



HISTORICAL NOTES

VOLUME XXV, No. 3

JULY 2013

FROM P.O.W. TO FAMOUS OLYMPIAN COACH

by Jerry Abitz

I, personally, knew of the POWs' existence here after the war in Europe had ended in 1945 — we had an encampment of them at the local canning factory just three blocks from our farmhouse; I passed it twice a day as I walked to and from the junior high school I attended in Appleton. There even has been a book¹ published about these encampments around Wisconsin. But until Fred Ebert Jr. of Green Bay called me, the use of German prisoners-of-war was a chapter of Kewaunee County's history of which I'd never heard.

Fred Ebert Jr. was born and raised on a farm in the Town of Ahnapee on Wolf River Road, just a bit north of Washington Road. His father, Fred Ebert Sr., raised sugar beets that were under contract to the Menominee Sugar Company.² This crop was notorious for its use of hand labor³ but, as the crop neared harvesting, the usual crews of Hispanics were not available because of weather patterns keeping them closer to their Texas locales. All the eligible young men in the area had been drafted into the military; those not in the military were employed in essential jobs such as farming or working in the shipyards.

With the shortage of laborers, Ebert sought out the use of these prisoners-of-war that were housed at the Door County Fairgrounds in Sturgeon Bay. One could hire them for short-term work for 10¢ an hour. Fred Ebert Sr., his brother, Rufus Ebert, and a neighbor, Arwed Serrahn, drove their cars into Sturgeon Bay to pick up 15 of these prisoners. The beets were loosened in their rows with a special plow. The prisoner's job then was to pull them out of the ground, pile them in heaps, and remove the tops preparatory to being trucked to Forestville where the train transported them to Green Bay to be processed into sugar.

These workers came with their own prepared lunch. However, contrary to the rules, Mrs. Viola Ebert would prepare a kettle of soup to supplement their usual sandwich. As a result, she got to visit with these workers, especially with Ernst Klement,⁴ a lieutenant colonel in the German army fluent in German, French, and English. With her German heritage and rudimentary knowledge of German and his fluency in English, they got to know each other as a result of the bantering back and forth around the soup kettle. For these prisoners, the war was over and they were no longer seen by the

family as the enemy. She kept in contact with him and his wife, Hilde, after he was repatriated back to his homeland, still occupied by the Russians. There he spent another two years in a Russian POW camp under very adverse conditions, including lack of food and creature comforts. While he was imprisoned, the Ebert family sent food packages.⁵

If you wish to receive the *Historical Notes* in color and online, send your request to skslk@centurytel.net with your name and email address.



Left: 28-year old P.O.W. Ernst Klement in 1942. **Right:** Ernst and Hilde Klement as a married couple, also in 1942. Photos supplied by his daughter, Gina, from Neustetten, Germany.



Ernst Klement and his wife, Dr. Hilde Klement, Ph.D., in 1988. Photo supplied by his daughter, Gina, from Neustetten, Germany.

(cont. on page 2)

ERNST KLEMENT *(cont. from page 1)*

Klement's family, who were Sudeten Germans, were expelled from Czechoslovakia; their homes and property were confiscated with no compensation. Klement was reunited with his wife and settled in the area around Trier.⁶ Here he was employed at the Max Planck Gymnasium⁷ as a language and physical education professor. He, himself, had a great deal of athleticism; however, shrapnel wounds acquired in North Africa limited his ability to compete in the Olympics. He was interested in the shot put, handball, soccer, and schlagball (similar to the English sport called cricket). While in Trier, he found an iron egg-shaped object to which he attached a wire handle. This he used to teach his students the mechanics of the hammer throw, an Olympic event. Studying the movements necessary to throw it, he revolutionized the stance and movement, allowing his students to set records.

