

THE HISTORY OF MANITOWOC'S SECONDARY SCHOOLS

by EDWARD EHLERT

The history of Manitowoc's Secondary Schools prior to 1910 is contained in the publication entitled, "History of Manitowoc's Southside Schools, 1850-1910," authored by Joseph Rappel in 1966. We shall only summarize in this monograph the important facts as they relate to the early years, and shall refer you to the publication named for the details.

School District Number One is Formed

"School District Number one in Manitowoc County was formed at Manitowoc Rapids. Manitowoc School District number two was created on petition of Manitowoc south siders and granted by the township board in 1850. District Number two encompassed all of the Manitowoc township south of the river, and westward to the boundary line between Manitowoc and Manitowoc Rapids. It was commonly referred to as the First Ward School. It was called the Southside High School until 1910 when it was renamed the Lincoln School. After the new Lincoln High School was erected (1924) the building was officially named the Roosevelt School." (From "History of Manitowoc's Southside Schools," by Joseph J. Rappel, p. 1.)

We shall continue by quoting from this same publication (pp. 5-6), "The First Ward School was a grade school until 1870. Advanced classes beyond the eighth grade were offered soon after the 1870's to those interested in teaching or the professions. Many advanced students took the teacher's examinations offered yearly by the County Superintendent of Schools as soon as they had completed the eighth grade. Three grades of teaching certificates good for one or more years were issued. It was possible and quite common for a person to be an eighth grader one year and a teacher in the same school the year following.

It was not until 1875 that a petition to establish a free high school in the district was approved by a 26 to 2 vote. This action did not institute a four-year

course, but made possible the offering of a few advanced subjects and the employment of a qualified high school teacher who was for several years the principal of the school. It was not until 1890 that an assistant was employed. After the introduction of high school classes, the First Ward School became known as Southside High School, the name it retained until 1910, when the Manitowoc Central High School began in the Third Ward building. The school was placed on the state accredited high school list in 1905."

Each Ward Has Its Own Elementary School

When Manitowoc became a city in 1870 there were four wards. In the years following three additional wards were added. Each ward had its own elementary school. These schools were known as:

First ward (until 1910) . . . First Ward School; then Lincoln School until 1924, then Roosevelt School.

Second ward . . . Madison School.

Third ward . . . Washington School. Later Central High School, then Washington School again, and then renamed the J. Q. Adams School.

Fifth ward . . . Cleveland School.

Sixth ward . . . Luling School; later McKinley School.

Seventh ward . . . Garfield School.

School District Consolidation

"School district consolidation in Manitowoc was proposed as early as 1869. The four districts, facing building needs, proposed unification, but the proposition was defeated by a landslide vote.

Sporadic efforts were made during the ensuing decades to accomplish this move, but it was not until the early 1900's that a second attempt was made. Henry Stolze, one of the most active advocates of consolidation, introduced a resolution at the First Ward annual district meeting in July 1900, petitioning the Manitowoc Common Council to take the necessary steps leading to a referendum on the

question of school district consolidation in the city. The committee of five appointed could report no favorable action at the next annual meeting, but continued pressure was applied to get Council action.

In the 1905 annual school meeting, William Rahr introduced an application to the Common Council and the town board to unite all school districts in the city into one joint school district to be known as Joint District number one, Manitowoc, with the view of establishing one central high school. The proposition was approved by the First Ward voters by a vote of 52 to 8. The Common Council and the town board approved the application and set July 28, 1905 as the date for the special school meeting for the purpose of voting on the question of changing the old district system to a unified city system.

Opponents and proponents of the unification plan began bombarding the electorate with circulars, charts, pamphlets, news articles, and mass meetings to present their views. Although the First Ward voters voted in favor of the change (103 to 12) the plan was defeated by a vote of 1,275 to 1,009. The closeness of the vote encouraged the advocates of consolidation to put the issue before the voters again. The next special election at which this issue was voted upon was on November 9, 1909. Consolidation of school districts to form one school district for high school purposes carried by a vote of 1,297 to 118. In April of 1910, the first School Board of seven members was elected. It consisted of Dr. Louis Falge, Judge Isaac Croite, Frank Miller, Henry Vits, Albert Schuette, Henry Wernecke, and L. E. Geer. Unification became effective on July 1, 1910, and supervision of the Manitowoc city school passed out of the hands of the County Superintendent of Schools and into the hands of the City School Board." (From "History of Manitowoc's Southside Schools, 1850-1910," pp. 9-10)

Early Decisions of the Manitowoc School Board

The first meetings of the Manitowoc Board of Education were held on the second floor of the public library building, corner of N. 8th and Chicago Streets. However, on November 7, 1910, two rooms were rented at \$12.00 per month in the Odd Fellows Building, corner of S. 8th and Jay Streets, which then was also the location of the City Hall.

The newly organized school board made an inspection of the various school buildings their first duty. An inventory of all supplies and equipment in each building was made. Following the inspection, it was agreed that henceforth the Third Ward School was to be the Central High School. This building then was named Washington High School.

A Mr. Brookes was the principal of the High School during the first year. On May 1, 1911, C. G. Stangel was employed as principal of the high school at a salary of \$1,800 for a term of ten months.

In President Frank A. Miller's annual report to the School Board he made the observation that "the high school building is too small for such a large enrollment," and recommended that preliminary steps for purchase of a site and ultimate erection of a new Central High School be taken as soon as possible.

President Miller made the further observation that consolidation of schools had made a substantial savings in per pupil cost of education. Previous to consolidation the per pupil cost in high school was \$76.81, with "not a single pupil in the city having the opportunity for a complete high school course." During the first year under the "unified system," the per pupil cost in high school was \$48.44, and that in spite of the fact that teachers' salaries had increased by 20%. It appears that previous to consolidation courses in manual arts, home economics, and commercial courses were not generally available. Some districts had one or more of them, but none had all of them as was the case when school consolidation was effected.

Educational Issues in 1914-1915

As we continue the writing of the history of Manitowoc's Secondary Schools, we shall do so largely on the basis of the minutes of Board of Education proceedings. News articles were also consulted, and occasionally there was reference to happenings of interest in other writings.

The minutes of the Board of Education indicate that there were in-service education meetings for

teachers, and the emphasis that year was on moral education. The School Board allowed five days of sick leave to teachers at full pay. It appears that the conduct of teachers outside of school was watched very closely. The contract of a teacher was not renewed at the end of the term because of non-payment of bills.

In a meeting of City School Superintendents held in Madison, Wisconsin, in October 1914, a recommendation was made that school systems be organized on the "6-3-3" plan. Under this plan there would be six years of education in an elementary school, three in an intermediate school (later this became known as the Junior High School), and three years of high school. When this idea was explained it was emphasized that grades 7-8-9 were not to be regarded as pre-high school grades. They feared that calling that educational level a "high school" would tempt some educators to make of grades 10-11-12 a kind of college, with freshman college work done on the 12th grade level. It seems that the reason they did not want college work done in the high school was that it would encourage so many students to continue their education in a college or university to the point where no college or university around would be large enough to accommodate the freshmen who would want to enter.

In June, 1915, the Board of Education received a communication from State Superintendent of Schools, C. P. Cary, recommending ungraded rooms or special help rooms for pupils who were finding it difficult to make progress in a regular classroom. He also recommended that some provision be made so that bright students would not be held back by the inability of the lesser endowed students to work at their level. The minutes of the Board of Education reflect that in Manitowoc the board members wanted to keep pace and to provide the best education possible for the pupils. Thus, a motion was unanimously passed that two ungraded rooms be set up.

