

## Education

Superintendent E.P. Greene has made his report regarding the city schools for the year beginning September 15, 1890, and terminating June 5, from which the following extracts have been taken:

Length of term 36 weeks, actual number of days taught 176, total number of pupils enrolled 456 of which 230 were males and 226 females; total number of days attendance 41,964; total number of days absence 2798; average daily attendance 117 females, 122 males, total 239, number of pupils neither tardy nor absent 7 males, 11 females; number of cases of suspension 3; number of pupils in first reader course 134; number of pupils in second reader course 64; number in third reader course 125, number in fourth reader course 52, number in fifth reader course which includes 13 in the advanced course 81; wages paid superintendent \$1,000 per year, one principal \$720 per year; other teachers average \$50 per month; grades of certificates of teachers 1 first grade; three second grade and five third grade.

County School Superintendent J.C. Lawrence left for Montesano Saturday to assist in conducting the teachers' institute of Chehalis county.

W.D. Ingalls, who taught the school at Prosser last term has been engaged as principal of the school at Yakima City. He is a graduate of St Cloud, Minnesota Normal school.

Mrs. Van Horn, a teacher of 14 years experience, who has been teaching the school at Kinna during the past year has moved to North Yakima and will open a private kindergarten about the first of July. She will probably be granted the use of a room in one of the public school buildings during the vacation.

There are 503 school children in the district. This is a considerable gain over last year.

A county association was formed for the purpose of raising



the standard of professional work and wages. The officers elected were: Theodore Milner, president; W.D. Ingalls and Mrs. D.W. Stair, vice presidents; Miss Hattie Sawyer, secretary.

The roll of honor for the Yaki a city school at its close embraced the names of Willie Bell, Ruby Faris, John Loudon, Jr., Nellie Adams, Rose Adams and Lillie Bell--Yakima Herald, June 25, 1891.

The following is the full corps of teachers employed for the North Yakima public schools for the ensuing year:

George H. Watt, superintendent; E.P. Greene, principal Central school; Annie Mattoon, seventh and eighth grades; Columbia school; Hattie Sawyer, fifth and sixth grades, Columbia school; Lucy Sawyer, third and fourth grades, Columbia school; Bessie Needhad (nee Owens) Bird Vaughn; Leola Lovell (nee Morgan) third and fourth grades, Central school; Mercy Larsh, fifth and sixth grades, Central school. School opens the first Monday in September--Yakima Herald, July 16, 1891.

## Schools

Forty-seven districts are organized in this county and provide school privileges for 2,980 boys and girls of school age.

Of the entire number over 75 per cent were in actual attendance last year. The schools are housed in excellent buildings which for the most part are new.

The eight year course of study prescribed by the state is followed as closely as conditions permit and not less than 30 children will this year complete the course and receive diplomas certifying to their progress. This number does not include pupils in the two independent districts where a much larger number will complete the eight years of study and be ready for entrance to high school.--Yakima Herald, Feb. 12, 1898.



## Schools History

When Mrs. Fred Janeck, a member of Yakima high school's first graduation class was a girl back in Wisconsin the announcement that her family was to move out to the wild wastes of Washington nearly broke her heart.

She was told by her friends that the state then just newly admitted to the union contained nothing but Indians, sagebrush and rattlesnakes. She was told that she would need nothing but her odd clothes as there would be no place to go and no change to wear her party frocks, she recalls in connection with national education week.

It was a different Washington that she found here when she finally arrived in 1891 although there were Indians and sagebrush as she had been told. The Indians who were almost as common in Yakima as the whites caused her no little apprehension at first but she soon got used to them and was able to walk down the street without ~~shrink~~ shrinking as she passed one on the corner.

When Mrs. Janeck left Wisconsin she had only from March to June to finish high school. She had been taking the German-English course there but at Yakima she found there was only one course given and that one must take every subject offered to graduate. Among the things required here were two years of Latin, geology and other sciences that she had not had to take in Wisconsin. Instead of being able to finish in three months it was all she could do to complete the requirements for graduation in a year. She accomplished it by taking two years of Latin at the same time, ~~and~~ doing extra work in other subjects.

