dropped back again to \$450,000 in 1931 proves the attachment. Schleswig No. 5, after a few months, was unwilling to accept the children from that territory because there was danger of over-crowded conditions which might force the district to set up a two-room school. This dilemma was solved when the town board of Schleswig, composed of O. C. Heidemann, Jacob Raquet, and Rudolph Quante, and the town board of Rhine, composed of August Willand, Leonard Platz, and Gilbert Dexheimer issued an order on March 21, 1930, to create a new school district to be known as Schleswig joint school district No. 4, joint with Rhine.

Schleswig Jt. No. 4 has never built a school house. The annual meetings are held in a hall at Brooklyn, just outside of the city of Kiel. The first school officers were clerk Wm. Zick, director Wm. Buchholz, and treasurer Carl Meyer. Carl, Charles, and Henry Meyer have held the office of treasurer since the district was or-

ganized. The office of clerk has been held also by Hubert Nett and John and Walter Johst. The present director is Alvin Henschel.

Schleswig Jt. No. 4 began with the names of 79 children of school age on the school census. The average has been about 70 yearly, with the low of 54 school age children in 1941. The grade school children attend school in Kiel, the district from which this area separated. For the past few years about 20 grade children yearly have attended the Kiel public school for which the district has paid a tuition bill of about \$2,000 each year. The lowest district school tax levy occurred in 1936 when \$200 was raised. The highest levy occurred in 1946 when \$3,500 was raised. Some of the grade school children attend the parochial school at Kiel. The future of this district depends upon legislation dealing with suspended school districts and upon the equalization of tax levies throughout the county for elementary schools.

SCHLESWIG NO. 5 — ROCKVILLE

Marion Vogel

Schleswig district No. 5 is known as the Rockville district because the schoolhouse is located in that village. It is said that before the hamlet of Rockville was settled and named that the school was known as the Theo. Adams school, for unknown reasons.

According to the Schleswig 1859 assessment rolls on file in the county treasurer's office, the land in the present district No. 5 belonged to Schleswig district No. 4 which then consisted of the south half of the town of Schleswig. By 1862, district No. 4 was divided into three districts — districts 4, 5, and 7. District No. 5 in 1863 then consisted of sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34. Since that time, the boundaries have undergone many changes by the processes of attachment and detachment. The present Schleswig Jt. No. 4 was first added to No. 5 when the area around Kiel withdrew from Kiel in 1929, but due to dissatisfaction was again detached from No. 5 and became Schleswig Jt. 4.



The first little red schoolhouse for Schleswig No. 5 was erected about 1863. There are no school records prior to 1868, but the records do show that the school must have been in operation before that year. The schoolhouse was of frame construction with three windows on each long side. The building was about 20 x 24 feet. The building was heated by a boxstove and the rest of the equipment was the same as found in other pioneer schools.

On August 25, 1879, the voters at the annual school meeting decided to build a 20 x 20 x 12 foot addition on to the west end of the first school. The money necessary for such an addition was to be raised by taxes. At a special meeting of the district held on Sept. 1, 1879, at the home of Clerk Wm. Zillmann, bids were taken for the addition which was to have two windows on each long side. The new building plans specified a double floor, the outside of the structure boarded, the roof shingled, and the inside walls constructed of two coats of plaster. When completed, the exterior was to be painted with a bright red coat of paint! Construction had to be completed on or before Sept. 22, 1879. The lowest and successful bidder was Anton Striebel with a bid of \$170.

In this school the pupils sat on rough planks for seats. The desks were made of boards. Whenever some sheep were butchered in the district, the school was sure to have the wooden blocks used as erasers re-covered with sheepskin. The building was heated by a stove at each end of the schoolroom, but still the children could feel the cold winter winds as they blew through the walls and under the doors. The drinking water in the old wooden bucket would often be frozen during the winter months. The pupils then had to break the ice to get a drink with the dipper used by all. During the recess periods, the older youngsters enjoyed themselves by hiding in holes, called "Jesse James Hideouts", in the basement walls. Playground equipment was un-

known then! After the school had served its purpose, it was torn down. A picture of this old school and about 60 children enrolled one year is in the hands of a district resident.

The second and present schoolhouse for Schleswig No. 5 was built on the same site as the original school, in 1905, at a cost of \$1,800. The new school, about 36 x 36 feet, has an entry-cloakroom, a large classroom, and a full basement. When erected the schoolroom had windows on three sides, but this was corrected about the 1920's when special state aid was given to districts maintaining rural schools up to certain standards. Then the windows in the east wall were removed and adequate window space added to the south and west walls so that the state specifications for school-room lighting were met. Library cupboards were built below the south windows at the same time. A storm shed for the entry was a later addition. New blackboards and desks were purchased when the new school was erected. Today the Rockville school has a basement furnace and stoker, electric service, a steel file, a piano, a radio, single adjustable desks, library and work tables, and all of the conveniences of a modern rural school. Indoor lavatories of the flush type and running water were added in the summer of 1947, making this school one of the 22 modern rural schools of the county.

The Rockville school has undergone the same growth and decline in enrollment as other county schools have. The town clerks' reports to the county superintendent of schools indicate that as early as 1870 there were 61 pupils attending school. By 1880, the enrollment had gone up to 104 children out of 152 children of school age residing in the district. Thereafter a steady decline was noticed in each of the succeeding five year periods. By 1905, only 40 children were enrolled and that number was common until the 1940's when the attendance averaged about 20 yearly. By 1948 the number of school age children (4-20 years) in the district was only about 60 — a good illustration of the decrease in the size of families.

The 1860 Schleswig assessment roll lists these early settlers as owning property in district No. 5: Sam Whitney, Geo. Stark, H. Pingel, David Kasten, John Mattes, Franz Hollenstein, David Laux, Franz Maurer, and Herman Gilbert. The thousands of pupils who have attended the Rockville school have become community leaders in Schleswig as well as throughout the county and state. It is impossible in this article to name all of the many who have become successful in government, business, industry, the professions, and in farming.

Schleswig No. 5 has made it a practice to keep its elected school officials for many terms. The county superintendent's records show that William Zillman served as clerk from 1872 to 1898. Others who served on this school board prior to 1906 were Fred Stange, George Mattes, and Charles Racquet.

Summer and winter sessions were held in this district prior to 1875. By 1876 Schleswig No. 5 was maintaining an 8 month school term — one of the very few in the county. As late as 1887, A. W. Dassler was hired to teach 7 months of English and 2 months of German school. The salary paid the teachers was average for the town, ranging between \$35 and \$50 during the later 1800's. One of the very first teachers was Simon S. Sieker who taught this school in 1868 for \$40 per month. Other teachers of the Rockville school up to 1906 were: Kate Brennan 1872-3; Susan Danforth 1873-5; P. W. Donohue 1875-6; James Kirwan 1877; F. H. Hillger 1878-9; A. W. Dassler 1889; Clara Salomon 1894-6; Annie Danforth 1897; Kate Cain 1898; John Deehr 1904-5; Mary Holfeltz 1906. Former teachers who became well-known were Co. Supt. A. W. Dassler; Co. Supervising Teacher Anna Pritchard; Co. Supt. E. S. Mueller, and Co. Clerk Albert Tetzlaff.

The Rockville school has long been a community center for the district and town. School programs, meetings for neighborhood organizations, card parties, and other social functions have been held in the building. The school basement serves as the Schleswig town hall.

Sheboygan river which meanders through the village of Rockville and the Mill pond above the dam provide recreation and power for the community. The river east of the dam winds its way over a rocky river bed on its way to the lake. The mill and dam at Rockville was rebuilt in 1917 on the site on which stood a small tool shed built in 1862. The Rockville cemetery west of the village is the final resting place of many of the old settlers. Decoration Day services with the village school children participating have been held for years. The glaciated land in the district is rich in gravel deposits found in the drumlins, while the potholes have in many cases become small ponds and lakes.

SCHLESWIG JT. 6 — MAPLE CORNER

Delores Lenz

Schleswig joint district No. 6 was named the Maple Corner school in 1919 because of the tall half-century old maple trees that form right angles on the school yard. The school has been and is still commonly referred to as the Millhome school as it is located a mile east of that village.

Schleswig No. 6 was organized in 1869. On December 27, 1869, Peter Kaiser sold the present site to the district school board for \$18. The description of the site is as follows: "The southwest corner of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Sheboygan and Calumet Plank Road. Fence running north along the section line for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods, thence west six rods, thence south 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods, thence east six rods to the place of commencement of Sec. 35, T. 17 N, R. 21E." Prior to 1869, this district was parts of districts 4, 5, and 7, Schleswig. It was not until 1894 that the district became a joint district. At present Schleswig joint 6 is joint with the town of Rhine in Sheboygan county, and with the town of Meeme. The district now consists of most of sections 25 and 26, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 33, and all of sections 34, 35, and 36 in Schleswig; a small part of section 31 in Meeme; and a part of Rhine township.



The first records, neat and inclusive, were written in German from 1869 to 1874. The first log schoolhouse was built on the present school site. Records do not give very much information about this school except that in 1875 it was decided "a shed shall be built unto the schoolhouse and it shall have a good lock". The location of the school was but a short walk from scenic Sheboygan river. One can imagine that the students in this first school spent much of their recess time at and on the river.

In 1888, the district decided to build a new school. The old school was sold for \$34, moved to Millhome, remodeled, and to this day is used as a residence. The new school, the present building, was built by Herman Dexheimer for \$715. It was built as a one-room building with windows on the long sides. It is set on a stone foundation without a basement. New seats were purchased the same year. Every year the school walls were renovated by whitewashing.

In 1897, additional land of 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ square rods was purchased from Peter Kaiser for \$54.50 to enlarge the schoolyard. A new maple floor was laid in 1898 for \$61.05. In 1903, a new woodshed was built. A ventilation system was installed in 1907 for \$36. A well was drilled in 1909. Five years later 50 new adjustable seats and desks were purchased for the sum of \$67.50. To meet the requirements for special state aid for maintaining a first class rural school, the district voted to remodel the school by placing the windows on only one long side and in the rear of the classroom. Since that time, the progressive patrons and board members have made yearly improvements. It now has an entry, a bell tower, a cloakroom, a large classroom, piano, radio, steel filing case, floor furnace, a large library cupboard, electric plate, and other modern teaching equipment.

The school began with an enrollment of about 30 pupils in 1869. By 1875 the attendance had gone up to 74, but for the rest of the 1800's until 1895 the number of pupils averaged between 50 and 60. In 1896 the enrollment, for some unexplained reason, rose to 90 according to the town clerk's report to the county superintendent. Shortly thereafter the attendance again dropped down to average about 70 pupils yearly. Since 1900 the attendance has decreased yearly until by 1948 the enrollment was down to 26 pupils.

School sessions during the early history of the school were for six month periods. Records show that Schleswig No. 6 was among the first schools of the county to have eight month terms beginning in 1874. E. S. Mueller, former county superintendent of schools who taught in this school for eight terms in the 1900's, states that English and German sessions were held even at that late date. The records in the superintendent's office do not indicate that winter and summer terms were held, but

the longer terms held as early as 1874 seem to indicate one and two months of German school. The teaching of German school was discontinued in 1920 when a nine month term was voted.

Yankee and Irish teachers seemed to be preferred in this German community for the winter terms if the following list of teachers is an indication. The complete list of teachers is not available because some of the county superintendents prior to 1900 did not keep records of teachers and school board members. Those names on file are: Dan O'Connor 1872; Simon Sieker 1873; Sophie Bredemeyer 1874; Dan O'Connor 1876; J. P. Donohue 1877-8; Maggie Peppard 1879-80; G. J. Danforth 1892-96; Geo. Pritchard 1897; Aug. Luedke 1898; Geo. O. Stoehr 1904; and Albert Wagenknecht 1905. Jos. Guidinger is also recorded in the district clerk's book as having taught this school. The salaries of the teachers in this district were always above the county average as the officers usually engaged the best teacher possible. In 1872 the salary of the teacher was \$42 per month while the county average was about \$30.

Records indicate that Schleswig No. 6 retained its school board members for long periods. Peter Kaiser, a clerk, served from 1877 to about 1904. Ferdinand Zastrow also was elected again and again for various offices on the board. Other school patrons serving as officers were H. Laun 1872, Jacob Maurer 1873, Henry Sommers 1896, Christ Maurer and Henry Vietmeyer 1897, and Harry Dexheimer 1904-05. Those serving from 1906 to the present time are listed in the county school annuals.

Schleswig Jt. 6 has always taken an active interest in school affairs. At school fairs, town and county achievement contests, the school was always up among the leaders. The county school annuals contain many pictures of their contest winners and of honor students graduating from their eighth grade. The high standards set for teachers who want to teach this school have proved beneficial to the community. E. S. Mueller, former county superintendent of schools and a graduate of this school, was one of the first from this area to attend a high school, a teacher's college, and become a teacher and leader in educational circles. The hundreds of graduates of the last 40 years have kept breast of the times and have become substantial leaders in their chosen work.

Millhome, a small village in the district, has the usual businesses common to rural hamlets. Its scenic location on the Sheboygan river makes it a favored place for picnics, fishing, and recreation in general. For years Millhome boasted of a post office at which residents near and far got their mail, but that ceased to exist after the establishment of the R F. D.

SCHLESWIG JT. 7—LOUIS CORNERS

Edna E. Berg

In 1849 the United States government gave as a patent to Benjamin Trowbridge the NW¹/₄ of Section 24. In 1850 this tract was sold to DeLorme Brooks. One-half acre of said tract was sold to Schleswig School District No. 7 in 1861. Prior to 1861 the land in this district was a part of school districts 1 and 4 in the townships of Schleswig.

Up to 1880 the district was designated as the Schleswig No. 7 school district. About that time several parcels of land in Meeme were added to the district and it then became Schleswig Joint District No. 7. Today the land in this district consists of all of Sections 13-14-23-24, a few parcels of land in Sections 11 and 12 all in the town of Schleswig, plus parts of Sections 18 and 19 in Meeme. This school has always been called the Louis Corner district. In 1918 it was officially designated by that name. Louis Senglaub owned a tavern and a store at a crossroad corner one-half mile west of the school. The residents in this community called this business corner Louis Corner



and thus the school became known as the Louis Corner school even though it is not in the village. To other residents of the county the school is often referred to as the Cedar Lake school since it is located only one-half mile north of the lake.

The records about the first school building are limited. Just when the first log school was erected is unknown, but it must have been shortly after 1861. The building was equipped with long benches. Later on desks were made from boards. The first blackboards were pine boards painted black. After the school house was replaced with a frame structure, the old log building served as a school woodshed. Later on it was torn down and replaced by a frame woodshed. The first and present school houses were located on the present site which is the SW corner of the SW¹/₄ of Section 24 town of Schleswig.

The second school was built in 1878 at a cost of \$525 according to records in the county superintendent of schools office. It followed the structural pattern of other schools built at that time.

The building had windows on both of the long sides common to early schools. Early in the 1900's the district remodeled the building by taking out the windows in the east wall and by adding window space in the rear wall. This conformed to the new schoolroom lighting code and the district received special state aid of \$50 for maintaining a rural school up to state rural school building standards of that time.

When Highway 149, which passes it, was paved in 1940 an extensive rebuilding program was undertaken. The school was moved eighteen feet further back from the road, a basement was put under the building, a basement furnace installed, a ventilating system put in, new cloak rooms built, and a water system with indoor lavatories installed. Electric service was provided in 1931 before the school was remodeled. In 1945 the patrons voted to install a stoker. The building is now one of the more modern ones of the county. When the school building was moved away from the highway, the district purchased an additional tract of land to add to the southern boundary of the schoolyard from Mr. and Mrs. Louis Feldt.

The Louis Corner school has always been a one room rural school. During the 1870's and 1880's the enrollment of the school was very likely between 60 and 80. Since the early 1900's the enrollment has been about 30. In 1945 twenty pupils were enrolled. The attendance has not decreased as much as in other county schools because the school is some distance from parochial schools.

Some of the early settlers of the district were Carl Thielke, John Zorn, E. Heideman, Fred Able, Jacob Loos, Anton Schad, John Mueller, L. Landua, Jos. Schwartz, John Kaemmerer, Anton Klemme, G. Salzmann, C. Herzberger, and Peter Maurer. These were farmers who have family names still common to the district. The Zorns, Heidemanns, and Landua family members have held responsible positions in the town and on the county board. Louis Senglaub was a well-known businessman, and the village of Louis Corner was named in his honor. The district has sent forth teachers, ministers, businessmen, and progressive farmers from its school. The Heidemann family has produced a teacher and a minister. Others producing teachers are the Voland and the Voight families. The Thielke family established a cheese factory and a milk distributing plant well known in Schleswig and Kiel.