Enrollment Problems at Central High School

Soon after school opened in September, 1915, state inspectors from the office of the State Superintendent of Schools, made their annual visit to Manitowoc's schools. Enrollment at Central High School was: Seniors, 78; Juniors, 107; Sophomores, 146; and Freshmen, 217; total enrollment, 548. This was about 100 pupils above the building's capacity, so to alleviate the overcrowded conditions that prevailed, 85 ninth grade pupils were transferred to

the Madison school on the north side of the city. It appears that there had been some eighth graders enrolled at Central High School, and these were transferred out of the building also. The state inspectors recommended that in future years consideration be given to the transfer of all 9th graders out of the Central High School.

In the meantime extensive repairs and renovation was needed at the school. In May, 1915, bids were let for alterations and additions to the boiler room, heating and ventilating system, a new roof on the building, and provision of basement classrooms. The total cost of these repairs and renovation was \$16,595.00.

The Board of Education realized that these were only "stop-gap" methods, and that mere transfer of students to other schools was not the long-range solution of the needs of the secondary school in Manitowoc. They felt that these needs could only be adequately met through erection of a completely new plant. Thus, on May 1, 1916, William B. Ittner, a St. Louis architect, was asked to make a survey of school building needs. It was his recommendation that Washington High School be abandoned for high school purposes and that this building be converted into an elementary school since it was located in an area of very dense elementary school age pupil population. The Board of Education gave unanimous approval to this recommendation.

The search for a site for the proposed new high school began almost immediately; however, it was several years before agreement could be reached on this issue. On August 24, 1916, bids were opened on eleven sites which had been offered, but nothing came of this. On October 12, 1917, a letter was read from School Board member Louise Fechter, recommending that an option be taken to purchase Roeff's Hill for \$26,000. No action was taken on this communication either.

The question then came up as to whether the Board of Education had the legal right to purchase any property at all. The opinion of the City Attorney, Lawrence Ledvina, was sought. He held that on the basis of the City Charter the Board of Education had such a right subject to the approval of the City Council.

World War I Begins

World War I began on April 6, 1917. On September 4, the schools were opened. The School Board minutes stated that "many pupils were staying out of school to pick beans for the Wisconsin Pea Cannery Company." A year later it

was noted in the minutes that over 100 boys in Washington High School began military drills under Mr. Nemetz. These drills were held every morning except Saturday.

Enrollment at Washington High School in 1918 was: Freshmen, 96; Sophomores, 174; Juniors, 108; and Seniors, 95. (It is interesting to note that in 1915 there were 217 freshmen; in 1918 when the class were seniors the number had dwindled to 95.)

A Decision is Reached on Site for New High School.

It was on November 25, 1918 that the Board of Education passed a resolution in which the site for a new high school was finally agreed upon. At this meeting were: F. A. Miller, George Vits, Ida Hoffman, L. E. Geer, Louise Fechter, Henry Groth, and secretary Emma Kerwin. The resolution follows:

“WHEREAS, this Board of Education, has after thorough investigation and mature deliberation, by unanimous vote selected as a high school site the tract bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, on the north by Division Street, on the west by 9th Street, extending south approximately 1,000 feet, more particularly described as follows: ‘All that part of lots 1-2 lying east of the center line of the street known as the extension of S. 9th Street, south of Division Street, as now laid out, through said lots 1-2; also all of lots 5-6-7-8, all laying and being situated in the Benjamin Jones subdivision of Government lot No. 1 and 2 of Section 32 in Township 19 north, range 24 east, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, excepting and reserving from the above described land all that part of the same heretofore sold to the Manitowoc Waterworks Company and the C. and N.W. Railroad Company. The tract contains according to the records in the Register of Deeds office, 16 acres, more or less.

WHEREAS, the aforesaid tract of land has the endorsement of expert authorities, who were called into consultation and regard it as an ideal site for a modern and efficient high school building, and

WHEREAS, the lowest price your Board of Education has been able to secure on the aforesaid tract of land is greatly in excess of its assessed value, the public opinion favors a disinterested appraisal, therefore be it and it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the City of Manitowoc through its constituted authority be and is hereby requested to exercise its option to condemn the aforesaid tract of land pursuant to law, for the purpose of



Lincoln High School

securing a school building site for public school purposes.

(Signed) Emma Kirwan, secretary”

A meeting was held with the City Council to initiate condemnation proceedings. An option to purchase had been taken which expired on April 29, 1919. Since condemnation proceedings would take some months to complete, there would not have been time enough to complete the transaction before the time when the option expired. For that reason it was decided that it would be better to acquire the Roeff's Hill site by outright purchase rather than through condemnation proceedings.

Site Selection Reviewed Again

In the April 14, 1919 meeting of the Board of Education the matter of a site was reviewed again. The records indicate that eight different sites were considered. These were:

Site 1 – bounded by 10th and 13th Streets, Hamilton and Madison Streets, cost \$242,300. This site was described as one that did not comply with U.S. Standards – also far too costly.

Site 2 – Roeff's Hill. Lake Shore Land and Improvement Co \$25,000
 Stahl Estate 1,200
 John Herman 1,600
 TOTAL \$27,800

Previous minutes noted that the assessed valuation of all but the last two of the above named properties was \$5,750.

Site 3 – State and Chicago Streets, from 6th Street to the lake, total, 10 acres. Cost, \$82,750. Described as “too small, an extravagant waste of public funds.”

Site 4 – St. Clair and Huron, 5th Street to Lake. Total, 14 acres. Cost,

\$52,040. Described as “not centrally located.”

Site 5 – 15th to 18th Streets, Huron Street to river. Total 16 acres. Cost, \$93,680. Described as “almost vacant property, only six building on it. Not as accessible to the high school population.”

Site 6 – Division and 14th Street. Cost, \$36,200. Described as “low and marshy. Does not meet U.S. Bureau of Education bulletin requirements.

Site 7 – Cleveland Avenue, 5th and 3rd Streets, the Shoyer property, 35 acres, Cost, \$59,500. Described as “not centrally located”

Site 8 – New York Avenue on south, north to Pine Street, between 6th and 7th Streets. Cost, \$11,000. Plot considered as “too flat, and too small.”

Of the Roeff's Hill site it was said “Nature has made it one of the best high school sites in the U.S.A.” Architect John D. Chubb recommended this site as the best of those considered. He described it as “the most admirable and best adapted for all purposes in connection with a modern high school of any that I have ever seen.” Frank A. Childs also recommended the Roeff's Hill site, and also one other of the above named properties.

In addition to the natural features of the Roeff's Hill site, these other arguments were given in support of the selection:

a. The pumping station adjoins the proposed high school site. It will be possible to get steam for heating of the building from the pumping station. This will save \$27,000 in construction cost of a boiler house and equipment. \$7,000 will also be saved annually in maintenance costs. (1600 tons of coal at

\$4.00, also a saving of the salary of a fireman and other costs.)

b. The city ought to own Roeff's Hill to protect its water supply from serious contamination.

In this meeting a motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried to purchase the property outright rather than to secure the property through condemnation proceedings.

A meeting with the City Council was requested. The Board of Education proposed that \$17,500 of funds which the Board of Education had be used to purchase the Roeff's Hill property, with the rest to be appropriated by the City of Manitowoc. This meeting was held on April 23, 1919 in which the City Council stated, "the entire responsibility for the selection of the site be assumed by the Board of Education," and that payment of the site be approved on the basis of the proposal made by the Board of Education. The Board of Education records indicate that the legal transactions associated with the purchase of the property were completed within a few weeks.

The Public is Informed About Board Actions

The Board of Education seemed to realize that an informed citizenry was needed to support the building program that was contemplated. Thus, a booklet was prepared for distribution among the citizenry in which facts about the selection of the Roeff's Hill site were given, building needs, etc. The Board, in the booklet, tried to envision the kind of a curriculum that should be set up in a modern high school, which would reflect the kind of facilities that the new building should provide.

