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The Evolution of Schools of Phillips County, Kansas

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THE EVOLUTION OF SCHOOLS
IN PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS

being

A thesis presented to the Graduate Faculty
of the Fort Hays Kansas State College in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science

by

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Date

July 26, 1949

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PHILLIPS COUNTY	5
III. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS	27
IV. SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IN TOWNS AND CITIES	60
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	97
APPENDIX	104
BIBLIOGRAPHY	124

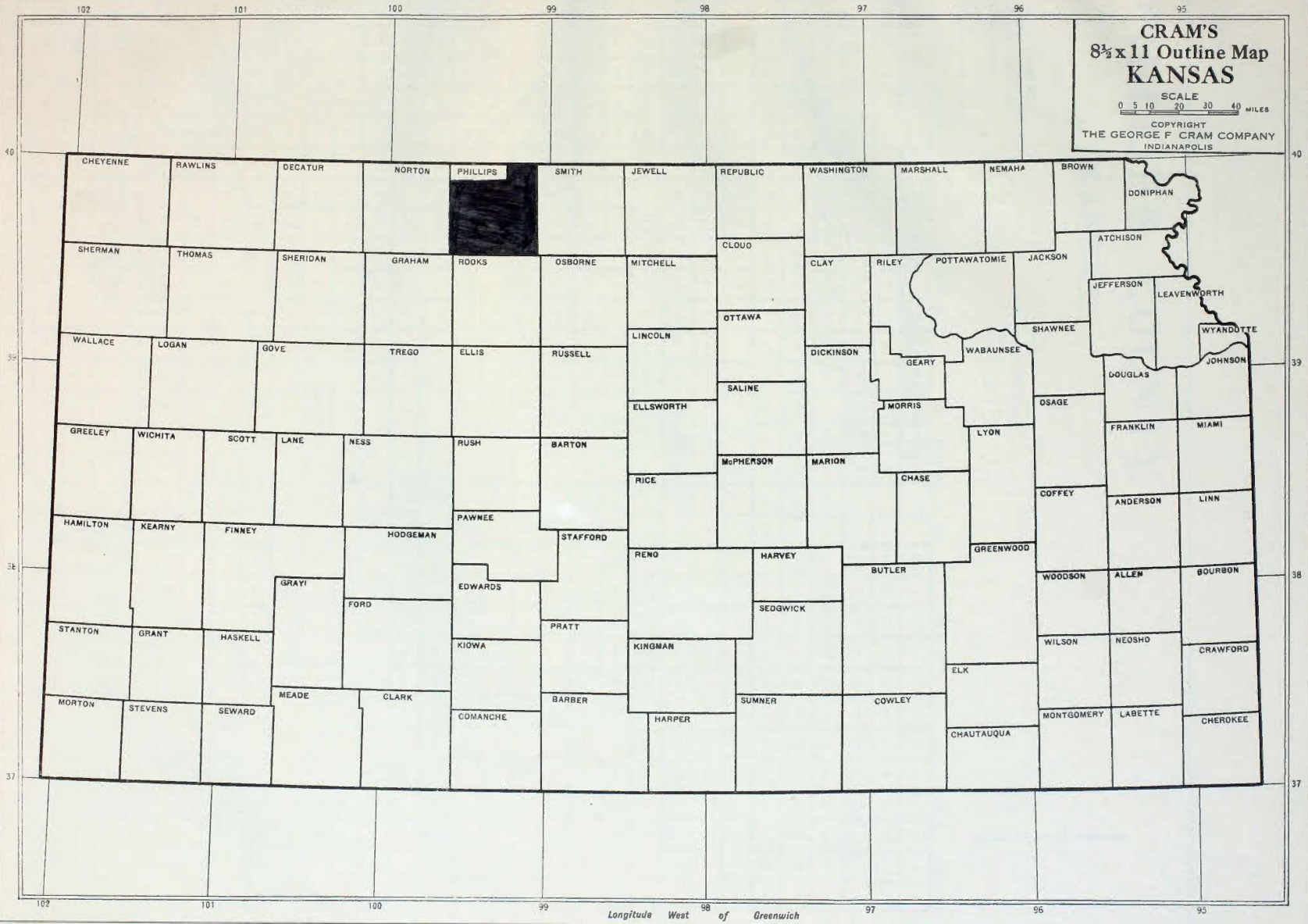
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Population in Phillips County, Kansas from 1872 to 1949	24
II. Population Trends in the Cities of Kirwin, Logan, and Phillipsburg	25
III. Phillips County School Statistics	48
IV. Phillips County School Statistics	50
V. Phillips County Superintendents of Public Instruction from 1872 to Present	55
VI. Phillips County Rural Schools Statistics	59
VII. Phillips County Grade Schools Statistics	93
VIII. Phillips County High Schools Statistics	94
IX. Population Trends in the Cities of Prairie View, Agra, and Long Island	95
X. Administrators of Phillipsburg Schools from 1891 to 1949	105
XI. Kirwin City Schools Statistics and Administrators . . .	107
XII. Logan City Schools Statistics and Administrators . . .	111
XIII. Long Island City Schools Statistics and Administra- tors	114
XIV. Prairie View City Schools Statistics and Adminis- trators	116
XV. Agra City Schools Statistics and Administrators . . .	119
XVI. Average Monthly Salary of Teachers in Kansas from 1872 to 1908	123

CRAM'S
8½ x 11 Outline Map
KANSAS

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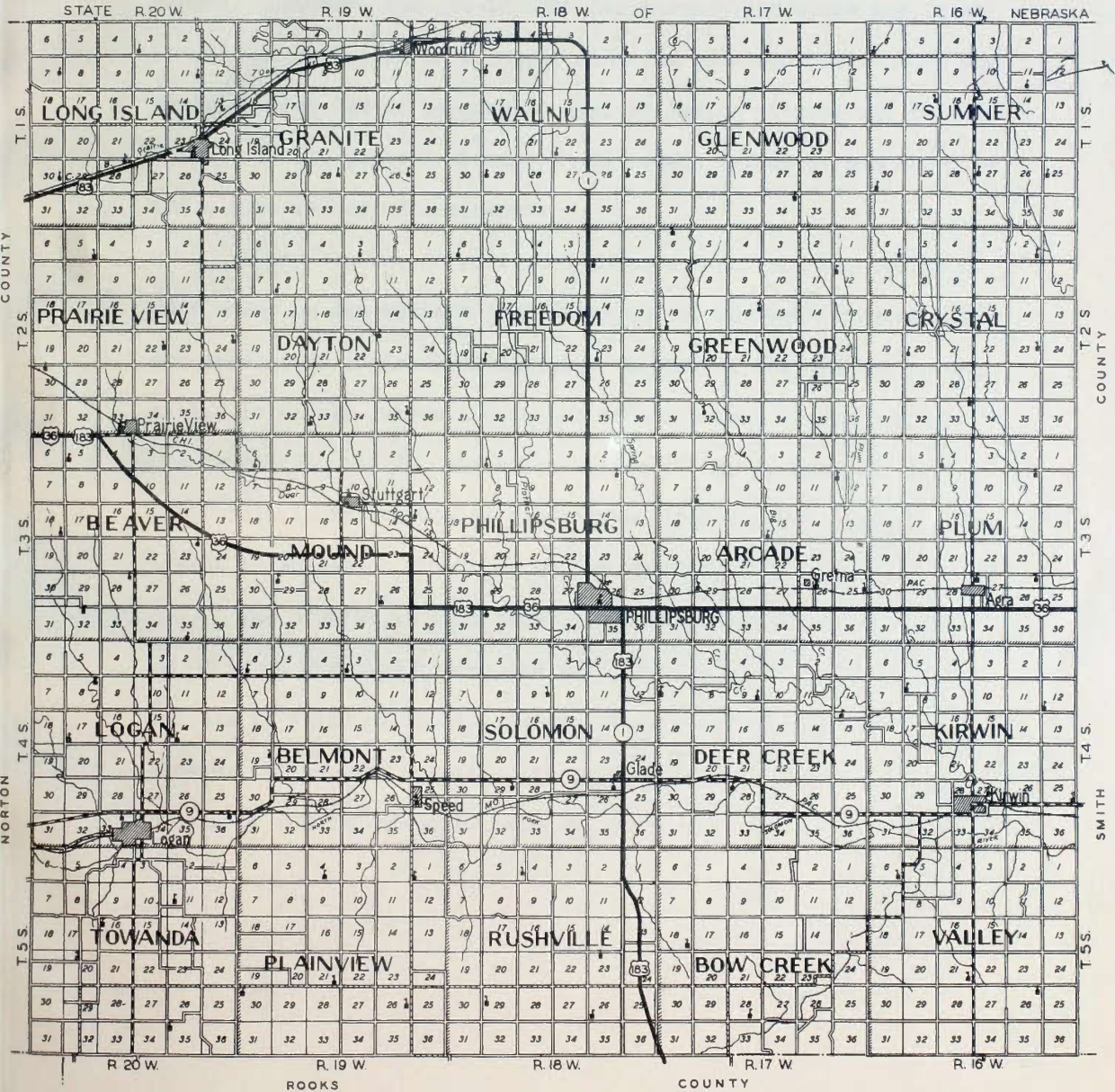


PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS.



LEGEND

- PAVED ROADS
- GRAVEL ROADS
- COUNTY ROADS
- ROADS
- U.S. HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- RAILROADS
- MUNICIPAL TWP BOUNDARY
- SCHOOLS



COUNTY

NORTON

COUNTY

T. 1 S.

T. 2 S.

T. 3 S.

T. 4 S.

T. 5 S.

SMITH

R. 20 W. R. 19 W. R. 18 W. OF R. 17 W. R. 16 W. NEBRASKA

ROOKS COUNTY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The development of schools in the various counties throughout Western Kansas is often taken as a matter of course by many people. However, the growth that has taken place since the first school was conducted in a dugout or maybe in a sodhouse out on the prairie which had to be guarded against Indian attacks and buffalo herds, to our present elaborate and modern system of education is not a mere matter of incidence.

Every student of political science considers the period of settlement on the western prairie as one of the most interesting and courageous in American history. Likewise, the student in education is highly interested in the establishment of pioneer schools; the hardships, trials, and tribulations of the period. He is also interested in the course of study prescribed at that time and the trends in education from then to the present.

The problem in this study is to recapture in so far as may be obtained essential facts and data concerning the evolution of schools in Phillips County, Kansas, that is, to trace the story of growth. To be more specific the problem of the thesis is the portrayal of The Evolution of Schools in Phillips County, Kansas.

Purpose

The period covered in this school evolution dates back to the year 1872 when Phillips County was officially organized to the present year of 1949. In other words it covers a period of seventy-seven years during which time Phillips County has developed educationally from the crude subscription school to its present modern school system.

It is hoped that the data gathered pertaining to this period and as presented in this study will serve as a permanent record for the information and inspiration to the student in Education or anyone else interested in the schools of Phillips County.

Limits of Study

Phillips County, in the northern tier of counties in Kansas, on the Nebraska line, is the ninth county west from the east line of the State, and fifth east from the dividing line between Kansas and Colorado.¹ The county is square in shape, having a dimension of thirty miles; thus covering an area of nine hundred square miles. Geographically, this study is limited to Phillips county because of the large area within the county's borders. The establishment and development of the elementary and secondary schools both city and rural is the basis for this study.

1. A. T. Andreas, History of the State of Kansas, (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), p. 1513.

Methods of Investigation

State and county reports, newspaper files and items contributed by interested parties in the various communities have been an important source in obtaining material for this study. Trips were made to schools and interviews conducted with old settlers of the county. Contributing agencies were the Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Topeka, and the office of the County Superintendent of Schools at Phillipsburg. The public servants in these offices were most cooperative. The library at the Fort Hays Kansas State College was an important source of information. Personal correspondence was carried on with the railroads namely, Mr. W. J. Burton of the Missouri Pacific Lines and Mr. Garnett Laidlaw Eskew, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, to determine the effect of the railways upon the development of the county. Pictures of schoolhouses past and present in Phillips County were gathered from all sources and were reproduced.

Similar Research

The unpublished thesis of Elmer L. Dougherty on The Growth of Elementary and Secondary Education in Russell County, Kansas, 1940 on file in the Forsyth Library at Hays, Kansas is similar in nature. The period covered in Mr. Dougherty's thesis began in 1872 and ended in 1940 and includes both the elementary and secondary schools.

Two other theses are worthy of mention in that they have offered leads in the methods of gathering and organizing material for the historical type of thesis. They are the unpublished theses of Kathryn McLain, History of the Development of Education in the Community of Hays, Kansas, 1938, and Father Alex G. Stremel, Religious and Educational Contributions of German-Russians to the Development of Rush and Ellis Counties, Kansas, 1948. These studies also are on file at the Forsyth Library, Hays, Kansas.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PHILLIPS COUNTY

For many years all the country now embraced in the State of Kansas was thought to be unfit for habitation, especially so for the white man. Until comparatively recent times this erroneous conception of the country prevailed.

The description found in early school books never failed to compare "The Great American Desert" with the "Great Sahara" of Africa, as witness this from the "Elements of Geography", by Benjamin Workman, A.M., Philadelphia, 1814: "West of the Mississippi, and south of the Missouri, there is a vast extent of untimbered country, of a barren sandy soil, which has some resemblance to the deserts of Africa."¹

After Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854 until the time of the Civil War, the territory that lay between the Missouri border and the Rocky Mountains were considered a settler's paradise. Large numbers of pioneers from both the North and the South started to make their claims. Those from the South were determined to make Kansas a slave state and those from the North were equally determined that it should be added to the Union as a free state. These convictions led to much bloodshed in the decade of the 1850's.

The area now occupied by Phillips County saw very few white

1. William E. Connelley, History of Kansas, State and People. (Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1928), p. 87.

men until nearly a decade after the State had entered the Union, when the expansion of settlement finally reached that far westward. After the discovery of gold in California, the "Forty-Niners" crossed new territory but Phillips County remained untouched as none of the trails crossed within the vicinity of the county. Credit is given John C. Fremont for first traversing Phillips County territory. He was one of the early government pathfinders and had made five expeditions during the years 1842-48 into the country west of the Missouri River for the purpose of exploration. On his second expedition in 1843, he crossed the northeast corner of the county. It was not until the opening of the so-called "Kansas Gold Mines" in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado that any trails crossed Phillips County area from east to west. A trail crossed the county about ten miles south of the Nebraska border which was to serve as a more direct route to the new mines. This was established in 1859 by the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express. Another road, which ran almost parallel to the one established first, crossed the southern part of the county and followed alongside the north bank of the North Fork of the Solomon River.²

Phillips County was created by the Kansas Legislature at the regular session of 1867 and named in honor of William Phillips, a Free-State martyr who was murdered at Leavenworth, Kansas in 1856. The boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west intersects the 40th degree of north latitude;

2. Kansas Historical Collections, IX (1905-6), p. 576, map between pp. 576-577.

thence south to the first standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 21 west; thence north to the 20th degree of north latitude; thence east to the place of beginning."³ Its boundaries have remained unchanged since its creation as a county in 1867. Phillips County is in the northwest quarter of the State of Kansas adjoining the Nebraska line and bounded on the east by Smith County, on the south by Rooks County, and on the west by Norton County.

Soon after the Civil War, settlement in Western Kansas began in earnest but the roaming bands of Indians proved to be the chief impediment. Federal troops were sent into the area to protect the settlers and a number of forts were erected. One of these was the stockade fort erected one and a half miles southwest of Kirwin, Kansas known as Fort Kirwin. The fort was established by Colonel John Kirwin in 1865 to prevent the encroachments of roaming bands of Cheyennes, Omahas, Pawnees and other Indians, and for the protection of overland California emigrants.⁴ This fort was abandoned by the government with the advent of the early settlers.

Excluding the Spanish adventurers, the government pathfinders and the gold seekers who are credited with passing over the region now known as Phillips County, Amos Cole was the first white man to enter the county. He came for the specific and avowed purpose of hunting buffalo. Having been in the area hunting buffalo before

3. Frank W. Blackmar, Kansas Cyclopedia (Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912), p. 470.

4. A. T. Andreas, History of the State of Kansas, p. 1514.

the Civil War, he returned in the late sixties. After the buffalo became scarce, from the narrowing of the grazing grounds caused by the on-rushing hordes of land hungry settlers, Mr. Cole homesteaded some land.⁵ In December, 1869, he settled on the northwest quarter of section 6, township 2, range 20, a site in the northwest part of the county, and in 1871 filed homestead papers on this land.⁶

The first settlement in Phillips County made for the express purpose of establishing homes was in the vicinity of Kirwin, Kansas. Kirwin is located in the southeast corner of Phillips County, being three miles from the east and seven miles from the south line of the county. The town is about one-half mile north of the bank of the North Fork of the Solomon River. It was named in honor of Colonel Kirwin, who had erected the stockade fort one mile and a half southwest of town.

C. J. Van Allen is credited with being the first bona fide settler in Phillips County having made his home in the vicinity of Kirwin in 1869. John Lindsey homesteaded soon after Van Allen, taking land in what is now Valley Township.⁷

New settlers arrived in increasing numbers and by December 1870, the town of Kirwin was located by William Swanton and John McBride and was called Benton for a short time. However in June 1871 the newly formed Kirwin Town Company appointed Henry Bean and

5. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition, 1917.

6. Plat Book of Phillips County, p. 9, see entry 325.

7. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1516.

