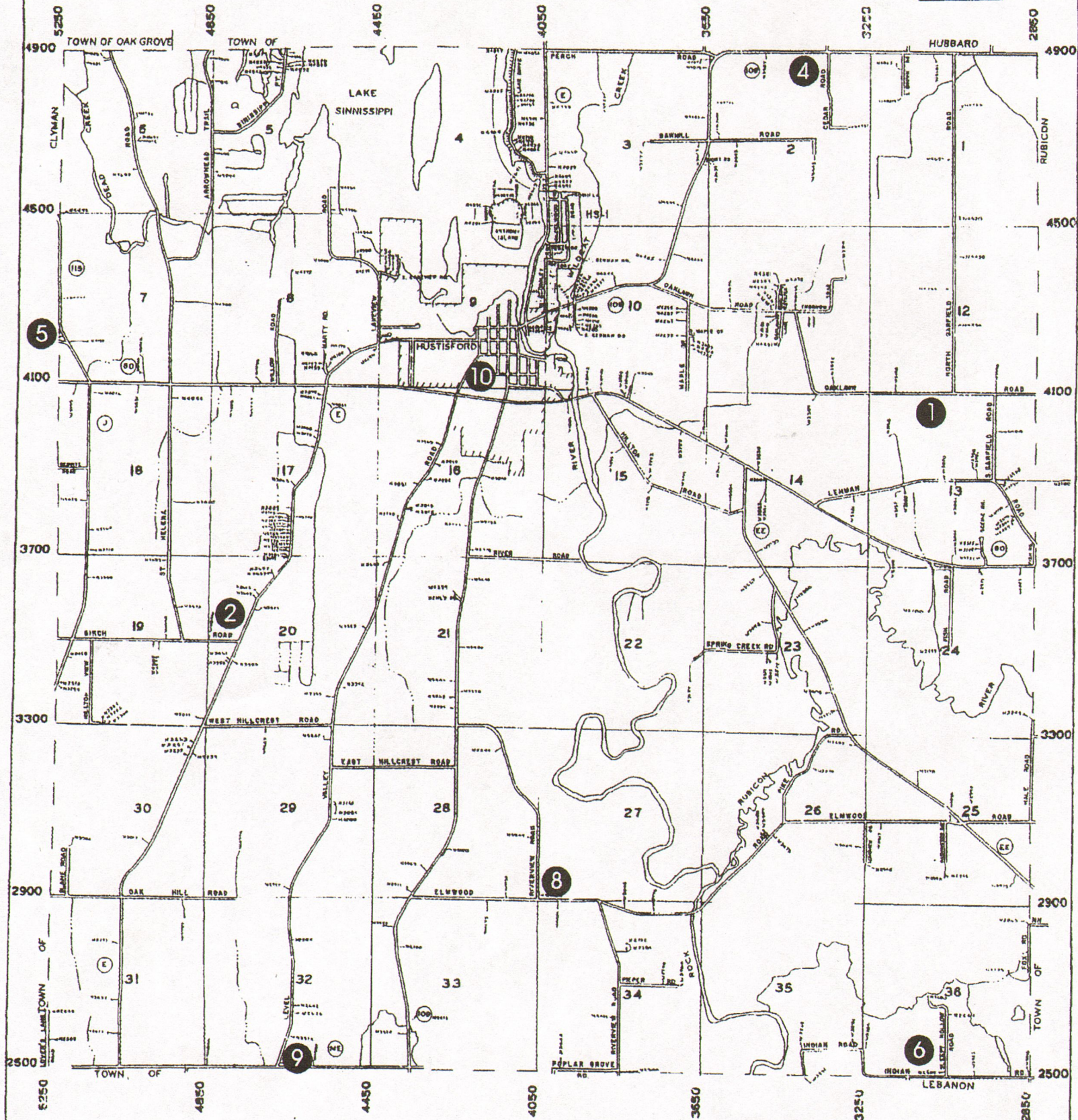


TOWN OF HUSTISFORD

T.10N., R.16E.

