

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION

IN DISTRICT RE - 1J

1888 - 1963

DIAMOND JUBILEE EDITION

Holyoke, Colorado

May, 1963

PURPOSE

Originally, the Phillips County Education Association voted to produce a project for providing better public relations between educators and parents. A Local Color Committee was established and it was decided to compile a history of Education in Phillips County.

Later, this committee referred the project to the Holyoke School staff, because Haxtun committee members were engaged in the new school move and accreditation evaluations.

We wish to thank our county Superintendent of Schools, Earlean Jung, and C. C. Steward, Holyoke Superintendent, also all those who willingly contributed time or material in order that this history might be written.

COMMITTEE:

Elda McClenahan
Bonnalyn Salomons
E. James Faubel

Laura B. Clark
Elizabeth Shaw
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SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-1J PHILOSOPHY

The fundamental purpose of all public schools, and one to which our schools subscribe, is that of providing the best learning situations possible, for the people of our community.

To provide these opportunities, there must be a continuous effort to improve the learning experiences, to provide adequate facilities, and to develop an environment which will stimulate a desire to learn.

It must be recognized that all educational forces are not found within the school. For this reason the school, the home, and the community work together, to effect the best possible educational experiences.

Each school employee has a definite responsibility toward the public relations program. This implies that each one is to do all he can for the community and school, to co-operate with those in charge, thus promoting a democratic spirit and an effective school program.

Holyoke, Colorado
November 21, 1962

"Education in Review"

We came to this country
Many years ago (1917)
When trails were rough and rugged--
The traffic made it so.

Cars were a part of luxury--
Model T's were in their prime
Which have seen so many changes
Plus many others in our time.

Hill Top then had a school-house
To which we walked to school
Others, came on horse-back
From far or near--the rule.

Ruby Dille was our teacher--
A better one would be hard to find,
A natural born instructor
With disposition, good and kind.

Under her careful guidance
We learned to read and write and spell
Each in it's proper sequence
On which others still should dwell.

The 'School of hard-knocks' is one grand teacher
Experience, has been our guide
Energies put in motion
These thots one must confide.

Our first two years of higher learning
Were at Amitie--a land-mark for others here
T'll always be remembered
Five and one half miles our ponies trotted, if, in high gear.

E. J. Martin was the teacher,
Who knew his subjects well.
Latin, Algebra, History and English
Each conveyed will do to tell.

Two more years of learning
So to Holyoke we must go
Ten and one half miles, between there and home
For daily trips our Model 'A' our friend or foe.

As I recall we did some trapping
Which was on our way to school--
With perfume of our catch
"No more "they said, "It's against the rule."

(Who were our teachers?--)
I'll name them if I can
Wycoff, Broilier and Mrs. Scott
Miss Williamson, Mills, Kinney and Wickman
Miss Henline, whom I almost forgot.

Subjects taught were English, Science and History
Latin and some Spanish too
While we had bookkeeping and typing
Home Ec and shop--I may have missed a few.

We had no time for music
Or should I say 'bánd'
Our voices were saved for entertainments
Or for contests that were at hand.

The class of '24 has had no reunions
Each has gone his separate way
Carving a nitche, we hope, with no regrets
What more is there to say?

By Ervin E. Kuhnke
434 Bowman
Holyoke, Colorado

HISTORY OF PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOLS COMMITTEES

ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Steward
Mr. Ronne
Mr. Bernard

RESEARCH OF OLD RECORDS

Mrs. Jung
Mrs. North
Mrs. Blakesley
Mrs. Flanagan

HOME ECONOMICS

Mrs. Kenyon
Mrs. Brown

SOCIAL STUDIES

Mr. Blackie
Mr. Haynes

ATHLETICS

Mr. Fahring
Mr. Garretson
Mr. Davies
Miss Burt

ENGLISH AND LANGUAGE

Mrs. McClenahan
Mrs. Salomons
Miss Shaw
Mrs. Eckman
Mrs. Clark
Mr. Faubel

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Mrs. Kruse
Mrs. Hinde
Mrs. McCulloch
Mrs. Ewegen
Mrs. Cooper

KINDERGARTEN

Mrs. Anderson
Mrs. Walters

MUSIC

Miss Miles
Mr. McMillen
Mrs. Hohn

PHOTOGRAPHY

Mr. Dodson
Mrs. Clark

AGRICULTURE

Mr. Daise

MATHEMATICS

Mr. Beck
Mrs. Flanagan

SCIENCE

Mr. Phillips
Mr. Enns

COMMERCIAL

Miss Anderson

INTERVIEW EX-TEACHERS

Mrs. Peach
Mrs. Barker
Miss Flanagan

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mr. Steward

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Mr. Lakin

CUSTODIAN

Mrs. Vyrostek
Miss Daggett

BUILDINGS AND CUSTODIANS

"A great many of the early school houses were built of sod and paid for by the settlers in donations of cash and work. In addition to serving as a place for holding school, these sod buildings also served as a community center. (Social gatherings of various kinds, spelling schools, and lyceums Sunday schools and preaching services were held in school buildings.) (The first legally, organized school district was established in 1886 with a school population of thirty-four. The territory comprised in this district contained all of township 7, range 46." (Holyoke Enterprise, Dec. 31, 1920-by Chas. R. Peter).)

The following news items add to the picture of the growth of Phillips County schools.

"A school meeting was held on 20-7-45 last Tuesday with about twenty persons in attendance. Two school houses were located, one on section 13-7-45 and the other on 29-7-45. School will commence as soon as teachers can be secured." September 6, 1887 - Logan County News.

"There is to be an ice cream supper next Friday evening, September 9, at the school house on section 21-8-45, for the purpose of raising money to get seats and other necessary articles for the school house. All are cordially invited. Come everybody and have a jolly time: but don't forget your pocketbooks."

"School began in the new sod church with Miss Jennie Beggs, teacher" - Logan County News Sept. 27, 1887

The following reports taken from district record books give facts about the cost of early school buildings which seem to be typical of all those first buildings.

The District Record Book for school district number 63 provides the following information: June 2, 1888, Oscar Trego, county superintendent, established, recorded, and numbered school district number 63.

August 6, 1888, the school board voted to build the school house on the $\frac{1}{2}$ section corner on south side of T7ⁿ R44^w. The expense account shows the cost of the building materials to be \$100. The expense account for December 11, 1892 shows the cost of building an out house to be \$2.50.

The expense account of District number 61 for October 18, 1888 shows the amount of \$60.85 spent for lumber for the school house. Five dollars was spent for a blackboard.

In the district record book of District Number 14 we read of that district's origin. In May 1913, District 14 was established by the county superintendent of schools Charles R. Peter.

On June 16, 1913 the school board met at the home of the board president E. G. Summers. At that meeting the Secretary C. C. Harmon recorded that the board voted to build a 16' x 20' school house on the southwest corner of section 36, township, range 45.

The school treasurer's report shows the following expenditures for providing the above mentioned building:

Building school house	\$40.50
Work	10.00
Lumber	100.00
Plastering	15.00

The total cost of District Number 14's first building was \$165.50. At the general school meeting in the above mentioned school house, May 7, 1917 the board voted to enlarge the building from 16' x 20' to 20' x 32'.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Three months after Holyoke became a town, a subscription school was taught in the year of 1837. School was held in a building on the east side of InterOcean Avenue, formerly located in the southwest corner of the present courthouse grounds.

The Logan County News, Dec. 20, 1887 stated- "We ought to provide for a school house, as we have lots donated by the town company to build upon. No town or community can afford to continue without schools and churches, as they are the influences that elevate and purify society. But in building, only such should be erected to meet the present needs, and when we become more populous these can be enlarged to meet demands."

On December 28, 1887, seven electors met and organized District Number 39. In the Holyoke items in the Logan County News on Jan. 3, 1888 the following item appeared: "Public school commenced yesterday, taught by Mrs. Gleason, in the second story building east side of InterOcean Ave., opposite Smith and Blakely's store."

In the next few months the following items appeared in the Logan County News that tell a little more about the buildings used for Holyoke's first schools:

Jan. 17, 1888- "A large church house is now begun, a school will soon follow, then a public hall and park."

April 3, 1888- "Miss Addie B. Handley was employed by our board, to teach two months school in the city, beginning yesterday. The house selected for the schoolroom is the one just south of Smith and Wickershams' store."

July 3, 1888- "Local Rustlings- Have you seen the plans for Holyoke's large brick school house? They are at the State Bank."