John Butler to plot and lay out the town. It was not until November 11, 1873 that the Kirwin townsite was acquired from the United States Land Office at Cawker City for the sum of \$800.00.⁸

On various occasions the early settlers were disturbed by the Indians and so in order to afford protection a log stockade, measuring fifty by ninety feet, was built in the east part of what is now Kirwin.⁹ The worst scare seemed to have occurred in 1871 when a band of Indians numbering approximately five hundred came in sight and camped on a hill just west of Kirwin. A meeting was arranged with the Red Men and after hours of peace talk and persuasion the band dispersed without any molestation or blood shed.¹⁰

By the year 1872 it was thought that there were sufficient settlers in the area to petition for organization of the county. On May 3, 1872, L. H. Perkins, J. W. Lindsey and M. Woods appeared before I. V. Lee, a notary public at Kirwin and made an affidavit that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, Phillips County had over 600 inhabitants. This was the required number for organization. The affidavit was forwarded to the governor together with the recommendation that Isaac V. Lee be appointed as the census taker. Thereupon, the governor promptly requested that petitions recommending provisional county officers and a temporary

8. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition, 1917.

9. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1514.

10. Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, 1906, p. 33.

county seat be sent to him. On May 27, three towns -- Kirwin, Truesdell, and Phillipsburg forwarded their petitions. Phillipsburg had seventy petitioners, Truesdell sixty-five and Kirwin fifty-five. On June 19, 1872, Lee who was officially appointed census taker, made his report showing 681 inhabitants in the county. Then on July 26, 1872 the governor, James M. Harvey, issued his proclamation organizing the county of Phillips and designated Phillipsburg the temporary county seat. The following provisional officers were appointed: John Costello, James Large and Wm. Roberts, county commissioners, and Wm. N. Smith, county clerk. Thomas Cox, Sr., was named commissioner in place of Roberts, who had failed to qualify.¹¹

The first meeting of the provisional board of commissioners was held on August 10, 1872 and they took up the tasks of dividing the county into townships and commissioners districts. To start with, Phillips County was divided into five townships consisting of Long Island, Plum Creek, Phillipsburg, Kirwin and Logan. The commissioners' districts covered an area ten miles wide and thirty miles long, thereby dividing the county into three districts. The south third of the county was designated district number one, the middle number two and the one on the north number three. Tuesday October 8, 1872 was the date set for conducting a general election when the county officers were to be elected and deciding upon a permanent county seat location.¹²

11. Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906, p. 2; Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

12. Commissioners' Journal, Vol. A, pp. 1, 2, see entry 1.

At the general election the following officers were elected: Commissioners, Thos. Cox, Sr., A. W. Tracy and James Large; County Attorney, W. H. Gray. Mr. Gray failed to have the necessary qualifications thus, Geo. W. Stinson was appointed in his place. Treasurer, J. W. Kidd; Surveyor, H. W. Bean; Probate Judge, J. S. Shurtz; Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. I. Hitchcock. Phillipsburg was chosen as the permanent county seat. Like many other counties, Phillips County had its fights as to what town would be designated as the county seat. Kirwin, which was the largest town at the time, made several attempts to have the county seat changed but the commissioners refused to conduct another election for that purpose.¹³

The original townships did not remain for long as originally laid out. On March 17, 1874 Crystal township was added to the original six. Four years later Mound township was formed and Phillipsburg township was broken in two equal parts. Eight townships were now in existence but by 1878 Phillips County's area of 900 square miles was broken up into the present twenty-five townships. At the present time the townships are six miles each bounded by congressional range and township lines. Many years passed though until this conformity was brought about.¹⁴

A historical sketch of the county would not be complete without something about its physical characteristics. The surface of

13. A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1514.

14. Commissioners' Journal, Vol. A, pp. 25, 26, 172, 207.

Phillips County is what generally would be considered as rolling. In some sections of the county the land is characterized by rather frequent rounded hills with lowlands that are relatively narrow. Where some of the major streams flow, the bottom land have an average width of about one and a half miles. Trees are rather scarce especially on the uplands but along the streams narrow belts of timber follow their courses. Approximately 2,000 feet is the average elevation of the county. The North Fork of the Solomon River is the principal stream running from west to east in the southern part of the county. There are also numerous creeks tributary to the Solomon River thus making up a good drainage system. The more important of these small streams are Deer Creek, Bow Creek and Prairie Dog Creek. Deer Creek comes into the county from the northwest and empties into the Solomon River a short distance east of Kirwin. Bow Creek has its mouth about one miles west of Kirwin, flows into the Solomon River and drains the south central part of the county. The Prairie Dog Creek flows across the northwest part of the county and drains into the Republican River in Nebraska.

The soil is a rich black vegetable loam where left intact but severe erosion of the top soil has occurred especially on the up-lands as is evidenced throughout the county. The early settlers came to the county for the purpose of acquiring land to make a livelihood and the county has remained predominately agricultural ever since that time. Agriculture is the chief source of income.¹⁵

15. A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1513.

Almost all types of grain crops will do well in the county, however corn and wheat are the most predominant with corn having the largest acreage average throughout the years. By the year 1880 there were 41,615 acres planted to corn and 37,944 acres sown to wheat.¹⁶

Phillips County is also well adapted for stock-raising. There is an abundance of water, feed and grazing land. The climate lends itself to this type of enterprise in that the summers are not too hot and the winters not too severe. Over the years that records were kept the average rainfall for Phillips County is recorded as twenty-three inches. There is a great variance from year to year in that the minimum has been fourteen inches of rainfall for any one year and a maximum of thirty-four inches. Approximately three-fourths of the rainfall comes during the growing season thus rendering the most good.¹⁷

Mineral resources throughout the county are widely scattered and largely undeveloped. There is an abundant supply of white magnesian limestone which is excellent for building purposes. Clay suitable for brick manufacturing is found in the vicinity of Phillipsburg. The brick industry was well established in the Phillipsburg area at one time. Some other minerals such as gypsum and sand are in rather good supply and could be used for the manufacture of

16. Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Second Biennial Report, 1879-80, Vol. VII, p. 188.

17. Agricultural Resources of Kansas, Kansas State College Bulletin, XXI, No. 10, p. 162.

glass.¹⁸ Within recent years, oil deposits have been discovered in the southern part of the county and this undoubtedly will play an important part in the future affairs of oil development in this area. At the present time there are a number of producing wells.

As early of 1865 tracings were made of government roads leading to Phillips County. These were roads connecting Camp Kirwin with the other forts in this territory. One of these was the Fort Riley -- Camp Kirwin road which entered the county almost directly east of Kirwin and lead off southwesterly to where Fort Kirwin was located. The other road turned in a northerly direction and was known as the Fort Kearney -- Camp Kirwin road.¹⁹ In 1871 the legislature of the state of Kansas provided for a road leading to Phillips County by the following action: "A state road shall be established as follows: 'Beginning at Concordia, Kansas, and running on the most practicable route to Kirwin, in Phillips County, via Jewell City and Gaylord.'"²⁰ In providing for additional state roads the session laws of 1873 made this provision: "That a state road eighty feet wide be established and shall be located as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north end of Fort street, in Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas; thence running north to Stockton, Rooks county, Kansas; thence to

18. Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Fourth Biennial Report, 1879-80, Vol. VII, p. 188.

19. The Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906, p. 29.

20. Ibid., p. 9.

Kirwin, in Phillips county, Kansas; thence north to the state line, following the most practicable route to said point." Another provision the same year read as follows: "That a state road be established and shall be located as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the town of Belleville, in Republic county, Kansas; thence running westwardly, crossing the Republic river at or near the mouth of White Rock creek, through the towns of White Rock, Holmwood, Burr Oak, Smith Center, Germantown and Phillipsburg to Norton Center, Norton County, Kansas."²¹

Today, Phillips County is traversed with a good system of highways from east to west and north to south. Highway U. S. 183 runs through approximately the center of the county from north to south. Likewise highway U. S. 36 very nearly bisects the county and follows an east-west direction. These two highways cross at Phillipsburg. Highway U. S. 383 crosses the northwest corner of the county and goes across the state border with Alma, Nebraska being the first city on this road. The three above named highways are all of the oiled type road or commonly referred to as "blacktop". K-9 highway is graveled being thirty-three miles in length following a course in the southern part of the county with Kirwin on the east and Logan on the west. Phillips County also boasts an extensive secondary road system.

Phillips County is served by three railroad systems and each in separate parts of the county. The Missouri Pacific line is laid

21. Ibid., p. 21.

in the valley of the North Fork of the Solomon River having the southern part of the county as its trade territory with Kirwin, Glade and Logan as its three stations. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad located in the central part of the county serves Agra, Phillipsburg, Stuttgart and Prairie View. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy crosses the northwest corner of the county and has Long Island and Woodruff as its stations.

What is known now as the Atchison-Lenora Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was the first railroad to enter Phillips County. It was originally known as the Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad. The first rail was laid at Atchison, November 23, 1865. In an effort to secure more government aid the name of the railroad was changed to Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad on January 1, 1867. The depression of 1873 stopped work and it was not until January 10, 1877 that the line reached Concordia.²² The railroad reached Kirwin in November 1879 and the first train was greeted by a thousand people.²³ In 1879 the Union Pacific Railroad Company bought the entire railroad property and in turn leased it to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The lease was in effect until 1899 at which time a receiver was appointed. It was at this time that the Missouri Pacific Railway

22. Personal Letter, W. J. Burton, Secretary, Museum Committee, Missouri Pacific Lines, AB-63277, December 2, 1948.

23. Phillips County Post, op. cit., p. 37.

Company bought the railroad at the receivership sale.²⁴

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy originally known as the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad was the second railway in the county. It was completed in 1885 and the first train was to have reached Long Island at 5:28 p. m. Tuesday, August 18, 1885.²⁵

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad which traces its beginning in the county back to the year 1887 is at the present time the most progressive railway in the county. When it was started in Phillips County, it was known as the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad and operated as such until 1891 when through a mortgage process the Rock Island took possession of the lines. It was in 1887 when the rails reached Phillipsburg and it was then that the town was made a division point.²⁶

Population trends have been rather unstable during the history of Phillips County. The county reached its population peak in 1889 when there were 16,039 inhabitants. In 1872, the date of the organization of the county, the official census taker reported 681 souls in the county. The following year heavy immigration brought the total to 1576. In 1874 the population numbered 2,409, but in 1875 there were only about 400 additional inhabitants, the total for that year being 2,813. This decline in immigration was blamed on the conditions that were brought about by the destruction of all crops

24. W. J. Burton, op. cit.

25. Phillips County Post, op. cit., p. 44.

26. Phillipsburg Herald, April 23, 1891; Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906, p. 3.

by the grasshoppers in the year 1874. However, by 1880 the population was 12,017. The census for some later years is as follows: 1900, 13,621; 1910, 14,913; 1925, 12,563; 1940, 10,319; 1945, 10,517.²⁷ According to the assessors' books, residents of the county as of March 1, 1949 numbered 10,220, which was a decrease of 236 from the previous year.²⁸ The census of the county by years is listed in Table I.

In order to acquire a clearer understanding of the various communities throughout the county, a brief history of each is presented. A few remarks have been made about Kirwin in the early history of the county, but there is some pertinent information that needs to be added. However, a history of Phillipsburg, the county seat, will be presented first. The town was located in February 1872 by a town company from Doniphan County. It was named after Colonel William A. Phillips who had been a congressman from Kansas. At the time Phillipsburg was designated as county seat by Governor Harvey in 1872 there was not a building in the town but in March of that year the Phillipsburg Town Association was formed and by April 1 the incorporation charter had been filed. From the time of its organization to the present time, the town has had constant growth and development although it was second to Kirwin in population until 1888. Phillipsburg had been inconvenienced by the

27. Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Reports on Population of Counties.

28. Phillips County Review, June 9, 1949.

lack of railroad facilities but when the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad reached the town in 1887 its population took a sudden upturn the following year and since that time has been the largest community in the county. It was in 1880 that Phillipsburg was organized as a city of the third class and H. L. Sprague was elected the first mayor.²⁹ Although depending largely upon agricultural interests for its growth, the city received a great boost when the Co-operative Refinery Association decided to locate a \$700,000 oil refinery in 1939. With this impetus, the population of Phillipsburg numbered 2,140 by 1940.³⁰ Within the last few years the city has acquired a second-class rating. The assessors' rolls as of March 1, 1949 shows Phillipsburg as having 2,606 inhabitants.³¹

The town of Kirwin was a very progressive community in its early years. It was the most populated center in the county and when it was learned that the United States Land Office at Cawker City was to be moved further westward, the citizens of Kirwin were determined to have it located at Kirwin rather than at Phillipsburg. In this they succeeded; the land office located in Kirwin in November 1874 and opened for business January 5, 1875.³² The establishment of the land office and having the first railroad to enter the county

29. A. T. Andreas, History of the State of Kansas, p. 1515; The Phillips County Post, July 12, 1906, p. 3; Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

30. Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Thirty-second Biennial Report, 1939-40. Topeka: State Printing Plant, 1941, p. 586.

31. The Phillips County Review, June 9, 1949.

32. The Kirwin Weekly Chief, January 8, 1896.

in 1879 made Kirwin one of the most important towns on the western frontier in the '70's and '80's. In 1878 Kirwin was proclaimed a city of the third class.³³ Its peak in population was reached in 1888 when it had 1224 residents. However, in the next few years the town experienced a sharp decline and in 1890 the year that the land office was moved away it had only 663 inhabitants.³⁴ As of March 1, 1949 Kirwin had 389 residents.³⁵

Logan, in the southwest part of the county, is one of the towns established early in the history of the county. It was laid out and platted by Benjamin F. and Mary Darling November 30, 1870 and named by D. G. Hoover, who was one of the early settlers in the community, in honor of his old General John A. Logan.³⁶ Logan is one of the principal towns of the county, ranking second in population since 1905, when it had 640 residents. Today it has 950 residents.³⁷ Logan is served by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and located on K-9 highway. It became a city of the third-class when it was incorporated on May 3, 1880.³⁸

33. The Kirwin Weekly Chief, August 7, 1878.

34. Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Seventh Biennial Report, 1889-90, p. 194.

35. The Phillips County Review, June 9, 1949.

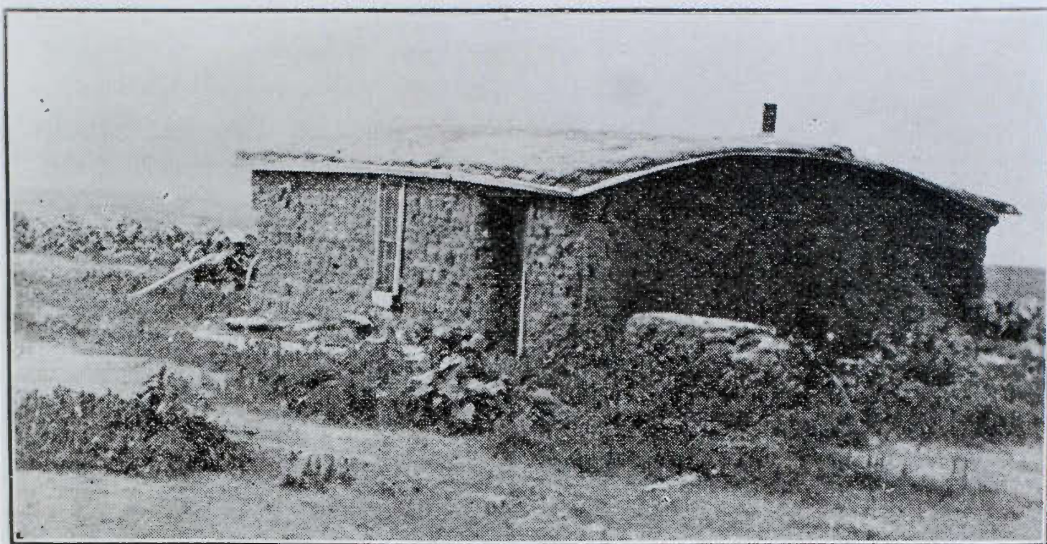
36. The Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906, p. 61.

37. The Phillips County Review, June 9, 1949.

38. The Phillips County Post, op. cit., p. 61.

A brief history of the towns established later in the county will be given when their school history is presented.

Before closing this Chapter, it is well to devote a part to a discussion of the early homes of the pioneers. On the following page is a reprint of the "Old Soddie" which was typical of the early houses on the prairie. It may look crude today, but it was almost considered a luxury in the early days as some houses were not as well built. Usually they were caves dug in the banks along the creeks. The roofs were supported by timbers cut by hand, upon which were placed small limbs of trees and brush. Then came a layer of sod and upon this was strewn some loose dirt. The floor was the barren earth and the only openings were the door and maybe a window facing the creek. A few homes were part logs and part dug-out and were an improvement over the plain dug-out. Then came the home as illustrated, with windows and doors and a sod roof and dirt floor. The aristocratic sod house had a shingle roof and a board floor.



This "Old Soddie" may not "Look Good" in 1906, but it did in 1876.

The sod roofs had a myriad of disadvantages. During a hard rain the occupants were disturbed in their slumbers by the water dripping from the roof. The sod roofs often afforded a home for snakes, centipedes and other queer things which too often became unwanted guests in the house. Very little lumber was used for building purposes as it was very expensive and had to be hauled by team and wagon from Kearney, Nebraska. In an effort to conserve the timber that grew along the water courses, log houses were not built to any

large extent.³⁹

Even the roaming buffalo herds were a menace to the homes and buildings made of sod, as related by an early settler. Not far from his homestead, the neighborhood had erected a church made of sod. Upon arriving one Sunday morning for church services they found the edifice completely destroyed by two bull buffaloes who had engaged in a terrific battle.⁴⁰

So regardless whether these early abodes were dug-outs, sod houses or frame buildings, they were homes to the early pioneers. These pioneers made many sacrifices and endured innumerable hardships in order to establish themselves and raise their children by sound American principles. Undoubtedly, it was in the home that the boys and girls of these early times received a large part of their schooling and training both scholastic and religious. However the pioneers realized the necessity of having established school systems and they soon took to providing the facilities, crude as they may have been, to give their youth an education. An attempt will be made to relate in the next two chapters the establishment and development of the school system of the county as started by the pioneers and carried on to the present time.

