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THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN DAGGETT COUNTY, UTAH
AND ADJACENT AREAS

A Thesis
Presented to
the Department of Educational Administration
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts in Educational Administration

by
Donald Weir Baxter
July 14, 1959

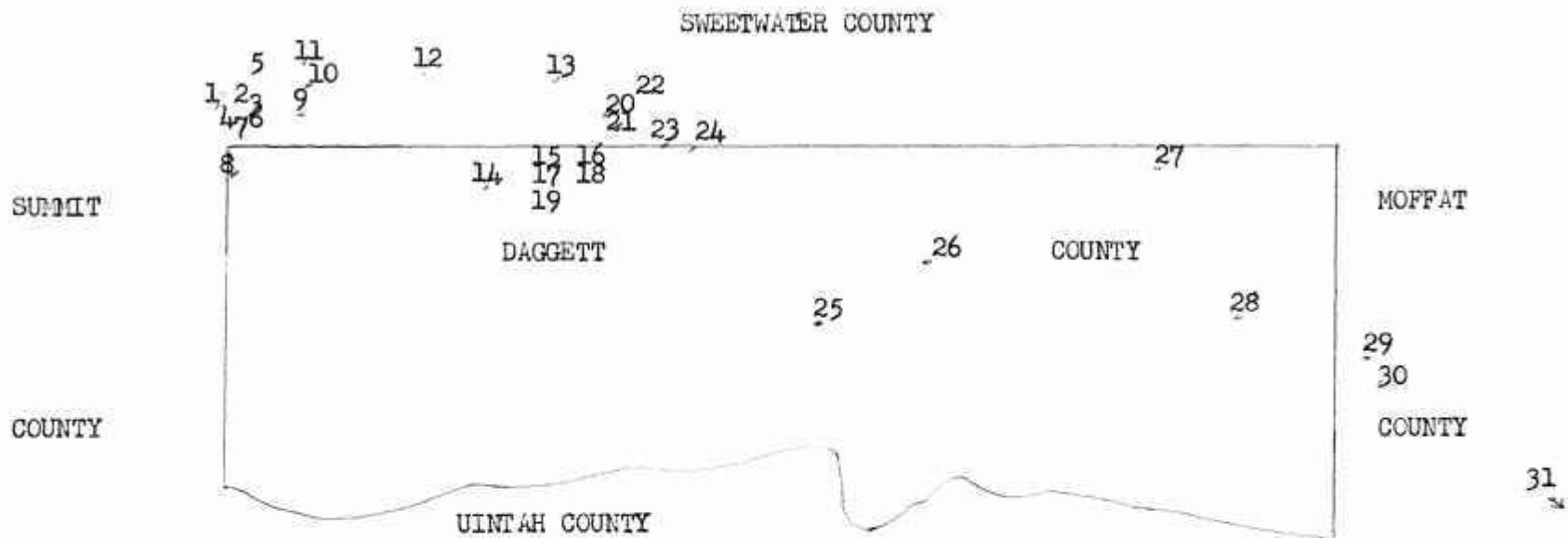
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful appreciation is expressed to Dr. Keith R. Oakes and R. Kent Fielding of the thesis committee for their suggestions and criticism of this report.

County Superintendent Jessie Chipp McCort of Sweetwater County, Wyoming, and Clerk of the Board John C. Allen of Daggett County, Utah were very helpful in making possible the examination of records and reports.

To the librarians of the Sweetwater County Public Library, the Brigham Young University Library, and the Salt Lake City Public Library, appreciation is extended.

The author wishes to thank all of the citizens of the region under study who cooperated so readily in the provision of information through interviews. Gratitude is especially directed to Mr. Mark Anson, now deceased, who personally pointed out many of the sites of the earlier schools.



Scale: 1/8 inch = 1 mile.



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to trace the development of public education in Daggett County, Utah, including certain areas of Sweetwater County, Wyoming and Moffat County, Colorado, adjacent to the county political unit under consideration in this report. The region concerned in this research consists at the present time (1959) of Daggett County, Utah, the southwestern area of Sweetwater County, Wyoming, and the northwestern area of Moffat County, Colorado.

Upon early investigation into the problem, it became apparent that many schools in the Daggett area were organized to serve the needs of pupils according to geographic location, rather than political boundaries. Territorial and state boundary lines were usually aligned for political expediency without regard to geographical features such as rivers, creeks, deserts, and mountain ranges. Schools, on the other hand, were organized at the time and place where they were needed.

A certain school would be established across the line in Colorado, yet serve the needs of pupils residing in what is now Daggett County, Utah. This was also true of schools located along the Wyoming boundary. Daggett County pupils might have attended this particular school for years because it served the citizens of the region for miles around. This was

especially true of the early schools when transportation was poor.

It was felt that a comprehensive picture of public education in Daggett County could not be adequately presented without the inclusion of these Wyoming and Colorado Schools.

Greater emphasis is placed upon the schools of the town of Manila, the county seat of Daggett County. In regard to the number of pupils attending and modern day educational importance, the Manila schools hold the center of attention. Consolidation brought about through improved transportation narrowed the number of operating schools in the region to the elementary and high schools at Manila, the elementary school at McKinnon, Wyoming, and the new Flaming Gorge School at Dutch John, Daggett County. The foregoing schools, with the exception of the Flaming Gorge School, have been in session longer, due to their location at population centers or crossroads, and they merit more consideration in this study.

Research into the problem was commenced by personal observation in the Daggett School District for a period of five years. The sites of the schools under study were visited several times. Personal interviews were undertaken with superintendents, principals, teachers, and pupils, past and present, along with the patrons and residents of the area under investigation. Research was carried on through the records of the Sweetwater County schools, the Minutes of the Board of Education of Daggett School District, the archives of Daggett County, the

Biennial Reports of the Utah Territorial and State Superintendents of Public Instruction, and the records and reports of the individual schools concerned.

Reading was done on the general history of the Daggett County region. The Inventory of Daggett County Records No. 5 and a short history of Daggett County written by Dick and Vivian Dunham were used as specific references. For a general history of public education in Utah, the work of Dr. John C. Moffitt served as a valuable source. Several unpublished master's theses dealing with the subject were studied. In regard to a thorough history of the schools of Daggett County, no published reference could be located.

The services of the University of Utah Library, the Brigham Young University Library, the Salt Lake City Public Library, and the Sweetwater County Public Library were utilized extensively in this research.

Throughout the implementation of this study various inconsistencies were noted among sources in regard to certain facts. Where possible, written records and reports were given precedence over oral information based on the memory of the person being interviewed, and the statements of those personally participating in a given activity were given credit over the statements of those who were not so intimately involved. Some of the information contained herein was based wholly upon the memory of a person, as no written record could be discovered. This was particularly true of the earlier schools of the region.

A combination of the chronological and topical methods of writing history was considered the most appropriate mode in writing up the results of this research.

Much of the history of the Daggett County area schools is a repetition of the events and occurrences of other similar districts. However, each school system and school represents a story of evolution and development. In view of its comparative isolation, until recent years, and the historical interest of the region, the schools of the Daggett County area present a unique story in and of themselves. It is hoped that this study will serve as a contribution to the general history of education in Utah and will aid in encouraging an appreciation of their system of public education for the people of Daggett County, Utah.

CHAPTER I
A SYNOPSIS OF DAGGETT COUNTY AND ADJACENT AREAS

The Geographical Format

The region under study. Daggett County is situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the state of Utah at the point where the boundaries of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado conjoin. This county assumed legal existence on January 7, 1918 and the Governor's Proclamation of November 16, 1917 declared the bounds of the new state subdivision to be:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the boundaries of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, thence west to the one hundred and tenth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the watershed of the Uintah Mountains, thence east along said watershed to the Colorado state line, thence north to the point of beginning.¹

In view of the fact that there is no clearly marked watershed line in the eastern section of the Uinta range and the controversy that soon followed between Daggett and Uintah Counties, in 1943 the Utah Legislature established the present political limits of Daggett County.²

Irregularly rectangular in shape, Daggett County averages approximately fifty miles in length and seventeen miles

¹Utah, Governor's Proclamation: document in files of Secretary of State, November 16, 1917.

²Dick Dunham and Vivian Dunham, Our Strip of Land: A History of Daggett County, Utah. (Lusk, Wyoming: The Lusk Herald, 1947), p. 91.

in width. Sweetwater County, Wyoming, joins it on the north, Moffat County, Colorado, on the east, Uintah County, Utah on the south, and Summit County, Utah, on the west.

The northern, eastern, and western boundaries were established by legislative enactment, however, the southern county limit is marked by one of the most unique mountain ranges in North America, the Uinta Mountain Range, which is, apparently, the only major mountain system in this continent running in an east-west direction. The geological history of the region reveals that millions of years ago, the range was one hundred and fifty miles long and thirty-five miles wide, reaching a height of 32,000 feet, surrounded by a great sea.³

Glaciation and river and stream erosion have created some of the most spectacular and beautiful scenery in Utah, and Daggett County has its full share. The Green River and its tributaries have carved canyons of outstanding beauty and grandeur. The Flaming Gorge, Horseshoe, Red and Lodore Canyons of the Green are magnificent to behold. Sheep Creek Canyon, with its vertical rock ledges and folds provides scenery to rival that of Zion National Park.

Deep, rugged canyons cleaving the Uintah sandstone and quartzite; the steep, narrow hogbacks, with the narrow gaps or gateways cutting through them; these show the work of fast flowing water. The rounded summits of the "Baldies," the great glacial cirques and mountain lakes show the carvings of the flowing rivers of ice. And all these things bear witness to the millions of years of building up and tearing down which have made this area called Daggett County one of the most rugged, isolated and beautiful spots

³ Ibid., 1.

in the nation.⁴

The Green River, tributary of the Colorado, enters Daggett County at a point on the Wyoming boundary about eight miles east of Manila, the county seat. It travels in a general southerly direction, turning east about seven miles south of the Wyoming line and flowing in that direction until it reaches Brown's Park in eastern Daggett about five miles from the Colorado limit. It then turns south for a few miles and east again into Colorado.

Two of the Green's tributaries, Henry's Fork and Sheep Creek, shared an important part in the settlement of the Daggett area. Henry's Fork flows in a general easterly direction along the Utah-Wyoming border, entering the Green about eight miles east of Manila. Sheep Creek, arising in the Uintas, flows in a northeasterly path, pouring into the Green about five miles southeast of Manila. Other tributaries of the Green, in the county, are extant throughout the Uinta area, most of them flowing in a north or northeasterly direction into the Green where it bisects Daggett County east and west.

In the northwestern zone of the county line are two tributaries of Henry's Fork, along which various ranches and homes were established. They are Birch Creek and Burnt Fork, the former running in a general northerly direction and entering Henry's Fork about twelve miles west of Manila, just across the Utah-Wyoming border.

⁴Ibid., 2.

The Uinta region abounds with lakes, some of which are Daggett, Weyman, Spirit, and Green Lakes. The creeks and lakes of the locality are visited throughout the season by sportsmen and seekers of recreation. The Ashley National Forest includes the greater portion of the Uinta watershed and coniferous trees are plentiful.

To the north and east of this great Uinta Mountain range lies a vast area of semi-arid land, extending into Wyoming and Colorado, covered with various arid-type vegetation, such as sage and juniper. These semi-arid areas in and around Daggett County have become extensive sheep ranging lands, while cattle are grazed in the grassier sections of the county, particularly along the Green and its tributaries. The settlement of the region was largely determined by the location of sources of water.

The towns and hamlets. Beginning in the western extremity of the county, in the southwest corner of Sweetwater County, Wyoming, near the point where the Summit and Daggett County lines intersect the Wyoming boundary, lies the settlement of Burntfork, consisting of several scattered ranches. The 1950 census lists one hundred and seventy persons living in the Burntfork region at that time.⁵

About three miles east of Burntfork is the hamlet of McKinnon, Wyoming, in which there is a church, a general store,

⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950. Population, I, p. 50-9.

a school, and a few homes and cabins. The population of McKinnon, in 1950, was given as seventeen persons.⁶ There are numerous ranches throughout the locality which center their business, church, and educational activities at McKinnon.

On some maps the name "Antelope" appears, which designates a number of ranches situated about four miles west of Manila. The residents carry on their social, educational, and business affairs through the town of Manila.

Continuing further east there is the town of Manila, located just across the Wyoming-Utah boundary. There were one hundred and forty-seven persons living in Manila in 1950.⁷ A church, a school, some service stations, the county courthouse, a general store, a theater, and a quantity of homes are found there.

Across the Wyoming line, about three miles northeast of Manila, is the hamlet of Washam. Fifty-four persons are listed as living there in 1950.⁸ It consists of a number of ranches centering around a school which is no longer in use.

About four miles due east of Manila, along the Utah-Wyoming boundary, lies the village of Linwood, Utah. Its population in 1950 was eighteen persons.⁹ There are placed there a few cabins, homes, a post office and a general store.

Eight miles southeast of Linwood, in the Uinta Moun-

⁶Ibid., 50-9.

⁷Ibid., 44-10.

⁸Ibid., 50-9.

⁹Ibid., 44-10.

tains, are situated some isolated ranches marked on most maps as the locality of Greendale. The Green's Lake fishing and boating resort is also in this area.

Seventeen miles southeast of Manila stands the new town of Dutch John, Daggett County, which is the site of the construction of the great Flaming Gorge project on the Green River. This is the most modern city in Daggett County, with paved streets, some permanent-type homes, various Bureau of Reclamation buildings, construction camp structures, a school, a post office and shopping center. At the present time (January, 1959) this town numbers about five hundred persons.¹⁰ Within the next few years it is expected to grow to over 2,500 workmen and their families.¹¹ After completion of the dam, a smaller number will live at Dutch John for the purpose of maintaining the dam and power facilities.

Twenty-seven miles due east of Manila is Clay Basin Camp of the Mountain Fuel Supply Company, which is the center of the development of natural gas wells in Daggett County. It includes buildings and homes erected by the company.

Approximately eight miles southeast of Clay Basin lies an area known as Brown's Park, consisting of a few scattered ranches and the uninhabited hamlet of Bridgeport. Just across the Colorado line, continuing as a section of Brown's Park, are some isolated ranches comprising the Moffat County precinct of

¹⁰Deseret News, January 2, 1959

¹¹Ibid., May 15, 1958

Ladore, the 1950 census of which was thirty-three persons.¹²

The total population of Daggett County, in 1950, was three hundred and sixty-four persons, residing in an area of seven hundred and eight square miles.¹³ Since 1957, however, the number of people living in the county has tripled as a result of the Flaming Gorge project, and still more growth is expected during the next three years.

Roads and highways. As early as 1881, a military road was constructed by Judge Carter's interests, joining Fort Bridger with Fort Thornburgh, across the Uinta Mountains near the present site of Vernal, Utah. Although it was extremely rough, the road was maintained until the abandonment of Fort Bridger in 1890.¹⁴

Another road followed Henry's Fork from the Burntfork area, east, toward what was later to become Manila and Linwood. It continued on east to Brown's Park, crossing the creek several times. Two roads joined Green River, Wyoming, with the Henry's Fork settlements, one north from Linwood and another, northeast from Burntfork, Wyoming.

Until 1954, Daggett County could not be reached via a paved road. In that year, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, completed the paving of Highway 530 south from Green River to the Utah-Wyoming line at Linwood. A paved road, Highway 43, joins

¹²Census, op. cit., p. 6-15.

¹³Ibid., 44- 9-10.

¹⁴Dunham, op. cit., p.

Linwood and Manila, and continues west through Daggett County along the Utah-Wyoming boundary, linking with the Wyoming road through McKinnon and Burntfork, Sweetwater County.

Daggett County's main connection with Utah is Highway 44, which extends south from Manila and then turns east and again south over the Uinta Mountains and into Vernal. A new paved road has been constructed east from Linwood to the dam-site town of Dutch John, Daggett County. This highway also marks the erection of a temporary bridge across the Green River about four miles east of Linwood, thus ending the extreme difficulty of vehicular travel between eastern and western Daggett County. A former trip from Manila to Clay Basin, for example, involved a roundabout journey through Rock Springs, Wyoming, except for short periods when the Green was frozen in winter.

Another bridge was recently completed at the dam site making it possible to motor directly from the Greendale area to the town of Dutch John.

There are a number of other county roads, including a scenic drive along Highway 44 south from Manila, thence west along Highway 165 to the Summit County line and north, again, down Birch Creek to the McKinnon-Burntfork area. The latter road is one of the routes to the Spirit Lake fishing area in the high Uintas. These byways are not paved, but work towards their improvement is progressing.

Natural resources. The resources of the county are primarily agricultural, with sheep and cattle as the principal livestock raised in the region. Crops include wheat, oats, barley, hay and legumes, and white potatoes, along with varying amounts of other vegetables. The Uinta Mountains have yielded a quantity of coniferous timber throughout the years.

Natural gas wells were drilled in the Clay Basin zone of eastern Daggett County during the thirties, but resources, other than agricultural, have not been highly developed. Small deposits of metallic ores have been discovered in the Uinta Mountains and a small coal mine existed near Linwood for a number of years. The county has a large deposit of phosphate which has not been tapped.

The power potential of Flaming Gorge Dam is now being developed and the probability of expanded tourist and recreational activity, within the county, is certain to increase with the completion of the project.

The Historical Background

Early fur trappers and explorers. The Spanish explorer, Father Escalante, passed to the south of the Uinta Mountains and did not enter Daggett County, however, there is some belief, among certain historians, that other Spanish explorers and traders might have visited the area before 1776.

The history of the Daggett County region is quite unique in that it was the first area in the state of Utah to be visited by white Americans.¹⁵ In the spring of 1825, William Henry Ashley, the founder of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, determined to try to find an easier route for the transportation of his company's furs to the east. He decided to explore a portion of the Green River and to select a site for a general rendezvous for his trappers.

Beginning near the point where Henry's Fork empties into the Green, Ashley and his party followed the course of the river through Flaming Gorge, passing into Brown's Park and on to Lodore Canyon, arriving far down the river at the present site of Green River, Utah. Indians convinced them of the inadvisability of navigating the river further. They recrossed the Uintas to the point of rendezvous at the mouth of Henry's Fork.¹⁶ According to some accounts, the rendezvous was moved

¹⁵Charles Kelly, The Outlaw Trail (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Author, 1938), pp. 55-56.

¹⁶Harrison C. Dale, The Ashley-Smith Explorations (Glendale, California: Author H. Clark Co., 1941), pp. 138-139.

further west on Henry's Fork to the present area of Burntfork.

Ashley thus became the first white American to visit the Daggett area and write about it. Among his company of trappers were the names of men who were to become famous through the history of western America: Jim Bridger, Etienne Provost, Andrew Henry, Jedediah Smith, James Beckworth, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and Antoine Robidoux.¹⁷

The name "Brown's Hole" or "Brown's Park" was derived from one Baptiste Brown who settled in the area in 1827 or 1835, and is reputed to be the first white settler in Daggett County.¹⁸ In 1837 three trappers, Thompson, Craig, and Sinclair, built Fort David Crockett in Brown's Hole.¹⁹

Another trapper who came to the Daggett County area during the fur era was "Uncle" Jack Robinson, who built the first permanent home in the county. It still stands as a portion of the Keith Smith property in Linwood.²⁰ Jim Baker arrived at an early date, making a name as a mountain man and guide, later becoming a rancher in the region.

By 1840, the supply and market for beaver pelts began to decline rapidly, and this signaled the end of the day of the trapper.²¹

¹⁷Dunham, op. cit., p. 10.

¹⁸Kelly, op. cit., p. 57.

¹⁹William M. Purdy, An Outline of the History of the Flaming Gorge Area, Anthropological Papers, No. 37, University of Utah (Salt Lake City: U. of U. Press, 1959), p. 7.

²⁰Ibid., 17

²¹Dunham, op. cit., p. 12

In 1843 John Charles Fremont, with Kit Carson as guide, came east from Salt Lake through portions of Daggett County. During this period the Brown's Hole region was frequently visited by other travelers heading west. The place was well suited for the wintering of cattle, and during the eighteen fifties, it was used for that purpose.²²

The Mormons, who were to figure so strongly in the colonization of the western United States, bypassed the Daggett area in 1847, their route being some sixty miles to the north. Attempts were made to settle Ashley Valley on the south of the Uintas, but no Mormon colonists arrived in quantity until near the turn of the century.

Scientists were studying the geological and natural resources of the area following the Civil War, including Mr. Clarence King of the Fortieth Parallel Survey, who was working in the Uintas by 1872.²³

The later history of Brown's Park. In 1869, Major John Wesley Powell conducted his exploration down the Green River, and in 1871, traveled the Green and Colorado.²⁴ To him is given the credit for changing the name "Brown's Hole" to "Brown's Park" because he was so greatly impressed with its

²²Ibid., 19.

²³Ibid., 32.

²⁴John Wesley Powell, Explorations of the Colorado River of the West (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1875), pp. 19-23.

beauty. Powell also named the Flaming Gorge Canyon. He noted where Ashley had left his name and the date, near Ashley Falls on the Green.

One of the most interesting episodes of the history of this region was the "great diamond hoax" perpetrated by two prospectors, Philip Arnold and John Slack, against some of the richest and most influential financiers of California. In 1871, diamond samples, supposedly from a newly discovered deposit located somewhere "a thousand miles east of San Francisco," were presented to William Chapman Ralston and his associates. Ralston, who was the head of the Bank of California, was duped, along with other men of means, into investing some \$660,000.00 into the project, after mining experts had assured him of the authenticity of the find. It was only after Clarence King, the surveyor, noted that some of the diamonds were not placed where natural formation would require them to be, that the hoax was discovered. Ralston shouldered the total loss himself, and the confidence men escaped with their loot. Diamond Mountain, in eastern Daggett County, is a momento of the swindle.²⁵

As early as 1872, J. S. Hoy brought in a herd of cattle to Brown's Park, and in 1875, he established a cattle ranch in Colorado, near the mouth of Lodore Canyon.²⁶ In 1873, Hardin and Sam Spicer moved cattle into the Park, followed by Valentine Hoy. In the seventies, W. G. "Billy Buck" Tittsworth settled

²⁵ George D. Lyman, Ralston's Ring (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons., 1937), pp. 190-201.

²⁶ Dunham, op. cit., p. 41.

a ranch north of the Park. J. C. "Judge" Allen had a claim on the Green River in Colorado, and Charles Crouse arrived and purchased the Jimmie Reed cabin on the south side of the river, opposite the mouth of Willow Creek.²⁷

In 1879, "Doc" Parsons instituted a store and Edward Rife and C. B. Sears moved in. John Jarvie started a store in the Daggett end of the Park. Tom Davenport settled a ranch on Willow Creek. Others who soon followed were Martin Goffonti and Lewis Caro, who established a ranch at the mouth of Beaver Creek, with Charles Crouse. George Bradshaw, Frank Goodman, Jim Warren, Jim McKnight, James Peterson, Alfred Morey, George Kelvington, Speck Williams, Aaron G. Overholt, and others, too numerous to mention, soon appeared.²⁸

Brown's Park gained some notoriety in the eighties and nineties as the abode of some of the most notorious outlaws of the late West, the most famous of which was Butch Cassidy. Others, such as Matt Warner, "Bignose" George Curry, Lonny and Harvey Logan and Harry Longabaugh used the Park as a headquarters from time to time.

Trouble between the large cattle ranchers and smaller operators over alleged rustling on the part of certain Brown's Park residents, resulted in the arrival of the controversial Tom Horn, thought by some to be a fearless fighter for law and order, and by others to be nothing but a ruthless, paid killer.

²⁷ Ibid., 42.

²⁸ Ibid.

By 1900, the forces of the law had pretty well ended the reign of the rustler and train robber in Brown's Park.²⁹ Some of the most interesting stories of the West center in and around this section of eastern Daggett County, Utah, and western Moffat County, Colorado. Today, Brown's Park consists of a number of scattered ranches and a sparse population. There are no paved roads and it is still a remote and isolated section.

