

1928

A Thirty Year Educational History of Albuquerque, New Mexico

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THIRTY YEAR EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO - SHAMBERGER

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A Thirty Year Educational
History of Albuquerque, New Mexico

By

Mrs. Elizabeth Strong Shamberger

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of
Master of Arts in History

Albuquerque, 1928

University of New Mexico



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I

FOREWARD

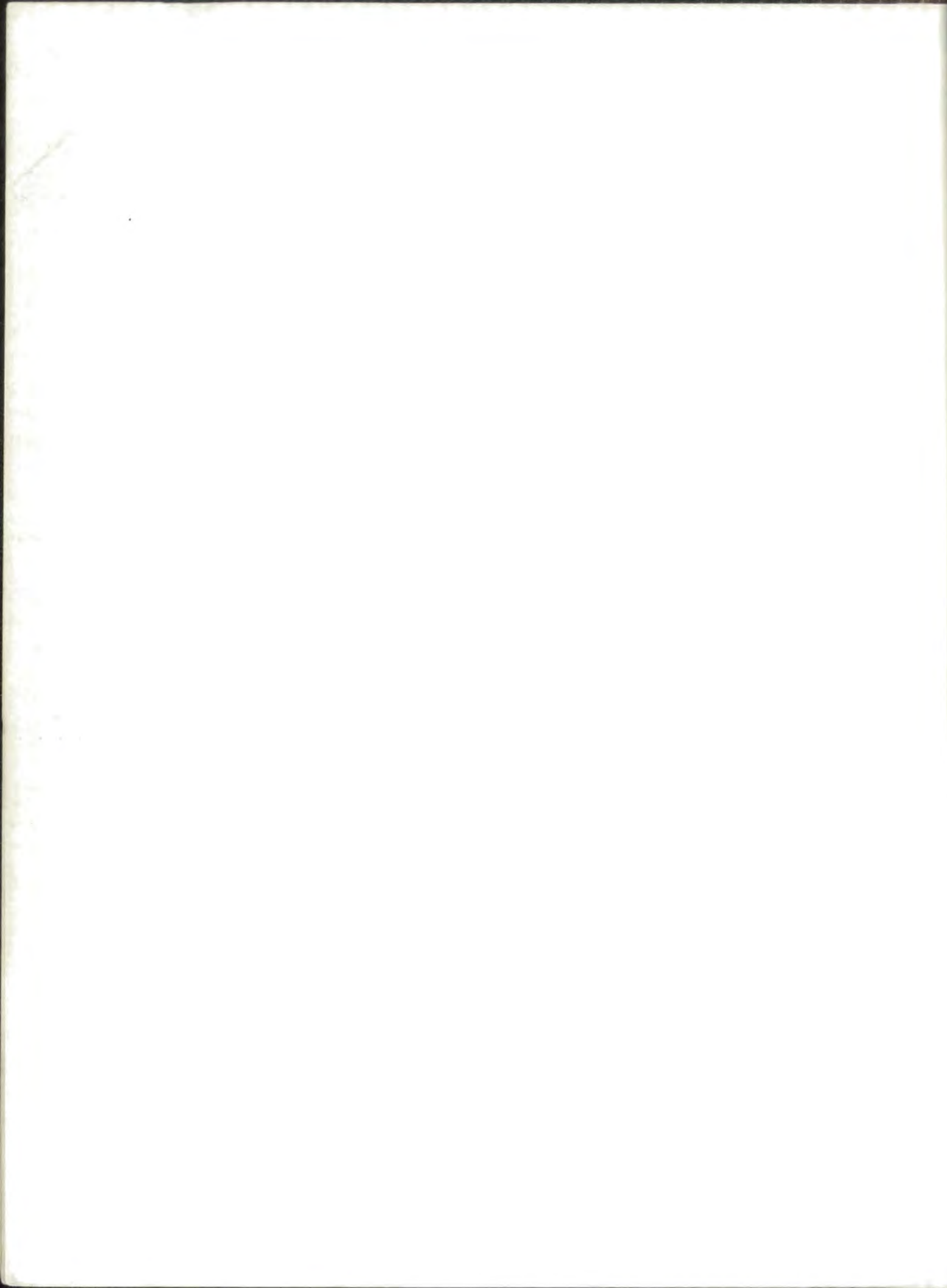
It has seemed to me that an educational history of the city in which I was born and reared would be an interesting and worth-while subject for a Master's Thesis; interesting to me because the names of men and women I have always known are written indelibly into its pages; worth-while to others because the account is as authentic and unbiased as a faithful study of the documents obtainable could make it.

It is to be admitted that in certain places the information appears incomplete, or at least, let us say, sketchy. However, that fault lies with the records which were often carelessly and inadequately made. What is more at fault, even, is the thoughtlessness and inefficiency of the officials, and teacher's who have been responsible for the loss of very valuable material, material which had it been preserved could have been utilized in making this story a complete and satisfying record of education in this city.

I have found innumerable references to detailed reports, statistical and otherwise, made by committees, teachers and superintendents which were ordered filed

II.

but which are not in existence today. This, then, is the explanation of what appears to be an incomplete treatment of certain topics in the history, but since I have every reason to believe that the information that is given is correct, I did not feel justified in omitting it, for lack of other details.



Introduction

The subject chosen for this work, "An Educational History of Albuquerque," seemed to divide itself quite naturally into two periods, that of the pre-public school, and that of the public school.

The first period I have called "Part One", the larger part of which is taken up with a history of the Albuquerque Academy, the school that was the dominant influence in Protestant education until the nineties. The remainder of Part One is a cursory sketch of the general educational conditions in the city, and of educational institutions which existed in that early period.

The material for this first part of the history is, I realize, very incomplete owing to the fact that there are few records obtainable for the Protestant schools and none obtainable for the Catholic. Almost all of the material used was loaned by the courtesy of Mr. Charles L. Hodgkin, Mr. Reuben S. Berry, Mr. H. J. Donaldson.

The second division of this work is the history of the public schools, the material for which was



IV.

gleaned from the Minutes of the Board of Education and reports of superintendents and committees. It was thought best to divide this material into chapters dealing with individual topics, so that each subject could be given a continuous, chronological treatment.

It is possible that a few mistakes have been made in the spelling of names taken from the minutes of the Albuquerque Board of Education, as, until March 10, 1913, the minutes were written in longhand, and in many cases the chirography was so poor that the letters could not be definitely determined. Also, in a number of instances the same names were found spelled differently in different places. The spellings used in this thesis are those which seemed most reasonable, or were used oftenest.

Part I
Chapter I

In the eighties and nineties the city of Albuquerque was well supplied with private and denominational educational institutions. The Catholics maintained two common schools and two academies, one of each for boys and one of each for girls. The Catholic Fathers and Sisters were the pioneers in the educational field, and their parochial schools constituted for many years the only educational machinery in operation in the Territory(1)

In 1881 Father Gasparri, a Jesuit, built a convent in Old Albuquerque and obtained from the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in Cincinnati, Ohio, six Sisters, with Sister Mary Josephine as their superior. They opened a boarding and select day school, and taught the girls in the public school, while the Jesuit Fathers taught the boys. In 1885 the Sisters took entire charge.

(1) Compliments of the Educators of Albuquerque.

In 1882 the Sisters began the building of the brick convent in "New Albuquerque", situated on the corner of Sixth street and New York avenue, and in 1883 opened a day school at that location. In 1885 the boarding school was transferred to the convent in "New Albuquerque" where the Sisters continued to accommodate a large number of boarders until 1892. At that time the Convent was found to be too small to do justice to the great number who desired to enter, so the Sisters were obliged to close the institution and carry on only a day school for young ladies. At a future date it was again changed to a boarding school as well. ✓ (Lamer)

The Methodists had their territorial college in Albuquerque, conducted by Mrs. Harwood. The school was incorporated February 3, 1867 and opened in the fall of the year with a faculty of six teachers and a student body of sixty-eight. (2)

The Presbyterians also owned valuable property for educational purposes, purchased originally for an Indian school. (3)

The University of New Mexico was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature.

(2) Charles F. Coan. A History of New Mexico. I., 486

(3) Compliments of the Educators of Albuquerque

of 1889 and the location fixed at Albuquerque. The lands for the assistance of the school granted by the United States in 1898, amounted to 112,702 acres. An income fund of \$33,944.00 was produced by 1911 from the leasing of these lands. The area leased in 1911 was 83,042 acres. The school was governed by a Board of Regents made up of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and five members appointed by the governor.(4)

As soon as possible the Regents began the erection of a suitable building. This was a three story brick structure of ordinary appearance. Under the regime of a president who understood the value of advertising, the building was remodeled in 1906 in imitation of Pueblo architecture, which has since become popular because of its characteristic style and fitness to the surrounding country. In May, 1892 the brick building was completed and accepted by the Board of Regents. On June 15, 1892 the Normal Department of the University was opened with two teachers and forty pupils, but this number was increased to seventy five pupils, and a third teacher was employed before the close of the term.

(4) Charles F. Coan. A History of New Mexico I., 429

(5) Compliments of the Educators of Albuquerque.

On September 21, 1892 the Preparatory Department was opened, and the Normal Department continued with three teachers added to the faculty.

The enrollment did not increase as fast as was desired. This was perhaps due to three special causes: the first, ^{the} population of the Territory, and later the State, was small and was largely made up of people of Spanish or Mexican descent; second, the University did not have the financial support necessary to make it possible to equip and developed it as a first class school; third, it was kept as a separate institution and weakened accordingly when it might have had other Territorial schools, such as the Agricultural College, the School of Mines, and Normal Schools of Silver City and Las Vegas combined with it to make one large, complete institution. (5)

In 1911-1912 the University enrolled 148 students including those in the Preparatory Department and those who attended summer school. The expense for that year was \$46,588.00.

(5) Compliments of the Educators of Albuquerque

The growth of this institution is a story in itself and is deserving of a detailed account which it is impossible to give here. (6)

The Goss Military Institute, originally established at Roswell, in Chaves County, was the newest educational institution in Albuquerque in 1892. Colonel Goss had decided to move the institution to Albuquerque since he recognized the advantages in having his school located at the educational center of the Territory. However, it was later moved back to Roswell and was finally taken over and incorporated with the "Roswell Military Institute" when that institution was established by the Territory of New Mexico, 1889. *is moved*

Educational interest in New Mexico were greatly stimulated by the influence of the Territorial Educational Association, which was organized in December, 1886 at Santa Fe as the direct work of Elliott Whipple of the Romona Indian School, F. E. Whittemore and C. E. Hodgin of the Albuquerque Academy.

The work of this association was similar to that of other state associations and had the same objects in view: the advancement of educational interests, and cultivation of the social element among the workers.

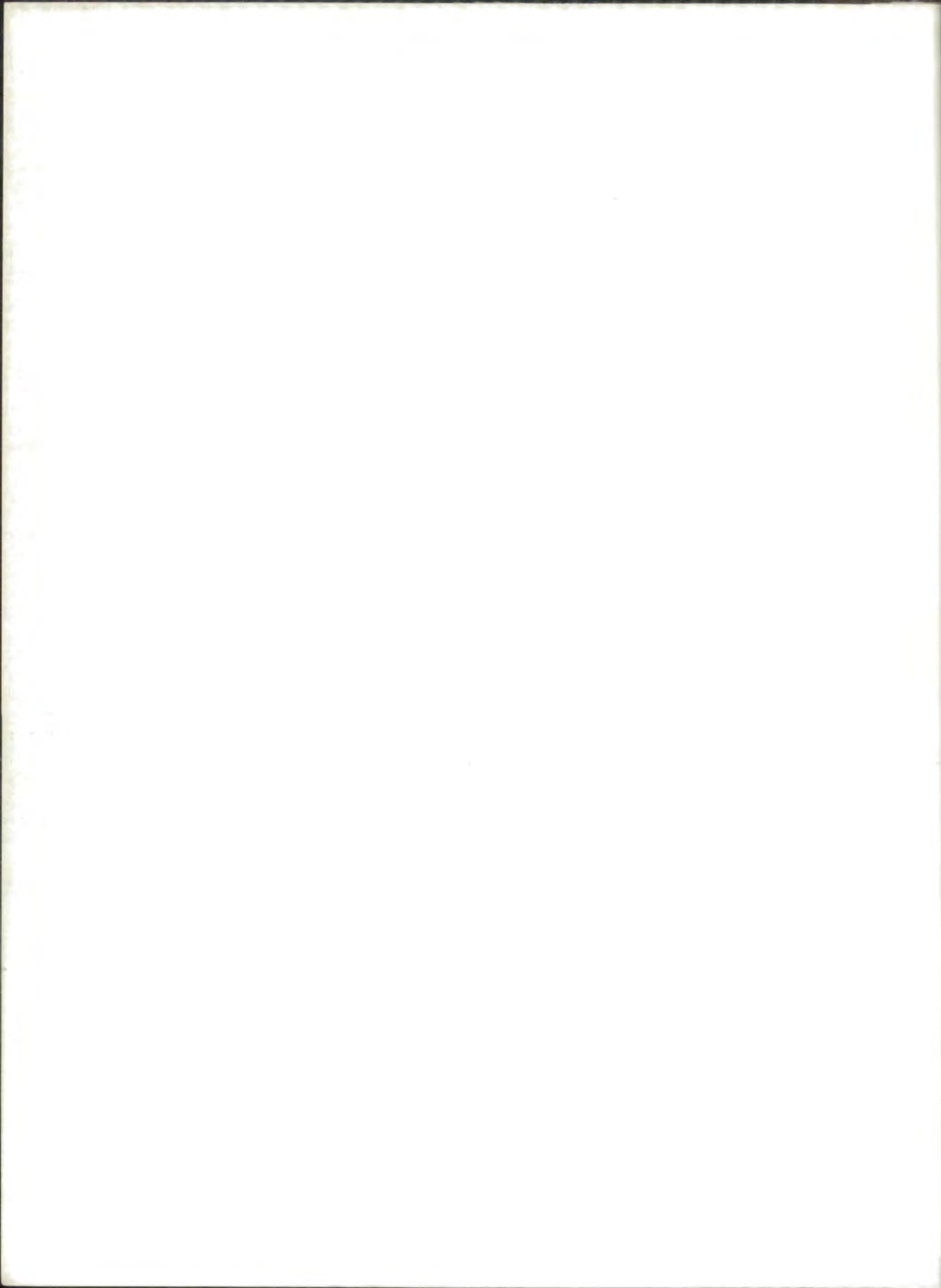
In later years Parent-Teachers' Associations have been organized which have assisted in the development of the spirit of cooperation between the school and the community(7).

The Albuquerque College was established in Albuquerque in 1889. Mr. Mills was the first president. He was a well educated man. The college was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was designed to give thorough Christian culture. It was a denominational but in no sense a sectarian school. Its charter said, "No test of religious faith shall ever be applied as a condition of admission in this college".

At first it was the intention of the founders of the College that only instruction in the higher branches of education be given but owing to the lack of a public school system in New Mexico it was decided to offer a complete course of study from the Primary Department through college work. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was granted.

The organization of the school consisted of nine departments: Spanish, Biblical, Collegiate, Commercial, Academic or College Preparatory,

(7) Compliments of the Educators of Albuquerque.

