

Playground
of

Memories

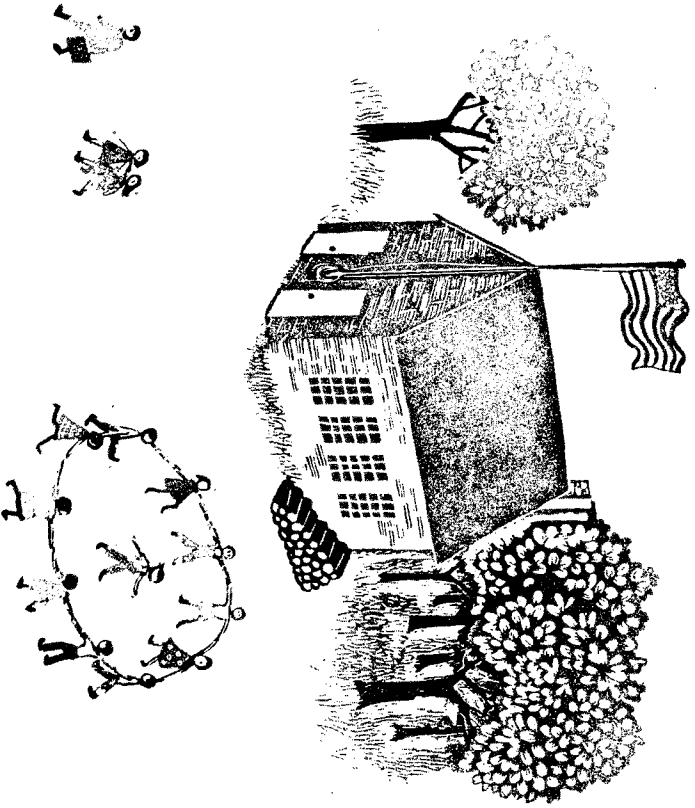
MILLCREEK
TOWNSHIP
SCHOOLS

By
DAVEY LEE
PUCKETT

PLAYGROUND OF

MEMORIES

By Davey Lee Puckett



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1970

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by

Davey Lee Puckett

Kingman, Indiana

TO

VERGIL H. SANDERS

Teacher and Friend

"Tis education forms the common mind ;

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

—Alexander Pope

"I am indebted to my father for living,

But to my teacher for living well."

—Alexander of Macedon

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PREFACE

Memory brightens o'er the past,
As when the sun concealed
Behind some cloud that near us hangs,
Shines on a distant field.
— Longfellow

Perhaps it is well that human nature deprecates the present and glorifies the past. In idle moments it is comforting to permit the mind to shine back on distant fields of pleasant experiences.

Just six decades ago throughout the township, the countryside was dotted with the ever present one-room district schools. A majority of the present population, past 50, had the opportunity to receive common school education within those famous institutions. The others have been able to experience those days only by hearing the tales and stories told them by their fathers, mothers, grandparents, and friends; or they have read about those events from the pages of history.

One by one those institutions have vanished from the rural scene. The schools have gone—board by board and brick by brick. As time has passed on into the years, one has difficulty in locating where the buildings once stood. Changes have come. Corn now grows in the playgrounds that were once used by the boys and girls as a place of adventure, excitement, and just plain fun. As I endeavor to write this introduction, the cornfields lie dormant and are covered under a thick blanket of snow. Just now a weak winter sun has appeared casting a glow on the landscape. Soon, it all will give way to the warm days of spring which brings the fields back to life. A change will come. It is hoped that the following pages will depict the earlier days of the schools, administrators, teachers, and pupils who played an important part in the development of the present school system of Millcreek Township. Bringing to life, the days that were.

There are times I often recall a story told to me by the devoted Grandmother who guided my steps along the path from youth to manhood. 'Early in the afternoon hours of a fall day, a young girl was seated under a large shade tree reading a very interesting book. Suddenly the wind brought a beautiful, many-tinted autumn leaf and laid it near her side. She noticed it and said to herself, 'What a lovely leaf! I must not forget to pick it up after I finish this chapter.' But when she finished the chapter and looked for the leaf—it was gone!

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"If the wind could have spoken, I fancy it would have said, 'My dear, I brought the leaf and placed it where you could secure it by merely reaching out your hand. But you chose to leave it until a more convenient time; therefore, I have sent it away, where though you search forever, you will never find it again; and even if, after many days' searching you could find it, it would not be the same, for the beautiful tints would be gone.'"

About three years ago while day-dreaming and searching the mind for a worthwhile pastime, this story kept recurring. Hoping all the multi-colored leaves had not been blown away, and I still had sufficient time to recover some, the idea of this project was conceived. Soon I began a search for facts, dates, names, places, stories, and etc. concerning the past and present schools of our township. Through newspapers, diaries, letters, interviews, books, school records, and numerous telephone calls; the information formed into the story I have been able to relate.

I am indeed grateful for the help from former and present school administrators, teachers, and pupils who were and are a part of this story. In fear, some one name might be accidentally overlooked, I shall simply state, a SPECIAL THANKS to all who have helped with this project and without your help, no story could have been written.

Extensive research of the files of the Fountain County Historical Society and the Kingman Star office were invaluable aids to facts and dates. A special thanks to the officers of the Historical Society and Miss Teresa McAllister, Editor of the Kingman Star, for permission to use their records.

I am particularly indebted to my friend and colleague, Bruce F. Mills, for his suggestions and considerable assistance.

It was impossible to recover all the leaves, but the undertaking was not too late to save a few. Many of the school records have been destroyed, worn-eaten, and lost. The facts and stories are true; the dates are as accurate as possible. The result, **PLAYGROUND OF MEMORIES**, is hereby published with a sincere and earnest belief, the opportunity for preserving the past history of the schools of Millcreek Township has been realized in time. Thus, I hope, this book will serve you and prove the source of real future pleasure.

Davey Lee Puckett

February, 1970

PROLOGUE

Time present and time past
Are both perhaps present in time future,
And time future contained in time past.

—T. S. Eliot

Any sketch on the history of education in Millcreek Township, however brief, would be incomplete if it failed to trace the origin of the educational ideas of the State of Indiana. Since education is fundamentally a state function and responsibility, it would seem necessary to relate the laws, conditions, and factors that enabled the development of schools throughout our State.

The Congress of the Thirteen United States, in providing for the organization of its newly acquired territory northwest of the Ohio River, enacted the Ordinance of 1787, which provided that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

When the Tenth Amendment was added to the Constitution of the United States in 1791, the responsibility for education was recognized definitely as belonging to the States to be established as they should decree. The Amendment provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Later, when Indiana was carved out of the Northwest Territory, its Constitution of 1816 provided that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular graduation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." (Article IX, section 2.) Thus the responsibility to establish a free public system of education was accepted as a function of the State of

Indiana when its Constitution was adopted by its people. "The preservation of a free Government" was stated as the constitutional reason for initiating such a system in the State of Indiana.

Pursuant to the above fundamental laws a state university, Indiana University, was established in 1820, and the first general school law was enacted in 1834, the state school system consisting of (1) the common rural school, (2) the county seminaries, and (3) the state seminary. Popular support of a state program grew slowly but surely. Under the able leadership of Caleb Mills the law of 1849 was passed by referendum, thus setting the stage for the provisions of the new Constitution.

The Constitution of 1851, under which the government of Indiana today operates, accepted the general principles laid down in the earlier Constitution as follows: "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and to provide by law for a general uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." (Article VIII, section 1.)

More and more power was delegated to the township trustees and other local authorities until by 1851 the stage was set for a more rapid development of the public schools.

The most important law ever enacted in Indiana regarding public schools was the Free School Law of 1852. Public schools had existed before that time, but only if local districts or counties were willing to levy local taxes to support them. Moreover, such schools had often charged subscriptions as in private and church schools. The 1852 law carried out the mandate of the Constitution of 1851 which called for a statewide system of free public schools. This law established a statewide tax to be used solely for the support of common schools. But all public schools were to be free of tuition or subscription charges, hence the term "free schools." Parents who paid meager taxes could send their children—one or a dozen, or more—without tuition or subscription payments, while married couples without children had to pay taxes to support schools just the same as people with children. These two principals: (1) that public schools were a joint responsibility of

the state and local areas; and (2) that there must be no tuition or subscription charges in them, though now widely accepted and even proclaimed, were at first vigorously opposed by many. The 1852 law included other important features. It made civil townships rather than congressional townships (as in the past) the local school unit. It also allowed cities and towns to form school units separate from and in addition to the civil township units. In addition, the 1852 law provided a tax for the support of school libraries.

As the complexity of society has increased so rapidly during the past century, the legislature, the State Board of Education, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction have delegated to the local communities various functions of management, such as employing teachers, selecting curricula, and administering the local units. But at the same time they have retained or retrieved other functions, such as the certification of teachers, the approval of schools for state aid, and the control of curricula.

Economic, social, and cultural changes have occurred in Indiana since the end of World War II. Our schools have made substantial progress. The general increase in wealth and living standards made available additional support for them.

Therefore, Indiana's is a state school system, so recognized by the federal government, and developed with that understanding between the state and federal governments and between the state and local governments.

CHAPTER I

MILLCREEK IN TRANSITION

When care and time our memories blot,
When years our measure fill,
We'll think sometimes of dear old spot,
The school-house 'neath the hill.

PART I

School days, school days,
Dear old golden-rule days,
Readin' and writin' and rithmetic,
Taught to the tune of a hickory stick.

The pioneers who came from the East through the passes of the Alleghenies, or up from the Carolinas by the way of the Cumberland Gap, began to settle in Millcreek Township in the year 1824. They found the land to be a dense forest of virgin timber. The first task which confronted the settlers was that of constructing a home which they did by applying their axes to the numerous trees. This solved two problems. One of erecting a shelter and two of clearing the land for planting. As the area became settled, a sense of community quickly developed. Many tools, such as wedges for splitting trees, were only one to several families and working together was essential.

Despite the strong endorsement given education in the Ordinance of 1787 and the state Constitution of 1816, public schools got off to a very slow start in Indiana. Not until after the second Constitution, adopted in 1851, was a general system of free public education set up. Pioneer schools were hit-and-miss affairs and depended largely on the efforts of a group of parents of a neighborhood insistent on having a school for their children.

The following selection describes the pioneer schools as recorded by Oliver Johnson in his book *A Home in the Woods*. The account recalls the attempt to maintain a school in our state before 1850. These conditions would be applicable to our first schools of Millcreek Township.

"Pap offered a location for a school on the north part of our place which was about centrally located for most families, although some of the children would have a long walk through the woods. The men and the big boys of the neighborhood got together and in a few days built a log house without a cent of outlay from anybody. The room was about twenty feet square, plenty big enough to take care of the twenty or thirty boys and girls who would be comin. On one side of the buildin was a door. Opposite it was the master's chair and table, both handmade. In one end was a big fireplace. In the other end was a rough board shelf put on wood pins that struck out from the logs. This was the writin table and wood strips pinned up and down across this openin. Greased paper was fastened between these strips. When you went to the writin table you had to climb over the top of the benches so as to set facin the table.

"The benches was made from slabs split from logs. Legs was put in the flat side, leaving the round side up for us to sit on with our short legs. One leg was put in the middle of the bench to keep the boys from teeterin. Then benches got purty tiresome after settin a long time. They also got purty slick on top from our slidin around on them. If you wanted to rest your back you could sort of hunker down with your elbows on your knees and slide back a little to get your feet off the floor. Once in a while a scholar would slide back too far, lose his balance, and flop he would go on his back on the hard puncheon floor. We had no desks. Your two books and your slate was kept on the floor under your bench. No one had any certain place to set. On cold days the big boys and girls would give the benches nearest the fire to the little ones.

"Teachers, or schoolmasters as we called them, was some-what of a problem to get. Nearly all of them was single men. They wasn't lookin for land or a permanent location, like men with families. They was more of a rovin class. Some was right well educated and turned out to be mighty good fellers. Sometimes we got a master who wasn't as bright as some of the big scholars. It appeared like they had failed at everything else and then took up

teachin. There was no such thing then as a woman teacher. It wasn't a woman's job, any more than milkin a cow was a man's job. Then agin it took purty much of a man to handle the big boys and girls.

"The only way we got any schoolmaster was to wait until one come along lookin for a place. If the trustees took a notion to him, which they generally did, they told him to draw up his article and go around in the neighborhood and see what signers he could get. If he got enough signers to satisfy him he was hired. The article usually offered a term of three months, December, January, and February, and he got his board and pay. The charge for a full term was fifty to seventy cents a scholar. Some families would sign up for only half a term for big boys, because they had to help at home cuttin wood, goin to mill, and such. Some little folks lived so far away that they was signed up for half a term, as they could go through the woods only durin good weather.

"Durin the term the master boarded around different places. A big family, with several children in school, boarded and roomed the master longer than a small family."

Probably the first school in the township was the Hendricks School, a log structure. Built around the early 1840's, the site of this school was west of the entrance to the old Harveysburg cemetery. Two other early log schools were established; (1) Myers School, Centennial community, in 1843; and (2) Steam Corner during the 1850's.

The scholars' books include the Webster's Elementary Spelling book, the Bible, the English Reader, Dillworth and Pike's Arithmetic, Murray's English Grammar, and any History of the United States or Geography that could be procured by the parents or guardians of those who attended school. Maps, charts, atlases, and geographies were very scarce in those early days.

The schoolmaster would prepare a copy of writing for each scholar. Then he would give instructions concerning how to hold the pen and how to shape and shade the letters. Both pens and ink were home-made. The writing pens were made from goose quills or large feathers. This type of pen wrote exceptionally well, but often needed repair. The teacher kept busy at the noon hour repairing or making new pens. Black ink was made by boiling down the bark from a soft maple tree. Red ink was made from pokeberries. So much copy work was required, the pupils became

wonderful scribes — many writing as plain as letters could be made. More attention and interest was given to the subject of writing than any other study, unless it was spelling.

The early scholars became excellent spellers. To recite the lesson, they were called one at a time and asked how far they had mastered the word list. That may have been as many words as the scholar pleased. Next the master had them spell and pronounce the words from the book. Then he would take the book and pronounce the words for them to spell.

A forward step in the study of arithmetic was to memorize the multiplication tables. Though few of the scholars never advanced beyond addition and subtraction.

Reading was getting up and rattling off the lesson. Some of the boys and girls would read a whole lesson without a pause. Little attention was given to punctuation, while omission and substitution of words were the only mistakes corrected. If the master became short of time, some scholars might read twice a week, and then, it might be twice a day, just as he felt about it.

The younger boys and girls only had their primers. Their work was to learn the A, B, C's. About the only attention they received was when the master finished the recitations with the older scholars and sufficient time was left. He would usually call them one at a time and stand them between his knees. Then with a pointer he would ask a letter for the scholar to name. The younger ones recited from once a day to once a week.

The reading material of these scholars was of a very serious nature. There was usually a moral attached to each prose story or poetical selection. A small book of poems which was printed in 1847 was called, *The Child's Wreath of Poetry or Amusement for Infant Minds*. The general theme throughout the book could be illustrated by the following lines of verse from a selection entitled, "We are Seven,"

"Two of us at Conway dwell
And two are gone to sea
And two of us in the church
yard lie
Beneath the church yard tree
Yet we are seven."

Other titles included: "The Child's First Grief," "The Penance for Beating a Brother," "Mother, What is Death?", "Falsehood Corrected," and "What is Veal?"

One would wonder if the "infant minds" were amused when they read, or had read to them this selection:

"Good little boys should never say
I will, and give me these
Oh no! that never is the way
But, mother, if you please,
And if you please to sister Ann,
Good boys to say are ready
And, Yes Sir, to a gentleman,
And, Yes Ma'am, to a lady."

PART 2

You were my queen in cahco;
I was your bashful, barefoot beau,
She wrote on your slate, "I love you, Joe."
When we were a couple of kids.

As the years passed by, the population increased and the ways-of-living progressed. The material used to build the early schools was improved by the introduction of the upright sawmills throughout the township. Those mills were operated by horse, steam, or water power like the grist mills. The logs from the forests could now be turned into lumber, thus, the frame, one-room buildings began to appear. More and more school districts were organized and more and more buildings were constructed as needed.

Soon after the Civil War days, a standard school building appeared. It was 26' by 30' with three windows on either side. Usually a single door was on one end, with a large blackboard across the other. The teacher's desk was directly in front. A large heating stove stood in the middle of the room with a chimney extending from the ceiling. Four rows of double seats facing the teacher's

rostrum were very comfortable and convenient as compared to the old log schools. There was a place for the books and work slates under the writing and study table. Slates were used for many years as the work could be erased. Some of the boys used their coat sleeves for an eraser.

Soon after 1875, two of the district schools were built of brick. The Steam Corner School, one-half mile east of Junction U. S. 41 and State Road 32; and the Beech Grove School, two miles south-east of Steam Corner.

Other early schools that appeared in the different districts were Cory, Kerns, Coats, Furr, Look Out, and Rayphole.

When the McGuffey reading books appeared, a new milestone of advanced training and leadership was introduced. The impact of these true to life stories was remarkable.

Later in 1894, a new reading book was published under the direction of the Indiana State Board of Education. **The First Reader** sold for 10c per copy. Many new advanced teaching ideas were included as indicated on the suggestions to teachers page.

"The leading principle in accordance with which this book has been constructed is, that, in Primary Reading, the learner should proceed from meaning to form, from idea or thought to the word or sentence expressing it. The word and sentence methods are in harmony with this idea. The Reader may be used in either of these ways, or in a combination of the two. In Lesson 7 the analysis of words is introduced; and it is urged that pupils should be taught to pronounce as many of the new words as may be, through their own analogy to words already familiar. Other new words may be taught by the word, sentence, or phonic method, as the teacher may see fit.

"The word hat may be taught by printing or writing it on the blackboard after showing a hat to the class, repeating this process in many places on the blackboard after showing many different hats; the word as printed or written in each case being shown as the sign of a hat. Be sure at this step of the work that pupils are made to understand clearly the distinction between a hat and its picture,—a natural representation of it on the one hand, and the word hat, a conventional sign for it, on the other. These distinctions in one form or another are fundamental in all teaching, and no child should be allowed to neglect them in his early work.

"At no time should the letters of the alphabet be taught merely as letters. When the analysis of words is begun, the letters composing the words analyzed should be taught. The entire alphabet will soon be learned, as a few letters are taught each day."

LESSON 7

cat
play
box
run
in

hat	h - a - t	t	a
Nat	N - a - t	h	N

The cat can run.

The cat can play.

The cat can run and play.

The boy has a box.

Can the cat see in the box?

The girl can see in the box.

Other books included the Roy's ^uArithmetic which was popular and used for many years. Harvey's Grammar and other books were much advanced. Large maps which rolled up and down were placed on the walls. Additional charts, larger and improved, were now available to illustrate the subjects being taught. Many of the primary classes were taught only by the use of a chart.

For the older boys and girls the charts gave many important lessons to be learned. An example, a physiology lesson showing step-by-step the effect alcohol has on the human stomach. It was so instructive and impressive that many pupils resolved, "It will never do that to my stomach."

In 1880, S. H. Elwell who had taught in the district schools was elected township trustee. As the school official for Millcreek township, he succeeded in obtaining a better attendance in the district schools than had ever been secured before that time.

Millcreek township patrons, through the years, were ever alert to promote the progress of their school system by keeping abreast of the times. Competition alerted the pupils to study more diligently. The spelling matches held on week ends, brought out the best speller; likewise the ciphering matches, the best in numbers. The teachers often gave prizes to the winners. Debates were held to

develop public speaking. The foundation was formed by God-fearing men which gave them vision that had held through the years. Men and women of good character have filled many useful places in the state and nation.

June, 1886, marked the beginning for the first township commencement for the graduates of the Millcreek Common Schools. The exercises were held in different churches throughout the township. Some years, the Opera Houses in Yeddo and Kingman were used. The commencement exercises were held annually with the exception of 1891, when no one qualified for graduation.

MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP COMMON SCHOOL ALUMNI

Class of 1886

Grant Gossett, Omer Ratcliff, F. C. Ewbank.

Class of 1887

Ettie Ross, Nettie Dowden, Hobart Hershberger.

Class of 1888

A. G. Myers, Ida Ross, Edith Black, Elsie Adams, Alonzo Ratcliff.

Class of 1889

Harry Fine.

Class of 1890

Laura Myers, Lesta Hadley, A. L. Cory, Hardy Norris, Charles Hudson, Florence Ewbank, Alvin Ratcliff, Ida Walton, Samuel Stewart, Middle Sines.

Class of 1892

Wesley Black, John D. Hessler, Samuel Ratcliff, Dollie Dove, Will Vandevanter, Walter Dennis.

Class of 1893

Daniel Hutchins, Mary Sackmire, Chas. E. Furr.

Class of 1894

Mattie Black, Cora Williamson, Ella Ratcliff.

Class of 1895

Dora Philpott, Florence Williamson, Ella G. Brant, Clinton M. Shell.

Class of 1896

William Doden, Hardy M. Towell, Mabel Oliver, Candace Marshall, Troy C. Glascock, William A. Hadley, Ada Orahood, Lora Lindley, Warren Foxworthy.

1897 - 1903

Not Available.

Class of 1904

Manford Furr, Herman L. Myers, Lulu Childers, Aletha Magdaline Day, Mattie Sloan, Dottie E. Ratchiff, Ted Philpott, Elsie Briggs, Harry Orvis, Nellie Drake, Fred Marshall, Jessie Neal, Della Reichard, Maude G. Lewis, Eva Sowers, Hollis Myers, Hazel Jones, Artie Hurley, Byron A. Cox.

1905 - 1906

Not Available.

Class of 1907

Claude Redenbaugh, Mabel Tee garden, Hazel Bonebrake, Hattie Hanks, Nellie White, Homer Williams, Aza Marshall, Earl Furr, Chester Gossett, Amy Camden, Alma Nehemiah, Robert Newnum, Eck Irwin, Paul DeVertter, James Woody, Olive Gillum, Della Hurley, Earl Irwin, Norah Turner, Lucille Wilkey, Sylvia Babb, Bert Applegate, John Ham, Florence Lusk, Frank Elwell, Albert Boutwell, Dwight Mitchell, Emmett Mofgett, Ruth Drollinger, Samuel Glascock, Irl Tunin, Jossie McCord, Addie Jones, Clara Moore, Cecil Moore, Arnet Cox, Chloe Printy, Glenn Ewbank.

1908 - 1910

Not Available.

The annual township programs continued until 1911 with the inauguration of a county-wide commencement held at Covington.

During the late 1890's many of the citizens throughout the township believed that each community should have a high school. In 1895, they proceeded to carry out this plan. At that time Yeddo had a high school, but it only consisted of a two-year course, there-

fore, the school was not commissioned by the State Department of Education. During the term of Trustee Anderson Ratchiff, new buildings were constructed at Kingman and Yeddo with the thought of a four-year high school. In 1904-05, Kingman extended their high school course-of-study to four years and received their commission in 1907, thus making the opportunity of an accredited high school available to the young people of the township.

Trustee Ratchiff also built a new brick building in District No. 12, the Manilla School, to replace the Stonecipher School which was destroyed by fire. Also plans were carried out for the building of a new, three-room school at Steam Corner.

Millcreek township consisted of forty-three square miles. The district schools were located conveniently, therefore, all pupils were within easy walking distance of a local schoolhouse. Furr, Coats, Poydras, Baptist, and Steam Corner were located in the northern section. For the children in the central part, schools were Look Out, Stonecipher, Manilla, and Yeddo. While the southern part was served by Hadley, Days, Watts, Harveysburg, and Kingman.

These one-room schools had from 25 to 40 pupils ranging in age from 5 to 20. School usually began the first Monday in September continuing from six to seven months. Most of the older boys and girls did not start until November, because they were needed for farm work. It should be noted that attendance at school was optional until 1897, when it was made mandatory for children of school age.

Pupils and teachers continued to walk to their schools from the early days until after the turn of the century. About 1905, some pupils were being transported in wagons with horse power. Milt Stewart, Nate Drollinger, and Austin Myers were among the first to transport the pupils.

In 1907, the State Department of Education ruled that the law requiring township trustees to abandon all the small schools in their township would be enforced. The act passed by the Indiana Legislature provided the township trustee will discontinue and abandon all schools under their direction where the daily attendance during the last preceding year had been twelve or fewer, provided the conditions as to roads, streams, and bridges permitted their closing. With the enforcement of the Department of Education ruling and the new and improved methods of transportation avail-

able, the number of district schools in Millcreek township were reduced from 14 to 8 by 1907.

More closings decreased the number of schools to 5 by 1911. Two years later, only four remained open. The districts were Number 1, Steam Corner, graded school; Number 4, Kingman, grade and high school; Number 8, Harveysburg, one-room school; and Number 10, Yeddo, graded school.

The State of Indiana and the Department of Education prescribed the textbooks and the curriculum used in the country districts, grade, and city schools. To be granted a diploma from the eighth grade and to be permitted to enter high school, the pupils had to pass a state-prepared written examination. The County Superintendent of Schools would supervise the examination covering the course of study in the "Common Branches." The examinations were held on a Saturday in March, and in April, for the pupils who needed a second attempt. The following are examples of the instructions and questions used. Wonder how many would receive a passing grade today?

