

Bulletin of The State Teachers College of Colorado.

SERIES XII

JANUARY, 1913

NO. 4

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# The State Teachers College of Colorado

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## Report to the Legislative Com- mittee and Legislature

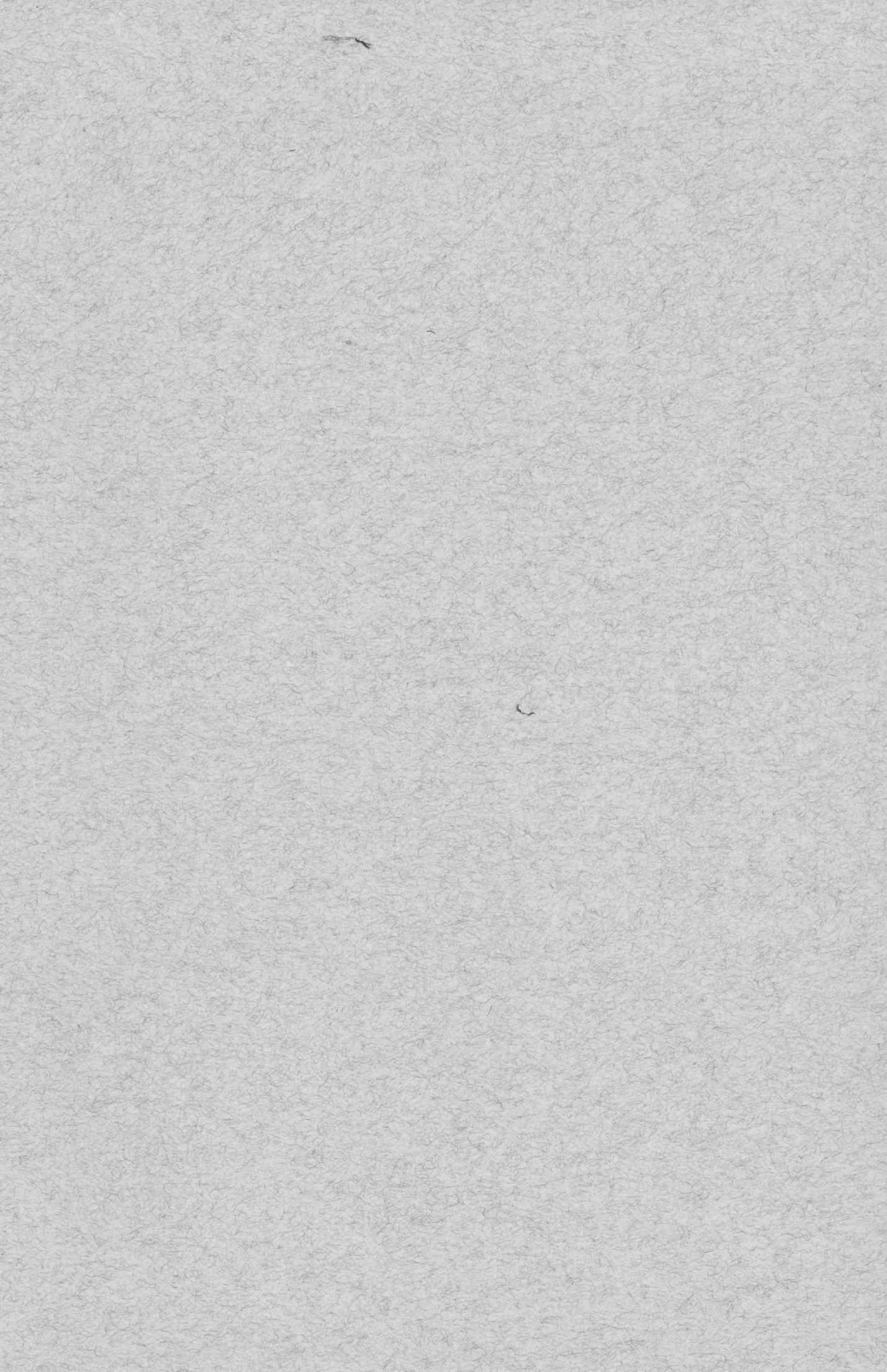
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### NAMES OF COMMITTEE :

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SENATOR HIRAM E. HILTS  
SENATOR JOHN McARTHUR  
SENATOR SHERMAN S. BELLESFIELD  
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GREELEY, COLO.