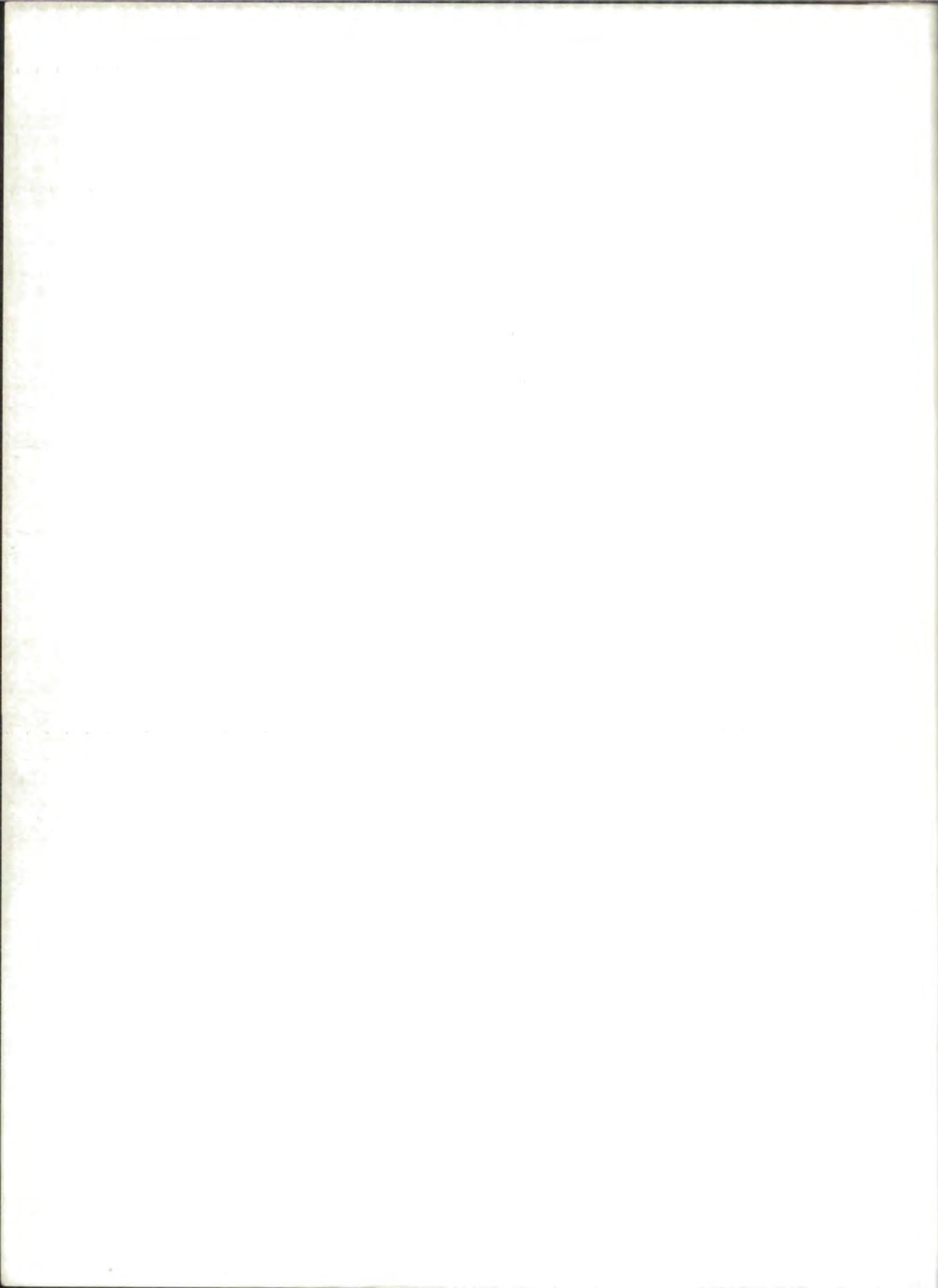


Grammar, Intermediate, Primary, Music and Art.

There were boarding facilities in connection with the College that supplied twenty rooms for the accommodation of students.

The tuition charge varied from five dollars per month for the College Department to one dollar and a half per month for the Primary. (8)

(8) Albuquerque College. Catalogue, 1889.

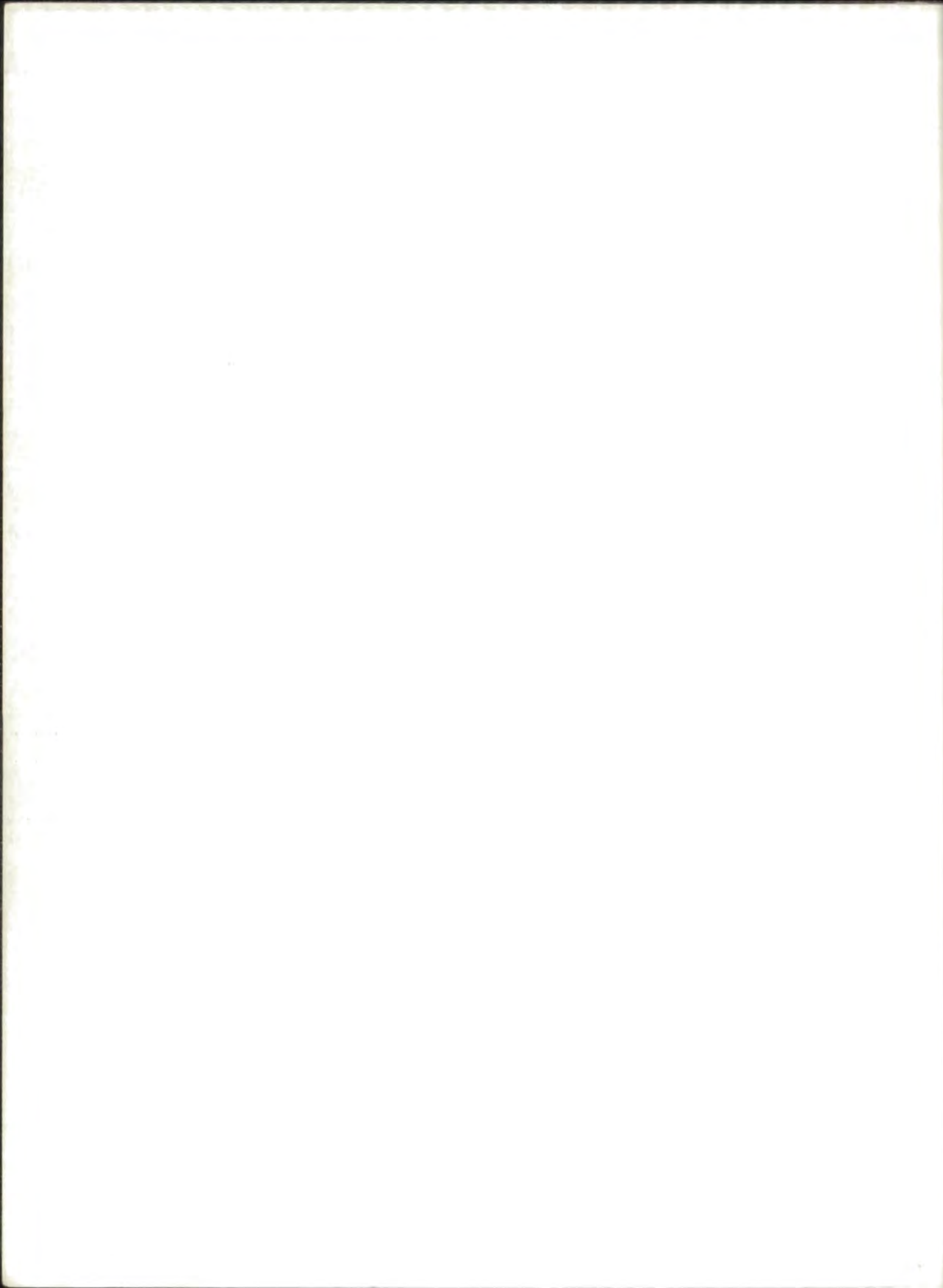


Menaul School

Menaul School, formerly called the Albuquerque Indian School, was opened for Indians under the joint management of the Government and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church in 1861 with an enrollment of approximately forty boys and girls. The school was operated until 1891 when the development of the Government Indian School made the continuation of the school unnecessary and it was closed. The enrollment at the closing was about eighty.

The school was re-opened in 1894 as a school for the Spanish-speaking boys under the direction of the Woman's Board of Home Missions with an enrollment of some eighty boys. It was named Menaul in honor of Rev. ^{erend} James Menaul who was instrumental in securing the land for the school. It ^{was} enlarged from time to time until the present capacity is about 180. A few Anglo-Americans are taken from time to time but for the most part it endeavors to serve the Spanish-speaking people.

The work covers from the sixth to the twelfth grades inclusive, and includes the usual school work and in addition, manual training, music, athletics.



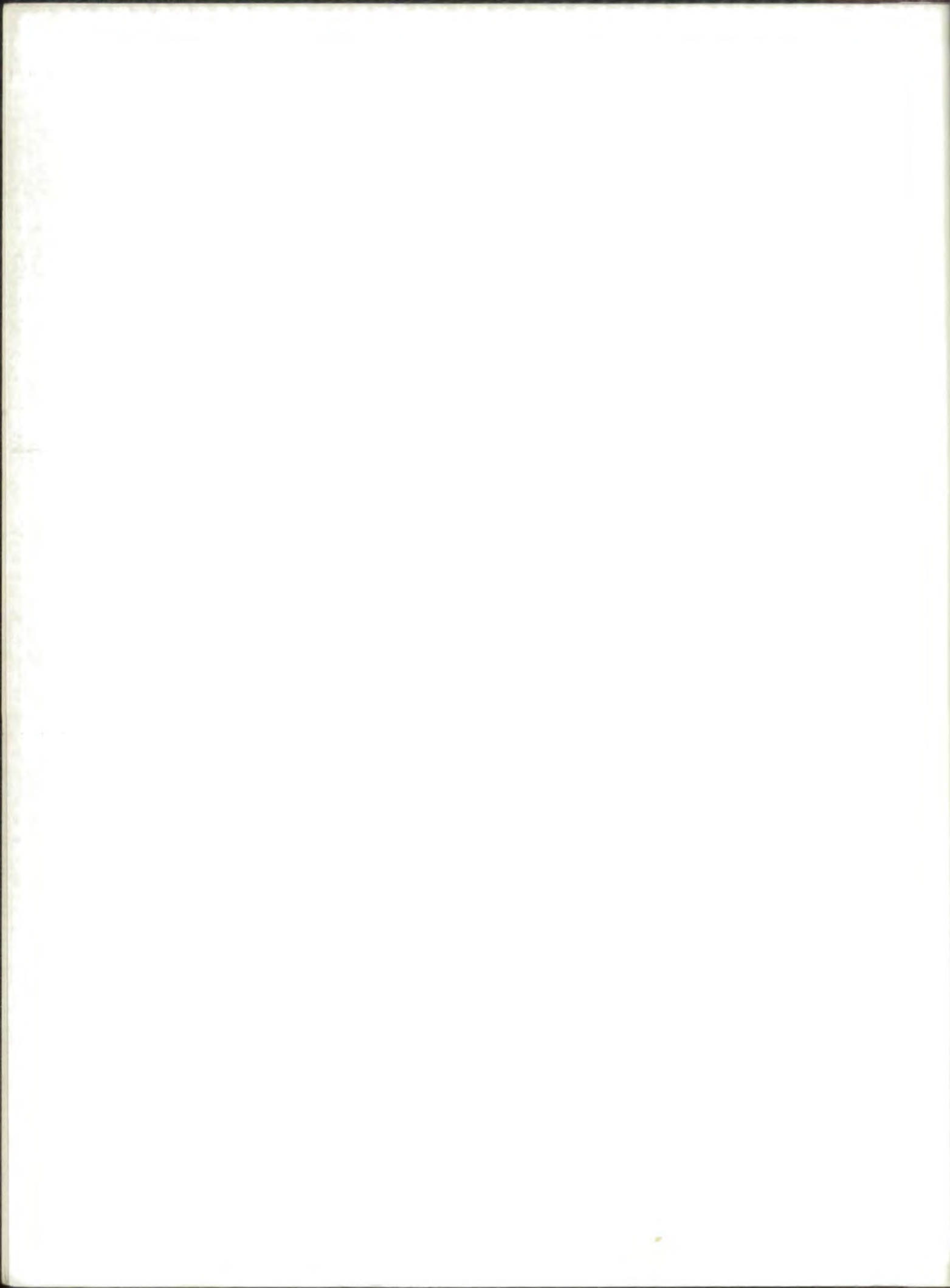
and so forth. The school is accredited by the State Department of Education as a first grade high school and the graduates are admitted to the University without examination and are eligible for a second grade teachers' certificate.

A new policy is now being developed to turn the school into a junior-senior high school with more emphasis on the trade courses. It is hoped to have the courses arranged by mid-year 1928-29.

The purpose of the school is two-fold: first, to find, develop and train leaders for the Spanish-American people from the standpoint of Christian citizenship, therefore emphasis is placed upon religious education, and courses in Bible instruction are required of all pupils; second, to give those boys from the outlying communities an opportunity for an education comparable to the children of better means and facilities and to do so at a cost which is within reach of their financial status.

It may be interesting to know that of the one hundred and three high school students in the year 1928 only twenty-eight had a high school within ten miles of their home, and in many cases it was fifty miles to the nearest high school.(9)

(9) H. C. Donaldson. A synopsis of the History of Menaul school.



The United States Indian School

In the year 1880, the people of Albuquerque were informed by Major B. M. Thomas, United States Indian Agent, Pueblo Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico, that if a suitable location near the city were donated to the Government for the purpose and Indian Training School would be established. Steps were at once taken to secure the necessary land. The present site was selected by Major B. Thomas, and by contribution the sixty-six and seventy-nine one hundredths acres comprising it were purchased by the citizens of Albuquerque for forty-three hundred dollars. Many of the business men contributed toward the purchase. Following is a partial list of donors for the purchase of the school site; Franz Huning, F. H. Kent, W. C. Hazlett, Albert Grunsfeld, E. S. Stover, W. B. Childers, A. M. Coddington, Santiago Baca, Marino Armijo, L. S. Trimble, Perfecto Armijo and Juan Armijo.

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Alb. Reg.

