“READIN’, ’RITIN’ AND ’RITHMETIC’ 

By J. P. Mann

Wherever several families established a community in Outagamie County, arrangements were made for some sort of education for the children. In many cases, parents met at one of the homes, elected school officers and hired a teacher. Often this teacher was one of the mothers, who conducted school in her home. When a town was organized, the first town meeting usually elected a school superintendent and levied a school tax. The town superintendent divided the territory into districts, apportioned the school tax money, examined and licensed teachers. The district school was held in a rented room or log cabin until a school building was erected.

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY SCHOOLS

Earliest record of a functioning school was a mission maintained in a log cabin at Kaukauna in 1823. Miss Electa Quinney was the teacher under direction of the Rev. Mr. Cadle, an Episcopal missionary to the Stockbridge Indians.

Another mission school was established at Little Chute in 1835, by Father Theodore Van den Broek. He taught farming, trades and writing to the Indians. Thus, vocational education had an early beginning in the valley. His pupils aided in the building of a log cabin for a schoolhouse in 1844. In this school there were only five or six pupils. Two early teachers were Michael P. Canfield and Constantine A. Hamer.

In April, 1842, at the home of Paul Beaulieu in the Town of Grand Kaukalin, then in Brown County, “Wisconsin Territory,” electors met and appointed George Lawe and Charles A. Grignon school commissioners. A tax of one-fourth of one per cent (2½ mills) was levied for a school fund. By 1846, there were a number of schools in the area around Kaukauna, mostly old log cabins. Children learned the alphabet, reading, writing and a little arithmetic. Geography and other subjects were sometimes included, depending upon the teacher’s abilities and interests.

After Wisconsin became a state and Outagamie County was organized, the school superintendent of the Town of Kaukauna wrote the first school report to the County Board in 1851. From the re-
port, we learn that in 1850 there were five districts in the town. Only three maintained schools that year. There was an average of four months of school for each district, taught by "qualified" and "unqualified" men teachers. The average pay was $20 per month. Two districts, in which there were 109 children, had no school. In the schools, which were maintained attendance was irregular. The total cost of all schools for the year was $214, including four dollars for fuel. Books commonly used included the famous McGuffy's Readers, Webster's Grammar, Bentley's Spelling Book, Murray's Arithmetic and Goldsmith's Geography.

A typical building of early days was built of logs, with a "shake" roof, a puncheon floor, a fireplace of mud and sticks, and crude home-made furniture. Benches were made by driving pegs into basswood puncheons. Some desks along the wall were made of similar puncheons and at times there were no desks. Rough planks served for the teacher's desk. Pioneer records mention such buildings in nearly every town in the county. One of the earliest was erected in 1850 in Medina, by Harvey Greenfield and Peter Garret. The building, which was large enough for 30 pupils, stood in a forest of very large oaks. Mrs. Greenfield was the first teacher.

The first school in the Town of Center, likewise, represents the common pattern. When seven electors met in 1851 at the home of Peter Hephner, they elected officers and voted to have a school. A Mrs. Leith taught in her house for three months and she was paid $25. Philo Root, who attended this school afterward recalled, "At Mrs. Leith's school, the children sat on chairs. They wrote on slates. The subjects studied were writing, reading and arithmetic. There were eight or nine pupils. Mrs. Leith was kind and kept the hickory stick out of sight, behind the door."

Later, Philo Root became a teacher and then a county superintendent. The town superintendent, who gave him his first teacher's examination, remarked, "I have no doubt you know a great deal
more than I do.' He asked a few questions, gave a few problems in short division and issued the license. "The most important things," wrote Mr. Root, "were school government, the three 'R's,' and the ability to get along with children."

Pioneer life had its pleasures, which the school teacher shared. There were dances, log rollings, cabin raisings, quiltings, spelling bees and singing schools. There were Fourth of July picnics and other gatherings at the schoolhouse. Church services and Sunday schools were often held in the country schoolhouses.

Some teachers "boarded round" at pupils' homes. Such a teacher might receive, in addition, a cash salary of 75 cents a week. Other teachers received about three dollars a week and paid about a dollar and a quarter a week for board. There were two school terms. The summer term, attended by girls and small children, was taught by a woman. The winter term, for which the bigger boys joined the school, had a man teacher.

People were not satisfied with their first primitive schools and efforts were made to improve the situation as early as 1849. In that year an institute was organized at Green Bay to consider "a uniform system of instruction and the principle of graduation of schools." The first state superintendent, Eleazor (or Erastus) Root was present and addressed the gathering.

In that same year, Lawrence Institute offered courses for teachers, in "normal" instruction and English literature which courses were supported by the state.

From a state superintendent's report of 1855, we learn that in 1854, Outagamie County had 23 districts, 1,245 pupils, with 871 attending school—"a large percentage for a backwoods county." Men teachers received an average of $19.81 per month; women an average of $10.94. State school aid, for which at least five months' school was required, amounted to $410.85 for the whole county. The total amount paid in teachers' wages was $1,432.87 and the total value of all school buildings was less than $300.

The number of schools increased steadily and more attention was given to the training of teachers. In 1859, at an institute in Appleton, teachers studied the educational system. In the same year a school library law was passed but the towns made little effort to start libraries.

By 1862 the position of county superintendent had been established. In this year the superintendent reported that the county had 64 districts, 20 log buildings, 37 frame schoolhouses and one of brick. The value of the buildings ranged from $10 to $5,000. Outside Appleton, there were over 3,000 children of school age and 35 teachers but there were less than 300 books in all the school libraries. Teachers were still licensed by the towns. Many young men resigned to go to the army and their places were filled by women "without serious injury," according to the superintendent's report.

Throughout the state, there was considerable friction between town and county superintendents, because of overlapping responsibility. In 1862 the town superintendencies were abolished and the certificates they had issued were annulled.

After the Civil War came rapid growth in population and great industrial expansion. Higher standards of living gave impetus to demands for improvements in the schools. Teachers began to look upon their work as a profession. Teachers were certified by the county and were better qualified. The county superintendent visited all schools at least once a year to help teachers and to maintain a more uniform curriculum. In those early years he used a horse and buggy and even walked many miles to visit the schools.

