

State Normal School of Colorado



Greeley, Colorado,
January 1911

REPORT TO HOLDOVER LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATURE

SERIES X. NUMBER 8.

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Colorado, Greeley, Colorado.

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Report of Information

OF THE

Colorado State Normal School at Greeley

TO THE

Holdover Legislative Committee and Legislature

Showing the Needs of the School and
Giving Other Information.

JANUARY, 1911.

State Normal School of Colorado

Report Setting Forth Needs of the Institution and Reasons Therefor and Giving Other Information for Legislators.

GREELEY, COLORADO, December 12, 1910.

HONORABLE BARNETTE T. NAPIER,
Chairman Holdover Legislative
Committee for Investigating
The Needs of the State Institutions
of Colorado:

DEAR SIR:

I hereby present to you, as per your request, a statement of the needs of the State Normal School, and also a brief statement of the function, organization, growth, etc., of the school, as matters of interest for you and your committee and the members of the legislature.

I. SERIOUS NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

1. The school is very seriously in need of \$175,000 to complete, equip and furnish the Training School Building now under construction.

2. At present we have two boilers in the little heating plant. No additional boilers can be put into it. Each of the new buildings under construction will require a new boiler to heat it; hence, there must be more room. The boilers we have must be reset. To build a suitable heating plant will take \$35,000. Such a building would

hold the two old boilers and the two new ones that it will take to heat the two new buildings. The old heating plant would be used for a power house for producing our own light.

3. The growth of the school and the expansion of the work necessitates an increase in the maintenance fund. \$35,000 in addition to what is now received is required for the biennial.

4. It will take \$15,000 to furnish and equip the Guggenheim building.

5. The campus contains 40 acres. It is now in the midst of the town. The walks around the campus and those leading to the buildings should be cemented. There are 10,500 linear feet of walks required, and it will take \$6,500 to put these in of proper width and form.

6. There is needed \$3,500 to reconstruct part of the inside of the old building and to furnish and equip it when we take the children to the new building, and when the manual training and the art departments are taken to the Guggenheim building.

7. There is needed for the Gunnison Normal at Gunnison \$10,000 to furnish and equip, and to grade and fix up the grounds; and \$30,000 for maintenance for the biennial.

8. We request an appropriation of \$75,000 for a good auditorium in which the school may be able to have an assembly room wherein it can seat its students. The present assembly room is entirely too small. There is now no place to hold commencement exercises and no place where the students can meet with any degree of comfort.

9. The State Normal School requests an appropria-

tion of \$50,000 for the erection and equipment of a gymnasium for the Physical Education department of the State Normal School.

10. The State Normal School also requests an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection and equipment of a Domestic Science building for the purpose of training teachers in this line.

II. REASONS FOR THE REQUEST FOR THE ABOVE APPROPRIATIONS.

I. REQUESTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETION OF TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING.

The practice or training school consists of a complete public school unit from the kindergarten to the high school inclusive. (1) This is to show to those who are being trained to teach a complete public school how it is organized, how it is managed and how it is taught. (2) It gives those who are preparing to teach an opportunity to have real practice in teaching. (3) The practice department also affords an opportunity to do research work in education. It is a place where educational problems are solved and after being solved, carried to the public schools of the state.

There are five hundred children in the training or practice school. There should be eight hundred in order to make a complete and most efficient training school.

The last Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for a training school building. Part of this building is under construction now. When it is done we can move part of the children to it; not quite half of the school can be taken over. The appropriation of \$175,000 to complete, finish and equip this training school building will enable us to

move all the children of the training school into it, and will enable us to somewhat enlarge the training school in numbers. The lack of this building has been a great draw-back in our work, and it has been necessary for adults and children to be together in halls and rooms; and there has been a great deal of distraction occasioned thereby. It will be a great gain for the school when we can get all of this work into the new building. The fact that the cost of building had increased over twenty per cent. on prices previously estimated, and that it was unanimously the judgment of the State Executive officials and the committees of the Legislature, when we came to the point of building, that it should be fire proof and that it should be made large enough for this practice school, made it necessary to build and furnish only a part of the building. Until we can get all the children over into the new building, they will be crowded into unsanitary places and into such narrow quarters as to detract from efforts to do the best work. Your Committee has seen these conditions and inspected the building now under construction and see, I have no doubt, the necessity of the completion, furnishing, and equipment of this new Training School building.