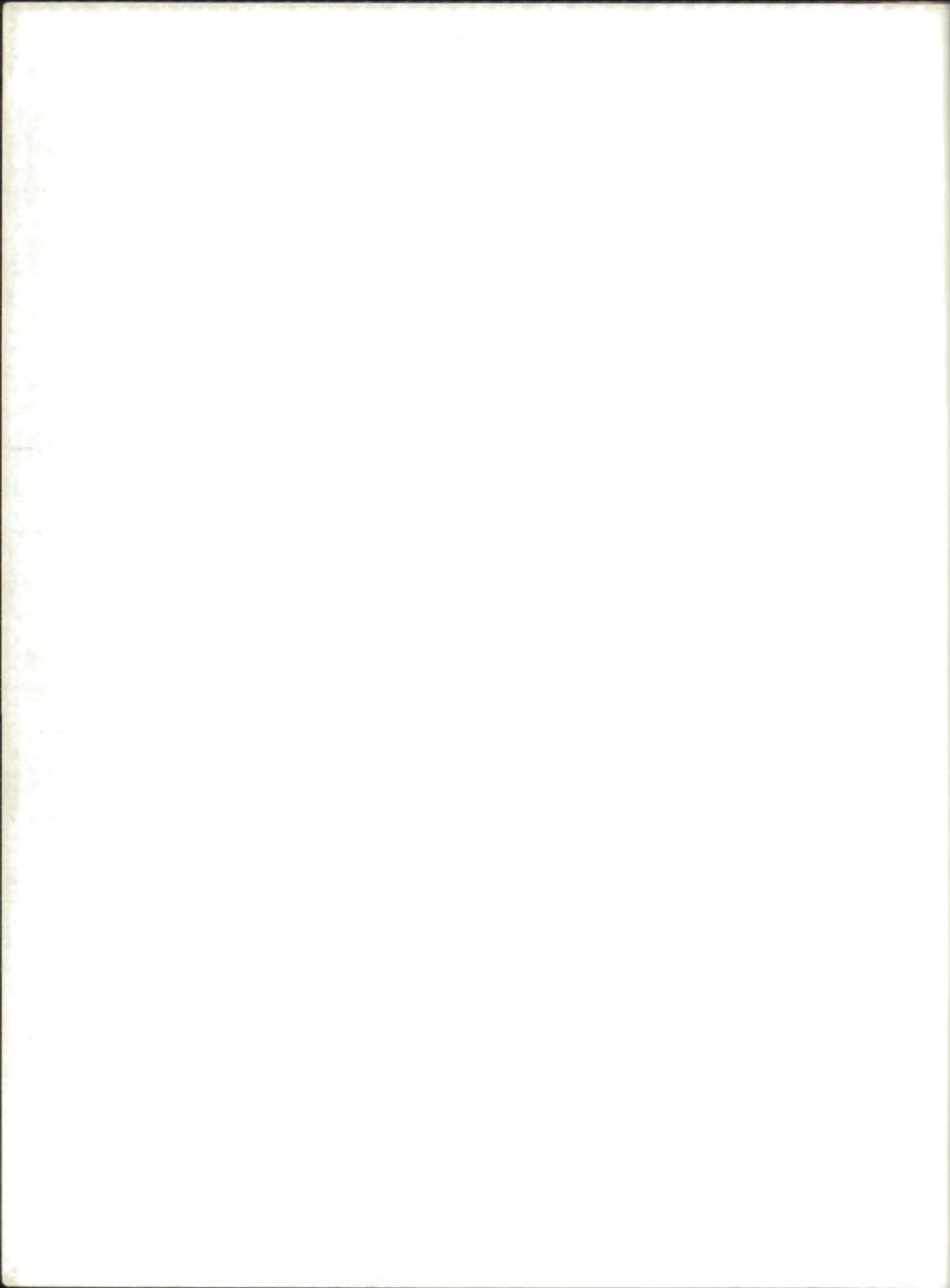
As the land was purchased in small lots from the native settlers, title was taken in the name of Elias Clark, who under date of June 17, 1882 conveyed the track to the United States by warranty deed.

In 1896, fifty-four and sixty one hundredths acres of additional land were purchased, adjoining the site on the east and south. This purchase made it possible to move the highways farther from the buildings, and resulted in a great improvement in the looks of the plant and grounds. The consideration was \$2048.00. (1)

The school was temporarily located on mile north of "Old Albuquerque", at the village of Duranes, where it remained over a year. It was first opened on January 1, 1881, by the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, D. D., of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, under a contract with the Government to educate Indian pupils at an annual cost of \$130.00 per pupil. This sum was insufficient and it is hard to say what kind of progress would have been made if it had not been for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions which aided the school by making up the quarterly deficit. Clothes were received from friends of the school which helped also. (2)

(1) Albuquerque Indian School. Calendar. 1925-26

(2) Evening Review, July 12, 1882.,



The plans of the school included mental and physical work, rest and recreation. Vocational education was early introduced and the pupils were given practical training in agriculture, gardening, building and so forth. (3) J. S. Shearer was the Superintendent in charge. The average attendance for the first year was forty-seven..

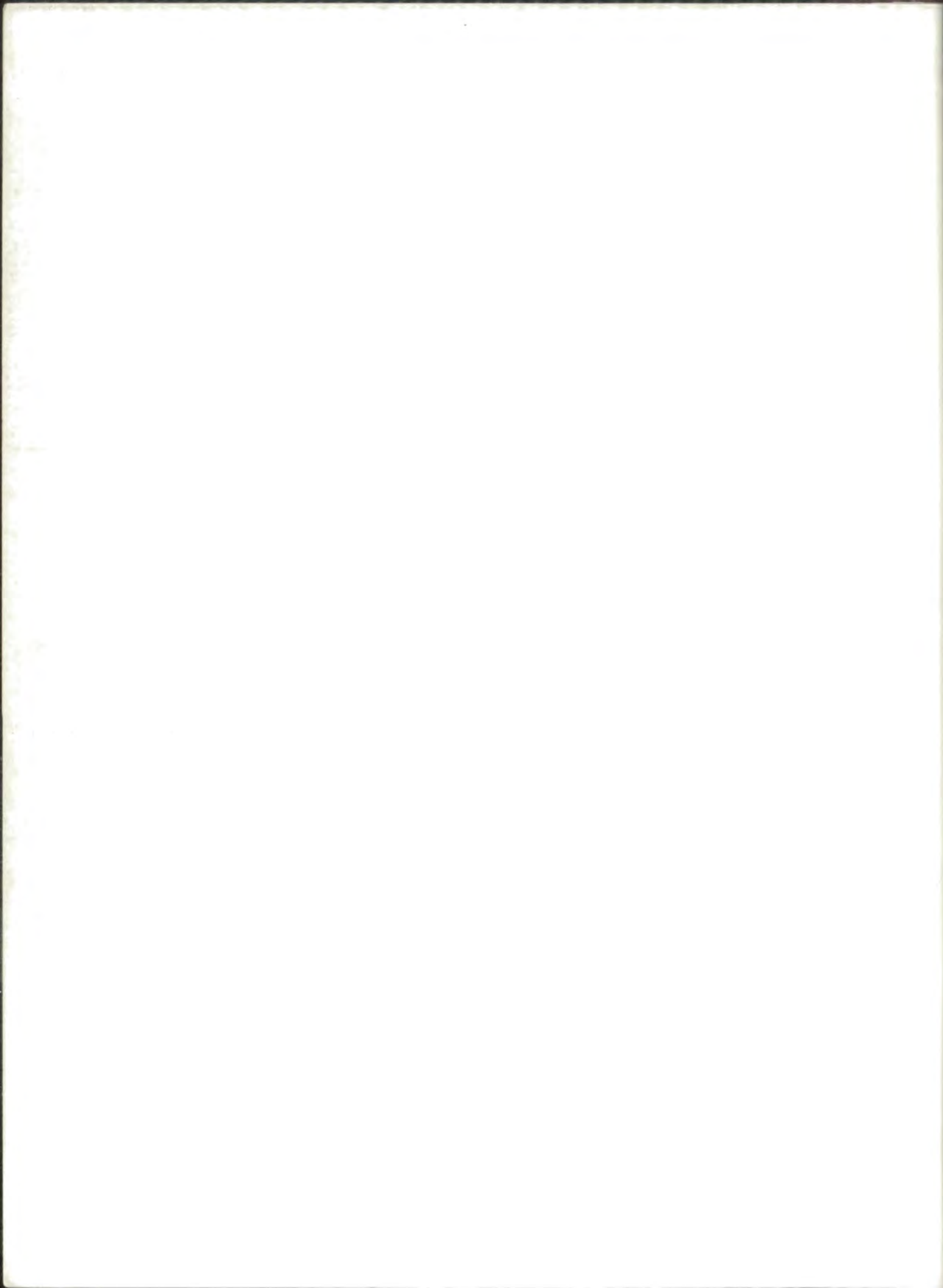
In August, 1882, Professor R. W. D. Bryan was placed in charge as superintendent, and in October of that year there were seventy pupils enrolled. In 1884 several buildings were erected.

The school prospered greatly under the management of Superintendent Bryan, who remained in charge until October 2, 1886. It was under his direction that industrial education was introduced and the boys soon made the buildings habitable by making tables and other articles of furniture.

On October 2, 1886, the management was entirely transferred to the United States Government, and P. F. Burke, of New York, became superintendent.

Under date of August 31, 1887, Superintendent P. F. Burke submitted the first annual report of the

(13) Albuquerque Indian School. Calendar. 1925-26.



Albuquerque Boarding School under Government Management, being for the fiscal year 1887. A list of pupils enrolled according to tribal bands follows: San Felipe, twenty-nine; Isleta, thirty-six; Laguna, eighteen; Santa Ana, ten; Sia, eight; Acoma, eight; Cochiti, five; Sandia, five; Navajo, eight; Mescalero Apache, one; Papago, seven; and Pima, twenty-three.

In 1889, the school building; in 1890, the hospital; and in 1893, the girls' dormitory, were erected. These buildings are still in use, but have been greatly enlarged, improved, and modernized. All buildings erected in 1884, excepting the employees' building, have been torn down and replaced by better and more modern structures.

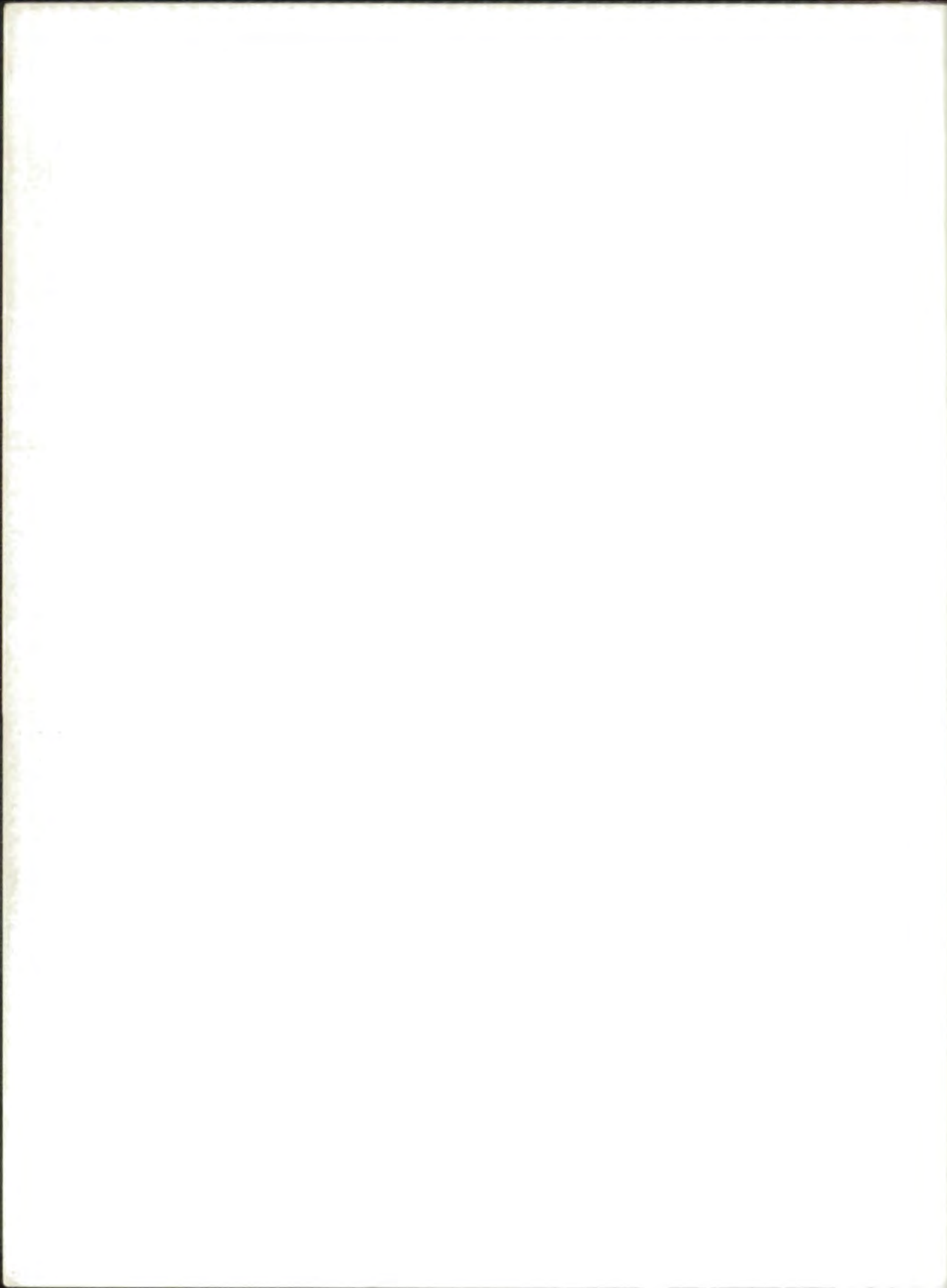
The fiscal year 1889 showed an enrollment of two hundred and nineteen, and an average daily attendance of two hundred and fifty six. This increase in attendance showed that the Indians were growing more favorable toward education. On May 24, 1889, Superintendent P. F. Burke resigned. His resignation was followed by frequent changes in superintendents, and little improvement.

On October 1, 1894, Superintendent John J. Mc Kain

assumed charge. He remained until April 9, 1896 at which time S. M. Cowan took charge, and remained until June 6, 1897.

Edgar A. Allen succeeded Mr. Cowan. Superintendent Allen reported in 1898 that he experienced difficulty in securing pupils from the pueblos and reservations.