AERIAL MAP
INDICATOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

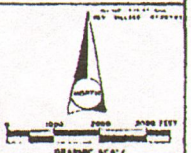


DODGE COUNTY
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT

Hustisford Township Schools

PLANNING DEPARTMENT UPDATED AT REQUEST

Source: Aerial Map, 1994
Digitized: 2000
Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
Map Date: 2000
Map Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile



Legend: The numbers on the map correspond to the numbers to the left of the schools listed on the following pages. Schools numbered 3 & 7 are not located on the map.

Hustisford Schools

As we look at our heritage and at our future, we realize that education has always been an important influence in our lives. Only a few years after settlement, the residents of the Hustisford area saw the need to educate their children and began to build schools. In February, 1950, the Dodge County Superintendent of Schools worked to have small districts consolidate into larger single districts. In 1951, these township schools consolidated with the Village of Hustisford Public School and formed the Hustisford Joint School District Number 7.

1) Garfield School District #1

In 1847, the Garfield School District was organized and a log school house was built on the southeast corner of the Daniel Fletcher farm on the north side of Oaklawn Road. The cost of the school house was \$10.01, which covered the lumber and labor. By 1850, there were 20 children attending classes. Miss Polly Ann Jones was the instructor and she was paid \$1.75 per week. In 1857, the school building was sold at an auction and the students moved into a new wood frame school. The cost of the new school was \$300. Classes were held for three months in the winter and five months in the summer.

In 1860, \$15.00 was raised to construct an out-house. Fourteen students attended school for four winter months and three summer months. The teachers, Ellen Condon and Ruby Russell, were paid \$18.29 per month.

The Garfield School closed around 1944 and the students were transported to the Village of Hustisford. In 1851, the school building was moved onto the school grounds of the Hustisford Consolidated Schools and used for additional classroom space. The Garfield School building was sold to Gordon Roeseler in 1972.



Oak Park School, built in 1884.

2) Oak Park School District #16

In 1852, the first classes were held in the Oak Park School, which was located on Birch Road. A log building was remodeled on land donated by Chauncy Richards and construction costs were \$300.00. Students attending school were asked to furnish a half cord of wood for the stove. Additional cords of wood were purchased for five shillings per cord.

School was held for three months in the winter, beginning the first Monday in December, and three months in the summer, beginning the first Monday in May. Clement Hart was paid \$25.00 a month for the three-month winter term and Laura Smith was paid \$10.00 a month for the summer term.

After a fire in the building in 1884, a red brick school was built around 1885 at a cost of \$916.50. By 1938, the school term was 8 1/2 months. School expenses for the year were \$350.00.

The Oak Park School building was sold to Lloyd Schmidt for \$500.00 in 1953. Four generations of the Schmidt family had attended the school. In 1993, the building was dismantled and moved to Horicon. It houses collectibles that belong to the Horicon Historical Society.



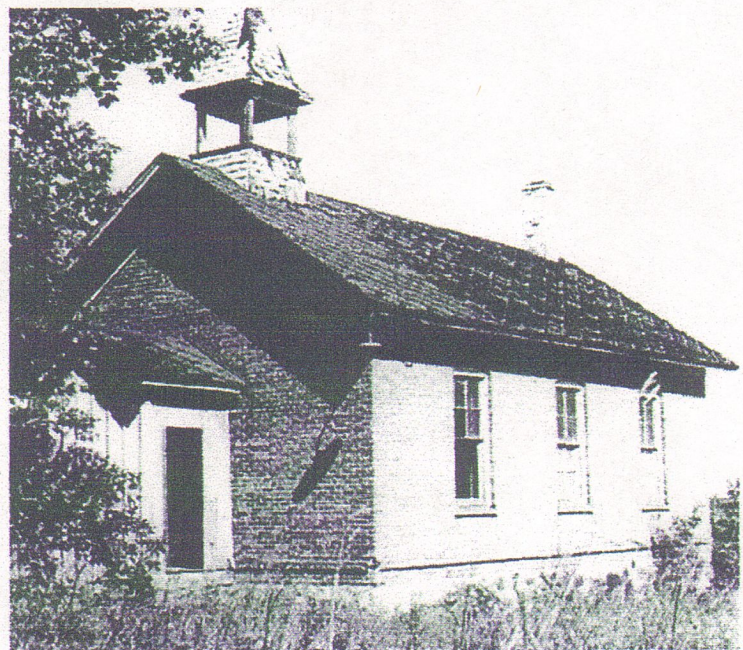
Photo of class at Oak Park School. Class Members include: Walter Thom, Pearl Thom, Merrill Nehls, Evelyn Schuett, Genevieve Nehls, Elizabeth Canniff, Florence Nehls, Mrs. Bruesehoff (Teacher), Wallace Nehls, Rosemary Wenger, Berneice Nehls, Anith Nehls, Ardeen Winkenweader, Palmer Nehls, Harold Winkenweader, Zweig, Myron Nehls, Bobby Winkenweader, Blanche Canniff, and Herbert Stumpf.