STATE OF INDIANA QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION

The Course of Study in the "Common Branches"

INSTRUCTIONS: Pupils need not copy the questions; but must number each answer (preferably in Arabic Notation) to correspond with the question; and must write the manuscript with ink.

WRITING. - The penmanship shown in the manuscript of the examination will be graded on a scale of 100 per cent., and with reference to legibility 50 per cent., regularity of form 30 per cent., and neatness 20 per cent. The handwriting of each pupil will be considered in itself, rather than with reference to standard models.

SPELLING. - The orthography of the entire manuscript will be graded on a scale of 100 per cent., and one per cent will be deducted for each word incorrectly written.

The County Superintendent will grade the manuscript, and certificates of graduation will be issued to each applicant who attains a general average of 75 per cent., not falling below 60 per cent in any subject.

FORENOON QUESTIONS - Four areas will be covered during this period of the examination, which are: Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading, and Geography.

AFTERNOON QUESTIONS - Areas covered are: History, Physiology, Domestic Science, Agriculture, and Industrial Arts. (Usually each section had eight different questions, the pupils were required to answer only six.)

ARITHMETIC

1. A cow gives 8,500 pounds of milk in a year. If this milk tests 3.42 per cent. butter-fat and the butter-fat is worth 34 cents per pound, what is the income from the cow?
2. A hog dresses out 60 per cent. of its live weight. How much dressed meat will a hog produce which weighs 300 pounds? If this hog is bought at 9 cents per pound, at what price per pound must the meat be sold so that the butcher may come out even making no allowance for his work?
3. A field is 160 rods long and contains 80 acres. How wide is it? What part of a section does it contain?
4. A merchant buys 360 dozen eggs at 34 cents per dozen. When he ships them 5 per cent. are bad, and he sells the remainder at 42 cents per dozen. If his freight is \$1.82, does he make or lose in the transaction and how much?
5. A dealer bought 2,000 bushels of corn at 59 cents per bushel. The shrinkage was 3 per cent. By selling it at 64 cents per bushel did he gain or lose? How much?
6. How much tax is paid by a man whose real estate is assessed \$23,586 and personal property \$12,414, if his rate of tax is \$3.05 per hundred dollars?

GRAMMAR

1. Name the different kinds of pronouns. Define each and illustrate in sentences.
2. Point out the subordinate clause in this quotation, also the word and phrase modifiers: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me."
3. Classify sentences according to meaning and illustrate each.
4. Write a sketch of a character in history that you greatly admire.

READING

1. Quote from Riley and tell something of his life.

2. What one of Scott's works have you studied this year? Name at least three of the principal characters in that selection. Describe some one scene.
3. What persons have made Indiana famous in literature, and what have they written?

GEOGRAPHY

1. What kind of government has China? What advantages has China which should enable her to rank as one of the great world powers?
2. What are the principal natural resources of Indiana? Draw a map of our State locating upon it the principal mineral resources.
3. In which zones is there the best type of civilization? Why?
4. What effect do ocean currents have on the climate of lands touched by them? Give examples.

HISTORY

1. Give reasons why the South favored slavery. Why did the North oppose it?
2. What battle was a turning point in the Civil War? Give an account of that battle.
3. What did the Ordinance of 1787 guarantee to the territory of Indiana?
4. Who was the first governor of Indiana, after it was admitted as a state? Who was the governor during the Civil War? Who is governor now?

PHYSIOLOGY

1. What causes tuberculosis? What can we do to prevent this disease?
2. What care should be taken of the skin? Why?
3. In what way do the teeth aid digestion? Explain how we should care for our teeth.
4. What changes occur in the blood when it reaches the lungs?
5. Name four methods of cooking foods. Tell which is most desirable and why.
6. Explain the difference between excretions and secretions. Name three excretory organs and three secretory organs.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

1. In planning a convenient kitchen, what fuel would you choose to use in cooking? Give reasons for your choice.

2. Tell briefly the points to consider in planning a convenient kitchen.
3. Tell in detail the order of the work in hemming a towel. What different stitches would you use?
4. What have you learned in domestic science that has helped you most in your home?

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

1. Tell how to sharpen a chisel.
2. Make a drawing of a box, 3x4x5 feet, scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to foot.
3. How does one take the "wind" out of a board?
4. State the difference between a try square and a T bevel.

In 1921, the era of the one-room schools ended with the closing of the Harveysburg School. The children were transported to Kingman.

Before entering upon the final era of the Millcreek township schools, two old-established customs of the district school days are worth noting. About a week before Christmas the older boys would lock out the teacher until he promised them all treats. A convenient time was found for this activity; either arriving early before the teacher or waiting until he left the schoolhouse during the noon hour. Before the boys would let the teacher enter, he would pledge to furnish treats a few days later, and would usually be apples, cider, and hard candy. The boys and girls would have received the treat anyway, but the yearly tradition had to be carried out.

The best and greatest occasion was the last day of school. During the afternoon of that day all the parents, friends, former students, and the trustee would arrive bringing baskets loaded with cakes, pies, and all kinds of good old country-cooked food. The bountiful dinner would be spread out in the schoolyard on tables and benches. It would seem that each mother would try to out-do the others in the quality and quantity of food she provided. Afterwards they would be entertained by recitations, songs, spelling matches, and speeches. This was a wonderful time with talking, singing, eating, visiting, playing games, and the "last day of school."

Ina Lewis Heath, teaching 26 of her 42 years in the Millcreek township schools, delivered a speech at the Frog Pond School's 1924 last day of school program. Her thoughts summarized the

feeling for the one-room country school vs. the consolidated school; the next step for education to experience in the township.

"Friends and Patrons; just a few facts concerning our school. On beginning the school here last September, it was only at the end of the first week that I realized I had not a position, but a job.

"Some of you probably do not realize what a job of this kind is. First duty was to organize and plan a program for the year's work, to teach 13 subjects to 9 different classes making a total of 32 classes each day with approximately 10 minutes time to each class.

"Just enough time you might say to make a proper assignment for the next day's lesson and discuss the 1st question of today's lesson. Then are you going to give as much time to a class with one pupil as to a class with 10. Just how will you divide the time? Some will say combine classes. If you do that, someone is going to miss some important work. I have pupils here that have taken two years (of say, 5th yr.) arithmetic and misses 6th. Sixth grade arithmetic takes up the greater part of the year with decimals. You have all studied decimals and know that you do not get them any too well when you studied them thoroughly. Those pupils who miss work of this kind will always be handicapped to a certain extent. Give a pupil decimals, fractions, and his tables above everything else. About the end of the first month, the second thing I found out was that the pupils were all advanced a grade too far. That is, they did not come up to the required standard. It was not because of the pupils not being intelligent enough, do not think that, but they did not have as strong foundation on which to build more as they should have had. This was not altogether the fault of the teacher who had been here before. But I will not say he or she were blameless. Not any of us are perfect teachers. But I do think, it was due to this: (1) Too little time one is required to give each recitation, (2) the lack of supplies and apparatus for illustration and actual examples. To teach a successful lesson you must create interest so that the child may actually see what he is doing. Have a definite aim and work toward that goal. (3) Too many pupils and classes for one teacher. Considering the advantages the pupils have had in comparison to some of our consolidated and city schools, they have done exceedingly well.

"This will probably be your comeback. They used to have good students and good schools in one room school and get along alright in my day. (1) That is true, but in those days they did not teach as many subjects as we do now. (2) The pupils were older in the respective grades accordingly than the pupils now day. Then there were pupils which were 17 - 18 years of age in the eighth grade. Now they finish the 8th at 13 - 14 years. The younger the pupil, the more personal help and supervision each pupil requires. "I have also had patrons to ask me if I thought the pupils accomplish as much in a country school as a town or graded school. There are points which you might think about.

(1) Will a pupil accomplish as much in 10 minutes in a country school as 40 minutes in a graded school?

(2) Will a pupil take as much interest in a lesson where he just has the text book as he will in a lesson where they have time to dramatize or act it out and have sand tables and other materials to work out the real thing as they imagine it to be?

(3) In a school like this can a teacher plan her lessons as she should and every teacher should to keep the pupils occupied with something to do that is promotive and useful. Imagine planning and writing just what you want to do each day in 32 classes.

(4) Can a pupil gain as much where there are 9 grades, as where a teacher has only 1 and 2?

(5) If the rural school is as good, why do they not build more one room school houses instead of consolidating?

"A rural one room school was alright in its day and time. But we are constantly changing, trying out and demanding new things. We have a different type of people than we did 20 years ago and we want better conditions.

"Now anyone might think from what I've said, I was a non-supporter of the country-school. No, but this is what I do want. An equal chance with the child of the better school. We pay the same amount of taxes—why not get as good returns!

"To have this equal chance we need these things:

(1) Teachers who have specialized and had actual experience in the rural school problem. Isn't it always in the rural school where they put the young teacher for their 1st school? And they need the best and most experienced.

PART 3

- (2) Better buildings and more room.
- (3) Better heating arrangements. Not freeze your feet sitting in the back of the room and bake your face sitting near the stove.

- (4) Plenty of good books and playground apparatus.

"Any boy or girl gets tired of just black-man, baseball, and a few games like that 160 days each year. If the play instinct is fulfilled then the child will have little time to quarrel or fight with others and tell little tales or stories which need not be told on the school premises.

"Other points which tend toward developing and must be considered is the community environment. If it is good in the community, it will show in the school. Another is cooperation between teacher and pupils. But I think, the greatest importance is cooperation between parents and school. The parents must cooperate with the school in everything. Without this cooperation the school is a failure to certain extent. If one is not able to agree with certain projects, then talk it over with the teacher. Don't talk it over with your children, this only causes them to be disobedient and as a result trouble comes, and the teacher is blamed.

"Regular attendance is another thing which must be demanded above everything else. One cannot expect a pupil who misses 20 - 25 days of school to get as much as a pupil who is in school every day.

"A combination of all these lend toward the development of a good school.

"Now a word of advice to my pupils. Get all the education you can. Money can not buy real education. No one can steal it from you. It may seem hard work, but nothing worthwhile is gained without real work. After you have finished the grades go on through High School and on. We never get too old to learn. One of our great educators has said, 'Education is preparation for complete living.'

Education is one thing in life you can get as much as you will take."

I remember the gleams and glooms that dart
Across the school-boy's brain;
The song and the silence in the heart,
That in part are prophecies, and in part
Are longings wild and vain.
And the voice of that fitful song
Sings on, and is never still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."
— Longfellow

With the improvement in the methods of pupil transportation and with the development of educational ideas for larger schools, the consolidated building program began to appear in the township soon after the beginning of the 20th century. In Millcreek township, by the second decade of 1900, there were three consolidated schools: (1) Steam Corner Graded, in the northern section of the township, received pupils from Coats, Furr, Beech Grove, and Baptist; (2) Yeddo Graded, in the central area, gained enrollment from Look Out, Manilla, and some pupils from Beech Grove; and (3) Kingman Grade and High School, in the southern part, consolidated Hadley, Days, Watts, and Harveysburg.

Additional consolidation came in 1932 with the closing of the Steam Corner School and the Yeddo School in 1941. The Kingman High and Grade School operated as the only school in the township until the County School Reorganization Plan in the 1960's finally moved the junior and senior high school students to the Fountain Central High School near Veedersburg.

At the present time, (1970), the Kingman School is operated under the jurisdiction of the Southeast Fountain School Corporation for children of Millcreek and Jackson townships. The school provides kindergarten through the sixth grade with special classes in music, library, and remedial reading.

Many improvements have been made in the art of teaching, as well as in the arts and sciences taught, within the last quarter of a century, none will deny. Educational TV, mental arithmetic,

CHAPTER II

CORY SCHOOL

The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat;

"Twas half-past twelve, and (what do you think!)

Nor one nor t'other had slept a wink!

The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate,

Appeared to know as sure as fate

There was going to be a terrible spat.

(I wasn't there; I simply state

What was told to me by the Chinese plate!)

— Eugene Field

CORY SCHOOL. A frame, one-room structure served as the school building for the children living near township section number 14. The school was located in the southern part of the N.E. 1/4, Section 14 of Township 18 north, range 8 west; about 1 1/4 miles west of Yeddo.

Under Indiana's Constitution of 1816, no system of free schools could be supported by public taxation. An act to increase and extend the benefits of common schools was approved January 17, 1849, by the Indiana Legislature. It was on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1849, that this county was called upon to vote on the much debated question of free schools, and at that election there were 1,339 for and 540 against free schools. The vote received a 70% approval throughout the state, and in 1851 the idea of free public schools was incorporated in the new Constitution. In 1853, the Cory School was organized as a result of this legislation.

Some of the scholars who attended were: Adam Bonebrake, D. E. Newnum, Mary C. Cronk, J. B. Bonebrake, Sam Bonebrake, Mary J. Neal, J. M. Cory, Malinda Philpott, Mat Elwell, Bill Sowers, William Smith, and J. B. Newnum.

(The questions included at the end of the chapters were acquired from the State-prepared examination for the 1923 - 1924 Course of Study.)

modern math, the outline maps, tapes, records, mathematical and scientific apparatus, and audio-visual equipment have greatly facilitated the acquisition of learning, thus, making it easier for both the teacher with larger classes to view the demonstrations exhibited in figures, diagrams, sounds, and pictures. But the fact is equally clear, and to be regretted, that this easy and ready mode of imparting knowledge often fails to make any deep or lasting impression on the memory of the learner, who feels that he has been galloped through the numerous studies, deemed necessary in the course laid down by the school officials. Finally, when our young men and women graduates from our advanced high schools and obtains his diploma—feeling, however, that he has treaded a labyrinth through which he could not have passed without the help and guidance of experienced teachers who, had they kept him much longer at his spelling and copy book, would have done him a far more service. Bad spelling and chicken-track chirography, are far from being creditable to a graduate from our modern high schools; yet we sometimes have to face the facts and witness such scholastic specimens. It was not so with those who graduated from our log and one-room schools throughout our township in the earlier days. They were generally all good spellers, and could write a legible hand.

For progress, is one compelled to sacrifice?

An old Chinese philosopher was asked what was the greatest joy he had found in life. "A child going down the road singing after asking me the way," was the reply.

Historians cannot always hear the singing, but they can see the progress of the children and the schools on their way down the road of learning. Through the remaining chapters the story of the Millcreek township schools will be related for the historical record.

Do You Remember?

MUSIC

(Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grades)

1. Of what does the staff consist?
2. Name the letter names of each line of the staff. Name the letter names of each space of the staff.
3. Make the treble and bass clef signs and tell about each.
4. What does the top number in time signature tell you? The lower number?
5. What is a scale?
6. Write the syllable names of the scale.
7. What is our state song?
8. Write one stanza of America.

MUSIC

(Seventh and Eighth Grades)

1. Write a major scale in the key of three flats and name the same.
2. What is key signature?
3. Explain how to find different keys. How to find where to place the new sharp and flat each time.
4. On what tone of the major scale do we form the minor scale?
5. How many scales do we have in all?
6. Give the meaning of: P, MP, PP, F, FF.
7. Who wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner"?
8. Name two great musicians and state for what each is noted.

CHAPTER III

MYERS SCHOOL

School is over,
Oh, what fun!
Lessons finished,
Play begun.
Who'll run fastest,
You or I?
Who'll laugh loudest?
Let us try.
—Kate Greenaway

MYERS SCHOOL. On or about the year 1848, in the vicinity which is presently known as Centennial, the early pioneers agreed concerning the necessity of a community meeting-house. The building would function both as a church and a school. William Myers donated a sufficient acreage of the extreme northwest corner of Section 17 of Millcreek township (the area where the Centennial Community Church is presently located) for this purpose. The building was constructed by the settlers with timbers from the nearby land. The house was about 20'x22', a rude log structure, with a large fireplace, greased paper windows, and split logs for seats. At that time this was an adequate structure for the purpose of the early settlers. It was here that the first business meetings as well as the first elections were held.

In 1853, a new frame, one-room building was erected to replace the log house. This school was also known as the Myers School.

An early teacher of the new school was William Myers. Being civic-minded, he was willing to aid his neighbors with their problems in the church, woods, fields, or schoolroom. Mr. Myers taught school two winters, and he was the first male schoolmaster in this district.

From the diary of Frank M. Shel, who as a scholar attended the school, noted the following teachers:

TERM	TEACHER
1867 - 68	Jefferson Bailey
1868 - 69	John Thurman
1869 - 70	John M. Bonebrake
1870 - 71	Elias Patterson Sowers

This frame building served both as a school and a church. Two different denominations held their meetings in the building; the United Brethren and the Christian New Light.

In the summer of 1871, the Myers School District was discontinued after two nearby districts had been organized. The building was sold and moved. Later in the same year, the United Brethren Church was built on the school ground.

The children of the neighborhood could attend either of the newly organized school districts; (1) the Look Out School, a mile east of Centennial on the Joseph Sines land, or (2) the Rayphole School (later called Yaddo), a mile west on the Anthony Rayphole land.

Do You Remember?

INDIANA HISTORY

(Eighth Grade)

1. Write a paragraph about the French in early Indiana.
2. Give a brief account of Clark's conquest of the Northwest. What is its importance?
3. Identify: La Salle, Hamilton, Vigo, St. Clair, Harrison, Jennings, Morton, and Riley.
4. Give a brief account of the Battle of Tippecanoe.
5. Write a paragraph on the Ordinance of 1787.
6. Who was the first governor of the Northwest Territory? What of the new government?
7. Who was the first governor of Indiana? Who is the present governor of our State?
8. For what are these dates noted in Indiana History: December 11, 1816; 1669; 1787; 1811; 1727?

CHAPTER IV

KERNS SCHOOL

One, two,
Buckle my shoe;
Three, four,
Knock at the door;
Five, six,
Pick up sticks;
Seven, eight,
Lay them straight;
Nine, ten,
A good, fat hen.

— Mother Goose

KERNS SCHOOL. The frame, one-room school was located one-fourth mile west of Morgan Mine on the northeast section of land owned by Leonard Kerns. Today the land is owned by Mrs. Vall Thomas and is presently being farmed.

Two scholars who attended this school during the 1880's were Bert E. Teegarden and his brother, Noah M.

During the early 1900's, the building was moved due south and located west of the Bill Thomas home. It was not used as a school at that time.

Do You Remember?

ARITHMETIC

(Third Grade)

1. Write in words: 87; 365; 428; 597.
2. Write in figures: two hundred five; six hundred sixty-five; seven hundred forty; ninety-two; one hundred two.
3. Add the numbers in (2).
4. Subtract 235 from 463
420 from 825
5. How many pints of milk in a quart? In a gallon?
6. A school has 923 pupils, 32 are girls, the rest are boys. How many boys in the school?
7. Multiply four hundred sixty by fifty-seven, and divide the product by three.
8. Write Roman numerals for 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

ARITHMETIC
(Seventh Grade)

1. If thirty-two bricks are required to pave a square yard, how many will be required to pave a street one mile long and thirty feet wide?
2. At \$1.20 per hundred how much is the express charge on 2,435 pounds of goods?
3. If I buy three-fourths of an acre for \$120.00 how much must I pay for five acres?
4. Express as common fractions: 20%; 37%; 225%; 14%; 8%.
5. If sixteen and two-thirds per cent of the pupils in a school of four hundred are new pupils, how many pupils were there in the school before the above entered?
6. What number multiplied by two-thirds will equal one-half?
7. A man sold goods for \$577.00, making a profit of 10%. How much did the goods cost him?
8. John Jones received \$75.00 for a cow purchased by Abram Smith. Write the receipt.

CHAPTER V

HADLEY SCHOOL

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.
— Poe

HADLEY SCHOOL. The school for District Number 7 which consisted of the southwestern section of Millcreek township was known as "Old Number Seven" or "Hadley School." The school site was the north central portion of the woods two miles due west of Kingman. The old school grounds were west of the Harry Ratcliff, Sr. home on the south side of the road. A frame, one-room structure served as the school.

A partial list of the teachers at Hadley School follows:

DATE	TEACHER
1891 - 92	Esta Hadley
1892 - 93	Joseph E. Hadley
1892 - 93	Joseph E. Hadley
1893 - 94	Joseph E. Hadley
1894 - 95	Walter Dennis
1895 - 96	Milt Lindley
1896 - 97	Joe Wilkey
1897 - 98	John Hesler

Two other teachers were Miriam Osborn Andrews and John Moore.

A deservng observation on Joseph E. Hadley who received his preliminary education in the common schools, and by diligent study at home acquired a thorough knowledge of several of the higher branches of learning. He taught several terms of school at the Hadley School, alternating his work in the school room with farming, to which he devoted the spring and summer months. Later he discontinued teaching to give his entire attention to agriculture.

CHAPTER VI

FURR SCHOOL

A diller, a dollar, a ten o'clock scholar!

What makes you come so soon?

You used to come at ten o'clock,

But now you come at noon.

—Mother Goose

Harry Towell, one of the last scholars to attend the Hadley School, reminisced, "In our country schools there were no organized athletics and no athletic equipment. Football and basketball were not popular. The boys at the noon-hour recess enjoyed playing 'long-town ball.' This was played using only three bases: home, pitcher's plate, and second base. Today the youngsters might call this 'change-up.' Also, I believe, we had a good school, because all of our teachers took an interest in us. We had an above average school for our day."

The final roll call for the old Number 7 School included the names: Era Lewis, Anna Fisher, Ondus Hadley, Artie Jackson, Dot Jackson, Earl Marshall, Cloddie Jackson, George Stoup, Cecil Jackson, Leslie Gillium, Harry Towell, Joddy Marshall, Estel Fisher, Lilly Stoup, Ella Fisher, Beulah Hadley, Mary Stoup and Ethel Hadley.

With the termination of the 1897 - 98 term, the school consolidated with Kingman.

Do You Remember?

HISTORY

(Fifth Grade)

1. What was the Stamp Act? Why did Parliament pass it, and why did the Colonists object to it?
2. What do you admire in Patrick Henry?
3. What was the Tax Law of 1767, and why did the Colonists object to paying the new taxes?
4. What was the First Continental Congress, and what did it do?
5. What was the Declaration of Independence and when was it signed?
6. What were the results of the capture of Burgoyne?
7. What do you know about Daniel Boone?
8. Who makes our State Laws?

FURR SCHOOL. Due to an expected increase in the enrollment at the Steam Corner School for the fall term of 1865, the Furr School District was organized in the northeastern part of the township. The site of the building, two miles northeast of Steam Corner, was located on land then owned by Jesse Bonebrake. This building was named the Bill Furr School as he lived about one-fourth mile west. The first two terms were taught by the following school masters:

TERM	TEACHER
1865 - 66	Steve Minor
1866 - 67	Steve D. Willis

Later, in the early 1880's when the building became in need of repairs, a new house was built as a replacement. A description of the building has been supplied by Lex and Alfred Hesler, scholars in the late 1890's of this school, a white, weather-board, one-room structure about 42'x30' with one door. The school room was heated by a coal stove and there were about 22 desks seating two scholars each.

The school was known as the Shib Furr School as his home was across the road from the school. Others living in the neighborhood were Ett Furr, one-half mile west; and C. F. Hesler, one-half mile east.

A partial list of teachers would include:

TERM	TEACHER
1891 - 92	Wesley Robbins
1892 - 93	Shib Furr
1893 - 94	Wesley Black
1894 - 95	Shib Furr
1895 - 96	Shib Furr
1896 - 97	Shib Furr
1897 - 98	Charley Furr
1898 - 99	Ira Wilkerson

After teaching the 1897-98 term, Charley Furr enrolled at Purdue University to continue his educational studies. While as a student at the University, he played guard on the football team. Charley was killed along with other members of the football team in a tragic train wreck on the outskirts of Indianapolis. The Purdue team was to have played Indiana University that afternoon. The game, of course, was cancelled.

During a summer night of 1899, the school caught fire from an unknown cause, and was completely destroyed. Since Trustee Anderson Ratcliff had completed plans to build a new, three-room brick school at Steam Corner and consolidate the surrounding districts, a decision was made not to replace the destroyed building. The pupils of the Furr District had a choice of continuing their education at the Beech Grove, the Baptist, or the Beaver (Cain Township) Schools.

Later Perry Cook purchased the old Furr School grounds and the land is presently being used for farming.

Alfred and Lex Hesler contributed additional information about their school days at the Shib Furr School by noting a few of their classmates: Manford Furr, Bank Hershberger, Nora Simpson, Frank Hershberger, the Greenly girls, along with Jim and Lela Coats.

Do You Remember?

CIVICS

(Seventh Grade)

1. How does the community aid the citizens?
2. Give some reasons why a thoughtless or careless person is not a good citizen.
3. What are laws? Why should laws be obeyed?
4. Give several reasons why we have schools.
5. How do citizens govern themselves?
6. Who is trustee of your township? What are his chief duties?
7. Who is a citizen? What are some of the duties of a good citizen.
8. Make a list of reasons why public money should be spent for the establishment and maintenance of schools.

