

A HISTORY OF THE ELY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Paper

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Problems in

Curriculum Construction

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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

I. THE PURPOSE

A decision to investigate the history of the Ely Public Schools was made because there has been no one source that a person could go to for facts and information concerning the district's past. There are several scattered and unrelated sources of information (people to contact or records and files to investigate), but none of this information has ever been organized and assembled into one volume. It is planned that this study will be continued year after year to serve as a source of information for those seeking historical data concerning the Ely Public Schools.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE PAPER

This study has been presented chronologically beginning with the year 1888. The initial chapter covers the first twelve years of the school district's growth. Each succeeding chapter of Ely school history involves one decade. Since those, who may investigate this paper for historical data, will probably have a time element in mind it is felt that this method of presentation will make their search easier.

CHAPTER II

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMUNITY

Before beginning a discussion of the history of the Ely Public Schools it would seem appropriate to introduce the reader to the community of Ely, Minnesota.

I. LOCATION

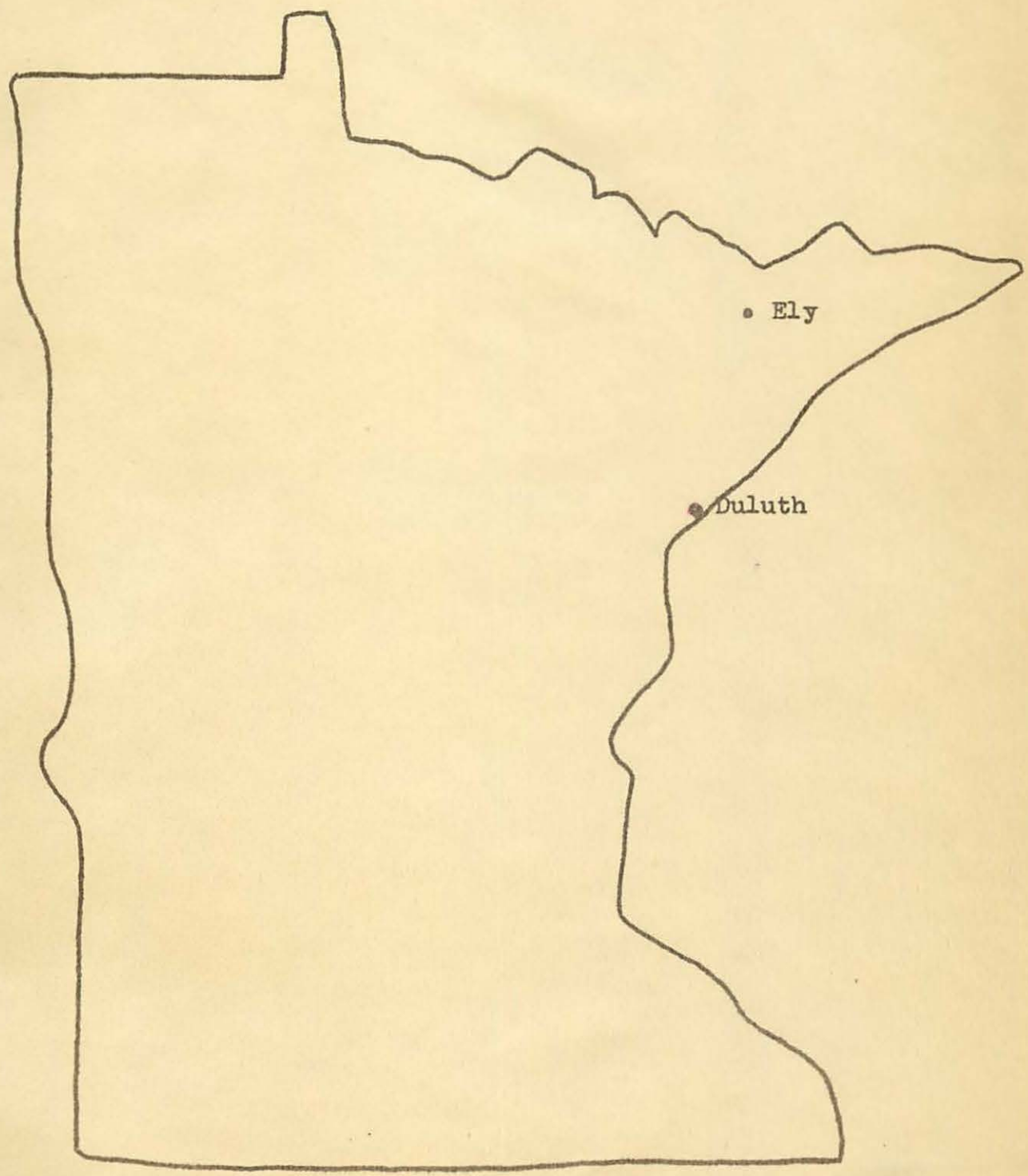
Ely is located in St. Louis County, in the heart of the Superior National Forest, about 115 miles north of Duluth (see Figure I, page 3). Ely, like other Range cities, is a melting pot of nationalities. Adventurous, hardworking men from many national backgrounds have built up this city of approximately 6,000 people.

II. SOURCE OF NAME

The first settlement in the Ely area was near the east end of Shagawa Lake in the area now known as Spalding Addition.

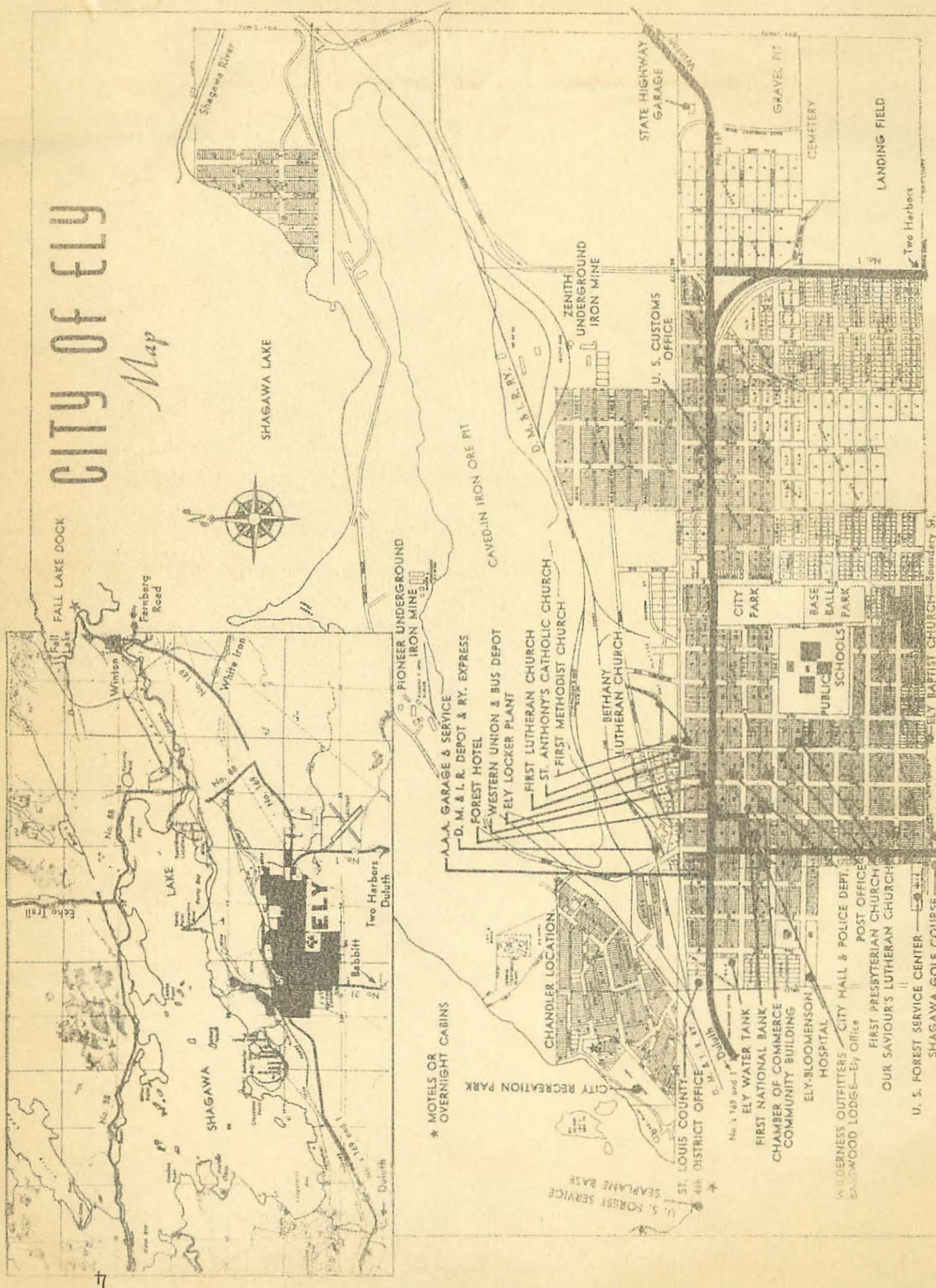
The initial community took the name of Florence as a postoffice but, when it was learned that another Minnesota community had the same name, the name of the town was changed to Ely.