So the *hammerwerfen*, hammer throw, made him famous. His student, Karl-Hans Riehm, won a silver medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984; prior to this event, Riehm broke the then-world record by throwing 80.32 meters. This propelled Klement into the elite category of Olympic trainers. He became quite sought after as an Olympian coach, and coached a number of other Olympic winners, including several Americans. On an internet site, I found an article in *The Age*, a Melbourne, Australia, newspaper (February 22, 1983) about his visit there, complete with a biographic sketch.

Ernst Klement died in 2002 in the Trier area. Well, I have a pen pal, Helmut Schiffhauer, living in the same area of Konz, a village perhaps the size of Algoma or a little larger. I emailed him to locate additional information from the obituary in the local newspaper. Helmut replied, saying that he had known Klement and also his star pupil, both residents of Konz. Plus he sent a photo he obtained from his neighbor, Karl-Hans Riehm. WOW! In a country with 81 million citizens, how is that for coincidence?

An article appeared in the *Trierischer Volksfreund*, the Trier newspaper (February 14, 2002) that concluded, "In a laudatory speech in 1995, when he received an award for his efforts in his life, it was said, 'Whoever wants to have success in high class sports does not only need a training center and sponsors, but especially people like Ernst Klement. There are not many people like Ernst Klement left.'"

There is still contact today with his daughter. Obviously Fred is very proud of his family's connection to Ernst Klement, not only for his friendship but also because of his fame in producing Olympic champions.



Karl-Hans Riehm (L), a silver medal Olympian from the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, and his trainer, Ernst Klement. Photo sent by Helmut Schiffhauer of Konz, Germany; supplied by Karl-Hans Riehm.

¹Betty Cowley, *Stalag Wisconsin: Inside WWII Prisoner-of-War Camps* (Oregon, Wis.: Badger Books Inc., 2002).

²A now-defunct company once located on South Broadway in what is now the Village of Ashwaubenon in Brown County.

³In 1945, the beets had to be hand-weeded and "blocked," i.e., thinned by hand to allow the beets to grow to a large size. As they approached harvesting, field laborers were needed to harvest them by hand since equipment to do it had not yet been invented.

⁴Klement was born in the border region of Czechoslovakia known as the Sudetenland where many German-speaking families had lived since the late 1400s. A college graduate and married, he was drafted into the German army and captured in North Africa in 1942.

⁵I remember my parents doing the same thing for long, lost relatives in Germany. They sent packages of food-stuffs and even clothing as well as CARE packages. The latter were prepackaged materials one could order from an international agency. One could choose the type and size of the package to be sent.

⁶A city on the Mosel river, near the border of Luxembourg, founded by the Romans.

⁷After one finishes Grund Schule (basic or elementary school), one can choose the Gymnasium, which is a high school for those heading to the university level. It is more than just a high school, however; it includes the equivalent of two years of college.

THE KEWAUNEE DEPOT, A TIME FORGOTTEN

by Arletta Bertrand

It is difficult for us, who have not had passenger train service for decades, to imagine what life was like in the communities of our county 110 or so years ago when the trains did run here. There were no automobiles, no paved roads. In a past issue (see October 2007; Volume XIX, No. 3), an article was written about William Henry Timlin who was born just north of Milwaukee and as a young man *walked* to the Town of Franklin where his uncle lived. Now, think more broadly, and just consider the isolation on the frontier!

We do solicit ideas from you, our readers. Mary Ley Moran suggested an article on the Kewaunee train station where her grandfather, Ben Bisely, was the station-master for many years. In searching through our photo files, I found a picture of him in our collection.

