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Laura Kelly
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Gas Creek Club
Salida Club
Morning Glories Club
Buena Vista Get Away Club
Howard Crazy Daisies Club

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This fascinating glimpse into the past school history has given insight into other aspects of pioneer ranching, mining and industrial lives. We have found that not all records agree, thus the variances you may find in our report, depend on the source of information.

Many mining towns and communities that may have had schools are now non existant, as are any records beside the fact that they were once the hub of someones existence for awhile.

Non public schools are not treated here, although there were and are such schools; The Presbyterial Academy and Normal School, St, Josephs Catholic School, Salida Business College, and several day schools of the past: The Christian Academy, The Renaissance, The School, The Strawberry Door, Buena Vista Christian School, The Darren Patterson Christian Academy, The Gingerbread House and the Sonshine Inn and St Josephs Parochial School are current private schools in the county.

A HISTORY OF SCHOOLS IN CHAFFEE COUNTY

The history of school houses in Chaffee County must begin in Lake County, since Chaffee is a part of the former Lake County, and include western Fremont County since they have been a part of Chaffee County's school system since 1898.

Lake County was designated in Colorado Territory long before statehood, and was one of the largest of the early counties, stretching from the headwaters of the Arkansas River to the Utah state line.

By 1870, mining camps had sprung up across the Lake County territory and there were five schools scattered across the wide expanse of county territory:

- Oro City 1866
- Granite 1869
- Browns Creek 1866
- South Arkansas 1861
- Adobe Park 1866

and another year of expansive mining and two more schools were set in order in the northern portion of the county:

Doc 1 Pg 3 Ln 1 Pos 10

- Trout Creek 1871
- Riverside 1871.

In the southern and western portion of the county other schools were being started and school buildings erected: Hancock, Romley and Browns Canyon were all built around 1870 and all were on the eastern side of the continental divide. In 1874, Browns Canyon was listed as Lake County School District 3 and stretched south and west to the Utah state line. Nine males and four females were enrolled.

By 1876, when statehood became a reality, there were eleven schools in Lake County:

- Oro City
- Carbonate Camp
- *granite
- Browns Creek
- South Arkansas
- Adobe Park
- Trout Creek
- Riverside
- Hancock
- Romley
- Browns Canyon

e

and by 1879, Carbonate Camp, later renamed Leadville, had seven schools in its district alone. A huge population increase in the mining industry and the distance to the courthouse in Granite as well as the southern shift of the mining and ranching population brought about the decision to divide the county and on February 14, 1879, fourteen new counties were carved out of Lake County.

With the formation of the new county, Chaffee retained all the school districts south of and including Granite. At the same time, the southern end of the new county had begun expansion due to the progress of the railroad and in just a few months, September, 1879, a new school district was set up as the Cleora district.

Other schools in the southern end of the county that were begun in the decade of 1870 were:

Maysville 1870
Pinion Grove 187--
Alpine 1877
Garfield 1879
Heywood 1879

and in the next decade, the 1880's, more schools were added:

St Elmo 1880
Buena Vista 1880
Pine Creek 1880
Monarch 1880
Nathrop 1881
Vicksburg 1881
Winfield 1881
Rockdale 1881
Dolomite 1886
Mt Princeton 1889

The nineties brought yet more schools and districts into being:

Gas Creek 1890
Berrian 1892
Wild Horse 1892
Newitt 1895
Sand Park 1897
Turret 1897
Clear Creek 1898
Cleora Wellsville 1898
Manoa 1898

and after the turn of the century, Valley View and Smelter schools were added to the Roster.

In 1910, Chaffee County School Districts numbered 30 and several districts contained two or more schools:

1 Granite	11 Riverside	21 Monarch
2 Centerville	12 St Elmo	22 (Cleora)
3 Poncha Springs	13 Nathrop	23 Newitt
4 Maysville	14 Pinion Grove	24 Sand Park
5 Adobe Park	15 Vicksburg	25 Clear Creek
Smelter (Kortz)	Winfield	26 Mt Princeton
6 Free Gold	Rockdale	Maxwell Park
7 Salida	16 Pine Creek	27 Berrian
8 Alpine	17 Hancock	Wild Horse
9 Buena Vista	Romley	28 Cleora-Wellsville
10 Garfield	18 Turret	29 Valley View
	Manoa	30 Browns Canyon
	Nelson	
	19 Heywood	
	20 Gas Creek	

These schools were often small and uncomfortable log cabins or one room frame buildings, heated by wood stoves, little insulation, water was carried to school, often by the teacher, as was the logs used to build the fire. Many of these older schools burned and were replaced by brick or stone buildings. The teachers were often only one level above her students, having been a part of the class the year before, and filling in the part of teacher the next.

School usually began with the ringing of the bells, first a bell to say school was ready to begin, and then one that was a tardy bell. A prayer, the flag pledge and a song would begin the day. Songs that are still popular in schools and in the memories of the older generation.

The three R's, readin, ritin and rithmetic, were concentrated on and very often to the tune of a hickory stick as discipline was encouraged and used. Recitations were oral and each class had its turn from the youngest to the oldest, but spelling bees, math matches and other games made learning fun. Many of the students of these schools did not go further than the third or fourth grade, but desired learning enough to self teach and become successful businessmen, officials and government personnel. How many third graders today would do the same if denied access to an education?

When the eleven o'clock lunch bell rang, students close enough to walk home, did so for lunch. Others took their lard pail lunch buckets from the cloakroom shelf and went outdoors, or sat at their desks to eat. Progressive schools had hot lunches sent from home, each family by turn and kept warm on the heating stove. Pots of beans, soup, stew and other good hot meals were served at noon, especially during the cold wintertime. Each student and the teacher had their own dish, bowl and spoon.

Afternoon activities kept the students until almost four when they could leave for home, either on foot, on horse or mule, or in a horse pulled buggy. The afternoon ended as the morning had begun, with a prayer.

The school house was the hub of social activity, and school programs, the end of school picnic, Christmas and other holidays and special events were looked forward to eagerly by the community residents. Church was held in the school when a minister was available, and Sunday School taught by community leaders. Dances, Box Suppers, spelling bees, voting, and other community business was conducted in the early schoolhouses. Many stories have been told of the early schools that are interesting and exciting, but none more so than the following one printed in an early local paper:

"A mountain lion gained entrance to the Sunnyside school one night last week by jumping through the window. Bloody imprints of his paws, which were cut by broken glass were visible on the teachers and students desks, and various toothmarks indicated where he had tried to masicate the varnished furniture. All hands concerned hope the lion will continue to quell his thirst for knowledge till after school hours".

The Sunnyside school has not been located. This story is ascribed to several in the district but the definite location is not known.

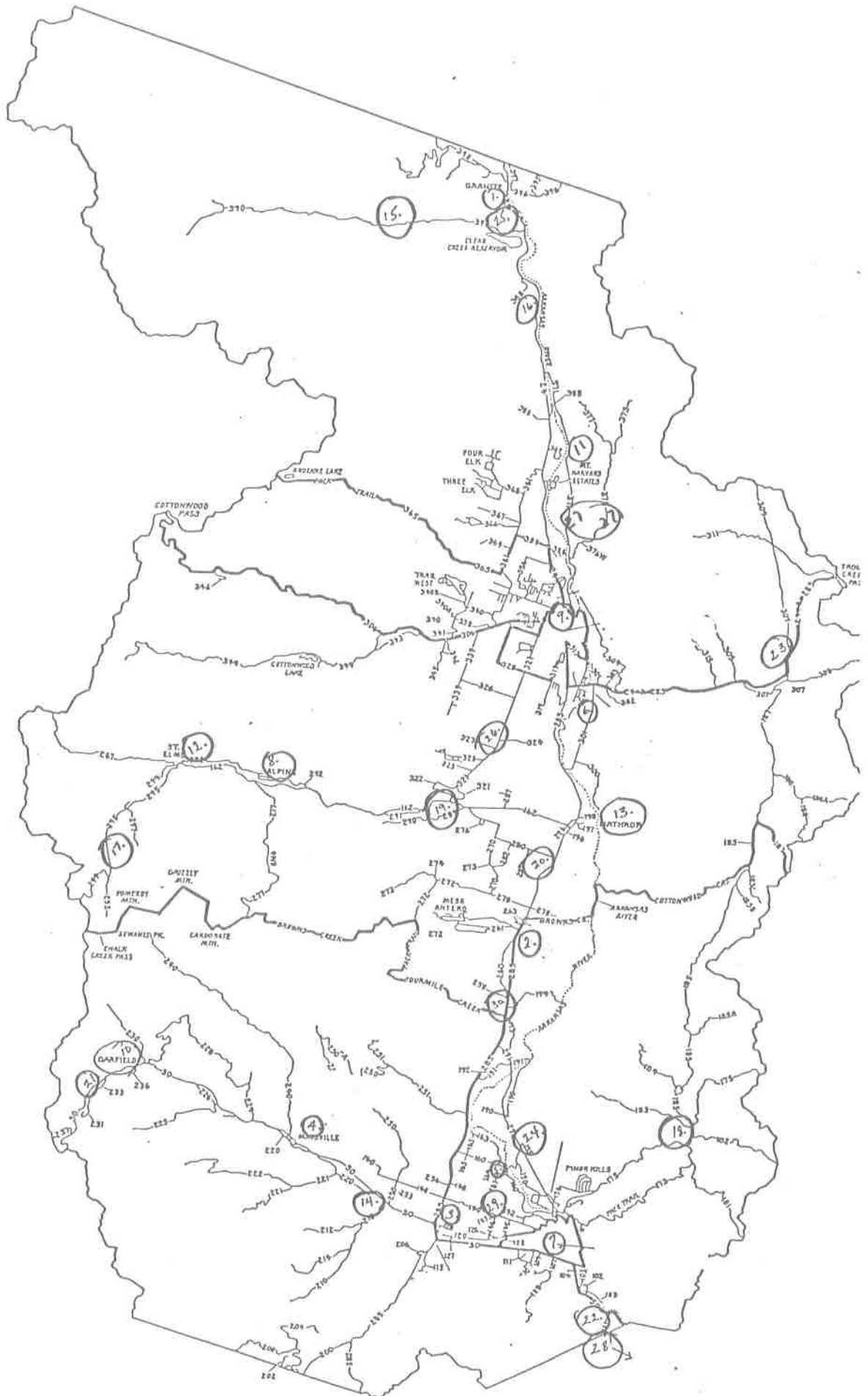
School Districts of Chaffee County, 1910

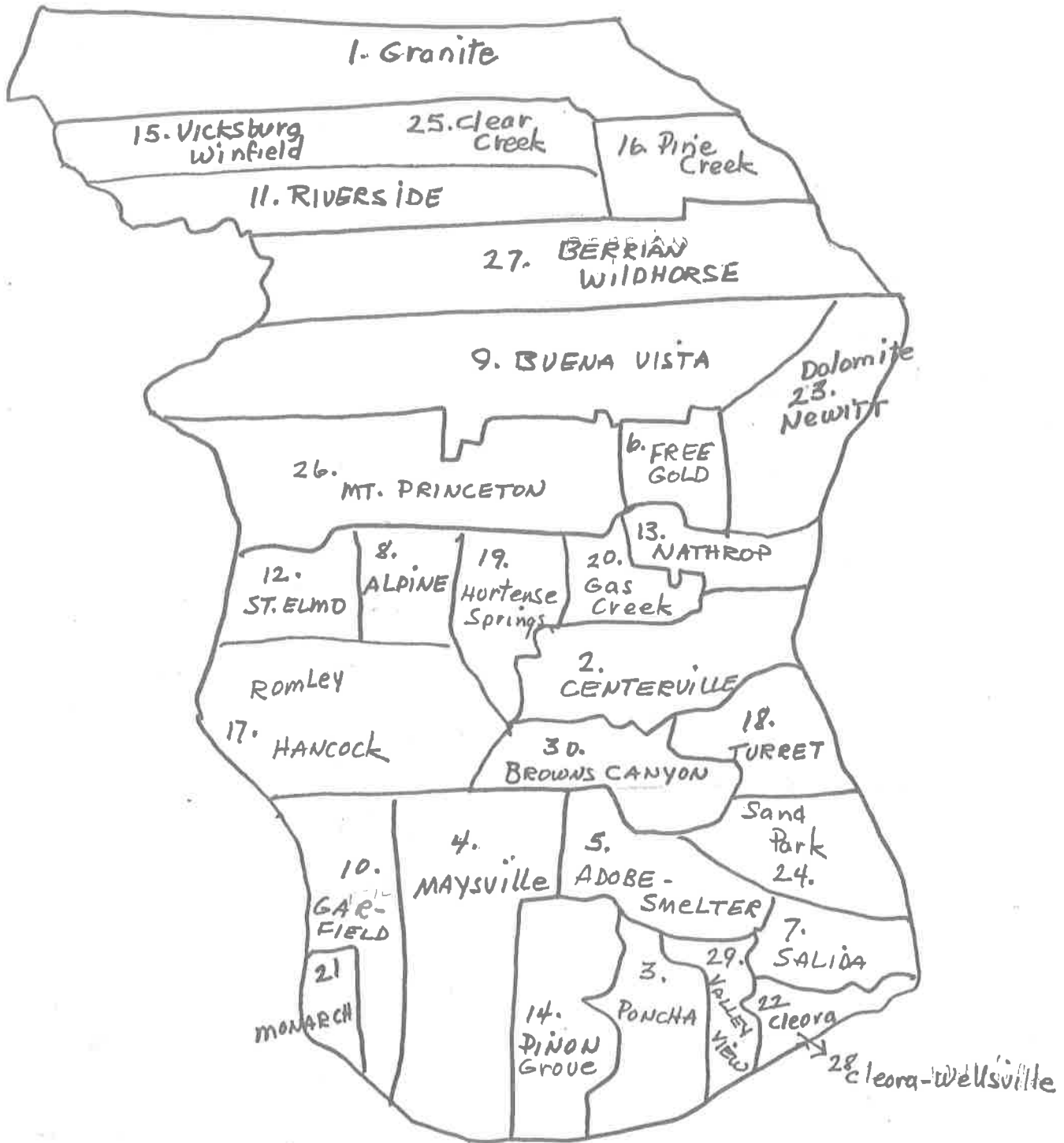
1. Granite
2. Centerville
3. Poncha Springs
4. Maysville
5. Adobe Park
6. Free Gold
7. Salida
8. Alpine
9. Buena Vista
10. Garfield
11. Riverside
12. St Elmo
13. Nathrop
14. Pinion Grove
15. Vicksburg
16. Pine Creek
17. Hancock
18. Turret
19. Heywood Springs
20. Gas Creek
21. Monarch
22. Cleora* (joined #28)
23. Newitt
24. Sand Park
25. Clear Creek
26. Mt Princeton (Maxwell Park)
27. Berrian/Wild Horse
28. Cleora/Wellsville
29. Valley View
30. Browns Creek

With the decline of mining activity, towns folded and the population moved away, leaving schools empty or near empty. By 1927, there were 27 districts, in 1935 twenty one and then with the closing of several schools during the forties, there were only 14 school districts remaining. In 1958 consolidation of those remaining districts created R 31 in Buena Vista and R 32 in Salida.

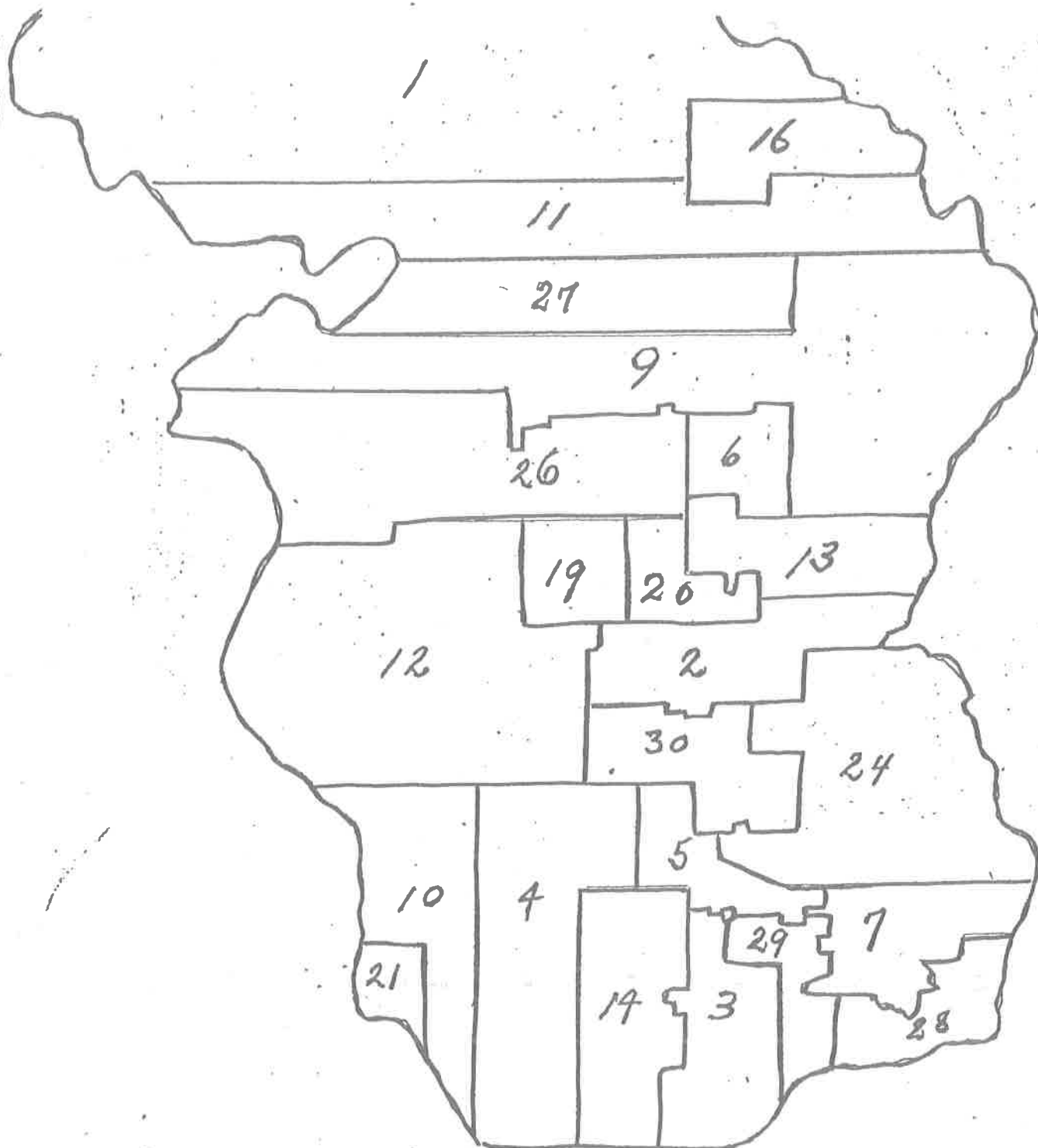
On the following pages we offer information on the thirty schools that once formed the Chaffee County School System for more than seventy years.

However, it should be pointed out that the rural schools only operated as grade schools and the high school age students always attended Salida High. Not all the rural schools closed at the same time. When the enrollment in some of them dropped to a very low point, the students usually were sent to the Salida schools or some other close by rural school.



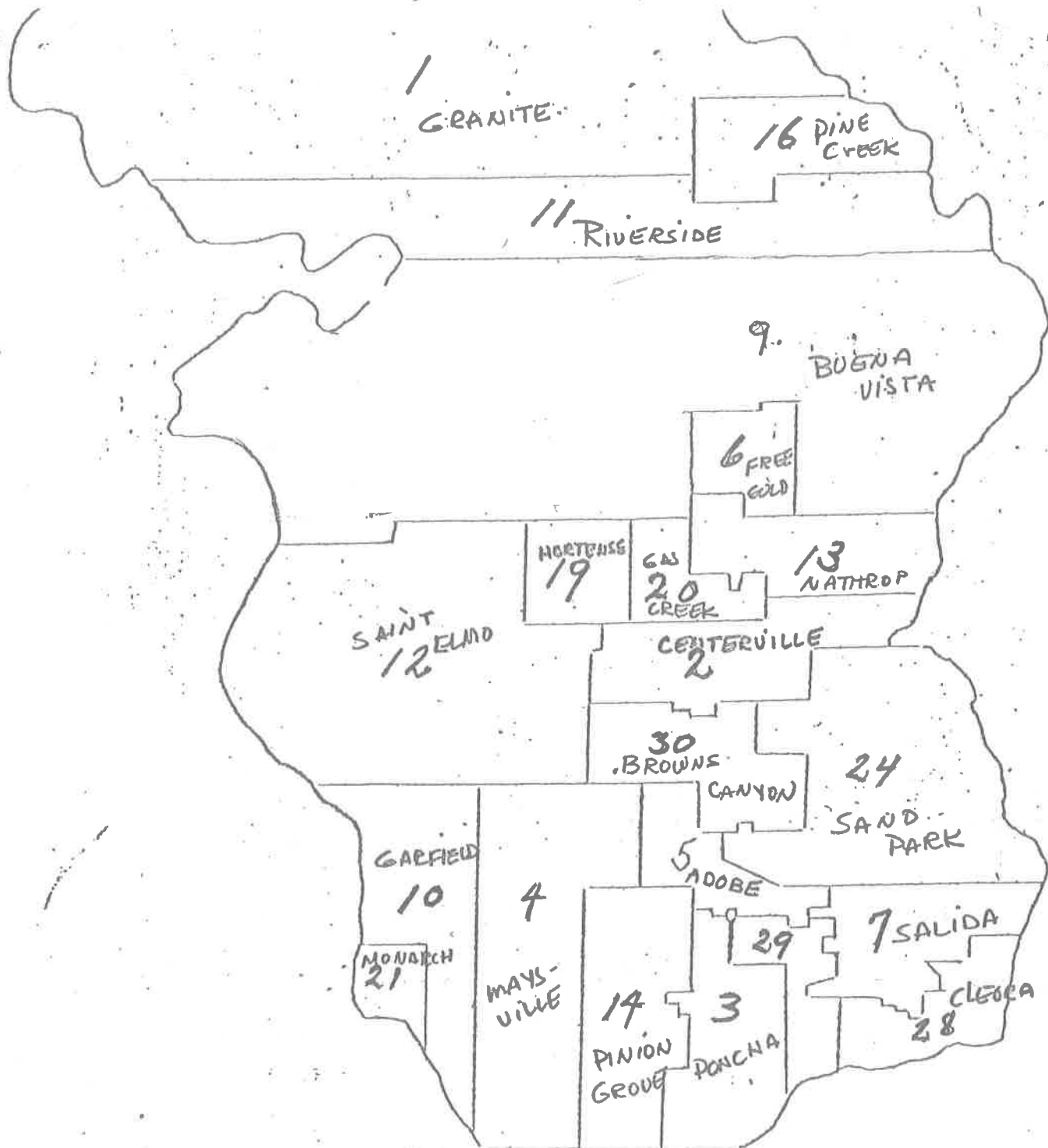


1910



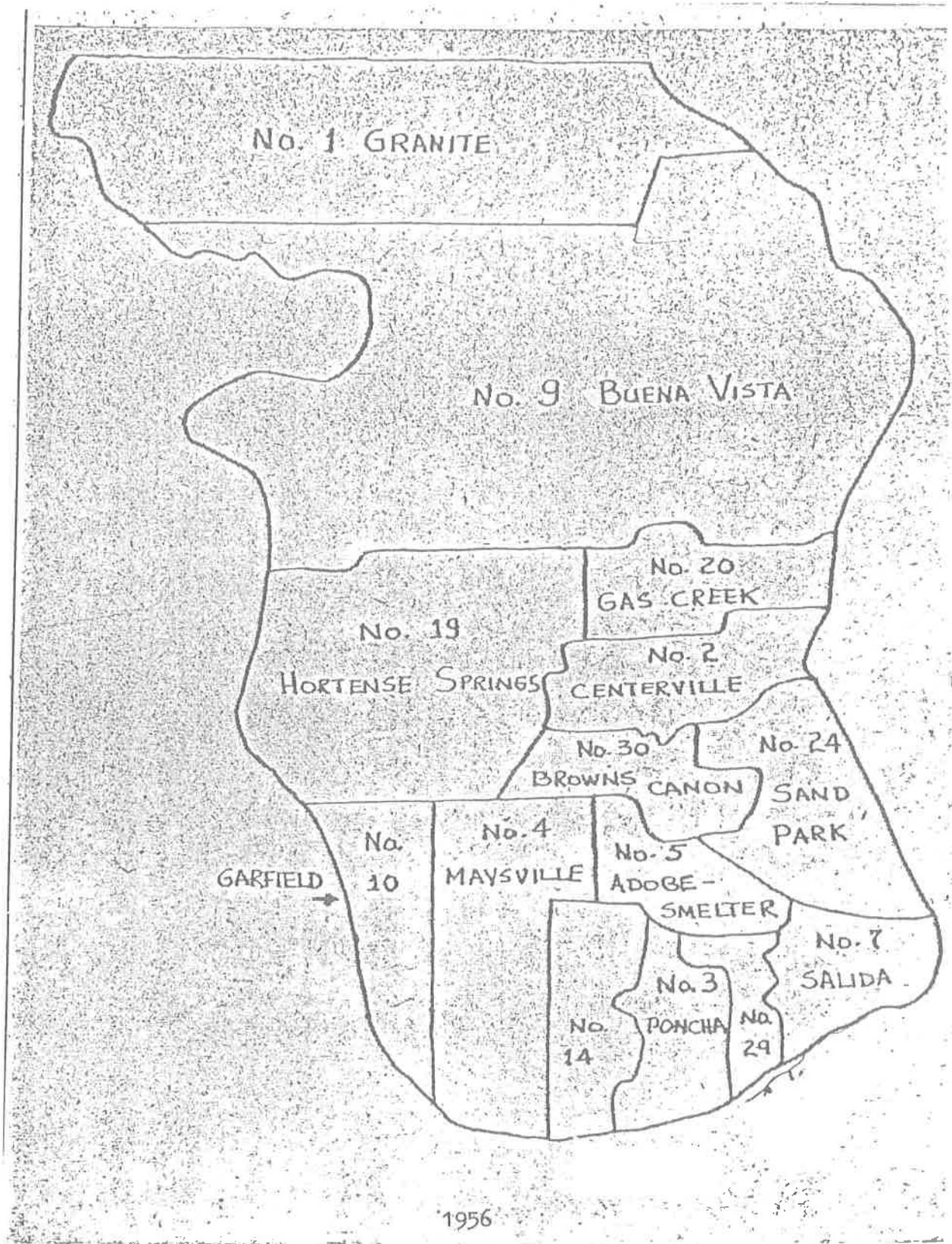
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|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1-- Granite. | 7- Salida | 14. Pinon Grove |
| 2-- Centerville | 9- Buena Vista | 16. Pine Creek |
| 3.- Poncha Springs | 10. Garfield | 19.-Hortense |
| 4.- Maysville | 11. Riverside | 20. Gas Creek |
| 5.- Adobe Park | 12. Saint Elmo | 21. Monarch |
| 6.- Free Gold | 13. Nathrop | 24. Sand Park |
| 26-Mt. Princeton | 27. Berrian | 28. Cleora |
| | 29. Valley View | 30. Brown's Canon |

1927



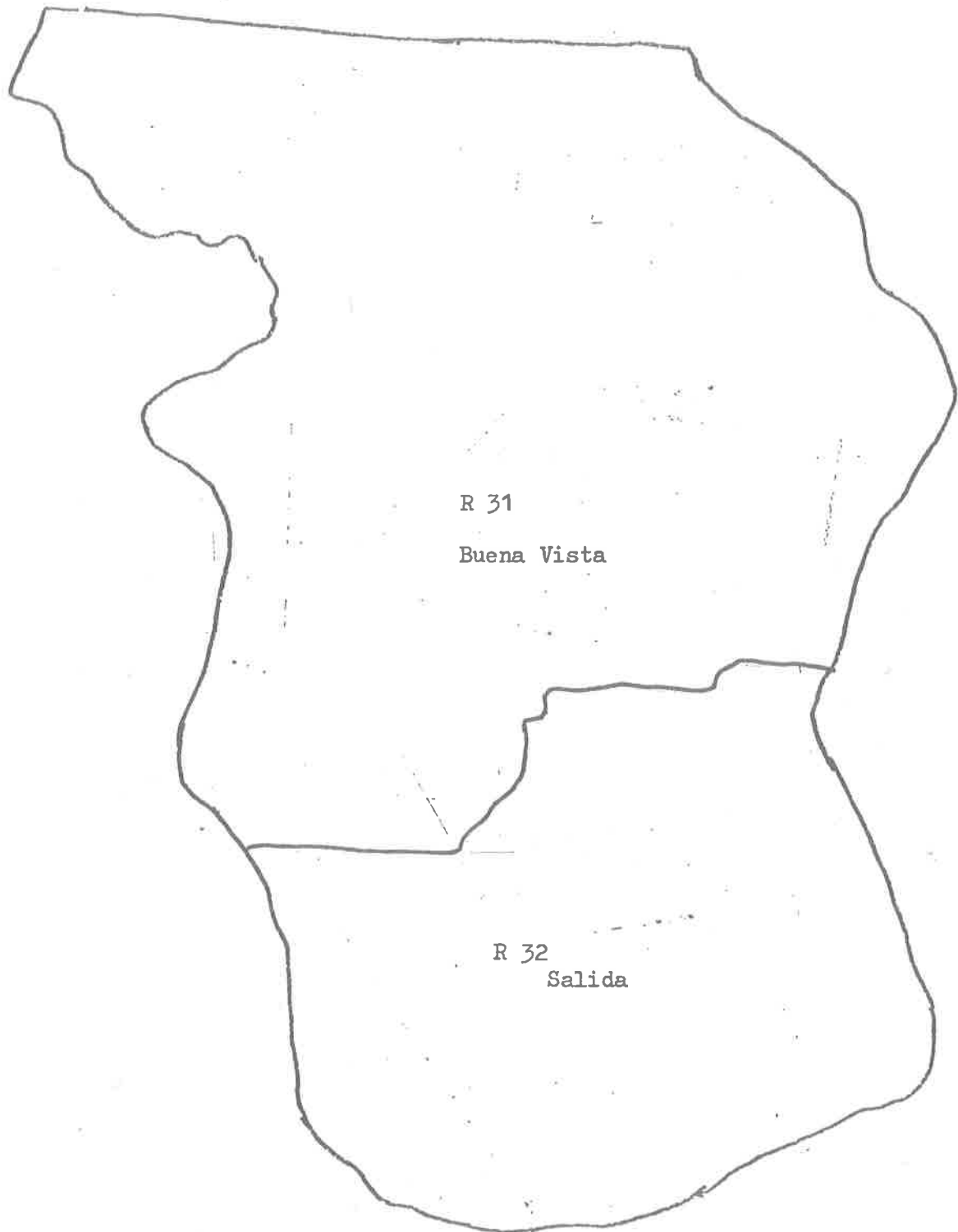
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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1-- Granite. | 7- Salida. | 14. Pinon Grove |
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| 26-Mt. Princeton | 27. Berrian | 28. Cleora . |
| | 29. Valley View | 30. Brown's Canon ! |

1935



1956

SCHOOL DISTRICTS — Chaffee county's school districts, many of them organized more than three quarters of a century ago, are shown on the map of the county, above. Many of the districts no longer hold school but send their pupils as tuition students to other districts. District 7 was organized at Cleora on June 25, 1879, and the school was moved to Salida during the mass exodus from Cleora. A few years later another Cleora district was established. Ten years later it joined district 28 with Fremont county. Finally, in 1943, the joint district was dissolved and the Cleora district again became part of No. 7.



R 31
Buena Vista

R 32
Salida

1986

Teachers of Chaffee County

1920-1921

DISTRICT

*C. Sendum donated
by Donna Nevens
8/25/11*

- No. 1. GRANITE. Mrs. Christine Morgan.
- No. 2. CENTERVILLE. Mrs. Abby Williams.
- No. 3. PONCHA SPRINGS. Gertrude Bondurant, Principal; Lucy Husband.
- No. 4. MAYSVILLE. Mrs. Edith J. Behrens. Postoffice, Salida, Garfield Route.
- No. 5. SMELTER. Mrs. Bessie Shewalter, P. O., Salida, 218 E St.; Eunice Graham, P. O., Salida, R. F. D., Smelter School.
- No. 5. ADOBE PARK. Xana Gorham. P. O., Salida, 137 E St.
- No. 6. FREE GOLD. Sarah M. Wright. Postoffice, Buena Vista.
- No. 7. SALIDA. E. Kesner, Superintendent.
HIGH SCHOOL—C. E. Tanton, Principal, Math.; C. T. Zumwalt, Science, Athletics; Velma McClellan, English; Alinda Montgomery, Latin, French; Madora E. Smith, History, Civics; Helen E. Craig, Mathematics, Science; Elsie W. Wadell, English, Secretary to Superintendent.
SPECIAL—Gladys M. Parks, Domestic Science; John C. Burgener, Manual Training; Mrs. Verna Zumwalt, Music, Drawing.
EIGHTH GRADES—Mabel Gloyd, East Eighth; Mrs. Harriet Keyser, West Eighth.
LONGFELLOW—Hettie M. Rogers, Principal, Seventh Grade; Mrs. Orphie B. Dickinson, Sixth Grade; Jessie Foulk, Sixth Grade; Mrs. Crystella Merten, Fifth Grade; Margaret Miller, Fourth Grade; Margaret Sloan, Fourth Grade; Rose Hogue, Third Grade; Lorena Kennison, Sec. and Third Grade; Sadie M. Wiley, Second Grade; Mrs. Jean K. Tanton, First Grade; Edith Berrian, Helper.
CENTRAL SCHOOL—Mrs. Mary Foss, Principal, Seventh Grade; Mrs. G. N. McCray, Sixth Grade; Irene Booco, Fifth Grade; Mary McDowell, Fourth Grade; Nellie Buck, Third Grade; Mrs. Bina Laverty, Second Grade; Mrs. R. M. English, First Grade; Laura L. Donnell, First Grade; Catherine Panton, Helper.
- No. 9. BUENA VISTA. Prof. Harry L. McGinnis, Superintendent, Latin and Science; Helen Mosgrove, English and History; Mrs. Charlotte McGinnis, Mathematics and Science.
GRADES—Thelia Simonson, Eighth and Seventh Grades; Helen Taylor, Sixth and Fifth Grades; Catherine Crymble, Fourth and Third Grades; Mrs. Sadie Ayers, Second and First Grades.
- No. 10. GARFIELD. Mrs. Mary Tyler.
- No. 11. RIVERSIDE. Bertha Strayer. Postoffice, Buena Vista.
- No. 12. ST. ELMO. Eva Corlett.
- No. 13. NATHROP. Kay Mandl.
- No. 14. PINON GROVE. Mrs. Florence Theodoran. Salida.
- No. 16. PINE CREEK.
- No. 18. TURRET.
- No. 18. GRANITE QUARRY. Pearl Mahoney. Postoffice, Salida, care Granite Quarry.
- No. 19. HORTENSE. (Postoffice, B. Vista.)
- No. 20. GAS CREEK. Essie M. Powell. Postoffice, Nathrop.
- No. 21. MONARCH. Bertha Lippard. Postoffice, Garfield.
- No. 23. NEWETT. (P. O., Buena Vista.)
- No. 24. SAND PARK. Mrs. Ruby Tanton. Postoffice, Salida, 320 Wood Ave.
- No. 25. CLEAR CREEK. (Postoffice, Granite.)
- No. 26. MT. PRINCETON. Mrs. E. E. Johnson. Postoffice, Buena Vista.
- No. 27. BERRIAN. (Postoffice, Buena Vista.)
- No. 28. CLEORA. Mrs. Nellie Snell. Postoffice, Salida, 233 Teller St.
- No. 29. VALLEY VIEW. Mrs. Alice Comstock. Postoffice, Salida, R. F. D.
- No. 30. BROWN'S CANON. Antoinette Eassen. Postoffice, Salida, Box 384.

ROSE W. RIDGWAY,

Buena Vista, Colorado.

County Superintendent of Schools.

District # 1 GRANITE

The Granite school was organized in 1869 in then Lake County. Built on the side of a hill, it was originally a one room frame structure with no space for a playground. Water had to be carried from a nearby home for drinking purposes since there was no well on the school property.

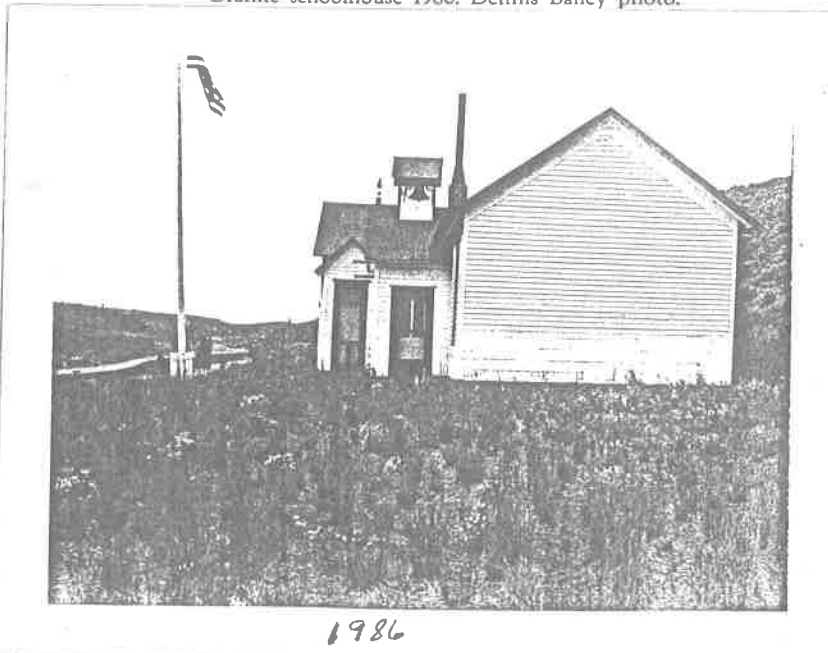
A second schoolroom was built onto the school in 1885. The school is one of the original buildings still standing in Granite. School was held in the school building until 1958, when the consolidation with Buena Vista took place. It was included in the Clear Creek Historical Society in 1975, and can still be seen on the hillside to the east of the highway.. The school is now owned by Carl Douglas, Granite Colorado.

Activities other than school took place in the school building such as socials and dances on Saturday night, and possibly church on Sunday.



10

Granite schoolhouse 1980. Dennis Bailey photo.



