

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BULLETIN

Series IV. No. 4.

REPORT OF INFORMATION

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



OF

COLORADO

January, 1905

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School of Colorado, Greeley, Colo.

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Bulletin of Information

OF THE

State Normal School

OF

Colorado

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
December 31st, 1904

SUGGESTIONS

1. The statement of expenses is taken from the report to the Governor by the President of the Board of Trustees for year ending July 31, 1904.

2. For information concerning relation of buildings, see plan hereto attached.

3. For information not found in this bulletin, see annual catalogue, report filed with the State Board of Education, or visit the school.

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION.

PREFACE.

The object of this bulletin is to put in concise form the records of the establishment, maintenance and growth of the State Normal School of Colorado. The school has had a remarkable growth, when considered from the standpoint of numbers, grade, influence, efficiency, and in the shaping of the educational policy of the state and directing its educational forces. It is rare for any institution to weave itself into the warp and woof of the educational fabric of the state in so short a time as has the State Normal School of Colorado. The growth and development and work of the State Normal School lie very close to the hearts of the people; and when they recognize its wants, they are prompt in providing for it. The State Normal School is the people's institution. Its influence is felt in every school in the state, whether it be in the city, in the hamlet, on the plains, in the valley or in the mountain. Thus the Normal School touches the life of the people very closely. Everything augurs a still more rapid growth, a higher efficiency, and a wider usefulness of the institution for the future.

It is also the mission of this bulletin to set forth briefly the needs of the institution.

I. The Needs of the School in the Way of Buildings at the Present Time.

The school is not well housed. It has outgrown the present building. In order that we may accommodate the present students, it is necessary for us to use the ends of the halls as rooms and to use the basement, which is a very undesirable one, in order that we may be able to carry on the work. The present conditions also require us to make use of rooms for work which are ill adapted and which infringe upon the room of other departments. There are at present at least two hundred people who have to live most of the day in the basement. Two-thirds of this basement is underground. It is not lighted well; it is poorly ventilated because not intended for this purpose, and the quarters are too small entirely. All our industrial work, in the way of manual training, domestic economy and recitations of the training school have to be carried on in this basement. In order that this may be remedied, a better building provided for this work and that of the institution is needed, and the board of trustees will ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$85,000. This appropriation includes \$50,000 for a building which shall contain an assembly room and a library, \$25,000 for a gymnasium and \$10,000 to furnish them. It is practically impossible for the school to get along without this additional room and do good work. In fact it is not fair to the children of the training school, nor to those who are studying teaching

here, to be subject to these inconveniences when the state is able to remedy them. A library is considered these days as the center of inspiration and opportunity for investigation; to do our best work and to get the best results, the school needs a library room very much. At the present time the library is housed in a room that is very much too small for it. When from one hundred to three hundred and fifty students want to work in the library, it requires a great deal more room than we have in order to hold the books, the equipment and the students, and at the same time have them reasonably comfortable in the way of ventilation and light. In this day and age a gymnasium is also indispensable; the physical training of our young people is an admitted necessity. No well regulated school anywhere pretends to get along without a well constructed gymnasium—a building for these three imperative necessities is very much needed. Until such a building is provided, the work of the school will be crippled.

II. Needs of the School for Maintenance.

The maintenance of the State Normal School is derived from one-fifth of a mill on the assessed valuation of the state. Owing to the growth of the school there was a deficit last year as shown from following table of receipts and expenditures. The school year ending July 31, 1905, has, up to date, an increase of about 20 per cent in attendance over last year and the close of the year will show an

increase of over 30 per cent. The deficit will be more than last year.

Again, we want to run a full quarter during the summer, giving those who are teaching and cannot quit to attend the Normal during their terms of teaching a chance to attend and work out the course. This is a very important item in the preparation of the teachers of the state, and also in the educational interests of the state. This summer term consequently will occasion an extra expense of about \$8,000 for a ten weeks' quarter per year.