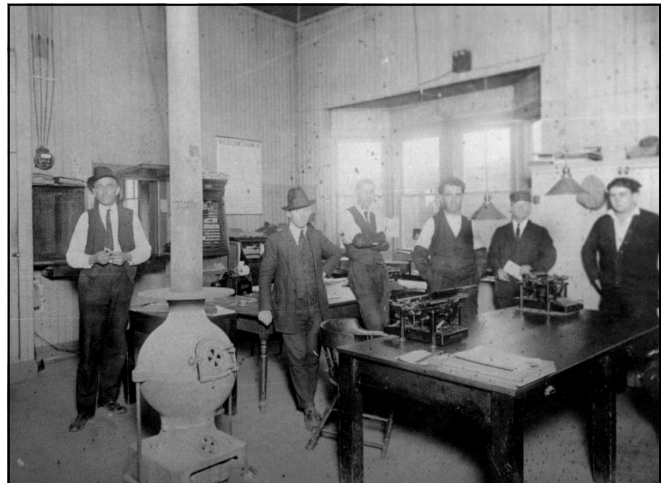
I have to admit I don't have much firsthand experience with trains. Perhaps not many others in this area have either, since the last passenger train left Green Bay about 1971. My most memorable one was in 1960, traveling to Chicago on our Casco High School home economics trip. My husband, Gerald, remembers taking a Pullman sleeper to Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri when he joined the army in the 1960s. My other train experiences have been on the Metra, the rapid transit train servicing the Chicago area while sightseeing with my daughter, and — the one many of you have experienced — the little train at Bay Beach Park in Green Bay.

The first train line to arrive here in the county was the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad that was incorporated as a separate short line on May 19, 1890. It was promoted by a group of people affiliated with the Green Bay, Winona, St. Paul Railroad Company in order to secure a connection with a Lake Michigan port for its railroad.¹ It was determined that the new depot would be built just west of the Goodrich warehouse on Harrison Street and the roundhouse built a short distance west. Fred Wellner's new fishpond was to provide water for the locomotives on the new line.

Regular trains began running between Green Bay and Kewaunee the first week of November 1891. The first freight train pulled out with seven carloads of livestock, four of sheep, and three loads of cattle bound for a cattle dealer in Milwaukee. The first freight *into* Kewaunee was two carloads of wheat for a local mill, Northwestern Mills. Just a year later, the first carferry across Lake Michigan left the harbor on November 27, 1892, with loads of flour ultimately destined for Scotland, England and Ireland.²

With an atmosphere charged with nostalgia, let us, in memory and imagination, catch a glimpse of a bit of that past and glorious age of the depot of years ago that held such undiminished charm. Imagine as town folks crowd the long wooden platform adjoining the depot, which served as a passenger concourse, and cargo dock as well, awaiting the

www.kewauneecountyhistory.com



Top: Railroad office force of 1918 (left to right): Ben J. Bisely, Louis "Tubs" Corcoran, O.L. Pierpont, Frank Hanna. The Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Depot was built at the intersection of Harrison and Main Streets. The first regular trains between Green Bay and Kewaunee began to operate in November 1891. When competition from cars and busses caused the railroad to discontinue service, this depot was sold. It is now an auto parts store. **Bottom:** The 1925 scene at the Kewaunee Depot (left to right): Ben Bisely, Frank Hanna, ?? Heuer, Conductor ?? Struman, Sam Roubal, Louis "Tubs" Corcoran, the telegraph operator. Photos courtesy of the KCHS photo collection.

arrival of the Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western Local. On the sidetracks, you will find the freight cars and handcars used by the section crew, also a huge stack of railroad ties.³

It was at the depot that people came to hear speeches from politicians on "whistle stop" campaign tours. Gossip was passed over cherry red, potbellied stoves on cold, winter days. Loved ones departed or arrived on trains bound for distant places. Entire towns paraded to the depot to see off their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, bound for a foreign war, and to celebrate — or mourn — their return. Freight was shipped through this station. People moving in or out of the community with their household goods used this station. Canvassing salesmen arrived to sell

(cont. on page 4)

KEWAUNEE DEPOT

(cont. from page 3)

their wares, heading off to the livery stables to rent a rig which enabled them to make their transactions.