The history found in the cornerstone of the grade school building that was built in 1919 states: "The year following the organization of the district, a school was held in the Baker hall and in the building adjoining on the south. The Baker hall mentioned was the upper story, since removed, from what is now the Universal Theatre."

In the spring of 1889 an election was held and the school house site was located west of the present grade school building. The Lincoln Townsite Company made a gift of the block ground comprising the old site.

After bonds were issued the contract was let to John Heginbotham and G.W. Shuler, as contractors. The building was a two story building with four class rooms and a basement. The basement was never used for school purposes. The building and equipment cost about \$9000. The stone for the foundation was quarried at Stoneham, Colorado, and the brick was made by Conrey & Williams at the old brick yard in West Holyoke.

The members of the school board at the time the building was erected were L. Tinkel, president, R.M. Gilson, secretary, and H.J. Johnson, treasurer.

Jan. 21, 1892 State Herald - Holyoke's commodious school building has been accepted from the contractors by our school board, and on Monday last, the teachers and scholars took formal possession.

The corps of instructors are Mrs. M.C. Timberlake, Miss Jennie Beggs, and Mr. S. G. Duley, principal."

Feb. 28, 1890- State Herald - "A movement was started to adorn the public school block. Mr. A. T. Guthrie of the Holyoke Nursery has charge and citizens may order trees and shrubs through him.

In 1918 because of the increased school population, a room was improvised from the space of a cloak room and part of a hall upstairs in the building to provide for another class.

The board decided the school needed a new building to provide up-to-date, and sanitary housing. On March 18, 1919, a bond election was held and a bond issue was voted for \$52,500 to erect and equip a new building. The board added to the grounds by purchasing a tract of land east of the old grounds from S. S. Worley. Also a strip of land between the old ground and the Worley purchase, and a strip joining the old grounds on the south was bought from the Lincoln Townsite company. April 28, 1919, the contract was given to M. J. Kenney, of Denver to build the school building according to plans and specifications submitted by Redding & Son, architects, of Denver.

On Colorado day, the 43rd anniversary of our grezt Centennial state, the cornerstone for the new grade school building was laid. A program was presented and a large crowd of citizens attended. The Aug. 8, 1919, Holyoke Enterprise stated: "A box filled with 1919 data and other interesting articles used in the everyday life of the present day generation were put into the box to be used as a history in case the building is ever demolished or torn down in future generations. When completed Holyoke can boast of one of the most modern and up-to-date grade schools in the state."

School opened in the new grade school Aug. 30, 1920. The finished and equipped building cost about \$70,000. It was heated with a Dunham vapor heat system and swept and kept clean with an Arco vacuum cleaner system. It had hot and cold water on every floor and shower baths in connection with a gymnasium.

The first old building was used for the janitor's quarters.

The 1920 building was torn down in 1958 to give additional playground space for the present building.

Concerning the present building Dr. Ivan Eicher, a former superintendent of Holyoke, writes

"I recall that the first pangs of growing struck with such force somewhere around '46 and on, that we had to root the band out of their grade school band room into the gym and put a first grade section in the band's room. From there on it seemed we were building partitions so that we might have two classes where one had been before. Now you have a fine new elementary school, and I'm glad for you all, but, I miss the "old building" when occasionally I'm in that area."

The present grade school building was erected at a cost of \$365,000. The groundwork for the one-story, brick and glass structure was started August, 1953, and classes were opened in it one year later.

March 3, 1953, the district voted \$245,000 to relieve overcrowding in the old building with the probability of adding a kindergarten and additional classrooms later.

June 1, 1953, the board proposed that a complete building be constructed and that a bond election be held to provide the additional \$120,000 needed. The election was held June 27, 1953, and the proposal carried by a narrow margin.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

1888 - 1890	Oscar Trego	1 term
1891 - 1896	Charles B. Timberlake	3 terms
1897 - 1902	S. H. Johnson	3 terms
1903 - 1908	Estelle Summers	3 terms
1909 - 1910	Celeste Donnelly	1 term
1911 - 1914	Charles R. Peter	2 terms
1915 - 1916	Addie Zimmermann	1 term
1917 - 1922	Charles R. Peter	3 terms
1923 - 1926	Walter Riffenburg	2 terms
1927 - 1932	Edna Youtsey	3 terms
1933 - 1934	Charles R. Peter	1 term
1935 - 1936	Dan E. Hofmeister	1 term
1937 - 1946	Gladys P. Hofmeister	5 terms
1947 - ?	Earlean F. Jung	7 terms

The above terms were for a two year period. However, beginning with the term elected to in 1954 the period was for four years. In other words the terms of Earlean Jung are 4 two-year terms and 3 four-year terms.

BUILDING CARETAKERS

The first caretakers of the first grade school was Mr. E. Stoneberg. The State Herald, April 25, 1902, contained the following item: "Mr. Bently has been appointed to the position as janitor of the school building to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of E. Stoneberg. He has rented the property formerly owned by Mr. Stoneberg and will move to Holyoke soon.

"E. Stoneberg has sold his residence property in Holyoke to Carl Jung of this county and will move his family to Windsor where he expects to make his home. Mr. and Mrs. Stoneberg have been residents of our town for a number of years and have many friends in our town and county who will regret to see them leave. They have been very active in all church work and will be much missed in church circles. They will leave Holyoke next week."

During the year of 1903 Cameron Young, brother of Mrs. Olive Peach, was janitor.

In 1904, Mr. Willis A. Olmstead, a Civil War veteran, became custodian of the grade school building and grounds. Janitorial duties included ringing the big school bell to take up school morning and noon, marching the children to their rooms, and disciplining them.

Mr. Isaac Banes was the first custodian of the second grade school building. Then Mr. O. M. Gillis and Mr. John Hughs each served a period of time as custodian of that building.

Mr. Jay Thatcher was grade school caretaker and helped at the high school during the years of 1936-1944. One incident that happened during that time and remains fresh in his memory was the heating of a full room of coal in the school basement. He and his father scooped coal all night to empty the coal room. The next morning the children came to school and were quite surprised to find the yard full of coal.

Mr. Fred Falker followed Mr. Thatcher as caretaker and Mr. John Alberts was the next one. Mr. Alberts started in the grade building before the present one in 1947. He was the first custodian for the present new building, assisted by Mrs. Alberts, and served until his retirement in 1959.

Mr. Walt Weaver came on the job after Mr. Alberts and still serves with his wife as his helper.

Mr. Henry Mitchell was caretaker of the high school for several years. The Phil-Co-Hi 1916-17 states - "The class of 1917 takes pleasure in devoting this space to Henry Mitchell, our janitor, the true friend of the students. Quietly and unassumingly, he goes about his duties, and scarcely an act does he perform, but which has in view our greatest comfort.

By his helpfulness and kind nature he has won the regard of both students and faculty.

Our wish is that he may live long and prosper."

The Phil-Co-Hi 1920 praises Mr. Mitchell with these words. "Mr. Henry Mitchell has the care of the building and grounds. Too much can not be said in praise of his excellent management."

In the 1920-21 school year and probably some other years too, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell did the cooking and serving in the dormitory. Mr.

Mitchell was head janitor for the high school and dormitory and had quarters in the dormitory.

Other high school custodians were Mr. Bill Douhans, Mr. Fay Gillis, and Mr. Ed Spohn. Mr. Spohn served from about 1946 until the new gym was built in 1949.

Mr. Chet Alberts became high school custodian in 1949 and continues to serve. He takes great pride in keeping the grounds beautiful as well as the building. He has a very special interest in the athletic program and helps out in every way possible. One year the boys made Mr. Alberts an honorary member of the Athletic Club and presented him a jacket. Another year the students dedicated their annual to him.

ATHLETICS

Athletics began on a very small scale directly after the school was started in 1912. No organized schedule in any sport was started, however, until a basketball schedule was approved in 1914. Prior to this, the town, other classes, and faculty provided most of the competition. Baseball was played in the fall, in place of football, until 1916 when eleven uniforms were bought and paid for by the Athletic Association. The first football game was played on Thanksgiving Day, 1916, against the town of Holyoke. By 1916, basketball for both boys and girls was in full swing. The boys played a total of 15 games, winning 11. The first year girls' basketball was played on any interscholastic level was 1916. Hattie Glenn was the coach of the girls in 1916 and D. O. Smith was coach of all boys' sports.

Low ceilings and different heights of baskets were blamed for some of the early defeats in basketball. The first football game was played directly east of the school in the spot where the gym now stands. A grandstand was erected in that area in 1916 also. Later, the football field was moved to its present site, south of Posegate Hall.