2 REASONS FOR THE REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION FOR HEATING, LIGHTING PLANT, AND TUNNEL.

At present, we have a little heating plant that has in it two boilers and no more room. These two boilers heat the two buildings we are now using. The part of the training school building that is being erected and the Guggenheim building will require two additional boilers. We cannot use them without these additional boilers.

At present, we have a little heating plant that has growth. The little plant we have which only holds the two boilers now in it can be used for our power plant where we could make our own power and light and save money by doing it. In the construction of this plant there must be a tunnel about 1,000 feet long, in which would be the steam pipes and other pipe outfit used in the institution. Your Committee, I am sure, saw the absolute necessity of this new heating plant, as the other is too small and too much out of date to be of good service.

3 REASONS FOR INCREASED MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION OF THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR BIENNIAL.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) Additional fuel for heating two additional buildings, per annum... | \$1500 |
| (2) Three additional janitors at \$60 per month per annum..... | 2160 |
| (3) A head Engineer for the new heating plant | 1200 |
| (4) Additional light for these buildings per annum | 600 |
| (5) Additional water for these buildings per annum | 400 |
| (6) Additional expenses, owing to growth of school: | |
| (a) Laboratory supplies | 1500 |
| (b) Two additional stenographers (only one now) | 1500 |
| (c) General supplies owing to increase in school | 1000 |

- (d) Addition publication of bulletins to send out to educational people 2000
- (7) Additional teachers:
- (a) There is an absolute necessity for an assistant teacher in each of six departments of the institution; the professors are over-worked and cannot do the work. Teachers in other institutions, teaching the same number of subjects and doing the same amount of work have two or three assistants; we only ask for one in each department.
Six assistants at \$1200. . . . 7200
- (b) A dean of women to devote her time to the hundreds of women that are in our institution 1500

\$20,560

For further evidence of the necessity of these amounts, please see the growth of the school below in this report.

4 REASONS FOR \$15,000 FOR FURNISHING THE GUGGENHEIM BUILDING.

(1) Because a beautiful building given to the state as a gift should be furnished.

(2) It will enable the school to realize on the industrial and vocational ideal in education, or the true preparation for life.

(3) There is a great demand for teachers in these lines, and we have not been able to meet it as we should. This building furnished and equipped will enable this to be done.

(4) Below is a schedule of this material and cost for different rooms:

EQUIPMENT FOR SIMON GUGGENHEIM HALL OF
INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

Desk	\$50.00
Filing Cases	25.00
Table	23.50
6 chairs, \$3.75 each	22.50
Rug	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$171.00

SEMINAR ROOM.

Table, very large, estimate	\$175.00
Chairs for 25 students	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$225.00

DRAFTING ROOM.

28 tables, at \$22.50	\$630.00
2 tables, at \$44.00	88.00
Stools	30.00
2 Boards	7.00
Filing Case	30.00
Tool Case and Boards	125.00

1 Squares	62.00
Triangles	28.00
Triangles	3.30
28 Drawing Boards	50.40
Drawing Tools, 30 sets at \$5.00	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$1203.70

WOOD CARVING ROOM.

Remodeling Desks, to make locker space under, Estimate	\$50.00
New Tools, 20 sets, at \$4.85	97.00
40 stones and oil cans	20.00
1 Teacher's Desk and Tools	27.00
	<hr/>
	\$194.00

SHEET METAL WORKING ROOM.

20 Benches with lockers, students', at \$10.75	\$215.00
1 Teacher's Bench	13.00
40 Individual Sets of Tools	414.00
General Tools	38.00
Teacher's Tools for Demonstration	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$695.00

MANUAL TRAINING BENCH WORK ROOM.

12 Double Benches, \$52.00 each	\$624.00
1 Single Bench	30.00
Bench Equipment for 24, at \$26.55	637.20
1 Single Bench Equipment	25.30
General Equipment and Case	197.00
Stools	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$1538.50

LOCKER ROOM, ADJOINING WOODWORKING ROOM.

100 Lockers for material, at \$3.75.....\$375.00

TURNING AND POWER TOOL ROOM.

