THE THREE R's

"Readin', Writin', and 'Rithmetic,
Taught by the tune of a hickory stick,"
Started something most exciting and a very useful tool,
From a handful of students in a one-room school.
Now hundreds of students are buzzing around
In the most modern facility there is to be found,
Learning and growing up to be
A strong new branch on our family tree.

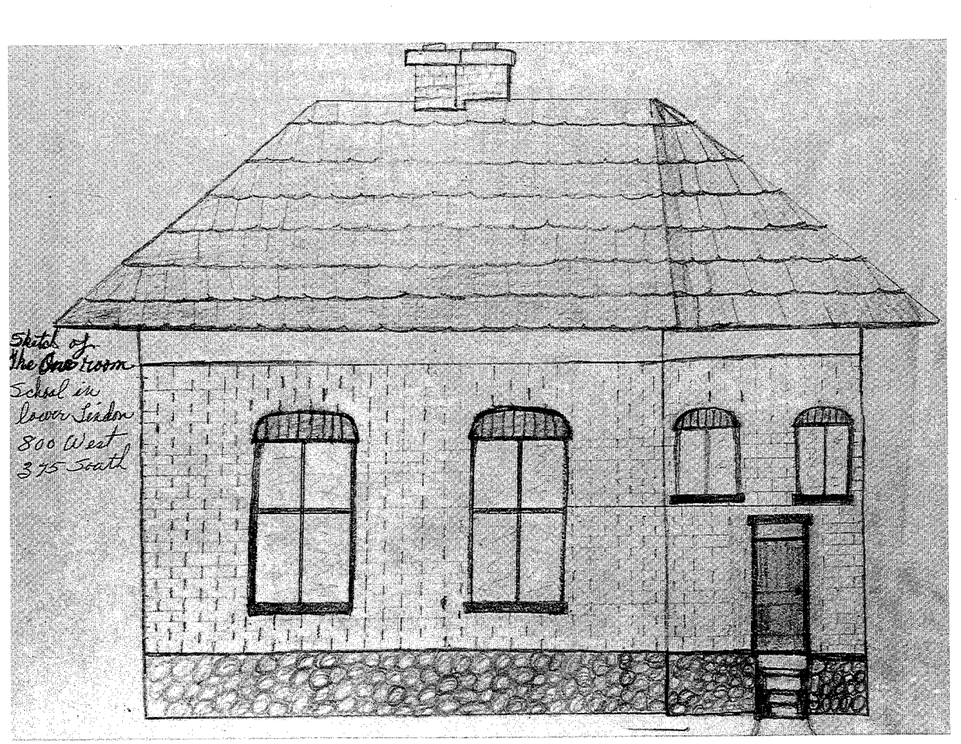
CHAPTER 6

THE THREE R's

The first school in "Stringtown" was held in a log cabin owned by Thomas Nerdin. It was located alongside the wagon trail which later became Highway 91 at about 560 North. Joseph Nerdin, Thomas' son, made the fires and cleaned up--officially he was the first custodian.

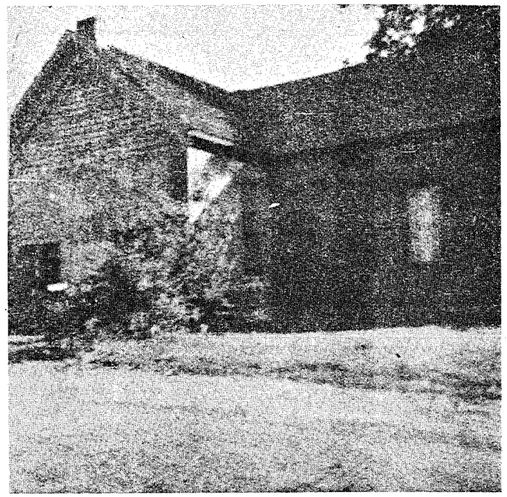
Because there was much work to be done in the farming community, school was held for only six weeks, and only six students attended. Three of those students were the first three babies born in the new settlement--James H. Gillman, Elizabeth Cullimore Ash, and the child of Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Stout. They sat on homemade benches and stools and wrote on slates.

Joseph William Ash and Suzannah Woolley were the first teachers.



The first school built in Lindon--a one-room structure built in 1871.

In 1871 a school was built at approximately 375 South and 800 West in Lindon. It had one room with a stove in the middle of the room for heat. The older children took turns bringing in wood for the fires. This building was not used as a school very long, but it was used for years as a meeting house in which Sunday School was held. Teachers in this school were Mae Beers, Eva Dittmore, and Eva Thorne.



The second school in Lindon, built at 335 North State Street. Later it became Boulter Meat and Grocery.

At about this same time, another school was built on the west side of Highway 91 at the bottom of Lindon Hill, on property purchased from Andrew Johnson. It was a big rock room. It later became part of the Boulter Meat and Grocery. This building is still standing at 335 North State Street. The Howard Phipps family live there at the present time.

Some of the teachers who taught at this school were James Ballinger, Austin Mayhew, Dahlia Winters, Ezeraliar Maxwell, and May Robison. Later teachers were J. E. Dalley, Annie Swenson, Howard R. Driggs, Mary Swenson, D. H. Robison, Luella Ellsworth, Millie Robison and Effie Bullock.

There were no school taxes to finance early Lindon schools. The students paid a tuition instead. The teachers were often paid with wheat, wood, produce, eggs, wool, or other commodities, inasmuch as cash was in short supply. It was considered far more important for a boy to be educated than for a girl; so, if financing was a problem, the girls did not attend school. Some students were only able to go a few months. Others felt fortunate if they were able to attend through the fifth grade. If they had the opportunity to graduate from the eight grade, they were considered well educated. Through the years, there were many determined individuals who went on to attend a university or academy. Some became respected teachers, while others excelled in different fields.

In 1900, when the growth of the community made it necessary to build a larger school, the choice of a site caused hot debate. A. B. Walker, school trustee at the time, was in favor of moving the school to a site on higher ground at the top of Lindon Hill. Many school patrons were very much opposed to this. One opponent spoke strongly against it, saying the proposed site was wholly unsuitable, "a dry and gravelly knoll where there could not be found a drop of water save that God in his mercy sent as rain."

