



History of Enid High School

Compiled by Gary L. Brown

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General History

The Building. Enid High School has grown with Enid and the Cherokee Strip from a small crude building to the large multi-facility campus of today. From the best information available, the first record of EHS graduates was in 1898 when 2 graduates were recorded. It is known there was an Enid High School before that time and that it was housed in various places as mentioned by Marquis James in his story of his own boyhood in "The Cherokee Strip." In his book James stated that the High School was first located in a Baptist Church across the street from where the "Old Central Building was later located in the 300 block on East Cherokee. It was then moved into Old Central itself. Next, the high school classes were held in what was called, in those days, the Opera House located on the south side of East Broadway Avenue. The first true Enid High School building was located in the 600 block on North Independence Street (corner of Independence and Walnut: 1906). That building was later referred to as "Old Lincoln School."

The first unit of the present high school structure was completed on the present site in 1912. The southeast wing was build in 1920 and added twelve classrooms and a large cafeteria. That building housed the high school from 1920 until September 3, 1943, when it was ravaged by fire and rendered no longer usable.

Due to rationing of building materials during WWII, the High School could not immediately be rebuilt. From 1943 to 1948 Enid High School was divided, with students from the Long-fellow Junior High district (east side) returning there for classes while those from Emerson Junior High area (west side) attended classes in that building. It was necessary for seventh grade pupils to remaining in the elementary buildings during this period.

Reconstruction of the present building, with the expansions to complete the master plan as it now stands, was begun at the close of World War II. The restored portion was opened for use in March of 1948. The gymnasium wing was completed in 1950 and ready for use the second semes-

Special Points of Interest

- General History.
- May Fete.
- Pride of the Plainsman Award.
- Athletics.

ter of the school year 1950-51. The auditorium was dedicated March 8, 1955. A nine classroom addition and a large conference room were constructed across the south end of the building, and opened for use in 1961. Another six class rooms were added in 1965 and the Margaret Buvinger Music Building was dedicated in 1991.

(Source: 1965 High School Student Handbook. Marquis James' "The Cherokee Strip," and 1994 Quill Special Centennial issue.)

EHS Shares Marble with Monuments. *by Bill Edson:* As they walk the halls of Enid High School, few students realize their school, or at least part of it, shares a heritage with two of the nation's more famous monuments.

The 16 steps of the main entrance along with the wainscoting on the walls and the floor of the foyer are made of a special white marble once available only in a remote section of the Colorado high country.

When the school was under construction in 1911, the school board was looking about for something to make the main entrance suitably impressive. They wanted marble, but the cost of transportation was almost prohibitive. The most popular marble in the world came from the Carrarra quarries in Italy, source of marble for statuary since Roman times. Vermont and Georgia also had fine marble which was slightly less but still more than the school board could afford.

The building's architect, R.W. Shaw, suggested a small marble quarry in Colorado that had been in operation a few years. The white translucent marble from the quarry was gaining in popularity with builders throughout the country.

Located along the Crystal River halfway between Gunnison and Glenwood Springs, the tiny town of Marble sat beneath great white rocky cliffs that had been largely ignored by the prospectors who roamed the area looking for precious metals. Before them, trappers along the river had sought furs and ignored the mineral formations overhead.

It was 1905 before the Colorado Yule Co. was formed and machinery brought in to quarry what they would call Colorado Yule Marble.

When Enid High received its marble, Colorado Yule was a growing company. By 1916, the company was second only in production to the Carrarra Works of Italy and was supplying marble to the world.

At the peak of the quarry's operations before WWI, Colorado Yule was selected to provide marble for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The Commission of Fine Arts found the stone "fit pre-eminently for a structure of the character of the Lincoln Memorial."

The company shipped the stone to Washington on 600 railroad freight cars.

Seventeen years later, the company was again called on to furnish marble for one of the nation's great memorials. Stone was brought from the quarry in 1931 for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a tribute to all the men who died in WWI.

A huge block weighing 100 tons was carved out of the mountain side, hauled out and sawn down to specifications, 56 ton plus one ton for finishing. It took three days just to bring it the 2,000 feet down from the quarry to the works at Marble.

The huge stone was guarded day and night to keep souvenir hunters from chipping pieces from its surface while it awaited shipment.