Up to 1919 high school education fitted the needs of the college bound students only. It was noted that 95% of the students on graduation from high school did not go to college. It was thus recognized that "broad courses in agricultural and industrial arts should be offered." The specific "industrial arts" that were mentioned were courses in cement and concrete work, auto repairing, printing, metal and wood working. The facilities also ought to give opportunity for physical education, both indoors and outdoors.

Requirements of a good school site were listed thus:

a. It should have ample space. (Many cities built schools on sites so small that they could not expand when new course offerings became an imperative need.)

b. The site should be away from the "built-up" part of the city.

c. The school should be located in an area where the air is clean, pure and not contaminated by sewers, garbage disposal areas, gas, etc.

d. The site should be in a quiet zone.

e. There should be ample space for an auditorium, gymnasium, shops, athletic fields.

f. The school should be regarded as a "community center," therefore should be easily accessible.

g. The need for physical fitness of young America had been demonstrated in World War I. To a school system having a program in physical fitness the federal government was offering one dollar for every dollar appropriated on the local level for that purpose. World War I had demonstrated that 70% of the young men were unfit in some way. To provide physical education facilities should have as an outcome "a better disciplined, more democratic and more patriotic school." The high school grounds were to be ample in size so that they could be used for military training, should that be necessary.

Advantages of the Roeff's Hill Site

The booklet published for the purpose of informing the citizenry of all aspects of the school problem contained these reasons for the selection of Roeff's Hill as the site for the future high school:

a. It is most accessible to all parts of the city. It is in easy walking distance of any place on the south side and most of the north side. (The position was taken that "high school pupils do not walk enough. It would be conducive to the health of students if the walking distance were increased. Dr. Houk stated, 'Every student to maintain good health should walk three miles a day.'")

b. The average time required by a pupil to walk to school on Roeff's Hill would be 19-2/3 minutes. For a pupil to walk to the old Washington High School required an average of 17½ minutes. (It was estimated that it would take 18 minutes to walk a mile.)

c. The school would be so located that 60% of the students could go home for their noon lunch. (This would eliminate the need for a large school cafeteria.)

d. Roeff's Hill is an unimproved site. There are no buildings to be removed, or foundations, cement floors, sidewalks, water works, etc. No filling in of basements is needed.

e. It is an elevated, open tract. It commands a beautiful view of the city. The soil is porous and well drained.

f. The site is in a residential area. No objectionable structures are around.

g. The site is ample for future expansion.

h. The site is an "eye-sore" in its present condition. It is at the head of S. 8th Street, which is Manitowoc's main street.

i. The site is in a direct line to the 8th and 10th street bridges.

j. The site is in an area of greatest altitude, an open area bordering on the lake, has the purest and most healthful air.

k. Pupils will not need to cross railroad tracks to get to school.

l. The property can be obtained at a reasonable price for unimproved land.

m. The logical growth of the city is toward the south. When a school is built there, people will be encouraged to build between that point and Silver Creek Park.

n. Since the city water supply comes from springs on Roeff's Hill, locating the school on that site will insure purity of the drinking water supply.

o. The maximum size of the school should be sufficient to house 1200 pupils. This should be adequate to take care of the high school needs until the city has a population of 50,000.

p. The site has a natural stadium.

q. Buildings can be heated by steam from the city water works. This will eliminate the need of constructing a boiler room, also save on maintenance costs of \$5856 a year, and save the salary of a janitor and fireman, each at \$1200 a year.

r. Authorities state that an ample high school site should have at least 15 acres. Roeff's hill has 16½ acres.

s. The site should be large enough so that there can be separate gymnasium facilities for boys and girls.

t. The city now has little in the way of a school debt. (Few cities could boast of that. When the new school site was first proposed, the school debt amounted to \$100,000.)

On Sept. 26, 1919, Perkins, Hamilton and Fellows, Chicago architects, were employed to draw plans for the new high school.

Some Extraneous School Issues, 1918 - 1921

a. On January 2, 1920 the tuition rate for high school students was set at \$2.00 per week, which represented an increase of one dollar per week. (\$2.00 was the maximum amount allowed by law).

b. A teacher's salary schedule was set up with Pres. Kelly recommending "adoption of a schedule with increases and promotions based on merit and not on favor. Tenure to be given only to those who prove competency." As a

result of the increases in salary, budget needs for salaries was increased from \$79,812 in 1919 to \$115,682 in 1920.

c. The following salary schedule was set up:

Kindergarten and elementary - \$1100 to \$1650. 2-year graduate from a normal school required.

Junior High School - \$1200 to \$1750. 3-year diploma from a normal school required.

Senior High School - \$1300 to \$1900. All teachers required to be college graduates. One step advance on schedule for merit.

d. A Director of Vocational Education was approved in 1920.

e. Milk lunches for children were approved.

f. Semi-annual promotions for pupils was approved.

g. Special rooms for sub-normal pupils was approved.

h. P. J. Zimmers resigned as Superintendent of Schools on March 1, 1920 to accept a position in Boise, Idaho.

i. Board of Education offers superintendency to C. G. Stangel. He declines. Mr. Stangel had become principal of Washington High School in September 1914.

j. On May 10, 1920, E. W. Waite of Menominee, Wisconsin, was offered the superintendency. He accepted.

k. The schools were closed on November 2-3, 1921 to allow teachers to attend the State Teachers Convention.

l. School Commissioners in August 1920 were: J. J. Kelley, B. A. Hansen, Henry Detjen, R. G. Plumb, N. T. Ziglinski, William Tech, and secretary Emma Kirwan.

Architects Submit Cost Estimates for New School

On September 15, 1921, the architects submitted their cost estimates for the new high school. These estimates were:

Academic section	
(33 cents per cu. ft.)	\$376,496
Boiler room	23,000.
Pipe tunnels	7,000.
Boiler room equipment	19,000.
TOTAL	\$425,496.

It was estimated that about \$39,000 would be needed for grading, sewers, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and cement roadways. Omitted from the plans were the tower and two upper stories from the main part of the building to the gymnasium. Cubic feet of space in the building was 1,140,897.

Bond Issue Requested to Cover Cost of Construction

When the time came to setting up the bond issue it was learned that joint school districts could issue bonds for school

construction up to 5% of the assessed valuation of the school district. This requirement posed no particular problem. However, in the law there was no procedure whereby a bond issue could be submitted to the people for their approval. The city attorney ruled that if Manitowoc was to have a referendum vote on a bond issue for construction of a new high school, a special legislative action was needed. The 1920 legislative session provided the necessary authority to conduct the referendum, as recorded in Chapter 576 of the statutes.

A request to the City Council was submitted on September 15, 1921 for a bond issue of \$300,000. In an accompanying letter by Pres. J. J. Kelley, he proposed that in each of the next three years \$50,000 be placed in the city budget to cover cost of construction of the proposed building, beginning with 1921. "It will require courage, and honesty of purpose to carry out this program but the needs of Manitowoc's children, her greatest asset, are paramount."

The City Council promptly gave their approval for the referendum. The referendum was held on December 13, 1921. The records in the office of the City Clerk indicate that the vote was: Favor issuing of bonds 2,816 Opposed 768 All wards in the city voted in favor of the bond issue except the seventh ward.

On December 15, 1921, the following resolution was made a part of the Board of Education minutes:

"RESOLVED that the appreciation of the Board of Education be and is hereby expressed to the American Legion, and all other organizations, to the clergy of the city, to the several ward committees, and especially to the band of loyal women workers, and to all who actively supported the bond issue; for their untiring efforts in making the bond issue a success, and in making it possible for the Board of Education to proceed with the erection of a new high school building."

In this meeting also the Board of Education let it be known that it wished to furnish employment to men out of work and to make it possible to start building construction in early spring. A resolution was presented to the City Council requesting authorization to hire men, teams, and equipment to proceed with grading.

Building Plans are Approved

On February 18, 1922 the plans and specifications as submitted by the architects were approved, following which meeting the plans were submitted

to the City Council for their approval also. Included in the articles of agreement were these stipulations:

1. Citizens of Manitowoc in all cases were to be given preference in employment in the high school building construction.