REPORT OF INFORMATION

CONCERNING THE

State Teachers College of Colorado

AT GREELEY

TO THE

Legislative Committee and Legislature

Showing the Needs of the Institution

and giving other Information

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JANUARY 1, 1913



# The State Teachers College of Colorado

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## REPORT SETTING FORTH NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION AND REASONS THEREFOR AND GIVING OTHER INFORMATION FOR LEGISLATORS

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Greeley, Colorado, January 1, 1913.

HONORABLE JOHN T. JOYCE,

Chairman Legislative Committee for Investigating the  
Needs of the State Institutions of Colorado.

DEAR SIR:

We hereby present to you, as per your request, a statement of the needs of The State Teachers College of Colorado, and also a brief statement of the functions, organization, growth, etc., of the school, as matters of interest for you and your Committee and the members of the Legislature.

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### INTRODUCTION.

The State Teachers College (formerly The State Normal School) has been in operation twenty-two years. During that time it has graduated two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine persons, who have gone out into the service of the state as teachers, It now graduates annually about three hundred and twenty-five. Besides 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 that this institution has grown and developed and done this work on small support. It is upon your generosity the school relies. All work, all departments are solely for the training of teachers.

## I. SERIOUS NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

1. The growth of the school and the expansion of the work necessitates an increase in the maintenance fund. \$50,000 in addition to the one-fifth mill on assessable valuation of the state now received is required for the biennial.

2. The school is very seriously in need of \$150,000 to complete, equip and furnish the Training School Building.

3. There is practically a deficit of \$30,000, occasioned by receiving but one-half of our appropriation for the biennial.

4. It will take \$10,000 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 building should be cemented. There are 10,500 linear feet of walks required, and it will take \$6,500 to put these in proper width and form.

6. The State Teachers College of Colorado requests an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection and equipment of a gymnasium for the Physical Education department of the institution.

7. The State Teachers College of Colorado also requests an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection and equipment of a Domestic Science Building, for the purpose of training teachers in this line.

8. There is needed for the Gunnison Normal School at Gunnison \$50,000 for maintenance for the biennial.

9. 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.

**II. REASONS FOR THE REQUEST FOR THE FOREGOING APPROPRIATIONS.**

**1. Request for appropriation to complete the 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 six hundred children in the training or practice school. There should be eight hundred in order to make a complete and most efficient training school. Only about half of the Training School pupils can be accommodated in the part of the building now in use. The appropriation of \$150,000 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 drawback to 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. 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 that part of the building now in use and see, I have no doubt, the necessity of the completion, furnishing, and equipment of the balance of this new Training School building.

**2. Reasons for increased maintenance appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for biennial.**

- (1) Additional fuel for heating two additional buildings,  
per annum .....\$ 1,500

## THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

(2) Three additional janitors at \$60 per month, per annum . . . . .	2,160
(3) A head engineer for the new heating plant.....	1,200
(4) Additional light for these buildings, per annum.....	600
(5) Additional water for these buildings, per annum.....	200
(6) Additional expense, owing to growth of school:	
(a) Laboratory supplies . . . . .	1,500
(b) Two additional stenographers . . . . .	1,500
(c) General supplies owing to increase in school	1,000
(d) Additional publication of bulletins to send out to educational people . . . . .	2,000
(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 \$1,200 . . . . .	7,200
(b) A dean of women to devote her time to the hundreds of women that are in our institution . . . . .	1,500
(8) Expansion of work of non-resident, summer school, extension work, etc. . . . .	5,000
	<hr/> \$25,360

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

### 3. Reasons for \$10,000 for furnishing the Guggenheim Building.

(1) Because a beautiful building given to the State as a gift should be furnished to make it most useful. It is to train special teachers for manual training that the equipment is needed.