The Dragon, according to our sources, has always been the mascot for the school, and the colors have been green and white.

As the years have gone by, changes in the Athletic Program have taken place. Baseball has been replaced by track as the spring sport. Girls' interscholastic sports were dropped as a result of a state ruling. Tennis was dropped as a major sport. Wrestling was made a part of the Athletic Program in 1952. A new gym was also constructed in the present high school building in 1961.

Several of Holyoke's athletic teams have made appearances in State Playoffs and have always given a good account of themselves in whatever event they were involved. Following is the most accurate account available of coaches who have been at Holyoke,

1916-	D. O. Smith
1919-23	Oscar Wikoff
1925-26	Lawrence Wilcox
1927-29	Wendell Walker
1929-30	W. H. Lancaster
1930-34	L. V. Toyne
1934-35	Glenn Ament
1936-37	Martin Koolen
1937-42	Sidney Werner
1942-43	Gerald D. Ferguson
1944-45	Lawrence Wilcox
1945-47	Doran H. Grossman
1947-50	Oscar Wikoff
1950-53	Harold Chaffee
1953-54	Robert Oenbrink, William Knuckles, & Gene Daise
1954-55	Robert Oenbrink, Fred Nanni, & Gene Daise
1955-56	John Seaberg, Fred Nanni, & Gene Daise
1956-59	John Seaberg, Robert Walters, & Gene Daise
1959-60	Paul Sorenson, Gary Adams, & Gene Daise
1960-61	Paul Sorenson, Mark Fehring, & Gene Daise
1961-63	Mark Fehring, Paul Garretson, Ernest Phillips, Gene Daise & Royce Enns

HISTORY OF THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Before 1913 there were very few courses offered in the Commercial Department of Phillips County High School.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on July 30, 1913, it was decided to purchase one No. 5 L. C. Smith Typewriter and two No. 3 Standard L. C. Smith Typewriters for the establishment of the Commercial Department. The Principal was authorized to purchase a duplicator of standard make--the cost not to exceed \$50 list price. Mr. A. R. Reelhorn was appointed as commercial teacher for the salary of \$900 for the school year of nine months.¹

On October 1, 1913, the Board of Education decided to charge a tuition fee of \$2.00 per month, payable in advance, for all students over 21 years of age and for non-residents.¹

December 31, 1913, the Board of Education voted to purchase the Underwood Typewriter No. 5 which was in use at the high school on terms made special to the high school.

It was decided on June 12, 1915, at a meeting of the Board of Education, to reestablish the Commercial Department with fewer courses to be offered.¹ There were approximately five to twelve students enrolled in this department with the following subjects offered: business arithmetic, typing, bookkeeping, shorthand, and commercial law.²

Through the years the Commercial Department has increased in size to the present enrollment of 100 students in the various subjects being offered. The subjects offered now are bookkeeping, office practice, shorthand, and typing.

Since it was organized, the Commercial Department has had the following teachers:³

1913-15	A. R. Reelhorn
1915-17	Miss Hattie Glenn
1917-24	Miss Ella Williamson
1924-25	Lena C. Paull
1925-27	Gertrude Wolfe
1927-29	Bernice Meador
1929-30	Mildred Mahler
1930-33	Ella Williamson Helland
1933-38	Ella Helland
	Millicent Thompson
1938-41	Ella Helland
	Doris Jacobson
1941-42	Ella Helland
	Alma Martha White
1942-43	Ella Helland
	Marvin Wiley, Superintendent, taught some commercial.
1943-44	Ella Helland
1944-47	Gwendolyn Y. Jensen
1947-50	Lillie Gunnderson
1950-51	Fern B. Cox
1951-52	Victorine McCracken
1952-55	Marilyn Ruwaldt
1955-57	Marilyn Ruwaldt Garretson
1957-59	George Severin

1959-60 Marilyn Garretson
1960-61 Katheryn Lynch
1951-63 Sharon L. Anderson

The salary offered when this department was started, in 1913, was \$900 per school year increasing with time up to about \$1,500 per year to the time of the depression. Then it dropped back to around \$900 per year. After the depression, the salaries gradually increased with the economy of the county until our present beginning salary schedule of \$4,300 per year.

SOURCES: ¹Records of District Meetings--County Court House
 ²Phillips County High School Record--Holyoke High School
 ³County Superintendent's Records--County Court House

ENGLISH

Since the Puritans first established schools in order that their children might learn to read the scriptures, the teaching of grammar has been the underlying current in all education.

Grammar school is what the name implies--a school in which the pupils are taught to master grammar. Elementary grades stress the teaching of reading. High school English classes are designed to apply the grammar and reading skills learned earlier.

English encompasses the study of the English language, literature, spelling, and the mechanics of learning to read, speak, write, and listen. Teaching students study techniques frequently is automatically assigned to the English classes.

No particular mention of English as a subject is in the school records. It is assumed, apparently, that all grades in school receive instruction in this area.

According to early records, English was taught by each classroom teacher in the grade school. In 1955 English was departmentalized in the junior high.

In high school, English is required three years; the fourth year is taught primarily for college preparatory students. A combination of grammar, composition, and literature is taught on every level with American and English literature emphasized in the third and fourth years.

Speech, at times correlated with the English program, has been taught at irregular intervals under such course names as Oral English and Public Speaking. Since the 1950's speech has been taught each year as a minor subject.

From the early 1900's until recently the high school had extra-curricular speech activities, including drama, debate, oratory, panel discussion, extemporaneous speaking, and interpretation. These activities were under the direction of the Thespian Club or of the speech teacher. Some of the topics debated were "Resolved: that the standing armies of the United States should be enlarged," in 1915; and "Resolved: that we should have government ownership of railroads," in 1940. Some of the plays given were the junior class play of 1940, Square Crooks, the senior play of 1932, It Pays to Advertise, and The Mad Hatters, the sophomore play of 1945. Many one-act plays were given for various occasions by the Thespian group.

Students are realizing more and more that each new day brings a greater awareness of the importance of the ability to read, write, and speak good English.

ENGLISH

- 1913-14 Lillian Kroger (German and English)
A. S. Jessup
- 1914-15 Louisa G. Painter (English, German, and Latin)
A. S. Jessup
- 1916-17 Ralph Robb
Lillian Kroger
Louisa Painter (English, German, and Latin)
- 1917-19 Edna McKibben (English and German)
- 1919-20 Alice Sanderson
- 1920-21 Helen Kinney
Minnie Doar
L. E. Eckert
E. J. Martin
- 1921-22 Helen Kinney
Marion Ward-Haxtun
A. Heidee
Dean Murray
- 1922-23 Helen Kinney
Scott
Roth
- 1923-24 Wickman (English, Spanish, and Latin)
- 1924-25 Alo Jones (English, Spanish, and Latin)
Mary E. Tyre
Millicent Painter
- 1925-26 Mary E. Tyre
Schonauer
B. Crawford
Owston (English, Spanish, and Latin)
- 1926-27 Miss Strong
Myrth Owston (Latin, Spanish, and English)
- 1927-28 Viola Hansen
Isabel Wiebelt
Owston (English, Spanish, and Latin)
Mary E. Tyre
- 1928-29 Viola Hanson (Latin, Spanish, and English)
Marie Klassen
Lana Wise (English and Dramatics)
Isabel Wiebelt (English and Spanish)

1929-30 Viola Hansen (English, Spanish, and Latin)
Isabel Wiebelt (Spanish and English)
Dorothy Miller-Haxtun

1930-31 Viola Hansen (English, Spanish, and Latin)
Isabel Wiebelt (Spanish and English)
Elizabeth McSwain-Haxtun

1931-33 Viola Hansen (English, Spanish, and Latin)
Isabel Wiebelt (Spanish and English)
Mary Stewart-Haxtun

1933-34 Gladys Jenson
Retha Morgan
Mary Stewart-Haxtun

1934-38 Retha Morgan
Mary Stewart-Haxtun

1936-37 Erickson (English, Spanish, and Latin)

1937-38 Miss Schwabeland (Spanish, Latin, and English)

1938-39 Irma White
Marjorie Anderson-Haxtun
Schwalbenland (Latin, Spanish, and English)

1939-40 Betty Twist (English and Public Speaking)
Francis Cooper
Ruth Schwalbenland (English, Latin, and Spanish)

1940-41 Ruth Schwalbenland
Henry Larson (English and Public Speaking)
Grace Galbreath-Haxtun

1941-42 Thelma Shew
Grace Galbreath-Haxtun

1942-43 Ruby Donna Joseph
Marlene Smith
Marjorie O'Brien-Haxtun
Alice Taylor-Haxtun