Utah Title Company
PROVO, UTAH

PAGE NO. 1

The United States of America

to

John I. Slaugh

Patent

Recorded Oct. 14, 1885

Book R Page 405

Dated Nov. 5, 1874

Signed by the president U. S. Grant, by S. D. Williamson, Secretary

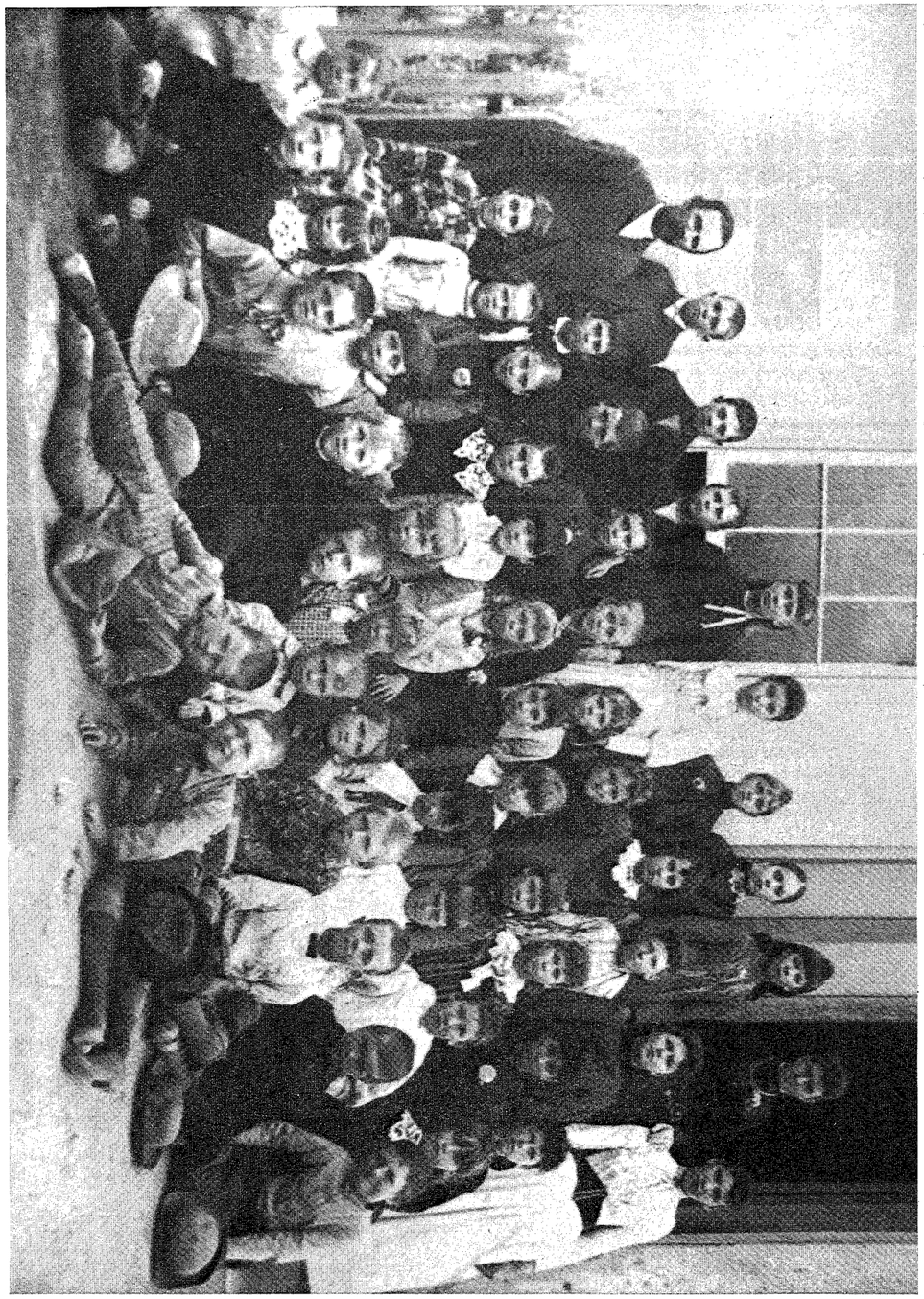
Recorded Vol. 131 Page 413
L. K. Lippincott Recorder of the general land office

Grants:

The Northeast quarter of Section 33, in Township 5 South of Range 2 East in the District of lands subject to sale at Salt Lake City Utah Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said land, returned to the general land office by the surveyor general.

Subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights.

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have an abstract book which has the complete history of the ownership of the property on which the second school was built. Shown above is a copy of the page wherein ownership was transferred from the United States Government to John Slaugh, the first owner of the property. Note that it was signed by U. S. Grant, the President of the United States, and is dated in 1874.



Preceding page: Picture taken at the old rock school at the bottom of Lindon Hill prior to 1900.

Back row, left to right: Teacher John Dalley, Bert Thorne, Alfred Keetch, George Cobbley, Nettie Cobbley, Ellen Dittmore, Jennie Swenson, Rena Fowlke, Mary Parks, and Agnes Baxter.

Second row: B. Walker, Ben Wright, Lou Dittmore, John Banks, Berthina Harper, Margaret Walker, Violet Banks, Mary Harper, Jennie Walker, and Eva Dittmore.

Third row: Lizzie Baxter, Esther York, Jeanette Fowlke, Jennie Slaugh, May Keetch, Annie Harper, Emma Cobbley, Sarah Cobbley, Martha Thorne, Lizzie Wright, Vina Cobbley, and Lizzie Harris.

Fourth row: Will Wright, Effie Cobbley, Ella Harris, Harriet Cobbley, Estella Walker, Rhoda Robinson, Effie Keetch, Nettie Parks, Esther Dittmore, and Cora Slaugh.