The Burntfork and McKinnon region. In 1857, Colonel Johnston was sent west with an army to punish the Mormons who were supposedly in rebellion against the authority of the United States government. Through the efforts of Mormon raiding parties and the lateness of the season, Johnston was forced to take to winter quarters at Fort Bridger. The post sutler, William A. Carter, who was to figure prominently in the history of the area, took a number of government horses, mules, and cattle down to Henry's Fork to winter, and became acquainted with the possibilities of cattle raising in that zone.³⁰

One of Johnston's scouts, a Mr. Phil Mass, aided in the removal of the army stock to Henry's Fork, and some time later, after his discharge from the army, settled at Mentoya Meadows on Henry's Fork, about two miles north of the present McKinnon, Wyoming. He thus became the first resident cattle rancher in the upper Henry's Fork or Burnt Fork area. In 1862, he

²⁹Duhham, op. cit., p. 41.

³⁰Ibid., 19.

married Irene Beauxveaux and from this union there arrived nine children. An interesting sidelight into the life of this man is that he served as one of the original drivers of the overland stage into Salt Lake City, and as a pony express rider for a short time.³¹

The first permanent settler at Burntfork, some three miles southwest of the Phil Mass homestead, was Mr. George Stoll, who established a ranch there in 1870. Mr. Stoll had served in the First Nevada Cavalry commanded by General Connor, and traveled with his regiment to Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1864, the troops moved to Fort Bridger, crossing the mountains near Burnt Fork and Mr. Stoll became interested in the region at that time. In March, 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Smith and from this family came the first school children at Burntfork. One of his sons, George Jr., became the postmaster at Burntfork in 1895, marrying one of the early teachers, Miss Lillian McDougall, November 4, 1890. The John B. Anson and James Widdup families soon followed the arrival of George Stoll Sr. and these three groups became the first continuous residents of the settlement of Burntfork.³²

Approximately two miles east of Burntfork is Birch Creek, a tributary of Henry's Fork, along which were established a number of ranches, including that of Robert Hereford,

³¹ Progressive Men of the State of Wyoming (Chicago: A. W. Bowen and Co., 1903), pp. 146-147.

³² Ibid., 525-526.

who was the first to homestead on the latter creek. Hereford removed from his ranch in 1896.³³ Garibaldi "B" Gamble, Charles Wyman, and Clark Logan also commenced ranching in this section.

Coon Hollow is a tract of land located about four miles east of Burntfork which was inhabited by permanent settlers by 1898.³⁴ The area is just north of the present McKinnon, Wyoming.

The earliest permanent ranches were thus established at both the western and eastern extremities of the Daggett region, however, ranches were soon to appear along the Henry's Fork and its tributaries parallel the Utah-Wyoming line.

The central Daggett County region. In the eighteen sixties, one Al Conner left his name to a basin lying five miles southwest of Manila and this later became the George Solomon ranch.

Further east, along Henry's Fork, Charley Davis had a ranch about one-half mile west of the present site of Linwood, by 1873.³⁵ A.W.A. Johnson is supposed to have run cattle on the lower Henry's Fork in the early seventies and Shade Large was living on the Charley Davis ranch by 1878. Lige Driskell settled further east along Henry's Fork at an earlier date. At the mouth of Henry's Fork was the George Finch ranch. George

³³Dunham, op. cit., p. 48.

³⁴Ibid., 101.

³⁵Ibid., 44.

Hereford lived just west of the Driskell and Finch ranches, about one mile east of the present site of Linwood. Dick Son instituted a ranch about three miles due north of Manila on Henry's Fork, and Dave Washum located himself just west of the Dick Son ranch about 1890. His name still designates the area, including the school built there.³⁶

Starting west from the river and going up the Fork around about 1890, you'd probably have stopped to say hello to Lige Driskell, George Finch, and George Hereford, not far from each other. You might have stopped to visit at the little school just between the Finch and Hereford ranches, where Charley Driskell, Neal's son, was teaching, or at Jim Large's cabin close by. Then, where Keith Smith now has his home at Linwood, you'd find Bill Large. Going up the stream a ways, you'd come to Shade Large's ranch. Then if you turned off up Birch Springs Draw, or "Dry Valley," to where Cliff Christensen now lives, you'd find the Finch horse ranch, with a small cabin and corral; and where the C. F. Olsen ranch is, you'd see a similar setup, the Shade Large horse ranch.

If you had time, you might go over to Conner Basin to see George Solomon, but more likely you'd cut back over to the Fork to Dick Son's store and postoffice. Then, going up to Burntfork, you'd pass the ranches of Dave Washum, John Wade, John Stouffer, Si Erdley, Alex Hayden, C. B. Stewart, Clark Logan, Henry Perry, Jim Hauser, Tom Welch, Will Harvey, Phil Mass, Billy Pearson, and Robert Hereford. Then if you cut back over to Birch Creek you'd find the ranches of Zeb Edwards, B. Gamble, and Charles Wyman.³⁷

The formation of political units: Manila. In 1893, Ellsworth Daggett, first surveyor-general of Utah, sent Adolph Jessen to northeastern Utah in order to complete a survey of the area. Jessen became aware of the potentiality of the region for farming, if water could be secured, and with the aid of Daggett and Mr. R.C. Chambers, he formed the Lucerne Land

³⁶ Ibid., 50.

³⁷ Ibid., 72.

and Water Company. Shares were sold to prospective buyers, many of whom came from Beaver County, Utah. The valley which was to be developed came to be known as "Lucerne."³⁸

In the summer of 1895, the company completed a canal from Conner Basin to what was known as the Birch Springs ranch, about four miles southwest of the present site of Manila, and on November 6, 1895, the first settlers, Mr. Frank Ellison and his family, arrived. Ellison was to serve as foreman of the Birch Springs ranch. Other settlers soon followed, including the George Warby family, Steve Warby, Joe Warby, the Franklin Twitchell and Daniel Nelson families and Alvin E. Smith. Others located farms throughout the Lucerne Valley. Among them were E.J. Briggs, Fred Robinson, Charles Potter, J.K. Crosby, Billy McKnight, and Jim Merchant.³⁹

Because of a desire of the pioneers for community benefits, such as a church and school, Jessen determined to survey a townsite, following the Mormon pattern of north-south, east-west streets. The three north-south streets were named Jessen, Chambers, and Daggett, while the east-west lanes were numbered, the first being the present state highway. Jessen had planned to name the new hamlet "Chambers" in honor of the third founder of the company, however, the news of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay in 1898 arrived and it was decided to name the town in recognition of that event. This town was to become the county

³⁸Ibid., 76.

³⁹Ibid., 77-78.

seat of Daggett County.⁴⁰ Manila was a "town" only in the sense that there were a group of homes and buildings clustered together. Until 1959, the hamlet was believed to be the only unincorporated county seat in the United States, however, in that year it became an incorporated town.⁴¹

Linwood. In 1899, following the example of the Lucerne Company, the People's Canal Company was organized to bring water from Henry's Fork into the lower half of Lucerne Valley. George Solomon, Edward Tolton, M.N. Larsen, George M. Stevens, and Daniel Nelson were the incorporators. Original shareholders were Frank Ellison, Ben F. Marsh, John DeSpain, J.B. and Hugo Hughert, Daniel Nelson Sr., Frank Twitchell, Joe, Sam, Steve, James H. and George Warby, Charles Large, George Finch, Alvin E. Smith, James Reid, William McKnight, Fred Robinson, and Willard Schofield.⁴²

George Solomon laid out a townsite some four miles east of Manila, naming it "Linwood" after a variety of cottonwood trees planted in the tract. In 1902, Keith and Sanford Smith and their father, Frank W. Smith, purchased a number of ranches in the area, including the townsite itself. A village more or less "grew." A store was started in 1903, which is still active.⁴³

⁴⁰Ibid., 84.

⁴¹Personal interview with Nels Philbrick, Daggett County Assessor and resident of Manila, June 14, 1959.

⁴²Dunham, op. cit., p. 84.

⁴³Ibid.

By 1906, business became brisk with the use of the town facilities by the sheepherders of the region, and because of its location, a thriving trade grew in supplying the wants of the sheepmen. Gambling and other associated activities prospered, and one particularly noteworthy establishment situated just across the Wyoming line was known as the "Bucket of Blood."⁴⁴

Within a few years, however, the sheep boom died out, with the coming of trucks and easier freighting of supplies to the camps from Green River City. Several large sheep companies went bankrupt and the roaring days of Linwood were over.

Daggett County. As can be noted from the geographical description of Daggett County, the Uinta Mountains presented a natural barrier which separated Daggett from the rest of the state of Utah, particularly in winter. By 1916, the citizens of the northern slope of the Uintas felt that they were not receiving their rightful share of the benefits from taxes collected as a portion of Uintah County.

In conformance with a state law of 1914, a petition was prepared for the separation of the portion north of the Uinta Mountains as a new county, and in July, 1917, an election for this purpose was carried.⁴⁵ The county assumed legal existence on January 7, 1918, and was named after Ellsworth C. Daggett, the only surviving member of the Lucerne Land and Water Co.⁴⁶

⁴⁴Ibid., 85.

⁴⁵Ibid., 89. ⁴⁶Ibid., 90

At an election held the preceding November, the following officers were elected: George C. Rasmussen, Nels Pallesen, and Marius N. Larsen, county commissioners; A.J.B. Stewart, clerk and recorder; Daniel M. Nelson, assessor and treasurer; Ancil T. Twitchell, sheriff; and C.F. Olson, county attorney. On January 16, the Board of Commissioners held their first meeting in a room attached to the rear of the old dance hall, which served as the county courthouse until 1922.⁴⁷

Thus, Daggett County came into existence with virtually the same boundaries as it has today. Before 1865, it had been included in the old Green River County, Territory of Utah. In that year much of the Green River County land was lost to Idaho (later, Wyoming) and in 1868, the present Utah-Wyoming border was established, with Daggett County becoming an extension of Summit County, Utah. In 1880, the unit was attached to Uintah County, Territory of Utah, and, as was indicated, became a separate political entity in 1918.⁴⁸

Clay Basin and Dutch John. In 1924, natural gas wells were drilled in an area about twenty-seven miles due east of Manila, known as "Clay Basin." A small community or "camp" was set up in 1929 by the Mountain Fuel Supply Company for employees and their families, which is still in existence.

The Congress of the United States approved an appro-

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Milton R. Hunter, Utah in her Western Setting (Salt Lake City, Utah: Sun Lithographing Co., 1951), pp. 429-430.

priation for the construction of a concrete dam on the Green River about eighteen miles southeast of Manila, in 1956. By the winter of 1956-57, a townsite was in the process of being surveyed under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which was to be located about seventeen miles southeast of Manila, just north of the damsite. The new town was named "Dutch John" after an early resident of the area.

Dutch John is the largest population center in Daggett County, numbering between five and six hundred persons, and it is expected to grow even larger. After completion of the project, the community will house about two hundred people in connection with operation and maintenance of the dam.⁴⁹

This summary of the history of the Daggett County region was attempted in order to contribute toward an understanding of the background of the citizens of the area, and their schools. Many of the names mentioned earlier will appear again as a more detailed study of each school is undertaken. These were the patrons of the schools of Daggett County and its environs, and the history and character of public education in this region was largely determined by these people.

⁴⁹Deseret News, January 2, 1959.

Summary

The foregoing chapter told how the region under study is rich in the lore of western history having been visited by many whose names are among the most famous in the tradition of America's frontier.

An attempt was made to show how life in Daggett County was, and is, determined by geography and economic resources, with the earliest settlers seeking locations where there was sufficient water and grassland for their stock. In turn, many of these early cattle ranchers were superseded by the Mormon farmer and the county has remained predominantly L.D.S. in religion and white in race.

Politically joined to Utah, most of the county's economic, social, and recreational activities were associated more with Wyoming than with the parent state.

A rugged and arid land with an economy based upon agriculture resulted in a sparse population, spread over many square miles, preventing the growth of large towns, which is indicated by the fact that as late as 1950, there was no doctor, hospital, drugstore, bank, library, or movie theater in the entire region.

With the advent of Flaming Gorge, a community was established, larger than all of the other hamlets in the area combined. The immediate effects of this activity are now being experienced by the residents of the county. That there will be

an increase in the number of visitors to the area is almost certain. What permanent changes will result in the life and economy of Daggett County, perhaps, only time will tell.

CHAPTER II

THE BURNTFORK AND MCKINNON AREA SCHOOLS

A Private Ranch School

The private school at the Phil Mass ranch. In Chapter I of this research report a short paragraph was devoted to the mention of Mr. Phil Mass, who settled on Henry's Fork sometime around or after 1862. His ranch was located about twelve miles west of Manila and two and one-half miles north of the present McKinnon School. (Fig. 1.)

Mr. Mass was sincerely interested in the education of his four boys and five girls, and during the eighteen seventies he hired private tutors, maintaining the school at his ranch home.¹ He engaged Mr. William Pearson as the first tutor about the time of the coming of the railroad. (1869) Mr. Pearson taught at the Mass ranch until 1884, when he began teaching at Burntfork.²

It seems evident, from the research done in the area, that this school was, in effect, the first in the region under study. Judging from the opinions of those who knew him, Mr.

¹Personal interview with Mr. Vorhees Pearson, son of William Pearson and native of Burntfork, January 26, 1957.

²Personal interview with Mr. Mark Anson, early resident of Burntfork and lifelong citizen of the region under study, January 16, 1957.

William Pearson was an outstanding teacher and it may be assumed that the Mass school was one of comparative high character.



FIG. 1.-The Phil Mass ranch

The Burntfork Schools

The first Burntfork School. The first public school in the region under study was located at Burntfork, Wyoming, when District Number Eight, of the Territory of Wyoming, was organized on September 10, 1877, to be known as "Henry's Fork Joint District with Uintah County, Utah."³ The trustees for the district in 1877 were John B. Anson, Clerk, George Stoll, Treasurer, and W.H. Moss, Director, and on January 9, 1878, the amount of \$163.36 was apportioned for the education of a total of nine children, the funds reserved at the office of the County Treasurer at Green River, Wyoming.⁴

Burntfork is situated approximately sixteen miles west of Manila and the first school building was placed on property owned by George Stoll, Sr., which is now the Orson Behunin ranch. It stood about two hundred and fifty feet north of the present ranch home. (Fig. 2.) George Stoll was the patron largely responsible for securing the school for the use of his children and the progeny of the Anson and Widdup families who resided there.⁵

The school building was a log structure of one room, about sixteen by eighteen feet in size. It had a plank floor

³Record Book No. 1, of the County Superintendent of Schools, 1873 to 1893, Sweetwater County, Wyoming. (in the files of the County Superintendent of Schools), p. 19.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Mark Anson, interview, January 16, 1957.

with a dirt roof, and was heated by a large wood stove. Drinking water was secured from the spring at Burntfork.⁶



Fig. 2.-The site of the first Burntfork School

This school operated on an average of six months of the year, from 1877 to 1883, when a new location was chosen.⁷ The building was subsequently utilized as a milkhouse and its final disposition is unknown.

County funds were apportioned for the support of this

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

school as follows:

January 9, 1878	\$163.36
December 17, 1881	\$275.91
December 14, 1882	\$516.81
1883	\$537.20 ⁸

There were nine pupils attending the school in 1877 and enrollment never rose to over twelve students.⁹ There was no grading and pupils studied the same subject as the same time. Parents were notified of pupil progress by word of mouth. A small blackboard was available for the use of the school.

There is no record of the names of the trustees who served between 1877 and 1883, however, Mr. George Stoll Sr. continued as Treasurer throughout this period.

Early teachers at this school were Mark Manley, Robert Hereford, and William Pearson, each of whom taught for an average salary of \$50.00 per month.¹⁰ The precise years of their employment were unknown. Mr. Pearson became well known as a teacher at Burntfork and other schools of the area. That these teachers were proficient in the use of disciplinary methods common at the time is indicated by the statement of Mr. Mark Anson, while being interviewed, that, "Since hickory was not available, birch was utilized."

The curriculum consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and history.

⁸ Record Book, op. cit., pp. 19-35.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

The second and third Burntfork Schools. On June 27, 1884, District Number Eight was reorganized into District Number Five with boundaries as outlined:

The south and west boundaries shall be on the south and west boundaries of Sweetwater County. The eastern boundary six miles east of and parallel with county line. The northern boundary shall be one mile north of Henry's Fork Creek and parallel with the same.¹¹

Coincident with the changing of the district boundaries and the establishment of the new District Number Five, the first Burntfork School was abandoned and a structure was moved onto a portion of what is now the Orson Behunin ranch, about one-fourth of a mile east and one fourth of a mile north of the present Burntfork School, in order to be nearer the center of population. (Fig. 3.) The children of the Stoll, Anson, Widdup, and Mas families attended.

As soon as possible, a new school building was constructed near the site of the old edifice on what was known as the "Dave place." (Fig. 4.) This new school was eighteen by twenty feet and consisted of one room of log construction. It had a plank floor, dirt roof, and was heated by a wood stove. Glass windows were installed, and all of the labor and material was donated by the Stoll, Widdup, Anson, and Mass families. The school continued in operation from 1883 until 1894.¹²

County funds were apportioned for the support of the

¹¹Ibid., 36-38.

¹²Mark Anson, interview.

school as follows:

1883	\$537.00	1889	\$159.60
1884	\$201.09	1890	\$206.47
1885	\$424.83	1891	\$139.97
1886	\$292.00	1892	\$116.80 13
1887	\$610.00	1893	\$245.00
1888	\$418.59		



Fig. 3.-The site of the second Burntfork School

Enrollment in this school was as the following list indicates:

¹³Record Book, op. cit., pp. 35-58.

1884	10	1888	19	1891	14
1885	27	1889	15	1892	16
1886	11	1890	23	1893	11 14



Fig. 4.-The site of the third Burntfork School

Grading began in this school in the Burntfork area. The curriculum consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, spellings, language, geography, and history. There was great dependence upon recitation of the formal type. In the forenoon, pupils studied arithmetic, reading, and history, and in the afternoon, spelling, geography, and language.

Parents were notified by note whether or not the pupil was doing satisfactory work.¹⁵

The school had a blackboard and homemade benches and desks. There were a number of small maps and a large Atlas, along with books on geography, reading, and arithmetic, plus copy books for writing. For recess, the pupils played baseball, using balls made of buckskin wrapped around a core of cork. A halfbreed named Robinson made the balls for them.¹⁶

Teachers had now begun to be certified by Sweetwater County after attending normal school and were granted graded certificates. School was held on the average of four to six months and teachers received about \$60.00 per month.¹⁷

The first teacher who taught at this school was Mr. William Pearson, who was there in 1884.¹⁸ An interview was afforded by the son of this outstanding early teacher. Most of the children of the school learned to write in his style by copying sentences he had written. He was highly respected by the residents of the district.

Another teacher at the third Burntfork School was Miss Lillian McDougal, who was granted a teacher's certificate on September 1, 1888, and later married George Stoll Jr., son of the early patron of the Burntfork schools.¹⁹

¹⁵Mark Anson, interview.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Record Book, op. cit., p. 55.

¹⁸Mark Anson, interview.

¹⁹Record Book, op. cit., p. 49.

Mr. I. Otis Wesner was granted a second grade certificate on January 16, 1891, and was engaged to teach at Burntfork for six months. Mr. Wesner was described, by one of his pupils, as being a truly outstanding teacher.²⁰ Miss Mary Grant was there in 1892 and she was succeeded by Addie McDermott, who taught for the next two years.²¹

The fourth Burntfork School. By 1894, the third school was no longer the center of the population and it was abandoned in favor of the Episcopal parish house, which is located about thirty yards southwest of the present Burntfork School.²² (Fig. 5.)

The building was originally built as a church and town amusement hall and served as a school for one year only. It is a log structure, two stories high, with a shingle roof and plank floor, about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. The building still stands, but is no longer in use.

Funds appropriated for this school in 1894 amounted to \$214.50 from which the teacher was paid \$55.00 per month.²³

It was at this school that Mr. H.E. McMillin began his career as a teacher in the Burntfork area, and from all accounts he was one of the most outstanding teachers of the time. He was firm, but fair, and believed in the liberal use of the

²⁰Mark Anson, interview.

²¹Record Book, op. cit., p. 58.

²²Mark Anson, interview.

²³Record Book No. 2, op. cit., p. 4.

hickory stick, always keeping a switch right over the door where it would be most handy for immediate use.



Fig. 5.-The fourth Burntfork School

The following is an account of one of Mr. McMillin's experiences as told by Mr. Mark Anson:

In 1911, Mr. McMillin went to Lonetree to teach. Evidently the pupils there had given prior teachers quite a bit of trouble, including the use of a knife to threaten or intimidate one teacher into resigning.

Mr. McMillin opened school and began by thrashing the particular pupil who had tendencies toward the use of the knife. The father of the pupil was annoyed and told Mr. McMillin that such treatment of pupils was no longer permitted in the public schools, this being stated in front of the recalcitrant son. Of course the father failed to mention that threatening teachers with knives was not

larly approved of either.

Mr. McMillin then removed his coat and offered to settle the matter with the father right then and there. The father retreated hastily, and Mr. McMillin stated that if left alone, he felt he could straighten out the son, and under no circumstances would he tolerate undue interference on the part of the parent. The pupil was straightened out, according to subsequent accounts.²⁴

While educators of today do not particularly approve of the methods used by Mr. McMillin, the story indicates some of the conditions under which early teachers had to cope, without recourse to such institutions as principals and juvenile courts.

The fifth Burntfork School. In 1895, the school building which had served between 1884 and 1894 as the center of public education at Burntfork, had been moved to what was then the Vincent homestead and is now the Anderson ranch, about one-half mile north and one and three-quarters miles east of the present Burntfork School.²⁵ (Fig. 6.)

It was the identical building as described earlier, and had about the same type of equipment and furnishings. The school continued in operation until 1900, and the final disposition of the building is unknown.²⁶

County funds were apportioned for the support of the school as follows:

1896	\$197.80	1898	\$192.65
1897	\$235.55	1899	\$267.07

²⁴Mark Anson, interview.

²⁵Record Book No. 2, op. cit., p. 7.

²⁶Mark Anson, interview.

²⁷Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 9-26.

These funds were supplemented by appropriations from the Common School Land Income Fund.



Fig. 6.-The site of the fifth Burntfork School

The curriculum of this school consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, language, spelling, and drawing. Pupils advanced through subject matter that became increasingly difficult, and advancement was measured by attainment of certain specified work. Parents were notified of progress by word of mouth or by note.

It was stated in the County Record Book that the average cost of educating one pupil in Sweetwater County in 1896

was \$2.70 per month.²⁸ There were, on the average over these four years, twelve pupils attending school at Burntfork, and it was in operation from five to seven months of the year.²⁹

Mr. H. E. McMillin served almost continuously as the teacher between 1895 and 1900, for which he received an average monthly salary of around \$50.00. Mr. McMillin was granted a third grade certificate on February 16, 1896, and a second grade certificate in August of 1899.³⁰

The sixth Burntfork School. On January 10, 1900, Agnes L. Davis, Sweetwater County Superintendent of Schools, entered the following in the County Record Book:

Being petitioned by two thirds of the voters of the District No. 5 to divide the district, have done so. One will be District No. 5, the other No. 14.³¹

A written date of the construction of the next Burntfork School was unavailable, but personal interviews indicate that it was around 1900, and this coincides with the division of District Five into two districts, which is recorded in the County Record Book.

The construction of the sixth Burntfork School marked a step forward in public education in the area, both in regard to a better quality of building and advancement in teaching methods and materials.

²⁸Ibid., 4.

²⁹Mark Anson, interview.

³⁰Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 9-26.

³¹Ibid., 30.

This school building was located about one-quarter of a mile east of the present Burntfork School, on the north side of the Burntfork road. (Fig. 7.) It was a log structure, later covered with wood lining, and had a plank floor and a shingle roof. It consisted of one room, thirty-five feet wide and forty-five feet long, heated by a box heater in the center of the room. It operated continuously until May of 1924, when it burned down after being ignited by smoldering trash.³²



Fig. 7.-The site of the sixth Burntfork School

³²Personal interview with Mrs. George Peterson, student at this school and resident of Daggett County, February 11, 1957.

County funds were apportioned for the support of the school as follows:

1900	\$304.66	1905	\$221.53
1901	\$268.75	1906	\$251.49
1902	\$278.95	1907	\$247.60
1903	\$238.70	1908	\$320.08
1904	\$226.30	1909	\$117.36 33

By 1906 there were twenty-two pupils attending school at Burntfork and in 1907, twenty. In 1908, the number rose to twenty-four.³⁴ There is no record available on enrollment between 1909 and 1916. Following is a list of enrollment after 1917:

1917-18	14	1921-22	25
1918-19	43	1922-23	33
1919-20	26	1923-24	24 35
1920-21	19		

During the early years, little attention was given to grading, but by 1908, there was a definite grade placement system. By 1921, school was taught to the ninth grade.³⁵ The school-year averaged between six and seven months in length, and there was no established time for opening or conducting sessions. Outlying districts, such as Burntfork, often had to resort to conducting school in the summer because of a lack of

³³Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 54-87.