The record book of early teachers and clerks found in the county superintendent's office shows that among the early board members we find these names for school clerk: J. Loos, 1872, C. R. Zorn 1876-1881, Leonard Landua 1895-1899, J. Schmidt 1904.

There are no records of the first teachers except those kept in the teacher's record book in the county superintendent's office since 1872 by Mich. Kirwan and some of his successors. This record book indicates that there were no summer and winter sessions after 1872. The teachers listed from that date to 1906 are: Thos. O'Neil 1872, Carl F. Eller 1874, E. E. Kalmerton 1876, Fred Hillger 1877, T. H. Ward 1878, Fay Richardson 1879-80, James Danforth 1895-96, J. G. Crowe 1896, Otto Kriemann 1897-98 and Fred Sachse 1904. Herbert J. Zimmer taught nineteen and one-half consecutive years in this school from 1923 to 1943.

The school has always taken an active part in community activities. Spelling matches, box socials, township school fairs, and home talent plays were popular. The district set the pace for other township schools in the school fairs held during the 1920's. During the time that the school was taught by Mildred O'Neil a play was given by the young people of the district. Those in the cast were Harry Klemme, Walter Schilling, Howard Prah, Herbert Grabs, Hubert Mueller, Eleanora Haarman, Elsie Voland, Adeline Feld, Nellie Grabs, and Mildred O'Neil.

The district has scenic Cedar Lake within its boundary. The lake is almost surrounded with fine summer cottages owned by Kiel, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan residents. A public beach is also available. Camp Ro-Ki-Lio, owned by the Sheboygan Boy Scout organization, is situated on the eastern extremity of the lake.

TWO CREEKS

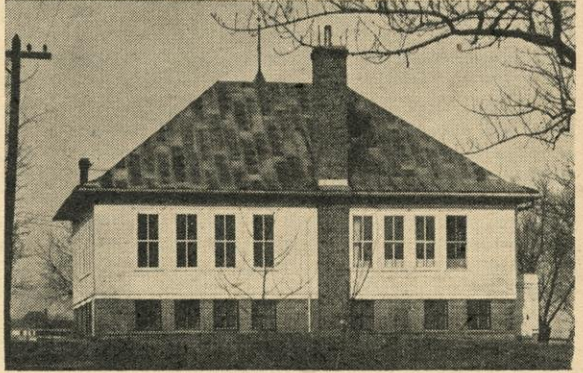
The present area within the township of Two Creeks was not originally a part of Manitowoc county. It was not until 1850 that this area was attached to our county as a part of the Two Rivers township. Two Creeks remained a part of Two Rivers until 1859 when it was set up as Rowley township by order of the County Board of Supervisors on July 13, 1859. That name it retained until November 20, 1861, when the County Board voted to change the name to Two Creeks because the name Rowley was "objectionable on account of personal associations"—see "Development of Town Boundaries".

The southern half of the present township of Two Creeks at first was a part of the present Two Rivers No. 6 school district. After the incorporation of the township the school districts were numbered as they are at the present date—1948.

TWO CREEKS NO. 1 — LAKE VIEW

Sara Kane

Two Creeks School district Number 1 was officially designated the "Lake View" school in 1918. The reason for the selection of this name was that a fine view of Lake Michigan is possible from the school premises. The school building is located a quarter mile north of the present village of Two Creeks on Highway 141. It is located in Section 11 of the township of Two Creeks. The district is now composed of Sections 2-3-10-11-14-15 and a part of 13.



Prior to 1918 the school was known as the Nero School and much later as the Two Creeks School. It is still known by the latter name by the residents of the nearby communities. The name "Nero School" was given to the first school because it was situated in the then thriving village of Nero located about one mile east of the present village of Two Creeks. The village of Nero has disappeared and only a few evidences of its existence now remain. School records show that the district was organized about 1860.

The first school building was built at Nero in the summer of 1861 at a cost of \$275. It was built on contract by H. Luebke on a half acre of land offered to the district by Mr. Luebke. The building had an exterior of brick over a wooden frame structure. It was forty feet long, twenty feet wide, double-boarded with eight windows having 10 x 14 inch lights. Wooden benches were used for seats. The equipment consisted of a box stove, two blackboards, record books for the school officers, a flag, tables, pictures, maps, and chairs. The sum of 15 dollars was raised to pay for these furnishings.

The second school building was erected in the summer of 1880 at a cost of about \$1,000. It was located on the southwest side of the present school grounds. The building again was a frame one with brick on the outside. The old building at Nero was sold to a Herman Thiem for \$18. Records tell that the building was so cold on winter days that the children's lunches were frozen. To eat these lunches the pupils had to thaw them out by putting the lunches on the stove where the bread would toast. It seems that much of the equipment used in the first school was transferred to the second building. Nero was still the post office address in 1898.

The third school building, the present one without the remodeling which was done since its erection, was built in 1915 at a cost of \$5,747.50. It is a frame building which was built by carpenter Ed. Schwab and mason Emil Gustek. The school is now modern in every respect with a steam heating system, drilled well, a pressure water system, indoor flush toilets, adjustable desks and seats, electric lights and plate, and all the latest and best teaching equipment. The old woodshed and an outhouse were sold at public auction for \$7.

The schools in this district were one room affairs until 1916 when two teachers were employed. The enrollment at that time was 66. A state law passed in 1905 forced districts with an enrollment over 65 to employ two teachers. Prior to 1905 no limit of the number of students per teacher was set. In 1932 the enrollment had gone down to below twenty-five, so the district voted to become a one-room school again.

School enrollment in this district fluctuated from decade to decade. During the time that Nero was a thriving Lake Michigan port, the enrollment varied from 50 to

100 pupils per year. In 1870 there were 100 pupils enrolled; in 1883 sixty were present; and at present the enrollment averages about 25. The first families settling in Nero had many children while today the number of children per family averages about three or four.

School records indicate that the Wojtas, Lasts, Blahas, Lehrmans, Krachts and Bartas were prominent residents of this community in the past years. The Wojta family members have made names for themselves in agriculture, education, and business. Other families in this district have also had leaders in the fields of farming, teaching, and business.

The first school officers of which there is a record were: Clerk John Eggert, Treasurer John Johnston and Director John Grengs. Officers who served for years were the Ignatz Wojtas, John Last and the Bartas. Their duties were changed from time to time by the state, but at all times these citizens tried in every way to maintain the best educational system for their community.

Two Creeks No. 1 has a long list of teachers who made county, state and national reputations. In 1872 John Nagle, who became County Superintendent of Schools and County Philosopher, taught in this school. Thomas Walsh, who became U. S. Senator from Montana in later years, taught in Two Creeks No. 1 in 1878. John Clark, the first principal of the two room school in 1916, became an outstanding principal of a large school in Milwaukee. Other teachers prior to 1900 were John O'Hara, J. C. Nazer, Wenzel Tomek and Miss H. Eberhardt. Teachers after 1900 who became people of importance were: Louis Trossen, Mary Short, E. S. Mueller, Leslie Guetschow, Robert Guse, Clarence Silbersack, and Clarence Stangel. E. S. Mueller became County Superintendent of Manitowoc County schools, while Robert Guse became county supervising teacher.

During the first years in which school was maintained at Nero the district voted to have winter and summer terms. Often two different teachers were hired to conduct the two terms. There is no evidence of the teaching of a foreign language in this community, due no doubt to the fact that the families settling at Nero were immigrants of varying nationalities and religions. The first subjects taught were reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing, and geography. As in all schools at that early period, there was a Primary Form, an Intermediate Form, and an Upper Form instead of the grades as we have them at present. The three school buildings were often used as community centers, for spelling matches, and for school fairs. School programs were held yearly. During recent years the school has been used for evening card parties, for Farm Bureau meetings, and for 4-H Club meetings.

The district has the ruins of the village of Nero as a place of historical interest. Nero was at one time one of the most important lake ports on Lake Michigan. Lake boats made regular visits to this port to take on cargoes of tan bark, lumber and hay for the port of Milwaukee. Ruins of the early settlement are still in evidence. There are remains of sidewalks, the pier, the sawdust from the logging industry, basements of early buildings, and rails and cement blocks at the pier. Some of the early business places were a blacksmith shop, a tavern, a store, the post office, and warehouses. The district also has a small area of petrified forests at the lakeshore. A more complete history of the community by Professor Jos. Wojta, of the University of Wisconsin, a former resident of this district has been published.

TWO CREEKS 2 — TWIN ELDER Prin. Clarence Stangel

Two Creeks school district No. 2 was designated the Twin Elder school in 1918 because of the twin elders growing in front of it. To older residents of Two Creeks it was known as the South school because it was the school in the southern half of the township.

District 2 was first set up as a part of Two Rivers school district No. 6 in the 1850's when Two Creeks was still a part of Two Rivers township. The district then consisted of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36 in the present township of Two Creeks plus sections 4, 5, 8, and



9 in Two Rivers township. After Two Creeks became a township by itself in 1859, it became in turn Rowley Dist. 2 and then Two Creeks No. 2. At present the school district is made up of the south one-half of Two Creeks township.

An interest in establishing a school was evident in the early 1850's. On May 23, 1856, the first school known as Two Rivers No. 6 was opened in a private house owned by Charles Brandies. It was a frame structure located on the shores of Lake Michigan on what was later the P. J. Schroeder farm. The exact site has now been washed away by the lake. The first log school building was constructed about 1860 and was situated on the northeast portion of a farm once owned by John Koeck, and purchased from the U. S. government in 1858 by Patrick Howard. The log school was constructed by Burton Rowley at an approximate cost of \$150. Two others influential in setting up the first school were a Mr. McMillan and Patrick Flynn. Amanda Newell was the first teacher, teaching for three month terms, and boarding 'round the district. For her services she was paid \$10 a month! The names of some of Miss Newell's pupils were Harriet, Tresie, and Sarah Flynn, Dunston Rowley, Duncan, Mary, and Phoebe Buchanan, Catherin Malcain, Peter McMillan, and Peter, Henry, William, and Marie Thurjer. Today those family names are no longer common to the district.

The school term was gradually lengthened as the years passed, but two terms yearly were prevalent until 1873. The voters decided upon the term length and opening date of each term. Recorded school minutes show that the winter session began in December, and the summer session in May. Female teachers in summer and male teachers in winter was the rule. Some of the texts used about th 1870's were Sanders Union Readers, Sanders Primer and Spellers, Robinson's Rudiments of Written Arithmetic, Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetic, and Spencerian Copy Books. In 1873, the voters decided on a seven month session, employing one teacher, but allowing for a three weeks' recess in the middle of the term. In 1875, the two term plan was again reverted to, but in 1877 the single term became permanent.

After 17 years of service, the log schoolhouse was turned over to E. A. Benedict who had to move it off the site. What he did with it is not recorded. At the regular school meeting on August 25, 1873, some sentiment was expressed in favor of a new school, but it was not until in 1874 that the sum of \$200 was appropriated for that purpose. The site on which it was to be built was the same as that of the old log school. No record of the size of this building was given although it must have been quite large for by 1890 there were over 50 pupils enrolled for each of the previous ten years. County records indicate that it cost the sum of \$400.

In 1891, the present site was chosen because it was closer to the center of the district. It was decided at first to move the old building to the new location. Accordingly an advertisement was inserted in the "Chronicle" for bids to move the schoolhouse. Evidently the bids were too high for the decision was reached to build a new school. The old school was then sold to John Koch on the farm now owned by Mr. Haley and made into a granary.

The third school was built in 1892 for \$730 and was of frame, one room type. This structure was adequate until 1905, when a new state law requiring two rooms for enrollments above 65 went into effect. The enrollment for this district in 1905 was 81. This building then was purchased by the father of Alois Kraus who tore it down and used the lumber to build the present Kraus house.

Two Creeks No. 2 in 1906 constructed a two room brick building 38 x 52 feet. The classrooms were 20 x 25 feet and 23 x 29 feet respectively. The building had a full basement which housed the furnace, fuel room, and a large playroom. The first floor had a large cloakroom in addition to the regular classrooms. The cost of that school was about \$3,500. By 1913, the enrollment was 90, so a third teacher was added to the faculty. To provide a recitation room for the third teacher, the large cloakroom was remodeled and made into a classroom, but all of the pupils were seated in the large classrooms. The ninth grade was added when the third teacher was hired. It was not until about 1930 that the district voted to build an addition to the southwest corner of the school for a third classroom. The temporary classroom again became a cloakroom. In 1920 the district voted to offer the tenth grade. This was done by having a qualified high school teacher teach the ninth and the tenth grades on alternate years. That plan stayed in effect until the spring of 1948. The voters at a special meeting on Monday, February 2, 1948, by a vote of 34 to 5 voted to discontinue high school work.

Up to 1948 the Twin Elder district maintained a modern three room state graded school with grades 1-3 taught by a primary teacher, grades 4-6 taught by an intermediate teacher, and grades 7-10 taught by a junior high school teacher. The building contains all of the modern conveniences such as indoor lavatories, furnace and stoker, electric service, steel files, open library shelving, running water, and single,

adjustable desks and seats. The playground, enlarged in the summer of 1946, is adequate enough to make ideal football and baseball fields.

Two Creeks No. 2 has always had aggressive and progressive board members. Among them we find the names of Geo. Taylor, Sr., Peter McMillan, Geo. Taylor, Jr., W. A. Koch, F. A. Pfunder, and Charles Wascher serving from 1870 to 1900. After 1900, we find such prominent men on the Board as Gust Eggert, August Last, Werner Schmoock, and Frank LeClair. Gust Eggert later became County Register of Deeds and County Abstractor, August Last and Werner Schmoock became town chairman, and Frank LeClair became assemblyman in 1946. Former residents who became important in the development of Two Rivers were the Schroeder brothers who organized the Schroeder Bros. department store and bank.

The list of teachers is incomplete but those on record in the county office are Richard Cody, Kate O'Donnell, John Mulholland, Floyd Benedict, James Stitt, E. A. Benedict, James O'Hara, H. F. Arnemann, H. J. Westgate, John J. Gruber, and Joseph Konop. The first principal of the two room school was Alice Finch with Ora McMillan the primary teacher in 1906. Most of the teachers before 1906 were men and their average stay was for one term. The district records show that out of a total of 38 teachers before 1900, only E. A. Benedict remained more than one year. Teachers after 1906 who became prominent were Roy Ihlenfeldt, state supervisor of schools; Lillian Chloupek, county superintendent of schools; Amanda Heyroth, county supervising teacher; and Geo. Barthel, county superintendent of Kewaunee county.

The district residents have always used their school for a gathering place. Spelling bees, box socials, card parties, seasonal programs, and graduating exercises have all taken place in the building. During the principalship of Roy Ihlenfeldt, debating and parliamentary law societies were in vogue. Mr. Ihlenfeldt well remembers the "hot" debates between Gust Eggert and August Last on such issues as Concrete vs. Macadam Roads, Advantages of a Two Room vs. a Three Room School, and Woman Suffrage. In more recent years the school has become the meeting place for Boy Scouts, farm organizations, and 4-H clubs.

TWO RIVERS

One of the four original townships was Two Rivers. Since its organization as a municipality, the township expanded to include the present towns of Mishicot, Gibson, Two Creeks, and Two Rivers. The areas near the pioneer settlement of the village of Two Rivers were the first to become settled. One of the first school districts set up in Manitowoc county was the present Two Rivers city school district, known as Manitowoc county district number 1 organized in 1844. After the county was organized into four distinct townships in 1848, the second district to organize was the present Tannery district. The numbering of the school districts was done in sequence of their establishment with the exception of the present district No. 1 which replaced the original district 1, now the Two Rivers city system.

TWO RIVERS 1 — SANDY HILL VIEW

Edna Dunne

When the state law of 1918 was passed, the patrons of District 1, Town of Two Rivers, chose Sandy Hill View for the name of their school because of a high, sandy knoll which can be viewed from the school. It had always been known as the Sandy Bay School previous to that time, because it is located near the Sandy Bay Road, now leading to Point Beach State Forest.

Sandy Hill View School is located in the southwest corner of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 19, Range 25 East, Town 20 North.



Up to 1898 the Tannery District included what is now District 1 and 2. Due to the dissatisfaction of the location of the school, many meetings were held to try to relocate the school nearer the center of the district. Finally, it was decided to divide the old district into what we now know as District 1 and District 2 with the dividing line being what is now known as Highway 42. It takes in all of sections 19-20-21-29-30-31-32 except those parts cut off by Lake Michigan and the city of Two Rivers. Originally, the area now in the city of Two Rivers was known as District 1 but after the Tannery District was divided, the present District became known as District 1.