1986

District 1 - organized in ~~1885~~ 1869 (Kearse School, Minn. - Mail Record Sept 1935)

Granite

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1894-95	Celia M. Tyler } Dee Williams }	41	\$75 mo. \$65 mo.	9 9
1898-99	L. J. Morrison } Stella B. Davis }	55	\$90 mo. \$50 mo.	9 3
901-02	Florence Campbell Lillian Aude			
902-03	Edwin R. Gibson Dee Williams			
903-04	Myrtle Meteer Dee Williams			
904-05	Celia Tyler Dee Williams			
905-06	W. A. Morrison } Dee Williams }	59	\$75 mo. \$65 mo.	
906-07	Grace B. Martin } Effie Wallace, who resigned } Florence Cox, who replaced her }	58	\$75 mo. 65 mo. 65 mo. } total	9 9 8
907-08	Grace B. Martin } Anna Gattier }	20	\$90 mo. \$65 mo.	9 9
908-09	Grace B. Martin } Anna Gattier, who resigned } Katie Crymble, replaced her }	41	\$90 mo. \$65 mo. \$65 mo.	9 4 5

The granite which was mined in this county was richer because of the mining industry. The schoolhouse is a frame building.

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
'09 - 10	Mrs. Ruth A. Dunn	37	\$90 mo.	9
'10 - 11	Mrs. Bettie Hannah	27	\$90 mo.	9
'11 - 12	Elizabeth M. Kenyon	30	\$90 mo.	9
'12 - 13	Nora Mahon	24	\$90 mo.	9
'26 - 27	Bettie B. Ball	20	\$100 mo	9
'28 - 29		9		
'37 - 38	W. Fred Gibson	20	\$900 yr.	9
'38 - 39	W. Fred Gibson	26	\$900 yr.	9

Last names of students: Sandoval, Bishop, Noblette, Clabaugh, Bear, Irwin, Giebried, Leewaye, Morain, Sepers, Bradbury, Cline, Sanchez, Nesbit, Donaldson, Cureton, Smith. Morains: Jimmy, Bert, & Chester. Sandoval: Stella, Amelia, Mary, & Charles.

Parents' Occupations: miners, laborers in the mines, section men, jack hammer operator, section boss, powder man, miners, and 2 women listed as housekeepers.

'39 - 40	Marjorie Qualls } Daisy Tait }	27	\$810 yr	6 3
1927 - 28	Bettie B. Ball	11	\$900 yr	9

Dec 1972
Granite school
 According to the Chaffee County Republican the Granite school house was sold to Fitz Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Douglas, at an auction Tuesday evening conducted by the school board of district R-31. The final bid was \$5,100.

District #2 CENTERVILLE

Centerville began in 1866 as the Browns Creek School, in a building still standing but now being used as a barn. In "Under the Angel of Shavano", Dr Wendell Hutchinson records the story of Henry Weber who attended the Browns Creek School at the time of the Lake County War:

" I went to school in a one room log school on the north side of Browns Creek. A man by the name of Sprague owned the ranch on Browns Creek above us and Gilliland owned the ranch below us. Gilliland was a minister and used to hold Sunday School in the log school house. This log school house stood on the west side of the present state highway, near the bottom of the hill on the north side of Browns Creek. The settlers built the school house. This was the first school house that was constructed in what is now Chaffee County.

While we lived in Cache Creek my folks sent me to Canon City for one winter to attend school as that was the nearest school from Cache Creek.

At the log school house on Browns Creek, Judge Sprague taught a term or two and Mr. Dyer, who later became Judge Dyer, also taught. I went to school under both of them. A man by the name of Anderson was teaching at the log school house on Browns Creek at the time of the Lake County War.

During the Lake County war Tom Ehrhart and myself, and about 10 or 12 others, were going to school at the log school house. I remember 12 or 15 of the vigilantes committee came to the school house in the morning. We had had a snow and the members of the committee all had their eyes blackened so as to avoid being snow blinded. They came to the school and Kraft, the leader, came to the door and knocked. Anderson went out, then came back and told Tom Ehrhart and me to sort of look after the school until noon, as he thought he would be back then. The vigilantes took Anderson with them, and we understand they took him to Nathrop. As Anderson did not return at noon we dismissed the school. On our way home we met a number of vigilantes and they made us hold up our hands and swear that we would not divulge anything concerning their visit to the school. Anderson returned that night and opened school the next day."

This school was known as District 2 in Lake County and was built of logs. It stands today on the west side of the highway with the creek running in front of the door to the south. This building was also used as a meeting house and a neighboring rancher who was also a minister held Sunday School in the log school house.



With the change of county names, the name of the school was changed to Centerville, and a new school built in 1911 on the hill south of the log building. This was a cement building with a granite block above the door stating: CENTERVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1866. The building remained on the hill near the cemetery until the new highway 285 went through and a cut was made in the hill that took the school with it. Crossing the highway are large pipelines and near those pipelines can be seen the cement steps that once led into the school yard. Across the yard are other steps also called stiles and in the schoolyard the flagpole that flew the Star Spangled Banner is still standing with a basketball hoop hanging on its side, reminiscent of the games that were played on the school playground.

Centerville P. T. A. Has Good Record for Year

The first meeting was called to order on September 22 with all new officers present. The treasury showed a balance of \$78.73 with which to start the new year. The P. T. A. held monthly meetings at the members' homes and at the school house. Light refreshments were served by the hostesses.

We feel that Centerville P. T. A. is a standard association. We have aided the county P. T. A. in every way possible.

A school library has been started and has proved a source of much delight to the children. The children were given a special treat at the Christmas entertainment.

Centerville P. T. A. now has a membership of 14 members. The next meeting will be held May 16, at which time election of officers will be held. It will be an evening meeting in order that the men members may attend.

Founders' day was appropriately celebrated at the school.

Coming activities include a P. T. A. and school picnic to be held May 23 at Mt. Princeton Hot Springs.

The treasurer reports a balance of \$40.00 on hand at the present time.

The officers for the year 1929 to 1930 are: Mrs. Fred Bertschy, president. Mrs. James Paquette, secretary; Mrs. Walter Paquette, treasurer; Mrs. Frank Lindquist, historian.

1 room cinder block
about 18 mi from Salida

District 2

Centerville

1894-95	16 pupils enrolled, grades 1-8 Matie Higgs, teacher, \$50 mo school term ended in April Bele Anderson
1901-02. and 1902-03	
1898-99	26 enrolled, av. att. 19 Kellaphine (?) Albred taught 8 mo. @ \$50 Nellie Walsh (part of the year)
1903-04	14 pupils enrolled
1905-06	Matie Higgs, 7 mo. @ \$50 Nellie Walsh, teacher (part of the year)
1903-04	
1907-08	12 enrolled Matie Higgs, 7 mo. @ \$50
1906-07	17 enrolled Matie Higgs, 7 mo. @ \$50
1908-09	10 enrolled May Hanks, 7 mo. @ \$50
1909-1910	12 enrolled Matie Higgs, 7 mo @ \$55
1910-1911	16 enrolled Helen Taylor, 7 mo., @ \$55
1911-1912	11 enrolled Helen Taylor, 7 mo. @ \$55
1912-13	15 enrolled Mildred G. Turnbull, 7 mo @ \$55

Centerville, District 2

22 Veronica Harrington 11 \$90 mo 8 mo
i-26 Arlene Graf 15 \$900 yr 8 mo
?-29 Leota Cree, 17 pupils, \$800 yr

-38 Genevieve Spina 10 pupils \$675 yr
Subjects taught: Reading, penmanship, hygiene,
spelling, history, civics, arithmetic, Cal. history,
geography, music, art, + English.
Miss Spina had pupils in 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, &
8th grades.

-40 Lara A. Pierce 11 pupils \$675 yr.

-42 Doris Richardson Brown

names of some pupils: Sage, Coscarelli, Janin,
Bertschy

Genevieve Spina roomed a boarder with the
Evans family while teaching at Centerville.

There was a well on the school grounds.

District # 3 PONCHA SPRINGS

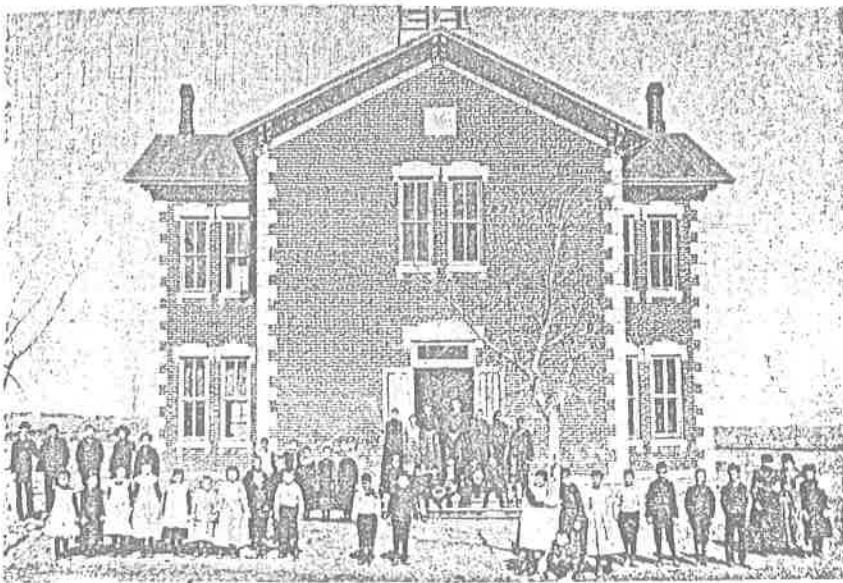
Once known as South Arkansas. Poncha Springs first school was a log building across the Little River on the Burnett Ranch, now Dr Hoovers ranch. It was a log building, one room that sat in the midst of the chico brush. Sarah Maxwell was the schools first teacher in 1867.

The second school was closer to the townsite and built around 1874. Andrew McPherson was the teacher at this school. Four boys and one girl went to school the 60 days it was open that year.

In 1877, the name South Arkansas was changed to Poncha Springs because of the dozens of hot springs south of town. Poncha Pass winds over the rockies into the San Luis Valley to the west on US Highway 285.

A new school was built in Poncha Springs in 1882. Built of brick, two stories with bell tower, the school is still standing. The schoolrooms were on the main floor and the upper floor a community room used for community business and affairs. The school rooms are now used as Poncha Springs City Hall and also houses a small museum.

Mrs L.G.King held a private school in 1882, and the school was opened that year. In 1885, J.A. Fowler was the teacher and he reported having 34 pupils in six classes.



These students attended the Poncha, Colo. School, Class of 1891. Names of these youngsters are not available.

Poncha School Built In '82

(From The Poncha Herald,
July 1, 1882)

The foundation for the school house is laid and the lumber for finish is being delivered on the ground. The brick are being burned near here, Mr. B. Furnish having the contract. This will be the handsomest and most costly structure of its kind in Chaffee county.

District 3 -

(Toncha Springs)
 School first opened in 1882

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of Sc.</u>
--	----------------	-------------------	---------------	----------------------

1898-99	G. P. De Witt.	60	\$70 mo.	8
	Iva Beck		\$50 mo.	8

1901-02	C. M. Herren			
	Iva Beck			

1902-03	C. M. Herren			
	Iva Beck			

1903-04	C. M. Herren			
	Jannie McClure			

1904-05	C. M. Herren	53	\$70 mo.	
	Ella P. Campbell		\$50 mo.	

Studies pursued: Reading, Writing, Spelling, Ment.
 Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic; Language, Grammar
 Geography, History, Physiology, Algebra, Roman
 History, Latin, and English Literature (House of
 Bibles and Ivanhoe).

1905-06	C. M. Herren	46	\$70 mo.	
	Mary A. Ball		\$50 mo.	

School was closed for 2 wks. because of diphtheria

1906-07	W. C. Myers	44	\$75 mo.	
	Mary A. Ball		\$55 mo.	

1907-08	Mary A. Ball	31	\$75 mo.	
	Carrie L. Appleby		\$55 mo.	

1908-09	L. J. Shaw	54		
	Rose Hoque			

*

District #4 MAYSVILLE

Seven miles westward up the mountain , Maysville school began in 1870. The bell that rang from the bell tower in the frame school first hung in the Union Sunday School and Congregational church buildings. When those buildings were moved to Salida the bell was hung in the school tower that centered the roof.

A Maysville school report of 1885 reported that Friday, June 5th ended the first month of the school year with 23 pupils. Helen Stratton was the teacher that year, and listed Annie Pace, Jimmy Cottrell, Frank Rogers Mary Pace, Neven Deal, Nellie Bogart and Bert Bevington as being on the honor roll.

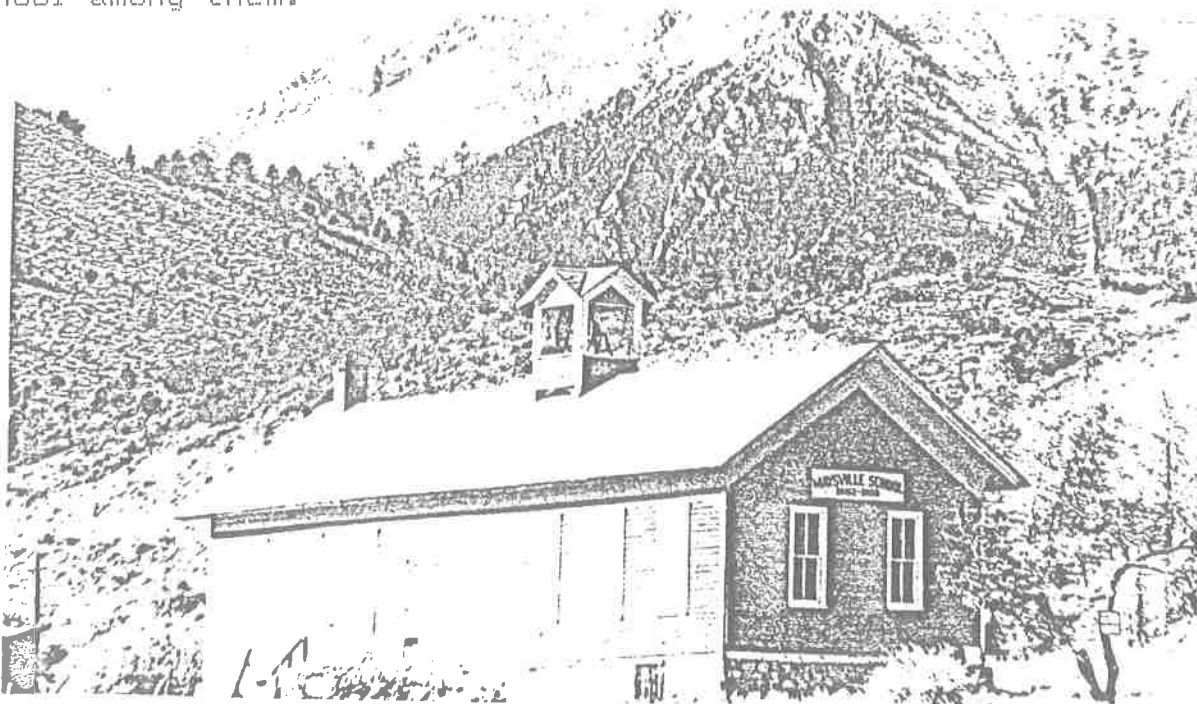
Because of the mines in the district, Maysville was one of the richest districts in the area and paid better salaries than other districts could. The Maysville school also had living quarters for the teacher. . . Possibly because of this, water was piped into the school building making it one of the few country schools without a water bucket and dipper.

The Maysville school held school until 1958 and was then made into a bus barn to house the bus used to take students into

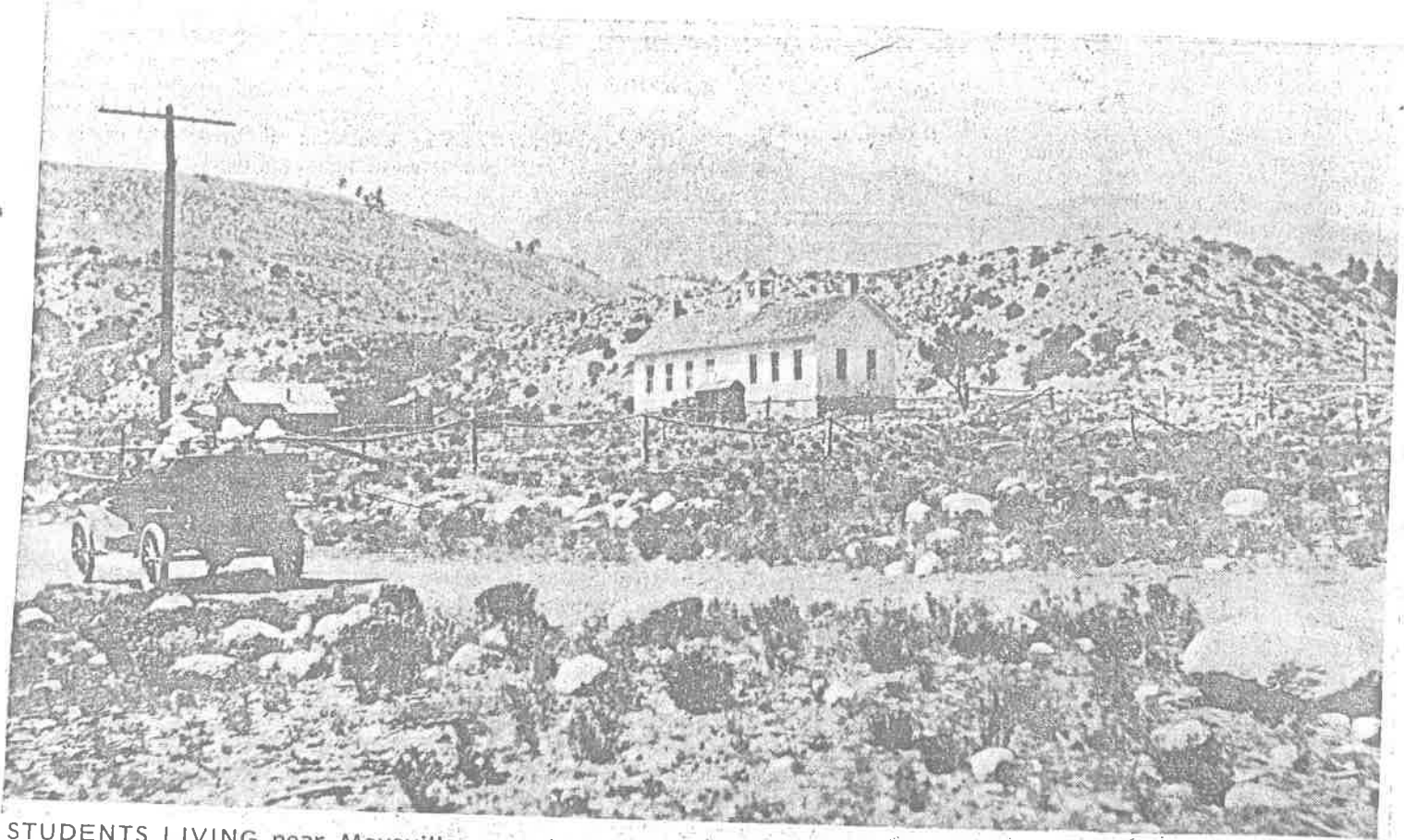
Salida to school. Later the school was bought by the Salida Historical Society and restored to its original state. It is now a museum for the area.

Maysville began, according to newspaper authority, with the name of Crazy Camp. Why it was named that is not known, but was probably changed to Maysville (also Marysville) for a pioneer woman of the area.

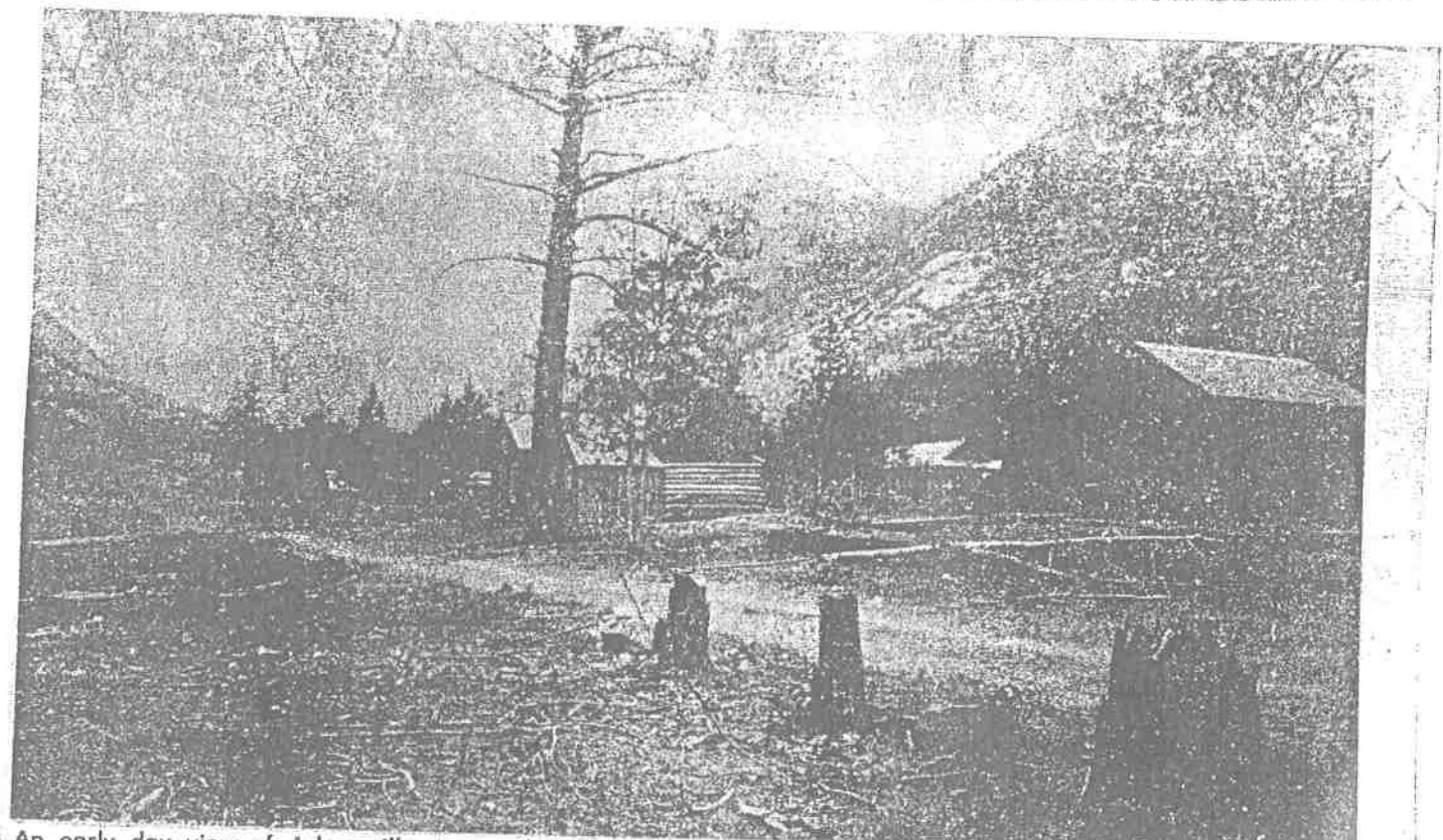
Two miles from Maysville was Arbourville, another mining town where this news photo says there was a school, probably in the Maysville district. Arbourville had a short life and most of the buildings there were moved to Maysville. most probably the school among them.



10



STUDENTS LIVING near Maysville around 1915 attended this school. After consolidation, the building became a bus garage and within recent years has been restored as a museum by area historians.



An early day view of Arbourville, two miles west of Maysville, is believed to be one of Jackson's, an early day photographer in Colorado, who visited all camps in the heyday of mining. Arbourville, settled in 1879, had a postoffice, a school and a smelter. The population is not known. It boasted of several dance halls, which drew such lively crowds that the Chaffee County sheriff had to close them. The town had only a short existence and the buildings were moved to Maysville and Garfield. Hank Sutherland, who settled there in 1879, acquired the townsite to raise hay and cattle. Frank Gimlett, the Hermit of Arbourville, became the owner after Sutherland's death. Gimlett's son, Irwin Gimlett of Tacoma, Washington, is the present owner. The place is leased at present by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Post, for pasture.



OLD MAYSVILLE SCHOOL—The old Maysville school will become a museum as a result of action of the Salida R-32-J board of education. The board last night voted to deed the building and four lots of land it's located on to the

Salida Museum Association. The association plans to remake the building into the school as it was with items originally used in the school.

Historic Maysville school given to area museum group by district

The old Maysville school, which first opened its doors for classes on May 1, 1882, will become an "old school" museum.

At the request of the Salida Museum Association, the Salida R-32-J board of education Tuesday night deeded the 96-year-old building and accompanying land to the association.

"For some time now the old

Maysville school has been left vacant and unattended," Miek Swantek told the board. "It needs some personal attention and care to preserve it for the future."

Swantek noted that it is the last outstanding historical marker left up the South Arkansas River Valley.

The school board voted 6-1 to deed the building and land to the museum association.

Ray Perschbacher cast the lone "no" vote, saying he had reservations about giving away a valuable asset without first determining its worth.

When asked how valuable it was, Perschbacher said he didn't know. He said he was objecting to the deed because the district didn't know how much it was giving away.

Board president Wendell Hutchinson said that the

county had given away and torn down many historical buildings. He said that he did not wish that to happen to the old school.

Glen Everett said he felt the building was worth more for its historical value than what the district could get for it on a sale.

Al Edlund said the historical building had educational value as well, to show people how school was taught years ago.

Ken Hoeschen said he could see no reason why the building couldn't be deeded to the museum for preservation and development as a historical site.

What to do with the old building and land had cropped up at various school board meetings in the past two years.

Along with Swantek, Samuel Price and Mr. and Mrs. James Osborne were present at the meeting representing the Maysville Chapter of the association.

Swantek said the museum

plans to remake the school as it once was, using donated items that were originally used in the building. He said they were many people who were interested in making donations of the original desks and some other items to make it a genuine replica of the past.

The structure was originally a rambling, large two-story building with three teachers. It was built for \$10,000, according to an old newspaper article.

Swantek said that in researching the school, he found the first teachers were paid \$60, \$50 and \$35 per month.

The building was last used as a school in 1939. The teacher at that time was Genevieve Oberle, now a druggist at Waggener's Pharmacy.

At about 1912, as the population of Maysville declined with the fall in mining activity in the area, the building was remodeled with the roof and second story cut off leaving the structure as it appears today.

From the late 1930s until 1948 the building and land was owned by Theresa Miller who deeded the property back to the school district at that time.

District 4

Maysville - Frame Building

1898-99

8 pupils enrolled, av. att. 5
Ruth White taught 8 mo. @ \$30.

1901-02, Charles Hayes, died during school term; 1902-03 Albert Hayes, 1904-05 Rose Hogue

1905-06

12 pupils enrolled
Rose Hogue, 7 mo. @ \$50

1906-07

13 pupils
Rose Hogue, 7 mo. @ \$50

1907-08

15 pupils
Lillian Luke, 6 mo. @ \$50

1908-09

Katie Cymbble taught Sept to Dec., ^{then} resigned
Beatrice Bullard taught, closed school Feb 26

1909-10

12 pupils
Grace Anderson, 8 mo. @ \$50

1910-11

13 pupils
Grace Anderson, 9 mo. @ \$50

1911-12

11 pupils
Evelyn M. Foss, 8 mo. @ \$50

1912-13

20 pupils
Mrs. Jessie Cronk, 9 mo. @ \$50

* 1925-26

Kate Burris - 12 pupils \$120 mo 9 mo

1927-28

12 pupils
Bessie Runyan \$900 yr.

1928-29

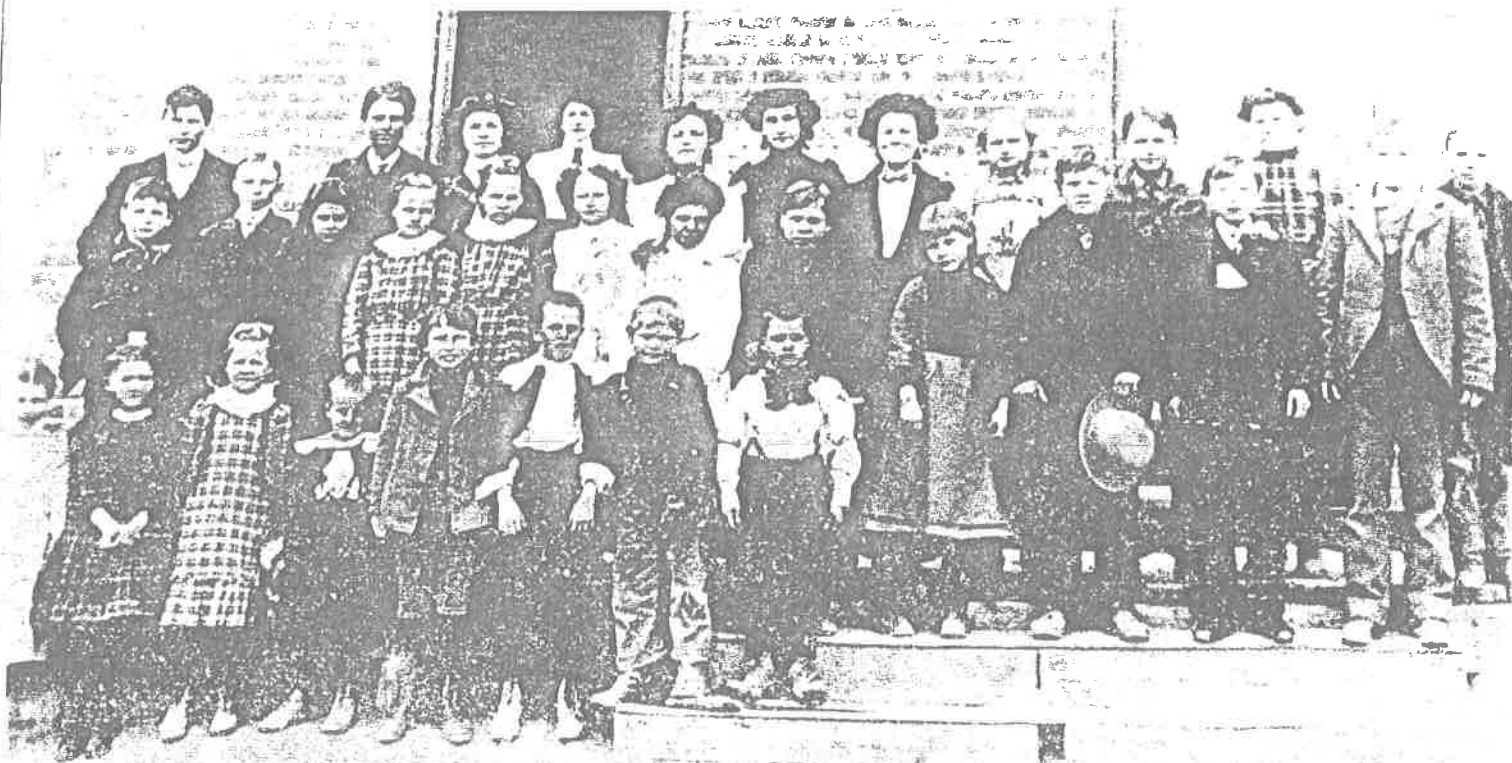
12 pupils
Abbie Haley, \$980 yr.

Designated
historical
building
- building
- year?

District # 5 ADOBE PARK

Adobe Park school was situated in Adobe Park, a ranching area almost due west of Salida. The Adobe school was organized in 1866 as one of the original Lake County schools. The Adobe Park school was on County Road 160 at the junction of 161. The school was a brick building surrounded by a playground closed in with a rock wall. There is nothing left now but the wall. The property is privately owned. One story about the Adobe Park School is that the teacher needed to take a broom to sweep the rattlesnakes off the front steps every morning. They must have liked the sun warmed steps for a morning nap.

For many years, Adobe Park was the only school in District 5 but in 1902, the Smelter (Kortz) school was added to the district. Adobe Park pupils were farm families in the area. School was held only a few months a year, to allow students to help at home during the harvesting. Adobe Park school closed around 1951 when the term let out for the year.



A 1902 VIEW of the Adobe Park School and pupils. First row L to R—Edith Sneddon Glenn, Mamie Brenston, Hester Sage, Joseph Sage, Aaron Reed, Lloyd Sage, Carl Blank, Lewis Glenn. Second row L to R—Lester Davis, Solomon Grodal, Edith Davis, Merriam Sage, Phyla Sage, Abbey Reed, Hester Spaulding. Clarence, Ethel and Roy Blank, Andrew Dickman, George G. Everett, Elmer Davis. Back Row L to R—Guy Sneddon, Guy Spaulding, Minnie Reed, the teacher, Alice Jasper; Ethel Spaulding, Mary McCalmont, Belle Truscott, Ida Newton, Cyril Spaulding and Edith Blank.

1931-32 }
1932-33 } 15 pupils
Elizabeth Kuhn

1937-38 6 pupils
Lara H. Pierce, \$900 yr.

1938-39 Genevieve Spina

1939-40 11 pupils
Genevieve Spina, \$900 yr.

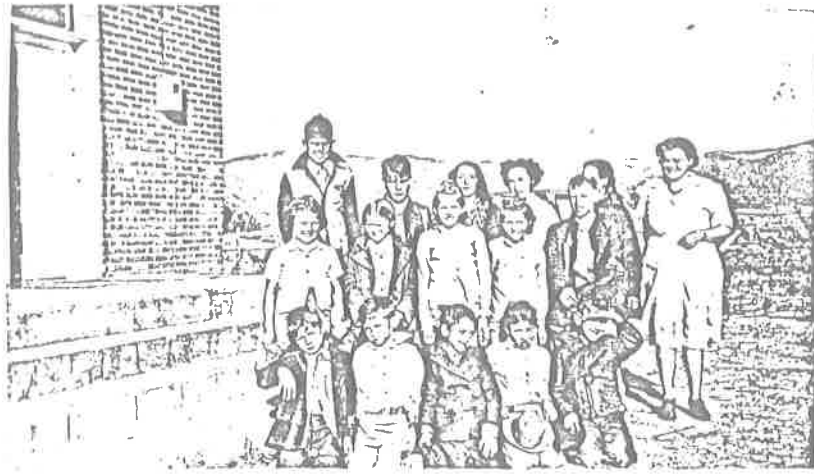
* 1921-22 Reva C. Holman - 10 - \$810 yr 9

Maysville, because of the mines in the district, was one of the richest districts in the area and paid better salaries to the teachers. Water was piped into the school building, so it was one of the few country schools without a water bucket and dipper.

There were living quarters at the Maysville schoolhouse for the teacher.

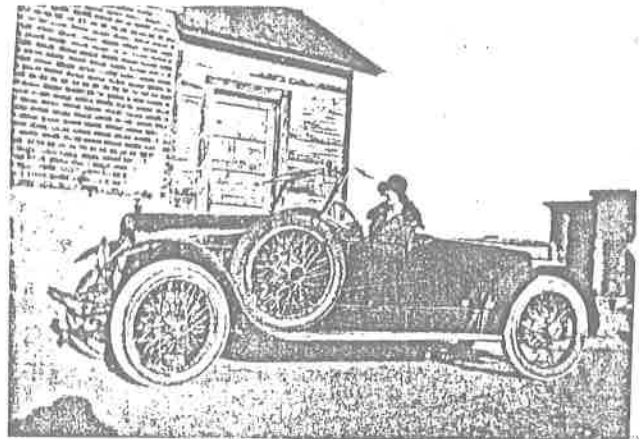
This school has been restored and is in beautiful condition.

Maysville: It's a pity for lovers of arcane names that this didn't keep its original name, Crazy Camp, whose origin, if known, would certainly be fascinating. The origin of "Maysville" is also unknown. It also shows as Marysville on some early maps, and it was probably named for a pioneer woman.

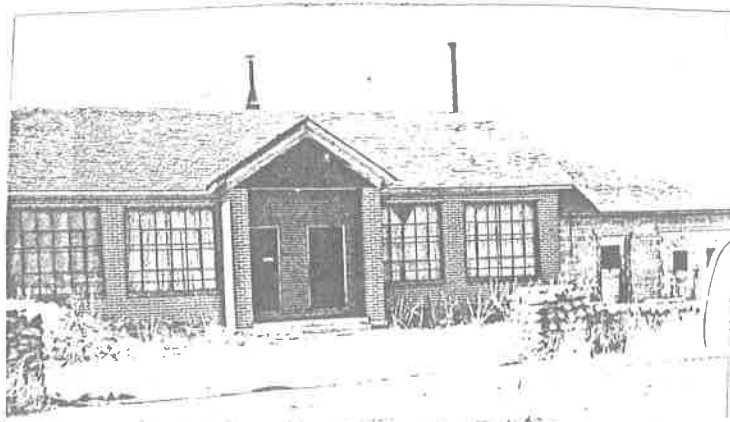


Adobe Park School 1946: teacher Mary Bratton
 Back row: Carl Eggleston, Glenn Everett, Gracie Cook, Lela Sawa
 Middle row: Shirley Glenn, Greeba Glenn, Louise Kaess, Louella Kaess, Terry Everett
 Front row: Bobby Kaess, unknown, Billy Cook, Rudy Zeleznikar, Jim Everett.

Teacher Laurel Johnson, 1920 ?



The school built in Smelertown in 1902-3 was a frame building with a tin roof and saw children come and go for almost 40 years, until a bolt of lightning hit it during a thunderstorm and set it afire. After the school burned, a new school of brick was erected and school was held in it until 1958 when the district consolidated. An addition was built on to it and used for storage. The land and building now belong to Cozinco, a chemical manufacturing plant that makes zinc sulfite, a trace mineral fertilizer.



Smelter School
 1986

50 years ago, *The Salida Mail*, March 31, 1936:

Miss Emerline Jacobs and Mrs. Leon Lippard sponsored a bird house building contest last week at the Smelter School.

Henry Schmid, county agent, and Bessie Shewalter, county superintendent of schools, acted as judges.

The bird houses were built to specifications and judged as to beauty, durability and workmanship.

Matt Glivar of the eighth grade was awarded the honor of receiving first place with a bird house of willows. Carl Glivar, grade six, second place, a birdhouse of cottonwood bark, and Ed Struna, fourth grade, third place, having made a woodpecker house.

