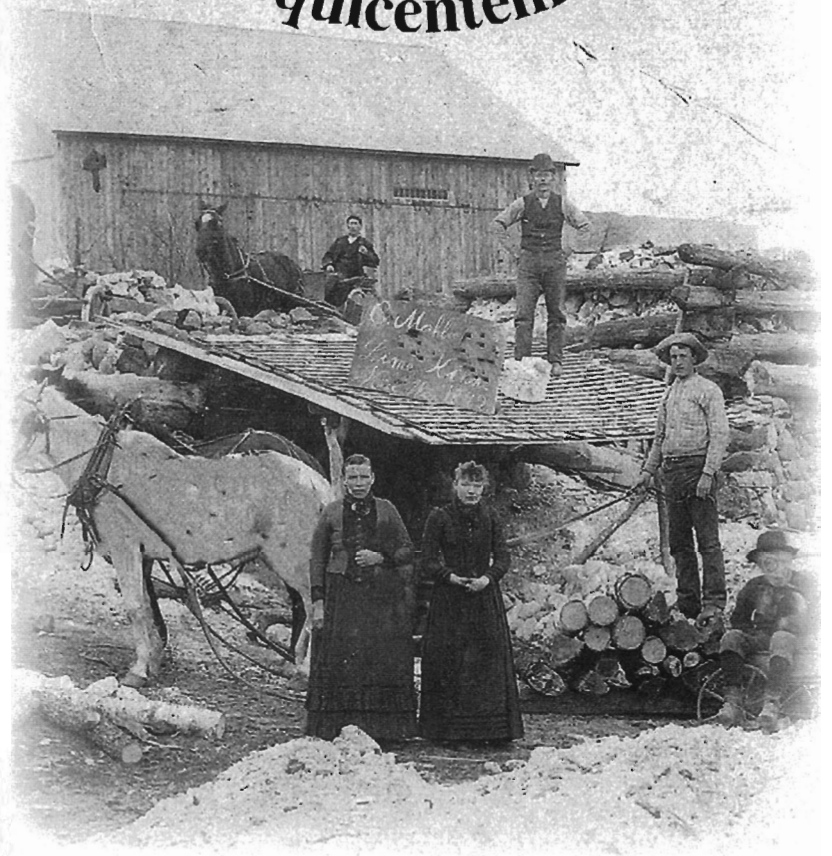
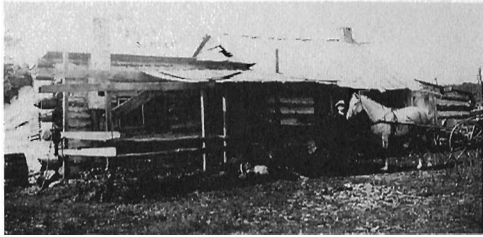


Town of Schleswig
1855-2005
Sesquicentennial



Celebrating 150 years



DEDICATION

The residents of the
Town of Schleswig
dedicate this
sesquicentennial
celebration to those who
came and settled here
and cut the forest and
broke the ground and
built the mills for us to
enjoy the fruits of their
sacrifice and labor.

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Town of Schleswig Sesquicentennial Committee

Barbara Shannon	Joseph Meyer
Richard Shannon	Mary Meyer
Beverly Schwoerer	George Herrmann
Paul Schwoerer	Amy Dawe
Melvin Waack	Margaret Augustin
Arthur Heberlein	

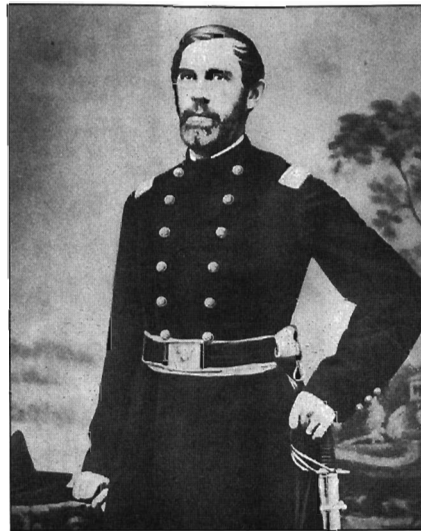
The committee would like to thank Edwin Majkrzak, local historian, who shared photos and articles. Without his help, this booklet would not be possible

Schleswig's early history

The Town of Schleswig forms the southwestern corner of the county. Its altitude is the highest of any town in the county, being 359 feet above the lake level in the north-west quarter of Section 20.

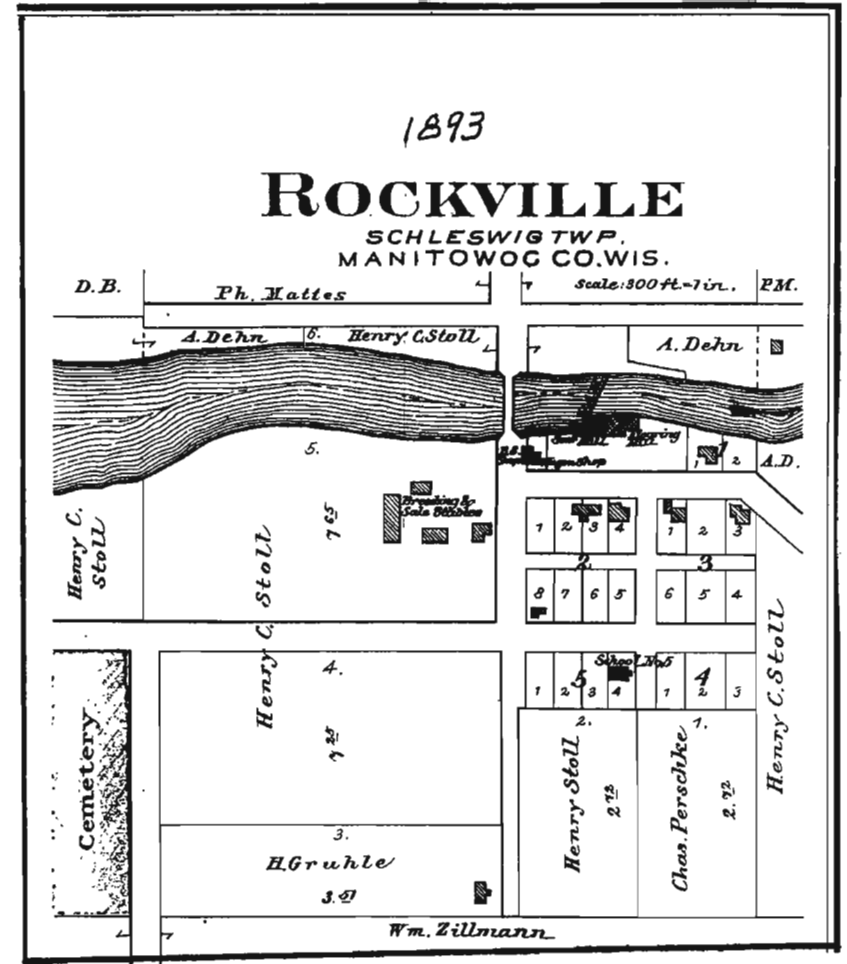
Schleswig and the neighboring town of New Holstein, located across the line in Calumet County, were first settled by a group of Germans, who came from the Danish provinces whose names they bear. This was in 1848—1849, they leaving their old home on account of political discontent. Mrs. Kate Everest Levi, on page 365, Vol. 14, Wisconsin Historical Collection, refers to people as follows: They were mostly men of means, of the agricultural class, but among them were a professor of languages, an editor from the city of Altoona, a physician, and a poet. The poorer men worked for the wealthier countrymen. They came to Wisconsin through the influence of Ostenfeldt, one of their countrymen in Calumet, who visited his native land and called the attention of the people to that portion of Wisconsin. They were men of above the average of intelligence, and among them there was an active German Life. Theatrical, musical and debating societies flourished, and there was a decided leaning toward free ideas. The generation now living are more American than Germans.

Schleswig town was organized November 16, 1855, upon the peti-



Henry F. Belitz issued the petition which resulted in the creation of the Town of Schleswig on Nov. 16, 1855. The petition was amended to change the name to Abel in honor of first settler D. Abel. Belitz later got the name changed back to Schleswig in 1856.

tion of Henry F. Belitz, and others, praying that it be set off from the Town of Meeme, and organized into a separate town by the name of Schleswig, the first election to be held at the house of Henry F. Belitz. The town of Schleswig was named after a province in Germany. By an amendment to the petition, the name was changed to Abel in honor of the first settler, D. Abel, who had located there in 1847. H. F. Belitz was the first representative of the town on the county board, and through his efforts, in 1856, the



name of the town was changed to Schleswig.

April 2, 1856—The first election of the Town of Abel was held at the house of H. F. Belitz. Belitz was elected the first town chairman. Fifty-nine people voted.

April 2, 1856—Be it resolved that all public notices shall be given:

1. at the poll house
2. on the section tree of the SE

corner of Section #7, and

3. at the house of Christain Hersberg in Section #23.

The first school was organized in 1855 and the first church edifice was built in 1859 by Catholics. The marriage of J. Kaemmerer to Miss Able, sister of D. Abel, was the first to take place in the town, and the birth of H. Abel, in 1852, in Section 13, was the first of white parentage

in Schleswig.

In 1871, Schleswig voted for a bond issue of \$15,000 in aid of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway (now part of the Milwaukee and St. Paul system), which was in the course of construction at the time, and passes through the southwest corner of the town.

The total amount of principal and interest, when finally paid up at the end of the 20 years was \$24,000.

The first post office was established at what is now the village of Kiel. Post offices were later established in Muehlheim, Louis Corners, and Meggers. The town is studded with many beautiful lakes. Cedar Lake, in Sections 23 and 24, being the largest, and Wilke's Lake being the next in size. Cedar Lake contains several islands and these and the shores of the lake are favorite camping grounds for sum-

mer resorters.