39. The Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

40. Mr. Frederick C. Albright, Logan, Kansas. Personal Interview, December 22, 1948. (Birth Date June 4, 1849).

TABLE I

POPULATION IN PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS *

1872	681	1889	16,039	1906	15,079
1873	1,576	1890	13,151	1907	15,011
1874	2,409	1891	10,835	1908	15,074
1875	2,813	1892	11,525	1909	15,014
1876	- -	1893	12,593	1910	14,913
1877	- -	1894	13,067	1915	13,220
1878	5,436	1895	11,712	1920	12,222
1879	- -	1896	11,711	1925	12,563
1880	12,017	1897	12,231	1930	11,534
1881	10,175	1898	12,649	1935	12,016
1882	8,446	1899	13,406	1940	10,319
1883	8,136	1900	13,621	1945	10,517
1884	8,823	1901	13,454	1947	10,370
1885	10,383	1902	13,141	1948	10,456
1886	12,181	1903	13,196	1949	10,220
1887	14,067	1904	13,575		
1888	15,485	1905	14,162		

* Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1872-1876; Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Biennial Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1877-1946; The Phillips County Review, Phillipsburg, Kansas, June 9, 1949.

TABLE II

POPULATION TRENDS*

Year	Kirwin	Logan	Phillipsburg
1880	807	275	309
1881	628	310	264
1882	546	297	251
1883	664	138	255
1884	731	211	253
1885	824	300	316
1886	966	516	462
1887	1,122	590	631
1888	1,224	500	1,235
1889	912	498	1,315
1890	663	402	975
1891	584	336	883
1892	598	359	930
1893	699	430	1,045
1894	560	390	1,078
1895	502	329	916
1896	448	362	855
1897	548	342	837
1898	578	390	851
1899	563	401	1,026
1900	573	416	1,019

* Census data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic and Social Statistics, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1900-1901, and U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic and Social Statistics, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1902-1903, and U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic and Social Statistics, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1904-1905.

TABLE II (Continued)

POPULATION TRENDS

Year	Kirwin	Logan	Phillipsburg
1901	539	413	904
1902	533	370	921
1903	453	423	1,022
1904	534	490	1,183
1905	579	640	1,285
1906	593	633	1,501
1907	606	762	1,490
1908	662	773	1,393
1909	655	752	1,489
1910	661	749	1,382
1915	584	670	1,237
1920	578	722	1,044
1925	559	750	1,582
1930	467	595	1,561
1935	530	731	1,773
1940	352	686	2,140
1945	332	798	2,334
1947	391	853	2,570
1948	400	1,055	2,588
1949	389	950	2,606

* Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1872-1876; Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Biennial Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1877-1946; The Phillips County Review, Phillipsburg, Kansas, June 9, 1949.

CHAPTER III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS

As the frontiers pushed westward and the rugged settlers staked out their claims to the land which they would call their own, the government always provided for retention of a certain proportion of the virgin soil which was to be used in some manner for the purpose of education.

On May 30, 1854, when Congress passed an act entitled "An Act to Organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas" Section 34 of said act reserved sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township for the purpose of being applied to schools in the territory.¹

Then as time passed on and Kansas was admitted to the Union, section three of the act provided:

First -- That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and in contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.²

In further providing for the establishment, growth and development of education in the State of Kansas, Section Two, Article Six of the Constitution of the State of Kansas which became effective January 29, 1861 reads as follows:

1. Noble L. Prentis, A History of Kansas. Winfield, Kansas: E. P. Greer, 1899, p. 331.

2. Ibid., p. 333.

The legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of a higher grade, embracing moral, preparatory, collegiate and university departments.³

When on July 26, 1872, Phillips County was officially organized, the legal provisions for the establishment of schools under Kansas law were well established but it took several years before the county could boast of having an effective school system. It was not until 1874 that Phillips County was included in the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

As far as can be determined, no organized schools existed prior to the organization of the county. The first schools in the county were known as subscription schools. This type of school existed in various sections of the county and a great deal of the impetus for the subscription school was due to the fact that a school district was required to have a term of three months as a subscription school before any taxes could be levied to raise money.⁴ A school operating under the subscription plan did not have any tax money to support the school and all expenses of the school were met by donations from the parents whose children were attending school. When ready cash was not available oftentimes the teacher, whose

3. Ibid., p. 348

4. Mr. Frederick C. Albright, Logan, Kansas. Personal Interview, December 22, 1948.

salary was the sole item of expense in conducting a school, was paid with farm produce or other items that make for a livelihood. Rufus Hastings, who taught the first school in Logan in 1873, was paid by subscriptions. Part of his remuneration was in the form of buffalo meat supplied by some of the patrons of the school.⁵

Although there probably were several subscription schools in the county soon after its organization, two schools, one southwest of Kirwin and the other at Prairie View will be here briefly described. These undoubtedly were typical of the other schools that existed.

Four and one-half miles west and one mile south of Kirwin, on the banks of the North Fork of the Solomon River was located one of the earliest schools in Phillips County. This subscription school was taught by Miss Alpha Gray. No definite salary was established for the teacher and the parents would donate whatever sums they could afford. Miss Gray was obliged to board at each of her scholars homes for a certain length of time.

The first term commenced in October 1873 and was conducted for a period of approximately three months. The scholars numbered about twenty-five and were of all ages, some more advanced in age than the teacher. The curriculum generally consisted of acquiring the fundamentals of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic and whatever books were found in the home were used as textbooks. It was not

5. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

unusual for each pupil to have a different text for the same subject. The structure used for the school house was made of logs. The room was almost void of any equipment. What was to serve as desks for the pupils were crudely constructed benches made at home and furnished by each scholar.⁶

The subscription school at Prairie View differed largely from the one described above in that it was a dugout. It was dug in the bank of Deer Creek and the front was enclosed with boards cut from large cottonwood trees. The only openings were two windows and a door facing the creek. The roof was supported by large logs and upon them was placed some leaves, dirt or any other material which was thought suitable to help keep out the moisture. The furnishings were entirely home made, the desks being large planks to which were fastened some boards to serve as legs; the ordinary bench serving as seats. There were approximately fifteen pupils attending the three months term which commenced late in the fall. Like most of the early schools, this school concerned itself chiefly with teaching the fundamentals. Miss Ester Adams was the teacher and during the term boarded with the families who had children in school. The total amount raised by subscription for remuneration of the teacher was about \$8.00 a month.⁷

6. John M. Gray, Personal Interview, November 27, 1948; Mrs. Alpha Hansen (Alpha Gray), Personal Interview, December 21, 1948.

7. Fred M., Albert W., Laura, and Olive L. Thomas, Personal interviews, December 21, 1948.

The first school conducted under an organized district is credited to District Number One, a few miles west of Phillipsburg. The teacher was William Albaugh. Kirwin, or District Number Two, boasted of building the first school house. It was a frame building; built in 1873. Miss Maggie Shurtz was the first teacher at this school.⁸

Although District Number One is on record as having been the first district to conduct a school, District Two was first to be organized. Its organization date is shown as December 20, 1872 while that of District Number One, as March 1, 1873.⁹

A history of the school districts as organized in the county, the date of organization, discontinuation, consolidation and the present status is shown below.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
1	March 1, 1873	
2	December 20, 1872	
3	May 3, 1873	
4	January 18, 1873	
5	April 7, 1873	
6	December 25, 1873	
7	January, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1946 under 1945 School Reorganization Laws.

8. The Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906.

9. Record of School Districts, Phillips County, Superintendent of Public Instruction, pp. 1-4.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
8	April 2, 1873	Consolidated with District Number Two, November 15, 1917.
9	March 27, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.
10	March 27, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.
11	March 27, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.
12	March 27, 1873	
13	- - - - , 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1946 under School Reorganization Laws.
14	January 10, 1874	Discontinued March 1, 1946 under School Reorganization Laws.
15	March 27, 1873	
16	April 5, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.
17	April, 1873	Annexed by District Number Two .
18	May 12, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.
19	May 3, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.
20	May 20, 1873	Disorganized and annexed to District Number Twelve, August 20, 1921.
21	- - -, 1873	

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
22	June 28, 1873	Disorganized according to Section 132, School Laws 1909, May 4, 1911.
23	September 9, 1873	
24	October 18, 1873	
25	October, 1873	Consolidated with District Number 100, April 3, 1911.
26	October 30, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganizztion Laws.
27	September, 1875	
28	November 10, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
29	December 9, 1873	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
30	February 7, 1874	
31	March 9, 1874	
32	March 19, 1874	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
33	March 19, 1874	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
34	April 20, 1874	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
35	June 2, 1874	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws
36	July 25, 1874	

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
37	July 30, 1874	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
38	March 3, 1875	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
39	March 3, 1875	Discontinued March 1, 1946 under School Reorganization Laws.
40	March 3, 1875	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws
41	- - - , 1875	Consolidated with District Number Forty, September 13, 1913.
42	September 13, 1875	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
43	January 20, 1876	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
44	February 2, 1878	
45	February 1, 1876	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
46	June 26, 1876	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
47	June 15, 1876	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
48	December 17, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
49	December, 1876	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization laws.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
50	May 7, 1877	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
51	September 13, 1877	Consolidated with District Number Two, September 15, 1922.
52	November, 1877	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
53	April 20, 1878	
54	April 15, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
55	April 13, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
56	April, 1878	Disorganized March 1, 1949, united with District Number 131 by vote.
57	April 20, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
58	April, 1878	Disorganized July 11, 1904, to form District Number 132.
59	April, 1878	
60	April 20, 1878	
61	June 8, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
62	August 14, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
63	August, 1878	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
64	January, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
65	January 24, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
66	January, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
67	March, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
68	March, 1879	Disorganized and consolidated with District Number Eighty-three, June 13, 1924 to form District Number 133.
69	March 26, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
70	March 8, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
71	March 21, 1879	Consolidated with District Number 131, April 1, 1911.
72	March 25, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
73	May 15, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
74	April 28, 1879	
75	October 25, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
76	July 29, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
77	August 5, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
79	September 18, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
80	September 19, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
81	November 7, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
82	November 3, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
83	November 3, 1879	Disorganized June 13, 1924 to form District Number 133.
84	October 29, 1879	Disorganized February 17, 1886, and attached to District Number 102. Reorganized September 23, 1886. Consolidated with District Number Twenty-one, November 16, 1925.
85	October 30, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
86	November 3, 1879	Disorganized May 9, 1901. Reorganized July 2, 1907. Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
87	November 5, 1879	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
88.	November 6, 1879	Disorganized August 20, 1921, and annexed to District Number Twelve.
89	November 11, 1879	Attached to District Number Twelve, October 27, 1947.
90	November 7, 1879	
91	January, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.

District Number	Date Organized	Later Status
92	January 23, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
93	January 24, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
94	January 30, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
95	February, 1880	Disorganized March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
96	February 20, 1880	Disorganized August 31, 1921, and annexed to District Number Two.
97	January 6, 1883	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Law.
98	February 25, 1880	
99	April, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws
100	March 26, 1880	
101	April 15, 1880	Disorganized March 6, 1923, and consolidated with District Number Twelve.
102	April, 1880	Disorganized August 3, 1915. West half consolidated with District Number Ten and the East half with District Number Nine.
103	May 3, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
104	September 28, 1880	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
105	March 19, 1881	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
106	March 19, 1881	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
107	March 9, 1881	
108	August 27, 1881	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
109	September 30, 1884	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
110	April 4, 1882	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
111	July 10, 1882	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
112	February 7, 1885	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
113	April 27, 1885	Reorganized in 1903 and attached to District Number Fifty-five
114	May 31, 1885	Discontinued March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws.
115	June 12, 1885	Disorganized May 11, 1907, and attached to Joint District Number Two Norton and Phillips.
116	November 2, 1885	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
117	November 2, 1885	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
118	November 13, 1885	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws
119	November 23, 1886	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
120	February 21, 1887	Changed to Joint District Number One Rooks and Phillips May 12, 1923. Disorganized March 1, 1947 under School Reorganization Laws and became part of District Number Forty-four for two years. Reorganized July 9, 1948 as District Number 120.
121	March 21, 1887	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
122	April 10, 1887	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
123	June 20, 1887	Disorganized February 26, 1907, and consolidated with District Number 105.
124	August 16, 1887	Disorganized 1903 by Special Act of Legislature
125	September 29, 1887	Changed June 8, 1922 to District Joint Number Three Norton & Phillips.
126	June 18, 1888	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
127	June 28, 1888	
128	October 20, 1888	Disorganized August, 1921, and became part of District Number Three
129	July 21, 1893	Discontinued March 1, 1947, Under School Reorganization Laws.

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
130	July 21, 1893	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
131	August 28, 1893	Disorganized April 1, 1911, and with District Number Seventy-one formed Union District Number 131
132	July 11, 1904	
133	June 13, 1924	Discontinued March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
134	March 1, 1946	
135	March 1, 1947	
136	March 1, 1947	
137	March 1, 1947	
Joint District No. 1 Smith and Phillips Counties.	April 20, 1875	
Joint District No. 1 Phillips and Rooks Counties.	March 1, 1947	
Joint District No. 2. Phillips and Rooks Counties	October 19, 1878	Transferred to District Number 85 July 1, 1884.
Joint District No. 3 Phillips and Rooks Counties	September 1, 1879	Disorganized September 30, 1885.
Joint District No. 4 Phillips and Rooks Counties	March 18, 1880	Disorganized March 21, 1887.
Joint District No. 1 Phillips, Graham and Norton Counties.	March 1, 1947	

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Organized</u>	<u>Later Status</u>
Joint District No. 2 Norton and Phillips Counties	June 12, 1885	Disorganized March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
Joint District No. 3 Norton and Phillips Counties	September 29, 1887	Disorganized March 1, 1947, under School Reorganization Laws.
Agra Rural High School District No. 1.	June 9, 1921	Disorganized March 1, 1946, under School Reorganization Laws. ¹⁰

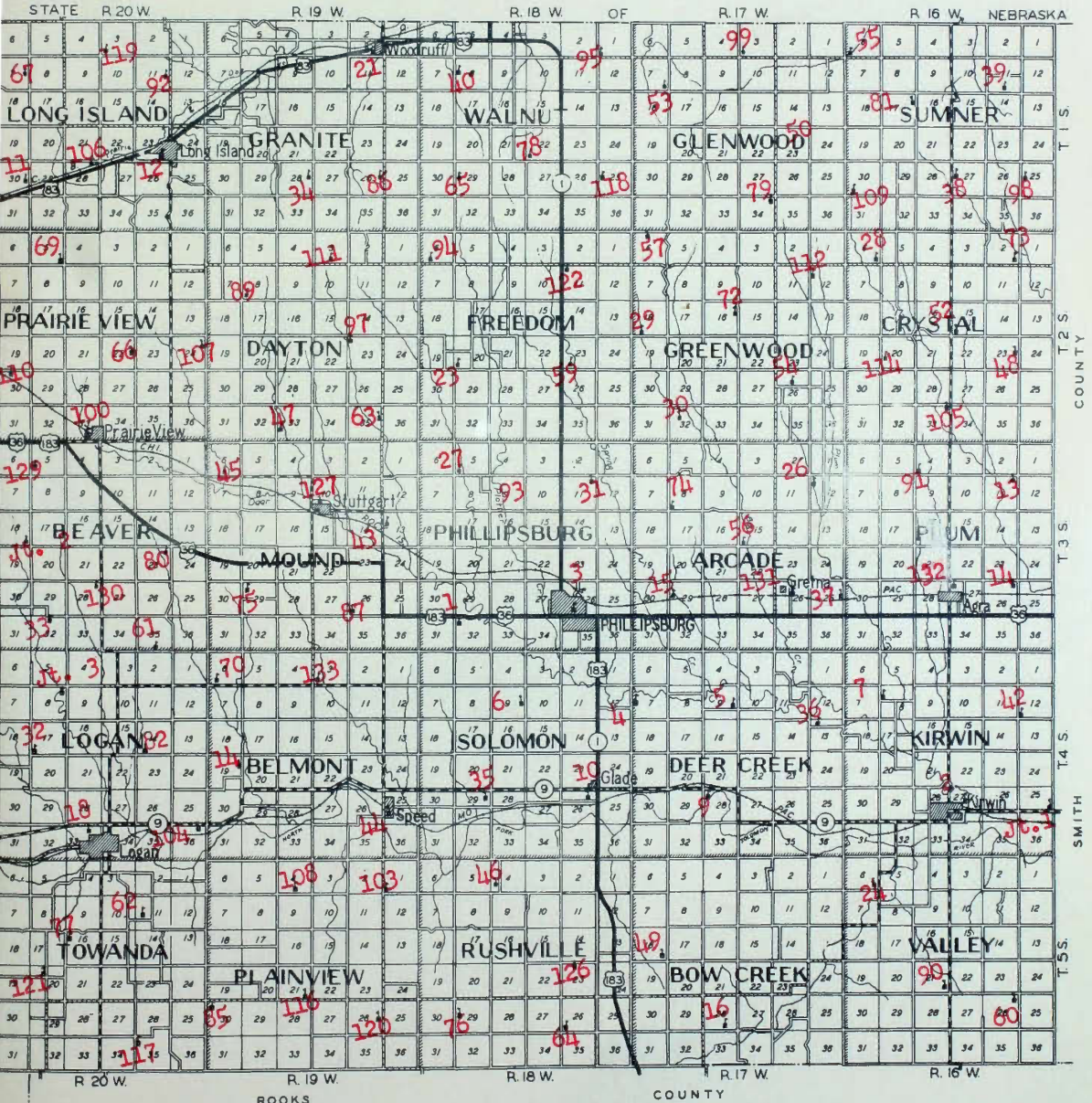
10. Record of School Districts, Phillips County, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 640 pp.