District 5

brick (first bldg. was frame)

Adobe Park School - school started in 1868

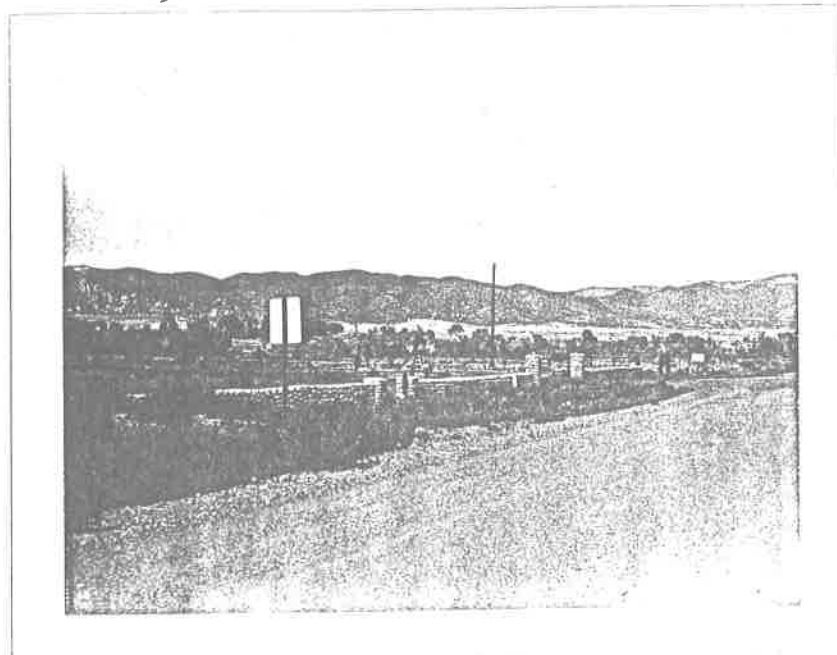
	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>no. pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
'898 - 99	Mary E. Evans	38	\$50 mo.	6
'901 - 02	Bessie Johnson			
'902 - 03	Bessie Johnson			
'903 - 04	Alicia B. Jasper			
'904 - 05	Mrs. May Crespell	21	\$55 mo	8
'905 - 06	Rose Thullen	33	\$60	8
'906 - 07	Rose Thullen			
'907 - 08	Rose Hogue	20	\$65	8
'908 - 09	Minnie Turner	20	\$55	9
'909 - 10	Laurie Yockey	14	\$60	9
'910 - 11	Blanche E. Loveland	18	\$65	9
'911 - 12	Blanche E. Loveland	12	\$65	9
'912 - 13	Bessie Bunbury Pearl Loveland	32?	\$65	9
'917 - 18	Lilac Crouse	21	\$595 yr.	
'22 won to May '27	Bessie M. Shewalter	19	\$90 mo.	9
'26 - 27	Budget for Adobe Park & Smelter Schools, District 5 expenses \$3174.25 income \$4570.02			

Adobe Park

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1937-38	Jessie Driggers These names: Preston Kaesa, Robert L. Sage, Glenn D. Vaughn, Vernon Brown, Earl Eggleston, Wilma Brown, Nadine R. Glenn, Eleanor R. Wood, Ellen Eggleston. (Vernon & Earl were each 5 yrs. old)	9		
1939-40	Vera Vay Shipp	6	\$805 yr	5
	Jessie Driggers			4
1940-41	Vera Vay Shipp	22		9
1941-42	Margorie Knuckey	11	\$900	9
1942-43	Doris Brown	20	\$900	9

Adobe Park School closed - removed around June 1951, acc. to Christine Bond

1927-28 Mrs. Muzzey
1928-29 Mrs. Schalles
29
30
31-32



Adobe School site →

Smelter School, or "Kartz")

	Teacher	No. Pupils	Salary	months of school
1904-05	Bessie M. Johnson	29	\$65 mo.	9
1905-06	N. Hallenbeck	54	\$65 mo	9
	B. Johnson		\$75 mo.	
	<p>Teacher's remarks on report "The stove should be placed nearer the center of the room. It is almost impossible to keep the north part of the room warm when cold. We have had 54 pupils, but the largest enrollment at any one time was 47 pupils, just before Christmas. If it were not for the children who do not understand the English language this school would not be too large for one teacher."</p>			
1906-07	Alice Johnson	54	\$65 mo.	9
	Margaret Mc Guin		\$55 mo.	9
1907-08	Margaret Mc Guin	40	\$65 mo	8
	Mattie Olson		\$55 mo.	8
1908-09	Bertrude Dargavel	52	\$45	9
	Lenore Cooke		\$55	9
1909-10	Eunice Graham	41	\$75	9
	<p>Remarks: "I have included (in the enrollment) the whole number of pupils who attended any part of the entire year. Some withdrew (moved away) soon after school began. Others haven't attended for more than two months. When school closed there were about 26 who came regularly."</p>			

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
910 - 11	Eunice Graham } Elizabeth Kenyon }	41	\$65 mo \$60 mo	9 9
911 - 12	Eunice Graham } Dora Sullivan }	64	\$65 mo \$65 mo	9 9
912 - 13	Blanche Loveland Blanche Loveland (Vita teacher - see p. 13) Dora Sullivan }	41	\$65 mo \$65 mo	9 9
917 - 18	Agnes Maughan	48		
921 - 22	Abby May Williams	23	\$90 mo	9
923 - 26	(See another page concerning School Board minutes for District 5)			
925 - 26	Edith Tuttle and _____	Page 71	\$900 yr. each	9
930	(See another page for Census list of District 5)			
936 - 37	Grace Lippard & Emerine Paquette			
937 - 38	Emerine Paquette Grace Lippard			
938 - 39	Ruth Wood Arthur } Grace Moore Lippard }	38	765 yr. 765 yr	9 9
939 - 40	Genevieve Jacobs } Luella Olson }	32	\$885 \$885	9 9
940 - 41				
41 42	Lela Heist } Vera Day Shipp }	32	\$900 \$900	9 9

Under "parents occupation, some listed "relief"

District 5

Smelter School or "Karty"

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary #</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1942 - 43	Lorena Buck Demmell - Carolyn Post substitute of Baldwin from Nov 12 to May 125 mo.	12	\$900	9
	Anna Short	?	\$900	9

Family names were Church, Delores, Glovers, Baxon, Michlich, Britton, Floriancia, and Shine. These were war years. The parent at home was usually the mother, and occupations were listed as "waitress at Tolley's Cafe", "widow's pension", "son working at Fish Hatchery", etc -

943 - 44	Nora Morrison } Anna Short }	29	\$1000 \$1000	
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In the lower grades, pupils were graded either Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory. Most were "S", but one boy had "U" in Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, and "S" in Drawing, Health, and Citizenship! (Oct., 1943)

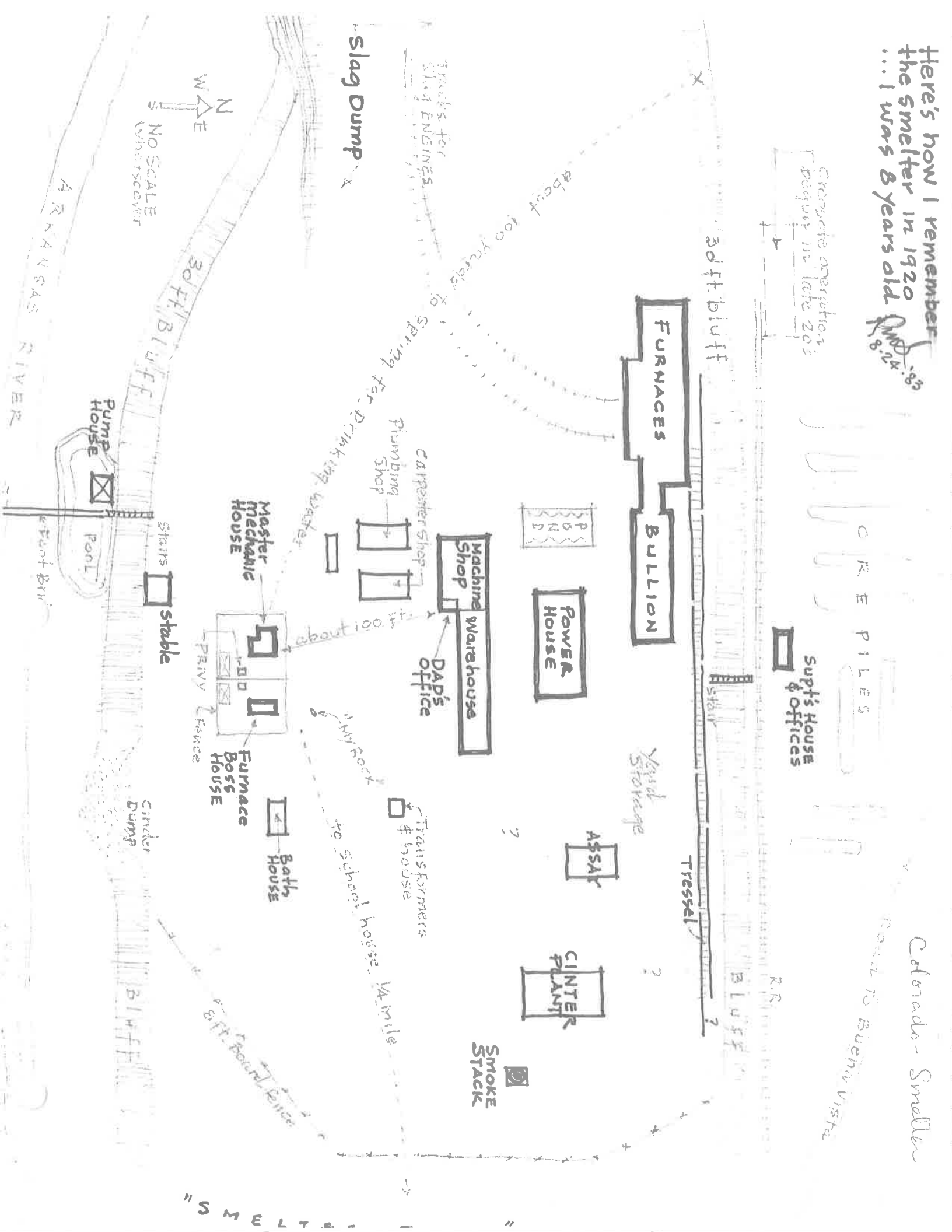
Parents occupations were listed as railroad worker, creosote plant worker, farmer, miner,

944 - 45	Frances McWilliams ⁽¹⁻⁴⁾ other teacher not known.	10	\$1200	
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921 - 22	Leila H. Paquette } Bernadette Corigan } Anna Coombe } Mrs. Wilson }	39	\$472 \$180 \$22.50 \$45	9 mo altogether
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Here's how I remember
 the smelter in 1920
 ... I was 8 years old
 8/27/88

Colorado - Smelter



District #6 FREE GOLD

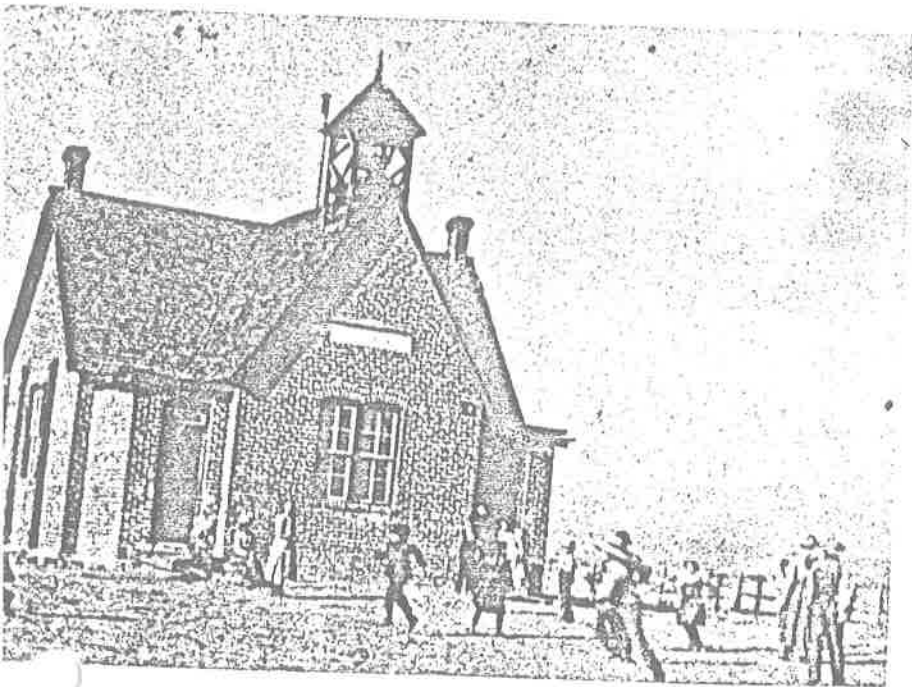
In 1870, Free Gold was a small mining camp south of the present school. So named because when the Midland Railroad was blasting out a roadbed for rails, particles of gold ore was also blasted out along the right of way, and railroad workers picked up the ore that they found along the roadbed. Old timers refer to Midland Hill as Free Gold Hill and rich ore can still be found along the old railroad bed after a rainstorm.

The brick schoolhouse was built in 1883, but the school was a district in Lake County as early as 1871. Separate cloak rooms for the boys and the girls, each with its own entrance, causing one teacher to remark that the school had 2 doors, 2 halls and 2 chimneys. The one classroom had a raised floor in one end which could be used as a stage, suggesting that social events with the community in attendance was a secondary use of the building.

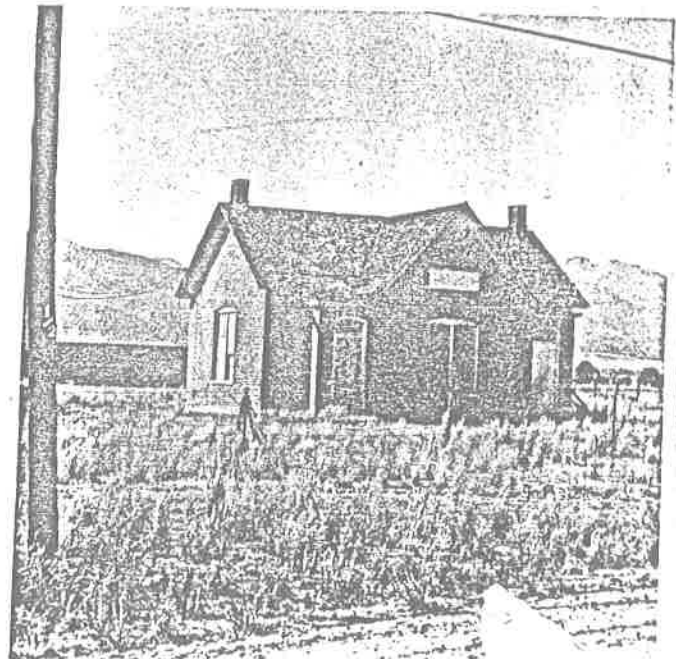
Finances may have been a problem, since one teacher, Bertha Morlan remarked that the school was badly in need of curtains for the windows, a stove and a desk for the teacher. She taught 22 students for nine months at a salary of 65 dollars a month.

Free Gold School once had a bell tower and bell but after consolidation, the school was sold and made into a residence. The tower was removed, one or two rooms added on and the school painted a light buff color.

During its life as a town, Free Gold boasted a school, post-office, store, saloon and stamp mill. Most of it was washed away when a flood raged down Trout Creek in the early 1920's. Nothing much was left except the schoolhouse.



Free Gold School early 1900's. Edith Morgan photo.

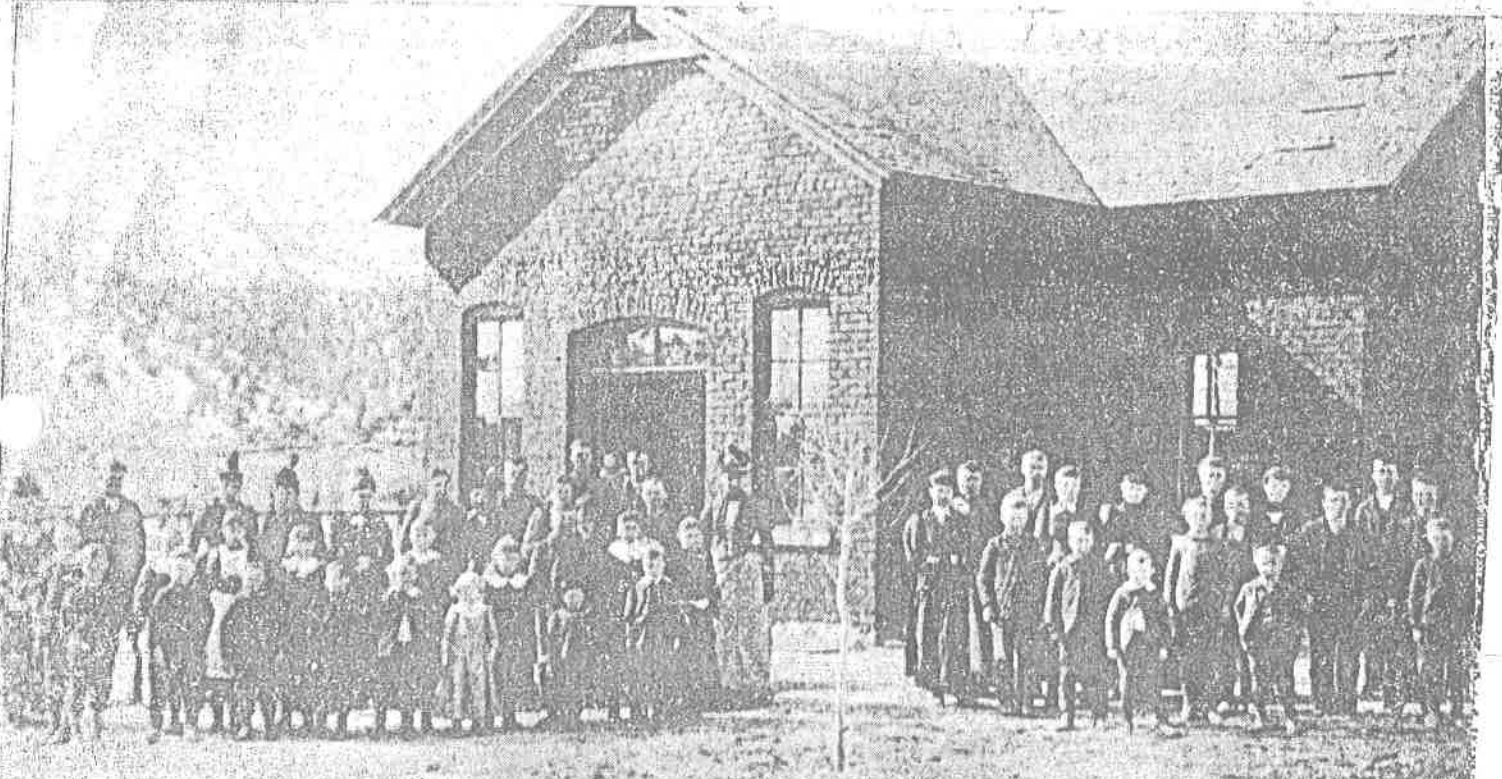


Free Gold School 1980. Dennis Bailey photo.

Aug 4, 1970

A Pictorial Review

BY ETHEL PURDOM



Freegold School near Buena

Freegold School near Buena Vista as it looked a generation ago. Judging from the adults present a school program had probably been presented. Gilbert Gregg, editor of the Chaffee County Republican in Buena Vista, informed the

Mountain Mail staff that as a small boy he attended a Christmas program and saw his first Santa Claus in this building. It was remodeled a few years ago and is now in use as a residence. Courtesy Gilbert Gregg

Teachers not listed : 1889 Z.B McClure
 1891 Pearl Lewis
 1892 Mary Stafford
 1893 Louise Van Arsdale

1908 Blanch McQuillen
 Alphonse Sundett
 1909 Genelle Haus

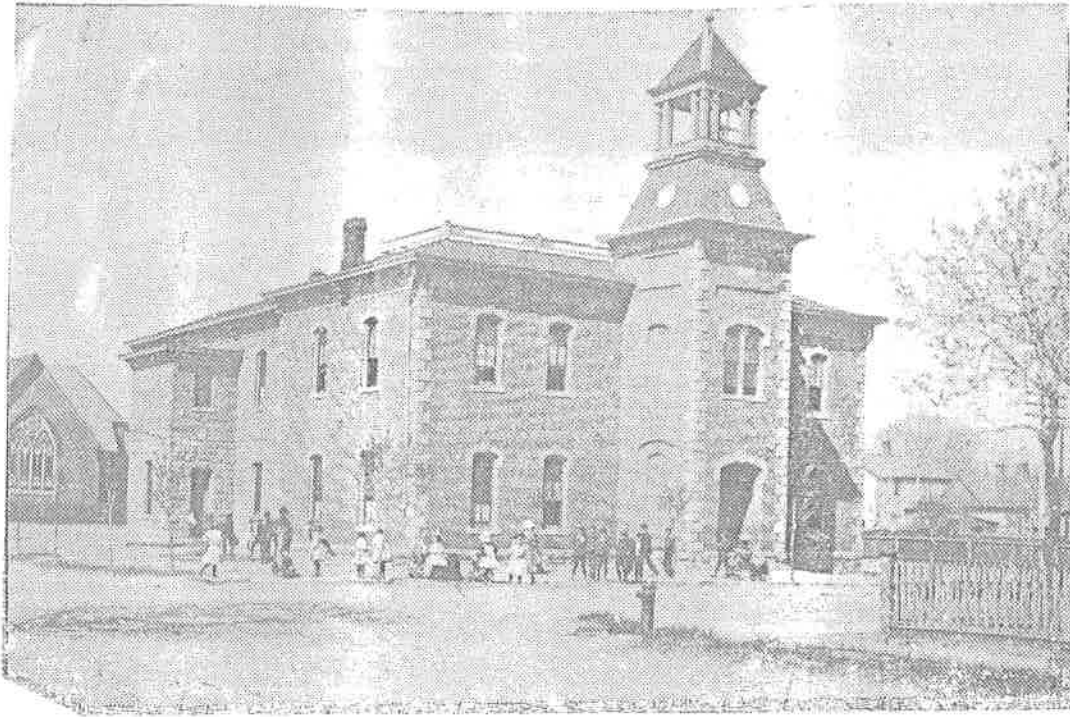
District 6 Brick School built in 1883
Free Hold School - organized in 1870

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1898-99	No School			
1902-03	Virginia Terry			
1903-04	Nellie Walsh			
1904-05	Betty Sells			Closed school March 10
1905-06	Nellie Walsh Annie Gottier			Sept 5 to Dec 22, '05 April 16 to July 7, '06
1906-07	Annie Gottier	15	\$50 mo	8
1907-08	Elma Baker	12	\$50 mo	7
1908-09	Jena McFadden	30	\$55 mo	8
1909-10	Jena McFadden	19	\$60 mo	8
1910-11	Cosette S. Herrew	24	\$55 mo	7
1911-12	Mrs. D. L. Walker	16	\$65 mo.	7
1912-13	Bertha M. Marlan	22	\$65 mo.	9
Remarks: "Curtains for windows needed badly. Stove needed. Also desk for teacher."				
1914-20 - 21	Sarah M. Wright	12	\$900 yr	9
1922-24	No school at Free Hold			
1925-26	Rose A. Briardy	5	\$90	8
1927-28	Mary E. Devine	9	\$900	9
1928-29	Mary E. Devine	10	\$900 yr.	

Year	Teacher	No. Pupils	Salary	Months of School
1935-36	Jessie Randall	(Deceased, 1940)		
1936-37	Ethel Walsh	7	\$675 yr.	9 mo.
1937-38	Ethel Walsh	7		
	Free Gold building has 2 doors, 2 chimneys, and 2 halls.			
1938-39	Ethel Walsh			
1939-40	Ethel Walsh	5	\$675 yr.	
1941-42	Ethel Walsh	6	\$675 yr.	
	On her report, Mrs. Walsh said she brought 25 of her own books to the school, since the school had only text books but no library.			

* In 1917, Miss Arphie Sundt taught 7 children in District 6

In 1919-20, Sarah Wright taught 7 pupils at Free Gold
 1920-21 " " 4 " " "
 1921-22 " " 3 " " "



Central School 1880



Central School 1900

*

District #7 SALIDA

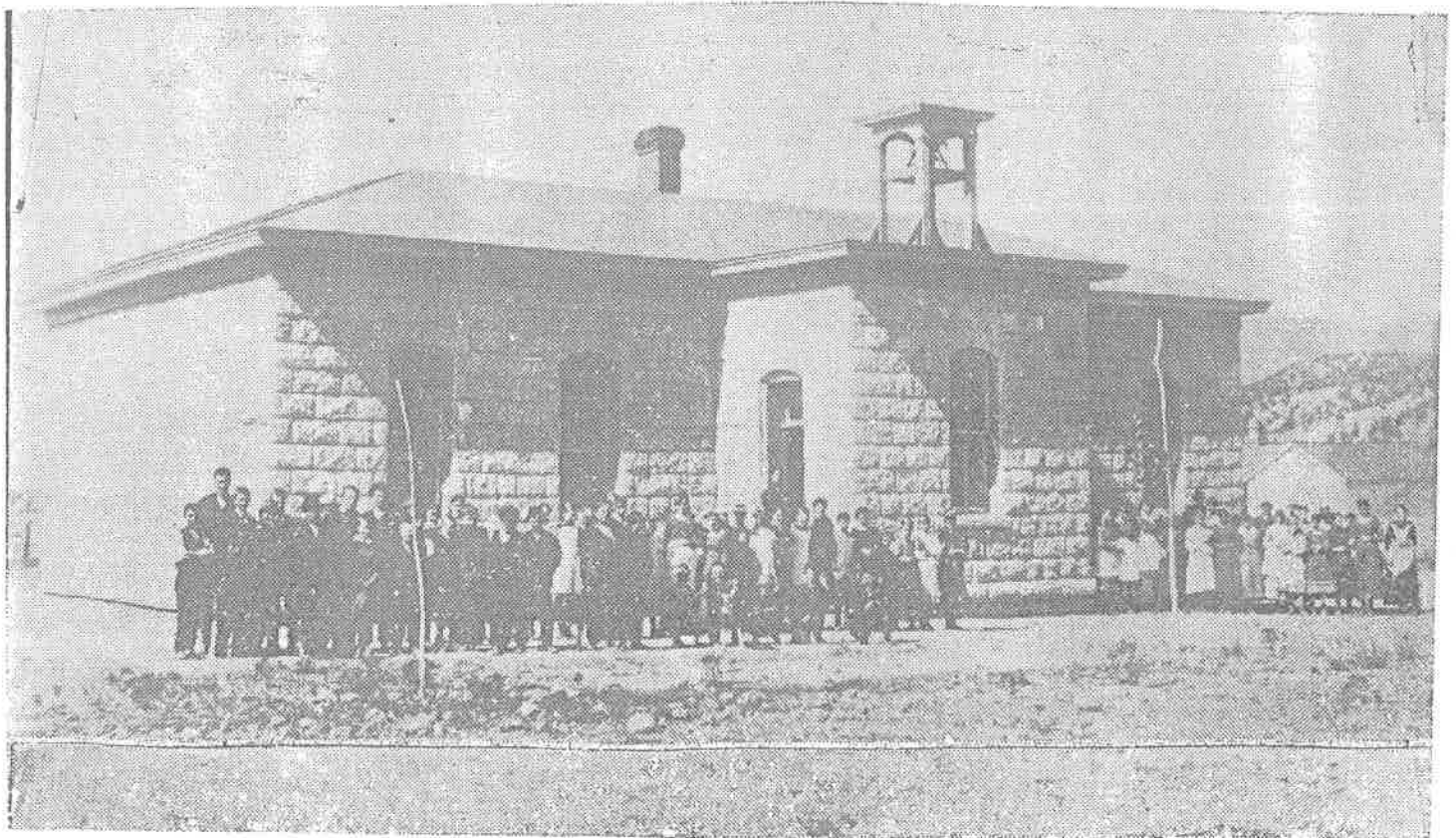
The Salida district was first formed in 1879 at Cleora. After the railroad war was settled and Salida, 2 miles from the town of Cleora was chosen for the railroad center, residents moved lock, stock, barrel and house into Salida.

Classes were first held for the new school district in the newly built Presbyterian church, in the Hunt building, (Salida Hotel), and the Hallock Building, the Presbyterian Annex.

The first school was built in 1882, called Ward or Drake School, at 3rd and D streets. In 1884 it was enlarged and the name changed to Central. Renamed again in 1930 for teacher and principal McCray, the school was remodeled and stuccoed and used as an elementary school until 1960.

The first high school was located at 7th and H streets, the original Longfellow School. Built in 1891 and used until 1910 when a new high school was built on the site of the Presbyterian Academy, Longfellow has since been an elementary school. Additions in 1955 and in 1976 and 1985 have expanded and enlarged the facilities greatly.

In 1962, the high school burned and classes were held again in McCray until a new high school could be built. Today the site of the Presbyterian Academy/Normal School has been expanded to house Kesner Junior High and the High School complex. McCray school was torn down to make room for the new Post Office.



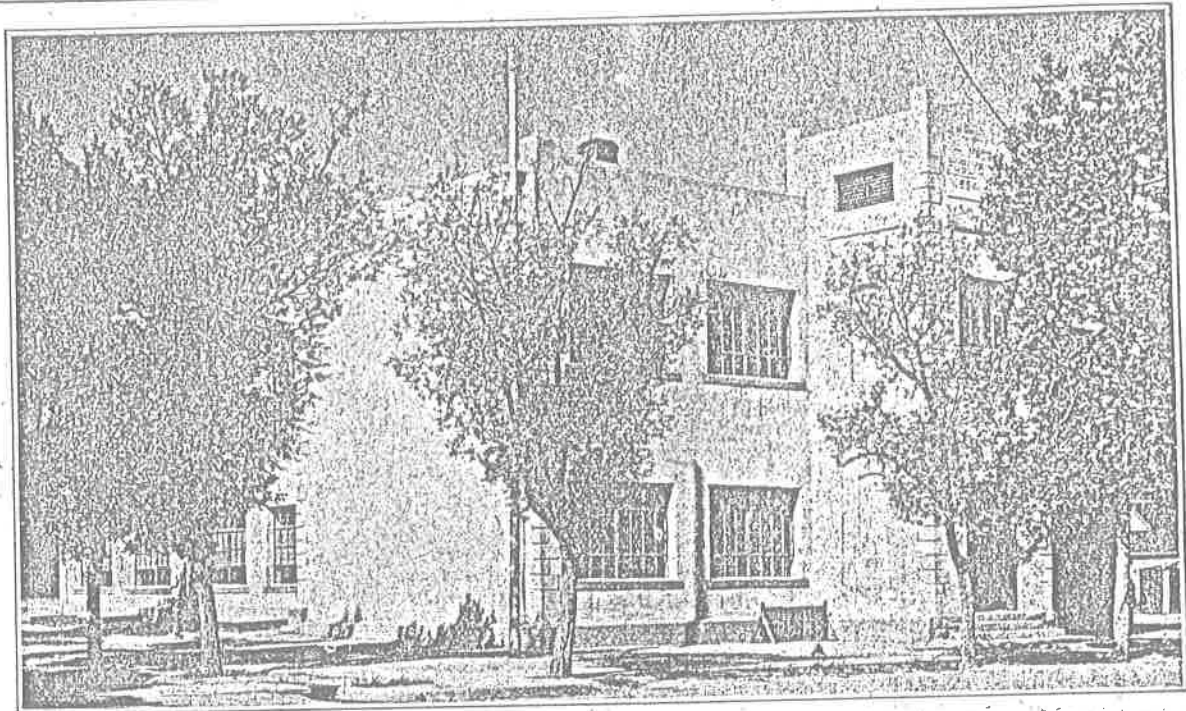
Drake School



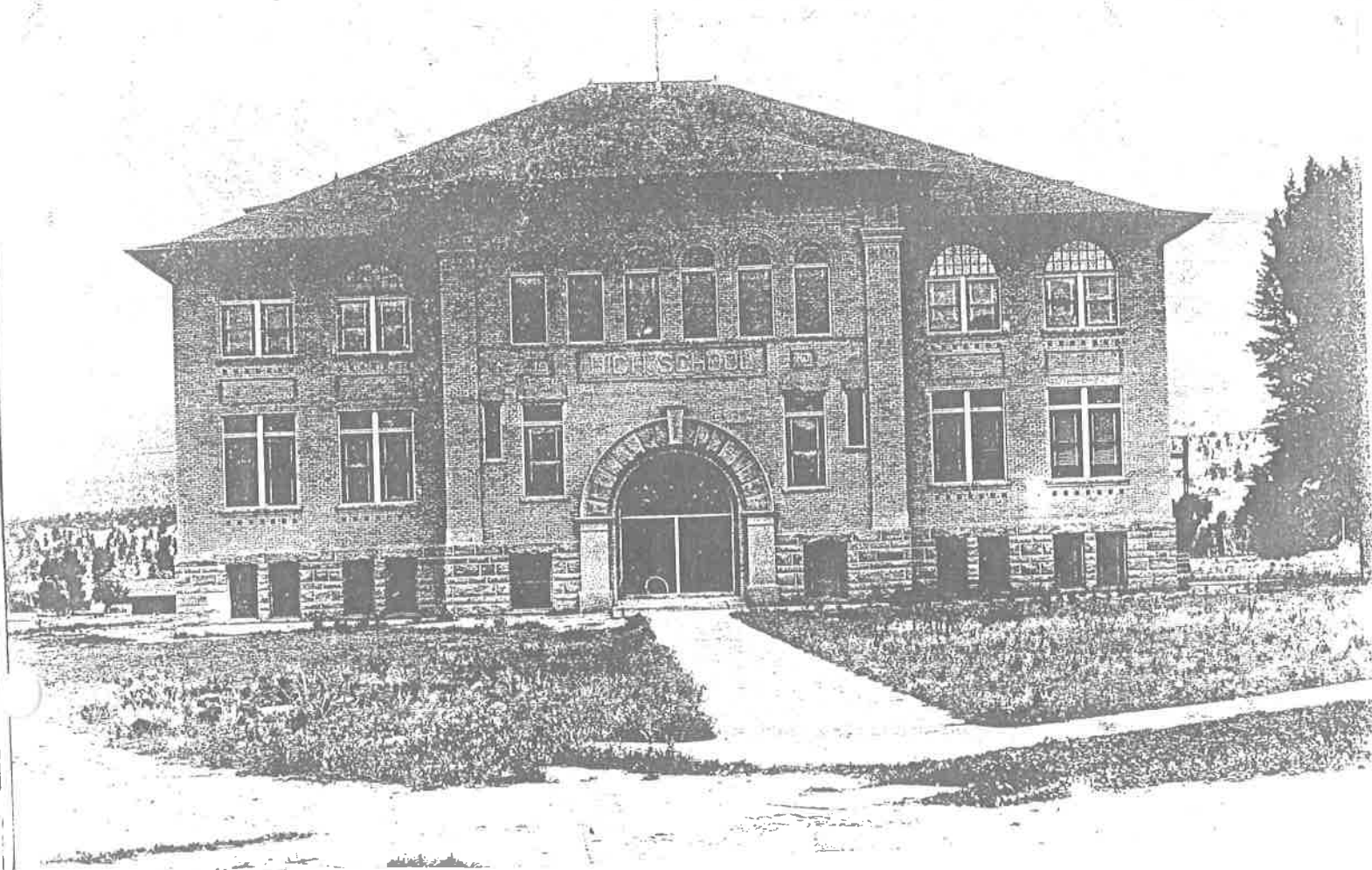
THIS SECOND GRADE group of students of old Central school was taken with their teacher Sadie Wiley in the school year of 1894-95. The building, originally a two room block structure was erected in 1885. The portion shown here was the north side of a six-room two story addition adjoining the block building dedicated in 1893. The school house was demolished in the middle 1960's and the postoffice stands on the site. The first two pupils left to right in the bottom row are unidentified. Next are Eva Moulder, Carrie Duncan Holman, Blanche

Collins Albright, and Hattie Radcliff. The next two are unknown. Those in the second row left to right are Maggie Hunt, Grace Rubin Baird, Ethel Myers, Grace Foot, Emma Bettry, unknown, Roy Bowman, next two unknown, and Lillian Chaffee Crosby. Third row left to right first Myron Ruhland, Tom Crozier, unknown, Will Sweeney, now a physician in Chicago, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Albright still live in Salida.

Nov 28-73



MCCRAY SCHOOL OF THE SALIDA SCHOOL SYSTEM



District Formed In June, 1879

On June 12, 1879, a petition was submitted to E. R. Naylor, county superintendent of schools, asking that he form a school district on the territory where the Little River joined the Arkansas River.

On June 26, 1879, a meeting was called to order by H. C. Crawford and all present voted in favor of organizing a district in Cleora. I. C. King was elected president, Mrs. N. West, secretary, and H. C. Crawford, treasurer of the newly-formed district.

The first teacher was Miss Jennie Smith, who taught three months for \$40 a month, beginning in the fall of 1879. The next year Cleora moved up the river to the new town of Salida, where the District No. 7 schools have since been located.

Enrollment Grew Steadily In '80s

School enrollment increased steadily during the 1880s, according to story in the Salida Mail of Jan. 1, 1889.

Enrollment in 1881 had been 85; in 1882, 98; in 1883, 238; in 1884, 316; in 1885, 287; in 1886, 340; in 1887, 354; and in 1888, 371. Attendance in 1889 was 425.

In addition to those in the public school, there were about 30 at the Presbyterian academy and Mrs. Mary Sisson and Miss Hettie Rogers had a total of 50 or 60 in their select schools.

The Salida public schools are progressing finely under the administration of Prof. Hallock. 274 are enrolled and more coming.—Salida Mail, Sept 25, 1885.

Just 2 Graduates In Class Of '90

Salida high school's first graduating class, in 1890, had just two members. There were no graduates in 1891.

M.T. mail, Salida

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Notice is hereby given that all pupils who could not be present at the close of school last year for examination, all pupils who failed to pass and who have studied diligently during vacation, and all new pupils who have not been graded, are requested to meet at the high school building on Monday, Aug. 31 at 9 a. m. for the purpose of examination and grading. My time will be too much occupied during the first days of school to give attention to individual pupils, hence this notice.

M. D. L. Buell
Supt. Of Schools

(Aug. 25, 1896)

THE SALIDA RECORD, SALIDA, COLORADO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1941

War taxes are now being collected on all school functions, it was announced in the superintendent's office this week. Report blanks must be made on each activity showing the number of admissions, the amount of tax collected and the tickets, and other data must be saved for a period of four years, according to the new law. Taxes must be sent in promptly to Denver, or a penalty is to be enacted. The rule went into effect Oct. 1, but does not apply to football season tickets this year, although it will apply to basketball season tickets, to school plays, pay assemblies and all other admissions.

First Football Game In Salida In 1885

A lively game of foot ball took place in Alpine park last evening, between pupils of the Academy and the public school, eleven being on each side.

C. Carmean was captain of the public school boys, and Prof. Arms for the Academy. The game was played under the association rules and lasted 45 minutes. T. F. Drayton acted as umpire and J. H. Dives kept the time. The result was one goal for the Academy boys. Willie Hamm suffered much pain from a strain while running but it was not a serious injury.—The Salida Mail, Jan. 31, 1885.

District # 8 ALPINE

Alpine flourished as a supply point for mining activity that began in the Chalk Creek area in the 1870's. With the arrival of the Denver and South Park Railroad, in 1881, population increased and a school, church, three banks and a smelter were built. At one time the name of the town was changed to Fisher, but Alpine is the name the town is known for. When the railroad moved on up the canyon to St Elmo, Alpine businessmen also moved their businesses with it and few remained in Alpine.

School was held from 1880 until 1911-12 when Helen Shonyo taught for three months at sixty dollars a month. Three pupils were enrolled for that year. The teachers remarks were that the "school house is in good condition; the outhouses in fairly good condition and the furniture is in pretty good condition, what there is of it. There are few supplementary books for reading, and all half days are made up". Thus ended Alpine school history.