In a commercial way, Schleswig was always more tributary to Sheboygan than to the city of Manitowoc, a fine toll road having been built to the former city in the early days. In 1900, the payment of tolls on this turnpike was abolished.

The population of Schleswig in 1910 was 1,388.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN

William H. Reinholdt was born September 29, 1855 in the town of Schleswig, Manitowoc County, in the town which was organized the same year and was first name of Abel, but later changed to Schleswig. Mr. Reinholdt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Reinholdt, immigrated from Schleswig, Holstein, Germany in 1854 to Martin Serk's, New Holstein, where they

remained for one year. In 1855, his parents purchased an 80-acre timberland plot from the government for \$60 in the town of Schleswig, where his father built a shanty.

FIRST WHITE CHILD OF SCHLESWIG DIES

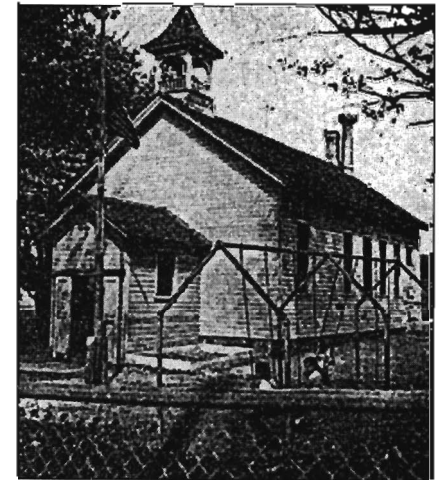
Henry Abel, formerly a well-known citizen of Sheboygan, died at his home in Milwaukee last week, at the age of 71. Mr. Abel was the first white child born in the Town of Schleswig, the date of his birth being May 30, 1852. The town

was named after him, but was later changed to Schleswig. His father, David Abel, settled there on Section 13 in 1850. Mr. Abel lived in the Town of Schleswig until 1888, when he moved with his family to Sheboygan where he conducted a saloon and boarding house for many years. The family moved to Milwaukee about 20 years ago. Mr. Abel is survived by his widow, nee Bertha Reseburg, one son, and one daughter. Burial took place in Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee. DATED: October 25, 1923

Education takes root early

Schleswig JT. 1 Fountain Park School

The first school was built in the early 1850s. The second school was built in 1888 for \$719. The name of the school was derived from the fact that an artesian well was on the school grounds and the water shot forth like a fountain, and that the trees and grass on the grounds reminded people of a park. This school was also known as the Wilke's Lake School and the Ucker Road School.



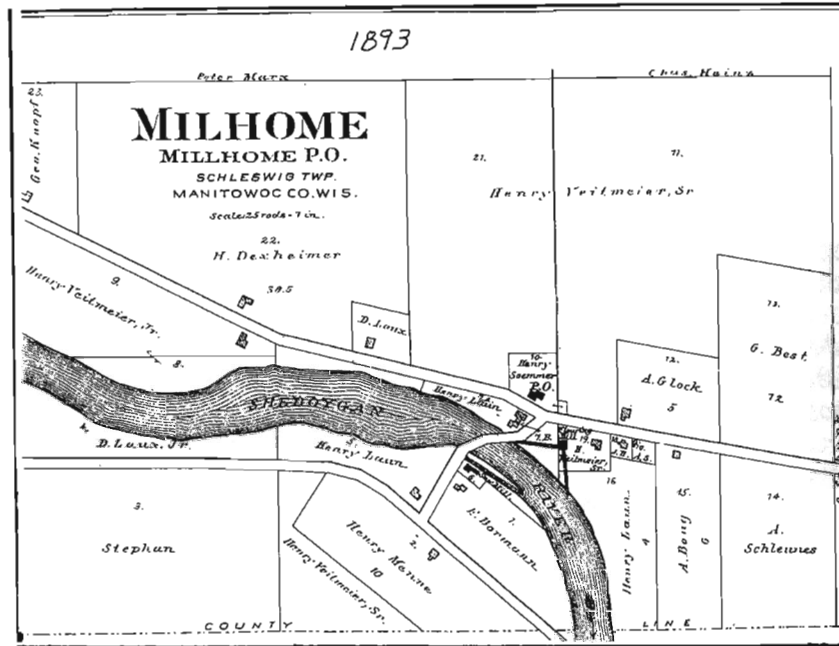
Maple Corner School Schools

Schleswig JT. 2 Hillside Grove School

Schleswig school district No. 2 was officially designated Hillside Grove School in 1918. This school was commonly known as the Quante School. It is unknown when this district was organized, but the

1856 assessment roll shows that it had been already organized then.

The first log schoolhouse was built in the 1850s on the present site. The second and present school was built in 1888 for \$600.





A classroom scene from inside the Rockville Schools in the 1930s. First row: Jim Balz, Myron Voland, Mareille Klemme and Priscilla Leonard. Second row: Eugene Raquet, Harold Henschel, LaVonne Balz, Roy Leonard, Llewlyn Kenneke and Elaine Pagel. Third row: Arno Herwig, Virginia Mayer, Harold Zillman, Irene Mahloch, Eddie Voigt and Lyle Reichardt. Fourth row: Lila Lilge, MarJean Voland, Irene Meyer and Dan Maurer. Teacher: Donald Drumm.

Schleswig JT. 3—Woodland Park School

District No. 3 was formally organized on March 25, 1858, when land was purchased for the school site. In 1918, the name Woodland Park School became official. This school was also known as Meggers School.

Schleswig JT. 4 Suspended

Schleswig No. 4 never built a schoolhouse. Pupils were all sent to the City of Kiel.

Schleswig No. 5 Rockville School

It is said that before the hamlet of Rockville was settled and named,

that the school was known as the Theodore Adams School.

The first little red schoolhouse for Schleswig No. 5 was built around 1863.

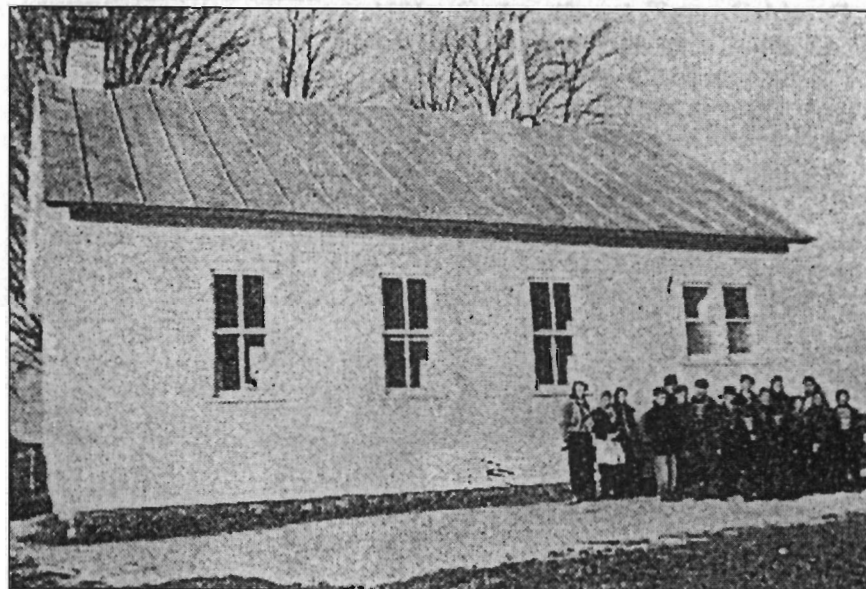
The second schoolhouse was built on the same site as the original in 1905 at a cost of \$1,800.



Woodland Park School



Hillside Grove School



Fountain Park School

The Rockville School had long been used as a type of community center for the town.

**Schleswig JT. 6
Maple Corner School**

This was named the Maple Corner School in 1919 because of the tall half-century old maple trees that formed right angles on the schoolyard. This school had also been known as the Millhome School.

The school began in 1869 with about 30 pupils. In 1948, enroll-

ment was down to 26 pupils.

This district was organized in 1869.

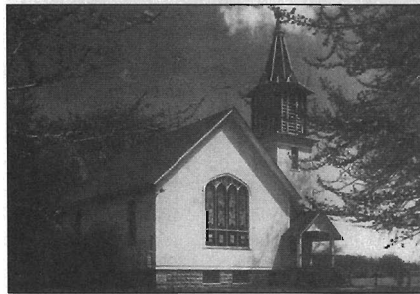
In 1888, a new school was built.

**Schleswig JT. 7
Louis Corners**

It is believed that the first log school was built shortly after 1861. The second school was built in 1878. In 1918, it was officially designated the Louis Corners School. It was also known as the Cedar Lake School.

Worship a driving force

From the township's earliest days, worship has been a driving force, with numerous congregations choosing to locate in Schleswig for worship. Here are the churches currently found in the township.



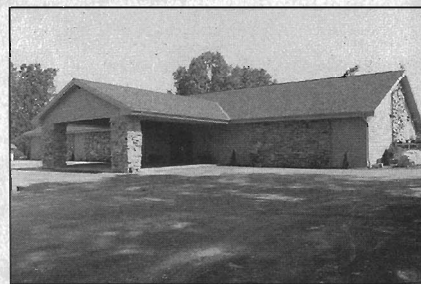
**Bethel United
Methodist Church**

In 1863, in a one-room schoolhouse at the south boundary of Charlestown, German Methodist worship began.

The present building was built in

1911.

In 1965, the Upper Kettle Moraine Parish was organized with Greenbush, Glenbeulah, Stockbridge, and Bethel. At this time, there are 21 families in the congregation.