³⁴Ibid., 58-77.

³⁵Report of enrollment of Sweetwater County Schools, 1917-1953 (in the files of the Sweetwater County Superintendent of Schools).

³⁶Personal interview with Mrs. Lucille Luke, teacher and resident of the region under study, and Mrs. Harry Katzmyer, resident of Daggett County, February 25, 1957.

available teachers for winter sessions. On November 9, 1903, the following was entered in the County Record Book:

Went to Burntfork. School was in session in one district, the other districts were unable to secure teachers. I find teachers who do not care to go into the country for so short a term, only in the summer.³⁷

The curriculum consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, language, spelling, and drawing. In 1917, the first report cards appeared, which consisted of a white card with percentages marked in each subject as an indication of progress in school.³⁸ The school was well equipped with blackboards, maps, and books.

A list of trustees for this district was not available, however, E. H. Driskell, H. Clyde Stewart, and William Stoll all served as treasurers for the school. Mrs. George Stoll Jr. and Mrs. Tom Welch did much to help and encourage the institution. Vorhees Pearson, Dave Logan, and Roy Perkins served as trustees between 1917 and 1923.³⁹

A listing of the teachers who taught at the sixth Burntfork School follows, as accurately as there was information available:

H.E. McMillin	1901-02	H.E. McMillin	1908-09
H.E. McMillin	1902-03	Molly Listrum	1909-10
H.E. McMillin	1903-04	Monroe Ashton	1910-11
H.E. McMillin	1904-05		1911-12
Grace Hathaway	1905-06		1912-13
	1906-07		1913-14
H.E. McMillin	1907-08	Amaza Davidson	1914-15

³⁷ Record Book No. 2, op cit., p. 43.

³⁸ Lucille Luke and Mrs. Harry Katzmyer, interview.

³⁹ Ibid.

Amaza Davidson	1915-16	Lucille Hanks	1920-21
Mary Graham	1916-17	Etta Katzmyer	1921-22
Lucille Hanks	1917-18	Lucille Hanks	1922-23 40
Lucille Hanks	1918-19	Norma Hardin	1923-24
Lucille Hanks	1919-20		

Other teachers who were mentioned as having taught here, but who could not be pinpointed as to the actual year, were:

Jessie Muir	Mr. McArty
Deliah Decker	Pat Murphy 41

The school was used as a community center for recreational activities and a race track was built on the site after it burned in 1924.

The seventh Burntfork School. Following the fire which destroyed the sixth school, a new building was erected in 1924. It is of frame construction, with a shingle roof, and is forty feet wide and sixty feet long. It still stands today at Burntfork, about fifteen yards north of the present Burntfork road. (Fig. 8.) It consists of a large hall, heated by a coal stove, and cost \$3,000.00 which was secured by bonding the district.⁴²

The school was in continuous operation until 1946, when it closed because of a lack of teachers and a declining enrollment.⁴³ Children who formerly attended at Burntfork are now transported to McKinnon, some four miles east.

Although the curriculum remained basically the same,

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²Ibid.

⁴³Ibid.

improved materials and books were brought in. Education was carried on to the eighth grade. By 1927, there was a public school bus or team for the transportation of pupils, who heretofore, rode horseback or walked to school.⁴⁴



Fig. 8.-The seventh Burntfork School

As an indication of the increase in the cost of education in the Burntfork district, the annual meeting of the trustees, in 1942, was called to consider expenses amounting

⁴⁴Ibid.

to \$2,500.00.⁴⁵

Following is a list of the enrollment between 1924 and 1946:

1924-25	20	1932-33	21	1939-40	11
1925-26	18	1933-34	21	1940-41	16
1926-27	19	1934-35	19	1941-42	14
1927-28	26	1935-36	13	1942-43	13
1928-29	30	1936-37	15	1943-44	9
1929-30	13	1937-38	13	1944-45	12
1930-31	13	1938-39	13	1945-46	10
1931-32	17				46

A complete listing of the trustees, clerks, and treasurers of the district could not be located, however, next is a roster of some of the men and women who served this school between 1933 and 1946:

Harry Hudson	Harry Katzmyer	Jerrine Rupert
William Welch	Ida Stoll	Orson Behunin
Mrs. George Stoll	Earl Gamble	Lyle Anderson ⁴⁷

Following is a list of the teachers who taught at this Burntfork School:

Lucille Hanks	1925	Glen Walker	1935-36
Etta Katzmyer	1926-26	Glen Walker	1936-37
Etta Katzmyer	1926-27	June Landis	1937-38
Jessie Chipp	1927-28	June Landis	1938-39
Jessie Chipp	1928-29	June Landis	1939-40
Anna Angelovic	1929-30	Norma Buckles	1940-41
Anna Angelovic	1930-31	Norma Buckles	1941-42
Ruth Perkins	1931-32	Lyda Hussman	1942-43
May Branson	1932-33	Norma Gamble	1943-44
May Branson	1933-34	Eva Ruple	1944-45
May Branson	1934-35	Carylyn Liggett	1945-46

⁴⁵Minutes of the Board of Trustees, District No. 5, Burntfork, Wyoming, 1942. (in the files of the County Superintendent).

⁴⁶Report of Enrollment, loc. cit.

⁴⁷Minutes of the Board, Dist. 5, op. cit., 1933-46.

⁴⁸Lucille Luke and Mrs. Harry Katzmyer, interview.

The Burntfork School began to participate in public health clinics during the thirties, and various public health nurses and doctors continued to visit the school from that time onward. During the Depression, the teacher served hot soup and by 1940, a general lunch program was underway.

There was meager playground equipment, but basketball was played in the hall from time to time. The school served as a community recreation center and meeting place, and continues to be used for that purpose.

An indication of the problems which may confront a school district located on the border of two states is given from the minutes of the annual meeting of the school trustees, dated 1941, from district Number Five:

The big event was voting the sum of money as per notice of school election. The legal rights of some voters were discussed, also, their qualifications. Whether voters were legal voters if they were not living in district, and precinct. Some had children in school, but live in Utah. Others, no children in school, claiming Wyoming as residence, yet living in Utah. Nothing definite reached in this regard. Common sense was suggested and voters voting in general election were recommended by clerk of district for School Board. Members and only taxpayers of District for voting moneys.⁴⁹

This concludes the history of the public schools of Burntfork, Wyoming, which operated almost continuously from September 10, 1877, until September, 1946. The elementary school age children of the area now attend at McKinnon, Wyoming, and the high school pupils are enrolled at Manila, Utah, or other Wyoming schools.

⁴⁹Minutes of the Board, Dist. 5, op. cit., 1941.

The school at the Gamble ranch. In 1897, a school was organized for residents of Utah living in the area of Birch Creek, about sixteen miles west of Manila and some four and one-half miles south of the present Burntfork School. The school was established as District Number Thirteen of Uintah County.⁵⁰

A building was erected on property belonging to Mr. Garibaldi Gamble, and still stands on a different location at the old Gamble ranch. (Fig. 9.) It was of log construction, about twelve feet square, with a dirt roof, plank floor, and glass windows. Blackboards and other equipment were provided.

This school was in operation for two years, 1897 to 1898, and was attended by children from the Chase, Wyman, Stoll, and Gamble ranches. Enrollment reached as high as fifteen pupils, attending grades one through eight. The teacher in 1897 was Millie Catterson and in 1898, Mr. H.E. McMillin.⁵¹

Funds received from the Utah State Treasury for the support of this school were \$100.65, in 1897, and \$55.22 in 1898.⁵² With the influx of new settlers to Manila, school funds were diverted to that district, and the school in District Thirteen came to a close.

⁵⁰ Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Salt Lake City, Utah: State of Utah, 1897), p. 296.

⁵¹ Personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gamble, residents of the Burntfork area, February 25, 1957.

⁵² Biennial Report, op. cit., pp. 296-356.



Fig. 9.-The school at the Gamble ranch

The Coon Hollow and McKinnon Schools

The Coon Hollow School. With the division of District Number Five into Districts Five and Fourteen, on January 10, 1900, the Coon Hollow School, located some twelve miles west of Manila and three-quarters of a mile north of the present McKinnon School, came to be situated in District Fourteen of Sweetwater County, Wyoming. (Fig. 10.) The building was erected about 1898 as a log structure about sixteen by eighteen feet, with a dirt roof. It continued in operation until 1916, when a new school was built at McKinnon. The final disposition of the building is unknown.⁵³

County funds were apportioned for the support of this school as follows:

1900	\$ 73.73	1905	\$229.24
1901	\$199.28	1906	\$223.81
1902	\$262.15	1907	\$229.15
1903	\$249.10	1908	\$242.13
1904	\$235.85	1909	\$264.05

These funds were supplemented by appropriations from the Common School Land Income Fund.

This school was graded from one through eight and the curriculum consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, language, spelling, and drawing. In 1906, there were sixteen pupils in attendance at Coon Hollow, thirteen in

⁵³Vorhees Pearson, interview, Lucille Luke and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gamble, interview, February 25, 1957

⁵⁴Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 30-67.

1908, and twelve in 1914.⁵⁵



Fig. 10.-Coon Hollow

Because of a lack of written records, it was rather difficult to obtain information about the Coon Hollow School, particularly in regard to teachers. Following is a list of teachers who taught at Coon Hollow:

May Vence	Lucille Katzemyer	Lucille Hanks
Niels Pallesen	Charles E. Fish	Lucille Smith
Cora Smith	Jane Brewer	Mary Graham ⁵⁶

⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶Letter from Mrs. Jessie Chipp McCort, Sweetwater County Superintendent of Schools, Rock Springs, Wyo., May 18, 1959.

It was at the Coon Hollow School that one of the most outstanding teachers of the region under study began his career. Mr. Niels Pallesen came from Denmark to the U.S. in 1889, and attended the Nebraska State Teacher's College. He taught at Coon Hollow in 1905, where he met and married one of his pupils, Miss Dora Pearson, daughter of another fine teacher, William Pearson. Mr. Pallesen taught at Lonetree and Washam, Wyoming and Linwood, Utah, in addition to Coon Hollow. After his retirement from teaching, he served as Clerk of the Board at Manila until his death in 1941.⁵⁷ Few men have given more devoted support to the cause of public education in the region under study than did Niels Pallesen.

The first McKinnon School. With the Coon Hollow School becoming inadequate for the needs of the area, a school was constructed on the site of the present church at McKinnon, Wyoming, some three-quarters of a mile south of the former school. Children in District Number Fourteen attended at the McKinnon School from 1917 until 1925, when the present McKinnon School was established.⁵⁸

This school building was of board lumber, about thirty by forty-five feet in size, and painted red. It was heated by a coal stove and divided with a canvas partition. Graded from one through eight, it carried on the same general curriculum

⁵⁷ Personal interview with Mrs. Dora Pallesen, wife of Niels Pallesen, February 11, 1957.

⁵⁸ Lucille Luke and Mrs. Harry Katzmyer interview.

as the predecessor at Coon Hollow. Following is a record of enrollment at the school from 1917 through 1925:

1917-18	23	1921-22	58
1918-19	24	1922-23	83
1919-20	19	1923-24	72
1920-21	41	1924-25	85 59

A list of the teachers at the first McKinnon School is as outlined:

1917-18	1920-21	1923-24
Julia Eriksen Roena Anderson	Mrs. A.H. Anderson John Vance	Lowell Morrell
1918-19	1921-22	1924-25
Sadie Chandler Miss Vaughan		Robert Hamblin Gertrude Hickey ⁶⁰
1919-20	1922-23	
Mrs. A.H. Anderson John Vance	L. E. Christisen Roena Anderson Sadie Lazzell	

The above roster is as complete as available records would allow.

The present McKinnon School. The present McKinnon School is located about twelve miles west of Manila, at McKinnon, Wyoming. (Fig. 11.) It is of frame construction, with tar-paper roofing, the main structure being approximately sixty feet square and a recent addition to the rear, thirty feet square. The institution opened for instruction in the fall of 1925, and has operated continuously until the present.⁶¹ The

⁵⁹Report of Enrollment, loc. cit.

⁶⁰McCort, Jessie Chipp, letter.

⁶¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, District No. 14, McKinnon, Wyoming, 1925. (in the files of the County Superintendent).

building was erected at a cost of \$9,000.00, which was secured by bonding the district.⁶²

From the time instruction began, the school has maintained an academic year of from eight to nine months, continuing the graded one through eight system, until 1927, when the first two years of high school were added, and carried on according to the availability of teachers and funds.⁶³



Fig. 11.- The McKinnon School

⁶²Ibid.

⁶³Lucille Luke, interview.

This school was financed by the state aid for schools program, including a transportation fund, and the district was expected to tax itself to make up the balance needed to operate the system. Pertaining to the amounts of money needed to carry on the school at McKinnon, it was noted that on June 19, 1933, the electors voted an eight and one-half mill levy in order to raise some \$1,500.00 needed to meet expenses for the coming year. On June 17, 1946, it was voted to levy thirteen and one-half mills to raise the sum of \$3,219.89 needed to make receipts equal expenses. In May of 1955, the mill levy was set at fourteen mills. On July 23, 1955, Superintendent McCort explained the new foundation program of the state of Wyoming. The basis of finance would be placed on Average Daily Attendance and the citizens of the district were to vote the necessary levy in order to participate. The school was to be allowed two and six-tenths teachers and receive three-fourths of the cost of transportation from the state.⁶⁴ By 1959, the enrollment at McKinnon had receded to a point that there were only two teachers employed at the school.

A list of enrollment for the McKinnon School is as follows:

1925-26	89	1931-32	61	1937-38	50
1926-27	97	1932-33	58	1938-39	63
1927-28	92	1933-34	49	1939-40	55
1928-29	79	1934-35	47	1940-41	57
1929-30	63	1935-36	43	1941-42	61
1930-31	67	1936-37	43	1942-43	50

⁶⁴Minutes of the Board, Dist. 14, op. cit., 1933, 1946, and July 23, 1955.

1943-44	48	1947-48	47	1951-52	39	65
1944-45	56	1948-49	42	1952-53	33	
1945-46	37	1949-50	40			
1946-47	35	1950-51	43			

The curriculum was consistent with the normal course of studies available in most of the smaller Wyoming schools, up to the tenth grade, including typing and sewing. In recent years, the children have had use of the L.D.S. ward hall for indoor sports, such as basketball, and there is a small playground available.

A list of those who have served the McKinnon district as trustees, clerks, and treasurers, since 1925, follows:

Roena Anderson	John A. Anderson	Thomas Anderson
John Briggs	William Heiner	L.R. Anderson
R.D. White	William Cox	H.S. Anderson
G. P. Briggs	Crystal Youngberg	Harold Brady
Rulon Anderson	Birnelli Olsen	Bob Briggs
Jex Terry	Norma Gamble	Della Harris
Ruel Triplett	Bill Branch	S.C. Dorman
Glen Walker	M. Reynold Heiner	Calvin Stevens
Christian Behunin	Jed McGinnis	Jesse Youngberg
Morris Anderson	Orson Benunin ⁶⁶	

On June 14, 1950, a special election was held in Districts Five and Fourteen on the question of consolidation of the two. The election was carried and District Five was merged with District Fourteen.⁶⁷ In 1955, District Fourteen was incorporated into District Two, and is now directed by the Superintendent at Green River, Wyoming.

Following is a list of teachers employed at the Mc-

⁶⁵ Report of Enrollment, loc. cit.

⁶⁶ Minutes of the Board, Dist. 14, op. cit., 1925-1956.

⁶⁷ Ibid., June 14, 1950.

Kinnon School since 1925:

1925-26	1931-32	1937-38
Ernest Clayton Mae Terry Veloy Terry	J. D. Harper Julia Harper Glen Walker Veloy Terry	Leona Booth
1926-27	1932-33	1938-39
Veloy Terry Mae Terry Valentine Anderson Ernest Clayton	J. D. Harper Glen Walker Bartley Heiner Merle Johnson	Rose Stainbrook Cloketa Brough Glen Walker Verdi Powell
1927-28	1933-34	1939-40
Valentine Anderson Evelyn Daniels Bessie Heiner S. Adciel Norman	Glen Walker J. D. Harper Merle Johnson H. B. Heiner	Glen Walker Rose Stainbrook Ruth Hollins Verdi Powell
1928-29	1934-35	1940-41
Val Anderson Roena Anderson Opal Walker Jennie Lusher LeGrand Jarman	Owen M. Clark Bartley Heiner Glen Walker	Anna Collett Leah Boyer G. Ariel Sharp Patricia O'Hara
1929-30	1935-36	1941-42
Luella Blackner Opal Walker LeGrand Jarman	D. D. Lamph Glen Walker Bartley Heiner	Anna Collett Leah Boyer G. Ariel Sharp Patricia O'Hara
1930-31	1936-37	1942-43
Gertrude Bicart Glen Walker Agnes Marshall Veloy Terry J. D. Harper	Flora Murray Leona Booth D. D. Lamph	Marie Clifford Glen Walker Carylyn Liggett

1944-45	1949-50	1954-55
Roena Anderson Glen Walker	Roena Anderson Margaret Olson Lucille Luke Owen B. Williams	Agnes M. Briggs Boyd G. Williams Lucille Luke
1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
Rose Lewis Glen Walker Roena Anderson	Lucille Luke Owen B. Williams Jennie Rigby Robert Rigby	Boyd G. Williams Norma Gamble Ralph Baddley
1946-47	1951-52	1956-57
Iva Montgomery Lucille Luke Lida I. White Glen Walker	Lucille Luke Norma Gamble M. Jean Goodrich Hartwell Goodrich	Norma Gamble Roena Anderson
1947-48	1952-53	1958-59
Lucille Luke Glen Walker Puschel Honeycutt	Lucille Luke George Hepworth Boyd G. Williams	Norma Gamble ⁶⁸ Merle Elmer ⁶⁸
1948-49	1953-54	
Lucille Luke Roena Anderson	Agnes M. Briggs Roena Anderson Lucille Luke Boyd G. Williams	

Since its organization, the district has had a unique transportation problem, and as late as August, 1954, with an enrollment of about thirty pupils, had to contract for buses to carry pupils on four different routes.⁶⁹ An arrangement with Daggett District permitted the attendance of Utah pupils at Mc-

⁶⁸Teacher Enrollment in Attendance at Sweetwater County Institutes and Later Sweetwater Rural Teacher's Institutes. 1925-1954. (In the files of the County Superintendent.)

⁶⁹Ibid., August, 1954.

Kinnon for the sum of \$350.00 tuition per student for the year 1950.⁷⁰ A similar arrangement existed for a number of years, although, after 1952, Utah students were transported through McKinnon to Manila to attend school.

About 1935, the McKinnon School initiated hot lunches, and a modern kitchen and lunchroom was constructed in 1954.⁷¹ The building served as a community center for all types of activity, including dances, sporting events, and church services.

At the present time the McKinnon school enrolls about twenty pupils, and with improved roads in recent years, the time may not be far off when the school will be closed and all McKinnon pupils will be transported to the improved school at Manila.

⁷⁰Ibid.

⁷¹Lucille Luke, interview.

CHAPTER III

THE EASTERN DAGGETT COUNTY AND BROWN'S PARK SCHOOLS

The Brown's Park Schools

Turning from a review of the schools in the western extreme of the region under study, attention now turns to the educational centers in the eastern extremity of the Daggett area, extending into the northwestern section of Moffat County, Colorado. As indicated, earlier, this area was one of the first to be settled in Daggett County, and is known as "Brown's Park."

The first school in Brown's Park was held in 1879 in a dugout under the bank close to the Green River near the Lodore School in Colorado. The windows were covered with flour sacks, tightly stretched to keep out the cold and admit the light. Mrs. Jennie Jaynes was the first teacher, instructing some seven pupils.¹ This school was located some twenty miles into Colorado and had nothing to do with the education of pupils living in the Territory of Utah.

The first Beaver Creek School. The first real public school in Brown's Park was established on Beaver Creek, about

¹Esther Campbell, "Trails and Tales of Yesterday in Brown's Park," Craig-Moffat Golden Jubilee Historical Booklet, Craig, Colorado: Privately Printed, 1958), p. 10.

forty-four miles southeast of Manila, some three quarters of a mile east of the Utah-Colorado boundary, and just north of the present road.² (Fig. 12.)



Fig. 12.-The Site of the First
and Second Beaver Creek Schools

²Personal interview with Mrs. Minnie Crouse Rasmussen, early resident of Brown's Park, January 25, 1957.

Charles Crouse and a number of other settlers constructed the building about 1890, and hired and paid the teachers to instruct the children of the Jarvie, Davenport, Warren, Goodman, Bassett, and Crouse families, until the school was abandoned about 1911 when a new school was built at Ladore, some eighteen miles further southeast into Colorado.³

About sixteen by thirty feet in size, the building was of log construction, with a dirt roof, and heated by a wood stove. School was in operation five to six months of the year for an average enrollment of fifteen pupils. There were eight grades with a curriculum including reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, and history. A blackboard and homemade desks were available.⁴

The first teacher at this school was Mr. Peter Dillman, who became a prominent settler of Uintah County. Between 1891 and 1895, Mrs. William Blair taught, later serving as postmistress at Ladore. From 1895 to 1897, Mrs. V. S. Hoy was the teacher. Two others who taught here were Mrs. Jennie Jaynes and Blanche Kilton.⁵ Names of other teachers were not available.

As was true of many of the earlier schools, this was a recreational center and meeting hall for the residents of

³Personal interview with Mrs. Leah Myers, early resident of Brown's Park, pupil at Beaver Creek, May, 1957.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

the area.

It should be remembered that this Beaver Creek School was in operation in an area that continues to be one of the most remote and isolated sections in the West, and at that time, had recently been a center of activity of several outlaw gangs. That the country was rather wild is indicated by the two incidents related by Mrs. Leah Myers, who recalls that in 1891, the schoolhouse door was left open during the night, and when the students arrived the next morning, two coyotes, who may have felt that they needed a little learning, too, emerged quite rapidly, much to the concern of the children. The second incident occurred when a number of playful pupils threw loaded cartridges into the wood stove.⁶

A final sidelight, which reveals the resourcefulness of Charles Crouse, was the building of a bridge across the Green River about 1898 or 1899. In 1900, Mrs. Rasmussen watched the ice destroy the latter, which, for the short time it existed, was the only crossing on the Green River between Green River City, Wyoming, and the Uinta Basin in Utah.⁷

The Ladore School. With the closing of the school at Beaver Creek, a new one was built at Ladore in 1911, about eighteen miles southeast of the former location, and situated in District Number One of the state of Colorado. Of frame construction, with a tarpaper roof, it is about thirty feet

⁶Ibid.

⁷Minnie Crouse Rasmussen, interview.

wide and fifty feet long, with a good wooden floor resting upon a cement foundation, it still stands at the original location. (Fig. 13.)



Fig. 13.-The Lodore School

School continued in operation, rather irregularly, from 1911 until 1947, when it closed due to a lack of enrollment.

ment. No figures were available in regard to enrollment at Ladore, however, some Utah pupils attended there, with tuition being paid by the Daggett School District. Evidently an effort was made to maintain a school for a short time in the Utah end of Brown's Park between 1914 and 1915, as the Utah School Directory lists a William and Lucy McClure as teaching at Bridgeport, Utah during those years.⁸ No further information could be located about this school.

The Ladore School was well equipped with blackboards, desks, and other materials. Following is a list of the texts that were being used in 1911 at the Ladore School:

Hunt's "Progressive Speller"
"Rational Health"
Brooks' and Barnes' Readers
Wentworth's and Smith's Arithmetic
Hoenshel's Grammar
McMaster's History
Fry's Geography
Fulich's and Overton's Physiology

School was in session from six to eight months in the earlier years, reaching nine months by the forties. Teachers received about \$60.00 per month after 1911.¹⁰

The first teacher was Miss Winifred Denney, who taught for six months and received a salary of \$65.00 per month.¹¹

⁸State of Utah Public Schools, The Utah School Directory, Compiled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Salt Lake City: State Dept. of Public Inst., 1914-16), pp. 37 and 60.