THE LOCATION OF ELY, MINNESOTA



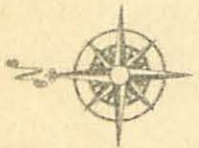
CITY OF ELY

Map



FALL LAKE DOCK

Fernberg Road



SHAGAWA LAKE

PIONEER UNDERGROUND IRON MINE

A.A.A. GARAGE & SERVICE
D. M. & I. R. DEPOT & RY. EXPRESS

FOREST HOTEL
WESTERN UNION & BUS DEPOT
ELY LOCKER PLANT

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH
ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

BETHANY LUTHERAN CHURCH

CITY PARK
BASE BALL PARK
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

U. S. CUSTOMS OFFICE

ZENITH UNDERGROUND IRON MINE

STATE HIGHWAY GARAGE

GRAVEL PIT

CEMETERY

LANDING FIELD

Two Harbors

* MOTELS OR OVERNIGHT CABINS

CHANDLER LOCATION

CITY RECREATION PARK

ST. LOUIS COUNTY 4th DISTRICT OFFICE

ELY WATER TANK

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY BUILDING

ELY-BLOOMENSON HOSPITAL

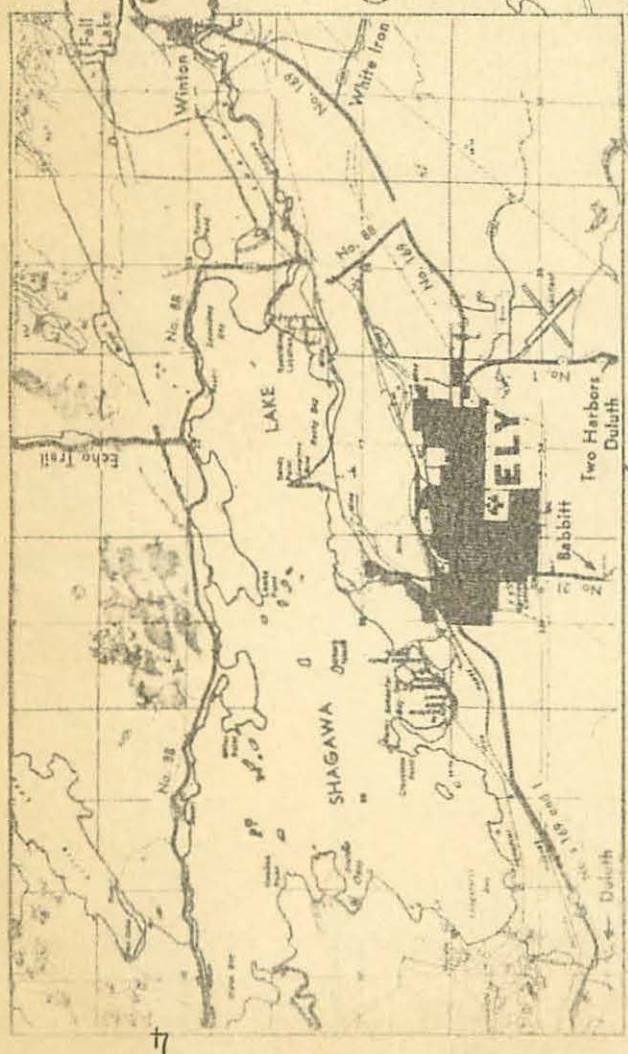
WILDERNESS OUTFITTERS
SAUSWOOD LODGE—Ely Office

CITY HALL & POLICE DEPT. POST OFFICE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

U. S. FOREST SERVICE CENTER

ELY BAPTIST CHURCH—Boundary St.
ELY GOSPEL TABERNACLE



Winton

LAKE

SHAGAWA LAKE

ELY

Two Harbors
Duluth

U. S. FOREST SERVICE
SEAPLANE BASE

ST. LOUIS COUNTY 4th DISTRICT OFFICE

ELY WATER TANK

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY BUILDING

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ELY BAPTIST CHURCH—Boundary St.
ELY GOSPEL TABERNACLE

Ely was named in honor of Samuel B. Ely, an Ishpeming, Michigan, mining executive, who, incidentally never saw the community which bears his name.¹

III. INCORPORATION

Ely was incorporated as a village in the year 1888. Three years later, in 1891, Ely became a city.²

IV. MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Basically, Ely is, and always has been a mining community. At one time eight underground mines tunneled into the Vermilion Iron Range. Today, two of these mines continue to operate.

Ely also has a large tourist trade as the city is a supply base for modern voyaguers; fishermen, hunters, and canoeists who explore the roadless area of Superior National Forest.

A third, continually growing industry is pulp wood logging. In the near future Ely hopes to develop a large wood pulp processing plant.

¹ "Really It's Eel-ee," Ely (Minnesota) Nugget, March, 1960, p. 8.

² Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 3.

CHAPTER III

THE EARLY YEARS 1888-1899

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT

The story of the Ely Public Schools begins in the year 1888. In that year Common School District 12 was organized. The Ely School District was to comprise an area of six townships.¹ Four of these were organized into the Town of Morse and two were unorganized.²

Officers were elected for School District 12 on July 24, 1888, with Alex McCurdy being chosen chairman.

School officially opened in the old Central School Building in January, 1889. Miss Ela Wilson, Ely's first teacher, was in charge.³

II. EARLY PROBLEMS

During the early days of its growth School District 12 had its share of problems. Finding enough room for all of the students caused some concern and attendance was another problem.

¹ Townships 12-62, 12-63, 12-64, 13-62, 13-63, and 13-64.

² Town of Morse includes 12-62, 12-63, 13-62 and 13-63.

³ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 69.

Almost from the very beginning the Central School did not offer enough room for all of the students. In 1893 the infant classes had to be set up in the lower room of the Van Blarcom Building and the next fall saw space in the Vaie Building being used as a classroom.

By 1895 Principal G. Graham and his staff of four teachers were really overloaded. For example, Miss Stewart's sub-primary class had 87 students and several others were sent home because it was felt that "87 pupils were quite enough for any one teacher."⁴

To accomodate the overflow of students a quick building program was initiated. The Winton School was built and opened its doors in 1896. Three years later both the Pioneer School and the Robinson Lake School had classes in session. The Pioneer School served as Ely's first high school building.⁵

With students being turned away for lack of space it seems strange that regular attendance would be a problem, but it was. This is evidenced by a letter sent to parents

⁴ Ibid., p. 10.