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diploma one took just what was offered, a sort of general classifical course with some science and mathematics thrown in for good measure. Among the subjects which were deemed essential by early Yakima educators were astronomy, physics, chemistry, geometry English and Latin.

One Prof. Hiney was the subjerintendent of schools when Mrs. Janeck attended. His wi was principal of the high school. Both taught subjects and with two or three other teachers completed the staff. There were only enough pupils to fill one room and so all classes except astronomy were held in the one room.

Yakima's first graduation exercises were the event of the year in the little town. They were held in the opera house and nearly everyone in town attended. Everyting wa done to make the affair a gala occasion. Mrs. Janeck remembers the fact that each member was required to give an essay on some subject chosen by the superintendnent. She remembers especially the talk given by Balfour Kerr, which was illustrated with his own cartoons. Kerr later became an artist and cartoonist of national reputation.

Dancing as an entertainment was frowned upon in those days and rules concerning it were strict. But like the present age, mere restrictions did not prevent the students from doing it. A number were a customed to going to a room where they was a piano during the lunch hour, where they would have a dancing party.

One day the authorities caught them and the penalty was expulsion from school. the whole group hiked over to Lookout point where they buried their names in a tin box. Later it was all fixed up and the incident became one of those thrilling memories of school life--The Yakima Republic, Nov. 19, 1925.



## Education

The rapid growth of the school interests of Yakima county is well illustrated by the following paper prepared by Prof. J.G. Lawrence, for several years county superintendent.

Perhaps there is no more certain indication of real and substantial growth of a country than the advancement of its schools.

With Yakima county this is almost marvelous. A little over four years ago the school census of the county showed scarcely a thousand names.

The last census showed nearly three thousand more than half of the increase has been within the past two years.

In June, 1890, there were six substantial school buildings in the county outside of North Yakima. Of these three were new and two of the others have been so remodeled and improved that they are not recognizable as the same buildings.

In June 1890 five school houses were supplied with patent desks and there was little apparatus. School was held for about three months each year. This was not from lack of spirit and enterprise but the scattered population rendered it difficult to get enough children in one locality to hold a school.

At that time there were but 26 districts in the county; but the stream of immigration has poured in steadily, and the measure of the people we have been receiving is shown by the public spirit they have manifested.

On January 1, 1895, the school districts of Yakima county numbered 46 and the number of teachers required 60. Besides there are two sectarian academies, both of which are well attended.

In May, 1892, there was one school house and 45 children on the lands under the Sunnyside canal. Today there are nine districts and more than five hundred children there.

In June, 1890, the valuation of school houses and grounds in Yakima county was around \$20,000. Today it is nearly \$100,000

## Schools--Union Gap

Above is the oldest standing school building in the state, the Union Gap school building<sup>g</sup> which the Yakima Valley historical society and the Yakima pioneer associatio are seeking to preserve for its historical and practical value.

Wallace Wiley, president of the pioneer a sociation recalls i s construction in 1882, a portion of the lumber coming from an old lumber mill located on the north fork of the Antanum creek. The idea is to keep the building in Union Gap because it was the center of activity in pioneer days, Wiley explains. Picture by Independent Camreaman. In History scrap book, property of Edna Mae Beck Pierce, undated.



Schools  
Yakima City-Historical

The interests of education are of paramount importance not only to old residents but to each and every one of that great throng of immigrants that is constantly pouring in from the eastern states. Toay our little city can boast of her educational facilities.

Aside from the numerous ~~we~~ and well appointed parochial and private institutions of learning we have one of the best graded schools in Eastern Washington.

The building a substantial two-story frame structure is located in the northwestern part of the city. Its four spacious and airy rooms are well furnished with modern furniture...The building complete, cost about \$7,000 and is one of the noticeable features of the city

At present the enrollment of pupils reaches the handsome number of 160 and is daily increasing by immigration and by a ~~good~~ accession of ~~on~~ tuition pupils from abroad who come to enjoy the superior advantages.