CHAPTER VII

LOOK OUT SCHOOL

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun has set,
When the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle all the night.

— Selected

LOOK OUT SCHOOL. In the fall of 1871, the Look Out School opened its door to the scholars who had previously attended the Myers District School. The new frame, one-room building was located on the southwest corner across the road from the Allen Summers home (1 mile east of the Centennial Community Church located at U. S. 41). The land for the school ground was donated by Joseph Sines. In 1840, Sines purchased 240 acres of school section 16 in Millcreek township, and this he settled and improved. Now, 31 years later, a school had been erected on an original section 16 of the township.

As reported by a former scholar, Zeb E. Booe, they received their education from the following school masters:

TERM	TEACHER
1873 - 74	James Glascock
1874 - 75	John Stockdale

Other early teachers were Florence Brown, Arthur M. Booe, Shib Furr, and Joe Willis.

During the early 1880's, William S. Carter, Sr. was a scholar at this school.

Summer school sessions were conducted by Elizabeth Poole Philipott and Mary Johnson. No dates could be found for the summer terms.

Zeb E. Booe related an experience that occurred during one of the summer sessions held at the Look Out School.

"I attended a summer school early in the game with school mistress, Mary Johnson, who could be described as large, fat and

lazy. The warm summer didn't add a thing to her energy. One day she fell asleep and then fell off her chair. Of course, we all laughed right out in school and as soon as she scrambled around and got the right end up, she proceeded to lick the loudest laughers. I presume, I was the loudest laugher as it seemed to work out that way when I got mine."

Sometime in the mid-1880's, the Look Out School moved to a new location just east of the Centennial Community Church on the north side of the road at the end of the old cemetery. Two of the scholars at this location were Harvey Newnum and Harry McKinsie.

After the Yeddo School was destroyed by fire during January 1897, some of the Yeddo pupils attended this school until their new building was completed in 1898, when both the Look Out and Yeddo pupils moved to the new school in Yeddo.

Do You Remember?

GEOGRAPHY

(Fourth Grade)

1. Tell what makes plants grow.
2. How is a river formed and of what use is it?
3. What people live in the far North? Tell how these people live.
4. Name three streams of water that you have seen.
5. Name the crops that are grown in your county.
6. Write the name of your County Superintendent of Schools. What does he do?
7. What is the shape of the earth? What season is it now?
8. Name the townships of your county.

CHAPTER VIII

COATS SCHOOL

By the shores of Gitchie Gunee,
By the shining Big-Sea-Water,
Stood the wigwam of Nokomis,
Daughter of the Moon, Nokomis,
Dark behind it rose the forest,
Rose the black and gloomy pine trees,
Rose the firs with cones upon them;
Bright before it beat the water,
Beat the clear and sunny water,
Beat the shining Big-Sea-Water.
— Longfellow

COATS SCHOOL. The extreme northwestern section of the township composed the 14th School District of Millcreek Township. This area was served by the Coats School. The building was located two miles northwest of Steam Corner on land owned by Milford Gossett. Today the land is owned by a Mr. Fields and is presently inactive.

The site of the school was near-by the tracks of the Chicago, Attica, and Southern Railway. With the passing of the daily freight and passenger trains, a favorite pastime of the scholars was to wave at the engineers and passengers.

Freeman Cronk was the teacher for the school term starting October 2, 1884, and ending February 24, 1885 The following is an interesting end-of-school report made by Mr. Cronk to Trustee Arista Glover; describing conditions generally found in the early schools throughout the township and the county.

"Textbooks were Spelling, Electric; Reading, McGuffey's; Arithmetic, Roy's; Penmanship and Geography, Electric; and Grammar, Harvey's. There being a good set of business charts, also a set of Physiology charts, but it is almost destitute of maps and there is no globe.

"Have had to punish five or six pupils who have had a kind of restless disposition, though they are good and obedient as of the first month.

"I sometimes wish there were about ten pounds of dynamite either under that old railroad or the school house one; and yet I don't for on stormy days the presence of the train is very cheering and stimulating to an over-anxious mind such as will naturally grow on a teacher."

Do You Remember?

LANGUAGE

(Third Grade)

1. Copy the following sentences, filling each blank with *was* or *were* as the sentence requires:
 1. The colors of the flag red, white, and blue.
 2. John a good boy.
 3. Apples and pears ripe.
 4. The man very old.
2. Suppose your father has given you a Shetland pony for your birthday; write a letter to some friend telling him or her about your gift.
3. Fill the blanks with *I* or *me*.
 1. Give the book to
 2. read the poem.
 3. He told the story.
 4. It is
4. Write two statements and two questions.
5. Write from memory a stanza from some poem you have learned.

CHAPTER IX

BEECH GROVE SCHOOL

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
Silver bells and cockle-shells,
And pretty maids all of a row.
—Mother Goose

BEECH GROVE SCHOOL. The site of the District Number 11 school was two miles southeast of Steam Corner on land now owned by Mrs. Wayne Cory.

In 1875, the number of pupils in the district became substantial enough to convince the taxpayers and the township trustee, James M. Booe, of the necessity of erecting a school house. Campbell Bly was the contractor for the building with bricks furnished to him from Trustee Booe.

There was speculation among the local taxpayers, because Trustee Booe let the contract to Mr. Bly who then bought the bricks for the school from Trustee Booe. Many people felt that Mr. Booe was making an undue profit from the sale of the bricks at the taxpayers expense. Booe defended himself by replying that (1) Mr. Bly received the contract through competitive bidding, (2) The price on the bricks were the same for all bidders, and (3) He had obtained the bricks at a lower cost than could be secured elsewhere.

After the completion of the building, however, everyone seemed to be well satisfied as it was reported that the structure was one of the most substantial and comfortable ever built in the township at that time.

A list of some of the teachers would include:

TERM	TEACHER
1884 - 85	Dinah Black
1885 - 86	Isaac Myers
1899 - 00	Dan Hutchins
1900 - 01	Troy C. Glascock

CHAPTER X

Mr. Glascock had a double load of scholars when the Beech Grove pupils were combined with those of the old Steam Corner School who attended there during the building of their new school located at the corner of present U. S. 41 and State Road 32.

Classroom conditions at the Beech Grove School during the term, 1900 - 01, as related by Mr. Glascock were:

"I had 46 pupils in the one room that was the school. We had double seats and in the two rows of seats down through the middle, I had put three in a seat, of the smaller children."

Two pupils who remembered those days were Herman L. Myers and Lex R. Hesler.

When the school closed in 1901, the Steam Corner School received the scholars from Beech Grove, District Number 11.

Do You Remember?

GEOGRAPHY

(Seventh Grade)

1. Compare the Delta of the Nile with the Delta of the Mississippi.
2. Name five important countries of Europe and state what form of government each has.
3. Compare the area of China and Japan.
4. What governments control Northern Africa? What are the products of this region?
5. Locate Rome, Vienna, Bremen, Liverpool, Paris.
6. Name the chief products of France.
7. Locate the Natural Regions of Europe.
8. What and where is the Matterhorn?

POYDRAS DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Jack be nimble,

Jack be quick,

Jack jump over

The candlestick.

Jump it lively,

Jump it quick,

But don't knock over

The candlestick.

— Mother Goose

PARRETT SCHOOL. On the land of Andrew Parrett, one and one-fourth miles west of Steam Corner, the District Number 6 school was located. The structure was a frame, one-room building. Many of the patrons of Poydras District referred to their academy of learning as the "Parrett School."

A partial list of the teachers included:

TERM	TEACHER
1897 - 1898	Dora Philpott
1898 - 1899	Dan Hutchins
1899 - 1900	Milt Lindley

An unfortunate event took place before the opening of the fall term of 1899. During the early part of September, some of the local patrons were clearing the area around the school of the brush which had grown up over the summer. However, in burning the brush, the fire spread to the school building. Without an adequate water supply and sufficient help, the frame structure was quickly destroyed. The Prairie Creek Baptist Church, located about a mile west, served as a temporary school for the children of the District. Milt Lindley was the teacher for the term.

Today Herman L. Myers farms the land once occupied by the Parrett - (Poydras District) School.

PRAIRIE CREEK BAPTIST SCHOOL

For the next school year, 1900 - 01, a frame, one-room building was built north of the Prairie Creek Baptist Church. The school was then referred to as the "Baptist School of District Number 6." The teacher for the year was Hardy Bonebrake.

The teachers who followed were:

TERM	TEACHER
1901 - 02	Troy C. Glascock
1902 - 03	W. H. Myers
1903 - 04	W. H. Myers
1904 - 05	Sarah Royce
1905 - 06	Alfred J. Hesler
1906 - 07	Gerta Moore
1907 - 08	Fred Parrett
1908 - 09	Milton Lindley

A partial register of the scholars would include: Vall Patton Thomas, Onia Shoaf, Clyde Hershberger, Ora Shoaf, Charlie Cook, Maggie Burke, Harry Smith, Gertrude Cook, Clark Hershberger, May Hutts, Rosella Clark, Fanny Douglass, Hattie Clark, Ray Hershberger, Everette O'Donnell, Frank Hershberger, Leslie Smith, Ray Smith, Harold O'Donnell, Martha Clark, Murrel O'Donnell, Wilbur Stoup, Sadie Hutchison Drollingger, Jesse Hershberger, Carrie Stoup, Zone Jones, Candance Stoup, Florence Douglass Reese, Hazel Bonebrake Lawson, also John, Bess and Eddie Pierce. Additional names would include Hazel Jones Flaughter, Lillie Steers, Alfred Carter, and the children of the Johnny Jackson family.

School attendance for 1907 - 08 was 16 pupils and 13 pupils for the following year. With a continual decline in school enrollment, the township trustee decided to close the school at the con-

clusion of the spring term of 1909. His decision was based upon a ruling by the State Department of Education which would not permit schools to remain open with an average daily attendance of less than 15.

In the fall of 1909, the District Number 6 pupils continued their education in the three-room, brick school at Steam Corner. The Prairie Creek Baptist School later became the Chester Douglass dwelling.

Do You Remember?

READING

(Eighth Grade)

1. What kind of action do we have in the poem "Lochinvar"? Write a detailed opinion of the character of Lochinvar.
2. Write a biography of the author of "The Great Stone Face."
3. What are the parts into which the story is divided?
4. What was the prophecy? What did Ernest do each time when the prophecy was not fulfilled?
5. Describe "The Great Stone Face."
6. Who was Ernest's teacher? In what was Ernest great? How did he become so?
7. What lesson does this story teach? What effect did it have on Ernest when he learned the prophecy was fulfilled? Why do you like this story?

CHAPTER XI

WATTS SCHOOL

My zipper suit is bunny-brown—
The top zips up, the legs zip down.
I wear it every day.
My daddy brought it out from town.
Zip it up, and zip it down,
And hurry out to play!

—Marie Louise Allen

WATTS SCHOOL. The District Number 5 School, Watts, was located one mile east of the junction of U. S. Highway 41 and State Road 234. During the course of the years, three different buildings were used for a school in this district.

The first school was located on the southeast corner on land then owned by Jacob Erwbank. This was a log house built around 1855. Information was limited concerning this early school.

The second building was a wooden-frame structure located on the northeast corner of the John Day land. This school was used until the 1890's, when the third building, a frame, one-room structure, was erected on the same site.

Some of the teachers at the final school were:

TERM	TEACHER
1891 - 92	Wesley Robbins
1892 - 93	C. H. Ratcliff

Others were George Hankins, Elizabeth Gray, Alvin Ratcliff, James Wilkinson, A. M. Ford, and Elmer Alward.

The teachers during our school days have lingered in our memory for various reasons. Byron Lindley remembered the numerous short-cut methods for arithmetic problems given by his teacher, George Hankins. "These rules have been the most useful information I received during my days at Watts," recalled Mr. Lindley.

After 1900, some of the teachers were:

TERM	TEACHER
1903 - 04	George Hankins
1904 - 05	George Hankins
1905 - 06	Fred Harvey
1906 - 07	Morton Ford
1907 - 08	John E. Moore
	Enrollment — 30
1908 - 00	Fred Harvey
	Enrollment — 35
1909 - 10	Fred Parrett
1910 - 11	Ethel Robison
	Enrollment — 27

When four or five weeks of the fall term had passed, the early autumn seemed to have a way of luring the older boys from their studies. The dazzling fall colors, the scurrying squirrels, the drifting leaves, and the occasional sounds of falling nuts gave little encouragement to an assignment in arithmetic or geography. Harry Tunin, a former pupil, recalled these times at the Watts School.

Soon after the noon recess when the classes had settled to work, two or three of the older boys felt the urge to roam. An excellent hide-away was the arch just east of the school. Of course, on the way they would fill their pockets with hickory nuts. What better way of spending a lazy, fall afternoon than cracking nuts and talking of what they would do come Saturday. No place, be it Paris, London, or Rome, could satisfy. Harry did remark, "We were always sure to be home by the time school would be out. This way our parents wouldn't be the wiser."

A partial list of the pupils who attended Watts would include: Nell, Ransom and Toby Nolen; Claude, Ruby, Jim, Kate and Cecil Zackmire; Hollis Ratcliff Bullock; Earl, Henry, Cecil, Virgil, Claude and Laurel Tunin; Harry Ratcliff, Sr.; Byrri Sloan, Ruth Newnum Pearson; Mabel and Dorothy Dark; Robert Newnum; Warren Ratcliff; with Madge, Ray, Clay and Mabel Barker.

Ruth Newnum Pearson reminisced about her first two years as a pupil at the Watts School.

"The most vivid thing, I remembered, happened in the early spring. The older pupils wanted to visit the Buffalo School located just east of Watts, over in Jackson Township. Word had been re-

ceived from the boys at Buffalo that their teacher, Fine Allen, would welcome an afternoon visit. As soon as the teacher, Fred Parrett, called for noon recess, all the boys and girls took their lunches and left. Since the distance was too much for the younger children, that was, some like Mabel Dark, Cecil Tunin, and myself, they left us to play under the old arch. After we ate our lunches we enjoyed the sand and water. They all returned to school in time for dismissal.

"Also I don't think there ever was a time we went into class that someone's seat didn't fall apart. The older boys would slip into the building during recess and remove the bolts from the desk. They would be asked by the teacher to replace the bolts and thus, a good excuse to get out of studying for a few minutes was formed.

"Oh, the days in the old country schools. They were never the same after we were taken into Kingman."

The following is the end-of-school report for the final school year held at Watts:

Millereek Township, District Number 5
School Year 1910 - 11

School started on September 5, 1910

Annual visit by Township Trustee, Henry Lawson - Jan. 24, 1911.

Annual visit by County Superintendent - Jan. 24, 1911.

Total visitors for the year — 17.

Total enrollment — 27.

Names of pupils: Charles Bryant, Warren Ratcliff, Mabel Barker, Virgil Tunin, Dot Dark, Luella Rabb, Clay Barker, Laurel Tunin, Madge Barker, Rex Rabb, Bertha Hamm, Carrie Sams, Hollis Ratcliff, Marie Jarrett, Harry Ratcliff, Mabel Dark, Max Rabb, Mabel Sams, Cecil Tunin, Ruth Newnum, Roy Ewbank, Alvah Sams, Lonnie Sams, Roy Jarrett, Louie Sams, Nellie Jarrett and Ferner Sams.

Number of days teacher attended institute:

Township — 6

County — 5

Reading circle books added during the year — 20

INVENTORY

ON HAND

Globes	1
Brooms	2
Dusters	1
Buckets	1
Dust pans	1
Mirrors	1

Number of trees planted this year — 4

NEEDED NEXT YEAR

Teacher's Chair	1
Teacher's Desk	1
Book Case	1

Signed Ethel Robison

.....
Teacher

Since the District Number 5 was located three miles east of Kingman and the new addition to the Kingman School was nearly completed, Trustee Henry Lawson closed the Watts School in the spring of 1911. The pupils were transported to the Kingman School. A few years later, the school building was moved to the Lytle Harrison farm, west of the school grounds, and used for a grain-ery. Mr. Harrison dismantled the building in 1965.

Do You Remember?

AGRICULTURE
(Seventh Grade)

1. Name three insect enemies of corn. Which of these is worse in your community? What is done to control it?
2. Why is fall selected seed corn better than that selected from the crib?
3. Name the different methods of drying seed corn.
4. Describe a good potato soil.
5. Name two potato diseases and their control.
6. What is a forage crop? Name four forage crops.
7. Distinguish between a legume and a non-legume.
8. What is meant by a boarder cow? How can they be eliminated from the herd?

CHAPTER XII

DAYS SCHOOL

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

— Bryant

DAYS SCHOOL. The School District Number 13 was located on the eastern border of Millcreek Township. The Days School, a frame, one-room structure, stood two and a half miles southeast of the Centennial Community Church on the Samuel Day property. This location is northwest of the present Silas Harrison home.

When asked to recall some of the early teachers, Paul S. Philpott related, "I have heard my mother speak of some of the District 13 teachers who taught there before my day, one of whom was Alvin Ratcliff. My brothers and sisters went to school to him, but I can not give you the dates. Ira Wilkinson taught there in the 1880's and Maggie Cronk and Shib Furr in the 1890's."

Other teachers include:

TERM	TEACHER
1901 - 02	Lawrence Orvis
1902 - 03	George Hankins
1903 - 04	Dessie Alward Childers
1904 - 05	Dessie Childers, ½ term Dora Philpott, ½ term
1905 - 06	Fred LaBaw
1906 - 07	Harold Orahood
1907 - 08	Francis Philpott Hepler Enrollment — 25
1908 - 09	Harold Orahood
1909 - 10	Elsie Gray
1910 - 11	Dora Haxton

During the years the attendance registers would have included some of these scholars: Harold Lusk, Paul S. Philpott, Claude Lusk, Ruth McKinsie Barker, Cecil Glascock, Eunice Lusk, Alma Thomas, Loren Vice, Dick Glascock, Ina Kelley, Gertrude Day, Inez Kelley, John Thomas, Les Glascock, Hershel Hutts, Lee Corey, Lola Whit-tar, Lex Sackmaire and Lee Sloan.

There were many factors involved in the decision to close the Days School, which reflected the education of an earlier era which was now passing. The attendance had dropped below the figure of 20 which was then set by the State Department of Education as the minimum number that was economically feasible for the operation of school. Also a new addition was being completed on the Kingman School, 5 miles away, and with the improvements in transportation, it was decided to transport the students this distance, something which would have been unheard of only a few years earlier.

Finally, in 1911, Trustee Henry Lawson closed the Days School and the District 13 students entered Kingman School.

Do You Remember?

PHYSIOLOGY

(Fourth Grade)

1. Name four friend habits. Four enemy habits.
2. Give two reasons why our bodies need food.
3. Name five of the best foods for growing people. What does each food give the body?
4. Plan a nourishing breakfast, a dinner, and a school luncheon.
5. Why should we eat slowly?
6. What are the following: saliva, gastric juice, balanced ration?
7. How are habits formed?
8. Why should we take good care of our teeth?

CHAPTER XIII

STONECIPHER AND MANILLA SCHOOLS

Whose woods these are I think I know,
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

— Frost

STONECIPHER SCHOOL. The first school in District Number 12 was the Stonecipher School, located three miles west and one-half mile north of Yeddo, near the railroad on the Ross Ratcliff farm. Dan Hutchins was the teacher for the 1895 - 96 term. The frame, one-room building was destroyed by fire in 1896.

MANILLA SCHOOL. Since adequate township funds were available, Trustee Anderson Ratcliff had secured, within a month after the fire of the Stonecipher School, contractors for the purpose of building a new structure. The new site was located two and one-half miles due west of Yeddo, on land owned by Bill Ewbank, therefore, placing the building in the center of the district. The school, a one-room, brick structure, was known as the Manilla School.

A partial list of the teachers would include:

TERM	TEACHER
1903 - 04	Lawrence Orvis
1904 - 05	W. H. Myers
1905 - 06	W. H. Myers
1906 - 07	L. B. Hamman
1907 - 08	Fred Harvey
	Enrollment — 27
1908 - 09	Mary Hybarger Clements
	Enrollment — 20
1910 - 11	Austin East
1911 - 12	A. M. Ford
1912 - 13	S. I. Hankins

Two additional teachers were Charles Massey and Milton Lind-

ley.

Mrs. Geneva Clements Hicks recalled her mother telling about the year 1908 - 09, when she was the school mistress at Manilla.

"She had from 18 to 20 pupils during the term. The only names, I remember, she mentioned were Lloyd Barker and the Parish boys. Mother only taught one year, quitting the classroom to get married, but she always said it was one of the most pleasant years of her life."

Ralph Parish contributed additional information about the school days of Manilla by noting some of the pupils who attended: Earl Jones, Fred Applegate, Delbert Douglass, Wayne Jones, Loren Jones, Gerald Jones, Bert Applegate, Lloyd Applegate, Glenn Barker, Roy Parish, Ray Parish, Paul Keller, Cluster Keller and Pearl Thompson.

Trustee Henry Lawson closed the Manilla School at the end of the 1912 - 13 term. He reported the decision to discontinue school in District Number 12 was based on the following reasons:

- (1) The daily attendance was 18 and under the State Department of Education recommended minimum of 20 pupils.
- (2) The financial costs of yearly repairs, heat, supplies, teacher's salary had increased.
- (3) Adequate transportation was convenient.
- (4) The additional pupils could be enrolled adequately at the Yeddo School.

In the fall of 1913, the District 12 pupils entered the Yeddo School.

Later Lee Maris purchased the old Manilla School grounds and the land is presently being used for farming.

Do You Remember?

PHYSIOLOGY (Seventh Grade)

1. What are the different parts of the nervous system?
2. Describe the brain.
3. What effect do alcohol and tobacco have on the nervous system?
4. Tell how character is formed?
5. Of what three parts does the blood consist? What is the work of each part?
6. Describe the structure of the heart.
7. What are arteries, veins and capillaries? State the use of each.
8. Explain how the blood is purified in the lungs.

CHAPTER XIV

HARVEYSBURG SCHOOL

O The Raggedy Man! He works fer Pa;
Ar' he's the goodest man ever you saw!
He comes to our house every day,
Ar' waters the horses, an' feeds 'em hay;
Ar' he opens the shed—an' all ist laugh
When he drives out our little old wobble-ly calf;
Ar' nen-ef our hired girl says he can—
He milks the cow fer 'Lizabuth Ann—
Ain't he a awfull good Raggedy Man?
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!
—Riley

HARVEYSBURG SCHOOL. Settlement in the southern part of Millcreek Township began in 1828 when Thomas Ratcliff made his home there. Michael and Valentine Day came in 1832 and in 1837 George W. Sowers entered seven hundred and twenty acres of choice land. In 1839, Reuben Lindley began his improvement of the land by clearing a place for his family and farm.

Many of these early settlers were emigrating from the Carolinas, some with a short stopover in Orange County and other counties in Southern Indiana. Still other settlers came from the Ohio Territory. They came by any available means of transportation and carrying with them all of their worldly possessions. Of course, the earliest of the settlers suffered many hardships, but soon a sense of community developed and they acquired good homes and comfortable surroundings.

The first school in the township and the area was the Hendricks School. It was built in the early 1840's on a site west of the entrance to the old Harveysburg Cemetery. Records show that George Hartman was one of the teachers at this early school. Mrs. Wm. S. Ephlin, the daughter of Reuben Lindley, was a pupil there in 1845.

The number of settlers in the area grew to the point that a need arose for a town, or general meeting place in which to acquire supplies and other things. Lot B. Lindley thus resolved to build a "city" and in 1856 he laid off sixteen lots for the town-to-be leaving a street sixty feet wide. Lindley named the town in honor of his father-in-law, Harlan Harvey, who operated a saw mill on the town site. The records show that this land had been entered by James P. Crawford. A brother of L. B. Lindley, Henry Lindley, also laid off eight lots, forming the northwest part of town. John and

Charles Markins opened a general store and built the first warehouse, which also served as a living quarters. The settlement of Harveysburg thus became a town on July 14, 1857, when it was platted by Henry Lindley and Charles Markin on section 23, township 18, range 8. At this time most of the surrounding countryside was a large wooded area.

Soon after this official establishment of the town, Doctor McNutt erected an office building, in which he also conducted a country drug store. Robert Briggs was the first village blacksmith. The town was then said to be on its way to being the trading center for the entire area when it finally secured a post office and Doctor McNutt was appointed postmaster.

In 1872, the town of Harveysburg received two important additions, a United Brethren Church and a school. The school was located on the extreme eastern edge of town and contained two rooms with a large front porch. It was said to be the largest and finest school building ever constructed in the township up to that time. By 1880, Harveysburg had become the civic center for a large area, with people going there from miles around for trading, education, and worship.

Mary Ephlin Sanders recalled attending the two-room school in Harveysburg from 1886 until 1892. Some of her teachers were Cynthia Ratcliff, Mariam Andrews, Bee Woody, Henry Reath, Milt Lindley, Joe Wilkey, and Alonzo Lindley. Mrs. Sanders also related how she enjoyed the winter days during recess and noon hour when just east of the school was a large hill. On the days when a lot of snow had fallen, the children rushed to the hill for some excellent sledding. She remarked, "This was such great fun. We always wished our teachers would forget to call us in to study."