2. An 8-hour working day was to be set up, except in cases of emergency.

3. The regular union wage scale was to be paid.

Objection to Roeff's Hill Site

On March 9, 1922, City Clerk Arthur Zander presented petitions received from citizens who objected to Roeff's Hill as the site for the new high school. The Board stated that it would be impractical to change any plans at this late date in view of the work which had already been done. It would not be practical in their view to purchase another site when one had already been purchased.

Bids are Opened on June 15, 1922

Bids were opened in the City Council Chambers with these results:

1. General contract	8 bidders
Heating & Ventilating	6 bidders
Plumbing & sewers	6 bidders
Electrical	8 bidders

Low bidders with the numbers corresponding above were:

1. The Stark Co., Milwaukee	\$410,700
2. W.S. Patterson Co., Appleton	59,325
3. W.S. Patterson Co., Appleton	20,733
4. A.C. Electric Co., Milwaukee	11,178
TOTAL	\$501,936

Although the bids were about \$75,000 in excess of the cost estimates, the records do not indicate that this caused anything of a problem. The Board of Education met with successful bidders on June 16, 1922 and the various contracts were signed. In that meeting there was approval of one change order, namely that "the proposed tower be substituted for the entrance called for in plans and specifications at an increased cost of \$29,100."

Since the original bond issue called for only \$350,000, and view of a number of change orders which added to the cost of the building, it soon became apparent that another bond issue was needed to supplement the earlier one. On March 20, 1924, State approval of a bond issue in the amount of \$250,000 was received.

Construction Completed In January, 1924

Construction work on Lincoln High School was completed soon after New Year's day in 1924. A lecture was held in the new auditorium on Wednesday January 9, 1924. On January 16 a regularly scheduled basketball game was played in the gymnasium with Sheboygan

furnishing the opposition. Manitowoc had a "one and one" record in conference play up to that time. On the squad that year were J. Logan, Brennan, Alois Fischl (center), Shimek, Les Mangin, Vogel, and Halverson. Rex John was the coach. "Cub" Buck was the referee. 1400 fans attended the contest, with "standing room only" remaining. The game ended in a defeat for Manitowoc by a score of 22 to 19. (Note: In tournament play Lincoln High School defeated Sheboygan,

and went on to participate in state tournament play.)

On Monday morning, January 25, the school was officially opened to students. 925 students were enrolled on that date.

Work on the school grounds was not completed until the fall of 1924. It appears that it was not until September 21, 1925 that a final accounting on the cost of construction of the school and grounds could be given. On that date the following report was submitted to the City Council:

STATEMENT OF COST OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL PLANT

Building	
General Contract	\$418,985.73
Heating	60,063.45
Plumbing	21,186.84
Electrical	16,086.99
Electrical	4,817.85
Miscellaneous	7,529.00
Architect's Fees	37,730.52
	\$582,358.53
Fixtures and Equipment	
Auditorium	11,652.00
Main Building	50,261.01
	61,913.01
Grounds	
*Original purchase price	50,200.00
Grading	3,729.00
Grading	19,621.75
Nursery stock and seed	4,041.61
Labor	14,458.69
Flag Stone	2,361.19
Hauling dirt, cinders, etc.	31,166.44
Cement work and paving	5,684.67
Drainage and sprinkling system ..	9,043.70
Bicycle shed	1,750.68
Fertilizer	958.85
Sewer	505.07
Cinders and gravel	912.00
Miscellaneous	179.39
	\$147,456.73

Summary - Costs

Total building costs	582,728.27
Equipment costs	61,913.01
Grounds	147,456.73
	\$791,728.27

RECEIPTS

Previous to first bond issue	\$56,436.71
Bond issues	600,000.00
Tax levy, 1924	15,000.00
Barracks	3,457.00
Special appropriations	22,500.00
Insurance	2,187.00
Donations	225.00
	699,805.71

DEFICIT

\$91,922.56

Of the amount of the deficit, \$50,063.02 was on the grounds, and \$41,859.54 on the building.

NOTE: The Board of Education minutes indicate that in 1919 the sum of \$17,536 was expended for land purchases, and in 1920 the sum of \$38,119.53 was expended. The total is a figure about \$780 less than is indicated above. It appears that as school building construction went on, the need for more land became apparent, and as the need arose, action was taken to procure the needed land. The present acreage in the Lincoln High School grounds approximates 20 acres.

Commendation to

J. J. Kelley and Benj. Hansen

On May 7, 1925, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Education: To Mr. J. J. Kelley, through his sagacity and tact, this city owes in large part the construction of Lincoln High School. Because of his insistence on architectural beauty, and his willingness and determination to seek the best counsels, Manitowoc is possessed of a building that serves as a model in its rare combination of practical usefulness and aesthetic outline.

To Mr. Benj. A. Hansen, through his indefatigable labors and daily supervision the city owes not only much of the successful working out of the architect's plans on the new building, but also the well ordered planning of repairs in every grade school in the city."

Mr. Kelley and Mr. Hansen had retired from Board membership shortly before.

On January 24, 1924, the Milwaukee Journal had a news article which read as follows:

NEW SCHOOL IS PRIDE OF MANITOWOC

Big Cities of Country have Nothing Like it, say Educators, who Journey to see Plant.

"The 925 youngsters who managed to elude the traps set in the eighth grade examinations and fare forth in the quest for more learning are being forced to put up with a three-quarter of a million dollar layout that would have made the proudest of the big universities green with envy a few decades ago.

If this high school were in wealthy New York or Chicago, or effete Boston, the wonder would not be so great. But in prosaic old Manitowoc, with her stock of close-fisted, hardy, thrifty, Teutonic citizens, the sight of this rich temple of learning is striking.

A massive pile it is, dominating the entire city of some 19,500 residents, perched on the top of the highest

prominence overlooking the lake at the southern extremity of the city and visible for miles to the southward and westward. A great tower, illuminated at night with indirect lighting, shines forth like a lighthouse over land and lake. Francis E. McGovern, former governor, in an address at the commencement exercises last June said it reminded him of the tower of the cathedral at Antwerp."

Other Happenings of Interest, 1923 - 1928

1. In March 1923 the Ministerial Association asked that children in grades 4-5-6 be excused on Wednesday from 9:00 until 10:00 o'clock for religious education.

2. On October 2, 1924 the Manitowoc Board of Education became a member of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards.

3. The Board of Education appointed a three-member school visitation committee. These members served for three months and were succeeded by another group.

4. In April 1924, there were twelve male teachers on the faculty at Lincoln High School, and thirty-one female teachers.

5. On January 2, 1925, a request was made of the City Council for \$75,000 for an addition to the Cleveland School. Crowded conditions prevailed at both the Cleveland and Garfield Schools. Plans and specifications were accepted for a Cleveland School addition on May 11, 1925. Bids were rejected on June 15, and the plans modified. A 4-room addition was then proposed, and contracts let costing \$51,962. On Sept. 23, 1925, contracts were let for units B and C at a cost of \$17,460.

6. On Sept. 26, 1927, the Board of Education resolved to secure a person whose title would be "Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds," and business manager. On June 13, 1928, Major Ed Schmidt was hired to fill the above named position.

7. E. W. Waite resigned his position as Superintendent of Schools in early 1927. He was succeeded by H. S. Bonar who began his tenure on May 2, 1927. He came from Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Vits Estate Donates Money for Natatorium

The minutes of the Board of Education in the early months of 1929 reflected the donation of money from the Vits estate for the purpose of building a natatorium at Lincoln High School. On March 4, a conference with an architect relative to preliminary plans for the

swimming pool was requested. The Vits heirs had offered a total of \$60,000 with the city to furnish the remaining funds needed to complete this project. Both the Board of Education and the City Council were very favorable to this proposal. It was estimated that about \$25,000 would be needed to complete the project. The gift of \$60,000 was accepted on April 18, 1929, and a contract was drawn with an architect to submit plans and specifications.