The school also needs more professors: namely, a professor of sociology and history, four assistant professors, a superintendent of the grounds who has a training in forestry and gardening, a lady medical woman as matron of the young women of the school; and two more teachers in the training department of the institution. Therefore,

Maintenance needed annually above what has been used from receipts of one-fifth mill:

Deficit as per last year's schedule...	\$ 3,091
Cost of summer term.....	8,000
Additional teachers and help.....	10,500
For building and development	<u>15,000</u>
Total.....	\$36,591

To meet the above that the school may do its best work the Trustees ask the legislature for an additional one-tenth (1-10) of a mill, making the continued annual

millage appropriation three-tenths (3-10) of one mill. The Trustees invite the committee or the legislature to visit the school that the members may see the absolute necessity for the additional millage appropriation.

The annual enrollment at the close of the year will have reached 1,000 students in all departments. When this growth is studied and compared with the past years of the school, it becomes apparent that the above increase in the millage is an educational necessity for the state to meet, that the school may do efficient work.

III. Establishment.

The Colorado State Normal School was established by an Act of the Legislature in 1889. The act shows an intelligent insight into the organization, function and management of a Normal School. The general management is vested in a board of seven trustees, six of whom are appointed by the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*. Those appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate hold six years—two being appointed each biennial.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Dr. R. W. Corwin.....	Pueblo, Colo.
	Term expires 1907.
Hon. James R. Killian.....	Denver, Colo.
	Term expires 1907.

Hon. Jesse Stephenson.....	Monte Vista, Colo.
Term expires 1905.	
Mrs. Frances Belford.....	Denver, Colo.
Term expires 1905.	
Hon. Richard Broad, Jr.....	Golden, Colo.
Term expires 1909.	
Hon. C. H. Wheeler	Greeley, Colo
Term expires 1909.	
Miss Katherine L. Craig.....	Denver, Colo.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.	

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Richard Broad, Jr.....	President
A. J. Park.....	Secretary
J. M. B. Petrikin.....	Treasurer

FIRST FACULTY, 1890.

Thomas Gray, President.
Science and Art of Education.

Paul H. Hanus, Vice President.
Science and Pedagogy.

Mary D. Reid.
Mathematics.

Margaret Morris (Mrs. Jessie Gale).
English and Literature.

J. R. Whiteman.
Music.

PRESENT FACULTY.

Zachariah X. Snyder, Ph. D., President.
History and Philosophy of Education.

James H. Hays, A. M., Vice President
Latin and Pedagogics.

Louise M. Hannum, Ph. D., Preceptress
History, Literature and English.

Arthur E. Beardsley, M. S.
Biology and Nature Study.

Douglass D. Hugh, A. M.
Superintendent Training School and Pedagogy.

Anna M. Heileman-Hugh.
Reading and Interpretation

Richard Ernesti.
Art and Public School Art.

F. L. Abbott, B. S.
Physical Science.

David L. Arnold, A. M.
Mathematics.

G. W. Barrett, M. D.
Physical Director.

Achsa Parker, M. A.
English, History and Literature.

S. M. Hadden, Pd. B.
Manual Training.

Eleanor Wilkinson.
Domestic Science.

E. Maud Cannell.
Director Kindergarten.

William K. Stiffey.
Music.

A. Gideon, Ph. D.
Modern Languages.

R. H. Powell Jr., A. B., A. M.
Associate English and Literature.

J. V. Crone, Pd., M.
Nature Study and Curator Museum.

R. W. Bullock.
Principal High School.

Eleanor M. Phillips, Pd. M.
Training Teacher—Primary.

Elizabeth H. Kendel, Pd. M.
Training Teacher—Grammar.

Mrs. Bella B. Sibley, Pd. M.
Training Teacher—Primary.

Mrs. Eliza Kleinsorge, Pd. M.
Training Teacher—Grammar.

W. B. Mooney, Pd. B.
Assistant Training Teacher.

C. Bruce Collins.
Assistant in Mathematics.

Helen Garrigues.
Assistant in Reading.

Marcella Gibbons.
Assistant in Primary.

W. C. P. Meddins.
Assistant in Grammar Grades.

Albert F. Carter, M. S.
Librarian and Library Handicraft.