District 8

Alpine

1898-99

2 pupils enrolled.

Olivia Woods taught 4 mo. @ \$50

1901-02 - Virginia Terry, 1902-03 - Minnie Turner

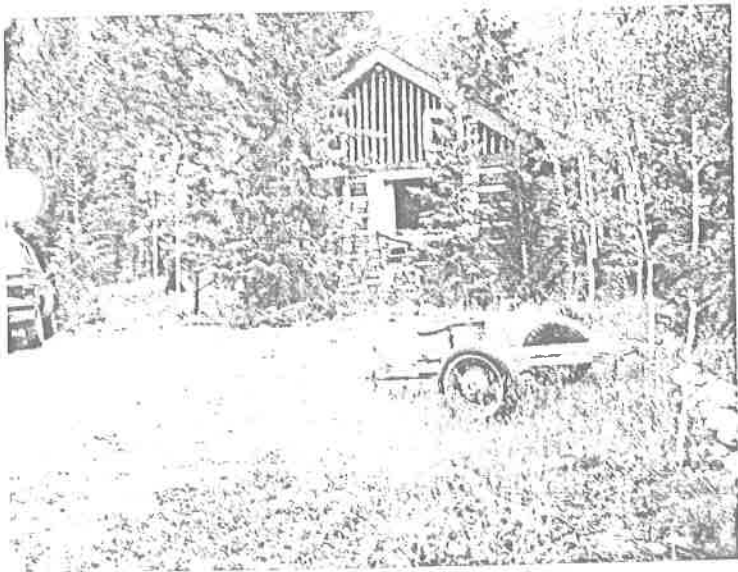
1911-12

3 pupils enrolled

Helen Shonyo, 3 mo. @ \$60

(Oct. 9 thru Dec. 29, 1911)

Teacher's remarks: "School house is in good condition; out houses in fairly good condition. Furniture is in pretty good condition, what there is of it. There are few supplementary reading books. All days and half-days were made up."



1.



2.

1. Alpine School - now a residence.
2. Two door outhouse behind school building.

District # 9 BUENA VISTA

In 1880, Buena Vista school classes were meeting in rented rooms, but plans were being made to build a "school building of ample dimensions costing some \$12,000 and all modern and improved school furniture would be provided for the scholars".

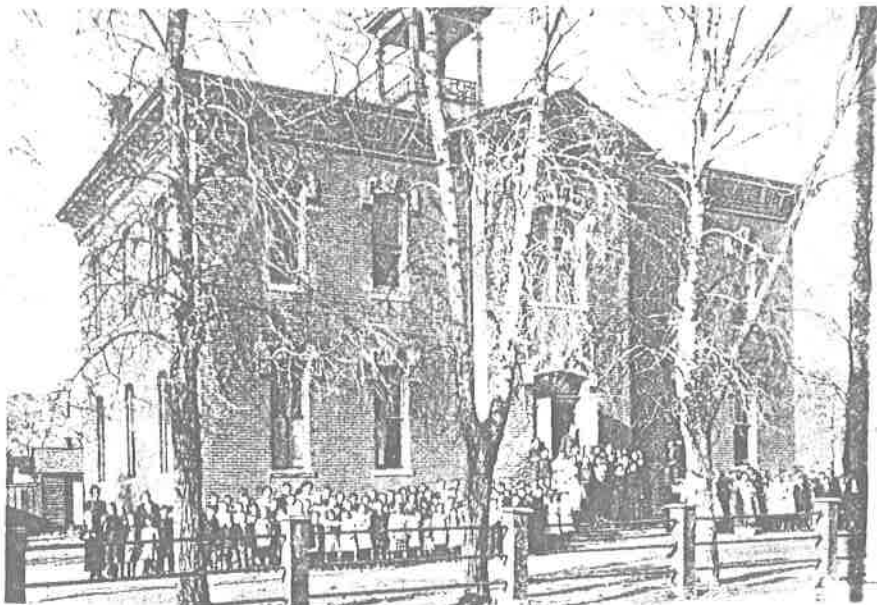
In July, 1881, school opened in the Congregational Church building and other rooms rented were in homes.

The school building planned and built was situated on Gunnison Avenue off Main, where the St Rose of Lima church, stands. (now used by the Chamber of Commerce). This school housed the entire school body from first through high school. The janitor rang the school bell at 8:30 a.m. and again at 8:55. At nine o'clock sharp, the tardy bell rang. The 'facilities' were out back, there was one water faucet.

A courthouse had been built in Buena Vista in the 1880's when they became the county seat and continued there until 1929, when it was moved to a new building in Salida.

The Buena Vista School was then moved to the facilities vacated by the courthouse and classes were held in both the courthouse and the jail that stood in the lot behind.

In 1959, Avery Elementary was constructed next to the old courthouse, and in 1964 a new school was built on the south edge of town, which houses the middle and senior high schools. The middle school is known as the McGinnis school. Additions to the elementary have incorporated a gym, and a lunchroom. Until 1966 the old courthouse was still used for expansion classes. In the 1980's the courthouse has been restored by the Buena Vista Heritage group as a museum.



The "good old Golden Rule days" with the student body and staff in front of the schoolhouse where St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church now stands.



A courthouse from the 1880's until 1932, then a school for 40 years.

DISTRICT 9

R. J. Coleman
 Maggie Gillispie
 Anna Marquis
 Lyda G. Riley
 O. O. Morrison
 Mrs. E. C. Leake
 Alice Block
 Lutie Cave
 Ellen Bever
 F. W. Bell
 Nora Fern
 Alice Ward
 A. H. Robertson
 Alice Diker
 Carrie St. Clair
 A. C. Harris
 Ida B. Ozman
 J. B. Kenagy
 G. A. Walker
 Ida B. Ozman
 G. A. Walker
 Ida B. Hiles
 Mary Safford
 Cora Patterson
 E. E. Amsden
 J. M. Reeder
 E. B. Dewitt
 Lizzie McClelland
 Corine Brown
 Rose Marsh
 Connie Brown
 Maude Woll
 Maude Woll

BUENA VISTA

1884
 1884
 1884
 1884
 1884
 1889
 1889
 1889
 1889
 1890
 1892
 1892
 1892
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 1897
 1898
 1898
 1898
 1899
 1899
 1899
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 1900
 1902
 1915
 1916

Teachers' Certificate



The Bearer Herminia Soule
 having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having, upon examination, shown such SCHOLARSHIP and PROFESSIONAL ABILITY as entitle her to a CERTIFICATE of the SECOND GRADE is hereby LICENSED TO TEACH in any of the Public Schools in Chaffee County for eighteen months, unless this CERTIFICATE be sooner revoked.

Given under my hand at Durango this 22^d day of December 1916

Rose W. Ridgway
 County Superintendent of Schools

STANDING:

Average	<u>85.5</u>
Arithmetic	<u>65</u>
Reading	<u>80</u>
Penmanship	<u>92</u>
Physiology	<u>88</u>
Orthography	<u>85</u>
School Law	<u>100</u>
History	<u>95</u>
Grammar	<u>80</u>
Theory & Practice	<u>95</u>
Geography	<u>75</u>
Natural Science	<u>75</u>

District 9

Buena Vista

1898-99

299 enrolled, av. att. 212
Teachers: E. E. Amsden \$100
Gilbert Walker 70
Ida Hales 70
Angie Merryman 70
Cora Patterson 70
Mary Safford 70
Will Peters 70

1905-06

230 enrolled, grades 1-8
Henry G. Steans, principal
Teachers: Gottier, Brown,
Farrington, Morrison, Vaughn, Tucker,
Steans. Salaries \$75 to \$90 mo.

STATEMENT OF STANDING

Office of County Superintendent of Schools

Chaffee
COLORADO

County

August 26 191*6*

Miss Henrietta Louck

The following statement shows the percentages attained by you in the subjects in which you were examined at the last regular examination:

ARITHMETIC <i>40</i>	SCHOOL LAW <i>100</i>
READING <i>90</i>	GRAMMAR <i>70</i>
PENMANSHIP <i>95</i>	THEORY & PRACTICE <i>90</i>
PHYSIOLOGY <i>95</i>	GEOGRAPHY <i>65</i>
ORTHOGRAPHY <i>78</i>	CIVIL GOVERNMENT <i>80</i>
HISTORY <i>70</i>	NATURAL SCIENCES <i>70</i>
AVERAGE <i>79 + 5 = 84</i>	

CONDITIONS ON WHICH CERTIFICATES ARE ISSUED:

- First Grade.—Average 90 per cent.; no branch below 70 per cent.
- Second Grade.—Average 80 per cent.; no branch below 65 per cent.
- Third Grade.—Average 75 per cent.; no branch below 60 per cent.
- No certificate may be issued.—Average below 75 per cent.

Rose W. Ridgway
County Superintendent.

School Law, Sec. 60.—No district board shall employ any person to teach in any of the public schools of the state, unless such person shall have a license to teach issued from the proper district, county or state authority, and in full force at the date of employment.
School Law, Sec. 16.—Not more than two certificates of the third grade shall be issued to the same person.

District # 10 GARFIELD

Built in 1879, the Garfield school house is still standing, privately owned and used as a lodge or retreat.

Built in a frame construction on a hillside, the school had double doors in front and a single one in back. There were two rooms, one for a schoolroom and one used as an office for the town hall and mayor of Garfield. Due to heavy snows in winter, the school had a 'tunnel' that led from the street to the front doors. This was actually a covered stair or walkway. Although school was often held only in the summer months, this tunnel kept out the rain, wind and snow that could come at almost any time.

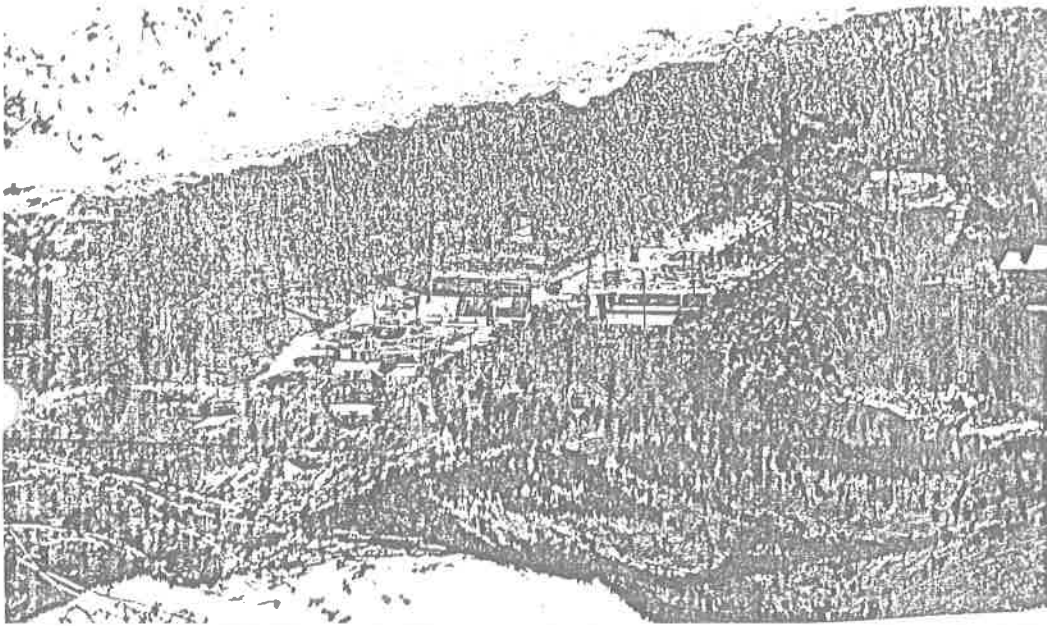
While in use as a school, the building boasted a flagpole, a bell tower and bell, as well as the snow tunnel, none of which remains today.

Garfield was first called Junction City, but was renamed in honor of President James Garfield when he was assassinated in 1881.

A Miss Stagys was teacher in 1885. A note in the newspaper mentioned that school had been closed because of illness of she and her mother.



Garfield School c. 1930



Town of Garfield, Colorado

District 10 - Garfield - about 18 mi. from Salida

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1898-99	Lizzie Anderson	6	\$50 mo.	3
1901-1902	Ida White Esther Lenering			less than 1 July 9 - Sept. 23
1905-06	May Taylor		\$50 mo.	May 15 - Sept. 15
1906-07	Frances McFadden		\$50 mo.	May 15 - Sept. 15
1907-08	Frances McFadden	6	\$55 mo.	April 1 - Sept 6
1908-09	Jena McFadden		\$60 mo.	March 30 - Sept. 15
1909-10	Marie Kouba	6	\$55 mo.	Apr. 9 - Sept
1910-11	Ethel Lucas possibly Amelia Shallow part of the year.	6	\$55 mo.	Apr. 18 - July 9
1911-12	Ruth Hatch	5	\$60	9 mo.
1912-13	Helen Shonyo	6	\$60	9 mo.
1927-28	Catherine Bluviss	6	\$100	9
1937-38	Mary Bratton	7	\$675 yr.	
1939-40	Marjorie Humphrey	2	\$675 yr.	
1925-26	Margaret M. Biglow	4	\$900 yr	9 mo
1926-27	Rex David	2	\$100 mo.	9
1921-22	C. L. Croddy	6	\$100 mo.	9

Feb. 1981 - Info. from

Garfield School house is still standing, privately owned, and rented out to groups of people who want to spend some time in the mountains - sort of a "chalet".

The building is frame, with a double door in front and a single door in back. There were, when it was being used as a school house, two rooms - one was the school room and one the office of the mayor of Garfield.

There was a bell tower, no longer there. There was a flagpole, no longer there. ^{Just like the other schools} The Garfield school had one feature none of the other schools in the area had: a covered "snow tunnel" leading from the lower road to the school, so children could walk from the road right into the school buildings without getting in the snow.

Garfield: Near the summit of Monarch Pass, this was originally called Junction City because it was where the toll roads over Old Monarch and Chalk Creek passes joined. When President James A. Garfield was assassinated in 1881, the town was renamed in his honor.



GARFIELD:

THE SCHOOL WAS A TWO ROOM FRAME BUILDING
ONE ROOM WAS USED AS A SCHOOL ROOM AND THE
OTHER THE 'TOWN HALL' BECAUSE OF HEAVY
SNOWS IN WINTER THERE WAS AN ENCLOSED STAIRWAY
FROM THE ROAD TO THE SCHOOL.

District 11. RIVERSIDE

Riverside school was organized in 1871, before Colorado became a state, and the school districts were in Lake County instead of in Chaffee. Situated on a ranch where the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad planned to build a joint track, the main industry and economy consisted of lumbering, placer mining and ranching. Located nine miles north of Buena Vista, the ranch is privately owned.

The Riverside School was the scene of many programs, dances, box suppers, and meetings.

The one room school held students until 1942, with both men and women teaching the students. In 1885, the Mountain Mail mentioned that Miss Mabel Brown secured an engagement to teach in the Riverside School and rode the train from Salida to reach the school. On the way she must have become ill and she went to the door to get some fresh air. The door was open and she fell out onto the roadbed. School opening was delayed as she was brought back to town bruised and sore and took several weeks to recover.

Salaries were well below a hundred dollars a month until 1921. In 1937 they were raised to \$675 for a nine month year.

Remarks that the school needed repairs and cleaning badly were included in the teachers report of 1912.

The Riverside school is no longer in existence. The railroad town did not materialize and ranching and mining people did not live in town. Consolidation would come in a few years but Riverside closed its doors at the end of the 1941-42 year.

100 years ago, Salida Mail, February 26, 1886:

Buena Vista News:

Miss Mable Brown has lately qualified herself for school teaching and secured an engagement to teach at Riverside. On Monday morning she took the train up to that place, which made the young lady sick and nervous. She went to the door of the last car but must have fainted as soon as it was open and fell out. She was brought back on the down train, very severely hurt about the body, head and shoulders. She will be laid up for several weeks.

75 years ago, The Salida Mail, February 24, 1911:

RIVERSIDE

by June Shaputis

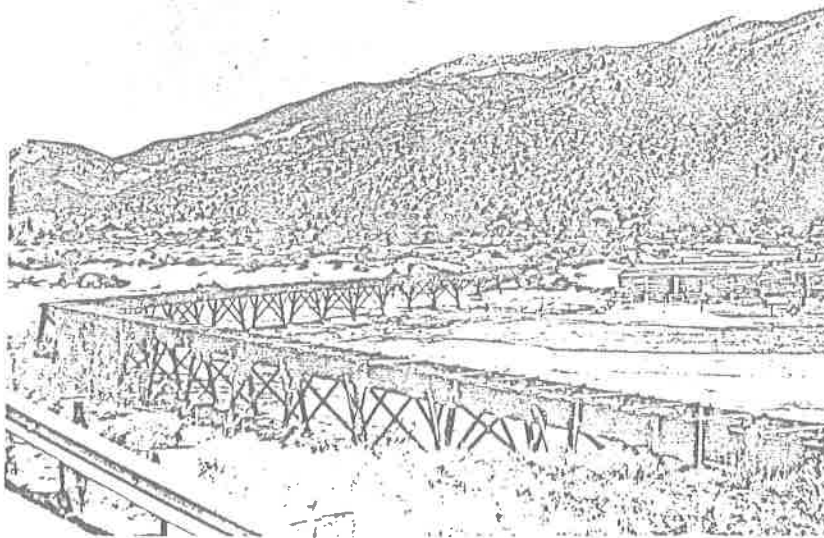
Around 1875, George Leonhardy had purchased a ranch from Frank Mayol where the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad branch was to build a "joint track" switch and name it Riverside. A little later, the railroad built a "good" depot, section house, a bunkhouse and a wooden water tank there.

Since the main economy consisted of lumbering, placer mining, and ranching, by 1881, Riverside had several homes. In 1891, a sawmill that was owned and operated by C. A. Baker was supplying lumber of all sizes to the Lannon Bros. of Buena Vista for building purposes. M. L. Mason and T. E. Gruver had several men and teams at work putting in props for the C. C. & I. Company.

Riverside is located about 9 miles north of Buena Vista on Highway 24. The Acree family now resides on the original Mayol-Leonhardy ranch. Today most of the residents commute to mines near Leadville or drive to nearby Buena Vista for their employment. In the past few years, newer Chaffee County residents have referred to this area as Shifter's Flats, but the older residents still call it by its old name.

The school house (District 16) has been gone for several years. Many programs, dances, box suppers and meetings had been held in the little one room school as well as the tutoring of the students. Several new homes have been built in recent years.

The following is a list of 1891 farmers and ranchers.



Riverside flume, 1982. Dennis Bailey photo.

District 11 - Riverside

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
898-99	J. McClure O. Woods	8	\$45 mo. \$45 mo.	5 3
901-02	Mary Sweeney			April to Sept, 1901
904-05	Nellie Walsh possibly Jacob Kagey for part of the year			April 10 to July
905-06	No School			
906-07	No School			
907-08	Ida Cox	8	\$50 mo.	Sept. to March
1908-09	Katie Clark	4	\$50 mo.	7
909-10	Katie Clark			7
910-11	Cosette Herren			March to July
911-12	Rudolph Walle	3	\$55 mo.	Sept. 18 to Jan. 29
912-13	Mrs. Florence Stout	6	\$55 mo.	9
	Remarks: "The school building and outbuildings are badly in need of repairs and cleaning."			
921-22	Florence Theodorow	11	\$100 mo	9
937-38	Daisy Rake	1 eighth grader	\$675 yr	
939-40	Ruth Hammond	7	\$675 yr.	

Riverside School, about 8 mi. north of Buena Vista.
Bldg. used to be between Hwy 24 and the R.R. tracks.

(over)

District 11 - Riverside

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
741-42	Lucille M. Calley	6	\$85 mo.	4

DISTRICT 11	RIVERSIDE
Mrs. R. E. Shirley	1889
O. O. Morrison	1890
Hester Larkin	1892
Etta Perkins	1902
Jacob Kagey	1903
Ida Cox	1907
Kate Clark	1908
Cozette Herron	1909
Florence Stout Cox	1912
Genelle Haus	1916
Mary Marolt	1917
Ruth Peterson	1918
Florence Theodoran	1919
Bertha Strayer	1920
Esther Vaughn	1930
Norma Anderson	1931
Mamie Post	1934
Winona Tompkins	1936
Daisey Rahe	1937
Daisey Tate	1938
Ruth Hammond	1939
Jennie Wilborn	1941
Lucille Calley	1941

District # 12 ST ELMO

St Elmo, high up on Chalk Creek was incorporated as Forest City in December of 1880. Since another town had also chosen that name, the Postal Service asked that the name be changed. Why it was changed to St Elmo, no one seems to know.

St Elmo was the largest and most colorful town in the Chalk Creek district, being the hub where toll roads went west to Tin Cup Pass, north to Aspen and south to Maysville; and was where the railroad began its climb toward Romley, Hancock and the Apline Tunnel. Being a supply center for miners and lumbermen, the population reached upwards of 3000.

St Elmo school was built in the early 1880's and is still in the location where it was built and is in very good condition.

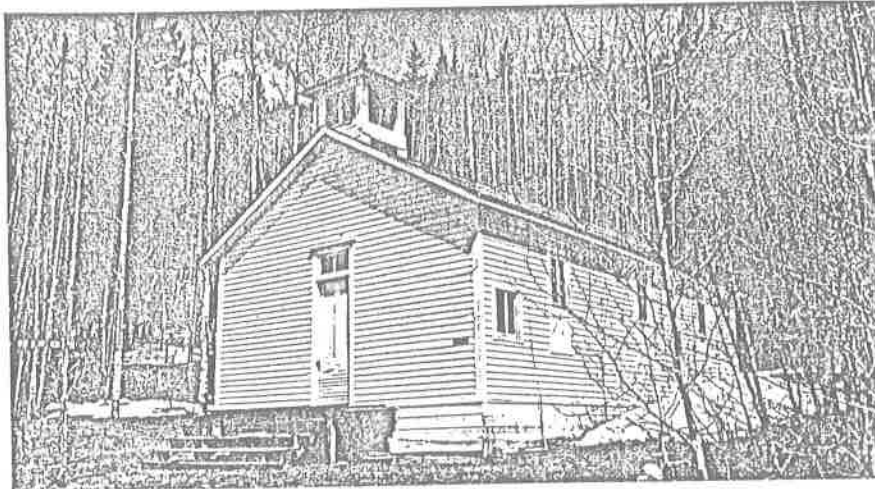
A visit to St Elmo is very interesting and if you park your car on the main street you can easily walk the two blocks to the old school and enjoy the scenery at the same time as you walk past homes where school children probably lived, walk across a wooden bridge over a small creek and see the wild flowers, the tall forest and smell the good out of doors.

The white frame school building is hemmed in with a neat fence. Wooden steps lead up to the front door and the bell tower is tall on the roof. A peek through the window will show you the coal stove used to heat the school on cold winter days. The

playground is small and meets the forest at the fenceline. The play ground is small there is no play equipment on the grounds, however, the outhouses are still on the back of the lot, doors open, inviting both sun and snow inside.

Standing on the north side of Chalk Creek, the school was not only the hub of education but of the social life of the towns residents. Political life was represented too, as when one staunch resident appealed to the populace to seek legislature to make it obligatory for teachers to teach the scientific effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics to the students in the school, this being a method of promoting temperance in a rough mining town with as many saloons as anything else.

Dances, student programs and exhibitions were very popular features of resident activity. Christmas and other holidays and the closing session for the year were times of recitations,



This building, on the north side of Chalk Creek, was the schoolhouse. It was an important social center, and served as a church on occasion. Perhaps it is the same building that Simmons and Helmer put up in the early '80's. They were hoping to open a drug store, but the main business district took shape on the south side of the creek, so they leased it to the town and it became a schoolhouse.

Photo by Scott Flo

debates, skits and musical numbers enjoyed by the whole towns population, and probably some from the outlying mines and mining shacks. Recreation was scarce and newspapers few and people used the school activities to fulfill the needs of social gatherings.

The schoolhouse also served as a church on the occasions when visiting ministers held services or protracted meetings were scheduled and were well attended.

Mining families were often temporary residents and one teacher in the 1912-13 school year remarked that "so many pupils entered school and attended only a few weeks and moved away, that it makes the average attendance very small.

St Elmo school was open from the 1880's until 1912-13 when it closed until (according to available records) it opened again in 1941-2 for two students.

Today, St Elmo is a historical site with living residents and many memories of years gone by.



St Elmo School

1986

District 12 - St. Elmo

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1898-99	J. Myrtle Meteor	16	\$55 mo.	6
1901-02	Kathleen Clark			
1902-03	Kathleen Clark			
1904-05	E. Maude Morrison	11	\$55	
1905-06	Emma C. Edwards	14	\$60	
1906-07	Katie E. Clark	19	\$60	9
1907-08	Edith Calhoun Smith	19	\$60	9
1908-09	Ida Luke	14	\$60	9
1909-10	Catherine Cymbble	9	\$60	9
1910-11	Minnie G. Bucklin	9	\$60	9
1911-12	Minnie G. Bucklin	17	\$60	9
1912-13	Eunice Graham	16	\$60	9
	<p>Remarks: "As so many pupils entered school and attended only a few weeks (moved away), it makes the average daily attendance very small."</p>			
1941-42	Florence Denton	2		8

DISTRICT 12
 Mrs. Mary Jennings
 Cora White
 Louise Van Arsdale

ST. ELMO
 1887
 1892
 1893

Mary Schull
 Kathleen Clark

1900
 1902

District # 13 NATHROP

Nathrop was a stage station for the line between Salida and Leadville. The site was first called Chalk Creek, but was renamed when its founder was killed in 1881. After the arrival of the Denver and South Park Railroad, it was the terminus for the trains to St Elmo and the Alpine Tunnel. Nathrop was a thriving town when it was platted and incorporated in the early 1880's with a depot, several stores, saloons and a large hotel. A weekly newspaper served the population of several hundred people. The town had the first grist mill in the upper Arkansas valley, built in 1868, and was reported to be the first mill west of the Mississippi River.

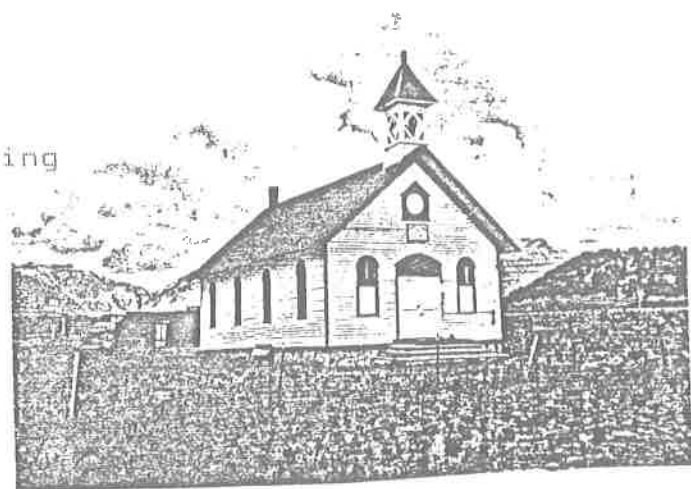
The Nathrop schoolhouse was built in 1881. Richard weeks of Buena Vista was the architect and builder. The original specifications (in the possession of the Gas Creek Club) contracted Mr Weeks to be paid \$2,175 to:

"furnish all material, erect, construct and furnish a school building on a certain plot of ground laid out in the city of Nathrop;

Dimensions of the building are: length 50 feet, breadth 25 feet, height 13 feet (a 12 foot ceiling). A foundation of stone with piers, and a Chicago floor and a teachers platform to be 5 X 12' X 7 1/2",

Two water closets were ordered with ventilation, each having a pit 10' deep, 4' wide and 6' long, walled in with masonry. The houses are to be shingled and an 8X10" glass window to give light. Three covered openings varying from 7-9" were fitted on the bench".

The schoolhouse is frame, painted white with green trim. The remains of a cistern are alongside the front steps which lead into a hallway on which two clothing rooms open. One room is now a kitchen and the other is a storage area, but in the specifications, five dozen clothing hooks were to be put in each room. Another set of double doors at the end of the hall lead into the school room where the teachers platform stands in the southwest corner.



....The Nathrop schoolhouse was built in 1881. Richard Weeks of Buena Vista was the architect and builder. The original specifications (in the possession of the club) contracted Mr. Weeks to be paid \$2,175.00 to:

"Furnish all material, erect, construct and furnish a school building on a certain plat of ground laid out in the City of Nathrop".

"Dimensions of the building are: length 50 feet, breadth 25 feet, height 13 feet (a 12 foot ceiling). A foundation of stone with piers, a Chicago floor and a teacher's platform - 5 x 12' x 7 1/2'.

"Two water closets, were ordered, with ventilation, each having a pit 10' deep, 4' wide and 6' long, walled in with masonry. The houses to be shingled with 8 x 10" glass panes for lighting. Three covered openings varying from 7-9" were fitted on the bench".

The schoolhouse is frame, painted white with green trim. The remains of a cistern are alongside the front steps which lead into a hallway on which two clothing rooms opened. One is now a kitchen and the other storage area, but the specifications required five dozen open clothing hooks be placed in each room. Another set of double doors lead into the schoolroom where the teacher's platform is set in the southwest corner. A piano now stands there.

The bell tower that housed the bell donated by John D. Coon in 1881 is empty but the bell hangs in the yard of a great-grand nephew across the highway. The bell was cast in St. Louis by the Rumsey Mfg. Company in 1881 and is said to have been melted down three times to give it its clear ringing tone. Transported by wagon train into the valley, the bell hung in the school tower until it was removed when threatened by vandalism after the school was closed.

No playground equipment remains and but one of the "water closets" remains but it is kept in repair by the club for use when needed.

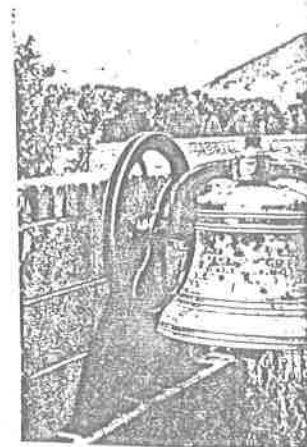
The contract called for completion of the school building by January 25, 1882 ... "accident from fire exempted", and was to be ready for "occupation" at that time.

Classes were held in the school until 1946. It was closed for ten years and the Gas Creek Extension Homemaker Club purchased the building from the School District 20 in August 22, 1956, for the sum of \$25.00. The Quit Claim Deed gives the club ownership until 2056, with the understanding that the building be used only as a public meeting place. The building has been used as a voter precinct headquarters, for community activities and club and council meetings.



The building is now owned by the Gas Creek Homemaker Club, a local organization, dedicated to preserving the beautiful old landmark and to assisting with community projects.

The bell tower that housed the bell donated by John D. Coon in 1881 is empty but the bell hangs in the yard of a great-grand nephew across the highway. The bell was cast in St Louis by the Rumsey Mfg Company in 1881 and is said to have been melted down three times to give it its clear ringing tone. Transported to the area by wagon train, the bell hung in the bell tower until it was removed when threatened by vandalism after the school was closed.

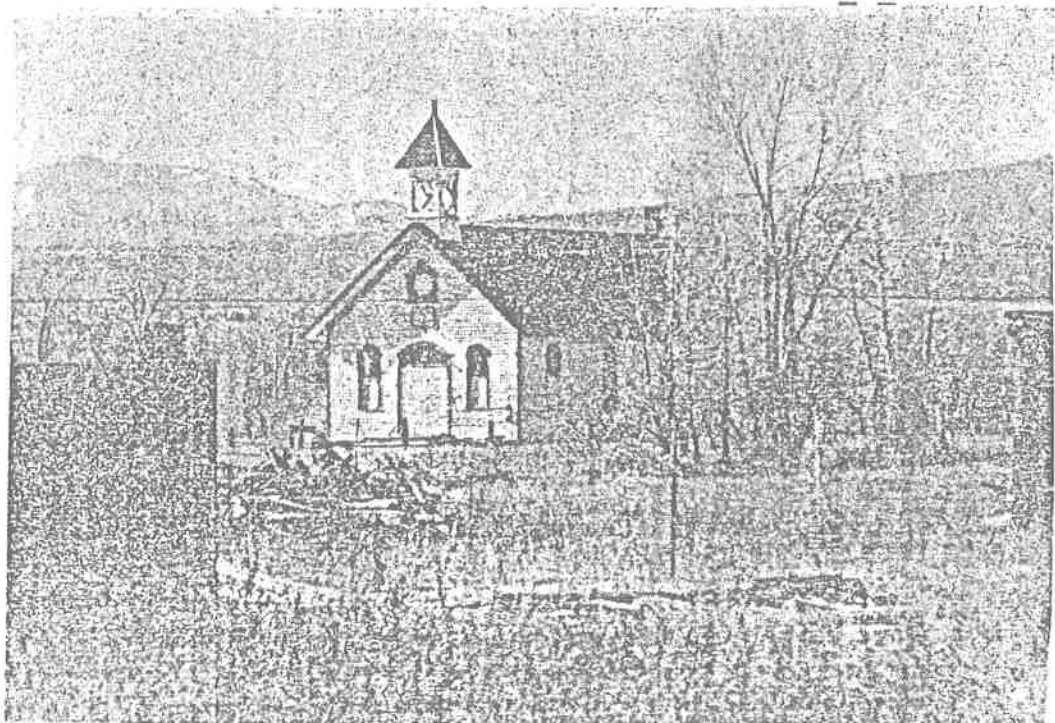


The bell from the Nathrop School.

No playground equipment remains but one of the 'water closets' remain and is kept in repair by the club for use when needed.

The contract with Mr Weeks called for the completion of the school and outbuildings by January 25, 1882.. 'accident from fire exempted,' and was to be 'ready for occupation' at that time.

Classes were held in the school until 1946. It was closed for ten years before the Gas Creek Extension Homemaker Club purchased the building from School District 20 which had consolidated with 13 some time before, on August 22, 1956. The Quit Claim Deed gives the club ownership until 2056 providing that the building be used only as a meeting place for the community. The building has since been used as a headquarters for club and council activities, and as a voting place and other community activities.



The old Nathrop School House

*

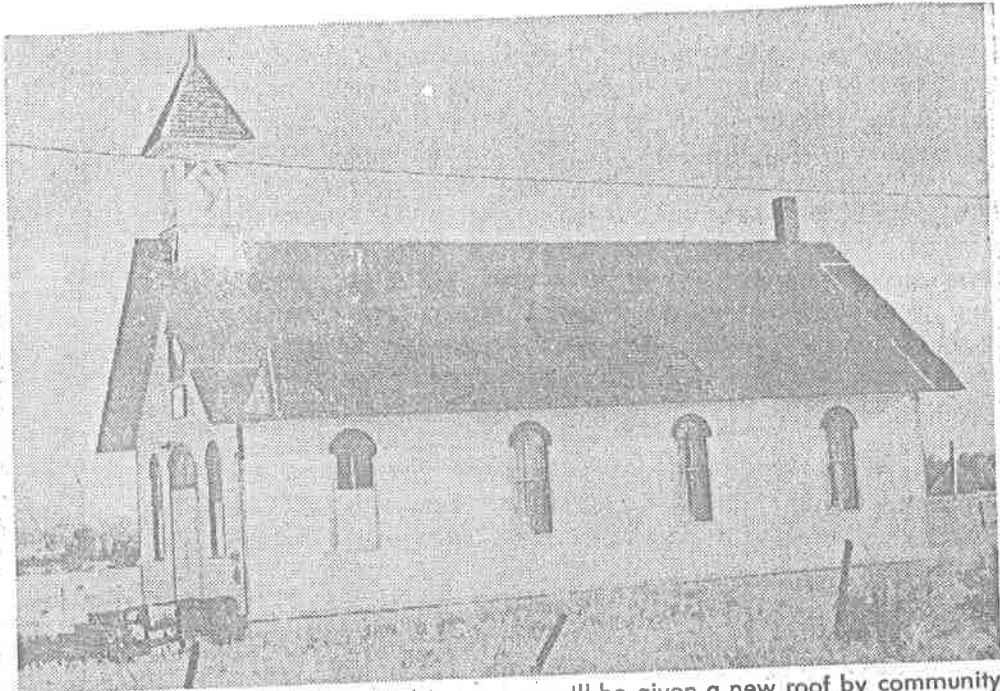
School repairs needed

NATHROP—The 1880's schoolhouse here needs a new roof, and in an effort to preserve the area's frontier heritage, an old-fashioned roof-raising is scheduled this Sunday.

Roofing materials have been donated or paid for by donations.

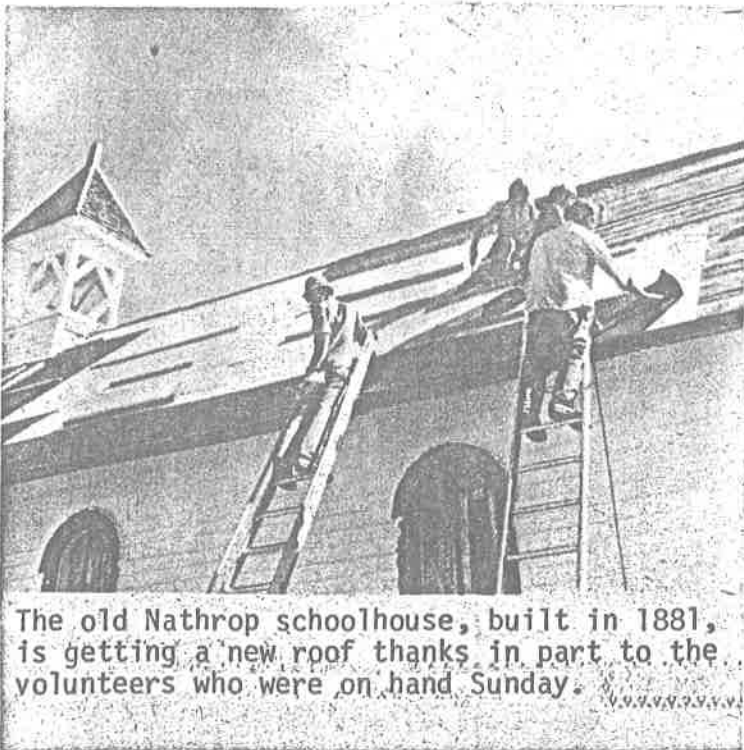
The problem, according to Joyce Welker, was that "the lowest bid a contractor would give for the labor was \$5,000. That's why we're asking everyone to bring a hammer to the Nathrop schoolhouse at 8 a.m. Lunch will be served on the grounds," she said.

For further information, contact Mrs. Welker at 395-6661.