A sewer system was installed in 1900 at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. This was a great improvement and convenience to the school. Mr. Allen resigned on March 31, 1900. During the next few years, owing to the enrollment of a large number of Mexican children and the inaccessibility of the school from the city of Albuquerque, the Department of Interior and the Indian office seemed to lose interest in the institution, and were inclined to abolish it. This was prevented however, by the efforts of Superintendent James K. Allen, the Commercial Club and citizens of Albuquerque by the solicitation and donation of funds for the purchase of land to open a roadway from the school to the Fourth street road, and the purchase of land immediately east and west of the plant by the Government. Immediately afterward plans for improving and modernizing the plant were made by Mr. John Charles, supervisor of construction and funds followed as were appropriated for carrying out the plans; by the act of 1905 fifty thousand dollars for buildings, and so forth; the act of 1906



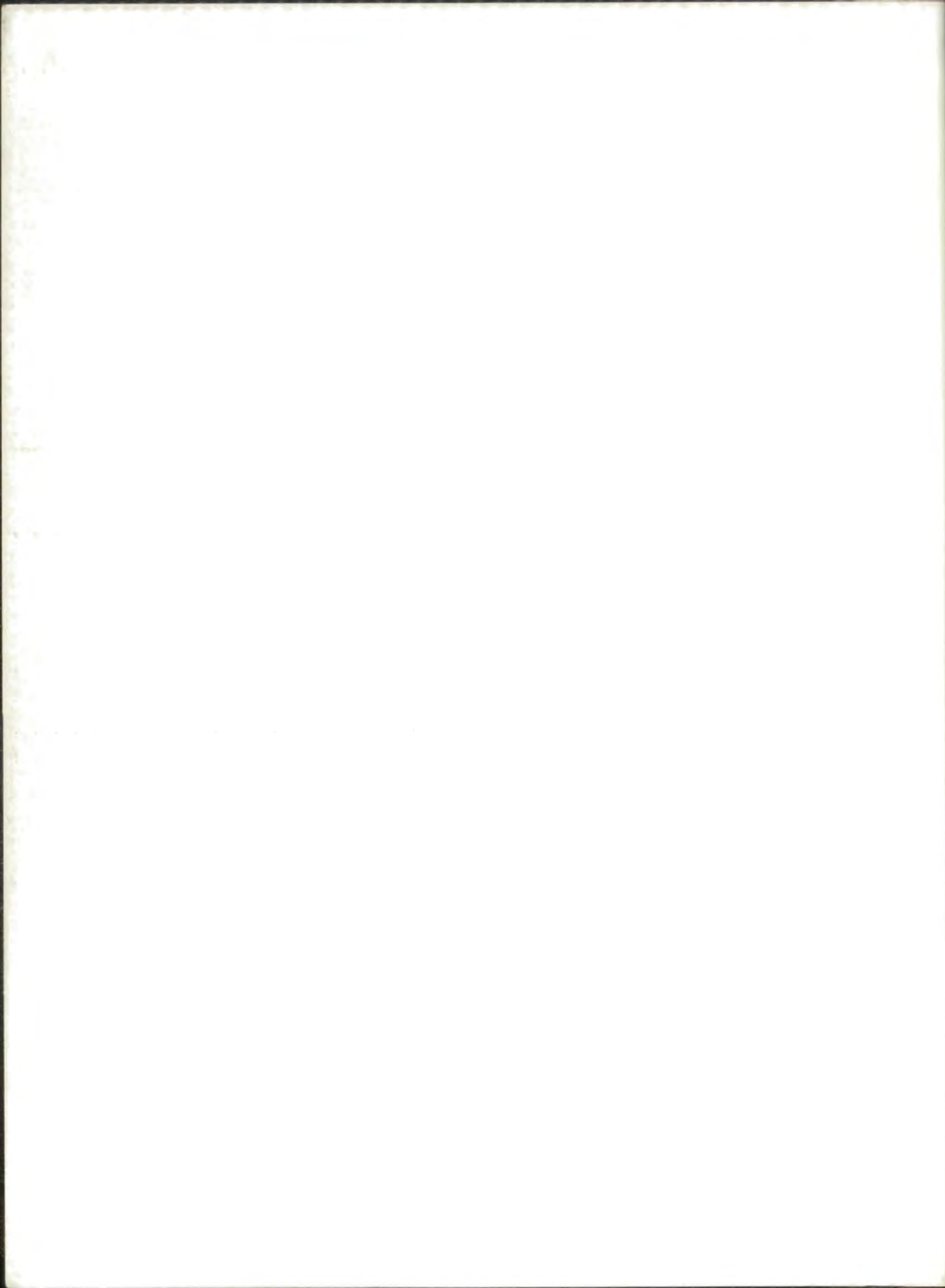
four thousand dollars for the improving the water supply, twenty five hundred for a superintendent's cottage and twenty five hundred for an office building.

In 1926 the plant consisted of forty-eight brick and frame, and adobe buildings. An adobe apartment house was in construction at that time, and has since been finished.

In the past few years there have been many improvements. Among these are four new sleeping porch additions with seventy-two study rooms attached. These sleeping porches, screened and glassed in give ample room for five hundred pupils. The accommodations for sleeping and study can probably not be bettered in the best Universities. Four double size classrooms have been added to the academic building. These rooms are well lighted and ventilated.

Following James K. Allen as superintendent were the following: Charles H. Dickson, June, 1906 to July, 1906; Burton B. Custer, July 6, 1906 to February 17, 1908; Reuben Perry, February 18, 1908 to the present date.

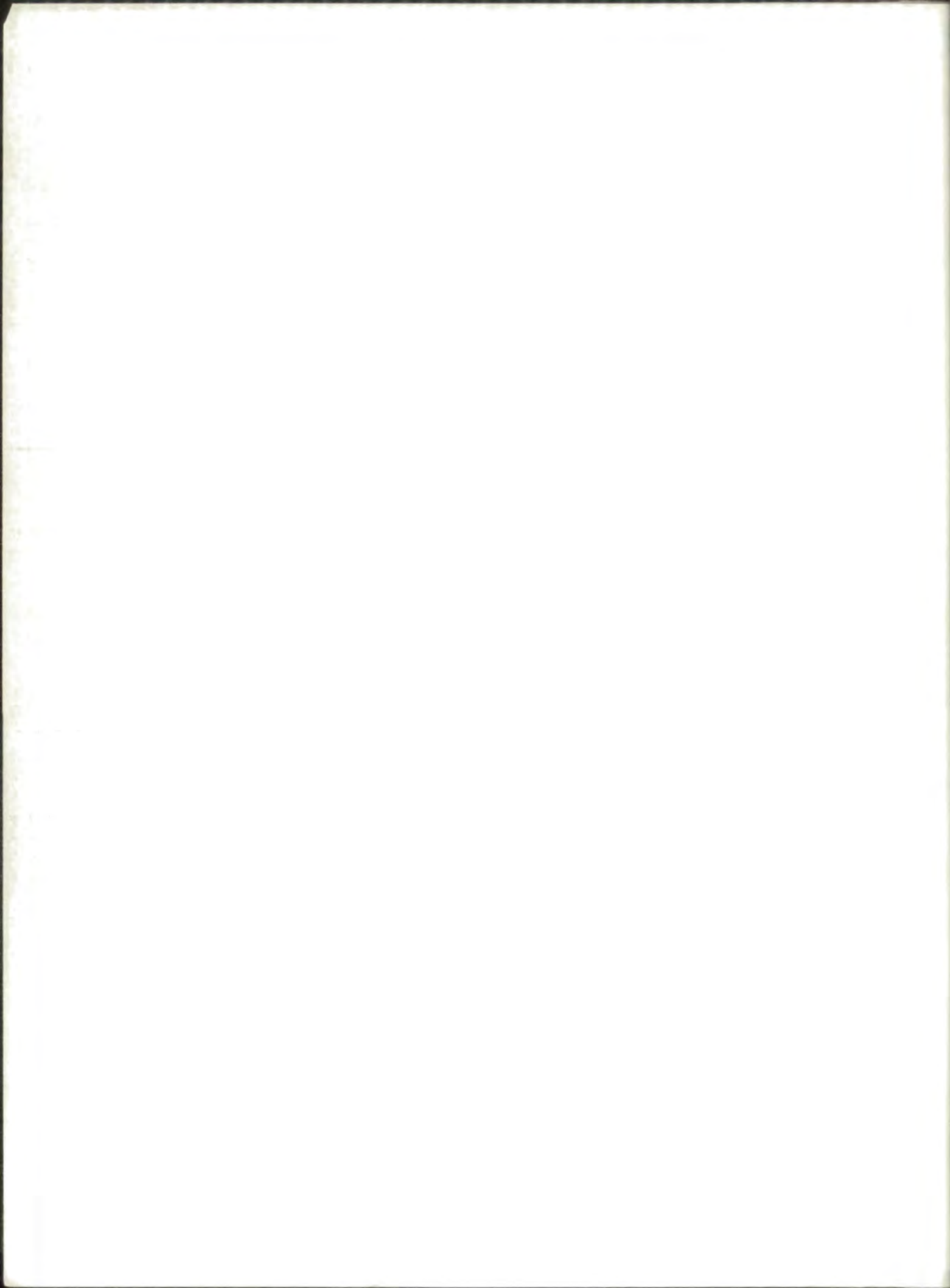
The enrollment in 1927 was 902, two hundred and eleven of whom were in the high school.



This is the largest number ever enrolled in the school and makes it one of the largest Indian schools in the country. The faculty consists of about sixty-five members.

The Curriculum of the School is much like that of other schools except that more emphasis is placed on vocational training. This is necessary if the curriculum is to fit in with the aim of the School, which is to prepare the average Indian boy for the life work for which he is best fitted by temperament and inclination, to install a love for knowledge, experiment and investigation that will induce study after leaving school, to prepare the average Indian girl to become an efficient housewife, and to fit all pupils for living normal, rational, and efficient lives. (3)

With these ends in view the choosing of a vocation upon the completion of the sixth grade is a matter of importance. The records of the pupil in the various pre-vocational studies are reviewed, class room and industrial teachers, under whose instruction and observation he has been, are consulted. The physical condition, mental ability, initiative and wishes of the pupil are given due weight in reaching a decision.



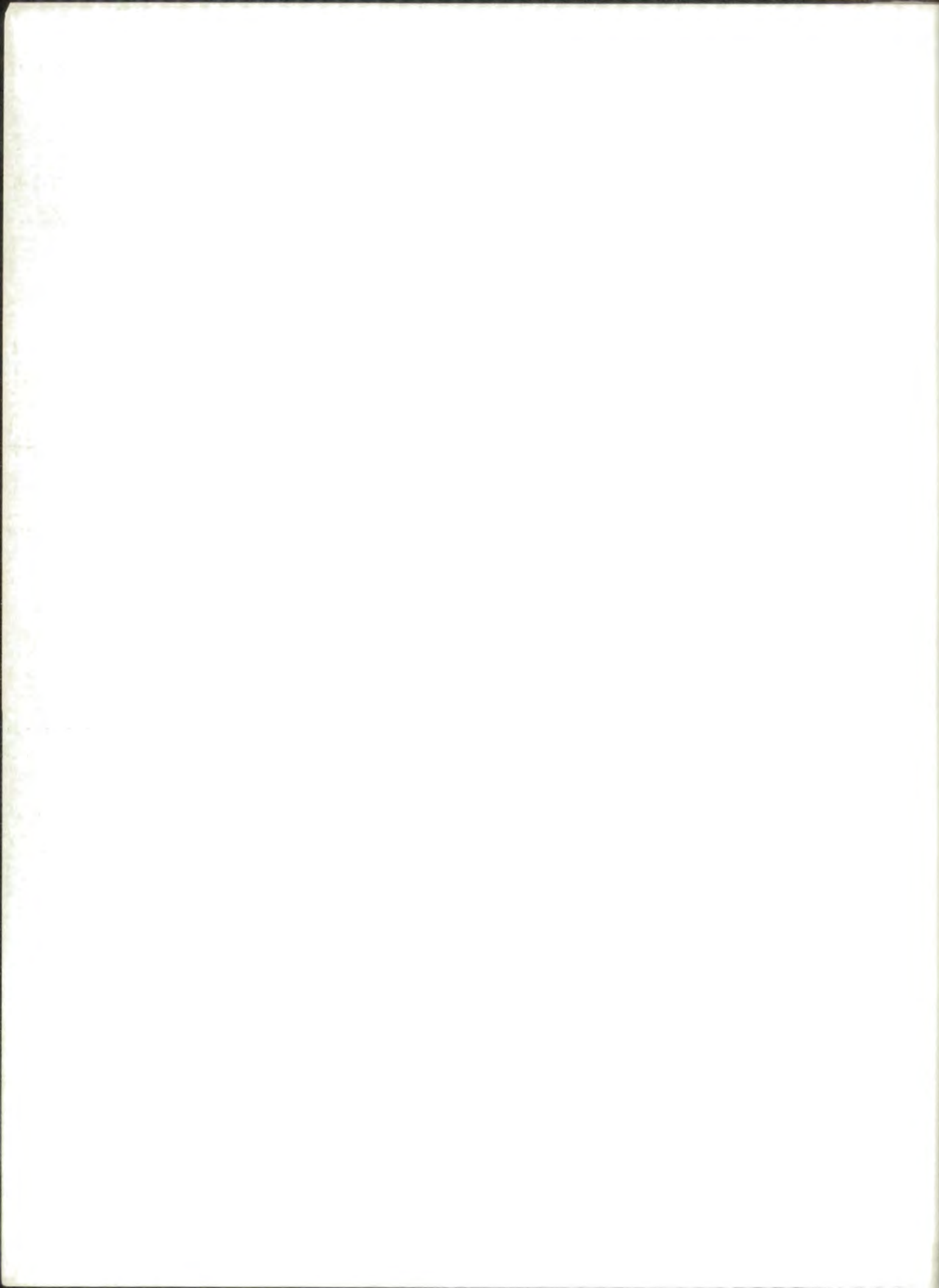
After the vocation has been chosen every facility is offered the pupil for four years in an effort to make him proficient in the line of his choice.

In 1926 the ^ucirriculum offered to the girls a complete course in home economics. They were taught cooking, serving, general housework, and home-making, as well as sewing, a course in nursing was also given as was special training in instrumental and vocal music. A matron's course was authorized for girls of the eleventh and twelfth grades, giving them thorough instruction and training for the positions of matron, seamstress, housekeeper, and laundress in institutions.

After taking pre-vocational work in all departments, the boys are assisted in the selection of a vocation, at which they work four years. The school furnishes vocational courses for boys in carpentry; farming including gardening; poultry raising; dairying, and stock raising; black-smithing; painting; steam-engineering; auto-mechanics; plumbing; steam-fitting; electric-wiring and masonry.

The course of study as now followed includes the fourth to the twelfth grades.

The boys are trained in dairying and in hog and poultry raising.



A full-time athletics director is employed, and the boys receive training in baseball, football, basketball, track and field sports. The entire group of students is given corrective calisthenics. The girls are taught basketball and tennis, as well as playground games.

In 1925 there were eight literary societies which met often. Most of these bore historical and patriotic names. A school band was maintained. The school owned a motion picture machine which gave entertainment and instruction to students twice a month. The school has always had its vocational societies and clubs, which have added much to its social life.

A unique feature of the school is its native crafts department in which instruction is given in the making of the famous navajo blankets. The instructor in 1926-27 was a Navajo woman from Fort Defiance, Arizona, whose salary was paid by the American Red Cross. (4)

(4) Albuquerque Indian School. Calendar 1926-27

The Albuquerque Academy

In 1878 Colorado College commenced the work of establishing academies and schools. The object was to found non-sectarian, Christian schools and academies in those western states and territories which had not already established good school systems of their own. (1)

In the year 1879 the Reverend Charles R. Bliss representing the President and Trustees of Colorado College, who in the following year made a transfer of their interests to the New West Education Commission, came to Albuquerque. He brought with him a proposal and laid it before several prominent citizens. It was that they incorporate a Christian Academy, provide suitable quarters and furnish them. The parties Mr. Bliss represented promised to send "two teachers and assume all responsibility for their salaries beyond the proceeds of tuition bills". The proposition was accepted and "Albuquerque Academy" had its origin in 1879, with the following trustees: Elias S. Stover, William Hazledine, Franz

(1) Albuquerque Morning Journal. January 7, 1883



Huning, Albert Grunsfeld, Rufus. C. Vose, Henry Springer and Charles W. Lewis.(2) Many other influential business men of the town gave their hearty cooperation in the way of sympathy and pecuniary aid. (3)

The Academy opened with an enrollment of twenty-six in an adobe building, belonging to Franz Huning, located on the east side of the Plaza in Old Town. (4)

School attendance was very irregular owing to the fact that the population at this time was unsettled. Albuquerque was a new town, and families were constantly coming and going. Thus, many of the children attended the Academy but a few weeks during that first year. However, those who did attend regularly must have reaped the benefit of receiving "a firm foundation upon which they could build an education". The Academy was hopeful of Albuquerque's future and predicted that the town would some day be the largest in the Territory. It wanted to be able to answer

(2) Addresses Delivered at the Dedication of the New Academy Building Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1891

(3) Albuquerque Morning Journal. Jan. 7. 1885

(4) Addresses Delivered at the Dedication of the New Academy Building Albuquerque, New Mexico



that first question asked by newcomers, "Have you good schools?", with an emphatic affirmative.