In 1881, the Indiana Coal Railroad Company (later known as the Chicago, Attica, and Southern railroad) was completed to Yeddo which was to remain the southern terminus for four years. Then in 1885, the railroad extended on through Millcreek township to the new terminus of Brazil, Indiana, by-passing Harveysburg completely. Many of the storekeepers and families wished to take advantage of the conveniences furnished by rail service, therefore, the town of Kingman was laid out along the railroad and many citizens moved to Kingman.

With the railroad by-passing Harveysburg, many store-keepers and citizens were anxious to move to what they felt was the

new center of population. On many a snowy day during the following winter, they hitched up their stores, homes, and buildings to a team of horses and slid them to a new location in Kingman. This desertion was so complete, that Harveysburg became a residential neighborhood.

After the township had been divided into school districts, the Harveysburg School was located in District Number 7. As the old school building became in need of repairs and two-rooms were no longer needed because of the population movement to Kingman, it was decided by the township trustee to replace the school with a small, one-room building.

The third and final school to serve the Harveysburg community was built around 1895. Some of the teachers of this school were: Ella Williamson, J. M. Wilkey, Milton Lindley, Bill Dowden, Myra Ford, Mollie Carter, Beulah Hadley Sowers, Leland Massey, Fred Parrett, Fred Harvey, Karl Wright, Marvin Cook, Wayne Cox, Marshall Newnum, Lois Wilkey and W. H. Myers.

DATE	TEACHER
1897 - 98	Milton Lindley
1898 - 99	Ella Williamson
1899 - 00	J. M. Wilkey
1900 - 01	Milton Lindley
1901 - 02	Milton Lindley
1902 - 03	Bill Dowden
1903 - 04	Milton Lindley

The names of some of the students from 1899-1900-1901, who were taught by teachers J. M. Wilkey and Milton Lindley were: Harry, Ray; and Hollis Myers; Carrie Smith; Hattie Simpson; Nellie Drake Grismore; Frederick Hardy Parrett; Glover Parker; Vera Shell; Dora Mann; and Mary Hammond.

Some of the pupils under teacher Bill Dowden, were: W. O. Asken, his sisters, Ruth and Mary; Vern Thomas; Dora and George Mann; Edna Lindley; Lemon Wilkins; Bert and Mary Hammond; Luke and Herbert Boyer; Ben Durham, his brother and a sister, Kate; some Keller children; Faye and Phoebe Baldwin; Hal Myers and sister; and Malcolm, Frank and Grace Ratcliff.

DATE	TEACHER
1904 - 05	Milton Lindley
1905 - 06	Beulah Hadley Sowers
1906 - 07	Fred Harvey

1907 - 08	Leland Massey
1908 - 09	Fred Parrett
1910 - 11	Fred Harvey
1911 - 12	Fred Harvey
1912 - 13	Karl Wright
1913 - 14	Karl Wright
1914 - 15	Marvin Cook
1915 - 16	Wayne Cox

Mrs. Beulah Hadley Sowers related her difficulty in keeping the primary children busy with seatwork while she recited with the older pupils. Since there were three windows on both the west and east sides in need of curtains, she came up with an idea. With needle and thread, the children could string the multi-colored grains of corn found on the ears of the fall Indian corn. "It took them many weeks to do," recalled Mrs. Sowers, "by early winter all six windows were beautifully decorated."

Another teacher, Karl Wright, remembered the names of thirty-four pupils during the two years, 1912-14. India, Alice and Alberta Baldwin; Bertha, Keth and Johnny Boyer; Russell, Nola, and Pauline Mann; Wilbur Shell; Mabel and Ruby Drake; Robert and Augusta Grimes; Goldie and Johnny Astren; Ross Ratcliff; Frank, Opal, Lena and Hazel Shoaf; Guy, Mary and Valera McMasters; Ordin Coffing; Floyd Carr; Elizabeth Lindley; Adah, Claude, Fred, Harold and Wayne Dotson; Kenneth Marshall; and Fred Ratcliff.

Mr. Wright stated that a popular pastime among the children on nice days was to go across the road to the Albert Marshall woods for lunch and play during the noon hour.

The teachers preceding the closing of the school were:

DATE	TEACHER
1916 - 17	Marshall Newnum
1917 - 18	Myra Ford (1/2 term) Lois Wilkey (1/2 term)
1918 - 19	Mila Carter
1919 - 20	W. H. Myers
1920 - 21	W. H. Myers

Teacher W. H. Myers instructed these pupils for the school year 1920 - 21: Donna Childers, Mildred McMasters, Paul Mann, Ruby Carr, Hazel Shoaf, Elva Shoaf, Nellie Stenbaugh, Patrick Lindley, Perry Lindley, Frank Grimes, Lois Childers, Grace Mann,

CHAPTER XV

Parke Ratcliff, Louis Holycross, Hallie Stambaugh, Retha Holycross, Joe Grimes, Emma Shoaf, Ralph Helms, Robert Mann, Ward Mann, Lex McMasters, Clifford Holyaross, Gordon Helms and Edith Cates.

The following is an interesting end-of-school report made by W. H. Myers to the County Superintendent of Schools giving the statistical report for the final year the Harveysburg School was in operation.

Final report of W. H. Myers Teacher of No. 8 (Harveysburg) Millcreek Township for the school term beginning September 13, 1920 and ending April 1, 1921.

1. Total number of pupils enrolled by the year:

1st yr	2	2nd yr	5	3rd yr	1
4th yr	1	5th yr	3	6th yr	7
7th yr	0	8th yr	6		
Total number enrolled:					
Males	12	Females	13	Total	25
3. Number of pupils reported to attendance officer 0
4. The average per cent of attendance for the year 95%
5. Number of pupils neither tardy nor absent 2
6. Average daily attendance 23
7. No. of books in library at beginning of year 0
8. No. of volumes added to library 20
9. Total in library 20; Value of library \$8.00
10. Number of pupils transported in school wagons 5
11. No. of Young People's Reading Circle Members 22
12. Number of recitation periods per week devoted to:

Industrial Arts	1; Agriculture	1;
Domestic Science	1.	
- Length of each recitation in minutes: Industrial Arts 15; Agriculture 15; Domestic Science 15.
13. Number of visitors during the school year 26
14. COMMENTS:

School to be hauled to Kingman for the next year.

The enrollment of the District Number 8 (Harveysburg) School continued to decline, therefore, closed with the conclusion of the 1920 - 21 term, with the pupils entering the Kingman School, 2 miles away, the following year.

STEAM CORNER SCHOOL

Ring-around-a-rosy
 A pocket full of posies;
 One, two, three,
 And we all fall down!
 — Mother Goose

STEAM CORNER SCHOOL. During the settlement of Millcreek Township, about 125 years ago, the countryside was covered with a dense woods made up of great white-oak trees.

When the settlers were searching for the most suitable place to establish their homes, the most important consideration was a plentiful supply of water. The best source of water was a fresh-running spring, for they never thought of digging a well.

The sign of settlement was the cutting of huge trees to build the crude log cabins which were to be their homes. The typical American settler first established a home, then he built roads, then schools, then churches, and finally came the towns and the cities. The first roads led to the schools, for the education of their children was foremost in their minds, and to the mills for the processing of their crops.

The earliest settlers in the Northeastern part of Millcreek township moved northward from the state of Kentucky. The more prominent families who took up land in this area were the Furrs, Booes, and Glascocks.

The trading center for this section of the township was located at the present junction of U. S. 41 and State Road 32, and was established as such when Alanson Savage built a steam saw mill near this location. A steam saw mill was a novelty for this area and thus provided the distinction and the name "Steam Corner." At this mill vast quantities of oak timbers were sawed for

use on the plank road that was built through the central part of the county. Also built here at this time was a blacksmith shop and a general store. This activity was not sufficient, however, for the settlement to be recognized as a town; as the only area with that distinction in the township was Harveysburg in the southwestern section.

With the establishment of the homes of a sufficient number of settlers, the community turned the next essential element which was a school to provide their children "book learnin'" under the guidance of an educated person. The first building was a log structure built around 1850. It was located on the east bank of Prairie Creek in the vicinity of the Verlin Ellis farm, about one-half mile east of Steam Corner.

In the winter of 1863 - 64, Ed Glover was the school master for the term. Since the building was old and had become dilapidated, it was abandoned at the end of the term.

In the fall of 1864, a new frame, one-room structure was built a quarter of a mile further east on the north side of the present State Road 32. This building would serve as a school and community meeting house. The first school master to hold classes in the new building was John Gillium during the winter term of 1864 - 65. This new school became so overcrowded, a new district was organized, and a new school building (named the Bill Furr School) was located one and one-fourth miles north of Steam Corner.

Other school masters at this Steam Corner School were Arthur M. Booe, Tilghman H. Booe, Charles E. Booe, Joseph Carder, and John Stockdale. Because of its heavy use as a school, church and community building, the structure needed to be replaced. In 1875 a one-room, brick building was built at the same location, while James M. Booe was trustee of the township. Both of these early schools were sometimes referred to by the people in the vicinity as the "Booe School." In the same year, Trustee Booe also had another brick, one-room building, the Beech Grove School, constructed in the school district southeast of Steam Corner.

Soon after the new building was completed, the Steam Corner Band purchased the old frame school house and moved it several feet east onto the corner of the James Booe farm, and they used it for a band room. In the summer of 1890, Zeb Booe bought the

building and moved it a short distance further east to where it was converted into a little cottage.

Charles Booe taught the first two school terms in the new brick building. Later school masters were Zeb E. Booe, Austin Hitch and Marion Foxworthy.

The following account was written by Zeb E. Booe, who taught three terms, 1879 - 80, 1880 - 81 and 1881 - 82; describing his days as the school master:

"The school enrollment ranged from about 40 to 53, which included all grades from chart class to eighth grade inclusive. Had about fifty recitations a day and ground them out in six to seven hours. We put in full time those days. I made a blackboard high up behind my desk in front of the school and wrote the daily program of recitations on it. A blackboard on the back wall extended clear across. Just under this on a raised platform, about eight inches high, was the recitation bench. Blackboards also on side walls between the windows. There was a general purpose blackboard on the wall back of my desk. On this was written at the top each morning, choice thoughts gleaned from here and there. We called it our motto for the day and was used as a theme for a two or three minute talk constituting the daily morning "chapel exercises." The pupils wrote these mottoes in a book used for that purpose and some committed them to memory.

"A big box sat a little to the front of the middle of the room, taking in two-foot-wood. The favorite diversions of the boys to get a little outing during school hours was to be permitted to carry in a load of wood, or to bring a bucket of water from father's house. Two were assigned each time to the water carrying. Another delight was to be sent by the teacher to the bushes, which were very near, to cut a switch for the dusting of another boy's trousers. It was interesting and amusing to hear them tell how good they had been and how extra good they would be, in order to get to do those things.

"I used a pointer stick for various purposes--to whack on a desk to signal classes to and from recitations, to point out work on blackboard and to give a frisky pupil a gouge which often saved a good deal of talking. On account of so many recitations I planned as much written work on blackboards and slates as possible, and

while that was being done, heard other recitations. Spelling classes were as regular as any other recitations.—stands up in a line, turn 'em down and get 'head marks.' Friday afternoons were devoted to spelling, 'ciphering, saying pieces, dialogues, etc.

'Night events were frequently held, such as spelling matches, 'ciphering matches, literary society programs, and school plays."

Around 1895 if one had described the vicinity near Steam Corner, Indiana, they would have written; a country hamlet with a school, a church, a blacksmith shop, and a general store. Throughout the district, homes, barns, sheds, silos, and windmills, dotted the landscape of the surrounding farm lands.

Also this was a crucial period throughout the township when the sentiments for school consolidation were being forged. Not only were many of the one-room schools in need of repairs, but conditions that existed, such as over-crowded rooms, lack of teaching materials, and need for graded classes, all added fuel to the fire. Many concerned citizens believed that an enlarged building, more classrooms, and more teachers would improve the township's school system. Consolidation was a step forward in the right direction. It was fortunate at that time the township trustee, Anderson Ratcliff, held these similar views. The trustee had recently replaced two schools which had been destroyed by fire with new brick structures; (1) In district Number 12, the Manilla School, and (2) In district number 10, the Yaddo School. Also in district number 4, in 1896, the trustee had constructed a new, two-story brick building with four classrooms for the Kingman High School and grade classes. Mr. Ratcliff hoped in the Steam Corner district to abandon the one-room building, and construct a three-room brick school across from the business center of Steam Corner; H. C. Reed's emporium. The plan also included the closing of the Beech Grove, Furr, Coats, and Baptist schools and consolidate into the new Steam Corner School located at U. S. Highway 41 and Indiana 32. Since the new building could be erected with available funds and the closed schools would save tax dollars, the majority of the citizens insisted that Trustee Ratcliff execute the plan for a consolidated school located in the northern section of the township. These plans were carried through.

Soon after 1900, the new school was completed and opened

with Zeb E. Booe as the principal, who remained through the spring of 1903. Perry Parker started in the intermediate room, but soon relinquished this position to Media York, and Nora Simpson presided over the primary. F. M. Dotson was janitor and carried the keys. The total enrollment was near 130. This was a great improvement over the one-room school with fifty pupils and all grades.

The faculty for the Steam Corner Graded School consisted of three teachers from 1900 until 1921.

YEAR	TEACHERS
1900 - 01	Zeb E. Booe, Principal Nora Simpson
1901 - 02	Zeb E. Booe, Principal Perry Parker Media York Nora Simpson
1902 - 03	Zeb Booe, Principal Media York Mae Patterson McCormick
1903 - 04	Media York, Principal Harold Orahood, Intermediate Ella O'Connell, Primary
1904 - 05	Annette Baldwin Principal Harold Orahood, Intermediate Anna Williams, Primary H. M. Towell, Principal
1905 - 06	Harry McKinsie, Intermediate Sarah Royce, Primary J. W. McDaniel, Principal
1906 - 07	Harry McKinsie, Intermediate Margaret Sullivan, Primary Morton Ford, Principal
1907 - 08	Nicy Booe School Enrollment Sarah Royce 69 Morton Ford, Principal
1908 - 09	School Enrollment 60 Thurman Long, Principal Grace Lowe
1910 - 11	Magdaline Day

1911 - 12	Thurman Long, Principal
1912 - 13	Fred Harvey, Principal
1913 - 14	Fred Harvey, Principal Dot Rushing Wagoner School Enrollment 72
1914 - 15	Samuel Hankins, Principal
1915 - 16	Claude Lucas, Principal Byrrl Sloan School Enrollment 78
1916 - 17	Ivaloo Rowlett Lindley Claude Lucas, Principal Byrrl Sloan Pearl Mulvihill
1917 - 18	Charles Tanner, Principal
1918 - 19	Charles Tanner, Principal
1919 - 20	C. R. Thomas, Principal Helen Flesher Elsie Deck
1920 - 21	Marshall Newnum, Principal Madge Drollingner Nellie Deck

Herman Myers, former student, recalled the school year, 1904 - 05, as one of the times high school classes were taught in the Steam Corner School. The teacher, Annette Baldwin, offered the first year subjects and only a few students decided to stay on for another year after graduation from the eighth grade. When Mr. Myers enrolled in the Veedersburg High School in the fall of 1905, the school officials would not accept the first year work completed at Steam Corner, since it was not a commissioned high school. Mr. Myers had to enroll for the freshman year again, but he had the honor of being one of the few students who attended high school classes at Steam Corner.

Since the total enrollment had declined, Trustee John Palmer believed a reduction in the teaching staff could be made. With the opening of the 1921 - 22 school term, two teachers were employed; one for grades 5-6-7-8, and the other for grades 1-2-3-4. This was continued until the school closed.

YEAR	TEACHERS
1921 - 22	Marshall Newnum, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Nellie Deck, 1-2-3-4

1922 - 23	Hobart Allen, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Nellie Deck, 1-2-3-4
1923 - 24	Hobart Allen, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Aileen Moore Smith, 1-2-3-4
1924 - 25	Hobart Allen, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Aileen Moore Smith, 1-2-3-4
1925 - 26	Hobart Allen, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Aileen Moore Smith, 1-2-3-4
1926 - 27	Aileen Moore Smith, 1-2-3-4 Janie Weaver, Prin. 5-6-7-8
1927 - 28	Aileen Moore Smith, 1-2-3-4 Janie Weaver, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Delena Robinson Patterson, 1-2-3-4
1928 - 29	Janie Weaver, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Delena Robinson Patterson, 1-2-3-4
1929 - 30	Janie Weaver, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Delena Robinson Patterson, 1-2-3-4
1930 - 31	Janie Weaver, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Ina Lewis Heath, 1-2-3-4
1931 - 32	Janie Weaver, Prin. 5-6-7-8 Lillian Drake Rayphole, 1-2-3-4

Following is an end-of-year report filed for grades 1-2-3-4 for the school term, 1923 - 24:

Final report of Aileen Moore Teacher of No. 1 (Steam Corner), Millcreek Township for the school term beginning September 10, 1923 and ending April, 25, 1924.

1. Total number of pupils enrolled by the year:
 - 1st yr 4; 2nd yr 2;
 - 3rd yr 5; 4th yr 6;
 2. Total number enrolled:
 - Males 10; Females 7; Total 17.
 3. Number of pupils reported to attendance officer 0
 4. The average per cent of attendance for the year 95.1%
 5. Average daily attendance 16
 6. Number of pupils transported in school wagons 15
 7. Number of visitors during the year 22
8. COMMENTS:
Annual visit by County Superintendent, Mr. Guy Waldrip was made on October 24, 1923.

Jamie Weaver reminisced concerning her six years at Steam Corner.

"I was teaching the 5th and 6th grade room at Kingman, but Lemuel Pithoud, the trustee, decided I should go to Steam Corner. The school had only two rooms in operation. I was principal and taught the 5, 6, 7 and 8th grades for 6 years, 1926 - 1932. Probably the most enjoyable years I ever taught. We had a Community Club in lieu of a P. T. A. We gave plays, had box suppers, etc. and the money bought books, supplies, and a piano. The parents were so cooperative. We also arranged to serve hot lunches. Since our classes were small, individual teaching was possible. Our school was 15 years ahead of its time in many ways. I'll never forget the year (1929) of the big snow, when we were "snowed in" the school-house for two days and a night. What a time, but we made the best of the situation.

"Those were wonderful days at Steam Corner. After the school closed, I returned to the Kingman School to teach 5th and 6th grade."

Jamie Weaver, Principal, Grades 5 - 8; and Lillian Drake Rayphole, grades 1 - 4, were the teachers for the last school year, 1931 - 32.

With the Steam Corner School closed, the building was torn down in 1936 and the bricks used in the construction of the new gym and additional classrooms at Kingman.

CHAPTER XVI

YEDDO SCHOOL

"The time has come," the Watrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes-and ships-and sealing wax -
Of cabbages-and Kings -
And why the sea is boiling hot -
And whether pigs have wings."
— Carroll

YEDDO SCHOOL. The earliest school for the youth of central Millcreek Township was the Myers School located one mile east of the present town of Yeddo at the junction of U. S. 41 known as Centennial. This school was established about 1843.

As the population of the area increased, the parents felt the need for better educational opportunities for their children. It seems a major goal of parenthood is to insure their children a better education than they were provided, and this idea appeared to be even stronger in the minds of the earliest pioneers. For a time Callie Sines Ward operated a subscription school in her home located in the neighborhood that later became Yeddo. This school operated before a public school was constructed.

When the Myers School District was discontinued in 1871, it was decided the ideal location for a new building would be one mile west where a larger number of settlers had located their homes and the children needed a school. On land then owned by Anthony Rayphole, a one-room frame building was erected. This site would later be incorporated into the town of Yeddo. Today this location would be the site of the general store found near the main square of the village of Yeddo (on the north side of the street; second door east of the square). The school was known as the Rayphole School. As recorded by Frank M. Shell we note the following teachers for the first three-terms:

1871 - 72	Sylvester H. Elwell
1872 - 73	Sylvester H. Elwell
1873 - 74	Albert Marshall

The following is a quote from the diary of Mr. Shell concerning the feelings of the young boys of 15 - 16 years of age who attended schools in the early 1870's:

"I did not go all this term (1873 - 74), as it was very hard to keep your mind on studies when you were thinking of being out-

side and working. I quit school and went to work in the woods making railroad ties and cooper stuff for coal oil and whiskey barrels. My working tools were chopping ax, broad ax, cross-cut saw, frow and mallet, maul and iron wedges. This trade I worked promiscuously when not working for my father. I did enjoy the work in the woods better than going to school all day."

When the area around Yeddo became settled, the farmers needed an outlet for their produce. Early in the year, 1831, a coal-shaft was put down about one-fourth mile northeast of Yeddo and produced a good supply of coal. Therefore, the coal company also needed an outlet for their product. Located a short distance to the north, the town of Veedersburg had earlier acquired a railroad, but the distance was still prohibitive for the use of this service by the citizens and businessmen of this area.

Because of an increase in population and the anticipated increases to come because of the new found wealth in coal, George F. Stines, Bayless Rayphole, William Myers, and Jacob Sample platted the town on April 15, 1831, and named it Yeddo. With these developments, the Indiana Coal Railroad Company (later known as the Chicago, Atica and Southern Railroad) completed a line south from Veedersburg to Yeddo in the latter part of the year 1831. The town of Yeddo was the southern terminus of this railroad for four years.

The continued growth of the town perhaps could be attributed to the many coal mines established within the area. With an elevator, drug store, blacksmith shop, harness shop, livery stables, dry goods and general stores, hotel, ten saloons, and finally a post office, the area became a "boom town."

The Rayphole School (name now changed to Yeddo) became too small to accommodate the increase in the number of new pupils. A new one-room, frame structure was erected in the extreme west part of the village, one block north of the main square. After a short time, an addition was built to this structure. Thus providing the school with two rooms and two teachers, which was a great improvement over the many one-room schools that were found throughout the township at that period.

During the next few years, Yeddo continued its tremendous growth. The coal mines continued to develop and the community increased in population, thus creating the need for a larger and better equipped school. The two-room frame building was used

until the end of the 1894 - 95 term. In the fall of 1895, under Trustee Oliver Hatch, a new three-room brick structure was completed in the east end of the town. What a wonderful thrill it was for the children to attend the new and enlarged building. Also high school courses were added and for the first time in the history of Millcreek Township, the youth of the community had an opportunity to continue their education beyond the common school. Yeddo was at its finest hour!

The glory that was Yeddo's was short lived. A former student, Veda Bonebrake Towell, recalled the tragic day of January 5th, 1897, "We were in school just a few days after the Christmas vacation. I never will forget, seems like it just happened yesterday. I was in the seventh grade and our teacher was Madge Wilkey. One of the girls had asked to leave the room. This was about mid-morning. When she returned to the room from the basement, her face was as white as if she had seen a ghost. She walked right in and said, 'Madge, the house is afire!' Our teacher moved from her seat to the front of her desk and remarked calmly, 'Class, take your books, walk out, and remember, don't hurry.' Oh, I sure do remember. We all stood at the edge of the play ground and watched our wonderful building burn. And everyone of us, had tears running down our cheeks. We all felt so bad about our new school. What a sad day!"

Soon after Trustee Anderson Patchiff had taken office, he wisely had the new building insured. Therefore, when the tragedy struck in January, he received \$4,107.03 from the insurance and early in the spring of 1898 had a new building constructed similar to the old building, a three-room brick. The new building was erected for a cost of \$3,600. With some of the bricks from the former building, a beautiful wide walk was built from the front entrance to the road.

During the term of Principal Zeb E. Booe, a fine group of maple trees were planted on the schoolyard. Most of these still remain today.

At the beginning of the present century, a growing sentiment throughout Millcreek Township was that each community should have a high school. Yeddo had only a two-year course, thus, it was not a commissioned high school. Additional teachers and improved curriculum were necessary to complete the requirements for a full commission. Kingman, located in the southern section of the town-

ship, also had a two-year high school course. The cost of operating a full high school — a four-year course — at both schools within the township would cause too great an increase in local taxes. The Yeddo School was offered the proposition for a full high school curriculum. The parents in the Yeddo area showed little interest for the idea. Soon thereafter, the same proposal was made to Kingman and the citizens happily accepted. Kingman, under the guidance of Superintendent James Wilkinson, soon completed all necessary requirements for the full four-year commission.

Yeddo continued as a Graded School offering a two-year high school course-of-study for a few years. The teaching staff consisted of four teachers. Some of the faculty were:

1903 - 04	Principal A. M. Ratcliff	Hardy M. Towell, Grammar Dept.
	Eva Dix, Intermediate	Beulah Hadley Sowers, Primary
1904 - 05	Principal A. M. Ratcliff	H. M. Towell, Assistant Prin.
	Eva L. Dix, Intermediate	Beulah Hadley Sowers, Primary
1905 - 06	Principal E. M. Suters	Anna Williams
	J. W. McDaniel	Ethel Cox
1906 - 07	Principal E. M. Suters	Sylvester Reichard, Grammar
	Myrtle Lindley, Intermediate	Sarah Royce, Primary
1907 - 08	Principal Millard H. Thomas	Nelson B. Clark
	Edith Tinger	Hannah Nebaker
1908 - 09	Principal Millard H. Thomas	Cordella Fine
1909 - 10	Enrollment 102	

The following Commencement program for the Class of 1904 of the Yeddo High School was contributed by Charles A. Orahood from the personal files of his father, Harold Orahood:

Commencement Exercises, Wednesday, July 27th, 1904
 Eight O'clock Opera House Yeddo, Indiana

PROGRAM
 Motto — "Pro Deo et Patria."