But the fortunes of Marble and the Colorado Yule Co., no matter how famous their product, were no match for the economy of the Depression that began with the stock market crash in 1929. Eventually the company was sold to the Vermont Marble Co., and production further slackened. A disastrous flood in 1941 wiped out the marble works and the quarries were closed. Later the railroad line which provided the only access to ship the stone out of Marble was torn out. That left Vermont and Georgia as the nation's major suppliers of marble.

Efforts to revive the industry more than a decade ago were without success.

Enid High School is one of 56 buildings in the United States built at least in part of Colorado Yule marble. The only other Oklahoma building listed is Tulsa High School.

(Source: The Following Article was written by Bill Edson in 19___ as part of his "Window On The Past" series published in the News & Eagle for several years.)

The Name “Plainsmen.” The name “Plainsmen” was adopted as it’s logo/mascot in 1928. The originator of the name was an Enid High student by the name of Elvin Ishmael. In 1928, apparently the school saw the need to have a mascot and Ishmael made the winning suggestion. He gave the following background:

“My reasons for naming Enid High School teams Plainsmen are as follows: This section of the country is really the plains. The perseverance of the early Plainsmen and their fighting spirit against all obstacles hindering their progress suggest to me the spirit of Enid High School. The Plainsmen were known far and wide for their high sense of sportsmanship, and this is also true of the teams of Enid High School.”

Originally, the Plainsmen mascot was depicted as a pioneer or “man of the Plains.” Sometime during the 1940's the symbol changed to a “Plains Indian.” Both represented a rugged hero of past times still held in high esteem today.

(Source: 1994 Quill Annual “Centennial Edition”)

The “Vision Seeker.” [Quoted from the Alumni Quill, V.1, Issue 2, Fall ‘03]

Dedication of a monument honoring the Plainsman became a reality in 1998 when the “Vision Seeker” was placed in front of the north entrance to the Enid High School building.

The 800 pound bronze was sculpted by 1958 graduate, Harold T. Holden. The “Vision Seeker” is a Native American Plains Indian in full headdress, sitting cross-legged while looking into the distance as he ponders a vision.

He wears the official attire of fringed leather leggings and a full-featured and beaded headdress.

The “Vision Seeker” captures the essence and image of the Plainsmen, and has been adopted as the first official copyrighted school logo since 1928. Endorsed by the Enid Tribal Club, the statue is a work of art that speaks to the soul as it ties past, present, and future graduates to a visual spirit symbol that unifies us all as Plainsmen.

A broad-based community group and members of Enid High’s STUCO and Leadership Class raised funds to purchase the statue, which was on exhibit at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum, at Oklahoma City, for a year.

“Generous gift of money, time, labor, material and talent were given by Enid citizens to make the purchase of the statue and its Oklahoma red granite pedestal a reality,” stated Mrs. Ruth Ann Brown Sailors, chairman of the fund raising committee, and ‘57 grad.

Editor’s Note: Sale of the pavers is an on-going project, with the proceeds supporting a \$500 scholarship awarded to an EHS senior student each spring. A brochure can be obtained from the EHS office outlining the five different sizes and prices of pavers, from individual to corporate, how to order, and how to become a major donor to the project.



The Plainsman Creed.

*I believe in Enid High School,
Her traditions and ideals;
I believe in honesty in everyday tasks
and in faithfulness in duty;
I believe in the joy that comes from
worthwhile fun, generous comradeship, and in
loyal service to my school;
I believe in modesty in victory
and an unconquerable spirit in defeat;
I believe in keeping faith with my neighbor,
my father and mother, my country and my God.*

EHS Yell: "Let'er Rip"

Let'er rip!
Let'er roar!
Let'er go once more!
Enid High School!
O'er and o'er!
Enid! Enid! Enid!

Marquis James '10

May Fete

By Ruth Ann Brown Sailors, Class of '57

The following history of May Fete was authored in 1993 by Ruth Ann Sailors, long time art teacher at EHS and May Fete sponsor. Ruth Ann is responsible for collecting the history of May Fete which is displayed in the halls of EHS.

May Fete

A few hours before sundown on an evening each May, people gather on a grassy hillside in Government Springs Park to view the colorful and romantic panorama call May Fete. This festival is based on an old English May Day tradition which celebrates the coming of spring; however, at EHS this occasion is used to honor the senior class each year. Since 1915 May Fete has featured students, who, with music, pomp, and pageantry, pay homage to their May Queen, Herald, and Court.

