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 Reedsval 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 S1/2 of Section 12, the NW1/4 and the W1/2 of the SE1/4 of Section 13 and the NE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 22. Since that time various parcels of land have been detached.

The first schoolhouse was built on a site about 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 NE1/4 of the SW1/4 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 NW1/4 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 than 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 schoolroom 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 Reedsdale 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 1/4 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 23 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 1868 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 Caffinsch, John A. Horn, Wm. Mullins, August Schilling, Sebastian Schuh, James Hickey, and John Caffinsch.

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 Kirvan, 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 Gilles, and Margaret Doolan. It is quite evident that Irish teachers were preferred! John Barnes later became Justice of the Supreme Court, James Kirvan 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 Frederich school because of the long official connection that the Frederich 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 Jr. 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 Frederich, 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 6½ x 3½ 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. Birkoohl, 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 Schriever, 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 $6.49 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 Knuhtson, Mary Pelishok, 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 months 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 NE1/4 of the NE1/4 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. Woodell 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 1887-77, Jos. Miller 1877-1902, and John Kleiber, Jr. 1902- as clerks; Peter Hahn, Jos. Nagel, Her-

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 Meinsnest 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 forbade 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 Reedsdale and in the towns of Maple Grove and Rockland be detached from said joint school district No. 1, town of Rockland, village of Reedsdale, and the town of Maple Grove.

On May 30, 1930, the town board of Maple Grove composed of F. A. Frederich, F. W. Maertz, and C. J. Heinrich, and the town board of Rockland composed of John Mahnke, Louis Turnensky, and Walter Olin ordered that two new school districts be formed from the territory detached from Reedsdale 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 Reedsdale 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 Reedsdale. 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.