Depots performed three main roles: 1) as a place for passengers to purchase tickets and wait for trains, 2) as the shipping or receiving point for goods into or out of the community, and 3) as a link in the network for controlling train movement.⁴

The depot agent was as important as the local doctor or banker, and probably better informed than either of them. Before television and radio, the railroad telegraph or newspapers that arrived by train reported events. The depot agent's responsibility was to place orders for freight cars and make sure loaded cars were routed to the proper destination. The agent was linked, via telegraph, to the dispatcher who was responsible for getting his assigned trains from point A to point B. The station agent was the resident representative of the railroad and in complete charge. He sold tickets, checked baggage, and posted schedules. The schedule on May 22, 1892, included two trips per day to Green Bay and the return trip.⁵ The station clock was the standard time for the community.

According to information received from his granddaughter, Mary Ley Moran, Ben Bisely Sr. spent his entire 47-year career with the railroad in Kewaunee, part of which he served as stationmaster.

In October, 1993 the National Railroad Museum sponsored a "Fall Color '93" train excursion between Green Bay and Kewaunee for the day. With a "Welcome to Kewaunee Celebration," the trip included urban scenery along the way. From New Franken through Luxemburg,

the train passed through typical Wisconsin farmland and then followed the scenic Kewaunee River into the Kewaunee Harbor area. Upon arrival, passengers were greeted with music, food, and an arts and crafts fair.⁶

The GB&W operated the railroad as a branch line. I remember it making its last trips going through the Village of Luxemburg hauling woodchips to cover a 1930s' arsenic spill on the north edge of Kewaunee.

Today the building that once housed the train depot is a private residence. The railroad right-of-way has been turned into a hiking, biking, horse riding and snowmobile trail which is now part of the Ahnapee State Trail which connects Luxemburg, Casco, Algoma and Sturgeon Bay with Kewaunee.

Improved highways and dependable motor vehicles resulted in fewer passengers, less freight and, consequently, less revenue. The depot lost its social and economic importance as most of the small stations closed. With the passing of those small depots, we have lost a distinctive and sentimental bit of America. Today there are only few miles of this railroad still in existence in our county. The main line ends at the western limits of Luxemburg where it connects a large feed mill to the outside world.

¹Western interests wanted another route to the East Coast via ferries to Lower Michigan connecting to trains there. The result would be speedier transit to markets and provide competition to keep shipping rates lower.

²"Welcome to Kewaunee!!," *The Kewaunee Star* (Kewaunee, Wis.), October 6, 1993, a special edition based on their historical archives.

³"Down at the Depot," *Treasured Memories of Ortwin C. Burmeister*, a collection of weekly articles based on the author's memoirs published in the county newspapers. Collected and published in the 1980s by the Kewaunee County Historical Society with permission from the author.


⁴Dean W. O'Brien, ed., "Land Transportation," in *Historic Northeast Wisconsin; A Voyageur Guidebook*, (Green Bay, Wis.: Brown County Historical Society, 1994), 122-123.

⁵"Welcome to Kewaunee!!," *The Kewaunee Star* (Kewaunee, Wis.), October 6, 1993, a special edition based on their historical archives.


⁶*Ibid.*



THIS ISSUE'S AUTHORS...

 **Jerry Abitz** (see pages 1 and 2)— Jerry has been working with and for the KCHS since 1973, serving as its newsletter editor since 1996. Married to Althea since 1956 and living along the shoreline of the bay, he enjoys writing about historical topics, and takes time to dabble in landscaping; he's a gardener, a voracious reader, and loves the outdoors. Equipped with a very curious and active mind, he's taught 45 classes for Learning in Retirement at UWGB, and is still going. If you'd like to contact him, send an email to gabitz@centurytel.net.



 **Arletta Bertrand** (see pages 3, 4 and 5) — Born in the Town of Lincoln (Kewaunee County), Arletta always has been interested in history and has invested hours in their family genealogy. She's the KCHS treasurer, active in the Luxemburg Legion Auxiliary, serves other organizations in a number of capacities, and volunteers at the Algoma History Research Center. If you'd like to contact her, send an email to arletta.bertrand@gmail.com.