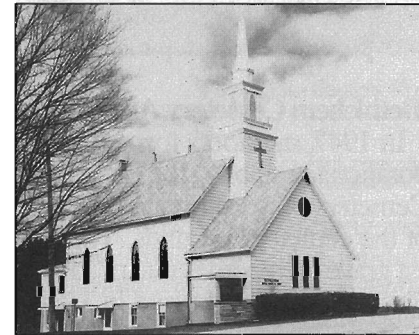


**Kiel Congregation
of Jehovah's Witnesses**

The congregation was formed in 1954 when they moved from Plymouth to Kiel. Services were first held at the Lodge Hall in Kiel. Services were held there until the Kingdom

Hall in Kiel was built in 1959 and dedicated on August 20, 1960.

In 1992, the new building was built in the Town of Schleswig. The first congregation consisted of 11 members. There are now 70 members.



**Bethlehem United
Church of Christ**

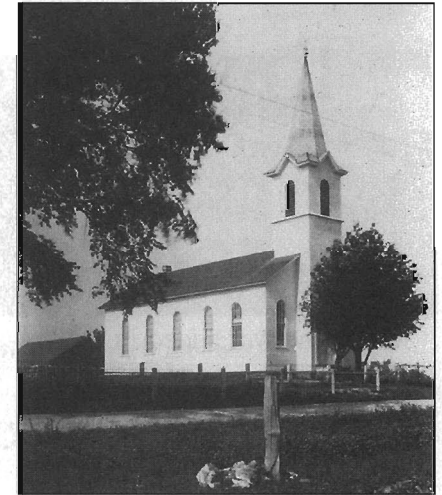
Bethlehem United Church of Christ began as the German Evangelical Reformed Church on December 26, 1865. Men from the Mission House Seminary (now Lakeland College) were instrumental in its formation.

In 1866, two acres of land were bought and a church was built. The first church was 24 feet wide and 36 feet long.

In 1913, a new church was constructed. The cornerstone of the new church was laid May 18, 1913.

In 1965, the church celebrated 100 years. There have been 567 baptisms, 462 confirmations, 186 marriages, and 206 funerals.

A total of 24 pastors, plus interim pastors, have served Bethlehem UCC in the last 140 years.



**Zion Evangelical
Lutheran Church**

On April 30, 1883, the congregation was incorporated as "Die Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Gemeinde zu Town Schleswig, Manitowoc County." A church was built and dedicated in September 1883.

The original bell is still being used.

At the annual meeting in 1908, it was voted to name the church "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church."

In 1938, the State Highway Commission asked to move the church back 30 feet to make way for the paving of Hwy 149. On October 23, 1938 the relaying of the cornerstone took place. A rededication service was held on May 2, 1939.

The congregation joined the Wisconsin Synod in June 1950.

During the course of 100 years, there have been 971 baptisms, 929 confirmations, 299 marriages and 401 funerals.

Township cemeteries

Union Cemetery

A warranty deed from C.R. Zorn and his wife Johanna was deeded to the Union Cemetery Association on November 17, 1883 for sum of \$50.

More land was added in 1917.

Ucker Cemetery

The reorganizational meeting of the Ucker Cemetery Association took place on September 19, 1908, upon the application of seven or more children and heirs of the Ucker Cemetery.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery Association

The cemetery association was formed on January 8, 1932. The main object of forming the association was to preserve and beautify the cemetery. Although the cemetery association is a separate organization, it is closely affiliated with the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, restricting its membership only to members of the congregation or such as at one time were members of said congregation, but have established their residence at some other place and joined an Evangelical Lutheran Church there.

Schleswig Cemetery Association

On April 20, 1861, a small group of settlers met at the home of W. G. Hayssen to organize a cemetery association as a final resting place for

their loved ones. The name chosen was Town Schleswig Cemetery

In 1959, a Memorial stone was erected in the NE corner of the cemetery. In 1960, a parcel of land was purchased for expansion.

Bethlehem Cemetery Association

In 1947, members formed a corporation to establish the Bethlehem Cemetery Association to take care of the cemetery grounds. The oldest grave on record is that of Justine Fischer, who was buried in 1881.

Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery

Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery was started as a part of the original Methodist church. Over the years, with the moving around of families, it has become non-denominational. A board of six governs the cemetery. Some of the people in the cemetery were born in Germany and came to the U.S. shortly before their deaths.

On any Sunday morning, one of the families of the church has eight generations on the property—four generations in the cemetery and four generations in the pews.

St. Peter & Paul Cemetery Association

The cemetery plat was donated by Adam Willems in 1871. Currently there are 2.6 acres in use as a cemetery, with an additional 1.8-acre donated by Joe Meyer for future use.



This photo depicts Rockville in the early 1900 era.

Early commerce in Schleswig

As the Town of Schleswig was formed, much of the economy surrounded agriculture. Eventually, farming brought many other businesses to the township and neighboring villages. Here is a list that represents some of those early merchants.

CHAS. HEINS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Kiel.

J. DUECKER & CO., Manufacturers of Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Nails, Iron and Wooden Pumps, Glass, Oils and Paints, Kiel.

C. TIEDEMANN, Surveyor and Proprietor of Kiel Hotel, Kiel.

T. GOERES, Proprietor of Goeres Hotel and Dancing Hall, Kiel.

GUTHEIL BROS., Brewers and Malters, Kiel.

F. KRIEGER, Dealer in General Merchandise, Kiel.

HANS GREVE, Proprietor of Hotel and Dealer in Grain, Kiel.

AUG. LINDNER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Wallpaper,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Kiel.

G. H. SIMON, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves and Farming Tools, Paints, Oils and Brushes, and Manufacturer of Tin and Copper Ware, Milk Cans and Cheese Vats, Kiel.

A. MESCH & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, etc., Kiel.

REESEBURG & GRIEBENOW, Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Blinds, etc., Contractors and Builders. Estimates made on all kinds of Building, Kiel.

W. ZILLMANN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, etc., Rockville.

F. STOLL & SON, Proprietors of Rockville Saw and Gristmill, Rockville.

W. OHDE, Blacksmith and General Repairing, Rockville.

L. C. SENGLAUB, Dealer in General Merchandise, Postmaster and Proprietor of Cheese Factory, Section 23.

H. HOFMEISTER, Doctor and Proprietor of Brickyard, Section 34.



This photo of the Mahloch lime kiln, represents the type of businesses that served the community. This dates to the 1880s.

Fresh Lime

Every six hours out of the
Lime Kiln

AUGUST KAMPTZ

Kiel, Wis.

I am the owner of the latest model lime oven and so am able to deliver fresh lime every six hours. We burn from field limestone, which everyone knows is better than quarry stone, also you get more from them.

Telephone orders get immediate attention.

**We deliver lime
anywhere in the area.**

Gutheil Brewery

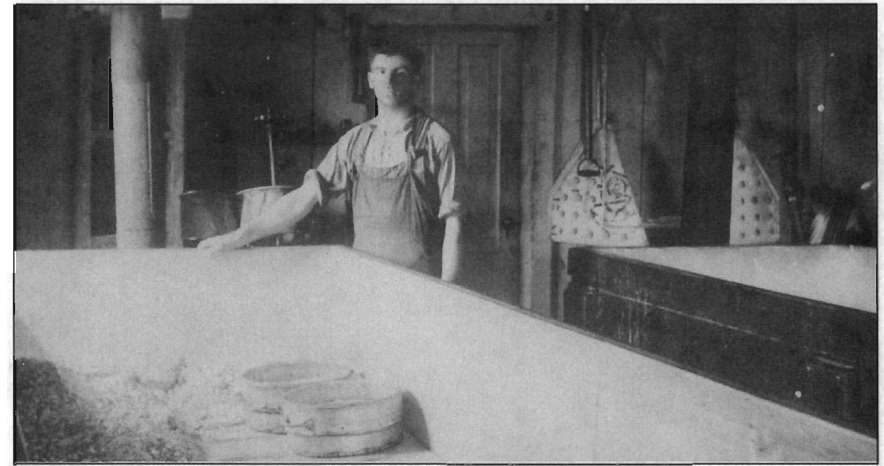
All that remains is a portion of the cave, which now has been incorporated into the remodeled residence of Don Muhs (now Don and Sue Kohlmann). Nothing is visible above ground.

Irvin Kamps' father purchased the brewery and land in 1899.

The brewery was built in 1858 and went out of business before 1900. The brewery produced about 600 barrels per year by 1880.

Kiel had another brewery built by Mr. Demler in the 1860s and located at Riverside Grocery at 28 Fremont Street.

At left is a facsimile of an advertisement run by August Kamptz, talking about the lime business. The text is accurate



A cheesemaker from Lueloff's Cheese.

Cheesemakers paradise

Farmers turn to dairying in late 1800's

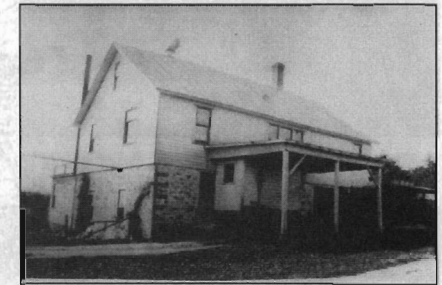
In 1885, there were 1,000 cheese factories operating in Wisconsin.

By 1890 Manitowoc County boasted 76 cheese factories. That number grew to more than 120 by 1920.

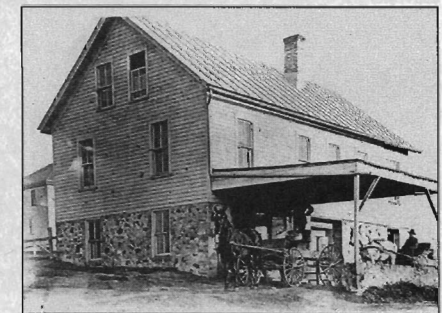
Before 1880, wheat was grown as the major crop in Manitowoc County. Soil nutrients became so depleted that farmers were forced to diversify.