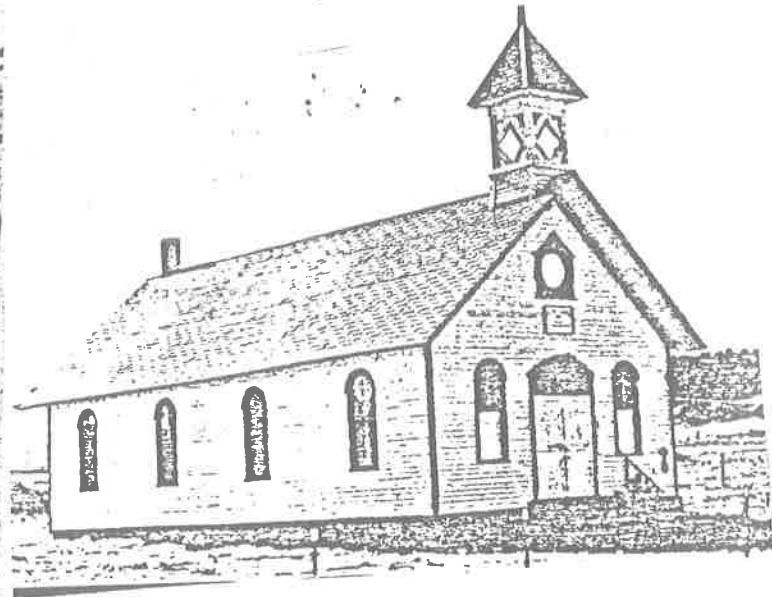


IN NEED OF REPAIR—The historic Nathrop schoolhouse, built in the 1880's,

will be given a new roof by community volunteers on Sunday. (Mail photo)



The old Nathrop schoolhouse, built in 1881, is getting a new roof thanks in part to the volunteers who were on hand Sunday.



District # 14 ORTON-PINION GROVE

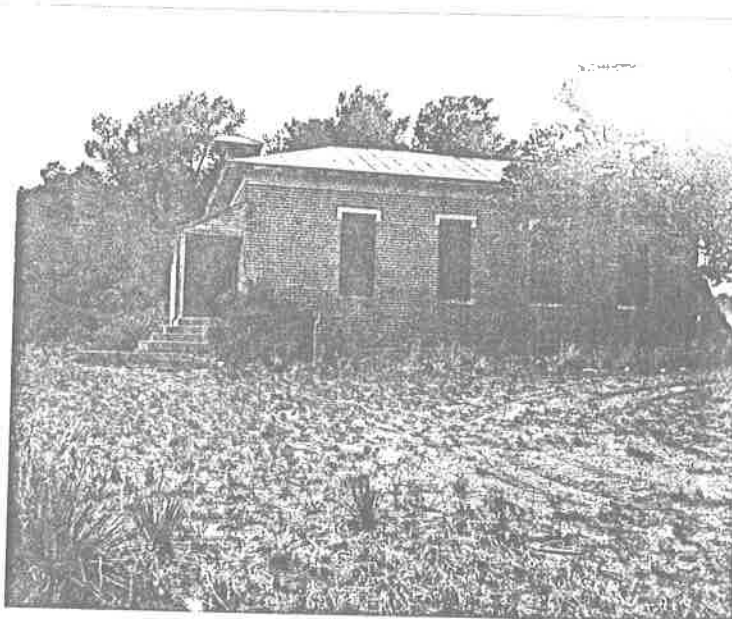
This school, built in the 1870's has two names; "Orton" and "Pinion Grove". Orton in honor of a local pioneer rancher and Pinion Grove because of the many pinion trees in the area.

The school, a brick structure set in the midst of a pinion grove, served the ranching community for about 80 years. It is now the property of a private owner who uses it as storage space. Vandals stripped the school of its bell, desks and other school supplies when consolidation closed the doors to the students in 1940. At that time there were 13 students in eight grades. Sara Post taught the school that year for 900 dollars a year.

The entrance to the school had an anteroom or cloakroom for coats, hats, lunches and overshoes. A water bucket with a dipper was on a bench at the back of the room.

This was a school of hot lunches for the mothers got together made up a plan whereby they took turns to provide a pot of stew, beans or whatever they had, to send along with the children in the buggy: a hot meal at noon on cold day would taste especially good to the students and the teacher. Each child had his or her own bowl and spoon.

*



1986

100 years ago, Salida Mail, May 7, 1886:

Memorial Day: Hd. Qtrs. Torber Post No. 11 G.A.R. Orton's School House, May 1, 1886. In accordance with rules and regulations May 31 will be observed as Memorial Day. It will be kept sacred to the memory of our heroic dead. Hallowed be the day that brings such solemn thoughts as these.

The post will in a body proceed to Poncha cemetery and hold services as prescribed by rules and regulations. Returning to the school house where public service will be held at 1 p.m. The committees on memorial service have secured W.P. Harbottle and W.P. Altman as orators of the day. A cordial invitation is extended to all citizens and the different civic societies to be present and participate in the services. — By order of the Com.

District 14

Arton, Pinon Grove

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Month of School</u>
1898-99	Mary E. Foy	5	\$45 mo.	5
	R. McClelland		\$50 mo.	2
1904-05	W ^m . Pearce			closed April 1
1905-06	Katherine Cullinan	40	\$55	4
			\$60	4
1906-07	Katherine Cullinan	25	\$60	8
	(There was a 2 wk. closure due to diphtheria)			
1907-08	Josephine Cronio	34	\$60	8
1908-09	Mary M ^c Guire	24	\$60	8
1909-10	Mary M ^c Guire	36	\$60	8
1910-11	Margaret Ahern	39	\$65	8
1911-12	Ethel Bond	33	\$65	9
	(Mrs. Bond had pupils in every grade)			
1912-13	Catherine Gaughan	29	\$65	9
1914-	Mrs. Cook, Monte Lombay			
1917-18	Frances Sullivan	49		
1918-19	Frances Sullivan	34	\$750 yr.	
1919-20	Mary J. Oberto			
1921-22	Mrs. Ernest Trupp	23	\$1200 yr.	9
	School Board: Emillio Lionelle, Ben Pastararo, and			

Orton - Pinon Grove

John Pastararo. School property was valued at \$3,550.00 and building was heated by a "jacketed stove."

1926-27	Juanita Nigro	10	\$990 yr	9
1927-28	Rosalie O'Hara	16	\$990 yr.	
1937-38	Mayme Post	20	\$900 yr.	
1939-40	Sara Post	13	\$900 yr.	

1 schoolroom - anteroom or cloakroom for coats, hats, boots, etc. (overshoes). Water bucket with a dipper was on a bench at the back of the room.

DISTRICT 14 PINON GROVE (ORTON)	
A. Ritchie	1889
Mary Williams	1890
Ursula Smith	1892
Mary Gerger	1893
Julia Hundly	1900
W. E. Sharp	1902
Mrs. Cronk	1914
Monda Tomlyn	1914

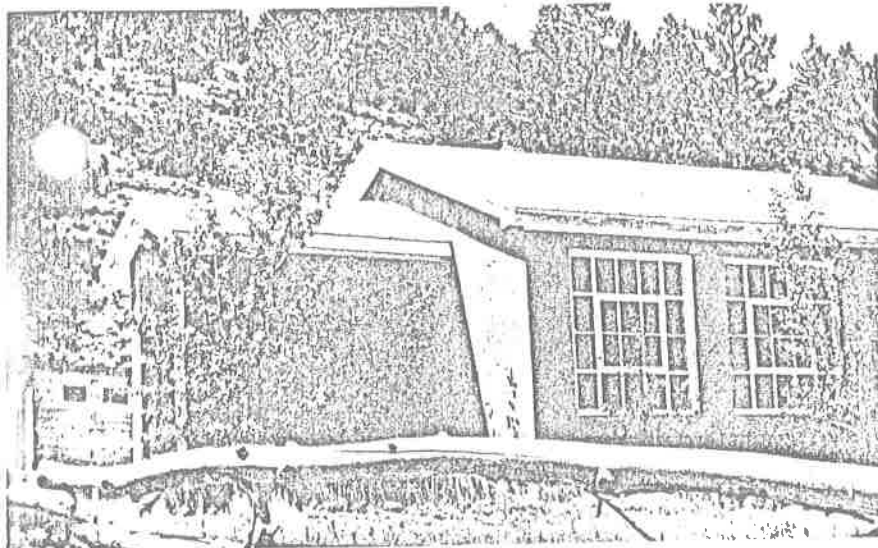
District #16 PINE CREEK

The original school building was built in 1880, a one room frame with a small ante room where coats and lunches were kept but where as one reporter noted. they (the lunches) were not safe from the chipmunks, as students would find at lunchtime that their lunch had been nibbled at.

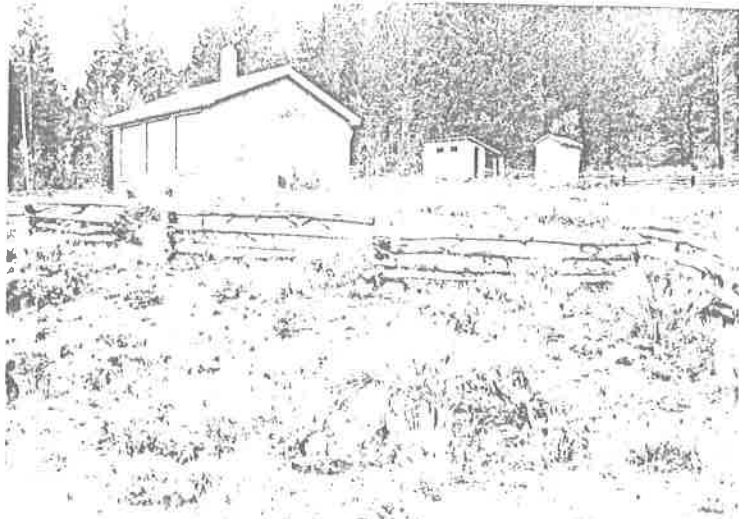
The land on which the school was built belongs to the U>S> Forest Service and permission was given to build a school on the condition that it be used only for school purposes. The school site is in ranching country and the schoolhouse was used for community meetings, elections and dances.

The original school burned, as many did, and a new one was built in the 1930's of red brick with white trim. There is a narrow porch with gable roof. A gable roof covers the schoolroom also and rises above large 20 paned windows on the side of the room. The carpenter was Rudolph Baumdecker, an area resident.

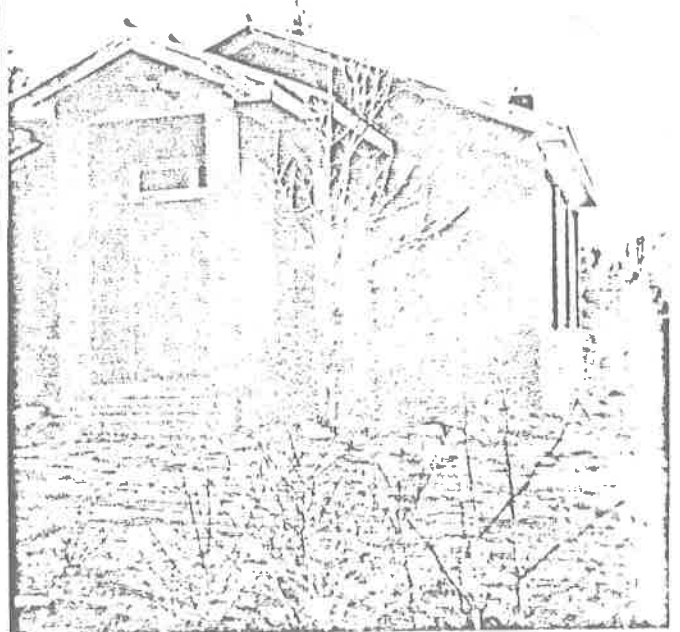
The school was used for a few years as a head start school for the northern end of the county, but now it is also silent and still through the passing of years waiting for teacher and pupils that have never arrived since the doors closed in 1945.



Pine Creek School 1980. Dennis Bailey photo.



1986



District # 15 VICKSBURG- WINFIELD

This school district on Clear Creek in northern Chaffee County is listed as either Vicksburg or Winfield but included a school in Rockdale and possibly in Beaver City also.

Vicksburg school was built in 1881 in a mining camp along the Clear Creek, where County Road 390 runs westward from Highway 24. Founded by Vic Keller, the town was first called Vic's Burg, the post office designation was Vicksburg. A two storied schoolhouse was built and used for the few years the town survived



Vicksburg Museum, 1980. Bailey photo.

The Rockdale school was build in 1881 a few miles east of Vicksburg.

The Winfield School was also built in 1881 further up the creek toward the mountain. The school still stands, a weathered brown frame with lap siding and false front, looking more like a store building than a schoolhouse.

*

DISTRICT 15
A. Hanson
Nora Hanson
Edith Van Arsdale

WINFIELD
1889
1890
1892



District 16

1944-45

Pine Creek - organized in 1880 -

1898-99

5 pupils

Marcy E. Fox taught 5 mo. @ \$45

R. M. Cllland taught 2 mo @ \$50

1901-02, Elizabeth Gattier; 1902-03, Fannie McClure

1904-05

7 pupils enrolled

Jacob Kagey, 6 mo. @ \$55 (?)

Mellie Dush

1906-07

9 pupils enrolled

Minnie Turner, 8 mo. @ \$50

1907-08

7 pupils

Iena M^cFadden, 6 mo. @ \$50

1908-09

3 pupils

Ethel Lucas, 6 mo. @ \$50

No school in 1909-10, 10-11

1912-13

2 pupils

Mrs. Frank Keithley 5 mo. @ \$50

1921-22

Miriam Withenite, 3 pupils, \$100 mo - 6 mo.

1936-37

School property valued at \$650.00.

School Board: Mrs. Frank M^cFadden, pres.

William M^cFadden, sec.; R. E. Baumdecker, treas.

1937-38

Angie Cornella, 6 pupils, \$720 yr.

1940-41

Daisy Jait, 7 pupils, \$675 yr.

1941-42

Estelle Hamilton, 10 pupils, \$640 yr.

1944-45

Donna Champino

(over)

DISTRICT 16	PINE CREEK
Mrs. W. F. Jamison	1889
Mary Williams	1890
Mary Harper	1902
Jacob Kagey	1903
Nellie Walsh	1903
Cora Kilgore (Bower)	1905
Minnie Turner	1906
Lena McFadden	1907
Ethel Lucas	1908
Mrs. Frank Keethly	1914
Florence Theodoran	1917
Abby Bunch	1919
Vangel Wilmot	1930
Columbia Cornella	1932
Winifred Cretney	1934
Daisey Rahe	1935
Angia Cornella	1937
Clarsesse Glesson	1939
Daisey Tait	1940
Urrin Mitchell	1941
Ethel Walsh	1942
Donna Morgan	1944

The land on which Pine Creek Schoolhouse sits belong to US Forest Service & has always ^{been} as far as we know, The Forest. Service allowed the school to be built there with the condition that it be used for nothing else but a school.

Call Mary Jarvis in Salida for info. on this school - when it was built.

Info. from Mrs. Jarvis - There was another schoolhouse which preceded this one. It was 1 room, frame, with small ante-room in front for coats, hats, overcoats & lunches. Chipmunks used to get into the lunches -

Rudolph Baumdecker (now deceased) helped to build the present Pine Creek School House. Dances were held here, as in most country schoolhouses.

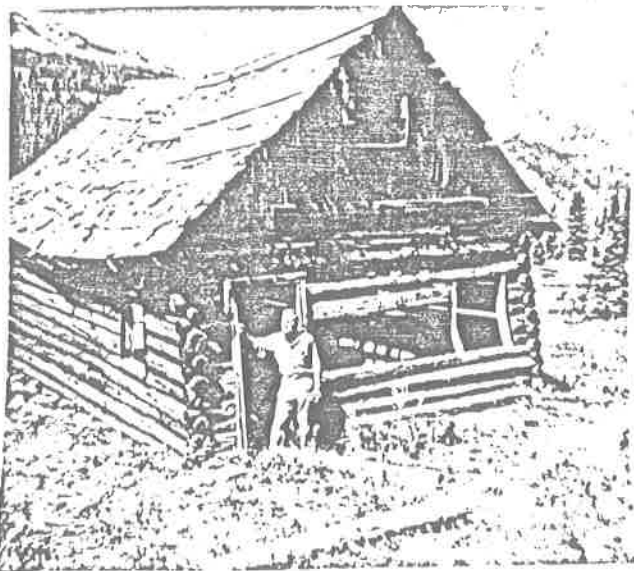
District # 17 HANCOCK

District 17 consisted of Hancock and Romely, two and five miles from St Elmo on the road to the Mary Murphy Mine.

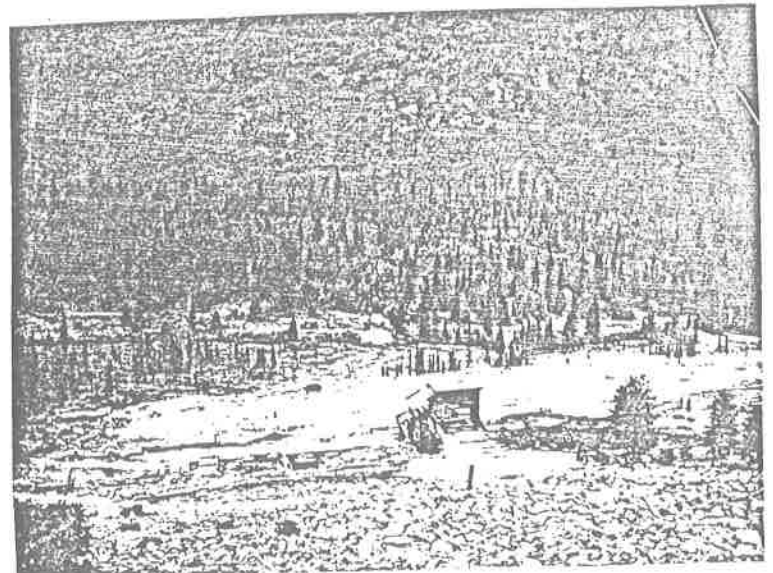
Hancock, situated five miles from St Elmo in a beautifully forested spot, built a school in the 1870's. Residents were involved in mining or in working on the Alpine Tunnel. In 1881 the town had five stores, a hotel, several saloons, a few restaurants and two saw mills, and the school. Hancock also had a railroad depot, a section house, water tank and coal platform. School was held in Hancock until the town closed down due to deteriorating mining and the completion of the tunnel. The last train passed through in 1910 and the tunnel was closed. The school also was closed due to a lack of students since most of the residents moved away. Nothing of the town is left except for one foundation and rotting cabin still standing in the open area, thought to be part of the town. Nothing else is left except that the beauty of the mountain scenery is scarred here and there with foundations, cabin fragments and rotting timbers, one of which was surely the Hancock schoolhouse. No other information seems to be available concerning this school.

Romley was often referred to as the 'red town' because all its buildings were painted bright red. Romley was called Murphy's Switch for a short time because of the Mary Murphy Mine that was the lifeline of the town. A five thousand foot tramway brought ore from the mine to the railroad at Romley.

The school was built during the early mining activity of the early 1880's, and continued until 1926 when the railroad closed down and the rails were removed. A few years ago the last vestige of the town disappeared as the town was bulldozed by the owners. Nothing remains of Romley, either town or school, only the records that show it was part of District 17 in 1910.



Hancock, Colorado



Romley

DISTRICT 17
Blanche Cochrane
Blanche Smith

ROMLEY
1889
1892

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1956

Crumbling Cabins Left In Romley Mute Reminder Of Sleeping Mine

Most of us think of a ghost town as one which existed in the distant past, inhabited by persons long since dead. One exception to that conception is Romley, located high up Chalk Creek Gulch. Many Salida and Chaffee county residents lived in Romley when it was the company town for the fabulous Mary Murphy mine, forty years ago.

Romley has a special appeal to the tourist because of the vast amounts of cable and other equipment which was left to rust. Many buildings still stand, altho some are in bad condition. But there was a reason—when the Mary Murphy closed down more than 30 years ago, everyone left Romley with the intention of coming back in a short time.

The pitiful part is that souvenir hunters have hauled away so much of the physical effects of the old town. Twenty years ago, the pool room was ready for anyone who wanted to play a game; a big sack of beans, wheelbarrow and other goods which came in on the last train and never were claimed, still were in the depot; there were pianos in some of the houses. The mining company didn't leave a watchman and just about everything that could be moved has been carted away. But for some reason, in spite of great demand for scrap metal in World War II, those huge coils of wire cable still remain.

Romley actually had two stages of existence. The first was in the 1880s. Then the ore was shipped to the smelters at Salida and Leadville.

The town was revitalized about 1907 and a mill was erected. The mill burned to the ground 15 or 20 years ago but remains still can be seen just to the south of the railroad trestle.

R. F. "Dick" Dickinson was postmaster of Romley during the second phase of its existence. He recalls that 75 men were employed

at the mill, another 125 at the mine, and in addition there were office crews, teamsters and cooks. Also 20 to 30 men were employed at the Florabelle and Annabelle, further up the Gulch. George E. Collins was superintendent of the Mary Murphy during its waning years.

The Colorado and Southern Railroad—originally the Denver, South Park and Pacific—ran a mixed train three times a week during the last years that Romley was in existence. Originally, the trains went through the Alpine tunnel, but this dream proved to be a nightmare which was given up 15 years before the railroad finally went out of service.

The town of Romley had a post office, doctor's office, commissary and boarding house. Most families lived in St. Elmo, but a number of men lived in Romley in tent houses—and there were enough youngsters for a school at Romley.

There were no saloons during the last years—for one reason, the nation was under prohibition. Dances were held frequently in the recreation room. There also were no churches.

"Dick" Dickinson recalls that the post office also performed banking services. The company paid in checks and every pay day, the post office managed to have \$5,000 cash on hand. Men who sent money to banks did so with money orders. Sometimes this involved extra work for the post office crew because one just sends \$100 a time with a money order.

The altitude at Romley was too high for a garden, but wild strawberries and raspberries grow in abundance. Even though the men and women living there were right on top of no where, they had a wonderful time together, living amidst the scenery that just can't be surpassed anywhere. And many who lived there say they'd be most happy to go back.

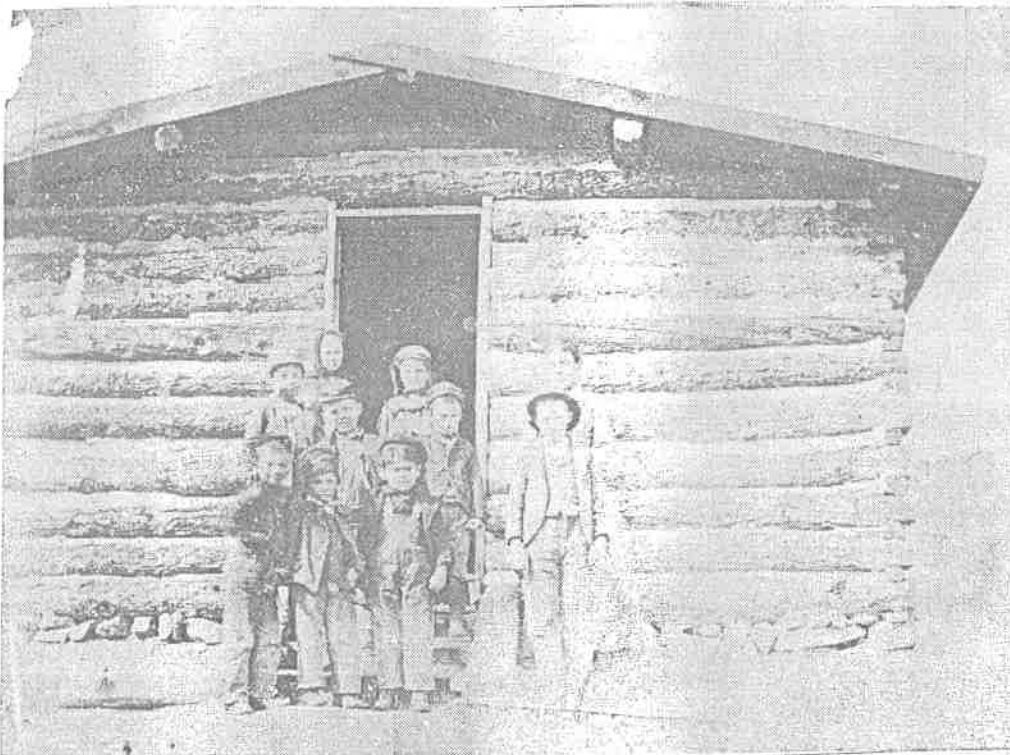
District # 18 TURRET

District 18 had been Browns Canyon for many years, but with a school being built in Turret, in Cat Gulch, in 1897, and other mining camps in the Ute Trail area organizing schools, the district was enlarged and some trouble between the schools caused the division of the district. Turret and the Cat Gulch area retained the distinction of District #18 and Brown Canyon was renumbered as District 30.

Ute Trail heads east up and out of Salida toward the Fremont County line, following the path of the Ute Indians in their traveling from the San Luis Valley to the hot springs of Manitou.

Turret and Minneapolis were in Chaffee County, but Nelson, and Manoa were in Fremont County as were others such as Badger, Whitehorn, Cameron and others that came and went as mining camps, setting up where ore was found and moving on when it played out.

Platted as Camp Austen in 1897, the name was later changed to Turret City. Turret was thirteen miles up Ute Trail. Miners built their first school in 1897. While their families lived in tent houses, they took time to build a log cabin for a school. The school sat on the side of a hill above Cat Gulch, and is still standing, although in ruins.



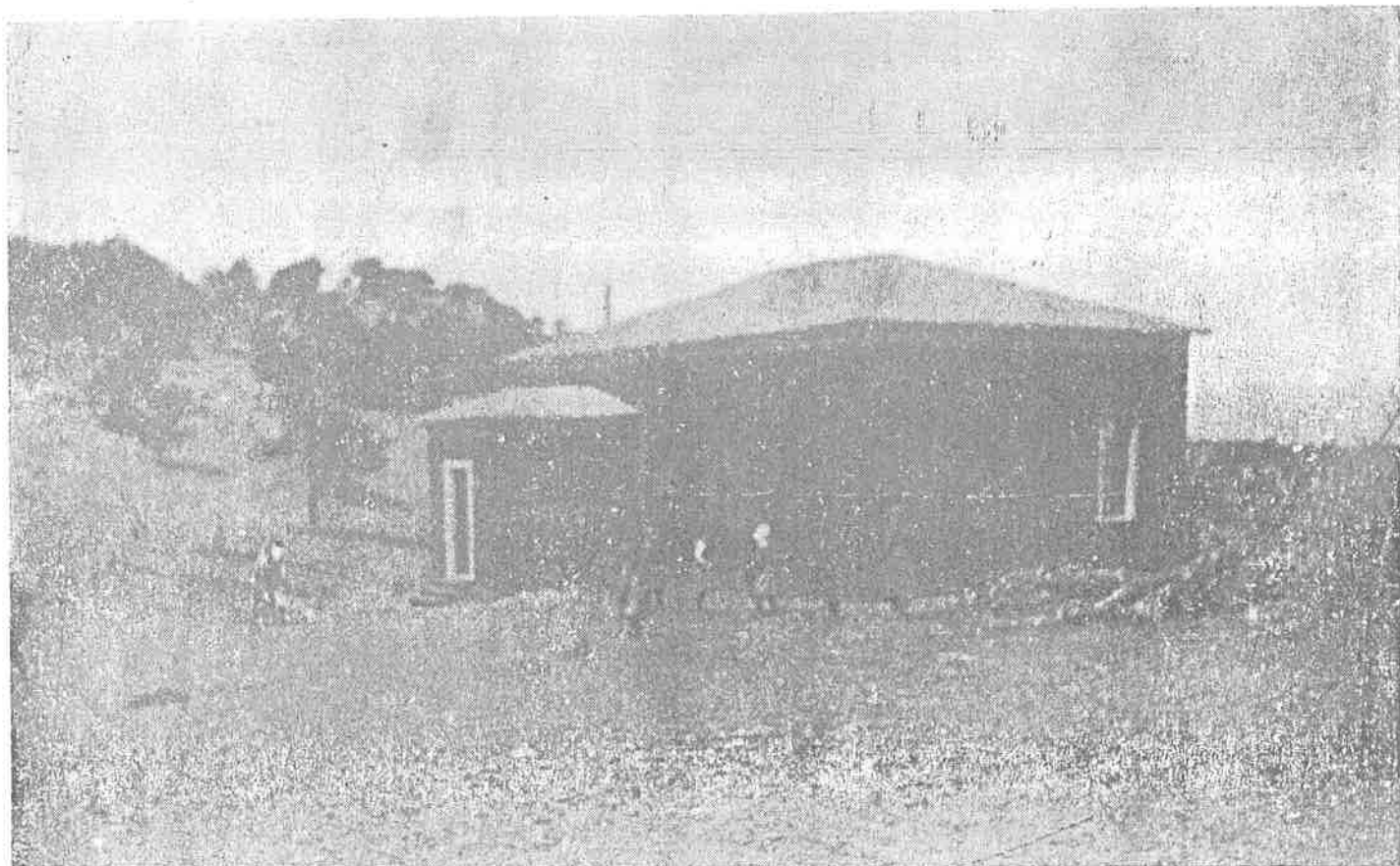
This log school house built in the 1890's during the excitement of the boom days in Turret is still standing in a sad state of repair. When the population of Turret and Minneapolis increased a few years later, a larger building was erected half

way between the two camps to accommodate more students. The building at the right and all of the pupils, with the exception of Jessie Crymble Horn in the door are unidentified.



Turret's first school on the hillside 1897. (foreground)

In 1902, a new school was built half way between Turret and Minneapolis, a neighboring town. This school was called the "sheet iron" school. This was because it was a frame building, two rooms, covered with tin siding simulated to look like brick. All that remains of this building is a few foundation stones and a depression where the outhouse stood. The outhouse was moved down the hillside and remains there, on its side. When it was built, there were two sides one for boys and one for girls, and each side had a bird house built under the eaves. In 1982, there were still birds nesting in the houses.



"The Sheet Iron School, Turret-Minneapolis. 1902

Turret teachers did not always have an easy time of teaching as the Whitehorn New Dec 18, 1903 attests:

"teacher Elmer DeWitt was treated rather roughly by his big pupils". The correspondant noted that "such things happen in country schools and are not considered important. Birch tea is considered good in such cases". (presumably for bruises). Mr DeWitt left the area soon after this and went to San Francisco where he and his family perished in the 1906 earthquake.

In 1903, teacher Anna Gottier reported that the school was in good condition...that although they had no library, and no flag, but they did have a canvas blackboard and two wall maps.

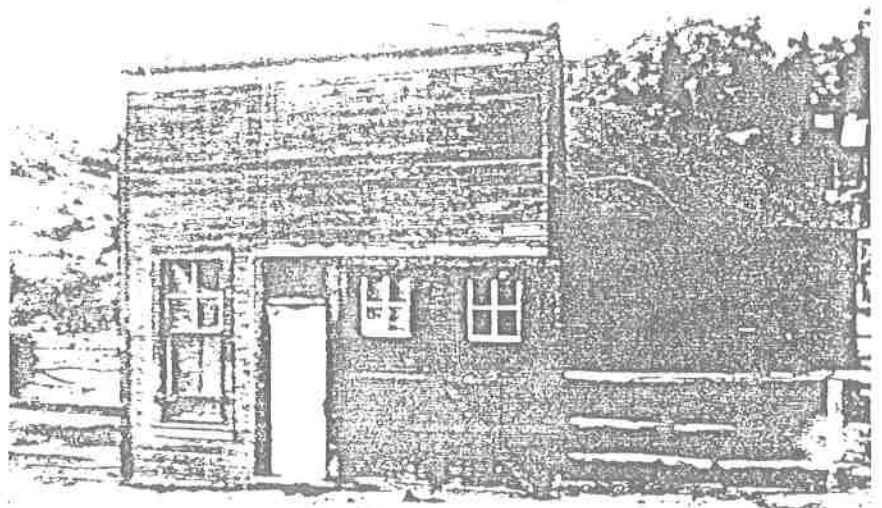
Bessie Johnson taught school in Turret in 1907 and was considered to be an excellent teacher, but left to be married, leaving the school without a teacher since married women did not teach at that time. The school board had a hard time finding a teacher to finish the term and were reluctant to hire a younger marriagable woman so they advertised for a teacher but put in this stigma: "no one need apply unless they are old and ugly".

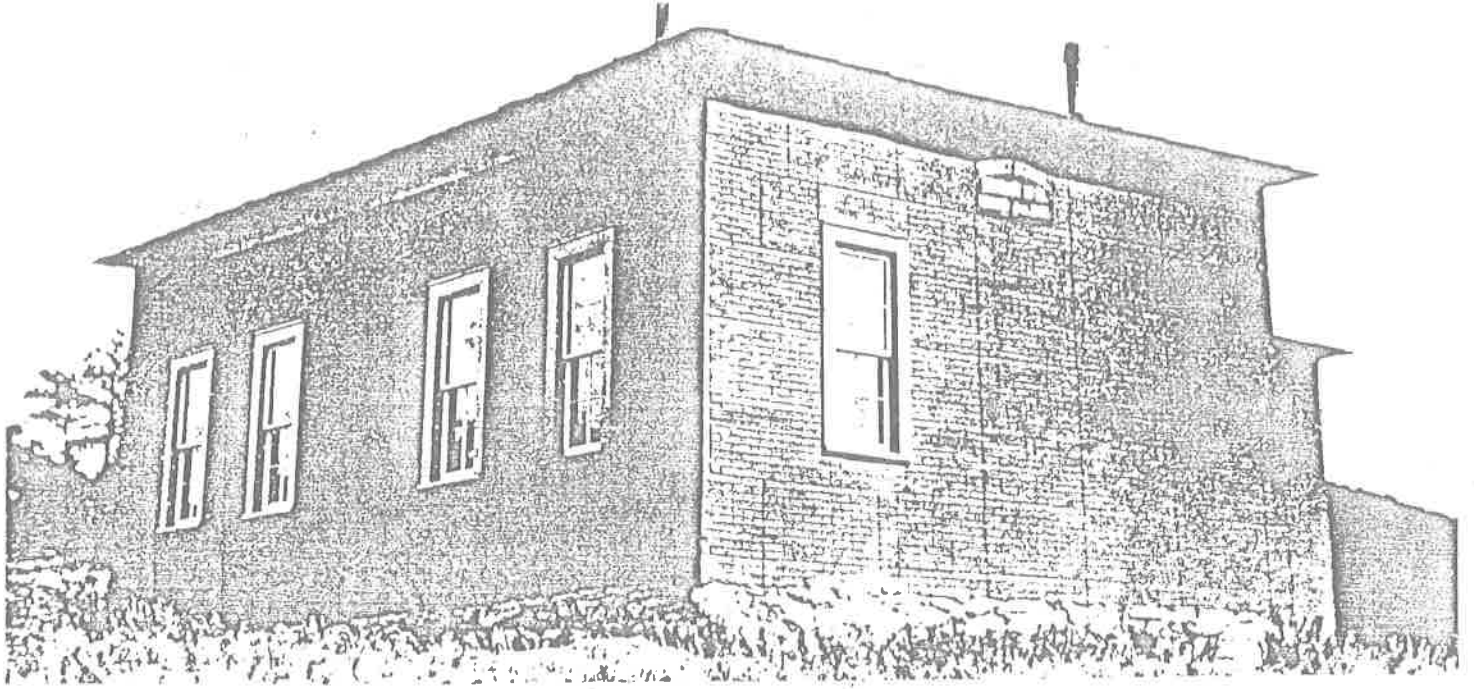
Teachers in Turret often lived in the schoolroom, kept house and supplies in the storage rooms, cleaned, maintained, carried in wood and water, kept the fires going, prepared lessons and taught as a part of the teachers life. During the later years, they were paid by warrant, cashable in Salida, and arranged their school duties to have a long weekend to travel, buy supplies and return to teaching and continue their contract days to complete the school year.

School was held in town buildings as well as the school-houses when more convenient. The head of the schoolboard owned a building in town and charged the teacher five dollars a month rent from her salary to use the building.

Elizabeth Kuhn was the last teacher in Turret and she taught in the Old Bassham Cabin during 1933-4 for a six month term. From these schools at least two students went on to become college personnel and Washington Bureaucrats, reflecting on the quality of teachers who could use the improvised tools of teaching and do a job well done.

The Old General Store;
used as a school in 1917
and 18. Teacher paid
the rent out of her
salary to keep the school
open.



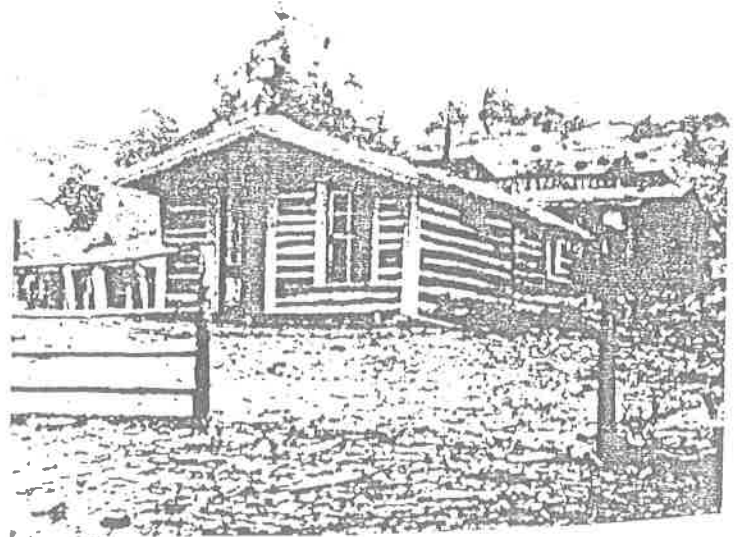


Turret's second school, 1902



Turret School 1902

The Old Bassham Cabin where school was held during the last school session in Turret.



**Turret Teachers —
Most Were Young, Some Were Pretty**

School Year	Teacher(s)	Salary	No. of Students	No. of Months
1897-98	Mr Gardner	—	25 30	—
1898-99	Ruth Crutcher	\$45	37	7
1899-1900	Julia S Hunley	\$45	57	6
1900-01	Ida Kenton	—	—	—
1901-02	Ella Hewitt	\$50	—	8
1902-03	Ella Hewitt	\$60	—	6
1903-04	Elmer DeWitt	\$60	50 55	7
	D. E. Stephenson	\$50	—	8
1904-05	D. E. Stephenson	\$60	33	8
	Margaret Stephenson	\$50	21	8
	Anna Gortier	\$45	4	3
1905-06	D. E. Stephenson	\$60 raised to \$75	—	—
	Margaret Stephenson	\$50	39	8
1906-07	Bessie Johnson	\$75	28	5
	Guy N. Coonrod	\$75	28	2
1907-08	W J Haich	\$75	25	8
	J. Mabel Gloyd	\$60	25	2
1908-09	Billi Anderson	\$65	14	8
1909-10	Gertrude L. Dargavel	\$65	13	9
1910-11	Florence Rorabaugh	\$65	3	3
1911-14	No School			
1915-16	Frances Edna Wilcox	\$55	2	1
1916-17	Minnie Turner	\$65	9	8
1917-18	Eva Corlett (Shewalter)	\$65	3	9
1918-29	No Turret students — Nelson School only: 1928-29 & 1929-30			
1930-33	No School in District 18			
1933-34	Elsabeth Kuhn	\$75	5	6

District 18 - Nelson (also Manoa)

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1921	Pearl Mahoney			
1926-27	Margaret M. Biglow	8	\$765 yr.	
1928-29	Gertrude Rout	7	\$765 yr.	
1929-30	Elizabeth Kuhn	6		
?	Rex David	5	\$85 mo	4 3/4
	Mrs Aron Orehood			

Manoa : Anna Gortier opened school at Manoa April 1, 1905, and closed at July 1st.
I've found no other record of school at Manoa.