Sandy Hill View School was built in 1898. It is a light-colored brick building about 34 x 24 feet, having three windows on either side with two windows facing the front. The school, when first built, was one of the very few to have single seats and slate blackboards. A stage was built across the front of the room because no school was considered properly equipped without a stage. The stage still remains in the school. Electric lights were installed in the school in the winter of 1947-1948.

Fred Luebke was the first teacher in the district and taught there for four or five terms. Mr. Luebke boarded at the Matt Kimmes home for \$8.00 a month. This farm is just about one-half mile from the school house.

The first enrollment was 26. Some of Mr. Luebke's pupils were ten years of age and were starting school for the first time due to the long distances some of the pupils lived from the school when it was located in the Tannery District. Mr. Luebke says that often he and the pupils, after walking long distances through the deep snow, were required to take off their shoes and stockings and dry them around the furnace before continuing with school. The greatest number of pupils ever enrolled was 33. The highest enrollment was between the years 1903 to 1910. The average family in those years had about eight children, while today's average family numbers about five.

The present enrollment has decreased to about 12 pupils. From 1940 to 1942 it was necessary to close the school because the enrollment had dropped to below 10. The pupils were then transported to the Tannery school for one year and to the Rangeline school for another term. In 1942 the school was again reopened with an enrollment of 14 pupils and since then has remained open.

The subjects taught in the early school days were reading, writing, arithmetic, physiology and language. Singing was always taught and Mr. Luebke's group was no exception.

Some of the early settlers in the district were Matt Kimmes who lived on the farm that John Pietroske now owns. Mr. Kimmes boarded the first teacher in the district.

Mrs. Nick Taddy, known as Grandmother Taddy in Two Rivers, was one of the very early settlers in the district. She was the mother of nineteen children, several having preceded her in death. Most of her children grew up on the farm and attended school in District 1. About 25 years ago, Mrs. Taddy left the farm and moved to the city of Two Rivers. She died very recently at the age of 84. It was part of Mrs. Nick Taddy's farm that was chosen for the present site of Sandy Hill View School.

Frank Napiecinski was another of the early settlers in the district. Mr. Napiecinski recently sold his farm to Matt Kimmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fischer still reside in the district. They were some of the earliest settlers living in the district and took a very active part in trying to have the district divided and a school built where Sandy Hill View School now stands. Their three sons attended Sandy Hill View. Lyman Fischer, one of the sons, was District Attorney of Manitowoc County for four years and is now a practicing attorney at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Warren Fischer, a second son, is now an instructor at Whitewater Teachers' College and Robert, a third son, is a practicing attorney at Shawano, Wisconsin.

Philip Schaefer was another of the early settlers in the district. Royal, a son and former pupil of Sandy Hill View, was with the Consolidated Air Lines flying supplies to the South Pacific.

Charles Meineke, who formerly lived on the farm now owned by Elmer Petri, served as treasurer and Ferdinand Witt served as the director of the first school board in the district. Their pay at this time was about \$10.00 a year.

The school was used as a community center. Spelling matches, box socials and neighborhood picnics were held there.

Fred Luebke was the first teacher. Some of the other teachers were: Charles Chizek, Pearl Kelly, Freda Heinz, Alma Zander, Erma Gostopherson and Mae Breivogel.

Part of the wooded area along the lake shore has been taken over by the state and has been made into Point Beach State Forest. These beautiful woods now afford not only beauty but serve as a recreational center as well.

Molarch Creek, which runs about one-half mile east of the school, at one time had been a favorite camping site of the red man. One of the favorite sites of the Indians was on the East Side within the present city limits of Two Rivers. The grounds there bear mute testimony to the fact that this was at one time the center of a large settlement, as the grounds today are covered with flint chips, which were chipped from flints in the manufacture of arrow points, spears, knives, etc. In addition, arrow heads of flint and copper, as well as pottery and trinkets of stone, have been found by the score.

TWO RIVERS 2 — TANNERY

Leon Strouf

Two Rivers school district No. 2 has always been known as the Tannery school because it has been and is now located in the old Two Rivers tannery area. The tanning industry was located on the shores of the East Twin River which flows through the district.

The first Tannery school district set up in the 1850's included a much greater area than it does today for until 1896 the district was composed of sections 13-14-23-24 and 25 in R. 24E and sections 16-17-18-19-20-21-28-29 and 30 in R. 25 E. In 1896, disagreement be-



tween the land owners of the eastern and western areas of the district as to the location of the school caused the people of the eastern part of district No. 2 to withdraw and set up a separate school district to be known as Two Rivers school district No. 1.

As early as 1851, when Cyrus Whitcomb built his first tannery just east of the present Tannery bridge, a school was set up in the shanty attached to the boarding house. That shanty is said to have served the community until 1873. One can well imagine the pioneer equipment and furniture used in such a school building, but it sufficed to give the children of the tannery workers the type of education necessary for that early period. There are no written records available regarding this first school.

In 1873, a new frame school building was erected at an estimated cost of \$300 on the present site located on the Tannery road on or near the section line between sections 24 and 25. The structure was 24 x 38 feet and one story in height. It had windows on three sides and was without a cloakroom. No information was given about the furniture, equipment, and interesting facts about the building proper. The old schoolhouse must have been very crowded at times because records show that when F. C. Christiansen taught this school in 1884 there were 108 pupils enrolled. In fact an enrollment of about 100 yearly was common up to 1880 according to the town clerk's reports on file in the county superintendent of school's office.

On the night of April 26, 1896, the second school for the district burned to the ground. Plans were made immediately to replace the burnt structure with a brick building about 24 x 38 feet in size and without a basement. The school had an entrance which led directly into the schoolroom. From there the girls and boys passed to their respective cloakrooms placed on both sides of the entrance way. The cloakrooms were lighted by a window placed in the entrance side, while the classroom was and is still lighted by three windows placed along each of the long sides. The furniture consisted of double desks and seats, a teacher's desk, some chairs, and cupboards for library and textbooks. A bell tower atop the front of the school houses the large school bell which calls the youngsters to their classes.

In order that school keep in step with the trend of school improvements, the district in the later 1920's began a program of modernization. In 1927 a basement was put under the building to house the heating and ventilating plant, a fuel room, and a play storage room. Several years later another small addition was added to the rear of the basement to house the indoor toilets. One cloakroom was removed and made a part of the classroom, while the one on the northwest corner was made into a basement stairway. The wraps and lunch pails of the youngsters are stored in the basement on neat racks and shelves. The schoolroom itself has been improved by the addition of electric lights, tables and chairs in place of desks for the primary grades, open book shelves along the east wall of the classroom, a steel filing case, single desks and seats, and Nuwood covering for the walls and ceiling. An addition of a small room to the front of the basement has been utilized to house a water pressure pumping system, so that the school is supplied with running water. The exterior of the building has changed little except that a storm shed has been added to the entrance. The spacious playground has several pieces of playground equipment. In the 1940's, a program of grounds improvement was begun by planting trees and shrubbery. At present the Tannery school is a modern school except for natural lighting and a few other minor improvements necessary.

The school enrollment reflects to a remarkable degree the growth and decline of the tanning industry in the district. By 1870, there was a total of 106 pupils attending for the two sessions of school. The school census for that year lists 138 children of school age residing in the district. By 1880, when single terms of school were held, the county records show that 96 pupils were enrolled, but the census list for that year indicates that 209 children of school age resided in the community. That seemed to be the peak of the school population and for the tanning industry, for by 1890 we find only 93 children of school age and 50 pupils attending school. After the district was split up the school population dropped to about 45 with the school enrollment down to 23 for the year 1900. Only 7 pupils were enrolled in 1926, but by 1943 forty-two pupils were again in attendance. The present enrollment averages about 25 out of a school census of about 100 children of school age. In 1945-46 only seven pupils came from farm families. The rest came from homes where the fathers work in Two Rivers. The proximity of Two Rivers 2 to the city of Two Rivers causes many of the community children to attend the parochial schools there and has caused the rise in school population since homes are now being built in the district and outside of the Two Rivers city school district.

The first settlers, according to records dating back to 1856, were J. L. Fobes, D. H. Meade, Adam Sechrist, Fred Ahrndt, B. Whitcomb, Robert and John Magee,

August Arnemann, John Rahmlow, G. Fischer, Robert Suettinger, P. Gagnon, and Joseph Shambeau. Other family names which date back to early days of the district are Raatz, Beeck, Ahrens, Geimer, and Steinhauer. Many of these family names are still common to the community. District residents who served on the schoolboard prior to 1906 were D. H. Meade, Jacob Sechrist, Gottlieb Fischer, Peter Gagnon, N. Horner, August Arnemann, Charles Ahrndt, Herman Arnemann, and William Rahmlow. The longest service record was held by Herman Arnemann who served from 1899 to 1944.

Two Rivers district No. 2 hired male teachers almost every year until 1900. Many of them became persons of note in county, state, and national affairs. There is no record of teachers before 1870. Those after that year were John Nagle 1871-72; Ida Robinson 1873 S.; S. W. Faville 1873 W; Chas. Webster 1874-6; Thos. Walsh 1877; James Stitt 1878-9; H. C. Walsh 1880-82; Fred Christiansen 1884-85; C. H. Currens 1887; Robert Witte 1893-5; J. Shambeau 1896; Henry Koch 1897-8; and Sophia Jens 1904-05. This district maintained summer and winter terms up to about 1874 which were of longer duration than the county average. This was one of the few county schools having a continuous ten month school term as early as 1874. In fact, ten month terms were common for this district up to 1900. The early school months were 22 days in length. After 1900 and until 1938, female teachers were employed.

The district clerk's record book has this interesting resolution adopted by the voters in 1871: "Resolved that school be kept for ten months by a male teacher, and said teacher to receive the sum of \$65 monthly. The said teacher to teach the term of ten months without a vacation, and even if he prove to be a "donkey" there shall be no change". John Nagle, the teacher, signed that contract! The county records show that the district always paid the highest wages in the county for the best teachers, for Nagle became county superintendent of schools; Thos. Walsh, a U. S. Senator; and Fred Christiansen, county superintendent and county training school principal.

Today only the name "Tannery School" suggests to the younger generation the fact that the early tanning industry and the pioneer village along the river south of the schoolhouse existed at one time. Hunters and fishermen walking along the river bank can still find occasional pieces of tan bark and remnants of the sheds, piers, and wharves. The piers and wharves were loading and unloading places for sailing boats which brought in hides and took out the tanned leather. East of the river and back of the Geimer farmyard, there is a pioneer cemetery, the final resting place of many of the early residents. The plot is still being used as the burial place for some of the older residents. The cemetery is under the care of the Evangelical church members. It is said that the records for this burial plot are in the hands of Julis Mandel living in the Rangeline district. Today the school district is slowly becoming a suburban area of the city of Two Rivers.

TWO RIVERS 3 — CRYSTAL SPRINGS SCHOOL

Ruth Schlundt

Two Rivers district number 3 was named the Crystal Springs school in 1918 because the school is located near a group of crystal clear springs. To community and county residents it is often referred to as the Goedjen school because of the close connections that members of that family have had with the school since its organization.

This district was organized as a separate school unit in 1863. Before that time the boys and girls of school age attended the Altmeyer school located in School Section in the town of Mishicot which was then known as Mishicot joint 3. This new district was set up because the distance to the Altmeyer school was too great for some of the families living near the southern boundary. Today Two Rivers No. 3 consists of sections 20, 21, 22, 27, and parts of sections 26 and 28, all in T. 20 N., R. 24E. The movement to set



up the district was led by the late Herman Goedjen and Henry Wilke, Sr. The school site of one acre was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. August Wachtel for one dollar. The site description is the southwest corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, T. 20 N., R. 24 E.

The first school building was erected soon after the district was organized by Goedjen and Wilke. It was a small log building with two windows on each long side and a shed-like entrance which was also used for fuel storage. A picture of this school by L. W. Bentley is on display in the office of the county superintendent of schools. Old records show that the contract price for delivery of logs, material, and labor was \$200. An old box stove was used to heat the old log schoolhouse. The fire died out during the night, so that by next morning the ink in the inkwells was a solid piece of ice. Wooden benches served as seats, and boards painted black became "blackboards". The children had very few books during the early years of the school. Most of the lessons had to be memorized while sharing the books with fellow classmates. When the old log building had outlived its usefulness, it was made into a home, and is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Silbersack who live a half mile east of the school.

The second and present schoolhouse was erected in 1905 at a cost of about \$1,500. Christ Tegen made the building plans and John Ebel was the contractor. The structure was placed near the center of the first school site. It is of frame construction with a full basement which now houses the furnace, fuel, and playrooms. The first floor has a large, correctly lighted classroom, a cloakroom, and a roomy library. Two porches are provided but at present only one is used as one now leads into the room which was changed into a library. From 1905 to 1921, the school was heated by a stove. Larke double desks were used first in the new building, but single seats and desks were purchased later. The school has modern equipment such as piano, radio, sand table, electric service, and the best and latest teaching and learning aids. The district furnishes free textbooks. In addition to the schoolhouse, the other buildings on the site are the outdoor toilets. The yard has fine shade trees, plenty of play space, and one of the most complete playground equipments found in the rural schools of Manitowoc county.

Summer and winter school terms were held up to 1873. Even after that date, the winter enrollment was always greater because the older boys and girls were then in attendance. Because of the limited size of the district, the enrollment was never as large as some of the county schools, although the records show that 66 pupils were enrolled in 1870. The average from then on to 1905 was between 30 and 50 pupils yearly. Due to the usual rural factors, the 1947-1948 attendance was 10. A special meeting was called on Tuesday evening, March 9, 1948 to consider the question of suspending school for the next term. After careful consideration of the advantages, disadvantages, and costs, it was unanimously decided to continue operating the school.

Most of the early residents were farmers. Some of the more well-known were: Herman Goedjen, Henry Wilke, August Wachtel, Anton Bugler, Rudolph Bishop, Frank Wachtel, Fred Stueck, William and Peter Schaff, and Andrew Fay. A prominent resident of this district for many years is F. C. Christiansen who was Manitowoc county superintendent of schools and principal of the County Rural Normal for about 30 years. Some of the more well-known graduates are the Wilkes, Silbersacks, Goedjens, and Christiansens. This is also the home district of town chairman, Oscar Eis.

The early records beginning with the year 1868 are written in German and continue to be in that language until 1891. Herman Goedjen was the first school treasurer. During those early years the yearly salary of the clerk was \$6, the treasurer received \$5, and the director received \$4. Henry Wilke, Sr. is listed as one of the first clerks, while Henry Goedjen, Sr. served in that capacity from 1874 to some time in the 1880's. Robert Schubert was recorded as clerk from 1894 to at least the year 1905. Others who served as officers prior to 1906 were Gottlieb Schubert, Fred Stueck, and R. Schneider.

The early teachers were common school graduates who took teachers' examinations to become qualified. As years went by, the teachers were high school graduates. Since about the year 1900, trained teachers who were graduates of teacher training institutions were employed. Because of the fine records kept by the various school clerks of this district, the list of teachers employed is quite complete. L. T. Wooden was the first teacher in 1869. Others were: Ella Reiland 1872 S; Maggie La Plant 1872-75; Thos. Walsh 1876; Ella Murphy 1878-84; Mary L. Patnode 1885; Martha Magee 1886; Herman Schlundt 1887-90; Lena Miller 1891; Henry Arneman 1892-93; Elenore Mueller 1896; Henry Wilke 1897-98; Otto Engel 1899-1900; Christ Wulner 1901-03; and Lillian Westgate 1904-05. Several of these teachers became county and

national figures. Thos. Walsh became U. S. Senator; Herman Schlundt became professor of chemistry at the University of Missouri where he experimented with radium treatment of cancer. "Schlundt Hall" at that university is named in his honor; Henry C. Wilke is president of the Bank of Two Rivers; and Otto Engel, an officer of a Manitowoc lumber company.

Reading, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, writing, history, geography, and constitution were among the subjects taught in the early school. Lower grade reading classes were called "chart" classes, while lower grade arithmetic classes were "number" classes. Early texts were Wigginson's U. S. history, Wydes English Lessons, A. O. Wright Constitution, Martins Physiology, Rudiments of Arithmetic, The Union Speller, Swinton's Language Lessons and Geography, and Barnes Primary History. In more recent years the school has served as the center for farm meetings and a 4-H club gathering place.