One outcome of professional consciousness was the organization in 1867 of the County Teacher's Association at Hortonville. The first pioneer period had passed by this time. The initiative in the introduction of new elements of the curriculum, new equipment and provisions regarding attendance began to come from
administrators and teachers. More and more, conditions came to be influenced by state legislation, state financing and state supervision. Through the years, parents attended annual school meetings, various community gatherings in the school buildings, programs, picnics and other activities sponsored by schools.

The first compulsory attendance law went into effect in 1879. By 1883, "most of the back-breaking benches were gone," and were replaced by non-adjustable double desks. By 1888 nearly all schools had blackboards, maps, globes and unabridged dictionaries. Township library laws were improved. After 1901 all schools had book collections selected from a list of approved books issued by the state superintendent; in 1908 almost 1,500 volumes were added in one year.

The last log schoolhouse had disappeared about 1905. In 1905-1906 the county school board convention was inaugurated and has met annually since. The first county commencement was held in 1909. After some years the custom was discontinued and graduation exercises were held in the home schools.

From the beginning, except for short periods of depression, rural elementary schools have been handicapped by teacher shortages. Years ago some of the teachers were "unqualified." Later some had "limited certificates." Even today many have "special permits" from the state superintendent.

In response to the need for teachers county rural normals were established in many counties. Outagamie County established its Normal in 1912, with Leo G. Schussman as first principal, and graduated its first class in 1913, with one year of training beyond attainment of a high school diploma—a considerable improvement over earlier requirements. Eight girls were given their diplomas, inscribed with the class motto "Honor Waits at Labor's Gate." They were Edna L. Bartsch, Martha G. Berens, Martha A. Buelow, Winifred M. Cripps, Ruth T. Ryan, Winifred M. Ryan, Mary R. Caine and Helen O'Hanlon. Since its establishment, the Normal has supplied a large number of county teachers. Requirements have been increased to two years of professional training beyond high school. The present Normal building was erected in 1917-1918. Since 1919 Walter P. Hagman has been principal. He succeeded John E. Hale.

Teacher certificating power has been given now to the state superintendent. Present regulations envision a day when every teacher will have four years of education and professional training above high school but the war years have so intensified the teacher shortage that schools must wait longer before there are many such well qualified teachers.

Although school buildings, equipment and various specialized services have never kept pace with the ideals of parents and administrators, there have been great changes in Wisconsin's first hundred years. A few fine buildings have been erected, with good lighting, running water, stoker or oil heating system, indoor playrooms for use in inclement weather, modern seating, good libraries, free textbooks and playground equipment. County schools now make use of city and state library services. In most schools the radio brings the services of university specialists in
music, science, art and other subjects to supplement the work of the teacher.

Much more attention is given the health and personality development of the children. Besides inspections by the public health nurse, there are immunization, tuberculin testing, orthopedic and psychological clinics. The Outagamie Dental Society is offering free dental inspections. Teachers are more alert to vision difficulties and other health or personality problems and through parent cooperation and nurse consultation many more children are receiving corrections. Many civic groups have aided financially; others have participated actively in the program.

In recent years there has been a trend toward larger districts. A county school committee, composed of representative citizens of various sections of the state is at work on plans for improving school district organization, with a view to providing better opportunities for the rural boys and girls.

At present, according to office records of the County Superintendent, there are 130 school districts in Outagamie County exclusive of the cities of Appleton and Kaukauna. There are 115 one-room rural school districts, nine state graded school districts and six high school districts. Eighty-four of the one-room rural schools operated during the school year, 1947-1948. In the remaining 31 districts the electors voted to close the school and transport the children to a neighboring school.

BEAR CREEK

History records show that a school one and one-half miles northwest of Bear Creek was built on the Warren Jepson farm about 1857. Not until 1890 was a school constructed within the village. This was St. Mary Parochial School. The first public school was a two-room frame building built in 1896.

School mistress Margaret Sullivan opened the first class to 77 pupils in 1897. The school was not graded at the time but within a few years an additional teacher was employed, equipment was provided and the school became graded.

On June 23, 1917, at a special meeting, a resolution was passed to establish a district high school in the village. School opened in the fall of 1917, with an enrollment of 50 high school students which was quite a stride from the meager education provided in the old log schoolhouse on the Jepson farm.

The first Board of Education was directed by C. O. Davis, with J. A. Lyons as treasurer and F. W. Raisler as clerk. Fred Hamilton was the first principal and served in that capacity until he left to join the army in World War I. The following served as high school principals: Mary E. Hanna, 1918; D. J. Flanagan, 1919 and 1920; Francis Reavey, 1921; George Heatherton, 1922 and 1923; James Moxon, 1924 through 1929; Kenneth Edge, 1930 through 1936; Stanley Helms, 1937 through 1941; Frank Weix, 1942; Harold Thornton, 1943; William Smith, 1944. This brings us up to the present with Robert Baldwin as principal from 1945 through the 1948 graduation.

The present red brick gymnasium and home economics room and agricultural shop were added in 1937. This structure has been of an invaluable aid to the community both as an educational and social center.

The Farmer's Club, organized in 1944, has been a kindly benefactor to the high school. Through the able management of its conscientious and forward looking leaders, it has given physical expression to the rural support of education in the vicinity. The great educational assistance of classroom movies was made possible through the gift of a sound movie projector and screen. The club has also given typewriters to the commercial department and equipment to the home economics department.

FREEDOM

The first high school in the Freedom Township dates back to 1905 when the
Freedom Public High School was constructed by John McCann. Ray Fadner, the first principal and teacher, traveled daily by horse between Appleton and Freedom. His students were sons and daughters of some of the pioneer families in the town. Among them were Hugh Garvey, John E. Garvey, Margaret Garvey, Joseph Van Dyke, Anna Murphy, Kate Moran, Nicholas Watry, Dora Gildernick, John Schommer, Leo Schommer, Joseph Heckel, George Geenen, and John O. Garvey.

The original two-story wood constructed high school was completely destroyed by fire in 1928. The following year a new brick school plant was erected. Ben C. Schraml became principal that year and remained in that position until 1945. Under his leadership the high school progressed greatly. In 1940 the small gymnasium was converted into class rooms to allow for the increased enrollment and in 1941 the present gymnasium was constructed.