3) Sloping Valley School District #2 (Not indicated on map)

The Sloping Valley School was built on County Trunk MM. Lucy Sweeny taught the five-month school session in 1867 and received a salary of \$118.00. Land for a new building was purchased from Carl Braunschweig in 1873 for \$25.00. The new school building was constructed for \$500.00 and the old building was sold to William Seefeldt for \$13.00.

In 1904 a new wood frame school was built and a school bell was purchased from August Roeseler for \$12.53. Margaret Condon received \$40.00 a month for teaching. Part of the teacher's responsibilities were to have the school house warm in the morning. The children attending school were required to talk the English language as much as possible.

In 1937, the Sloping Valley School was closed. In 1944 the school building was sold to Lloyd Schmidt for \$300.00.



Juneau Avenue School, located on Hwy. 115, just north of Hwy. 60.

4) Woodland Road School District #5

The Woodland Road School was located at Highway 109 and Cedar Road. The earliest record books indicate that Burton Winslow was paid \$13.00 per month for the winter session and Audora Emilage received \$36.00 for the summer term. New bricks were added in 1868 at a cost of one-cent per brick and \$8.00 for labor.

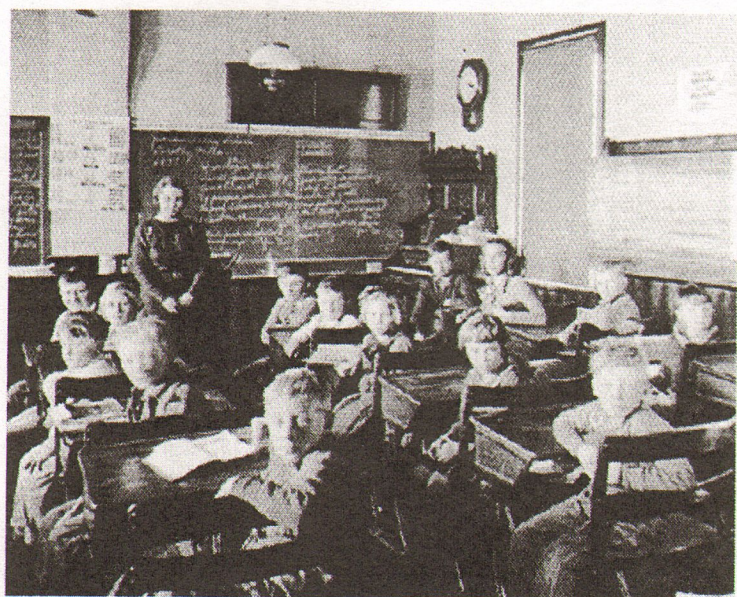
In 1883 the school building was sold for \$14.55 and a new building was erected. Building costs for the new school included \$65.00 for carpentry work (paid to William Neider), \$1.45 for labor (Frank Zeitler), \$149.10 for bricks, \$85.00 for school seats and desks, \$121.26 for lumber, and \$23.25 for lime and sand.

After consolidation, the Woodland Road School remained open and was part of the Joint District Number 7. In 1956 the building was closed. Miss Arline Roeseler, who began teaching at the Woodland Road School in 1935, moved into the village to teach 1st and 2nd grade.



5) Juneau Avenue School District #9

The Juneau Avenue school house was built on Highway 115 prior to 1858. One of the first teachers, Richard Weatherby, received \$40.00. A new wood stove, with pipes included, was purchased in 1869 and cost \$14.20 from August Roeseler's Hardware Store.



Classroom in Juneau Avenue School.