School Districts in 1940

PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS.

LEGEND

- PAVED ROADS
- GRAVEL ROADS
- COUNTY ROADS
- ROADS
- U.S. HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- RAILROADS
- MUNICIPAL TWP BOUNDARY
- SCHOOLS



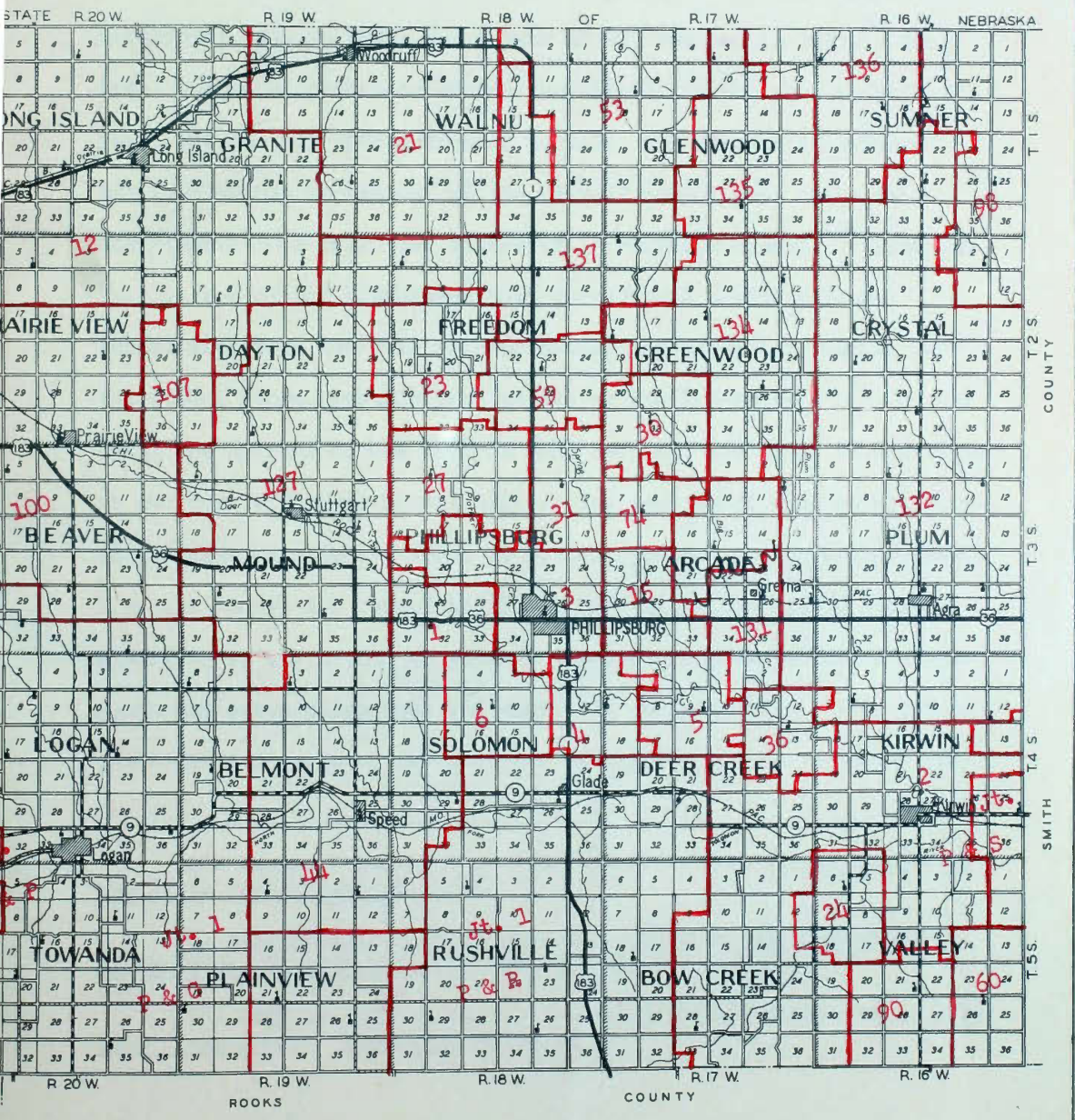
School Districts in 1948

HILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS.



LEGEND

- PAVED ROADS
- GRAVEL ROADS
- COUNTY ROADS
- ROADS
- U.S. HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- RAILROADS
- MUNICIPAL TWP BOUNDARY
- SCHOOLS



Although only one school district was organized in 1872, in the year 1873 the county developed educationally by having an additional twenty-six districts organized. The first year that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction carried a report of Phillips County, the Annual Report showed thirty-seven school districts in existence in 1874.¹¹ By 1880, there were 103 organized districts; 130 in 1890, and a peak of 133 reached in 1895.¹² The total number of districts varied very little in the next thirty years but in 1925 they decreased to 115. The districts numbered 115 in 1940 but by the end of the 1948-49 school year there were only thirty-four organized districts in Phillips County.¹³ With the realization of the advantages that accrue from having a larger school district, improved transportation and under the impetus of the school reorganization laws passed by the legislature in 1945 and 1947, the patrons of the schools soon realized the trend toward larger and more efficient school units. The Agra Rural High School District Number One was the first to be disorganized and Agra Consolidated District Number 132 formed in its place. It is one of the larger districts in the county at present measuring sixteen miles north and south and seven miles east and west. It embraces all of nine former districts and parts of seven others having one hundred sections com-

11. Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Annual Report of the State Superintendent, 1874.

12. Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Biennial Reports of the State Superintendent, 1879-80, 1889-90, 1895-96.

13. Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1939-1940 Year Book; 1948-1949 Directory.

prising its area, with a valuation of over two and a quarter million dollars. Other areas involved in consolidation proceedings were the districts around Long Island, Prairie View, Stuttgart, Speed and Logan.¹⁴ At the present time the largest district in Phillips County is the Logan Consolidated Joint District Phillips, Graham and Norton counties with a valuation of \$6,343,078 both tangible and intangible property. This is based on the 1948 valuations.¹⁵

Throughout the history of Phillips County the salary schedule for women has been lower than that for men teachers. The lowest average salary paid in the county was in 1878 when the men received an average of \$20.60 and women \$13.47 per month.¹⁶ However, there are records that show individual teachers receiving considerable less than the average given above. In the reports of the school district clerks in 1878 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the following information was given by districts number four, forty-four and fifty-seven respectively:

Sir you are By notified that the Board of School District No. 4 have employed Mis. Minile Nash to Teach a term of 3 months at a Salary of \$12.00 Per month in said District Commencing on the first Day of January 1878

Sir You are hereby notified that the board of School District

14. Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council, Reorganization of School Districts in Kansas 1945-46. Publication No. 140, June 1946, p. 52.

15. Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phillips County Schools, 1948-1949 Directory.

16. Kansas Department of Public Instruction, First Biennial Report, 1877-80.

No. 44. have employed Miss May Webster to teach a term of 3 months at a Salary of (\$10.00) per month in Said district commencing on the 22nd day of April, 1878.

Sir: you are Hereby Notified that the Board of School District No. 57 have Employed Miss Alta King to teach a term of Three Months at a Salary of \$7.50 Per Month in said District, commencing May 6th, 1878.¹⁷

17. Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Monthly (and close of School) Reports, File Drawer 1878.

TABLE III

PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOL STATISTICS *

Year	No. school Districts	No. pupils in school	Aver. weeks of school	Total Expense all School Purposes
1874	37	292	18	\$3,755.00
1875	43	614	10	- - -
1876	50	614	18	- - -
1877	50	634	19	2,328.00
1878	63	1082	14	2,924.00
1879	70	1657	15.4	4,475.46
1880	103	2244	15.9	6,286.38
1881	111	2439	13	8,334.43
1882	118	2537	16	15,549.15
1883	111	2914	14.5	14,195.94
1884	115	2760	16.2	16,186.08
1885	117	2824	16	25,330.07
1886	120	3322	- -	16,923.35
1887	127	4151	19	53,522.31
1888	128	3489	21	43,071.38
1889	130	4506	28.5	46,412.76
1890	130	4503	28.1	45,508.27
1891	130	4034	23.4	36,438.42
1892	130	3975	23.3	39,841.89
1893	132	4148	24.3	41,386.35

TABLE III (Continued)

PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOL STATISTICS

Year	No. school Districts	No pupils in School	Aver. weeks of School	Total Expense all School Purposes
1894	131	4575	25	\$48,167.50
1895	133	4420	24	40,818.93
1896	133	4178	24.7	35,745.89
1897	133	4167	24.3	31,676.64
1898	133	4344	24.5	39,787.10
1899	133	4152	16	37,138.76
1900	132	3356	22	31,904.56
1901	130	3859	24	33,213.29
1902	132	3518	23	31,253.01
1903	128	4054	25.16	45,721.61
1904	128	4180	25	48,275.54
1905	127	4405	26	61,739.39
1906	127	4407	25	55,840.98
1907	128	4393	25	62,873.76
1908	128	4335	28	67,383.66

*Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent, 1874-1876; Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Biennial Reports of the State Superintendent, 1877-78, 1907-08.

TABLE IV

PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOL STATISTICS*

Year	Average Salary Men	Average Salary Women	Mill Levy	Number Teachers
1874	\$ - - -	\$ - - -	- - -	- - -
1875	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1876	25.50	22.50	- - -	40
1877	23.16	14.62	17.5	24
1878	20.60	13.47	13	55
1879	35.69	25.00	15	- - -
1880	21.42	16.91	12.3	97
1881	20.50	15.50	11	122
1882	22.75	17.75	13	105
1883	28.00	23.88	14.5	89
1884	28.00	25.58	14.8	99
1885	- - -	- - -	11.5	135
1886	- - -	- - -	- - -	92
1887	41.50	28.50	14.7	130
1888	36.50	28.50	15	144
1889	33.36	31.00	14.2	188
1890	38.00	31.00	14	184
1891	31.33	27.53	15.8	173
1892	35.14	33.63	15.5	179

TABLE IV (Continued)
 PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOL STATISTICS

Year	Average Salary Men	Average Salary Women	Mill Levy	Number Teachers
1893	\$35.00	\$31.00	13.4	180
1894	35.18	30.01	13.9	164
1895	33.56	29.85	16.7	160
1896	34.27	28.81	13.5	161
1897	34.84	28.15	21.40	161
1898	34.30	30.08	15.70	153
1899	36.00	29.66	15.00	150
1900	33.00	30.00	13.28	151
1901	36.00	29.00	14	156
1902	34.00	30.00	14	153
1903	39.54	31.64	15.51	155
1904	42.00	34.00	16.20	159
1905	46.00	36.00	16.44	158
1906	51.00	39.00	16.44	156
1907	53.19	40.96	15.63	160
1908	59.28	45.51	19.00	171

* Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent, 1874-1876; Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Biennial Reports of the State Superintendent, 1877-78. 1907-08.

Although it was boasted that the school system of the county was well developed by the year 1876 with forty organized districts having flourishing schools,¹⁸ a number of districts were experiencing difficulties in maintaining schools. Even as late as this date the school in District Number One was in part supported by private subscription.¹⁹ District Number Thirty-two the same year wished to reorganize as they were unable to sustain a school with as large a district as they had at the time with the scholars so few and widely scattered.²⁰ It was decided at the annual meeting of District Number Forty-one that because of the small population and poverty of the people only three months school could be conducted and the building of a new school house even of logs or sod would have to be postponed. The next year's school term would be held in a private house and commence the first day of December.²¹

Phillips County has always maintained a Teachers Institute through the years, the first one being conducted in 1879.²² These have generally been of four weeks duration but on several occasions has been slightly longer. The institute was held during one of

18. Kirwin Weekly Chief, January 29, 1876.

19. Annual Report of School District Number One, July 31, 1876.

20. Annual Report of School District Number Thirty-two, July 31, 1876.

21. Annual Report of School District Number Forty-one, July 31, 1876.

22. Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906.

the summer months and instruction given in all the subjects to be taught by the teachers. When county teachers' certificates were issued, the institute was an important school affair and although it is still being conducted it has more or less taken the status of a refresher course.

In 1892 the Phillips County Teacher's Association was formed with its purpose as stated as follows: "We, the teachers of Phillips County, and others interested in the cause of education, in order to form a more substantial organization; and in order to better establish the teacher's profession, and through it to advance the cause of education; do establish this Constitution and pledge it our faithful support." The annual fee for each member of the association was to be five per cent of the best month's wages. Meetings were to be held the third Saturday of each month and one during the month of the Normal Institute.²³

The Phillips County Teachers Association at present meets about four times a calendar year commanding a fee of one dollar a meeting. Generally, the school district reimburses the teachers for all meetings attended.

Since the organization of Phillips County there have been twenty persons serving in the office of County Superintendent. Mr. A. Hitchcock was the first superintendent having been elected at the first county election in 1872. F. H. Baker started a term in 1907 but died while in office. H. E. Bradley resigned while in office in 1924. Mr. David Van Dyke the present superintendent has served longer

23. Constitution of Phillips County Teachers' Association, 1892. Office of Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

than any other individual. He first took office in 1937 and his present term runs till 1950.²⁴ The salary of the county superintendent like that of other county officers has not been comparable to similar positions in other fields of endeavor.

1875-1876	W. J. ...
1877-1878	...
1879-1880	...
1881-1882	...
1883-1884	...
1885-1886	...
1887-1888	...
1889-1890	...
1891-1892	...
1893-1894	...
1895-1896	...
1897-1898	...
1899-1900	...
1901-	...
1902-	...
1903-1904	...
1905-1906	...
1907-	...
1908-	...
1909-1910	...
1911-1912	...
1913-1914	...
1915-1916	...
1917-1918	...
1919-1920	...
1921-1922	...
1923-1924	...
1925-1926	...
1927-1928	...
1929-1930	...
1931-1932	...
1933-1934	...
1935-1936	...
1937-1938	...
1939-1940	...
1941-1942	...
1943-1944	...
1945-1946	...
1947-1948	...
1949-1950	...

24. Kansas State Superintendent of Public Instruction, "County Superintendents Records and Reports."

PHILLIP COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS *

Years	Names
1872-1874	A. Hitchcock
1875-1876	C. J. Van Allen
1877-1878	Thomas Trull
1879-1880	Cyrus Hickenlooper
1881-1882	Theo. Bracken
1883-1884	C. A. Lewis
1885-1886	J. H. Young
1887-1888	W. W. Colby
1889-1894	O. L. Smith
1895-1898	J. M. Tadlock
1899-1902	John Thomas
1903-1906	C. M. Arnold
1907-	F. H. Baker (Mr. Baker was in ill health and passed away June 19. Mr. Arnold was appointed to fill the vacancy.)
1909-1910	T. O. Ramsey
1911-1916	Miss Nettie W. Barber
1917-1920	Olive L. Thomas
1921-1924	H. E. Bradley (Resigned 1924)
1924-1932	Minnie Conley
1933-1936	Clyde S. King
1937-1950	David Van Dyke

* Kansas Department of Public Instruction, "County Superintendents Records and Reports".



- The above photo is a reprint of a picture taken Thanksgiving Day in 1875. It was the dugout school of District Number Twenty-nine located two miles east and eight miles north of Phillipsburg. This undoubtedly is typical of most of the dugouts used for schools in the early days. During this year there were seventeen pupils enrolled in school, the estimated value of the school house including the school grounds was \$50, the female teacher received \$14 per month salary, and twelve weeks of school was taught in the district during the year. The curriculum consisted of McGuffie Reader, Ray Arithmetic, Spencerian Writing and Printing, McGuffie Orthography,

Cornell Descriptive Geography, and Harvey Grammar. The total amount paid out for school purposes amounted to \$47.²⁵

As evidenced by this photo, the school was the social center for the neighborhood. Even though the furnishings were very crude, it was a place for a common gathering where the school patrons would meet each other and take part in such activities as debating or to witness a school program presented by the teacher and her pupils. In these early schools the seats most generally were split cottonwood logs, and the only desk in the school was that of the teacher, very crudely constructed. The open fireplace was the source of heat and logs were used for fuel or anything else that was handy.²⁶

On the following page is a photo taken of the present-day one-room school house. This is the school house of District Number One located about two miles west of Phillipsburg on Highway U.S. 36. This is typical of most present day country school houses. Although the building is about fifty years old, it has been stuccoed and kept in good repair. It is the second building constructed by District Number One since the district was organized in 1873. For 1948 the district had a valuation of \$252,827.00 and a mill levy of 4.43. Dorothy Kinter, Speed, Kansas, was the teacher for the 1948-49 term of school having seven pupils and receiving a salary of \$1200 for an eight months school term.²⁷

25. District Clerk's Annual Report, District Number 29, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, July 31, 1875.

26. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition, 1917.