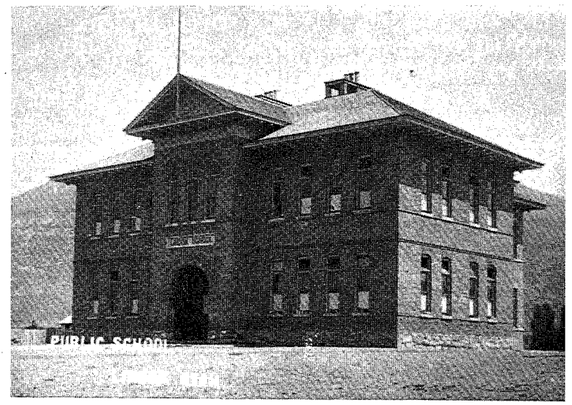
Bottom row: Junius Banks, Oscar Robinson, Hyrum Johnson, Robert Cobbley, Alfred Harper, Oscar Swenson, Vern Thorne, Lawrence Walker, and Earn Cobbley.

Two in front: Charles Cobbley and Frank Thorne.

* * * * *

Nevertheless, the settlers voted to erect the new building on the hill. It was located where the school presently stands, on the corner of what is now Main and Center. This school was constructed of brick from Frank Bank's brickyard and had four rooms. It had a fine well. The combined cost of the school and the well was $5,200.

Heat was provided by a large, pot-bellied stove in each room. In the morning the janitor made the fires, but specially assigned students or teachers had to keep the fires burning during the day.



The South School.

There was no indoor water or plumbing, which meant no indoor restrooms. It was necessary to run outside to the privies. When making a hasty retreat, the student would hope the privies were not already in use--especially in the wintertime.

It was common for the children to ride a horse to school, leave it

tied up during the day, and then ride it home in the afternoon. There was a barn north of the school (behind the privies) for the horses. The only other method of getting to school was walking.

In the early years, Lindon was called South School and was regarded as a part of the Pleasant Grove District. There was also North School in Manila and Central School in Pleasant Grove. All the schools were under the supervision of the principal at Central School. Later it was under the district supervisors, first James H. Walker and then S. H. Smith. During these years, according to different histories, it appears that part of the time seventh and eighth grade students attended the Lindon School, and part of the time they went to Central School in Pleasant Grove. Then in 1929 the Junior High department was established at the Pleasant Grove High School.

In 1905, some of the students in Pleasant Grove and Lindon desired additional academic education following graduation from the eighth grade. They discussed their desires with James H. Walker, principal of Central School, and he agreed to help them. The trustees agreed to establish a ninth grade, making use of the grade school faculty as teachers. The students studied algebra, general history, Latin, and English A.

This was such a success that an accredited secondary teacher was secured for the year 1906-7. The teacher was Miss Rose Schaffer, who later married Dr. H. M. Vance. A vacant building on 1st East and 2nd North in Pleasant Grove, formerly used as the Presbyterian Church, was rented, and Miss Schaffer became the principal.

In 1907-8, the high school was enlarged in curriculum, teaching staff, and housing. It was moved to three rooms that had been finished on the third floor of the grade school building.

A three-year course was begun in 1908, with Howard V. Alston, a graduate of the University of Utah, as principal. That year there were fifty-four students and registration fees were charged.

As growth continued, it was necessary to move to the "Old Bell School" in 1909.

The first four-year class ever to graduate from Pleasant Grove High School held their graduation exercises in the Pleasant Grove Tabernacle in May 1912. Students from Lindon were among the graduates.

A new high school building was planned in 1920. The site selected was First East and Second South. This was considered more centrally located to both Pleasant Grove and Lindon students than another site being considered. High school moved into this new building in December 1921.

Alpine School District was organized in 1911. In 1916 salaries were listed between $1400 and $1600 for principals of high schools, with a maximum salary for high school teachers of about $1200 for the nine-month school year. Grade school teachers' salaries for men ranged from $70 to $85 and for women $55 to $75 per month. Minutes recorded a decision of the

board to raise the wages of the first grade teacher at Lindon from $55 to $60 and to permit her to handle her grade in half-day sessions, as forty-eight pupils were too many for one teacher.

Evidently bus service to the high school and the junior high was started in about 1926. However, it was only for those who lived at least two miles from the school. Those who lived under two miles still had to walk. Many times they walked back to school in the evenings for dances, ballgames, or other activities.

The first principal of South School (Lindon) was Wilford W. Warnick. He came to Lindon in 1903 and served one year as a teacher and one year as principal. There is an interesting entry in his diary:

When I am compelled to use harsh means with pupils to control them I feel discouraged. Would like to gain their love and confidence and help them to be better. Can't do this by letting them have their own way. They must first learn to respect my authority, then me. God assisted me to qualify myself for this position. He will show me how to do it well.

John Butterworth was principal in 1905-6 and L. John Nuttall served from 1906 to 1908.

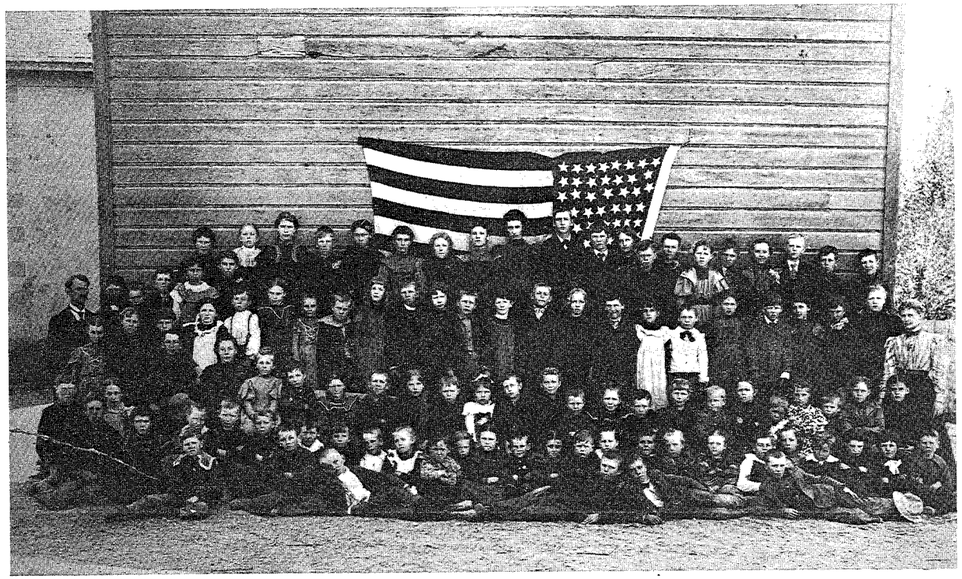
Wilford W. Warnick, the first principal of Lindon (South) School.