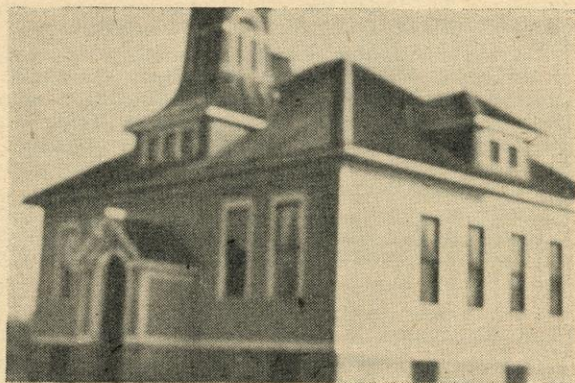
Peter Schaff once owned a brick yard adjoining the rear of the schoolyard where he made high grade building bricks. He also experimented with the manufacture of round sewer pipes but was unsuccessful because of the grade of clay used. The brickyard was in existence for 60 years. Eastwin Hall, established 80 years ago, is used for the Two Rivers town hall. Stoer's and Goedjen's dairies are located in this district. The pine grove located on the Henry Goedjen farm was a picnic ground of note for the people from Two Rivers. Today nothing but the concrete piers on which the dance hall rested remains. East Twin River, which crosses the eastern boundary of this district, is a favorite recreational area. Summer cottages dot the shores back of Goedjen's grove.

TWO RIVERS 4 — SHOTO SCHOOL

Mary Duffy

Two Rivers district number 4 located in T. 20 N., Range 24 E. is known at the Shoto school. Years ago it was known as the Neshoto school and as the Kingsville school for definite reasons which are given in this school history.

The 1856 Two Rivers township assessment roll shows that by that time at least the district was set up for taxation purposes. The district then contained sections 27, 28, 29, 32 in T. 20 N., R. 24 E. By 1861 the east half of section 32 had been attached to Two Rivers No. 5. There is no record of a school before 1860 although there were school sessions prior to that time in a private building. The first schoolhouse was built in 1860 at a cost of about \$250. It was a large frame structure about 30 x 60 feet and contained one classroom. The first building was smaller but a later addition, due to increased enrollment, was added.



The school was located about two blocks south of the Shoto bridge, on the hill behind the present James O'Hearn home. At the time the school was located on that site, an east-west road ran past the southern boundary of the schoolyard. The school site adjoined a cemetery. Michael Schimmel and Alex Rutz, old residents of the district, remember the first school as having three rows of seats — two rows of three-pupil desks and seats and a center row of seats, each large enough for eight or ten pupils. The seats were made of planks. Books and slates were brought from the homes. A large stove furnished heat for the building. In one corner, on a rude wooden bench, was the old fashioned water bucket. The school was then known as the Neshoto school.

When Cooper and Jones, owners of the school site, were ready to move out of Neshoto in 1875, they wanted to dispose of their holdings and so it was necessary to find a new location for the school. It was then decided to build in Kingsville which adjoined Neshoto to the east. The first school was torn down and some of the lumber was evidently used in the new school building. While plans and building conferences were going on, Alex Rutz reports that the district bought the house in which the De-

pons family lived for school purposes. This house was on the exact site of the present school.

The second school, a brick building about 24 x 36 feet, was built in 1881 by contractor Schwantes. It replaced the Depons house which was torn down before building operations began. The second school cost \$336 and consisted of a large classroom, an entry and hallway, a cloakroom on one side of the hallway and a fuel storage room on the other side. The windows were placed along the long sides of the building. The school was equipped with double desks and seats. Many of the texts were those found around the homes of the pupils. Slates were used in place of writing paper and tablets. The blackboards were "black boards". The heating equipment consisted of a stove, while kerosene lamps took care of the lighting problem. When the building was replaced by a third school, the bricks were used for the new school basement. The second school was known as the Kingsville school.

The third and present school was erected in 1913 for \$2,665. It is a modern frame building with a large class room, a roomy hallway, two cloak rooms, a full basement, a roomy attic, indoor flush toilets, a basement furnace heating and ventilating system, and a good-sized library room. The equipment consists of single, adjustable seats and desks, slate blackboards, bulletin boards, piano, and a steel filing case. Electric lights and services were installed in the 1930's. By the late 1800's when the post office name of Neshoto was changed to Shoto, the school became known as the Shoto school.

As the hamlets of Neshoto and Kingsville grew, the school population increased, but as the mills shut down the school attendance decreased. The enrollment during the first year of the first school was 30 pupils. By 1870 the clerk's report to the superintendent of schools shows that 73 pupils were in school. From the high of 75 pupils in 1875, the enrollment shows a steady decrease until 1890 when but 22 pupils were in attendance. After that date the school enrolled between 30 and 40 students. The attendance in the 1900's has been about that figure with the present enrollment averaging 20. Today the school population is augmented by the children of the residents of cottages along the West Twin River.

A very early settler of the community was Frederick Borchardt who settled here in 1841 and took over the mill built by Burnham and Stringham. He was the first German settler in the county. Andrew Rutz who served on the school board and later became town clerk settled here in 1856. Other early settlers were Wm. Myer, Richard Bishop, Al. Schimmel, Rudolph Meissner, Clarence Krueger, a Mr. Schroeder, Albert Franz, a Mr. Timber, Henry Meyer, and Mr. Kott. Many of these family names are still common in the district.

No record of the school officers prior to 1872 is available. The names of those on record from that date are: Henry Depons 1872-1874; Andrew Rutz 1874-1880; Chas. Raimond 1880-; and Chas. Hacker 1894-96. Henry Rahn, Wm. and Jos. Meyer, August Gehling, Carl Buenzow, John Petri, Alex Rutz, were others serving prior to 1906.

The names of the first teachers in the old school are not on record. Some of those who taught from 1872 on were: E. H. Smalley, Louis H. Truettner, Catherine Stitt, Sarah J. Thompson, William Ross, Henry Walsh, Peter Carrigan, Jessie P. Ross, Emma Emerson, Emma Morrison, Clara Filholm, Lena Miller, Alice Newcomb, Carl Zander, Wm. Engel, Floyd Brown, Myrtle Mosher, and Mary McCullough. Those teaching in this school after 1906 are listed in the county school annuals. The district maintained summer and winter sessions as late as the 1870's. The early texts included Ray's arithmetic, Phinneas grammar, Sanders spellers and readers, Guffey's history, and Mitchell's geography. The teacher's salary was always a bit higher than other nearby districts paid. There are few records of community activities held in the schoolbuilding, but it is reported that old-fashioned spelling bees were held once or twice a year.

The Shoto district has one of the most interesting community histories of Manitowoc county. Two distinct hamlets, Neshoto and Kingsville, sprang up along the West Twin river. The population of Neshoto at one time was about 250 persons. Cooper and Jones Lumber Co. owned much of the property in the village. They operated saw and lath mills located near the dam. The saw mill was located on the north side of the river by the sluice way. A post office, established after 1880, was at first to be called Neshoto, but since there was already a post office by that name in Wisconsin, it was called Shoto in spite of the fact that a Mr. Hacker wanted to have the village named Hackerville. The first postmaster was reported to have been August Gehling. The office stayed in existence until the inauguration of the R.F.D. system. A cemetery next to the first school was used for the burial plot of the old settlers, the mill workers, and members of their families. The cemetery is now a cultivated piece of land. The south river bank below the dam was built up in docks, back-filled with sawdust and slabs. A large tug hauled lumber and mill work from

these docks to Two Rivers. Small sailing vessels also docked here. Today nothing of these docks remains except rows of logs lying on the shore river bottom. The busy village even boasted of two hotels at one time!

Kingsville adjoining Neshoto to the east had about fourteen families with a population of about 125 persons. The village was platted by a Mr. King. It was the business and residential section of the two villages, although a grist mill across from the present home of Theo. Kowalski was in operation. The mill was later moved to Shoto and is now owned by Jos. Holly. The present home of Theo. Kowalski was at one time a tavern, while his barn lumber was once used in a large dance hall. Another tavern run by Silbersack was located across the road from the present school. This, too, was moved later to Shoto and is now the tavern of Ben Loef. Mr. King conducted a store in the village. Other residents in Kingsville were Salomon, Oestreich, Kettenhofen, Hess, Meyer, August and Wm. Schmidt, Kestley, Mueller, and Wolferman families.

Today Shoto has become a scenic and sports area. Summer cottages of residents from Manitowoc and Two Rivers dot the shores. People from all areas of Manitowoc county travel to Shoto for picnics and fishing.

TWO RIVERS JT. 5 — FILLMORE

Suspended

Two Rivers school district Jt. 5 was officially designated the Millard Fillmore school in honor of one of America's presidents. It is commonly referred to as the Schwantes school because it is situated next to the Schwantes home.

On March 1, 1856, the town superintendent of schools called a meeting of the voters of this area for the purpose of forming a new school district. The meeting was held at the home of Edward Schmitt on April 1, 1856, at 2:00 P. M. Wm. Klop was chosen chairman and Solomon Denis was elected clerk.

The assembled voters authorized the construction of a log building to be built by the residents for which they were to be paid \$1 per day for such labor

The first school district consisted of land which was in Two Rivers township. Since the new district bordered on the town of Manitowoc, it was not long before this district became joint with Manitowoc. On April 9, 1861, all of sections 4 and 9 and the east halves of sections 5 and 8 in T. 19 N., R. 24E (Manitowoc township) were added to this school district.

The first log school constructed in 1856 was a crude building 18 x 24 feet, valued at about \$80. Both the inside and the outside of the school were mud-plastered. The interior was then whitewashed frequently. The room was meagerly furnished with homemade desks and seats, one "black" board 3½ x 4½ feet, a map or two, and a few books. When the next schoolhouse was built, the old log building was sold to John Krueger for \$2. No mention is made of the use that he made of it. The old log school was to be located on the southwest corner of the SE¼ of Sec. 33, T. 20 N., R. 24E, the present Rhode cheese factory corner. On April 15, 1856, before the log school was begun, a special meeting was held to alter the site because there was no warranty deed for the first site chosen. The chosen site for the first schoolhouse then was one-half acre at the northwest corner of section 3, T. 19 N., R. 24E., on the present Frank Koldoff farm.

In 1867, the voters authorized the construction of a new frame schoolhouse. The sum of \$400 was raised for this purpose. Because of a dispute over the old site, Mr. Schwantes donated the present site on the present county trunk highway D. The second school was about 24 x 34 feet with windows on the long sides. The furniture was still of the homemade variety. The frame schoolhouse was abandoned in 1885



and moved next door to the cheese factory where it was used as a stable for chickens and pigs. Later on it was turned into a garage and so used until it was destroyed by fire in 1928.

In 1885, the third and present schoolhouse was erected at an approximate cost of \$571. It is a brick structure about 24 x 40 feet with three windows on each long side and two in the entrance side. A combination cloakroom and entry was attached later. The building is without a basement and so the heating-ventilating system was located in the northwest corner of the school room. The double desks and seats, purchased at the time that the present school was built, were replaced with single, adjustable desks in the 1900's. The school had running water supplied by an artesian well. The many library and text books were stored in cupboards built near the entrance.

The first annual report of this district in 1856 listed 12 male and 14 female children of school age (4 to 20 years). Of that number, 14 attended the little log school. After the Manitowoc area was taken in, there were 83 pupils of school age in the district. The school population increased steadily until 1885 when 160 children resided in the district. After that date there was a steady decline, so that by 1900 only 74 school age children lived in Two Rivers Jt. 5. The growth and development of Manitowoc Beach, which is in this district, is reflected in the fact that by 1920 only 92 children were listed on the school census. By 1930, there were 129; by 1940 there were 220; and by the 1947 school census listed about 250 children. In spite of the large school census now and in the past, the number attending a public grade school has never been larger than 60 pupils during any one year. Parochial school attendance in Manitowoc and Two Rivers has limited public school attendance.

Rural schools in Manitowoc county usually suspended because of an insufficient number of children who will attend the public school. Two Rivers Jt. 5 suspended in 1937 because the number to attend this school was too great for the size of the school building, and because the distance to the district school for the Manitowoc Beach children required transportation facilities. The voters at the annual meeting in July 1937, voted to suspend school and transport all public school children to the County Rural Normal model room at Manitowoc. Those who could not be accommodated there went to other public schools. During the school term of 1946-1947, the number of public grade school children in this district averaged 49 out of a school census of 247. There has been a great deal of sentiment to divide the district and to create a new district for the residents along the lakeshore.

Some of the first settlers in this district were Edward Schmidt, Henry Beeck, Carl Stueck, Kurt Meyer, Christ Schmidt, Fritz Sommer, Carl Burmeister, Francis Svatz, Wm. Klop, Heinrich Meyer, Johan Willert, Fritz Nickels, Henry Schmidt, Christ Wirth, Carl Stahl, and Solomon Denis. The first school officers were clerk Wm. Klop, treasurer Solomon Denis, and director Kurt Meyer. Other prominent board members prior to 1906 were Christ Schmidt, John and Fred Raatz, Henry Beeck, Fritz Sommer, Francis Svatz, Frederick Schwantes, Joachim Marquardt, Carl Stueck, and Ernest Schwantes.

The district records are complete except for the years 1861 to 1872 inclusive. The names of teachers teaching this school are recorded in the district records. The first teacher in 1856 for 3 months at a salary of \$20 per month of 22 days was Mary Jush. Others who taught school in this district were Jos. Luchanak, Wm. Klop, Henrietta Lehman, Jos. Farrel, and Amy Parker from 1857 to 1861; John Hussey, Mary Arp, August Nicolaus, James Kirwan, and Frank Blesch in the 1870's; Henry Deters, Fred Braer, F. C. Christiansen, R. Neckley, Maggie Kelly, Louis Kahlenberg, and Herman Schlundt in the 1880's; R. Stockinger, A. Hanson, August Grimm, Carl Zander, Fred Althen, and Henry Wilke in the 1890's; and Henry Wilke, Nora Johnson, Emma Eberhardt, and Louis Ahlswede up to 1906. The district has preferred male teachers, has paid the best salaries, and has had outstanding teachers who stayed for many terms. Among the more well-known former teachers were F. C. Christiansen, Louis Kahlenberg, Herman Schlundt, Henry Wilke, Warren Fischer, Walter Koehler, Ladimir Hrudka, and Leslie Guetschow. The last teacher for this school was Wm. Ledvina.

Two Rivers No. Jt. 5 is affected greatly by the suburban growth of Manitowoc and Two Rivers. The residents of the district are deeply interested in district reorganization and consolidation since the present school aids have placed a heavy tax burden on the district property. One of the first reorganization activities of the County School Committee authorized by the 1947 state legislature was the attempt to dissolve this district and to attach the several areas to neighboring school districts. The hearing for this purpose was called by the County Committee for Wednesday

evening, March 31, 1948, at the Koenig school in Two Rivers. At this meeting opposition was voiced by Two Rivers city officials because of a possible increase in school costs to the city residents. The School Committee conducted this hearing and at their next Committee meeting voted to defer action until a later date.

TWO RIVERS 6 — RANGELINE

Mrs. Walter Guetschow

Two Rivers school district No. 6 was officially named the Rangeline district in 1918 because it is located on both sides of the range line between townships 24 and 25 East. Old timers sometimes refer to this as the Moshkosh school because it is located near the present Moshkosh home and former business place.

This district was officially organized in 1862. Before that, according to the 1856 and 1861 township assessment rolls on file in the county treasurer's office, this area was a part of the old Two Rivers No. 6 made up of sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in the present town of Two Creeks and sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 in northeastern Two Rivers township. After Two Creeks became a township by itself, this area remained a part of Two Creeks No. 2 school district until 1862. Today the district consists of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, and 18 in R. 25 E. and the east one-half of sections 1, 12, and 13 in R. 24 E., T. 20 N.



The first school meeting for this district was held June 11, 1862 at 8 o'clock P. M. at the home of Fredrick Saubert. It was convened on order of Conrad Bates, the town clerk, who also acted as chairman of the meeting. Nicolaus Horner was elected secretary. The first school board consisted of Fredrick Saubert, director, and Franz Hayne, clerk. One acre of land was offered for a school site. The site was described as follows: From the $N\frac{1}{2}$ of the $N\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 13, T. 20 N., R. 24E., approximately along the range line near Land Creek (now Molarsh Creek), 16 rods from north to south, and 10 rods from east to west. The owner was to receive the sum of \$2. Should the land be found not suitable, it was to be returned to the owner, and the \$2 paid back without interest.