Freedom Union Free High School today possesses a modern school plant. Surrounding the school are four and one-quarter acres of land used for educational and recreational activities. The curriculum is designed to give the students a well-rounded four years general education. Approximately 75 students are now in attendance. John E. Garvey, a member of the first class in the high school, is now the clerk of the School Board. Roy Rickert and Cy Weyenberg are director and treasurer. A staff of four teachers is employed, with Robert Bachhuber serving as principal.

HORTONVILLE

Hortonville's school system began June 8, 1850, when the first school district was organized and a school board was chosen with Moses Allen, director; Andrew Comish, clerk; and Robert Hampson, treasurer. At their first school meeting a week later they decided to build a schoolhouse and voted to raise $300 for the building and $10 for equipment. School started June 24, 1850, for a term of 12 weeks and the first school was held in a board shanty attached to the side of Thompson's Hotel. It was built of rough boards and was furnished with chairs but with no desks or equipment. They hired Miss Catherine Bristol to teach the first term for $1.75 a week, with room and board furnished.

In 1851 the school term was changed to seven months and the teacher's salary was raised to $2.75 a week; of this amount 75 cents was to be paid by the students. By this time, also, the new schoolhouse, a frame building, was completed. Chairs and desks were furnished in this new school and Emma B. Leach was the first teacher.

In 1854 a school library was started. By 1857 the enrollment had increased to 108 and the students were divided into primary and upper groups. One room was rented in the basement of the C. H. Ware home for the primary class and in 1859 the Hammond house was used for the primary group.

In 1861 a two-story schoolhouse was built and the students were divided into three departments. The old schoolhouse was used for the primary group and the other two departments had their classes in the new building. In 1864 the school year was lengthened to eight months and divided into three terms—two months in the fall term, three months in the winter term and three months in the summer term. The school became a graded school in 1878. In 1880 the school term was increased to nine months. In 1894 a rule was passed by the State Board of Health, and enforced by the local school board, that no students were to be allowed to attend unless they were vaccinated.

By 1895 the enrollment was 231 and the crowded condition of the school necessitated building an addition. In 1899 plans were made for building a new school. Classes were held in it in 1901. The grades now were divided into four departments and were under the supervision of a principal.
In 1894 plans were begun for establishing a free high school but it was not until 1903 that a high school course was adopted. The faculty had three members with L. A. Budahn as principal. The first year the enrollment was 23. Mathematics, English, history, science and social science were taught. After several years a full commercial course was added. In 1935 a music department was added, with musical training available for high school and grade students. A new addition to the building, housing the Music, Agriculture and Homemaking Departments was completed in 1942. Full courses in agriculture and homemaking were offered, with evening classes in both departments available for adults. At this time playgrounds were added to the school grounds. As the tuition students increased in number, school buses were used to transport the rural students, until at the present time the school has three buses in use. In 1946 a kitchen and dining room were installed in the basement and a full hot lunch program was made available for the students. In 1947 a guidance program was added to the high school program. At the present time, forensics, music and athletics play an important role in the curriculum.

The high school reached the peak of its enrollment in 1947—172 students. As Hortonville nears the end of the first century in its educational program, we again find it making plans for a new school; it is a new high school this time.

KIMBERLY

In seeking out information on the early history of the Public School at Kimberly we found the best and most reliable source to be the minutes of the annual school meetings held in July of each year. The first meeting was held on April 29, 1890, for the purpose of organizing School District Six, Town of Buchanan, Outagamie County. (Kimberly was not yet a village.) School officers elected included: William Geenen, clerk; A. A. Burns, treasurer; S. C. Bothwell, director. On May 5, 1890, a special meeting to discuss a site and building of a proposed school was held. A decade later a second teacher was procured and the board made plans for a new school.

In 1910 Miss Lydia Schaefer became the first principal of the school. Seven years later the first ninth grade class was started and in 1918 a program for a tenth grade class was set up. In July, 1921, a kindergarten was added to the school. Then at the annual meeting in July, 1924, the sum of $62,660 was set aside for an entire new
building. An addition was added 12 years later.

In 1926 the vocational school was opened up at Kimberly to take care of classes in trade, industry, sewing and cooking. The Vocational School had an enrollment of 215 during 1947 and 1948.

Also in 1926 the board decided to establish a four year high school. At the present time the high school has an enrollment of approximately 275 students and the grade enrollment is 125. The work now includes departments in kindergarten, elementary school, four years of high school and the vocational school. Besides the regular academic work the school offers work in industrial arts, homemaking, commercial, health, physical education, art and a music program. The school has a faculty of 17 teachers.

Improvement plans for 1948 schedule the building of a new community athletic field including a quarter mile cinder track, together with a lighted field for baseball, football and softball.

SEYMOUR

The first school district of which Seymour was a part was formed May 12, 1860, and was called District Two of Osborn. The site for the schoolhouse was not surveyed until April, 1861, and the schoolhouse was situated about a half mile west of the south end of Main Street. The building served many purposes and was used for Sunday School and church services, town meetings and general public gatherings. This first district included all of the Town of Seymour and a portion of the Town of Osborn. After the separation of Seymour from Osborn this school was continued as a joint district until May, 1869, when it was dissolved and new districts formed. Sometime during that year the old log schoolhouse was sold to the highest cash bidder for a price of $28.66 and was afterward used for a church.

A portion of the city of Seymour, together with portions of the Towns of Osborn and Seymour, were included in a joint district until 1887, when by an act of the Legislature the territory within the city limits was made one school district. A building was procured which was remodeled; in it both the grade school and the high school were established with a combined faculty of four teachers.

Merritt L. Campbell was appointed principal of the high school and a three year course of study was offered. The first graduates who received their diplomas in the spring of 1890 were Charles R. Prosser of Seymour, N. J. Stewart of Green Bay and A. C. Walch of Manawa. With the exception of the year 1891, a class has been graduated each year and a total of 1,312 persons have received diplomas from the high school. The first persons to complete the four year course received their diplomas in 1896.

Mr. Campbell was succeeded by one, Professor Schmidt, who headed the school for six or seven years. F. W. Axley was appointed principal of the school in the fall of 1899 and completed a remarkable term of thirty years in that position. After his retirement from teaching, Mr. Axley continued to serve the schools for many years as a member of the Board of Education, resigning that position in the summer of 1946.

Mr. Axley was followed by Erling Frostad who remained until 1932. In the fall of 1932, E. T. Hawkins was appointed principal and continued in that position until 1945. M. A. Patchett is the present principal.