Music	Invocation	Orchestra
Music		Orchestra
"Lincoln and Higher Education"		Lottsee Sines
"A Novel Lullaby"		Hazel Purnell
"We are as Our Environments"		Sarah Royce
Music		Orchestra
"Education as Related to Civic Prosperity"		Harry C. McKinsie
"The Home Land"		Della Reichard
Presentation of Diplomas		A. M. Ratcliff
Music		Orchestra

Benediction
 List of Graduates
 Harry C. McKinsie
 Sarah Royce
 Lottsee Sines

Raymond Pearson remembered how some of the older Yeddo scholars composed a verse in honor of Alvin Ratcliff, principal and teacher. "Looked out and there was a buzzard going south with Alvin Ratcliff in his mouth." It must be stated that most teachers are usually given the honor of a poem, song or nickname, but unfortunately very few of these gems are recorded.

With the expansion of the Kingman School building, high school classes were discontinued at the Yeddo School.

The Yeddo School remained in operation for grades one through eight with a reduction in the teaching staff to three. A partial list of the faculty were:

1910 - 11	Principal N. B. Clark	Enrollment
	Cora Williamson	87
1911 - 12	Principal N. B. Clark	
	Frances Philipott Hepler	
1912 - 13	Principal A. J. Johnston	
	Ruth Yocum	
1913 - 14	Principal S. I. Hankins	
	Jessie Fine	
1914 - 15	Principal Virgil Tomblinson	
	Elva Puckett Johnson	
1915 - 16	Principal Virgil Tomblinson	
1916 - 17	Principal Wayne Cox	

1919 - 20	Principal Charles Conner
	Glee Rennick
	Jennie Best
1920 - 21	Charles Conner
	Glee Rennick
	Jennie Best
1921 - 22	Prin. Charles Tanner 6-7-8
	Madge Drollingner 3-4-5
	Jennie Best 1-2
1922 - 23	Prin. Charles Tanner
	Fred Ratcliff 3-4-5
	Jennie Best 1-2
1923 - 24	Prin. Charles Tanner 6-7-8
	Fred Ratcliff 3-4-5
	Belle Ratcliff 1-2
1924 - 25	Prin. Charles Tanner 6-7-8
	Pearl Mulvihill 3-4-5
	Belle Ratcliff 1-2
1925 - 26	Prin. Charles Tanner 6-7-8
	Gladys Ratcliff 3-4-5
	Grace Hendrix 1-2
1926 - 27	Prin. Charles Tanner 6-7-8
	Wilma Keller Rich 3-4-5
	Maxine Glascock Ratcliff 1-2
1927 - 28	Prin. Edna M. Gott
	Wilma Keller Rich 3-4-5
	Maxine Glascock Ratcliff (6 mo.)
	Nina Bell Shirk Pritchett (2 mo.)

Two end-of-year reports follow:
Final report of Jennie M. Best Teacher of No. Yeddo, Millcreek Township for the school term beginning September 11, 1922 and ending March 30, 1923 140 days.

1. Total number of pupils enrolled by the year.	
1st yr 15; 2nd yr 9;	
2. Total number enrolled:	
Males 13; Females 11; Total 24	
3. Number of pupils reported to attendance officer	0
4. The average per cent of attendance for the year	93%
5. Number of pupils neither tardy nor absent	3
6. Average daily attendance	21

7. No. of books in library at beginning of year	4
8. No. of volumes added to library	0
9. Total in library 4; Value of library	\$5.00
10. Number of pupils transported in school wagons	16

COMMENTS:
With a few exceptions the First Grade is poor in numbers. Work was difficult for some of the children while three entered from other schools late during the year. Number of visitors during the year was 8.
Final report of Belle Ratcliff Teacher of No. Yeddo, Millcreek Township for the school term beginning September 10, 1923 and ending April 25, 1924 160 days.

1. Total number of pupils enrolled by the year.	
1st yr 9; 2nd yr 9;	
2. Total number enrolled:	
Males 10; Females 8; Total 18	
3. Number of pupils reported to attendance officer	0
4. The average per cent of attendance for the year	87%
5. Number of pupils neither tardy nor absent	0
6. Average daily attendance	17
7. No. of books in library at beginning of year	4
8. No. of volumes added to library	0
9. Total in library 4; Value of library	\$5.00
10. Number of pupils transported in school wagons	15

COMMENTS:
Number of visitors during the year was 13.
1930 - 31
Principal Harold Orahood
Harold Dotson 3-4-5
Lillian Drake 1-2
Principal Harold Orahood 6-7-8
Harold Dotson 3-4-5
Wanda Abernathy Summers 1-2
Principal Harold Orahood 6-7-8
Harold Dotson 3-4-5
Wanda Abernathy Summers 1-2

From the records of Harold Orahood, the school motto for the 1930 - 31 year was:
"I will not be satisfied
with good enough,
I will do my best."

1931 - 32:

"If a task is once begun,
Never leave it till it's done.
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well or not at all."

The following books were purchased for the Yeddo School during the 1931 - 32 term:

Abe Lincoln by Lockridge.

George Rogers Clark by Lockridge.

Rugg's A History of American Government and Culture

Vol. 1 "An Introduction to American Civilization"

Vol. 2 "A Changing Civilization in the Modern World"

Vol. 3 "A History of American Civilization; Economic-Social"

Vol. 4 "A History of American Government and Civics"

Vol. 5 "An Introduction to American Culture"

Vol. 6 "Changing Government and Changing Cultures"

Pupils and Teachers Guide for each of the above.

Would these books make interesting reading for a 7th or 8th grade boy or girl?

Additional names of teachers would include: Andrew Marshall, Barbara Sines Condon, Wallace Scott, Hamilton Myers, Cora Armour, Mae McCormick, Laura Dennis, Eula Sowers Towers, Marceline Manzogol McGurk and Madge Wilkey.

1933 - 34 Prin. Janie Weaver 6-7-8
Harold Dotson 3-4-5
Wanda Abernathy Summers 1-2
1934 - 35 Prin. Janie Weaver 6-7-8
Harold Dotson 3-4-5
Wanda Abernathy Summers 1-2
1935 - 36 Prin. Janie Weaver 6-7-8
William Norris 3-4-5
Velma Brook Howard 1-2
1936 - 37 Prin. Janie Weaver 6-7-8
William Norris 3-4-5
Velma Brook Howard 1-2
1937 - 38 Prin. Janie Weaver 1-2-3
William Norris 4-5-6
1938 - 39 Prin. Janie Weaver 1-2-3
William Norris 4-5-6

1939 - 40 Prin. Janie Weaver 4-5-6
Wanda Summers 1-2-3
1940 - 41 Prin. Janie Weaver 4-5-6
Wanda Summers 1-2-3

Janie Weaver recalled some of her years as teacher in the Millcreek Township schools.

"In 1932 the Steam Corner School was abandoned. I returned to the Kingman School to teach 5th and 6th grade. This was a hard year, in some ways, I had my daughter, Sara, in the sixth grade. It was probably worse on her. In the years 1933 - 1941, I taught in Yeddo. This was a 3-room school; again I was principal. During these years the depression was making itself felt. The people were very restless, even the school children were disturbed. Many families in the community were living in miserable poverty. We served hot lunches from supplies brought from home or donated. School, though, was a place that meant happiness for most of the children. I interested myself in the needs of the community.

"In 1941 Yeddo School was closed. I came back to Kingman. I taught two years in the fifth grade and a year in high school. In the summer of 1944, I moved to Dunkirk to teach English in the high school. This ended my teaching days in the Millcreek township schools. I have very fond memories of those times."

For her notable service to the Yeddo community, Mrs. Weaver was affectionately called by the patrons and friends "the mayor of Yeddo."

Wanda Abernathy Summers who after attending Danville Normal College for two years began her teaching career in the Yeddo School. Mrs. Summers reminisced about her six years.

"We tried to make the school a pleasant place for the boys and girls. Everybody was having hard times. We had small classes and could give each child much individual attention. Field trips were planned and, I remember, the children especially enjoyed a trip to Kingman to see a basketball game. This was a real treat for them."

END-OF-TERM-REPORT

Corporation — Millcreek Township. School — Yeddo. Grades — 1 - 6. Report from September 2, 1938 to April 21, 1939. No. of days — 158.

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
1	5	4	9

CHAPTER XVII

KINGMAN SCHOOL

2	3	4	7
3	6	4	10
4	2	1	3
5	2	3	5
6	2	1	3
Total enrollment	.....		37
Total number tardies	.....		10
Average daily attendance	.....		35
Per cent of attendance	.....		96.3%
Number of pupils transported	.....		18

Janie Weaver, Principal

The last school year for Yeddo was 1940 - 41. The names of some of the pupils in Mrs. Weaver's room were Ovetta Allen, Eston Meihls, Betty Jean Palmer, Martha Riley, Jessie Smith, Charles Stenbaugh, Mildred Darwactor, Betty Keller, Paul Meihls, Ethel Norman, Leon Patterson, Coleen Pearson, Sanford Rich, Maurice Robson, Dorothy Sewell, Guy Smith, Samuel Windley, John Hutts, Wynona Meihls and Robert Robson.

The roll for Mrs. Summers' room included: Billy Cox, Charles Meihls, Cathryn Myers, Harry Norman, Dale Robson, Gordon Meihls, Virginia Sadler, Donald Saekmire, Cleoria Smith, Opal Hoover, David Kester, Eston Meihls, Richard Norman, Lowell Paterson, Evelyn Robson and Janet Windley.

The total school enrollment for the 1940 - 41 year was 37.

Trustee Cleveland Allen gave the following reasons for not opening the Yeddo School in the fall of 1941. In a letter received from the State Department of Education, in the spring of 1941, they informed Trustee Allen that the Department had lowered the commission of the Yeddo School from a conditional 1 - 6 to an unclassified school 1 - 6. The furnishings and equipment were rated as fair, but the building and grounds were below standard and the school would not be classified. Therefore, Trustee Allen decided to transfer the pupils to Kingman. The Yeddo building, now owned by Mr. Lee Pickle, a bridge contractor, is still standing.

The Kingman Grade School faculty had been increased enabling each teacher to have only one class. This provided a better educational opportunity for each student. In the fall of 1941, the Kingman School received the former Yeddo students, thus, final township school consolidation had been completed. The Kingman School was the only school operating within Millcreek Township.

Onward, Kingman High School,
We are loyal, we won't slack,
To thy honored standards,
To our colors, Orange and Black;
May they wave forever
O'er the sons who fight for thee,
Onward, Kingman High School,
On to victory!

Sound the word of courage
And we answer to thy call,
We will win with honor
And rank thee first of all;
We will sing thy praises,
Kingman High School hail to thee,
Onward, Kingman High School,
On to victory!

Kingman, you have founded
Both a loyal, love and pride,
Honor is our watchword,
May it ever be our guide,
We will ever cherish
All those standards loved by thee.
Onward, Kingman High School,
On to victory!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these —
it might have been."

For over a century, these memorable lines have made people everywhere feel sorry for John Greenleaf Whittier's wistful Maud Muller. Others who see their life-long desires fade away have used this phrase in claiming a share of her sympathy.

The line known as the Indiana Coal Railway Company at one time and by various other names, and as the Chicago, Attica and Southern railway in its last years, was completed to the town of

Yeddo in the year 1881. This point remained the southern terminal of the road for four years as it served as an outlet for the coal fields nearby. Eventually a promoter arrived at Yeddo and began preparations for extending the road south to the rich Brazil block-coal fields for a final destination.

Harveysburg was at that time the most flourishing trading center in the southern part of the township. Since it was located only a mile west of the proposed line, the citizens and businessmen were naturally interested in having the line angle west and enable them to benefit from the railroad. Even with the strenuous efforts of the leading citizens, the promoter could not be persuaded or as some stories have been told, was not offered a sufficient inducement to agree to their plan. All efforts were fruitless and the more direct route from Yeddo southward was preferred. In due time the line was surveyed, and beginning on Christmas Day, 1885, the ties and rails were laid through the farm and timber land of the southern part of Millcreek township.

David J. Ratcliff owned an eighty-acre farm lying just north of what is now called State Street (Main Street) in the town of Kingman, and through which the new railroad passed in an angle direction, completely ruining the land for farming. His only hope was to plat the tract of land and start a town with a desire to dispose of the real estate in the form of town lots. Having received the assurance of a depot from the railroad company, Mr. Ratcliff had his land, (section 25, township 19, range 8), surveyed on January 1, 1886. He then had the land platted on January 19, 1886, and gave the new town the name of Kingman.

Some time later during the same year, another town came into existence on the opposite side. John M. Russell, who then owned the land south of State Street, on October 30, 1886, platted parts of sections 35 and 36, township 18, range 8 and laid out a town. He christened the new town, Fountainville. The names continued to exist until 1900, when the two towns were incorporated. The name Kingman was permanently adopted.

There might have been a different history written, if either of two groups of citizens had been successful in achieving their goals. One faction wanted the town located one mile north of its present site, while the other group hoped to have the new village placed on the Fountain-Parke county line, one mile south. However, all efforts failed to move the town of Kingman.

Immediately after the completion of the railroad and the platted lands had been offered for sale, the town of Kingman began to grow and develop. Of course, the opposite happened to the village of Harveysburg, which began to pass slowly into history. Business houses, homes, a church, and many inhabitants from Harveysburg provided the nucleus for the town of Kingman.

Soon afterwards when sufficient number of children were within the town, the first school building was constructed. It was built for a cost of \$600.00 and located in the east section of town. The property is presently owned by Orin Woodrow. The first teacher was Nancy Bailey and some of her scholars were: William Sowers, Jannie Mann, Charles Sowers, William Dark and Charles Dark. This building soon became over-crowded due to the continued increase in population of Kingman. Thus Millcreek township trustee, Charles Hadley, sought a new site to build a larger school.

During the year, 1889, a two-story, frame building was erected northeast of the present United Methodist Church. The new school site was located on Lot No. 48 measuring 363'x132', which had been platted for a school lot on David J. Ratcliff's 2nd Addition to the town of Kingman. The frame school building had weather board sides painted white and trimmed in green. The heating for the building was furnished by two pot-bellied stoves.

Some of the teachers at this school were Martha C. Commons, J. M. Wilkey, Bee Woody, Myrtle Lindley and Alvin Ratcliff.

After the completion of the new school, northeast of the Methodist Church, John R. Teegarden purchased the old school building and moved it to his farm east of Kingman. Located due west of his barn, it became a grainery and storage building. The structure remained in use until the early 1930's when a wind storm caused it to collapse.

Some of the Kingman citizens were concerned that their children have an opportunity to continue their education beyond the common school. Many other communities throughout the state of Indiana had already provided township high schools. In full agreement with this idea, Anderson Ratcliff, Millcreek township trustee, realized the school facilities were inadequate to meet the educational needs of the community.

In 1895, Mr. Ratcliff made plans to erect a two-story, four-room brick building and establish a high school.

Not all citizens in Millcreek township agreed to this idea and fought the plan before the Board of County Commissioners. But they soon learned that the other surrounding townships of Jackson and VanBuren were also building high schools. Why, then, shouldn't the youth of Millcreek township have this same opportunity? Opposition soon changed to agreement, and Trustee Ratcliff secured land located a block south of Main Street on which to build the new school.

Therefore, in 1896, the east part of the present elementary school building was erected under contractors, Crawford and Fox. The new building was a square, two-story, brick structure with two large rooms on each floor and a belfry. The furnace, coal room and toilets were in the basement. There was no running water available at that time. On the first floor, the south room was the 5th and 6th grade classes, while the north room provided space for the 7th and 8th grades. The high school classes were held in the two rooms of the second floor.

Since the school enrollment exceeded the anticipated number when the new building was planned, Mr. Ratcliff was compelled to use the old school building located in the northeast part of town. It was moved and occupied the space about 70 feet south of the main brick building. The 1st and 2nd grades held classes on the first or ground floor with the 3rd and 4th grades on the second floor. This building was heated by two pot-bellied stoves. There were no toilet facilities and the children had to go over to the basement of the main building to use the modern facilities. These consisted of benches and open pits, but it was warm down in the basement. A wooden partition separated the boys and girls and one surely had to speak in hushed tones to avoid being heard on the other side by one or more occupants of the opposite sex.

Kingman offered the children of the community an opportunity to continue their education beyond the common school when, finally, in 1896, a two-year high school course was established.

Two years later, under the direction of the first school superintendent, Charles Miller, the first class was graduated in 1898. There were four members: Florence Williamson Spencer, Ella Ratcliff Priddy, Augusta Spencer Black and Cora Williamson.

The following year, 1899, four students received the honors of graduating from high school. They were Hardie M. Towell, Warren Robbins, Della Ratcliff and Lemuel Pithoud.

Kingman High School continued to make steady progress. The high school curriculum had been extended to a three-year course with additional subjects being added as suggested by the State Department of Education.

In 1900, Frank M. Shell succeeded Ratcliff as trustee and John Pickard, Jr., became superintendent. The graduating class for the year consisted of Troy C. Glascock, Grace Moore Livengood, Sylvia Rowlett VanDuyn, Ella Williamson Rudd and Leonard Cory.

Wayne M. Cory recalled the following: "When I started to school in the fall of the year 1900 at the age of 6, we studied these subjects in the first grade: Writing, Spelling, Reading, Drawing, Language, Arithmetic, Geography and History. No monkey business here. I wonder what the kids of today would think, if confronted with such an array of subjects. They might accidentally learn something."

It was interesting to note that the parents of Crete Copeland Cory felt that she had worked and completed the requirements for graduation and thus, was entitled to the honors. Therefore, a commencement was held and one student graduated in the class of 1901. This was the only time in the history of Kingman that the class contained only one student.

With the passing of the next two years, seven students completed their work for the class of 1902 and there were four members in 1903.

A SCHOOL REPORT:

End-of-year Report for Millcreek Township, School District Number 4, Kingman High School, Room Number 5. For the year beginning September 23, 1901 and ending March 21, 1902.

DAILY PROGRAM

Forenoon	Afternoon
Greek History	History
Literature	Civil Government
Arithmetic	
Recess	Recess
Algebra	History
Grammar	Physiology

REMARKS:

I would urge that if time will permit that some attention be

paid to spelling and frequent practice with pen and ink be required.

(NOT SIGNED)

Teacher

FIFTH

Annual Commencement

of

KINGMAN - HIGH - SCHOOL

at the

Friends' Church

Friday Evening, April the 4th, 1902

PROGRAMME

Motto: "Vincit Qui se Vincit"

Music

Invocation

Music

"Character of Queen Elizabeth" Fred Harvey

"Marconi" Claude Beeson

"When Work Is Done" Harold Orahood

Music

"Events in the Life of Julius Caesar" Lydia Dix

"Where True Courage Lies" Rose Lindley

Music

"Personalities of Lord Byron" Lucy Dix

"Society in Cuba" Dessa Alward

Music

Presentation of Diplomas

Music

Benediction

FACULTY: Grant Gossett, County Superintendent

F. M. Shell, Township Trustee

John S. Pickard, Jr., Principal

A. H. Lindley, Teacher

CLASS ROLL

Lucy Dix Myers, Fred Harvey, Claude Beeson, Dessa Alward
Childers, Rose Lindley Moffett, Lydia Dix Sowers and Harold Ora-
hood.

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The three-year course was continued until 1904 when W. Riley Massey became trustee with James Wilkinson as the new superintendent. In that year, a four-year certified high school was established and it continued until 1908. Therefore, the members of the 1904 class all elected to remain and continue their studies and complete the four-year course. No one was graduated from the school that year.

Kingman School Faculty

1903 - 1904

James Wilkinson, Principal High School

Leroy Sanders, Ass't Principal High School

William Dowden, Grammar Department

Ethel Cox, Upper Intermediate

Viola Glascock, Lower Intermediate

Ella Williamson, Primary

The next year, eight members were the first to graduate from the four-year course. The class included Vergil H. Sanders, Harry McKinsie, Fred Moore, James Hepler, Edmond McCord, Gulisey Rowlett, Zoe Jones Gray and Myrtle Harvey.

Harry Towell, a member of the 1906 class, recalled:

"Our class was made-up of members who were willing to get things done. We enjoyed having fun, but we worked and also had to take some advanced courses that had been added to the high school curriculum.

"We also felt the need to beautify the school yard. Our class planted the fine maple shade trees that still line the front walks of the school today.

"We had nine members our freshman year and all stayed and graduated. They were Bert Hammond, Beulah Glascock Daniels, Iva Lewis, Mary Marshall Cox, Gertrude Moore Hedge, Harry Towell, Veda Bonebrake Towell, Ancel Cox and Cora Harvey."

Much credit should be given to Superintendent Wilkinson who worked long and hard to bring the Kingman School up to the State requirements for full commissioning. An outstanding educator, Prof. E. M. Suter, had been secured to teach math and fill the position as high school principal. Also, in 1907, two additional departments were added to the high school curriculum, music and draw-

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ing, completing the requirements necessary for a full commission. The members of the 1908 class, seven students, were the first graduates from the commission high school course.

A SCHOOL REPORT:

Report for the year beginning September 9, 1907, and ending April 24, 1908 for Grade 7 and 8 of Kingman School, District Number 4, Millcreek Township.

This coming 8th year class, I figure, to be an average class, if made up of just the one promoted. I have aimed to cause this class to become so. During their 7th year, they were a very uneven class in abilities to do the work, but with the "weeding" which you see on the opposite page, I think, they will average up in 8th O. K.

They are up with all required work, except in grammar. They should make study of the adjective before taking up regular 8th year work.

Their general weakness is in Grammar and Arithmetic. You can readily ascertain the weak and the strong members by consulting each monthly report.

Success to you and my well wishes go with you.

Yours,

Claude B. Philpott
Teacher

Kingman was the only full commissioned high school in the township as Yeddo had discontinued the offering of courses beyond the eighth grade.

To be eligible for graduation from the commission high school, the student was required to complete the following requirements:

- (1) A grade in any subject below 60 or an average below 75 was a failure.
- (2) Credits required for graduation were 36.
- (3) Required number of credits: Mathematics, 7; English, 6; Science, 5; Latin, 6; History and Civics, 6; Music, 2; Drawing, 2; Elective, 2.

Following Superintendent Wilkinson, then came J. W. Gillaspie, Earl D. Jones, E. M. Gifford, Harry E. Redding, Harold Oranhood, Owen Butcher and Crawford Fox.

Henry Lawson served as trustee from 1908 to 1914. He felt the need to better educate the children in the outlying country school districts and closed four one-room schools: District 5, Watts; District 6, Baptist; District 12, Manila, and District 13, Days. By the conclusion of Trustee Lawson's term of office, only four schools (Kingman, Yeddo, Steam Corner and Harveysburg) remained open to serve Millcreek township.

The year, 1912, proved to be a splendid period for the town of Kingman. The population had increased to about 600, the first brick street was built, and a four-room brick addition was built on the school building.

To meet the additional enrollment in the Kingman School, Trustee Lawson, in 1912, had the west part of the school building erected. This addition relieved the crowded classroom and improved the appearance of the building.

The old grade building behind the school was used for a last time on October 28, 1912, since adequate space was available in the new and enlarged brick building. The decision to sell this building was made and it was moved to the Kingman Mill located at the west end of the business section.

An interesting account on one of the final activities of the Senior class of 1914 was their Class Day exercises held in the school assembly room, Monday evening, April 27, 1914, at 8 p.m. The class presented to the school a memorial in the form of a statue. The sculptor, to express his idea of Victory, had moulded the form into a lady, with a wreath in her outstretched hands, as if to say, "Only those who are worthy and have honorably earned the right, shall wear the crown of victory." The statue was made of plaster of paris and measured almost eight feet in height. A square pedestal, tapered toward the top, formed the base, and on top of this was a sphere on which stood the lady, who typified the victory so long, so earnestly, and so patiently waited for by the Senior Class, namely, their diploma from the high school department. The statue cost about \$40.00, and it was a welcomed gift to the school, inasmuch as this was the first class to promote an affair of this kind.

The class of 1914, which was the largest in the history of the school up-to-that time, was composed of eight girls and eight boys: Jean Booe, Hazel Bennett Cox, Estel Duncan Carpenter, Myra Ford

Rifle, Katherine Glascock Cory, Pearl Mulvihill, Kathryn Nason, Elva Puckett Johnson, Trella Drake, Worley King, Versa Moore, George Madden, Fay Sanders, Gilbert Ratcliff, Clifton Sowers and Gilbert Sowers.