⁵ Ibid., p. 17.

by Principal Graham on February 22, 1895.⁶

Parents, we sincerely ask you to have your children at school every day possible. If the children are at school we can perhaps impart a few ideas, but, if not present, no matter how hard we try, all our efforts will be in vain.

III. EARLY SALARIES

The early teachers and administrators who worked in the Ely Public Schools were confronted with a variety of salaries. In 1893 the principal's salary was set at \$85 per month. Sixty dollars per month was set as the teachers' salaries. One year later some adjustments were being made and variations began to appear. Some salaries were raised and some were not. By 1899 there was a wide variety of salaries. Some teachers worked for \$60 per month and some for \$75. Winton School teachers received \$45 per month plus five dollars for janitorial duties.⁷

⁶ Ibid., p. 10.

⁷ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board," (The board minutes of Common School District 12, Ely, Minnesota for 1894-1904) p. 115.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY GROWTH CONTINUES 1900-1909

I. PROBLEMS CONTINUE

The need for space, which was so acute in the 1800's, carried over into the early 1900's. To add to the problem, the school at Robinson Lake closed for a year (1901-1902) so that the teacher, Miss Eva Johnson, could attend normal school.

By 1903 the school board decided to build two new schools, one at White Iron Lake and a second near the Savoy Mine.

One of the most serious problems to be solved in the early 1900's was the overwhelming number of foreign children presenting themselves for admission to the Ely Schools.¹ Many immigrants were coming from Europe to find jobs in the underground iron mines. These people, predominantly from Yugoslavia, Finland, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries, expected their children to receive an education.

Most of these immigrant children could not speak a word of English. With this handicap, these students had to spend almost an entire school year playing games, handling

¹ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 18.

and seeing things, and in learning to express themselves in English. Then they were ready for a course in the grades.²

II. FIRST SUPERINTENDENTS

This decade saw Ely's first superintendent complete his entire term and the second take office. On May 25, 1900, C. L. Newberry became principal of a staff of twelve teachers. In 1903 his title was changed and Mr. Newberry became Ely's first superintendent of schools.³ He served in that capacity from 1903 to 1909.

In 1909 C. H. Barnes became superintendent and he was to serve for the next three years.

III. FIRST GRADUATING CLASS AND OLD HIGH

Ely's Old High School was under construction when her first high school class graduated from the Pioneer School in 1904. This first graduating class was quite small. Two members, Selma Wickman and Otto Brownell, graduated from a three year high school course.⁴

Their classmate, Cora Thomas, continued for one more year to become Ely's first graduate of a four year high

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., p. 69.

⁴ Ibid., p. 19.

school course.⁵ Old High was completed the same year, 1905.⁶

IV. SCHOOL DISTRICT 12 BECOMES INDEPENDENT

In the latter part of 1907 the question came up as to whether or not School District 12 should become independent. Finally, in May of 1908, the question was put before the public for their vote. The overwhelming majority favored an independent school district (462-8) so, in May of 1908, the Ely Public Schools became Independent School District No. 12.⁷

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., p. 12.

CHAPTER V

THE TEEN YEARS 1910-1919

I. BUILDING PROGRAM

The next decade saw the Ely schools engaged in a vigorous building program and, also, it saw Ely's first school being retired from active duty. Two new buildings were completed and one nearly completed between 1913 and 1919.

In December, 1913, the school board began planning for a new grade school building and for a new Section 30 School. In the fall of 1914 the Section 30 School was ready for its first students. This was a two story building that cost the district \$12,000.¹

Early in 1915 the new grade school building was completed and in March it was officially named the Washington School.² The Washington School was built just west of the Old High and accommodated about twenty four classrooms.

The third step in the new building program on Ely's campus began in May, 1919. At this time plans were initiated for the Industrial Building which was to be south of

¹ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 23.

² Ibid., p. 70.

Old High and adjacent to the southeast corner of the Washington School. Just over a year later the Industrial Building was completed.

While new buildings were being built, the old buildings were not being neglected. In 1915 Old High underwent extensive remodeling; and the Lincoln School had two new rooms added, one in 1918 and one in 1919.³

The extensive building that was going on caused the Central School, Ely's first, to be closed in 1916; it was no longer needed. In 1917 this building was leased to the city for three years to serve as a civic center. Then in 1919 it was again leased to the city for one dollar a year.⁴

In 1919 the old Central Building was completely remodeled and, on June 30, it was opened to the public as Ely's Community Center.⁵

II. TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS

Transporting students to and from school became an important part of the school's program during this decade.

³ Ibid., p. 25.

⁴ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board," (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 312.

⁵ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 25.

In 1914 the district began transporting pupils from Winton and from White Iron Lake. Winton, a community built up as a result of the logging industry, lies about four miles east of Ely and White Iron Lake is approximately seven miles southeast of Ely.

The matter of transporting Winton students was taken up with the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company and they agreed to carry students at a cost to the district of ten dollars per day.⁶

There were several cases in which parents had to transport their own children to and from school. In such situations, the school board reimbursed these parents at the rate of six cents per mile.⁷

III. SUMMER SCHOOL

In 1913 Ely's school facilities were being used during the summer months for the benefit of students who needed extra work. Miss Hatch was the instructor in charge.⁸

By 1917 the Ely schools served a second purpose dur-

⁶ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board," (The minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 84.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., p. 12.

ing the summers, one of a religious nature. In May, 1917, a group of Finnish people were given permission by the school board to use the Winton School for one month for religious training of youngsters.⁹

This seemed to work well because two years later, in 1919, the Finnish Church and Sunday School were given permission to also use two rooms in the Washington School for five weeks of religious summer school.¹⁰

IV. NIGHT SCHOOL

The Ely schools adopted a night school program in November, 1913, to serve two main groups; those who wanted to learn to read English and those who wanted to acquire citizenship.¹¹

Those who wanted to learn to read English were divided into three groups:¹²

- A. Those who could not read at all
- B. Those who could read a simple text
- C. Those who could read a more difficult text and discuss word meanings

⁹ Ibid., p. 220.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 316.

¹¹ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 23.

¹² "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board," (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 47.

There were three instructors in charge of night school; Mary Fitzpatrick, Eba Swensen and Brant Leopard. They were paid seventy five cents per hour.¹³

V. SALARIES

By the fall of 1913 salaries for women teachers had not shown much of an increase, while, at the same time, male teachers' salaries had been rising. Male teachers were averaging \$121.07 per month in 1913 while women teachers were averaging only \$70 per month.¹⁴

In 1917 the school board began paying a bonus of five dollars per month to teachers whose salaries were less than \$100 per month, provided these teachers remained in the Ely school system for the entire year.¹⁵

The first mention of a salary schedule was made by the school board in March, 1919, when, at that time, they set up two classifications which did not include principals or supervisors. These two classifications were:¹⁶

- A. Grade school teachers who were graduates of advanced normal schools and had two years of experience-salary was to be \$100 per month

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 236.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 38.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 310.

- B. High school teachers who were college graduates and had two years of experience-salary was to be \$120 per month

Although these two classifications pertained to teachers with at least two years of teaching experience the board had been hiring teachers with no experience since 1918.¹⁷ Teachers with no experience were hired at lower salaries and with certain other limitations. They had to be a graduate of an advanced course of a state normal school and had to be ranked in the upper half of their class. The board also stated that, at no time, was the number of inexperienced teachers to exceed five per cent of the entire staff.¹⁸

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 256.

¹⁸ Ibid.

CHAPTER VI

THE TWENTIES 1920-1929

I. MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

An important addition to the building program of the Ely Public Schools was made during the 1920's. This addition was the new high school building which was to be about one block east of the Washington School on Ely's school campus.

Plans for the high school got under way in November of 1922 when engineers were hired to secure levels for the new building.¹ About one month later W. T. Bray was engaged as the architect to draw up plans for the building.²

In May, 1923, construction began after plans and specifications had been approved.³ Work progressed smoothly and was completed by the fall of 1924 when the new high school opened its doors for its first students.

