up of six school districts. A history of each district follows.

CENTERVILLE NO. 1 - POINT RIVER

The history of Centerville District No. 1 dates back to 1852. Owning land in the district at that time were the Bakers, Wagners, Stoltenbergs, Hockmayers, Schuettes, Bogenschultzes, Obergockers, Janings, Kielsmeiers, Doerschs, Leiteritzes, Boettchers, Wimmlers, Orths, Groteguts, and Salms.

Education for the district children was first provided in an old Lutheran parochial school which was located near the present building.

The first school of frame construction was built in 1871 by community members for $560.00. It was called the Point River School after 1918 because Point River flowed near the school building. It was located in section 3, Town of Centerville, 1/8 mile west, and 1/4 mile south of the present building. The school was built the same year the Lake Shore railroad was laid. The first building was abandoned in 1908 and sold to the Groteguts, who later sold it to Kielsmeier for $152.00. Kielsmeier used the old lumber in it for construction of a farm building.

The second school which still stands was constructed in 1908-1909 for $3,003.00. The acre and a half site was purchased for $275.00. The school was built as a two room building with a large attic and full basement. Kerosene lamps were used until 1939, when electric service was provided. Outdoor toilets were still in use in 1948. An artesian well supplied the water.

The structure built in 1908-1909 was used as a graded school from 1909-1912. Enrollment in the school was always large, but by 1908 it became so large that the state advocated two rooms. During the first years in the new building, the enrollment reached a total of seventy-seven. In 1912 the southern half of the district organized a new school district with the result that the enrollment was cut almost in half. Centerville District No. 1 contained sections of 1, 2, 3, part of 4, 9, 10, and 11. In 1945-1946 the enrollment had declined to twelve.

The second school used the double desks from the old school for several years. These were then replaced by single adjustable seats. When the school became a one-room school again in 1912, one of the rooms became a playroom and a room in which to prepare noon lunches. Children bought their own books up to 1940, but after that year free textbooks were provided.

Adolph Doersch served on the school board for many years. Other early school board members included Rossberg, Rettele, Jaehnig, Arends, Mill, Jacobi, Klessig, Schuette, and Lorfeld. Records since 1946 list Alvin Grotegut, Lester Gerschmel, Melvin Doersch, Harold and Clarence Bruckschen, Hugo and Leroy Janing,
Emil Lutze, Arvin Dehne, Herbert Erdman, Ed Mrotek, and Palmer Kracht, as school board members. Some of these men served their district for many years.

County records show that winter and summer terms were not held in this district in the early years. Only winter term teachers are listed. Men teachers were nearly always employed and were preferred. The school year gradually increased from a three month to a nine month term.

Spelling contests were popular, and community affairs were held in the school with prizes awarded from the district treasury. Annual Christmas programs were the biggest and longest awaited affairs. In the 1920's, contests were held at Wimmler's Hall by all of the schools in the township. In 1959 Centerville No. 2 LaFollette consolidated with District No. 1, and pupils from LaFollette School attended Point River. When redistricting came about in 1962, the area for school purposes was attached to Manitowoc. Point River School closed, and the children were bused into the city. The school building was sold, and is today in use as a family dwelling.

**CENTERVILLE NO. 2 - LAFOLLETTE**

Centerville No. 2 school district was made up of sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and parts of 4, 9, 17 and 18 in Centerville Township. The new district was organized in 1856.

The first school, a log building, was built a few rods west of the present site. No record of the size or cost is available.

In 1873 a new frame school was built and the old log structure torn down. The new school was built to be modern at that time with four windows on each long side to provide the lighting. The building was about 24x30 feet without a basement and cost about $520.00. It contained one large classroom and an entry-cloakroom. There were two blackboards at the front of the room. Double seats and desks were used. In 1887 a belfry was added and the building re-clapboarded. Wainscoting and new blackboards for the side walls were added at the same time.

Another quarter acre of land was purchased in 1906 for $50.00 to enlarge the school grounds. In 1914 single seats replaced the double desks. They were purchased from Sears Roebuck for $119.30. Electric lights were installed in 1937, and that same year a well was drilled on the school grounds to eliminate the carrying of water from a cheese factory west of the school. Since 1918 the school was known as the LaFollette School in honor of Robert M. LaFollette. Before that, it was often referred to as the Jacobi School because of the connection the Jacobi family had with it. By 1948 the school was heated with a floor furnace instead of the old box stove. A large well-built library cabinet provided storage for all books, and the room was equipped with a radio, piano, steel