During the first year of the academy's existence the "American Home Missionary Society," desirous of affording every educational advantage to the Spanish-speaking population of Albuquerque, offered to pay the salary of the teacher provided the Trustees would open a Spanish Department, and not charge tuition. This offer was accepted, and Miss. Everitt was engaged as teacher. The first object of the Department was to teach the Spanish-American children to speak, read and write English. Instruction was also given in Spanish.

The Academy strove to pattern its course of study after the European system, which was that "the foundation of a good education is a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches." (5)

The progress of the Academy was very encouraging, the first year closing with an enrollment of over eighty. The second year showed a registration of one hundred and fifty one, and the third year two hundred and forty two.

(5) Addresses Delivered at the Dedication....

(6) Albuquerque Morning Journal. Jan. 7, 1883

Both the enrollment and average attendance increased each month of that first year. Regularity of attendance and a better degree of scholarship become more marked. The higher classes became fuller. These results were obtained under very unfavorable conditions, as the increase in the number of students was so rapid that the seating capacity of the rooms was never adequate.(6)

In the Fall of 1881 the main school was removed to an adobe building on Lead avenue between Third and Fourth streets in the new town, with branches in the old town and in the highland addition.

The need for additional classroom space was acute, and it was realized that the time had come to house the Academy in an adequate building.(7) Through the influence of some of the Trustees the New Mexico Loan Company, in December 1881 was induced to donate to the Academy twelve lots (half a block, costing twenty five hundred dollars) on Silver Avenue between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

In the Fall of 1882 a commodious new brick

(6) Albuquerque Morning Journal, Jan. 7, 1883.

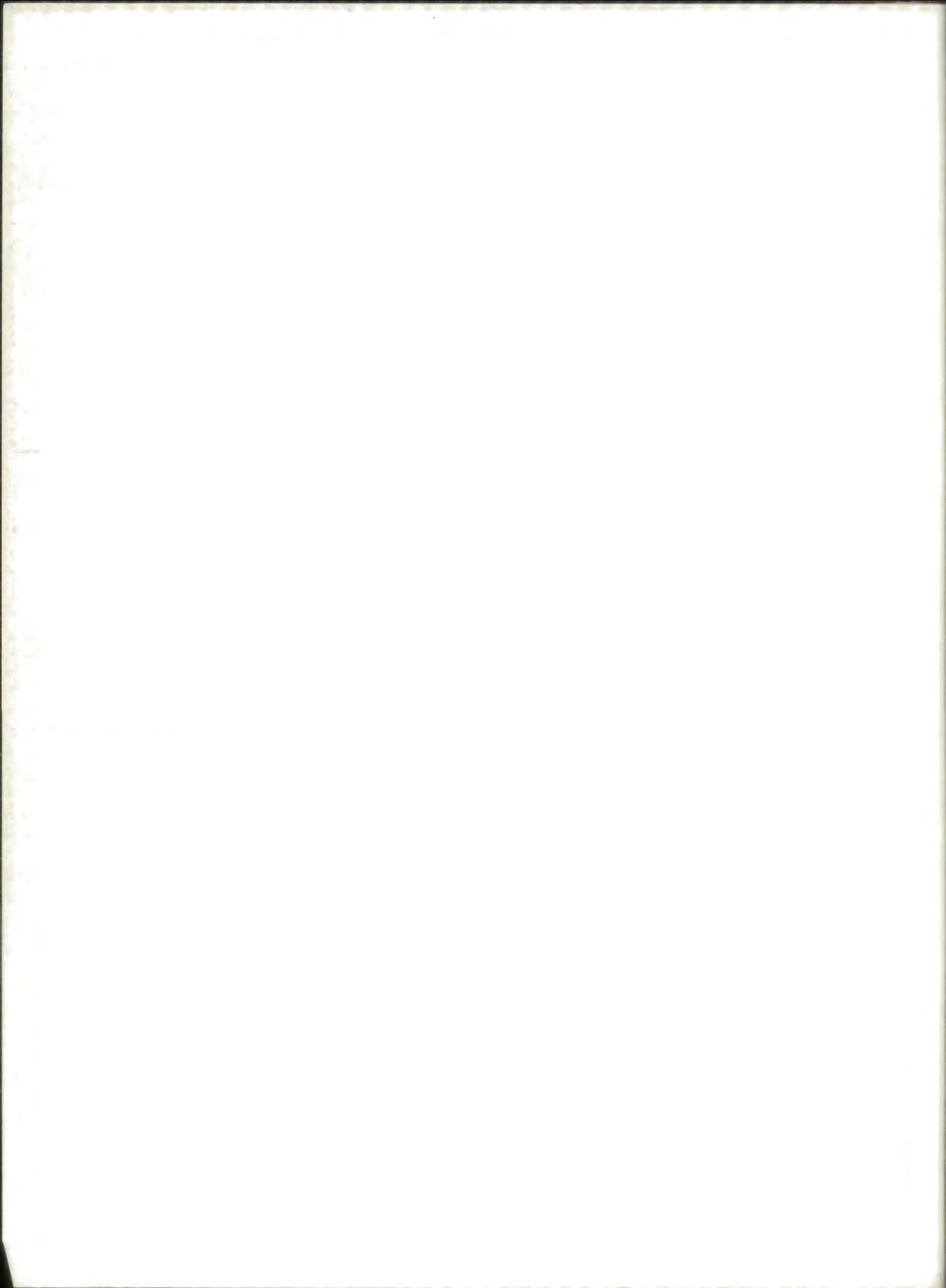
(7) Addresses Delivered at the Dedication of the New Academy Building... Albuquerque New Mexico, 1891

building was erected on these lots at a cost of four thousand dollars. The seating capacity of this building was one hundred and fifty. It contained three large school rooms, a recitation room and an entry way.

When the students moved into the new building on monday. January 8, 1883, a thorough regrading and reclassification took place. A new teacher was brought from the East to take charge of the Intermediate Department. Vocal music was taught in all the grades without extra charge, and a thoroughly competent teacher of instrumental music was secured. (8)

In April 1883 the property on Arno street, between Silver and Lead avenues, where the Highland branch of the Academy was located was sold by the Trustees to Jesus B. Armijo for five thousand dollars. There was an indebtedness on the property, and the building was not large enough to take care of the inevitable expansion. The building was then leased from Mr. Armijo at a monthly rental of forty dollars, and continued to

(8) Albuquerque Morning Journal. Jan. 7, 1883



be used for classes until the Fall of 1890. (9)

The importance of the Academy to the community can hardly be overestimated, as it was the only English school of high standard within a radius of seventy-five miles. Students were in attendance from many other towns in the Territory. Thus, notwithstanding the absence of public schools, no one needed to be deprived of the benefits of an education that could attend school in Albuquerque. (10)

In 1882, the Academy organization consisted of a Board of seventeen Trustees, with an executive committee of eleven members and the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The faculty, in this year, consisted of A. S. Mc Pherron, A. M., Principal; Mrs. H. M. Mc Pherron Assistant and Teacher of drawing; Miss Mary Snyder, Mrs. C. Pishenot, and Mrs. L. A. Collings, teachers; and Miss Ella J. Buckingham, assistant and Teacher of Instrumental Music and German.

As early as 1882 it was realized that the Academy would have to take the place of both an Academy proper and a common school until the

(9) Addresses Delivered at the Dedication of the New Academy Building.... Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1891.

(10) Albuquerque Morning Journal. Jan. 7, 1883

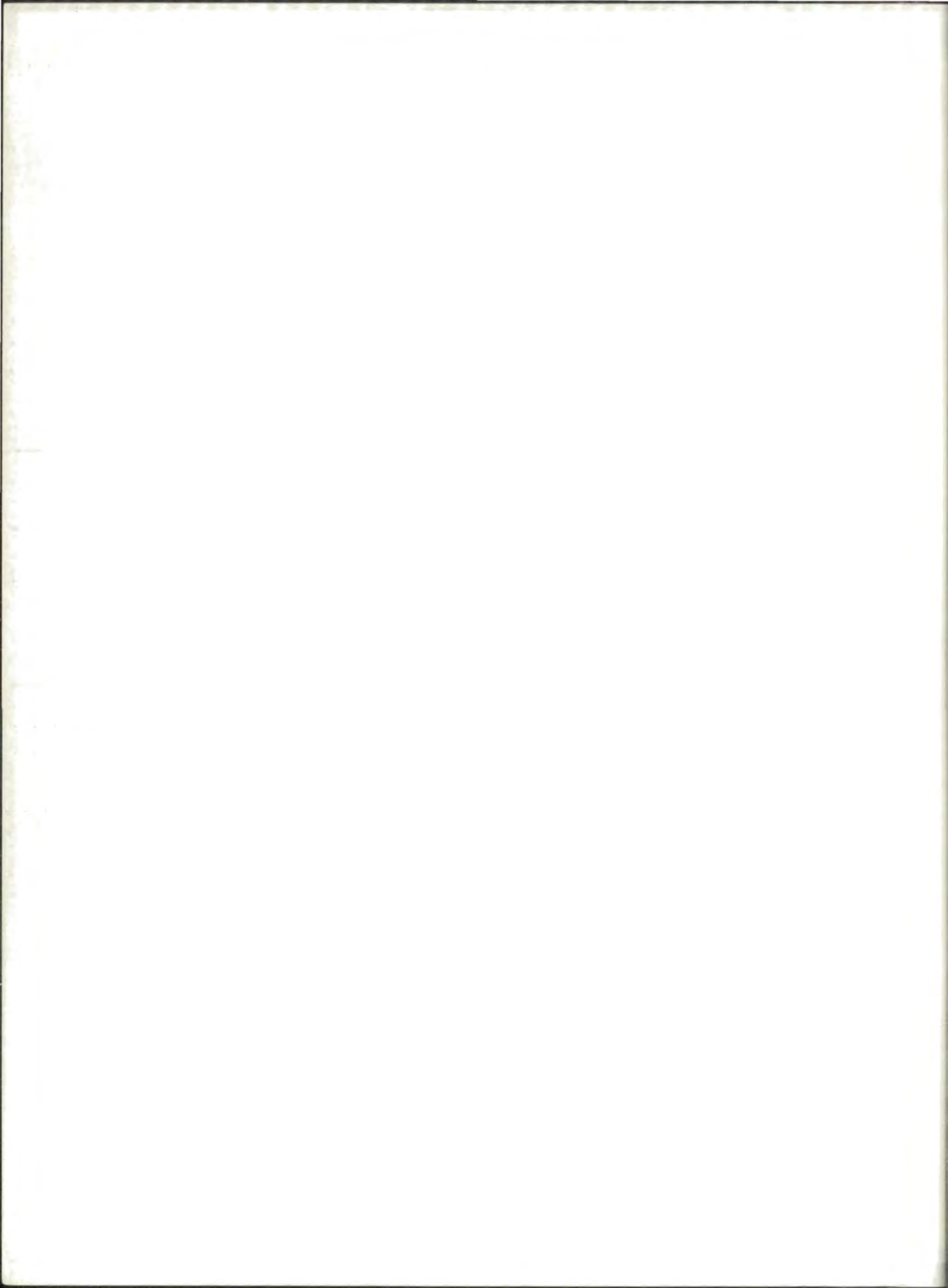
establishment of a public-school system, which did not seem at that time to be probable in the near future.

In 1882, although with a new building which appeared at the time of erection to be adequate, the Academy seemed cramped for space and it was evident, that in a short time more room would be needed.

It was stated that the Academy needed ten thousand dollars for building purposes, and twenty thousand could be ^{and} wisely economically used for that purpose .

The aim of the educational policy of the Academy was substantially as follows: "Those things which will be of practical use in the home, and in our relations to our State and our country, should come first; those which are merely for culture, should come later. In the Academy, pupils will be required to become proficient in the common English studies before they proceed farther; but these studies once mastered, they may pursue the study of the Sciences, Languages, General History and Literature which the academic course offers".

"Spanish pupils might receive instruction in Spanish, only however, after they had attained a



good degree of efficiency in speaking, reading and writing English." The better class of the Spanish speaking population seemed anxious to have their children learn English, so the Academy was really following a strongly felt need in this respect.

Drawing and music were taught during the whole course, but they could be pursued as extra or special studies if desired.

In 1882, the course of study extended through four years.

At this time, the terms of admission to the Academy were those commonly used by other institution of similar standing. Applicants were examined in Arithmetic, Grammar, History of the United States , Geography, Reading and Spelling.

The Academic Department consisted of the Senior Middle class, Junior Middle class and Junior class. The Preparatory Department consisted of the First to the Sixth classes, inclusive. There were separate departments of German and Spanish.

Several scholarships had been established as early as 1882 with the view of taking care of those who could not afford the tuition for "it was intended that none should be obliged to stay away from lack of means to pay tuition."

