

State Normal School of Colorado



— January - 1909 —

REPORT TO HOLDOVER LEG- ISLATIVE COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATURE

SERIES VIII. NUMBER 5.

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Greeley, Colorado.

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REPORT

OF

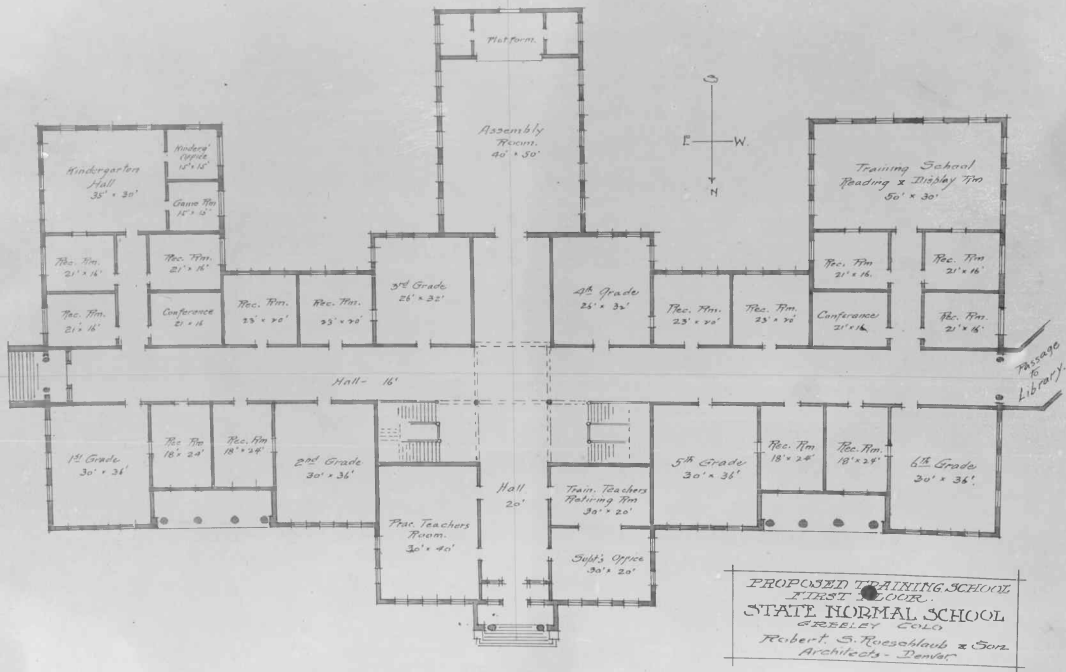
INFORMATION TO HOLDOVER LEG-
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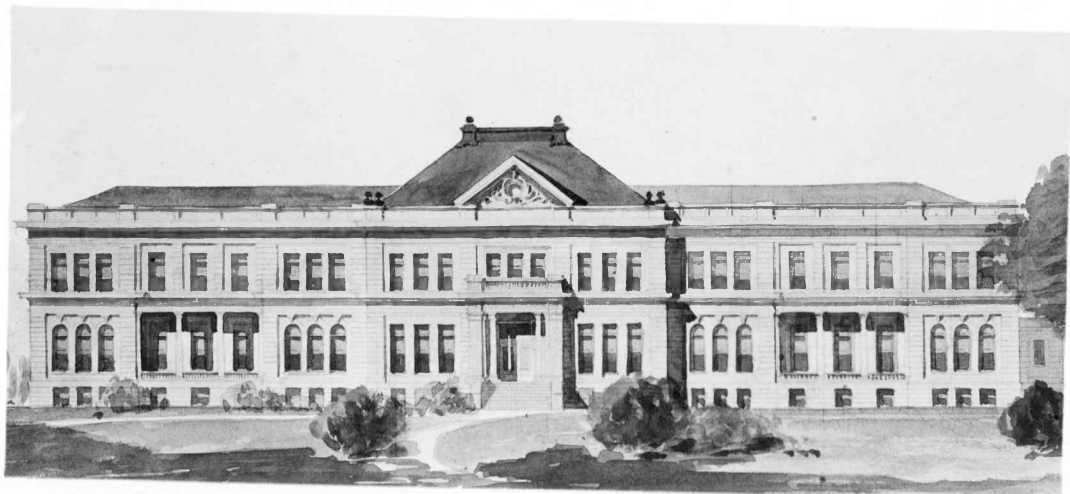
Colorado
State Normal School