**Missed Gary Hess' presentation
on beer barrel-making at the Annual
Meeting and Open House on May 4?**

DVDs are available!!

**Contact the History Center (920-388-0369).
Cost is \$8/each**

MY LITTLE MOM AND POP GROCERY STORE

by Arletta Bertrand

Writing the article on Dr. Kerscher brought back the memories of the little Mom and Pop grocery stores. Living in Euren, we were lucky; we had two stores close by to choose between — one in Euren, the other in Lincoln.

There was Hucek's Tavern, Dance Hall and Store which offered groceries, hardware, dry goods, paints, gasoline and cold storage lockers, all in one building. You could say it was a one-stop shopping center. If you needed bread or canned goods, they had it; if Dad needed a pair of pants or shirt, they had it. It was amazing all they had available in that store.

An account (or "tab") was established that Dad would settle up regularly. Farmers could either bring in eggs to exchange for groceries or dry goods, or they could be used as payment toward their accumulated bill. Mel and Madeline Hucek knew everyone's name in the area, even the children.

Attached to the store was a cold storage unit. Since no one had freezers in their homes, people could rent a locker in which to store their meat after butchering. I remember as a child that my greatest fear was, *Is the door going to open when we want to leave? What happens if I can't open that heavy door?* That heavy freezer door always slammed shut abruptly behind you, but we never did get locked in.

Across the road they had a building where the canning company took in pickles that area residents grew for a little extra money. (Our family grew pickles one year, but never again! It was back-breaking work for very little pay!)

I went past that little store every day on my way to school. We could stop and for a penny get a pencil, or note-paper for five cents, and you can't forget the penny candy. Just east of the store was Lafayette School, the one-room schoolhouse that I attended for seven years. Now, only the memories remain along with some photos — the schoolhouse is demolished, and the store has been remodeled into a dining area in the bar called The Tippy Canoe.

Three miles west was another small store, bar and dance hall operated by Ben and Dorothy Koenig, located in Lincoln across from St. Peters Church. Koenig's store was a popular place on Sunday and, as a place to get candy during break time, definitely for the two weeks when we attended summer religion classes. I can still remember on the day of the Kermis,¹ as we walked out of the church, a band would be playing in front of the bar, inviting everyone over. But Koenig's, too, has been relegated to memories and photos. It's now a bar called Suzie's Place; the store has been remodeled into a dining area, but the dance hall was demolished.

Because the bar was in the same building as the store, it was open the same hours as the bar. I've come to the conclusion that the reason they were built together was



Top: Melvin Hucek's tavern in Euren (June 13, 1947). **Bottom:** Koenig Bar and Hall in Lincoln (January 30, 1974). Photos courtesy of the Harold Heidman portion of the KCHS photo collection.

so the men could get a drink while their wives did the grocery shopping!

As the name suggests, Mom and Pop stores were characterized by the availability of their built-in free labor. Everyone in the family, including the kids, had to pitch in to help, tending to customers, and stocking shelves. A bell was located above the door letting the owners know someone had come in. Living quarters were always close by, making the store accessible at all hours for something someone might need in an emergency.

But time marches on. The Mom and Pop stores, once found in every small community, are no longer there. They've been replaced by larger grocery stores located in larger communities. No question they have their benefits, but I doubt they'll ever create the same kind of memories.

¹The Kermis is a traditional Belgium holiday, celebrating that the harvest was done, generally consisting of a church mass, music, and dancing. Families made Belgium pies and other traditional Belgium foods. At the Lincoln Church, it was celebrated the last Sunday in August. It is still celebrated on that day today.