The first schoolhouse was to be constructed of round "land wood" (logs) and was to be 20 x 26 feet. All voters agreed to this and the meeting was adjourned. On June 21, 1862, a special meeting was held at the home of Fredrick Saubert (the present Moskosh home). The following resolutions were acted upon:

1. To pay for having the deed properly transferred and recorded for the school site.
2. To accept the school site first chosen.
3. To clear the school site on July 5 by the land owners in a friendly spirit.
4. To deliver building materials such as logs, timber, rafters, etc. in a friendly spirit on July 7th.
5. To accept an offering and a donation of 3,000 feet of lumber and 7,000 shingles.
6. To select a committee of three to enforce the necessary preparations for the building of the school.
7. To pay for all materials from the school treasury.

Frederick Saubert, John and Jacob Land, Henry Zermuehlen, Sr., Dreier, Eberhardt, Neuser, Horner, and Heyne agreed to make one trip with their team to haul the necessary lumber, shingles, etc., without charge. The remaining land owners agreed to do other necessary work towards building the school. The voters also voted that the first teacher be a female who was to be hired for \$75 for the three month term of 22 days per month. They also agreed to raise \$150 for the erection costs of the log school.

The first annual meeting for this district was held Sept. 29, 1862, at the Saubert home with Nick Horner as chairman. Since the schoolhouse could not be completed for the winter term, it was decided to utilize a room in a home for the time being. A Mr. Franznag offered a part of his home for three months as a schoolroom. Upon investigation his offer was declined because the room was not suitable. Further search brought an offer from Franz Heyne in section 13 for a room in his home. This offer was accepted and school held from October to January with Caroline Volk as the teacher.

The first annual meeting in the new school was held on September 25, 1865. At this meeting John Meinecke was re-elected clerk and Franz Heyne the treasurer for a term of three years. The sum of \$500 was voted for the following year. Of that amount \$125 was set aside to pay Susanna Meyer for six months of teaching. It was voted to have Franz Heyne clear the school yard of building debris in preparation for the opening of school and to build steps at the entrance for \$10. The schoolhouse erected in 1863 to 1865 was destroyed by fire in 1878.

The second and present brick school was erected that same year with Herman Witte hired to do the carpenter work. The total cost of this structure was \$373.68. The building as constructed then was about 20 x 24 feet with three windows for each long side. An entrance door led directly into the schoolroom in which the wraps and dinner pails were stored and in which the children recited. The room was heated by a box stove and the furniture consisted of crude home-made desks and seats at which four to six children could sit and work.

By 1898, the enrollment had increased so much that an addition, 20 x 30 feet, was added to the west end of the school. The construction was of brick and followed the pattern of the old school. That same year the double desks in use until 1947 were purchased for \$130. The school is now heated by a floor furnace located in the northwest corner of the schoolroom. The old open pail and dipper were replaced by a water jar with a bubbler attached. That in turn was replaced by a pressure water system in 1940 when water was piped from the Wm. Monk home next to the school on the north. Since the addition was made in 1898, the district has added a frame storm shed to the front of the school in which the pupils can store their overshoes. In the 1930's, the northeast corner of the room was partitioned off from the rest of the schoolroom for a cloak and storage room. The west wall of this partition facing the schoolroom was built up with open shelves to store library and text books. Electric lights were installed in the later 1930's. At present the building lacks indoor lavatories, proper window lighting, and a basement for play, fuel, and furnace rooms.

The schoolyard now is large and well laid out. The limited yard at first resulted in many broken windows during the baseball season. The district required that such breakages be paid for by those who broke the windows. Then, too, in batting away from the school, the ball would land in a neighbor's field causing damage when the boys retrieved the ball. Finally the district decided to buy an additional one-half acre of land to the south from Mr. Vogeltanz for \$100. The first well was drilled in 1892 and was only 15 feet deep. In 1903, the well went dry and a second one was drilled which lasted until 1913 when a third well was drilled.

Two Rivers No. 6 has had a growing school population as indicated by the need for larger schools as the decades past. The county records reveal that during the later 1800's about 50% of the children of school age attended school. Even as late as 1905 only 68 out of 115 school age pupils attended. Today the enrollment averages between 20 and 30 out of a school population of about 50 because of parochial and high school attendance.

The Rangeline district has had its share of graduates who became successful in business, agriculture, and the professions. Two of the more well-known graduates were Carl and Herman Schlundt. Many former pupils have remained in the district with some serving long and faithfully on the local schoolboard. Among those who served more than 20 years were August Schultz, Fred Schultz, Fred Saubert, Fred Kemp, Henry Zermuehlen, Chas. Zermuehlen and John Bugler who has now served continuously for 38 years.

The list of teachers is complete from the time that the school began. Those who taught this school before 1906 were: Caroline Volk 1862-5, Susanna Meyer 1865-8, Christian Trautman 1868-71, Mary Walsh 1872-4, Charlotte Flynn 1874-8, Fred Damler 1878-80, Otto Wiegand 1880-1, Wilhelmina Berger 1881-2, Cora Buhm 1882-4, Hattie Seims 1884-8, Tina Arnemann 1889-90, Felix Walsh 1890-1, Martha Sechrist 1892-5, Sophia Jens 1895-9, Ernest Ferman 1899-1900, Aug. Nimmer 1900-1, Otto Engel 1901-2, Louis Levenhagen 1902-3, H. C. Wilke 1903-6.

The district has two places of interest. Point Beach state forest is located at the eastern extremity of the district along the lake shore. The government lighthouse at the point is also located in this park. Both places promise to become recreational and tourist areas for eastern Wisconsin.

A souvenir pamphlet "History of Rangeline School" issued in 1945 by Mrs. Josephine Guetschow was distributed to each district resident. It gives a more detailed history of the district than this article does and is a credit to the writer.

TWO RIVERS 7 — OAKLAND

Mrs. Lily M. Arneman

At the time that schools were officially named certain automobiles were very popular in some districts. The Oakland car was popular in the Two Rivers No. 7 school district. When the question of naming the school in 1918 was being considered, one of the district mothers at the annual school picnic casually suggested the name Oakland school since most of the residents had Oakland cars. That name proved to be acceptable and was chosen. Formerly, and even today, the school is often referred to as the Funk school as it is located across from the Funk home and because the present site was purchased from Henry Funk, Sr.



Two Rivers No. 7 was organized on Oct. 1, 1856 and included then parts of the present Two Rivers 6 and Two Creeks 2 districts. According to the 1856 assessment rolls the district was made up of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, in T. 20 N. and R. 24 E., sections 6 and 7, R. 25 E., and sections 34 T. 21 N. and R. 24 E. When the present Two Rivers district No. 6 was organized in 1862, this district was restricted to all of sections 2, 11, 14 and the west one-half of sections 1, 12, 13 all in T. 20 N., R. 24 E.

The first log school was located on a half acre plot purchased from Henry Molle on June 8, 1857 for \$2.50. The site was cleared of trees and stumps that same summer for \$12. The first school was located one-fourth mile south and one-fourth mile west of the present schoolyard on what was then known as the old corduroy road between Two Rivers and Two Creeks.

The log structure was built by Charles L Sinkel for \$53 for labor. About 3,000 feet of lumber were used for the floor, roof, and frame work at a cost of \$30. The district raised about \$200 to construct this building. The building was of logs with a shingle roof, a double floor, five double windows, and a framed door. Mr. Sinkel was also engaged to construct 13 seats and desks about six feet long for the scholars, a table 3 x 4 feet for the teacher, one "black" board 3 x 5 feet, one large arm chair, and two settles (a form of chair or bench). In September 1858, the school was plastered by Henry Manger for \$9. No record is given as to the disposal of this building.

On August 25, 1879, the voters upon motion made and carried authorized the construction of a new school and voted to change the site since the old school was not centrally located. The vote was to purchase an acre of land from Henry Funk, Sr. for \$25. It was decided to build a brick structure 24 x 36 feet with three windows on each long side at an approximate cost of \$600. The stone foundation was to be put 3 feet into the ground. John Samz, Henry Kasch, and Frederick Mandel were appointed on the building committee. Every district voter had to furnish his share of labor or hauling or to pay his share in money. The money to pay for the building was borrowed at 10% interest.

The brick school erected in 1879 is the one in use today. The front of the building faces west and has a small storm shed. The entrance door opens into a small hall about 4 x 4 feet. Two doors, one to the left and one to the right open into cloak-rooms which are a part of the regular classroom. A jacketed stove near the north-

west corner heated the small schoolroom until an oil burner was installed during the fall of 1947. Library shelving and cupboards along the north wall store and display the text and library books. Blackboards line the east wall which the pupils face from single, adjustable, pedestal type desks and seats which replaced the old double desks purchased in the 1880s' or 1890's. Electric lights were installed in the summer of 1946. The rest of the schoolroom equipment consists of a sandtable, teacher's desk, tables, chairs, maps, globe, and reference books. To the rear of the schoolyard are the outdoor toilets and a large woodshed. The playground equipment consists of a merry-go-round.

The enrollment has fluctuated with the times. This has never been a large school although the county records show that about 60 pupils attended in 1885. The number of children of school age has never been up to 100 since its organization. In 1870 only 31 children attended and only 54 children of school age lived in the district. With each passing decade the enrollment decreased. By 1941, the yearly attendance was only 5 pupils so the voters decided to suspend their school and to transport the children to the Twin Elder graded school. In 1946, there were again 11 children attending public school so Two Rivers No. 7 re-opened after suggested building improvements were made.

The Funk and Eis families were among the earliest families and their descendants still reside in the district. Henry Volche was the first school clerk, Frederick Brandes director, and David Mandel treasurer in 1857. Other district residents serving on the board up to 1906 after which the County School Annuals were issued were Clerks John Sechrist, Henry Reiland, Fred Lohmary, Ed. Stolberg, Adam Sechrist, Fred Schwartz, and Fred Mandel. The treasurers were Ed. Stolberg, John Sechrist, David Mandel, Henry Reiland, Fred Mandel, John Bugler, John Schmidt, Fred Schwartz, Michael Silbersack and Julius Eis. The directors before 1906 were Fred Brandes, Nicolaus Gier, Ed. Stolberg, August Bruhn, Frederick Raech, Henry Funk, Sr., Frederick Bruhn, and Chas. G. Schmidt.

The district record books are well kept from the time of its organization. Interesting bits of district history are found in these records. Caroline Volch, the first teacher, taught a six month term for \$16 per month. She taught this school in 1859 and 1860. Other teachers who taught this school before 1906 were as follows: 1860's: Adam and Bertha Sechrist, Alvira Birdsall, Caroline Volk, and Susanna Magee. In the 1870's: Etta Pilon, Mary Ann Wright, Mary Ross, Mary and Katie Walsh, and Aggie Scott. In the 1880's: Fred W. Broer, Mary E Burke, Hattie McIntosh, Rose Burke, J. F. Magee, and Mattie Sechrist. In the 1890's: Lizzie and Katie Sechrist, Henry Behlow, Ernest Fehrman, Reinhold Eis, and Julius Schwantes. From 1900 to 1906: John Wrieth, Edgar Jonas, Dora Knutson, Ora McMillan, and Mary Wallau.

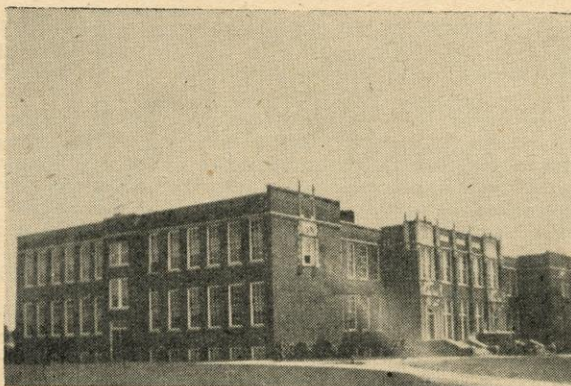
Two Rivers school district No. 7 has had its share of prominent graduates and former students. These people did not become state or national leaders, but every one of the descendants of the pioneer families has become successful in his chosen field. Many have become master farmers and reside in this and other communities. Among the graduates becoming teachers we find the names of Esther and Helene Naser, Marcella Grimm, Naomi Bruhn, Reinhold Eis, the Sechrists, and others. John Bruhn was a pioneer county co-op movement leader. Erwin and Roy Schmidt are prominent in farm organizations.

The road which passes the present school site was once known as the shingle mill road. A shingle and saw mill was once owned and operated by Gustave Volk on the present Jos. Franz farm. A part of this mill building is still standing. Today the district is a community of prosperous farmers who are giving this matter of public school education serious and careful consideration. They realize that a school census of about 25 children of school age will not make possible an ideal rural school setup for their district.

HISTORY OF KIEL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Supt. R. S. Way

The Kiel school district was organized as Schleswig district No. 4 about the year 1858. There are no written records of its formation except those on file in the county offices. The Schleswig assessment roll of 1859 shows that the original Schleswig district No. 4 which included the settlement of Kiel, was composed of all of the southern half of Schleswig. When Schleswig No. 5 and No. 7 were organized about 1862, Schleswig No. 4 was then made up of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32. That was its areal extent until 1930 when most of the farming community around Kiel withdrew and organized the present Schleswig joint district No. 4.



The present Kiel Jt. No. 1 school district was at first Schleswig No. 4. Shortly after its organization, it became Schleswig joint No. 4, joint with New Holstein township in Calumet county. In 1892, Kiel became a village and this school district became Kiel school district Jt. 1, joint with Schleswig, Calumet county, and Sheboygan county. In 1920, Kiel became a city and the school district boundaries remained as they had been. After the 1930 withdrawal the Kiel school district remained Kiel Joint No. 1, joint only with Schleswig and with Calumet county.

Col. Henry F. Belitz, a pioneer settler, donated the land for the first public school at what is now the northeast corner of Paine and First Streets. The one room frame school building erected on it was about 30 x 60 feet with windows on all sides. It was built on a stone foundation which placed the building just above the ground level. Carl J. Meiselwitz, one of the pupils who attended that school in the 1870's, states that the school had a large entrance door which opened into a combination entry and cloakroom. The classroom had long wooden benches and desks of several sizes to accommodate the small, middle-sized, and the mature children attending. A high platform across one end of the room was used by the teacher to look out over the heads of the pupils. The room was heated by a stove while the matter of ventilation was cared for by opening the windows. Later on when it became a two department school it was divided into two rooms. This building was sold to Julius Drews who moved it across the street and remodeled it into a home.

A second school was built in 1879. It was a one story brick-veneered structure with one school room on each side of the hallway running north and south. The school was about 32 x 40 feet with a basement and cost \$751 according to the town clerk's report to the county superintendent. Mr. Meiselwitz states that it is now the south one-half of the Adolph Meiselwitz factory at First and Paine streets. In 1884, a second story addition was voted to the brick building erected in 1879. This addition followed the pattern of the original building and cost \$667. The Kiel school by this time was offering a three year high school course and all of the four rooms were used for grades or high school classes.

Kiel was growing rapidly at that time so the building erected in 1879 and enlarged in 1884 was again inadequate by 1898. Accordingly, the voters in 1898 authorized the construction of a two-story, four room addition to the old building. This is the present north half of the Meiselwitz factory. The building operations lasted for several years as new rooms were completed and put into use. The village clerk's report to the superintendent show that the sum of \$6,000 was spent in 1898-99, another \$3,000 in 1902-03, and another \$2,800 in 1904 to 1906.

Within ten years after the erection of the addition, the city of Kiel was faced with the problem of providing a modern grade and high school building to meet the school needs of this and surrounding communities. The voters in 1909, authorized a new high school building to be erected a few feet south of the old brick school. This

new structure was to be brick-veneered and not to cost in excess of \$15,000. It was a two-story building with about four classrooms on each floor and with a full-sized basement. The entire building was used as a high school. Today the structure is used by the Hansen Glove Company as a factory building.

By the 1920's, the voters saw that a modern grade and high school plant demanded an adequate campus with playgrounds, an athletic field, a gymnasium, a large auditorium, rooms for vocational courses, an adequate library, and the best of classrooms, equipped with the best of teaching and learning aids. To provide the Kiel children, as well as the ever-increasing high school enrollment from the surrounding areas, with such a setup and to care for future expansion of the school plant, the voters authorized the purchase of the old Wooden Ware site on which the present grade and high school is located. The deed was filed on May 1, 1924 and shows that the district paid \$1,759.20 for the Woodenware site. The present building, though far exceeding the needs of the community in 1928 and costing about \$150,000, has become so crowded that plans are now being considered to construct a large addition on to the north to provide rooms for vocational classes and other courses.