May Fete has changed little since its inception in 1915. The first May Queen was elected by the student body and crowned by the President of the Senior Class, who served a her Herald. Later, the Herald became an elected position. In the early years, Queens chose their attendants, who likewise, chose their escorts. Presently, all members are elected by the senior class. Although the first Queen was crowned at Government Springs Park, other has been crowned on the front steps of the school, on the football field, or in the auditorium. Elaborate themes were used incorporating extensive costuming and pageantry. Traditionally, a formal or informal dinner party has been given for the Court member by the Queen and Harold. Some unique situations have transpired through the years. For example, several Queens later married their Heralds. A pair of twins were elected one year, which naturally called for two Heralds. An early Queen rode her horse around the lake as part of the pageantry, and a Harold led the procession wearing a white plaster case on his broken foot. One Queen passed the legacy on to her daughter, and several sisters have shared the honor of being elected Queen in their respective graduating years.

Today, May Fete consists of the processional around the lake, the crowning ceremony, musical entertainment, and the winding of the May Pole. Preceded by a color guard, the Queen and Harold with the Court attendants and a tiny cortege of preschool children serving as pages, lead the senior processional along the sidewalk between green lawns, over a large arched bridge, and round the lake at Government Spring Park. Flanked by a quiet waterfall, the fountained waters of the lake reflect the mingled hues of colorful gowns as strains of music float on the evening breeze. Light perfumes blend with roses and spring flowers trailing over the trellises in the park's gardens. For one elegant evening, every senior is able to participate in a royal procession with young men escorting beautifully gowned young ladies.

After the procession circles the lake, the Queen and her Court ascend the steps and are seated on a throne within a Greek-styled gazebo. The seniors sit nearby to view the crowning of the Queen. The Herald presents her with traditional red roses, a sparkling crown, and a kiss to seal the moment. Everyone is entertained by the EHS choir and band. Strains of "Come Touch the Sun" play as sophomore and junior girls wind a multi-ribboned May pole in front of the gazebo. As the sun

sinks behind the hill, nostalgia settles in the hearts of the young and old since May Fete signals the departure of another senior class. The evening ends with an all school dance held in honor of the seniors.

Sustaining its popularity with students and patrons through the years, May Fete has endured disastrous floods, times of war and depression, changing social attitudes, and dress styles. May Fete is a unique Enid High tradition that has and will continue to bond decades of Plainsmen together in heart and spirit. (*RuthAnn Brown Sailors, Class of '57*)

The First May Festival, 1915:

The following is an account of the first May Festival reprinted from the 1915 Quill Annual:

MAY FESTIVAL (1915)

One of the most interesting events of the year was the May Fete given in Government Springs Park on Saturday, May the first. This was the first May festival held in Enid, though it will now be an annual custom.

Miss Faye Orelup was elected May Queen by the student body, she being one of the prettiest, most attractive girls in the high school. Miss Bierbower, Girls' athletic director, with the able assistance of Miss Meredith, had charge of the dances.

At the Park, the procession consisting of the queen, her attendants and the dancers, came down the cement terrace, over the bridge across the lagoon to the Queen's throne. There the Queen was crowned by Mr. Henry Bass, President of the Senior Class.

Following the crowning of the Queen, the dances were given. First was the Floral Arch dance, given by girls from the upper classes. The fresh green grass and hedges formed a very pretty background for the white dresses and arches. Then there was the dance of the Wood Nymphs. The nymphs were eighth grade girls and were dressed in pale yellow with garlands for their hair. One of the most enjoyable dances was that of the Clowns, who were eighth grade boys who certainly acted the part. Perhaps the prettiest dance was the Spanish dance. Five of the most attractive girls in the school took part in this, and their bright costumes were very pretty. Another pretty dance was the Highland Fling. The girls with their gay plaid costumes made pleasing Scotch lassies. The Rose Dancers, dressed in pale pink with pink flowers in their hair, gave a most attractive dance. The next of the dances was the Sailor's Hornpipe. This was quite a novelty to everyone, and the girls in the white middie suits and red ties were most attractive in this dance of odd steps. The last of the dances was the Country dance. A stranger at Enid High would never have recognized any of the sixteen girls who, dressed in true "rube" fashion gave a Virginia reel. The court jesters were Paul Blattler and Claude Benjamin.