At this time, farmers were hearing about cheesemaking in New York State. Farmers decided that dairying was their way to diversify. Their milk stream gave advent to the many cheese factories that cropped up in that era.

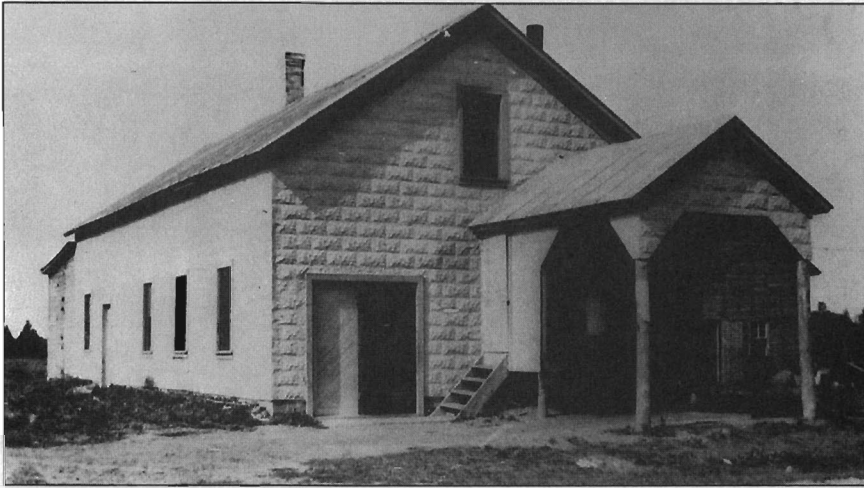
Today, only one of the cheese factories survives in the town of Schleswig, as a cheesemaking facility. Others have turned to residences or other uses. Henning's Cheese is located near Wilke Lake.



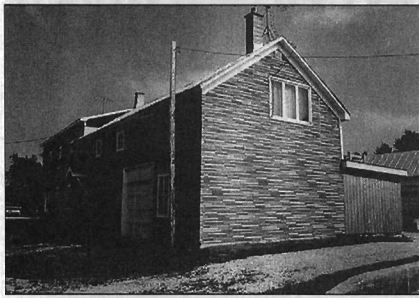
Rockville Cheese - Herman Beil



Pleasant Hill - Henry T. Dederling



Henning's Cheese - Otto Henning



Matznick's Cheese - G. M. Matznick



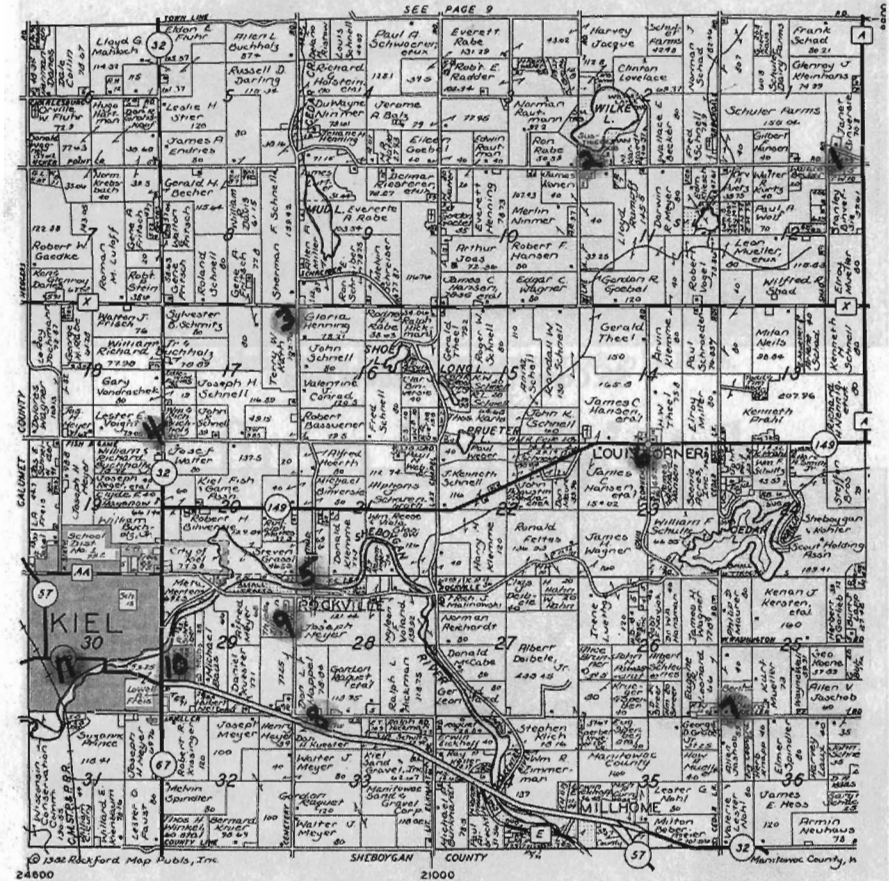
Louis Corners - Alfred Annick



Center Cheese - William Valleskey

Cheese factories dotted the landscape

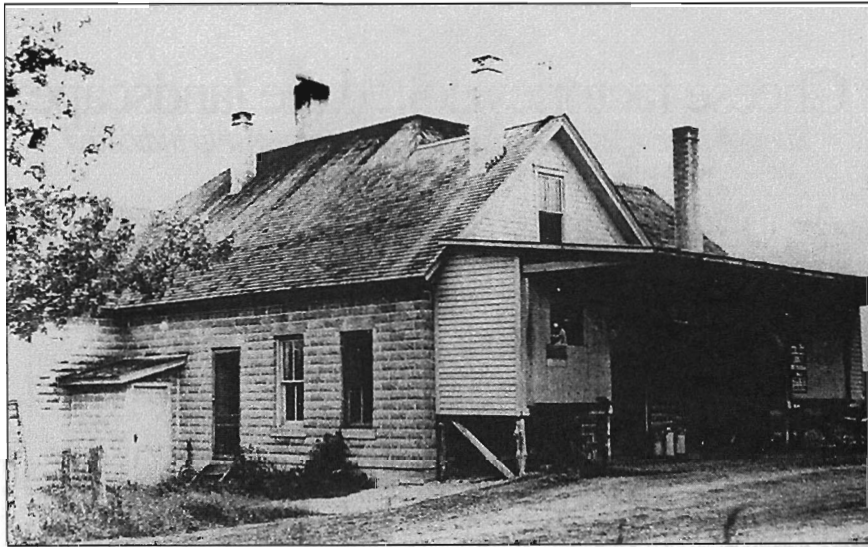
Sites of cheese factories throughout the township indicated



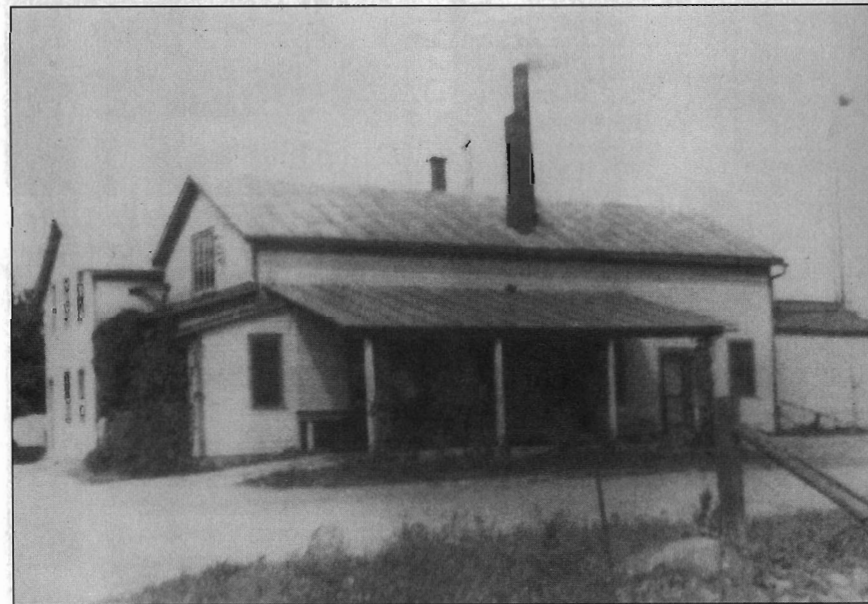
Many former cheese factories in the township still stand, albeit their uses have changed. The numbers on the map above indicate where you might find these former centers of commerce.

- 1 - Matznick Cheese factory
- 2 - Henning Cheese factory
- 3 - Center Cheese factory
(no longer standing)

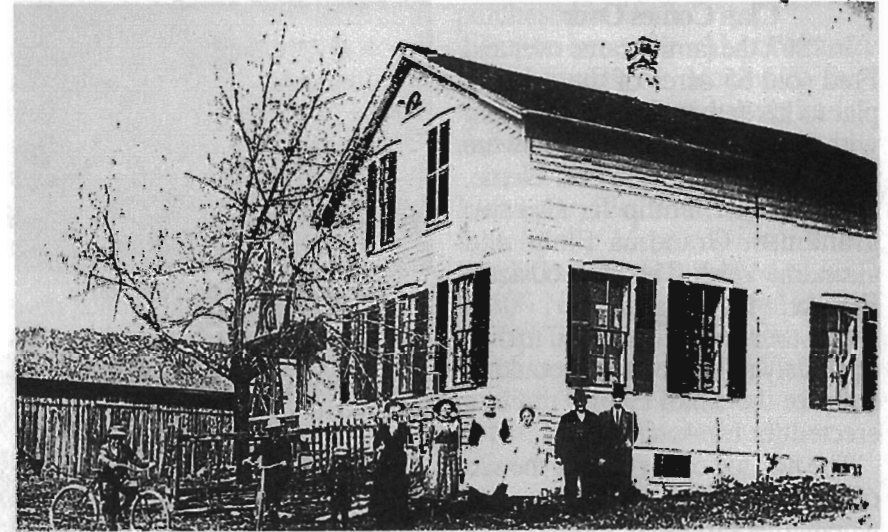
- 4 - Pleasant View Cheese factory
- 5 - Rockville Cheese factory
- 6 - Louis Corners Cheese Factory
- 7 - Pleasant Hill Cheese Factory
- 8 - Six Corners Cheese Factory
- 9 - Davis Cheese Factory
(no longer standing)
- 10 - Western Cheese Factory
- 11 - Kiel Dairy



Six Corners Cheese - Edwin Voigt



Pleasant View - Armin Dederig



The Fluhr family farmhouse....dating back to lat 1800s.