27. Phillips County Schools 1948-1949 Directory, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.



SCHOOL HOUSE DISTRICT NUMBER ONE 1949

In a ten-year period the number of rural teachers has decreased from eighty to sixteen for the 1948-49 school term. The average salary for these sixteen teachers was \$1298 for the term. The rural school enrollment in 1938 was 613 while that of 1948 was 171.²⁸

This then shows the trend toward consolidation and larger

²⁸. Annual Bulletins of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1938-48.

school systems. Within the last ten years this movement has received more impetus than any similar period in the history of the schools of Phillips County.

TABLE VI

PHILLIPS COUNTY RURAL SCHOOLS *

Year	No. Rural Teachers	Salary Rural Teachers	Enrollment Rural Schools
1938	80	\$392	613
1939	79	408	582
1940	79	417	538
1941	72	433	505
1942	72	560	501
1943	68	715	494
1944	63	800	438
1945	58	872	393
1946	41	900	328
1947	16	1116	154
1948	16	1298	171

Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phillips County School Directories, 1937-39 - 1948-49.

CHAPTER IV

SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IN TOWNS AND CITIES

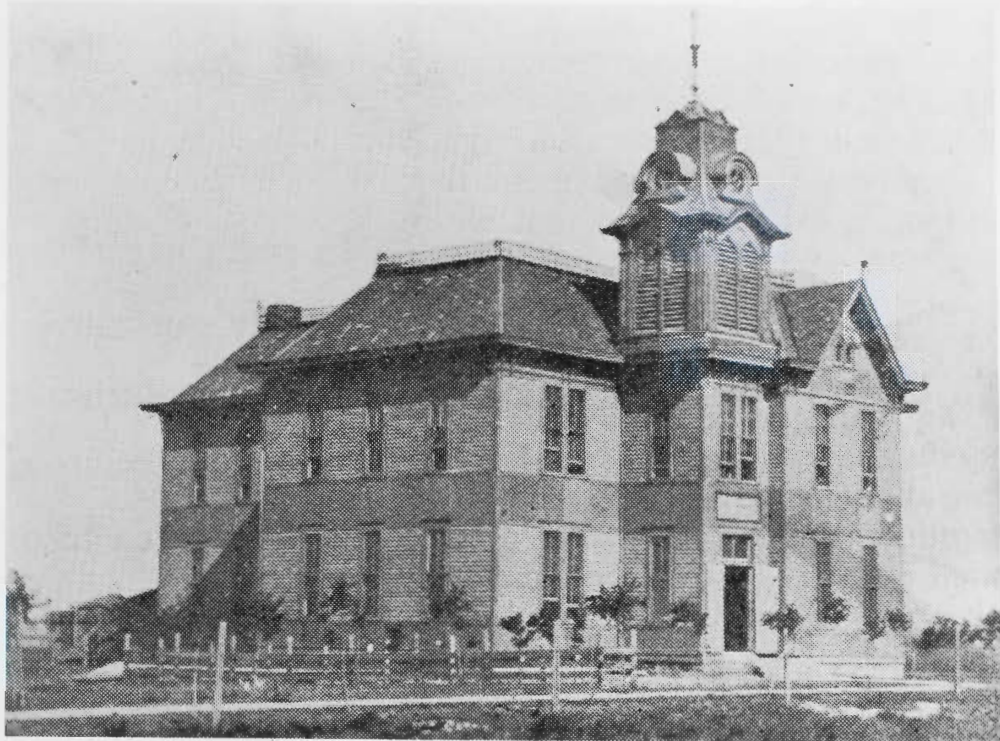
Beginning with the year 1909, the school statistics for the one teacher schools was listed separately from that of the schools in the towns and cities. In this chapter, the purpose is to trace the development of schools in the county other than the rural schools. This will include both the elementary and high schools and a brief history of the towns will be presented which were not included in Chapter II.

First to be presented is the school history of Phillipsburg the county seat of Phillips County. About a year after the organization of Phillips County, the settlers in the Phillipsburg area organized District Number Three, in fact, the exact date was May 3, 1873. At a school meeting soon thereafter \$1,000 in bonds was voted for the purpose of constructing and equipping a school building. A one-room structure was erected on the site now occupied by the Community building on the northeast corner of the courthouse square and was ready for occupancy for the school term commencing in the Fall of 1874. However, school was conducted prior to the completion of the new school house. In 1873 school was held in a building near the public square and taught by Cyrus Hickenlooper. In 1874 there were three male and five female children between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in the townsite but by the spring of 1875 the indicated enrollment was up to fifty-six. Clarinda Adees-Roach is said to have taught the term ending in 1875. In 1876, two teachers were employed

at salaries of \$36.50 and \$22.00 per month to teach the sixty-eight students enrolled. An eight-mill levy was sufficient to conduct a school for a six-month term. By 1878, the enrollment had slightly decreased but the school had adopted its textbooks. These included the Independent Spelling Book, the Independent Reading Book, Spencer Writing Book, Clark's English Grammar, Key's Mental Arithmetic, Kay's Practical Arithmetic and Monteith's Primary Geography. School was being held for eight months.

Due to increase enrollment an additional room was built on the original frame building in 1879. This raised the school indebtedness to \$1,350 and a mill levy of 12 was required to maintain the school. New courses added by this time included Watson's Orthography, Mitchell's Physical Geography, Barnes History and Peck's Algebra.

School was held in the two-room frame building until 1887 even though the enrollment had risen to 157. The boom brought on by the Rock Island Railroad through Phillipsburg and the town having become a division point for the railroad greatly increased the school enrollment and it became necessary to construct a new school building. A new frame building was erected during the school year 1886-87 in the west part of town about two blocks from the courthouse square. The original structure had four rooms the cost of which was \$5,000. The picture of this building is shown on the following page with an addition that was made a few years later. Mr. W. I. Thomas was the Superintendent of the new school. The ~~school~~ population had increased to 207, school was conducted for six and three-quarters months, and a tax levy of fifteen mills was required. Within the next year the enrollment had risen by a hundred making a total of 309 students. By 1889 the school system -



PHILLIPSBURG GRADE SCHOOL ERECTED IN 1886-87 WITH A LATER
ADDITION

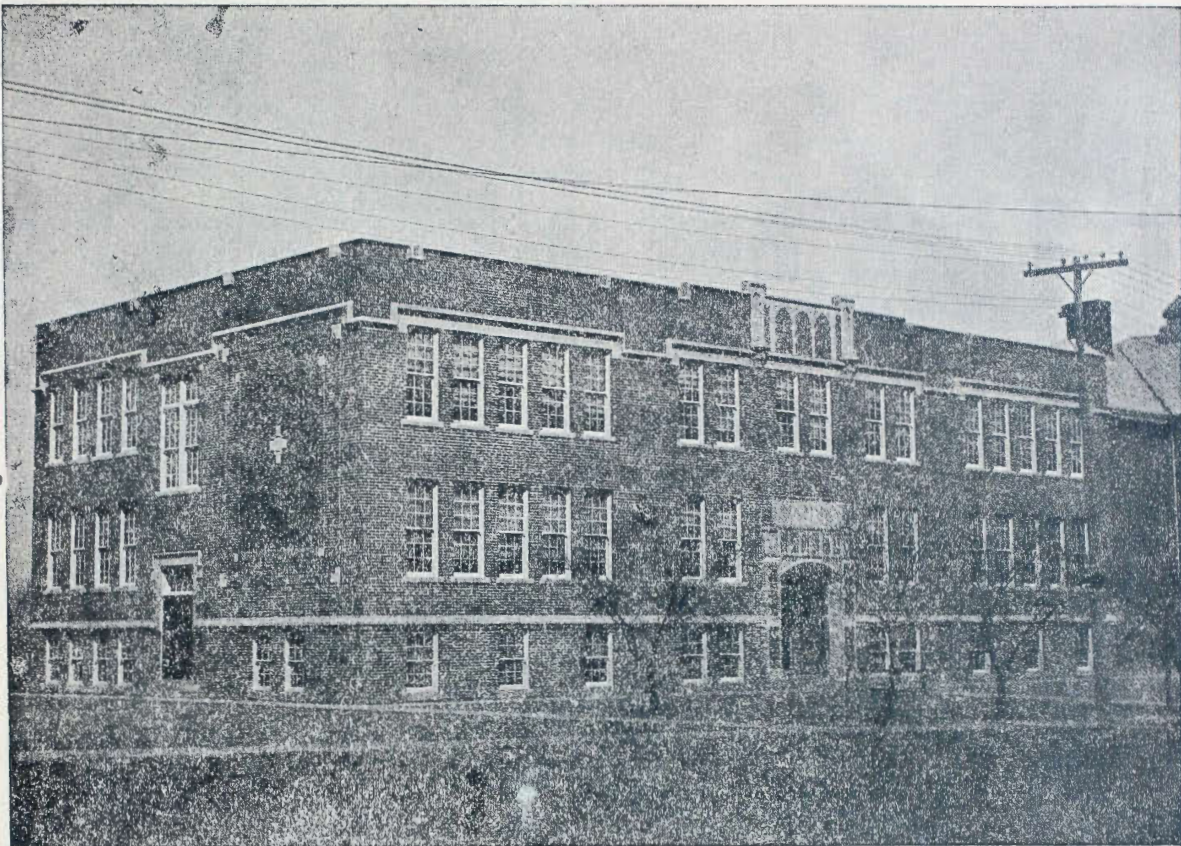
was employing seven teachers to care for the 349 pupils. To take care of the large enrollment, a two-room addition was made to the back of the original building in 1889 at a cost of \$2,400.

The school system of Phillipsburg rapidly expanded within the next few years and the one school house was not large enough to take care of the elementary and high school enrollments. In 1907 a new high school building was erected.



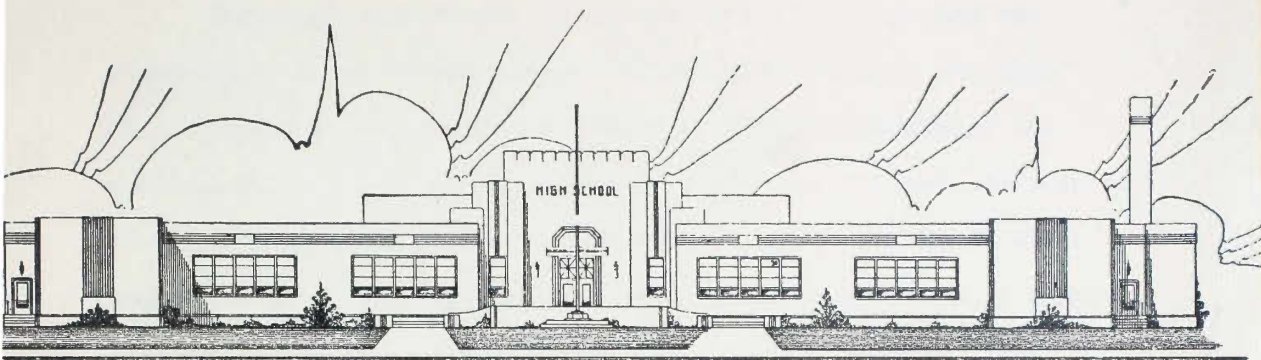
PHILLIPSBURG HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1907

The building pictured above was added to the Phillipsburg school system in 1908 and used to house the high school until 1917 when another new building was constructed to be used as a high school. When the high school vacated the above building, the first six grades of the elementary school held classes there. When Phillipsburg built their present modern high school in 1939 the grades again moved to the high school building erected in 1917 and the above building was renovated and converted into a large and well equipped vocational agriculture department building.



PHILLIPSBURG HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1917

The above building was constructed in 1917 and housed the high school until 1939. At that time it was remodeled into grade school quarters. New seats were installed, blackboards lowered and the rooms rearranged to meet modern grade requirements. From this time on, the upper grades in the Phillipsburg schools have been departmentalized. The cost of approximately \$50,000 of the above building when it was built seem insignificant in comparison with the cost of the present high school building.



THE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING AND A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRESENT
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

The modern high school illustrated on the previous page was completed at a cost of \$127,000 and is equipped to fulfill the high school needs for the city of Phillipsburg. The measurements of the building are 241 feet and eight inches in width and 113 feet and four inches in depth. It is of a one-story type built of reinforced steel concrete. The first floor is comprised of twelve class rooms, a superintendent's office, a teacher's room, rest rooms and an auditorium. The manual arts department occupies three rooms in the basement, and in addition there is a boiler room, two locker rooms and a three-room apartment for the janitor. The manual arts rooms are equipped with the latest equipment as is the domestic science room. The library and study hall is unique in its arrangement. It is equipped with fifteen long tables and ninety study chairs. The school has a combination gymnasium and auditorium. A loud speaker system throughout the entire building gives the superintendent access to each and every room in conveying messages or listening to classroom practices. A forced air system heats the building and provides an abundant supply of fresh air at all times.

The very early history of Phillipsburg High School does not seem to be very complete. Not really organized at first, like many other school systems the high school just seemed to grow. At about the time the Rock Island Railroad was built through Phillips County there was a demand for additional courses by the students who had completed the elementary school. As a result new courses were added consisting of Latin, algebra, geometry and chemistry. After all

the courses had been taken, third grade teaching certificates were granted and the student was considered as graduated. Although some students had completed the high school course a few years before, the first graduating class of Phillipsburg High School had formal graduating exercises in the year 1892. This class completed the three-year course under the superintendency of W. G. Riste. In 1906 there was no graduating class because at that time the high school adopted a four-year course. It was also at this time that the schools changed from eight months to nine months of school.¹ In 1907 there were twenty-seven enrolled in high school² compared with 215 for the 1948 school term.³ In 1935, in the middle of the depression, Erma Locke then high school principal received a salary of \$1260⁴ as compared with \$4500 the salary of R. W. Peterson, superintendent for the 1948-49 school term.⁵

This comprises a brief history of the schools of Phillipsburg, Kansas. Starting with barely a handful of pupils a little

1. The Phillips County Review, August 24, 1939.

2. Kansas Department of Public Instruction, 16th Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, 1907-08.

3. Phillips County School Directory, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1948-49.

4. Phillips County School Directory, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1934-35.

5. Phillips County School Directory, op. cit., 1948-49.

over a half century ago, the present school system has a total enrollment of 626 students supervised and instructed by twenty-eight teachers.⁶ Meager equipment and only a few courses has been replaced with modern, complete school facilities and a well-balanced course of study embracing a wide range of subjects.

Miss Maggie Shurtz taught the first school in Kirwin in 1873 in her own home in the south part of town. The same year a school house was built in the northwest part of town on the school square.⁷ The Kirwin district or District Number Two voted bonds in the amount of \$1,700, the proceeds of which were to be used to construct the first school house.⁸ By 1876 there were 61 enrolled in the public schools of Kirwin. Mr. C. J. Van Allen was the teacher employed at a salary of \$40 per month. School was conducted for a period of six months. There were eleven sections of land comprising the district and there was a levy of twelve and one-half mills.⁹

It was during this early period that Kirwin grew by leaps and bounds and the first built school soon proved inadequate to take care of the increased enrollments. By 1880, Kirwin had a population of 807 and it was decided to build a new school house. That same year the old school house was removed to give place to an elegant

6. Phillips County School Directory, Ibid., 1948-49.

7. A. T. Andreas, History of the State of Kansas, p. 1516.

8. Kirwin Independent, December 22, 1880.

9. Annual Report, District Number Two, August 15, 1876, to the County Superintendent.

stone public school building. A reprint of a picture of this building is shown on the following page. It was a large two-story house, built of magnesian lime stone and erected at a cost of \$9,000. It was capable of seating three hundred persons.¹⁰ Sam Fisher constructed the stone building.

When Kirwin was first included in the biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1883, it showed an enrollment of 260 pupils with three teachers and as having school for nine months. Mr. J. N. Mosher was the principal, drawing an annual salary of \$630.¹¹

10. A. T. Andreas, op. cit., p. 1516.

11. Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Fourth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, 1883-84, p. 28.

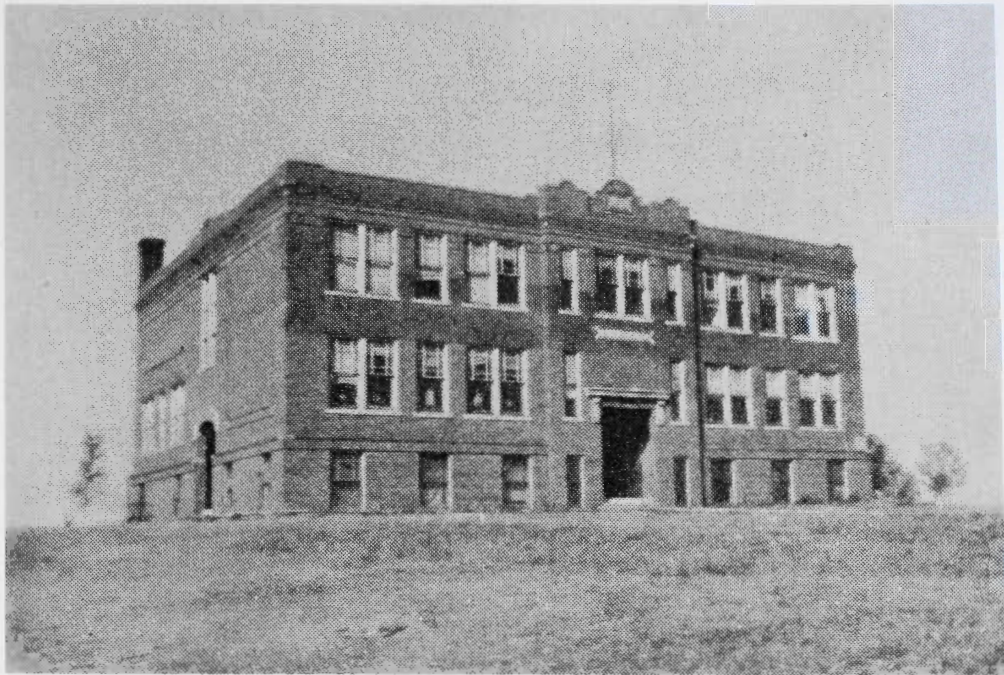


KIRWIN SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT IN 1880

The first high school class, graduated in 1886, consisted of six members. These were: Emma Bissell, Mary Bissell, Phebe Bissell, Lizzie Bonisted, Millie Lamb and Nellie Shepherdson. The following year there was only one graduate, Mollie Dodge.