Lawrence Walker was the principal from 1908 to 1910 and was also the teacher of the sixth grade. He is remembered as being kind and firm. He insisted that things should be done in an orderly and quiet manner. One of his students, Harold Walker, made this comment:

We marched into and out of the building in military style, in line and in step. The principal stood at the head of the stairs. We knew if any student purposely got out of line or tried any capers, the ruler Mr. Walker held would be used to bring the pupil into line. It was done quietly and without anger. Lawrence was fond of boys and sports and liked to play with us boys at recess. That made him popular with us.

* * * * *

Lawrence Walker
Principal from 1908 to 1910



Lindon Elementary School children in front of the old Amusement Hall. This photograph was taken in the early 1900s. Have fun identifying you or your ancestors. (A good magnifying glass will help.)

Alma Kirk was the next principal, serving for the year 1910-11. From his biography we find these interesting facts about the school at that time:

Alma Kirk
Principal, 1910-11

At that time three teachers were employed in the Lindon School, each teaching two grades. The school program was conducted in a more routine way than at present. The exercises began each day with a prayer and some singing. All students had to march into the school building with some discipline at the sound of the school bell and in step with music or by count.

The seventh and eighth grades were taught in Pleasant Grove at this time.

Robert Walker became the principal in 1911 and continued in that position until 1935. During the school year 1927-28, according to the yearbook for that year, he taught English as Pleasant Grove High School in addition to his administrative work at Lindon. It was said of him that he influenced people far more by what he did than by what he said. People from Brigham Young University said they could tell

Robert Walker
Principal, 1911-35

his students because of their love for learning and being consistent in applying themselves to their studies. His keen sense of humor endeared him to all who knew him. As a teacher and principal, his love of sports helped him win the friendship and respect of the pupils. Often he could be seen playing with the children on the school grounds. He was one with the children, but he always possessed a sense of dignity that commanded their respect. In 1935 he became principal of Central School in Pleasant Grove.

During his years as principal, there were some interesting changes. An addition was built onto the school which included four more rooms, a furnace room, and restrooms. Gone were the pot-bellied stoves and the outdoor privies.

During the winters, the children enjoyed heading to the "holler" with their sleighs for a speedy ride down the hill and as far as they could go up the other side. There were "fox and geese" trails and imprints of "angels" covering the snow, too.

In the warmer weather, one of the favorite spots was a little knoll north of the school. Genevieve Allred Hansen recalls, "I think every student tried his skill at sliding on his feet down this short hill. It would get slick and many heads were cracked--but it was fun anyway.

School lunches had a humble beginning in 1924 as a private venture. Mrs. Marguerite Harris, whose husband was unable to work due to poor health, supplemented the family income by preparing hot soup, chili, or other one-dish meals. The food was prepared at her home, with the help of her daughter, Vivian (Mrs. Oscar Evans) and

A speedy ride down the "holler" hill during a brisk winter recess.

Picture taken in front of the school in 1913. The teacher was Elroy West.
Front row: Arnold Hooley, Merrill Walker, Vivian Baxter, Ralph Harris, Ray Aston, Martell Keetch, Theron Whiteley, Reif Wadley, John Baxter, and Floyd Walker.

Second row: _____, Noah Rodeback, Burnett Bagley, Rulon Robbins, Leo Aston, Avelon Richards, James Duke, Luke Cullimore, Alroy Gillman, Alfred Kirk, Lyman Anderson, and (Dr.) Leland Cullimore.

Third row: Leonard Harris, Lyman Mecham, Viola Gillman Harris Walker, Etta Ogden Mower, Hattie Mayhew Nelson, Florence Boyce or Leona Price, Eliza Johnson Miller, Leah Harris Miller, Delilah Hooley Clegg, Rego Boatman, Eldon Wright, and Darrell Dittmore.

Back row: Teacher E. R. West, Verla Boulter Coddington, Erma Jarman Swenson, Tosa Johnson Baxter Thorne, Violet Lambert, Jennie Kirk Allred, Marjorie Millet, Nona Kirk Baxter, and Leonard Shoell.

Mr. West could even remember those who were absent that day: Margaret Walker Roper, Ruth Walker Lovell Anderson, Marion Duke, and Glen Gillman.

* * * * *

taken to the school. The food was kept warm on a large electric hot plate in a southeast room. It was served to the pupils who carried the hot dish to their classroom where they ate it with sandwiches brought from home.

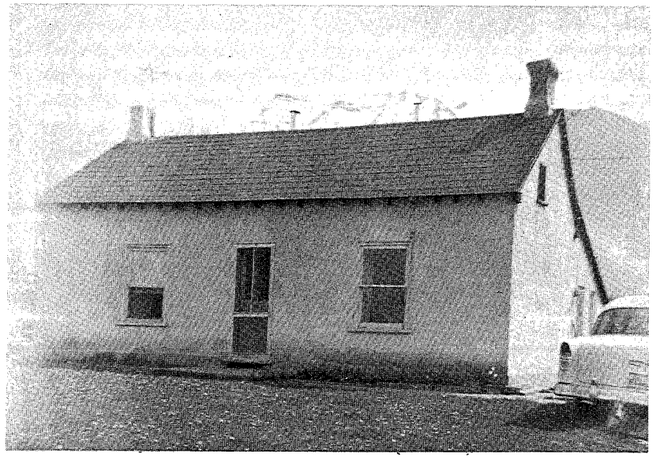
One of the sixth grade students, Ruth Walker Farr Peterson, has a fond recollection

* * * * *

Marguerite Harris
Lindon's first school lunch lady

of the early lunch venture. She said it was her first introduction to corn and potato soup, which was well liked by the pupils. The children enjoyed the sociability of the lunch hour also. How long this continued could not be determined.