20 Turning Lathes, individual motor, at \$197.00	\$3940.00
12 Benches, Double, at \$52.00.....	624.00
5 Bench Equipment	268.50
50 Lockers for Material, at \$3.75.....	187.50
Power machines, one of each; Band Saw, Planer, Circular Saw, Rip and Cut Off and Table, Mortising Machine, Power Jig, Grind Stone Tool Grinding Machine, all the above to be run by Individual Motors	965.00
Stools, \$1.00 each	30.00
Glue Pot and Stand	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$6035.00

PRINTING OFFICE.

Cylinder Press	\$950.00
Motor	90.00
Paper Knife	75.00
Cases and type-board galleys.....	460.00
Stapling Machine	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$1610.00

ESTIMATE FURNISHING OF ART DEPARTMENT SIMON GUG-
GENHEIM HALL, OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

OFFICE.

Desk and Chair	\$50.00
Chairs,	7.50
Work Table and Stool	27.50

Rug and Filing Cabinet	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$110.00

RECITATION ROOM.

30 Recitation Chairs	\$120.00
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ART HALL.

30 Drawing Easel Chairs, 30 Chairs, Model Stands	\$500.00
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CLAY POTTERY ROOM.

15 Tables, glass covered tops and 6 Locker Draw- ers, 30 Stools, 2 Potter Wheels and Power ..	\$600.00
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KILN ROOM.

1 Kiln, Tables, Shelvings	\$500.00
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CONSTRUCTION ROOM FOR HANDICRAFTS.

15 Tables, glass covered tops and 6 Locker Draw- ers, 30 Stools, 1-2 Section Drawer Cabinet ..	\$400.00
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HALLS.

12 Wall Cases, at \$30.00	\$360.00
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\$2590.00

STOREROOMS.

Tables, Shelvings	\$110.00
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\$2700.00

RECAPITULATION.

EQUIPMENT FOR SIMON GUGGENHEIM HALL OF INDUS-
TRIAL ARTS.

Furnishing and equipping basement and first floor	\$12,047.20
Furnishing and equipping second floor	2,700.00

\$14,747.20

5. REASONS FOR REQUEST FOR \$6500 FOR CEMENT WALKS :

(a) The school is in the midst of the city. Streets are improved all around it. There is not a foot of walk on the campus. The authorities rightfully are after the school to do this and keep in the line of progress.

(b) Much mud and dirt are carried in, making the buildings unsanitary.

(c) As a matter of artistic beauty these walks should be put in. This is so important from every standpoint that we feel sure you see its necessity.

6 REASONS FOR \$3500 FOR RECONSTRUCTING OLD BUILDING AFTER MOVING CHILDREN OUT.

(a) Rooms will have to be put in shape for offices of administration which have been separated.

(b) The upper floor must undergo considerable change to adjust it to new work. We trust you may see the necessity for this appropriation.

7. THE APPROPRIATION FOR \$75,000 FOR AN AUDITORIUM.

(a) Our assembly room is entirely too small to hold the school.

(b) It is ill adapted for an assembly room.

(c) Our commencement exercises have to be held in the opera house down town. This is a poor place, expensive, and takes it away from the institution.

(d) All institutions should have an auditorium in which its convocations, lectures, and plays may be held.

(e) This building would be used daily for the assemblage of the students, and portions of it used for other purposes. We feel sure your committee sees the absolute reasonableness of it as a part of this school.

8. THE REASONS FOR THE REQUEST FOR \$50,000 FOR
A GYMNASIUM :

(a) We have no place fit for a gymnasium.

(b) Physical education is an important feature of the life of a school.

(c) About \$15,000 have been put into an athletic field, playground apparatus, fencing and beautifying. This is a permanent improvement that has cost the state nothing. The Athletic Association has paid for it. The ground, which is about ten acres, was given to the school. This ground now at present prices is worth \$40,000.

(d) Should not the state appreciate all this and make an appropriation for the gymnasium?

9. REASONS FOR THE REQUEST FOR \$40,000 APPROPRIATION FOR THE GUNNISON BRANCH NORMAL :

(a) The building is erected at a cost of \$50,000, as per order of Legislature.

(b) It should be equipped and furnished and made ready for starting.

(c) There should be then, because of the logic of the situation, a maintenance fund to run it during the biennial.