This new building was formally dedicated as Ely Memorial High School on October 3, 1924.⁴ Speeches, a buffet lunch, and dancing highlighted the event until two

¹ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 494.

² Ibid., p. 497.

³ Ibid., p. 523.

⁴ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 27.

o'clock in the morning. The most memorable speech was presented by the Honorable Royal A. Stone. As he spoke, the lights failed and went out. Mr. Stone continued in the dark and received thunderous applause.⁵

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF ELY JUNIOR COLLEGE

The 1920's saw a second important contribution made to the educational facilities enjoyed by the people of Ely. In 1922 Ely Junior College was established under Superintendent H. E. White.⁶

Ely Junior College was established with four major objectives in mind:⁷

- A. The beginning of a professional education for those who plan to complete four years of college
- B. Vocational training
- C. Liberal arts education
- D. Adult education

The first junior college class was comprised of twelve students and two faculty members under the direction of Dean J. H. Santo.⁸ Dean Santo served Ely Junior College for thirteen years until he passed away in 1934.

⁵ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., p. 70.

⁸ Ibid., p. 71.

Along with Dean Santo on the first EJC faculty were Mary H. Kraft and Palma Deringer.⁹

In 1923 Sigurd Olson joined the Ely Junior College faculty as a biology instructor. Mr. Olson was later to become one of Ely's most noted authors.^{10,11}

III. NIGHT SCHOOL

Night school courses in reading English and in Americanization (to acquire citizenship) were continued in the 1920's and, by 1923, enrollment had shown an increase of thirty three per cent over previous years.¹² During this same year night school instructors were being paid \$1.25 per hour.¹³

By 1929, Americanization classes were being conducted in three of Ely's schools; Memorial High School, the Winton

⁹ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 487.

¹⁰ Olson, Sigurd F., Listening Point, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1958.

¹¹ Olson, Sigurd F., Singing Wilderness, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956.

¹² Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 27.

¹³ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 546.

School, and the Savoy School.¹⁴

IV. SUMMER SCHOOL

Ely's school facilities were not lying idle during the summer months of the 1920's. The Finnish Church continued to use school rooms for four weeks during these months. Classes were conducted for the study of the Finnish language, history and religion.

V. ORIGINAL SCHOOL BUSES

In the matter of transporting students to and from school, the board of education had been contracting with private individuals to handle this job. In 1924 the board began considering the purchase of school busses.¹⁵ In June of that year the board purchased a twenty six passenger bus and, three years later, in 1927 they purchased two Garford twenty six passenger busses.¹⁶

¹⁴ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1924-1937) p. 236.

¹⁵ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 576.

¹⁶ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1924-1937) p. 133.

Although the busses were purchased, the school board did not discontinue its policy of contracting with private individuals to transport students to and from school.¹⁷

VI. SALARY SCHEDULE

Salaries for Ely teachers had been slowly increasing and, on March 20, 1920, the salary schedule had these provisions:¹⁸

- A. Grade teachers-2 years experience-\$130 per month
- B. High school teachers-2 years experience-\$150 per month

About a year and a half later another clause was added providing full pay for teachers who were quarantined because of illness.¹⁹

The first indication of some type of increment appeared in 1923. Beginning in March of that year, teachers with no experience were hired at \$110 per month and during the first two years they would receive a service

¹⁷ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 576.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 397.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 472.

raise of fifteen dollars per year.²⁰ The salary schedule still applied only to grade school teachers and most of the high school teachers. The salaries of science teachers, junior college instructors, and special teachers were determined separately.²¹

In the fall of 1924, a pay rate was established for substitute teachers. A substitute in the grades received five dollars per day and, in the high school, six dollars per day.²²

VII. SALE OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING

The Central School Building, now known as the Ely Community Center, and the Ely school board parted company in 1921. In the spring of that year the City of Ely purchased the building for one dollar.²³

²⁰ Ibid., p. 508.

²¹ Ibid.

²² "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1924-1937) p. 9.

²³ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1913-1924) p. 421.

CHAPTER VII

THE THIRTIES 1930-1939

I. SALARIES, DOWN AND UP

During the decade of the thirties salaries for Ely teachers first took a sharp reduction and then, gained a substantial increase.

The reductions began in 1931 when starting salaries were decreased at the rate of five dollars per month.¹ But salaries really nose dived in 1933. During May of that year the school board voted the following pay reductions for Ely teachers:²

- A. Salaries of \$200 per month or more, reduced 12½%
- B. \$183.75 to \$196.87 per month, reduced 10%
- C. \$153.00 to \$175.00 per month, reduced 7½%
- D. \$134.12 to \$148.50 per month, reduced 5%
- E. \$130.00 per month or lower, no reduction

These low salaries prevailed and no improvement was seen until 1939 when a salary schedule was constructed which covered all teachers and paid them salaries based on nine and one-half months service.³ According to this sched-

¹ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1924-1937) p. 297.

² Ibid., p. 384.

³ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1937-1950) p. 83.

ule teachers were put into four classes; Class A-elementary teachers, Class B-junior high school teachers, Class C-high school teachers, and Class D-junior college teachers. With a four year college degree the minimum and maximum salaries were as follows:

A. Class A	minimum-	\$1300	maximum-	\$2000
B. Class B	minimum-	\$1350	maximum-	\$2050
C. Class C	minimum-	\$1450	maximum-	\$2250
D. Class D	minimum-	\$1600	maximum-	\$2800

II. MISS HANDBERG AND AMERICANIZATION

Americanization classes had been continuing with great success in obtaining citizenship for aliens in the Ely area. One of the driving forces behind this important work was Miss Clara Handberg who, by the spring of 1939, had helped over one thousand aliens to obtain their citizenship papers.⁴

III. BUILDING AND CLOSING

The Ely schools made another important contribution to their facilities, and did some door closing during the thirties.

⁴ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 31.

The important contribution was the erection of the Ely School Stadium on the north side of the football field. This steel and concrete structure was completed in 1939 and has a seating capacity of 1,234.⁵

The door closing took place at the Winton and Savoy schools in 1939. The Savoy School was locked permanently and the upper floor of the Winton School was closed.⁶

⁵ Ibid., p. 70.

⁶ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1937-1950) p. 91.

CHAPTER VIII

THE WAR YEARS 1940-1949

I. THREE SCHOOLS CLOSE

The decade that gave us World War II saw three of Ely's schools close, and, it also proved to be the first ten year period in which no new school buildings were erected.

The Winton School was the first of the three to close its doors. This occurred in 1940.¹ Two other schools followed by shutting their doors in 1941. These two were the Pioneer School and the White Iron School.²

Students who would have attended these schools were transported to either the Lincoln or the Washington elementary schools.

II. USE OF CLASSROOMS FOR TEACHING RELIGION

In May, 1942, the Ely Clergy Association asked the school board for permission to use classrooms for the rel-

¹ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1937-1950) p. 143.

² Ibid., p. 172.

igious training of students. The clergymen wanted to use such classrooms on Thursdays and Fridays from three to four o'clock.

The matter was turned over to an attorney for a legal opinion and, on October 12, 1942, the clergymen's request was granted.³

III. PROBLEMS CONCERNING TRANSPORTATION

The Ely school board received a notice from the State Department of Education on March 24, 1942, pointing out the fact that, if a school district wished to receive priority on the purchase of tires for school busses, these busses must be used only for the transportation of students going to and from school. Schools that used their busses to transport athletic teams, bands, and spectators would be in danger of losing this priority.⁴

To avoid losing their tire purchasing priority the board of education arranged for the commercial transportation of high school and junior college athletic teams.

³ Ibid., p. 243.

⁴ Ibid., p. 219.

With the ending of World War II and with things returning to normal, the school district resumed the transportation of its athletic teams and, also, transported student spectators to athletic events at a cost of ten cents per mile.⁵

IV. SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

During the 1940's the Ely teachers received two fringe benefits from the school board and the salary schedule was greatly improved when the class system (A,B,C, and D) was abolished.