A new red brick building was built on the east side of Highway 115, north of the Lowell Cemetery. Surveying costs for the site were \$5.00. In 1933, teachers were limited to earning \$75.00 and students from outside the district were charged tuition. Bingo nights were organized in 1939 to help raise money for the school budget.

LaVerne Kaul was the teacher until the time of consolidation and reached a maximum pay of \$225 per month. The Juneau Avenue School became part of the Joint School District 7 in 1951.



Elm Shade School

6) Elm Shade School District

The Elm Shade School was located on farm land owned by Frank Marks. The school closed in 1947. Students then attended the Neosho Public Schools through the 8th grade and the Hustisford Public High School. The building was moved to the corner of Sleepy Hollow and Indian roads. The structure is now used as a residence.

7) Carey School District #2 (Not indicated on map)

The Carey School was located on Elm Shade Road. In 1933, Gladys Rohloff was paid \$70.00 per month for teaching and fire insurance on the school building was \$7.61. As early as 1941, tuition of \$42.94 was paid to the Randall School for students who attended classes outside of the district.

In 1944, bills included \$129.55 per month to Nellie Rettschlag for teaching, \$59.24 to the Clyman Lumber Company for fuel, \$20.00 to William Schuett for hauling water, and \$25.00 to Anita Ninmann for cleaning the school.

Students from the Carey School were transported to the Hustisford Public School in 1946, with the Carey School District paying tuition for their education. The Carey School was part of the 1951 consolidation. The school building was sold to Ruben Degner, who dismantled the building and used it to complete an addition on the west end of his building in the Village of Hustisford.

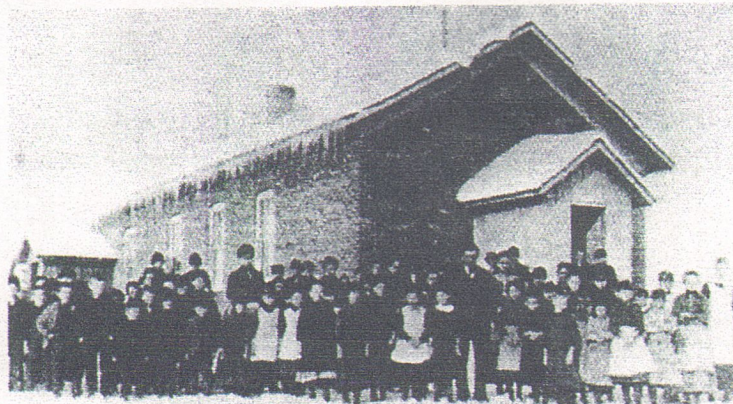
8) Rock River View School District #4

Around 1858, fourteen farmers and a cheese factory operator constructed a wooden frame school on North River View and Elmwood Roads. The teacher was required to start the fire in the morning and carry in drinking water for the students. A new one-room cream-colored brick school was built in 1930.

The Rock River View School was in operation until consolidation in 1951. The school building was sold to Otto Zastrow for \$1,600.00 in 1954.

9) Randall School District #5

No information was available on this school district. The building was located at County Trunk ME and Level Valley Road.



Old Public School, Ridge Street, 1887.

10) Village of Hustisford Schools

John Hustis and Eleazer Wales built the first frame school in the Village of Hustisford in 1846. This school was a "select school" and only friends of John Hustis were allowed to send their children there. The original building was enlarged in 1848. By 1850 it was organized as a public school. After 1855, the building was veneered with Hustisford red brick.

Until 1900, the students were required to sweep the floors after school, shovel snow from the walks, stoke the fire with oak cord wood, and carry in pails of drinking water as needed. School was in session for ten months of the year. A male teacher and female assistant were hired for the winter session. During the summer term, the services of a female teacher were considered sufficient.

By 1880, there were three schools in the village. The public school was built on a hill overlooking the village and the area was called "school hill" from that time on. Before 1910, the public school went only through the 8th grade. In 1928, it became a four-year high school. Kindergarten was added in 1965.

A German Free School was organized by William H. Schoem, Sr. in September of 1877 and classes were taught in the west half of the public school building. Classes eventually moved to a building on Ridge and Juneau Streets.

Bethany Lutheran School was built in 1858 on the lot north of Bethany Church.