A farm family's tale

Land bought for 75¢ an acre stayed in family over 100 years

By LaVerne Guckeisen

Sheboygan Press Press Correspondent

Would you believe that you could purchase a farm of 125 acres at 75 cents an acre?

Well, Fred Fluhr, an enterprising young man in his 20s did just that...in 1866...from the government.

Fred and his sister, Kate, preceded the rest of the family to America and stayed with relatives, the Balz family, in the Town of Schleswig at the site of Steinthal. They worked on the Balz farm and Fred saved what little money he got so that someday he could have a farm of his own.

In his free time he scouted around looking for the right place in the neighboring countryside,

most of which was virgin forest.

On June 11, 1866, he was started on his way. He purchased the 125 acres from the government for less than \$100. His sister, Kate, who then was only 18, moved with him into the log cabin he had put up on the farm. Together they cleared part of the land and worked all that summer from sunrise to sundown.

Indians were common in the area. Five miles south of their place, a city, Kiel, was growing. Indians still lived along the river at the swamp. Wildlife was plentiful and furnished them with food, too. They raised vegetables, which hung in the log cabin over winter.

Clan Comes Over

In 1867, the family came over and Fred sold 65 acres of the original plat to his father, Philip Sr. Along with his mother and father, were his two sisters, Helen and Nettie, and a brother, Philip Jr., also two grandmas, Grandma Fluhr and Grandma Veick. The other 60 acres Fred kept for himself.

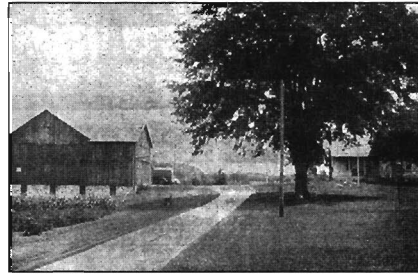
Another cabin was put up, as obviously all these people couldn't sleep in the small cabin Fred had erected for himself.

The first log cabin was on the site of a trailer home and the second where the three-car garage now stands.

On both farms they raised barley and oats. They had a few chickens and cows, too, but everything was for their own use. They cleared more of the forestland and the trees were put in piles and burned for ashes, which were sold in town for five cents a bushel. One of the things the ashes were used for was lye, so they sold them to an ashery in Kiel.

In 1872, five years after they had settled on the farm, a railroad line (the Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay) was completed to Green Bay through Kiel. When the train made its first run through the city, Indians and settlers alike lined the tracks to witness the great event. The whole Fluhr family rode into town to see the big train come rattling up the tracks. When the whistle blew, it frightened everyone.

Philip Jr. was only four years old when the family arrived, and he was the owner after his father.



The driveway to the Fluhr farm in the modern era

In 1885, the present farmhouse was built. The younger family used what is now the Eldon Fluhr kitchen for their living quarters. The rest of the house was used for sleeping quarters for the senior Fluhrs, Grandma Domke and the six children of Philip Jr.: Frieda, Ruby, Edgar, Walter and the twins, Edna and Arnold.

Special Parlor

The first log cabin was used as a summer kitchen and the second cabin as a kitchen for the elder Fluhrs. One room at the front of the new house was always kept closed off and only used for "company" and was called the "parlor."

The youngest children were taught to dance in this room by Grandma Domke, while Grandpa Fluhr played the accordion and Grandma Domke sang.

At Christmas the children gathered in the barn, which to this day has withstood the ravages of time, and waited for their mother to call out "goodnight" as if she were bidding Santa farewell. This was the signal for all of them to gather in the "parlor" to see what he had brought. "The good old days."

Later the log cabin was used as a playhouse for the children. It stood there for many years and only in the last few years it started to sag and was finally removed from the scene.

The children were taken by horse and wagon to the school in Kiel, but sometimes Ruby, who attended the high school later, walked the five miles on roads that were rough and deeply rutted.

Had Eight Children

What happened to Fred and Katie? He sold his 60 acres to a Lulloff. He married the former Katherine Balz and they had eight children, Helen, Nettie, Alma, Linda, Norma and Edwin, Arthur and John.

The parents moved to Kiel after the farm was sold. He was a sprightly man, although he walked with a cane in later years. Once, in the winter with the sidewalks in a slippery condition, the late Dr. Maurer asked him if he could help. In German, Fred Fluhr told Dr. Maurer that he could manage alone, asking how the doctor knew that he wouldn't fall down and bring Fred with him? Fred lived to 99 1/2 years.

Katie married and moved to Stratford. She had four children, Philip, Fred, Nettie and Katie.

Philip Jr. owned the farm for 25 years and in turn passed it on to Edgar when they moved to Kiel at 906 Sixth St. in 1917.

When Edgar died, Philip urged Walter to buy it. Walter already had a farm at Meggers, which he had

purchased in 1912.

But to keep the old homestead in the family he decided to buy it. All he raised on it was barley and oats.

In 1940 it was sold to his son, Eldon. Orville, Walter's other son, bought the Meggers farm from his dad when they moved to Kiel at 506 North St. Ruby and Frieda Fluhr Mitchell still live in the home purchased by the Philip Fluhrs Jr. on Sixth Street. This too, has been in that family for 50 years now.

Century Farm

On Sept. 7, 1940, Eldon married the former Dorothy Rabe and they have lived on the homestead since then. He started with six cows and a few young stock from his father's farm. He had done extensive remodeling in the farmhouse. In November, 1966, the summer cabin east of the farmhouse was replaced with a three-car garage. The old barn is still being used.

From the original six cows, he has built up his herd to 20 milking cows in addition to the young stock. They raised a few chickens, oats, corn, hay and vegetables for their own use only.

They received a certificate from Manitowoc County and the state. Gov. Warren Knowles presented the certificate to them at the State Fair last August in recognition of the fact that the farm had been in the same family for 100 years.

The trailer standing on the site of the old log cabin is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Arno Rabe, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Eldon Fluhr.

Civil War era calls men from Schleswig

Town of Schleswig veterans
who gave their lives in service to
country.

Timothy Lewis
Company K, 7th Regiment.
4-15-1864

August Pickeruhn
Company F, 26th Regiment.
5-2-1864

Marzell Preissner
Company D, 9th Regiment.
5-25-1864

Herman Roehr
Company R, 26th Regiment.
5-26-1863

John Schadt
Company B, 9th Regiment.
12-6-1864

Conrad Schaefer
Company A, 34th Regiment.
8-15-1864

John Schilling
Company A, 9th Regiment.
4-30-1864

Ehlert Tiedmann
Company F, 26th Regiment.
2-17-1864



Jacob Mahloch served in the civil war.

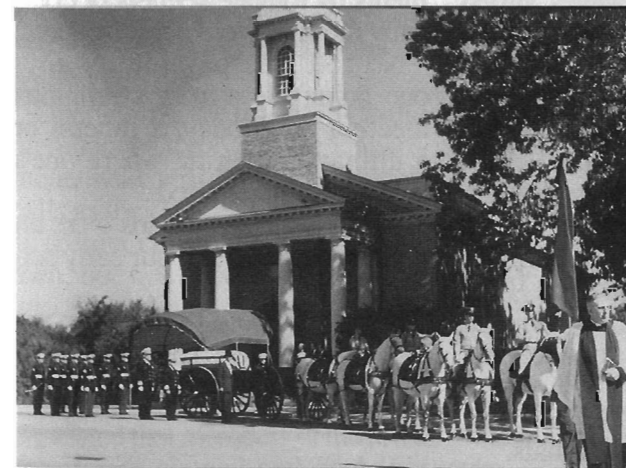
Frederick Voss
Company F, 26th Regiment.
5-2-1863

John White
Company I, 7th Regiment.
5-12-1864



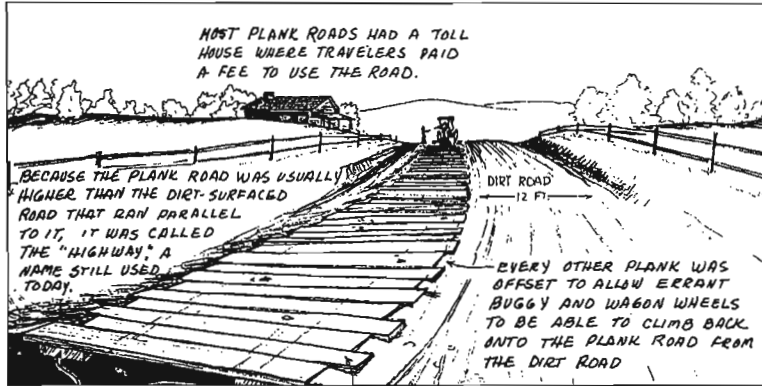
Schleswig resident rises to the top

One of Schleswig's most widely known residents eventually became a Brigadier General in the United States Marine Corps. Here, Elmer H. Salzman being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps. Salzman was a native of Louis Corners and graduated from Kiel High School in 1920. He was born on June 12, 1902, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Salzman. This photo was during World War II in August 1942.