1943-44 Logan Price
Alberta Price (Latin and English)
Alice Taylor-Haxtun

1944-45 Logan Price
Alberta Price (Latin and English)
Carrie Rost-Haxtun

1945-46 Dorothy Morgan (German, Latin, and English)
Logan Price
Alberta Price (Latin and English)
Carrie Rost-Haxtun

1946-47 Helen Fehse
 Logan Price (English and Latin)
 Dorothy Morgan
 Gwendolyn Jensen-Haxtun

1947-48 Helen Fehse
 Logan Price
 Mary B. Hill (English and Latin)
 Gwendolyn Jensen-Haxtun

1948-49 Logan Price
 Mary Dell Burnside
 Shirley Bonner (English and Spanish)
 Mary B. Hill (English and Latin)
 Gwendolyn Jensen-Haxtun

1949-50 Alma Beatty
 Logan Price
 Mary B. Hill (Latin and English)
 Leon Higgins-Haxtun

1950-51 Richard Talley
 James Cochran
 Mary B. Hill (Latin and English)
 Ralph Klien-Haxtun

1951-52 Lawrence Rehfeld
 Robert L. Card-Haxtun

1952-53 Lawrence Rehfeld
 Ellen Cahill
 Barbara Troisi-Haxtun

1953-54 Alfred Lambrecht
 Mary B. Hill (Latin and English)
 Earl Cady-Haxtun

1954-55 Maxine Brandt
 Mary B. Hill (Latin and English)
 Alfred Lambrecht
 Roenna Cohen-Haxtun

1955-56 J. Jacobson (English and Speech)
 Mary B. Hill (English and Latin)
 Maxine Brandt
 Bonnaly Salomons
 Roenna Cohen-Haxtun

1956-57 J. Jacobson (English and Speech)
 Mary B. Hill (English and Latin)
 Bonnaly Salomons
 Elizabeth Jensen
 Keith Allen-Haxtun
 Richard Hitt-Haxtun

- 1957-58 Mary B. Hill (French, Latin, and English)
Bonnalyn Salomons
Elizabeth Jensen
Keith Allen-Haxtun
Richard Hitt-Haxtun
- 1958-59 Bonnalyn Salomons
Laura B. Clark (English and Speech)
Keith Allen-Haxutn
Alice T. Bamford-Haxtun
Mary B. Hill (Latin, English, and French)
- 1959-60 Bonnalyn Salomons
Laura Clark (English and French)
Robert Lingard (Speech and English)
Mary B. Hill-Haxtun
Anna Bennett-Haxtun
Leland Schantz-Haxtun
- 1960-61 Bonnalyn Salomons
Robert Lingard (English and Speech)
Laura B. Clark (French and English)
Anna Bennett-Haxtun
Mary B. Hill-Haxtun
Leland Schantz-Haxtun
- 1961-62 Bonnalyn Salomons
Robert Lingard (Speech and English)
Edward Peake-Haxtun
Gerald Jarmon-Haxtun

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

In an attempt to clarify and explain the purposes and function of foreign languages in the curriculum, it is quite interesting to note that from the earliest times of recorded history man found it necessary to be able to understand and speak languages other than his native tongue in order to communicate and exchange ideas. As a very specific example of this fact we mention that one of the first stories one encounters in the Bible is that of the Tower of Babel--built, we are told, by men who wished to display it as a token of their might and as an act of defiance to God. Of course, God quickly proved that He was mightier than they by causing their tongues to change. Whereas all men had previously lived together in one region of the earth and had spoken the same language, now they no longer spoke the same way. They soon found that they no longer understood one another with the result that living and working together became increasingly difficult and in many cases impossible. It is little wonder then that the study of foreign languages became vitally necessary.

In our modern world of today with its hundreds, even thousands, of different languages brought into extremely close contact because of the rapid means of communication and transportation, it is relatively easy to understand the primary function of foreign languages in the curriculum. This function is to endow the student with certain fundamental skills which in due time will enable him to read, write, speak, and understand the foreign language. Whenever a student is in possession of these skills, he will quite naturally cultivate his mind further through the varied contacts that his acquired knowledge makes possible in the fields of literature, travel and interchange of ideas through oral or written language.

Foreign languages have still another function which is only slightly less important to the student. This is the drawing out of certain faculties of the mind and instilling certain mental habits. This "mental discipline," properly developed, can do much to make one a better student in fields other than languages.

A search of the historical records of Holyoke High School reveals that foreign languages have long held a respected position in its curriculum. As far back as 1913 German was offered, and during most years between 1914 and 1923 two and sometimes three different foreign languages were offered. These included Latin, German, French, and Spanish. From 1923 through 1941 two languages--Latin and Spanish--were included in the curriculum. Since that time (perhaps due to the growing scarcity of language teachers), for the most part, only one foreign language has been offered at one time. During the period from 1943 until 1956 Latin was the only offering, while the following three years saw both Latin and French included. Since 1959 French has been the only foreign language taught at Holyoke High School, but recently there has been considerable interest evidenced for the inclusion of additional languages.

Beginning in 1960 an innovation occurred in the language program when it was decided to attempt a pilot program in the teaching of conversational French at the elementary school. The fourth grade was selected for this experimental program, which proved successful and was expanded in the succeeding two years to include first the fifth grade and then the sixth grade. With the pilot group of 1960 having completed three years of French this year, it has been decided to

survey the parents of these sixth-grade students to determine their interests in having the students continue the study of French in the junior high school on an elective basis. Results of this survey are inconclusive at this writing, but it is hoped that a fair proportion of these students will have the opportunity to further advance their language study.

The following is a fairly complete listing of the various foreign language teachers of Holyoke High School from 1913 to the present date,, 1963:

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS HOLYOKE HIGH SCHOOL

1913-14 Lillian Krogen--German
1914-17 Louisa G. Painter--German & Latin
1917-18 Bertha Pick--Latin
Edna McKibben--German
1918-19 A. Heidel--French
1919-21 Edna Scheller--French, Latin, Spanish
1921-23 Helen Kinney--French, Latin, Spanish
William Roth--German
1923-24 Miss Wickman--Spanish, Latin
1924-25 Alo Jones--Spanish, Latin
1925-28 Owston--Spanish, Latin
1929-33 Viola Hansen--Latin, Spanish
1936-37 Erickson--Latin, Spanish
1938-41 Rugh Schwalbenland--Latin, Spanish
1943-46 Alberta Price--Latin
1946-47 Logan Price--Latin
1947-56 Mary B. Hill--Latin
1956-59 Mary B. Hill--Latin, French
1959-- Laura B. Clark--French

GUIDANCE DEPARTMENT

Guidance and counseling became a part of the Holyoke school program in August of 1961 when E. James Faubel was appointed guidance counselor and psychology teacher. The program was planned to meet standards of the National Defense Educational Act, the Colorado State Department of Education and the North Central Regional Accrediting Association. This required quick and effective action to get the testing lined up for the coming year, plus provide the graduating seniors with information on jobs and college opportunities.

During the school year 1961-62, all seniors were administered intelligence, vocational aptitude and vocational interest tests. Juniors and sophomores were administered several tests to make their records more useful and valuable to all concerned. Freshmen took intelligence tests also. In addition to these tests, HHS participated in the National Merit Tests, Scholastic Aptitude Tests, Iowa Tests of Educational Development and the College Testing program. The grade schools had intelligence tests in grades one and five, plus achievement tests in all grades, one through eight. Faubel also taught psychology and American problems that first year. In addition, he instructed an adult psychology class in the spring evening session.

In school year 1962-63, the program improved through testing the first, fourth and seventh grades for intelligence, plus testing seniors for the first time in achievement. A freshman orientation class was added to the overall program and the Craig Reading Program was coordinated through Mr. Faubel, who was re-appointed to a second year as Guidance Counselor.

More emphasis was placed on counseling with students as to vocational choices and college plans. Administrative policy was established regarding discipline and was decided that this was not an area for the guidance counselor's responsibility. Once again an evening adult psychology class was taught in the fall, but efforts to get a college credit psychology class thru Northeastern Junior College in the spring failed due to insufficient registrants.

The California Test of Personality is used to screen students and for instruction purposes in orientation and group guidance classes. The Brown-Carlson and Spitzer Study Skills tests are used in certain classes also.

The orientation was very successful and pre-registration for 1963-64 brought about the need for two classes instead of one. Also, individual conferences were given to each eighth grade student to orient these youngsters to the freshman curriculum.