⁹June Sweeney, "Education in Moffat County," Golden Jubilee, op. cit., p. 42.

¹⁰Leah Myers, interview.

¹¹Sweeney, op. cit., p. 43

Others who taught here were Helen Langley, G. Bowers, Mattie Taylor, and a Mrs. Campbell.¹²

In the sparsely settled area in which it is located, this building served as a recreational and civic center, and dances are still carried on there from time to time.

Pupils who attended at Ladore now go to the present Brown's Park School or "board out" to larger Colorado towns.

The second Beaver Creek School: In 1918, the need was felt for a new school at Beaver Creek, and in that year, a building was erected on the site of the first schoolhouse. Of frame construction, about twenty by thirty feet, it was situated on the concrete foundation pictured in Figure 12. The building was moved in 1948 some miles east to its present location.¹³ (Fig. 14.)

Following the same general curriculum of the Ladore School, the enrollment averaged around fifteen pupils. Next is a list of some of the teachers who taught at this school:

Maxine Clifford	Miss Shay	Harold Babcock
Vera Wrol	Mary Kawchack	Vera Bandewander
Catherine Fry	Ranna Hardin	Isabelle Stewart ¹⁴

As a final item on the second Beaver Creek School, this institution was still in operation at its new location in 1957, with one teacher and three pupils.

¹² Leah Myers, interview.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.



Fig. 14.-The second Beaver Creek School

The Bridgeport School. As was mentioned earlier, Mr. Charles Crouse constructed a bridge across the Green River in Brown's Park, and since that time, the point at which this structure stood has been known as "Bridgeport." About one mile southeast of the latter spot, was established the first school located in the Utah end of Brown's Park.

By 1925, residents of Brown's Park, living in Utah, were meeting with the Board of Education of the Daggett School District on the possibility of establishing a school for their children. Because of a lack of funds and the difficulty in securing teachers, little was done, and the Utah children continued to attend at the Colorado school in Lodore.¹⁵

On September 1, 1934, the Board of Education determined to establish a school at Bridgeport, using a building donated by Mr. Charles Taylor, which was to be moved onto the location, thirty-eight miles southeast of Manila.¹⁶ Mr. Taylor and his wife were leaders in the movement to obtain a school at Bridgeport. The site was chosen because it was the center of the school population and there was a spring for drinking water.

Built of logs, with a shingle roof and wooden floor, the building was heated with a wood stove. It is about

¹⁵Minutes of the Board of Education, Daggett School District, Manila, Utah, 1925. (in the files of the Daggett School District.

¹⁶Ibid., September, 1934.

twelve by fifteen feet in size, later serving as a teacherage when a new school was built nearby. The building still stands at Bridgeport. (Fig. 15.)



Fig. 15.-The first Bridgeport School

In September, 1936, the school opened for a six months term, with Twilla Christensen as the first teacher.¹⁷

On August 6, 1938, Mr. Levi Reed was awarded a contract for the construction of a new school at Bridgeport, for the sum of \$285.00. This structure is sixteen by eighteen feet

¹⁷ Ibid., September, 1936.

in dimensions, of log construction, with a shingle roof, lumber floor, and walls lined with celotex.¹⁸ This school operated from 1938 until 1943, when it closed due to the inability of the Board to obtain teachers for the remote area. It was sold to Jesse Taylor for \$100.00 in 1952.¹⁹ (Fig. 16.)



Fig. 16.-The second Bridgeport School

This school functioned with eight grades, for an

¹⁸ Ibid., August 6, 1938.

¹⁹ Ibid., February, 1952

enrollment of about ten pupils, with children from the Taylor, Cole, Radosevich, Jenkins, Garrison, and Allen families in attendance. A general curriculum of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, language, geography, and art was carried on. There was good furniture, a blackboard, and materials and supplies that were mailed in.²⁰

Funds for the support of the school were appropriated from the moneys of the Daggett School District. After its close, patrons were allowed amounts of money in lieu of transportation for school-age children who had to be sent out for their education.

Mr. Larsen made a motion to allow Jesse Taylor \$25.00 per month, from start of school, to aid him in paying tuition on five children in another school because of no teacher in the Bridgeport School. This 2nd. by Mr. Reed and approved.²¹

A similar policy was continued throughout the history of the Daggett School District until the present time.

Teachers were paid from \$60.00 per month in 1936 to \$80.00 per month in 1942.²² This salary was supplemented by a rent-free teacherage, consisting of the one-room cabin which was described earlier.

A listing of the teachers at the Bridgeport School is as follows:

²⁰Personal interview with Mrs. Mary E. Tinker, long-time teacher in the schools of the region under study, February 5, 1957.

²¹Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., November, 1943.

²²Ibid., 1936-1942.

Twilla Christensen	1936-37	Mary E. Tinker	1939-40
	1937-38	J.D. Harper	1940-41
Mary E. Tinker	1938-39	Della Blake	1941-42
		Twilla Calloway	1942-43 23

It was at this school that one of the outstanding teachers of the region under study served between 1938 and 1940. Mrs. Mary E. Tinker arrived in Daggett County in 1914, with her husband, who was the only doctor who ever practiced in Daggett County until the advent of Flaming Gorge. She taught at Washam, Greendale, Linwood, Bridgeport, and Manila, taking employment in order to support her family after the death of her husband.

Arriving in the fall of 1938 at Bridgeport, accompanied by her little daughter, Isabel, Mrs. Tinker moved into the old school building which served as a teacherage. This structure had no ceiling and was entered via a battered old door. Rats ran around on the logs near the roof and one morning, these rodents ran off with her stockings. The bathroom consisted of a wretched privy built of cast-off boards, with a gunnysack as a door. For recreation, she and her daughter hunted arrowheads.²⁴

What courage it must have taken for a woman and her daughter to live alone in a one-room cabin of such description in the middle of a sagebrush flat, miles away from the nearest fellow human, in a region that continues to be a lonely and sparsely settled section. Mrs. Tinker now lives in a well-deserved retirement at Manila.

²³Ibid. ²⁴Mary E. Tinker, interview.

The private school at the Charles Crouse ranch. Prior to attending the public school at Beaver Creek, Mrs. Rasmussen stated, in an interview, that her father maintained a private school for his children at his ranch in Brown's Park about a mile southeast of the Beaver Creek location. (Fig. 17.)



Fig. 17.-The Crouse Ranch

Mrs. Rasmussen stated that she attended this private school the year before she began at Beaver Creek, thus the school must have been in operation about 1889.²⁵ Charles

²⁵Minnie Crouse Rasmussen, interview.

Crouse hired a private tutor, whose name was not available, and purchased books and supplies for the education of his children.

Mr. Crouse deserves much credit for promoting education in this region, as does Phil Mass at Burntfork, for attempting to provide schooling for their children when no public facilities were available.

All of the Brown's Park schools have been quite isolated from the greater area of Daggett County, because of the path of the Green River, and it has only been since 1957 that a bridge was built connecting the Manila-Linwood area with the road leading to Brown's Park.

The Eastern Daggett County Schools

The Clay Basin School. As was stated in Chapter I, Clay Basin is the site of the Mountain Fuel Supply Company camp in eastern Daggett County.

From the Minute Book of the Daggett School District the following is quoted:

September 30, 1939. It was moved by Mr. Schofield, seconded by Mr. Reed, and carried, that the Daggett School District advertise for bids to build the Clay Basin School House according to specifications now on file and accepted by the State Board of Education.

October 30, 1939. It was moved by Mr. Schofield and carried that Mr. Licht's bid of \$2,170.00 to build the Clay Basin School House be accepted.²⁶

The building is twenty-four feet by forty-five feet in dimensions, of shiplap lumber with a shingle roof. It is plastered on the inside, with a plywood-type wallboard on the lower section of the walls. There is a good wood floor, and the school is heated and lighted by gas. It is divided into a main school room, a hall, teachers room, and lavatory. The structure still stands at Clay Basin Camp, about twenty-seven miles due east of Manila. (Fig. 18.)

This school was in operation from September, 1940 until the spring of 1950, when it ceased because of lack of enrollment, one child of school age being present at the camp in that year. Enrollment remained around twelve pupils, de-

²⁶Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., September and October, 1939.

clining rapidly during the last few years of its existence.



Fig. 18.-The Clay Basin School

The common curriculum, similar to that of the Bridgeport School was carried out, including education to the eighth grade. A small library was maintained, the building was well equipped with furniture, blackboards, and teaching materials. A nine month program was instituted throughout the years school was in session.

In 1940, the first teacher was paid a salary of \$75.00 per month, and by 1948, an annual salary of \$1,880.00 was recommended for the position. Following is a list of the teachers

at the Clay Basin School:

Marion Platt	1940-41	Florence Fletcher	1945-46
Mary J. Nielsen	1941-42	Florence Fletcher	1946-47
Florence Fletcher	1942-43	Florence Fletcher	1947-48
Florence Fletcher	1943-44	Florence Fletcher	1948-49
Florence Fletcher	1944-45	Helen Leatherwood	1949-50 27

A good set of playground equipment was provided for the school, and the building served as a center for recreational activities in the camp.

Money for the support of this school was received from the general funds of the Daggett District under the program of the Utah State School Equalization system. In order to continue the school, it was felt that there should be a minimum of twelve pupils in attendance. It is now the policy of the Mountain Fuel Supply Company to refrain from sending men with families of school-age children to remote areas such as Clay Basin.

The building began to deteriorate rapidly when, in 1953, the State Fish and Game Department offered to lease the structure and keep it in good condition, under the stipulation that it must be made available for school purposes upon thirty days notice. The school continues under that arrangement at the present time.²⁸

The Flaming Gorge School. On November 19, 1956, a special meeting was called for the Board of Education of Daggett School District in order to consider the needs for appli-

²⁷Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1940-1950.

²⁸Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., Sept. 1953.

cation for federal support regarding schools in connection with the construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam. The purpose was to consider application for federal aid under Public Law 815, which is designed to help finance school construction and operation in areas where the need has arisen due to federal activity.

Information was obtained from Bureau of Reclamation and State Department of Education officials which was as follows:

Estimation of school children to be provided for in classrooms:

End of 1956 school-year, estimate of 30 increased enrollment over present 88. End of 1958, to increase by 39 or an enrollment of 117 in Manila.

At the damsite, estimate of 376 average daily membership and to increase by 110 to total of 486 when work is at capacity. By end of 1958, on federal property, 269, not on federal property, 39. Or probably 143 temporary, 165 permanent.²⁹

This estimate was an indication of what was expected, however, enrollment did not increase as rapidly as predicted.

On March 4, 1957, the following was noted in the Minutes of the Board:

Telegrams from Senators Watkins and Bennett and Representative Dixon were read stating that application for Federal Aid to build the school at the damsite had been approved for 120 students and in the amount of \$158,179.00.³⁰

On August 22, 1957, the bid of \$108,655.00 submitted by the firm of Hogan and Tingey was approved and accepted as low bid for the construction of a four-room elementary school

²⁹Ibid., November 19, 1956.

³⁰Ibid., March 4, 1957.

at Flaming Gorge Dam.³¹ After alterations in the specifications, this bid was raised to \$140,000.00.³² Construction began during the winter of 1957-58, and the school was ready for use by the opening of the school term for 1958-59.

This institution is currently in operation, with an ever increasing enrollment as work progresses on the Flaming Gorge Dam. The new community in which the school is located was named "Dutch John."

Situated about twenty miles southeast of Manila, the building is a brick structure, buff in color, with green trim and a gravel composition roof. (Fig. 19.) The school consists of four classrooms and an office, with tiled floors and plaster walls. It is equipped with new, modern furniture and materials, and is, without a doubt, the finest school building ever erected in the region under study.

Since September, 1958, the school has been in operation, and will continue throughout the construction period, during which time, its peak enrollment will be reached. After completion of the project, it will serve the families of the maintenance workers stationed at Dutch John.

Enrollment for the 1958-59 school-year was ninety-five.³³ Pupils in grades one through six attend at Flaming Gorge, while junior and senior high school students are trans-

³¹ Ibid., August 22, 1957.

³² Personal interview with Kay W. Palmer, Superintendent of Daggett School District, May 10, 1959.

³³ Ibid.

ported to Manila. The curriculum consists of the basic course of study for grades one through six currently in use in the state of Utah. Progress reports continue with the letter system of grading, however, study has been undertaken toward the adoption of a different type of report card, similar to that used by other Utah districts.



Fig. 19.-The Flaming Gorge School

Financial support comes through federal aid and the general funds of the Daggett School District. Salaries for teachers with a Utah Certificate and Bachelor's Degree, at Flaming Gorge, range from \$4,000.00 per year to a maximum

of \$5,500.00 for 1958-59.

Following is a list of teachers who taught at Flaming Gorge during 1958-59:

Aleda T. Behling
Dorothy E. Bussell

Hazel B. Polhamus
Patience Stewart ³⁴

During the first year of its existence, the school has served as a community center for Dutch John. Square dancing, club, and scout activities have been carried on there.

Plans are being studied for the addition of new rooms to the existing building in 1959 as enrollment rapidly increases.

With the report on the Flaming Gorge School, the history of the schools of eastern Daggett County is concluded. It was noted that the Brown's Park schools were contemporary with the early schools at Burntfork, on the western extreme of the region under study, and that new educational activity is growing in eastern Daggett County as a result of the Upper Colorado Storage Project.

³⁴Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1958, p. 74.

CHAPTER IV

THE MANILA AND LINWOOD AREA SCHOOLS

The Lower Henry's Fork Schools

From the eastern extremity of the region under study, attention is turned to the central portion of the Daggett area and the schools on Henry's Fork.

The school on the Dick Son ranch. The first public school in the Manila-Linwood area was established on the Dick Son ranch, about three and one-half miles north of Manila, in Wyoming, on property now owned by Mr. Tom Swett. It stood just north of the present road on the hill above the Tom Swett ranch. (Fig. 20.) District Number Eight of Sweetwater County was established on July 1, 1888, with the following trustees:

F.M. Easton
R.E. Son
D.H. Washam¹

School began operation in 1888 and continued until 1892 with an enrollment of between eight and fifteen pupils from the Shade Large, Dick Son, and John Wade ranches.²

About fourteen feet by sixteen feet in size, the building was of log construction, with a dirt roof. Final dispo-

¹Record Book No. 1, op. cit., p. 50.

²Ibid., 50-58.

sition of the structure is unknown.³



Fig. 20.-The site of the school
on the Dick Son ranch

County funds were apportioned for the support of the school as outlined:

1888	\$263.09	1891	\$79.99
1889	\$171.00	1892	\$65.70

The curriculum consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and history, with no grading, and an academic year of about five months. The first teacher was Miss Annie

³Mark Anson, interview.

⁴Record Book No. 1, op. cit., pp. 50-58.

Pape, who was certified on September 1, 1888.⁵ On June 9, 1891, Miss Mary Grant was engaged to teach at Henry's Fork at \$60.00 per month.⁶ In 1892, Miss Bernadotte LeCount taught at the school.⁷

Mr. Richard E. Son served as treasurer of the district throughout its existence. Mr. Son and Shade Large had married Indian women, and many of the pupils were of mixed blood. The wife of Shade Large became well known as a midwife and nurse in an area which was fifty miles from the nearest doctor.⁸

The first Daggett County School. The first public school located in what is now the county of Daggett was situated about five miles due east of Manila, just south of the Utah-Wyoming line, on Henry's Fork. (Fig. 21.) The site is located on property which, until recently, belonged to Mr. Keith Smith.⁹ There is no written evidence of its existence, but many old-time residents verified and described it in detail.

Of log construction, the cabin was about fourteen by sixteen feet, with a wooden floor and dirt roof, heated by a

⁵Ibid., 50.

⁶Ibid., 55.

⁷Ibid., 58.

⁸Personal interview with Frank and Mable Adamson, long-time residents of the Washam-Linwood area, January 23, 1957.

⁹Mark Anson, interview.

wood stove. The building was later used as a homestead by Jim Large and was ultimately torn down.¹⁰



Fig. 21.-The site of the first school

Established about 1893, the school continued for two years instructing pupils from the Large, Finch, and Hereford families. There is no record of the number of students enrolled. Slates were used, and the curriculum consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography.¹¹

The teacher who served here was Mr. Charles Driskell,

¹⁰Ibid. ¹¹Ibid.

who was paid by tuition fees charged for each student. Mr. Driskell was, in effect, the first public school teacher in what is now Daggett County, Utah. It must have been a real challenge because the Finch, Hereford, and Large children were, like their contemporaries at the Dick Son ranch, of mixed blood, living in an area far removed from many of the more tranquilizing facets of civilization.

The school at the Stouffer ranch. On December 20, 1899, District Number Twelve of Sweetwater County, Wyoming, was organized, and a school was established about six miles northwest of Manila, by the south bank of Henry's Fork on property which became part of the John Mackay ranch. (Fig. 22). Mr. John B. Wade and Mr. John Stouffer were largely responsible for securing the school, and Mr. Stouffer served as treasurer for most of the period of its existence.¹²

A log structure, the building was about sixteen by eighteen feet, with a dirt roof. Water was obtained from nearby Henry's Fork. The final disposition of the building is unknown.¹³

Children from the Wade, Slagowski, and Stouffer ranches attended here from the summer of 1900 until May, 1908. By 1906 there were ten pupils in District Twelve and in 1908, this number rose to eighteen, dropping abruptly the next year with the purchase of the surrounding ranches by the Mackay

¹²Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 58-77.

¹³Mark Anson, interview.

sheep interests.¹⁴ School was carried on from four to six months of the year, with a curriculum of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, spelling and drawing. There was no grading.



Fig. 22.-The site of the school at the Stouffer ranch.

Funds were apportioned for the school as follows:

1900	\$150.00	1903	\$207.00	1906	\$197.55
1901	\$209.00	1904		1907	\$237.84
1902	\$222.89	1905	\$197.55	1908	\$221.85 ¹⁵

¹⁴Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 58 and 77.

¹⁵Ibid., 30-77.

These funds were supplemented by additional appropriations from the Common School Land Fund, which varied from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per year.

On December 28, 1900, a second grade certificate was granted to Mr. William Pearson, who began teaching here in that year.¹⁶ Mr. Pearson is mentioned in the County Record Books as having taught in District Twelve in 1904 and 1905. Mr. Chesley B. Clark was the teacher in 1907.¹⁷ There was no further record of instructors at the Stouffer school.

In 1908, the school came to an abrupt end with the incorporation of a number of smaller ranches into the Mackay sheep outfit, and the school became the property of the latter.

The west Linwood school. About one month after the organization of District Number Twelve, District Number Thirteen was established near Washam on January 12, 1900.¹⁸ Charles Large, Robert Swift, Frank Ellison, George Finch, and George Hereford were instrumental in securing this school for the use of their children. Trustees were Robert Swift, John Despain, and Frank Large.¹⁹

A log building, about twelve by fourteen feet in size, it had a dirt roof and plank floor, and was heated by a wood stove. The school was located about three and one-half miles

¹⁶Ibid., 30.

¹⁷Ibid., 67.

¹⁸Ibid., 30.

¹⁹Personal interview with Mrs. Francis Campbell, pupil at the Linwood area schools, February 6, 1957.

northwest of Linwood. (Fig. 23.) The building was later moved and is now used as a shed by one of the ranchers.



Fig. 23.-The site of the west Linwood school.

From the spring of 1900 until the spring of 1904, this school continued in existence, until a new school was completed on the Utah-Wyoming line about one mile to the east. It was in session from four to six months of the year, usually in the spring and summer months, for an enrollment that ranged from eighteen, in 1900, to twenty-six in 1904.²⁰ Reading,

²⁰Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 30-47.

arithmetic, and history were studied in the morning, while geography and spelling were undertaken in the afternoon. Report cards consisted of yellow cards, with the letter system of grading.²¹

County funds were apportioned for the support of this school as follows:

1900	\$150.00	1903	\$249.10
1901	\$219.26	1904	\$240.65
1902	\$262.15		22

Teachers were paid between \$55.00 and \$60.00 per month.

The first teacher at this school was Miss Lizzie Muir, who later resigned and was replaced by H.E. McMillin.²³ Mr. McMillin was followed by Mr. William Pearson, who was the last teacher in the school.²⁴

The Linwood School. Following is an account of one of the most interesting schools in the region under study. It was a unique example of interstate cooperation in an educational endeavor, wherein the districts of two states, Utah and Wyoming, joined forces to provide a school for children living in a zone divided by a state boundary line.

With the closing of the school two miles west of Linwood, a new school was built through the cooperative efforts of Sweetwater County District Number Thirteen and Uintah

²¹Francis Campbell, interview.

²²Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 30-47.

²³Ibid., 30.

²⁴Francis Campbell, interview.

County District Number Seventeen in the fall of 1904.²⁵ Materials and labor were donated by citizens of both districts and the school was located on the Utah-Wyoming state line, about three and one-half miles due east of Manila and one-half mile west of Linwood. (Fig. 24.) The ridgepole of the building was laid directly on the line so that the southern half of the school was in Utah and the northern half in Wyoming.



Fig. 24.-The Linwood School

Consisting of one large room, thirty-five feet by

²⁵ Record Book No. 2, op. cit., p. 47.

twenty-three feet in size, the building is of frame construction with an outside cover of metal sheeting, painted red. It was heated by a large wood stove and lighted by coal oil lamps stationed on shelves around the room. The interior was attractive, with wall-board and a matched pine floor. There was a blackboard on the west wall and good furniture was provided. After the close of the school, the building was finally sold to Thomas Jarvie and it still stands at its original location.²⁶

Curriculum consisted of music, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, and spelling, in the morning, with language, geography, history, and penmanship in the afternoon. There were long recitation seats, and much more dependence on formal recitation and drill than in modern times. The pupils used slates and pencils, and various lessons were placed upon a frame while the teacher turned the leaves over, going from lesson to lesson. Grading was from one through eight, and progress was reported to parents with the use of the letter system cards, coming into use after 1912.²⁷

School was in operation from seven to eight months of the year with an enrollment which ranged from about twenty, in 1905, to forty in 1907, declining to about twenty by 1917.²⁸ Next is a list of pupils at Linwood School in 1907:

²⁶Frank and Mable Adamson, interview.

²⁷Josephine Peterson, interview.

²⁸Frank and Mable Adamson, interview.

LINWOOD SCHOOL

District No. 17

Linwood Township
Uintah County, Utah

IVAR C. BUTTS, Teacher

Utah Pupils

Julia Tolton
Verna Hereford
Ella Finch
Edith Towe
George Finch
Alonzo Finch
Pearl Finch
Nora Finch
Lavina Smith
Inez Hereford
Frank Towe
Edgar Finch

Nona Finch
Ernie Towe
Cleophus Hereford
Ethel Hereford
Vera Stephens
Wilford Tolton
Alice Finch
Lucille Smith
Cinda Tolton
Willie Hereford
Mary Tolton
Marguerite Olson
Mabel Olson

Directors

Keith Smith

Edward H. Tolton

George Finch

District No. 13

Lucerne Township
Sweetwater, County, Wyoming

Wyoming Pupils

Myrtle Smith
Rena Swift
Edith Ellison
Nora Son
Ira Ellison
Evard Richardson
Nina Swift
Clinton Ellison
John Marsh
Othniell Son
Robert D. Swift

Frances Ellison
Letha Smith
Edna Swift
May Marsh
Clara Marsh
John Ellison
Frank Marsh
Charlie Richardson
Lola Swift
George Marsh
Effie Large

Directors

Seletha J. Swift²⁹

²⁹Copy of school list loaned by Francis Campbell.

These students either walked or rode horses to school and a hitchrack was provided near the building. For recess, they played ball and tag games.

Trustees were elected from both districts to administer the institution and it received support from the county funds of Wyoming and Utah. Robert D. Swift, Bill Large, Keith Smith, George Finch, M. N. Larsen, George Hereford, and George Solomon were largely responsible for securing the school.³⁰

Following is a list of those who served as trustees:

Melissa M. Despain	George Finch
Robert D. Swift	Keith Smith
M. N. Larsen	Edward Tolton ³¹
Effie Large	Seletha Swift

Next is a list of Sweetwater County funds apportioned for the support of Wyoming pupils at the school:

1905	\$241.13	1908	\$298.81
1906	\$256.11	1909	\$330.05
1907	\$242.72		32 (End of Record Book)

In regard to discipline in this school, the hickory stick mode was prevalent, and one story tells that in one of the states, corporal punishment was frowned upon, while it was more or less condoned in the other. Thus, all the teacher had to do was escort the recalcitrant pupil to the appropriate state, just across the room, and administer whatever he felt was necessary for the situation. In this same line, Hilda and Rulon Anson graduated out of the eighth grade, one

³⁰Personal interview with Timothy and Bertha Potter longtime residents of the Linwood-Washam area, January 18, 1957.