SHOWING NEEDS OF SCHOOL AND
GIVING OTHER INFORMATION

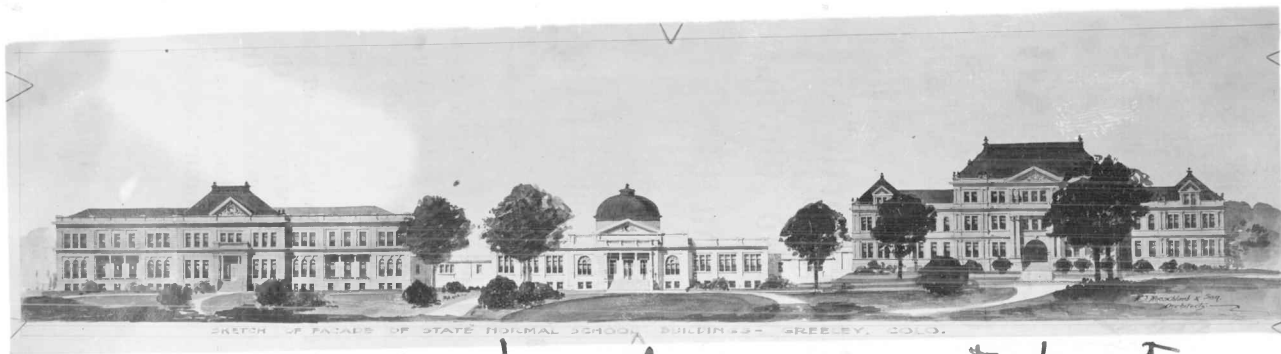
January, 1909



Ground Floor Proposed Practice Building



Proposed Practice Building



Proposed Building | In use at present.

State Normal School

...of...

Colorado

Report Setting Forth Needs of the Institution and Giving Other Information for Legis- lators.

Greeley, Colorado, December 18, 1908.

Honorable James C. Burger,

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 and wants 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 AND WANTS OF THE SCHOOL.

1. The school is very seriously in need of, and asks for, a Practice School building. This building will cost \$125,000 to build, equip and furnish it.

2. The growth of the school and the expansion of the work necessitates an increase in the maintenance fund from one-fifth to one-fourth of a mill. Twelve years ago the millage was increased from one-sixth to one-fifth of a mill. Since that time the school has expanded in work and numbers until it is practically doubled and the fund for maintenance has not materially changed.

II. OTHER NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

1. Owing to the very crowded condition, the Normal School has no adequate assembly hall—hence, is in need of the erection of an auditorium which can be partly used for recitations and a large auditorium room that would accommodate the meeting of the students in the chapel and other school exercises. Whenever we have a large public function, such as commencement, we have to rent halls down town. This auditorium will cost \$50,000.

2. Owing to the interest all over the country and world in physical education, embracing games, plays, medical inspection, gymnasium work, etc., the school is very much in need of a gymnasium. This would cost \$40,000.

3. The work of the manual training and domestic science departments is done entirely in the basements. There is insufficient light, poor ventilation and inade-

quate room. A building is needed for this work. It would cost \$40,000.

III. REASONS FOR THE NEED OF A PRACTICE BUILDING.

1. The Practice 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 do 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 are carried to the schools of the state. There are about 500 children in this training school. These children now have to be cared for in the midst of the adults, in the basement of the main building that is two-thirds underground, and at various nooks and corners. There is also great need of recitation rooms in which to do the practice work. All this detracts very much from the efficiency of the work. It also is against the best interests of the health and the proper development of these children who come to us, rendering us service that we may have a practice school. It is the duty of the Normal School to give these children while they are rendering us service the very best opportunity to develop along educational lines. The building we are using, as your Committee saw, is in an utterly overcrowded condition and cannot decently accommodate the students. Therefore, we urge such appropri-

ation as will enable the erection of a Practice school building in the very near future.

IV. REASONS FOR INCREASE OF MAINTENANCE FUND.

The school is very much in need of an increase of its maintenance fund. The maintenance fund of the institution is from the proceeds of one-fifth mill. This has become inadequate, owing to the growth and expansion of the school, to maintain it as it should be maintained.

1. Every professor is overworked. We need eight assistant teachers to relieve this overworked condition.

2. We need a matron to put all her time in towards looking after the interests of the girls attending school.

3. The summer term of six weeks that we carry on for those who are teaching during the regular school year adds quite an item of additional expense. This summer work does a great deal for the teachers and consequently for the children of the state.