The Guidance Program has met all federal, regional and state requirements since inception and plans for subsequent years, on a short range and long range basis, include gradual improvement of services through constant evaluation.

HOME ECONOMICS

Domestic science and Smith-Hughes are names associated with the beginning of home economics and homemaking education. The Smith-Hughes Act (1917) and the George-Barden Act (1946) provide some federal funds for vocational education of less than college level in agriculture, distributive occupation, home economics, and trade and industry. In the early years of the development of the homemaking education program, the subject matter consisted chiefly of "cookin" and "sewin." Today it is a practical approach to such family problems as:

- Selection and purchase of goods and services for the home, and consumer responsibility
- Care and guidance of children
- Selection, purchase, preparation, serving, conservation and storage of food
- Selection, purchase, care renovation, and construction of clothing
- Selection and care of the home and its furnishings and equipment
- Maintenance of health and home safety and home care of the sick
- Management of the home,; conservation and wise use of energy, time, and money by family members
- Selection and provision for educational, recreational, and occupational experiences by family members
- The interrelation of family and community.

In later years the Holyoke homemaking department became part of the Vocation Homemaking Program, and some federal funds along with state funds provide a well rounded program.

At one time the homemaking department was in the present math room, later in the basement of Posegate Hall and now in the main building. The department in each place was to be as near "home-like" as possible. The students care for the department on a rotation schedule with members of the class "role-playing" the parts of various members of the family.

In the thirties when the department was in Posegate Hall there was a bedroom, dining-living area, and kitchen. The equipment consisted of such things as an ice-box (that real ice type), several two-burner gas plates, and a wood-coal range. Storage space was quite adequate with fine built-in cupboards. The sewing department had two or three foot-treadle sewing machines (White and Singer). Now there are ten Singer and Nichi machines--two of the Singers are of the latest model and are fully automatic.

In 1935 the home economics classes went to Ft. Morgan for a district contest, and the Holyoke team won the most points on planning, preparing, and serving a well-balanced meal in 90 minutes--this included the clean-up. The instructor was Miss Johanna Duthie. Some time during this period the high school boys took home economics.

During the thirties, the war years, and post war years there was a continuous change of instructors. Two former homemaking teachers still living in the community are Mrs. Lucille Fletcher Kuhnke and Mrs. Elmer Hansen. Mrs. Kuhnke has the record of teaching home economics longer than any other Holyoke home economics teacher--thirteen years).

The department progressed with the change of time.. In 1955 plans started for moving the home economics department from Posegate Hall back to the main building. It was constructed in the northwest corner of the basement which originally was the first gymnasium, then the commercial room, and later the first school lunch room. The department was designed around the unit plan, having three completely furnished unit kitchens, a living area, a laundry unit, and sewing construction units. The classes moved to the newly constructed department in 1957.

Holyoke High School was chosen as a student teaching center for senior home economics students from Colorado A. & M. at Fort Collins. Eight students were trained by Mrs. Ervin Kuhnke.

Homemaking is not a required subject but it is a popular subject, which the increased enrollment indicates. Most of the high school girls take Home Economics I and II, and a good percentage take Home Economics III, if it can be worked into their schedules.

The past four years the enrollment has averaged between 65-75 students. Mrs. Meril T. Kenyon is the present home-making teacher and is completing her fourth year of teaching in Holyoke. She is an active member of the State Advisory Board for Vocation Homemaking Teachers and is the District F.H.A. Advisor.

In 1945 The Future Homemakers of America (and intricate part of the home economics program) was organized and the Holyoke High School home economics pupils became a part of this worthwhile national organization. The membership (voluntary basis) is made up of junior and senior high school students who have had one semester of home economics. Their goals are to work toward common ideals to promote a better and happier home life for everyone, better community life, and international good will. They believe these goals are the most important ones that youth can do for democracy.

Particia Ferguson, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Carl Ferguson, a P.C.H.S. student and home economics major under Miss Lucille Fletcher, attended the first National Convention of the Future Homemakers of America in 1948. The Holyoke Chapter was voted a superior chapter in 1948, 1954 and 1955 by the Colorado State Association. Numerous students have held other state and district offices. Diane From is the present Northeast District President and is also the newly elected local president.

Each year the Holyoke FHA contributes to the Colorado State F.H.A. scholarship fund which is given to an outstanding senior F.H.A. pupil continuing her education in the field of home economics.

Other annual activities of F.H.A. include the Father-Daughter Banquet, caroling, Sweetheart Dance, District and State Convention, preparing and serving F.F.A. Banquet, sending books and toys to handicapped children in Colorado, buying UNESCO Stamps, corresponding with international students, giving support (financially) to an adopted child from Korea, assisting with various national drives, such as Red Cross, Easter Seals, and March of Dimes.

Money making projects have been varied and they include holding work days, serving banquets, and selling fruit cakes, Christmas wreathes, candy, linen calendar towels, and cook books.

The local group is currently participating in the Holyoke Diamond Jubilee and have joined the organized group of Jubilee Belles.

HOME ECONOMICS TEACHERS

1917-18	H. L. Paulsen - Holyoke	37-38	Mary E. Lewis - Holyoke Lois Newman - Haxtun
18-19	Alma Heide - Holyoke	38-39	Fredricka Yewell - Holyoke Louise Greenlee - Haxtun
19-20	Alma Heide		
20-21	Alma Heide	39-40	Fredricka Yewell - Holyoke Pearl Stroh - Haxtun
21-22	Alma Heide Anna Bromner - Haxtun	40-41	Ellen Marlott - Holyoke Pearl Stroh - Haxtun
22-23	Alma Heide Scott - Holyoke Elma Venard - Haxtun	41-42	Ellen Louise Morse - Holyoke Evelyn Olson - Haxtun
23-24	No record	42-43	Ellen Louise Morse Evelyn Olson
24-25	Bertha Crawford - Holyoke Nilia Blaker - Haxtun	43-44	Shirley Shipman Evelyn Olson
25-26	Bertha Crawford - Holyoke Nilia Blaker - Haxtun	44-45	Letta Hansen - Holyoke Helen L. Grenard - Holyoke Elizabeth Snively - Haxtun
26-27	Mabel Strong - Holyoke Mary Britzman - Haxtun	45-46	Clella J. Rieke - Holyoke Elizabeth Snively - Haxtun
27-28	Mabel Strong - Holyoke	46-47	Lucille Fletcher - Holyoke Harriett Erdberger - Haxtun
28-29	Lena Wise - Holyoke	47-48	Lucille Fletcher - Holyoke Margaret Mosher - Haxtun
29-30	Lena Wise - Holyoke Leola Kessler - Haxtun	48-49	Lucille Fletcher Margaret Mosher
30-31	Bertha Asmus - Holyoke Evelyn Hanna - Haxtun	49-50	Lucille Fletcher Margaret Mosher
31-32	Bertha Asmus - Holyoke Ebba Stephens - Haxtun	50-51	Lucille Fletcher Kuhnke - Holyoke Ruby Emery - Haxtun
32-33	Bertha Asmus - Holyoke Zada Olson - Haxtun	51-52	Lucille F. Kuhnke Emma R. Davis - Haxtun
33-34	Johanna Duthie - Holyoke Zada Olson - Haxtun	52-53	Lucille F. Kuhnke Shirley Wilcox - Haxtun
34-35	Johanna Duthie - Holyoke Jessie Parker - Haxtun	53-54	Lucille F. Kuhnke - Holyoke Dorothy Riley - Haxtun
35-36	Johanna Duthie - Holyoke Jessie Parker - Haxtun		
36-37	Wilma Lammers - Holyoke Mrs. W. Dobler - Holyoke Edna Stack - Haxtun		

54-55 Lucille F. Kuhnke - Holyoke
~~Dorothy Riley~~ - Haxtun

55-56 Lucille F. Kuhnke - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

56-57 Lucille F. Kuhnke - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

57-58 Lucille F. Kuhnke - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

58-59 Lucille F. Kuhnke - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

59-60 Caroline Kenyon - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

60-61 Caroline Kenyon - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

61-62 Caroline Kenyon - Holyoke
Dorothy Riley - Haxtun

62-63 Caroline Kenyon - Holyoke
Korothy Riley - Haxtun

A HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS

AT HOLYOKE HIGH SCHOOL

The first year any phase of the Industrial Arts was taught at Holyoke High School was during the school year 1956-57. Mechanical drawing was taught in the basement of the dorm to eight students by Robert Walters. Mr. Walters again taught mechanical drawing during the year 1957-58. There were seventeen students in this class. At the beginning of this year an industrial arts shop was erected and equipment installed in the basement of the high school. A little over one-half of the old gym was converted for use as a shop, finish room, office and mechanical drawing room. The actual building of the shop, including the construction of walls, cabinets, benches and racks, was done by the members of four classes consisting of forty-two boys. An additional class was offered in crafts which included leatherworking, metal tooling, copper enameling and etching. There were seventeen in this class. These classes were taught by William Lakin, the present teacher. Jim Stensen did his student teaching in this department during the second half of this year; he is now teaching in Haxtun.