The Kiel public school was one of the first schools outside of Manitowoc and Two Rivers to become a graded and then a high school. By 1870, there were 200 children of school age residing in the district with 121 of that number attending at some time during the term. By 1873, a two department school was already being maintained with Prin. C. F. Eller and Louise Hockmeyer as teachers. Three teachers were employed as early as 1880 and four teachers by 1885. A three year high school was organized in 1885 with the first class composed of Edmund and Frieda Krieger, John Muenster, and Clara Heins Dassler graduating in 1887. Teachers' records on file in the county superintendent of schools' office indicate that three high school instructors, six grade teachers, and one kindergarten teacher were employed by 1904. Today the Kiel school system employs a staff of 25 teachers with 17 of them teaching high school courses. Although Kiel has been a city since 1920, it was not until the summer of 1947 that a city superintendent of schools was elected and the school was taken out of the supervision by the county superintendent of schools.

The assessment rolls of 1859 list these as pioneer settlers and land owners of the original Kiel school district: Ernest Berg, Hugo Luebben, A. Fremming, Christ Duerwacher, Adam Best, Christ Feile, Math. Burkhardt, H. F. Belitz, John Barth, Herman Gilbert, Carl Lindeman, Philip Arnold, Jacob Faust, and Adam Wilhelm.

The first teacher in Kiel in the 1850's was a Mr. Belitz. He was succeeded by James McCabe. The names of principals serving this district up to 1906 as recorded in the teachers' book in the county office are: Carl F. Eller, Webster Barrager, and A. R. Wittmann in the 1870's; P. J. Hewitt and W. W. Stewart in the 1880's; and Goff Morrissey, F. J. Curtis, and C. Vande Walker in the 1890's and early 1900's. Teachers known to have taught in Kiel in addition to the named principals were Susan Danforth, Louise Hockmeyer, Myra Bourne, Sophie Bredemeyer, Joanna and Anna Lueps in the 1870's; and Otto Hyer, a Mr. Klingman, Miss Boelsing, Jane Pierce, Ethel Reed, Ida Olson, Ella Dassler, Caroline Knutson, Johanna Meggers, Anna Broeckert, Serena Salomon, Max Goeres, Anna Danforth, Bertha Rodenbeck, Berthilde Gruening, Calvin Reineking, Addie Vande Walker, Mamie Gunderson, Belle Holmes, Catherine Conway, Genevieve Frawley, Clara Krieger, Hattie Georgenson, and Marie Striebel between 1880 and 1906.

Henry F. Belitz was the school clerk from 1872 to 1874. Other district residents serving on the board were clerks Friedrich Mohr 1874, August Goebing 1877, W. J. Guetzloe 1894, August Lindner 1896, and Wm. Greve 1904. Other well-known citizens served on the school board since 1855. The five member school board was first set up in 1936 and replaced the three member board organization in vogue since the district was organized.

According to county records, summer and winter sessions were held up to about 1873. The winter terms were for six or seven months while the summer session beginning in May was usually for three months. Kiel was one of the first districts to have a ten month school term in 1874. A private school was established in the community in 1855 for short terms each year. Today, Kiel has a large parochial school enrolling about 200 children of the city and surrounding districts. The public grade school includes a modern kindergarten and six well-equipped classrooms which are attended by the children from this community and from Schleswig Jt. 4 school district which has no schoolhouse. A fleet of buses transports high school students into Kiel from a radius of eight to ten miles. Kiel, the little city that does big things, is doing big things in an educational way for the children in Kiel and for those living within the trading area of this progressive city.

REEDSVILLE SCHOOL

Violet K. Laack

The present Reedsville grade and high school has long been known as the Reedsville public school. The original school district was formed in 1861 by order of John Cannon, town superintendent of schools of the town of Maple Grove. The new school district included areas in Maple Grove and Rockland which originally were parts of Rockland 6 and Maple Grove 3. The new district was then known as Maple Grove joint district No. 10. It remained joint district 10 until 1892 when Reedsville became an incorporated village. Then the school district was designated as Reedsville Jt. 1, embracing land in Reedsville, Rockland, and Maple Grove. In 1931, the areas outside of Reedsville village withdrew due to above average taxes and formed the new school districts of Rockland 1 and Maple Grove 5. The Reedsville village school was then designated the Reedsville school district.



Evidently the first school site was leased to the school district for it was not until July 5, 1889, that lot 13 and so much of the south end of lot 10 as lies east of so called Mud Creek in Block No. 52 was purchased. On July 8, 1891, J. E. Schultz sold to the district the S½ of lot 11, Block 52, and on Feb. 26, 1946, Herman Boettcher sold to the district the north part of lot 10, Block 52.

The first school was a frame building located on the site of the present public school. It was a long rectangular building with the usual windows on three sides. Goff Morrissey, who taught in this school, describes it as a one room structure. The school was furnished with the usual "blackboards", crude seats and desks, benches, water pail, dipper, and wood box. The heating plant consisted of a box stove. Some of the older residents remember how the boys had to saw and split the firewood. After that school had served its purpose it was remodeled and is now used as a drug store by L. A. Busse.

During the 1880's the little frame building was constantly over-crowded. Records in the county office show that in 1884 there were 128 pupils enrolled for the year. Enrollments of above 100 were common up to 1890. Because of the over-crowded conditions and because the first school was badly in need of repairs, the voters at the annual school meeting in 1890 introduced a resolution to appoint a committee composed of James Noble, Jos. Dumas, and Louis Falge to investigate the advisability of a new school building. This committee must have recommended favorably for in 1891, a new two room brick building was erected at a cost of about \$4,400. Fred Blum was the building contractor. The part built at that time was the west half of the present school. About 1903 the east half of the present four room building was erected for about \$6,000 by Emil and August Berkholtz.

After the establishment of the high school in 1916, the school was continually being remodeled in order that the increasing enrollments might be properly housed. A room in the attic was fitted up for a classroom, while the basement was partitioned off so that indoor lavatories could be installed. On March 30, 1917, a special meeting was called for the purpose of approving a loan of \$12,000 to pay for an addition to the school. The vote was 122 against, 73 votes for, and 13 votes defective. Up to 1940 the village and Legion halls were used for the school's basketball games. On May 27, 1940, a special school election was called to vote on the question of a school gymnasium and a village community hall. The vote was favorable and building construction began on August 16, 1940, and was completed December 1, 1940 at a cost of about \$22,000. The general contractor was Furton Construction Co. of Menominee, Michigan. The gymnasium is 59 x 104 feet; the auditorium proper 57 x 79; and the stage 18 x 32 feet. The building was dedicated March 21, 1941.

High school education for every eighth grade graduate was becoming a common policy after 1935. To make high school education possible for the eighth grade

graduates in the Reedsville area, a program of expansion and service was inaugurated by the district after 1943. First, bus service was offered to eighth grade graduates living outside of the Reedsville area. Then, in 1945-1946, the district realized the need of providing vocational courses for the farm and village students. The problem of providing classrooms for these added classes and instructors of vocational courses was met by voting a \$25,000 bond issue to begin the first unit of a new high and grade school building to be built around the new gym. Building plans and operations are now in the preliminary stages.

The Reedsville school was a one room school from 1861 to 1891. After the erection of the two room brick school, two teachers were employed. The first principal was Goff Morrissey while Clara Salomon was the first primary teacher. They taught the first eight grades. About 1904, when the east addition of two rooms was erected, the ninth and tenth grades were added to the course. The three teachers then employed were Prin. O. J. Falge, Zeralda Buerstatte, and Winifred Meany. Four teachers for the ten grades were employed by 1906. The 11th grade was added in 1915, and the 12th grade in 1916. The first high school class graduated in 1918 with B. A. Delaney as principal. At present the faculty consists of a principal, five high school, and one grade teacher. Only one grade teacher has been employed since 1943.

There is no record of the enrollment in the first school before 1871, but by that year 78 pupils were enrolled for the summer and winter sessions. By 1884 there were 128 pupils attending, but then the enrollment decreased, so that by 1890 only 95 pupils were enrolled. Reedsville must have had an influx of settlers for by 1893 the village clerk's report to the county superintendent listed 145 pupils in school. Thereafter the enrollment fluctuated between 100 and 140 yearly until 1906 when four teachers were employed. By 1908 there were no parochial schools. Today the two parochial schools in the village have cut the public school attendance of grade pupils to about 20 yearly.

Goff Morrissey who taught the last years in the one-room school remembers that by 1891, the enrollment was so large that he used to send about 45 of the little primary children home at 2 o'clock so that he could do some work with the upper grades until 4 o'clock daily. For his services Mr. Morrissey received the sum of \$50 monthly.

The families of Noble Bros., Zahn, Hagenow, Schultz, Reinemann, Stelling, Rusch, Krueger, Barnard, and Novak were early residents of Reedsville. Early school board members from 1871 to 1906 were Fred Buboltz 1871, John Jance 1872-7, Wm. Bornefeldt 1877, Hugh Mulholland 1878, Peter Reinemann 1879-81. Herman Schmidt, Wm. Zahn, Fred Lawrence, Henry Noble, John Hickey, F. Maertz, Jos. Dumass, J. Schultz, Christ Hagenow, Anton Fritch, Robert Luedtke, Louis Falge, Emil Schultz, and W. C. Otto were other board members.

The largest number of children now in school from one family numbers six. Several decades ago the Novak family had 24 children while the Matt Cavanaugh family had 14 girls and one boy attending the village schools. The Cavanaugh girls became prominent county teachers and some of them are now mothers of present day county teachers. The names of others who have become prominent in the professions, business, and farming would make a long list indeed.

The list of teachers from 1872 to 1906 is as follows: John E. Garry 1872-3; Jere Lemkuhl 1873-4; John Martin 1874-5; Aurelia Lawrence 1875; J. P. Martin 1876-8; Annie Lawrence 1878-80; Emma Schneider 1882; Alice Kennedy 1885; G. M. Morrissey 1888-92; Clara Salomon (primary) 1891-93; Prin. M. H. Hewitt 1892-3; Ida Eberhardt (primary) 1893-99; Prin. Wm. O'Hara 1893-99; Prin. M. M. Guhin 1900-1902; Winifred Meany (primary) 1900-06; Prin. F. J. Seidl 1903; Prin. O. J. Falge 1904-06; and Zeralda Buerstatte 1904-06. Former teachers who became prominent were M. M. Guhin, Supt. of School in S. Dakota; J. E. Meany, a physician in Manitowoc; Frank Seidl, a prominent businessman at St. Paul; O. J. Falge, attorney at Ladysmith; and G. M. Goggins, County Judge of Calumet County.

In 1916 when the full four year high school course was instituted, the high school enrollment was around 75. The tuition rates at that time were \$1.75 for the grades and \$4 for the high school. By 1918 the high school tuition rates had increased to \$8. Today Reedsville is making every effort to make the village an educational center for the local and nearby residents. The Reedsville school became state and nationally known in the spring of 1946 when this school of 87 high school students won the state high school basketball championship at Madison under the capable coaching of Prin. John Gable.

HISTORY OF TWO RIVERS CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM

By History Committee

On September 28, 1844, three school districts were formed to include the entire area of Manitowoc county. School district No. 1 was to be known as the Two Rivers school district composed of the original Two Rivers township and conformed with the Two Rivers assessment district of that time.

The first school in the present city of Two Rivers was opened in a private frame building that stood between River and 15th street at the present 1414 Sixteenth Street site. This first school opened in 1845 and had 18 pupils enrolled. In 1849 the district erected a school on the site where the former Frank Wolf residence stands at 2307 Jefferson Street. Evidently that structure was unsatisfactory, for in 1850 a larger and better schoolhouse was built where the present Ben Nilles home stands at 1416 Eighteenth street. The building was a one-story structure of two class rooms. For the first few years only one of the classrooms was used.

In 1862, another public school was set up in the upper room of a building at the corner of Washington and River streets. A German school was in session on the first floor of that building. In 1864, a primary school was organized in a building that stood on the site of the present Two Rivers Transfer Co. at 1407 Sixteenth Street. Later that year, another school was opened in a building at the present Washington street near River street. Still another schoolroom was located in the Berger building on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Sixteenth Street. The inconvenience of having schoolrooms in several buildings and at several different locations was remedied in 1865 when a two-story frame school house with two rooms on each floor was erected on the property between the present location of the H. P. Hamilton school and Jefferson Street — the present H. P. Hamilton playground. The erection of this school centralized public education in Two Rivers school district No. 1 in one building. It is known that three school buildings were on this property until the erection of the present H. P. Hamilton building in 1903. See history of H. P. Hamilton school.

In 1876, a kindergarten was added. Two Rivers has the distinction of being the second school system in Wisconsin to establish a kindergarten. The Two Rivers high school was organized in 1877 and the first high school report submitted to the county superintendent in August 1878. At that time the high school course consisted of the 9th, 10th, and 11th grades with one teacher employed to teach the high school classes. The year's work was divided into 2½ terms totaling 33 weeks. The first year there were 31 pupils enrolled in the high school classes. According to the Two Rivers "Students Handbook" published in 1945, it was not until 1893 that a four-year high school course was offered. More of the high school facts will be related in the article dealing with the history of the Washington high school in Two Rivers.

The steady growth of Two Rivers is revealed in analyzing the city clerk's reports made annually to the county superintendent of schools from 1878 to 1906. Two Rivers became an incorporated city in 1878, but the schools in the city remained under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent of schools until 1906 when a city superintendent was employed. In 1878, there were 792 children of school age (4-20) with 448 of them enrolled in the public school. By 1890, there were 1061 children of school age but only 498 of them attending the public school. Even at that early date the parochial schools were affecting the public school attendance for there were then at least two parochial schools in operation. By 1903, there were 1,578 children of school age and only 553 attending the public schools.

Private and parochial schools were established early in this community. A German school was conducted as early as 1862. The city clerk's report of 1878 indicates that two parochial or private schools with 75 pupils enrolled were in operation. By 1890, there were still only two parochial or private schools in operation, but by that time 257 children between 7-13 years of age were in attendance and in charge of five teachers. A third parochial school was set up in 1898. By 1905, 617 children of school age were attending the three parochial schools for the entire school year. Today there are four parochial schools in the city enrolling a large number of the school age children.

The city clerk's reports to the county superintendent from 1878 to 1906 list among the statistics the valuation of the school property. In 1878, the highest value of the one school house and site then being maintained by the district was \$10,000. In 1891 and 1892, when the old Roosevelt school was erected for \$6,800, the value of sites and building rose to \$16,800. After the new Hamilton School was built in 1903 for about

\$54,000 the value of the school property was given as \$90,000. The erection of the new Washington high and the Jos. Koenig schools has increased the investment in school buildings and sites to a sum many times that of 1905.

The Two Rivers school system remained under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent of schools until 1905. The schools were in charge of grade and high school principals until 1903 when a supervising principal was employed. Records list the following as principals of the Two Rivers schools: John Faville 1872, G. A. Williams 1873, A. R. Ames 1874, John Nagle 1875, C. L. Powers 1876-7, J. M. Roit 1878, Alfred Thomas 1879-1881, Arthur Burch 1881-6, C. O. Marsh 1886-93, A. W. Dassler 1893-4, E. R. Smith 1894-6, E. E. Carr 1896-9, A. B. O'Neil 1899-1900, and C. W. Vande Walker 1900-03. The supervising principal from 1903-1905 was A. A. Thompson and S. E. Pearson 1905-06. The city superintendents who served since Two Rivers had its own school system were S. E. Pearson 1906-1907, W. J. Hamilton 1907-1917, W. T. Darling 1917-1920, F. G. Bishop 1920-1943, and Geo. M. O'Brien 1943-. Several of the former principals who became county superintendents were John Nagle, A. W. Dassler, and E. R. Smith. Former city superintendent Fred G. Bishop became assistant state superintendent of public instruction at Madison under Supt. John Callahan.

County records show that four grade teachers and a principal made up the teaching corps of the Two Rivers public school in 1873. The term of school was for ten months. By 1894, there were two high school teachers and nine grade teachers, including the principal J. F. Magee. When Two Rivers set up its city school system in 1905, there were three high school teachers including the principal, nine grade teachers, four kindergarten teachers and assistants, one music teacher, and one manual arts teacher.