10. REASONS FOR THE REQUEST FOR \$30,000 FOR
THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING.

(a) There is no place as yet for this important department. There are one hundred people working in it preparing to teach. There is a great demand for teachers in this line. We work at a very great disadvantage now. Because the people of the state are asking for trained teachers in this line the state should furnish a building whereby this work can be done to better advantage than it can now be done.

III. THE GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The growth of the school is one of the strongest arguments why it should have the above appropriations to help carry on and develop its work. The first tabulation shows the growth in the number of students annually attending the State Normal School of Colorado, divided so as to show the number in the Normal proper—those who are preparing to teach; and, the number in the Training School—those which serve as a practice school.

I. IN STUDENTS.

1890-1891	96
1891-1892	157
1892-1893	Normal	272
	Training School	41
		<hr/> 313
1893-1894	Normal	314
	Training School	131
		<hr/> 445
1894-1895	Normal	363
	Training School	152
		<hr/> 515

1895-1896	Normal	363	
	Training School	255	618
		<hr/>	
1896-1897	Normal	419	
	Training School	237	658
		<hr/>	
*1897-1898	Normal	357	
	Training School	198	555
		<hr/>	
1898-1899	Normal	303	
	Training School	199	502
		<hr/>	
1899-1900	Normal	323	
	Training School	173	496
		<hr/>	
1900-1901	Normal	312	
	Training School	234	546
		<hr/>	
1901-1902	Normal	289	
	Training School	389	678
		<hr/>	
1902-1903	Normal	271	
	Training School	303	574
		<hr/>	
1903-1904	Normal	272	
	Training School	453	725
		<hr/>	
1904-1905	Normal	536	
	Training School	382	918
		<hr/>	
1905-1906	Normal	453	
	Training School	551	1004

1906-1907	Normal	530	
**	Training School	418	948
		<hr/>	
1907-1908	Normal	590	
	Training School	435	1025
		<hr/>	
1908-1909	Normal	803	
	Training School	475	1278
		<hr/>	
1910-1911	Normal	1000	
***	Training School	500	1500
		<hr/>	

*Raised standard for admission to high school graduation.

**Training school discontinued during summer term.

***Current year.

2. INCREASE IN GRADUATES PER YEAR SHOWS GROWTH OF SCHOOL.

Class of 1891	12
Class of 1892	16
Class of 1893	23
Class of 1894	35
Class of 1895	32
Class of 1896	31
Class of 1897	45
Class of 1898	58
Class of 1899	70
Class of 1900	70
Class of 1901	69
Class of 1902	74

Class of 1903	82
Class of 1904	87
Class of 1905	107
Class of 1906	155
Class of 1907	202
Class of 1908	180
Class of 1909	187
Class of 1910	247
Class of 1911 (estimated)	275
	<hr/>
Total	2057

3. IN SERVICE.

I think it is fair to agree that the school has had a remarkable growth for a new state that is sparsely settled. There are in the rural districts, in the hamlets, in the towns and in the cities, graduates of the Normal School engaged in the service of teaching. Eighteen hundred twenty-nine have graduated from the Normal School, most of whom are now filling positions as teachers in the public schools of the state. Besides these, many individuals who have not been able to take a full course, after taking a part of a term or fractional part of a course of the school, have gone out and engaged in the public school service of the state.

4. IN INFLUENCE.

The graduates of the State Normal School stand very high in the profession of teaching. The director of the American School of Archeology, who is doing a great deal of work in the State of Colorado in the study of

primitive life is a graduate of the State Normal School of Colorado, and was a member of its faculty for several years. Quite a number of the graduates are filling a number of the most important positions in the state as superintendents, professors in the state institutions of learning, teachers and directors of special lines of education, such as music, physical education, manual training, domestic science, kindergarten, etc., and hundreds of them are engaged in primary, grammar school and high school work. Invariably, wherever they are, they are an influence in moulding the professional spirit of the schools and are influential in the community and giving a general uplift to the people. A number of them are now county superintendents of the various counties of the state.

VI. THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The annual work of the State Normal School of Colorado covers forty-five weeks. The fall term has thirteen weeks, the winter term twelve, the spring term thirteen and the summer term six weeks.