The original school building was destroyed by fire in 1903 and a new brick building was erected in its place. An addition, completed in 1936, consists of a gymnasium with connecting wing comprising the main entrance, stairway and corridor, four classrooms, an office and washrooms. Above the gymnasium is an auditorium, study hall and library and two classrooms. Below the ground floor level are shower and locker rooms. In 1941 another building was added to
house the farm shop and classes in vocational agriculture.

The school has continued to grow steadily and now has an enrollment of 175 in the elementary grades and in excess of 300 in the high school, with a combined faculty of 19 teachers. Two rural schools transport their children to the Seymour Elementary School. The high school serves an area with a radius of seven miles or more.

SHIOCTON

Prior to 1880 the only educational opportunities for Shiocton were secured through the use of a private tutor or by attending the neighboring schools of New London or Appleton. About 1880 a one room school was built, in Shiocton, which housed the eight grades. This school took care of the educational needs of Shiocton until 1899 when a four room school was constructed, with two rooms used and two teachers employed. The other two rooms were completed and additional teachers engaged when the need arose. In 1908 a high school district was organized, together with the Town of Bovina, with William J. Sizer as principal. Twenty students were enrolled in the freshman and sophomore classes. During the summer of 1909 an addition was built to the school building, fully completed by 1911. The first senior class of Shiocton High School was graduated in 1912. On February 15, 1915, the school building burned to the ground and practically all of the equipment and books were lost. Two days later the students were back in school, meeting in church and lodge halls. The senior class of 1915 was graduated from the Congregational Church. Late in the fall of the same year, grade and high school students entered their new school building.

Improvements in the school program include the addition of courses in agriculture, home economics and commerce. Four bus routes now operate in the surrounding territory. A hot lunch pro-

gram furnishes well balanced hot lunches at noon to about 250 pupils. A well equipped gymnasium was added in 1938. A music course furnishing vocal and instrumental instruction to both high school and grades has been the latest addition.

The last graduating class of 41 seniors was the thirty-seventh. The present enrollment is 175 students taught by 13 teachers.

KAUKAUNA

The history of the growth of the educational system in Kaukauna has not been very well recorded. It is necessary to skip over the period from 1823, when Miss Electa Quinney managed her mission school, for about 50 years, to the latter years of the nineteenth century. At that time two school districts comprised what is now quite nearly the present school or city district. The north side of the Village of Kaukauna and part of the Township of Kaukauna were known as District One. Ledyard, the present south side of Kaukauna, and some more Town of Kaukauna territory was known as District Two.

The building for District One was located on a site near the present Holy Cross School building, and the school building for District Two was located on
or near the present Nicolet School site. Later these two districts were consolidated into one school district and the same two buildings continued to function as elementary schools for the new district.

In the fall of 1889 a free public high school with F. Cleary as principal was organized and first met in the South Side school. One year later the high school was moved to a small building on Second Street. Then, in 1891, the high school department was moved for the third time to the Island near the present location of the Kaukauna High School; here it remained for five years. In September, 1897, the high school was again transferred, this time into the present Park School building, where it remained until 1923, when it made its last move to the present high school building.

The elementary schools, after the consolidation of the two school districts, remained in the North and South Side buildings until 1891 when the present Nicolet School was built. In 1894 the Park School building was erected, and both of these buildings still function as elementary schools today. The present Superintendent of Schools is Theodore Boeble. Paul Little is the principal of the high school.

When the high school started its long and interesting career, about 20 different subjects were taught. Practically all of these subjects are still being taught today but it is the additional courses which indicate the forward step in our educational goals of today as compared with the early days. Then it was the aim of the schools to equip its graduates with basic factual knowledge mainly required for entrance to college. Today the aim of the school is to develop in its graduates a basic knowledge of the many aspects of successful living which an adult needs, whether he goes to college or not. For that purpose there have been added courses in home economics, wood and metal shop, art, journalism, music, both vocal and instrumental, speech, dramatics, physical education, chemistry, Spanish and courses in social studies.

County students of today are tested and studied with a view to educate them for a vocation for which their aptitudes and background seem to fit. Perhaps one of the most important contributions of the schools to our American way of life is the training of the students in democratic living.

LUTHERAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

During the 1947-1948 school term over 5,000 of the county’s youth attended either Lutheran or Catholic parochial schools. Lutheran institutions include St. Peter’s, Freedom; St. Paul’s, St. Matthew’s and Zion, Appleton; Bethlehem, Hortonville; Mt. Calvary, Kimberly and Trinity, Kaukauna.

The history of St. Peter Lutheran School, located about seven and one-half miles northeast of Appleton on County Trunk E, dates back to the beginnings of the St. Peter congregation. This was approximately the year 1868. William Plamann, particularly devoted to the ideals of a Christian education for the young, gathered a group of children about himself in his home to instruct them in singing, reading, writing and catechism. In 1873 steps were taken by the congregation to provide for a classroom in the basement of the church. This classroom served its purpose, often under crowded conditions, for 37 years. In 1910 the old structure was torn down and replaced by a modern, brick veneer school building containing two classrooms. Until 1902 the pastor also taught the school. By this time, however, the enrollment had grown to such an extent that it was found necessary to procure a full time teacher. B. Mayerhoff of the Martin Luther College at New Ulm, Minnesota, was inducted into office August 10, 1902. Opening the 1948-1949 school session are Pastor Walter Hoepner and Sylvester Quam.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul School, Appleton, Wisconsin, was established March 30, 1879, 12 years after the St. Paul congregation was organized. A Rev. Hodwalkker was pastor at the time.
In 1882 Pastor J. Gensiekie and Mr. Brockman, as teacher, served. Instruction was carried out in the German language. As the enrollment grew, more teachers were added. In 1914 the eighth grade was added. Nearly a thousand pupils have graduated up to date. At present five teachers and a kindergarten helper carry on the instruction in the English language (since 1923). Three buildings have been erected, the present building having served since 1893. The congregation is now making plans and is gathering funds to erect a new building in the near future. E. F. Schulz, the present principal, has been with St. Paul School since 1914.