In 1939, the WPA (Work Projects Administration) started a lunch project in the schools to give employment and to help malnourished children. Mrs. Larena



The first hot school lunches for Lindon school children were prepared at the Albert Harris home.

The Lindon first grade class of Fern Edwards, taken on November 8, 1932.
Front row: R. D. Smith, Lowell Baxter, Bob Wright, Dale Baxter, Glen Hooley, Dean Hooley, Clarence Miller, Earl Hooley, Dick Hooley, and Jess Ash.

Standing: _____, _____, ____ Harding, _____, _____, Anna Lou Rogers, Donna Rodeback, Flora Hooley, Maxine Wright, Ila Jean (June?) Hair, Evelyn York, Joan Walker, Velda Louder, Joyce Walker, and Lura Mae Bain(?).

Nielson was in charge and was assisted by her son, Nello, and other WPA employees. The lunch was still a one-dish meal. After the Alpine District took over the lunches in 1943, the menu was enlarged to several dishes constituting a well-balanced meal at the low cost of 15¢ per meal. It was now no longer necessary for pupils to bring sandwiches from home.

While the WPA was handling the lunch program, financial problems were plaguing it. The children were asked to bring canned vegetables, milk, or whatever their parents could send. Those who brought things were given credit toward their lunches for what they brought. Those who did not bring food had to pay. Rena Nielsen Keetch, who was supervising the meals, took the money to buy the other things which were needed. At the end of the week, she and Jennie Allred divided whatever money was left over for their pay. Some weeks there was no money left over.

Elwood Baxter was principal from 1935 until 1955. He tells of conditions during this time.

In 1943, when activities of World War II were accelerated and Geneva Steel Co. with its thousands of employees was established in Utah Valley, hundreds of new families came to live at Lindon and Pleasant Grove. School population soared. At one time Lindon School had 385 pupils enrolled. To meet this added load, two hallways had to be converted into classrooms. Even then it was necessary for some teachers to have 58 pupils in an all-day session.

Elwood Baxter
Principal, 1935-55

During the nineteen years I served as principal at Lindon, many changes were made which resulted in progress. First, the beginning of a year-around kindergarten with half-day sessions. The second grade, which had been limited to half-day sessions, could now go a full day. Second, the introduction of audio-visual programs of instruction made possible by wonderful modern-day inventions.

The school lunch program was also expanded during these years and became part of the school system.

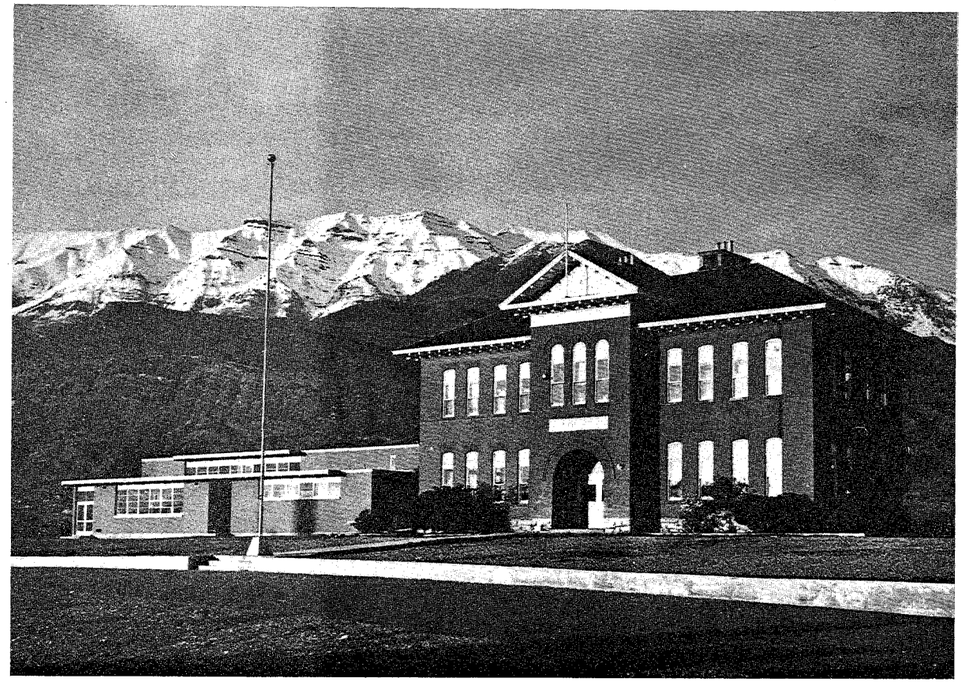
PTA--Parent-Teacher Association--was organized in this area in 1936. The PTA record books state that Lindon PTA was organized for the first time on October 22, 1936, with Mrs. A. J. (Doris) Rogers as president. Since that time, PTA volunteers have spent many hours for the benefit of the school and the students.

Doris Rogers was the first Lindon PTA president.

On Christmas night in 1948 a fire began in the furnace room of the school. When the destroyed area was rebuilt, new lavatories, a lunch room, and kitchen were added, besides the furnace room. Alpine District records indicate that the structure was ready for use in September 1949.

It might be interesting at this point to include a list of the teachers who taught at Lindon (South) School. The following list covers the time period beginning in 1897 and concluding in 1950. It does not include, however, those mentioned earlier or those who taught from 1914 to 1918, since records of those years are missing.