After the dances, three Maypoles were wound; one by the Rose dancers, one by the Nymphs, and the other by the Floral Arch dancers and the young men of the high school. This last Maypole was wound with blue and white, the others being wound with pink and white, and yellow and white, respectively.

This concluded the festival which, as proved by the crowd that witnessed it, was a great success. Enid High School owes much to the dancers who worked so faithfully, but most of the credit should be given to Miss Bierbower and Miss Meredith for their excellent training.

May Fete Queen and Herald

<u>Class Year</u>	<u>Queen</u>	<u>Herald</u>
1915	Faye Orelup	Henry B. Bass
1916	_____	_____

1917	_____	_____
1918	Helen Anderson (Jayne)	_____
1919	Mildred Francisco	_____
1920	_____	_____
1921	_____	_____
1922	_____	_____
1923	Peggy Stephenson (McKeever)	Jesse Smith
1924	Elizabeth Henniger (Hinson)	Lloyd Edwards
1926	_____	_____
1927	Ollie Mae Ray	Louis Zaloudek
1928	Alice Limpert	Arthur Britton
1929	Doris McKnight	Paul Perkins
1930	Frances Moore	Linden Rhodes
1931	Miriam Buxton	Victor Priebe
1932	Doris Britton	David Perkins
1933	Edna Campbell	Max Presnell
1934	Helen Louise Soper	Doyle McGugin
1935	Margaret Ann Hamilton	Howard Wilson
1936	Billie Gary (McKeever)	Coleman Shaunty
1937	Naida Belle Clark	Jerry Morgan
1938	Aileen McDonald	Harold Hermes
1939	Mary Elizabeth Shockley	Jim Cummins
1940	Mary Margaret Headrick	Bob Hedges
1941	Dorothy Bank	Bob Meiers
1942	Alvene Morgan	Homer Paine
1943	Evelyn Keepers	Leon Simmons
1944	Gail Branom	Robert O'Rourke
1945	Jeanne Giltner	Bill Stramp
	Jeannette Giltner	Frank Davies
1946	Sammye Dodds	Charlie Paine
1947	Helen Beth Jayne	Ferrell Craig
1948	Faith Mary Crumpacker	Bill Richards
1949	Pattie Thom	Dudley Tenney
1950	Thelma Danahy	Bob Schwartz
1951	Letha Boyle	Jim Hurd
1952	Delores Morgan	Claude Turner
1953	Sue Alexander	Arnold Krause
1954	Donna Hughes	Tom Talley
1955	Mary Beth Donnell	James Gammon
1956	Ann White	Floyd Skarky
1957	Sue Holley	Jerry Keeling

1958	Sarah Benefiel	Lyle Parker
1959	Beverly Buchanan	Bucky Hitchcock
1960	Beverly Muir	Garold Oberlender
1961	Cindy Newell	Vernon Plummer
1962	Karren Hodge	Bill Buchanan
1963	Diana Semke	Jeff Parker
1964	Pattie Gearheard	Terry Christensen
1965	Anne Semke	Jim Wilson
1966	Margaret Ann Curtis	Doug Karns
1967	Robin Frantz	Keith Hensel
1968	Jo Ann Specie	Ronnie Stephan
1969	Denise Gilkey	Larry Hughes
1970	Julie Bowers	Tom Karns
1971	Judy Crow	Dean Mendenhall
1972	Fawn King	Jamie Mize
1973	Jeni Cook (Furr)	Steve Lugar
1974	Donna Snow	Stuart Benge
1975	Kris Goodman	Dean Rogers
1976	Mary Lou Simon	Robert Smith
1977	Nancy Traylor	Jim King
1978	Tracey Justice	Shawn Tudhy
1979	Carrie McGugin	Bill Ward
1980	Ann Fields	Steve Daniels
1981	Janie Champlin (Keeling)	Joe Herth
1982	Cindy Taylor	Todd Kuykendall
1983	Angela Lavicky	Bobby Wilson
1984	Lisa Cain	Greg Harris
1985	Verity Jones	Jay Beck
1986	Angela Dedrick	Chad Dillingham
1987	Marcy Dense (Price)	Brent Price
1988	Candice Autry	Tony Hendrix
1989	Annette Anthony	Adam Hinson
1990	Molly Dense	Brice Butler
1991	Crissie Gray	Terry Pauline
1992	Brooke Sailors	Jeremy Maner
1993	Michelle Pacheco	Matthew S. Wilson
1994	Hallie Frantz	Kent McKeaigg
1995	Tracy Lewis	Kurt Wahl
1996	Jenny Fleming	Clay Bell
1997	Emily Cromwell	Peter Markes
1998	Kristin Aholt	Jeremy Clingenpeel