In 1882 the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Hortonville saw its way clear to establish a Christian day school. In that year it erected a one-room school situated on the site now occupied by the church. Later, in 1897, it was moved to the rear of the present church. For many years the pastors taught school in addition to fulfilling their other duties. Both Pastor J. Hacker and Pastor G. E. Boettcher spent many hours in the classroom. In the early days the school term usually lasted six months. In 1907 this was increased to seven months, in 1908 to eight months and in 1911 to nine months. The eighth grade was introduced in 1920. From 1910-1916 and again since 1922 the school has been taught by two teachers.

In 1908 it was decided to erect a new school building which was dedicated on October 11, 1908. Many improvements have been made from time to time. The future plans are to add a two-room addition to the present building. The enrollment for 1947-1948 was 102. A third teacher will be added in the 1948-1949 school year. Bethlehem has been taught by 38 teachers since its beginning.

Mt. Calvary Evangelical Lutheran School at Kimberly, Wisconsin, opened on September 9, 1941 with an enrollment of 38 pupils. Because the church-school building was not completed on schedule, there was no heat, no blackboards, no maps. Miss Dorothea Toepel, now deceased, was the first teacher. She taught for two years. Pastor W. Wickmann also taught in the first school. Three were graduated from the institution in the first year. The enrollment has consistently stayed around the 40 mark, which is approximately 85 per cent of the congregation's children.

Up to the present time 35 children have been graduated from Mt. Calvary's eighth grade. The following have served as teachers: Miss Dorothea Toepel, Martin Leitzke, Mrs. D. Brick, Mr. Delbert May (student), G. Bunkowski (student), A. Nolting. The following pastors have also taught: W. Wickmann, C. Krug; F. Theinfeld, during illness of C. Krug; and D. Brick; the present pastor.

Founded in July, 1885, shortly after the installation of the first resident pastor of the congregation, Pastor W. Hinnenthal, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran School has had a continuous history. Pastor Hinnenthal was the first teacher. He taught alone until 1891 when the first regular teacher, K. F. G. Brenner, was called. At this time an addition was built on to the school to serve as a second classroom. Other teachers who taught in this school were Miss Anna Brenner, A. Zorn, C. Brenner, E. Hinnenthal, G. Schlei, H. Kahntert, H. Wicke, Miss Lucille Meyer, Miss Lorraine Radder, Miss Edith Meyer, Miss Esther Dommer, Miss Ida Conrad, Helmuth Ihlenfeldt, Leo Vergin and M. Hoffmann. The cornerstone for a new school was laid August 19, 1923, and the building was dedicated February 24, 1924. The present teaching staff consists of Theodore T. Boettcher as principal, Miss Catherine Behm and Miss Jeanette Kaeding.

The Parish School of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was opened in 1883, the same year in which the congregation was organized. The school opened with an enrollment of 20 pupils in a store building. Adam Stumpf was the first teacher and later Albert Linsenmann was engaged to
teach a second classroom. Instruction was in English and German. Pastors under whose ministry the school has progressed are the Rev. Max Hein, Theodore Marth and W. H. Gammelin.

Two years after founding of Zion School a new building was erected on the congregational property at the corner of North Oneida Street and East Winnebago Street. This building, dedicated on November 30, 1895, was in 1894 moved to Commercial Street where it was considerably enlarged to accommodate an increasing attendance. In 1929 this building was razed and a new and modern school structure erected. The present school building contains four classrooms and a combination auditorium and gymnasium. The school is composed of the first eight grades which are taught by four teachers. Enrollment averages 110 students.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION

The growth of Catholic education can hardly be separated from the growth of Catholicism, and the story of Catholicism in Outagamie County begins with the Rev. T. J. Van den Broek, O. P. Father Van den Broek had been a Dominican priest 24 years in his native Holland when he began his missionary work in the Green Bay area in 1834. From Green Bay he attended missions as far as 300 miles away. In December, 1835, a year and a half after his arrival in Green Bay, three Redemptorist Fathers took over the mission work in Green Bay, so Father Van den Broek went to Little Chute. It was then that the Catholic religion and Catholic education began to take root in Outagamie County.

A wigwam, 15 feet high and six feet wide, which served for many months as a combination church, school and parsonage was the first building of the parish which now is St. John’s. This first school was attended by the Indians and by some of the French settlers. It was financed by Father Van den Broek himself from his personal inheritance. The teachers were Father Van den Broek and Joseph Bouglé. Father Van den Broek writes: “The Indians came to school to me every day, to learn to read and write, as well as the different trades.” Primitive as this education must have been, it was nonetheless a great work for a man who had to preach in four languages, visit the sick and attend missions many miles away.

The first school building of St. John Parish, Little Chute, was built in 1844. Unfortunately, this building had to be closed sometime later because of lack of funds. It was not until 40 years later (1890) that another parish school was opened. The records show that during a part of the interim, Sisters of St. Agnes of Fond du Lac were employed to teach in the district school. The School Sisters of Notre Dame took over the teaching in the new parish school in 1890 but they withdrew in 1895. The Dominican Sisters from Racine accepted the administration of St. John School after the Notre Dame Sisters left and are still in charge at the present time.

A high school department was added to St. John’s when the present building was constructed in 1928. The average annual enrollment of the school since it reopened in 1890 was 512 students. The present enrollment of St. John’s grade and high school is about 1,000 pupils.

Father Louis Dael, the first resident Catholic pastor of St. Mary Parish, arrived at St. Mary’s in 1860, and two years later built the first parochial school in the city of Appleton which was also one of the first in Wisconsin. The missionary sisters from Barton (now known as the Sisters of St. Agnes from Fond du Lac) were the first teachers in the school but they did not remain long. The sisters were succeeded by a Mr. Johnston (Jansen). The school was discontinued after a short time because of lack of funds.

The Catholic residents of that period, almost all of them immigrants of a very few years, became involved in a serious nationalistic controversy. As a result, the
German element broke off from the Irish and in 1867 organized St. Joseph Parish. About a year and a half later (1868) St. Joseph Parish purchased an old school building in the third ward of Appleton for $150. This was enlarged and used for a church. Its location was near State Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The basement of the building served as a parish hall and school. A Father Wilkins was pastor at that time, John Stolze was the teacher and Anton Karls, Sr., and Fred Esser, the school committee.