District 18 - Turret

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of Sch.</u>
1898-99	Ruth M. Crutcher } Nellie Perkins }	37	\$45 mo. \$45 mo.	7
1901-02	Ella Newitt			
1904-05	D. E. Stephenson } Mrs. D. E. Stephenson }	44	\$60 mo. \$50 mo.	
1905-06	D. E. Stephenson } Mrs. D. E. Stephenson }	39	\$60 mo. \$50 mo.	
1906-07	Bessie Johnson		\$75 mo.	9
1907-08	W. J. Hatch } Mabel Gloyd }	11	\$75 mo. \$60 mo.	7 2
1908-09	Belle Anderson	8	\$65 mo.	8
1909-10	Gertrude Dargavel	12	\$65 mo.	9
1910-11	Mrs. Guy Karabaugh (Florence)	3	\$65 mo.	3½ Sept 12 to Dec. 23
1911-12.	Ethel Bond			
1916-17	Minnie Turner taught at either Turret or Nelson. No further reports from Turret for several years.			
1917-18	Eva Coblett Shewalter		\$65 mo.	
1922-24	Elizabeth Kuhn	5	\$75 mo.	6
1936-37	No pupils of school age - no school. Bldg. and equip- ment valued at \$1660. School board: S. P. Stoner, pres. - O. J. Schlosser, sec., and Emil Becker, treas. All lived at Turret			

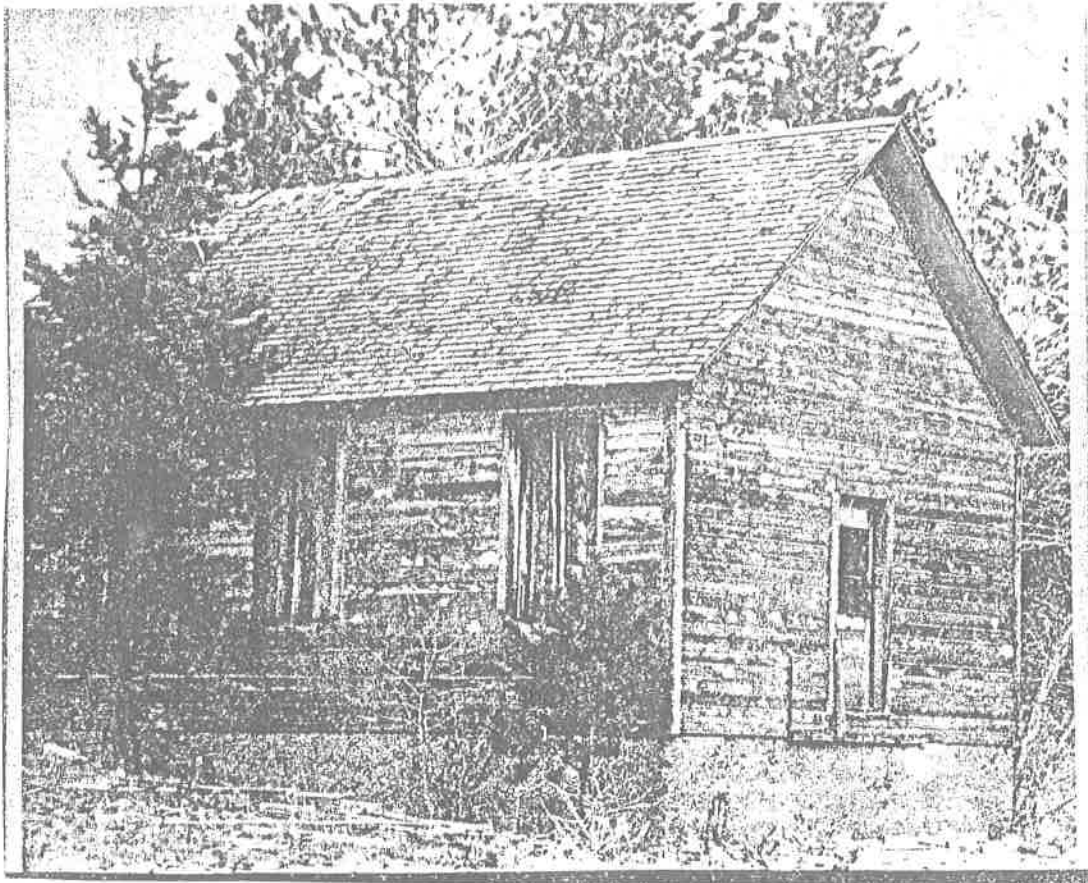
District # 19 HEYWOOD-HORTENSE

Formerly called Chalk Creek Hot Springs, Heywood was 1 /2 miles west of Mt Princeton Hot Springs. Reports conflict as to whether it was Heywood (Hayward) or Hortense first, but the school was called Hortense school. It was a frame building of smooth sided logs with a pitched roof and tall windows.

The school was built in 1879 and continued until 1940. The next three years, school was held in Round Up Lodge for the two school age children, Jack and Norma Acree.

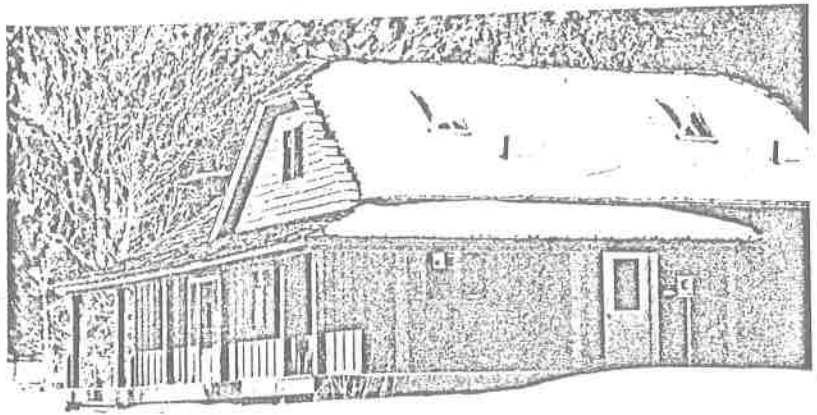
In 1947, a meeting to discuss annulment of the district ended in defeat.

The school was remodeled and is now a private residence on the old Presbyterian Ranch up Chalk Creek.

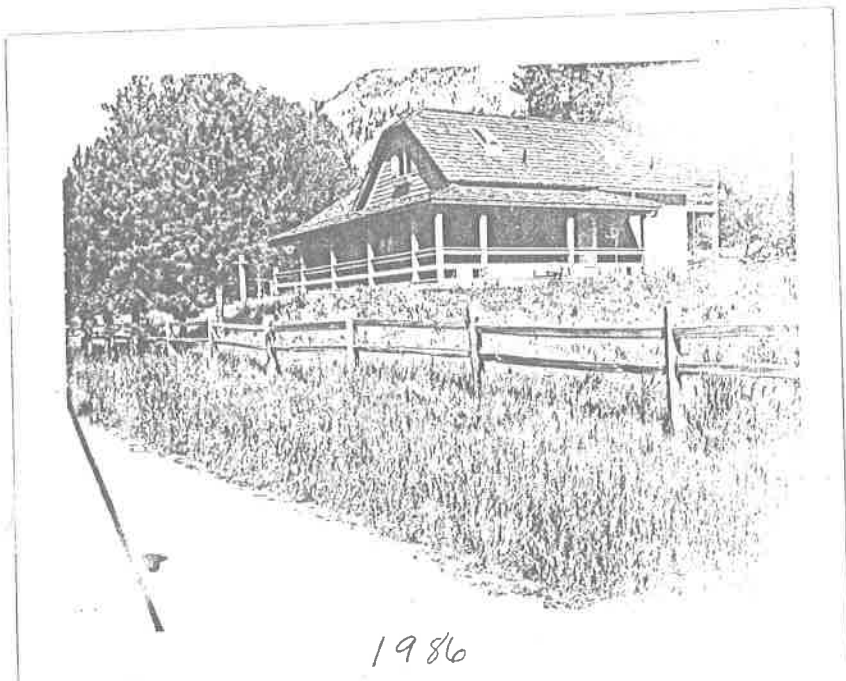




Heywood Schoolhouse 1980, now remodeled into a private home on old Presbyterian Ranch up Chalk Creek. Bailey photo.



Heywood School, 1982. Bailey photo.



1986

District 19 - Hortense (formerly Heywood)

	Teacher	No. Pupils	Salary	Months of School
1898-99	Rose Kelly	3	\$50 mo.	3
1900-	Kathleen Clark			
1901-02	Estella Brooks Hattie Bunce			Sept. to March June to Aug.
1902-03	Estella Brooks Opal Johnson			4 (Sept thru Dec.)
1904-05	Gerda M. Johnson	6	\$55	8
1905-06	Gerda M. Johnson	7	\$55	8
1906-07	Gerda M. Johnson	6	\$55	7
1907-08	Estella Brooks	7	\$55	8
1908-09	Estella Brooks	7	\$50	7
1909-10	Minnie (Carrie) Davis	9	\$50	7 1/2
1910-11	Laurie Yockey Katie Crymble	4	\$50	Sept. to Jan. Jan. to May
1912-13	Jacob Rager	12	\$60	6
1940-41	Marjorie Knuckey	1		9
1941-42	Vangel Wilmot	2	\$675 yr.	9
1942-43	Effie Haut	2		9
1943-44	Effie Haut	2		9

From 1940 (Sept.) to May 1944, Hortense School was

held at Round Up Lodge for the three children -
Norma and Jack, who were the only school-age
children in District 19 at that time -

On May 5, 1947, a called meeting of School District 19
was held to consider annexment of District 19. This
was unanimously defeated. Meeting was held at
Nathrop. Present were Dessamary Black and Dessie
Roche of Mt. Princeton and Nellie Cowgill of Nathrop

One fourth mile West of Mt. Princeton
Hot Springs. Built in 1879.

DISTRICT 19

Ada Gorham
Kate DeLaVergne
Mary Safford
Mary Smith
Kathleen Clark
Estella Brooks
Gerda Johnson

HORTENSE SPRINGS

1889
1890
1892
1893
1900
1902
1903

District 20

1900-1900

	Teacher	No. Pupils	Salary	Months	Account
1898-99	Bettie Sells	16	\$45 mo.		5
1900	Ella Campbell				
1901-02	Annie Richardson				
1902-03	Ettah Perkins				
1904-05	Mabel Rabb		\$50		7
1905-06	Mabel Rabb		\$50		7
1906-07	Belle Anderson	11	\$60		7
1907-08	Alouise Cox	10	\$50		7
1908-09	Ruby Sampson	8	\$55		8
1909-10	Jessie C. Foulk	13	\$55		7
1910-11	Goldie H. Giggie	10	\$55		7
1911-12	Lollie H. Giggie	10	\$55		8
1912-13	Helen M. Taylor	10	\$60		7
1926-27	Mabel S. Regal	5	\$100 mo		8
1927-28	Imogene Myers	6	\$800 yr.		
1928-29	Lorraine Ewing	5	\$800 yr.		8
1937-38	Sara M. Post	12	\$675 yr.		
1921-22	Belle Jarbit	11	\$720 yr		

Gas Creek

District 20

Teacher

No. Pupils

Salary

Month's School

'39-40

Mildred Evans

12

\$675

'41-42

Lillian K. Pease

13

\$720

DISTRICT 20

GAS CREEK

J. M. Weed
 Mrs. O. O. Morrison
 Mary Halpin
 E. C. Scanlin
 Ella Campbell
 Anna Richardson
 Sarah Post

1889
 1889
 1892
 1893
 1900
 1902
 1936(?)

District #20 GAS CREEK

The little red brick schoolhouse on Gas Creek was built in 1890 on land donated by the Fehling family on condition that if it was not used for a school in a two year period, it would revert back to the family. However, the school property has been sold and is now for sale again. School was held in the building until 1942.

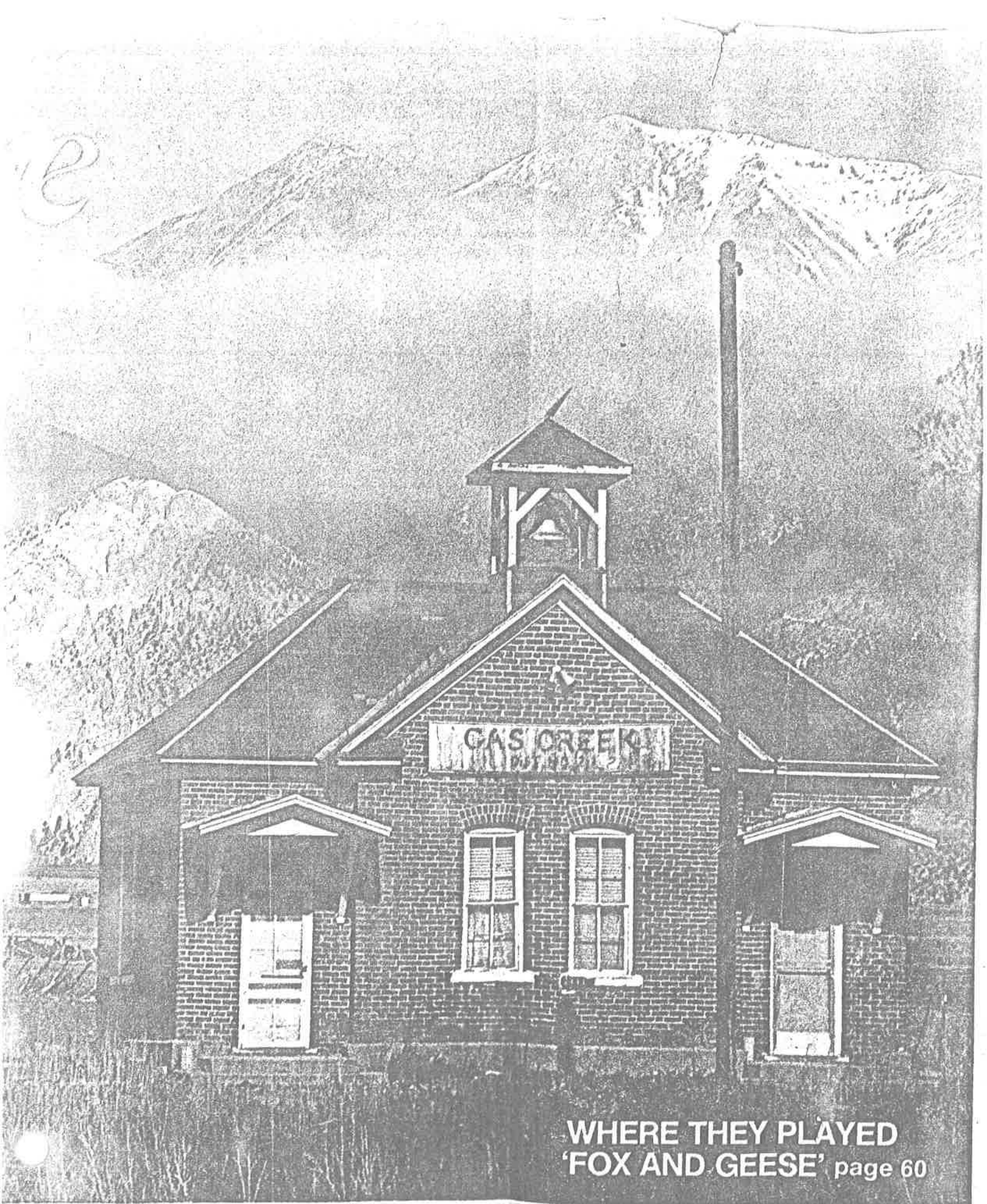


Gas Creek School house 1980, south of Nathrop. Bailey photo.



Gas Creek Schoolhouse, late 1980's. Fehling photo.





WHERE THEY PLAYED
'FOX AND GEESE' page 60

District # 21 MONARCH

Named for the mountain pass, the town of Monarch at one time lodged over one thousand residents.

The first school was built soon after the *Town* was settled in 1880 and served the community for nearly 40 years. Built of green logs that warped as they dried, it was a large building that stood upon the side of a hill and offered living quarters to the teacher.

The second school was a frame building with one room and also had teacher quarters. It was one of the few country schools with water piped in for drinking. The school sat in a gulch, close to the South Arkansas River. The building was bought by the CFI Quarry and moved up on the hill above, where it is now a meeting house. This school was built in 1920 and held school until about 1940.

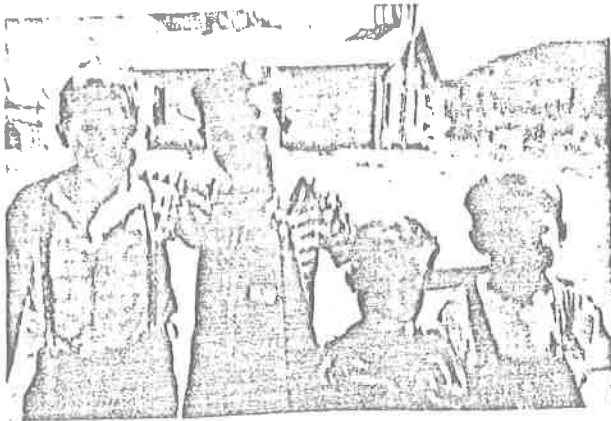
A Pictorial Review

BY ETHEL PURDOM



THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL HOUSE IN MONARCH constructed soon after the camp was settled in 1880. It served the school children of the camp for nearly 40 years. Soon after world war 1 it was demolished to make way for a new building which no longer exists. The logs

used to build the first structure were green and not uniform size. When dry they became crooked as noted in the picture. The three persons standing in the doorway are unknown.

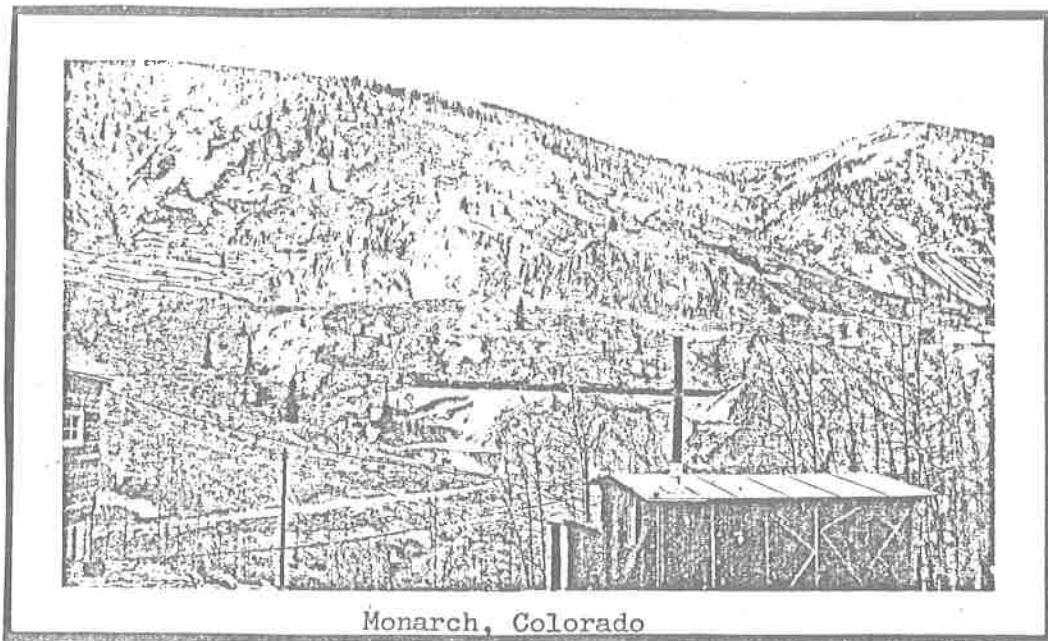


Monarch school # 2

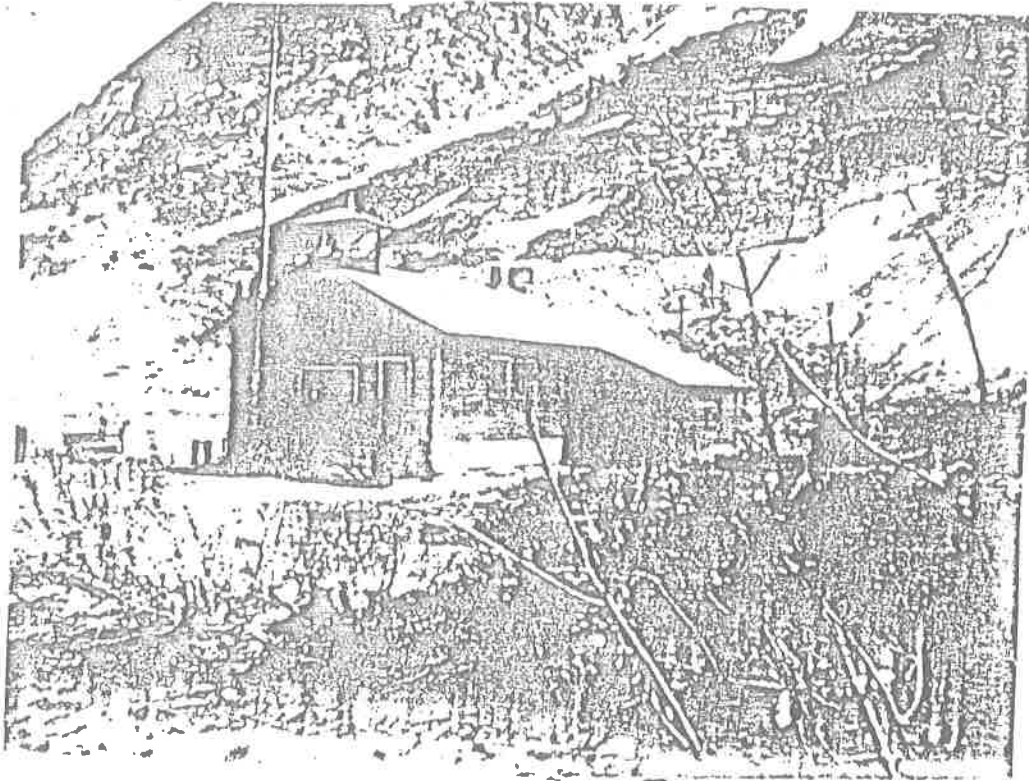
Genelle Haus had successfully taught at the Monarch school for more than twenty years when the State Board of Education informed her that she would have to return to college and take a course in student teaching in order to have her teaching certificate reissued. Genelle refused and resigned. She felt that if she had not proved that she could teach in twenty some years, student teaching was not going to help.



Genelle Haus Lyttle



Monarch, Colorado



Monarch School #2

District 21

Monarch

DISTRICT 21
Mary Burnett
V. C. McGregor
Mrs. V. C. McGregor

MONARCH
1889
1892
1892

Teacher No. Pupils Salary Months of School

902-03	Bertha Pequignot			May 13 - Aug.
905-04	Betty Bell		\$50 mo.	Sept. 24 - Sept 5
906-07	Minnie Johnson	15	\$60 mo.	Jan. 25 - Dec 14
907-08	W. C. Myers		\$50 mo.	June 24 - Aug. 16
	Alberta Gregory		\$50 mo.	Sept. 16 - Nov.
908-09	Sylvia Scott		\$50	April - Sept.
1909-10	Maria Kouba	6		
910-11	Marl Burbury	3	\$55	Jan 2 - March 24
	Kate Crumley			
911-12	A. Lourine Pierce	10	\$75	9
912-13	Marl Burbury	8	\$75	9
926-27	Claribel Bailey	3	\$90	9
1928-29	Margaret M. Siglow	4	\$516	9
934-38	Justina M. Inna	6	\$810	
940-41	Emerine Pequette	6	\$810	
941-42	Emerine Pequette	10	\$810	
1921-22	Mildred K. Burton	7	\$90 mo	9
1917-18	H. Fay Edwards?			
	Jeanette Carson (became Mrs Harold Woods)			

1918 - 19 Bessie Corlett
1919 - 20 Bessie Corlett
1920 - 21 Bertha Lippard
1921 - 22 Mulbred Peas (became Mrs. J. L. Peas)
1922 - 23 } Frances Martin (became Mrs. F. L. Martin)
1923 - 24 }

Genelle Haus

Info. on Monarch School from Harold Mac ^{Keen} ~~Keen~~

Frame building - one room (classroom) plus living quarters for the teacher.

One of the few country schools with water piped into the building for drinking. The school sat in the gulch, close to the South Arkansas River. The building was bought by the C. F. I. Quarry and moved up onto the hill above, where it is used as a meeting house. Mr. Mac ^{Keen} ~~Keen~~ said they hold safety meetings there.

The first school in Monarch was a big log building. The frame school was built in 1920. Monarch at one time had 1000 people living there - mining was the big industry.

District # 22 CLEORA

Cleora, two miles east of Salida was platted, settled and had a school before 1879. When District 7 was organized, it was at Cleora, on June 26, 1879, and Miss Jennie Smith was named the teacher, with a salary of \$40.00 a month for three months. When the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad decided to build its roundhouse, section house and machine shops in Salida instead of Cleora, the whole town moved; buildings, goods and people, including the school.

During the late 1880's and early 1890's Cleora again had a school which was District 22. School was held there for several years until the following notice in the newspaper appeared to receive bids on removing the school. Whether the school was torn down and disappeared, or whether it was moved to the site of the new school east of town is not known. There was no school in Cleora until it joined Welleville six years later to form District 28 in 1898

Teachers in Duistrict 22 were:

1889...Mrs L. Campbell
1890...Mr James Freman
1892...D.W. McClelland

NOTICE

Cleora, Colo., Dec. 13, '92
Adjourned meeting of the
School Board of District No. 22
will be held Friday night, Decem-
ber 16 at 7 o'clock, to receive and
open bids for removing school
house and discuss advisability of
moving the same at the present
time, etc., etc.

J. W. White, Secy.
Per W. M. W.

District # 23 DOLOMITE-NEWITT

Dolomite, a mining ranching area part way up Trout Creek Pass had a log schoolhouse built about 1886. This is not the Trout Creek District Lake County organized in 1872. Located in what is known as Chubb Park, the Dolomite school closed around 1890 when the town name was changed to Higgins. In 1895 the name changed again to Newitt (Newett). A brick schoolhouse was built there and according to Louise Steel, who said that her mother attended school there with Judge Newitts children, and also at Free Gold, at the foot of Trout Creek Pass.

School records show that from 1898 school was held at Newitt until 1912, but held in various places on the pass; at Bath and also at McGees Ranch. Bath was a town at the top of the pass, near the junction of Leonhardy cutoff of the original wagon route into Chaffee County, now County Road 311. McGees Gulch was where County Road 305 now runs.

It seems reasonable to think that the ranch was near the gulch with his name and that nearby ranchers children were taught there, as well as children in the other end of the district being taught at Bath. School months may have been rotated to reach each school during the year.

Newitt itself was on the now County Road 309, which is the road that leads to the left across the Trout Creek Spring bridge above McGees Gulch, and is the old road that continues on the south side of the highway toward Johnsons Village.

A Limestone Quarry in McGees Gulch probably gave employment as did ranching and gold mining activities. James McGee recorded one of the first cattle brands in Chaffee County on September 1, 1875.

Early teachers in the Dolomite-Newitt schools were:

1889 J.A. Condit
1892 James Higgins (town name changed 1890)
1893 Mr. Emanuel
1902 Jacob Kagey

Shirley Frees, an Extension Homemaker in Chaffee County said that her family owns the property where the Dolomite school was and that logs from the old school can still be seen.

Early teachers in the Dolomite Newitt schools were:

1889 J.A. Condi
1892 James Higgins (town named Higgins in 1890)
1893 Mr. Emanuel
1902 Jacob Kagey

Shirley Frees, and Extension Homemaker in Chaffee County said that her family owned the property that the school stood on, and that logs from the school are still visible.

District 23 - Mount

<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1898-99			
Amos E. Ayers	18	\$50 mo.	2 ³ / ₄
Lena Brooks		\$50 mo.	5
H. J. Morrison		\$50 mo.	1
1901-02			
Jacob Kagey	4		
1902-03			
Jacob Kagey			
1903-04			
Thomas Walker			
1904-05			
Eva Park	15	\$70	5
Thomas H. Walker			4
1905-06			
Marie VeVerta			
1906-07			
May Taylor	18	\$60	Sept 18 - Dec 31
Marie VeVerta			May 1 - Dec 14

Things got a little confusing from 1907 on. This is from the County Dept's Report: "Miss Minnie Johnson" opened school June 24, 1907, had about one month's instruction and closed school May, 1908. Miss Hulda Derry opened at Mt. Lee July 6, 1908. Moved school to T. 1st of Sept. Closed Oct. 2, 1908.

"Mrs. Foskey" took charge at Mt. Lee Oct. 5, 1908. Mrs. Foskey and Miss Oberon both taught 4 months. Lewis England resigned at the end of two months and Miss Derry took his place.

"In 1909, Miss Derry closed at Bath April 23, 1909. Miss Derry opened school at Mt. Lee's

July 6, 1909 and taught $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

"Mrs. May Hanks served at Mt. Lee Nov. 1, 1909.

"changed to "Bath Jan. 2, 1910. Closed June 15.

"Frank Harrison opened school July 4, 1910. Closed Sept. 9. Stella Clay opened Sept. 12 and closed May 12, 1911."

These teachers were all assigned to work at Newitt, near the top of Grant Creek Pass. Why school was held at places other than the Newitt schoolhouse is not clear.

Enrollment figures: 1907-08, 13; 1908-09, 11;
1909-10, 11; 1910-11; 9.

'11-12	Mrs. Walker	4	#65 mo	4
	Mrs. Shays		#65 mo	5
'12-13	Phylla Sage	1	#50 mo.	7

Sand Park School was built in 1889 near a settlement area called Bellevue. The school was red brick, square with two doors opening into the classroom. A wrought iron railing sat atop the roof. Two chimneys, one on either end, and three windows on a side with rounded tops and six panes each decorated the outside.

This school sat where highway 291 passes through Sand Park and was demolished in 1924 when the highway was built. A

A new school was built across the railroad tracks, a two room schoolhouse with a partial basement, a cloakroom, a hip roof and cement steps. Built by the CPA in 1925, the school served the community for another twenty years with education, community activities and dances.

The 1946-7 school year was the last year school was held in the Sand Park School. The school still stands sturdy and strong, owned by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The flagpole, the post for the merry go round with ground rutted by childrens feet still stand in front of the school. The merry go round itself lies discarded in the back yard.

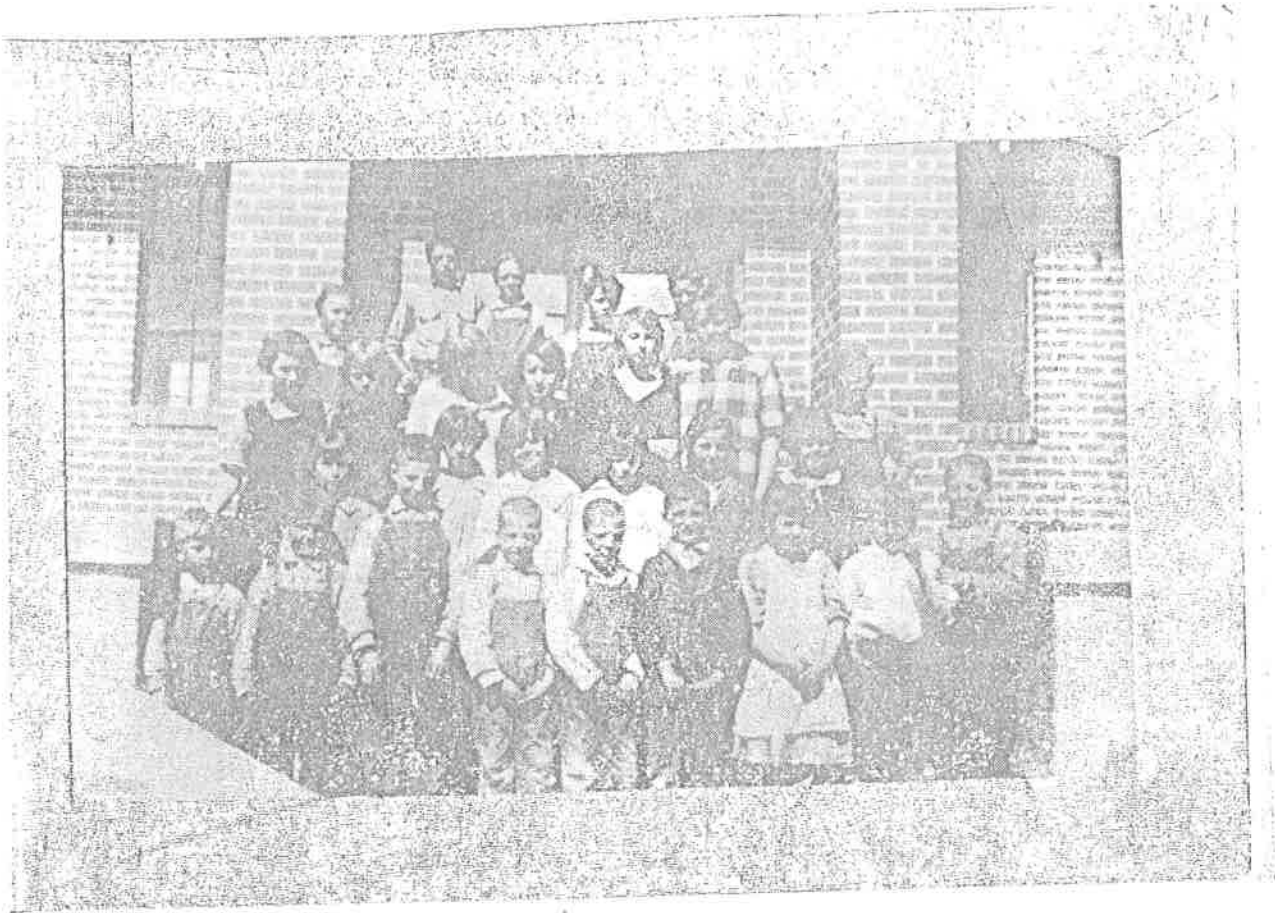
Mountain Mail
8-3-70
BY ETHEL PURDOM

A Pictorial Review



THE ORIGINAL SAND PARK SCHOOL BUILDING as it looked in 1887. It was demolished in 1924 when the new highway passed through the site. The new building replacing it is across the tracks opposite the former structure and is now the VFW hall. Left to right: Edna Burgess Barlow, Nellie

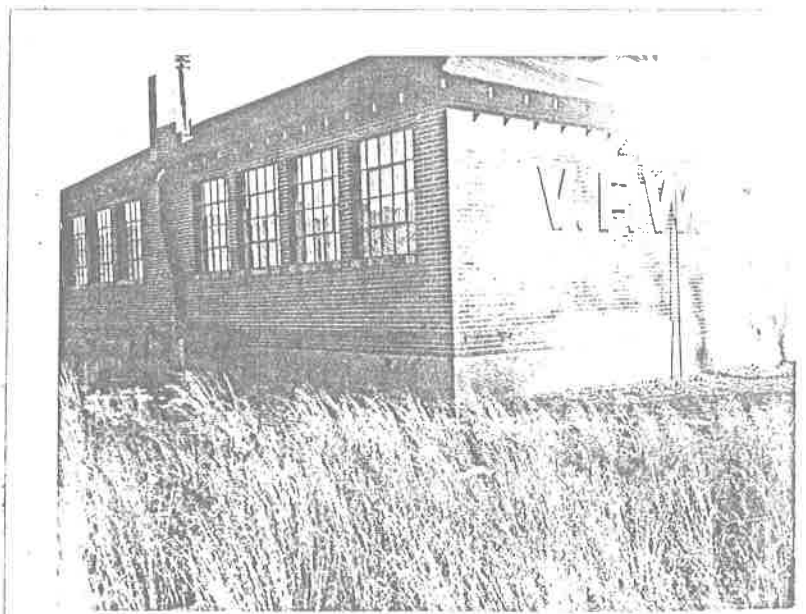
Burgess Snell, the teacher; George Everett and Otis Wing, the only pupils that year. Mrs. P. C. Everett is shown in the vehicle driving Tony and Dick.



Sand Park School...late 1920's. Bessie Shewalter is the teacher.



Sand Park School
1986



District 24

Sand Park

DISTRICT 24
Mary Rice
Sarah Jenkins
Etta Perkins
Mary Galusha

SAND PARK
1889
1890
1890
1902

1898-99

42 enrolled, 11 as. att.

Nellie Burgess taught 5 mo. @ \$45

1901-2, Mary Galusha; 1902-3, Mary Galusha; 1904-5, Ellen M. Savage

1905-06

13 pupils

Etta Perkins, 6 mo. @ \$50

1906-07

8 pupils

Nellie^H Johnson, 4 mo. @ \$50

1907-08

8 enrolled

Beulah A. Baker 4½ mo. @ \$50

School closed in January on acct of scarlet fever.

1908-09

14 enrolled

Marie Kouba, 5½ mo. @ \$50

1909-10

2 enrolled

Margaret Ahern 3 mo, Nellie H. Johnson, 2¾ mo. @ \$50

School was closed Dec. 10 to March 7, acct of stormy weather.

1910-11

Pearl Loveland, teacher

1911-12

13 enrolled

Ethel Lucas, 9 mo. @ \$50

1912-13

Ethel Lucas, teacher

* 1927-28 Bessie Shewalter, 25 pupils, \$125 mo, 9 mo.

1928-29

39 enrolled

Bessie Shewalter, 9 mo, \$1125

1935-January thru May - Iva Beck, 16 pupils, 9 mo.

1937-38

12

Elizabeth Kuhn, 9 mo, \$765

1938-39

8
Elizabeth Tucker, 7mo, #765

1939-40

8
Elizabeth Tucker, 9mo, #765

1940-41

Mildred Smyth, 6 to 13, 9mo, #75mo 9 mo.

1941-42

Marnie Ramsey, 5mo #765
Pearl Cape O'Hara 4mo

1946-47 was the last school year for Sand Park. The building has since been bought by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who use it for a meeting place.

* 1921-22 - Mildred Barham - 30 - #90 mo. 9

District # 25 CLEAR CREEK AND WINFIELD

District 25 came into being in 1889 when mining activity dwindled along Clear Creek and school census dropped to low levels. A small log school building was built near the reservoir for all the children in that end of the canyon. Vicksburg and Rockdale joined together to attend this school. Winfield, further up the canyon still held school until about 1929. It is difficult to sort out some of the dates that go with each school. Winfield school is still standing...see Dist 15, and is being used as a school museum.

School was also held at Geibfrieds ranch in 1909-10.



1986

This Log building fits the description of the Clear Creek School. Near the reservoir.