NEWS FROM THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Report from the Trenches

ARLETTA BERTRAND, NEW ASSISTANT EDITOR

by Jerry Abitz — When one is in their 80s, as I am, one worries about continuity. I have been editor of the KCHS newsletter since 1996. In the beginning, I labored alone — I came up with the ideas, did the research and put the newsletter together; I also produced the mailing labels and maintained the files. This operation is the lifeblood of this organization!



Board members were reluctant to get involved. Writing for publication can be an awesome responsibility. Putting stuff in print and mailing it to close to 900 households is a daunting task. What if I goof up? Will our readers like my style of writing? Where do I find ideas?

Most newsletters I receive tend to be a report of what is happening within the organization. Living in a small county surrounded by two metro areas, Green Bay and Manitowoc, or a prime tourist area, such as Door County, minimizes what is written about us in area newspapers. We're "small potatoes." As such, our happenings as well as our history typically go unreported. So, unlike some other newsletters, I (and others) have strived to uncover and reveal what life was like here in the past or what is unique.

Arletta Bertrand has shown a real interest in this newsletter. She already has written articles and taken over the production of the mailing labels. She has an inquisitive mind, a supportive spouse, and a "can do" attitude. She, like myself, has not had any writing classes, but has the willingness to learn. We also work well together. She has attended the sessions with Susan Slikkers, our production editor, to help make decisions about the contents of the past few issues.

In light of these circumstances, at the last regular board meeting, I proposed that Arletta should be recognized as the assistant editor. The board approved her for this position.

So, welcome aboard, Arletta!

NEW KCHS DIRECTOR —

Leon Raether is a native of Algoma. After graduation from UW-Milwaukee, he taught for 11 years in south central Minnesota and, in 1989, returned this area to teach English as a Second Language at Green Bay West High School. He retired from active teaching after 34 years in January of 2012. Currently he serves as head organist and adult choir and bell choir director at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Algoma. He is also St. Paul's parish historian and archivist, and has published two histories of the congregation.



Leon lives in Brookside House, the historic 1877 home of Joseph and Johanna Willeman in Algoma, a property he restored. He serves on the Design Committee of Community Improvement of Algoma, and also conducts research for the State and National Registry of Historic Places. An avid antique collector, he enjoys restoring, refinishing, and reupholstering the pieces he's collected. He also enjoys travel, biking, walking, and spending time with his golden retriever, Logan, and cats, Lilo and Alfi.

KCHS GRAND OPENING CELEBRATION AT NEW LOCATION —

The KCHS History Center had its Grand Opening Celebration and Annual Meeting at the new Kewaunee location on Saturday, May 4. More than 120 guests celebrated with us and toured the new facility. A lunch and refreshments of old-fashioned rootbeer was enjoyed, served by our directors Julie Bloor and Bevan Laird. Gary Hess provided a presentation of beer barrel-making. (For DVD of presentation, see info on page 4.) Visitors were able to examine our numerous files of photos, scrapbooks, family trees, and special collections.



(Left to right): KCHS President Tom Schuller, guest presenter Gary Hess, and KCHS vice president Jerry Abitz.
Photo by Arletta Bertrand.

Our Annual meeting was held prior to the presentation with the election of officers, Tom Schuller—President, Jerry Abitz—Vice President, Julie Bloor—Secretary, and Arletta Bertrand—Treasurer.

The History Center is now open at our new address of 217 Ellis Street, Kewaunee; our new phone number is 920-388-0369. You may visit us between the hours of 12:00-4:00 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays. Please call Tom Schuller (920-388-3858) to schedule an appointment for a time the Center is not open. Because we are volunteers, many times someone is at the center on other occasions, so just give us a call before you come. We are looking for additional volunteers so we can be open more days.

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HISTORY CENTER NOW OPEN IN KEWAUNEE! —

The KCHS History Center now has been open for six weeks, and we have met many new visitors. Thanks to volunteers Richard Dorner, Mary Reckelberg, Gloria Peterson and Arletta Bertrand, we were able to open the History Center the weekend of Memorial Day.