*This is
an
interesting
work*

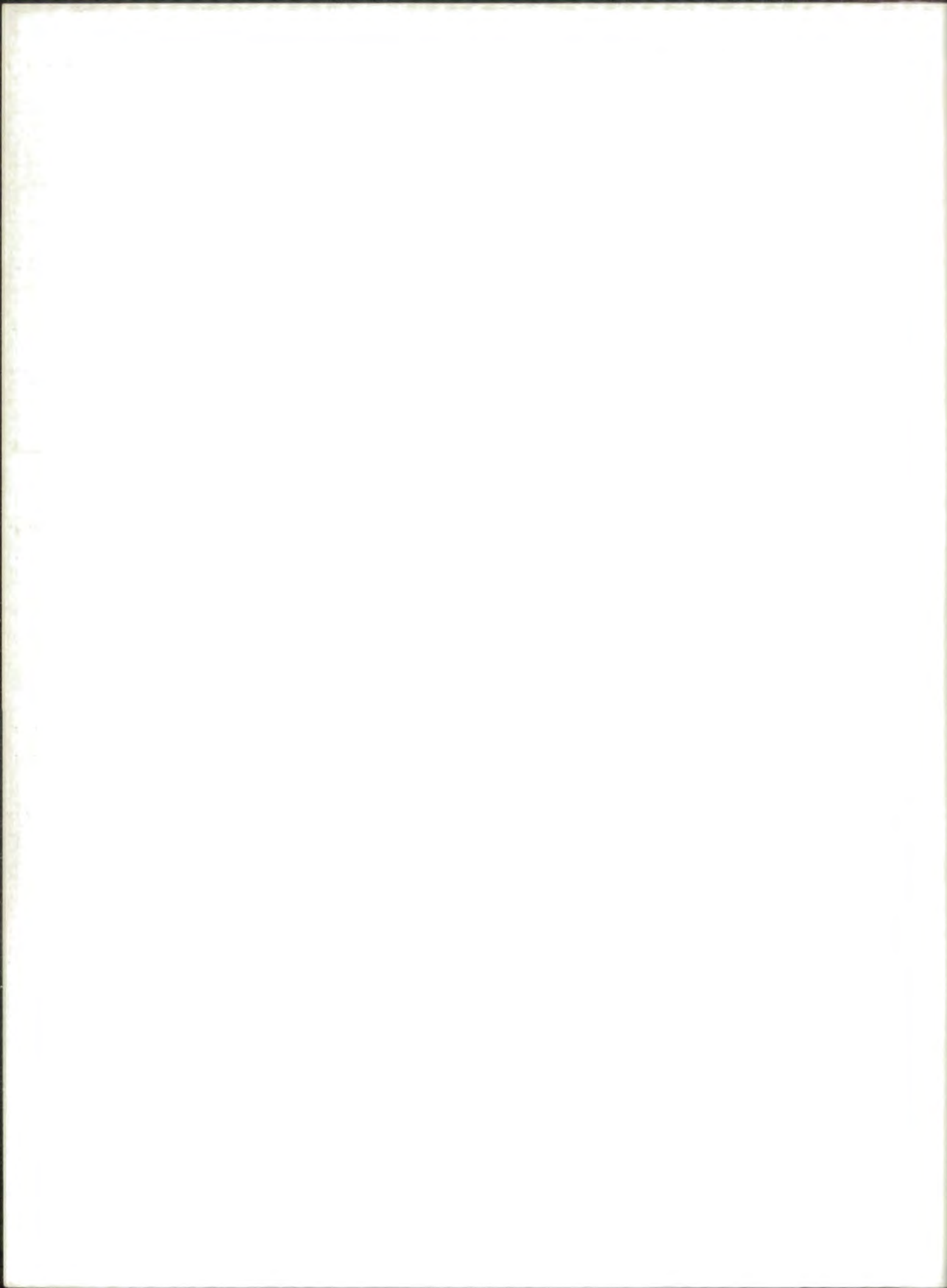


Table of Expenses
1882

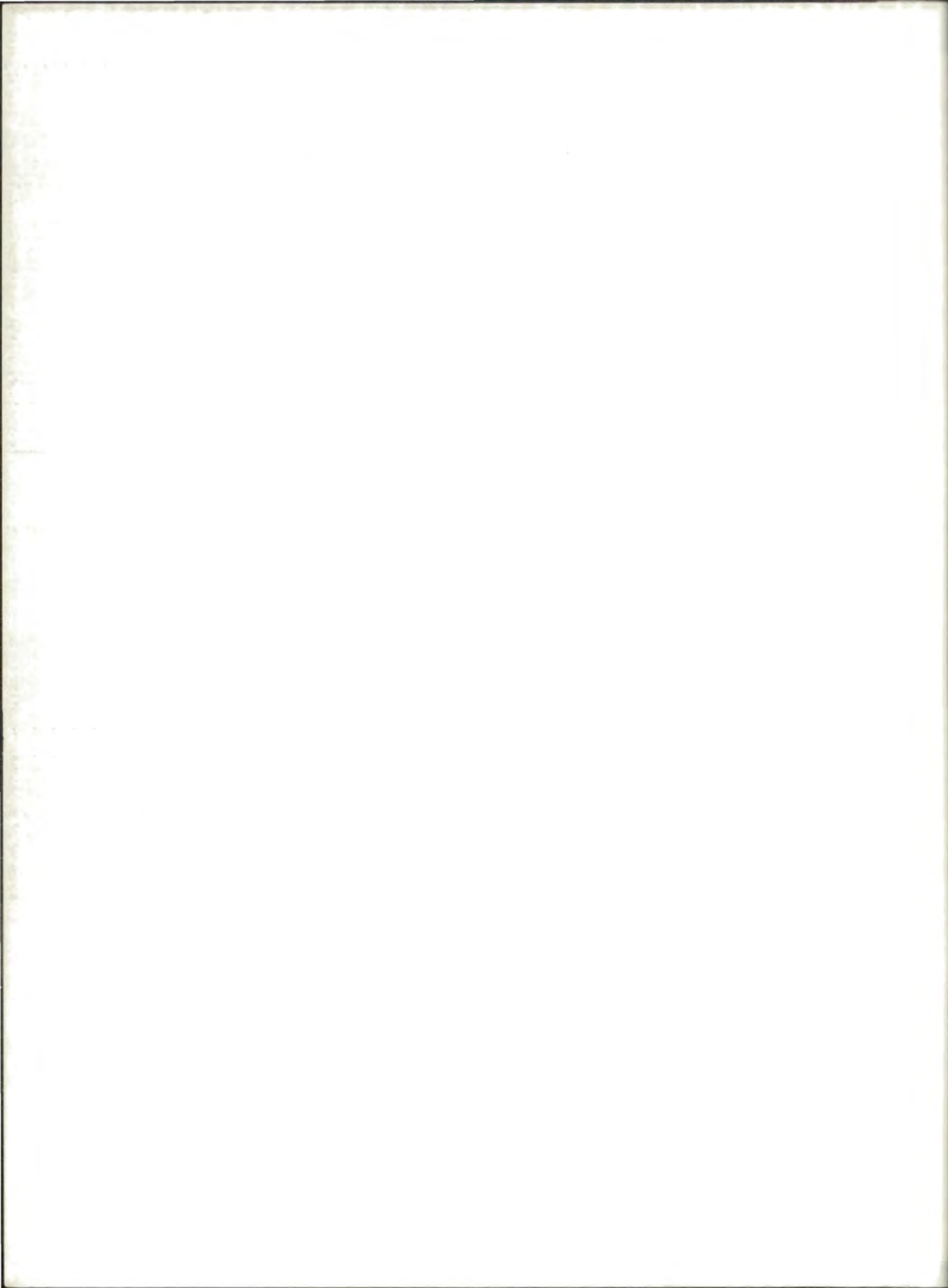
Academic course per month			\$3.00
Intermediate	"	"	2.00
Primary	"	"	1.50
French or German	"	"	4.00
Instrumental music, per twenty four lessons 18.00 (11)			

In 1883, the Faculty consisted of Mr. A. S. Mc Pherron as Principal, Mrs. H. M. Mc Pherron, Mrs. E. W. Lewis, Mrs. L. A. Collings, Miss Emily C. Gaston, Miss Mary V. Boshyshehl and Miss Ella J. Buckingham.

The year 1883 showed continued progress over that of 1882 in a larger enrollment, better daily attendance, more Spanish speaking pupils, more out-of town pupils, better accommodations and facilities for carrying on the work and a larger corps of teachers employed, all of which secured the proper grading of the school.

It was stated that the "discipline, while strict, was reasonable, and aimed to secure self-government on the part of the pupils, thus leading young men and women to become good citizens of the community and of our common country."

(11) Albuquerque Academy. Fourth Annual Catalog

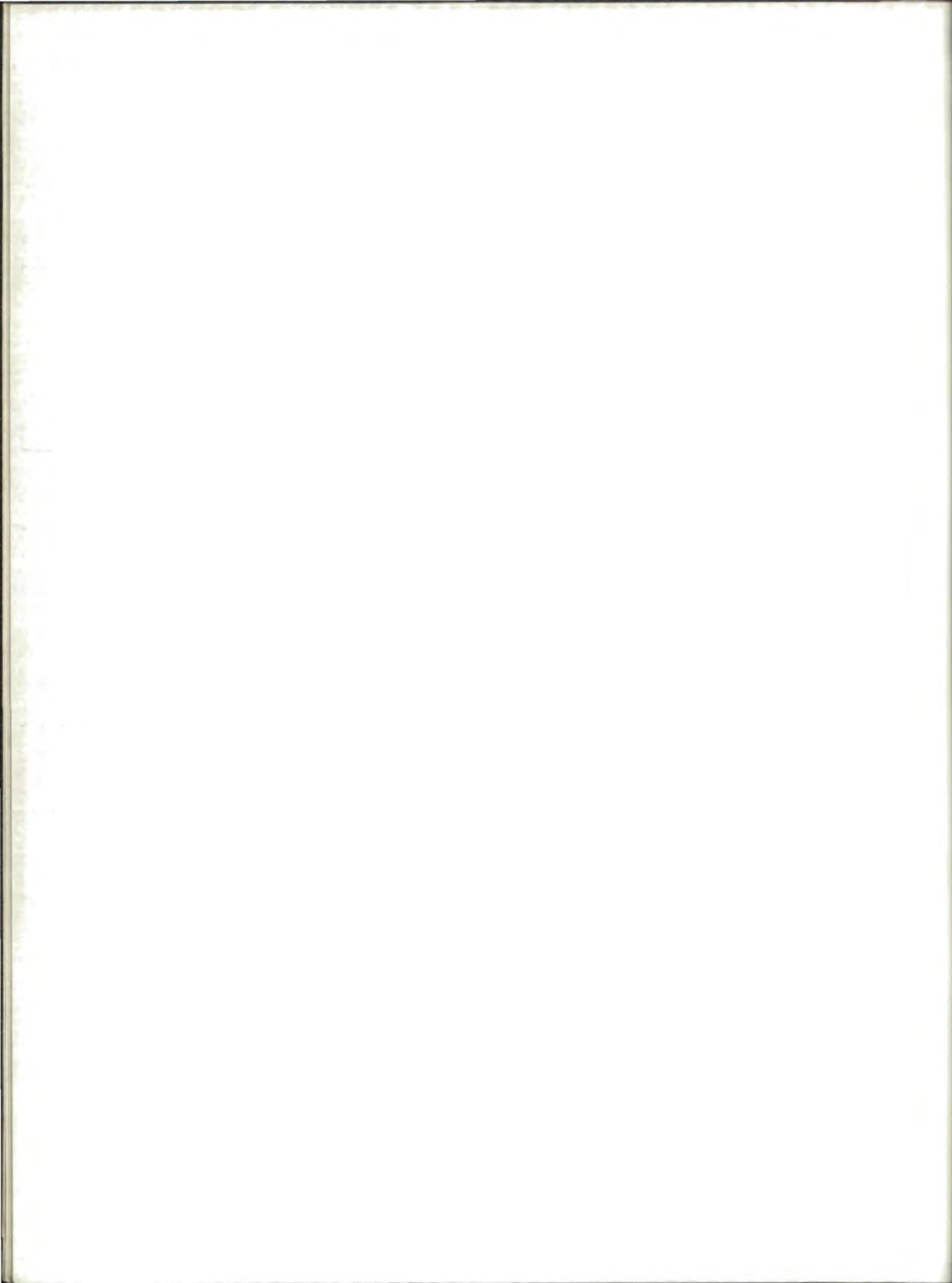


No records are available for the years 1884 and 1885, but in (12) 1886 the Faculty was catalogued with the heads of departments as follows: F. E. Whittemore, B. A., Principal and Instructor in the Academic Department; C. E. Hodgkin, Instructor in the Intermediate Department; Mrs. L. A. Collings, Instructor in Primary Department, and Miss Lizzie M. Gilmore, instructor of Instrumental Music.

Continual growth and improvement seems to summarize conditions in 1886. The average daily attendance for the year was good, scholarship improved, and so forth. Special attention was being given to the fundamental branches of instruction, and special drill in elocution was offered.

The pupils of the Academic Department organized a rhetorical society to which was given one afternoon a week for literary exercises, consisting of debates, essays, readings and recitations.

The library of the school contained about one hundred volumes but was deficient in books of reference.



The entire course of study at this time extended through ten years: two in the Primary Department, two in the Intermediate, two in the Grammar and four in the Academic.

Following is the schedule for the Grammar grades.

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Geography	Geography	Language
Language	Language	Geography
United states History	History (of U.S)	History (of U.S.)

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
U. S. History	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Geography	U. S. History	Geography
Language	Geography	Language
Physics	Language and Physicology	U. S. History.

Note-Reading, Spelling and Writing were taught throughout each term. Recitations, compositions and Music were taught at the discretion of the teacher. The schedule of the Academic Grades was as follows:

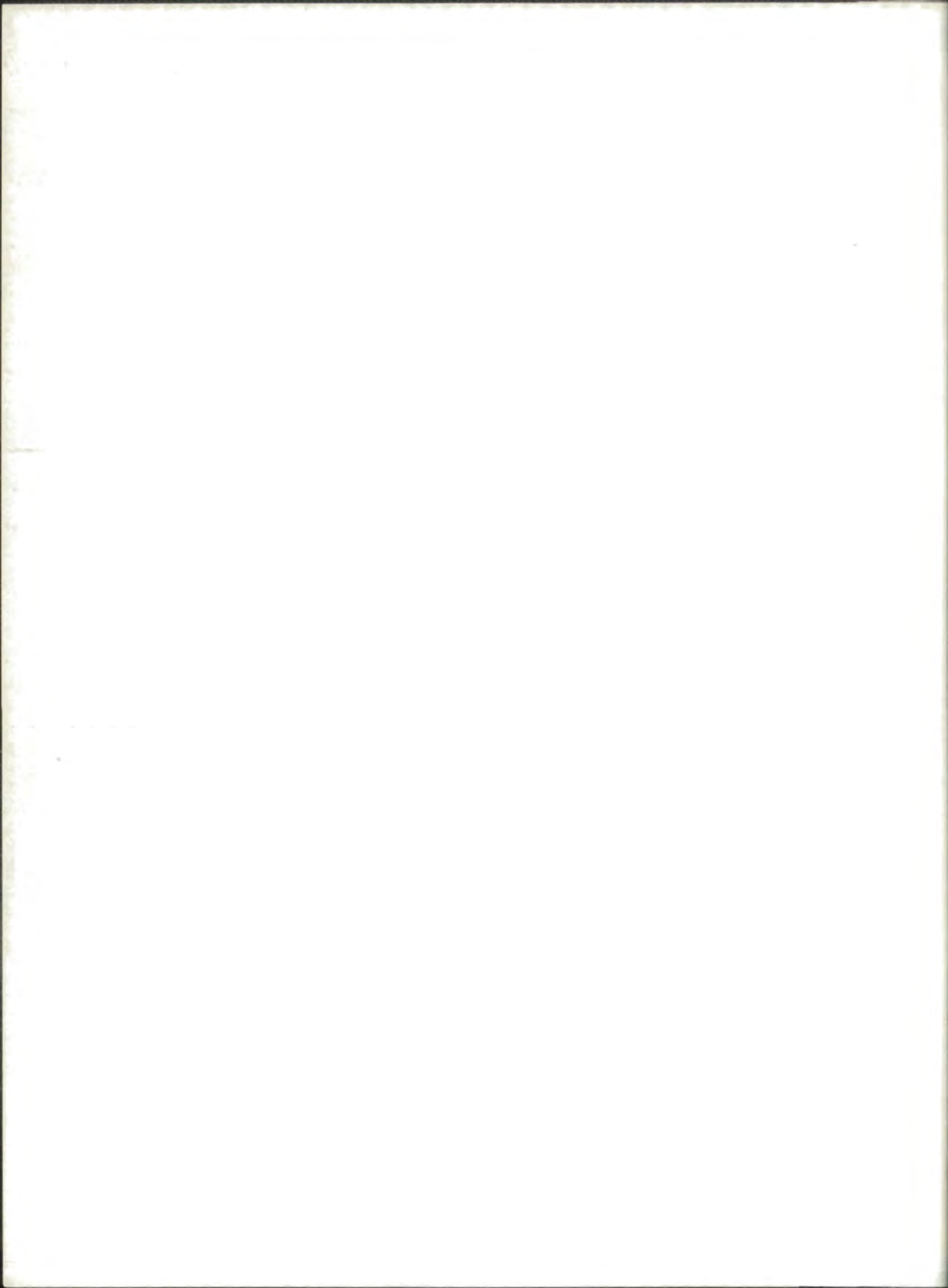
	<u>English course</u>	<u>Classical course</u>
	English Analysis	Latin Lessons
First	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Year	U. S. History	U. S. History
	English History	English History



Second Year	Book-keeping	Latin (Caesar)
	Physiology	Algebra
	Algebra	English Composition
	English Composition	Rhetoric
	Rhetoric	General History
	General History	
Third Year	Physical Geography	Latin
	Botany	Algebra
	Physics	Geometry
	Algebra	Physics
	Geometry	French
	French	Greek
	American Literature	
Fourth Year	Reviews in Mathematics	Latin (Cicero)
	French	French
	Political Economy	Greek
	Civil Government	Political Economy
	English Literature	Civil Government
		English Literature (13)

On September 3, 1888, the Academy began its tenth year. A new course of study was inaugurated which it was believed would greatly facilitate the proper grading of pupils and connect more closely the work of the different departments. The course was such as to make the school work organic and more progressive.