The first fringe benefit came in 1941 when it was announced that men called into military service would not lose their increments on the salary schedule.⁶ The board would grant credit for time spent in military service.

Sick leave was the second fringe benefit granted to teachers. In 1946 ten days sick leave per year were granted. Unused sick leave could be accumulated up to thirty days.⁷

The salary schedule's four classes were abolished

⁵ Ibid., p. 568.

⁶ Ibid., p. 183.

⁷ Ibid., p. 401.

in 1949. Beginning that year elementary teachers and high school teachers would receive the same salaries.⁸ Junior college instructors would receive \$250 more per year at both the minimum and maximum levels. The minimum salary in 1949 for teachers with a four year degree was \$2750 and maximum salary was \$3600.⁹

Although there was no longer any discrimination in salaries between elementary and high school teachers, there was discrimination between the sexes. Single men received \$100 per year above the schedule and married men received \$200 per year above the schedule.¹⁰

V. PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED

The Ely school board, in 1949, also felt that instructors should continue to improve themselves professionally. On May 14, 1949, the board stated that teachers will be required to earn at least four semester credits every four years, or the equivalent in travel or other educational experiences such as professional writing and attending workshops or institutes. Teachers who did not meet these requirements were paid a salary \$100 per year below the existing salary schedule.¹¹

⁸ Ibid., p. 552.

¹⁰ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 556.

CHAPTER IX

MID CENTURY 1950-1959

I. SCHOOL DISTRICT RENAMED

The middle of the twentieth century saw the Ely school district, along with all other Minnesota school districts, receive a new name. On September 6, 1957, the Minnesota Commissioner of Education issued an order directing the change of name for all school districts in Minnesota. As a result of this order Independent School District 12 became Independent School District 696.¹

II. NEW ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILDING

In 1955 plans got underway for the first large scale addition to Ely's building program since the school stadium was completed in 1939. The planned new building was the result of a study of Ely's educational program by Dr. Otto Domian of the Bureau of Field Studies and Surveys, University of Minnesota.² Dr. Domian's report recommended that the school district discontinue use of the junior college

¹Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 70.

²Ibid.

building (Old High) and that the district construct a new building which would offer adequate facilities for junior college and elementary students.

After many months of planning which involved the board of education, administrators, faculty members, and the principal taxpayers, the question of a bond issue of \$1,300,000 was put before the public. One thousand seven hundred thirty six voters went to the polls and voted better than two to one in favor of the bond issue.³

In 1958 work got underway on the new building which was to meet three important needs of the school district:⁴

- A. Abandonment of an unsafe building (Old High)
- B. More classroom space
- C. Complete reorganization of the district's system which would make the junior high school a separate unit

The new building was to be located east of, and directly adjacent to, the Washington School.

In July of 1959 the new Ely Elementary School and Junior College Building was completed. Ely's school campus

³ Ibid.

⁴ "Ely Elementary School Addition 1959" (A booklet prepared by the Ely Teachers Association Public Relations Committee, 1959) p. 9.

now contained six structures (the new building, Memorial High, the Washington School, the Industrial Building, closed and no longer used Old High, and the Ely School Stadium).

One other building, the Lincoln Elementary School, lies five blocks west of the campus.

III. MODERN ADULT EDUCATION

Ely's modern Adult Education Program got underway during the 1950-1951 school year. This program, which was to be conducted two nights per week, had been approved one year earlier by the board of education.⁵

The program began with four classes and sixty four students enrolled.⁶ Since then it has increased steadily with an average of thirty six courses being offered to over 600 participating adults.⁷

Courses are arranged to meet public demand, whether it be for college credit, for improving technical skills, for improving use of leisure time, or for promoting a

⁵ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12, 1937-1950) p. 563.

⁶ Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 71.

⁷ Ibid.

liberal education.

IV. THE SALARY SCHEDULE

The salary schedule for the Ely schools was steadily improving through the years. In 1951 a teacher with a four year degree faced a minimum salary of \$3,000 and a maximum salary of \$4,200 in thirteen steps.⁸ Teachers were also assured of fifteen days of sick leave per year which could be accumulated to 45 days.⁹

Salaries continued to improve as raises were granted in 1953, 1954, 1957, 1958, and, in 1959, the minimum salary for a beginning teacher with a bachelor's degree was set at \$4,750.¹⁰

Another improvement was adopted in 1954 when a ten step salary schedule was introduced in favor of the previous thirteen step schedule.¹¹

V. PROFESSIONAL GROWTH PROGRAM

On June 1, 1956, an important reward program went

⁸ "Minutes and Proceedings of the School Board" (The board minutes of Independent School District 12 & 696, 1950-1959) p. 37.

⁹ Ibid., p. 29.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 389.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 148.

into effect.¹² This program was designed to encourage Ely teachers to voluntarily improve themselves professionally. Nothing was compulsory.

According to the Professional Growth Program, as established by the board of education, teachers could supplement their salaries by attending summer school, by attending workshops, through educational travel, through related work experiences, or by professional writing.

For example, an instructor attending summer school would be reimbursed ten dollars per credit for four years, or a total of forty dollars per credit.¹³ This is all in addition to the regular salary schedule and its increments.

VI. COMPOSITION OF THE FACULTY

The present faculty of the Ely Public Schools is composed of ninety two members.¹⁴ This group includes the superintendent, four principals, the dean of the junior

¹²Ibid., p. 216.

¹³Independent School District 696, "Teachers Salary Schedule and Regulations" (Mimeographed booklet prepared by the board of education and the superintendent's office.) pp. 5-7.

¹⁴Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers In Junior Colleges," 1959-60. ; Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Secondary Schools," 1959-60. ; Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Organization of Elementary Schools, Qualifications of Elementary Supervisors and Teachers," 1959-60.

college, and eighty six instructors (see Table I, page 59).

The years of educational experience for the Ely faculty vary from one year to forty four years. More than half of the faculty have ten years of experience or less (see Table II, page 62). This indicates a fairly large turnover among that segment of the faculty.

Eighty six percent of the Ely faculty hold college or university degrees.¹⁵ Bachelor's degrees are held by fifty six instructors, twenty three faculty members have Master's degrees, and one faculty member has earned a Ph.D.¹⁶ (see Table III, page 63). Also, fifty three percent of the faculty have earned additional credits beyond their degrees¹⁷ (see Table IV, page 64).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

CHAPTER X

THE CURRICULUM

The primary reason that a school district exists is to educate the students of that district through its curriculum.

What is a curriculum? The Ely Public Schools, through its "Philosophy of Education" has stated, "The curriculum is recognized to be the combination of all the experiences of the learner which are under the influences of the school, with acceptance of the so-called extra curricular activities and school services as part of the curriculum."¹

What type of learning experiences have been provided for Ely students? Official records of the district, dating back to 1919, indicate the type of courses that have been offered.

I. THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The type of subjects taught in the Ely elementary schools has varied little through the years. There has continued to be emphasis on English, arithmetic, spelling,

¹"Policy Book" (A statement of the policy of the Board of Education, Ely, Minnesota) 1960, p. 1.

social studies, reading, music, art, science, and physical education. Although the type of subjects offered has not varied, the content of the courses has, in an attempt to keep this content as up to date as possible.

One major change did take place in the elementary school structure in the fall of 1954. Up to that time the sixth grade had been departmentalized. The sixth grade students had fifty minute class periods of arithmetic, geography, ancient history, and English. Each group also had a home room and the home room teacher was responsible for instruction in reading, health, penmanship, and art. A music teacher visited the home room groups for three one-half hour periods per week, and the physical education was conducted as it is at the present time, i.e. fifty minutes in the gymnasium and fifty minutes of swimming each week.²

In the fall of 1954 the sixth grade students went into self-contained classrooms under the guidance of one teacher. All subjects are covered in the self-contained classrooms except music and physical education. There are also release time religious education periods which are conducted for one hour each week.