Bids were opened on July 29; however, all bids were rejected and the plans then were revised with seventeen alternatives. The new bids now totalled \$102,000. In the meantime the Vits heirs had agreed to furnish \$70,000 with the City to furnish the remaining funds. On August 29, 1929, Schuette Construction Company was given the contract to build the natatorium. Anderson Electric Company was given the electrical contract and Kallies the plumbing contract. The natatorium was completed in 1930.

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ISSUES

When the 10th, 11th and 12th grade students vacated the former Central High School on Marshall and S. 12th Streets to be housed at the new Lincoln High School, that school then became the Southside Junior High School, and was known as the Washington Junior High School. The Madison School housed pupils in grades 7-8-9 who lived north of the Manitowoc river.

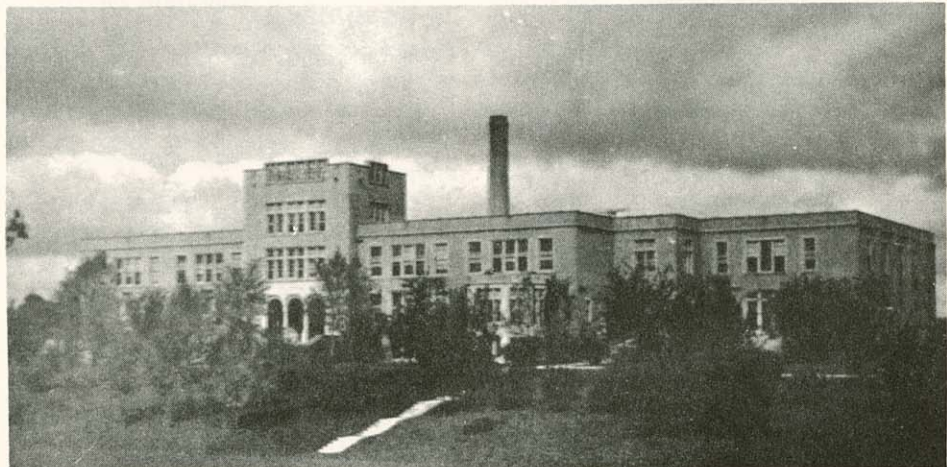
At that time it appeared that the Madison School would be adequate to meet the needs of north side junior high school pupils for some years, so priority was given by the Board of Education to more adequately meet the needs of the south side residents who had children in that age bracket.

The Board of Education, however, was given an opportunity to acquire land for a future north side junior high school when the Seeger property became available. This was a 14-acre tract of land located north of Pine Street, and between 9th and 11th Streets. The Board of Education purchased this plot of ground in 1925.

About the same time the city undertook the laying out of Waldo Boulevard as a main thoroughfare leading into the city from the west. On September 1, 1926, Mayor Georgenson advised the Board of Education of the intent of the city to have Waldo Boulevard to run through the school property recently acquired to connect with Lincoln Boulevard.

The Board of Education in the meantime had begun work on some tennis courts on this property "at exorbitant cost" (Quote from City Council records). The Mayor directed that the work be discontinued pending a decision on the Waldo Boulevard matter. On September 17, 1926, the Board of Education resolved that the property known as the Seeger tract of land be retained intact for school purposes and that the Board of Education opposed the laying out of any street or boulevard through this property. On the Board of Education at this time were: Max Rahr, Jr., S. W. Randolph, George Schadeberg, Earl Vits, S. D. Eckel, C. C. West, and Dr. Ziglinski.

In the controversy between the Board of Education and the City government the right of the Board of Education to determine school sites was challenged. An attorney was employed to advise and counsel the Board of Education. On November 27, 1926, a legal opinion was received stating that the Board of Education alone had the power to determine the location of school sites, and that no other body could ask that



Woodrow Wilson Junior High School

land be used for other purposes. If an effort would be made by another body to condemn the property for another use, the Board of Education had the right to file an injunction against that governmental body.

Another Issue Arises

The Vocational School had been housed in various places in the city in the early years. At first it was housed in several basement rooms at the McKinley School. When additional space was needed, the Vocational School was moved to the Welch building owned by the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company. When these did not meet Industrial Commission standards it was necessary that other facilities be procured. On January 10, 1927, the Board of Education offered to the Vocational School Board the use of the Washington School. The Board then proposed that a new south side Junior High School be built, and the Superintendent of Schools was authorized to appoint a committee to submit to the Board cost estimates of this new facility.

On May 24, 1927, the Board of Education and the Board of Industrial Education met in joint session and resolved jointly:

1. That the school building and site known as the Washington School be assigned to the Vocational School with the understanding that shops and necessary repairs and installations in the present building to the cost of \$125,000 of which amount only \$79,000 needs to be appropriated by the City Council, the remaining \$46,000 being available by January 1, 1928, out of the Industrial Board of Education's present budget and the sale of the Clark Street lots.

2. That in return for this transfer and to provide housing for the Junior High School children attending the Washington School, the City Council approve the building of a southside junior high school at an estimated cost of \$275,000 to be completed within eighteen months of the date of this resolution."

Reasons given for the recommendation were:

1. The Maritime Securities Company, owners of the building in which the Vocational School was then housed, desired the use of the building on expiration of the lease on December 15, 1927.

2. The Vocational School MUST be centrally located.

a. With respect to local industry.

b. With respect to Lincoln High School.

The Vocational School was to be used by

Lincoln High School students desiring to take shop work.

3. The present Vocational School shops were in use only 40% of the time. Why not 100% use by offering facilities to the high school students? Cooperative use of facilities would permit a greater variety of vocational course offerings of which both groups might then avail themselves.

4. The Washington School building was too small to house the south side junior high school.

5. To build an entirely new Vocational School would cost \$266,839. A wing of the Washington school building costing \$125,000 would assure facilities adequate to meet the needs of the Vocational School for the foreseeable future.

When the City Council received the above resolution they recommended that:

1. The Vocational School Board try to renew the lease at the present building for another year.

2. The Manitowoc Board of Education and the Board of Industrial Education complete a scientific survey of the entire school building needs and submit findings to the City Council.

In the meantime the Industrial Commission had granted approval of a one-year extension on the lease that the Vocational School Board had for use of the Maritime Securities Company building.

On September 26, 1927, the Lincoln High School deficit of \$41,859.54 was eliminated from the 1928 city budget.

Council Approves Site of South Side Junior High School

On December 19, 1927, in a meeting with the City Council relative to the purchase of a south side junior high school site, authorization was given to purchase land south of Division Street and west of South 21st Street at a cost of \$17,100.

The Board of Education on January 19, 1928, engaged the services of Prof. Leonard Smith of the University of Wisconsin to furnish plans for a proposed junior high school on the above named property. He was allowed \$500 for his services.

The Board of Education then proposed a bond issue for these amounts:

To build a wing to Washington School for Vocational School purposes - \$95,000.

To build a new south side junior high school - \$225,000.

To build a north side junior high school, in 1931 - \$275,000.

Total \$595,000.

The proposed junior high school

buildings would accommodate 400 pupils. Each building would have a small gymnasium and an assembly hall.

Board Publishes "Flyers" to Inform Citizenry on the Bond Issue

As the time approached for the referendum on the bond issue there were many rumors circulating about the city. Some of these were not factual and completely untrue. It was decided that the Board of Education should circulate "flyers" in which the facts were related. In these flyers these topics were discussed:

I. Untrue statements.

A. That the Board of Education proposed to spend \$9,000 for "conditioning" the south side junior high school site.

B. That the distance to walk to school was too great. The facts were that the farthest distance anyone would need to walk was exactly the same as it was to the Washington School.