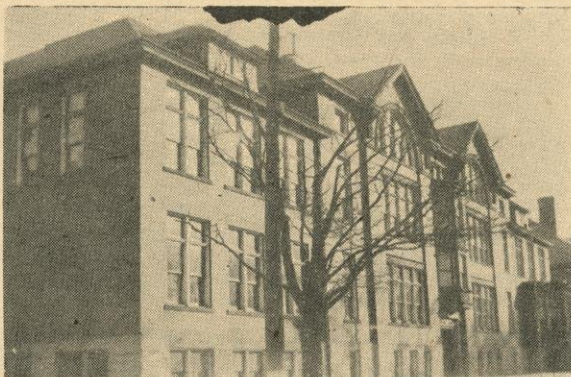
Leading citizens of Two Rivers have served on the school board. Until 1880, the board consisted of three members elected at the annual school meeting for three year terms. County records show that the following men served as clerk of this district: J. M. Conine 1872-4, B. Richter 1874-7, Felix Walsh 1878-, Wm. Hurst 1894-6, Fred Althen 1896, L. Leyse 1897-, and Jos. Klein 1904-5. The first city board of education elected in 1906 was composed of H. P. Hamilton, J. F. Magee, G. C. Kirst, Frank Kaufmann, Silas VanNostrand, and Herman Bartz.

H. P. HAMILTON SCHOOL — TWO RIVERS

By History Committee

The H. P. Hamilton school located at the northwest corner of 18th and East Park streets was named in honor of H. P. Hamilton, the founder of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. As an educational leader, he served on the Two Rivers school board at the time that the Two Rivers schools were organized under a city system with a city superintendent of schools.

It was not until 1865 that the several schools located in various buildings throughout the pioneer village were housed in one building on the present H. P. Hamilton school site, consisting of Lots 1-2-3-4 and the N $\frac{3}{4}$ of lot 5, block 56, was purchased from Hezekiah Smith and Jos. Mann on May 3, 1866, for \$475. The S $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 5 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 6, block 56, were purchased from Henry Kahrs for \$1,300 on October 5, 1900. The first frame building was located at about the center of the north half of the block bounded by East Park, 18th, and Jefferson streets. The whole site was enclosed by a picket fence. A picture of this school is to be found in a book about Two Rivers written by Arthur Lohman. It is said that the white two-story frame building was about 40x140 ft. The building had two entrances, one near the center of each long wall. These entrances opened into hallways and stairways separating the building into north and south wings with two classrooms on each floor. Until about 1870, only three departments were used. During 1870 and 1871, the sum of \$1,500 was spent



During 1870 and 1871, the sum of \$1,500 was spent

to complete the fourth classroom and then five teachers were employed to teach an average enrollment of 400 pupils. Each room was heated by a separate wood-burning stove. A well on the schoolgrounds furnished the water which was dispensed in each room by a pail and dipper. Outdoor toilets were used until the new Hamilton school was built in 1903. The rooms were lighted by windows in the three outside walls. The "blackboards" were placed along the inside wall partition. The furniture consisted of crude homemade desks and seats. The texts used in this building were Eclectic, Swinton, and McGuffey spellers; McGuffey and Swinton readers; Rays arithmetic; Mitchell's geography; Clark's grammar, Guffey's history; and Hatch's physiology.

By 1877 the enrollment had grown to about 500 pupils. Then, too, there was a demand for a high school which was established in 1877. These conditions, made necessary the erection of a second school building on the site. County records in the superintendent of school's office show that the sum of \$3,200 was spent to erect a four room, two-story structure on the northeast corner of the schoolyard, the corner of 18th and Jefferson streets. This building is said to have been about 30 x 80 feet, of frame construction, and painted white. The building was built so that the long side faced 18th street and the width side faced Jefferson street. The entrance to this building was built on the playground side at the center of the structure. This entrance led into a hall and stairway which separated the school into an east and a west wing. The rooms were heated with woodstoves. The janitor was John Miller who had only one arm, but who did his work efficiently, bringing in all of the wood and keeping the two buildings clean in spite of his handicap. For some time only one of the upper rooms was used for high school classes. The lower rooms were used for the grades as five elementary teachers and one high school instructor were employed by 1878. The county records show that additional sums were spent to complete the unfinished rooms up to 1890. Eight teachers were employed in the grades and high school by that year.

Still another school building was erected on the present Hamilton school site in 1897 for about \$1,500. It was a small auxiliary school building of the barrack-type to care for the crowded grade conditions. According to Arthur Lohmann this temporary structure was of frame construction about 30 x 60 feet and was built at the southwest corner of the present Hamilton school site housing the sixth grade. This one-room barrack was used until the new Hamilton school was erected in 1903. Sixteen grade and high school teachers were employed by 1900. Credit for the information about these three schools on the Hamilton school site must be given to Fred Dicke, Sr., Peter Schroeder, and Arthur Lohmann. Miss Edna Smith, a clerk in the city superintendent's office, states that the buildings were torn down by Henry Kappelman and the lumber sold for construction of homes in the city.

Leading Two Rivers citizens and the school board opened the campaign for a new and modern school building to replace the three frame buildings as early as the 1900's. As usual when faced with the expenditure of a large sum of money, the citizens first voiced much opposition since many felt that the old frame buildings were meeting the educational needs of the community. But the wise and future-minded community leaders kept agitating until finally in 1903 a large bond issue was floated to pay for a new school. Building operation began in 1903 and the school was completed in 1905 with appropriate dedication exercises presided over by Mayor John R. Currens.

The new and present H. P. Hamilton school was constructed of pressed brick and finished in oak trim for about \$54,000. The mason work was done by Frank Wolf while Ira Stehn did the carpenter work. It is a two-and one-half story building with a full basement. The basement at first housed the lavatories, heating-ventilating plant, and store rooms. When built, the second floor was used by the grammar grades and the high school classes, for by that time there was a city superintendent who taught some high school classes as well as four other secondary instructors in Latin and German, English, manual training, and music. The first floor of about six classrooms was used for the kindergarten and grade children. The city clerk's school report to the county superintendent in 1905 for the school year 1904-05 records the fact that seven departments were in operation — the high school section was counted as one department. The report also records the fact that there were 614 grade pupils enrolled, but some of them were attending the Roosevelt school. The bonded indebtedness of the district in 1905 was \$37,000. The high school report on file for the same year shows that 26 young men and 20 young women were attending high school. Three young men and three young women graduated from the four year high school course in the spring of 1905.

The H. P. Hamilton school remained the high school and one of the two grade buildings until 1921 when the new Washington high school was completed. After the high school classes moved out of this school, it became a grade school building which cares for the public school pupils from kindergarten up to and including the sixth grade for those children living between the two Twin Rivers and for those living on the East Side. With the establishment of the vocational school in Two Rivers, a part of this building has been used for vocational and adult classes. A three room barrack was constructed along the west side of Jefferson extending north to 18th street about 1912 and kept in use until 1922 for grades 3-4-5. Those were sold to private people for homes when the new Washington school was erected.

Leading county educators served as the principal of the Hamilton school. Those known through county and high school records were: John Faville 1872, G. A. Williams 1873, A. R. Ames 1874, John Nagle 1875, C. L. Powers 1876-7, J. M. Roit 1878, Alfred Thomas 1879-81, Arthur Burch 1881-6, C. O. Marsh 1886-92, A. W. Dassler 1893-94, E. R. Smith 1895-6, E. E. Carr 1896-99, A. B. O'Neil 1899-1900, C. W. Vande Walker 1900-1903, A. A. Thompson 1903-05, S. E. Pearson 1905-07, and W. J. Hamilton 1907-1917.

The city clerk's records for the years between 1880 and 1890 list the following as texts for that decade; Watson's complete spellers; Watson's and Appleton's readers; Robinson's and Fish's arithmetic, Montie's and Harper's geographies, Greene's and Swinton's grammars, Barnes' Brief and Ridpath's histories, and Hitchcock's and Steele's physiologies.

ROOSEVELT SCHOOL — TWO RIVERS

By History Committee

The Roosevelt school, located at the triangle formed by Roosevelt and School streets, was the first public school built on the south side of the West Twin river. It was named the Roosevelt school because the building is located on Roosevelt avenue and also so named in honor of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt. Before it was officially designated by that name, it was commonly called the southside school of Two Rivers.



According to the records on file in the register of deeds office, the site, Lot 51, in assessment Plat 3, of Two Rivers, was purchased from Augusta Baerwald, widow of Fred Baerwald. The description of the school site was as follows: Commencing 15 feet due west from the center of 3rd street where the same intersects the east side of the street running north and south, thence due west 15 feet to the center of the Manitowoc Plank road, so called, where the same intersects the west side of said street running north and south, thence southwesterly in the center of said Plank road 152 feet to a point directly in line with the north of and opposite the partition fence on the east line of Herman Luebke's land, thence run due south 185 feet to a stake and an old board fence running east and west, thence due east along the line of said fence to the center of said north and south street 121 feet, thence run north in center of said street to starting point 291 feet. The deed was filed on May 19, 1891, and it shows that the sum of \$800 was paid for this property by school district number 1, Two Rivers city.

The south wing of the old Roosevelt school was built during the fall and winter of 1891-92 at a total cost of \$6,800. That is the cost as reported to the county superintendent by H. G. Wehausen who was city clerk at that time. The yellow brick, two-story structure was built by several local contractors after the school board had rejected the first bids because the cost would have been more than had been set aside for the building. The new school had only one classroom on each floor. The entrance faced the north and led into a hallway and cloakrooms for the first floor

children. Stairways to the second floor were built in the first floor hallway. The second floor landing had roomy cloakrooms and a small rectangular hall. The two classrooms were used by the southside public school children attending the kindergarten and the primary grades. Those from south of the river who were attending the public school in the intermediate and grammar grades had to continue to go to one of the three school buildings on the present H. P. Hamilton school site. The school board members at the time that the first wing of the Roosevelt school was built were B. H. Wilkens, Ernest Hammel, Peter Gagnon, and Wm. Baerwald.

With the development and settlement of Two Rivers continuing, the public grade school enrollment had risen to about the 700 mark by 1909. The expansion of the high school department in the new H. P. Hamilton school erected in 1903 to 1905 resulted in a demand for an addition to the Roosevelt school to relieve the overcrowded grade school rooms and to accommodate the southsiders. Accordingly, in 1909, the north wing of the old Roosevelt school was added at an approximate cost of \$12,000. The addition was a two story brick building conforming with pattern of the south wing. It had one classroom on each floor. The halls and entries were remodeled during building operations. Two entrances were provided—one from the east and one from the west. Stairways to the second floor brought one to another combination hallway-cloakroom which separated the two upper schoolrooms. The enlarged four-room Roosevelt school cared for southside pupils enrolled in the kindergarten, primary, and intermediate grades.

World War I brought an influx of workers and their families to Two Rivers. The southside area experienced a boom in the erection of homes. This increase in population was reflected in public school enrollment. In 1920, the city school board was forced to erect a two-room barrack on the Roosevelt school grounds to provide classrooms for grades 5 and 6. This addition did not provide all of the school space necessary for the growing school population because it is recorded that an added room for another first grade class was rented in the basement of the Evangelical church from 1929 to 1931. The barrack building was in use until 1931 when it was moved to the foot of the Washington street bridge where the B. W. Schwartz Co. is using it for a cotton goods manufacturing plant. The building is still owned by the city though.

The old Roosevelt school continued to serve the public school children living on the Two Rivers southside until 1931 when the new Jos. Koenig elementary school was built. The growing school population necessitated some action to further enlarge the Roosevelt school on its limited school site or to seek a new site more centrally located for the future needs of this section of the city. The decision was to build a new school at a new location. Forty years after the original Roosevelt school building was erected, it was abandoned. During the next ten years the structure remained the property of the city. On June 26, 1941, the site and property were sold to the Crescent Woolen Mills for the sum of \$3,750.

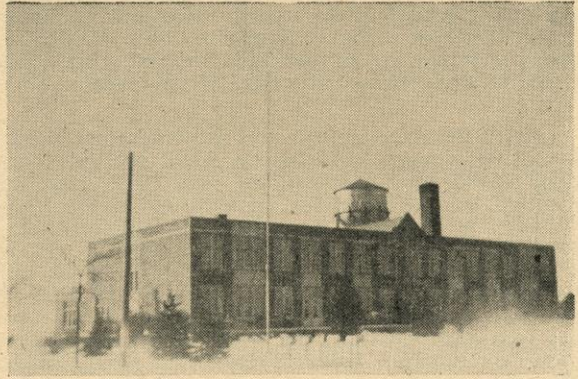
The names of teachers who taught in the old Roosevelt school are on record in the "Minutes Books" of the district and written up by the school clerks who acted as secretary of the schoolboard. The first record book begins with the organization meeting of the Two Rivers city school district No. 1 schoolboard in 1877. The "Minutes Book" list the names of schoolboard members since 1877; the names, salaries, and duties of the janitors; the early salary schedules; the statistics and official actions taken to carry out the various building programs; and much other information of historical value to the community. These record books are on file in the city superintendent of schools office.

The four-room school building and the two-room barrack on the Roosevelt site housed about 275 pupils when it was abandoned. C. C. Case who was the last principal of this school remembers that he and another teacher taught the sixth grade of about 70 pupils in one of the barrack rooms. Such over-crowded conditions brought on a demand by the teachers and parents for a new school. Other known principals of the old Roosevelt school were Arthur Eckley and Harvey Gesell.

JOS. KOENIG SCHOOL — TWO RIVERS

By History Committee

The Joseph Koenig grade school was erected in fall, winter, and spring of 1930-31. It is located on a site of two blocks bounded by Lowell street on the east, the city limits on the west, Eleventh street on the south, and Twelfth street on the north. The school was named in honor of Joseph Koenig, the founder of the aluminum industry in Two Rivers.



Records on file in the register of deeds office show that lots 1 to 24 inclusive of Gardendale addition were purchased by the city for the Koenig school site between January 4 and May 9, 1930. The total cost of these lots was \$18,475 and "other considerations". The lots were purchased from the following owners: Lots 1 to 4 inclusive from Anton Vaclavik; part of lot 5 from Albert Corberg; part of lot 5 and lot 6 from Edward Kracht; lot 7 from A. M. Farrell and Wm. Floor; lot 8 from Frank Stone; lot 9 from Henrietta Wriedt; lot 10 from Rose Niquette; lots 11 and 12 from Chas. Berman; lots 13 and 14 from Theo. Neunberger; lot 15 from Anton Rosik; lots 16, 18, 22, 23, and 24 from Frank Fronk; lot 17 from Frank Lapean; lots 19 and 20 from Wm. Mueller; and lot 21 from Delia Beaudoin.

The Joseph Koenig elementary school construction was begun in the summer of 1930 and was completed in May 1931. The blue prints were drawn by Childs and Smith of Chicago. The general contract to build the school was awarded to Joseph Rezach of Two Rivers. The building and equipment for the new school cost the city about \$147,523. To finance this building program Two Rivers bonded itself for the sum of \$99,000. The outside dimensions of the building are 162 x 90 feet. The school faces Lowell street on the east, leaving large areas for playground and possible expansion to the west. Buchholz street, as originally laid out, would divide the property from north to south.

The two story Koenig school, when completed, was acclaimed a model grade school building by state and national authorities. It is constructed of red brick with the interior hallways lined with glazed brick. The interior trim is of oak throughout the building. The corridor floors are of terrazo and tile, while those in the first floor classrooms are linoleum covered. One of the outstanding features of the building is the tile plaques set into the walls along the stairway leading to the second floor. These tile plaques depict various scenes and characters found in children's books. The front entrance opens into an octagonal hallway with its several corridors and doorways giving easy access to every room in the building.

The first floor of the structure is made up of first and second grade classrooms, a large modern and beautifully designed kindergarten room, a large auditorium seating about 375 people, the upper half of the gymnasium, and the principal's office. The basement houses the heating and ventilating plant, fuel rooms, a completely furnished kitchen, a large dining room, and a spacious and adequate gymnasium with shower rooms adjoining. The second floor of the school is made of regular classrooms as well as special rooms for art, music, the library, the nurse's room, and teachers' lounge. All classrooms are modernly equipped with the best of learning and teaching aids.

The first principal of the Koenig school was C. C. Case who is now the Two Rivers recreation director. In May 1931, the children gathered their school books and supplies in the old Roosevelt building and moved them to the new Koenig school. Only public school children from kindergarten to the sixth grade inclusive were enrolled. The seventh and eighth graders attended the Washington high school because the city school system was by then operating on the 6-6 plan. The enrollment the first year in the new building totalled 274 pupils. By 1948, the enrollment had decreased to 170. With the development of the area outside of the city

limits to the south and west, more and more of the facilities of this modern school will again be utilized.