²Personal interview with Miss Bertha Bjorkman, sixth grade instructor, Ely Public Schools.

The Ely elementary schools have also provided educational opportunities for exceptional students. A speech therapist has been provided for students needing this type of help. Special classes have been conducted for retarded students. And in the fall of 1959, a program was established for superior and gifted students.

This program provides classes for superior and gifted students in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. Spanish is offered at the third grade level, German to the fourth graders, accelerated science to the fifth grade students, and those in the sixth grade study advanced mathematics. Classes are conducted strictly on a voluntary basis after school hours and on Saturday mornings.

II. THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The junior high school, as a unit separate from the senior high school, was established in Ely in 1959.³ The courses offered at grade levels 7, 8, and 9 are as follows:⁴

Social studies (7-8)
Civics (9)

³ See page 32.

⁴ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Secondary Schools," 1958-1959.

English (7-9)
Speech (7-8)
General mathematics (7-9)
Algebra (9)
Science (7-9)
Band, chorus, and orchestra (7-9)
Gym (7-9)
Swimming (7-9)
Home economics (7-9)
Industrial arts (7-9)

One evident shortcoming in the junior high school program is the lack of art classes. Some art work is done during home room periods but this is not sufficient art training for the students. The administration is seeking a solution to this problem.

III. THE HIGH SCHOOL

In the school year 1919-1920 a wide variety of courses were offered to high school students:⁵

A. Languages

English
Latin
French
Spanish

B. Sciences

Biology
Physiography
Physics
Chemistry

⁵ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report, State High School League," 1919-1920, p. 2.

- C. Mathematics
 - Algebra
 - Higher algebra
 - Plane geometry
 - Solid geometry
 - Trigonometry

- D. Social Studies
 - Ancient history (to 800 A.D.)
 - Modern history (from 800 A.D.)
 - Civil government
 - Senior American history

- E. Commercial Subjects
 - Bookkeeping
 - Shorthand
 - Typing
 - Business methods
 - Commercial geography

- F. Humanities
 - Music (choral, band, orchestra)
 - Art

- G. Physical Education
 - Boys gym
 - Girls gym

- H. Home Economics
 - Cooking
 - Sewing

- I. Industrial Arts
 - Woodwork
 - Iron work
 - Mechanical drawing

From 1919 up to the present time there have been no startling revisions in the high school curriculum. Changes have been made, of course, but they have been gradual and only when they have been necessary.

During the decade of the twenties, seven new courses were added to the curriculum and two previous courses were combined into one.⁶ In 1921 a course in home nursing was offered sophomores and, a year later, in 1922, medieval history was added as an elective for seniors.

When Memorial High School opened its doors in 1924 sociology and economics were added to the curriculum along with swimming for boys and girls.

Auto mechanics and machine shop were added to the industrial arts program in 1928 and, during this same year, shorthand and typing were combined into a course entitled stenography.

The decade of the thirties brought several changes to the curriculum of Ely Memorial High School. Four courses were dropped, two new ones were added and another revised.⁷

In the language field Spanish was dropped in 1934 and German was added in its place. Commercial civics took the place of commercial geography, shorthand and typing again became separate subjects, and auto mechanics and phys-

⁶ "Annual Report to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools" (A report made by the principal's office, Ely, Minnesota) 1929-1930, pp. 3-4.

⁷ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Secondary Schools," 1939-1940.

iography were dropped outright.

During the 1940's there were five changes made in the curriculum. Four new courses were added and one was dropped. Geography, health, civics, and social problems were added while French was no longer offered.⁸

During the past ten years Ely Memorial High School has added drivers' training to its curriculum and, again, revised its commercial department.⁹ In 1959 the commercial department offered courses under four titles: bookkeeping, typing, stenography, and office practice.

The following is a list of courses offered to students in grades 10, 11, and 12 during the 1959-1960 school year:¹⁰

A. Languages
 English
 Latin
 German

B. Sciences
 Chemistry
 Biology
 Physics

⁸ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Secondary Schools," 1949-1950.

⁹ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Secondary Schools," 1958-1959.

¹⁰ Ibid.

- C. Mathematics
 - Advanced algebra
 - Geometry
 - Trigonometry & solid geometry
- D. Social Studies
 - World history
 - United States history
 - Social problems
- E. Commercial Subjects
 - Bookkeeping
 - Typing
 - Stenography
 - Office practice
- F. Humanities
 - Instrumental music
 - Chorus
 - Art
- G. Physical Education
 - Gym
 - Swimming
 - Health
 - Drivers' training
- H. Home Economics
 - Cooking
 - Sewing
- I. Industrial Arts
 - Mechanical drawing
 - Sheet metal
 - Welding
 - Woodwork
 - Machine shop

IV. THE JUNIOR COLLEGE

When Ely Junior College was established in 1922, eight courses were offered.¹¹ These courses were American history, political science, French, rhetoric, sociology, economics, engineering drawing, and mathematics. The records do not state exactly what mathematics courses were offered.

The next year saw biology, zoology, and botany added to the junior college curriculum.

During the latter part of the Twenties and the 1930's the junior college curriculum grew until, in 1939-1940, the following list of courses was being offered:¹²

Rhetoric	Vocational shop
Speech	College algebra
Literature	Calculus
German	Botany
Psychology	Zoology
Sociology	Biology
American government	Engineering drawing
American history	Hygiene
European history	Physical education
Economics	Music (chorus)
Physics	Typing
Chemistry	Accounting
Home economics	

¹¹ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Junior Colleges," 1922-1923.

¹² Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Junior Colleges," 1939-1940.

During the next decade two courses were dropped, three new ones were added, and one course had its name changed.¹³ The vocational shop course was dropped. European history was also eliminated and the history of western civilization took its place. Stenography and business machines courses were added while the chorus class became a class in harmony.

Since 1950, to the present time, the junior college curriculum has dropped German and botany, and has added eight new courses.¹⁴ These new courses include a course in orientation, elementary machine shop, advanced machine shop, business law, music appreciation, art, crafts, and higher algebra. Two courses also had their names revised. Rhetoric became English composition and harmony regained its old title of chorus.

V. NIGHT SCHOOL

The curriculum of the Ely Public Schools began to

¹³ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Junior Colleges," 1949-1950.

¹⁴ Department of Education, State of Minnesota, "Annual Report Relating to Qualifications of Teachers in Junior Colleges," 1959-1960.

include the adults of the community with the organization of night school classes in 1913.¹⁵ These early night school classes offered two types of courses: English and citizenship.¹⁶ The citizenship students were separated into three groups: beginning students, intermediate students, and advanced students.

Courses of this type dominated the night school curriculum until the 1950-1951 school year when the Modern Adult Education Program was initiated.¹⁷

Since 1950 a wide variety of courses have been offered, in addition to citizenship training, to meet a wide variety of interests.

As an example of the Modern Adult Education Program's curriculum, these are the courses that were offered for the 1959-1960 school year:¹⁸

- A. Americanization
- B. Fundamentals of sewing

¹⁵ See page 15.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ See page 33.

¹⁸ Ely Junior College, "Adult Education Program" (A bulletin issued by the Ely Junior College) 1959-60, pp. 2-3.