C. The site was not a swamp. It was land that was "high and dry." It was seven blocks east of the railroad tracks and four blocks north of the belt line.

II. How the bond issues would affect the city's bonded indebtedness.

A. Unused bonded leeway, January 1, 1928 . \$605,937.00.
Bonded indebtedness paid in 1928 \$118,500.00.
Total bonded leeway end of 1928 \$724,437.00.

B. Less bonds recommended for school purposes . \$320,000.00.
Leeway remaining \$404,437.00.

III. What the bond issue would cost the tax payer: (for both schools, Southside Junior High School in 1928 and North Side Junior High School in 1931).

A. \$4,000 home would cost the tax payer one cent a day or \$4.00 a year, or \$80 over a 20-year period.

IV. Why the bond issue must come at this time:

A. The Vocational School must secure new quarters. 550 pupils attended the Vocational School in 1928. Present building improperly lighted, a fire hazard.

B. Most high schools offer shop work. Plan provides having Vocational School offering shop courses for high school pupils.

C. Lincoln High School is now filled to capacity. The Washington School is filled to capacity with 7th and 8th grade

students. Where will 9th grade students be sent when Lincoln High School cannot accommodate them? They cannot be accommodated at the Washington School.

D. The city is faced with building several elementary schools in the near future. Two classrooms have been transferred from Jefferson School to the Roosevelt School. One classroom was transferred from Cleveland School to Garfield School.

Referendum on School Bonds Held in April 1928

The referendum on bonds for the Vocational and Junior High School building program was held in April, 1928. 2,029 voters favored the bond issue, and 3,402 opposed it. The City Council earlier had approved the issuing of bonds on an 8 to 5 vote; however, when a request for a referendum was received, the council voted 13 to 0 to accede to the request for a referendum on the issue.

On June 4, 1928, the Board of Education requested the City Council to consider again the building program voted upon in the last election. It appears that no action was taken on this request.

On October 11, 1928, the Vocational School Board appealed to the Board of Education for transfer of the Washington School to them in September 1929. They felt that no Council appropriations would be needed for alterations and changes in the building. The Welch Building had been condemned for school use by the Industrial Commission. The Board of Education on motion of Mr. Eckel, seconded by Earl Vits, and unanimously carried, advised the Mayor and Common Council of the Vocational Board action, and petitioned them to issue bonds to cover the cost of one Junior High School to take the place of the Third Ward School.

A Change in Plans

Very suddenly enrollment conditions developed in the north side Junior High School which indicated a need for new facilities there. In fact, the need for new facilities seemed more urgent than the needs of the South Side School. In the October meeting of the Board of Education it was proposed that the North Side Junior High School be built first. An appropriation of \$300,000 was requested for this purpose.

To take care of the ninth grade students at Washington it was proposed that those freshmen north of Clark Street go to the north side school, and the rest

would attend Lincoln High School.

In a special meeting of the Board of Education, the Vocational School Board, and the City Council Finance Committee on November 20, 1928, these recommendations were made:

a. The Council recommends that the Board of Education not ask for a special bond issue or submission of the school program at the spring election.

b. The Council is ready to vote bonds for erection of a Vocational School at 14th and Clark Streets. Council is also ready to vote bonds for a new Junior High School.

The Vocational School and Its Building Needs

Although the Vocational School and the Public school system operated under separate boards, both derived their funds from the city and thus their financial needs were subject to the approval of the City Council. Since the City Council would need to consider the total situation as it related to schools, it is desirable at this point to review the building need situation as it specifically related to the Vocational School. There will be some repetition in this review, but for the sake of clarity, a description will be given here of how the Vocational School developed, and its part in the total educational program for the people of the community.

* Previous to Nov. 3, 1919, the Vocational School had been housed at the McKinley School. In view of space limitations, and also congestion at that school, the Vocational School was transferred temporarily to a building owned by the Maritime Securities Company.

On January 6, 1921, it became a policy of the Vocational School to cooperate with the public schools so that teachers and equipment of the school would be used jointly by the two systems. High school boys were permitted to take shop courses at the Vocational School. The class sessions were two hours in length, and were held two or three times a week. The courses were machine shop, auto mechanics, sheet metal work, and printing. The Board of Education paid the Vocational School \$2500 to cover costs of this program.

When the Industrial Commission condemned the building in which the Vocational School was housed, the Vocational School Board appealed to the Board of Education for the use of the Washington School to be used as a Vocational School. Due to the slowness of action on this request, the Vocational School Board with the approval of the

City Council purchased a site for a future school at Clark and 14th Streets.

On previous pages reference has been made to meetings held jointly with the two education boards and the City Council to effect the transfer of the Washington School to the Vocational School. In the referendum on a bond issue, \$95,000 was included to build a wing on the Washington School to meet the needs of the Vocational School, when it would begin using this structure. With the defeat of the bond issue, the whole matter of meeting school building needs remained in a quiescent state until the meeting of the City Council on May 20, 1929. Frank Drumm presented a resolution opposing conversion of the Washington School to a Vocational School. He took the position that the voters had overwhelmingly rejected that proposal in the bond issue, and that it was an unwise expenditure of public funds.

It was in that meeting that the City Council resolved that the Vocational School Board prepare plans for a building at 14th and Clark Streets, and to submit cost estimates of a future Vocational School on that site. They also instituted court action against the Board of Education to prevent transfer of the Washington School to the Vocational School.

The Board of Education challenged the action of the City Council. They contended that the City Council lacked authority to decide on the location of schools. Court action was instituted against the City Council by the Board of Education relative to the use of the Washington School by the Vocational School. Attorney Haugen was engaged to represent the Board of Education and the Vocational School Board in this action.

On July 1, 1929, the City Council passed a resolution forbidding the expenditure of any funds to take care of the transfer of the Washington School to the Vocational School, and insisted that the school be used exclusively for junior high school purposes.

There now were two legal actions between the Board of Education and the City Council. Earlier it had been indicated that the Waldo Boulevard extension had become a matter of controversy between the two bodies.

A Bond Issue for North Side Junior High School Requested

It was on December 16, 1929, that a Board of Education resolution was sent to the City Council requesting that bonds in the amount of \$300,000 be issued for the construction of a north side junior

high school building. In the communication accompanying the request for the bond issue was the further request that the date of the referendum be set as soon as possible.

The City Council stated that they would not call for a referendum on this issue unless a petition was received from the people demanding that this be done. The Board of Education then ordered that petitions be prepared and circulated throughout the city. On February 17, 1930, the City Council ordered a referendum and set the date for the April election.

The litigation involving the Board of Education and the City Council relative to the right of a city to condemn land owned by the Board of Education to be used for another purpose was placed on the January 1930, court calendar. For some years the City Council had offered to purchase 5.2 acres of land to the north of the plot that the Board of Education had originally purchased. This land would be given to the Board of Education in exchange of land needed to extend Waldo Boulevard to Lincoln Boulevard. While the hearing on this issue was held as scheduled, a decision was not received until December 1, 1930. In the meantime negotiations continued between the two bodies. These negotiations had their culmination in a proposal from the Board of Education to the City Council on February 10, 1930, as follows:

1. The City Council to pledge itself to enact such traffic regulations as would insure the safety of children in getting to school.

2. The City Council is to acquire land (5.2 acres) to the north of the school, equal in area to that south of Waldo Boulevard.

3. The City Council is to issue \$300,000 in bonds at once without submitting the issue to a referendum.

These proposals were accepted by the City Council.

(Note: The acquisition of the 5.2 acres of land north of the school was completed on April 7, 1941.)

As for the litigation involving the right of a city to condemn land owned by the Board of Education, the court's decision was received on December 1, 1930. The court held:

1. That the injunction requested by the Board of Education be granted.

2. The court held that the procedure of the city was defective. Mere resolution dedicating a strip through school grounds for street purposes does not give the city the right to build the street through the property.