1. It occurred to the management that an educational plant, like an industrial plant, should, in accordance with the principles of economics, be kept going as nearly as possible all the time.

2. An educational institution is an institution especially established for the benefit of the public service. The entire teaching force of the state is at work all the year except the summer months. Because of these two facts, the management of the State Normal School added to the year's work of the school a summer term of six weeks. This keeps the plant in use

as a public investment and gives the teachers of the state an opportunity to do work in the institution and to keep abreast the times in their profession. A number of the teachers of the state have been enabled to take the course and graduate. Several hundred are interested in this work at the present time.

In addition to this summer work the faculty has organized a line of non-resident work which enables the teachers of the state to get credit for it toward graduation. The teaching force of the state is very much interested in this line of work. Much good is coming out of it.

THE TRAINING, MODEL OR PRACTICE SCHOOL.

I. THE NAME.

The Training School, Model School, or Practice School is a very important part of a Normal School. It is what makes a Normal School a place to prepare teachers. It is sometimes called a practice school, because it is where those who are studying the profession of teaching have an opportunity to practice teaching. It is sometimes called a model school where those who are preparing to teach have an opportunity to see an ideal school in operation. It is more properly called a training school, because it is where those who are preparing to become teachers are trained to organize, to manage, to teach and to see a public school unit in operation. However, it is all these, a practice, a model, and a training school.

II. THE PARTS.

Those who participate in a training school are the children, those who are preparing to become teachers and the members of the faculty who have charge of the school. In our training school there are about 500 children, 200 persons preparing to teach (the seniors) and about seven members of the faculty.

III. RECITATIONS PER DAY.

Five hundred children make 33 recitations of 15 children each per recitation hour; 500 children six hours per day make 198 recitations a day. Here is the problem then, to supply 250 practice teachers with a recitation a day with the over-crowded conditions. Where we have so few children as we have, we make small groups of children and thus get a recitation a day for each practice teacher. Each practice teacher should have just twice as much practice work as we are able to give him. This would mean more pupils in the practice school

IV. WHO DOES THE TEACHING IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Sometimes it is stated that the parents should pay for the teaching in the practice school. The real teaching does not cost the state anything. The seniors of the school do the teaching in the school. The members of the faculty act as critics, advise and make suggestions, etc. If there were no practice school, it would take the same force of faculty teachers to give this work in a theoretical way. The children of the practice school are a part of the equipment of the institution as much as apparatus or any other equipment.

V. WHERE DO THE CHILDREN COME FROM.

Some come from the town and some from the country around about. Some come because they think it is a superior school; some come because it is near. As you will see, in another part of this report, they pay a small fee per term, which practically pays for the material they use and the use of books.

VI. A COMPLETE SCHOOL UNIT.

The practice school is a complete public school unit, from the kindergarten to the high school, inclusive. This must be in the very nature of the case, that those studying teaching may see and study a complete system. Again, teaching is becoming more and more specialized in the public schools. Some want to prepare for kindergarten work, some for primary, some for grammar, and some for high school; again, manual training, domestic science, music, art, and physical education are being introduced into the public schools and there is a demand for teachers. The Normal School must supply this demand. That they may be able to do the work they must learn to teach these subjects in the practice school. Again, if we did not have the complete public school unit, from the kindergarten to the high school inclusive, the parents would not send their children. They would send them where they could finish all the grades. We had this experience in the beginning of the development of the school.

If the State Normal School lacks at any point in the highest efficiency, it is, that its practice school is not large enough. It should be large enough that an

entire room of children could be given for a month or more to each one of our seniors before he would graduate.

There is not a subject taught in the Normal School that is not realized in practice in the practice school.

The general principle is, that there is no excuse for the existence of a department in the Normal that is not realized in the practice school. Consequently, the practice school is the center of interest in the institution. It is a thorough preparation of the subject matter and then teaching it to children.

VIII. SOURCES OF REVENUE.

- A. One-fifth of a mill from the state.
- B. Fees from the students:
 - I. Normal students:
 - a. Students in the Normal department who are citizens of Colorado pay \$12 a term fees, making \$36 a year each.
 - b. Students who are not citizens of Colorado pay \$10 a term tuition and \$12 other fees, making \$22 a term, or \$66 a year.
 - 2. Training School pupils:
 - a. High school pupils pay \$10 a term, making \$30 a year each.
 - b. Grammar school pupils pay \$2 a term, making \$6 per year each.
 - c. Primary school pupils pay \$1 each a term, making \$3 a year.
 - d. Kindergarten pupils pay \$1 per term, or \$3 per year.