Sports have always had an important place in the life of the Kingman School. Under the guidance of Superintendent Orahood and with the help of the citizens in the community, a gymnasium was built in 1917. A pledge sheet was passed through the community for donations of money and materials to enable the building of the gym. The following pledge was signed by over 120 patrons, businessmen, teachers, students, and friends with donations ranging from 25c to \$50.00.

"In as much as athletics in a school develops the physical side of a child's life along with the intellectual, creates a school pride, gives life and adds interest to the school work, and believing that the school, the town, and the community need such a building, we the undersigned agree to contribute the amounts opposite our names to a gymnasium fund.

"The dimensions of the building as follows: 50x60 ft. with a clear floor space 36 ft. x 60 ft. with an 16 ft. ceiling. 14 ft. on one side for seats. Seating capacity, 300.

"The frame of this building will be native material; the logs for this being contributed by patrons of the school and others who are interested in the welfare of the school and the town.

"Estimated cost not including frame \$500.00."

Thus, by 1917, the Kingman School had one of the finest gyms in the county. It was located south of the school on the site of the old grade building.

With the passing of the years, the school progressed and maintained the required standards to continue as one of the finest high schools in this area. Many of the departments within the school contributed to its excellent growth and development. By no means, is it possible to include all phases of their activities. Included are the contributions made by the departments of Home Economics, Vocational Agriculture, Commercial, Music, Manual Training and Athletic.

The Home Economics Department offered courses for the girls of the 7th - 8th grades and the high school. The department

was one of the most popular as well as practical courses of study as it provided cooking as the first semester requirement, and sewing as the second. The cooking class studied dietetics, food preparation and sewing, candy-making and etiquette. The second semester had items to consider such as cutting, stitching, dyeing, and home improvement.

The Indiana Vocational Law enacted by the General Assembly was approved in 1913. Indiana, because of her predominant agriculture interests, was one of the few states that made provision for the vocational education of its youth before the Smith-Hughes Act was passed in 1917. The Kingman School was very fortunate in having a Vocational Agriculture department. Located in the heart of a farming community, K.H.S. did its utmost to meet and to further the needs of this community. The courses offered by this department were agriculture, botany, farm crops, soils, poultry husbandry, farm mechanics, and farm management. Agriculture, like other practical subjects, requires that the pupil "learn to do by doing." A home project was required each semester which could have included self-feeders, hog houses, farm gates, or hog troughs.

The Commercial department was not a place for the "loafer" to spend his hours. For a student to thoroughly master the subjects: typewriting, bookkeeping, and shorthand, requires no small amount of work.

Kingman was always a noted town for music. About 1894, the first town band was organized under the name of "The Kingman Band." The first director was Jim Hendricks. Two years later the name was changed to the "Kingman Crescent Band." The directors who followed were Hardy Towell and Bert Huddler. Later in 1921, the band was reorganized by N. M. Aldridge who was a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Other directors were Allen DeGee, a Mr. Wilson, and C. C. Brown. Then Dr. E. E. Ewbank, who had played in the band since its beginning, became the director. He kept the band together until the school music department organized a high school band. So Kingman has never been without a band since the first group was organized in 1894.

The Kingman School was fortunate throughout the years in having an unusual number of musical organizations. The students had opportunities for participating in an orchestra, band, glee club,

chorus, marching band, and at one time, a violin class. Also, the band performed clever and impressive shows between basketball games and contributed its bit in arousing the Kingman "pep" to help the team win their games. One of the highlights of the year would be the annual trip to march in the Farmer's Day parade at the Indiana State Fair. Also the students worked hard for the District Band Contests. The marching band was always a welcome addition to the Kingman Bean Day programs.

The Manual Training department helped many boys find that school was not all dry academic subject matter. In the shop, they learned to read blue prints and started to work on the simple types of construction. They soon progressed to foot stools, pedestals, step ladders, wheel-barrows, library tables, center tables, chairs, or piano benches.

In 1914, the Manual Training class, under the direction of Vergil H. Sanders, constructed 2,000 square feet of cement walks for the school.

As was previously stated, sports have always had an important place in the life of the Kingman School.

During the years of 1904 and 1905, K.H.S. was proud to claim the state championship in football. Vergil Sanders recalled some of the football players: "Fred Moore, James Hepler, Edmond McCord, Guilsey Rowlett, Bert Hammond, Thad Reese, Fred Madden, and myself. Our coach was LeRoy Sanders. All of us boys worked together for the good of the team."

Also in 1921, the school boasted the state championship for girls basketball. The team roster included:

Ruth Lindley Pickard, R. F.,

Capt.

SUBSTITUTES

Edith McCrarry Day, B. F.

Lottie Wills Sowers, C.

Belle Ratcliff, B. G.

Genevieve Davis DeVore, G.

Ruby Lewis Ephlin, R. G.

Lottsy Bonebrake Taylor, G.

Vera Newman Ratcliff, C.

Tina Hall King, Coach

The team captain, Ruth Lindley Pickard, recalled those days, "Not all schools in our area had girl teams. Our main competitors were Perrysville, Covington, Tangier, Attica, and Waveland.

"I remember, one time as we were going to Waveland, our bus had a flat tire on High Bridge over Sugar Creek. While the driver

changed the tire, we girls played Virginia Reel and Skip-to-maloo. Didn't tire us out tho, as we won our game.

"We were allowed 10 scheduled games each year.

"Our team won all games in 1920 - 21 which entitled us to play Decatur, Indiana School as they were the only other team in the state who had won all their games. The championship game was played in the Kingman gym. The final score was 21 - 11. There was great excitement in Kingman that day."

Fifteen years later, Kingman witnessed another championship. Under Coach H. E. Decker the boys basketball team was the 1936 sectional champions. The players were Ralph Dark, Robert Grismore, Victor Hutts, Robert Kiger, Herschel Penick, Harold Williams, Walter Morgan, Ward Millhouse, Charles Jones and Roy Fisher. What a red letter day for Kingman High School!

During the following years, the school baseball teams have also received honors: Fountain County Champions in 1937 and 1951; and Fountain-Warren Champions in 1948 and 1955.

In 1936, under the trusteeship of L. E. Pithoud and with the assistance of the WPA, the south part of the school was constructed which included additional classrooms, a modern gymnasium, and a lunchroom located below the gym which serves also as a community room for various activities. The Steam Corner School, being closed, was torn down and the bricks were used in the building of the gym. The contractor, Bronson Roach, with the WPA labor during the depression years, completed the expansion to the Kingman School.

The new gym had a seating capacity for 1,400 spectators. Just before the county basketball tournament in 1938, the towns-people "chipped-in" with money and labor to complete the gym in order that the first county tournament could be held in their new gym.

In the fall of 1941, the State Department of Education had inspected and reported the Yeddo School would not receive a classification due to the below standard conditions of the building and grounds. Trustee Cleveland Allen decided to close the Yeddo School and transport the pupils to Kingman. With the recent addition to the Kingman School, ample room was available. Mr. Allen also increased the grade school staff to 6, which permitted each teacher to have only one class.

With the conclusion of the 1944 - 45 school year, retirement came to an outstanding member of the Kingman School faculty. Vergil H. Sanders had taught for 38 years at his high school "Alma Mater" with the exception of one term, 1927 - 28. During his years at Kingman, Mr. Sanders had been a grade teacher, organized the Manual Training department, the high school principal, and head of the department of social studies; teaching United States History and government class, "his specialties."

A former student of Mr. Sanders remarked, "He helped greatly to teach me to be a good American, and I have always been grateful." The thoughts of many of his former "boys and girls," would be expressed by the following dedication taken from the 1921 Kingman High Annual:

"DEDICATION

"To our Principal, Vergil H. Sanders, whose sincerity and loyalty has endeared him to us all, we the class of Nineteen hundred and twenty-one, dedicate this, Our Annual."

Under the Indiana Acts of 1945, chapter 57; and Acts of 1947, chapter 248, the Board of School Trustees may according to these laws, establish a "cumulative building" or "sinking fund" not to exceed \$1.25 for each one hundred dollars of taxable property. This additional revenue may be used for the erection of a new school, or the improvement of the existing structure. Soon after these statutes were passed, the trustee of Millcreek township placed a \$1.00 levy on the township school funds for future needs of the Kingman School.

While Eugene E. Martin was trustee, needed improvements were made to the Kingman School with money available from the "sinking fund." The boys showers, rest-room facilities, the tile roof, and science laboratory were repaired and improved.

As time passed, many changes have been made in the hope that conditions would be improved to better the educational opportunities for all the children in Millcreek Township. In the fall of 1959, Fountain County Circuit Judge, Roy C. Fenters, selected the members of the County Committee for the Reorganization of School Corporations; as provided in the School Corporation Reor-

ganization Act of 1959. John W. Young was selected the Millcreek township representative. Through their study, research, planning, and suggestions, the County Committee's plan divided the county into three school corporations. Of course, with these changes, many citizens voiced their desires to keep things as they were, while others spoke in favor of the new consolidation. It would be unfair to state that this reorganization passed with the approval of all patrons, but sufficient votes were secured to finalize the plans of the county reorganization committee.

Millcreek became part of a five-township school district, the Southeast Fountain School Corporation. The new school corporation contained the townships of Millcreek, Jackson, Cain, Richland, and Van Buren; under the administration of a school board and local superintendent.

Thus on January 1, 1962, the administration of the Kingman School changed from Trustee Eugene E. Martin and County Superintendent Ralph M. Ingersoll to the independent school board and Superintendent Paul Guy Ingersoll. The first school board was Dr. Tom Freas, Clifford Hallett, Homer McDonald, Durward Ellis (Millcreek Township representative), and Harvey Duncan.

The Kingman School remained for another three and half years without further change, with the exception of the addition of a kindergarten class. Superintendent Ingersoll announced that several parents in the new corporation had voiced an interest for kindergarten classes and have encouraged the school board to move in that direction. The board agreed that this area has a definite place in the school system. For the school year, 1964 - 65, there was a class held at the Hillsboro School, since it offered the best location and had room available. The classes were held for a 2½-hour session each day. The next year, 1965 - 66, Kingman School offered kindergarten to our community which the classes have continued and been of a great improvement to the school system.

Sixty-nine years have passed since Kingman High School had been founded in a new, four-room brick building in 1896. When the 17 members of the 1965 class stepped forward and received their diplomas on Wednesday evening, May 21st, the pages of the Kingman High School history were finally written.

Each year there has been a graduating class with the exception of 1904, and that was because of a change from a three to

four-year course. In 1903, there was only one member. The largest class was that of 36 members in 1930. The members of the final class were: Sue Beckelhymer Ratcliff, Beverly Bennett, Linda Sue Blankenbecker Brock, Rose Marie Childers Weber, Tom Fulker-son, Diana Gayler Fulkerson, Loren Glascock, Duane Hockenberry, Gayle Hurley Marquess, Linda Jones Galloway, Larry Martin, Andrea Pithoud Bradley, Janet Ransom Keeling, Bruce Riley, Pam Switzer Martin, Bonnie York Bowling and Richard York.

Kingman High School in its almost seventy years of existence has issued diplomas to approximately 1,700 graduates.

K.H.S. has had many illustrious graduates and they have become successful in many walks of life. Attorney Herschel Holland, class of 1916, returned to his Alma Mater and delivered the commencement address to the last graduating class.

The faculty for the final year included:

Dale DePlanty, Principal
Laynos Billingsley, Math, Physics
Elsie J. Cooper, English, Latin
Ward Fritzen, Music
George S. Garrard, Voc. Ag., Sci., Health
James W. Graves, Coach, Soc. Studies
Mary Virginia Johnson, English and Guidance
Rose Lewsader, Voc. Home Ec., Science
Elwood L. Willis, Commerce, Soc. Studies
Betty Jo Sowers, Grade 1
Dorothy Davenport, Grade 2
Wanda Summers, Grade 3
Ina Heath, Grade 4
Dorothy Harrison, Grade 5
Evelyn Pratt, Grade 6
Marilyn Harwood, Secretary

With the beginning of the school year, 1965 - 66, Kingman High School became a part of the new Fountain Central High School of the Southeast Fountain School Corporation located near Veedersburg. Grades 7 thru 12 attended the new school.

At that time, the Kingman School became the Kingman Elementary School for Kindergarten thru grade 6. The enrollment for

the first year was 264 which consisted of pupils from Millcreek and Jackson townships.

The faculty included:

William Howard, Principal
Betty Jo Sowers, Grade 1
June Goodin, Grade 1
Nina Bell Pritchett, Grade 2
Dorothy Davenport, Grade 2
Alpama Rudisill, Grade 3
Wanda Summers, Grade 3
Ina Heath, Grade 4
Helen Swaim, Grade 4
Dorothy Harrison, Grade 5
Evelyn Pratt, Grade 6
Elwood Willis, Grade 6
Judy Bever, Kindergarten
Carolyn Stockdale, Music
Sue Ratcliff, Secretary

During this present school year of 1969 - 70, the Kingman School continues to serve the pupils of Millcreek and Jackson townships as their first steps up the ladder of education.

The present faculty includes:

William Howard, Principal
Helen D. Spencer, Grade 1
Mary L. Newnum, Grade 1
Nina Bell Pritchett, Grade 2
Dorothy Davenport, Grade 2
Betty Jo Sowers, Grade 3
Wanda Summers, Grade 3
Davey L. Puckett, Grade 4
Helen M. Swaim, Grade 4
Dorothy Harrison, Grade 5
Cathy Ratcliff, Grade 5
Elwood Willis, Grade 6
Bruce Mills, Grade 6

Margaret Kemna, Music
Edith Robinson, Remedial Reading
Miriam Woodrow, Kindergarten
Carolyn Sue Puckett, Library Aide
Sue Dillon, Secretary

What the decade of the 70's holds in store for the continued life of the Kingman School, only the future will tell.

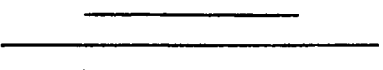
With the schools in Millcreek township beginning with the pioneers building log schools, then frame, one-room structures, next the three-room brick buildings, and finally the large consolidated school at Kingman, we most certainly can conclude that the "little old red schoolhouse" holds a cherished spot in the hearts of the ones who paused in their life to have been a scholar, pupil, teacher, or administrator in the Millcreek township schools.

In parting, the following excerpt is taken from an editorial in the May 20, 1965 edition of the Kingman Star. The article was written by Teresa McAllister, editor and member of KHS Class of 1981, which summarizes the feeling for the Millcreek township schools and especially, dear old Kingman High.

"As we come to the parting of the ways we realize that KHS is no more after that last 1965 graduate walks across your stage and receives a diploma. There comes to mind a song, written by one of your girls, will never be sung again, that the orange and black will never wave over your athletic teams as a high school. But always in the far distance there will be the strains of "On to Victory" echoing in the hearts of hundreds and hundreds of men and women who have loved you because you belonged to them, because they lived some precious years of their lives within your red brick walls.

"So today, we bid you a fond farewell with:

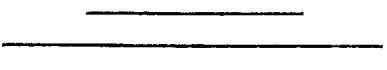
Goodbye, Kingman High School
We've been loyal, we never slacked,
To thy honored standards,
To those colors, orange and black,
They will wave forever,
O'er the sons who fought for thee,
Goodbye, Kingman High School
We'll cherish your memory."



"THE CHILDREN'S HOUR"

Comes a pause in the day's occupations
Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
That is known as the children's hour.

—Longfellow



APPENDIX A

SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS

KINGMAN SCHOOL

1896 - 97 Charles Miller, Principal
 1897 - 98 Charles Miller, Principal
 1898 - 99 Charles Miller, Principal
 1899 - 00 Charles Miller, Principal
 1900 - 01 John S. Pickard, Jr., Principal
 1901 - 02 John C. Pickard, Jr., Principal
 1902 - 03 John S. Pickard, Jr., Principal
 1903 - 04 James W. Wilkinson, Superintendent
 LeRoy Sanders, Principal
 1904 - 05 James W. Wilkinson, Superintendent
 LeRoy Sanders, Principal
 1905 - 06 James W. Wilkinson, Superintendent
 LeRoy Sanders, Principal
 1906 - 07 James W. Wilkinson, Superintendent
 1907 - 08 James W. Wilkinson, Superintendent (219)
 E. M. Suter, Principal
 1908 - 09 J. W. Gillespie, Superintendent (183)
 E. M. Suter, Principal
 1909 - 10 J. W. Gillespie, Superintendent
 1910 - 11 Earl D. Jones, Superintendent
 Alice Hogan, Principal
 1911 - 12 Ed M. Gifford, Superintendent
 Miss Reed, Principal
 1912 - 13 Harry E. Redding, Superintendent

1913 - 14 Harry E. Redding, Superintendent (53 H.S.)
 1914 - 15 E. M. Gifford, Superintendent
 Harold Orahood, Principal
 1915 - 16 Harold Orahood, Superintendent (200)
 Mae L. Dagger, Principal
 1916 - 17 Harold Orahood, Superintendent
 Lela Fern McKinney, Principal
 1917 - 18 Harold Orahood, Superintendent
 Lela Fern McKinney, Principal
 1918 - 19 Owen Butcher, Superintendent
 V. H. Sanders, Principal
 1919 - 20 Owen Butcher, Superintendent
 V. H. Sanders, Principal
 1920 - 21 Crawford Fox, Superintendent
 V. H. Sanders, Principal
 1921 - 22 Crawford Fox, Principal
 1922 - 23 Crawford Fox, Principal
 1923 - 24 Crawford Fox, Principal
 1924 - 25 Crawford Fox, Principal
 1925 - 26 Crawford Fox, Principal
 1926 - 27 Edward L. Scott, Principal
 1927 - 28 Edward L. Scott, Principal
 1928 - 29 Edward L. Scott, Principal
 1929 - 30 Lloyd O. Brown, Principal
 1930 - 31 Lloyd O. Brown, Principal
 1931 - 32 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1932 - 33 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1933 - 34 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal (298)
 1934 - 35 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1935 - 36 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1936 - 37 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1937 - 38 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1938 - 39 Lloyd H. Barker, Principal
 1939 - 40 Paul Myers, Principal
 1940 - 41 Clyde F. Reese (1st Sem.) (325)
 F. E. Day (2nd Sem.)
 1941 - 42 W. A. Baker, Principal (327)
 1942 - 43 Darrell W. Weir, Principal (303)
 1943 - 44 Thomas R. Sutton, Principal

APPENDIX B.

1944 - 45	Thomas R. Sutton, Principal
1945 - 46	John F. Crick, Principal (299)
1946 - 47	John F. Crick, Principal
1947 - 48	Russell Nale, Principal (302)
1948 - 49	Sam McClellan, Principal (312)
1949 - 50	Sam McClellan, Principal (309)
1950 - 51	Sam McClellan, Principal (328)
1951 - 52	A. M. Franklin, Principal (326)
1952 - 53	A. M. Franklin, Principal (318)
1953 - 54	Oliver J. Gwin, Principal (316)
1954 - 55	Oliver J. Gwin, Principal (316)
1955 - 56	Brooks Bell, Principal (329)
1956 - 57	Brooks Bell, Principal (311)
1957 - 58	Brooks Bell, Principal (297)
1958 - 59	Victor G. Jewell, Principal (290)
1959 - 60	Victor G. Jewell, Principal (284)
1960 - 61	Victor G. Jewell, Principal (289)
1961 - 62	Dale DePlanty, Principal (304)
1962 - 63	Dale DePlanty, Principal (296)
1963 - 64	Dale DePlanty, Principal (295)
1964 - 65	Dale DePlanty, Principal (284)
1965 - 66	William S. Howard, Principal (264)
1966 - 67	William S. Howard, Principal (267)
1967 - 68	William S. Howard, Principal (270)
1968 - 69	William S. Howard, Principal (301)
1969 - 70	William S. Howard, Principal (294)

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY SCHOOLS

Part I

EARLY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COUNTY SCHOOLS BEFORE 1900

THE INDIANIAN of June, 1899, provided the information on the Fountain County Superintendents of Schools before 1900.

"The early history of the district schools of Fountain County is about the same as in other parts of the State.

"When the law (1873) providing for a County Superintendent was passed, James A. Young was elected. From that time there has been steady progress, until now the county, educationally, ranks among the foremost in the State. Mr. Young served two years and was succeeded by W. S. Moffett, and he by A. M. Booe. Both Mr. Moffett and Mr. Booe continued the work of organization. In 1883, James H. Bingham was elected and served four years. He established a system of graduation and a uniform course of study for the county. During his administration the first examinations were held and the first diplomas issued to common school graduates. His administration was the dawn of the present glorious school system in Fountain County. He was succeeded by James M. Bussey, who served two years.

"In 1891, Eli L. Myers was elected and served four years. Those gentlemen carried forward the work of advancement until

1885, when the present incumbent, Grant Gossett, came into office. Since then there has been great advancement in all lines of school work. Mr. Gossett has worked untiringly to advance the cause of education. He is very popular with the trustees and teachers. In 1895 there was not a single township high school in the county. Now there are eight, and before the present school board retires from office every township in the county will have high school advantages. In 1897 Mr. Gossett was unanimously re-elected for a term of four years. He received his re-election from both Republicans and Democrats."

1873 James A. Young	1887 James M. Bussey
1875 W. S. Moffett	1891 Eli L. Myers
1879 A. M. Booe	1895 Grant Gossett
1883 James H. Bingham	

Part II

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY SCHOOLS

AFTER 1900

1901 Grant Gossett	1933 Clifford Hallett
1905 Joe Wilkey	1935 Quentin Wert
1909 Manford Livengood	1937 Ralph M. Ingersoll
1917 Guy Waldrip	1943 Forrest Groff
1923 Charles Belles	1945 Ralph M. Ingersoll
1929 Walter Richards	1965 County Office Closed (August)

(The author appreciated the assistance of former Superintendent Ralph M. Ingersoll for the information on the Office of County School Superintendent.)

APPENDIX C

TEACHERS: KINGMAN SCHOOL

Oliver Alward, Cara Arma.

A

Nancy Bailey, W. A. Baker, Eunice Baringer, Lloyd H. Barker, Mary Barnes, Judy Beaver, Abbie Beiderwolf, Brooks Bell, Harry Bell, Laynos Billingsley, Mattie Black, Zeb E. Booe, Velma Brook, Ernest Brown, Lloyd O. Brown, Richard L. Bruner, Paul J. Budreau, Mabel Burns, Donette Bushaw, Owen Butcher, Catherine Byers.

B

Albert Canine, Josie G. Carter, Fred Cates, Louise Causey, Florence Chезem, Nelson B. Clark, John J. Clifford, Jessie M. Coleman, Martha C. Commons, Marie Cook, Elsie J. Cooper, Myrtle Copeland, Vail Cordell, Donald Courtney, Ethel Cox, John F. Crick, Opal Crosby, C. David Curtis.

D

Mae L. Daggner, Dorothy Davenport, John Davis, F. E. Day, Roy E. Dayhuff, Howard E. Decker, Jessie L. DeHaven, Dale DePlanty, Lester Dittman, Loris Dix, Maude P. Doan, Patricia Dobbins, Harold Dotson, William Dowden, Lillian G. Drake, Wilford Drake, Magdalene Drollinger, Mildred Drollinger.

E

John Eberhart, Jean Ephlin.

F

Eva Featherston, Dorothea Pearl Finley, Wilma Fisher, David Fitzinger, Olive Fosha, Crawford Fox, A. M. Franklin, Ward Fritzen.

G

Sam Garrard, Ed M. Gifford, J. W. Gillaspie, Viola Glascock, Zola Glascock, Madge Gooding, June Goodin, James Graves, Elsie Gray, Willa Gray, Carolyn Guss, Oliver Gwin.

H

Clifford G. Hallett, Tina Hall, Dorothy Harrison, Wilhelmina Lowdermilk Harrison, Fred Harvey, Magdelene Hauser, Hazel Hawkins, Ina Heath, Dollie Hebbeler, Herbert Hoffman, Alice Hogan, William S. Howard, Olive M. Howe, Thomas Hudson.

I

John Isaacs, Ruth Isaacs.

J

Amy Jenkins, Victor G. Jewell, Elva Puckett Johnson, Mary Virginia Johnson, Audrey McCord Jones, Doris Jones, Earl D. Jones, Fern Jones, Irene S. Jones, Zola Jones.

K
Leroy Keeling, Margaret Kemna.

L
Lincoln Lankford, Evelyn Lawler, Margery Leatherman, James R. Lee, Angia Leslie, Jane Lewman, Rose Lewsader, Alonzo H. Lindley, Hiram G. Lindley, J. Kenneth Lindley, Myrtle Lindley, Sally Lindsey, Wreatha Linn, Max Livengood, Edith Long.

M
Magdaline Madden, Betty Majors, Katha Majors, Jane Manwaring, Marceline Manzagol, Jo Ann Marquess, Walter Marshall, Marjorie Martin, Percy Masten, Mae Maxley, Della McCauley, Samuel McClellan, Minnie McClung, Dee McCord, Leila Fern McKinney, Russell H. Mendenhall, Charles Miller, Bruce F. Mills, John Moore, Margaret T. Muller, Pearl Mulvihill, Paul Myers.
N
Russell M. Nale, Jerry Need, Marshall Newnum, Mary L. Newnum, William Norris.