3. The issue of whether a city can bring condemnation proceedings against a Board of Education was not touched upon.

State Department of Public Instruction Inspects Schools

In late February, 1930, a team of inspectors from the Department of Public Instruction, Madison, inspected Lincoln High School and also the Junior High Schools. Supervisor Giles in his report:

1. Commended the Board on completion of the natatorium.

2. Commended the Board of appointment of Mr. Jackman to take over guidance work, and also the supervision of high school classes. Mr. Jackman had the title of Assistant Principal.

3. Supervisor Giles frowned on supervision by department heads.

4. He commended the Board for instituting an industrial arts program, in which Vocational School equipment and teachers were used, "Duplication of services in a city the size of Manitowoc, is indefensible," said Inspector Giles.

5. There is great need to develop an industrial arts program on the Junior High School level.

On March 19, 1930, the Vocational School was notified that in September, 1930, they could expect 300 high school boys would want to receive instruction in industrial arts.

Building Repairs Needed At Madison School

On November 20, 1930, the Board of Education requested that the City Council appropriate \$13,000 to repair the Madison School. It appears that there were deficiencies in the school, that was originally built in 1872, so that it was no longer safe to house children there. The Council granted the request for funds on the condition that "the Board promises to use the school as a permanent elementary school." The plans called for a new boiler room, new ventilating system and certain electrical work.

Shortly before this date the City Council had received a request from the Board of Education to issue bonds in the amount of \$225,000 for construction of a new north side junior high school. Earlier \$300,000 had been requested. The Board explained that with the "depression" coming on, building costs had gone down, and that under the circumstances less money was needed. The Board also proposed to borrow \$50,000 from the State Trust Fund. Given as reasons for acting on the request promptly were:

1. A bad housing situation had developed at the Madison School, and relief was badly needed.

2. It was good business policy to take full advantage of abnormally low building costs.

3. The city ought to put men to work whose families were in need of food, clothing and heat.

On November 20, 1930, the City Council agreed to the issuing of bonds in the amount of \$250,000 for a new North Side Junior High School. On the same date the Vocational School surrendered the Washington School to the Board of Education. On December 1, 1930, the Board of Education accepted the City Council resolution of November 20, 1930.

Plans for Construction of New Junior High School

On March 30, 1931 the plans for the proposed north side junior high school building were approved by the Board of Education. In the previous meeting a motion had been made by C. C. West, seconded by Joseph Nemetz, and carried that the new school was to be named the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School.

It was further resolved that:

1. The minimum wage for any work done in schools be 50 cents per hour for an 8-hour day.

2. Any worker must have been a resident of the City of Manitowoc at least a year preceding date of employment.

3. The Woodrow Wilson school building was to be completed by September 7, 1931.

On April 13, 1931 contracts were let to the following:

General contract, Hoffman Construction, Appleton - \$160,606.

Heating, G. H. Kallies, Manitowoc - \$44,775.

Plumbing, William Elliot, Two Rivers - \$16,626.

Marble work Walter Salmon Marble Co., Milwaukee - \$6,070.

Tile work, Butler and Sons, Milwaukee - \$5,903.

Electrical Work, Anderson Electric Company, Manitowoc - 8,610.

Total \$239,590.

Some Happenings During The 1931-32 Period

1. On November 2, 1931, the Board of Education approved acquisition of the Barrie property (N. 18th Street and Menasha Avenue - present location of the Jackson Elementary School). Cost, \$11,000. City Council approves purchase on June 4, 1934.

2. On November 5, 1931, city teachers

Total Construction Costs of Woodrow Wilson School

The various contractors submitted bills for work done in full agreement with the amount of the bids. However, there were a number of unanticipated expenditures which added to the cost of the building. The final report of the cost of constructing this school follows:

Amount of bids let in April, 1931	\$239,590.00
Excavating and Foundation Walls, including laying of water pipes	27,000.00
Work on grounds, grading, gravel, seeding, surface drainage & sidewalks ...	5,281.57
Sheet metal work	4,570.00
Furniture and equipment	27,755.73
Architect's fees	18,991.28
Asphalt tile	1,036.00
To complete grounds and sidewalks	8,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	1,261.52
Other costs	305.10
TOTAL	\$333,791.20
Funds received from bond issue	\$250,000
Advanced from General Fund	25,000
Total funds received	275,000.00
DEFICIT	\$58,791.20

and other Board of Education employees donated \$2500 of their salaries to the "City Poor Fund."

3. On April 3, 1932, the Mayor and City Council granted permission to grade and level certain sections of the South Side Junior High School grounds as a part of the unemployment relief program.

4. July 10, 1933, Art Haberman was given the title of "Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds."

5. A communication was received from Inspector Giles on April 19, 1932, which commended Principal C. G. Stangel on the "intimate and human character of the personnel work done. I know of no school in the state where there is a better relationship of this sort and where the interest of the school follows the welfare of the students even after they have left the institution, and where the school cooperates with the home in bringing about a fine home-school relationship."

6. A plan of home visitation by teachers was begun.

7. School personnel were asked to take a 10% cut in their contract salary to help city in its financial problems. (Note: Other cities had such serious problems that some issued scrip in lieu of cash. Others resorted to deferred pay days. Manitowoc never missed a pay day during the depression years.)

8. On November 2, 1932, authorization was given to drawing plans for an addition to the Jefferson School. This addition was to cost \$50,000. On June 4, 1934, City Council "guarantees \$50,000 even if no P.W.A. funds are received."

Board of Education Lists Building Needs

In the depression years projects were

sought which would put men to work. Those were the days of WPA and PWA, and those other federal efforts to promote public works projects. The Board of Education was asked to submit to the City Council a list of building needs. In a letter of August 5, 1935, these were listed:

1. South side Junior High School to cost \$350,000.
2. McKinley School assembly room and gymnasium to cost \$25,886.
3. Second ward elementary school to cost \$110,000. (To replace the Madison School constructed in 1872.)
4. Convert the Washington School into an elementary school (\$5,000)
5. Convert Roosevelt School into a school for handicapped children (\$70,000)
6. Administration building at old Madison School.
7. Complete the Jefferson School.
8. Extension of kindergarten room at Cleveland School.

9. Auditorium and classroom wing at Woodrow Wilson School.

10. A new elementary school on Barrie property.

A Series of Actions Taken By the Board of Education

On August 27, 1935 authorization was given an architect to draw plans for a south side Junior High School. On September 3 preliminary plans were presented and application was made for federal funds to defray 45% of the cost of construction for that school.

In rapid succession these actions followed:

September 23, 1935. Request for City Council appropriation to eliminate overdraft of \$13,284.80 on Woodrow Wilson school building, and \$1,617.18 on Jefferson School.

November 21, 1935. Board advertises for bids on McKinley School addition. All bids for the proposed addition were rejected since general contract alone was in the amount of \$27,513. Building plans were then revised, and new bids were requested. These bids were opened on January 2, 1936. Contracts were given Hamann Construction Company, General contract, \$16,766; Dummer Plumbing Company, \$1,675; Anderson Electric Company, \$985; and G. H. Kallies, heating and ventilating, \$4,200. Total \$23,626.

March 13, 1936: Plans and specifications for South Side Junior High School approved by Board of Education.

May 13, 1936: Bids were opened for South Side Junior High School with Sollitt Construction Company of Chicago receiving the General Construction contract on their bid of \$236,510. Robertson Plumbing Company of Wauwatosa were awarded contract for \$17,596. G. H. Kallies received the heating and ventilating contract for



Washington Junior High School

\$31,450, and Anderson Electric Company the electrical contract on a bid of \$7,415. Total amount of bids, \$281,559.

August 28, 1936: McKinley School building addition completed and accepted (This was the gymnasium wing.)