4. We have organized a line of non-resident work which has been asked for by the educational people of the state. Certain courses of work in reading for which we give credit when they come to take up their resident work. This enables them to shorten up the time at the school.

5. The management of the school has felt that there should be more bulletins issued to go into the schools, helping along the schools and the life of the people of the state.

6. We need more janitor force even to comply with the law. We are careful from the standpoint of cleanliness that the sanitation of the school be wholesome.

7. To make the State Normal School plant most efficient to the people of the state from the standpoint of education these enlargements are badly needed. Having the plant already here, the very best use should be made of it. It is civic economy to so use it.

8. To sum up the additional cost for maintenance in order to carry out the purpose of the institution and to meet its present growth and usefulness, the following amount is needed.

This is why we ask for an increase of the millage from one-fifth to one-fourth of a mill:

1. Additional assistant professors....	\$10,000
2. A matron for girls.....	1,200
3. Summer term	4,000
4. Non-resident work.....	2,000
5. Bulletins to distribute.....	2,000
6. Janitor help.....	800
7. Two stenographers.....	1,200

At another place in this report, we have shown that our revenues have not been increased for twelve years, while the school has continually grown.

V. THE GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL.

1. IN STUDENTS.

1890-1891	96
1891-1892	157
1892-1893 Normal	272
Training School.....	41
	313
1893-1894 Normal	314

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Training School.....	131	445
1894-1895	Normal	363	
	Training School.....	152	515
1895-1896	Normal	363	
	Training School.....	255	618
1896-1897	Normal	419	
	Training School.....	237	658
*1897-1898	Normal	357	
	Training School.....	198	555
1898-1899	Normal	303	
	Training School.....	199	502
1899-1900	Normal	323	
	Training School.....	173	496
1900-1901	Normal	312	
	Training School.....	234	546
1901-1902	Normal	289	
	Training School.....	389	678
1902-1903	Normal	271	
	Training School.....	303	574
1903-1904	Normal	272	
	Training School.....	453	725
1904-1905	Normal	536	
	Training School.....	382	918

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

11

1905-1906 Normal	453	
Training School	551	1004
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**1906-1907 Normal	530	
Training School	418	948
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1907-1908 Normal	590	
Training School	435	1025
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***1908-1909 Normal	700	
Training School	500	1200
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Total registrations		11,973
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Average per year since school opened		630
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*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	1,348
		<hr/>
Class of 1909 (estimated)		210
		<hr/>
Total		1,558

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. One thousand three hundred forty-eight 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; 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 PRESENT CURRENT ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment for the current year, so far, is over 700 adults in the Normal department who are studying to become teachers, and 500 in the training department, whom those who are preparing to teach have charge of, in order to get their practical experience. This makes a total of 1,200 for the annual enrollment so far this year. A number enter after the holidays and also the spring term. The annual enrollment for the entire year will reach 1,300.

VII. 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 make for the six recitation periods per day, 198 recitations for the day. Here is the problem then, to supply 200 practice teachers with a recitation a day with the overcrowded 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 a 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:
 - 1. Normal students:
 - a. Students in the Normal department who are citizens of Colorado pay \$10 a term fees, making \$30 a year each.
 - b. Students who are not citizens of Colorado pay \$10 a term tuition and \$10 other fees, making \$20 a term, or \$60 a year.
 - 2. Training School pupils:
 - a. High school pupils pay \$8 a term, making \$24 a year each.
 - b. Grammar school pupils pay \$3 a term, making \$9 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 \$800 a year is gotten 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., President,
Professor of Education.

James Harvey Hays, A. B., Vice-President,
Professor of Latin.

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

- Arthur Eugene Beardsley, M. S.,
Professor of Biology and Economic Biology.
- Will Grant Chambers, A. M. and M. S.,
Professor of Psychology, Dean of Professional and Research Work.
- J. D. Heilman, Ph. D.,
Assistant Professor of Psychology.
- Frances Toby, B. S.,
Professor of Reading and Interpretation.
- Richard Ernesti,
Professor of Drawing and Art.
- Eleanor Wilkinson,
Professor of Domestic Science.
- Samuel Milo Hadden, Pd. B., A. B., A. M.,
Professor of Manual Training.
- Francis Lorenzo Abbott, B. S., A. M.,
Professor of Physical Science and Physiography.
- George Bruce Halsted, B. A., M. A., Ph. D., F. R. A. S.,
Professor of Mathematics.
- Theophilus Fitz,
Professor of Vocal Music and History of Music.
- David Douglas Hugh, A. M.,
Superintendent of Training School.
- Achsa Parker, M. S.,
Associate Professor of English, Literature and History.
- E. A. Cross, A. B., Ph. M.,
Associate Professor of English, Literature and History.
- Abram Gideon, Ph. D.,
Professor of Modern and Foreign Languages.
- John T. Lister, A. B.,
Professor of Physiology, Director of Physical Education.