Father Ferdinand Stern was pastor of St. Joseph's in 1870 when the Sisters of St. Agnes took over the task of teaching. The School Sisters of Notre Dame replaced the Agnessians in 1873 and have been in the parish since that time. In 1873, 68 children were enrolled; in 1877, 150 children; in 1879, 250 children. This rapid increase in enrollment necessitated the construction of a separate school building in 1880 during the pastorate of the Capuchin Father Wendell.

St. Mary School at that time had been closed for about 10 years when the parishioners decided to reopen it. Land for a new school was purchased in 1889 when Father Fitzmaurice was pastor but the school did not open until 1892. The services of the Dominican Sisters in Sin-sinawa were obtained to teach in St. Mary's and they have continued to the present time. The first Dominicans to teach at Appleton were Sisters Mary Augustine, Cyprian, Annunziata, Bruno, Walburga, Antonia, Honorius and Xaverius.

The third Catholic parish school in Appleton, Sacred Heart, was founded in 1898 by Father J. Kaster. The School Sisters of Notre Dame took over the administration and continued in it to the present time. Sacred Heart Parish is located on the south side of Appleton near St. Elizabeth Hospital.

In spite of the fact that this new parish and school were established, conditions at St. Joseph School were still crowded. To remedy the situation, another six-room school was built in 1907 and was filled immediately. In 1934 a Junior High School was established in St. Joseph's.

The Parish, including a school of St. Therese, was founded in 1928 by Rev. M. A. Hauch. The school is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno. One building served as both school and church in the beginning, but since a new church was built the entire building is used for the school. In 1946 St. Therese and also St. Mary schools were augmented by ninth grades.

During the past year (1947-1948) about 2,100 students attended the Catholic schools of Appleton. The total annual enrollment of children in the four Catholic schools since their founding comes very close to 90,000.

There were other Catholic parishes in Outagamie County which opened schools during the nineteenth century. Father Van Luytaelar established a school at St. Nicholas Parish, Freedom, in 1865. The pastor and one male teacher conducted this school. During the pastorate of the Rev. John Verstegen the present brick school building was erected and in 1879 the School Sisters of Notre Dame took over the administration with an enrollment of 97 students.

In 1876 the first Catholic school in Kaukauna was established by a Father Buschle, the first resident pastor of Holy Cross. Classes were conducted in the sacristy of the church. Sixty-one pupils were taught here by Father Buschle and Miss Fannie Grignon until a suitable school was built behind the parsonage. In 1880 the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno arrived to teach the children of the parish. They remained for nine years and were succeeded by the Dominican Sisters of Racine. After 20 years the first school building proved to be inadequate so in 1896, the erection of a more substantial building was undertaken.

The city of Kaukauna showed a marked population growth when the repair yards for the Chicago and North Western Railroad moved to South Kaukauna. Father
Julius Rhode, pastor of Holy Cross, formed the new parish, St. Mary’s, other incorporators being Michael Donahue and Joseph Klein. A combination church and school building was built in 1885 and was enlarged six years later to accommodate 400 pupils. When a new church was built in 1898, the original parish building was freed entirely for school use. The Franciscan Sisters of Alverno have taught in St. Mary’s since its founding. The first teachers were Sisters Pacifica, Eugene and Genevieve.

St. Edward School in Mackville, Town of Center, began in 1879, first classes being held in the rectory. The first teacher, Miss Maggie Lutz, received a salary of $225 for a nine-month period. Besides teaching, it was her duty to do the washing, ring the bells and clean the church. Miss Catherine Freund was the next teacher. The first school building was finished in 1882 at a cost of less than $500. Sister M. Alexia was superior of the first group of Dominican Sisters who came to Mackville in 1885 and remained for only four years. After six years, during which time lay teachers were employed in the school, the Franciscan Sisters of Alverno took over the administration (1895).

A new school building was begun in 1914. The Capuchin Fathers had charge of Holy Angels Parish in Darboy when the parish school was opened there in 1882. This parish was first known as St. Martin’s and the community as Manhattan. When the government set up a post office the name of the community was changed to Darboy. The present school was built during the Pastorate of the Rev. Emil Schmit. It was erected on a five-acre site which had been donated for religious purposes in 1850 by Matthias Orth and his wife Catherine.

Another Catholic parochial school begun in Outagamie County during the nineteenth century was St. Mary’s at Greenville. This school was founded in 1881 by a Father C. Lau. It is taught today by the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

St. Mary School at Bear Creek was built in 1892 by a Father Hugenroth. Sister Genevieve and Sister Cajetan, Franciscans of Alverno, were the first teachers. The sisters left in 1901 when the parish was without a pastor. The School Sisters of St. Francis began teaching at Bear Creek in 1905 and remained until 1918 when their ranks were thinned by the flu epidemic. The Franciscans from Bay Settlement took over the work at Bear Creek.

Since the turn of the twentieth century, five more Catholic schools have been established in the county. The Rev. A. Brunner founded SS. Peter and Paul School in Hortonville in 1904. The Sisters of St. Agnes are the teachers. A Capuchin, Father Luke, built a combination church and school in Kimberly in 1907. First resident pastor of Holy Name, Kimberly, was the Rev. F. X. Van Nistelroy. Father L. Van Oevel built the present school in 1928. Dominican Sisters of Racine are the teachers.

Great difficulties were encountered in the establishment of St. Joseph School, Oneida. Work on the building was begun in February, 1913. It burned to the ground in May of the same year, the State Fire Marshal attributing the cause to arson. Rebuilding began immediately and school opened in November with an enrollment of 55. Immaculate Conception School at Oneida was established in 1931 by the Rev. A. A. Vissers, O.P. The Franciscan Sisters of Alverno teach in both of these Oneida schools. The Rev. Peter M. Zey was the founder of the most recently established school in the county. He built St. John the Baptist School at Seymour in 1938 and obtained the services of the Franciscans of Alverno as teachers.

Statistics show something of the magnitude of the work of Catholic education in Outagamie County. The total annual enrollment in Catholic schools of the county since 1880 is 218,744 students, not counting that of six parishes which had schools prior to that date, but for which accurate statistics are not easily available. In Appleton, St. Joseph’s total enrollment
is 41,000; St. Mary’s 21,000; in Kaukauna, the Holy Cross total enrollment is 22,000; St. Mary’s 27,000. In Little Chute, St. John’s total enrollment is 29,000.

The sacrifices Catholics have made for their schools in Outagamie County can be explained only by their strong faith along with desire for an educated citizenship.