January 18, 1937: A request was made of the City Council for \$16,000 to complete South Side Junior High School assembly room. These had been deleted from earlier plans. City was to appropriate \$9,000 with \$7,000 to come from PWA funds. PWA authorities refused to approve the project.

January 21, 1937: A resolution was approved by the Board of Education granting the contractors additional time to complete the South Side Junior High School. Reasons were:

1. In view of increase in material costs, it was necessary to re-advertise for bids on certain parts of the contract.

2. There was a shortage of qualified labor. Brick work alone took 47 more days than the time scheduled for that work.

Requests for additional time in which to complete the construction of the new junior high school came to the Board several times afterward. A strike in a plant at Oshkosh which did the interior work delayed completion of that work until August 18, 1937.

The building was occupied for the first time on September 7, 1937. Total cost of construction of the new junior high school was \$363,886.

It was on March 22, 1940 that the auditorium wing of the new Washington Junior High School was finally ordered to be completed. This was also a WPA project.

Additional Building Needs Considered

On September 12, 1938 there was a joint meeting of the Board of Education with the City Council at which requests were made for these additions to the physical plant of the city's schools:

Lincoln High School shops

A music room at Lincoln High School
Remodeling of the old Roosevelt School

Completion of the Woodrow Wilson School auditorium.

On September 21, 1939, the City Council recommended that the Board of Education consider these as WPA projects.

Steps Toward Construction of Industrial Arts Shops at Lincoln High School

On January 6, 1941, the Mayor and City Council met with the Board of Education to discuss the need for Industrial Arts shops and a music room at

Lincoln High School. A month later the Central Labor Council appeared to give endorsement to Industrial Arts shops. It was on July 23, 1941 that the City Council finally gave approval to the construction of the shops at a cost of \$140,000. A request was made for a federal grant to cover 75% of the construction costs. Bids were opened for the project and successful bidders were:
Hamann Construction Co. \$40,500
G.H. Kallies, heating 4,375
Dummer Plumbing 2,094
Johnson Electric Co. 2,296

During the war years the Board acquired about \$80,000 worth of war surplus shop equipment. They paid about \$7,000 for this.

The demand for industrial arts courses was so great that by 1948 an addition to the original shop was found a necessity. On March 8, 1948, the City Council was asked to take action on a \$200,000 addition. However, the Council postponed action indefinitely on these plans, and asked that information be furnished as to other building needs at Lincoln High School.

On June 7, 1949, bids were opened for the industrial arts shop addition. The general contract was given the Kasper Construction company on its bid of \$74,645. The Kallies Company received the heating and ventilating contract. Nelesen Plumbing Company and Anderson Electric Company received the other construction contracts. Total bids amounted to \$142,549.

Other Remodeling Jobs and Additions to Lincoln High School

Since these were in the more recent past we shall not elaborate on any one of them; rather the facts about each will be stated.

1. On July 21, 1950, the City Council appropriated \$35,000 for remodeling of the Home Economics department.

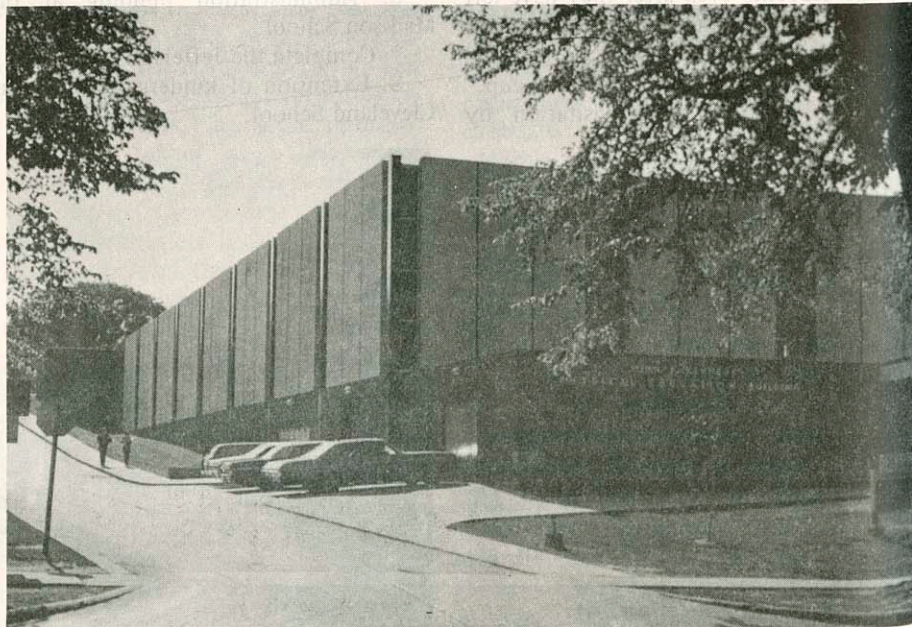
2. In January, 1954, authorization was given to construct additions to the Library, art department, music and dramatics departments. The new music department addition cost \$410,000. New band rooms were provided, orchestra practice rooms, choral practice rooms, offices, instrument rooms, and uniform storage rooms. Down stairs rooms were made into a cafeteria sufficient to seat 350 students.

3. The library wing on the southwest corner cost \$455,000. This included also the complete rewiring of the entire building.

4. On June 15, 1955, bids were let for the enlargement and remodeling of the auditorium stage, and renovation of the auditorium. New speech and audio aids facilities were included in this remodeling job.

5. Nine classrooms were added in another addition.

6. The gymnasium was converted into classrooms, new shower room and locker room facilities were provided, and finally the John F. Kennedy Physical Education unit was provided at a cost of about \$1,000,000.



John F. Kennedy Physical Education Unit

When this facility was completed, Lincoln High School became a completely accredited school by the North Central Association of Secondary schools, an accrediting institution. At the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Physical Education unit, Mayor Robert Rand remarked, "No new edifice in the school system or otherwise has caused more controversy than the building of this structure."

7. In the spring of 1970 the Vits family updated the natatorium, spending about \$18,000 in the modernization process. Nineteen thousand students and adults had developed swimming skills as a result of this facility. The total number of users in the community is so large that no estimates as to the total number are possible. This addition of the natatorium

to the Lincoln High School plant has justified itself many times over.

Other Happenings

1. Superintendent H. S. Bonar resigned from the superintendency in 1942, to accept a position with an industrial firm in Illinois. He was succeeded by L. H. Lamb of Battle Creek, Michigan, who was the Superintendent of Schools until 1949. He was succeeded by Angus B. Rothwell, previously the Superintendent of Schools at Superior Wisconsin. He served until he was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Madison, in 1961. He was succeeded by C. E. Jones, formerly Superintendent of Schools at Beloit, Wisconsin, who holds that office as this monograph is published.

2. C. G. Stangel was the principal of Lincoln High School from 1924 until he retired in 1946. (He was also principal of the Central High School from 1911 until 1924). Mr. Stangel was succeeded by Rex John — 1947-1957; Rufin Boyd — 1957-1966; William Malinsky — 1966.

3. Principals at the Junior High Schools have been:

Woodrow Wilson Junior High School: Robert C. Warburton — 1931-1942; Rex John — 1942-1946; Ernest Ludwig — 1946-1965; Dayton Lovelien — 1965.

Washington Junior High School: E. B. Young — 1937-1953; Robert Kupper — 1953.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS



C. G. Stangel, principal of Central High School from 1911-1924 and principal of Lincoln High School from 1924-1946.



Rex John, principal of Lincoln High School from 1947-1957 and principal of Woodrow Wilson Junior High School from 1942-1946.



Rufin Boyd — 1957-1966



William Malinsky — 1966

WOODROW WILSON JR. HIGH PRINCIPALS



Robert C. Warburton — 1931-1942



Ernest Ludwig — 1946-1965

WASHINGTON JR. HIGH PRINCIPALS



E. B. Young — 1937-1953

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