George Ramsey	*1897-99*
Ella Larson	*1899-1901*
James H. Walker	*1898-1902*
Horace Merrill	*1902-03*
Jennie Walker	*1903-04*

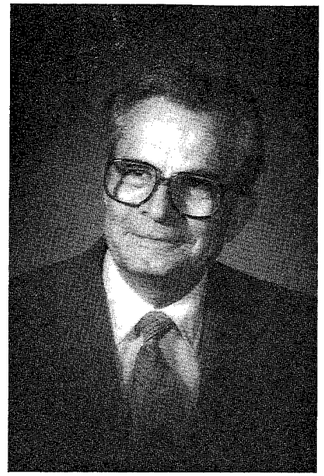


The old Lindon School with the new addition, September 1949.

Hermese Peterson	*1900-01*	*Erma Jarman*	*1925*
Gretna Kuper	*1904-05*	*Norma Anderson*	*1925*
Miss Ellison	*1904-05*	*Lucile W. Walker*	*1925-26*
Vinnie Brown	*1905-06*	*Reva West*	*1926*
Laura McKinnon	*1905-06*	*Vilate Aplanap*	*1926*
Edith Johnson	*1906-07*	*Jennie Anderson*	*1926*
Viola Rager	*1906-07*	*Edna Stewart*	*1927*
Effie Kelsey	*1908-09*	*Emma Bush*	*1927-30*
Florence Packard	*1908-10*	*Fern Edwards*	*1929-35*
Florence Todd	*1908-10*	*Dorothy Clyde*	*1929-32*
Vivia Finlayson	*1909-10*	*Laura Walker*	*1930*
Sylvia Johnson	*1910-12*	*Helen Gamett*	*1931*
Cecil Bingham	*1910-11*	*Melba Fugal*	*1932*
Lacy Olpin	*1911-12*	*Helen Weeks*	*1933*
Florence Harper	*1911-12*	*Fern Edwards*	*1934*
Enid Harmon	*1912-13*	*Mary Jense*	*1934-37*
Nellie Shipp	*1912-13*	*Jennie Walker*	*1935*
H. W. Burgon	*1912-13*	*Selma Seastrand*	*1936-38*
Nina Vance	*1913-14*	*Lavon Phillips*	*1937-42*
Belle Olpin	*1913-14*	*Berniece Cullimore*	*1938-40*
Elroy West	*1913-14*	*Emily A. Pederson*	*1939-49*
Martha Johnson	*1915-31*	*Sylvia Peterson*	*1942-50*
Dezzie Shoell	*1915-16*	*Ethel Christensen*	*1942-44*
Estelle Fenton	*1915-16*	*Calvin Frandsen*	*1942-44*
Maude Fenton	*1918-19*	*Leola Clark*	*1942-47*
Leone Nelson	*1918-19*	*Norma Hales*	*1942-50*
Eliza Johnson	*1918-19*	*Thelma Martell*	*1942-50*
Emily Anderson	*1918-19*	*Mildred Thornton*	*1944*
Ora Chipman	*1918-19*	*Catherine Gauchay*	*1945*
Amee Walker	*1915-18*	*Lillian Prince*	*1945*
Myrtle Cutler	*1918-19*	*Merle Christiansen*	*1947*
Vera Thorne	*1919-20*	*Ford Paulson*	*1946-50*
Annabel Miller	*1919-20*	*Pearl O. Whitehead*	*1947-49*
Belva Wadley	*1920-22*	*Elizabeth Shoell*	*1948*
Leone Cooper	*1920-22*	*Amy Lou Hamblin*	*1949*
Inez Harris	*1920-22*	*Edna H. Newman*	*1948-50*
Lacy White	*1921-23*	*Janet C. Sundbloom*	*1948*
Delyle Moyle	*1923*	*Mary S. Chapman*	*1950*
Mary Gleason	*1923-26*	*Robert Emal*	*1950*
Fern Thorne	*1923-24*	*Dale Burgess*	*1950*
Ora West	*1924*	*Mariam Iverson*	*1950*
Louise Shoell	*1924*		

Thomas Larsen was principal from 1955 to 1958. He recalls that during his tenure, the first group of physically handicapped children was brought to Lindon School. They were instructed by ElDean Taylor. Some remodeling was done at the school so the children could have a special room and facilities. This was a good experience for the other students to learn to understand, help, and accept them.

Paul Willis served as principal from 1958 to 1960.



Thomas Larsen
Principal, 1955-58

Paul Willis
Principal, 1958-60

Robert Emal
Principal, 1960-65

From 1960 to 1965 Robert Emal was principal. He stated that many internal changes took place under his administration. He instigated the first student government for the school. There was a president, vice-president, and student council. They set rules and monitored classes. Mr. Emal built up the curriculum also, with emphasis particularly on mathematics and physical education.

He started the first field day, which has become an annual event. It includes competitive events such as running, high jump, broad jump, and other games.

In the social studies area he received the National Valley Forge Award for his Germany project. The children corresponded by letters and tapes with the children in Linden-Bochum, Germany. This proved to be a very educational experience for them.

James E. Baird was principal from 1965 to 1972. In the summer of 1966 the old school was torn down, including the new additions, to make way for a new school to take care of the growing number of children in the area. Although the old school was out-dated and had been condemned as a fire hazard,

* * * * *

James E. Baird
Principal, 1965-72

many people were sad to see it torn down because it had been such a well-known landmark for so many years.