³¹Ibid. ³²Record Book No. 2, op. cit., pp. 54-88.

sitting in Utah and the other in Wyoming.³³

Following is a list of teachers who taught at the Linwood School:

Mr. Pinckney	1905	F.W. Tinker	1911-12
Thomas Hopkins	1905-06	Gerald Thorn	1912-13
Norman Betts	1906-07		1913-14
Ivar C. Butts	1907-08	Mary E. Tinker	1914-15
Niels Pallesen	1908-09	Mary E. Tinker	1915-16
Mr. Doty	1909-10	Ruth Stevens	1916-17 ³⁴
	1910-11	Ruth Steinaker	1917-18

Little information on teacher salaries was available, however, Mr. Niels Pallesen was paid \$75.00 per month during the 1908-09 school-year.³⁵

Among the outstanding teachers at this school was Mr. Pinckney, who was highly regarded. Gerald Thorn was a small man who had to deal with large boys, some of whom threatened to drag him through Henry's Fork. Mr. Thorn resorted to the use of a rubber hose as a weapon and successfully defended himself.³⁶ Dr. Tinker, who came to the area as both a doctor and a teacher, was respected by pupils and parents. Niels Pallesen and Mary E. Tinker were discussed earlier. One can only look in admiration, however, to all of these early teachers, who certainly taught under conditions that were just as difficult and trying as many that confront the modern pedagogue.

³³Timothy and Bertha Potter, interview.

³⁴Frank and Mable Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Potter, interviews.

³⁵Dora Pallesen, interview.

³⁶Frank and Mable Adamson, interview.

The school was a recreational center during most of the period of its existence. As was mentioned, it had a good floor, and almost every Friday night, a dance was held, with Edward Tolton doing the calling. Baseball games were engaged in on the ball ground, and, considering some of the types who frequented the area as spectators, and the rivalry between the hamlets of Linwood and Manila, many was the time that the umpire had to be given an escort off the field.³⁷

One incident is reported wherein a gentleman, with a 30-30 rifle, walked up to the door of the schoolhouse and fired a round into the wall at the rear of the hall. No damage was done to any person because a fast dance had just ended and all were sitting down around the sides of the room.³⁸

About 1910, Wyoming pupils began attending school at Washam, one mile to the west of the Linwood School, near the site of the first school in District Thirteen. Utah pupils, living in or near Linwood, continued at Linwood School until 1918, when they, too, began attending at Washam, and the Linwood School was closed.³⁹

In ending this account of the two-state school, one must remember that this was a frontier country in the early twentieth century, and the people who lived here were scraping a living out of a reluctant environment. It is a credit

³⁷ Frank and Mable Adamson, interview.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

to them that they had enough interest in schooling for their children to establish and maintain an institution as fine as the Linwood School.

The first Washam School. In the summer of 1910, the citizens of Washam, who had been sending their children to the Linwood School, decided to build their own school on a hill just above the site of the original District Thirteen site, about three and one-half miles northeast of Manila on ground owned by Mrs. Frank Adamson, and continuing as Sweetwater County District Number Thirteen.⁴⁰ (Fig. 25.)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Large and George D. Solomon initiated the establishment of the school, which continued in existence on the location from the fall of 1910 until 1925, and in 1926, was moved about one-half of a mile directly west to a place on property owned by Mr. Timothy Potter, and attached to a new school building constructed in 1925.⁴¹

Built by Mr. Daniel M. Nelson, the structure is of frame lumber, with a shingle roof, and is twenty feet square. The interior was of matched lumber and it was heated by a wood stove and lighted with gas lamps.⁴²

The school operated from six to eight months, as an eight graded unit, with an average enrollment of fifteen students, who studied a curriculum of reading, writing, arith-

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Ibid. ⁴²Ibid.

metic, spelling, geography, history, and physiology. Report cards came into use by 1918. Following is a list of some of the texts used at the school in 1915:

Milnes' Standard and Elementary Arithmetic
Jones' and Blodgett's Readers
Mother Tongue Grammar
Tarr's and Murray's Geography
Blaisdell's Physiology
Gordy's and Barnes' Elementary History
Palmer's Writing Methods⁴³



Fig. 25.-The site of the first Washam School

⁴³Minutes of the Board of Trustees, District No. 13, Washam, Wyoming, May 1, 1915. (in the files of the County Superintendent).

Citizens who served this school as trustees were George D. Solomon, Charles Large, Effie Large, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Potter and Frank Adamson, who was District Number Thirteen Treasurer from 1914 through 1931.⁴⁴ The majority of the citizens of Washam supported their schools to an admirable degree, and all of the families resident there deserve credit for their support of public education.

Average salary for teachers, in 1910, was between \$60.00 and \$65.00 per month and by 1920, this had risen to about \$100.00 per month.⁴⁵ A listing of the teachers who taught at the first Washam School follows:

Anna Williams	1910-11	Sadie Lazzell	1918-19
Lilly Kepner	1911-12	Sadie Lazzell	1919-20
Mrs. Gus Hagerman	1912-13	Sadie Lazzell	1920-21
Miss Sprowl	1913-14	Gussie Chandler	1920-21
Niels Pallesen	1914-15	Bessie Finch	1921-22
Niels Pallesen	1915-16	Beatrice Iverson	1922-23
Mary Moahn	1916-17	Bessie Finch	1922-23
Marie Cole	1917-18	Mary E. Tinker	1923-24 ⁴⁶

Outstanding teachers in this school were Miss Marie Cole, who was particularly well-versed in the teaching of mathematics, and Mrs. Mary E. Tinker and Mr. Niels Pallesen, who were mentioned earlier.

The second Washam School. In 1925, because of increased enrollment and the need for establishing a school at a more centralized location, District Number Thirteen con-

⁴⁴Frank Adamson, interview.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Ibid.

structed a new school about one-half mile directly west of the first Washam School, on land owned by Mr. Timothy Potter.⁴⁷

Built under contract with Mr. Niels Pallesen for the sum of \$2,600.00, this structure was of logs, with a shingle roof, twenty by thirty feet in size. The interior was walled with "Celotex" and was heated by a coal stove, with gas lamps for light. It was equipped with blackboards and good furniture, and water was obtained from a tunnel driven into a hill behind the school. A bell was provided, which could be heard all around the valley. The building, along with the original Washam School, still stands at Washam.⁴⁸ (Fig. 26.)

Operating with grades one through eight, between seven and nine months of the year, the school maintained about the same curriculum as the earlier Washam School, with the addition of science and art in later years. Enrollment, in 1925, was fifteen, in 1935, twenty-one, and in 1940, nine. In 1957 there were twelve pupils from Washam attending the Manila School.⁴⁹

There were two rooms in the school, and when enrollment necessitated it, the grades were divided into two sections, one through four, and five through eight. By 1918, report cards were in use. At the end of the eighth grade, the pupils took tests, sent out by the County Superintendent, to

⁴⁷ Timothy and Bertha Potter, interview.

⁴⁸ Frank and Mable Adamson, interview.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

determine whether or not they graduated. In 1935, there was a small library, connected with the public library in Green River, having nearly three hundred volumes available for use by the pupils. Other equipment, such as wall maps, charts, and globes, was provided.⁵⁰



Fig. 26.-The second Washam School

This school was supported by county and state funds, supplemented by local taxes which were levied according to the amount received from other sources. A budget was outlined and

⁵⁰Timothy Potter, interview.

a public meeting called, in the spring, where patrons could vote adoption or rejection of this budget. In 1932, the mill levy for District Thirteen was eight and one-half mills, and this rose to fourteen mills in 1953. In 1939, the estimated cost of operating the school for the year was \$3,472.00.⁵¹

Citizens who served the district on its Board of Trustees were:

Frank Adamson	Dewey Lamb
Bertha Potter	Gene Mackay
Timothy Potter	Elma Walker
Ratia Searles	Vena Swett
Charles Lowe	Beulah Lowe
Thomas Jarvie	Rodney Schofield ⁵²
Josephine Lamb	

Most of the families of the district were faithful in support of the school, including the Solomon, Nelson, and Large families, in the earlier years, and the Adamson, Potter, Searle, Jarvie, and Lamb families, later. Particularly outstanding patrons were Mr. Timothy Potter and Mr. Frank Adamson, from whom much of the information contained herein, was obtained.

Teacher salaries averaged around \$100.00 per month in 1925, declining to about \$60.00 during the Depression, and rising to some \$160.00 by 1940.⁵³ Following is a list of teachers who taught in Washam District between 1925 and 1942:

⁵¹Minutes of the Board, Dist. No. 13, op. cit., 1932, 1939, and 1953.

⁵²Timothy and Bertha Potter interview.

⁵³Frank and Mable Adamson, interview.

Erma Collett	1925-26	Prescott Walling	1933-34
Eva Voss	1926-27	Mrs. S. J. Scott	1934-35
Hazel Sprowell	1927-28	Prescott Walling	1934-35
Ruth Landis	1927-28	Gracie Boze	1935-36
Mae Terry	1928-29	Claudine Mitchum	1936-37
Erma Collett	1928-29	Evalyn Darling	1936-37
Erma Collett	1929-30	Julia Harper	1937-38
Agnes Marshall	1929-30	Sylvia Martin	1937-38
Ann Noble	1930-31	Otey Benson	1937-38
Elease Elmer	1930-31	J. D. Harper	1938-39
Bessie Finch	1930-31	Anna Spence	1938-39
Bessie Finch	1931-32	Norma Jean Wade	1939-40
Beatrice Mason	1931-32	Helen Weaver	1939-40
Bessie Finch	1932-33	Martha Baltruschat	1940-41
Beatrice Iverson	1932-33	Beatrice Boyle	1940-41
Opal Walker	1933-34	Martha Baltruschat	1941-42 ⁵⁴

Mr. Prescott Walling, one of the Washam teachers, served as the first Scoutmaster in Daggett County.⁵⁵

In 1933, high school age students at Washam began attending the upper grades at Manila School. An arrangement was worked out with the Daggett District in August, 1942, for all Washam children to attend the Manila School for \$10.00 per month per child, with the Manila School to furnish everything except transportation. In 1957, a tuition fee of \$350.00 per year for each student was charged by Daggett District for the education of Washam pupils.⁵⁶ At the present time, all pupils attending at Manila are transported by Daggett District vehicles. The first bus route in Washam District was organized in 1936 and transportation was furnished by the district until the fall of 1958.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Jessie Chipp McCort, letter.

⁵⁵ Timothy Potter, interview.

⁵⁶ Frank Adamson, interview.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

In regard to public health, by 1930, the county nurse gave eye examinations, and in 1934, physical examinations were provided for pupils. During the Depression, a school lunch program was instituted.⁵⁸ On June 15, 1936, it was decided to build a teacherage and, after the close of the school, this house was rented for the benefit of district funds.⁵⁹

By the spring of 1942, a declining enrollment and the difficulty in obtaining teachers forced the close of the Washam School. Students continue to be sent to Manila School at the present time. District Thirteen remained under the administration of its local trustees until 1955, when it was incorporated into District Number Two with offices in Green River.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Minutes of the Board, District No. 13, op. cit., June 15, 1936.

⁶⁰ Frank Adamson, interview.

Two Outlying Daggett County Schools

The Antelope School. About four miles west of Manila lies the hamlet of Antelope, where, because of transportation difficulties, a school was built for a small number of pupils in 1916. The building was located on the M. N. Larsen ranch, and Mr. Larsen, along with Charles Olson, Charles Terry, and a Mr. Hagerman, were largely responsible for its establishment.⁶¹

The building was fourteen by eighteen feet in size, of log construction, with a shingle roof, lumber floor, and was heated with a wood stove. It still stands at the original location. (Fig. 27.) The building reverted to M. N. Larsen when the school closed, in 1917.

Uintah School District paid a portion of the cost of supporting the school and families paid tuition. The enrollment was twelve pupils, who studied a curriculum similar to that of the Linwood and Washam schools, for seven months of the year. Lucille Hanks Luke was the teacher at this school, later teaching at a number of other schools in and around Daggett County.⁶²

A final item about the Antelope School, indicating the frontier-like conditions in Daggett County in 1916, follows.

⁶¹Personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Olson, early residents of Daggett County, May 30, 1957.

⁶²Lucille Luke, interview.

One day, when Mr. J. Kent Olson and his two sisters were walking to school, something crouched behind a dead sheep, alongside the road. As the three children came closer, a cougar rose up, arched its back like a tomcat, and leaped away.⁶³



Fig. 27.-The Antelope School

⁶³Personal Interview with Mr. J. Kent Olson, resident of Daggett County, January 21, 1957.

The Greendale Schools. The area known as "Greendale," is situated about twelve miles southeast of Manila, in the Uinta Mountains, and consists of a few cattle ranches.

There have been three buildings used as schools at Greendale between 1921 and 1955. There was little information about the first school, except that, on July 5, 1919, the Daggett School District authorized the amount of \$300.00 for building a school if the residents would do the work.⁶⁴ It was not until November, 1921, that a school was opened, and it continued, intermittantly, from November, 1921 until May, 1955.⁶⁵

In 1926, a new school was built of logs, with the people of Greendale furnishing the material, while the district paid for the work.⁶⁶ This building was heated by a wood stove, had gas lights, and still stands at Greendale. It was fairly well equipped with furniture, a blackboard, and a small library.

Enrollment averaged between seven and ten pupils, following a curriculum similar to that of the other one-room schools of the region.⁶⁷ Pupils were attending for five months in 1924, seven months in 1936, and the school-year

⁶⁴Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., July 5, 1919.

⁶⁵Ibid., November, 1921; May, 1955.

⁶⁶Ibid., November, 1956.

⁶⁷Mary E. Tinker, interview.

remained at seven months until the school closed in 1942.⁶⁸

A school was reopened in the fall of 1952 and continued for three years, utilizing the bunkhouse on the Burton ranch. This was a small, tarpaper-covered building, which was attended by eight students. (Fig. 28.)



Fig. 28.--The third Greendale School

Between 1952 and 1955, school was carried on for nine months. Funds for its support came from the general moneys of the Daggett School District. Salaries ranged from \$80.00

⁶⁸Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., May 3, 1924, March 7, 1936, and October 30, 1939.

per month in 1922 to \$60.00 per month in 1933, to \$70.00 in 1939, and to \$190.00 in 1952.⁶⁹

Some of the teachers at Greendale were the wives of residents, while others boarded with families or lived in cabins at Greendale. Following is a list of teachers who taught at these schools:

Lucille Swett	1921-22	Hyrum C. Toone	1937-38
Maud Martin	1923-24	Hyrum C. Toone	1938-39
Nelson G. Sowards	1924-25	Hyrum C. Toone	1939-40
Vivian Powelson	1929-30	Mary E. Tinker	1940-41
Anne McDonald	1930-31	Helen Evans	1941-42
Mrs. G. Baril	1932-33	Mary Burton	1952-53
Nelson G. Sowards	1933-34	Mary Burton	1953-54
Nelson G. Sowards	1934-35	Mary Burton	1954-55 ⁷⁰

An outstanding personality in the field of education in Uintah County taught at Greendale after his retirement as Uintah County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Nelson G. Sowards was principal of the Uintah Stake Academy in 1892 and by 1896, had become county superintendent of schools, a position he held until 1914. He was instrumental in setting up graded schools and consolidating Uintah County into one school district, which was accomplished by 1914, only after overcoming strong opposition.⁷¹ After his retirement, he taught for three years at the Greendale School. The progress of public education in Uintah County (of which Daggett was a

⁶⁹Ibid., May 31, 1922; August 6, 1932; October 30, 1939; November 1, 1952.

⁷⁰Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1921-1955.

⁷¹The Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Projects Administration, Inventory of the County Archives of Utah: Uintah County, (Ogden, Utah, November, 1940), p. 38.

portion until 1918; between 1896 and 1914 owes much to this man.

The following is quoted from the Minutes of the Daggett School District:

December 7, 1953. Campbell moved and seconded by Reed that parents living in Greendale, Bridgeport, Sheep Creek, and Connor Basin all off bus routes and on farms from which they would not leave if it were not for their children having to go to school, but who move to a school, be paid \$30.00 per school month in lieu of transportation, except for time bus service might be furnished.⁷²

Since 1955, no school has been in operation at Greendale, due to the lack of enrollment and the almost impossible task of obtaining certified teachers willing to live in such a remote and isolated location. Since the advent of Flaming Gorge, with the resulting improvement of roads in the vicinity, Greendale is no longer as isolated as it once was. It is unlikely that a school will ever open at Greendale again, due to the proximity of the Dutch John community across the Green River. The Greendale School was significant due to the fact that it was the last one-room school in session in Daggett County.

⁷²Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., December 7, 1953.

CHAPTER V

THE MANILA SCHOOLS

Early Manila Schools

The first Manila School. The earliest school in Manila was situated on the northwest corner of the Archie Lamb property about one block east of the present Manila School, near the home of Mr. Lamb. (Fig. 29.) The building was con-



Fig. 29.-The site of the first Manila School

structed by the Nelson, Warby, Tolton, and Twitchell families for the education of their children, along with the Large and Hereford progeny. It served as a school building from 1898 until 1903, when a larger school was built a few blocks further east to accomodate a growing population.¹ The structure was later moved and torn down.

About twelve by fourteen feet in dimensions, it was a log building with a plank floor and dirt roof, heated by a box stove. Water was obtained from a community tank which was situated one block to the east, in turn, joined to a tunnel driven into the hill northwest of Manila.²

This institution was in operation from four to five months of the year for an enrollment of about eighteen pupils, and there were seven grades with a curriculum consisting of arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, and history. There was much emphasis on handwriting and Bancroft readers were in use. Good furniture was provided, along with a small blackboard, an eighteen inch world globe, slates for beginners, and adequate books, paper, and pencils sent out from Salt Lake City.³

Recitation benches were utilized, with each group called upon to recite while others worked. Most of the stu-

¹Personal interview with Mr. Don Twitchell, pupil at the first Manila School, January 24, 1957.

²Ibid.

³Personal interview with Mr. Benjamin Slagowski, teacher in the first Manila School, August, 1959.

dents were beginners, and parents were notified by note or word-of-mouth as to the progress of their children. For recess the pupils played baseball and tag games.

During the first year of its existence, the school was generally supported by donations from the citizens, however, in 1898, meetings were held with the Uintah County school authorities in order to gain support by public funds of public education at Manila. District Number Fifteen of Uintah County was organized at Manila, and funds that formerly were apportioned to District Thirteen (Birch Creek) were diverted to the more populous Manila.⁴

Teachers received about \$50.00 per month. The first teacher was Mr. Benjamin Slagowski, who was educated at the Beaver Stake Academy, and taught at Manila in 1898. He was followed by Mr. Andrew Vernon, who was the first teacher brought in for that specific purpose. From most accounts, Mr. Vernon was an outstanding teacher. He was followed by Mattie Vernon, who was the last teacher.⁵

The building was one of the first to be constructed on the site of the new community of Manila, and served as a church and social center as well as a school.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Don Twitchell, interview; Bertha Potter, interview.

The second Manila School. With the increase in school population at Manila, the first school building became inadequate by the summer of 1904. Meanwhile, a community hall and church had been built by the citizens, and this building was to become the second school in Manila.

Located two blocks east and one block south of the former building, this school was constructed, originally, as a church and community hall about 1902, under the leadership of Bishop Willis Twitchell and Peter G. Wall. In 1904, a frame church was erected just south of the community hall, and the "Old Hall," as it is referred to, continued as a school until 1912.⁶

Of log construction, with a shingle roof, this school was about thirty by forty feet in size, and had the first tongue and groove floor in Daggett County.⁷ A twenty foot addition was attached to the west in 1915, and this section became the first Daggett County Courthouse.⁸ After it ceased operation as a school, the building became the property of Peter G. Wall. It still stands at its original location in Manila. (Fig. 30.)

While in session, the school was heated by a large box

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

heater, and drinking water was secured from the community tank, one block northwest. It was equipped with blackboards, fairly good furniture, and a number of wall maps.



Fig. 30.-The second Manila School

It was an eight graded school, with a curriculum similar to that of the contemporary schools at Linwood, Coon Hollow, and Burntfork. Report cards were based on percentages written on notepaper, and a statement was issued at the end of the year stating whether or not the pupil was promoted. School was in session about five months, in 1904, growing to eight months, in 1911, with an enrollment that averaged nearly

forty pupils by the latter year. As the number in attendance grew, two teachers were hired, and the hall partitioned by canvas, forming two classrooms. The pupils played baseball or tag games for recess.⁹

Continuing as a part of Uintah County School District, the institution remained in District Number Fifteen, administered under the general supervision of the Uintah County Superintendent. Support came from local taxes and the school funds of Uintah County. The citizens were helpful in the donation of building material and firewood. Patrons who rendered service for the institution were Peter G. Wall, Willis Twitchell, Anciel Twitchell, Leo B. Stewart, and Daniel M. Nelson.¹⁰ Following is a list of those who served as trustees for District Fifteen between 1904 and 1912:

James E. Twitchell	Anciel T. Twitchell
Daniel M. Nelson	Leo B. Stewart
Peter G. Wall	Charles Olson ¹¹

There was no record of the salary of teachers, but their contemporaries at Burntfork, Linwood, and Coon Hollow were receiving between \$50.00 and \$60.00 per month.

Next is a list of teachers who taught at the second Manila School:

Etta Ellingsford	Mrs. Paul Ross	Frank Watkins
Rozina Shepherd	Josephine Lewis	Latrisha Grey
Andrew Loftgren	S. Ira Jensen	Dora L. Wall ¹²
Paul Ross	Mr. Spriter	

⁹Ibid. ¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1904-1912.

¹²Don Twitchell, interview; Bertha Potter interview.

Mr. Andrew Loftgren is noted as the first man to start a store in Manila, which was a cooperative enterprise set up in order to provide necessities for the community.¹³

This school, as was stated earlier, served as a church and community center and, although church services have long since ceased, it was utilized as a community hall as late as 1957. It has been used as a church, school, dance hall, cafe, saloon, garage, roller skating rink, basketball court, and a movie theater. No other building in Daggett County has provided as many varied experiences as the "Old Hall."

The third Manila School. In 1912, a new school was established about two blocks directly west of the "Old Hall." Funds were appropriated from the Uintah County District, and the building was constructed by George and Adolph Hastrup.¹⁴ It was a frame structure of shiplap siding, with an interior of planed boards and tongue and groove flooring. A two story building, there were four classrooms, two on each floor. The edifice was twenty-five by fifty feet in size and was heated by a coal and wood stove, with water piped in from the community tank. The school was in operation until 1922 when, in that year, it was sold to Daggett County for the sum of \$1,600.00, and continues to serve as the Daggett County courthouse.¹⁵ It has recently been remodeled and is one of the attractive build-

¹³Bertha Potter, interview.

¹⁴Mark Anson, interview.

¹⁵J. Kent Olson, interview.

ings of the community. (Fig. 31.)



Fig. 31.-The third Manila School

A curriculum of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, language, and history was provided, and by 1915, the first two grades of high school were added. In 1913, printed report cards were in use. The school was divided into the following classrooms: on the ground floor, the north room, grades one, two, and three; south room, four, five, and six. On the second floor were located grades seven and eight, plus the first two years of high school. Geometry, literature, English, and history were taught in the upper grades. The

building was well equipped with blackboards, furniture, and other necessities.¹⁶

For recreation, the school had a fine ball ground, although no special playground equipment was provided. The town rodeo grounds were, and still are, located nearby.

School was conducted for an average of seven to eight months of the year, extending to nine months by 1920.¹⁷ Following is a list of enrollment at this third Manila School between 1917 and 1922:

1917-18	82	1920-21	87	18
1918-19	108	1921-22	92	18
1919-20	112			

Patrons who were particularly outstanding in the support of the school were: Peter G. Wall, Frank Nebeker, Samuel Warby, M. N. Larsen, Charles Olson, John Briggs, and Willard Schofield.¹⁸

Following is a list of trustees and board members who served while this school was in existence:

District Number Fifteen Trustees

1912-14

Anciel T. Twitchell
Leo B. Stewart
Charles F. Olson
Nelson G. Sowards, County Supt.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., May 17, 1919.