Gen. Salzman was buried with full military honors in 1954. Here, the casket of Brigadier General Elmer H. Salzman leaves the Post Chapel of Fort Meyers and the funeral procession to Arlington National Cemetery.

Serving as Honorary Pallbearers were
Rear Admiral
D. Wight USN
Major General
John C. Mumm USMC
Major General
Ried Paige USMC
Vice Admiral
Robert B. Pirie USN
Rear Admiral
P.D. Stroop USN
Brigadier General
J.M. Mastus USMC



Early roads required tolls

The location of two tollgates on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Plank Road is definitely known—both on the Upper Road—one near Sheboygan on the east line of Section 2 and the other half-way to Sheboygan Falls.

The Sheboygan and Calumet Road was divided into four sections with four tollgates, each in charge of an overseer or maintenance man near the intersection of Mill Road, Johnsonville Road and Green Bay Road, and at Millhome.

Tollgate keepers' wages varied from \$50 to \$200 a year. Average revenue from the road was slightly over \$4,500.

Average wages of men working on the road were 70¢ a day.

Sound three-inch planks cost \$11 to \$12 per thousand.

Charters fixed the maximum tolls that could be collected. Tolls allowed on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Road for instance were:

- Two cents per mile for every vehicle drawn by two animals.

- One cent per mile for every horse and rider, and every vehicle drawn by one animal.

- One-half cent per mile for every horse, mule, or meat cattle, and half-score of sheep or swine driven loose.

- The actual charge was penny per mile.

Any person who deliberately passed through a tollgate without paying toll was liable to a penalty payable to the company. Offenses of this nature, as well as embezzlements by tollgate keepers of company monies, were not infrequent.

No toll was payable by anyone going to or from a religious meeting on Sunday, a funeral or a military gathering where one's presence was required.

All in all, Plank Roads were an interesting feature of our early settlers.

Stocks in Plank Roads were not a good investment. Dividends were small and irregular and the principal was never paid.

Town bought first fire truck in '32

Farmers in the Town of Schleswig are now assured of adequate protection against fire, following action of town officials Monday evening, when decision was made at a meeting held at the Fred Voland residence to purchase a Chevrolet 131-inch wheel base chassis, to be equipped with Knott fire fighting apparatus.

The truck and equipment is being bought outright by the town; it will be housed in the Kiel City Hall, and will be maintained by the City of Kiel, with the local fire department responsible for its efficiency. It will be used only for answering rural calls in the township, except in cases near the limits where farmers subscribe to the service.

The relation of the truck to the local department is definitely set forth in articles of agreement drawn up between the Schleswig and Kiel officials. The truck may be used in emergencies in the city, for instance, but in case of a rural call, the Schleswig truck must be ready to go out.

Operation of the truck falls to the members of the Kiel Fire Department, who will be paid for such calls as they make. The agreement at present calls for a crew of four men, but fire department officials are of the opinion that about six are needed to work more efficiently. Care of the equipment also rests with the department. It is also stipulated that members of the town board, city council and Kiel Fire

Department meet once each year.

The truck, when delivered, will be a fine piece of equipment designed especially for rural fire work. The chassis, purchased through Hingiss and Bessler Co. of this city, will be taken to Minneapolis where the Knott firm will fit it out. Following is a partial list of the equipment the truck will carry:

Resort part of town's history

The Cedar Lake Resort has long been part of the Town of Schleswig's history fabric. Since 1920, the resort has had several owners.

- 1920 - 1928 Haarmann & Livingston - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1928 - 1942 John Schmitt - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1943 - 1946 Fred & Nellie Goussy - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1947 - 1957 Kermit & Nellie Maurer - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1958 - 1959 Donald Mischo - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1960 - 1961 Kermit & Nellie Maurer - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1961 - 1965 Dan Zimmermann - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"
- 1965 - 1971 Ray Zywicke - Called "Raymonds Inn"
- 1971 - 1978 Ray Zywicke - Called "Raymonds Supper Club"
- 1979 - 1982 Ron Feltis - Called "Golden Wheels"
- 1982 - 1984 Paul Krueger - Called "The Cedars"
- 1985 - 1986 Closed
- 1986 - Present Glen Braun - Called "Cedar Lake Resort"



The town of Schleswig operated for many years out of the old schoolhouse, which served as a polling place, meeting site and had an attached workshop for the town's highway department. In 2000, the township officially moved to its new town hall.

The town has a new home

With the new town hall in place, the township no longer had a need for its old school home. In 2001, the building was sold, as noted in this story, but it took a couple more years until the school house actually left for a new site.

By Stephen Groessel

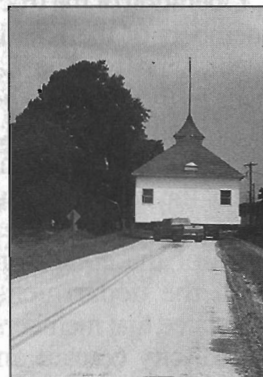
Kiel Record news editor—2001

A former school house, which later served as the meeting and polling place for the town board and residents of the town of Schleswig, is being purchased by a Californian who reportedly owns acreage within the township.

The sole bid of \$6,400 by Bryce Beiersdorf was accepted by the board at its January meeting. Bei-

ersdorf submitted a quarter of the payment now with the understanding that the remainder would be due at the time of the closing. Beiersdorf is also required to take out a \$1 million bond for insurance.

The buyer did not indicate in his communication with the board whether he intends to dismantle the building or move it to a different location.



Looking back on 150 years

Researched and edited by Beverly Schwoerer

April 19, 1856—Petitions were received for the process of laying out road districts in the Town of Abel.

April 26, 1856—Town of Abel was divided into three road districts.

May 28, 1856—Contract was made between the Town of Abel and the Town of Holstein about building a certain bridge on the Rangeline between the Town of Abel and the Town of Holstein.

June 17, 1856—At a special town meeting it was resolved to raise \$250 for defraying all proper charges and expenses arising in the town. Be it also resolved, to raise \$600 for repair and building of all roads and bridges.

August 13, 1856—Town was divided into five different school districts.

August 18, 1856—20 qualified electors of the Town of Abel to subscribe to the capital stock of the Sheboygan Calumet Plank Road Company in the amount of \$6,000. 42 people voted.

November 18, 1856—"A petition of 35 persons from the town of Abel petitioning and praying for changing the name Abel into the name of "Schleswig" was granted unanimsly."

March 17, 1857—Town of Schleswig was divided into five road districts.

April 7, 1857—96 people voted in the town's second election. Belitz was voted in as chairman. He received

\$31.50 for the entire year.

1858—131 people voted in the election. F.R. Guetheil was elected chairman.

1859—The town is growing. 153 people voted. The balance in the town fund is \$18.69.

April 3, 1860—At this annual town meeting a motion was passed to raise \$250 for the general town fund.

The owner of each head of cattle, which is brought into the Town for grazing, shall pay the sum of \$5 to the town.

It is very difficult to read several years' of minutes as the ink is very faded because of the age of the record books. The town residents are busy with the laying out of roads and forming school districts.

December 26, 1865—for a period of one year, no one in the town, keeping or selling, any kind of intoxicating liquors, shall not sell or give away any kind of liquor or drinks to a certain town resident, according to Section 10 & 11, Chapter 35 of the State of Wisconsin Statutes.

1866—Patrick Sullivan was paid \$5 from the dog fund, for his prize sheep that was killed by a dog.

There are now seven school districts in the town with a total of 499 children in the town.

1867—The overseers of road districts seven and 10 were notified that all roads and bridges must be kept



The Millhome General Store in the early 1900s

clear of logs and other wood and timber, so that passage be free and clear at all times.

A new ballot box for elections was purchased for \$5.

May 6, 1867—John Arnold was contracted to bury dead sheep, which people were complaining were stinking. He was paid \$2 for this job.

June 3, 1867—Christian Hansmann submitted a bill for \$50 to the town for nine sheep and two lambs that were killed by dogs. The town agreed to pay him \$45.

1868—269 people voted in the November presidential election.

1869—A petition was received to alter the highway known as Townline Road.

1870—A town resident, who was

having hard financial times, was given \$3.50 per month, for room and board, for a period of 12 months, from the town's poor fund.

April 5, 1870, the polls were opened at 9 1/2 o'clock in the forenoon.

1877—Cost of a town retail liquor license is \$25. The town has established a poor fund from which financial relief was given to families to help take care of their parents and/or in-laws.

1878—August Streibel was paid \$20 by the town for damages to his horses, which broke through a bridge near the house of widow Faust.

February 15, 1879—The town board is hereby ordered that a highway road shall be laid out from the NW corner of Sec. 24 south, a one-half mile, and thence in south easterly direction to the Cedar Lake.

1880—Conforming to the laws and in agreement of the general wishes of the people of the Town of Schleswig, to prevent animals from being allowed to roam at large on the road, the town board fixed the following fines to be paid by the animal's owners—

\$5 for a horse

50 cents for one head of cattle

37 1/2 cents for a hog

25 cents for a goat

25 cents for a sheep

All fines are to be paid for the town's pound master,

1881—The town board raised \$300 to build a bridge across the river in the village of Millhome. They also raised \$200 to build a bridge across the river in the village of Rockville.

1883—250 annual town reports were printed to be handed out to the town residents. Cost of a liquor license is now \$75.

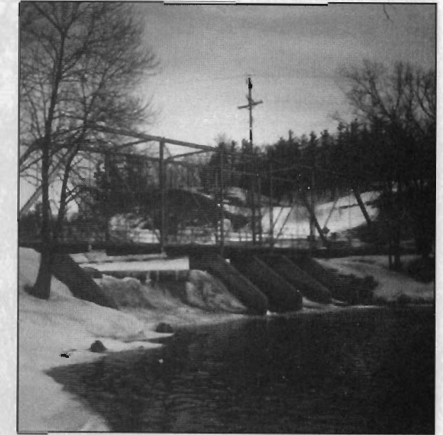
1885—Cost of a liquor license has been raised to \$100.