APPLETON’S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1850 Daniel Huntley taught the first free public school in Appleton. He received $28 per month for instructing book learning and singing. His school in Grand Chute operated under a district system of four school districts.

Each district had its own school board, composed of a director, clerk and treasurer. The City Board of Education was composed of the director and clerk of each of the district boards, with the Mayor acting as president and Superintendent of Schools serving as secretary.

The Rev. W. H. Sampson was the first acting school head. A long succession of superintendents followed until the appointment of Miss Carrie E. Morgan in 1894, who served as City Superintendent of Schools until 1925. Ben J. Rohan and J. P. Mann, the present superintendent, followed Miss Morgan in the office.

Carrie E. Morgan attended Appleton schools and the University of Wisconsin. After teaching languages in Neenah High School she became superintendent of the Appleton schools. Under her guidance the system was unionized, several new buildings were erected and ideas in vocational education and a special department for the deaf were put into practice. Following resignation from the superintendency, Miss Morgan became secretary and purchasing agent for the Board of Education. She retired in 1938. The former high school on Harris Street was renamed Carrie E. Morgan School in her honor.

Principal R. H. Schmidt organized the first four-year high school in 1876 in the Hercules School in the old second school district. Ten students were graduated from this school in 1878, among them a future Appleton mayor, Frank W. Harriman, and the noted surgeon, Dr. John B. Murphy.

In the early nineties the third district established a high school in the present Jefferson School, which disappeared with the union system.

In addition to R. H. Schmidt, eight principals have served the second district and union high schools. They were I. N. Steward; O. H. Ecke; F. E. McGovern, who later became governor of the state; C. O. Merica, who had charge for a comparatively short time; R. W. Pringle, who started in the fall of 1898; Paul G. W. Keller; Lee C. Rasey and H. H. Helble, who became principal of Appleton High School in 1925. Mr. Helble is the present principal.

In 1882 the high school was transferred from the Hercules building to the new
Ryan High School, erected on the corner of Oneida and North Streets. When it burned in 1903 the Appleton High School—now the Morgan School—was built in 1904 on the expanded site.

The present senior high school building was occupied in September, 1938. It is located on a 13-acre plot in the northwestern part of the city. Costing with site and equipment, about $1,000,000 10 years ago, it is one of the most beautiful, serviceable and functionally useful high schools in the state.

Phenomenal growth in the high school enrollment is an outstanding characteristic of the past 25 years. In 1905, the end of the first year of the high school maintained by the entire city of Appleton, there were 301 students enrolled and 29 were graduated. From 1920 to 1925 Appleton High School nearly doubled in size, from 675 to 1,104 students. In 1925 the former first year freshman class went into the new junior high schools. The peak of enrollment was in the period of 1939-1941 when Appleton Senior High had an enrollment of 1,450 and graduating classes averaged nearly 450. In 1947-1948 the enrollment totals 1,259.

The present high school building will accommodate 1,800 pupils. To take care of the many activities carried on in so large a building and to satisfy the educational desires of so large a student body requires the services of 52 teachers, a principal and assistant principal. A curriculum of about 65 subjects is divided into 259 classes.

November 18, 1925 was a great day for Appleton, educationally. The dedication ceremonies of three new junior high schools were held and a new educational program was started for Appleton.

Dr. M. H. Small was the first principal of the Wilson School and his term of office extended from 1925 until his retirement in 1933. Frank B. Younger, who was principal of the fourth district school, was elected to the first principalship of the McKinley Junior High School in 1925 and he served there until 1933 when he transferred to Wilson Junior High as the successor of Dr. Small. Alfred G. Oosterhous was transferred from the principalship of the first district school to the Roosevelt Junior High School. He was principal of Roosevelt from 1925 until his retirement in July, 1947 when Charles Wileman assumed his duties. Walter Fox is principal of the McKinley School and Guy Barlow heads Wilson Junior High.

The first special school to be established in Appleton was the School for the Deaf in 1896, in which school children were taught oral speech instead of the sign language.

The first kindergarten was established in the second district in 1898 in the Lincoln School and was followed soon after by kindergartens in all the districts.

In 1917 the first Opportunity Room was established in the city, designed to give special help to children in regular grade work and to offer opportunities in the manual arts for boys and girls. This school was located in the third district. Previous to this time a special help teacher had been employed for the second and fourth districts, but only academic work was taught. In 1919 a center was established for this work in the Post Building and later was transferred to the Lincoln School (the present City Hall). All districts in the city were served by this department.
In the early twenties a special teacher of corrective speech was hired to assist pupils with defective speech. This work was carried on in the regular grade buildings.

With the completion of the present senior high school, the old building (now Morgan School) was remodeled to house the school administrative offices and all the special schools in the city. All special departments were housed under one roof for the first time.

In 1935 the Board of Education created a full-time elementary supervisor's position, whose office is responsible for the elementary educational program.

Beside the teachers, principals and general supervisor, there are many special services available in the elementary department. There have been art and music supervisors since 1926; elementary children were privileged to have experience with band instruction as early as 1927; in 1930 the director of the orchestra inaugurated a similar program for the fifth and sixth grade children.

Since 1926 there have been two school nurses, who spend 80 per cent of their time in the elementary grades making inspections, home calls and helping teachers with the health program. To extend the health program further, a physical education director was employed in 1942 whose duties are to supervise and plan a physical fitness program for elementary children.

In accordance with the expanding use of audio-visual materials, a department was formed in 1946 to coordinate better the activities and promote the utilization of all types of audio-visual material.

In 1945 a psychometrist was obtained
to help with the guidance program. This department specializes in testing and case work. The guidance program places great emphasis upon all aspects of child growth and development.

The Attendance Department has as its chief concern regular school attendance, though the concept of the department is gradually emerging from one of just truant officer to one of school-child welfare worker.

Children with speech handicaps have had the privilege of working with a speech correctionist since 1926. Clinical cases are this department's primary concern.

Special departments for handicapped children, which were established under the district system, have been expanded under the union school system. The Opportunity Room has grown from a two-teacher department to one of five teachers. In 1930 the Orthopedic School was established. This unit was first housed in the old Smith House on the Lawrence Campus and in 1938 was transferred to Morgan School, along with the other special services. The department has expanded from one to two teachers, and the department of physiotherapy has increased from one to two physiotherapists; a matron has been added to this department.