With the completion of the shop, individual projects became the aim of the classes in woodworking, leatherworking and other crafts. During the school year 1958-59, there were sixty students working in these phases of the industrial arts, during the four periods it was offered. Mechanical drawing was also taught by Mr. Lakin in the new mechanical drawing area next to the shop. Twelve students took the class during that year. Rex Douglass received an award in industrial arts this year.

During the school year 1959-60, sixty-nine students worked in the industrial arts shop during the four classes taught there. Fifteen others took mechanical drawing. The shop was made available for adult education in woodworking, during the spring of this year. There were approximately fourteen adults enrolled for this course.

There were seventy-nine students in the shop classes the school year 1960-61. Fifteen took mechanical drawing. David Sprague was presented an award in industrial arts at the graduation exercises at the close of this year. Adult classes were again offered this year. Four men took mechanical drawing and approximately ten men and ten women took woodworking and leatherworking during the fall of this year.

With the contemplation of an increased enrollment in mechanical drawing, a new room was built in the part of the old gym that previously had been used as a wrestling practice room. The wrestling room was built over the old area allowing the industrial arts department the use of the entire old gym. The enrollment for the year 1961-62 was seventy-five in the shop classes and twenty in mechanical drawing.

This year (1962-63), there are sixty-five enrolled in the shop classes and seventeen in mechanical drawing. Adult education was offered to ten adults during the fall of this year.

MATHEMATIC TEACHERS OF EAST PHILLIPS COUNTY

No record of teachers teaching any particular subjects is on the records until the year 1914-15. However, a record of text books used shows that the majority of schools used books written by Barnes, later giving way to texts written by Ficklin and later still to those written by Milne. The earliest algebra texts used were Milne's and Wentworth's Geometry.

For the school year 1914-15 the County High School employed Lillian Krogen as mathematics teacher at a salary of \$95.00 per month for nine months.

For the school term 1916-17, the County High School had two mathematics teachers, Lawrence Wilcox and Henrietta Faulsen.

In 1917-18 Bertha Pick was the teacher of mathematics in the County High School.

Miss Oala Henline was employed in the fall of 1919 and continued as the mathematics teacher until the spring of 1925.

The year 1925-26 saw Miss Myra Fitzmorris as the teacher of the mathematics subjects. She continued in this position until the spring of 1929 when she was married to F. B. Flanagan. The year of 1929-30 Leslie McKeehn taught mathematics in Phillips County High, but in the fall of 1930 Mrs. F. B. Flanagan returned to her former position and stayed until the spring of 1933.

The high school mathematics subjects taught during this time were algebra, plane and solid geometry, college algebra and trigonometry.

There is no record of any special math teachers in any grade school during this period. Every teacher of a grade taught all subjects of that level.

Mrs. F. B. Flanagan returned to teaching in the year 1953-54 as teacher of junior high mathematics and continues in that position.

Following is a list of all math teachers up to the present date:

1927-28	Myra Fitzmorris
1928-29	Myra Fitzmorris
1929-30	Leslie McKeehn - Holyoke George D. Fitzmorris - Haxtun
1930-31	Myra Flanagan
1931-32	Myra Flanagan - Holyoke E. L. Vanderburg - Haxtun
1932-33	Myra Flanagan - Holyoke E. L. Vanderburg - Haxtun
1934-35	Velma Biddle - Holyoke E. L. Vanderburg - Haxtun

35-36	Velma Biddle - Holyoke E. L. Vanderburg - Haxtun	52-53	William Knuckles - Holyoke Ralph Ashton - Haxtun
36-37	Velma Biddle - Holyoke E. L. Vanderburg - Haxtun	53-54	William Knuckles - Holyoke Robert McCollar - Haxtun
37-38	Velma Biddle - Holyoke E. L. Vanderburg - Haxtun	54-55	William E. Claflin - Holyoke Florence McCallum - Haxtun
38-39	Velma Biddle - Holyoke Floyd Martin - Haxtun	55-56	John Seaburg - Holyoke Lee Kingham - Haxtun
39-40	Velma Biddle - Holyoke Floyd Martin - Haxtun	56-57	Robert Walters - Holyoke John Seaburg - Holyoke Ralph Ashton - Haxtun
40-41	Velma Biddle - Holyoke Floyd Martin - Haxtun	57-58	Robert Walters - Holyoke John Seaburg - Holyoke Lawrence Schmidt - Haxtun
41-42	Bonnie Basinger - Holyoke Floyd Martin - Haxtun	58-59	Robert Walters - Holyoke John Seaburg - Holyoke Lawrence Schmidt - Haxtun
42-43	Charles Kelsall - Holyoke H. D. Anderson	59-60	Gary Adams - Holyoke Norman Beck - Holyoke Lawrence Schmidt - Haxtun
43-44	Lawrence Wilcox - Holyoke Lorraine Young - Haxtun	60-61	Norman Beck - Holyoke Charles J. Search - Holyoke Lawrence Schmidt - Haxtun
44-45	Grace Hill - Holyoke Lawrence Wilcox - Holyoke Ivan Houghman - Haxtun Lorraine Young - Haxtun	61-62	Norman Beck - Holyoke Royce Enns - Holyoke Dean Pedersen - Haxtun
45-46	Doran Grossman - Holyoke Lorraine Young - Haxtun		
46-47	Lawrence Wilcox Helen Fehse Lorraine Young		
47-48	Helen Fehse - Holyoke Lawrence Wilcox - Holyoke Lorraine Young - Haxtun		
48-49	Lawrence Wilcox - Holyoke Lorraine Young - Haxtun		
49-50	Grace Jensen - Holyoke Lorraine Young - Haxtun		
50-51	Grace Jensen - Holyoke Lorraine Young - Haxtun		
51-52	Betty Guihan Dutch - Holyoke Albert Ritter - Haxtun		

MUSIC

There seem to be periods in the early history in which music was not taught in the schools, at least not by a full time music teacher. Often those teachers who could play the piano and sing taught the music.

In the old grade school building a piano was placed on each floor. There are no records indicating the first purchase of a piano. However, from interviews the earliest recollection is about 1905.

From 1897 to 1930 the classroom teachers were the music teachers. In a period from 1930-1941 the music teacher was also an instructor in some other field, i. e. art, another grade, or math, etc. This was particularly true in the high school. Many were hired to teach a certain subject and assigned musical duties, therefore making records incomplete. Music at that time was considered an extra-curricular activity rather than a subject with a given credit.

The first known music textbooks were called Good Luck Texts and forty copies were purchased in 1897. Ginn and Company selections were made in 1903, and in 1905 an Educational Music Course book was purchased for the teacher's use.

At the present a complete Follett Music Series is being used in the Grade School. There is a set of books by Ginn and Company also.

The music department has built up through the years with the purchase of new instruments, uniforms and music. Green and Gold uniforms were worn first in May, 1942. Since then they have been replaced by the gray uniforms used at present.

At one time operettas were given at the high school, but these have been dropped. The grade school continues in tradition with an operetta each year.

1916-1917

C. W. Sederburg, Director

Holyoke

"With most of last year's members and with the addition of several freshman, the orchestra has shown marked improvement. The Orchestra regularly gives selections before the Literary Society and will play at Commencement. The orchestra consisted of 2 violins, 2 cornets, 2 clarinets, cello, alto, trombone, drums, and piano. Mr. Sederburg is not a regular teacher but a member of the community who helps with the orchestra. No vocal music is taught."

1917-1918 There seems to be no music of either kind during this year.

1919-1920 The Orchestra - Alve Trego, Director. Holyoke entertained for the school and played for high school plays.

Glee Club - Miss Doar, Director; Miss Heide, Accompanist. The Glee Club was organized to promote an interest in music among the students. 15 members.