1892—The town purchased a coffin for a town resident whose family could not afford one. The cost was \$14.

1893—Times were hard and the town helped support several poor families in the town who had no means of support or any other family to help them.

1894—A resident of the town is hereby compelled to support his father and mother-in-law, who are older and unable to maintain themselves. Upon his failure to do so, the supervisors of the Town shall apply to the County Judge to enforce such relief.

1895—A resident is hired to destroy



Millhome bridge and dam

Canadian thistles for the year. His wage is to be 75 cents for the year. C.R. Zorn is appointed Plank Road Agent to represent the Town at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sheboygan Calumet Plank Road Company.

1896—The highway tax shall be paid in labor instead of money.

1897—The town clerk is to receive \$75 per year. Permission was denied to the Sheboygan and Manitowoc County Telephone Company to operate and maintain a telephone line in the Town because it did not conform with the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

1898—\$1,000 is to be raised for the town fund for expenses.

1900—The road known as the Sheboygan and Calumet Plank Road was discontinued by the stockholders and became a public highway.

1902—An iron bridge was built over the Sheboygan River at Millhome.

1903—The cost of using the road



A historic view of Louis Corners

scraper for 2 one-half days is \$2.50. 20 tree stumps were removed from road district #1 at a cost of \$20. \$1,200 is to be raised as town tax for current expenses.

1904—Road superintendents are paid \$5 per year. A pair of shoes was bought for someone who could not afford them for \$1.85. \$5 per month is being paid to several town residents for support and well being.

1904—A new desk was purchased for the town clerk for \$20. Six new benches were purchased for the town polling house. It costs \$6.50 to print the town annual reports.

1908—An application was made to the town for damages suffered to a town resident and damages to her buggy after having met with an accidental upset of the buggy during a dark night as it crossed the bridge

between Rockville and Kiel. She was awarded \$25.

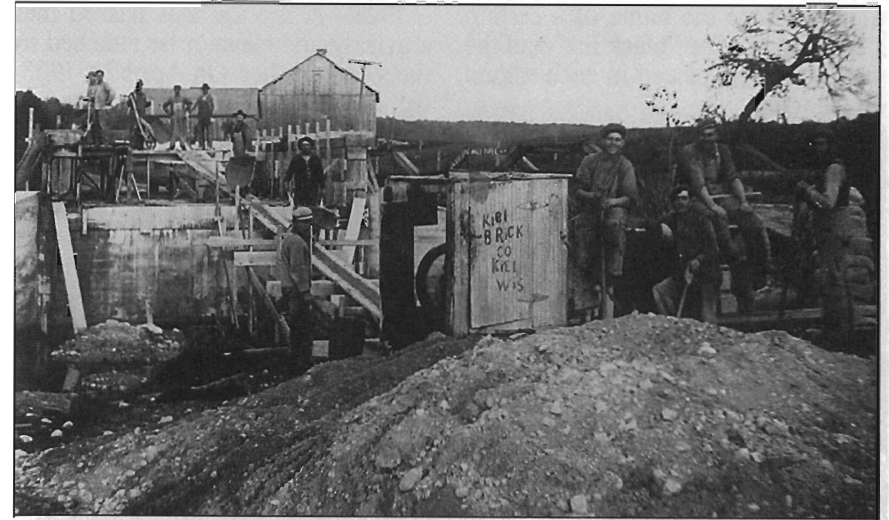
1909—Several residents from both the Town of Schleswig and the Town of New Holstein were placed on the prohibition list and forbidden to get any liquor of any kind for a period of one year.

1910—A resolution was adopted to raise \$1,800 for town taxes for the following year.

1911—Health officers reported cases of hydrophobia in the town. Copies of the law in regard to rabies was mailed to every citizen in the town.

1914—A slot machine was ordered to be removed by Hy Rauchschalbe's saloon.

1915—Communication was received from the Town of New Hol-



The Kiel Brick Co. poured the footings for the Rockville Road span in the 1920's. Some 50 plus years later, the bridge was replaced by crews pictured below.



stein to place the name of a certain gentleman on the "black list" and the notice is to be placed in each saloon in the town.

1918—\$2,200 is to be raised for town expenses through taxes.

1920—Hy W. Schmidt was named Superintendent of Highways in the Town of Schleswig for a term of one year at \$6 per year.

1921—The Town will pay 35 cents per hour for hand labor, 65 cents per hour for man and team for road work. Hy W. Schmidt was appointed Town Highway Superintendent. He will receive 55 cents per hour, but is to furnish his own car.

1922—The road foreman is to receive 32 1/2 cents per hour as wages. Jacob Maurer is appointed highway superintendent.

Right-of-way is granted to build an electric light and power line in the Town of Schleswig starting at the northeast corner of the city limits of Kiel, and thence due north along the highway to the residence of George H. Kreirmann.

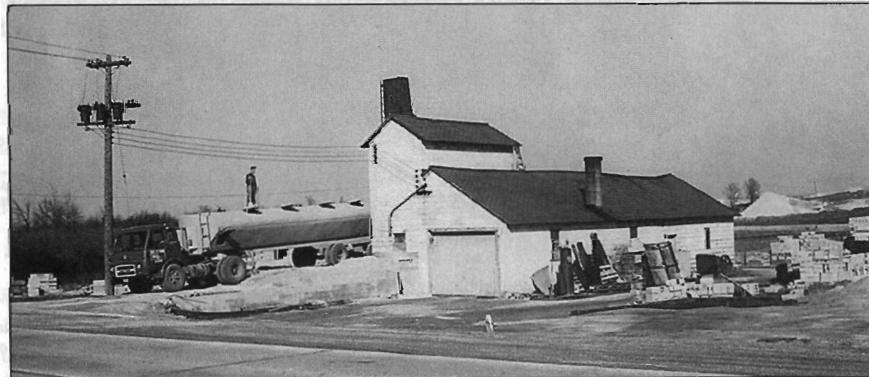
1923—A motion was passed that a grizzly and elevator be attached to the stone crusher. On April 20, 1923, the board voted to buy two Russel Pony Patrol graders, a grizzly, and a conveyor from the Russel Grader Company for \$989 —less two percent if paid in 30 days.

May 7, 1923—Miss L.J. Lorfeld contacted the town board members for a donation of \$7.25 for prize money for the Town Contest. The board approved \$6.75 as prize money.

1924—Insurance premiums were paid for Workman's Compensation and Employer's Liability Policy. The Citizen's State Bank of Kiel was named the town's depository. A 24' x 24' concrete bridge was built on Ucker Pond in place of the one that was carried away by the recent flood. The bridge was known as Kletziens' Bridge. The total cost of the bridge was \$2,282.39, with 50 percent of the cost to be refunded by the county.

April 16, 1925—\$9 was requested for the spelling contest prizes.

July 9, 1925—The plat for the Klemme Subdivision at Cedar Lake was



The Arenz Block Company, located on Highway 67 in the late 1940's



The historic Rockville Mill, dating back to 1914, was dismantled following the turn of the century to make way for improvements to the Rockville Dam as part of the millpond preservation effort. Originally built by the Meyer family, it was operated for many years by Willard Hahn.

approved by the town board.

January 20, 1927—Plat of Wilke's Lake subdivision was adopted.

April 19, 1927—10 x 16 crusher, mounted on a truck with a 14 ft. elevator was purchased for \$1,940, plus a 32 ft. conveyor mounted on a truck with a 18" bell, was purchased for \$677.

September 8, 1927—The plat of Cedar Lake Terrace was presented by Louis Feld, Sr. to the board. It was approved.

May 18, 1928—Cases of hydrophobia have been reported to the town board. The Board of Health was instructed to post and publish notices requesting dog owners to muzzle or tie their dogs for 60 days or until further notice.

April 1, 1930—The caucus system

of nomination of officers was abolished and candidates will now be nominated by the use of nomination papers.

June 13, 1932—The first community fire truck was ordered.

March 23, 1933—Citizens State Bank of Kiel has tied up the town's funds in a declared moratorium. The town had \$5,444.75 in the bank. This left them with \$1,453.90 for their operating expenses.

April 4, 1933—Manitowoc County will remove snow from the town's highways. Steel fence posts were purchased by the town for snow fences. The town chairman received \$25 per year for his services.

March 30, 1937—The town received final payment of the money held since the moratorium began in 1933.

December 23, 1937—There was a large fire at the Eickhoff swamp. Those helping fight the fire were paid \$3 each.

June 6, 1938—The town purchased its first steel filing cabinet to store records. It was purchased from Commercial Printing in Kiel for \$20.15.

Funeral expenses for a town resident were paid for by the town. Cost was \$90. The town also paid for an operation that a town resident needed, the bill was \$100. Many families in the town needed financial help—food, rent, medicine, etc. and the town provided aid for these families.

February 14, 1939—A referendum was presented to the residents of Schleswig—"shall the number of taverns to be licensed to do business within the Town of Schleswig be limited to seven."

September 9, 1940—New shades for the town hall were purchased from CJ Meiselwitz for \$10.50.

October 7, 1940—The Food Stamp Plan was approved and adopted by the town.

January 7, 1941—Wisconsin Public Service Corporation asks for permission to construct and operate electric lines in the town.

February 25, 1941—Commonwealth Telephone Company asks permission to construct telephone lines in the town. Permission was granted, but only in Section 29 at this time.

November 7, 1941—The board members decided to sell the grader from a certain road district and the people from that district threatened

the board members because they did not want the grader to be sold. The morning of the auction, the constable was sent along with the supervisors for protection.

April 4, 1942—At the annual meeting, a letter was read regarding war bonds.

April 10, 1943—The town's employee is receiving 55 cents per hour as his wages.