- C. Knitting for beginners
- D. Knitting for advanced students
- E. Tailoring
- F. Intermediate sewing
- G. Pennywise cooking
- H. Cooking with a foreign accent
- I. Driver education
- J. Ceramics
- K. Crafts
- L. Painting and sketching
- M. Woodworking
- N. Welding
- O. Basic electricity
- P. Swimming
- Q. Home nursing
- R. Skiing
- S. Radioactivity detection
- T. Living with radioactivity
- U. Financial forum
- V. Typing
- W. Foreign affairs
- X. Election years issues

CHAPTER XI

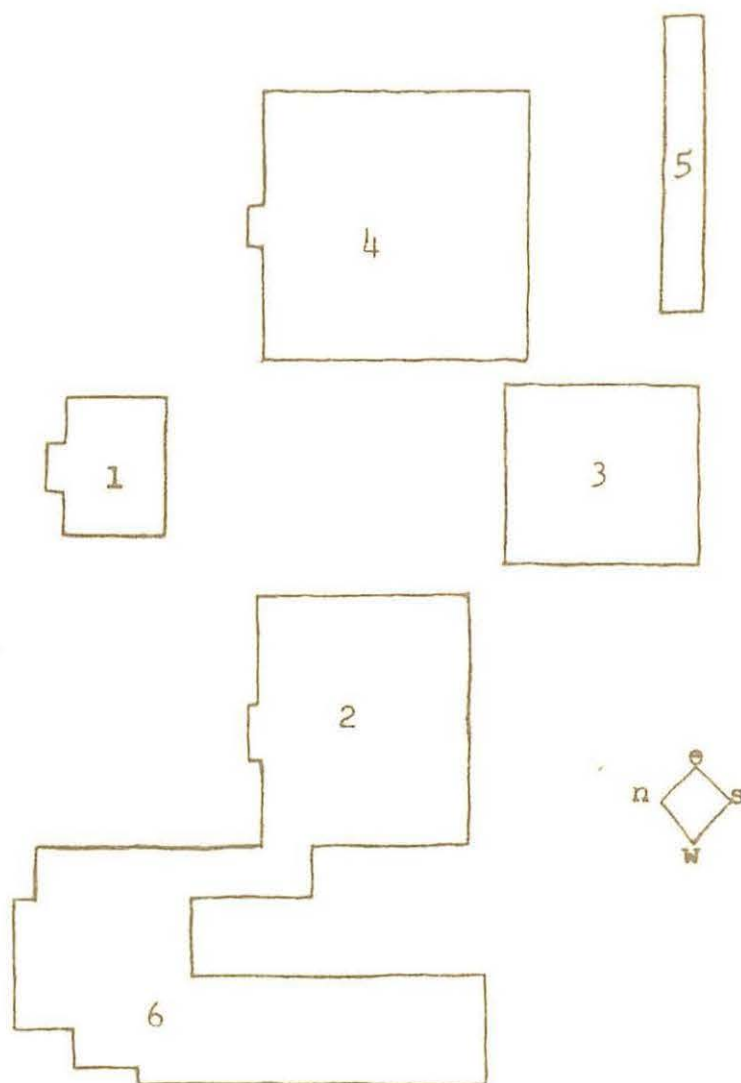
LOOKING BACK

Pausing in the middle of the twentieth century and looking back over the past seventy two years, we can see that the Ely school system has been continually growing and trying to improve itself. As times changed and conditions demanded, buildings were erected, remodeled, or closed; the use of school facilities was expanded; and teachers' salaries were adjusted. Each adjustment or change that has been made has been an effort to complement one major objective-to provide Ely students with the best education possible.

I. THE BUILDING PROGRAM

The various boards of education that have served the Ely schools have continually recognized the need for adequate classroom space and facilities. Whenever they were needed and the budget allowed, new buildings were erected or old ones remodeled. When buildings became outdated and were no longer needed, they were closed. Table V, page 65, will give the reader some brief historical data on the buildings which have served the Ely Public Schools throughout the years. The map on the following page depicts the Ely School Campus and provides the construction dates for the various buildings.

ELY SCHOOL CAMPUS



1. Old High. Erected 1905. No longer in use.
2. Washington School. Erected 1915.
3. Industrial Building. Erected 1921.
4. Memorial High School. Erected 1924.
5. Ely School Stadium. Erected 1939.
6. Ely Elementary and Junior College Building.
Erected 1959.

II. MEETING A VARIETY OF NEEDS

History shows us that the Ely schools have attempted to provide a wide variety of educational facilities to as many people, and as many interests, as possible.

The present curriculum is a good example of this fact. It is designed to give students the necessary background for life in our modern society. Table I, page 59, will give the reader some idea of the wide variety of courses offered to Ely students and the number of instructors working with each.

In addition to the regular school curriculums, facilities have been provided for summer schools, for religious groups, for those seeking citizenship, for adult education, and for extracurricular activities. Table VIII, page 68, will provide the reader with a chronological review of the successes enjoyed by groups representing the Ely schools in various extracurricular activities.

A well planned, well rounded educational program will provide well educated citizens. This fact is, and has been, recognized by the Ely schools as evidenced by their philosophies of education. If a comparison is made

of a past philosophy of education¹ and the present one,² it is noted that individual differences have always been recognized and objectives have been formulated to meet them. These objectives have been aimed at preparing each student to take his, or her, place in the adult world of our democratic way of life.

Philosophy of Education,
Ely Public Schools 1960³

The Board of Education, Independent School District Number 696, believes that each individual should be accepted into the educational program as he is, that he should be provided with a stimulating environment and opportunities for learning experiences designed to promote behavioral changes that will effect continuing satisfactory adjustments to life.

The curriculum is recognized to be the combination of all the experiences of the learner which are under the influences of the school, with acceptance of the so-called extra curricular activities and school services as part of the curriculum.

The curriculum must not be an end in itself but the medium through which the experiences of the pupils are organized; in content and method it must reflect democratic principles and train students in democratic living. It must be formulated to develop the whole child; his welfare is predominate over subject matter taught him.

In the practical application of this philosophy, opportunities shall be provided each individual, within the limits of his capacity, to develop:

¹ "Teacher Handbook" (A handbook prepared by the office of Memorial High School, Ely, Minnesota) 1952, p. 7.

² "Policy Book" (A statement of the policy of the Board of Education, Ely, Minnesota) 1960, p. 1.

³ Ibid.

1. Skill in reading, writing, speaking, and a basic understanding of mathematics and the sciences
2. Physical, mental, and emotional health
3. Moral and ethical values
4. An appreciation for his role in the family and in civic groups
5. The ability to communicate ideas
6. Skills for effective participation in the democratic processes
7. Knowledge and understanding of his natural environment
8. Economic competence as a consumer
9. Appreciation of the arts
10. Wise use of leisure time
11. Zeal for continuous learning and self improvement

Ely educators have not confined their planning to the Ely schools alone. Students have always been encouraged to continue their education beyond the facilities provided in Ely. Table VI, page 66, indicates the number of high school graduates who have followed this advice in the past ten years and have gone on to college. Also, Table VII, page 67, points out, for the past eleven years, the number of Ely Junior College students who have graduated and continued their education beyond junior college.

III. SALARIES OF THE TEACHING STAFF

To obtain and maintain a professionally sound faculty, a school district must have an attractive salary schedule. In this area also, the Ely schools have made adjustments when they were necessary and the budget allowed. Salaries have climbed through the years, and there have been reductions in lean years.⁴

Today Ely does have an attractive salary schedule (see Table X, page 72) plus a very rewarding Professional Growth Program.⁵

IV. SUPERINTENDENTS

In its seventy two year history the Ely school system has benefited from the administrative leadership of seven superintendents (see Table IX, page 71). The fact that there have been only seven indicates that the Ely schools have been a pleasant place for administrators to serve, and that they haven't been eager to leave.

Ely's program of well rounded educational curriculums and facilities stands as evidence to their successes.

⁴ See page 24.

⁵ See page 34.

From this mid point in the twentieth century we will go on into the space age. What will the next decade, and the decades to follow, hold in store for the Ely Public Schools? Only time will tell.