1999	Jessica Craig	Alfred Baldwin, III
2000	Jacqueline Craig	Beau Brumfield
2001	Nan Ruby	John Patzkowsky
2002	Melissa Martin	Will Gungoll
2003	Taylor Dillingham	Nick Jackson
2004	Callie Breece	Patrick Little

Pride of the Plainsmen Award.

Year Awarded	Name	Occupation/Achievement	Class of
1966	Owen Garriott, Jr.	Astronaut/Science	_____
1966	Marquis James	Pulitzer Price Winning Author	_____
1966	Bess Truitt	Poet Laureate of Okla.	_____
1966	Dewitt Waller	Educator/Superintendent	_____
1967	Henry Bass	Historian/Construction Exec.	_____
1967	Marvella Hern Bayh	Civic Leader: wife of Indian Senator Birch Bayh	_____
1967	Francis Cherry	Governor of Arkansas	_____
1967	D. Bruce Selby	Educator/Principal	_____
1968	O. T. Autry	Educator/Superintendent	_____
1968	Leon R. Vance	Congressional Medal Honor/War Hero	_____
1969	Russell Crouse	Pulitzer Price Winning Playwrite	_____
1969	Leon Cook	NFL/Businessman/Community Leader	_____
1970	Harry Bass	Historian/Construction Exec.	_____
1970	Vida Chenoweth	Renowned Marembist/Bible Translator	_____
1971	Perry McCoy	Educator	_____
1971	Ray Farrant	Educator/Assistant Superintendent	_____
1972	Karen Crowley Lorenzen	Opera Singer	_____
1972	Dr. Daniel Schulte	_____	_____
1972	Rex Martin	Educator/Coach	_____
1973	Harley Collier	Educator	_____
1973	Katherine Bales	Educator/Art	_____
1973	Charles Ablard	Attorney	_____
1974	Leona Mitchell	Renowned Opera Vocalist	_____
1974	Ruth Scott	Educator/Yearbook Advisor	_____
1975	Dick McConkay	Photographer/Yearbook	_____
1975	Joe Franks	Businessman/Spedstar Drilling	_____
1976	Eugene Griffin	Band Instructor/Educator	_____

1976	Dr. Angie Debo	Historian/Author/Educator	_____
1977	Page Belcher, Sr.	Attorney/Congressman	_____
1978	Margaret Buvinger	Educator/Board of Education	_____
1979	Dusty Eby	Educator/Coach	_____
1980	Jane Edwards Champlin	Community Leader	_____
1982	Delyte Poindexter	Educator	_____
1983	Barbara Beggs	Educator	_____
1984	Jon Franklin	_____	_____
1985	Dennis Iselin	Educator/Principal	_____
1985	Ken Mendenhall	NFL Football Athlete	_____
1986	Marion McCollum	Educator	_____
1987	Nancy Frantz Davies	Community Leader	_____
1987	Jack D. Webb	Educator/Principal	_____
1988	Michael A. Hedges	Musician/Grammy Award	_____
1989	Mark Price	NBA Basketball Athlete	_____
1989	Marvin Myers	Educator	_____
1990	Norman Lamb	State Senator/Attorney/Sports Referee	_____
1991	Benjamin B. Talley	WWII War Hero	_____
1992	Richard Taylor	Entertainment/Disney World Exec.	_____
1993	Dr. Bruce R. Hinson	Medical Doctor	_____
1994	Harold J. Holden	Artist	_____
1995	John Clausing	Educator	_____
1996	Helen Garriott	Community Leader/Leonardo's	_____
1997	Don Haskins	Legendary Basketball Coach	_____
1998	Robert Klemme	Local Historian	_____
1999	Helen Garriott	Community Leader	_____
2000	Walter Scheffe	Community Leader/Scheffe Drug	_____
2001	Robert Atkinson	Youth Athletics Leader/YMCA	_____
2001	Ruth Ann Sailors	Educator	_____
2002	Marrion McCollum	Educator	_____
2003	Andrew Sparks	_____	_____
2004	_____	_____	_____

Athletics

History of EHS's Athletics.