Records indicate that there was only one high school teacher as late as 1906 with 25 enrolled. The high school course was of three months duration with eight months of school.¹²

12. Annual Report of the District Clerk to County Superintendent, 1906, Phillipsburg, Kansas from District Number Two.



PRESENT UPPER GRADES AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING BUILT 1918

The old stone school building had served the community for thirty-nine years and by 1918 had outlived its period of usefulness. A new building became a necessity and a contract was awarded Mr. George T. Rickey of Norton, Kansas, the lowest and successful bidder, to erect a new brick school house. His bid amounted to \$25,370 for the construction of the building but it did not include the heating apparatus, plumbing and ventilating system. The building is of hard brick trimmed in stone. It measures sixty-eight feet by eighty feet

eight inches on the ground. In the basement there is a gymnasium thirty-two feet by sixty feet with an auditorium capable of seating 150 people.¹³ The building is of the two-story type with two upper grade rooms, a manual training room and a sewing room on the first floor. The second floor consists of high school class rooms, a study hall and the superintendent's office. In the basement besides the auditorium are the domestic science room, the boys dressing room and the rest rooms.



PRESENT LOWER GRADES SCHOOL BUILDING IN KIRWIN

13. Kirwin Kansan, August 14, 1918.

When the new building was completed in 1919 several new courses were added to the curriculum. These consisted of Manual Training, Domestic Science and the Commercial courses. All three departments were equipped with up-to-date equipment. Previous to this time the high school course was largely college preparatory.

The lower grades school building illustrated on the previous page was approved by the State Board of Education as a Standard School in 1921. It had met all the state requirements and a plate and certificate was issued to District Number Two indicating the same.¹⁴

The building is divided into two large rooms each containing two grades. Two teachers are responsible for the four lower grades.

Shortly after the new school building was completed in 1919 the Kirwin School District became known as the Kirwin Consolidated Schools, District Number Two. The surrounding districts numbers eight, seventeen and fifty-one consolidated with district number two.

At the present time the Kirwin school system has a Class C High School and a Class B Grade School. During the 1948-49 school term the high school enrollment was forty-one, the grade school enrollment 103. Four high school and four grade school teachers are employed by the district.¹⁵

14. Kirwin Kansan, September 14, 1921.

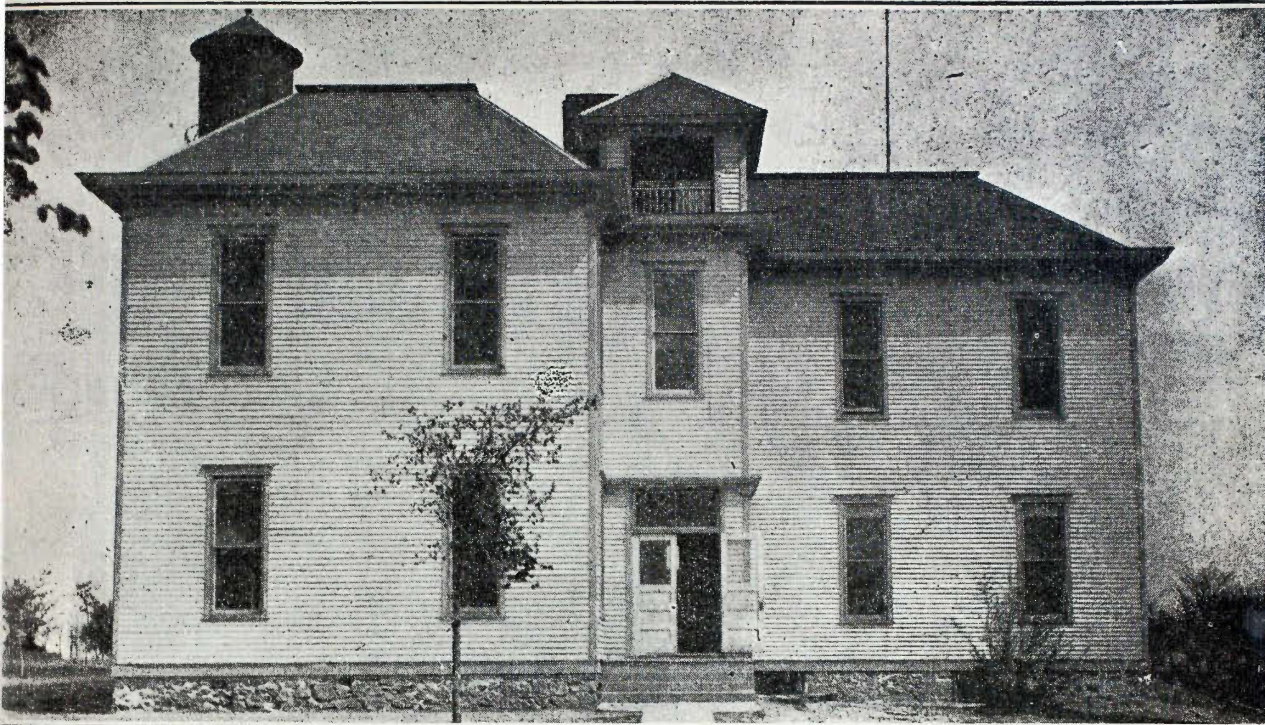
15. Phillips County School Directory, 1948-1949. County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Logan School District Number Eighteen was organized May 12, 1873. Rufus Hastings taught the first school in a log house south of the present Presbyterian church that same year. His pay came from subscriptions and it was he who received some buffalo meat from some of the parents as part of his salary. Jefferson Lombard was the second teacher and received his pay by part tax and part subscription. He taught the first winter term in Logan. Thomas Beaumont, the third teacher, conducted school in a dug-out. There were about twenty-five pupils enrolled at that time. Alpha A. Gray Hansen taught school in 1876 in the Shurtz store room for one term.¹⁶

By 1877 there was a definite need for a new school house and so the district built a frame building of the ordinary one-room size. It was built by W. D. Working and located just north of where the present grade school stands. This building served the school purposes of the community for a few years but soon was unable to take care of the enlarged enrollment. The lower grades were moved into a building known as the Gandy Hall and the district commenced to build a new school house at once. It was a two-story building with two commodious rooms and a hall down stairs and a large room and a hall upstairs. The building was ready and occupied after the holidays in January 1884. Teachers Institute was held in the new school house in June of the same year because it was claimed to have been the best school building in the county.¹⁷ A. M. Bryant was the first

16. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition, 1917.

17. Mrs. Fred C. Albright, Logan, Kansas, History of Logan Schools Since 1873.



LOGAN HIGH SCHOOL BUILT IN 1904

principal and held the position for two terms. Professor Bryant established the first grade school with more than one teacher. While Frank H. Baker was in charge of the Logan school from 1897 to 1899, a two-year high school course was added to the school system and an extra teacher employed. The first high school class graduated in 1901 consisting of Mary Becker and Florence Inger. W. R. Arthur was the superintendent at the time. Merle Templeton was the only graduate in 1902.

In January, 1904 the old school house burned with all its contents. Immediately, work started on the building shown above.



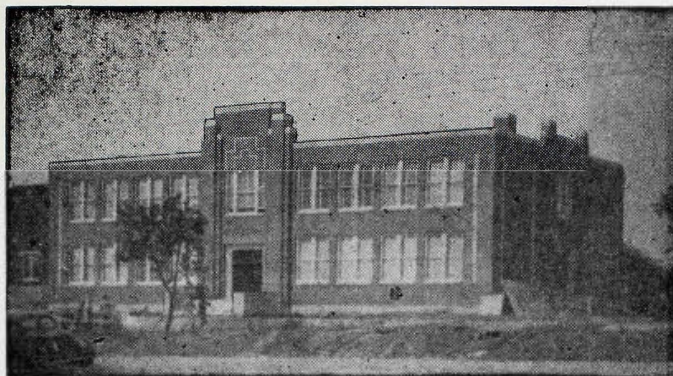
PRESENT LOGAN GRADE SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1923

Even after the new building was completed in 1904 the school quarters were too small. A large building was erected on the grounds for manual training and agriculture.

The grades were without adequate room with increased enrollments and by 1923 it became necessary to build the brick grade school building shown above.¹⁸ Today Logan has a Class A Grade School with an enrollment of 206 and employing eight grade teachers.¹⁹

18. Mrs. Fred C. Albright, History of Logan Schools Since 1873.

19. Phillips County School Directory, 1948-49, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.



PRESENT LOGAN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Logan's present high school building was built during the summer of 1938. It is a T-shaped building with a dimension of ninety by one hundred and fourteen feet. It was built by contractors Bussboom and Rauh of Salina, Kansas at a cost of \$45,000. No Federal funds were used in constructing the building.²⁰

In 1947 some fourteen school districts in Phillips county, one district in Rooks county and some land in Norton and Graham counties joined to form what is known as Joint District Number One Phillips, Graham and Norton counties. With some oil property and with the large land area the 1948 valuation amounted to \$6,343,078. Logan's high school has a Class A rating with an enrollment of 73 students and employs seven high school teachers.²¹

20. Topeka Daily Capital, September 28, 1938.

21. Phillips County School Directory 1948-49, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A brief history of the remaining communities of Phillips County will be presented before the discussion of their school system is taken up in each case.

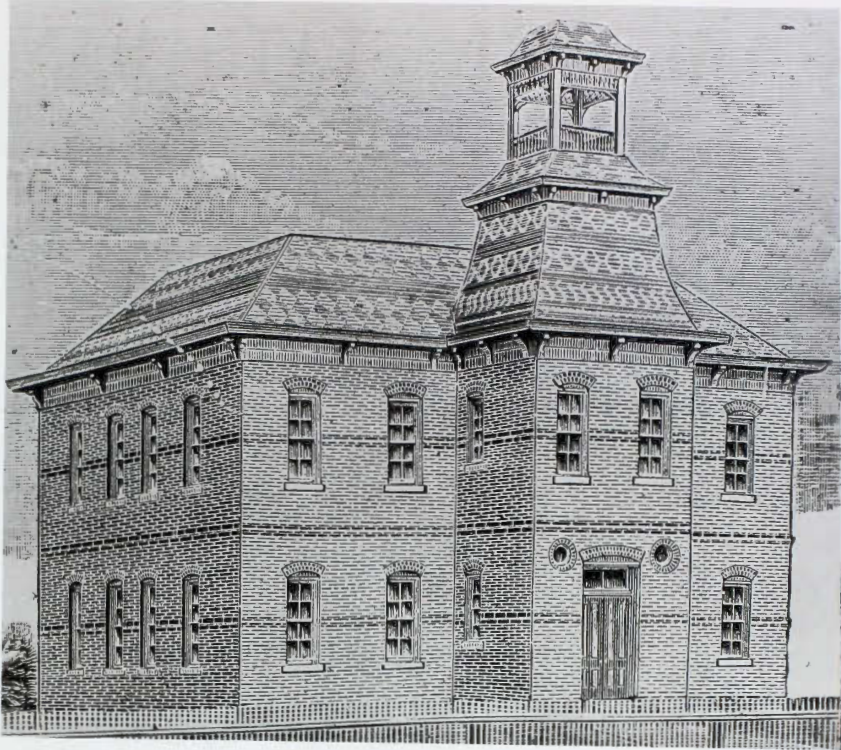
Long Island is located in the Northwest part of Phillips County. It derived its name from the fact that the town is virtually on an island surrounded by the Prairie Dog and Elk Creeks.²² The valley in the vicinity of Long Island was first settled in 1871-72. The original town was laid out in the spring of 1876 by E. M. Weed and J. N. Curl. The Lincoln Land Company platted the present townsite in 1885. Long Island was incorporated October 3, 1904, and the election of officers was held October 20. In August, 1885 the Oberlin branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway Company was completed into the town.²³ Highway U. S. 83 runs through Long Island. It is a black-top road and crosses the northwest corner of the county.

Long Island School District Number Twelve was organized March 27, 1873. The first school house was made of logs and located about one-half mile west of the present school building. It had a sod roof and dirt floor. There were no desks and split logs were used for seats. School was held for about four months and the curriculum consisted chiefly of the three R's and Spelling.

In 1883 District Number Twelve built a one-room frame building across the street north of the present school building.

22. The Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

23. The Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, 1906, p. 41.



LONG ISLAND SCHOOL BUILDING BUILT IN 1893

The two-story brick building with four rooms shown above was built in 1893 and was located in the same block where the present school building stands. High school courses were offered after the building was completed. In the year 1905 there were twenty-one students in high school, 133 in the grades and school was conducted for an eight months term. Oliver O. Yung drew \$60 per month as principal.²⁴

²⁴ 24. Annual Report of the Clerk of District Number Twelve to County Superintendent, 1905. Phillips County Superintendent's office.



PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDING AT LONG ISLAND, KANSAS

The building pictured above was built in 1917-18 and immediately upon its completion, a full four-year course was offered in high school.²⁵ The Long Island district is consolidated and in 1948 had a total valuation of \$1,720,496 and was carrying a mill levy of 12.49 the highest for any district in Phillips county. The school system employs nine teachers, four in the grades and five in the high school. The grade school is rated Class B with an enrollment of ninety-two and the high school likewise is Class B with an enrollment of fifty-eight.²⁶

25. Personal Interviews, Martha Kappen and Al Skelton, Long Island, Kansas. December 30, 1948.

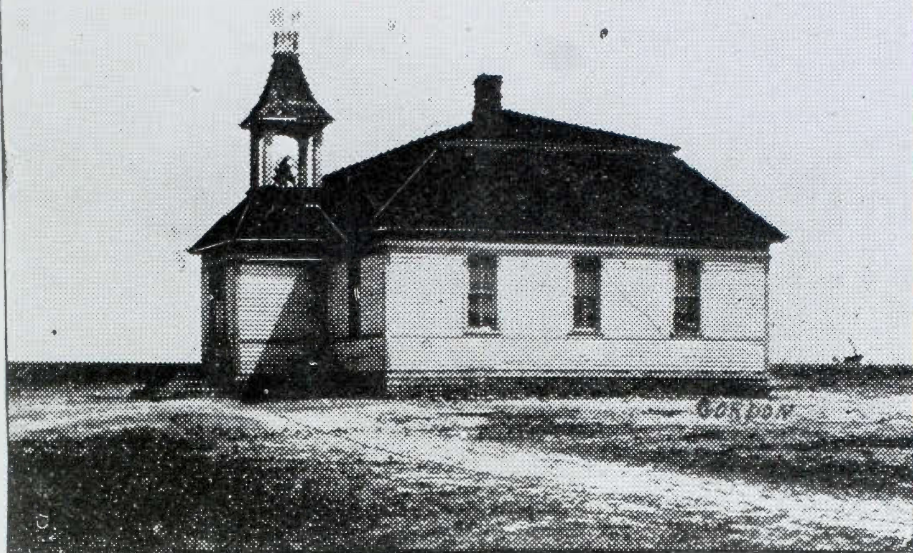
26. Phillips County School Directory, 1948-1949, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Prairie View located in the west part of Phillips County is the last station on the Rock Island Railroad going west. It was laid out and platted September 24, 1887, by Daniel W. and Mary E. Thomas, Robert and Olive E. Thomas, and the Kansas Town and Land Company. May 2, 1906 was the date of the town's incorporation and the first election was called on May 15. John Prinsen was elected mayor.²⁷

The first school in Prairie View was built in 1878-79. It was a dug-out on the bank of Deer Creek. The teacher was paid by subscription. Miss Susan Payton taught the first school. The first dug-out school referred to here has been discussed earlier in this study.

The next school house was a sod house and was considered a great improvement over the dug-out. It was also a subscription school. Ella Fuller was the teacher. On March 26, 1880 the Prairie View School District Number One Hundred was organized. In 1881 a frame school building was erected about a mile west of the town of Prairie View. For the first time the school system had manufactured furniture. In 1884 the building was moved to the north part of town. A few years later, a new three-room frame school building was constructed in the north part of town. It is shown on the following page. By 1917 all the elementary grades

27. Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, 1906, p. 53.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, PRAIRIE VIEW, KANSAS.

SCHOOL BUILDING USED JUST PRIOR TO THE PRESENT BUILDING

were taught and two years of high school work was offered. Three teachers were employed at the time.²⁸

In 1922, the present school building was constructed. It is shown on the following page. The structure is of the two-story type. It is an attractive brick building trimmed with white rock. When the new building was occupied, three years of high school work

28. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.