Lillian G. Ingram.
Assistant Librarian.

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

A. J. Park, Secretary Board of Trustees.

J. M. B. Petrikin, Treasurer Board of Trustees.

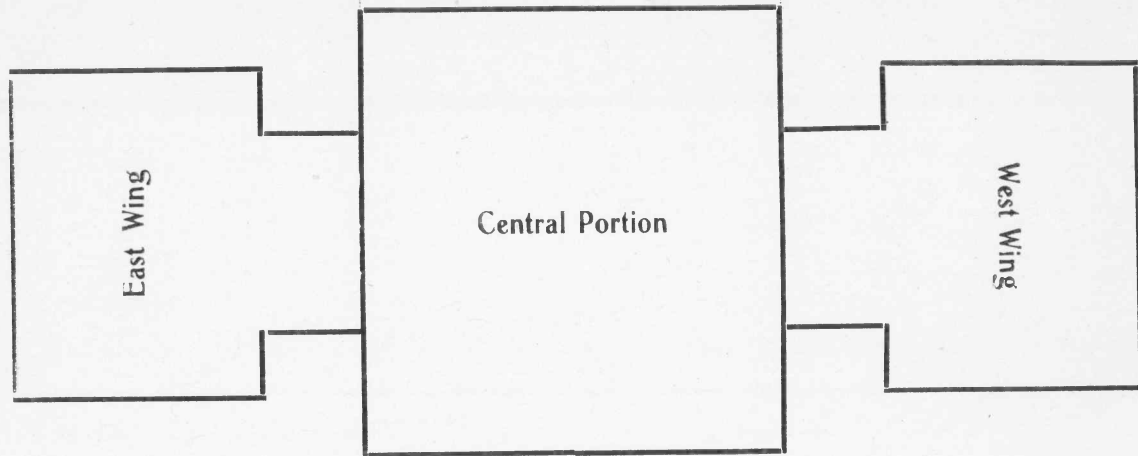
Heating Plant

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graph TD; HP[Heating Plant] --- G[Gymnasium]; G --- AR[Assembly Room]; G --- L[Library];
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Gymnasium

**Assembly
Room**

Library



1. Solid lines show parts finished and in use: _____
2. Dotted lines show part needed and wanted: _____

Vernon McKelvey, Secretary to President of School.
 A. L. Evans, Superintendent Grounds.
 Benjamin H. Stephens, Engineer.
 Charles Stephens, Janitor.
 G. H. Orr, Janitor.
 Adolph Lawson, Assistant on Grounds.

IV. *Students.*

Since the school has been organized 3,800 students in the Normal department alone have attended. Many of those who could not stay until they finished the course are teaching in the state. Students in attendance during the year ending July 31, 1904:

Males	46	
Females	349	
Total Normal Dept.....		395
Training School	316	
Kindergarten	66	
Summer Term.....	141	523
		918
Less number counted twice.....		52
Total for year		866

ALUMNI OF SCHOOL.

Seven hundred three, as seen below, have finished the course and graduated from the school. Barring death, they are at work in the state. Every county in the state

has Normal graduates at work in its schools. Nearly every village and town and city have graduates of the Normal at work in them; a number are county superintendents, superintendents and principals of city and town schools; some special teachers of manual training, cooking and sewing; some kindergartners, and some teachers of art. If it is true that education is fundamental in the making of a prosperous, intelligent and happy people for the state, the work of the Normal School becomes apparent. The following is a class list of the graduates:

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	44
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
	<hr/>
Total	703

Financial Statement.

Statement of Receipts and Expenses of the Colorado State Normal School, at Greeley, Colorado.

RECEIPTS.