O
Charles Arbon Orahood, Harold Orahood, Ezra Overpeck.

P
James Page, Claude B. Philpott, John Pickard, Jr., Ruth Lindley Pickard, Charles A. Pierce, Nina Belle Pritchett, Davey Lee Puckett, Elva M. Puckett.

R
Fred E. Radcliffe, Alvin Ratcliff, Belle Ratcliff, Cathy Ratcliff, Donald B. Ratcliff, Mrs. Rawlings, Harry E. Redding, Miss Reed, Clyde R. Reese, Della Reichard, Barbara Riffe, Anne C. Ritenour, Edith Robinson, Janice Rudd, Apalma Rudisill.

S
Harold Sacknirre, Roma Allen Sacknirre, Avanelle Drollinger Sanders, LeRoy Sanders, Vergil H. Sanders, Edward L. Scott, Marlene Joan Scott, Eleanor Sherman, Harriet Shirk, Herman Simmons, Mary Ellen Ewbank Simpers, Robert Simpers, Clara Sines, Inez Meade Slazas, Maxine Snell, Betty Jo Sowers, Gordon A. Sowers, W. H. Sowers, Helen D. Spencer, Alice C. Sprout, Beulah L. Staggs, Bryant Starkey, Ada Mae Stevenson, Carolyn Stockdale, Agnes Sturn, Effia Sullivan, Judith Sullivan, Wanda Summers, E. M. Suter, Thomas R. Sutton, Helen M. Swain.

T
Katherine Tarr, Chauncey R. Thomas, Clarence E. Thomas, H. E. Tiffie, Elizabeth Toohy, Hardy Towell, Eula Sowers Towers, Richard Tudor, Rosemary Tudor, Geraldine Turner.

W
Evelyn Pratt Walker, Eva Ward, Jamie Weaver, Darrell W. Weir, Dorothy Irene Wheeler, J. M. Wilkey, James W. Wilkison, Annie Williams, Eugenia Williams, Ella Williamson, Maude Williamson, Elwood Willis, Marjorie Willis, Howard Wood, Miriam R. Woodrow, Bee Woody.

(NOTE: The above list was compiled from the records that were available. Omissions are regretted.)

APPENDIX D

KINGMAN HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Kingman High School Alumni Association is one of the oldest active school organizations of its kind in western Indiana. The first class was graduated in 1898 and consisted of four members. The class of 1899, likewise consisting of four members, completed the three-year course of study; upon their graduation the Kingman School Alumni Association was formed. As an active organization it has continued to the present time. This year (1970) will mark the 72nd annual alumni homecoming and banquet, which is a story within itself, for each year 400 to 500 graduates and guests return to Kingman for the affair.

It has been the custom of this organization to give a banquet to the graduating class each year. After Kingman School closed its doors as a high school, the Millcreek township students who graduate each year from the Fountain Central High School have been extended an invitation to attend the banquet as honorary members. The association meetings were usually held within a day or two following Commencement. Later, the second Saturday in May was selected as the date for the annual meeting.

During the first ten or twelve years, the annual banquets were held at the residence of a member, but this soon proved inadequate as the membership was growing too rapidly. Since that time the banquets have been held in the churches of Kingman, the old Opera House, or the Kingman School building. Recently the annual dinner and homecoming have been in the gymnasium and the community room.

During the years from 1898, until 1965, the Kingman High School has graduated a class, with the single exception of the year of 1904. The class which would have graduated that year elected to continue for another year, to enable the school to have a four-year course of study, and thus gain commission from the State Board of Education. Great credit is due this class for making it possible to raise the standards of the school.

From that small beginning by the class of 1898, with four members, the Association has grown to its present membership of nearly 2,000. Many of the school graduates have remained in the Millcreek township community and throughout Fountain County, while others have gone out into the world to make their homes.

At the present time we have members living in almost every state of the Union and in many foreign countries.

The annual banquets are looked forward to by the membership as a homecoming and former classmates get-together on these occasions to talk over school days and experiences. Each year special effort is made by certain classes to have as many of their classmates return for their specific evening. The special anniversary classes are usually the 5th, 20th, 25th and 50th years. The "Reminiscent Talks," which never fail to have a place on the program, are always enjoyed by all.

The following programs have been included to illustrate the changing times and progress made in the Association:

ALUMNI BANQUET
held at the home of
Eva Dix
May 12, 1906
PROGRAMME

Music Selected Augusta Spencer Black
Welcome Address Myrtle Harvey
Alumni Historian Leonard Cory
Music Selected Ethel Cox
Class Poet Fred L. Harvey
Music Selected Ethel Cox
Recitation Zoe Jones
Lydia Dix Sowers

Refreshments

Report of Classes Augusta Spencer Black
Music Selected Prof. James Wilkinson
Class Address J. Edmund McCord, President
Beulah E. Hadley, Secretary

20TH BANQUET — MAY 1, 1919

Piano Solo Jean Booe
Song, America Alumni
Welcome Address Hobart Duncan
Reading Sylvia VanDuyun
How the Sailor's Life Impressed Me Herschel Bennett
Vocal Solo Helen Flesher
Reading Beulah Hadley
Camp Life Worley King
Piano Selection Cora Harvey
"Over There" Eddie Summers
Class Address Oren Barker
Reminiscent Talks, Business Meeting, Refreshments.
Hobart Duncan, President
Lois Ford, Secretary

24TH MEETING — APRIL 27, 1923

Welcome Address A. G. Madden, Jr.
Musical Numbers Metropolitan Trio
of Indianapolis

Business of the evening.

A. G. Madden, Jr., President
Worley King, Vice President
Aileen Moore, Sec'y & Treasurer

28TH BANQUET — APRIL 22, 1927

Piano Duet Oleta and Evadna Drollinger
High School Song Alumni
Welcome Address Troy Glascock
Response Marcus Padgett
Vocal Duet Chas. Hadley and Ross Ratcliff
Kylophone Solo Mrs. Richard Cook
Reading Edna Meisker
Piano Solo Cora Harvey
One Act Play Alumni
Saxophone Solo Geneviva Clements
Reminiscent Talks and Business Meeting.
Troy Glascock, President
Herschel Bennett, Vice Pres.
M. L. Cory, Treasurer
Oleta Drollinger, Secretary

45TH HOMECOMING — APRIL 15, 1943

Return Thanks Wm. Carter, Jr.
"On To Victory"
Dinner
Welcome To Seniors Virginia Penick
Response Harold Bracken
Introduction of Seniors Mr. Weir
Secretary's Report
Treasurer's Report
Business Session Election of Officers
Songs Scott Ratcliff
Readings Ruth Pender
Phyllis Sowers, Marie Moore, Kathryn Tunin
Dancing and Cards Blaine Towell, President
Virginia Penick, Vice Pres.
Teresa McAllister, Secretary
Harold Sackmire, Treasurer

50TH ANNIVERSARY — APRIL 10, 1948

"On To Victory" Rev. John Drollinger
Invocation
Dinner Margaret Lindley
Welcome Leon Patterson
Response Russell Nale
Introduction of Seniors and Faculty Vergil H. Sanders
History of Kingman High School

Secretary's Report
 Treasurer's Report
 Roll Call of Classes
 Election of Officers
 Introductions
 Initiation of Seniors

M. L. Cory, Toastmaster

Margaret Lindley, President
 Lee Clingan, Vice Pres.
 Bertha Hadley, Secretary
 Keith Cates, Treasurer

The theme for the 70th Anniversary, May 11, 1968, was "50 Plus." The banquet was dedicated to those members who have been graduated for fifty years or more. Special honors were given to Troy C. Glascock, class of 1900, being the oldest member present; and Maude G. Cory, class of 1908, who hadn't missed an Alumni meeting in 60 years. Other graduates who were honored for being "50 Plus" members included: class of 1905, Vergil H. Sanders; class of 1908, Dot Ratcliff Rector; Class of 1909, Velva Moore Pithound; class of 1910, Guy Lindley, Donald DeVertter, and Edna Moore Metsker; class of 1911, Cecil Moore Keifer and Olive Gil-lum Gray; class of 1912, Karl Wright and Wayne Cory; class of 1914, Trella Drake, Katherine Glascock Cory, Jean Booe, and George Madden; class of 1916, Orville Lindley.

71ST ANNIVERSARY — MAY 10, 1969

School Song — "On To Victory"
 Invocation
 Dinner
 Welcome
 Secretary's Report
 Treasurer's Report
 Roll Call of Classes
 Election of Officers

Jim Lewis, President
 Charles Davenport, Vice Pres.
 Linda Galloway, Secretary
 Davey Lee Puckett, Treasurer

The Kingman Alumni Association has always been loyal and ever striving to advance the interests of the school, and raise its standards of excellence.

In 1970, the present officers are: Karon Summers, President; Rose Sample, Vice-President; Carolyn Sue Puckett, Secretary; Sandra Jeffers and Rose Weber, Assistant Secretaries; Joan Pearson, Treasurer.

APPENDIX E

KINGMAN HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI

1898 - 1965

- 1898
 Florence Williamson Spencer, Ella Ratcliff Printy, Augusta Spencer Black, Cora Williamson.
- 1899
 Hardie M. Towell, Warren Robbins, Della Ratcliff, Lemuel Pithound.
- 1900
 Troy Glascock, Grace Moore Livengood, Sylvia Rowlett Vanduyyn, Ella Williamson Rudd, Leonard Cory.
- 1901
 Crete Copeland Cory.
- 1902
 Lucy Dix Myers, Fred Harvey, Claude Beeson, Dessie Alward Childers, Rose Lindley Moffett, Lydia Dix Sowers, Harold Orahood.
- 1903
 Ethel Cox, Frank Moore, Eva Dix Ferguson, Beulah Hadley Sowers, Clara Atkinson Keller.
- 1904
 No graduating class.
- 1905
 Vergil Sanders, Harry McKenzie, Fred Moore, James Hepler, Edmond McCord, Guisey Rowlett, Zoe Jones Gray, Myrtle Harvey.
- 1906
 Bert Hammond, Beulah Glascock Daniels, Iva Lewis, Mary Marshall Cox, Gertrude Moore Hedge, Harry Towell, Veda Bonebrake Towell, Ancel Cox, Cora Harvey.
- 1907
 Adilda McCord, Thaddeus Reese, Esta Teague Lindley, Mary Hybarger Clements, Leland Massey, Mary McCord, Morton Wilkey.
- 1908
 La Vern Cory, Maude Lewis Cory, Eya Sowers Sanders, Dot Ratcliff Rector, Artea Hurley Towell, Bessie Russell Brown, Louis Dix.
- 1909
 Ethel Wood, Harry Finney, Rollie Gray, Genevieve Booe Steinbaugh, Charles Massey, Edgar Harvey, Velva Moore Pithound, Elsie Gray.
- 1910
 Grace Woods Williams, Clark Jones, Edna Moore Metsker, Guy Lindley, Bonnie Russell, Garland Steinbaugh, Donald DeVertter, David Neal, Ulela Copeland Cannon.

1911

Bertha Teague Burkhardt, Cecil Moore Kiefer, James Steinbaugh, Olive Gillum Gray, Glenn Ewbank, Ella Cox Eberle, Ava Marshall Philpott, Retha Myers Watson, Mabel Teegarden Miller, Nellie White Sackmire, Grant Teague.

1912

Jessie Gray Pearson, Wayne Cory, Stella Keller Norman, Harry Teegarden, Karl Wright, Della Hurley Nedderman, Clara Moore Franceour.

1913

Ivaloo Rowlett Lindley Parke Grismore, Laten Edbank, Margaret Smith Easterday, Gordon A. Sowers, Ross Irwin, Ried Duncan, Arnot Cox, Atha Weaver, Charles White.

1914

George Madden, Elva Puckett Johnson, Versa Moore, Myra Ford Rittle, Trella Drake, Estel Duncan Carpenter, Jean Booe, Pearl Mulvihill, Gilbert Ratcliff, Gilbert Sowers, Clifton Sowers, Katherine Glascock Cory, Worley King, Hazel Bennett Cox, Fay Sanders, Kathryn Nason.

1915

Whitfred Ratcliff Newman, Marshall A. Newman, Wayne Cox, Lloyd Barker, Lois Ford Wilkey, Jennie Best Weaver, Marris Copeland, Ruby Ephlin Henley, Byrri Sloan, Elizabeth Booe, George Dickens, Juanita Lindley.

1916

Hobart Duncan, Ola Ratcliff Duncan, Fred Lindley, Orval Lindley, Hershel Bennet, Martha Ringer Love, Veda Marshall Merrill, Hershel Holland, Ada Bond Simmons, George Moore.

1917

Orville Ratcliff, Wayne Myers, Ernest Pavey, Glenn Harman, Dean Douglas, Esther Cowgill, Guy Stull, Helen Flesher, Eddie Summers, Hobart Allen, Lindley J. Madden, John Puckett, Harry Starkey, John Babb, Elizabeth Marshall Hesler.

1918

Eva Cowgill, Geraldine Spencer Moore, Mary Duncan King, Hazel Bracken DeWitt, Ruth Edbank, Glenn Campbell, Herman Simmons, Belya Bennett Starns, Alvin Jones, Robert Steinbaugh, Glee Rennick.

1919

Ruth Sowers Bowsher, Ward Bowsher, Ruth Willis Sowers, Madge Miller Irwin, Heroules Rector Cory, Glee Lindley Gerrard, Collis O. Lindley, Chester Douglass, Fred E. Radcliffe, Amy Vaughn Hughes, Myrtle Copeland Ball, George M. Lindley, Kenneth Marshall, Ruth McKenzie Barker, Oren Barker, Loma McCrary Hicks.

1920

Nellie Deck Hess, Magdaline Drollinger Jones, Harold Lusk, Katherine Dinsmore Noakes, Beulah Woodrow Staeggs, Naomi Ratcliff Thornton, Madge Drollinger Barker, Mable Dark, Gladys Dark Bever, Hazel Hershberger Chalmers, Vivian Sanders Curry, Gieela McAlister Day.

1921

Jewell Pyle Grimes, Helen Moffett Hiatt, Glenwood Madden, George Marshall, Ruth Newmun Pearson, Ruth Lindley Pickard, Belle Ratcliff, Vera Newman Ratcliff, Mary Pearson Ratcliff, John Rayphole, Elizabeth Myers Smith, Lottie Willis Sowers, Arlie Tinder.

1922

Doris Stackhouse Ross, Ruth Summers Chrisop, Victor Sowers, Frank Ratcliff, Aline Jones Reed, Bernice Furr Dotson, Roy Ewbank, Ruby Smith

Grady, Mary Marshall Chapman, Ralph Light, Freida Hershberger Ellis, Fred Duncan, Thomas Sutton, Aileen Moore Smith, Gordon Bonebrake, Lloyd Sackmire, Lottie Bonebrake Taylor, Edith McCrary Day, Jeannette Davis.

1923

Russell Graves, Wayne Dotson, Avanelle Drollinger Sanders, Clyde Palmer, Ernest Pyle, Cecil Tunin, Nellie Grimes Malone, Helen Meade Jones, Hazel Tinder McMahon, Lola Sharkey Pugh, Viola Starkey Howard, Valeria McMasters Russell, Claude Lusk, Marion Booe, Seward McAlister, Beatrice Day Nims, Kenneth Lindley.

1924

Harry Hershberger, Dill VanDuvyn, Genevieve Davis DeVore, Marvin Booe, Byron J. Smith, Helen McCrary Beckley, Lillian Drake Rayphole, Leona Hershberger, Hollis Hurley Lorems, Veda Dark, Mary Shuler Lindley, Louise Gatfield.

1925

Charles Hadley, Beatrice Heath Brant, Wilma Keller Rich, Elizabeth Coats Ray, Florence McCutcheon Barker, Ross E. Ratcliff, Randolph Copeland, Maxine Glascock Ratcliff, Ralph Riley, Joyce Gose, Arnold Barker, Helen Dark Welshert, Mabel Bonebrake Moutton.

1926

Harold Sackmire, Florence Horn Rycraft, Harold Dotson, Stanford Richardson, Dennis Graves Lamb, Cahmar Ratcliff, Oleta Drollinger Johnson, Patience Drollinger Ayers, Maurice Cook, Wilma Abernathy Banks, Berle Brisse, Wilford Drake, Paul Mann, Lex McCrary, Caldwell Ratcliff, Delena Robinson Patterson, Ralph Myers, Harrell Johnson.

1927

Carl Sanders, Juanita Sowers Allen, Gerald Jones, Gracie Holycross Keller, Hershel Keller, Josie Carter Brown, Herman Harvey, Ruth Sackmire Hoover, Marcus Padgett, Harold Booe, Paul Bracken, Leota Marshall Clark, Theilma Davis Hinshaw, Hugh Glascock, Madaline Leatherman Bush, Margaret Dowden Bond, Theodore Johnson.

1928

Grace Mann Leonard, Berniece Kolaiser Jones, Leona Robinson Ranck, Katherine Shaffer Laird, George Shaw, Lavern Shelton Cox, Perry Lindley, Loren Allen, Paul Baker, Martha Drollinger Parkerson, Nellie Brown Lang, Mildred Dark Bowman, Geneva Clements Hicks, Wayne Douglas, Otis Crowder, Robert Johnson, Wayne Babb, Ralph Ratcliff, Wanda Abernathy Summers, Roy Padgett.

1929

Evanda Drollinger, Vinson Patterson, Lee Maris, Maxine Day Bryant, Velma Brook Howard, Keith Cates, Eula Sowers Towers, Mary Roaring Krabb, Helen Myers Cunningham, Kathleen Gose Johnson, Doris McBroom Eldridge, Robert Holland, Elizabeth Lightle, Mary Martha Glascock Mintz, Dorothy Grismore Stacey, Mildred Drollinger Garrison, Gladys Tibbett Butler, Leona Presslor Ingram, Lela Ellis Neplune, Harold C. Beaver, Bertha Davis Hadley, Glynn Cory Swaim, Carl Meadows, Ura Green Taylor, Harold Dark, Nixola Cates.

1930

Firma Duchene Phillips, Fred Green, Geraldine Grismore Branham, Eva Horsley, Irene Thomas Krug, Helen Woodrow Kay, Howard Willis, Fred Tunin, Beatrice Vile Towers, Kathleen Thompson Kirtley, Harold Swim, Park Sanders, Maurice Brown, Paul Johnson, Margaret Miller Lindley, Hiram Lindley, Laura Norris Martin, Dorene Norris Schull, Nina Baker Davies, Gordon Cling-

an, Doris Ratcliff Aichorn, Glenwood Puckett, William Norris, Doris Summers Courtney, Olive Leonard Isaacs, Marion Isaacs, Eva Philipott Elmire, Doris Dix Dotson, Harold Smith, Donald Philipott, Vernon Allen, Pauline Carter Allen, Levi Foster, Grace Lindley Bates, Lewis Cates, Francis Coats.

1931

Letha Robson, Joe Shelton, Ruth Ratcliff Sawyer, Sarah Keene, Ruby Hershberger Ryan, Nellie Allen Whyde, Fredrick Brook, Lucille Downs Russell, Mary Ellen Ewbanks Simpser, James Guilford, Ruth Holland Weybrecht, Oliver Isaacs, Teresa McAllister, Constance Miller Youngblood, Dorothy Ratcliff Sams, Dorothy Smith Swaim, Donald Ratcliff, Leroy Merryman, Sherman Manzagol, Mary Grismore Woodrow, Glen Woodrow, Mary Evelyn Ewbank, Leon Ewbank, Wesley Jackson, Veva Gose Hutts, Edith Presslor, Kedric Ewbank.

1932

Truman Kolaiser, Pauline Blacketer Warrick, William Coats, Lawrence Fields, Leslie Fields, Faye Lindley Cole, Maxine Miller Magee, Ward Mann, Theima Newnum Carter, Carl Rainier, George Ratcliff, Delbert Ratcliff, Mildred Reed Timmons, Roscoe Reynolds, Morris Rice, Mary K. Youngblood Poling, John W. Zeigler, Alberta Clingan Holland, Verna Allen Smith, Irene Ephlin Carter, Grace McGill Jackson, Lex McMasters.

1933

Dorotha Bassinger Frances, Ruby Childers Barker, Belinda Cates Kelch, George Coats, Frances Deal Baer, Mary Hatch Blacketer, Wandahne Harvey Robbins, Robert T. Isaacs, Una Jones Helper, Marceline Manzagol McGurk, Evelyn Ratcliff Shaffer, Ralph Swim, Claribelle Kelley Hissong, Leroy Summers, Marjorie Ziegler Downs, Belya Wallace Lamson, Maxine Smith Bracken, Paul Shaw, Ralph Lightle, Rudolph Merryman, Mary McGill Jackson, Winifred Rennieck, Faunel Allen Colson, Branley Lewis, Marjorie Harmon Lewis, William Carter, Jr., Robert Mann, Lucille Dillon Mann, Mary Blacketer Frazier, Wandaleene Harry Robbins, Robert Isaacs, Una Jones Helper, Lindley, Gladys Hybarger, Leroy Drake.

1934

Retha Hershberger Featherstone, Nan Lyons Lindley, Jean McHargue Manzagol, Leon Summers Ruth Basinger Bond, Lamoin Downs Wagner, Gilman Gray, Evelyn Grismore Alexander, Donovan Guilford, Leslie Harriman, Margaret Ellen McCrary Kelly, James Towell, Eva Clark Ferguson, Kenneth Milhous, Marvel McGill Newlin, Mary Ewbank Preece, Ruby Dark, Gilbert Lindley, Gladys Hybarger.

1935

Margaret Thompson Muller, Margaret Redenbaugh Starnes, Robert Rennieck, Luella Witsman Pelham, Eugene Baker, Esten Brook, Merrill Brown, Evelyn Campbell Bruno, Marjorie Dotson, Dale Ratcliff, Warren Fitch, Ovilla Glascock White, Hubert French, Rovigne Holland Bracken, Roderick McKinney, Ila Allen Bales, Edward Sanders, Russell Lightle, Arnold Rayphole, Charles Arbon Orahood, Elinor Myers Marietta, Lois Bryant Coats.

1936

Walter Morgan, Robert Grismore, Doris Ephlin Maxwell, John Drollinger, Dorothy Crabb Clements, Veda Basinger Ratcliff, Sherman Allen, Barbara McAllister Wesp, Edith Lamb, Rachel Downs Beckelhymer, James Beckelhymer, Doris Sackmire Morgan, Robert Ratcliff, George Riley, Virginia Ephlin, Penick, Hershel Penick, Twylian Keller Roper, Charlye Mitchell, Ward

Millhouse, Laveta Newnum, Elisha Pithoud, Theima See Oliver, Harold Lee Williams, Charles Jones, Ralph Holland.

1937

Dorothy Abernathy Cottrell, Hazel Brown Summers, Lestina Cates Johnson Juanita Cates Brook, Mildred Dotson Swim, Arnold Hobson, Iona Hershberger Nale, Forrest Kelly, Martha Merryman Stages, Esther Ratcliff Thomas, Evelyn Sanders Warriner, Leland Witsman, Wilma Zackmire Woodrow, Floyd Woodrow, Glenn Swaim, Ross Summers, Donald L. Redenbaugh, Willber Ratcliff, Anna Stull Finney, Susan Myers Cronkhite, Dean Cronkhite, Blaine Towell.

1938

Robert Rich, Eva Davis Morgan, Harry Robbins, Richard Crowder, Verda Weaver Dillon, Darrell Covault, Howard Gray, J. L. Isaacs, Robert Kiger, Kenneth Parker, Clifford Johnson, Victor Hutts, Hubert Glascock, Leslie Drake, Dale Ludlow, Henry Pithoud, Anna Coffing Ratcliff, Clifton Ratcliff, Louise Cox Vogel, Dorothy Dark, Kenneth Stull, Ival Witsman, Nathan Drollinger, Freeman McKinney, Vera Russell, Chelsea Kiefer, June Hobson, Laila Holland Sowers, Vivian Kelsheimer Kelly, Louis Hobson, Dortha Cronkhite Dretske, Gladys Bonebrake.

1939

Charles Featherstone, Leroy Sowers, Stanley Meisker, Lois Allen Dillon, Keith Beckelhymer H. D. Bonebrake, Ralph Dark, Maxine Dotson Swim, Leo Ratcliff, Virginia Kiger, Virginia Lawson Crippin, Robert Duncan, Saralee Weaver Buhler, Ruth Abernathy Bever, Eugene Sanders, Ruth See Sanders, Ruth Berger Walder, Lee Clingan, Fred Gritten, Eugene Hadley, John Hershberger, Lawrence Hoover, Herman Myers, Roy Fisher, Uma Woodrow Daniels, Donald Woodrow, Elmer Eugene Coats.

1940

Junior Newnum, Frances Cox Womacks, Margaret Pithoud Busher, Dorothy Rodgers Flint, Maxine Pearson, Cashmore, Ruth Dark Higgins, Marjorie Thompson, Donald Carter, Robert Cronkhite, Maxine Coffing Abernathy, Rudolph Holland, Delia Hatch Wilson, Betty Dugan Bever, Leon Jackson, Earl Potter, Junior Tibbett, Earl Summers, Russell Woodrow, William Young, Robert Dugan, Robert Dillon, Lillian Cox Parent, William Barnmaster, Delores Bilstand.