PRESENT PRAIRIE VIEW SCHOOL BUILDING

was offered. Miss Olive Thomas was the superintendent and Edith Finch the other high school teacher. Two teachers were employed in the grades. The first senior class graduated in 1924. There were six members in the class.²⁹

For the school year 1948-49 the Prairie View Class C high school had thirty students enrolled. The Class B Grade School had

29. The Pirate Pusher, Prairie View School Paper, January 2, 1948, p. 1.

an enrollment of sixty-six. The school system employed four high school teachers and three grade teachers.³⁰

Agra is located nearly in the center of the county north and south and about three miles from the Phillips and Smith counties line. The town is said to have been named in honor of a daughter of Mr. Lowe, who was president of the Rock Island Railroad at the time the town was laid out. The Kansas Town and Land Company laid out and platted the town of Agra on October 8, 1887.³¹

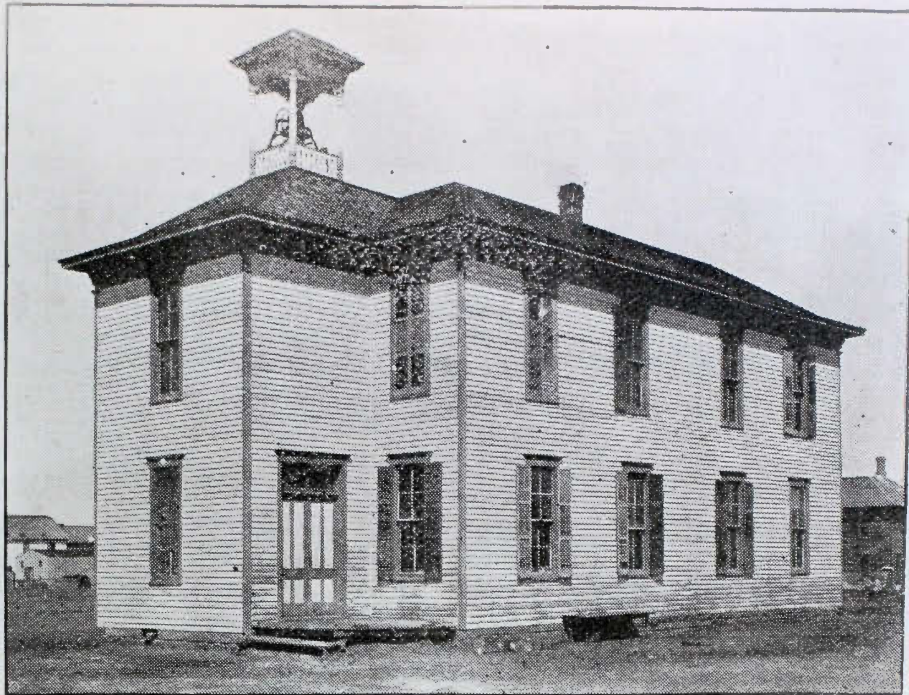
On October 7, 1904 Agra was incorporated and an election of officers was held the same month on October 28. Mr. J. W. Guerin was elected the first mayor. In 1906 Agra had a population of 339.³²

The original Agra School District Number Fifty-eight was organized in April 1878. School was conducted in various places until 1893 when James O'Brien contracted to build the first public school house in the district. A reprint of the school building is shown on the following page. It was located on the southeast corner of the present baseball park in Agra. Although originally only a two-room structure it was soon found necessary to add two more rooms to care for the enlarged enrollment. Later another two-room addition was made making it a six-room structure as shown in the picture.

30. Phillips County School Directory, 1948-1949, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

31. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

32. Phillips County Post, Souvenir Edition, July 12, 1906, p. 45.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, AGRA, KANSAS.

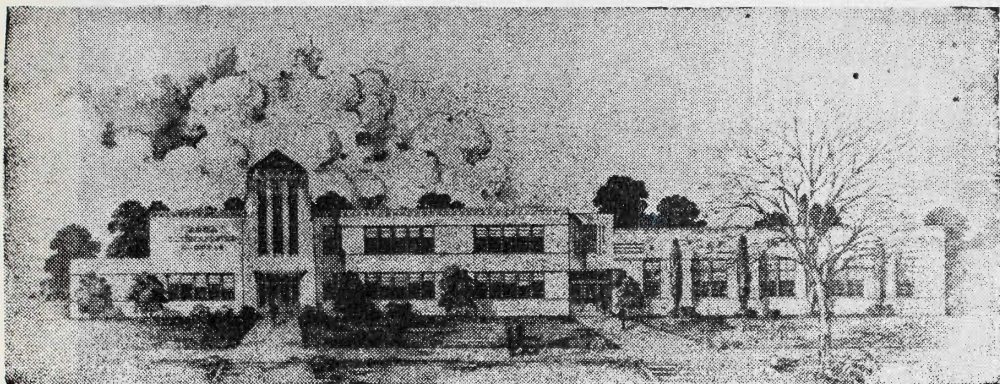
FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING, AGRA, KANSAS

In 1904 District Number Forty-nine was consolidated with the Agra district and the new combination was known as District Number 132. At this time R. V. Phinney was employed to teach the high school subjects offered. There was no graduating class in 1909 as new courses had been added therefore requiring an additional year to finish. The building shown above was used for several more years until 1915 when it was considered no longer safe and the district decided to have a



SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1915

new building constructed. It was the brick school house shown above costing an estimated \$25,000. School was held in the new building during part of the year 1916. In 1921 Agra Rural High School District Number One was organized. It paid rent to District 132 for the use of the school and both districts shared the expenses of maintaining the school system. Each district had a three-man board and this condition existed until 1945 when the high school district was dissolved and a consolidated district was formed with the outlying districts. The school system was then run by a three-man board and three school busses were purchased to transport the children in the outlying districts.



PRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOL, AGRA, KANSAS

On July 4, 1945 a fire caused by lightning destroyed the school building built in 1915. This incident hastened the reorganization of the school district and by 1946 102 sections of land with a valuation of \$2,139,211 joined with District Number 132.

Immediately plans were made for a new building. Bonds were voted in the amount of \$150,000 for the new building as shown above but later an additional \$50,000 was approved for its construction. Temporary quarters were provided for the schools after the disastrous fire until the Fall of 1948 when the schools moved into their new quarters. The above illustration is the architectural drawing. The building is faced with tan brick and consists of three units, the gymnasium, the auditorium and the school rooms in the center. The classrooms are of the latest type and all departments are well provided for. The gymnasium is of ample size measuring forty-five feet by eighty-seven feet. The school building is characterized by

having a separate auditorium equipped with comfortable theater seats. The halls are provided with lockers for the use of the students.³³ It is a fine building and should provide for the school system of Agra for a number of years.

During the 1948-49 school term the Agra school district employed six high school teachers and four grade teachers. The enrollment consisted of sixty-three in high school and 126 in the grades.³⁴



PRESENT STUTTGART GRADE SCHOOL

33. The Agra Star, Agra, Kansas, December 16, 1948.

34. Phillips County School Directory 1948-1949, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Stuttgart, in the midst of a German settlement, is the first station west of Phillipsburg. It is served by the Rock Island Railroad but does not have a state or federal highway going through town. The town was named in honor of the birth place of some of the early settlers in Germany. Stuttgart was platted by the Kansas Town and Land Company, G. A. and Lattie Spaulding, Mike and Maggie Merklein and Leonard and Barbara Merklein, September 28, 1887. The community has not been incorporated.³⁵

The Stuttgart School District Number 127 was organized June 28, 1888. The school building shown on the previous page is a frame building with a stucco finish. The district employed two teachers during the 1948-49 school term to teach the thirty-one pupils enrolled. It had a valuation of \$1,702,952.³⁶

Speed, located in the south central part of Phillips County is served by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The community was known as Big Bend in its early days but was incorporated on January 3, 1928 as a city of the third class and called Speed. The Speed School District Number Forty-four was organized February 2, 1878. In the early part of the 1920's some high school courses were offered. Speed continued its offerings of a high school course until the close of the 1942-43 school term. At that time the Speed high school had an enrollment of twenty and three teachers were

35. Phillips County Post, Historical Edition of Phillips County, Kansas, 1917.

36. Phillips County School Directory 1948-49, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

employed, one as superintendent, a commerce teacher and a science teacher. The high school teachers were drawing a salary of \$900 for the school term. The grade school had an enrollment of twenty-three with two teachers.³⁷ During the 1948-49 school term the Speed school had an enrollment of thirty-seven in the grades and three teachers employed.³⁸

Glade also is situated in the south central part of the county at the intersection of highways U. S. 183 and K-9. The town was laid out and platted by Lafayette and Elize Nay on May 8, 1879. The community previously had been known as Marvin but in 1909 its name was changed to Glade in order to eliminate the confusion with the city of Marion in the post office department.³⁹ In 1948 Glade was incorporated as a city of the third class. The original Glade school district number ten was organized March 27, 1873. In 1947 under the school reorganization laws a number of districts consolidated and the Glade school district became known as Joint District Number One Phillips and Rooks counties. The Glade school employs four teachers and has an enrollment of sixty-six.⁴⁰ The community has never maintained a high school.

37. Phillips County School Directory, 1942-1943, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

38. Phillips County Schools Directory, 1948-1949, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

39. Phillips County Post, Couvenir Edition, 1906, p. 55.

40. Phillips County Schools Directory, 1948-1949, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

One more community is to be discussed, that of Woodruff. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and highway U. S. 83. It is in the northern part of the county close to the Nebraska border. The town was laid out and platted by the Lincoln Town Company on July 23, 1885. It has not been incorporated. The school of the community is rated as a rural school. It has remained District Number Twenty-one from the time of its organization in 1873. Nineteen pupils were enrolled for the 1948-49 school term. The teacher with nine years experience received a salary of \$1575.⁴¹

In 1901 efforts were made to establish a County High School in Phillips County and especially had the support of the county superintendent John Thomas. Petitions were circulated throughout the county but very little support was given by the outlying communities who were opposed to it. The first section of House Bill No. 93 passed by the Legislature of the State of Kansas read as follows:

Whenever there shall be presented to the board of county commissioners of Phillips County a petition praying for the establishment of a county high school, signed by a majority of the legal voters of the county, as shown by the votes cast for secretary of state at the last preceding election for that office, such board of county commissioners shall make an order establishing a County High School in Phillips County and shall forthwith appoint a board of trustees for the same, in accordance with the Provisions of Chapter 147, Session Laws of 1886.⁴²

41. Phillips County School Directory 1948-1949, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

42. Petition to Board of County Commissioners, Phillips County, County Superintendent of Public Instruction Office.

At the present time there are six high schools in Phillips County. The one at Phillipsburg is operated on a city school basis and the remaining five are consolidated schools and are located in the smaller communities of the county. There is no indication of any of these high schools being discontinued or combining with another school.

This then, in brief is a history of the establishment and development of the school system in the various communities throughout the county. In years of depression, in lush times or when misfortune caused the destruction of some school plant, the patrons of the schools in some manner, as best they could, provided for the education of the youth of the county. Not only just enough to get by, but efforts were made to provide the best in educational facilities.

1914 27 120
1917 30 120
1918 37 120

Phillips County Department of Education
County School Director, 377-21 - 1712-21

TABLE VII

PHILLIPS COUNTY GRADE SCHOOLS*

Year	No. Grade Teachers	Salary Grade Teachers	Enrollment Grade Schools
1938	33	\$675	717
1939	32	686	806
1940	34	696	807
1941	34	694	788
1942	34	798	781
1943	34	917	754
1944	34	1067	777
1945	34	1124	801
1946	37	1200	892
1947	46	1526	1104
1948	47	1662	1138

* Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phillips County School Directories, 1937-38 - 1948-49.

TABLE VIII

PHILLIPS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS*

Year	No. H. S. Teachers	Salary H. S. Teachers	Enrollment High Schools
1938	41	\$1035	665
1939	45	1104	679
1940	45	1074	636
1941	45	1067	586
1942	37	1289	543
1943	30	1630	467
1944	29	1757	452
1945	29	2064	466
1946	35	2304	496
1947	37	2817	503
1948	39	2973	480

* Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phillips County School Directories, 1937-38 - 1948-49.

TABLE IX

POPULATION TRENDS OF PRAIRIE VIEW, AGRA AND LONG ISLAND*

Year	Prairie View	Agra	Long Island
1898			316
1899			298
1900		290	210
1901		--	283
1902		--	306
1903		322	--
1904		329	--
1905		355	300
1906		339	336
1907		353	305
1908	180	367	285
1909	217	343	283
1910	197	339	279
1915	180	324	225
1920	172	349	248
1925	192	341	246
1930	195	393	235
1935	206	410	239
1940	194	297	252

TABLE IX (Continued)

POPULATION TRENDS OF PRAIRIE VIEW, AGRA AND LONG ISLAND

Year	Prairie View	Agra	Long Island
1945	199	378	212
1947	193	482	239
1948	226	436	296
1949	216	440	285

* Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Biennial Reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1877-1946; The Phillips County Review, Phillipsburg, Kansas, June 9, 1949.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Soon after the close of the Civil War, the territory west of the Mississippi River became open country for settlement. The pioneers made their way westward and by 1870 some settlers were beginning to reach the area now known as Phillips County. Although the first settlement seemed to have congregated in the vicinity of Kirwin, by 1872 the year of the organization of Phillips County, settlers were found in practically all sections of the county. Like numerous other counties, Phillips County had its fight to determine the location of the county seat. The struggle was limited chiefly to the towns of Phillipsburg and Kirwin. Kirwin, the town that was most developed and with the largest population at the time, was determined to be designated the county seat, but Phillipsburg, who had the largest number of petitioners, received the honor.

Kirwin's prominence during the early history of the county was attributable to a number of factors. In 1865 the government established a fort in the vicinity of Kirwin for the protection of settlers against hostile Indians. In 1875 the federal land office was moved to Kirwin from Cawker City. Then in 1879, Kirwin had the honor of having the first railroad to reach the county. All these factors had a healthy influence on the community and by 1880 Kirwin had a population of 807.

The chief concern of the settlers upon their arrival in this territory was to build some type of shelter and devise means of

making a livelihood. Although wild game was plentiful, the land needed to be tilled and put to crops. Corn produced bountifully and within a few years it was determined that this cereal was the principal source of income. Other grain crops such as wheat, oats and barley were also planted in large amounts. All through the years Phillips County has relied chiefly on agriculture as its chief source of income. Within recent years there has been some oil development but has remained secondary to agriculture.

Today, Phillipsburg occupies the predominant position among the communities of the county. In 1949 its population had reached 2,606 and the school system had an enrollment of 626 pupils. Kirwin, once the largest town in the county, had a population of only 389 and a school enrollment of 144.

In this study the early history of the county was presented in order to better understand the background for the educational system. Secondary only to establishing homes for themselves, the early settlers took to the task of establishing schools. Although the first schools could hardly be called such, they fulfilled their purpose and formed a nucleus for the educational system of the county. At first school was conducted in some home or building that was found convenient. This most generally however were the arrangements only until a dug-out or sod house could be constructed to be used as a school house. Very crudely constructed and lacking any equipment it was merely a meeting place of teacher and scholars. The curriculum consisted of achieving the fundamentals of the three R's. The scholars were of all ages and in some instances older than

the teacher. The instructors as measured by present standards were incompetent and lacked any special training. His feeling of superiority and the use of the rod seemed to be the teacher's chief weapons in implanting knowledge to his scholars. The school term seldom ever lasted more than a few months. Subscriptions was the chief means of paying for the teacher's services.

Soon the subscription schools were replaced by public schools under the organized districts and the schools were open to all children. Even after the organization of the first school districts, for a number of years the schools were very poor in providing educational opportunities. In some instances not enough tax money could be raised to conduct a school for any length of time. The teachers were not required to have any special qualifications.

Eventually all the land in Phillips county was organized into school districts reaching a peak of 133 districts in 1895. Each district tried to maintain a school although in some districts the valuations were not high enough to secure a qualified teacher at a living wage. By 1925 there were a few consolidations but the districts still numbered 115. The lack of further consolidations probably could be attributed to the inconveniences which the individual districts thought they would experience. The matter of personal convenience for the members of the districts and the initial financial loss in disposing of the school buildings were factors which hindered consolidations. Within recent years the favorable attitude of educators toward larger school districts has

had a great influence upon the public in revamping the school system. After the passage of the School Reorganization Laws by the legislature of Kansas in 1946 and 1947, consolidations have been extensive in Phillips County. During the 1948-49 school year there were only thirty-four organized districts in the county. The school patrons have realized the advantages of consolidating into larger school systems. The independent districts are weak and not capable of providing the curriculum, the facilities and the grade of teacher that is available to the larger and richer districts.

No definite date can be given for the establishment of high schools in Phillips county. Usually by demand of the pupils for additional courses after they had completed the elementary school, high school courses found their way in the school system of the communities. Thus a gradual development from the offering of a few high school courses or a one-year course to a full four-year course was a matter of years in practically all school systems. The number of pupils continuing into high school was very small because of the straight-jacket type of course which was traditional in nature and merely college preparatory. After the nineteenth century and especially upon the completion of a new high school building, the curriculum was broadened by popular demand to include courses which were not considered as necessary for college entrance but which were known as the practical courses. These in most instances included Manual Training, Domestic Science and Commercial courses. Today, the high schools of the county are

neither too conservative nor too liberal. The students are qualified upon graduation to enter the university or college and at the same time have acquired knowledge in the practical courses.

The introduction of the new courses together with an extensive extra-curricular program has increased the holding power of students in school. It is this program that especially appeals to a large group of the students. It is hard to determine whether the school has been neglected scholastically. There is a group that claims it has.

There has been a decided change in teacher qualifications and training during the evolution of schools in the county. The early teacher needed no special training to conduct a school. After the establishment of the county superintendent's office, a teacher certificate was granted by a three-man board of which the county superintendent and two teachers were members. A graduate of the eighth grade was eligible to take the examination of the board. Under this system there was a certain amount of corruptness in granting certificates. Each prospective teacher was to attend the Teachers Institute conducted each year. As late as 1905 it was left to the discretion of the board of education to determine the qualifications of the high school teacher to a large extent. As far as the law was concerned a third-grade county certificate met the requirements for a high school teacher in any high school under the supervision of the county superintendent. Throughout the years the salaries of teachers have been

lamentably low. In periods of crop failures or depression the teachers were the first group to receive the "ax". Salaries then still crept lower. The average salary for Phillips County teachers was close to the average for Kansas teachers, but that has always been comparatively low.