- L. A. Adams, A. M., B. A.,
Curator of Museum, Association Professor of
Biology.
- Gurdon Ranson Miller, Ph. B., A. M.,
Professor of History and Sociology.
- William B. Mooney, Ph. M.,
School Visitor, Education.
- Royal Wesley Bullock, Ph. B.,
Training Teacher, Principal High School.
- Marshall Pancoast, B. L.,
Assistant Principal High School.
- J. C. Kendel,
Associate Professor of Music.
- Henry A. Campbell, A. B.,
Assistant Training Teacher, High School.
- Charles Wilkin Waddle, Ph. D.,
Assistant Superintendent of Training School,
Training Teacher Upper Grammar Grades.
- Elizabeth Kendel, Ph. M.,
Training Teacher Lower Grammar Grades.
- E. D. Randolph,
Assistant Critic Grammar Grades.
- Dora Ladd, B. S.,
Training Teacher Upper Primary Grades.
- Bella Bruce Sibley, Ph. M.,
Training Teacher Lower Primary Grades.
- Alice N. Krackowizer, B. S., B. Ed.,
Assistant Critic Primary Grades.
- Elizabeth Maud Cannell,
Director of Kindergarten, Training Teacher.
- H. W. Hochbaum, B. S. A.,
Nature Study, School Gardening and Outdoor
Art.

Albert Frank Carter, B. S., Librarian,	Professor of Bibliography.
Cela Eoyd, Ph. B., Ed. B.,	Assistant Librarian.
Alice E. Yardley,	Assistant Librarian.
Vernon McKelvey,	President's Secretary.

XI. OTHER EMPLOYEES.

There is an engineer who is superintendent of the buildings and head janitor and four other janitors who are employed in taking care of the buildings, running the boilers, etc.

There is also a superintendent of the grounds and in the winter. In the summer time there are usually two or three other employees, as the conditions may demand, to help keep the grounds in order.

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

The Normal School has been in operation nineteen years. During that time it has graduated thirteen hundred and forty-eight who have gone out into the service of the state as teachers. It now graduates annually about two hundred. 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.

XIII. FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at commencement of year.....
Received from taxes	\$68,450.00	
Received from public school fund...	805.57	
Received from rent	458.31	
Received from appropriation, 1907	30,000.00	
Received from appropriation, 1903	20,792.30	
Received from fees, tuition, etc.....	13,338.95	
Received from refund	136.95	\$133,982.08

DISBURSEMENTS:

1907

July 31 Overdraft.....	\$ 13,432.22
Salaries—Regular and Summer term	59,694.74
Laboratories, Chemical and Bio- logical	387.42
Laboratories, Domestic Science.	561.33
Laboratories, Sloyd	485.32
Library and Reading Room	6,208.17
Model School and Kindergarten..	260.53
Art Department	486.91
Museum	1,036.70
Furniture and Fixtures	9,491.57
Improvement of Grounds.....	866.88
Building, Permanent Improve- ment	17,494.10

EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Fuel	\$1,525.13
Light	507.20
Postage	422.58
F r e i g h t, express and dray	1,103.05
Advertising	484.40
Printing and sta- tionery	696.81
Repairs	508.07
Labor	3,578.49
Institute expenses..	1,866.63
Trustees expenses..	869.50
Insurance, new	600.00
Insurance, renewal.	150.00
Catalogs and bulle-	

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

tins	995.80	
Floor brushes	47.25	
Lectures	135.00	
Diplomas	219.04	
Commencement ex- penses	363.32	
Water tax	500.00	
Grading streets ...	220.50	
Interest	156.02	
Lumber	204.10	
Hardware	168.90	
Expense on grounds	705.69	
Horse feed	89.73	
Tuning pianos	45.00	
Gas	188.77	
Telephones, etc....	112.94	
Office expenses	73.24	
Attorney, etc.....	771.35	
Apparatus	10.00	
Electric lamps	59.25	
Miscellaneous e x- pense	518.22	17,920.98
	<hr/>	
To balance on hand.....		5,655.21
		<hr/>
		\$133,982.08

Respectfully submitted,

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Per Z. X. SNYDER,

President of Faculty.