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APPENDIX

TABLE I
 COURSES OFFERED AND THE NUMBER OF
 FACULTY MEMBERS INVOLVED,
 ELY PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

Level	Position or Course Taught	Number of Faculty Members Serving In This Capacity
	Superintendent	1
Junior College	Dean	1
Junior College	Art	1
Junior College	Athletic Coach	1
Junior College	Biological Sciences	1
Junior College	Business Education	1
Junior College	Chemistry	2
Junior College	English	1
Junior College	Industrial Arts	2
Junior College	Mathematics	1
Junior College	Music	1
Junior College	Physical Education	2
Junior College	Physics	1
Junior College	Psychology	1
Junior College	Speech & Dramatics	1
Junior College	Social Studies	1
Senior High	Principal	1
Senior High	Art	1
Senior High	Athletic Director	1
Senior High	Biology	1
Senior High	Chemistry	1
Senior High	Coach, baseball	1
Senior High	Coach, basketball	2
Senior High	Coach, football	2
Senior High	Coach, golf	1
Senior High	Coach, hockey	1
Senior High	Coach, swimming	1
Senior High	Coach, tennis	1
Senior High	Coach, track	1
Senior High	Commercial Education	3
Senior High	Counselor	1
Senior High	Driver Training	2

TABLE I (continued)

Level	Position or Course Taught	Number of Faculty Members Serving In This Capacity
Senior High	English	5
Senior High	German	1
Senior High	Health	3
Senior High	History	2
Senior High	Home Economics	2
Senior High	Industrial Arts	3
Senior High	Latin	1
Senior High	Librarian	1
Senior High	Mathematics	3
Senior High	Music	2
Senior High	Physical Education	4
Senior High	Physics	1
Senior High	Social Problems	1
Senior High	Speech	1
Junior High	Principal	1
Junior High	Coach, basketball	1
Junior High	Coach, football	1
Junior High	English	3
Junior High	Home Economics	1
Junior High	Industrial Arts	1
Junior High	Librarian	1
Junior High	Mathematics	3
Junior High	Music	1
Junior High	Physical Education	4
Junior High	Science	3
Junior High	Social Studies	3
Junior High	Speech	1
Elementary	Principal & Supervisor	1
Elementary	Principal	1
Elementary	Kindergarten	3
Elementary	Grade 1	6
Elementary	Grade 2	5
Elementary	Grade 3	5
Elementary	Grade 4	5
Elementary	Grade 5	6

TABLE I (continued)

Level	Position or Course Taught	Number of Faculty Members Serving In This Capacity
Elementary	Grade 6	5
Elementary	Music	3
Elementary	Physical Education	4
Elementary	Special Education	1
Elementary	Speech Correctionist	1

* Some faculty members are involved in more than one capacity.

TABLE II
YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE
FOR MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY,
ELY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Years of Experience	Number of Teachers
1-5	31
6-10	20
11-15	6
16-20	4
21-25	9
26-30	9
31-35	2
36-40	4
41-45	7

TABLE III
NUMBER OF ELY FACULTY MEMBERS
HOLDING VARIOUS DEGREES

Degree Held	Number of Teachers Holding This Degree
BA	12
BE	3
BS	41
MA	18
ME	1
MS	4
PhD	1
No Degree	13

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CREDITS EARNED
BY ELY FACULTY MEMBERS IN
ADDITION TO THEIR DEGREES

Number of Additional Quarter Hour Credits Earned Above Degree	Number of Faculty At This Level
0	43
1-10	11
11-20	11
21-30	8
31-40	4
41-50	6
51-60	3
61-70	3
71-80	0
81-90	2
91-100	1

TABLE V
 STRUCTURES WHICH HAVE SERVED AND ARE SERVING
 THE ELY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Structure	Years of Service
Central School	1889-1917
Winton School	1896-1940
Pioneer School	1899-1941
Robinson Lake School	1899-1901
White Iron Lake School	1903-1941
Savoy School	1903-1939
Old High School	1905-1959
Lincoln School	1908-
Washington School	1915-
Industrial Arts Building	1921-
Memorial High School	1924-
Ely School Stadium	1939-
New Elementary and Junior College	1959-

TABLE VI
PERCENTAGE OF ELY MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
WHO HAVE GONE TO COLLEGE, 1950-1959 *

Year	Percent to College	Percent to EJC
1950	71	66
1951	71	61
1952	63	56
1953	63	48
1954	60	47
1955	51	41
1956	60	51
1957	56	42
1958	70	60
1959	64	51

* These figures were obtained from the Office of the Dean, Ely Junior College.

TABLE VII

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ELY JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS
WHO HAVE GRADUATED, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE
CONTINUED THEIR EDUCATION BEYOND
JUNIOR COLLEGE, 1949-1959 *

Year	Number Graduated	Percent Of Class Graduated	Number Continuing Beyond EJC	Percent Continuing Beyond EJC
1949	25	48%	18	72%
1950	27	66	25	93
1951	27	44	19	70
1952	31	64	19	63
1953	22	61	12	55
1954	21	49	17	81
1955	26	55	23	88
1956	37	77	29	78
1957	25	54	17	68
1958	65	80	43	66
1959	43	64	31	72

* These figures were obtained from the Office of the Dean, Ely Junior College.

TABLE VIII

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACHIEVEMENTS
OF ELY MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
AND ELY JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS
1910 TO 1959

Year	Achievement
1910	Minnesota State Agricultural Society trophy for excellent exhibit at the State Fair
1920	W. Gallagher Jr. won first prize in state extemporaneous speaking contest
1925	Seventh district high school track and field champions
1929	Seventh district and Region 2 high school basketball champions
1931	District 27 880 yard relay champions (track) State high school medlay relay champions
1934	District 27 debate champions
1935	District 27 and Region 7 debate Champions District 27 basketball champions
1938	State high School 220 yard freestyle relay champions (swimming)
1939	District 27 debate champions
1940	District 27 debate champions Northern Junior College Conference football champions
1943	R. M. Ivonen set national breaststroke record of 1:02.8

TABLE VIII (continued)

Year	Achievement
1944	Iron Range Conference football champions
1945	District 27 and Region 7 basketball champs
1946	District 27 track and field champions
1947	District 27 basketball champions District 27 half mile relay champs (track)
1948	District 27 half mile relay champs
1949	District 27 half mile relay champs District 27 basketball champions
1950	State swimming meet-second place
1953	Region 7 One Act Play Festival-superior rating State One Act Play Festival-excellent rating
1954	District 27 swimming champions
1955	District 27 swimming champions State swimming meet-second place
1956	Iron Range Conference basketball co-champions District 27 baseball champions
1957	Region 7 One Act Play Festival-superior rating State One Act Play Festival-superior rating District 27 swimming champions District 27 baseball champions Northern Junior College Conference football co-champions
1958	Northern Junior College Conference basketball champions and Region XIII basketball champs Iron Range Conference football champions District 27 baseball champions

TABLE VIII (continued)

Year	Achievement
1959	District 27 tennis champions District 27 baseball champions (4 consecutive years)

TABLE IX
SUPERINTENDENTS WHO HAVE SERVED THE ELY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Superintendent	Years of Service
C. L. Newberry	1903-1909
C. H. Barnes	1909-1912
H. E. White	1912-1923
W. E. Englund	1923-1935
Stanley Adkins	1935-1948
Donald Stubbins	1948-1951
W. J. Murphy	1951-

* Ely Historical Committee, Ely (Virginia, Minnesota: W. A. Fisher Company, 1958) p. 69.

TABLE X
ELY TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE, 1960-1961

Experience	Bachelor Degree	5 Years	Master Degree	6 Years	Ph.D.
0	4,750	4,900	5,100	5,250	5,500
1	5,000	5,150	5,360	5,510	5,800
2	5,250	5,400	5,620	5,770	6,100
3	5,500	5,650	5,880	6,030	6,400
4	5,750	5,900	6,140	6,290	6,700
5	6,000	6,150	6,400	6,550	7,000
6	6,250	6,400	6,660	6,810	7,300
7	6,500	6,650	6,920	7,070	7,600
8	6,750	6,900	7,180	7,330	7,900
9	7,000	7,150	7,440	7,590	8,200
10	7,250	7,400	7,700	7,850	8,500