An efficient corps of teachers is employed during nine months each year and the enthusiasm manifested by the present faculty bids well to make the school still more potent factor in the advancement of the public good. Long Live the school.

Prof. Willis T. Dudley has been promoted from the Intermediate Department to the position of Principal commencing with the new year-Washington Farmer, Christmas Day, 1884.



## Education

The public schools of North Yakima are a source of pride to our people and the condition of our school property suggests that the business management of our educational affairs has been commendably progressive and wisely economical.

The city has been remarkably fortunate in this respect and the present school year opens auspiciously.

President W.I. Steinweg of the board of education, in his annual report now in press, says:

In making my report as president of your body, I would briefly refer to the growth of our public school system from the founding in our city only a few years ago when one teacher and an enrollment of about 50 pupils in a small wooden building constituted the public school of North Yakima, to our commodious brick buildings--Columbia and Central schools -- equipped with improved desks and all necessary appliances and apparatus for the convenience and conduct of a graded school in all its departments and presided over by a corps of 12 teachers.

In thus rapidly building up a system of schools the burden has been laid heavily on our people.

The generous and public spirited acts of Captain W.D. Inverarity, Mr. Haul Schulze and William Ker in their donations of liberal sites for school purposes (taken recognition of)

The aggregate value of all the real and personal property owned by the district, including buildings, grounds, furniture, apparatus, etc. is conservatively estimated to be worth \$38,500, while its liabilities are confined to a bonded indebtedness of only \$14,000 and a floating indebtedness of about \$3,000.

For a report of our expenditures and receipts for the past year I would refer you to a report of our clerk and secretary, George S. Courter. The present seating capacity of our schools is 500



and during the past year 499 pupils were enrolled, while the average daily attendance was about 400.

The census just taken shows a total enrollment of 805 school children, a marked increase over that of 1892. The most rapid increase in our school population is being made in the northern and eastern portions of our city and I would recommend for your early consideration, the advisability of procuring a suitable ~~south~~ site and the erection of a primary school that will meet the requirements.

I favor the erection of a primary school rather than the ~~enlargement~~ enlargement of our present buildings by wings and additions; favoring so far as possible the concentration of our smaller children in one building.

I would recommend sewerage connections with the Central school at once; through repairs and renovation of all the rooms in both the Central and Columbia buildings and the enclosure of the Columbia grounds with a neat and substantial fence. ✓

I approve of your wisdom of planting trees and in preparing our school grounds for grass and shrubbery. Our climate conditions make special attention necessary, if we would beautify our grounds.

Near the close of the school term the resignation of Superintendent George H. Watt made necessary the selection of a new superintendent, and in choosing Prof. W.M. Heiney, the board fortunately made no error and the work of the year was brought to a close without interruption or the least disorganization. The reelection of Prof. Heiney for the ensuing year was deserving.

Clerk's report:



## Schools

There are 2,795 pupils enrolled in the schools of North Yakima, according to the annual report of Superintendent <sup>to</sup> Reed ~~of~~ the county Superintendent, 1,395 being girls and 1,400 boys.

These, for the 180 days of school just closed had an aggregate attendance in days of 348,353.3 and an aggregate absence of 21,915.5. The average daily attendance was 1935.22 which is a percentage of attendance of 94.

There are in the district, according to the report, 13 school houses with an aggregate seating capacity of 3,000.

These contain 70 rooms and the number of teachers employed, including principals and superintendents is 79.

The average salary paid principals is \$1042.85 and the average paid to grade teachers is \$702.71. The average wage paid per month to the nine male teachers is \$122.22 and the average to the 69 female teachers is \$69.40.—The Yakima Herald, June 16, 1909.



## Schools

The enrollment of the Central school of the city is now over 400 and so crowded are the rooms that the directors have decided to fit up another room in the basement and engage an additional teacher. Miss Driscoll of Pomeroy, who was an attendant at the last teachers' institute held here has her application on file for a vacancy and she will be communicated with.