(13) Albuquerque Academy. Eighth Annual Report 1886.

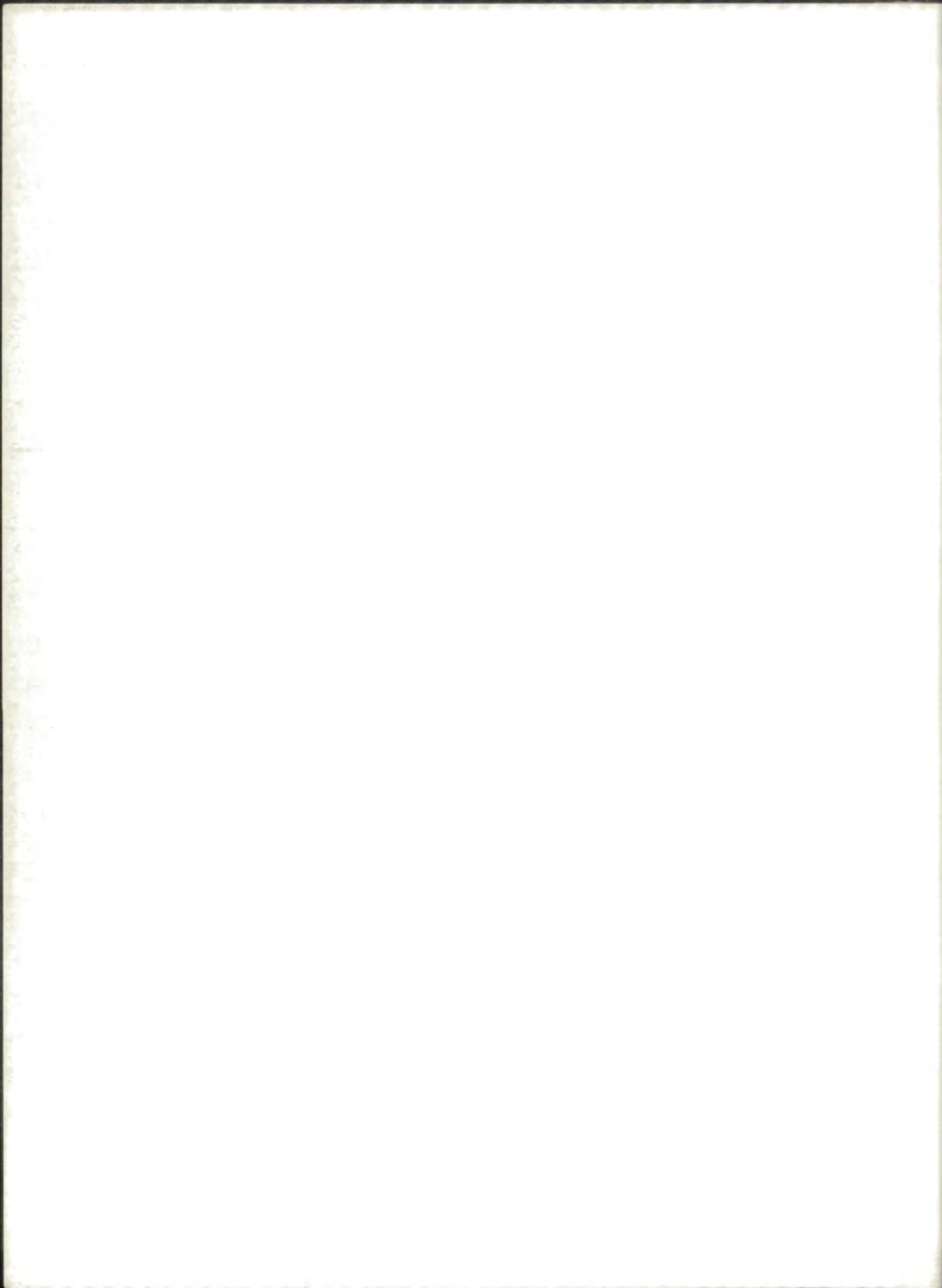


Following the completion of the Academic requirements a pupil could take an "advanced course".

Teachers' meetings were started in this year. The meetings were held once a week and the time was used to "discuss the best methods of instruction as based upon educational principles, that there might be uniformity of method in the school".

The rules of the school were few and simple, and teachers were expected to be uniformly kind, but firm in executing them, and when any pupil evinced a disposition not to conform to just requirements he would be quietly dismissed. The idea was to "direct pupils in such a way that they might be self-governing, and thus become fitted for their duties as citizens in after life".

The teachers for this year were as follows: C. E. Hodgin, Principal; Miss M. M. Winslow, Assistant; Miss Frances Overman, Intermediate Department; Mrs. L. A. Collings, Primary Department; and Miss L. M. Gilmore, Instrumental Music. With the exception of Miss Winslow this was the same faculty as that of the previous year (1887). (14)



In 1889 a number of changes were made in the teaching staff. Miss Lou Lee was put in charge of the Grammar Department, Mrs. E. W. Lewis was given the supervision of the Branch School, and Miss. Grace Burton was made an official substitute.

At this date and after ten years of life, the policy of the Academy had not changed. It still claimed to be a school free from sectarianism, but with the privilege of teaching the principles of right living and Christianity, the desire being simply to educate in the fullest and highest sense.

The course of study in this year, besides offering the two regular courses, English and Latin, in the academic department, also permitted an elective course for those who desired to pursue special subjects.

The Electric Industrial System of drawing was introduced in all the departments, and careful attention was given to this subject. The new Electric system of penmanship was also adopted.

Rhetorical exercises and singing received their share of attention, and public entertainments

were planned to give the pupils a chance to show their talent and training before the public. Graduation exercises were always of special interest from this standpoint.

Interest was taken in the amusements and physical well-being of both boys and girls. Light gymnastics, with music for the school room, and out door sports for the play ground were encouraged.

The branch school which was established at this time was especially for the Spanish-American population, and was accordingly located at Barcelas. No tuition was charged, with the idea that this would stimulate an active interest among people of this class.

The tuition charge in 1889 was as follows:

Primary Department-----	\$1.50	Per Month
Intermediate Department-----	2.00	" "
Grammar Department-----	2.50	" "
Academic Department---	3.00	" "
Spanish-American Department-----	Free	
Instrumental Music, 24 lessons	\$18.00	" "

Three or more children from the same home were allowed twenty-five per cent. discount and a liberal deduction was made for payment in advance for a term

or year. Money was refunded only in case of protracted illness or removal from town. (15)

The new instructors in 1890 were as follows: J. Sidney Gould, teacher of Sciences; Miss Virginia Dox, Spanish-American department; and Miss Jennie L. Pratt, South Side Spanish-American Department.

In this year, the courses of study remained much the same in the Academic Department, except that a few more were offered, especially in literature and the sciences. The Normal courses had become more important, however, and the Elective course that was offered to those who were not preparing to teach or go on to college was decidedly an advanced step in educational ideas. Students of this latter type were allowed to select from the regular courses such studies as they might desire, or as their previous acquirements had fitted them to pursue successfully.

Diplomas were not granted to this class of pupils, however, but only to those who had successfully completed the specified courses in one

of the regular departments (16)

By the year 1890, the crowded conditions becoming too pronounced to be further ignored, a new three-story academy building was erected on the corner of Railroad Avenue (now Central Avenue) and Edith street. The location was described as being "on the main street in the Highlands' section of the city, three squares East of the depot." It was thought better to erect a new building than to attempt to enlarge the old one, which was but a one-story structure. (17)

The new building was formally dedicated on the Thirtieth of December, 1890. It was considered one of the finest school buildings in the southwest and was the pride of the City's educators.

The architects were Patton and Fisher, of Chicago; the contractors were Strong and Hasselden of Albuquerque.

It was a substantial structure, without much ornament, with no waste room, and built for use rather than for show. It was predicted at the time

(16) Albuquerque Academy. Announcements 1890-91.

(17) Albuquerque Academy. Announcements 1890-91.

the half formed conceptions, the lack of knowledge of boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen and seventeen and nineteen."

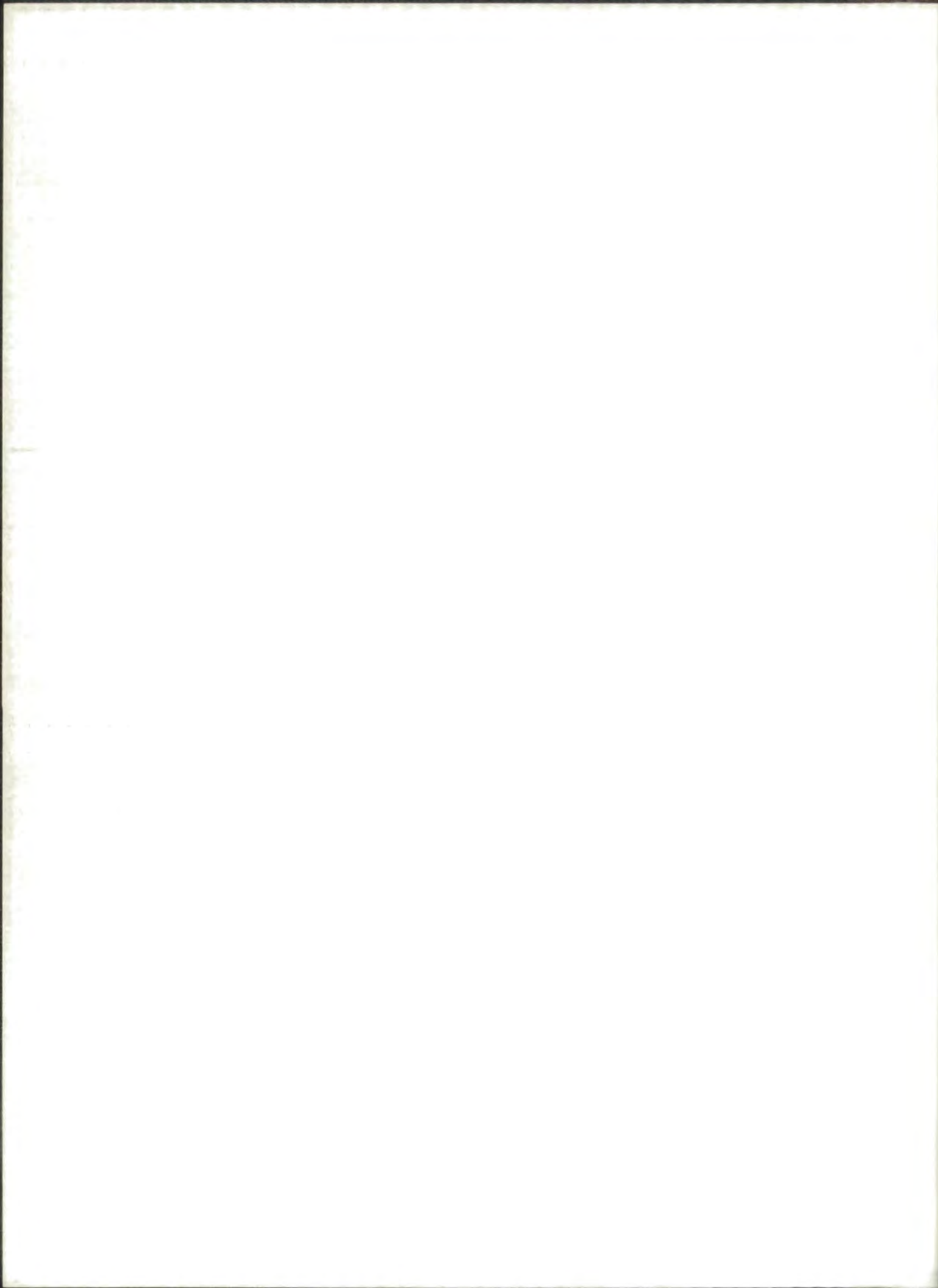
The purpose of the New West Commission was to build up a school whose grand purpose and aim was to provide this type of education.

The religious side was certainly not neglected, as the original idea, when the school was first started in 1879, was to offer a Protestant education that would offset the dominant influence of the Catholic schools, which had held absolute and undisputed sway from the beginning.

It was said to occupy a place of "very marked prominence."

This theory of education sprang "from no theological bias, from no adhesion to any special religious doctrines, from no prepossessions as to the supremacy of any departments of truth, but out of the nature of the mind itself".

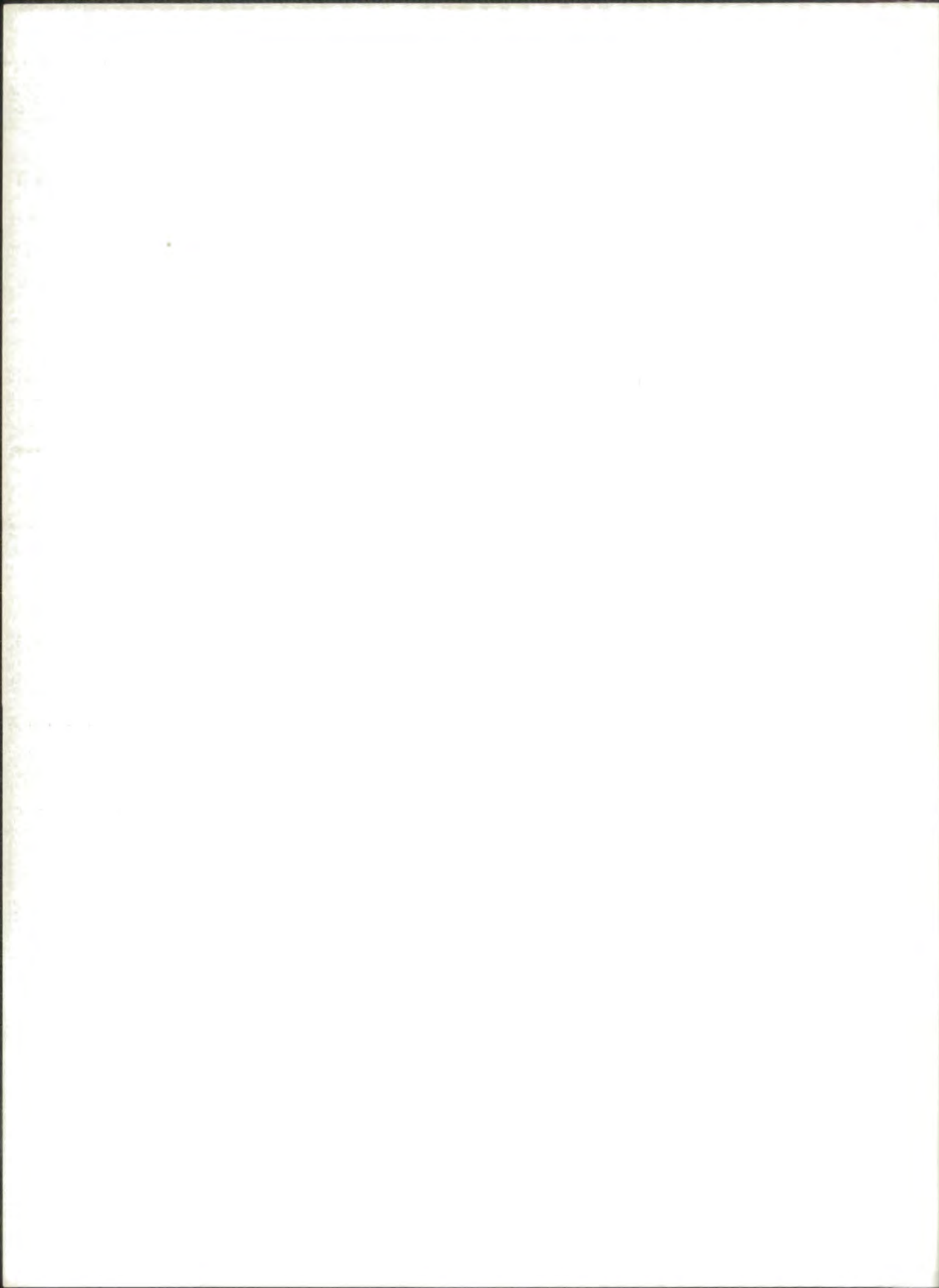
It was said that if an educational institution were to fulfill its high office, it must introduce into its course of training effective agencies for reaching the moral and religious nature.