1941

Hugh Pender, Mary Louise Bower, Mildred Chard, Kathryn Newnum, Robert Swim, Donald Spivey, Bessie Wilson Ellis, Carl Sulters, Bethavene Allen Young, Mildred Atkinson Fisher, Bert Clingan, Barbara Dark May, Charles Davis, Roy Downs, Durward Ellis, Mary Hoover Allen, Phyllis Kiger Puckett, Madeline Kiger Jackson, Celestine Keller Cadman, Lowell Pavey, Edward Powers, Robert Newnum, Mary Jane Fisher Metsker.

1942

Mary Minnaman Bailey, Richard Hathaway, Janet Gray McKinney, Miriam Crabb Coats, Dean Pavey, Betty Coffing Newnum, Ramon Sutherland, Marcelle Harmon Bracken, Robert Sowers, Marvin Dark, Fred Downs, Robert Woolwine, Eileen Campbell Parker, Mary Weaver, Lloyd Shookman, Chillis Owen Brookshire, Elvin Graham, Randall Holland, Donald Kelley, Catherine See Bracken, Robert Redenbaugh, Leeman Witsman, Boyd Bryant, Leon Lawson, Rudolph Rennieck, Betty Jackson Weiss, Lois Thomas Lentz, Helen Orahood, Byron Myers, Lola Stull Vaught.

1943

Phyllis Sowers Stevenson, Annabelle Beckelhymer Everett, Barbar Keller

an, Doris Ratcliff Aichorn, Glenwood Puckett, William Norris, Doris Summers Courtney, Olive Leonard Isaacs, Marion Isaacs, Eva Philpott Elmore, Doris Dix Dotson, Harold Smith, Donald Philpott, Vernon Allen, Pauline Carter Allen, Levi Foster, Grace Lindley Bales, Lewis Cates, Francis Coats.

1931

Letha Robson, Joe Shelton, Ruth Ratcliff Sawyer, Sarah Keene, Ruby Hershberger Ryan, Nellie Allen Whyde, Fredrick Brook, Lucille Downs Russell, Mary Ellen Ewbanks Slimpers, James Gufford, Ruth Holland Weybrecht, Oliver Isaacs, Teresa McAllister, Constance Miller Youngblood, Dorothy Ratcliff Sams, Dorothy Smith Swaim, Donald Ratcliff, Leroy Merryman, Sherman Manzagol, Mary Grismore Woodrow, Glen Woodrow, Mary Evelyn Ewbank, Leon Ewbank, Wesley Jackson, Velva Gose Huttis, Edith Presslor, Kedric Ewbank.

1932

Truman Kolaiser, Pauline Blacketer Warrick, William Coats, Lawrence Fields, Leslie Fields, Faye Lindley Cole, Maxine Miller Magee, Ward Mann, Thelma Newnum Carter, Carl Rainier, George Ratcliff, Delbert Ratcliff, Mildred Reed Timmons, Roscoe Reynolds, Morris Rice, Mary K. Youngblood Poling, John W. Zeigler, Alberta Clingan Holland, Verna Allen Smith, Irene Ephlin Carter, Grace McGill Jackson, Lex McMasters.

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Dorothy Bassinger Frances, Ruby Childers Barker, Belinda Cates Kelch, George Coats, Frances Deal Baer, Mary Hatch Blacketer, Wandaline Harvey Robbins, Robert T. Isaacs, Una Jones Helper, Marceline Manzagol McGurk, Evelyn Ratcliff Shaffer, Ralph Swim, Claribelle Kelley Hissong, Leroy Summers, Marjorie Ziegler Downs, Belva Wallace Lamson, Maxine Smith Bracken, Paul Shaw, Ralph Lightle, Rudolph Merrymann, Mary McGill Jackson, Winifred Remnick, Fauniel Allen Colson, Brantley Lewis, Marjorie Harmon Lewis, William Carter, Jr., Robert Mann, Lucille Dillon Mann, Mary Blacketer Frazier, Wandalene Harry Rebbins, Robert Isaacs, Uma Jones Helper. Lindley, Gladys Hybarger, Leroy Drake.

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Margaret Thompson Muller, Margaret Redenbaugh Starnes, Robert Renick, Luella Witsman Pelham, Eugene Baker, Esten Brook, Merrill Brown, Evelyn Campbell Bruno, Marjorie Dotson, Dale Ratcliff, Warren Fitch, Ovilia Glascock White, Hubert French, Rovigne Holland Bracken, Roderick McKinney, Ila Allen Bales, Edward Sanders, Russell Lightle, Arnold Rayphole, Charles Arbon Orahood, Elinor Myers Marietta, Lois Bryant Coats.

1936

Walter Morgan, Robert Grismore, Doris Ephlin Maxwell, John Drollingier, Dorothy Crabb Clements, Veda Basinger Ratcliff, Sherman Allen, Barbara McAllister Wesp, Edith Lamb, Rachel Downs Beckelhymer, James Beckelhymer, Doris Sackmire Morgan, Robert Ratcliff, George Riley, Virginia Ephlin, Penick, Hershel Penick, Twylian Keller Roper, Charlye Mitchell, Ward

Millhouse, Laveta Newnum, Elisha Pithoud, Thelma See Oliver, Harold Lee Williams, Charles Jones, Ralph Holland.

1937

Dorothy Abernathy Cotterell, Hazel Brown Summers, Lestina Cates Johnson Juanita Cates Brook, Mildred Dotson Swim, Arnold Hobson, Iona Hershberger Nale, Forrest Kelly Martha Merryman Staggs, Esther Ratcliff Thomas, Evelyn Sanders Warriner, Leland Witsman, Wilma Zackmire Woodrow, Floyd Woodrow, Glenn Swaim, Ross Summers, Donald L. Redenbaugh, Wilber Ratcliff, Anna Stull Finney, Susan Myers Cronkrite, Dean Cronkrite, Blaine Towel.

1938

Robert Rich, Eva Davis Morgan, Harry Robbins, Richard Crowder, Verda Weaver Dillon, Darrell Covault, Howard Gray, J. L. Isaacs, Robert Kiger, Kenneth Parker, Clifford Johnson, Victor Huttis, Hubert Glascock, Leslie Drake, Dale Ludlow, Henry Pithoud, Anna Coffing Ratcliff, Clifton Ratcliff, Louise Cox Vogel, Dorothy Dark, Kenneth Stull, Ival Witsman, Nathan Drollingier, Freeman McKinney, Vera Russell, Chelsea Kiefer, June Hobson, Laila Holland Sowers, Vivian Kelsheimer Kelly, Louis Robson, Dortha Cronkrite Dreiske, Gladys Bonebrake.

1939

Charles Featherstone, Leroy Sowers, Stanley Meisker, Lois Allen Dillon, Keith Beckelhymer, H. D. Bonebrake, Ralph Dark, Maxine Dotson Swim, Leo Ratcliff, Virginia Kiger, Virginia Lawson Crippin, Robert Duncan, Saralee Weaver Buhler, Ruth Abernathy Bever, Eugene Sanders, Ruth See Sanders, Ruth Brock Walder, Lee Clingan, Fred Gritten, Eugene Hadley, John Hershberger, Lawrence Hoover, Herman Myers, Roy Fisher, Uma Woodrow Daniels, Donald Woodrow, Elmer Eugene Coats.

1940

Junior Newnum, Frances Cox Womacks, Margaret Pithoud Busher, Dorothy Rodgers Flint, Maxine Pearson, Cashmore, Ruth Dark Higgins, Marjorie Thompson, Donald Carter, Robert Cronkrite, Maxine Coffing Abernathy, Rudolph Holland, Della Hatch Wilson, Betty Dugan Bever, Leon Jackson, Earl Potter, Junior Tibbett, Earl Summers, Russell Woodrow, William Young, Robert Dugan, Robert Dillon, Lillian Cox Parent, William Bannister, Delores Bilsland.

1941

Hugh Pender, Mary Louise Bowar, Mildred Chard, Kathryn Newnum, Robert Swim, Donald Spivey, Bessie Wilson Ellis, Carl Sutters, Bethveve Allen Young, Mildred Atkinson Fisher, Bert Clingan, Barbara Dark May, Charles Davis, Roy Downs, Durward Ellis, Mary Hoover Allen, Phyllis Kiger Puckett, Madeline Kiger Jackson, Celestine Keller Cadman, Lowell Pavey, Edward Powers, Robert Newnum, Mary Jane Fisher Melser.

1942

Mary Minnaman Bailey, Richard Hathaway, Janet Gray McKinney, Miriam Crabb Coats, Dean Pavey, Betty Coffing Newnum, Ramon Sutherland, Marcella Harmon Bracken, Robert Sowers, Marvin Dark, Fred Downs, Robert Woolwine, Eileen Campbell Parker, Mary Weaver, Lloyd Shookman, Chillis Owen Brookshire, Elvin Graham, Randal Holland, Donald Kelley, Catherine See Bracken, Robert Redenbaugh, Leeman Witsman, Boyd Bryant, Leon Lawson, Rudolph Remnick, Betty Jackson Weiss, Lois Thomas Lentz, Helen Orahood, Byron Myers, Lola Stull Vaught.

1943

Phyllis Sowers Stevenson, Annabelle Beckelhymer Everett, Barbar Keller

Dugan, Mildred Sackmire Graman, Cleo Grubbs Sowers, Pauline Fisher Mauk, Robert Myers, Donald Tunin, Grace Townsend Cunningham, Mary Carter, Kathryn Tunin Tyrell, Jack McCann, Betty Wallace Abernathy, Marie Moore Alvis, Bernard Gritten, Nellie Wilson Gritten, Raymond Newnum, John Stull, Betty Hadley Powers, Harold Bracken, Gwendolyn Ellis Drollinger, Robert Myers, John Ephlin, Mary Ellen Sowers Sokarda, Paul Hutts, Norma Pearson Siddens, Constance Perry Warmick, Ruth Pender Keher, Ellsworth Cox, Marylee Dark Grimes, Luella Keller, Catherine Briles, Lewis Rhodes.

1944

Edward Magee, Robert Bennett, Lorene Allen Riley, Norma Atkins Stream, Portia Pitmond Hathaway, Ralph Ransom, Harriet Norman Matthews, Joan Rat-cliff, Lavene Nolan, Martha Myers Holmes, Enli Witsman, Jack Tibbett, Delores Tallman Wallen, Owen Shoaf, Patricia Pitmond Lape, Charles Parroti, Ronald Pavay, Betty Newnum Evans, Martha Newnum Abernathy, Fred Majors, Delores Jacks, Eugene Helms, Frank Dark, Christine Bunch Sample, Harold Brown.

1945

Ramona Lindley Shaffer, Wanda Mills Clawson, Evelyn Lindley Tingley, Ellen Robeck, Imogene Jackson Palfi, Ester Drollinger Downing, Rosemarie Beckelhymer Sutherland, Rovine Hutts Stull, Marie Allen Green, Margaret Sutt-ers Haynes, Eugene Ephlin, Julia Wilson McHenry, Lillis Rabert Lohman, Billy Lawson, Rolland Woolwine, Lila Campbell Lubbker, Fonda Rutts Jones, Betty McCann, Billy McCann.

1946

Richard Magee, Kathleen Sollars, Betty Tallman McNeese, Wesley Myers, Harold Long, Mildred Hershberger Holloway, Ralph Rennick, Jr., Frances Woodrow Allen, Nadine Babb, Lela Dark Frodge, Virginia Baker New, Robert Campbell, Mary Ratcliff Campbell, Wendell Witsman, Lowell Jarvis, Arnold Stultz, Martha Ratcliff Ziegler, Robert Coffing, Loren Shoaf, Bobby Darrell Weaver.

1947

Edward Crowder, Wayne Majors, Josephine Ocheltree Ottinger, Gerald Ottinger, Phyllis Shoaf Ransom, Elnor Guyann McCann, Alvin McCann, Jose-pine Jones Newnum, Edith Fultz Froedge, Evelyn Murphy Crowder, Dick Dawson, Muriel Sutters Gray, Sarah Hoover Thornberry, Mary K. Helms Refert, Junior Nolan, Gene Grimbale, Bill Hathaway, Morris Barker, Edith Dunivan Metz, Doris Briles Doss, Rosemary Beckelhymer Drollinger.

1948

Colleen Fultz Patterson, Leon Patterson, Margaret May Pender, James Ellis, Arthur Bowling, Betty Alward Groce, Alan Barker, Ralph Blacketer, Charlotte Clawson Miller, Laren Fabert, Bob Spivey, Guy Smith, Barbara Sloan Janeway, Richard Rennick, Paul Murphy, Jr., Wayne Mills, Dorothy Lawson Jovanovich, Phyllis Norman Larkin, Bill Kinmer, Mildred Goodwin Potter, Orval Summers, Betty Sackmire Majors, Don Shumaker, Geraldine Magee.

1949

Don Leonard, Jesse Smith, Betty Palmer Haga, Bill Parish, Marjorie Shoaf Keeling, Davey Puckett, Raymond Robeck, Noel Young, Bob Wilkins, Harold Clark, Lawrence Ottinger, Grace Osborn Kiger, Uma Mae Nolan Black, Helen Drollinger Rahn, Kathryn Crowder, Donald Crowder, Arthur Clawson, Eugene Boyer, Ovela Allen Clem, John Hutts, Kenneth Majors, Patty Ann

Miller Wimm, Kathleen Clawson Kiger, Donald Moody, Sidnee Boone, Phyllis Copsy, Irma Haga.

1950

Shirley Nolan Marquess, Mary E. Newnum Harris, Edna Murphy Miller, Donald Lyons, Earl Lawson, Dean Jones, Donald Johnson, Joe Hathaway, Evelyn Grubbs Walker, Jack Crowder, Joyce Allen, James Adkins, Leland Dykes, Opal Hoover Hutts, Marsha Mann Patterson, Lowell Patterson, Dick Johnson, Bob Stern, Alberta Sackmire Ellis, Robert Heidrider, Peggy Ann Swain Horn, Phyllis McCarty Yerkes, Jack Robeck, Ramona Perry Stone-braker, Wandalene Pavey.

1951

Margaret Perry Smith, Marilyn Randolph Porter, Edward Ratcliff, Dale Richardson, Ramona Holland Pollow, Joyce Shoaf Berard, George Stoup, Beverley Tallman Long, Joyce Tibbett Bever, Rose Wilson Curtis, Donald Zack-mire, Maureen Zackmire Foxworthy, Mary Bruner Shaffer, Eileen Babb Smock, Marion Ransom, Bernie Graves King, Dale Fudge, Bill Burton, Betty Presslor Burton, Bill Crowder, George Norman, Cleoria Smith Johnson, James Haga, James Hutts, Mildred Kester Hutchinson, Marion Fabert, Nor-man Drollinger, Nondas Paxton Fite, Tommy Guard, Mary Nolan Priebe, Leon Merryman.

1952

Margaret Duncan Henley, Shirley Wann Barlow, Helen Shoaf Eller, Betty Wilkins Greenwood, Georgia Guyann Bank, June Royce, Jerry Hathaway, La-vona Kiger Takko, June Kinneer Moore, Patricia Lewis Stringer, Mercedes McGinnis Thompson, George Newcomb, Walter Nixon, John D. DeVetter, Franklin Chumley, Evelyn Beckelhymer Whitaker, Patricia Lyons Bowling, Phyllis Sackmire Woodrow, Richard Tunin, Martha Vaughan Morris.

1953

Maxie Everett, Betty Dillon Brown, Peggy Jo Cook, Howard Carter, Rich-ard Barker, Carolyn Allen Flint, Alma Allen Weir, Leola Beckley Smith, Carl Duncan, Peggy Mann Stern, Gordon Shoaf, Gerald Whittington, Duane Wood-row, Dallas Davis, Donald Randolph, Martha Clawson Shelby, Larry Wright, Tom Whittington, Delbert Shoaf, Dorothy Robeck March, Sarah Ocheltree, Lois Palmer, Donald Gossett, Rozella Hoover, Helen Kester, Barbara Lawson.

1954

Linda Lindley Parent, Shirley Mills Surface, Charles Newnum, Melvin Pavey, Joan Pearson, Bob Richardson, Harold Summers, Sheldon Wann, Katha Witsman Majors, Gale Stockdale, Edgar Smith, Carolyn Sackmire Crowder, Johnnie Brock, Lorene Babb Tourngquist, Karen Barker Thompson, Phyllis Blacketer, Mildred Brock Dause, Chauncey Crowder, Jr., Bessie Free-man Brown, Sammy Huffman.

1955

Martha Elmie Schenk, June Clodfelder Rhodes, Carolyn Gates White, Nancy Campbell Seymour, Dale Bugé, Connie Vaughan, William Bracken, Marilyn Barker Harwood, Jimmie Carter, Leland Chumley, Carolyn Slazas Tunin, Beverly Barker Stockdale, Gaylord Prather, Lenora Nixon, Ronald Woodrow, Ralph Watts, Jr., Faunell Redenbaugh Perry, Martha Lawson McIntire, Mar-cella Kester Witsman, John Jackson, Jon Holistine, Charles Harwood, James Emerick.

1956

Patti Allen Guyer, Nancy Tunin Worley, Harry George Ratcliff, Jr., Elaine Gilder France, Mary Richardson Wyde, Wendell Gilliland, Irene Paxton Nor-

man, Roberta Wann Whittington, Marjorie Ferrell Shumaker, Shirley Huffman Shoaf, Virginia Graves Brock, Judy Mann Randolph, Ronald Randolph, Fredric Summers, Sandra Rennick McClamrock, Sondra Rennick Jeffers, Dolores Ocheltree, Wanda Maxfield, Janet Allen, Leonard Allen, Shelynn Ellis Taylor, Jack Dillon, Alice Freeman, Tola Harwood Bowling, Richard Lyons, Stella McMahon Dittio, Fred Thompson, Janet Thomas Crowder, Joe Paul Whittington, Barbara Clodfelder Lenover, Dale Cates, Dale Clawson, Paul Alward.

1957

Karen Adkins McDonald, Ruth Alward Prather, Jack Carter, Anna Dillon Cates, Joe Dillon, Clayton Dause, Rosemary Duncan Barrigree, Eisie Everett Marshall, Dorothy Grubbs, Stanley Huffman, Gary Jackson, Sue Johnson Martin, Doane Lyons, Larry Mann, Sharon Newnum, Earl Nichols, Nancy Overpeck Duncan, Rosalie Patterson Stonebraker, Perry Riley, Judy Zaackmire Chumley, Errol Witsman, Doris Sanders Orahood, Carolyn Holden Garber, Sandra Stockdale McKinney, Clarence Allen, Brenda Bardos, Richard Moran.

1958

Joyce Bracken Williams, Linda Young Krupp, Ann Woodrow, Gary West, Georgetta Carter, Jay Thornberry, James Szasz, Betty Richard Hensley, Larry Ratcliff, Leslie Nichols, Ann Livengood Keeling, Patti Lindley Curtis, Ronald Hicks, Derrell Gilliland, Ruby Crowder, Carol Cripe, James Clawson, Marvin Bowling, Max Bond, Franklin Allen, Manley Kenner, Phyllis Sadler Miles.

1959

Patricia Beckelhymer Spence, John Whittington, Ray Shoaf, Roger Riley, Janet Richardson, Linda Overman, Sharon Moffett Graham, Samuel Merryman, Joyce Lamb Moffett, Harry Jennings, Raymond Huffman, Fred Holden, Carolyn Delp, Marsha French, John Davenport, Carolyn Cunningham, Rita Coffing Paxton, Donna Bugg, Randall Brock, Orville Brook, Scott Wilkins, Marie Nixon.

1960

Mary Carter, Sharrole Allen, Carolyn Ratcliff Mason, Ben Nichols, Leland Lawson, Judy Keller, Russell Allen Carol Tunin, Sharon Ratcliff Lightle, Jane Merryman, Mary Doss, Loren Martin, Suzanne Holstine, Sue Dillon, Layton Hetrick, Jerry Brock, Janet Dillon Furr, Rose Davenport Lewsader, Lela Crowder, Garen Harwood Beeson, Donna Maxfield Hancock, Bill Kenner, Frank Whittington, Daxie Clarkson, Jim Jones, Marjorie Stull.

1961

Larry Fulkerson, Tad Randolph, Steve Lunsford, Linda Allen Fulkerson, James Young, Rodney Overpeck, Karen Sollars, Richard Vaughan, Harold Oakes, Raymond Richardson, Carolyn McElwee, Stella Williams, Eugene Conner, Jr., Larry Mazur, Judy Allen Sipes, Sandra Moody Lightle, Steve Knutti, Farrell Lindley, Bonnie Johnson Staggs, Patricia Rapson Taylor, Edith Duncan, Gordon Dykes, Carolyn Puckett, Patsy Ratcliff Brown, Terry Thibbeti, Donald Smith.

1962

Joe Sollars, Donald Lindley, Bonnie Riley Divitt, Cheryl Lyons Wolf, Anne Whittington, Mike Bowling, Alice Vaughan Swain, Janice Drolinger Booe, Max Wann, Marion Rayphole, Sharon Horton Bowling, Ronnie McMahon, Kenneth West, Carolyn Golden Merryman, Steve Ellis, Donna Allen, Jim York, Vivian Newnum Brock, Gary Spivey, Mattie Clarkson, James Allen, Betty Bennett, Roy Lee Merryman.

1963

Charles Davenport, Jim Lewis, Becky Jo Richardson Brock, Vickie Brock

Whittington, Carolyn Dillon Voorhees, Paul Edward Mills, Jesse Allen, Robert Cruza, Sandra Cruza Killian, Karina Belle Cronkhitte Hoffmann, John Ratcliff, Stephen Pithoud, Nancy Louise Adair Lightle, Karen Prather Nolan, Donald Beckelhymer, Marlene Ann Riley Lewis, Norman Barnard, Harlan Johnson, Wanda Lou Towell Clarkson, William Dykes.

1964

Diana Allen Linker, Robert Baker, John Bennett, Bonnie Dillon Crum, Brenda DeMotte Harwood, Roger French, Anna Gray Mann, Gordon Hockenberry, James Millikin, Robert McElwee, Rose Sample, Curtis Smith, Sharon Sollars, Karon Summers, Sharon Summers, Fritzen, Harry Walters, Lee Williams, Gary Wood, David Woolwine, Gordon Keller, Virginia Switzer, Georgianna Smith Davenport, Barbara Jackson.

1965

Sue Beckelhymer Ratcliff, Beverly Bennett, Linda Sue Blankenbecker Brock, Rose Marie Childers Weber, Tom Fulkerson, Diana Gayler Fulkerson, Loren Glascock, Duane Hockenberry, Gayle Hurley Marquess, Linda Jones Galloway, Larry Martin, Andrea Pithoud Bradley, Janet Ransom Keeling, Bruce Riley, Pam Switzer Martin, Bonnie York Bowling, Richard York.

HONORARY MEMBERS

1966 - 1970

(The Millcreek Township students who graduate from Fountain Central High School are granted honorary membership in the Kingman High School Alumni Association.)

1966

Rex Allen, Sandra York Booe, Leslie Young, Richard Conner, Gus Cronkhitte, Terry Cummins, Kathy Downs, Stanley Fulkerson, Tom Gayler, Dale Golden, Cort Myers, Myron Swain, Jeff Pithoud, Joyce Nichols Lynch, David Landis, Duane Keller.

1967

Jeanette Fulkerson Allen, Jane Beckelhymer York, Patsy Dillon Hollycross, Wanda Roberts Eby, Gregory Hilsheimer, Sidney Lunsford, Charlotte Knutti Clodfelder, Karen Jones Verhoven, Ann Millikin Suter, Rhonda Woolwine Theilman, Terry Woolwine, Ronald Riley, Larry Schetke, Lorraine Shefke, Peter Setze, Nancy Newnum Riley, Dennis Ray Thornberry.

1968

Verlin Lindley, Sherry Harrison, Janice Davenport, Donna Fisher, Jamie Rowlings Crane, Leland York, Beverly Parrett Cosby, Margaret Young, Doane Smith, Billie Childers, Page Clingan, David Anderson, Kathy Helms Steele, Jack Kelly, Richard Zeigler, Joyce Brooks.

1969

Steve Carter, David Dillon, Janet Helms, Donald Hetrick, Lee Irwin, Judy Jones, Kathleen Landis, James McElwee, Raymond Millikin, Elaine Myers, Danny Puckett, Phyllis Ratcliff, Daniel Riley, Shirley Roberts, Patricia Robinson, Benny Rutledge, Billie Switzer, Rosemary Ziegler.

1970

Christine Anderson, Phil Beckelhymer, John Brack, Jeff Bush, Cindi Davenport, Reva Dawson, Louie Glascock, Carol Jeffries, Ronny May, Kathy Roberts, Bernard Schetke, Kay Sowers, Dale Thornberry, Jane Thornberry, Norman Woolwine, Leon York, Fred Merrill, Terry Merrill, Roger Newnum.