One-fifth mill on \$335,000,000, the assessment	\$67,000.00
Five per cent off for non-collection ..	3,350.00
Net receipts for year	<u>\$63,650.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

The following were the expenses for the year, ending July 31, 1904, taken from the report of the Secretary of the Colorado State Normal School sent to Governor:

Salaries of 35 employes,—teachers, janitors and workmen on the grounds	\$47,341.66
Laboratories—Biological }	78.69
Laboratories—Chemical }	
Laboratories—Domestic Economy ...	253.03
Laboratories—Sloyd	633.13
Library	2,146.15
Art	1,445.17
Furniture	1,919.30
Model school and kindergarten	202.07
Museum	566.57
Athletics	24.00
Improvement on grounds	443.73

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Fuel.....	1,162.29
Light	425.85
Postage.....	218.94
Freight and express.....	876.30
Advertising	263.95
Printing and stationery.....	304.87
Repairs.....	427.62
Labor	1,636.85
Institutes	745.87
Trustees	538.95
Catalogue	531.69
Diplomas	130.17
Insurance	1,155.00
Interest	142.92
Commencement account.....	217.79
Summer school.....	153.50
Feed	22.59
Water tax	780.66
Hardware (general).....	513.96
Merchandise (general).....	62.30
Grounds	120.72
Office expense	81.42
Laundry	15.00
Telephone.....	66.75
Livery.....	26.50
Lumber.....	65.72
Painting	21.50
Athletics.....	28.18
Art	5.50
Plants and seeds.....	28.00

Hose	16.50
Tuning pianos.....	45.00
Alumni Association.....	143.50
Toilet paper.....	24.28
Brushes.....	57.51
Grading Eighth avenue.....	160.00
Floor oil.....	96.85
Black boards and crayon.....	41.52
Reception expenses.....	33.40
Lectures Prof. Hewett.....	150.00
Supplies	12.77
General expense items.....	104.86
	<hr/>
Total disbursements.....	\$66,711.05
Receipts (as shown above).....	63,650.00
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Deficiency for maintenance dur- ing year ending July 31, 1904..	\$ 3,061.05

Summary of Reasons for an Increase in a Millage Appropriation.

1. The utter lack of room for running the school.
2. The impossibility of ventilating and making the basement which we are compelled to use sanitary, healthy and comfortable.
3. Additional room for training school children. There are 120 seniors and 500 training school children—

an average of about four children to each senior. These seniors have to teach. There are not enough children. There is no room for any more. A building is necessary that these people who are preparing to teach in the schools of the state may have a chance to teach here.

4. A department of Gardening, Forestry and Horticulture is needed very much—especially in a state like Colorado. Every teacher who goes out should be trained in these lines in order to stimulate the entire community in these directions.

5. No means for the support of the natural growth of the school. The school is trying to run on the same income as it did eight or ten years ago, yet the school has more than doubled in numbers and tripled in work.

6. Every teacher in the institution is over-worked and under-paid, when we make a comparison with other institutions of the country, and other lines of work.

7. The Normal School directly concerns all classes of citizens. The graduates are those who teach on the plains, on the mountains, in the valleys, in the cities and in the villages, hence the people of the state are in sympathy with the well developed and equipped institution.

8. Education is the foundation for the intelligence, the culture and the industry in the building up of a great commonwealth. The function of the State Normal School is largely this work, because it meets all classes and conditions.

9. There are needed in the institution, a teacher in History, Economics and Sociology; a Matron who has had medical training who shall have the immediate charge of the girls of the school, one with whom they may counsel in regard to very many matters that arise in their own condition and health; a Superintendent of the Grounds who has been trained for the purpose that he may have charge of the department of Gardening, Forestry and Horticulture; four assistants in the Training School, so that we may be able to increase the efficiency of these departments, and two other assistants in the Normal proper.

10. An assembly room that the school may have a place to have its public meetings, such as lectures and commencement exercises. It has to pay \$200 or \$300 per year for rent for the opera house in the town for this purpose.

11. The school needs a gymnasium whereby the health and physical condition of the students may be better taken care of.

12. One has only to come to the institution when it is in operation to be convinced that it needs a library building where the students may work with a degree of comfort. There is not room enough for those who want to be in the library at work. They have to watch their chance to get in.

13. The school should own its own electric light

plant. It would be very much more economical than to have to pay for light from other sources; it would also be very much more convenient. The Normal School is the only institution in the state that does not have its own electric lighting plant.

