1912 by mason Wm. Toepel, carpenter Art Rieck, and painter Henry Born, at an approximate cost of $1516.00. The frame building was 30x34 feet with a schoolroom 29x24x12 feet. A large entry-cloakroom provided storage for children's wraps and dinner pails. A part of the entry was cut off and used as a stairway to the basement. The full basement had a furnace, fuel storage space, playroom and facilities for hand washing and drinking water. A spring supplied the drinking fountain and other schoolyard buildings housed the toilets. Twenty-eight single seats and the teacher's desk were purchased in 1912. By July, 1913, the building was ready for the annual school meeting.

Centerville District No. 6 never had a large enrollment. The number of pupils enrolled in 1909 was twenty-seven with an average daily attendance of twenty-three. Average enrollment since the district was organized was about fifteen pupils yearly. During the school year of 1945-46, the average daily attendance was nine pupils. The 1945 census listed only twenty-eight children from four to twenty years in that district.

District No. 6 was a farming community settled by Germans. The first school board members were Fred Schuette, clerk; Frank Rettele, director; and Wm. Jaeger, director. In its forty years of existence, the names of Schuette, Rettele, Sixel, Bruckschen, Lorfeld, Jacobi, Kielsmeier, Zimmermann, Siggelkow, and Jaeger were repeated again and again as members of the school boards.

On February 27, 1947, a special meeting was called to vote on the question of suspending the district school for the 1947-48 term. The vote was in favor of closing the school and transporting the nine pupils to Centerville No. 1 school from which the district had detached itself in 1907.

The school was closed and sold at auction September 11, 1948 for $1480.00.

THE CHANGEOVER

Chapter 563 of the Laws of Wisconsin for 1959 stating that all territory in Wisconsin must become a part of a high school district by June of 1962, marked the end of the small rural schools.

Since Cleveland was located in Manitowoc County and equidistant between Manitowoc and Sheboygan, the question that arose was where did the residents of this area want their children to be educated.

Superintendents of both Manitowoc and Sheboygan Schools, Angus Rothwell and Leslie Johnson discussed annexation of schools with residents and governing bodies. In July of 1961 a letter was sent by fourteen concerned citizens to residents in Districts 3, 4, and 5 stating that this group, after carefully screening the various possibilities, had come to the conclusion that a petition to Sheboygan for annexation to the Sheboygan school system was the
best course. The letter contained information on the Sheboygan school system. A petition was circulated within a few days.

After the filing of the petition with the Sheboygan school system, a prospectus was prepared by the system and distributed to the people of the districts with information on the operation of the Board of Education, administration of the school, and information on budget, finance, taxes, indebtedness, fiscal control and budget approval. In addition, there was an explanation of transportation plans, food services, special instructional services, and a description of the curriculum.

An informal hearing on the petitions was held in the Common Council Chambers in the City of Sheboygan on August 28, 1961, to act on the petitions. The petitions were signed by an estimated seventy-five percent of eligible voters in the school districts; however, the Towns of Meeme and Centerville and the Cleveland Village Board voted to deny the petitions. Three of the seven Village Board members, however, voted to join the Sheboygan High School District. The Sheboygan Board of Education at this hearing publicly announced that the people of these districts would be welcome to share in the educational program of the city district, and a resolution to this effect was passed September 7, 1961.

Since the petition was denied, an appeal was made to the State Superintendent of Schools. The appeal was filed on October 27, 1961. A hearing by the State Superintendent was held at the Sheboygan County Courthouse on January 10, 1962. No one appeared against the appeal at the hearing. On February 14, 1962, the State Superintendent issued the order for attachment to the Sheboygan High School district. The Common Council, Board of Education, and school administration waited until the order became effective June 30, 1962, before they proceeded to make arrangements to take over the district schools. Red Arrow remained open for the 1962-63 term. The following year these students attended Mosel Lakeview School. When the courts declared this school to remain a part of the Town of Herman, Cleveland area children were bused to Washington School in Sheboygan until the Cleveland Elementary School was built. Center School remained open for Kindergarten in order to keep the small children closer to home. It, too, was closed with the opening of the new Cleveland School in December of 1968.

On December 23, 1963, the administration of the Sheboygan Public Schools called the attention of the Board of Education to school plan needs of the district. They recommended a Seven-Project Building program. In support of this program, they cited increasing enrollments, overcrowded buildings, largely caused by district reorganization, classrooms exceeding recommended enrollment standards, non-replacement of old buildings in several generations, limited instructional services, need of additional buildings, and additions to existing buildings.

Cleveland Elementary School was the first project in the
$7.6 million seven-project building program. A site for the new school had already been obtained in 1964, when William Rutherford offered thirteen acres of land on the corner of Birch Street and Washington Avenue. This area had once been a landing strip for airplanes. Sheboygan Public Schools and the Common Council traded the new Red Arrow School property to Mr. Rutherford for his land. The school building was then converted into a home by him.

On November 21, 1967, The Sheboygan Board of Education authorized the letting of major bids on the new $517,466 Cleveland School. The plan included seven classrooms, K through 6, a cafeteria, multipurpose room, and a library, to serve the pupils of the Village, the Township of Centerville, and Mosel in the local district.

Opening of the bids took place December 21 at 2:00 P.M. at Jefferson School in Sheboygan. Construction began immediately, and students moved into the new facility December 2, 1968. Wilfred Gesch was the first principal. The enrollment totalled 187 boys and girls, K through 6.

Dedication and open house took place on February 23, 1969. More than 1,000 persons inspected the new facility.

Two portable buildings have been added to the school since 1968 to provide adequate space for the increased enrollment, which, in this Bicentennial year was 260 students. Mr. Ervin Bach is the principal and the school is staffed by nine teachers. Specialists on the Sheboygan school staff come in for classes in music, reading, art, speech, and physical education. The school has a part-time librarian. The staff is rounded out by part-time food servers, two custodians, and a secretary. There is also one aide working full-time, a noon hour supervisor for the playground, and a good-sized number of parent volunteers.

LAKESHORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

In 1970 the Village was contacted by the Vocational Technical Adult Education Board as a possible location for its new school. After three years of study and long range planning by the District 11 VTAE Board, it was announced in March of 1971 that the 4.5 million dollar school would be built in Cleveland. Groundbreaking took place on August 9, 1972, with the three building campus scheduled to open its doors in the Fall of 1974. Dedication and open house at the new L.T.I. was held April 27, 1975, drawing thousands of people.

L.T.I. records this year showed seventy-five full time teachers working with 2100 full time students and 900 part time students. In the apprentice training program, an additional 265 students received classroom instruction offered in 11 different trades. The Lakeshore campus offers 48 full time and part time programs. The total number of students enrolled in evening adult continuing education programs throughout the entire district numbers 19,000.