C. About \$1000 a year is received from the general school fund under the apportionment by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. \$500 a year is received for the rental of the president's residence.

IX. THE FUNCTION OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The function of the State Normal School is to prepare teachers for the public schools of the state. It adheres faithfully to this purpose. The work done in this school is done to this end. Whatever mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, English, art, manual training, domestic science, music, physical education, etc., is done, is to the end of preparing teachers for the public service. The Normal School has this single, well defined line of work given it by its very nature and by the law.

X. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE FACULTY OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:

Zachariah Xenophon Snyder, Ph. D., Pres.

James Harvey Hays, A. M., Vice President, Dean of School and Professor of Latin and Mythology.

Louise Morris Hannum, Ph. D., Dean of Women, Professor of English and Literature.

Arthur Eugene Beardsley, M. S., Professor of Biology and Economic Biology.

Elizabeth Hays Kendel, Pd. M., Training Teacher, Professor of Intermediate Education.

Samuel Milo Hadden, Pd. B., A. B., A. M., Professor of Manual Training.

- David Douglas Hugh, A. B., A. M., Dean of Training School and Professor of Education.
- Francis Lorenzo Abbott, B. S., A. M., Professor of Physical Science and Physiography.
- Royal Wesley Bullock, Ph. B., Principal High School and Professor of Secondary Education.
- Bella Bruce Sibley, Pd. M., Training Teacher and Professor of Primary Education.
- Elizabeth Maud Cannell, Principal of Kindergarten, Professor of Kindergarten Education.
- Abram Gideon, B. L., M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Modern Foreign Languages.
- Richard Ernesti, Pd. M., Professor of Drawing and Art.
- Eleanor Wilkinson, Professor of Domestic Sciences.
- Gurdon Ransom Miller, Ph. B., A. M., Dean of Normal College, and Professor of History and Sociology.
- George Bruce Halsted, A. B., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics.
- Frances Tobey, B. S., Professor of Reading and Interpretation.
- Ethan Allen Cross, A. B., Ph. M., Associate Professor of English and Literature.
- H. W. Hochbaum, B. S. A., Associate Professor of Nature Study, School Gardening and Elementary Agriculture.
- Leverett Allen Adams, B. A., M. A., Associate Professor of Biology, Birds and Mammals.
- Marshall Pancoast, A. B., Assistant Training Teacher High School—Reading and German.
- Alice M. Krackowizer, B. S., B. Ed., Assistant Training School Supervisor of Geography and Nature Study.

John Thomas Lister, A. B., Professor of Physiology,
Director of Physical Education.

W. B. Mooney, A. B., School Visitor, Professor of School
Administration.

Theophilus Fitz, Professor of Vocal Music, Harmony
and History of Music.

J. D. Heilman, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology.

John Clark Kendel, Pd. M., Assistant Training Teacher
High School—Music.

Edgar D. Randolph, Principal of Elementary School and
Professor of Grammar Grade Education.

Irving E. Miller, Ph. D., Professor of the Science of Ed-
ucation, and Dean of Research and Professional
Work.

Ernest Horn, B. S., A. M., Assistant Training Teacher—
Grammar Grades.

Ethel P. Dullam, B. S., Training Teacher and Professor
of Intermediate Education.

Harlie O. Hanna, B. S., M. A., Assistant Training
Teacher High School—Science.

Harriett P. Stalnaker, A. B., Preceptress of High School
—English.

R. W. DeBusk, B. S., A. B., Associate Professor of
Psychology.

Wm. F. Russell, A. B., Assistant Training Teacher
High School—History and Economics.

Albert Frank Carter, M. S., Librarian, Professor of
Bibliography.

Alice E. Yardley, Pd. B., Assistant Librarian.

Mabel Wilkinson, A. B., Assistant Librarian.

* FELLOWS.