At the present time salaries of teachers are on a higher plane than at any time in past history. Due to the efforts of teachers associations and other interested groups, the salaries of teachers have reached the highest point as compared with other lines of endeavor. Still this is not enough for the amount of training required.

The development of the physical structures and equipment of Phillips County schools has been commendable. Within the last twelve years, three communities have erected high school buildings which are modern in design and well equipped to take care of their educational needs. These buildings are constructed according to the best devised architectural plans and are provided with modern recitation rooms, well equipped laboratories, auditoriums, gymnasiums and many other conveniences for the benefit of the scholars and community. These communities have spared nothing to provide for their youth the comforts and benefits that come from a modern school structure.

The other three communities have school structures which are somewhat older but efforts have been made to keep the buildings in good repair with the tax money that is available. However, there

is need for some needed equipment in order to provide the children with the desired educational opportunities.

It has been noted that some communities in the county invariably build new high school structures. The elementary school is left to occupy the old high school building. This is a practice not approved by educators. Regardless of the amount of remodeling and reequipping, the building will not serve the needs of the elementary school as well as one constructed specifically for the grades.

Only one community in the county has found it necessary to abandon its high school. Due to decreased enrollment, Speed High School was discontinued at the end of the 1942-43 school term. Although several other communities have a relatively low high school enrollment, there is no indication that the school patrons will consolidate or abandon its high school within the near future. The advantages that would accrue from an enlarged system by consolidation are greatly outweighed by the community pride in supporting a high school of its own. Thus the school is a public interest. The school building has become the social center of the community and is used for every educational or other worthy enterprise in which the community is interested.

This then, is the story of the schools in Phillips County, Kansas. It is the evolution of the schools from 1872, the time of the organization of the county, to the present time, a period of seventy-seven years.

TABLE X

ADMINISTRATORS OF PHILLIPSBURG SCHOOLS *

Year	Superintendent	H. S. Principal
1891-92	W. G. Riste	Clara Hughes
1892-93	Clara Hughes	C. I. Smith
1893-94	W. G. Riste	Clara O. Hughes
1894-95	R. T. Madden	Clara O. Hughes
1895-96	W. G. Riste	Clara O. Hughes
1896-97	T. C. Coffman	Clara O. Hughes
1897-99	T. C. Coffman	Emma Bissnell
1899-00	S. V. Mallory	N. C. Bracken
1900-01	S. V. Mallory	C. W. McCormick
1901-02	P. M. Todlock	N. C. Bracken
1902-03	Ross McCormick	Florence Johnson
1903-04	Ross McCormick	Olive L. Thomas
1904-06	T. O. Ramsey	Olive L. Thomas
1906-07	T. O. Ramsey	Blanche Gebhart
1907-08	R. V. Phinney	Edith G. Hail
1908-10	Guy M. Warren	Jessie Gemmell
1910-13	Elmer Ahlstedt	Olive L. Thomas
1913-14	C. L. Swenson	Olive Thomas
1914-15	Olive Thomas	Mrs. J. M. Hill

TABLE X (Continued)

ADMINISTRATORS OF PHILLIPSBURG SCHOOLS

Year	Superintendent	H. S. Principal
1915-17	Olive Thomas	Edith Finch
1917-18	Charles Wright	Edith Finch
1918-19	Sheldon Frick	Edith Finch
1919-21	Sheldon Frick	Mary Sites
1921-22	Sheldon Frick	Esther Cole
1922-23	Sheldon Frick	James Rink
1923-28	Roy V. Green	Erma Locke
1928-33	Wm. McMullen	Erma Locke
1933-34	Wm. McMullen	Ralph Bowers
1934-35	Wm. McMullen	W. C. Sloan
1935-37	Wm. McMullen	Erma Locke
1937-39	Wm. McMullen	G. A. Rydell
1939-40	Wm. McMullen	Bert Johnson
1940-41	Wm. McMullen	L. A. Robbins
1941-44	L. A. Robbins	R. W. Peterson
1944-49	R. W. Peterson	

*Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of School District Clerks, 1891-1948.

TABLE XI

KIRWIN CITY SCHOOLS*

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1890	W. K. Loufborrow			\$480
1891	W. K. Loufborrow			480
1892	James Ragsdale			600
1893	T. O. Felix			600
1894	T. O. Felix			680
1895	G. A. Axline			600
1896	W. E. Roy			600
1897	Helen N. Eacher			520
1898	J. N. Banks			560
1899				
1900	J. R. Green			600
1901	J. R. Green	37	164	680
1902	E. E. Brookens			560
1903	J. A. Collins			600
1904	Charles Kelley			600
1905	F. H. Baker	41	152	600
1906	D. W. Little			640
1907	C. W. Thompson	36	168	640
1908	George M. Ryder			640

TABLE XI (Continued)

KIRWIN CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H.S.	Enrollment G.S.	Salary
1909	George M. Ryder			\$ 720
1910	George M. Ryder			800
1911	Thomas C. Oyler			720
1912	Thomas C. Oyler			800
1913	Wm. M. Janey			720
1914	J. P. Johnson			720
1915	D. F. Klemm			1000
1916	D. F. Klemm			1000
1917	A. B. Dillon	39	141	1120
1918	A. B. Dillon	45	131	1280
1919	A. B. Dillon	62	162	1410
1920	A. B. Dillon	77	190	2000
1921	L. R. Parsons	100	211	1955
1922	L. R. Parsons	93	165	1955
1923	J. I. Knott	107		1800
1924	Will A. Joseph	83	204	1955
1925	Will A. Joseph	84	189	2122
1926	Will A. Joseph	79	179	2122
1927	Will A. Joseph	85	170	2122

TABLE XI (Continued)

KIRWIN CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1928	Will A. Joseph	93	167	\$2400
1929	Will A. Joseph	88	158	2122
1930	Will A. Joseph	98	156	2000
1931	Will A. Joseph	101	145	2000
1932	Will A. Joseph	96	140	1485
1933	Will A. Joseph	83	140	1035
1934	A. B. Dillon	72	133	1035
1935	F. S. Hadley	77	125	1125
1936	F. S. Hadley	81	109	1260
Class B High School				
1937	H. E. Adell	70	85	1260
1938	Roy V. Green	77	90	1350
1939	Roy V. Green	59	88	1350
1940	Floyd Reynold	60	69	1125
1941	Floyd Reynold	51	71	1380
1942	Edward Stevens	46	72	1450
1943	A. T. Watson	42	63	--

TABLE XI (Continued)

KIRWIN CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1944	Ellsworth Dodrill		72	\$ - - -
1945	Ellsworth Dodrill	38	92	3300
1946	R. W. Liss	44	88	3000
1947	R. W. Liss	42	100	3400
1948	R. W. Liss	41	103	3700

* Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of School District Clerks, 1890-1948.

TABLE XII

LOGAN CITY SCHOOLS *

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1903	Wm. R. Arthur	18	172	\$ 680
1904	Wm. R. Arthur	17	178	680
1905	Wm. R. Arthur	27	200	765
1906	J. S. Kelsey	20	206	720
1907	S. V. Mallory	13	251	800
1908	T. I. Gifford	43	108	900
1909	Cowles Wright			1000
1910	R. G. Hepworth	47	213	900
1911	R. G. Hepworth	27	200	1000
1912	G. M. Ryder	43	186	1000
1913	G. M. Ryder	62	182	1000
1914	J. M. Haney	71	194	900
1915	J. M. Haney	76		1350
1916	F. Cowles Wright	87		1350
1917	F. Cowles Wright	78	150	1350
1918	F. Cowles Wright	77	164	1350
1919	F. Cowles Wright	78		1350
1920	F. Cowles Wright	98	161	1800
1921	F. Cowles Wright	92	163	2700

TABLE XII (Continued)

Logan City Schools

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1922	D. W. Lewis	108	169	2300
1923	D. W. Lewis			2300
1924	Lester A. Wilson	102	160	2160
1925	Lester A. Wilson	109	166	2160
1926	Lester A. Wilson	92	155	2160
1927	A. T. Whisnant	93	153	2160
1928	A. T. Whisnant	95	144	2160
1929	A. T. Whisnant	92	160	2160
1930	A. T. Whisnant	90	147	2160
1931	A. T. Whisnant	82	144	2160
1932	M. L. Curtis	86	132	1800
1933	M. L. Curtis	87	141	1400
1934	L. N. Bouska	93	135	1400
1935	L. N. Bouska		123	1400
1936	L. N. Bouska	104	113	1500
Class B High School				
1937	W. H. Seaman	196	110	1500
1938	W. H. Seaman	108	114	1600

TABLE XII (Continued)

LOGAN CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
CLASS A High School				
1939	W. H. Seaman	98	119	\$1600
1940	W. H. Seaman	96	113	1600
1941	W. H. Seaman	90	106	1700
1942	W. H. Seaman	72	119	1900
1943	W. H. Seaman	88	122	2200
1944	W. H. Seaman	82	115	2500
1945	W. H. Seaman	77	118	3000
1946	W. H. Seaman	76	125	3000
1947	W. H. Seaman	74	197	3700
1948	Ross Veatch	73	206	3700

*Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of School District Clerks, 1903-1948.

TABLE XIII

DISTRICT NUMBER TWELVE*

LONG ISLAND CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H.S.	Enrollment G.S.	Salary
1905	Oliver O. Yung	21	135	\$480
1906	Oliver O. Yung	23	120	560
1907	T. I. Grifford	20	127	560
1908	E. E. Colyer	20	121	675
1909	J. E. Bowers		112	680
1910	O. E. Bechtoldt	16	84	680
1911	Mis s E. Stayker			680
1912	Ola Thomas	13	87	680
1913	George E. Jones	19	82	720
1914	George E. Jones	24	79	810
1915	George E. Jones	27	69	810
1916	George E. Jones	35	75	810
1917	Margaret Knapple	26	62	900
1918	Margaret Knapple	34	67	900
1919	Margaret Knapple	44	66	900
1920	Edith Beminghoven	34	81	1197
1921	Walter A. Hopkins	50	73	2000

TABLE XIII (Continued)

DISTRICT NUMBER 12, LONG ISLAND CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1922	Walter A. Hopkins	51	79	2100
1923	J. H. Kile	69	54	1600
1924	Winfield Spratt	47	57	2100
1925	C. C. Cokerham	52	65	2100
1926	C. C. Cokerham	52	63	2250
1927	J. D. Petty	50	62	2100
1928	G. V. Stitt	51	75	2250
1929	G. V. Stitt	49	90	2425
1930	G. V. Stitt	50	87	2400
1931	G. V. Stitt	68	83	2500
1932	G. V. Stitt	60	82	2500
1933	B. Z. Woods	61	79	1500
1934	B. Z. Woods	65	81	1400
1935	B. Z. Woods	82	93	1440
1936	B. Z. Woods	82	116	1440

CLASS B HIGH SCHOOL

1937	Earl R. Oyer	73	92	1450
1938	Earl R. Oyer	58	84	1600

TABLE XIII (Continued)

DISTRICT NUMBER 12, LONG ISLAND CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1939	Earl R. Oyer	67	87	1440
1940	Earl R. Oyer	65	87	1440
1941	Earl R. Oyer	54	79	1440
1942	George W. Cole	63	64	1710
1943	George W. Cole	75	61	2050
1944	George W. Cole	70	57	2450
1945	George W. Cole	66	66	3000
1946	C. J. Borher	74	91	3000
1947	C. J. Borher	71	97	3600
1948	C. E. Godwin	58	92	3750

* Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of School District Clerks, 1905-1948.

TABLE XIV

DISTRICT NUMBER 100, PRAIRIE VIEW CITY SCHOOLS*

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1910	Edith Finch		101	\$460
1911	Edith Finch	9	55	\$585
1912	Edith Finch	14	84	585
1913	Edith Finch	29	75	585
1914	Pearl Smiley	16	53	675
1915	Elsie Dersherm	9	51	675
1916	Pearl Strohwig	8	60	585
1917	Pearl Strohwig	9	62	675
1918	Eva Loyd and J. Roy Smith	16	65	900
1919	Amelia Sywassink	16	65	900
1920	Edith Finch	15	55	1600
1921	Edith Finch	13	62	1600
1922	Edith Finch	13	61	1600
1923	Oliver L. Thomas	19	59	1800
1924	Oliver L. Thomas	35	59	1800
1925	Oliver L. Thomas	34	78	1800
1926	Oliver L. Thomas	36	69	1900
1927	Edith Finch	13	61	1600
1928	Lee Corder	36	68	1800

TABLE XIV (Continued)

DISTRICT NUMBER 100, PRAIRIE VIEW CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1929	Lee Corder	38	68	1900
1930	Lee Corder	42	69	1900
1931	Perry L. Starbuck	42	59	1800
1932	Perry L. Starbuck	37	56	1800
1933	Perry L. Starbuck	45	39	1350
1934	Perry L. Starbuck	53	47	1170
1935	Richard G. Vogel	43	49	1125
1936	D. A. Peterson	38	55	1125
CLASS C HIGH SCHOOL				
1937	B. W. Johnson	36	56	1350
1938	B. W. Johnson	33	62	1450
1939	H. D. Richardson	37	49	1215
1940	H. D. Richardson	42	50	1285
1941	H. D. Richardson	46	45	1305
1942	Nellie Callahan	44	48	1395
1943	Nellie Callahan	27	50	1750
1944	A. T. Watson	32	48	2000

TABLE XIV (Continued)

DISTRICT NUMBER 100, PRAIRIE VIEW CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Enrollment	Salary
1945	A. T. Watson	32	48	2000
1946	A. T. Watson	34	45	2000
1947	C. E. Peterson	32	54	2800
1948	C. E. Peterson	30	66	3200

* Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of School District Clerks, 1910-1948.

TABLE XV

DISTRICT NUMBER 132, AGRA CITY SCHOOLS *

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1905	R. V. Phinney	30	103	\$600
1906	R. V. Phinney	37	119	720
1907	R. V. Phinney	41	124	680
1908	O. D. Coover	40	128	720
1909	T. G. Larsen			800
1910	H. B. Tibbels			900
1911	H. B. Tibbels			810
1912	J. P. Johnson	33	135	810
1913	J. P. Johnson	44	123	810
1914	M. B. Nelson	48	128	810
1915	M. B. Nelson	52	128	810
1916	H. B. Siemon	44	121	810
1917	Walter Hadley			810
1918	Myrtle Barrier	38	115	1200
1919	M. T. Barnett	55	104	1200
1920	M. T. Barnett	57	121	2000
1921	M. T. Barnett	70	132	2000
1922	Dale Wesner	69	137	1800
1923	A. C. Rawls	82	111	698

TABLE XV (Continued)

DISTRICT NUMBER 132, AGRA CITY SCHOOLS

Year	H. S. Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1924	H. V. Brothers	59	106	900
1925	H. V. Brothers	105	113	1475
1926	H. V. Brothers	106	97	2100
1927	T. A. James	92	97	2205
1928	T. A. James	90	81	2205
1929	T. A. James	88	91	2205
1930	T. A. James	102	86	2250
1931	T. A. James	93	101	2250
1932	T. A. James	85	103	2250
1933	H. L. Wimmer	89	99	1710
1934	Ralph Shipp	81	95	1350
1935	Glean D. Meade	83	84	1260
1936	Glean D. Meade	91	87	1260

CLASS B HIGH SCHOOL

1937	Paul A. Young	66	74	1260
1938	Paul A. Young	86	63	1400
1939	John R. Hills	100	103	1400
1940	John R. Hills	82	111	1400

TABLE XV (Continued)

DISTRICT NUMBER 132, AGRA CITY SCHOOLS

Year	Principal	Enrollment H. S.	Enrollment G. S.	Salary
1941	John R. Hills	80	112	1400
1942	Donavan W. Rees	90	109	1800
1943	H. V. Brothers	56	97	2250
1944	H. V. Brothers	52	90	2250
1945	H. V. Brothers	54	79	2400

AGRA CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT NO. 132

1946	W. W. Witham	69	121	3500
1947	W. W. Witham	69	125	3700
1948	W. H. Seaman	63	126	3700

* Phillips County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of School District Clerks, 1905-1948.

TABLE XVI

AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY OF TEACHERS IN KANSAS*

Year	Men	Women	Year	Men	Women
1872	\$40.20	\$31.50	1891	\$40.68	\$34.25
1873	38.43	30.64	1892	42.15	35.43
1874	37.24	28.69	1893	43.91	35.44
1875	33.98	27.25	1894	43.09	35.01
1876	33.66	27.03	1895	40.54	33.47
1877	32.12	25.85	1896	43.82	35.58
1878	33.68	27.10	1897	39.26	34.29
1879	31.65	25.30	1898	39.03	32.01
1880	32.47	25.98	1899	40.24	33.94
1881	38.88	23.49	1900	42.04	35.20
1882	31.42	24.95	1901	42.90	35.85
1883	39.19	32.53	1902	44.24	36.55
1884	40.70	32.85	1903	43.70	35.98
1885	40.85	30.28	1904	46.00	39.00
1886	42.02	33.85	1905	48.00	40.00
1887	39.28	32.52	1906	51.00	42.00
1888	41.01	33.64	1907	52.15	43.71
1889	41.85	34.70	1908	60.48	46.70
1890	42.00	34.47			

(This table does not include first and second class cities)

*Kansas Department of Public Instruction, Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent, 1907-08, p. 281.

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