(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. Reasons for request for \$6,500 for cement walks.**

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

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

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

**5. The appropriation for \$75,00 for an auditorium.**

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

(2) It is ill adapted for an essembly room.

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

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

(5) This building would be used daily for the assembly 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.

**6. Reasons for the request for \$50,000 appropriation for the Gunnison Branch Normal.**

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

(2) It should be maintained to insure the growth of the good start it has made.

**7. Reasons for the request for \$50,000 for a gymnasium.**

(1) We have no fit gymnasium.

(2) Physical education is an important feature.

(3) About \$15,000 have been put into an athletic field, playground apparatus, fencing and beautifying. This is a per-

manent 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 at present prices is worth \$40,000.

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

**8. Reasons for the request of \$50,000 for the Domestic Science Building.**

(1) There is no place as yet for this important department. There are one hundred and fifty people working in it preparing to teach. There is a great demand for teachers in this line. They 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 Teachers College of Colorado, divided so as to show the number in the College proper—those who are preparing to teach; and, the number in the Training School—those which serve as a practice school.

**1. Growth in students.**

1890-1891	.	.....	96
1891-1892	.	.....	157
1892-1893	Normal	.....	272
	Training School	.....	41
		—	313
1893-1894	Normal	.....	314
	Training School	.....	131
		—	445
1894-1895	Normal	.....	363
	Training School	.....	152
		—	515
1895-1896	Normal	.....	363
	Training School	.....	255
		—	618

REPORT OF INFORMATION

1896-1897	Normal .....	419	
	Training School .....	237	
		<hr/>	656
*1897-1898	Normal .....	357	
	Training School .....	198	
		<hr/>	555
1898-1899	Normal .....	303	
	Training School .....	199	
		<hr/>	502
1899-1900	Normal .....	323	
	Training School .....	173	
		<hr/>	496
1900-1901	Normal .....	312	
	Training School .....	234	
		<hr/>	546
1901-1902	Normal .....	289	
	Training School .....	389	
		<hr/>	678
1902-1903	Normal .....	271	
	Training School .....	303	
		<hr/>	574
1903-1904	Normal .....	272	
	Training School .....	453	
		<hr/>	725
1904-1905	Normal .....	536	
	Training School .....	382	
		<hr/>	918
1905-1906	Normal .....	453	
	Training School .....	551	
		<hr/>	1004
1906-1907	Normal .....	530	
**	Training School .....	418	
		<hr/>	948
1907-1808	Normal .....	590	
	Training School .....	435	
		<hr/>	1025
1908-1909	Normal .....	803	
	Training School .....	475	
		<hr/>	1278
1909-1910	Normal .....	843	
	Training School .....	435	
		<hr/>	1278
1910-1911	Normal .....	1053	
	Training School .....	494	
		<hr/>	1543

## THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

1911-1912	College .....	1259	
	Training School .....	487	
		<hr/>	1746
1912-1913	College .....	1363	
***	Training School .....	625	
		<hr/>	1988

\* 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.

The number of graduates measures the work of an institution. An institution is to serve the people. It serves by fitting people for the work for which it was established.

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.....	251
Class of 1912.....	316
*Class of 1913.....	350
	<hr/>
Grand Total.....	2699

\* Estimated.

Note—Within six years the school has increased over one hundred per cent in attendance and two hundred per cent in work while the income has increased about twenty per cent.

### 3. Growth 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 State Teachers College of Colorado engaged in the service of teaching. Of the 2699 graduates, there are but few who are not engaged in the teaching profession 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. Growth in influence.

The graduates of The State Teachers College of Colorado stand very high in the profession of teaching. Quite a number of the graduates are filling a number of 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 in giving a general uplift to the people. A number of them are now county superintendents of the various counties of the state.

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## IV. THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The annual work of The State Teachers College 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 Teachers College of Colorado 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. The last summer term enrolled 825 for the six weeks.