- Jean Crosby, Pd. M., High School.
 Grace M. Davis, Pd. B., Elementary School.
 Marjorie Elmer, Pd. B., Art.
 Florence Gillette, Pd. B., Physical Education.
 Katherine Hale, Pd. B., Kindergarten.
 Z. Rosamond Hart, Training School.
 John C. Johnson, Pd. M., Nature Study and Elementary
 Agriculture.
 Clara Morris, Pd. B., Modern Foreign Languages.
 Agnes Saunders, Pd. B., Domestic Science.
 R. Ewing Stiffler, Pd. B., Manual Training.
 Lola Taylor, Pd. B., Elementary School.
 George Young, Pd. M., History and Sociology.

*The fellows are students in the State Normal School who are preparing themselves to do high grade work in special lines in the public schools of the state. They give one-half their time to the institution and the other half to their studies. These individuals save the institution considerable expense, as the work they do would have to be done by hired teachers.

XI. OTHER EMPLOYEES.

1. Vernon McKelvey, Secretary to President and Stenographer one-half time.
2. One Superintendent of the buildings and Engineer and three assistants.
3. One Superintendent of the grounds and three assistants.

XII. WHAT THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL HAS DONE FOR THE STATE.

The Normal School has been in operation twenty years. During that time it has graduated two thousand fifty-seven who have gone out into the service of the state as teachers. It now graduates annually about two hundred and fifty. Beside this it annually has a number who attend and go into the work of teaching before graduation. Its faculty has delivered hundreds of talks and lectures on education in all parts of the state during these years. But few institutions anywhere have given back to the state larger returns. The educational ideals of the state have grown under the influence of the school. The board of trustees, the faculty, the graduates, the student body are all united in loyal thought and spirit to make Colorado a great state in the realization of ideals in life—real life. Its success has grown out of this conception. Remember the Normal School has grown and developed and done this work on small support. But more support is needed to go on with its great work. It is upon your generosity the school relies.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31st, 1910.

RECEIPTS:

By state tax	\$76,135.00
By public school fund.....	1,052.11
By rent	416.65
Fines, library ...\$	30.00
Fees, non resident	480.00
Fees, regular term	13,682.40

Fees, summer term	6,307.50	
Summer lectures..	71.30	
	<hr/>	\$20,571.20
		\$98,174.96
To balance	23,506.63	
	<hr/>	\$121,681.59

DISBURSEMENTS:

July 31, 1909, Overdraft.....		\$14,309.35
Salaries regular ..	\$69,947.55	
Salaries summer..	5,409.00	
	<hr/>	\$75,356.55
Laboratories, chemical	\$ 119.16	
Laboratories, domestic science..	513.43	
Laboratories, manual training..	661.51	
Library	4,061.16	
Art	929.57	
Furniture and fixtures	1,590.16	
Grounds,improvement permanent	108.00	
Building permanent	3,634.24	
Training School	204.28	
Museum	343.75	
Trustees	810.00	
	<hr/>	\$88,331.81

EXPENSE:

Fuel	\$1,965.26
Light	507.50
Postage	676.70
Freight, express and drayage...	846.96
Advertising	683.72
Printing and stationery	507.23
Repairs	1,150.39

Labor	3,423.88
Traveling expense in interest of school, institutes, lectures, etc.	2,112.64
Catalogue and bulletins	1,785.97
Water tax, city and irrigation . . .	1,052.00
Commencement expense	409.45
Gas	162.35
Green house expense	48.30
Manure and lawn dressing	226.35
Grounds	641.25
Gravel	80.00
Feed	198.87
Lumber	134.53
Diplomas	113.00
Telephone rental and tolls	136.14
Interest	817.34
Insurance	109.50
Office expense	55.97
Lectures	453.90
Sweeping compound	30.00
Floor brushes	45.80
Awnings	21.00
Hose	78.65
Shades	9.00
Piano repairs	30.00
Livery	14.00
Laundry	25.50
Alumni expense	51.50
Supplies	214.39

General expense	161.39	
	<hr/>	\$19,040.43
		<hr/>
		\$121,681.59

Respectfully submitted,
 BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE NORMAL
 SCHOOL

By L. Wirt Markham, President.

Attest:

A. J. Park, Secretary.

Foregoing report is respectfully submitted,
 TRUSTEES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF
 COLORADO,

At Greeley,
 Per Z. X. Snyder,
 President of Faculty.

The Greeley Republican Print