The Vocational School was established in 1912 and occupied rooms in the old Post Building until the erection of the present Vocational School in 1917, the first building in the United States to be built exclusively for vocational work. During the second year of operation the faculty was composed of eight teachers and the director of the school. The first director was W. F. Faulkes who at the present time is Chief of Civilian Rehabilitation for the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

The first Board of Vocational and Adult Education in Appleton was composed of
the following people: J. E. Thomas of the Wisconsin Tissue Company; W. A. Fannon of the Interlake Pulp and Paper Company; C. D. Thompson of the Fox River Paper Company; W. A. Bruce of the Northern Boiler Structural Iron Works; and Carrie E. Morgan, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Board of Vocational and Adult Education for 25 years, serving in the capacity of secretary during the entire time.

During the entire history of the School of Vocational and Adult Education it has had but four directors; W. A. Faulkes; W. S. Ford, who is professor of Secondary Education for the California State College at Chico, California; Herb Heilig, now with Colorado Agricultural and Mechanics College, Fort Collins, Colorado; and Carl Bertram, the present director.

The present Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of R. W. Mahony, Appleton Coated Paper Company; John D. Watson, Wisconsin Wire Works; F. E. Schlintz; W. A. MacFarlane, Wisconsin Wire Works; and J. P. Mann, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Watson is completing his twenty-first year as member of the Board.

It is interesting to note that 71 per cent of the day student body is over 18 years of age. The evening school is naturally limited to adults. Of the 3,100 people served in 1947-1948, only 219 were under 18 years of age; 1,366 attending were men and 1,725 were women.

**LAWRENCE COLLEGE**

Older than the county—older than Appleton—older than the state. That is the record of Lawrence College.

A family of Massachusetts industrialists, a pretender to the French throne, and a group of Methodist frontier preachers are all woven into the story of the college's founding.

The pretender to the French throne, Eleazar Williams, a half-breed Indian missionary, had the least to do with the college's inception, but it was through acquiring a large tract of Williams' land near De Pere for a bad debt that the Amos Lawrence family of Boston became interested in founding an educational institution in the Wisconsin wilderness.

In 1846 Amos A. Lawrence, son of the Amos Lawrence who first acquired the Williams' land, began negotiations for the founding of a school in the Fox River Valley, presumably on his property near De Pere. Lawrence, through a friend in Green Bay, approached the Wisconsin Methodist Conference with the proposition that if the church group could raise $10,000 for the establishment of a college, the Lawrences would match the amount. The Reverend Reeder Smith, previously of Albion College, was hired as the college's first financial agent, and it was under his guidance that the Appleton location, rather than the originally favored spot at De Pere, was selected.

A meeting of the Methodist Conference in December of 1846 gave official start to the founding, and on January 15, 1847, the Wisconsin Territorial legislature approved the college charter and Governor Henry Dodge signed the document.

First building operations commenced in August of 1848, when the Rev. William H. Sampson, Henry L. Blood and Joel S. Wright arrived in Appleton to survey the land for the future college and town.

At the request of the founders Appleton's first permanent citizen arrived in August, 1848. He was John F. Johnston, who opened the first lodging house for workmen from the college buildings.

The college's first building was located in the middle of the block where the present conservatory of music stands. Housing all instruction and living facilities, it opened for business on November 12, 1849, with 35 pupils. The building was destroyed by fire in 1857.

The first faculty was headed by William Sampson, the principal, who taught "mental philosophy, moral science, and belles-lettres." He was assisted by Romulus Kellogg, teacher of ancient languages;
James M. Phinney, mathematics and natural sciences; Miss Emmeline Crocker, preceptress and teacher of music, drawing and painting; and Miss L. Amelia Dayton, teacher of modern languages.

All work before 1853 was done on a pre-college level. In that year Lawrence's first president, Dr. Edward Cooke, was inaugurated. The present Main Hall was completed and the first full fledged freshmen were admitted.

The college's first class to receive bachelor's degrees graduated in 1857. Six men and one woman were in the class and they were graduated with old frayed sheepskins collected from the faculty, for the boat on which their own were to arrive was sunk in Lake Winnebago.

Since the college's founding, 10 presidents, three acting heads and one principal have served the institution. The principal was the previously mentioned Rev. Sampson, who headed the preparatory department from 1849 to 1853. Administrators since that time have been the Rev. Edward Cooke, 1853-1859; the Rev. Russell Zelotes Mason, 1859-1865; the Rev. George McKendree Steele, 1865-1879; the Rev. Elias De Witt Huntley, 1879-1883; the Rev. Bradford Paul Raymond, 1883-1889; the Rev. Charles Wesley Gallaher, 1889-1894; Professor L. W. Underwood, acting president in 1894-1894; the Rev. Samuel Plantz, 1894-1924; Dr. Wilson Samuel Naylor, acting president, 1924-1925; Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, 1925-
1937; Dr. Thomas Nichols Barrows, 1937-1943; business manager Ralph J. Watts, acting president 1943-1944; Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, 1944 to the present.

Outstanding among these educators for length of service and growth of the physical plant was Dr. Samuel Plantz, a Lawrence graduate with the class of 1880.

In 1913 Lawrence University was officially changed to Lawrence College. Its normal pre-war enrollment was 750 students, the large majority of them campus residents. Since 1945 the student body has been enlarged to between 1,000 and 1,100.

As Lawrence enters its second century who served in the presidential chair for thirty years before his sudden death in 1924. Under his direction the campus developed from three buildings to more than a dozen and enrollment grew from 100 to 600 students. In his first two years of the presidency, he doubled the college's endowment and steadily increased it throughout his administration.

an extensive building program has been mapped out by President Nathan Pusey. A complete remodeling of Science Hall, a Memorial Union and a Fine Arts building are the most immediate additions planned, with another dormitory for women farther in the future.

A total of 19,615 full course students have attended Lawrence in its first 100
years of existence, of which 1,925 have received degrees up until June 1947.

Education is a continuing process. The complex problems that must be solved today are problems that must be solved by the cooperative efforts of the children, adolescents and adults of today. A strong, vital program of elementary, secondary higher and adult education can help to give everyone the skills, knowledge and philosophy to cope successfully with living in our community, state and world society.