¹⁸Biennial Reports, op. cit., 1917-22.

¹⁹Bertha Potter, interview; J. Kent Olson, interview.

Uintah County School District
Board Members

1914-15	1916-17
William Oaks	William Oaks
C. B. Bartlett	C. B. Bartlett
A.G. Goodrich	A. G. Goodrich
Lewis W. Curry	Lewis W. Curry
Joseph H. Bodily	Joseph Bodily
Nelson G. Sowards, Supt.	Earl Thompson, Supt.

1915-16	1917-18
William Oaks	William Oaks
C. B. Bartlett	C. B. Bartlett
A. G. Goodrich	A. G. Goodrich
Lewis W. Curry	William Siddoway
Joseph H. Bodily	Leonard Harris
Earl Thompson, Supt.	Earl Thompson, Supt.

Daggett County School District
Board Members

1918-19	1920-21
A. T. Twitchell	A. T. Twitchell
Peter G. Wall	Charles F. Olson
F. W. Tinker	John Tolton
Keith Smith	Marion Twitchell
A.J.B. Stewart	Vern Hardy
Paul C. Miner, Supt.	Paul C. Miner, Supt.

1919-20	1921-22
A. T. Twitchell	Charles F. Olson
F. W. Tinker	Vern Hardy
Charles F. Olson	George W. Walkup
John Tolton	Leo B. Stewart
Marion Twitchell	Marion Campbell ²⁰
Paul C. Miner, Supt.	

It was during the existence of this school that Uintah County was consolidated into one school district in 1914, thus eliminating all of the smaller districts within the county.²¹

²⁰Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1912-22.

²¹Ibid.

In 1917, the residents of Uintah County, living north of the Uinta Mountains, voted to separate themselves from the parent county unit, and on January 1, 1918, the new county of Daggett came into existence. On January 24, 1918, the Daggett County School District was officially established.²²

The following is quoted from the Daggett District Minutes of the Board:

After the organization of Daggett County on January 1, 1918, the control of the schools was taken from Uintah District.

The District was formally laid out and divided into five representative Precincts January 24, 1918, when the following division was made and the following members appointed by the County Commissioners.

First Representative Precinct: The east half of Manila Townsite proper east of the T. P. line between 19 and 20 East Salt Lake Meridian including Linwood.

Second Representative Precinct: All south of Manila Townsite east of aforesaid T. P. line including Greendale and Bridgeport.

Third Representative Precinct: South Section line at the south of Manila Townsite and west of T. P. above mentioned to and including Birch Springs.

Fourth Representative Precinct: The west half of Manila Townsite and west.

Fifth Representative Precinct: All west of Birch Springs Ranch to Summit County line.

The following members of the School Board were appointed by the County Commissioners to serve till the next general election:

No. 1 Henry Twitchell
No. 2 Elbert E. Waite
No. 3 A. J. B. Stewart
No. 4 Niels Pallesen
No. 5 Charles F. Olson

The clerk was instructed to procure the necessary minute and account books for the district, also a seal.

E. E. Waite was appointed to go to Vernal to arrange for transfer of the school records from Uintah District.²³

This school was supported by local taxes, state funds,

²²Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., January, 1918.

²³Ibid.

the Uintah County School District and, later, the Daggett County School District. Following is a copy of expected expenditures for 1921-22:

The Daggett County School Budget for the year 1921-22 as passed by the Daggett County School Board and ordered filed with the County Clerk.

Sinking fund-----	\$ 56.00
Interest-----	338.00
Salary for teachers-----	4707.25
Salary for janitors-----	176.00
Books and supplies-----	100.00
Fuel and lights-----	176.25
Janitorial supplies-----	20.00
Repairs and replacements-----	15.00
Transportation-----	313.00
Insurance-----	30.00
Sites and Buildings-----	100.00
Postage and Stationary-----	15.00
Expense of Supt. Office-----	50.00
Salary of Board Members-----	180.00
Census-----	15.00
Administration and General Expense-----	260.00
Loan Payable-----	515.00
Total	\$ 6,989.50

Paul C. Miner, Clerk

²⁴Ibid., June 1921

Teachers received from \$60.00 to \$90.00 per month, in 1918, with the principal earning between \$20.00 to \$30.00 more per month for carrying on his added responsibilities.²⁵ Following is a list of those who taught at the third Manila School:

1912-13	1918-19
S. Ira Jensen	Blanche Foltz
1913-14	Maud Leatham
Lizzie Rasmussen	Paul C. Miner
Charles M. Iverson	
1914-15	
S. Ira Jensen	1919-20
Beatrice Langston	Paul C. Miner
1915-16	Blanche Foltz
S. Ira Jensen	Ellen Whitmore
Beatrice Langston	Elizabeth Bailey
1916-17	Ethel B. Miner
S. Ira Jensen	
Edna Jackson	
Arta Madson	
1917-18	
S. Ira Jensen	1920-21
Elenor Mulet	Paul C. Miner
	Bessie Ransbury
	Dessie Willover
	Frances Christensen
	H. Arthur Davidson
	1921-22
	Paul C. Miner
	Ruth Sterling
	Heber Bennion ²⁶

It was at this school that one of the teachers was appointed to be principal, Mr. S. Ira Jensen being the first to occupy that position, in 1914.²⁷ The first man to bear

²⁵Ibid., March 1918.

²⁶Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1912-22.

²⁷Ibid., 1914, p. 60.

the title of Superintendent of the Daggett County School District, Mr. Paul G. Miner, was hired in that capacity on September 24, 1918, also serving as Clerk of the Board.²⁸ Mr. Miner, however, worked primarily as a teacher, while the Board of Education carried on the greater part of the duties of a superintendent and principal. It was not until the nineteen fifties that a full-time superintendent and principal was hired to perform those administrative duties. Another teacher, Mr. Heber Bennion, took up sheep ranching and served Daggett as its representative to the Utah State Legislature for many years, becoming prominent in Utah political circles.

Wyoming pupils began attending here to take advantage of the upper grade education available. A bus was provided to transport pupils from Linwood after the close of the Linwood School, in 1918. This was a Model "T" Ford, purchased in August, 1919 and driven by Ancil Twitchell, who was paid \$60.00 per month for his services. Pupils living more than two and one-half miles from school were to be paid fifteen cents per day, if transportation was not provided.²⁹ The Board made provision for the renting of a barn for sheltering horses ridden by pupils.

This school played a small part in the maintenance of public health in Daggett County. The following is quoted from the minutes of the Daggett School District:

²⁸Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., Sept., 1918.

²⁹Ibid., August, 1919.

Mr. Miner read a correspondence from the State Board of Health and the Dept of Health Education regarding a fatal type of small pox, and after a thorough discussion, a motion was made by Mr. Stewart that the School Board purchase 150 tubes of vaccine from the State Board of Health and arrange for the free vaccination of all school children. Carried.³⁰

A small library was instituted, providing for the checking out of books by students. This school did not serve as a community center to the extent that others did in the past, due to the fact that the "Old Hall" was readily available and more convenient to use. The third Manila School ceased operation as an educational institution on December 8, 1922.³¹

The fourth Manila School. Soon after the formation of the new Daggett County School District, it was felt by many of the citizens that a new, larger school plant was desirable. As early as March, 1918, the Board set in motion a plan to bond the district for the sum of \$8,000.00 for the erection of a new building, however, it was not carried out because of difficulty in securing a certified list of registered voters from Vernal in time for the election.³²

On August 6, 1920, an election was carried to raise the sum of \$26,000.00, however it apparently was impossible to sell the Daggett District bonds in that year. Another election was called on May 29, 1922, for the purpose of voting

³⁰Ibid., January 7, 1922.

³¹Ibid., December 8, 1922.

³²Ibid., April 11, 1918.

a bond of \$18,000.00. This was carried with a vote of forty-two in favor and two against.³³ On June 26, 1922, the George W. Vallory Company accepted the Daggett District bonds at ninety cents on the dollar. The contract for construction was awarded to the Green River Lumber Company for the sum of \$13,932.50 and the bid of Mr. William C. Boren to dig the tunnel and lay the pipeline for water was accepted at \$250.00. Plans and specifications were drawn by Mr. Charles Atkins.³⁴ The new Manila School was occupied for school purposes on December 9, 1922.³⁵

About sixty by ninety-three feet in dimensions, the building was located one block north of the former school. (Fig. 32.) It was of frame construction, with a stucco covering on the exterior and a shingle roof. The interior walls were plaster, with a tongue and groove floor, and it was heated by two coal furnaces, located in separate rooms, connected by a corridor, beneath the building. The main floor consisted of an entrance on the south, a hallway, three classrooms, a small library, which later served as a classroom, an office, and a combined auditorium and recreation room.

In 1934, application was made for a federal loan in order to increase the number of classrooms and provide indoor lavatory facilities. The basement was completely excavated,

³³Ibid., May 31, 1922.

³⁴Ibid., July 1, 1922.

³⁵Ibid., December 8, 1922.

providing two classrooms, a shop, kitchen, two indoor lavatories, and a room to house an electrical generating unit. Entrances on the east and west sides were also completed.³⁶



Fig. 32.-The fourth Manila School

After the excavation project was finished, the school was organized as follows: In the basement, to the southwest, the first and second grade room; to the northwest, the kitchen and cafeteria; in the center, to the north two lavatories; on the south, the two furnace rooms; on the southeast,

³⁶Ibid., January 6, 1931.

the third and fourth grade room; on the northeast, the shop. On the main floor there were situated: to the southwest, the fifth and sixth grade room; on the northwest, the seventh and eighth grade room; in the center, to the north, the combination auditorium and gym, to the center, south, the library (eleventh and twelfth grade room) and the principal's office; to the southeast, the ninth and tenth grade room.

The fourth Manila School obtained water from a tunnel driven into the hill, just to the north, and was lighted by kerosene lamps until January, 1929, when a light plant was purchased.³⁷ In 1934 an electrical generating unit was placed in the basement, and, in later years, the school was joined to a power unit operated by Nels Philbrick.³⁸ By 1952, the R. E. A. agency brought electric power into Manila.

In 1953, the graduating seniors, aided by one of their teachers, painted the exterior white, and in 1955, the building was remodeled and still stands as an extension of the present Manila School.

This school operated, continuously, from December, 1922, until it was closed for remodeling in April, 1955, as an eight graded institution. The school term was from seven to nine months, according to funds available.³⁹ With the advent of state equalization, school was carried on for nine

³⁷Ibid., January, 1929.

³⁸Nels Philbrick, interview.

³⁹Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., March 4, 1935.

months.

Financial aid from the state enabled the district to maintain a permanent senior high school organization. In earlier years, the Board had to resort to the payment of tuition by high school students. At a meeting on May 31, 1924:

A.J.B. Stewart recommended that the parents of the high school students meet with the Board. Also, that a tuition fee be paid by all students above the eighth grade.

Discussion of the high school problem was held and the possibility of paying a teacher's salary thru co-operation of the parents in the form of a tuition in the total amount of \$750.00. Elizabeth Stanton moved that P. G. Wall be appointed a committee of one to meet with the parents of high school students and offer the students high school at a tuition of \$75.00 with an abatement to resident students of amount equal to the state allotment, but to have a total income from these students of \$750.00.

J. L. Wade seconded. Unanimously carried.⁴⁰

Because of the inability of many parents to pay the tuition, upper grade classes had to be discontinued from time to time. By 1924, some high school work was in session, and in 1928, the first person to graduate from Manila High School, Mr. John Green, received his diploma.⁴¹

The high school work was usually conducted by two teachers in the twenties and thirties, and by three, in the forties and early fifties. Needless to say, the curriculum was highly limited, and was carried on according to the abilities of the small number of teachers, one of whom always served as the superintendent and principal, until 1952, when

⁴⁰Ibid., May 31, 1924; August 22, 1925.

⁴¹Graduate Record Book, Manila High School, 1928. (In the files of the Daggett County Superintendent of Schools.)

Mr. William Purdy assumed the role of the first full-time superintendent and principal, without any teaching duties.⁴² History, algebra, geometry, English, and literature were taught in the early years of the high school. By 1929, a regular class in typing was conducted.⁴³ From time to time, sewing was taught, and after 1934, provision was made for a small, poorly equipped shop. Eileen Williams was the first certificated home economics teacher in Daggett County, arriving at Manila in 1937.⁴⁴

Because of a lack of adequate shower facilities and the limited size of the gymnasium, the physical education program was rather undeveloped. In the early thirties, Manila had a basketball team, playing games with small towns such as McKinnon and Mountain View, however, there was no league play of any type until 1950.⁴⁵

In spite of their isolation and lack of adequate facilities for conducting a high school, it was a noteworthy achievement of the teachers and students that no pupil was ever turned down by any Utah institution of higher learning because of holding a diploma from Manila High School.⁴⁶

⁴²Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., August 25, 1952.

⁴³Personal interview with Mrs. Sue Masters, pupil at the Manila School, January 17, 1957.

⁴⁴Ibid.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Personal interview with Mr. John C. Allen, Clerk of the Board, Daggett School District, February 14, 1957.

Following is a list of the graduates of Manila High School between 1928 and 1955:

1928	1938	1945
John Green	Virgie Slaugh	Chester Fields
1929	1939	Dixon Christensen
Albert Green	Gene Campbell	Donna Twitchell
1930	Richard Schofield	Nedra Lamb
Alice Green	1940	1946
Muerl Searles	Dessie Twitchell	Douglas Jarvie
1931	Sybil Slaugh	Doral Pallesen
	Joy Nelson	1947
	Pamela Jarvie	Reva Slaugh
1932	Ruth Jarvie	1948
Scott Bennett	1941	Eutona Briggs
Ora Schofield	Twilla Twitchell	Reva Potter
Wanda Twitchell	Keith Lamb	Rita Twitchell
1933	Bill Hanks	
Harold Twitchell	Ren Nelson	1949
Rex Masters	Jess Burton	Alonzo Jarvie
Sue Anson	Farren Boren	Alan Pallesen
Mary Potter	1942	
	Melvin Licht	
	Eugene Ruble	
1934	Zora Stevens	
	1943	Levi Reed Jr.
1935	June Nelson	Dori Reed
Ava Anson	Lenord Lemon	Glen Harris
Glen Eggerts	Evan Bennett	Don Briggs
	Hertha Twitchell	
1936	1944	1951
Mary Ellen Tinker	James Ruble	Clifford Christensen
1937	Norma Searle	John Olson
	Lucille Grothe	Lloyd Nelson
Harry Mann		Ferl Lamb
Eugene Slagowski		
Delbert Pallesen		
Berta Bennett		
May Twitchell		
		1952
		Eutona Anderson
		Bonnie Behunin
		Shirley Behunin
		Mary J. Christensen
		Weldon Potter

Manila High School graduates, cont.

1953	1954	1955
James Masters	Sheila Masters	Burnell Lamb
Larry Bjorn	Leta Olson	Leah Potter
Mickey Larsen	Marilyn Schofield	Judy Elmer
Juanita Robinson		Ellis Sadlier
Darrell Mitchell		Larry Beck
Clyde Forbes		Karl Behunin ⁴⁷
		David Potter

The curriculum of the elementary school remained about the same as in earlier schools, adding art, music, and physical education in later years. The basic curriculum of the high school was taught in alternate years because grades were joined together in one room, i.e., seventh and eighth, ninth and tenth, eleventh and twelfth. As an illustration, Utah History was taught one year, followed by American History the next, for the seventh and eighth grades. Teachers often had to work far astray of their fields as is illustrated by the following list of teachers at Manila in grades seven through twelve, with their subjects taught: (1952-53.)

Rae Baxter: English, Biology, Geometry, Physical Education, and Handicrafts.

Don Baxter: History, English, and Type.

Florin Hulse: Arithmetic, Algebra, Psychology, General Science, Physical Education, and Shop.⁴⁸

The enrollment for the Manila Elementary and High School between 1922 and 1955 was as follows:

⁴⁷Graduate Record Book, op. cit., 1928-1955.

⁴⁸Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1952-53, p. 52.

1922-23		1933-34	131	1944-45	105
1923-24		1934-35	116	1945-46	114
1924-25		1935-36	114	1946-47	95
1925-26		1936-37	130	1947-48	98
1926-27	86	1937-38	113	1948-49	101
1927-28	114	1938-39	119	1949-50	106
1928-29	113	1939-40	142	1950-51	100
1929-30	112	1940-41	128	1951-52	101
1930-31	115	1941-42	139	1952-53	126
1931-32	124	1942-43	127	1953-54	109
1932-33	110	1943-44	127	1954-55	116 49

Wyoming pupils continued to attend at Manila in order to take advantage of the higher grade level available. The following is quoted from the Minutes of Daggett District:

The next question of discussion was that of admitting out of state students, and what fee should be charged them. It was finally decided to make a tuition fee of \$10.00 for all such students.⁵⁰

In turn, Daggett County students living in the eastern extreme of the county attended the Colorado school at Lodore.

The clerk was authorized to write a warrant in favor of W. E. Gadd, treasurer of Lodore School, for the payment of our share in furnishing school facilities for the children of Brown's Park. Approved Nov. 6, 1926.⁵¹

Mrs. Jesse Taylor requested by letter that consideration be given to the matter of paying tuition for two of her children while at the Craig, Colorado High School, next year. April 19, 1941.⁵²

At various times between 1922 and the present 1959, agreement was reached between the various Colorado and Wyoming districts and Daggett District, on the transfer of students to the nearest available school. Utah children living at Birch

⁴⁹Biennial Reports, op. cit., 1922-1955.

⁵⁰Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., Sept. 2, 1922.

⁵¹Ibid., November 6, 1926.

⁵²Ibid., April 19, 1941.

Creek, in western Daggett County, attended school at McKinnon, Wyoming, just across the Wyoming-Utah boundary, and Wyoming pupils, living at Washam, attended the Manila School after their own closed in 1942.

As of 1952, all Utah children living at Birch Creek, were transported through McKinnon to Manila over a distance of some twenty-five miles, as it was felt that this would be more economical than paying tuition to the Wyoming school district.⁵³ After 1942, all children from Washam attended the Manila School, and high school children living at McKinnon also undertook their studies at Manila High School. In 1956 Wyoming students were given the choice of being educated at the Utah school or boarding out to go to the nearest Wyoming high school.

Isolated pupils, living in Daggett District, have been accorded funds paid in lieu of transportation, dating even before 1922, as was mentioned in the report on the third Manila School. In July, 1953, the amount of \$270.00 each was paid to three families living in eastern Daggett County, in lieu of transportation.⁵⁴

Between 1919 and 1935, pupils made their way to school as best they could, the same being true before the former year. Because of extreme distances, in some cases, and the hardship that was apparent, in September of 1935, the citizens

⁵³Ibid., May 21, 1951

⁵⁴Ibid., July 6, 1953

presented a petition calling for bus service and the Board adopted a resolution to raise the budget by \$300.00 to pay for the transport of children living beyond the two and one-half mile limit from the Manila School. On September 28, 1935, the Board appointed Merlin Schofield to transport children over three proposed routes for a period of six months at a salary of \$54.00 per month. Each family was to pay a fee of \$3.00 per month in order to help support the program.⁵⁵ On July 29, 1939, Mr. Howard Iverson was given a contract to transport school children, he to provide the conveyance. On September 30, 1939, the following was written in the Minutes:

It was moved by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Reed and carried that this school district purchase the school bus now in use, from Howard Iverson by paying him \$300.00 and paying the Freed Finance Co. \$910.13.⁵⁶

This bus was a 1939 Chevrolet Suburban and was the real start of bus transportation in the Daggett School District.

In 1948, the district purchased a 1948 model Ford, twenty-eight passenger bus, and in 1951, another, smaller Ford. In 1952, the larger Ford was sold and a 1952 model Chevrolet was purchased, all for the use of this fourth Manila School.⁵⁷ In 1955, Daggett District was operating two district-owned vehicles and paying for the use of another, while Washam pupils were transported to Manila in their own bus. It is noted that these four buses were operating for a school with an enroll-

⁵⁵Ibid., September, 1935.

⁵⁶Ibid., September 30, 1939

⁵⁷Nels Philbrick, interview.

ment of about one hundred pupils, many of whom lived in Manila, which indicates the sparseness of population in the area.

For recreation, the school provided the combination auditorium and gymnasium, which was used for athletic games, movies, dances, and programs of various sorts. In 1947, a number of swings and a slide were erected to the east of the building.⁵⁸ As was mentioned earlier, some organized basketball was carried on by the high school students, although there was little opportunity for any type of league play until 1958. Many plays were presented over the years, and by 1950, a movie was shown to the student body every two weeks. The annual school picnic became a tradition with the Manila School.

Patrons who were particularly outstanding in the support of this school were: M. N. Larsen, Silver Licht, Niels Pallesen, Leland Mayers, George Walkup, and John C. Allen. Two of the above spent many years in the office of Clerk of the Board; Mr. Pallesen, who, of course, served as a teacher in the various schools in and around Daggett County and was clerk until his death in 1941; Mr. Allen served as clerk from 1941 until 1959, rendering much faithful service to the Daggett School District.⁵⁹

Following is a list of Board Members of Daggett District between 1922 and 1955:

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ J. Kent Olson, interview; John C. Allen, interview; Personal interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton, former Board Member, and resident of Daggett County, February 14, 1957.

1922-23	1928-29	1934-35
Vern Hardy Charles F. Olson Leo B. Stewart Marion Campbell George Walkup	Peter G. Wall John S. Bennett Oscar Swett Niels Pallesen Eli Briggs	John S. Bennett John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Anciel T. Twitchell Silver Licht
1923-24	1929-30	1935-36
Vern Hardy Charles F. Olson Elizabeth Allen Leo B. Stewart	Peter G. Wall John S. Bennett Oscar Swett Niels Pallesen Eli Briggs	John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Silver Licht Martin Schwab
1924-25	1930-31	1936-37
Vern Hardy Charles Olson Elizabeth Stanton J. L. Wade Peter G. Wall	Peter G. Wall John S. Bennett Oscar Swett Niels Pallesen Eli Briggs	John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Silver Licht Martin Schwab
1925-26	1931-32	1937-38
Vern Hardy Charles F. Olson Elizabeth Stanton J. L. Wade Peter G. Wall	John S. Bennett John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Mark A. Anson Anciel T. Twitchell	John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Silver Licht Kenneth Reed Frank J. Schofield
1926-27	1932-33	1938-39
Elizabeth Stanton Peter G. Wall John S. Bennett M. N. Larsen Oscar Swett	John S. Bennett John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Mark A. Anson Anciel T. Twitchell	John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Silver Licht Kenneth Reed Frank J. Schofield
1927-28	1933-34	1939-40
Peter G. Wall John S. Bennett Oscar Swett Niels Pallesen Archie Lamb	John S. Bennett John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Anciel T. Twitchell Silver Licht	John C. Allen Leland A. Mayers Kenneth Reed Frank J. Schofield

1940-41

1945-46

1950-51

John C. Allen	Archie Lamb	Clifford Christensen
Leland A. Mayers	Clifford Christensen	M. N. Larsen
Kenneth Reed	M. N. Larsen	Gene Campbell
Frank J. Schofield	Paul Williams	John Ylincheta
Archie Lamb		Kenneth Reed

1941-42

1946-47

1951-52

Leland A. Mayers	Archie Lamb	M. N. Larsen
Kenneth Reed	Clifford Christensen	Gene Campbell
Archie Lamb	M. N. Larsen	John Ylincheta
Vernon Nelson	Paul Williams	Kenneth Reed
Clifford Christensen	Claude C. Jones	Dick Bennett

1942-43

1947-48

1952-53

Leland A. Mayers	Clifford Christensen	M. N. Larsen
Kenneth Reed	M. N. Larsen	Gene Campbell
Archie Lamb	Paul Williams	John Ylincheta
Vernon Nelson	Howard Iverson	Kenneth Reed
Clifford Christensen	Vernon Nelson	Dick Bennett

1943-44

1948-49

1953-54

Kenneth Reed	Clifford Christensen	Gene Campbell
Archie Lamb	M. N. Larsen	John Ylincheta
Vernon Nelson	Paul Williams	Kenneth Reed
Clifford Christensen	Howard Iverson	Dick Bennett
Norman N. Larsen	Vernon Nelson	Alton Beck

1944-45

1949-50

1954-55

Kenneth Reed	Clifford Christensen	Gene Campbell
Archie Lamb	M. N. Larsen	John Ylincheta
Clifford Christensen	Vernon Nelson	Kenneth Reed
Norman N. Larsen	Gene Campbell	Dick Bennett
Paul Williams	John Ylincheta	Alton Beck ⁶⁰

It was during the existence of this school that the Daggett District was redistricted into the five representative precincts that are extant today. On October 6, 1926, the following was recorded in the Minute Book:

At the regular meeting of the County Commissioners Oct. 4, 1926, the county was redistricted in accordance

⁶⁰ Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1922-1955.

page 106 Session Laws of 1925.