District 25

Clear Creek and Winfield

1898-99

7 enrolled, ad. att. 3
Iva Beck taught $\frac{3}{8}$ mo. @ \$50
Harriet Crosby taught 2 mo. @ \$50
M. Kirsch taught $2\frac{3}{4}$ mo. @ \$50

1901-02

See Williams, Winfield. Anna Behrmann, ^{Clear}Creek.

1904-05

15 enrolled, grades 1-8
(Winfield) Effie S. Wallace, 8 mo. @ \$55
(Clear Creek) Florence Cot

1905-06

3 pupils
(Winfield) Sallie Miller, 8 mo. @ \$55
(Clear Creek) Florence Cot

1906-07

8 pupils
(Winfield) Elsie Beck, 8 mo. @ \$55
(Clear Creek) Florence Cot

1907-08

7 pupils
(Clear Creek) Mrs. Keithley, \$55 mo.
(Winfield) Elsie Beck, then Elizabeth Hanna

1908-09

6 pupils
(Clear Creek) Mrs. Keithley, 8 mo. at \$55
(Winfield) Miss Hanna

1909-10

12 pupils
(Winfield) Ida Luke, 8 mo. @ \$55
(Biebried's Ranch) Mrs. Keithley

1910-11

6 pupils
Florence Blackmore, 8 mo. @ \$55
also 8 pupils for Maude M. Woll 9 mo. @ \$55

1911-12

6 pupils
Julia Crawford, 8 mo. @ \$55
also 13 pupils for Maude Woll, 7 mo @ \$55

1912-13

9 pupils
Mrs. Frank Keithley, 7 mo. @ \$55

1925-26
1926-27
1928-29

Wesley Koehler 1
Charles Cote 1 (high school)
2 pupils
Bettie B. Ball

680 yr 8
630 yr 7
960 9 mo.

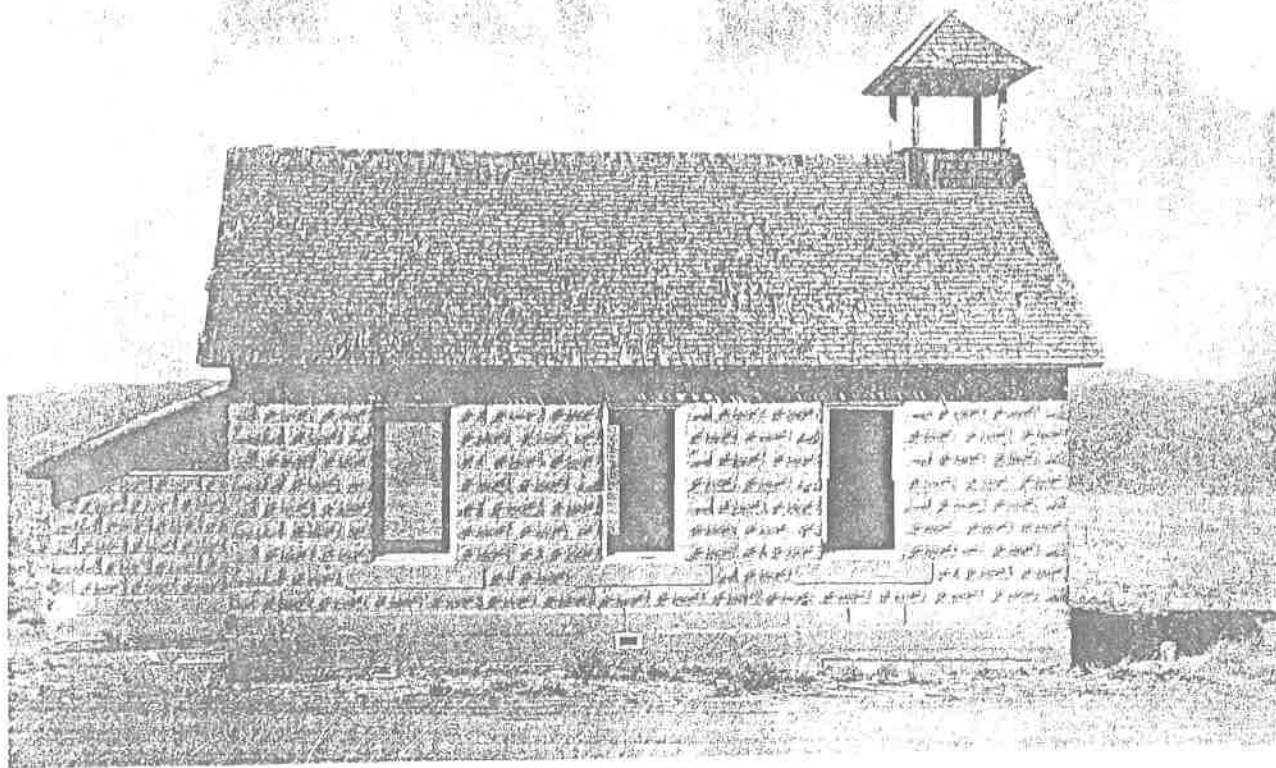
DISTRICT 25
Mary Burnett
D. Shirley
Edith VanArsdale
Hettie Rogers
D. Williams
Maude Morrison
Anna Behrman
Maude Woll

CLEAR CREEK
1889
1890
1892
1893
1900
1902
1902
1910

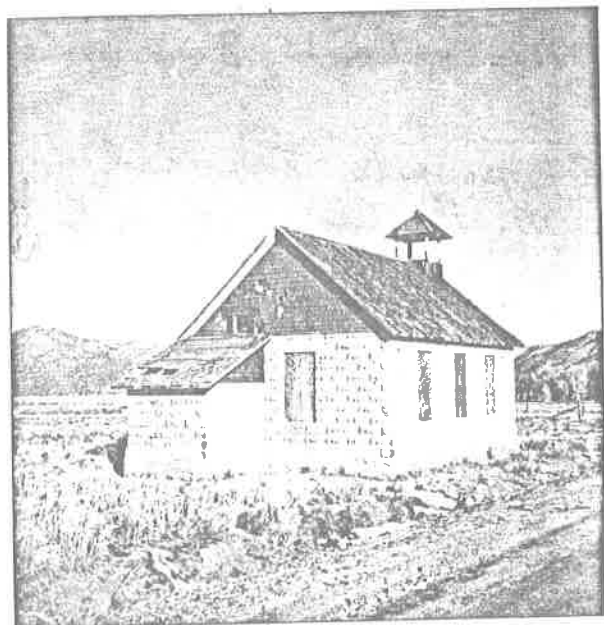
*DISTRICT #26 MT PRINCETON

Built in 1889, the one school in the Mt Princeton district was Maxwell Park School, built on County Road 321, to the south and west of Buena Vista. Local resident Louise Winters Steel remembers going to Maxwell Park School seventy and more years ago. She and her brother and sister rode donkeys to school when they didn't walk. There was a small shed out back where the donkeys were kept during the day.

The school is a small one room building of stone blocks. A wood stove warmed the room during the school hours, a lean to on the back of the building held coal and wood. A bell tower stood on the roof at the front door which faced the road to the east. Stone steps still lead to the door, which is nailed shut, and all windows are boarded up.



Maxwell Creek Schoolhouse. Louise Steele photo.



Maxwell Park School
1986

DISTRICT 26

- Blanche Smith
- Pearl Lewis
- Myrtle Meteer
- Carolyn Lutz
- Celia Tyler
- Edith Calhoun
- Nona Mahon
- Minnie Johnson
- Ida Luke
- Jacob Kagey
- Ermal Bunbury
- Margaret Ahern
- Maude Woll
- Charlotte Avery
- Elizabeth Esser
- Elizabeth Esser
- Marie Kennison
- Mary Taylor
- Mrs. E. E. Johnson
- Abby Patton
- Ruthella Dodge
- Eunice Sage
- Hattie McCloud
- Marie Christians
- Dorothy Allen
- Esther Vaughn

MT. PRINCETON

- 1889
- 1892
- 1900
- 1902
- 1903
- 1905
- 1906
- 1906
- 1907
- 1908
- 1912
- 1913
- 1914
- 1915
- 1916
- 1917
- 1919
- 1919
- 1920
- 1922
- 1927
- 1928
- 1929
- 1930
- 1931
- 1933



District 26 - organized in 1889 Blanche Smith
92 Pearl River

Mt. Princeton District - Maxwell Park School

1898-99 13 enrolled, av. att. 9
1899-1900 Myrtle Mateer Lillian Hardy, 9 mo. @ \$50
1901-02, Carolyn Lutz - 1902-03, Ella Campbell, 8 mo.
1903 Celia Sykes 0
1904-05 5 enrolled,
Edith M. Calhoun, 8 mo. @ \$50

1905-06 21 pupils enrolled
Edith M. Calhoun, 8 mo. @ \$50

1906-07 15 pupils enrolled
Minnie Johnson, 8 mo. @ \$50

1907-08 11 pupils enrolled
Ida Luke, 9 mo. @ \$50

1908-09 13 pupils
Jacob Kagey, 9 mo. @ \$55

1909-10 10 pupils
Jacob Kagey, 8 mo. @ \$55

1910-11 11 pupils
Nora Mahon, 8 mo. @ \$55

1911-12 9 pupils
Nora Mahon, 7 mo. @ \$60

1927-28 Ruthella Dodge, 9 pupils, \$100 mo, 9 mo.

1928-29 5 pupils
Eunice Sage, \$810 av.

District # 27 BERRIAN-WILD HORSE

The Wild Horse school was built in the 1880's in an area where the Colorado Midland Railroad planned to build a rail yard at milepost 105.2, altitude 8081. This frame building housed a one room school that held school until it was closed around 1912. The outside of the school was covered with simulated brick tarpaper. Inside a stove gave heat in the winter time. Wood was stacked in the lean to on the outside of the school.

Ben Behrman purchased the school building. There are conflicting stories as to where it was moved, but evidently it is still standing somewhere.

The Berrian School was built in 1892 and held school until 1946. A frame building, 35X18', the school stood 2 miles west of Highway 24 about 5 miles north of Buena Vista, serving the ranching community where the school stood on the Mayol Ranch now known as the Sky Valley Ranch.

Attached to the school was a lean to used for both wood and coats. A stove stood in the center of the room for warmth during the cold winters.

At some time during the 1960's, Fred Hsckendorf bought the building and moved it to Buena Vista where it stayed until it was torn down in 1975.



Wild Horse School moved by Ben Behrman west and north of Buena Vista and remodeled into a farm home. 1982 Bailey photo.

DISTRICT 27 BERRIAN (WILD HORSE)	
Myrtle Meter	1892
Emma McCord	1893
Ella Campbell	1902
Rose Hogue	1904
Minnie Turner	1905
Rose Marsh	1907
Ida Harris	1908
Cozette Herren	1909
Suzie Cooper	1910
Debbie Walker	1912
Genell Haus	1914
Elizabeth Esser	1915
Fay Edwards	1916
Mildred Memphy	1917
Ethel Patton	1918
Alice Crocombe	1922
Elizabeth Dowdy	1927
Elsie Pettigrew	1928
Virginia Hawkins	1930
Florence Stover	1933
Mary Dailey	1935
Helen Best	1936
Sylvia Cornella	1937
Phyllis Martin	1938
Florence Rawlinson	1939
Harriett Spencer	1946

District 27 - Berrian and Wild Horse

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
898-99	Louise Van Arsdale } Stella Brooks } Myrtle Meter } Addie M. Berrian was secretary of the school district and E. C. Berrian was president.	10	\$45 mo. \$45 mo.	2 4 3
901-02	Mrs. Ella Campbell			
1802-03	Mrs. Ella Campbell			5
1905	Rose Hogue Minnie Turner (Berrian) Minnie Johnson (at Davis Ranch)			Apr. 10 to Aug. 25 Sept 11 to Dec 1 Oct 9, 1905 to Feb 2, 1906
1906	Minnie Turner (Berrian)			April to Sept, 1906
1907	Mrs. Rose Marsh,			April to Sept 1907
1907-08	Florence Cox	6	\$50 mo.	6
1908-09	Florence Cox } Cosette Herren } (Berrian)	6	\$50 mo. \$50 mo	3 3½ mo.
1909	Cosette Herren (Berrian) Susie Cooper opened Wild Horse May 3, closed it same day.			May 3 to Nov. 19
1910-11	Susie Cooper (Wild Horse or Berrian?)	10	\$50 mo	3
1911-12	Minnie Turner (Berrian) Susie Cooper (Wild Horse)	12	\$60 mo	9

Berrian School House was located about 2 mi west of Hwy 24, 5 or 6 mi. N of F.V.

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
'12 - 13	Mrs. D. L. Walker	9	\$60 mo.	9
'26 - 27	Elizabeth Dawdy	2	\$25 mo.	9
'28 - 29	Elsie Pettigrew	7	\$900 yr.	9
'37 - 38	Sylvia Cornella	13	\$600 yr.	
'32 - 34	Florence Rawlinson			
'39 - 40	Florence Rawlinson	5	\$600 yr.	
'40 - 41	" "			
'41 - 42	Florence Rawlinson	8	\$600 yr.	
'42 - 46	7 " Students graded on English, Civics (8 th grade), History, Reading, Health, Drawing, Penmanship, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, Conduct.			

I've been told the the Wild Horse school building was bought by Ben Behrman and moved into town (Buenos Aires). They had a little problem getting it over the Williams River (narrow bridge)

Berrian School was a frame building. In the 1960's, Fred Heckendorf bought the school house, which was sitting on property owned by Sky Valley Ranch. He moved the building to a location beside Hwy. 24, just below the Stockade. It stayed there, deteriorating, until about 1975 when it was torn down.

'2	'28	Elsie Pettigrew	8	\$90 mo	6 mo.
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District # 28 CLEORA WELLSVILLE

The original Cleora School District was organized in 1879. This later became the Salida School District when Cleora was abandoned as a town and residents moved businesses and homes into Salida.

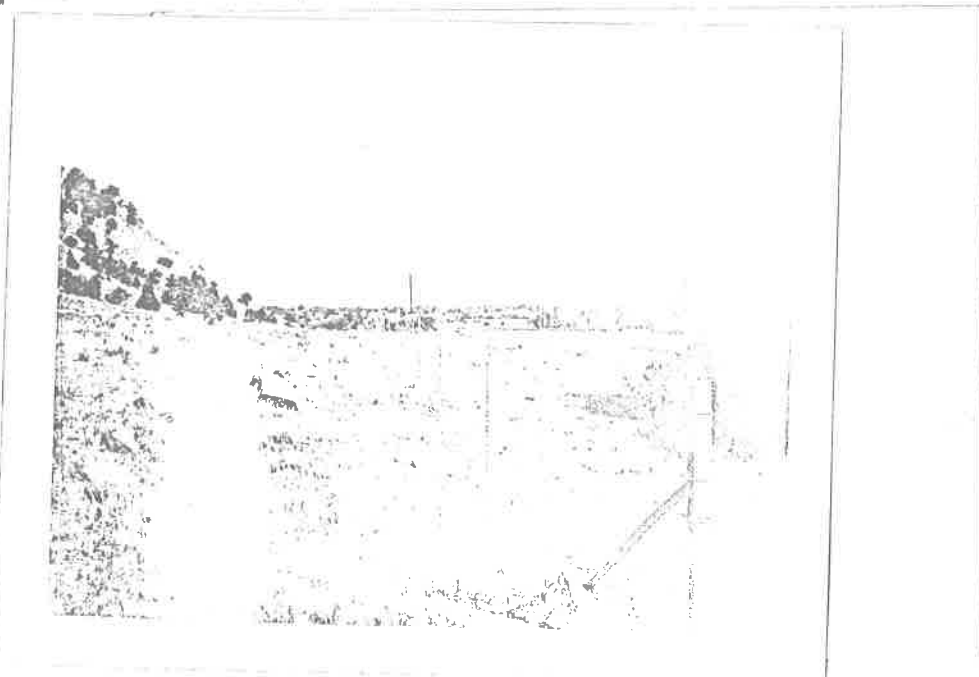
Ten years later, Cleora became a district again, as district #22. Now, in 1898, Cleora joined Fremont County School District with the school at Wellsville and became district # 28.

The Cleora school was built of brick east of the cemetery on Highway 50. The old highway hugs the hills to the south and the river runs to the north of the place where the school stood. The new highway 50 cuts directly through the area where the playground held games of tag and red light, blind mans buff and other school games as well as organized games of baseball, races and relays. One teacher remarked that " the location of the school made it very hard to keep the boys on the school ground"(probably the nearness of the river) and "some playground equipment would aid the teacher greatly in this matter".

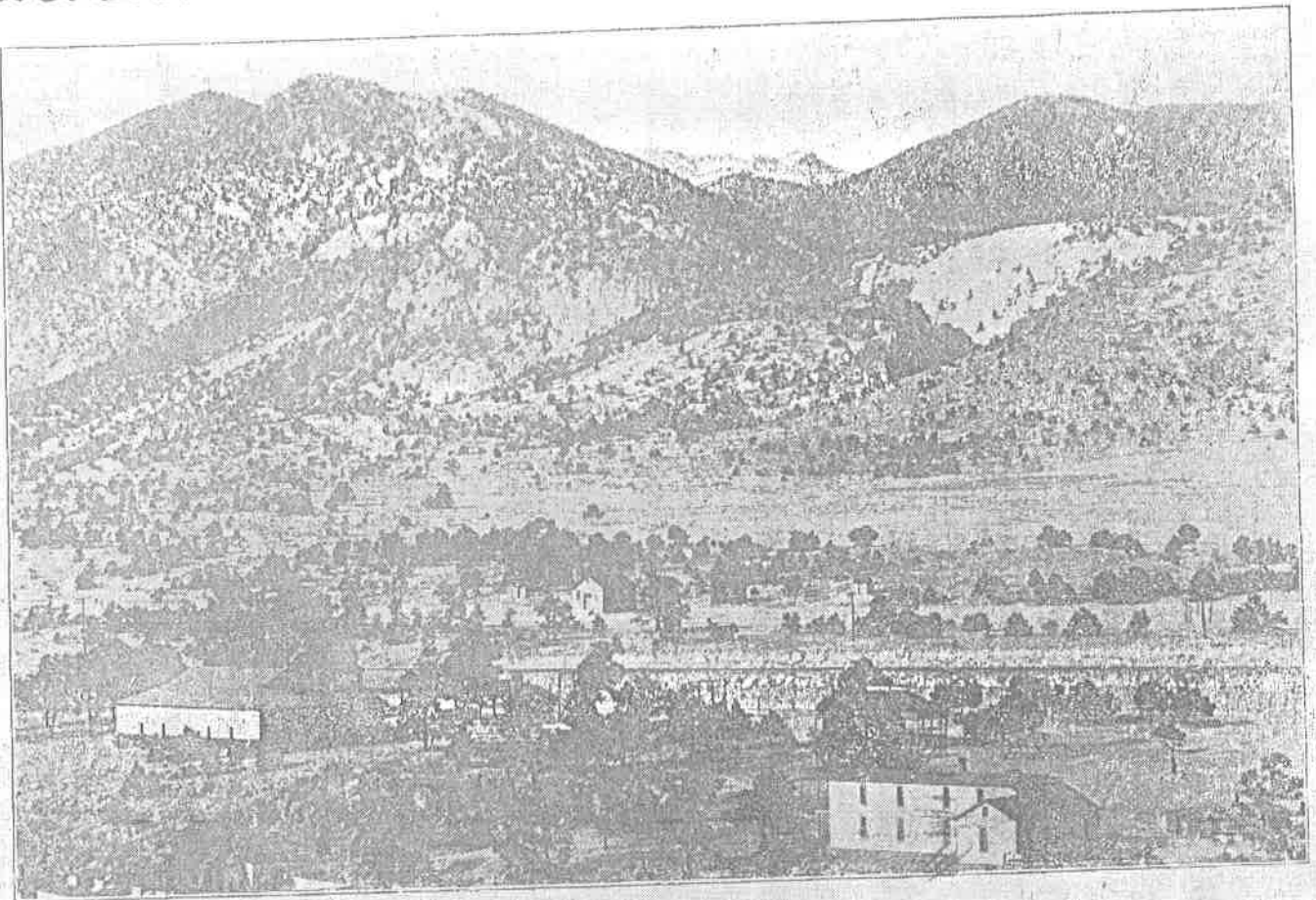
There is nothing at the site today to show that there was a school there although records show that school was held there until the early twenties.

In 1907-8 and again for the 1909-10 year, school was held at Bear Creek, possibly at the Scout building there.

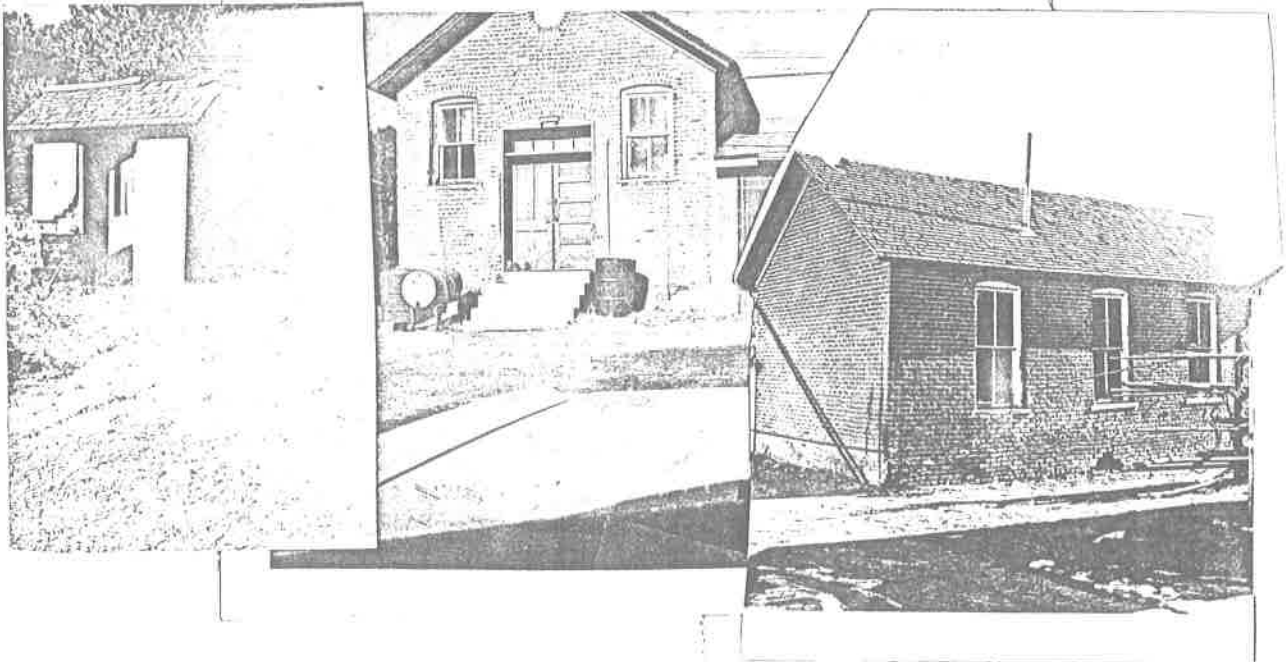
Wellsville, in Fremont County, was three miles down the canyon from Cleora. A small one room brick schoolhouse still sits there behind the huge factory belonging to US Soil. The brick outhouse still remains, door sagging inward on its hinges as a reminder of another time and another place of rural education.



*At the Location
of Cleora School
Hwy 50 east*

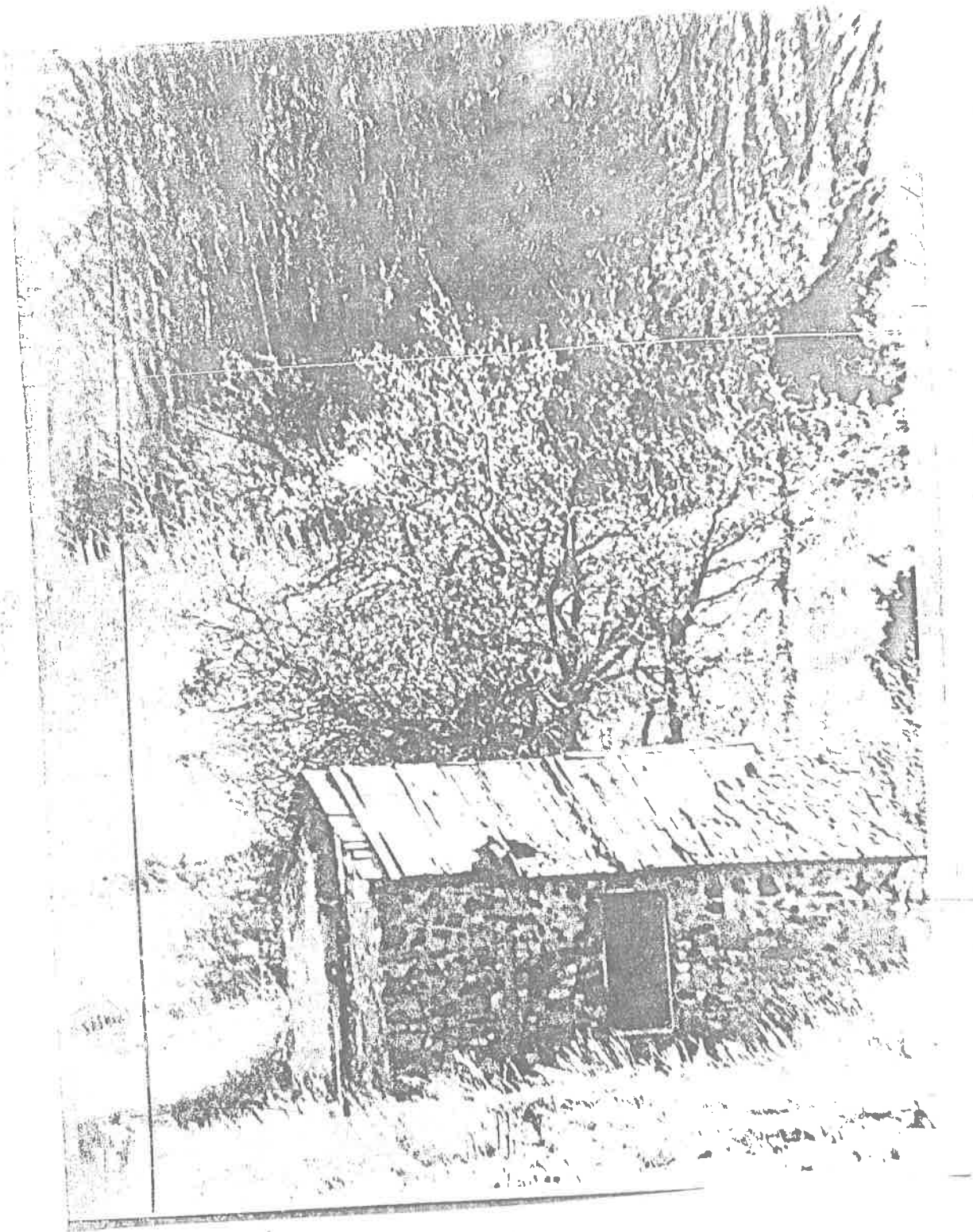


The Wellsville Hot Springs.
(the school is in the center)



Views of Wellsville
School

1986



Scout Building on Bear Creek;
possibly used for school 1908.

District 28 - organized in 1879, with a census
of 24 persons of school age.

Cleora

1898-99

19 pupils enrolled, av. att 11
4 different teachers employed
Miss Mary Evans 2½ mo.
Etta Parkson 3 mo.
Maggie Morgan 3½ mo.
Francis McClure 5 mo.

1901-02, Wm Pearce; 1902-03, Eva Park;

1904-05

9 pupils enrolled
Sallie Sisson, 9 mo. @ \$50

1905-06

9 pupils
(Miss) Sallie Sisson, 8 mo. @ \$50

1906-07

9 pupils enrolled
Ida Cox, 4 mo. @ \$50

1907-08

2 enrolled
Melissa Cox, 4 mo. @ \$50
(Oct. thru January)

Closed at Cleora in January. opened at Bear Creek - closed in May 29, 1908

1908-09

3 enrolled
Jessie Faulk, 7 mo. @ \$50

1909-1910

5 enrolled
Bessie Bunbury, 8 mo. @ \$55
(at Bear Creek).

1910-11

4 enrolled
Bessie Bunbury, 7½ mo. @ \$50
(at Cleora)

1911-12

12 enrolled
Bessie Bunbury, 7 mo. @ \$60

(over)

1912 - 13

5 enrolled

Pearl Huston, 8 mo. @ \$65

Miss Huston remarks on report: "Pupils did very good work, but the term was a little short. The location of the school house makes it very hard to keep the boys on the school ground and some playground amusements would aid the teacher greatly in this matter."

* 1925 - 26 Frances L. Hayden 7 \$75 mo 9

1926 - 27 Fern Cowen 4 pupils \$90 mo 9

* 1921 - 22 Nellie B. Snell 9 \$810 yr 9

District # 29 VALLEY VIEW

Organized and built in 1903, Valley View school still stands on County Road 140 just below the crest of the airport hill. A white frame building with ante room for coats and lunches, the outhouses were set apart down in the gully behind the school. Reports from teachers in 1912 was for more sanitary conditions for the school and the outbuildings.

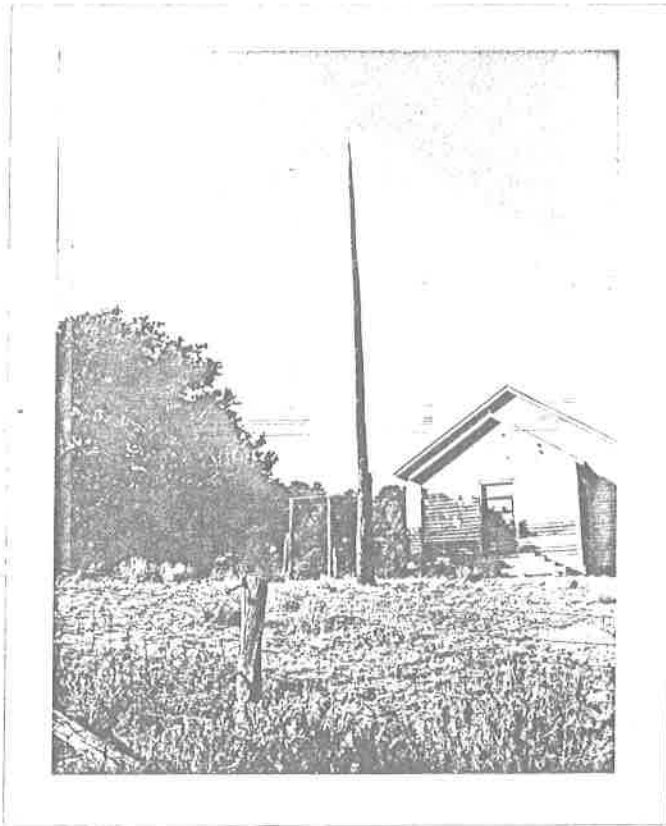
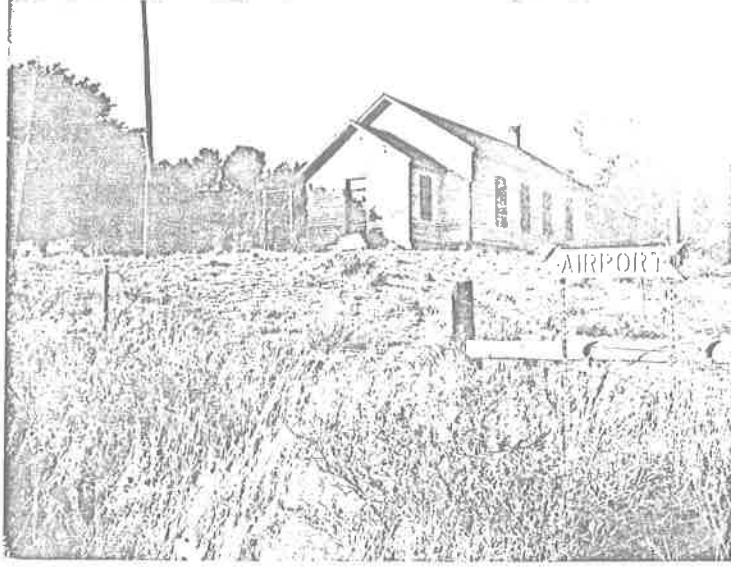
A wooden (log spar) flagpole still stands in front of the school without its emblem, and toward the back of the school lot can be seen a wooden swing set. Also in front is a wooden hitching post with large nails to tie animals to.

The last recorded teacher was in 1941-2, Fay Stewart who had 11 pupils and was paid \$810 for nine months of school.



Mr. Booth, teacher

Valley View School - 1906



District 29 - organized in 1903

Valley View

1904-05	Mr. Fred Tomlin, 7 mo.
1905-06	29 pupils enrolled Mrs. Ella P. Campbell, 6 mo. @ \$50
1906-07	30 pupils W. E. Tomlin, 7 mo. @ \$60
1907-08	42 pupils enrolled Augusta Riggs, 8 mo. @ \$60
1908-09	18 enrolled Thomas Booth, 8 mo. @ \$60
1909-10	18 enrolled Gertrude Woodbridge, 8 mo. @ \$50
1910-11	29 enrolled Abby M. Perry, 8 mo. @ \$55
1911-12	19 enrolled Maude L. Messing, 8 mo. @ \$60
1912-13	25 enrolled Blanche M ^o Guillan, 9 mo. @ \$60

Remarks on Mrs. M^o Guillan's report: "For better sanitary conditions of school house I suggest the painting of the walls, varnishing the wood work, oiling of floor, and painting the blackboards a dark green which is much better for the eyes. The outbuildings
(over)

Teacher No Pupils Salary Months of School

should be fixed to prevent the drifting of snow in them. They should be whitewashed inside and plenty of lime scattered about. The windows should be securely fixed to keep out insects."

*

'1925-26	Olivia Allen	14	\$100 mo + terms	9
'1926-27	Ruth Miller	14	\$90 mo.	9
'1928-29	Electra M. Bardwell	13	\$900	9
'1929-30 and 1930-31	Lela Starbuck	12 = 17	- 1931-32, Dorothy Noble	
'1937-38	Bessie M. Schroeder	11	\$900	9
'1939-40	Bessie M. Schroeder	12	\$900	9
'1941-42	Jay Fishwild Stewart	11	\$810	9
'1921-22	Grace Moore Ragan	17	\$955 yr	9

District # 30 BROWNS CANYON

Originally organized as District 18 which later came to include the mining areas of Turret, Manoa and Nelson, Browns Canyon separated and became District 30 in 1904. The Browns Canyon area was first called Kraft after a pioneer family, and the first school was a frame building built in 1870, but which burned to the ground in 1928. The replacement is a brick building which held school for some twenty years. Later it was sold and made into a home, with an addition being added on the southern end. Again it was sold and is now the headquarters for a rafting company. The original brick outhouses are still visible from the highway and some of the storage sheds are still in place. A wire fence surrounds the schoolyard, now devoid of any playground equipment.

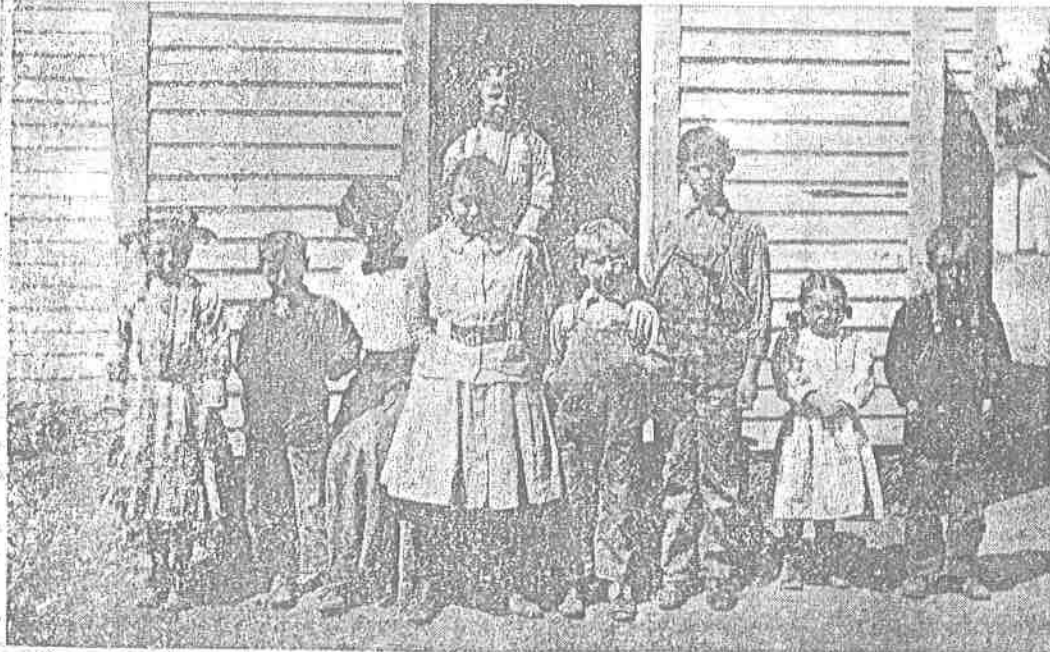
From the May 13, 1885 Salida Mail, is this article concerning the school when the name was Kraft. The name was changed to Browns Canyon on May 8, 1888:

"Mrs H.A. Albright closed her school in Kraft last friday. She was very successful in her school. There were 18 pupils in attendance. Miss Minnie Choes won the first prize, an elegant gold pen for being perfect in all her lessons. Miss Ella Pedrick won second prize, a gold ring".