April 1947—It was suggested at the annual meeting to prohibit the dumping of rubbish in the "Center Swamp".

March 23, 1948—350 annual town reports were printed.

April 6, 1948—"A motion was made, seconded, and carried that the Town Board instruct the game warden to charge people for reckless driving with motor boats—endangering lives and molesting fishermen in Town waters."

August 24, 1948—The town ordered a new FWD fire truck at a cost of \$9,975.

April 5, 1949—Town officials are now elected for two year terms instead of each year. It was decided at the annual meeting that the town board should try to buy or lease a parcel of land for a "town dump".

June 2, 1951—A new grader was purchased for \$14,450, plus the old grader. Allowance for the old grader was \$528.

April 7, 1953—It was decided at the annual meeting that the annual meeting be held the evening following the

spring election.

1954—A new fire truck was purchased.

July 12, 1954—BOARD OF REVIEW—"Because it was a good day and there was dry hay to haul, the meeting was adjourned until July 14."

April 2, 1957—Motion was made and seconded that all new roads are to be built four rods wide.

March 19, 1958—Ray Henning was appointed Civil Defense Director.

March 26, 1958—Board members met with the Board of Health to discuss the rabies situation.

April 1, 1958—All dogs in the town must be vaccinated.

April 9, 1958—General Telephone Company has been given consent to construct phone lines in the town.

July 7, 1958—The town has joined the Wisconsin Town's Association for \$35 per year.

May 5, 1959—A new tractor and mower were purchased for \$3,000.

October 22, 1963—At a special town meeting, the electors of the town approved a 50 ft. x 40 ft. block building to be used as a shed. The cost of the building is \$11,950, not including heat, wiring, plumbing, or painting.

May 6, 1965—Millhome Dam was purchased from Mr. Arvin Eickhoff for \$1.

March 20, 1967—Sanitary District #1 at Cedar Lake was established.

July 6, 1967—The first commissioners for Sanitary District #1, Cedar Lake, were appointed. They were Albert Deibele, Merlin Hoefner, and Dr. Fred Knauf.

December 1, 1968—The new dump site was opened.

June 10, 1970—A new water tanker was purchased. A radio for the truck was also purchased.

May 10, 1971—The town board ordered a new Austin-Western Super 500 grader for \$43,911.

August 23, 1971—Wilke Lake Sanitary District was approved.

April 9, 1974—The town has 56 miles of road, all of which are blacktopped except 17 miles.

April 7, 1975—It was decided at the annual meeting that the second Thursday of the month would be the best date to hold the monthly board meetings.

June 10, 1975—"Walla High" Road is now known as Rockville Road.

November 10, 1975—The new dump truck with snowplow and sander was delivered, but some "bugs" need to be worked out.

April 8, 1976—Permission was granted to Wisconsin Electric Power Company to move their pole on Rockville Road. Because of rebuilding the road, if the pole were not moved, it would wind up in the middle of Rockville Road.

April 13, 1977—Highlights of the monthly board meetings are to be



Cedar Lake, the largest lake in the township, viewed from above in 1964.

published in the local newspaper.

September 6, 1977—The town purchased a new tractor, mower, loader, and brush for \$15,000, less a \$3,800 trade-in.

1978—Some roads in the town have been renamed:

Mud Lake Road is now Steinthal Road.

Center River Road is now Lax Chapel Road.

AA from Hwy. 32 east to the town hall is now Rockville Road.

April 11, 1979—A new house numbering system is now in progress. All roads in the town are now named. Fred Scholz is appointed, no longer elected, for a three-year term.

Three posting places for meeting notices are now established in the town.

April 1981—The Schleswig Cadets 4-H Club has donated new folding chairs for the town hall. They also donated material and curtain rods for the voting booths.

The town will now start to use a "typed agenda".

The caucus nominating method will be changed to a nomination paper petition method.

The town's fire trucks are now housed in Kiel's new fire house.

A curved table and five padded chairs were purchased for the board members for their meetings.

1982—A safety retaining wall was installed at the Millhome Dam

The Town of Schleswig's Board of Health has been abolished.

Sanitary District #2 has purchased a weed cutter for \$35,032.

The town's recycling program is to begin.

Halverson Lane is changed to Kunish Lane.

A 1982 Oshkosh P-2330 truck was purchased for \$105,718.

1983—A eight-channel radio was purchased for the fire truck.

1984—Dog Problems—"A resident on Ucker Point Creek Road has a Doberman Pinscher and another "mangy dog" that are not tied and run all over".

The town's monthly agenda is now to be published in the paper the week before the meeting.

1985—The town building has been designated as a "no smoking area".

January 1, 1985—The State of Wisconsin gave the town boards the responsibility to give the constables the authority to enforce any and all ordinances.

1986—A groundwater monitoring plan at the landfill was initiated.

Outlets were installed at Cedar Lake because of high water levels.

1987—It was decided that the town's accountant will provide a monthly financial report to all board members.

Capital improvement fund was added to the budget with \$25,000 to be added to the fund each year.

A general code of ordinances was adopted by the town board.

1988—Keller Lane was accepted into the town road system.

Eleven acres of land were purchased for the landfill site at a cost of \$20,560.

1948 FWD fire truck has been out of use for more than a year.

Five monitoring wells were installed.

1989—Millhome Dam repairs are finished at a cost of \$50,000, including engineering fees.

Stanley Bruckner is hired as the Town's Road Superintendent. Property taxes have increased 52 percent since the early 1980s.

1990—International diesel dump truck, with all equipment, is purchased for \$60,899. The old dump truck has been sold for \$4,750.

The town purchased a used wood chipper, jointly with the Town of Meeme, for \$3,900.

A caterpillar grader was purchased for \$126,746. The old grader was sold for \$7,350.

The old 1948 FWD tire truck has been sold for \$702.

The landfill site has been closed at a cost of \$46,702. The new recycling and compacting center has been set up.

1991—The town has purchased three acres of land adjacent to the

present shop and hall for \$5,000.

Boating regulations on Cedar Lake were changed to limit the hours of fast boating.

May 1993—The Kiel Tri-County Record has become the town's official newspaper.

July 1993—A building Committee has been formed to study the present and future needs of the town. Committee members are:

Don Mogenson
Bob Kissinger
Jerry Voechting
Joe Meyer
Ashley Wagner
Mark Riesterer

August 1993—It was decided that the town will be billed a water utility charge for water used by the township at fires.

November 1993—The town's 1972 fire truck was sold to the Town of Clover for \$10,000.

1994—At the 1994 annual meeting, it was decided that the township not get involved with the purchase of the Rockville Dam.

The town rented the storage building at the Rockville Mill for storage of town equipment.

November 1994—Ordinance No. 94-1 authorizes constables to carry and use a handgun or shotgun for complaints of dogs or other animals running at large.

1995—A copy machine was purchased for the town.

A computer and printer were purchased for the treasurer for \$1,843.

Four air packs were purchased for the fire department.

Two hundred eighty-four families participated in the recycling program in the past year.

\$6,350 was paid to the City of Kiel for the Enhance 911 System to purchase pagers and computer programs.

1996—A sand and salt storage building was constructed.

A Planning and Land Use Committee has been formed. Members are: Russell Fritsch, George Herrman, Mary Ann Deibele, Diane Vorpahl, Richard Buchholz, Dan Gierke, Dan Kuester, Jerry Voechting, Arlene Yunger, Paul Schwoerer, Wim Vandergraf, Joe Meyer, Mark Miller

1997—Supervisor Herrmann is now handling the building permits. Repairs to the Millhome Dam cost \$11,947.

Approval was given at the annual meeting to purchase a patrol truck for \$85,000.

Approval was also given at this meeting for the construction of a new town hall/shop/garage, not to exceed \$337,000.

April 1998—A new Cooley International Patrol Truck and equipment was purchased for \$75,926.

September 1998—Bids for the new town hall were awarded. Jim Pankow, Inc. was awarded the bid. Final cost for the project was \$364,440.

The original Planning and Land Use Plan was adopted by the board to serve

as a guide for the town.

1999—The town will publish a newsletter, two or three times a year.

July 11, 1999—Dedication of the new town hall/shop/garage was held.

Two hundred ninety-nine households used the recycling center in the past year.

The Town Planning and Zoning Committee is established.

2000—A John Deere tractor and mower was purchased for \$51,798.

A new fire truck tanker was purchased for \$125,434.

Air conditioning was installed in the new town hall for \$4,995.

2001—A retirement plan for volunteer firefighters and paramedics was set up by the State of Wisconsin. The town will contribute money toward this.

A moratorium on land divisions was adopted by the town board.

The town has established an emergency plan in case of a disaster.

2002—The roof on the sand/salt needed to be replaced.

The Town zoning map was amended and new zoning districts were created.

The Town of Schleswig committed \$80,000 to rehabilitate the Rockville Dam.

Market adjustment revaluation of the town has been done.

Town of Schleswig Chairmen

1856-1857 H. F. Belitz

1858-1859 F. R. Gutheil

1860-1863 Herman Gilbert

1864-1866 F. R. Gutheil

1867-1870 John Barth

1871-1876 C. R. Zorn

1877-1878 John Barth

1879-1880 C. R. Zorn

1881-1884 John Barth

1885 C. R. Zorn

1886-1889 August Goerling

1890-1894 F. Zastrow

1895-1898 C. R. Zorn

1899-1902 Wm. Reinholdt

1903-1909 C. R. Zorn

1910-1913 August Luedke

1914-1921 Charles Raquet

1922-1929 O. C. Heidmann

1930-1932 Charles Raquet

1933-1934 Henry Landua

1935-1947 O. C. Heidmann

1948-1976 Athniel Raquet

1977-1980 Merlin Matter

1981-2005 Melvin Waack

2005 - Dennis Salzman