Representative Precinct No. 1, all of Brown's Park, Greendale, and of the territory east of the Nelson Lane between Secs. 16 and 17 TWP. 3 N. Range 20 E on the north by the Wyoming line, on the south by the Uintah-Daggett County line and on the east, by the Colorado line.

Representative Precinct No. 2, bounded on the north by the State Road, on the east, by the Nelson Lane, on the west the TWP line between Ranges 19 and 20 east.

Representative Precinct No. 3, bounded on the east by the TWP line between Ranges 19 and 20 E, on the north by the State Road, on the west, by the line between the Birch Springs and John Briggs ranches, or the line between Sec. 21 and 22 E N, 19 E.

Representative Precinct No. 4, bounded on the north by the State Road, on the east, by the Nelson Lane between Sec. 16 and 17 T. 3 N. Range 20 E, on the west by the line between Birch Springs and John Briggs ranches, on the north by the Wyoming line.

Representative Precinct No. 5, all west of the line between the Birch Springs and John Briggs ranches.

In 1941, Greendale changed from Precinct 1 to Precinct 2.⁶¹

This school was supported by the tax funds of Daggett County, state aid, and, in later years, by the funds of the state equalization program, which has made it possible for a high school to exist at Manila. Manila School was one of the schools accorded a "Special Schools" status in regard to the number of Distribution Units allotted to it. The district has received a larger amount of funds than the number of pupils attending entitled it to receive, because of its status as an extremely isolated district.

Following are three budgets for the years, 1934, 1944, and 1954, which indicate the growth of expenditures for education in the Daggett District:

⁶¹Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., October 4, 1926.

Daggett District:

June 4, 1934

General Control

Salary & expense of School Board	\$180.00
Salary of Clerk	180.00
Salary of Treasurer	100.00
Administrative	<u>350.00</u>
	\$810.00

Instruction

Teachers Salaries	\$3,900.00
Text Books and Supplies	300.00
Health	<u>25.00</u>
	\$4,225.00

Operation of School Plant

Salary of Janitor	\$330.00
Janitor's Supplies	25.00
Heat, Light, and Water	<u>400.00</u>
	\$755.00

Maintenance of Plant

Repair of Buildings and Upkeep of Grounds	\$300.00
	\$300.00

Capital Outlay and Debt
Service

Furniture and Fixtures	\$125.00
Library Books	50.00
Redemption of Bonds	1,000.00
Interest on Bonds	425.00
Interest on Short Time Loans	20.00
Total	<u>\$1,620.00</u>
	\$ 7,710.00

Estimated Revenues

Cash on Hand	\$400.00
State School	4,000.00
Forest Service	<u>325.00</u>
	\$4,725.00

Estimated Deficit
(to be made up by local levy) \$2,995.00

Daggett District:

June 30, 1944

General Control

Salary & Expense of School Board	\$240.00
Salary of Clerk-Treasurer	250.00
Administrative	<u>300.00</u>
	\$820.00

Instruction

Teachers Salaries	\$9,250.00
Textbooks and Supplies	400.00
Health	120.00
Tuition	<u>500.00</u>
	\$10,270.00

Transportation

\$2,025.00	\$2,025.00
------------	------------

Operation of School Plant

Janitor and Supplies	\$720.00
Heat, Light, and Water	<u>500.00</u>
	\$1,220.00

Maintenance of Plant

Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
---------------------------------	------------	------------

Capital Outlay and Debt
Service

Equipment and Furniture	\$100.00
Library	50.00
Interest	<u>50.00</u>
	\$200.00

Total: \$15,535.00

Estimated Revenues

State District	\$3,650.00
Equalization Fund	1,350.00
Forest Fund	1,000.00
High School	55.00
Uniform School Fund	605.00
House Bill 28	1,571.00
Lunch	<u>561.00</u>
	\$3,792.00

Estimated Deficit
(to be made up by local levy) \$6,743.00

Daggett District:

June 7, 1954

Administrative

Compensation of Board Members	\$350.00
Salary of Superintendent	3,700.00
Salary of Clerk	750.00
Election of Board Members	100.00
Supplies, Materials, Travel Expense	<u>800.00</u>
	\$5,700.00

Instruction

Salaries of Teachers	\$21,000.00
Substitute Teachers	250.00
Textbooks	900.00
Library Books & Periodicals	800.00
Teaching Supplies	500.00
Audio-Visual Supplies	<u>500.00</u>
	\$23,950.00

Other School Services

Health Services	100.00
Transportation Salaries	1,800.00
Transportation Supplies and Maint.	750.00
Transportation Insurance	437.00
Transportation Contracts	3,115.00
Payments in Lieu of Transportation	<u>1,620.00</u>
	\$7,822.00

School Lunch	2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Maintenance of Plant	500.00	\$500.00
Equipment	1,549.00	\$1,549.00

Operation of Plant

Salaries	1,435.00	
Coal	700.00	
Power	360.00	
Supplies	<u>310.00</u>	
	\$2,805.00	
Grounds Development Fund	1,100.00	\$1,100.00

Fixed Charges

Retirement	864.00
Social Security	605.00
Insurance	280.00
Collection of School Taxes	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$3,250.00

Debt Service

Redemption of Bonds	4,000.00
Interest on Short Term Loan	100.00
Interest on Bonds	2,080.00
Other Debt Service	<u>1,267.00</u>
	\$7,447.00
Total:	\$56,723.00

Estimated Receipts

Basic 11 mills	\$30,000.00
Transportation	4,964.00
Bond 10 mills	6,964.00
Lunch	2,500.00
Forest	1,200.00
Retirement-	1,470.00
Tuition	3,575.00
Cash on Hand	<u>6,300.00</u>
	\$56,723.00 ⁶²

For many years, Daggett District experienced some difficulty in trying to finance its schools, and many references are made in the Minutes to the need for borrowing money, on short term loans, in order to carry on the educational program. With the advent of a stronger state equalization system, the district has been financially more stable.⁶³

It was during the existence of this Manila School that the first full-time superintendent and principal assumed his duties. Since the end of World War I, a number of persons have held the title of Superintendent of Daggett County Schools, however, most of the administration was provided directly by

⁶²Ibid., June 4, 1934; June 30, 1944; June 7, 1954.

⁶³John C. Allen, interview.

the Board of Education, even as late as World War II. Following that conflict, the state required that more direct administration of the school be given to a professional superintendent and principal, while the Board of Education was to perform its more indirect administrative duties. After the war, J. Maiben Stephenson and L. Dale Gibson assumed more direct administrative duties, however, both taught classes. In 1952, Mr. William Purify became the first full-time superintendent and principal, followed by Mr. Kay W. Palmer, who is the present Superintendent of Daggett County School District.⁶⁴

Following is a list of average salaries paid to teachers at this Manila School between 1922 and 1955:

1922	\$100.00	Per Month	1934	\$75.00	Per Month
1923	\$100.00	" "	1935	\$75.00	" "
1924	\$100.00	" "	1936	\$75.00	" "
1925	\$100.00	" "	1937	\$80.00	" "
1926	\$100.00	" "	1938	\$80.00	" "
1927	\$100.00	" "	1939	\$80.00	" "
1928	\$100.00	" "	1940	\$80.00	" "
1929	\$110.00	" "	1941	\$85.00	" "
1930	\$110.00	" "	1942	\$85.00	" "
1931	\$100.00	" "	1943	100.00	" "
1932	\$75.00	" "	1944	110.00	" "
1933	\$75.00	" "			

On April 22, 1944, the Daggett School District Board of Education met for the purpose of adopting a salary schedule in conformance with House Bill 28.⁶⁶ This marked the first year that an official salary schedule was ever adopted in Daggett District. Following is a copy of that schedule:

⁶⁴Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., Aug. 25, 1952.

⁶⁵Ibid., 1922-1944.

⁶⁶Ibid., April 22, 1944.

1944-45

Years of Experience	Less Than Bachelor Degree	Bachelor Degree	Master's Degree
0	840.00	960.00	1,056.00
to	to	to	to
16	\$1,595.00	\$1,705.00	\$1,801.00 67

On May 3, 1948, the following schedule was adopted:

Certified, without a degree, start at \$1,800.00 and reach maximum in five years of \$2,000. Certified with a degree \$2280 and reach a maximum in seven years of \$2700.

On March 6, 1950, the schedule was as outlined:

Sixty dollar increase per year for seven years, increased to \$75.00 for next nine years for teachers having B.S. degree, with base of \$2400.00 and a maximum of \$3495.00.

March 7, 1955. Bachelor degree and certificate; start at \$3300.00 with annual increase to \$4800.00 in fifteen years. Degree and no certificate start \$2800.00 with annual \$50.00 increase to \$3550.00 in fifteen years. No degree and no certificate to start at \$2300 with annual \$50.00 increase to \$3050 in fifteen years.⁶⁶

Superintendents and principals received from twenty to fifty dollars more per month during the twenties and thirties, with the differential increasing in later years.

Following is a list of those who taught at this Manila School:

1922-23

Erma Bradford
Ellen Anderson
Beulah Larsen
Paul C. Miner, Prin. & Supt.

1923-24

Marva Bullock
Arvilla Meredith
Harlow Clarke, Prin.

67 Ibid.

68 Ibid., May 3, 1948; March 6, 1950; March 7, 1955.

1924-25

Verda Stewart
Otey Lewis
Harold B. Lindeman, Prin.

1925-26

Verda Stewart
Mary E. Tinker

1926-27

Miriam Burton
Wilda Hardy
Ephraim Kingsford, Prin.

1927-28

Mariam A. Burton
Wilda Hardy
LeGrand Jarman
Ephriam Kingsford, Prin.

1928-29

Vanona Whitehead
Edna L. Allen
Norma Jarman
Serge N. Benson, Prin.

1929-30

Margaret Berghout
Jeanne Stewart
A. L. Baxter
C. H. Frogue, Prin.

1930-31

Beulah Stout
Melba Black
Ruth Allen
Christine Roberts
D. C. Brock, Prin.

1931-32

Ann Noble
Seymore Mikkelsen
Melva Black
Beulah Stout
D.C. Brock, Prin.

1932-33

Katherine Whitney
Lucy Watt
Ruth Smith
Franklin Nielsen, Prin.

1933-34

Maxine Myers
Olive Galloway
Orville Norton, Prin.

1934-35

Maxine Myers
Lucy Watt
Ruth Smith
Olive Galloway
Orville Norton, Prin.

1935-36

Madge Campbell
Ruth Peterson
Mary Brown
Delmar Nelson
J. D. Harper, Prin.

Manila teachers, cont.

1936-37

Madge A. Campbell
Ruth Peterson
Rowena Bangerter
John H. McConkie
J. D. Harper, Prin.

1942-43

Vivian Arrowsmith
Agnes Briggs
Geneva Marriott
Mary E. Tinker
Eileen Williams, Prin.

1937-38

Mary Miner
Eileen Thomson
Jane Reid
J. H. McConkie
J. D. Harper, Prin.

1943-44

Agnes Briggs
Mary E. Tinker
Eva Ruble
J. D. Harper, Prin.

1938-39

Reca Darnell
Eileen Thomson
Warren H. Dean
Jane Reid, Prin.

1944-45

Agnes Briggs
Mary E. Tinker
Eva Ruble
J. D. Harper, Prin.

1939-40

Reca Darnell
Virginia F. Cady
Sarah Sargent
Ralph Brown
Silas M. Young, Prin.

1945-46

Agnes M. Briggs
Mary E. Tinker
Gwendolyn Jackson
Lucille Hanks
Roy Lee, Prin.

1940-41

Geneva Marriott
Margaret Anderson
Kenneth Whitwood
Roy Spear
Alvin J. Teuscher, Prin.

1946-47

Agnes Briggs
Mary E. Tinker
Eva C. Ruble
Eileen T. Williams
Arza H. Welch, Prin.

1941-42

Geneva L. Marriott
Mary E. Tinker
Thomas K. Pratt
William Heisler
Jesse C. Holt, Prin.

1947-48

Agnes Briggs
Mary E. Tinker
Eva C. Ruble
J. D. Harper
Harriett Slagowski
J. Maiben Stephenson,
Prin. & Supt.

1948-49

Neva Beckstead
Mary E. Tinker
Eva C. Ruble
Betty Corn
Dean Corn
J. Maiben Stephenson, Prin. & Supt.

1949-50

Elenor Hemingway
Mary E. Tinker
Orlando Williams
Deon A. Gibson
Samuel R. Hemingway
L. Dale Gibson, Prin. & Supt.

1950-51

Jean Goodrich
Hartwell Goodrich
Shirley Chumley
William L. Garner
David A. Sullivan
L. Dale Gibson, Prin. & Supt.

1951-52

Cherie Smith
Anne Huggins
Shirley Chumley
Keith C. Badham
Joseph E. Olson
William Purdy
L. Dale Gibson, Prin. & Supt.⁶⁹

1952-53

Anne Purdy
Ruth Olson
Carolyn Markham
Donald Baxter
Rae Onda Baxter
Florin Hulse
William Purdy, Prin. & Supt.

1953-54

Fontella Galloway
Vesta Jarvis
Donald Baxter
William Jarvis
Beverly Palmer
William Purdy
Kay W. Palmer, Prin. & Supt.

1954-55

Fontella Galloway
Vesta Jarvis
Beverly Palmer
Rae Onda Baxter
Thomas Welch
Donald W. Baxter
Kay W. Palmer, Prin. & Supt.

Among the teachers at the fourth Manila School were

two who have already been mentioned earlier, Mr. Paul C. Miner, who was superintendent during the construction of the school, and Mrs. Mary E. Tinker, who taught at various schools throughout the region under study.

⁶⁹Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1922-1955.

Others who were mentioned in interviews as having performed fine services in their fields, or who rendered more than the usual time and effort for the benefit of the community and its school were as follows: E. O. Kingsford, C. H. Frogue, H. B. Lindeman, Verda Stewart, Otey Lewis, Orville Norton, Melba Black, Lucy Matt, Maxine Myers, Jane Reid, Alvin Teucher, Arza Huff Welch, J. Maiben Stephenson, L. Dale Gibson, Vivian Arrowsmith, William Heisler, Thomas Pratt, Geneva Marriott, Roy Spear, Agnes Briggs, Samuel and Elenor Hemingway, Hartwell and Jean Goodrich, William L. Garner, and William Purdy.⁷⁰ There were, no doubt, many more teachers who should be mentioned, and much credit should go to all of these men and women, many of whom taught under rather trying conditions, with a lack of adequate materials and teaching aids.

During the existence of this school, the status of the school custodian rose from that of a part-time position to a full-time situation. Following is a list of the custodians of the Manila School:

A.J.B. Stewart	Rex Masters
Rulon Anson	Ren Nelson
Merlin Schofield	George Peterson
Mr. Anderson	Joseph Urwin ⁷¹

Mr. Urwin served the district for nearly ten years, prior to its closing for remodeling in 1955.

In matters of discipline, as was mentioned, one of the

⁷⁰John C. Allen, interview; Elizabeth Stanton, interview; J. Kent Olson, interview; Nels and Mable Philbrick, interview; Sue Masters, interview.

⁷¹Ibid.

teachers served as a teaching principal-superintendent during most of the existence of the fourth Manila School. Severe disciplinary problems were handled through direct action of the Board. This administration of discipline was also applied directly to the activities of teachers as is indicated by the following quotation:

Be it Resolved: That it is the sense of the Board of Education of the Daggett School District, that all teachers abstain from attending social entertainments after 10:00 p.m. during the school week which we believe will prevent them from putting forth their full efforts in teaching.

Be it further Resolved: That any teacher violating this resolution will be called to account for their action before the Board.⁷²

It was not until the advent of a full-time superintendent and principal, in the early nineteen fifties, that discipline became the function of professional personnel, reserving only extreme cases for action by the Board.

With the advent of the depression of the thirties, the Manila School took an increasing part in the maintenance of public health in the county. Mable Philbrick has served as public health nurse for the county since about 1934. By 1937, doctors were coming out and giving physical exams to pupils through the facilities of the school. Since that time, regular eye examinations, inoculations, and dental examinations have been common. With the exception of Dr. Tinker and some associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps, Daggett has never had a resident doctor until the beginning of the Flam-

⁷²Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., Dec. 6, 1930.

ing Gorge Project.⁷³

The first mention of a school lunch program in the Daggett District Minute Book was dated March 6, 1937:

The serving of school lunch was discussed and it was decided to furnish some supplies and begin serving March 8, 1937.⁷⁴

Again, on April 2, 1938:

It was moved by Mr. Schofield, seconded by Mr. Reed and carried that the school lunch project for the school-year of 1938-39 be applied for as prepared by the Ogden Office.⁷⁵

By October, 1944, the school began serving a "Type A" lunch, charging a fee of ten cents per day. This program has continued until the present, 1959.⁷⁶

Following is a list of cooks who have served the district since the institution of the lunch:

Patricia Searle
Averill Schofield
Ida Schofield
Josephine Peterson

Lena Schofield
Bertha Beckstead
Myrtle Reed
Lilly Nelson
Beatrice Beck⁷⁷

The first books donated to the library arrived in 1923, and since that time, minor additions have been placed therein. By 1955, the library was highly inadequate.

From time to time, classes for adult participation have been offered. The public health nurse has given courses

⁷³Mable Philbrick, interview.

⁷⁴Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., March 6, 1937.

⁷⁵Ibid., April 2, 1938.

⁷⁶Ibid., October 7, 1944.

⁷⁷Ibid., October, 1944 to August, 1954.

in first aid, and studies in crafts and hobbies have been presented according to public interest and available teachers.

The fourth Manila School has served as a community school almost from the day that it opened in 1922. Because of the lack of any civic center, other than the church or "Old Hall," the residents of Daggett County utilized the school-house for their cultural, recreational, and social activities, perhaps more than any other building. Political conventions, church programs, clubwork, extension service activities, dances, plays, movies, smokers, and funerals were carried on throughout the existence of the building. One of the acute problems of the various boards of education has been the proper administration of the school building as a civic center.

The Fifth Manila School. By 1950, the Manila School had deteriorated into a condition that merited either a complete remodeling or the building of a new school. Two fires had broken out because of overheating of the furnaces, the lavatory and showering facilities were in a run-down state, the plaster on the walls and ceiling was cracked and broken, the roof was in a weakened condition and the stucco exterior was worn and needing repair.

On October 6, 1953, a meeting was held with State Superintendent Bateman and Building Director Fowler on the possibility of participation in a special state building fund for the construction of new buildings. The district was advised that it would need to bond itself in an amount of at

least \$66,000.00, or more, in order to qualify for aid from the state.⁷⁸

On February 24, 1954, a special meeting of the Board of Education called for an election to be held on the question of bonding Daggett County School District for the sum of \$70,000.00 for the purpose of building a new school. The election took place on March 9, 1954, and was carried by a vote of fifty-two to nineteen.⁷⁹ The firm of Budd and McDermott was contracted with to draw up plans and specifications.

At a bid opening on June 9, 1954, all of the bids were deemed too high and were rejected by the Board.⁸⁰ It was decided to alter and revise the plans and specifications in order to lower the cost. Efforts were made, in the meantime, to try to gain approval from the State Office of Education to build a complete new school rather than remodel the old one and add to it. Because of the relatively low tax rate in Daggett County and complaints to the State Board of Education that Daggett was receiving too much consideration and not taxing itself to the limit, the remodeling of the old building had to be included.

At a meeting on February 7, 1955, the Board determined to reject all bids submitted at a prior meeting on January 27, 1955, and to negotiate with a contractor on acceptable changes

⁷⁸Ibid., October 6, 1953.

⁷⁹Ibid., March 9, 1954.

⁸⁰Ibid., June 9, 1954.

in the plans and specifications in order to lower the building cost. Negotiated figures and acceptable changes resulted in a figure of \$40,886.00 for remodeling the old building and the sum of \$231,961.00 for the addition, or new building, totaling some \$272,847.00. The building contract was awarded to Quinney and Winburn Construction Company on February 7, 1955.⁸¹

On April 15, 1955, the school session came to an end and remodeling and construction of the school began.⁸² Because of unforeseen difficulties and the need for more funds, requests were made to the State Office of Education, and the final cost of the building came to nearly \$300,000.00.

The remodeled Manila School was opened for use by the students in September, 1955, and on January 18, 1956, the completed building was accepted by the Daggett County Board of Education.⁸² This is the present Manila School, and the addition was placed directly east of the old building, connected to the latter by a brick and concrete corridor. (Figs. 33 and 34.)

In remodeling the former school, the shingle roof was removed and replaced by a gravel composition material, while all of the old stucco was taken off and new applied. Wooden window frames were torn out and metal frames installed. On the interior, a portion of the flooring and all of the plaster

⁸¹Ibid., February 7, 1955.

⁸²Ibid., January 18, 1956.

on the walls and ceiling was completely removed, leaving only the wooden framework and studding. Sheetrock was placed upon the walls and acoustical tile added to the ceilings. Linoleum flooring was installed, along with a completely new electrical and heating system.



Fig. 33.-The west wing of the Manila School

In the basement, the old first and second grade room and kitchen, on the west, were remodeled into a kitchen and cafeteria-multipurpose room. The two lavatories were rebuilt. The remaining basement area was utilized as a storage room and a center for the water tank and pumping machinery.



Fig. 34.-The east wing of the Manila School

On the main floor, to the southwest, the first and second grade room was situated; to the northwest, the third and fourth grade, and directly across the hall from the latter, the typing classroom. The old auditorium was divided into a fifth and sixth grade room and a high school room. The south entrance was left extant, and directly east of that, in the former office, a new library was constructed. In the south-east corner, another high school room was placed.

Following the corridor directly east from the old building and into the new addition, on the north, main floor, was situated a complete new home economics room, equipped with the necessary materials for an effective program in that area.

The main section of this level was occupied by a new regulation-sized gymnasium-auditorium, which provided the largest room under one roof ever constructed in Daggett County. To the west, across the hall, a science room was located, and just south of the latter, the principal's office and the book store. East and across the hall from the office was the faculty and board room, which was recently converted into the office of the superintendent.

The boiler room, boys' and girls' shower rooms, and a complete new shop, which offered the first real industrial arts program in the Daggett County schools, was located in the basement of the new addition.

The structure was built of buff colored brick, with a gravel composition roof and green trimming, overlooking the town of Manila. At the present time it is the largest and most attractive building in the community, and until the construction of the Flaming Gorge School, was the finest structure in Daggett County.

This institution has been in continuous operation since September, 1955, and serves as one of the two grade schools and the only high school in Daggett County. It is well equipped with new furniture, blackboards, books, and other materials. In the home economics, physical education, and industrial arts areas, the new construction brought about a complete revolution. Cooking and sewing, which, in the past, had been a rather mediocre affair, are now taught at the same level as any other school of comparable size in Utah.

The new gymnasium provided the opportunity for competitive games with other small schools, particularly, in Wyoming, and in 1958, the Manila High School, for the first time, played in a competitive league of basketball, with "Class C" schools in nearby Sweetwater County.⁸³

The shop has acquired many new tools, including welding equipment, a planer, power saws, drills, and a forge. Efforts have been made, during the past few years, to improve the science and library areas in order to bring the Manila High School up to standard.

Following is a list of graduates from this Manila School:

1955-56

James Olson
David Larsen
Dwain Walker
Jerry Siler
Deanna Schofield

1958-59

Linda Masters
Elbert Steinaker
Elaine Steinaker
Jerry Christensen
Roger Olson
Ronnie Beck
Lynn Borden
Garnett Anson
Evelyn Rogina⁸⁴
Ronnie Martin
Claire Christensen
Mera Don Larsen

1956-57

Lura Jean Christensen
Zona Gay Bjorn
Glenda Potter
Louis Potter
Linda Olsen

1957-58

Marian Bennett
Carma Potter
Carol Potter
Arthur Robinson

The elementary school curriculum remained, basically,

⁸³Kay W. Palmer, interview.