THE MOUNTAIN MAIL, SALIDA, COLORADO

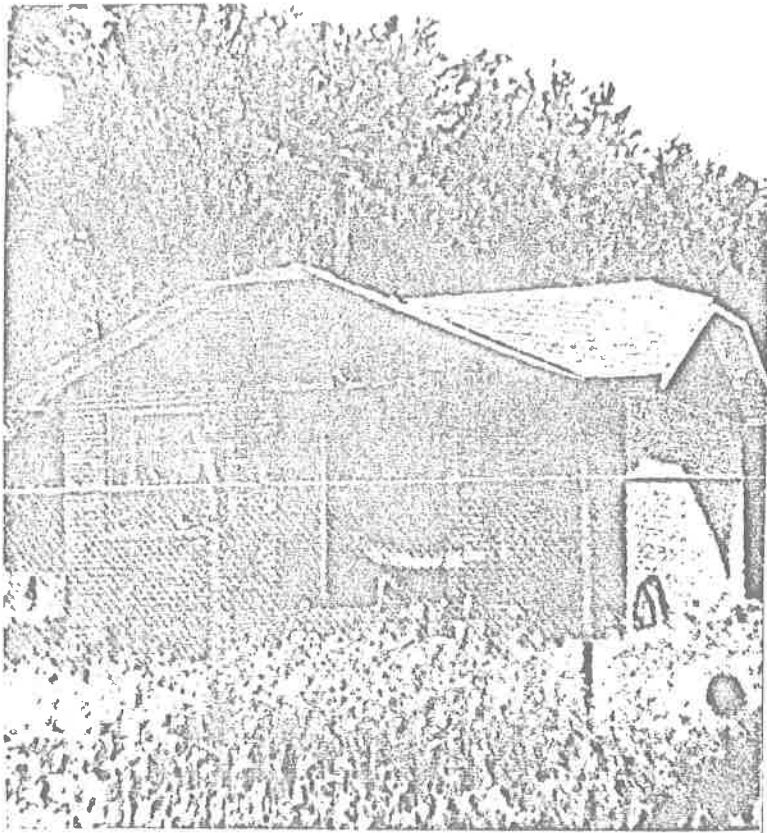
a pictorial review

BY ETHEL PURDOM

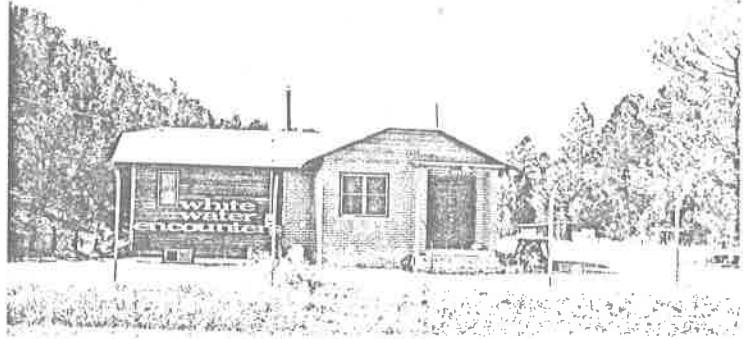


It was the fall of 1913 when this group of students at the Brown's Canyon School was pictured with their teacher, Miss Abby Perry. Left to right: Mary Bayuk Butala, John Bayuk, Miss Perry, Helen Magner Lind, Clarence Smyth, Shirley Smyth, Johanna (Jenny) Sterle Plute and Tony Sterle. Annie Bayuk Butala is in the doorway. Mary Yunikar No-

vak was absent the day the picture was taken. Mary Butala, John Bayuk, Mrs. Annie Butala and Mrs. Lind live in Salida. Shirley Smyth operates a real estate business in Littleton. Mrs. Plute lives in Salt Lake City. Miss Perry became principal of Longfellow school, is now retired and lives in Long Beach, California.



Browns Canyon School, now a home, 1980. Bailey photo.



Browns Canyon School 1986

DISTRICT 30 BROWNS' CANYON

Ella Campbell	1905
Belle Anderson	1906
Irene Barton	1907
Minnie Turner	1908
Katherine O'Dea	1910
Abby Peery	1911
Emma Barklarge	1913
Margaret Cole	1916
Fay Edwards	1917
Dorothy Gimblett	1918
Nellie Sullivan	1919
Mildred Kees	1920
Hazel Morman	1920
Ann Cullen	1922
Margaret McEvey	1922
Ann Sullivan	1923
Rose Mahoney	1925
Pauline Riley	1926
Rose Post	1928
Carolyn Post	1929

District 30

Frame Bldg. ^{burned} ~~in~~ down in Aug, 1929

Brown's Cañon

1885 Mrs Albright
1894-95

11 pupils enrolled
Irene Barton, 8 mo. @ \$50
Condition of wooden schoolhouse
reported as bad.

1901-02

1905-06

Flourace Gordon
9 pupils
Margaret M. Sinn, 8 mo. @ \$50

1906-07

8 pupils
Ella P. Campbell 8 mo. @ \$50

1907-08

11 pupils
Belle Anderson, 8 mo. @ \$65

1908-09

16 pupils
Irene Barton, 7 mo. @ \$65

1909-10

19 pupils
"Minnie Turner, 9 mo. @ \$65

1910-11

14 pupils
Kathryn O'Dea, 9 mo. @ \$65

1911-12

16 pupils
Abby M. Perry, 9 mo. @ \$65

1912-13

11 pupils
Abby M. Perry, 9 mo. @ \$65

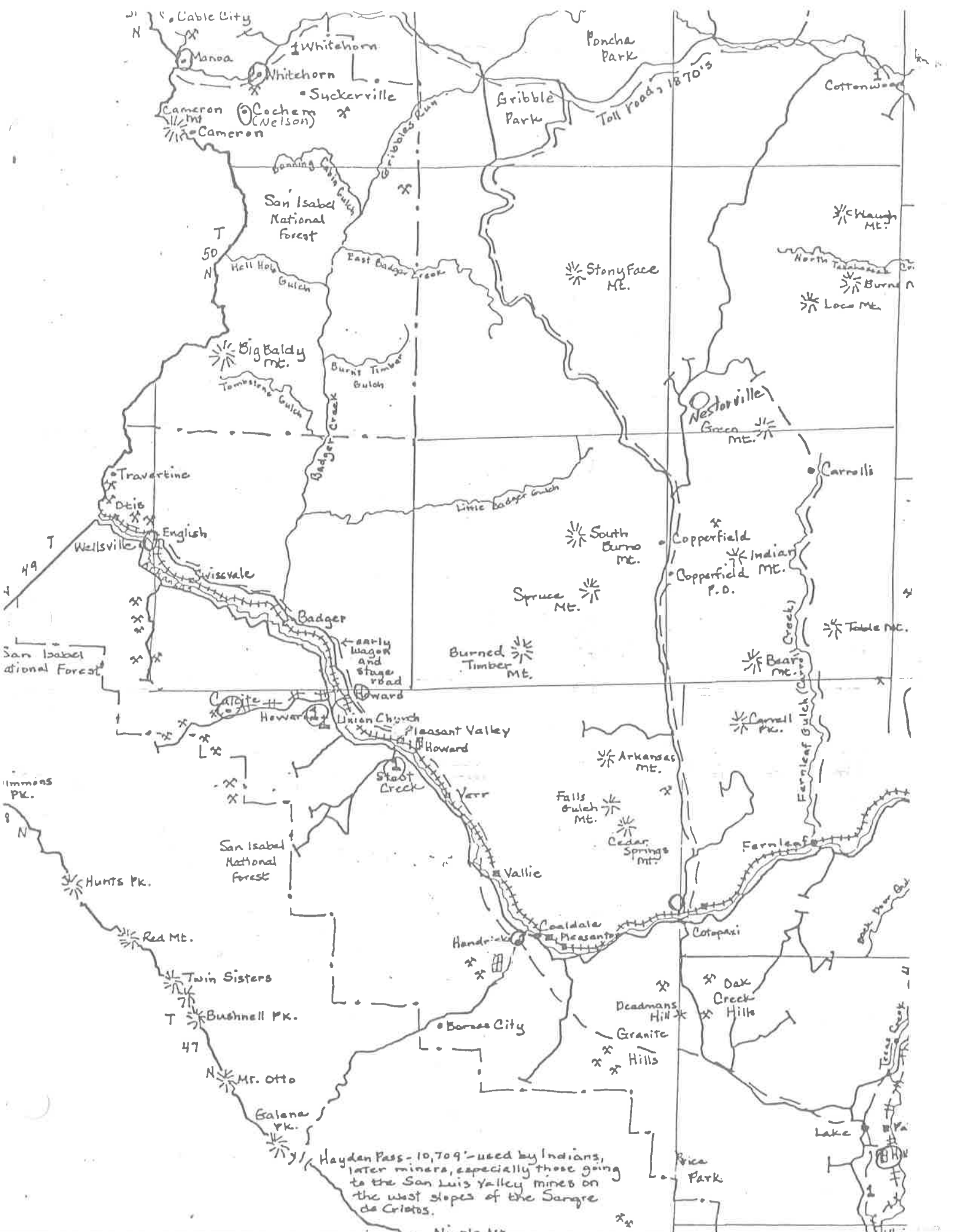
1920-21

22 pupils
Antoinette Eussen (4 mo.)
Mildred Kees (5 mo.)

1921-22 Hazel G. Mohrman - 21 - \$90 mo 9 mo

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of Sch.</u>
1926-27	Margaret McEvoy	24	\$820	9
1928-29	Rose Post	18	\$945	9
1929-30	Caroline Rose Post			
1937-38	Bessie Page	11	\$640 yr	9
1939-40	Ella Harris Irwin	6	\$720 yr	9
1927-28	Margaret McEvoy	22	\$90 mo	9
1925-26	Pauline M. Riley	18	\$91	9
1930-31	Carolyn Post			

WESTERN FREMONT COUNTY SCHOOLS





THIS IS ALL that remains of the town of Whitehorn in the extreme northwest corner of Fremont County. This photo was taken over the weekend by Daily Record photographer Jeff Ormandy on one of his family jaunts into the hills.

History doesn't have much to say about Whitehorn, and apparently it lasted only a few years—from perhaps 1889 to the late 1890s.

A. V. Wilson, Fremont County's last county superintendent of schools and a member of the Canon City Museum Board, has done some research on Whitehorn and says it was started as a mining camp, although there are few dumps or other relics of mines aside from one shaft.

In a valuable "Fremont County History of Education" written by Wilson in the closing months preceding the abolishment of the county superintendent's office in June 1967, he includes some reference to Whitehorn. This includes a petition to establish a school district there.

The petition, addressed to the then superintendent B. G. Woodford, was written on stationery of the Miner's Restaurant at Whitehorn, James Brooks, proprietor. Dated 1890, it contains 60 names and "respectfully calls your attention to the necessity of forming a school district in this part of the county and appointing directors to conduct an election."

Wilson says the district was approved and a school was established. It remained in existence until 1894, then was discontinued because no census record had been submitted. However, a later census lists 16 persons of school age, so the classes may have been resumed for a time.

Whitehorn obviously had a dentist, because on the petition asking for creation of a school district appears the name D. H. Kennedy, D.D.S. (doctor of dental surgery).

There was also a Post Office there and a few business houses including the Miner's Cafe. Wilson believes the population in the early 1890s may have been around 200. Nobody has lived there for years.

This building, erected with crude lumber, may have been a store with the shed at the left as a storage area. At the extreme upper right in the photo may be seen another building, partly tumbled, which appears of similar age.

An old horse watering trough, carved from a log, a well with the old pump still inside and a large cement slab that may have been the floor of a business building are other remains of the 80-year-old village.

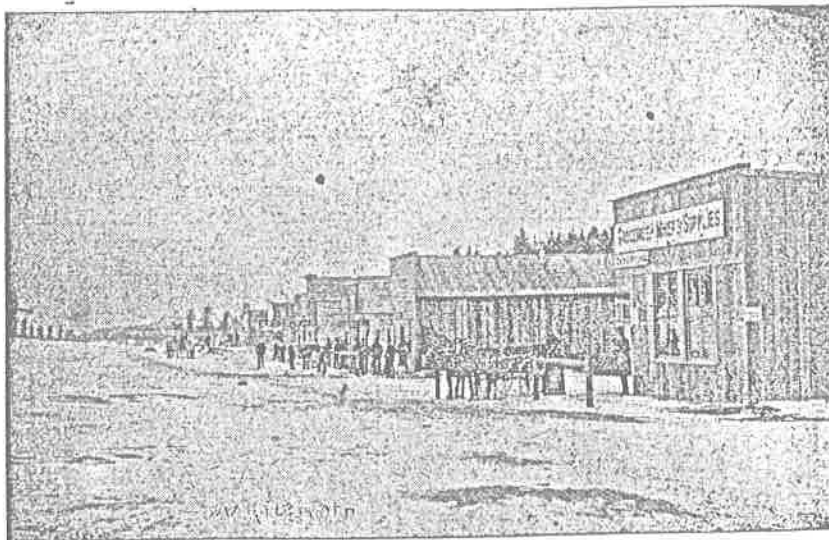
When the Whitehorn school district was formed, it won one of 25 such districts in the county, Wilson's history shows.

At the turn of the century, other mining camps were going strong up Ute Trail north and east of Salida. One of the first considerations of the mining camps, after a few necessities of houses and saloons, was the education of their children. Before the changing of the county lines, several small mining towns sat right along the Chaffee-Fremont line. Whitehorn, Badger, also known as Skinner, Manoa, Nelson (Cochem) and Cameron were some of these towns. Several of them applied to both Chaffee (first as being closer) and to Fremont counties for school teachers. Both counties refused their plea. Going for it themselves, the families in these towns pooled their resources, found those who could teach and each paid subscription dues to have their children taught.

Manoa and Nelson did become a part of District 18 in Chaffee County later after the county lines were defined permanently and the District Court ordered local children to attend school in Fremont County. The people protested by petition to become part of Chaffee County's school districts because of distance to other Fremont schools.

In 1900, a group of people wrote a petition for a district around Whitehorn to allow Chaffee County support. This was allowed and abolished in 1909 when mining activity in the area diminished and many towns were abolished.

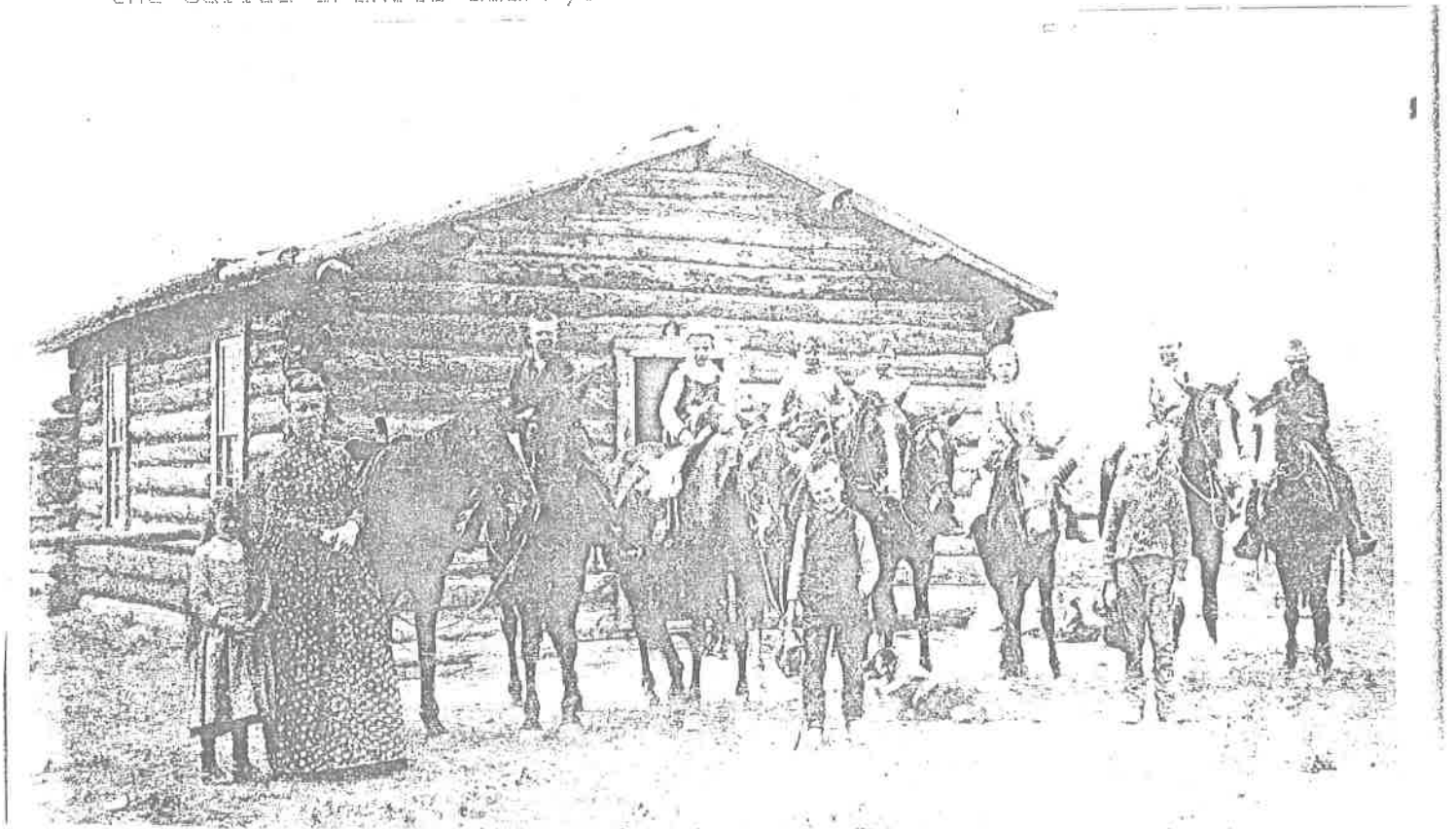
SEPTEMBER, 1935



Whitehorn, 1880—A type of school building in these early days

Nelson School (Cochem) was several miles into Fremont county. Disputes over which county was responsible for the school was frequent. Petition by populace kept the school in Chaffee County jurisdiction because of distance between County Seats.

In 1929, Elizabeth Kuhns taught school at Nelson, site of the Salida Granite Quarry.



Nelson School, 1929

District 18 - Nelson (also Manoa)

	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>No. Pupils</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Months of School</u>
1921	Pearl Mahoney			
1926-27	Margaret M. Biglow	8	\$765 yr.	
1928-29	Gertrude Rovit	7	\$765 yr.	
1929-30	Elizabeth Kuhn	6		
?	Rex Lavid Mrs Aron Orchard	5	\$85 mo	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Manoa : Anna Gottier opened school at Manoa April 1, 1905, and closed at July 1st.
I've found no other record of school at Manoa

HOWARD COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The Howard and Coaldale area was originally called Pleasant Valley. In fact, there is still a railroad siding at Coaldale called Pleasanton.

Mining and agriculture was taking place in Pleasant Valley by 1879. The new mining district of Hayden Creek, also known as Pleasant Valley, soon boasted the third largest school district in the county with 72 students.

Prior to 1881, district 17, Hayden Creek, included the lower part of Pleasant Valley.

School District 13, Pleasant Valley was formed by 1867 and located on Stout Creek between Howard and Coaldale in the early days and organized in 1873, nine years before the Cotopaxi district was set up.

Hillside district was set up in Feb. 1892. The school stood near Highway 60. All that is left there is an old swing frame. Texas Creek and Cotopaxi consolidated in 1917, but Hillside maintained its independence until 1937.

In 1907 the directors of Stout Creek bought one and a half acres of land to build a schoolhouse. Howard operated its own school until reorganization was voted on in October of 1960.

In 1956, Cotopaxi, Stout Creek, Coaldale and Hillside consolidated to form new school district 51.

The coaldale school building is now the Coaldale Community Center, used by the many different clubs and organizations in the area, maintained with loving care by the many people who use it.

The teacherage is now the Valley Health Clinic. Renovated several years ago by the Howard Lions Club and various civic organizations and private citizens.

Also on the former school grounds, the Coaldale Volunteer Fire Department has a garage and fire equipment.

This old school is still serving the community and being useful.

From 1879 to 1886 the records are almost totally lacking. There are records of new school district formation during this period as a number of new districts were formed, but other information is incomplete. The growth of school districts and new schoolhouses makes it possible to trace the growth of the county as land was being homesteaded along the valleys of the many streams draining into the Arkansas. During 1879, Coaldale, Glendale and Yorkville districts had been formed but had not commenced operating as "bodies corporate" until 1880. The population trend was away from the Arkansas Valley.

In January 1886, Mr. Jacob H. Freeman came to the office of county superintendent and he also kept a record of activities. Several visits were made to the district schools and for the first time since 1877 the county superintendent spent almost full time in the duties of the office and collected \$192.62 for his services for the first 3 months in 1886. Mr. Freeman accepted the task of redefining school district boundaries and also spent considerable time in working on a map of the county showing school district boundaries. Due to all this time spent in school district boundaries, he received a warrant for the quarter ending July 1, of \$278.80. During the latter part of this quarter, 5 days were spent in visiting schools in the west end of the county. The schools of Howard, Palmer, Hillside and Cotopaxi were visited. According to reports of visits to this end of the county it was not possible to travel up the Arkansas, but it was necessary to go up Copper Gulch and then return to the Arkansas valley at Howard and Cotopaxi. During the last quarter in 1886, the county superintendent billed the County for over \$100. per month for his services.

FIRST SCHOOL:

Pleasant Valley, later named Howard was settled in the late 1860's. Mr and Mrs William Stout and their three children was the first family to settle in the valley. As more families moved into the area, a school was soon needed.

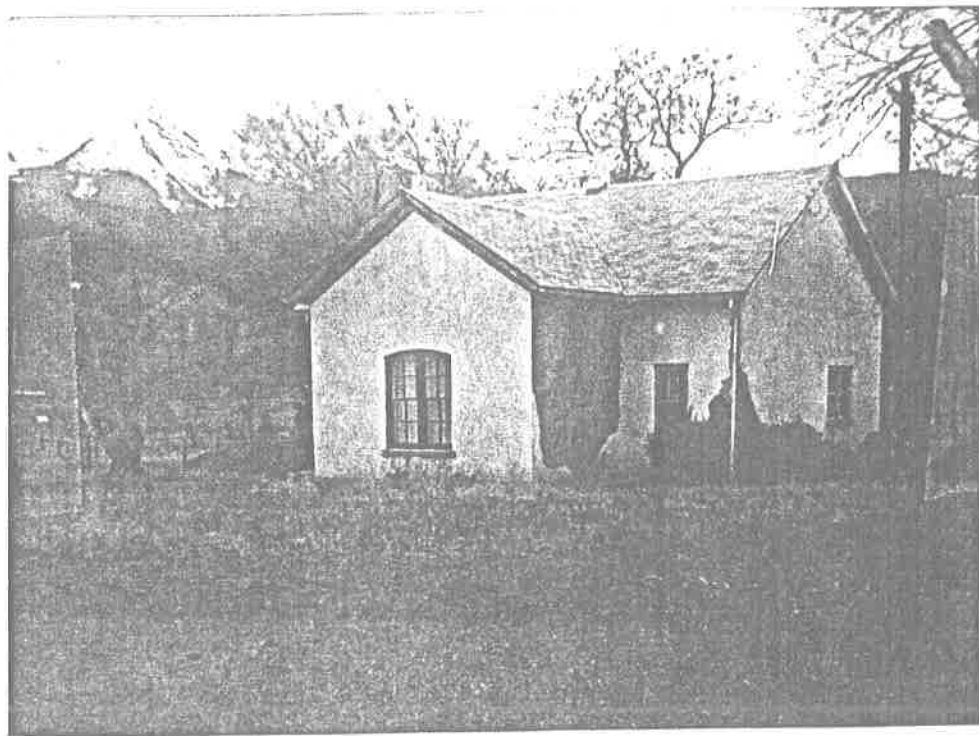
Mr Stout organized School District 13 to authorize building a school centrally located in the populated area of the valley. The school was built 1 1/2 miles east of the now town of Howard. This school was erected of brick, early in 1873. There were two rooms. One room for the older children 12 years old and up and the other was for the younger children. A few of the children who attended this school were the Davis, Howard, Alreds, West and Stouts. The teachers were male and female. This school was named Stout after the founder.

One of the male teachers was caught stealing mail from a box using honey on the end of a stick and was sent to prison. Needless to say that ended his teaching career.

Of all the children going to the school, Mattie McCrory Augustine of Cotopaxi is the only one still living. She attended school there in 1902. She is the granddaughter of William Stout.

School was held there until 1907 when more school districts were created in Western Fremont County. The Howard area became District 37 and the east end of the valley remained District 13.

The building still stands on County Road 45, and is now being used as a residence. It was stuccoed in the early 1950's and no longer has a brick appearance. It is the place with the brick outhouse.



District 13 STOUT SCHOOL

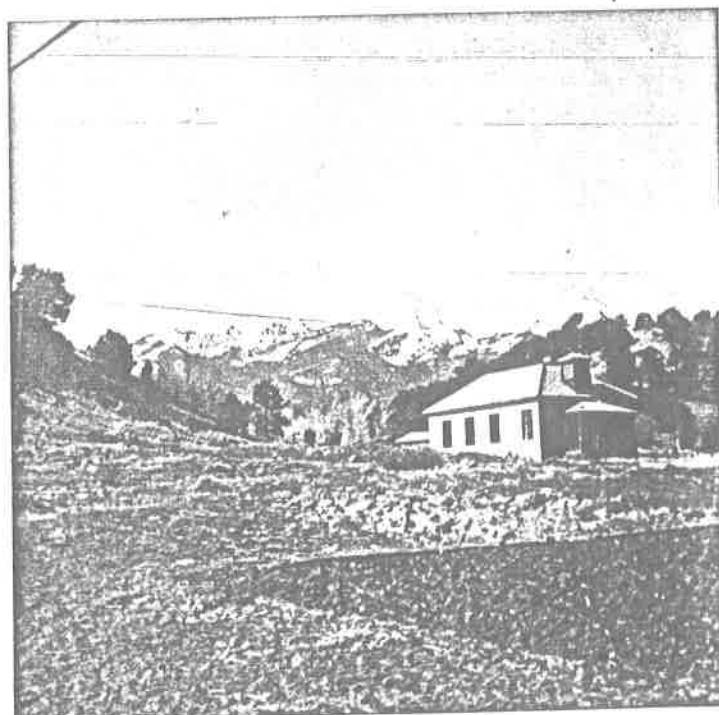
Stout School is located just south of Highway 50 on a parcel of ground on Cherry Creek. One and one half acres were donated by William Stout with no stipulations in the deed concerning the usage of the building or land.

The school was built of brick in 1907 and had one room. The attendance was about 14 on the average although one year there were only six pupils which made for almost private tutoring.

Josephine Alexander, Addie Belle Kelso, Pauline Parks, Mrs Reed, Mary Lou Bainter (Howard), Miss Dalke, Mrs Thayer are just a few of the many teachers.

School was held there until 1959 when it consolidated with Cotopaxi. The building still stands, and is being used as a garage for school buses.

The consolidation with Cotopaxi involved Hillside and Coal-dale as well as Stout Creek to form District 51 in Fremont County.



HOWARD SCHOOL District 37

Howard school is located west of the intersection of Highway 50 and County Road 4, on the hill. The land was donated for the school by the Freeman brothers with the stipulation that it never be used for dispensing alcoholic liquors or any other illegal deeds.

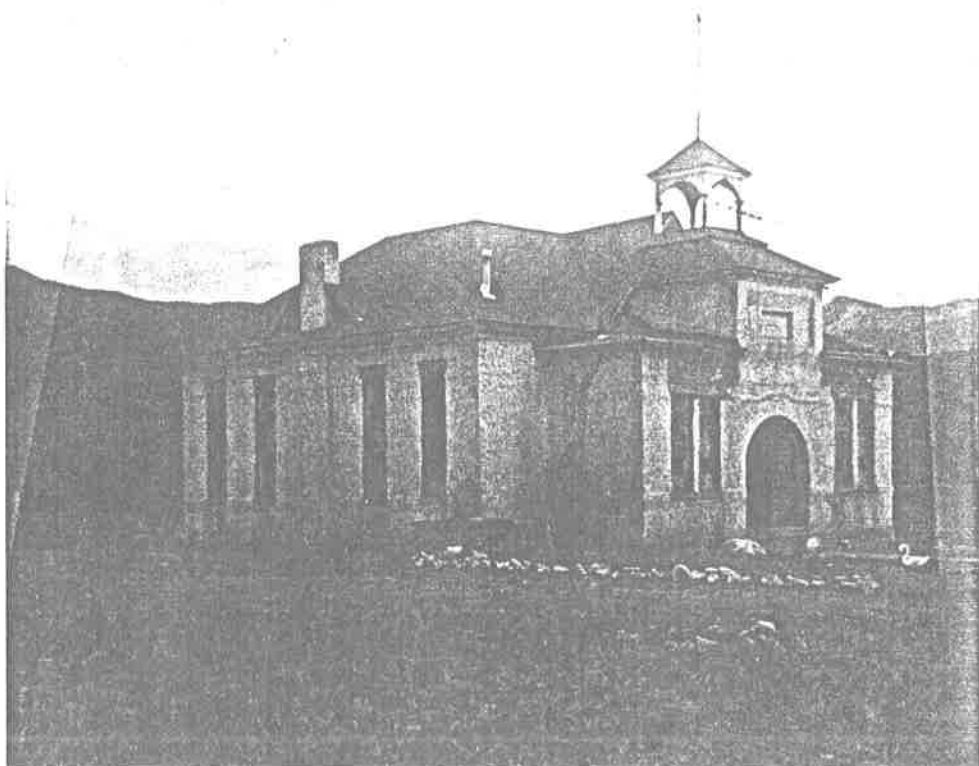
The school was built in 1908 of brick and had two rooms. Grades 1 through 4 were in one room and 5 through 8 were in the other. The attendance was quite large. After the Calcite school closed, those children went to this school.

Teachers were Addie Belle Chappell (Kelso), Emerine Jacobs (Pacquette), Eva Corlette (Showalter) Mrs Rider, Harriet Alexander and many others.

Several former students still live in the area. The school was stuccoed in later years due to erosion, and is still standing on the hill overlooking many of the new homes in the area. The property is now in private ownership. The school closed in 1959 when the district consolidated with Cotopaxi, however, under an agreement with Fremont and Chaffee Counties, students in Howards west end attend school in Salida as part of Chaffee County School District # 7. Bus service is available to these students. Other students may choose to attend a smaller scale school in Cotopaxi.

A September 11, 1885 news note in the Mountain Mail reports:

" School in Howard began last Monday.
J.H. Freeman is the teacher and
there are 40 pupils".



COALDALE SCHOOL....District 17

The original school building was probably built in 1880, as Hayden Creek School. That school sat where County Rd 6 runs now, a wood building facing more or less south toward the mountains. The red brick building which is now Coaldale Community Building was built or finished in 1923. This school had a front entrance hall, and two classrooms that were divided by a folding panels. Large windows toward the north brighten the rooms. A platform set at the end of the east room was used for school programs.

Among those that were first graders in the new building were: Donald Benton, Eva Broome, (DeLillis) and Cora Cooper (VanDyke). All three still reside in Coaldale.

Danny Benton recalled some names of teachers; Mrs Hitt who had a habit of throwing objects against the dividing wall when she was angry at students; Miss Ruth Rowe from Guffey (her family owned a ranch there), Miss Anna from Canon City and Mrs Crawford. Danny remembers these teachers as being very good teachers.

The following information was taken from the School Board minutes and the check book:

In August of 1938, Robert Furnist was hired to drive the Coaldale bus for \$40 per month.

The Board would'nt agree on a teacher...Barnett was favored by some. Main Cooper was president of the Board, Mrs Rose Johnson secretary and Claude Ward was treasurer. On August 15, it was decided to hire M.J. Barnett at a salary of \$85.00 per months for 9 months.

In May, 1939, two teachers were hired at \$85 per month and two rooms in the teacherage furnished each teacher, also coal and kindling. The teachers were Miss Leona Whetsell and Mrs Sara Miller.

Noel Cooper would be bus driver for another year.

In July, 1939, a new school bus was purchased for \$1872.42.

In September 1939, the Coaldale School Board decided there would be no tuition paid to other districts except 41-Cotopaxi. Also, Coaldale, #17 would provide transportation for all high school students going to Cotopaxi but no bus service to Salida or Canon City.

Feb 1940: A payment made on a new school bus, \$500.

The Board decided that the Coaldale Literary Society could dance one hour after the meeting was over as long as everyone tries to make everything pleasant.. no ruff stuff can be carried on and if so, the Board



The old District 37 Howard School, not used since the district consolidated with Cotopaxi.

will cut out dancing.

May 1940: Glen Smith became secretary of the school board. Leona Whetsell and Sara Miller are still teaching. Mrs Miller's contract was made out for the upper grades.

July 1940: Miss Marion Irene Robertson was hired to teach primary grades. Also talked of putting electricity in the school.

May 1941: Mrs Miller hired for upper grades. Miss Ida Magnes as teacher of lower grades.

In December, hot lunches were discussed but decided against.

August 1943: teachers salary increased to \$95/month.

August 1945: Miss Mildred Osteen hired for \$150/month.

July 1947: a meeting held to consider consolidation with Cotopaxi. 75 ballots cast; 33 for, 42 against.

The budget of the 1938-9 school year showed instruction cost the district \$906 and transportation \$1,013.06.

Other teachers were:

1944-5 Mildred Brink
1946 (October) Mrs Lucille Hendrix
1946 (November) Mrs Russell Howard
1946 (December) Mrs Tracy Clifton...\$155.

Several different times the Coaldale school bus provided transportation for children to be bussed to Cotopaxi. In August 1940, it was voted to transport high school children from the Stout Creek School to Cotopaxi for the price of \$5 a piece per month and a minimum for a family of \$15.00.

Also, children from the Yellow Pines Area, between Cotopaxi and Nestorville were bused to Cotopaxi. The Yellow Pines School was in District #17. Extension Homemaker Beverly Blackwell told us that her Grandmother was one of the first school bus drivers in the Nestorville area.

Today, Coaldale children are bussed to Cotopaxi for school.

CALCITE SCHOOL

In 1903, the CF&I opened a lime quarry about five miles west of Howard and named the company town Calcite. The first school was held in a home. As the town grew, a larger building was needed. A club house was in the middle camp and that was used while a school was being built. The new school was built of concrete and had two rooms.

The pupils were of mixed nationalities as some of the parents immigrated from Europe, many from Italy. The children were apt and soon learned English, mostly from other children. In fact, children were often sent before school age just to play and listen to the new language and learn to speak it. The words first learned were conversational words...to get an idea across or to get what they wanted... other words more expressive were often learned unintentionally. Teaching was a great challenge. One of the teachers was Ann Justine. She later married the quarry superintendent, Mr Gerrard.

Some of the pupils were the children of the Carroccio, Vigil, Corsi, Dunlap, Glasgow, Lofgren and Arduini families. Some are still in the area.

The school closed in 1928 when the quarry closed. The town was moved away. All that is left is foundations and a few cement buildings.

Cotopaxi's School Dates Back To 1880's; Now Modern Plant

The ranching community of Cotopaxi some 30 miles west of Canon City along U.S. Highway 50 has operated its own school system for more than 80 years.

And there apparently was a school house near the present Cotopaxi school even before the school district was formed July 29, 1882, early school board minutes indicate.

Z. T. Banta was elected first president of the district, originally District No. 23; George W. Myers, secretary; and E. S. Hart, treasurer. The board held its first meeting at the Hart residence.

In one of the first actions directors voted to use McGuffey's Spellers; Appleton's Readers, Harvey's Grammars, Eclectic Geography, White's Arithmetic and Spencerian Penmanship for textbooks.

By 1886 the district had a five-mill tax levy. T. Witcher was president of the board. Early day board meetings for the most part took care of election of directors and tax levies. The district operated an eight-months school year that year.

The next year L. L. Brewer was hired as teacher for \$65 a month. A nine-months school year was begun.

The school house came in for some rejuvenating in 1912 when the board voted to reshingle and paint and buy new chairs. Then in 1914 at a meeting at the McCrory place the board voted to set up three months of summer school.

Two years later a school building fund was started. Then in 1917 it was voted to consolidate Districts 10 and 23. But prior to that time the Cotopaxi and Texas Creek school districts were consolidated to form a new district, District 41, according to records made available by Frank Salerno, Cotopaxi superintendent of schools.

There also was a school district on Stout Creek between Howard and Coaldale in the early days. It was District 13, organized in 1873, nine years before the Cotopaxi district was started.

In 1907 directors of the Stout Creek district bought an acre and a half of land on which to build a school house.

The Howard community operated its own grade school until school reorganization was voted in October 1960. a reorganization of District Re-3 headquartered at Cotopaxi. Now children in the Howard area attend schools at Salida nad Cotopaxi.

The existing two-story brick building that houses Cotopaxi school children was constructed after an earlier school burned to the ground in 1937. The present building was constructed on the same site. The building that burned that year had been put up to replace a one or two-room school house on the same site.

In 1956 Cotopaxi, Stout Creek, Coaldale and Hillside consolidated to form a new school district, West Fremont District No. 51.

During the 1961-62 school year there were 115 students from

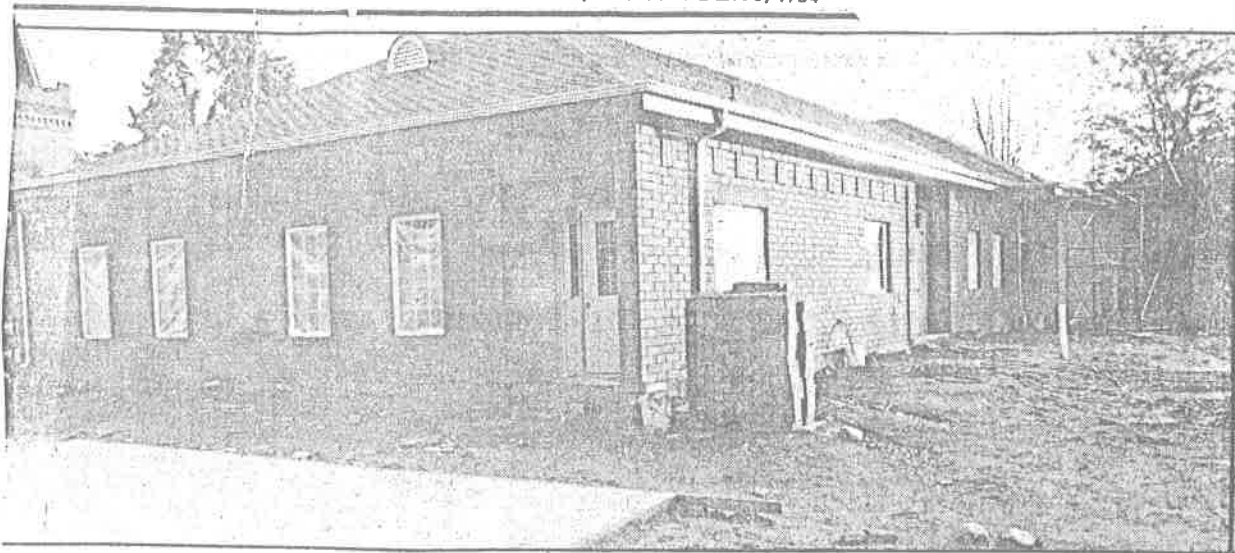
first grade through high school in classes at Cotopaxi. Thirty-five of these boys and girls were high school students. The district hired 11 teachers.

The Cotopaxi school had 13 classrooms. School directors are W. W. Shields, president; Frank Squire, treasurer; Robert P. Lewis, secretary; Dawson Reid Jr., vice president, and Nelson Taylor, director.

Prior to the first election on reorganization in the Cotopaxi area, held July 10, 1959, residents in that area roundly approved a \$125,000 bond issue for improvements of District 51 school facilities. This indicated a desire to continue operation of the community's own school system.

With exception of the first school board minute book, most early day records of the Cotopaxi school system were destroyed in the 1937 fire. The minute book, tucked away in a corner, was not damaged. Its flowing, longhand notes remain intact, a permanent record of Cotopaxi's start as a school district.

, SEPTEMBER 5, 1984



The new enlarged first and second grade rooms at Cotopaxi School are now being occupied by 23 first graders and 22 second graders. The interior of each room is bright and cheerful with plants, carpeting and happy children.

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