Early Athletic History of EHS. *(Source: 1924 Quill Annual)*

Enid High School has been represented by a football team from the time that classes were held in the old opera house.

No regular coach was hired, but, nevertheless, the boys managed to learn some of the fundamentals of the game. When the present Lincoln grade school building was used as a high school, Enid obtained its first coach. The practice grounds were in a field northwest of the present site of the Frisco shops. Enid High School had a good team every year, but no championships were decided at that time. The fall of 1916 marked the organization of the Central Conference, which was composed of five teams: Enid, Shawnee, Oklahoma City, El Reno and Chickasha. The first season resulted in a triple tie, with Enid one of the three leaders. At that time each team played the other teams twice—once at home and once away from home.

The championship was won in 1922 by Enid. Since its organization, the Central Conference has increased its membership from four to twelve schools.

This conference also controlled the basketball schedule. Each team met each of the others four times—twice at home and twice away from home.

Enid has never won the basketball championship of the Central Conference, but it has taken two cups from the annual basketball tournaments at Phillips University. These cups were won in 1918 and 1921. In 1914, Enid won the baseball meet, held at Norman. In the track and field meets, Enid has not done so well. Her most successful season was in 1916 when she took second place in the state meet held at Norman.

Later History [to be completed]

State Athletic Championships [to be completed]

Football:	_____	Baseball:	_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
Basketball:	_____	Tennis Men:	_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
Tennis Women:	_____	Other:	_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

EHS Athletic Professionals.

Football

Leon Cook	1942	Philadelphia Eagles
Stan West	1950-54	L.A. Rams
	1955	N.Y. Giants
	1956-57	Chicago Cardinals
Jerry Keeling	1961-74	Calgary Stampeders
	1975	Ottawa Roughriders
	1976	Hamilton Tigercats
Jim Riley	1967-72	Miami Dolphins
Harry Jones	1967-71	Philadelphia Eagles
Ken Mendenhall	1971-81	Baltimore Colts
John Holt	1981-85	Tampa Bay Buccaneers
	1985-89	Indianapolis Colts

Lydell Carr	1988	New Orleans Saints
	1989	Phoenix Cardinals

EHS All State Football Players

Dale Carlisle	1938	Ken Mendenhall	1966
Calvin Poindexter	1940	Dale Holt	1967
Elmer Simmons	1941	Scott Van Krevelen	1967
Jim Tebow	1941	Les Williams	1968
Pete Thomas	1942	Gordon Williams	1969
Millard Cummings	1943	Brad Hutchison	1971
Stan West	1944	Brad Denton	1972
Max Druen	1946	Calvin Prince	1974
Floyd Winfield	1947	Barry Bales	1975
Jennings Nelson	1949	John Holt	1977
Dudley Tenney	1949	Randall Carr	1980
Richard Boepple	1950	Marcus Carr	1982
Fred Meyers	1950	Lydell Carr	1984
Steve Champion	1951	Danny Collums	1984
Lowell Harman	1951	Leslie Franklin	1987
John David Bell	1953	John Gaskill	1987
Bill McDaniel	1954	Nathan Goodyear	1989
Jerry Keeling	1957	Al Brown	1990
Tim Crowley	1958	Mike Fields	1990
Mac Plummer	1960	Regan Allen	1991
Paul Ott	1962	Chuck Kearney	1991
Willie Swan	1962	Willie Harrell	1992
Stan Crowder	1963	Percy J. Mills	1992
James Riley	1963	Wyley Steelmon	1993
Tom Corr	1964	Ryan Allen	1996
Joe Poslick	1964	Donald Shoals	1997
Mike Arnold	1965	Eric Icke	2001
Richard Escoe	1965		

Resource Materials:

Rockwell: Garfield County History, 1981, v.____

1965 EHS Student Handbook

2003 Football Program

Pride of the Plainsmen data at EHS.