⁸⁴Graduate Record Book, 1956-1959.

the same as earlier. In the fall of 1957, a Kindergarten was begun with an enrollment of twenty-one children, marking the first time this program was ever undertaken in the region under study.⁸⁵ The effort was discontinued after the 1957-58 school-year because of the inability to obtain a certificated teacher for the position.

Daggett District continues as one of the districts accorded a "Special" status, wherein the schools receive more financial aid from the state than they would be entitled to if aid was based entirely on the number of pupils in daily attendance. As of August, 1958, Daggett County was accorded the following Distribution Units:

Manila Elementary School	Manila Jr. & Sr. High
3 1/2 teachers	6 teachers 1/2 principal
Flaming Gorge Elementary School	Administration
3 1/2 teachers 1/2 principal	1 superintendent 1/2 secretary ⁸⁶

In September, 1957, the superintendent attained the full-time status of a superintendent, and one-half of a unit was added for a principal. In September, 1959, a full-time principal will serve at Manila.⁸⁷

Following is a list of enrollment for the Manila School between 1955 and 1959:

⁸⁵Kay W. Palmer, interview.

⁸⁶Ibid.

⁸⁷Ibid.

1955-56	92	1957-58	134
1956-57	99	1958-59	190
			estimated ⁸⁸

Wyoming pupils from Washam and McKinnon continue to attend at the Manila School, along with junior and senior high students from Dutch John, Daggett County. All transportation is provided by buses owned and operated by the Daggett District. On June 10, 1957, a thirty-six passenger Ford bus was purchased, in order to transport the growing enrollment from Dutch John, and on June 25, 1958, a sixty-six passenger Ford bus was added.⁸⁹

In the spring of 1957, the Manila P.T.A. established playground equipment just south of the school, including a small merry-go-round, swings, and a climbing jungle. A softball field is situated directly east of the main building.

Following is a list of the members of the Board who have served since the completion of the present Manila School:

1955-56

Dick Bennett
Gene Campbell
John Ylincheta
Alton Beck
Tom Christensen

1957-58

Dick Bennett
John Ylincheta
Alton Beck
Tom Christensen
William Robinson

1956-57

Dick Bennett
Gene Campbell
John Ylincheta
Alton Beck
Tom Christensen

1958-59

Dick Bennett
John Ylincheta
Tom Christensen
William Robinson
Muerl Larsen⁹⁰

⁸⁸Biennial Reports, op. cit., 1955-1958.

⁸⁹Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., June 10, 1957, and June 25, 1958.

⁹⁰Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1955-58.

Following is a copy of the 1958-59 budget adopted by
the Daggett County School District:

June 30, 1958

Administration

Salaries	11,465.00
Travel	1,265.00
Supplies and Materials	600.00
Other	<u>464.00</u>
	<u>\$13,794.00</u>

Instruction

Salaries	53,363.00
Travel	400.00
Textbooks	1,530.00
School libraries and audio- visual Materials	1,900.00
Instructional Supplies	2,120.00
Other	<u>781.00</u>
	<u>\$60,094.00</u>

Other Services

Student-Body Activities	811.00	811.00
-------------------------	--------	--------

Transportation

Salaries	5,310.00
Contracted services and public carriers	2,050.00
Pupil transportation insurance	700.00
Expenditures in lieu of transportation	1,500.00
Gas, oil, tires, parts & repairs	<u>2,226.00</u>
	<u>\$11,786.00</u>

School Lunch

Salaries	2,952.00
Food	4,401.00
Equipment	<u>150.00</u>
	<u>\$7,503.00</u>

Operation of School Plant

Salaries	4,715.00
Fuel and Utilities	4,000.00
Supplies, except utilities	<u>250.00</u>
	\$9,765.00

Maintenance of School Plant

Salaries	970.00
Materials & Contracted Services	<u>1,750.00</u>
	\$2,720.00

Fixed Charges

Retirement & Social Security	3,456.00
Insurance	1,500.00
Collection of tax	<u>1,800.00</u>
	\$6,756.00

Capital Outlay & Debt
Service

Buildings and Sites	2,567.00
Equipment	6,141.00
Retirement of debt	4,000.00
Interest	<u>2,543.00</u>
	\$15,251.00

Total: \$128,480.00 ⁹¹

Following is an outline of revenues and income
expected for the school year, 1958-59:

⁹¹Minutes of Daggett District, op. cit., June 30,
1958.

State Guaranteed Program: M & O

Basic (14,333 D. U.'s)	\$68,798
Supplemental	8,496
Transportation	6,000
Soc. Sec. & Ret.	<u>3,456</u>
Total State Guaranteed	\$86,750
Less Local Property Tax	<u>19,200</u>
State Contribution	\$67,550
Local Property Tax	19,200
Federal M & O (P.L. 874)	15,000
Forest Fund	2,400
Tuition (Green River - 20)	6,400
Transportation (Green River)	2,500
Other (sales & rentals)	1,000
Balance on hand	<u>- 7,013</u>
Total Maintenance & Operation	\$107,037
Capital Outlay & Debt Service:	
Balance on Hand	851
Bond Obligation	\$12,000
Local Leeway	<u>2,400</u>
Total Capital Outlay & Debt Service	\$ 15,251
School Lunch Fund:	
Federal	\$ 967
State	815
Sale of Lunches	<u>4,289</u>
Total Lunch	\$ 6,192
Grand Total Receipts	\$128,480

The rapid increase in the size of the budget, to a large degree, was due to the influx of pupils resulting from the development of the Flaming Gorge Project.

A salary schedule adopted on February 3, 1958, is listed:

Daggett Schools	No Degree No Cert.	Degree No Cert.	Utah Cert. Bach. Degree	Ut. Cert. Masters
0	\$3,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,100.00
1	\$3,050.00	\$3,550.00	\$4,100.00	\$4,200.00
to	to	to	to	to
15	\$3,350.00	\$3,850.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,600.00

A list of those who have taught at the Manila School since 1955 is as follows:

1957-58

1955-56

Fontella Galloway
Vesta Jarvis
Merle Elmer
Donald Baxter
Rae Onda Baxter
Beverly Palmer
Thomas Welch
Kay W. Palmer, Prin. & Supt.

Fontella Galloway
Veda Triplett
Anna C. Smith
Agnes Briggs
Betty Chamberlain
Beverly Palmer
Carol Toone
Kenneth Toone
Thomas Welch, Prin.
Kay W. Palmer, Supt.

1956-57

Fontella Galloway
Vesta Jarvis
Merle Elmer
Donald Baxter
Agnes Briggs
Eutona Jarvie
Beverly Palmer
Thomas Welch
Kay W. Palmer, Prin. & Supt.

1958-59

Fontella Galloway
Carol Ann Briggs
Anna C. Smith
Betty Chamberlain
Beverly Palmer
Milton Wilkinson
Carol A. Toone
Kenneth Toone
David C. Watkins
Thomas Welch
William Purdy, Prin.
Kay W. Palmer, Supt.⁹⁴

⁹³Ibid., February 3, 1958.

⁹⁴Utah School Directory, op. cit., 1955-59.

Superintendent Kay W. Palmer, who is the present administrator of the Daggett County School District, arrived at Manila in September, 1953, and it has been during his term that the greatest degree of growth in buildings and advancement in the quality of education in the district has taken place. The building of the present Manila School and the construction of the new Flaming Gorge School took place under his guidance and direction. Plans are being discussed for the addition of new rooms at Flaming Gorge, and the building of a four-room elementary school at Manila in order to utilize the remodeled portion of the present plant as part of a growing high school. An attempt was made, in 1959, under the leadership of Superintendent Palmer, to gain funds, by bonding, for the construction of housing for teachers, which has always been a problem in the district. Because of legal complications, the plan for the new teacherages did not materialize. Superintendent Palmer deserves much credit for the leadership he has afforded in the expansion and development of the Daggett School District.

In regard to the public health program, the school continues much as before, with eye examinations, vaccinations, and physicals being carried on. With the presence of a hospital and doctor at Dutch John, the role of the Manila School in public health may not be as important as it was in the past.

The Manila School is a community school, perhaps even to a greater extent than it has been in earlier years. Its kitchen and cafeteria facilities have been readily available

to public groups, and the gymnasium presents the largest dance floor and auditorium in the area. Basketball games and social dancing are extremely popular.

In conclusion, the next few years will be difficult for the Manila School, in view of the great increase in enrollment expected with the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam. A school system which, in 1955, was expected to accomodate about one hundred pupils, may be trying to cope with three or four hundred within the next two years. Daggett District, for the first time, is experiencing some of the problems that schools in Utah population centers have been trying to deal with for some time.

CHAPTER VI

LAW, SUMMARY, AND CONCLUSIONS

The Legislative Background of School in Daggett County

Territorial school laws. The New England background of the founders of Utah led them to organize their school system in virtually the identical method of their forebears. They brought this about with the passage of the Law of 1852, which recognized the principle that the schools belong to the people, and, therefore, should be governed by the people. A board of trustees became the common administrative body for the schools, and these directors were given the right to assess and collect taxes and build and maintain school buildings. The responsibility for the establishment of schools was based upon local initiative.

The law also made it the duty of the county court to appoint a board of examiners who were to examine teacher candidates and issue certificates to those who qualified, thus, the county became the basis for teacher certification.

Further legislation in 1854 strengthened the earlier law by requiring the University of Deseret Board of Regents to appoint a territorial superintendent, who was to make an annual report on the condition of the common schools. County courts retained the responsibility of appointing examining boards

and the trustees continued to set up schools and direct their administration. Another duty of the county board of examiners was to report to the territorial superintendent as to the number of students and the amount of school revenue collected.

Significant legislation was passed in 1860, when the office of county superintendent of schools was created, with the duty of keeping a correct account with the county treasurer and with the trustees of school districts, of all funds received or disbursed for school purposes. Thus, one person was given responsibility for the condition of education in the county, rather than the widely scattered boards of trustees and examiners, although those bodies continued to function.

One of the most important laws passed by the territorial assembly was the act in 1874 which required the territorial superintendent

to make a pro rata dividend of school money to the various school districts of the Territory, according to the number of all the children in the districts between the ages of four and sixteen years.¹

In order to participate in this fund, districts were required to maintain a good school for at least three months.

With this legislation, the Territory assumed more direct responsibility for the education of its children, and the appropriation of territorial funds was accompanied with the stipulation of minimum standards for local districts.

Prior to 1865, there was no provision for the payment of teacher salaries out of tax funds, however, in that year

¹Laws of the Territory of Utah, 1876, sec. 20.

statutory approval was given for the use of public funds for the payment of teachers. An act of 1876 provided \$20,000.00 to be used for teacher salaries, and it also provided for the election of a territorial superintendent of public schools.

In 1886, county assessors were given the duty of collecting all school taxes, whether district, county, or territorial and in 1890, the assembly passed the so-called free school act, which reduced the cost of education to the individual child and his parents, by giving increased powers to the boards of trustees and stipulating that the yearly school session was to be carried on for a minimum of twenty weeks a year.

With the entrance of Utah into the union in 1896, the Utah State Constitution became the legal basis of education. A significant change in state administration was the creation of a state board of education which was given general control and supervision of the state school system.

This was, then, the background in legislation, for the existence of the schools of Daggett County, up to the entrance of Utah into the union, which coincided rather closely with the establishment of public schools in this northeastern area of Utah. At the time of the settlement of Manila in 1897-1898, Daggett County was still a portion of Uintah County, and was administered from Vernal. In 1897, District Number Thirteen at Birch Creek was receiving county funds for its school, but by 1898, this money had been transferred to the new District Number Fifteen at Manila. Thus, only two schools were

in existence in what is now Daggett County, immediately following Utah's entrance into statehood. It should be remembered, however, that schools were in session at Burntfork, Coon Hollow, Washam, and Brown's Park at this time, although located just across the state line in Wyoming and Colorado.

The Development of Daggett Schools under Utah Law

In 1903, school boards were given the authority to supply books and materials to grade school children. During this same year, the second Manila School began operation and one year later, the Linwood School, however, no relationship between the provision of free supplies and the erection of the new schools was discovered.

A statute was passed in 1905 and amended in 1909 and 1911, which provided for the maintenance of a basic minimum salary to be paid to teachers, and also enumerating the amount of time school was to be in session in the various school districts. The local district was to tax itself to an extent of at least four mills in order to qualify and the state would make up the difference in funds needed to maintain minimum salaries. According to records, schools in what is now Daggett County were maintaining the standard twenty-eight week school year by 1911.

During the latter year, a law was passed setting up what came to be known as the High School Fund, which was a levy assessed annually as a tax of one-half mill on each dollar of valuation of taxable property for high school purposes. In

1915, local boards of education were given the right to levy a high school tax for the purpose of establishing high schools.

The Manila School added the first two grades of high school in 1915, although there was not sufficient revenue to conduct a full high school program until 1924.

Thus the trend has been, even before statehood, toward increasing territorial and state financial aid, accompanied by the establishment of minimum standards, in an effort to make the schools of Utah uniform. With the passage of legislation leading to equalization, Daggett District schools benefited directly.

The year 1915 was one of the most important in the history of education in Utah, for on March 17 of that year, the legislature passed an act requiring the consolidation of all school districts, thus eliminating the small trustee administered schools which had been in vogue since the settlement of Utah. The county commissioners were to designate the name of the school district and divide it into five representative precincts, governed by a school board of five elected individuals, and the board was to prepare a budget for submission to the county commissioners with the amount of levy needed, the commissioners to collect the tax. A county superintendent was to serve as executive of the board.

Uintah County preceeded the law of 1915 by one year, when, under the leadership of County Superintendent Nelson G. Sowards, the district was consolidated in 1914. In turn,

when Daggett County was separated from Uintah in 1918, the county became a separate school district.

The benefits of consolidation can readily be seen when the status of public education in Daggett County is compared with that of nearby Wyoming districts at the present time. Following the creation of Daggett District in 1918, the Linwood School was closed and the students attended at Washam or Manila, and only in extreme cases, such as Greendale, Brown's Park, and Clay Basin, have separate schools been maintained, and then only because of the extreme isolation of those areas.

On the other hand, District Number Five at Burntfork and Fourteen at McKinnon, in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, only four miles apart, maintained separate schools until 1946, Burntfork with an enrollment of about ten pupils and McKinnon with an enrollment of thirty-seven. Each district was administered by its own board of trustees until 1950, when they were consolidated. District Fourteen was consolidated with District Two in 1959, administered from Green River, Wyoming.

It would not be fair to draw the same conclusion in regard to the Washam schools, or the tiny Colorado school in Brown's Park, as they are extremely isolated from other schools in their respective states.

Other factors, such as a larger population more closely grouped together at Manila and increased state aid gave Daggett District further advantage, but the comparison of the abandoned school at Burntfork and the small school

at McKinnon with the fine new brick building at Manila is proof indeed of the fortunate position Utah holds with its sister states in regard to consolidation.

Another attempt was made to further equalize educational opportunity in Utah when, in 1921, the legislature passed what came to be known as the \$25 school fund. It, in substance, required the state board of equalization to have an annual levy which, when added to other state funds available for school purposes, would amount to \$25.00 for each student of school age.

Daggett District erected the fourth Manila School, which was a marked increase in the quality of school plants for the district. Two years later, a full high school program up to the twelfth grade was inaugurated, with the first graduate from Manila High School receiving his diploma in 1928. Nevertheless, the high school program was severely limited due to the fact that the total program from grades seven through twelve was taught by two or three teachers as late as 1955.

With the advent of the depression, and the wide divergence of ability to support schools among the various districts of Utah, the legislature passed a law in 1931 setting up the Equalization Fund. New minimum educational requirements were outlined and the state board of education was given full power to administer the fund. Districts not approved by the state board of education could not receive benefit. The law was weighted to give advantages to high school students

and for other items such as cost of transportation, the number of one-and two-room schools in a district, and the ability of the district to support education.

Shortly after the enactment of this law, another teacher was added to the staff of the Manila School, and with federal aid, more classrooms were provided in the basement of the building. The maintenance of one-room schools at Bridgeport, Clay Basin, and Greendale, was possible because of this fund.

Another effort to combat the effects of the depression on the schools of Utah, was the passage of the legislation creating the Uniform School Fund in 1939. This law required a minimum levy of ten mills on taxable property in a district and guaranteed the sum of eighty-six dollars per student in average daily attendance during the preceding school year, combining the resources of the state district school fund, the high school fund, and the equalization fund.

The equalization fund and the Uniform School Fund enabled poorer districts, such as Daggett, to carry on during the depression years.

During the emergency of the Second World War, when higher paying defense jobs attracted many away from the field of teaching, the legislature, in 1943, passed House Bill 28, which appropriated a sum of money to each district on a per capita basis of the number of employees, thus enabling them to pay somewhat higher salaries to the teaching staff. This was reflected in Daggett District, with the adoption of the first

official salary schedule, which was a requirement of the law.

In 1945, the legislature combined all of the school funds into one general fund for equalization purposes. In addition, the law guaranteed state support for a minimum of \$3,000.00 per classroom unit in each district, with the requirement that each district must levy at least ten mills on taxable property and maintain certain minimum standards. Transportation was to be aided according to the needs of the several districts.

Two years later, the uniform minimum school program was determined to be \$3,300.00 for each classroom unit, with an additional allotment for transportation. A school district could receive an additional ten per cent of the amount of the district's minimum school program by a majority approval of the electors. In addition, another ten percent of the cost of the minimum program could be obtained for the purchase of school sites or the erection of buildings.

In 1947, Daggett District purchased a twenty-eight passenger school bus, and the increased state aid was reflected in the hiring of an extra teacher for grades seven through twelve, which enabled the superintendent-principal to give more time to performing administrative duties.

One of the most significant acts passed by the legislature in regard to benefits derived by Daggett District, was the creation of the emergency building fund, on March 6, 1951. A sum of two million dollars was set aside for the purpose of helping poorer and overcrowded districts to build needed school

plants. Subsequent legislatures appropriated further funds, and it was this money that provided the means for Daggett District, in 1955, to construct the modern plant that it utilizes at the present time. The district bonded itself for some \$70,000.00 and the state contributed some \$230,000.00, which indicates the extent to which state aid was needed for the erection of a plant that would enable Daggett to meet the state minimum standards.

This building brought about an upgrading of the high school curriculum, with the provision of home economics, industrial arts, and physical education facilities that were not available before.

During the legislative session of 1953, the term classroom unit was changed to "distribution unit" and no differentiation was to be made between elementary and secondary pupils. From this session on, one distribution unit was to equal twenty-seven pupils in average daily attendance. The average daily attendance of the current year was to be used for determining the number of units, rather than the past year. The cost of the basic state-supported school program was placed at \$3,450.00 per Distribution Unit, and school districts were permitted to choose their own basic program, selecting the accompanying mill ~~levy~~ to be imposed upon the assessable property within the district. Subsequent legislatures have raised the distribution unit amount, and the 1959 legislature set the figure at the sum of \$5,150.00.

Daggett District has had a tendency in the past few

years to choose the lowest basic program, accompanied by the lowest local mill levy, which has caused some resentment among other districts of the state due to the fact that individuals living in those higher taxed districts felt that Daggett was receiving more than its local effort justified. This was one reason why the State Board of Education refused to appropriate additional funds for the erection of a complete new school plant, and forced the district to remodel the former Manila School.

Since 1955, a full-time superintendent, a full-time principal, a part-time secretary, and additional teachers have been added to the staff of the Manila School, as a result of the foregoing legislation, plus the classification of Daggett District as a "Special School District," meriting increased aid over and above that based on the number of pupils in average daily attendance. It is only when it is realized that many school principals head schools with more pupils than all of the students combined in the region under study, that it can be understood how much the various state equalization programs have meant to public education in Daggett County. In 1955, with an enrollment of about one hundred pupils in grades one through twelve and a population of about four hundred people, the district maintained an elementary and high school organization in a school plant costing some \$300,000.00 with a budget amounting to over \$59,000.00. It is obvious that a district with the small population and meager resources of Daggett County could not even hope to approach such a program without

state financial aid as it now exists in Utah.

Education in Modern Daggett County

Daggett County School District and its adjacent areas have had to bear with many of the problems that confront most schools, however, there are a number of characteristics which tend to set the region apart from others.

In the first place, this was a region of the West which was one of the earliest to be visited by white Americans, and yet, remained a frontier country well into the present century.

Secondly, the economy of the area is based upon agriculture, which, in turn, limited the growth of towns and brought about a sparse population spread over a comparatively large region.

Thirdly, the county was separated geographically from its parent state, and its residents tended to have their social and business affairs closer to Wyoming than to Utah.

In the fourth place, all of the schools of the region were isolated from other districts in their respective states, and had a tendency to be quite similar at a given period of time, regardless of location, until consolidation, a more compact population, and an advanced program of state aid gave Daggett District an advantage over its neighbors in Wyoming.

In the fifth place, there were many schools in existence between 1869 and 1959, serving a comparatively small population, until state equalization and improved roads

provided the means of transporting isolated pupils to a central location.

Lastly, the district is in the middle of an economic upsurge and population increase, with the advent of Flaming Gorge, which is resulting in increased prosperity for the county, but, in turn, is bringing with it problems which it has never had to cope with before. What the ultimate results of Flaming Gorge will be in regard to public education in Daggett County, only time will tell.

At the present time, Daggett District is operating a combined elementary and secondary school at Manila and an elementary school at Dutch John, with a jurisdiction over some \$500,000.00 in school plants, vehicles, and equipment and a yearly budget exceeding \$100,000.00. Its personnel consists of a superintendent, a principal, thirteen teachers, a secretary, two custodians, three bus drivers, and one cook, all serving the needs of some three hundred school children.

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THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN DAGGETT COUNTY, UTAH
AND ADJACENT AREAS

An Abstract of the Thesis of
Donald Weir Baxter
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of
Master of Arts
in
Educational Administration

Keith R. Oakes
R. Kent Fielding

Chairman, Advisory Committee
Member, Advisory Committee

Brigham Young University
July 14, 1959

ABSTRACT

The region under study in this report consists of Daggett County, Utah, the northwestern section of Moffat County, Colorado, and the southwestern area of Sweetwater County, Wyoming. It is an area about fifty miles in length and seventeen miles in width, with a population of some four hundred and fifty persons in 1950. The economy was based upon agriculture which prevented the growth of large towns and determined a characteristic of a sparse population living in a comparatively large area. Isolated from Utah by a huge mountain range, the people of Daggett County were closer, in many respects, to the affairs of Wyoming, than of their parent state.

A region which was one of the earliest to be visited by white Americans, it remained frontier country, even into the twentieth century. The earliest settlers were ranchers, who situated themselves along the creeks where water would be available for their stock. They, in turn, were followed by the Mormon colonists at about the turn of the century, who founded the hamlet of Manila, which was to become the center of education in the region.

Schools in the area began about 1869, with a total of some thirty institutions in session at different times over the ninety years since. The sparseness of population,

coupled with a lack of adequate roads, prevented the consolidation of smaller districts. Other schools were so completely isolated, that a school had to be maintained as a matter of practical necessity.

Because of the isolation of the entire region from association with school districts in their respective states, most of the schools tended to have the same general characteristics in regard to administration, finance, curriculum, equipment, and school plant facilities, wherever their location.

With the advantage of consolidation, increased state equalization, and a larger population grouped in one area, the Manila schools developed more rapidly than the schools in Wyoming and Colorado located near the Daggett County boundary. Having the only high school in the entire region tended to attract students from the Wyoming schools to Daggett District. When the new school plant was erected in 1955, and increased allocations were made by the state of Utah, the Manila School became the center of public education in the region.

The development of the Flaming Gorge Project resulted in the building of a community in Daggett County with a population larger than all of the hamlets in the region under study, combined. With it has come a new problem, that of providing school facilities for a tripled school enrollment.

Daggett District, perhaps more than any other area in Utah, has benefited from the program of state equalization. Without it, the district could not hope to maintain a program

to the extent that it is doing at the present time.

Date July 15, 1959

Thesis Committee

Keith B. Baker
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