In 1933, Prin. Case, with the active assistance of Arthur Rahn, Mrs. H. Zoerb, and Rev. F. Schlueter, organized the first parent-teachers' association in Two Rivers. This organization is active in promoting educational affairs of interest to parents and teachers. It also sponsors scout organizations for the youth of this section of the city. One year the P. T. A. held an auction in the gymnasium to augment the organization's treasury fund. Articles for the sale were donated and auctioned off by the capable auctioneers, Arthur Rahn and Stanley Gunderson. It was a memorable affair indeed!

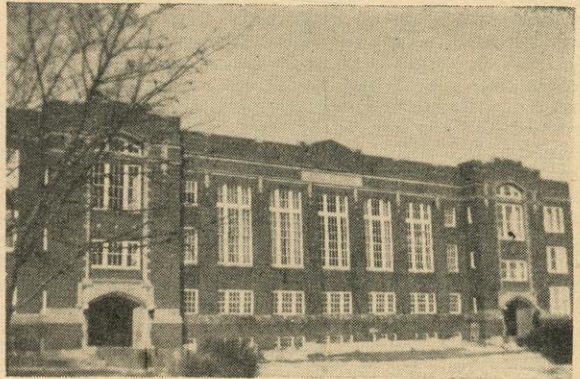
The school buzzed with activity during World War II. Vigorous campaigns for the sale of war bonds and stamps were carried on by the teachers and pupils. The Koenig teachers donated many hours of extra time to help fill out ration cards and books for gasoline, sugar, canned goods, coffee, and meat. Tons of waste paper, tin, and old clothing were collected at school and contributed to the war effort. Junior Red Cross boxes were filled by the school children for the wounded in hospitals and for those in service.

In the fall of 1932 when school opened, Ruby Koenig Ellis, daughter of Joseph Koenig for whom the school was named, presented a Lester Bentley portrait of her father to the school. At this presentation held in the auditorium of the school, Harold Eberhardt, a sixth grade student, accepted the painting in behalf of the children of this school. The portrait has been assigned a place of honor in the main office of the building.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL — TWO RIVERS

By History Committee

"New High School Building — One of the Finest in the State" was the headline in the Two Rivers Chronicle of September 6, 1922. Thus did the Two Rivers paper herald to its reading public the fact that the city had just completed one of the finest high and grade school buildings for a city of its size. The structure was erected on a tract of land bounded by 27th street on the south, Adams street on the west, and East Twin River on the east and north. The site of 9.82 acres known as the Riverside and the J. R. Currens subdivision was purchased for the sum of \$20,000. This tract, with the exception of Lot 12 in the Currens subdivision, was obtained through condemnation proceedings instituted December 17, 1919, and completed in February 1920.



The Washington school faces Washington street to the south. The structure of red brick was originally an L shaped building. The long side faced Washington street. The first building housed the grade rooms on the first floor along the side facing Adams street. The city superintendent of schools had and still has his offices on the first floor in the part of the building overlooking the river. The high school principal also had his offices in that part of the building but on the second floor until the new addition was built. The rest of the first, second, and third floors consist of classrooms, lavatories, and a large auditorium. A part of the first floor and basement houses the spacious gymnasium and bleachers. The full-sized basement has rooms for the heating-ventilating plant, the fuel rooms, showers, and storage rooms. The original building was built by Hansen Construction Co. of Green Bay for about \$540,000. A bond issue of \$300,000 was floated in November 1920 to pay for the structure.

The grade section of this school consisted of the kindergarten and grades 1-6. The present art room was the kindergarten room; the 1st and 2nd grades were combined as were grades 3 and 4, and grades 5 and 6. These grades occupied the present

English, Math, and commercial rooms on the first floor. In October 1929, when a separate second grade was set up, the geography room was taken over. A fourth grade teacher was added in January 1932, so the present Beckman English room was utilized. In September 1937, a fifth grade teacher was employed. Since the fifth and the sixth grades could no longer use the old commercial room, due to expansion of that department, the two grade teachers were forced to conduct classes in one room — the present band room over the garage.

The present Washington grade school building, a two story affair, was built during the year 1936-1937. The third floor is used for high school classrooms and takes care of the increased high school enrollment. The three story wing faces Adams street and is about 60 x 80 feet. The basement was built by CWA labor while the school building proper was built as a PWA project for the sum of about \$200,000. A bond issue of \$75,000 in 1937 was sold to finance this construction project. The present L-shaped Washington school is adequate for the present needs of Two Rivers. The grade rooms are located on the first and second floors. The kindergarten and grades one and two rooms are on the first floor, while the rooms for grades 3-4-5-6 are on the second floor. The grade school library room is on the third floor. All grade classrooms have linoleum covered floors with light woodwork in the primary rooms and oak trim for the upper grade rooms. Modern desks are provided the upper graders while the primary rooms are furnished with tables and chairs. All of the grade rooms have good-sized closets and each classroom has the necessary amount of cork bulletin boards. The kindergarten room is a model of good planning and furnishings. It is painted green, has a fireplace, a fish pool, window seats, a kitchenette, and a small stage. All of the grade assembly room programs are held in this room. At the present time this room is used as the grade gymnasium in the afternoon because there is only a morning session of the kindergarten classes.

The grade teachers, when the Washington school opened in September 1920, were Prin. Daisy Ackerman who taught grades 5 and 6; Charlotte Cornue, kindergarten; Gretchen Newman, grades 1 and 2; and Phyllis Minahan, grades 3 and 4. Other principals of this grade school were Martha Herman 1924-6, Irma Hausler 1926-1934, Emily Volk 1934-46, and the present Elsa Roller. They and their teachers carried on many extra curricular activities to create an excellent school-home relationship. Until the 1930's, the school term ended with an old-fashioned picnic. On that day the pupils, led by the high school band, marched to Neshotah Park. School exhibits of the best in art and regular school work were held each spring. A parent visiting day was inaugurated the spring of 1947. After observing several classes, the mothers were served refreshments and a social period followed. Prin. Emily Volk was instrumental in organizing an active P. T. A. in 1935. Modern practices in teaching and learning are emphasized through choral speaking classes, planned assembly programs, visual educational devices, and health and safety projects. The sports activities consist of organized football, basketball, and baseball for the boys. The girls and smaller grade children have a playground program of benefit to them. The P.T.A. sponsors scouting for the grade girls and boys.

By 1947, the city dump east of the Washington school site and along the west shore of the East Twin river was transformed into a prospective recreational area. A modern and spacious playground and sports arena is being planned for this 3 to 4 acre plot. When completed, it will provide a football field, two softball diamonds, and tennis, volley ball and horseshoe pitching courts. A five foot fence has been installed along the river. Plans are already underway to equip this natural bowl with bleachers. Flood lights were installed in 1947. This recreational area augments the large playground area north of the school.

Two Rivers set up its high school system in 1877. As far as can be ascertained, only the 9th, 10th, and 11th grades were organized. There were 31 pupils enrolled in the high school course for the year 1877. Of that number 21 pupils took the common branches, ten took algebra, and all 31 took the natural science course. The first high school teacher and principal of the Old Hamilton schools was C. L. Powers who received a salary of \$750 a year. The first high school class to graduate in 1881 was composed of Lizzie Baetz, Minnie Berger, Fred Broer, Fred Christiansen, Richard Endress, Lucy Niquette, and Elizabeth and Sarah Walsh.

According to the Two Rivers "Student Handbook" issued for the school year 1945-1946, it was not until 1893 that a full four year high school course was offered. By that time only 63 graduates had completed the three year course offered since 1877. The 1905 Statistical Report submitted to the county superintendent by clerk J. G. Weillip shows that up to June of that year 136 graduates had been graduated from the Two Rivers high school system. The report further shows that A. A. Thompson

was the principal with Grace Athearn, Miriam Reed, and Flora Morrill as his assistants. The principal had the task of teaching physics, geometry, civics, constitution, geography, and political economy. German and Latin were the foreign languages taught. The high school that year had 19 freshmen, 10 sophomores, 11 juniors, and 6 seniors enrolled. The total amount of salaries paid to the high school for that year was \$2,750.

High school attendance prior to 1910 was limited largely to children of the more well-to-do families and to those who were interested in the professions. The children from the homes of factory workers and small business men completed the required grade schooling and then withdrew to earn a living. Attendance laws were beginning to be enacted through the active promotion of labor organization and humanitarian societies. Beginning about 1910, a steady and uniform increase in high school enrollment in the Two Rivers system was noted. By 1912, there were about 200 students enrolled. Thus it had taken 35 years to reach that attendance figure. By 1922, that figure had doubled to 400 students, and by 1932, had almost doubled again to the 721 mark. Since that time there has been a general leveling off of high school enrollment although the largest attendance occurred in 1941 when 924 students were enrolled. The figures on high school graduation for Two Rivers show the same trend. It had taken 25 years to graduate a total of 150 students up to 1912, but by the end of the next 25 years, or in 1937, the high school was graduating an average of 150 students yearly.

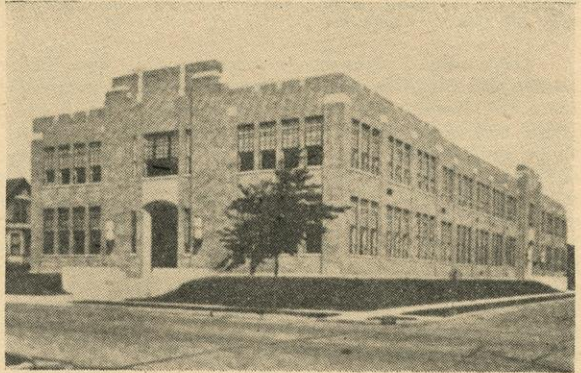
The figures quoted above do not include the 7th and 8th graders who are enrolled. Washington High School is classed as a junior-senior high school system. The seventh and eighth grades were first organized as a junior high school in September 1915. When the Washington school was built, the seventh, eighth and ninth grades were incorporated with the other high school grades. The organization thus changed from a four-year to the present six-year high school system. The school year is divided into a first and a second semester with each semester divided into three six-week periods. The "Student's Handbook", a pamphlet sponsored by the Civic Service Society of the Neshotah News, gives much valuable information regarding the general organization and administration of the high school, its curriculum and requirements for graduation, as well as its extra-curricular organizations and activities. This information can not be given in this article because of space limitations.

The office of high school principalship was established in September 1917 when L. B. Clarke was engaged for that position. After serving only one year, he was succeeded in 1918 by N. H. Mewaldt who served until the fall of 1920. The first principal, L. B. Clarke, was then rehired and has continued in that position up to the present time — a record of 28 years of continuous service. Much of the fine progress of the Two Rivers high school during the past 30 years must be given to this efficient high school administrator.

MANITOWOC SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

John G. Ausman, Director

Manitowoc School of Vocational and Adult Education was organized and established in 1912 as a result of an act of the State Legislature of 1911, which provided that all Wisconsin cities of 5,000 or more population establish part-time schools for young workers and adults. These schools were to be administered by a separate Board of Vocational and Adult Education. The legislation establishing these schools was the result of a study made by a legislative interim committee consisting of President Van Hise of the State University, Dean



Reber of the University Extension Division, State Superintendent Cary of the State Department of Public Instruction, Superintendent Pearce of the Milwaukee Public Schools, and Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Librarian of Wisconsin. The study was ordered by the legislature of 1909 and was inspired by McCarthy. The interim committee sent him to Europe to make a study of industrial and agricultural education in Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and other countries, as well as certain American cities. McCarthy saw already the importance of providing general and practical education opportunities for working children and older people, for whom, in that time, educational opportunities usually ceased when employment began. He considered this type of education as being so important that it merited separate administration and separate funds to insure its development and growth. Later legislatures have strengthened the laws governing these schools. A State Board of Vocational and Adult Education was established along with a local board charged with the responsibility of administering to the local school. Both state and local boards are representative in character and are composed of employer and employee members, with the superintendent of schools serving in an ex-officio capacity.

The first School of Vocational and Adult Education in Manitowoc started out as a girls' school. Mrs. E. Tollefson was the first instructor, and was employed on a part-time basis. She was assigned to teach four afternoons per week and on the fifth afternoon she made calls on industrial plants. The school was located in the Luling school which now is known as the McKinley school.

In February 1913, W. F. Weisend, Principal of Luling School, was appointed director of the vocational school. He immediately made provisions to incorporate shop classes for boys. At this time the school curriculum included drawing, wood-working, machine shop, and the homemaking classes. There was an enrollment of 166 students who attended on a part-time basis during the years 1912-1913. The school continued on in this manner until 1920. The first Board of Vocational and Adult Education consisted of the following people:

J. H. Schroeder — 1911-1918

Max Rahr — 1911-1914

H. J. Daeke — 1911-1920

E. J. Morris — 1911-1914

P. J. Zimmer — 1911-1920, Superintendent of Schools

W. F. Weisend was the Director in charge from 1913 to 1920. He acted in this capacity on a part-time basis.

In 1920 the School of Vocational and Adult Education was moved to the building formerly used as a dormitory and hospital for war workers during World War I, and located at the foot of South 16th Street. The industrial shops and the commercial department were located on the first floor of the building and the homemaking and academic rooms were placed on the second floor. It was at this time that Mr. L. P. Whitcomb was appointed as a full-time director. He served from 1920 to 1923. Mr. A. L. Nimtz was then appointed as director of the school. Under his direction the

school expanded until more floor space was needed. In 1929 the school was moved to what is now the Adams School. This was a temporary arrangement, however, because plans were being formulated for the building of a new school. These plans were put into effect, and in September 1932 the new Manitowoc School of Vocational and Adult Education, which is located at 1402 Clark Street, was dedicated. The total cost of this building was \$235,603.94. In 1941, the local board and director drew up plans for the addition of a Welding Shop which was added to the north end of the present building. The cost of this addition was \$12,709.72. This was at the beginning of the Second World War and the Manitowoc School of Vocational and Adult Education provided all its facilities on a twenty-four hour per day training program to train war workers for the critical industries in this area. 5,087 persons were trained during this period, and were employed in war production industries in and around Manitowoc. This training program ended in July 1945.

On July 1, 1945, John G. Ausman was appointed as director to succeed Mr. Nimtz. The war training program being over, a re-conversion program and the training of returned veterans was set up. This program was put into effect in September 1945. Presently there are over three hundred apprentices and on-the-job trainees who are veterans employed in local industries who are in attendance a minimum or four hours per week securing related and supplementary instructions, which make them skilled workers at the conclusion of their training program. Many veterans enrolled on a full-time basis here were placed in jobs as soon as they had obtained sufficient training to qualify them for the type of work they desired.

The school presently is made up of nine divisions as follows: commercial, home-making, trade and industry, distributive occupations, general academic, vocational technical training, high school credit, adult evening school and University of Wisconsin Extension Division. The commercial or business occupations division have courses which prepare the students to enter into business offices as bookkeepers, secretaries, typists and general office workers. These people major in typing, book-keeping, shorthand, office machines, and take such related subjects as filing, telephone technique, business economics, personality development, business correspondence, commercial law and credit and collections. All programs are arranged after an individual conference and subjects assigned are dependent upon previous training to meet the individual requirements. The distributive occupations courses prepare people for sales jobs in the field of retailing, wholesaling and service occupations. Major subjects in which these people are interested include retail salesmanship, merchandise information, color, line and design, store management, personality development and similar subjects which will give them a well rounded experience for entrance into sales work. The homemaking department provides opportunities in clothing and tailoring, foods, home nursing and care of the sick, weaving, knitting, and furniture slip covering. The very latest methods are employed in presenting this information to the students and the class rooms and laboratories are well equipped with modern type household equipment. The industrial division has well equipped shops in patternmaking, mechanical drawing, printing, machine shop, sheet metal and welding. Special emphasis is placed in developing technical workers in these various occupations. High school credit courses are provided for those individuals who are over eighteen years of age and wish to finish their high school work. All students are taught on a individualized basis and the courses of study are prepared to meet their individual needs.

The University of Wisconsin Extension Division is housed in the Manitowoc School of Vocational and Adult Education. This provides an opportunity for the young people in this area to complete one or two years of university work and still live at home. The credits obtained in this manner may be transferred without charge to any institution the student may designate.

The enrollment in the Manitowoc School of Vocational and Adult Education has grown from 166 part-time students in 1912-1913 to approximately 2,500 in 1947-48. This includes both day and evening school enrollment.

The present Board of Vocational and Adult Education, is made up of the following members: Frank Hrabik, employee member, has served since 1934. G. Rolf Ristad, employer member, has served since 1938. H. L. Vits, employer member, has served since 1937. Norman Zinkel, employee member, has served since 1934. L. H. Lamb, Superintendent of Schools has served since 1943.

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