The additional department will be known as the second primary-  
Yakima Herald, December 12, 1889.

## Schools

Two hundred and seventy-five children are now enrolled as pupils of the North Yakima public schools. This number will be increased by forty in a couple of weeks and the directors are puzzling their heads where to put them until the new building can be finished--Yakima Herald, Oct . 3, 1889.

The contract for the new school house has been let to John Parrott. Work is to commence at once and the walls are to be up before the close of the year. The building is very badly needed as the present school house, which was built for 160 pupils, is now crowded by upward of 260 pupils--Yakima Herald, Oct 31889



## Education

Notices have been posted for holding an election for school district No. 7 (North Yakima) on the 1st of November for the purpose of voting on the proposition of bonding the district for \$14,000, in order to fund the present indebtedness created in building the school houses---Yakima Herald, October 23, 1890.

## Schools

J.G. Lawrence, Yakima county school superintendent from 1891 to 1895 and Miss Mae Mark, present superintendent, spent a pleasant half hour this afternoon talking over school conditions and contrasting them with Mr. Lawrence's time.

"There were 45 teachers and 2,350 pupils in the county including all of the present county, what is now Benton county and Yakima city," Lawrence recalled.

"I used to make the trip about from school to school with my old faithful horse and buggy. It's true it required long time to make the trip and I always got there," he proudly smiled.

Lawrence taught the first nine months school at the old Central building in 1889. He and Mrs. Lawrence are on their way from their school in Corfu to their home in Seattle.

"Some 15,000 school children and 600 teachers are in the county at this time under the direction of Miss Mark. She goes about over the county by car, generally visiting daily in addition to spending many hours in the office. Yakima Republic, June 5, 1924.



## Schools

The per capita cost of pupils in the North Yakima schools last year was \$33.44 as against \$27.76 the previous year according to a report of Superintendent Sterling made to the school directors last night. Secretary Kumler in his report made an even greater difference and gave the comparative figures for each of the school buildings, ~~Summit View and Fairview~~ ~~Summit View and Fairview~~ and Summit View and Fairview showed the greatest increase, approximately \$10 a head. This was because the construction of the McKinley and Warfield school buildings redistribution of the pupils had given each of the ~~two~~ buildings a smaller relative attendance than the preceding year and it ran up to \$41 a head.

It came out in the discussion that teachers last year received \$17,000 more than last, there being an increase of 17 in the number; that insurance was \$1,500 higher.

Secretary Kumler submitted a financial report showing receipts for the year of \$143,313.12 and expenditures of \$149,099.12. Of this \$19,760 went for permanent property, \$3,462 for equipment and \$111,498.94 for salaries and other expenses.

## Education

The fact that 810 school children have been enumerated in North ~~Y~~ Yakima and that our public school buildings were constructed to accommodate only 500 pupils makes it clear that the room provided will be quite inadequate to supply the present demand.

The board of directors is doing all it can under the circumstances to provide room. Our present capacity for accommodating school children will have to be doubled next year--  
Yakima Herald, August 31, 1893.

The public schools in this city will be opened for the fall term on the 18th instant. Twelve teachers, including that for the music and drawing department, have been engaged and the probable cost will be \$7,250. The various departments will be carefully organized and the teachers are busily engaged in preparing for the commencement of their important work--Yakima Herald, September 7, 1893.



## Schools

### County

The school directors, at the urgent request of many citizens who realixe the present need of more school room and the utter inadequacy for the future will call an election for the first Saturday in June for submission to a vote the question of building a \$5,000 addition to the present public school building or the erection of a new brick building to cost \$10,000, on the west side of the track.

The board of trade has appointed a committee consisting of Dr. W.F. Morrison, Edward Whitson, J.M. Stout and J.B. Reavis to lay before the county commissioners at the May term the reasons recognized by all why there should be built a new court house adequate to the needs of the county and in keeping with the present wealth of the county and its future prespects

[about 1889]