1915-1916 Until this year music in the P.C.H.S. had been taking a back seat, since there was singing in the morning exercises only. At the beginning of the second semester Miss Painter organized a glee club. This body of students drilled three times per week for the regular period of 45 minutes. A high school band and orchestra were organized by B. R. Greene with the

help of Mr. C. W. Sederburg, directing once a week.. Most of these members also played in the Holyoke Town Band, of which Mr. Sederburg was leader. The object in the study of music as in other courses was to become more useful and efficient members of society. After investigating the matter it was found that there were only eight students who could play an instrument by note. That was enough to begin. Mr. Sederburg was the teacher.

MUSIC TEACHERS IN HOLYOKE--FROM RECORDS ON FILE AT PHILLIPS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

1930	Leslie McKeehn	High School Math & Music
1931	Ida Niehaus	Grade Music
1932	Nancy Gilliland	Grade Music
1933	Nancy Gilliland	Grade Music
1934	E. W. Hornish	High School and Grade Band
1935	E. W. Hornish	High School and Grade Band
1936	E. W. Hornish	High School and Grade Band
1936	Beulah Sorenson	4th Grade and Grade Music
1937	Etta Jean Poppen	Grade
1937	Hornish	High School & Grade Bands
1938	Hornish	High School and Grade Bands
1938	Poppen	Grade Music and Art
1939	Poppen	Grade Music and Social Studies
1939	Hornish	High School & Grade Bands
1940	Hornish	High School & Grade Bands
1941	Dorothy Morgan	Grade Vocal Music
1942	Dorothy Morgan	Grade Vocal Music
1942	Myers	High School Band, Grade Band $\frac{1}{2}$ year
1943	Betty Jane Pritts	Bands, High School Chorus
1943	Dorothy Morgan	Grade Vocal Music
1944	Betty Jane Pritts	Bands, High School Chorus
1945	Dorothy A. Litch	Gands, High School Chorus
1946	Dorothy Morgan	Grade Vocal Music
1946	Dorothy Morgan	Bands, High School Chorus
1946	Dorothy Morgan	Grade Vocal Music

1947	Clarence Stout	Bands
1948	Clarence Stout	Bands
1949	Clarence Stout	Bands
1949	Betty Jane Spohn	Amherst Vocal and Instrumental
1949	Mildred Massman	Grade Music
1950	Bernard D. Bashford	High School Band
1950	Mildred Johnson	Grade Music
1951	Hazel Kelly	Grade Music
1951	Robert Weston	Bands $\frac{1}{2}$ year
1951	Darlow Vay Unzicker	Bands $\frac{1}{2}$ year
1951	Betty Spohn	Amherst
1952	Betty Spohn	Amherst
1952	Carroll C. Famerr, Unzicker	Band High School $\frac{1}{2}$ year
1952	Janice Abbuhl	Grade Music
1953	Betty J. Spohn	Amherst
1953	Abbuhl	Grade
1953	Unzicker	Bands, High School Chorus
1954	Spohn	Amherst
1954	Patricia Rathjen	Grade
1954	Unzicker	Bands, High School Chorus
1955	Rathjen	Grade
1955	Unzicker	High School Bands, Chorus
1956	Dorothy Johnson	Grade Music
1956	Otto Werner	Bands
1957	Dorothy Johnson	Grade Music
1957	Otto Werner	Bands, High School Chorus
1958	Dorothy Johnson	Grade Music

1958	Otto Werner	Grade and High School Bands
1959	Mary Kler	Grade Music
1959	Werner	Bands
1960	Dorothy Johnson	Grade Music
1960	Otto Werner	Bands
1961	Dorothy Johnson	Grade Music
1961	Werner	Gands
1962	Carol D. Miles	Grade Music
1962	Lee C. McMillen	Bands, High School Chorus
1963	Carol Miles	Grade Music
1963	Lee C. McMillen	Bands, High School Chorus

FROM THE LABORATORY

Science has been defined as the systematic accumulation of facts and knowledge with reference to general truths or operation of general laws. This includes such classes as general science, earth science, chemistry and physics, which are classified as physical sciences. On the other hand, we have the natural sciences which include the classes of biology, botany and zoology. These courses have been, or are being, offered to the students at Holyoke High School. Most of these classes are being presented with a different approach when compared with the way the classes were taught twenty or thirty years ago or even ten years ago.

In the Science Department of the high school the subject matter has been changing at a very rapid rate in the past few years. It would take one teacher and two assistants, reading twenty-four hours a day, more than a year to read all of the material that has been published during the past year in the field of genetics only.

New material in every field has so changed the different areas of science that groups of college and high school teachers have put their knowledge and teaching skills together to write new and different types of text books which will be much more interesting and challenging for the science student today.

Laws, knowledge and methods that people learned back in the science class of 1922-23, for example, have been altered, modified and so changed, in many cases, that they would probably not even recognize them today. It is almost certain that if a science teacher of today were to ask members of the science class of 1922-23, he would find that these people would probably not know what RNA, ribonucleic acid or DNA deoxyribosenucleic acid is, or what its function is in the cell. Nor would they probably know about radioactive decay of uranium and what actually happens as the uranium becomes radioactive lead.

The number of students in the department of science has increased over the years from 61 students in 1916 to 77 students in 1932. During the war years of 1942 we find a drop in the enrollment to 59 students, but in 1952 there were 71 people taking science. In 1962, the Science Department had a record enrollment which was more than double the 1952 number. Today, there are 161 students in the department of science.

Consequently, there have been some changes in the class rooms used for science. In 1960, the auditorium above the old gymnasium was converted to a science laboratory which is now located in the southeast corner of the building. This is a modern laboratory with enough desks for twenty-four students. During the past few years a considerable amount of money has been spent to furnish the new desks with equipment for the students to work with so that they may be better prepared for college as well as for their future life.

The old science class room in the southwest corner of the building was remodeled and is now used for general science and mathematics.

Below is a list of teachers who have taught science at Holyoke High School and Phillips County High School.

1917-20 Guy Barnett

1921-22 Edwin Bebe Meyer

1924-25	I. N. Rice
1925-26	John S. Harris
1926-27	Mabel Strong, McCream and Somers
1927-29	Joseph Tregoning
1929-30	L. Anna Bright
1930-33	R. C. Maddy
1933-36	Lawrence Wilcox
1936-37	Martin Koolin
1937-39	C. W. Richards and Sidney Werner
1939-40	C. W. Richards
1940-42	Sidney Werner
1942-44	Lawrence Wilcox
1944-45	Grace E. Hill
1945-48	Lawrence Wilcox
1948-52	Oscar Wykoff
1952-53	Oscar Wykoff and David Clark
1953-54	Bert Doll
1954-58	George Loeser, Jr.
1958-59	Rhea Seaburg
1959-60	Leonard Barton
1960-61	Charles Search and Gary Noyes
1961-63	Ernest Phillips and Royce Enns

SOCIAL STUDIES

Social Studies is a rather inclusive title. You will find such subjects as American history, world history, sociology, economics, American problems, and civics under this heading. Here in Phillips County, as elsewhere, the names have changed but many of the basic areas of study remain very nearly the same.

After studying history, geography, social problems and related subjects in the elementary and junior high school, the students enter studies of special areas in high school. American government is studied as one of the first subjects in this area at the ninth grade level.

Let's go back about four decades and look at social studies. At that time the area of world history was largely covered under the title ancient history. Lucy Martin taught as many as sixteen students in her classes of this subject. She also taught American history and civics. At least 19 students were in each of these classes. Such surnames as Lappart, Clayton, Coyne, and Colver appeared on the class rolls. At Amherst, Dean Murray was teaching history, along with several other subjects. The class roll included such surnames as Bauer, Snyder and Jung.

American history and civics were taught in Phillips County High School in 1926. World history was the title of another course instead of ancient history. Leona Schonauer was the instructor and student surnames included Biddle, Spindler and Kennedy.

As the depression of the 1930's deepened (1931, 1932) citizenship was one of the courses taught. At least twenty-five students attended this class taught by Helen Hautz. Mr. Romine also instructed in this subject area of world history. Names such as Kramer, Sprague and Grosshans were on the class rolls.

During the war years (1943-1944) Mr. Eicher and Mr. Price shared the teaching load in the social studies area. Colorado history (8th grade level), American history and economics were offered. Class sizes varied according to the subjects: 32 pupils in civics and 24 in economics.

As the Eisenhower administration was getting underway (1953, 1954) Mary B. Hill was teaching United States history. Robert Oenbrink was instructing classes in American problems and American government. Class sizes were 38, 14, and 35 in the order that the subjects are mentioned. Alberts, Fisbeck and Deselms were among the pupil names at the time.