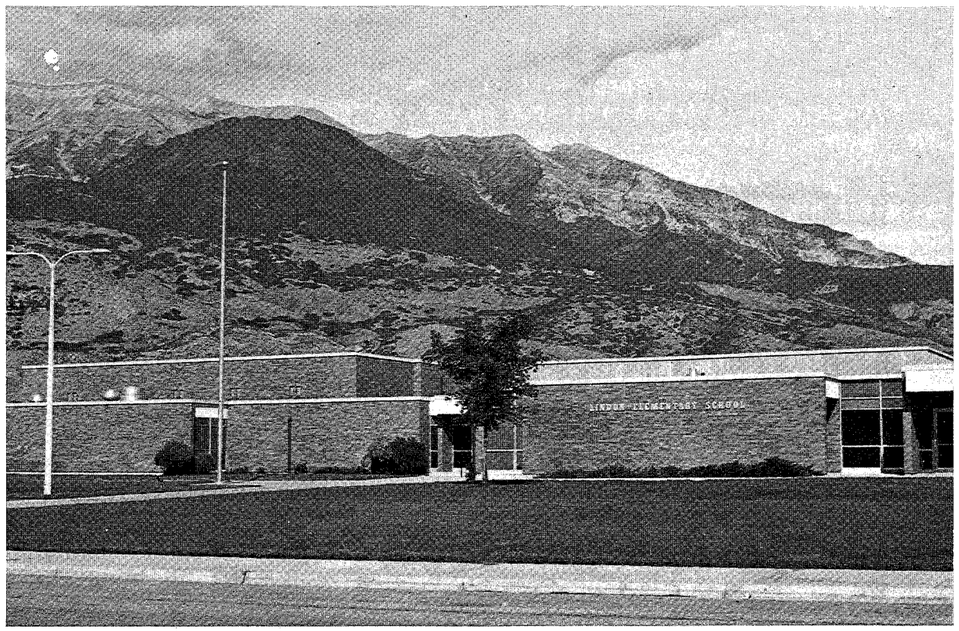
During the 1966-67 school year, while the new school was being built, the children were bused to the old Union School in Orem, across from Geneva Steel on the Geneva Road. It was called the Lindon-Union School. Since the main school building was not big enough to accommodate the influx of students, surplus army barracks were brought in to make an auditorium-lunchroom-kitchen combination and two classrooms.

In the fall of 1967 the new school was ready for occupancy. It is a one-story building with a flat roof and is constructed of reddish brown brick. The cost of the school was $510,000. It was dedicated on November 6, 1967, at an impressive ceremony held in the multi-purpose room of the school.

Originally the plan centered around "team teaching" with three large "pods," each containing two grades. Later team teaching was discontinued and each "pod" was divided into individual classrooms.

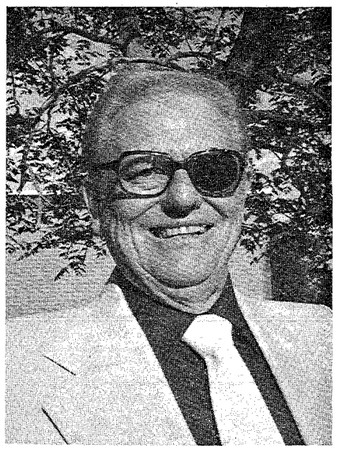
While Mr. Baird was principal, the Head-Start program was instituted by the district. Lindon School was selected by the district to accommodate this unique program for economically disadvantaged preschoolers.

In 1970, Glen Miller, a teacher at Lindon, was discussing with his classes the plight of the school children in deprived countries such as



Lindon Elementary School.

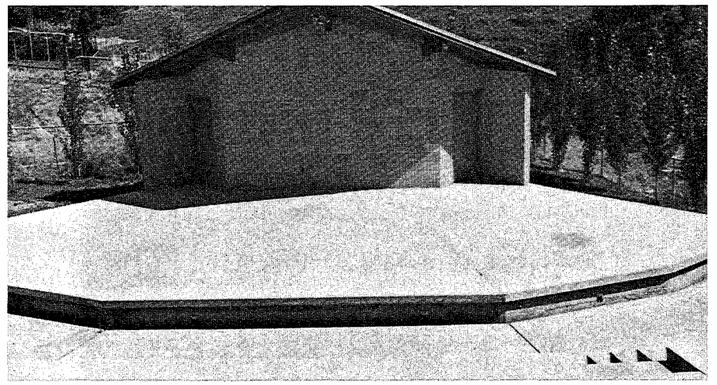
Bolivia. The children decided they would like to help build a school in Bolivia. They had many projects to raise the money. The minimum amount that was needed was set at $575.00, but at the end of the school year in 1971 they had raised $607.00. This was enough to build a one-room school and buy some paper, pencils, and other materials for the students to use. The new school in Bolivia was named the Lindon-Conquella School.



Herbert W. Gilbert
Principal, 1972-81

Herbert W. Gilbert served as principal of Lindon Elementary School from 1972 to 1981. Mr. Gilbert stated, "The students, staff, and parents of Lindon were indeed concerned about the students' education and proved it by their diligence, efforts, and unity of purpose."

The growth of the school steadily increased from approximately 270 students to 700. This necessitated adding eight rooms onto the existing structure. This expansion made the school a twenty-two-classroom unit. In addition, the construction of an amphitheater with seating for 750 was begun, funded by a grant from the Bicentennial Committee in 1976. This was a joint effort between the Alpine School District and the City of Lindon, each pledging a part of the labor to construct it.



Front view of the amphitheater stage.

Many innovative programs were initiated during this administration. A school fair was started. Each fall the halls were filled with fruits, vegetables, hobbies, baked good, and flowers. A Student Council, which evidently had been discontinued, was reorganized. A major production (an operetta) by the third grades became another tradition. Programs involving parents coming into the classrooms portraying their vocations and avocations enhanced the students' learning. The field day activities utilized a full day, beginning with a mile mini-marathon run. This mini-marathon run has become a tradition at the Lindon School.

Robert Fisher won the race his last three years at the school, 1979, 1980, and 1981--the only student to do so.

Eugene Maag
Current principal

Currently serving as principal of Lindon Elementary School is Ted Eugene Maag. He assumed his position on July 1, 1981.

The Aspen School in northwest Orem was opened at the beginning of the school year, and many of the students from the west side of Highway 91 now attend that school. In the beginning there were some misgivings on the part of the parents and the students about the children no longer attending school in Lindon. During the last several years, with the growth of the valley, there have been quite a few school boundary changes as the district worked to accommodate all the children to the best advantage for all. At various times Orem and Pleasant Grove students have attended Lindon Elementary.

Mr. Maag has put special emphasis on continually improving the achievement levels of the students, especially in math and reading. He commented on the thousands of hours of service, donated freely and unselfishly, by the parents to help the students achieve--"room mothers, bookmobile, school chorus, and assemblies, just to mention a few."