3. 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. Several hundred are doing systematic work.

4. The school has organized a line of extension work along educational lines for clubs, commercial clubs, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., churches, communities, etc.

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## V. THE TRAINING, MODEL, OR PRACTICE SCHOOL.

### 1. The name.

The Training School, Model School, or Practice School is a very important part of a Teachers College. It is what makes a Teachers College 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.

### 2. 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, 300 persons preparing to teach (the seniors) and about twelve members of the faculty.

### 3. 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 per day. Here is the problem then, to supply 300 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.

### 4. 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.

### 5. 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.

### 6. 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 State Teachers College of Colorado 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 Teachers College of Colorado 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 we would graduate.

There is not a subject taught in The State Teachers College of Colorado 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 Teachers College 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.

#### 7. Sources of revenue and expense.

A. One-fifth of a mill from the state.

B. Fees from the students:

1. College students:

a. Students in the College department who are citizens of the state of Colorado pay \$15 per term of three months fees, making \$45 per year.

b. Students who are not citizens of Colorado pay \$10 a term tuition and \$15 other fees in addition, making \$25 per term of three months, or \$75 per year.

2. Training School pupils:

a. High school pupils pay \$10 per term, making \$30 a year each.



REPORT OF INFORMATION

15

- b. Grammar school pupils pay \$2 a term, making \$6 per year each.
- c. Primary school pupils pay \$1 each per term.
- d. Kindergarten pupils pay \$1 per term, or \$3 per year.
- C. About \$1,000 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.
- E. Revenue per year .....\$107,859.10  
 Summer Term ..... 17,849.00  


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\$125,708.10
- F. Shortage per year ..... 29,704.63  


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- G. Total expense of running school for year.....\$155,412.73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT  
 OF CURRENT YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

From taxes one-fifth mill .....	\$78,825.00	
From public school fund .....	1,569.23	
From appropriation 1911 .....	8,750.00	
From fees .....	18,157.14	
From rent .....	499.98	
From fines .....	57.75	
From summer school receipts .....	17,849.00	
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	\$125,708.10
Balance overdrawn July 31, 1912.....		29,704.63
		<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$155,412.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Account overdrawn July 31, 1911.....		\$ 35,915.28
Paid salaries .....	\$82,478.07	
Paid laboratory, physical.....	275.45	
Paid art .....	121.67	
Paid domestic science .....	367.52	
Paid manual training .....	729.61	
Paid library .....	1,021.66	
Paid training school .....	170.33	

## THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Paid museum .....	89.40	
Paid furniture and fixtures .....	1,126.29	
Paid building .....	1,030.38	
Paid summer school .....	13,697.18	
		<u>\$101,114.56</u>

## EXPENSE.

Fuel . .....	\$ 4,786.86	
Light . .....	582.77	
Postage . .....	605.16	
Freight and express .....	609.99	
Advertising . .....	548.75	
Printing and stationery .....	423.42	
Catalog and bulletins .....	391.53	
Interest . .....	1,292.37	
Insurance Guggenheim Bldg., 5 years.....	487.56	
Trustees expense .....	769.05	
Repairs . .....	684.96	
Labor . .....	2,843.18	
Grounds . .....	679.64	
Hardware . .....	39.95	
School supplies .....	66.83	
Traveling expense, school business.....	182.85	
Traveling expense, Educational meetings..	10.12	
Traveling expense, School Visitors.....	1,385.50	
Telephone and telegraph .....	338.75	
Water tax .....	517.00	
Commencement . .....	515.87	
Office expense .....	154.98	
Feed (horse and chickens) .....	83.00	
Brooms . .....	29.75	
Electric lamps .....	78.95	
Piano repairs .....	14.00	
Lectures . .....	136.75	
Miscellaneous expense .....	123.35	
		<u>\$ 18,382.89</u>
		\$155,412.73

Respectfully submitted,

L. WIRT MARKHAM,  
President Board of Trustees.

Z. X. SNYDER,  
President of College.

Attest: A. J. PARK,  
Secretary Board of Trustees.