We are hopeful to enlist more volunteers which will enable us to be open more days during the week as well as weekends. Could that be you? Check it out! See if you would be interested in volunteering a day or two a month! Anyone interesting in volunteering can come and sit with one of our volunteers on Thursdays or Fridays. If you have any questions about what is required for volunteering, call Arletta Bertrand (920-845-2972).

Be assured — you do not have to know everything about history to volunteer. When I started, I didn't know

Report from the Trenches *(cont. from page 6)*

where everything was and I'm still learning! You'll be amazed at the fun you can have helping visitors locate information and meeting new people!

KCHS JAIL MUSEUM OPENS FOR ITS 44TH SEASON

— Established in 1969, the Museum is located on the south edge of Courthouse Square in Kewaunee in the 1876 National Register Jail and Sheriff's Quarters.

We display things unique to Kewaunee County. We have several period rooms, a living room and a bedroom. The remainder of the building, including the jail cells and the basement, is devoted to displaying various artifacts. The basic core of our display is from the Decker Collection, gifted to the County back in the early 1900s; since that time, we have been accumulating many things donated to us



(Top) Plaque and (Bottom) wooden statues depicting Father Marquette's landing in Kewaunee County in 1674. Photos by Jerry Abitz.

by residents, typically after the death of a parent or grandparent.

One of the former bedrooms is devoted to Indian artifacts, an entire wall displays beaded objects, ceramics, arrowheads and baskets. In the same room are wooden statues once displayed at the former Kewaunee Bottling Works which depict the landing of the French explorer, Father Marquette, on the shore in Kewaunee on Nov. 1, 1674, to offer a mass for the local people.

We have a display of Dr. Edward J. Kersher's (the Baby Doctor from Euren) medical instruments (see January 2013 issue, Volume XXV, No. 1). We also have a foot-powered dental drill. How would you like to experience that? At least you wouldn't be asked questions when your mouth is gaping wide open — the dentist would be too busy pumping away with his foot!



Foot-powered dental drill. Photo by Jerry Abitz.

LUXEMBURG RUMMAGE SALE — The KCHS held its yearly rummage sale on Friday and Saturday, May 17-18, at Arletta Bertrand's residence in conjunction with the Village-wide Luxemburg Rummage Sale. Thanks to the help of Judy Srnka and Mary Reckelberg, it was a huge success despite the rain on Friday; the weather was perfect on Saturday. We also would like to thank everyone who donated to our rummage sale. It was a great effort!

Please keep us in mind for next year's sale!

Friends of the Kewaunee County Historical Society ~~ 2013 Donations ~~

Seeing this list of donors caused a lump in my throat and brought tears of joy. To see names of people who have, perhaps, never given before mingled with those names of regular donors made me feel very proud. I believe we have come a long way from our humble beginnings. We have moved into a site that enables us to do things we have never done before due to cramped quarters. To have dry storage for artifacts at the same site is a plus. You have seen the message from Arletta Bertrand that if we can get more volunteers, our History Center will have more hours of staffing. All this is happening because of your willingness to back us. For that we thank you.

For those of you who wish to donate at a future date, those self-addressed envelopes have no expiration dates. If you have lost yours, one of your own will do when addressed to our treasurer, Arletta Bertrand, whose address is listed below. You get to decide how much you would like to donate. —Jerry Abitz, editor

Note: The listing below is based upon donations received March 1-June 1, 2013. If your gift was received at a later date and not listed, it will be acknowledged in the next issue. If your name is not listed and you gave, please contact our treasurer, Arletta Bertrand (see info below).

~~ If you have a change of address, please notify Arletta Bertrand as soon as possible. ~~

By mail: 1106 Colle Street, Luxemburg WI 54217 ~ **By phone:** 920-845-2972 ~ **By email:** arletta.bertrand@gmail.com

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Friends of the Kewaunee County Historical Society

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