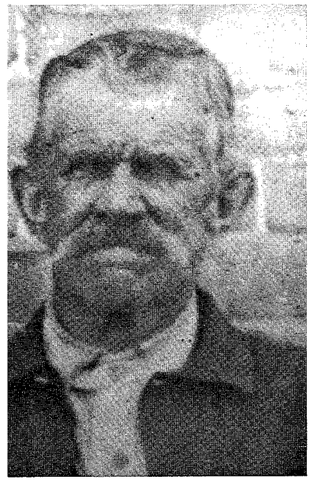
The amphitheater was completed with the help of the PTA and the Lindon Lions Club. Landscaping of the grounds was also completed. The school is indeed a beautiful landmark in the city of Lindon.

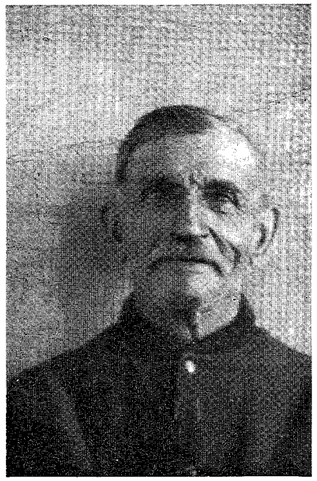
The building and the school grounds are freely used by the Lindon and Pleasant Grove community parents. One need only drive by the school grounds in the evenings or on weekends to see the softball games, soccer games, and the children playing on the playground equipment.

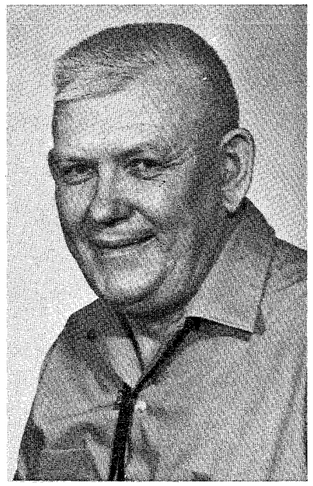
There have been many, in addition to the teachers, who have worked at the school and contributed greatly to its success.

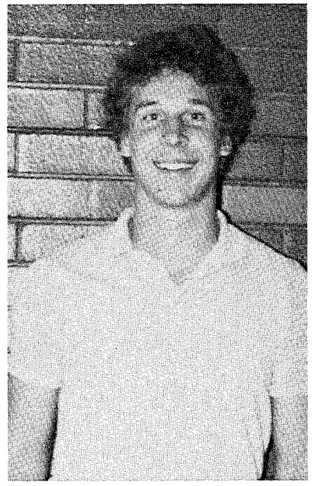
The custodial staff is one such group. Early janitors were Emily Aston and Mark Downs. Mr. Downs worked for many years. He was followed by Andrew Swenson, who, with the help of his sons, Lloyd and Vern, was janitor for nine years. In 1942 Vern Swenson took over the job from his father and served in that position for forty years, retiring in 1982. During that time span, the name was changed from janitor to custodian. The present custodian is Brian Shoell.

Rena Keetch, who was directing the school lunch for the WPA, became the manager when the district assumed responsibility for the program. She continued in that capacity until 1964.









Lindon's custodial staff through the years.

<u>Top row</u>: Emily Aston, Mark Downs, and Andrew Swenson.

<u>Pictures at left</u>: Vern Swenson, who worked as a custodian for forty years; and Brian Shoell, the current custodian.

Following is a list of the managers of the hot lunch program at the school and the years during which they served:

Anne Lewis	1964 to 1969
Ruth Robb	1969 to November 1973
Joyce Gillman	November 1973 to 1980
Carol Masterson	1980 to 1982
Nancy Hansen	1982 to present

It could not be determined exactly when secretaries became a part of the school staff. In the beginning they worked at the school for only half a day. Available information on the secretaries is as follows:

The current "hot-lunch ladies."

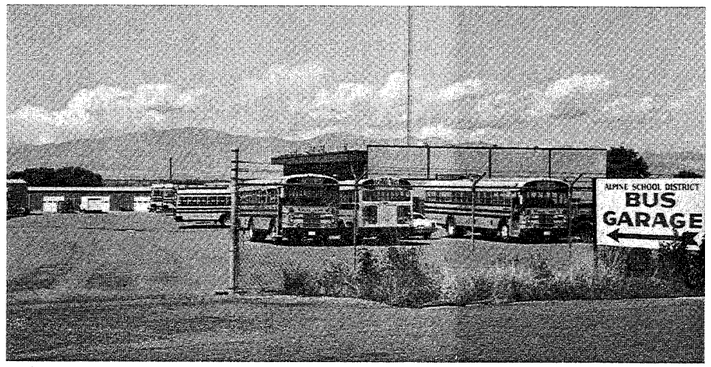
Nutritious meals are now served by Veloy Pulley, who has worked at the Lindon School for twenty years; Joan Jeppson; Nancy Hansen, supervisor; and Jane Jacobsen.

Lula Keetch Watkins Brimhall	1952 to 1953
Myrl Keetch Jarvis	1953 to 1955
Colleen Keetch	1955 to 1957
Afton Fryer	1957 to 1966

(During this time the secretaries started working a full day.)

Ann Fisher	1966 to 1972
Donna Bastian	1972 to Feb. 1973
Karen Albrecht	Mar. 1973 to Jan. 1981
Linda Gillman	Jan. 1981 to May 1981
Donna Spendlove	July 1981 to present

Busing of the children has become an important concern for the schools. The Alpine School District purchased a parcel of land from Joseph Christianson on which to build a new bus garage and parking lot. During 1974, the



transportation department moved into their new facilities, and now all of the buses in the district are serviced in Lindon.

The young people of Lindon continue to attend Pleasant Grove Junior High and Pleasant Grove High School, and most of them participate in the LDS Seminaries there. They have made valuable contributions to the schools and have excelled in many areas. Many have served as officers, participated in various clubs and sports, and have received scholastic awards.

Lindon is proud of so many of its children, youth, and adults who have used their talents in great achievements. Many doctors, lawyers, educators, religious, civic, political, and agricultural leaders have had their roots stem from our community.