By 1958, the instructors involved in the social studies program included Mrs. Salomons, Mr. Cheatham, Mr. Werner, Mr. Trautman and Mr. Lynch. World history, American history, sociology, American government and social problems were the subjects taught by these teachers at that point in our history.

During the present school year 1962, 1963 instructors from kindergarten through grade twelve are endeavoring to teach subjects in the social studies area with varying degrees of success. Mr. Haynes, Mr. McMillen, Mr. Garretson, Mr. Bernard and Mr. Blackie are among those involved at the junior high and high school level.

Sources include:

- Summary from County Superintendent's Office
- Class record books (Instructors)
- School annuals

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

The first agricultural shop in Holyoke High School, J. S. Knight's blacksmith shop, was moved from the 200 block on East Carnahan Street in 1918 to its present location. F. E. Brolliar was in charge of the first classroom which was built in the summer of 1920. Still on campus, this classroom has served as a band, visual aids, general science, driver's education, history, English, and first aid room since 1951 when it was vacated by the agricultural department. In 1950 the present building was built.

When the national government began, in 1917, to share in financing vocational agriculture through the Smith-Hughes Act, agricultural education was already becoming well established in communities and states. Even more initiative has been shown by states and communities than by the national government. From their own funds, states are furnishing all buildings, equipment, and teaching aids used in agricultural education. Although states have been required to provide only one dollar for each dollar of national funds, they now supply approximately four dollars for each national dollar. Most schools teach adults as well as children. Agriculture in the school has served hundreds of thousands through their war-training programs and veterans' programs following World War II and the Korean Conflict.

Smith-Hughes Agriculture was introduced into Phillips County in 1920 with an enrollment of sixteen students in the first year, eight of whom were first-year students and eight of whom were second-year students. According to the "Prairie Breeze"* of May 8, 1921, the Smith Hughes Agricultural Course was unlike that taught previously in high schools. Its aim was to incorporate practical work into the so-called "theory" in order to fit the boys for active and successful farm management. Emphasis was placed on the type of agriculture found in this county, with a general insight being presented into types found in any other average farming areas. As far as possible the job analysis system was taught, wherein farm work was divided into different jobs and correlated with class work in teaching the use, construction, and repair of tools.

First-year students had an animal project which led the student through a systematic study of the care, feeding, and management of all farm animals. This was called Animal husbandry; at this time, registered pigs were usually chosen as a home project. On field trips to farms of outstanding stock raisers, the boys practiced judging animals.

The home projects required for second-year students in 1922 were the care of a certain number of acres of ground. Consequently, the student became acquainted with different types of soil and the crops best suited to them. In the shop they studied machinery--its care, use, and repair with emphasis on metal instead of wooden tools as in the first year. Holyoke added a shop room in 1922 to accommodate forge work. Further work in the third and fourth years offered more detailed

*High School Annual - Holyoke

study of farm jobs, with the choice of adding farm management and accounting, rural economics and marketing, and sociology.

Far more than just farming is taught in the 1960's under the vocational agricultural plan. The students who study agriculture in high school now are prepared for work in agricultural business, industry, professions, and services. Available to them is a counseling service or continued study in colleges. Agriculture is taught in elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, colleges, and adult classes--sometimes under the name of agriculture, sometimes it is listed under other names. Increased demands upon agriculture in a complex and changing society call for rapid and revolutionary changes in farming. Vocational agriculture trains students to meet these expanding needs.

Contributing to the change in subject matter in the past forty years are these items: development of the tractor, automobile, use of petroleum products, rural electrification, electrically operated motors, automation, telephone, radio, television, farm press and other press services, aids to irrigation, and aircraft in agriculture.

Early teachers of agriculture majored in agriculture and minored in education. Their school term was for nine months of the year, and their salaries were approximately two hundred dollars per month. Presently, teachers in this field major in education and minor in agriculture. For them the school year is on a twelve-month basis.

Eugene Daise is the vocational agriculture instructor in 1963, having held that position since 1950, with the exception of 1951-53 while he served in the Korean Conflict. In 1961 Mr. Daise served as president of the Colorado Vocational Association.

L. V. Toyne was vocational agriculture instructor in 1931, followed by Glenn Ament in 1932-35, W. L. Dobler in 1936, N. Walker until 1941, Fred Leckner until 1947, Paul Jenkins in 1947, John Bee in 1948-49, Harry Davis in 1949-50, William Dutch and Percy Horn taught in 1951-53 while Daise was absent.

The following list is composed of the vocational agriculture instructors since 1920:

1920-24	F. E. Brollian	1942-47	Fred G. Lechner
1924-27	Frank McCrery	1947-48	Paul Jenkins & John Bee
1927-30	Gordon Klipple	1948-49	John Bee
1930-33	L. V. Toyne	1949-50	Harry Davis
1933-34	L. V. Toyne & Mel Harnes	1950-51	Eugene Daise & William Dutch
1934-35	Glenn Ament	1951-52	William Dutch
1935-37	W. L. Dobler	1952-53	Percy Horn
1937-41	Norman H. Walker	1953-63	Eugene Daise
1941-42	James Alishouse		

The Future Farmers of America, commonly known as the "FFA," is the largest farm-boy organization in the world. It is an integral part of the Ag program. Its aim is the development of agricultural leadership, cooperation, and citizenship. The FFA was founded in November of 1928 at Kansas City, Missouri. Colorado was the fifteenth state to receive its charter, while Holyoke was the forty-second chapter in Colorado, receiving its charter April 1, 1931.

Leland Miller was awarded the American Farmer degree at the national convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1947. This award is based upon achievement.

Among the honors received by Holyoke Ag members are awards in district, state, and national judging contests. The Holyoke chapter has had 28 state farmers, 3 state presidents, 3 state vice presidents, a state reporter, a state public speaking contest winner, the bronze emblem in the national chapter contest in 1947-48, and the gold emblem in 1948-49. In addition Holyoke was the first Colorado chapter to have a "pick-up" sponsored by a local dealer and also the first to use an outdoor billboard to advertise FFA week.

PHILLIPS COUNTY AND HOLYOKE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

1. R. H. Haynes - \$110
Ethel Wood - \$100
1918 Above not indicated which is Holyoke or Haxtun
2. 1919 and 1920 - not indicated
3. Oscar Wykoff
1921 - \$220 a month - 9 months
1922 - \$266 a month - 9 months (Supt. Robb was earning \$250 a month for 12 months.)

1923 - \$175 a month
1924 - \$175 a month
4. Fred S. Bungler
1925
5. Lawrence Wilcox
1926
6. 1927 - No principal listed
7. Joseph J. Trogoning
1928 and 1939
8. W. H. Lancaster
1930
9. R. C. Maddy
1931 and 1932
1933 - \$1300
10. 1934 - not indicated
11. 1935 through 1946 - No principal indicated
12. Logan Price
1947 through 1950
13. Oscar L. Wikoff
1951 - Acting Principal, Also 1952
14. Harold G. Chaffoe
1953 - Acting Principal
15. C. S. Jacobson
1954 and 1955
16. James A. Jacobson
1956 and 1957
17. Robert D. Trautman
1958 and 1959
18. Max B. Bernard
1960 -

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

1. W. L. Bailey
1904 - \$110 a month - 9 months
Mr. Bailey is the first High School employee on the records
and the only one for 1904.
2. Simon S. Dow
1905 - \$85 a month - 9 months
Two teachers including above
1906 - \$90 a month - 9 months
3. Eugene J. Van Camp
1907 - \$85 a month - 9 months
4. No records for 1908
5. Lee R. Briggs
1909 - \$100 a month - 9 months
6. A. E. Stevenson
1910 - \$115 a month - 9 months
Three teachers including the above
7. C. Harvey Waite
1911 - \$115 a month - 9 months
8. A. S. Jessup
1912 - \$120 a month - 9 months
1913 - \$125 a month - 9 months
Four teachers including above
1914 - \$105 a month - 9 months
1915 - \$125 a month - 12 months
9. B. R. Groene
1916 - \$100 a month - 12 months
10. Ralph Robb
1917 - \$100 a month - 12 months
Five teachers including above
1918 - \$125 a month - 12 months
Ten teachers including above
1919 - \$150 a month - 12 months
Twelve teachers including above
1920 - \$175 a month - 12 months
Fifteen teachers including above
1921 - \$225 a month - 12 months
Twenty-one teachers including above
1922 - \$250 a month - 12 months
1923 - \$250 a month - 12 months
1924 -
1925 - \$300 a month - 12 months
1926 - \$300 a month - 12 months
Mr. Robb is indicated as having an M.A. Degree.