There was a general feeling at the time of the erection of the new academy building that owing to the advance made in institutions of learning the town would thereafter be recognized as the educational center of the Southwest. It was felt that such a reputation would "attract large numbers of young men and women from other portions of the southwest whose coming would benefit the city in social and business ways and help to make the town known abroad. Also, the location of the Territorial University at this point, it was felt would give a nucleus around which to build indefinitely. This, added to the establishment of several denominational institutions, being successfully operated at the time, gave an excellent start in that line.

The courses arranged for the ensuing year 1891 were as follows: Commercial, English and Normal, Latin, Scientific and Classical.

The primary and intermediate work at this time was "simply to recognize a present want." These departments were to be given up when, by the establishment of good public schools, there would be no further demand for them.



The total enrollment of the academy in 1890 was three hundred and eighty five, the largest enrollment up to that year.

At this time there was agitation for a boarding department in connection with the school for the accommodation of students who did not live in the City.

The Academy continued to fill its valuable place until the establishment of the Public School system in 1891. It was carried on for another year and then discontinued, as it had fulfilled the mission its founders had intended it for, and was no longer needed. The building was leased to the Board of Education for school and library purposes, was later sold to the Board and was finally torn down in 1925. (18)

(18) Addressed Delivered at the Dedication of the
New Academy Building.....Albuquerque, New Mexico
1891.

List of Academy Principles from 1879-1892

Mr. Charles S. Howe	1879-1881
Mr. A. S. Mc Pherron	1881-1885
Mr. H. B. Lawrence	1885-January 1886
Mr. F. Burnette	January 1886-June 1886
Mr. F. E. Whittemore	1886-1887
Mr. G. B. Smith	

Annual report of enrollment available for seven years only.

1879-26	pupils
1880-81	"
1881-151	"
1882-242	" 51 of these Spanish
1883-322	" 57 " " "
1884-223	"
1890-385	"

Aggregate enrollment 1879-1892- 3,000 pupils.

Amount of money spent on the institution by the New West Commission during the entire period of its existence. 1879-1892 about \$18,500.00.

The cost and furnishing of the Academy building on East Railroad Avenue was \$25,847.00 .

Mrs. H. A. Perkins of Eastford, Connecticut gave \$5,000.00.(19)

(19) Addresses Delivered at the Dedication of the new Academy Building.... Albuquerque, New Mexico,
1891

A Financial History of the Albuquerque School
System

Under the law as originally passed all the schools in a county were under the same rules and regulations, and no district had a right to make any special provisions for its own schools or have any special tax for its own benefit. But under the law as it stood in 1891, passed by the Legislature in that year, a district had the right, under certain restriction, of making special levies upon the property of the district for its own benefit, and every incorporated town was made an independent school district under the government of a board composed of two members from each ward. While the schools of such a town received their pro-rate share of the general school revenue of the county, they were other-wise entirely separate, being under a special government of their own. This enabled the towns to maintain schools of a much higher standard than would have been possible in the country districts. (1)

(1) Compliments of the Educators of Albuquerque.

According to the laws of New Mexico we find that in addition to taxation the following legally constitute temporary funds for common school purposes:

"First, The proceeds of all sales of intestate estates which escheat to the Territory.

Second, All forfeitures or recoveries on bonds of county, precinct or territorial school officers

Third, The proceeds of all fines collected for violations of the penal laws.

Fourth, The proceeds of the sales of lost goods or estrays.

Fifth, All moneys arising from licenses imposed upon wholesale and retail liquor dealers, distilleries, breweries, wine presses, gambling tables or games of chance which now pay license or may hereafter be required to pay license." (2)

When the Albuquerque Board of Education was established in the Spring of 1891 it was decided that the "new Board was to supersede all of the old school boards formerly existing and take charge of all funds then appropriated to the use of said former Boards and pay their outstanding indebtedness. At a meeting of the board on May 11, 1891, the members of the old school boards of the City

were present by request. They were asked to state their financial condition by giving a statement of their assets and liabilities.

The Board of Precinct Twelve reported the expenditure of four hundred and seventy nine dollars which had been paid to the Sisters of Charity for maintaining a public school, this being all their funds on hand. Precinct Twelve reported a bonded indebtedness of fourteen hundred and sixty seven dollars, Precinct Twenty-five was unprepared for a report, and Precinct Twenty-six reported assets and liabilities balanced.

On June 15, 1891 the Treasurer of the Board (Who was always the City Treasurer, also) was instructed by the Board to collect from the county Treasurer all License moneys and other school funds belonging to the Board. (3) It was decided by the Board that all of its funds then in the hands of the county Treasurer should be drawn by warrant of the previous years taxes. (4) So Mr. F. L. Pearce treasurer of School District number Thirty-four, turned over to the Board all of the property of the old District Thirty-four and also a balance of

(3) Albuquerque Board of Education Minutes June 15, 1891.
 Albuq., B. of E. Min. will be used in all future references for Albuquerque Board of Education, Minutes.

Three hundred and seventy dollars and ninety five cents, after paying all indebtedness of the old school district.

One of the greatest problems confronting the Board was the financial one. Schools must be built and maintained, and it was up to eight men to manage and direct this. Money must be procured to establish a school system, and more money must be constantly coming in to keep this organization going.

The Board was made up of some of the most prosperous and capable business and professional men of which the City could boast, but even so, these men were without experience in the educational field.

They were no self-sufficient, however, even in their own minds, and were anxious to do the right thing. Debating among themselves, the trustees decided that the best thing for them to do was to write to (5) fifty other towns of about ten thousand Population explaining the situation here and asking advice in regard to starting a system of public schools in Albuquerque. The Board promised to pay the expenses of any trustee who

would examine the schools elsewhere and report for the benefit of the board.

Meetings were frequent that first year of the board's life. There were many problems to be worked out, for the schools must be put on a firm financial bases from the beginning, else efficiency would be impossible.

A bond issue was the first consideration. This was to be floated for the buying of sites and the erection of school buildings. (6) A tax of two mills on real and personal property was levied to help in the maintenance of the schools. This levy had to be approved by the City Council, and the Clerk of the Board had to certify the same to the County Clerk. (7)

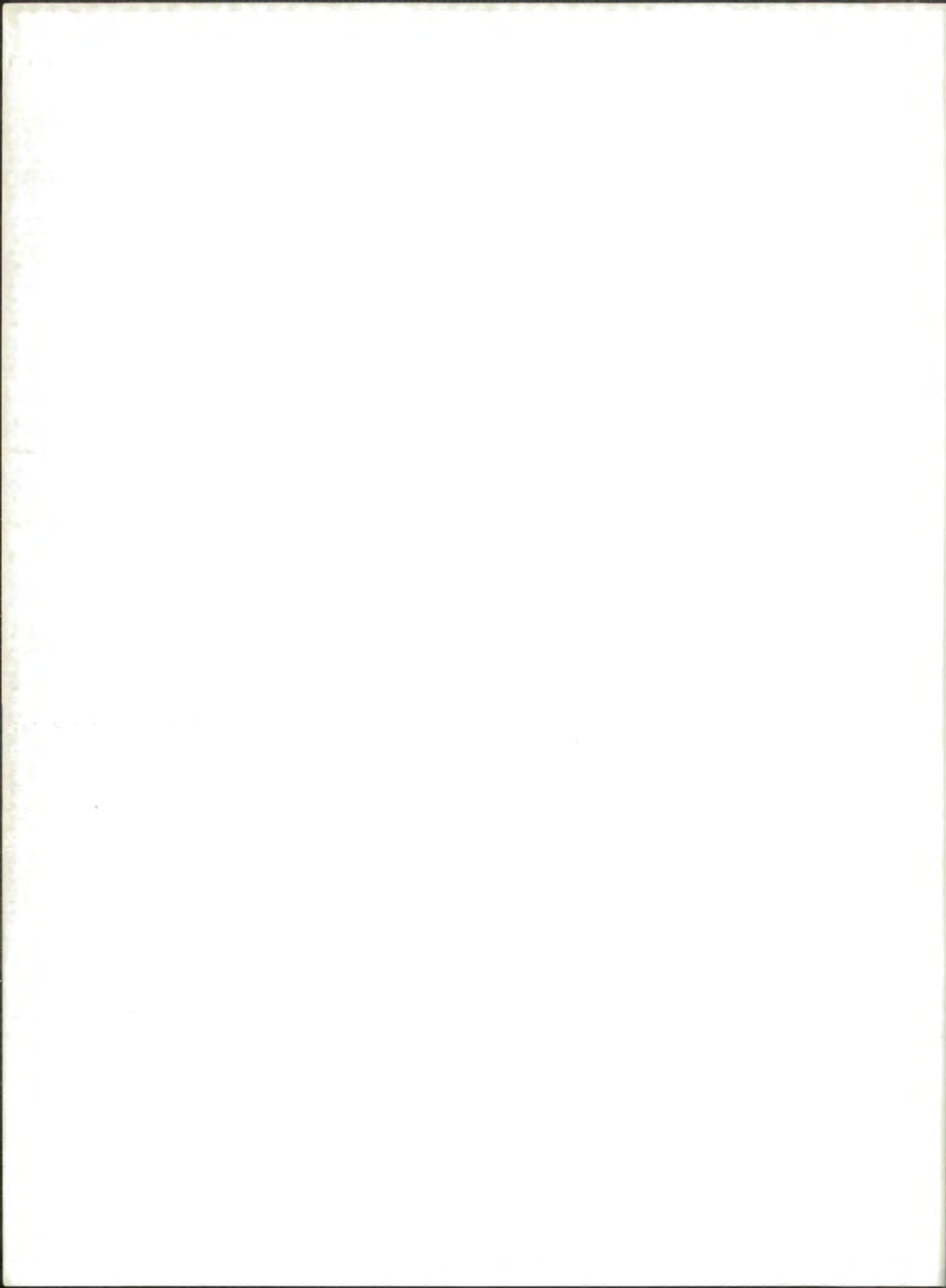
The Albuquerque National Bank was made the depository of the Board's funds. The bank guaranteed ~~and~~ interest rate of four per cent, on the monthly balances. (8) The next year the funds were transferred to the Bank of Commerce, and the following year, (9) 1893, they were returned to the Albuquerque National bank. The bank gave the board its bond for thirty thousand dollars. (10)

(6) Albuq. B. of E. Min. May 4, 1891

(7) Ibid July 25, 1891

(8) Ibid. June 22, 1891 (9) May 2, 1892

(10) Ibid. May 2, 1893



A few months later, fall of 1893, the bubble burst, for the Albuquerque National Bank became defunct. The Board found itself in financial difficulties that seemed to be overwhelming, just as it was getting a good, running start. At that time, November, 1893, the Board had \$ eighteen thousand and seventy four dollars ^{and forty four cents} on deposit, but owing to the Bank's failure, it could not even meet its current obligations. The Board was desperate, for it had to have at least fifteen hundred dollars on December fifteenth, and the same amount on the first of every month thereafter if the schools were to continue. Supplies must be bought, teachers' and janitors' salaries must be paid. There seemed to be but one place to turn in this emergency, other means having failed, and that was to the bondsmen who had gone security for the Bank. These men were Messrs. J. A. Lee, M. P. Stamm, W. Hesselden, E. D. Pullock, Jessie L. Wheelock and J. E. Saint. The Board, although with every legal weapon in its hands, wished to extend to these men every indulgent consideration that it could, and yet at the same time insure the safety of the Board's funds. Therefore, the Board stated that if the bondsmen could arrange to borrow the amount

needed, the Board would be willing to place the Receiver's certificates it held as collateral security for the principal, the bondsmen to arrange for the interest. The bondsmen were interviewed individually, and the majority of them expressed their willingness to do what what was right. Mr. Wheelock, however, flatly refused to sign a note which would have been necessary if the bondsmen had succeeded in borrowing the money needed.(11)

In the meantime the Board tried to borrow the money itself. Mr. Reynolds of the First National Bank, promised the loan under certain conditions which the Board did not accept on the date specified, October 15, 1893. When the matter was taken up later, he maintained that he had a right to retract his promise of aid since the Board had not met his conditions. He feared to involve his bank in legal complications, he said.

The Board then appealed to the Bank of Commerce, and finally to eastern institutions and individuals, but without results. (12)

(11) Albany. N. Y. State. Min. Nov. 14, 1893

(12) Ibid. Nov. 4, 1893

When Mr. Raynolds heard of the unsuccessful efforts to secure the loan he said that he would at least loan the Board the necessary amount with which to pay the interest on the school bonds, due December first. (13) Sometime before this offer was made, the Finance Committee of the Board had tried to borrow the amount of the interest from Mr. Raynolds's Bank, but when the committee could not guarantee that the Board's money for the following year would be deposited with that bank, the latter refused to loan the amount asked for, small as it was,. The explanation was that Mr. Raynolds believed the Committee to be favorable to the Bank of Commerce for he referred to them as (14) Fletcher's men. (15)

By the middle of November the Finance Committee had succeeded in borrowing thirteen hundred dollars from Belle M. Creager for two months, and so was able to pay the teachers' salaries for the month of September. (16) A few days later the committee borrowed eighteen hundred dollars from A. W. Cereand Jr. This loan helped a great deal, but the maintenance cost of running the schools

(13) Albuq. B. of C. in. Nov. 6, 1893

(14) Id. Nov. 6, 1893. (15) res. ask of Com. of C.

(16) Albuq. B. of C. in. Nov. 11, 1893

was continuing, and more money was necessary as time went on. (17)

On December ninth the committee called on the Bank of Commerce to ask for a substantial loan. The bank did not respond as graciously as had been expected. It grudgingly said it would loan the Board a "small amount," the committee inferring that such amount would certainly not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

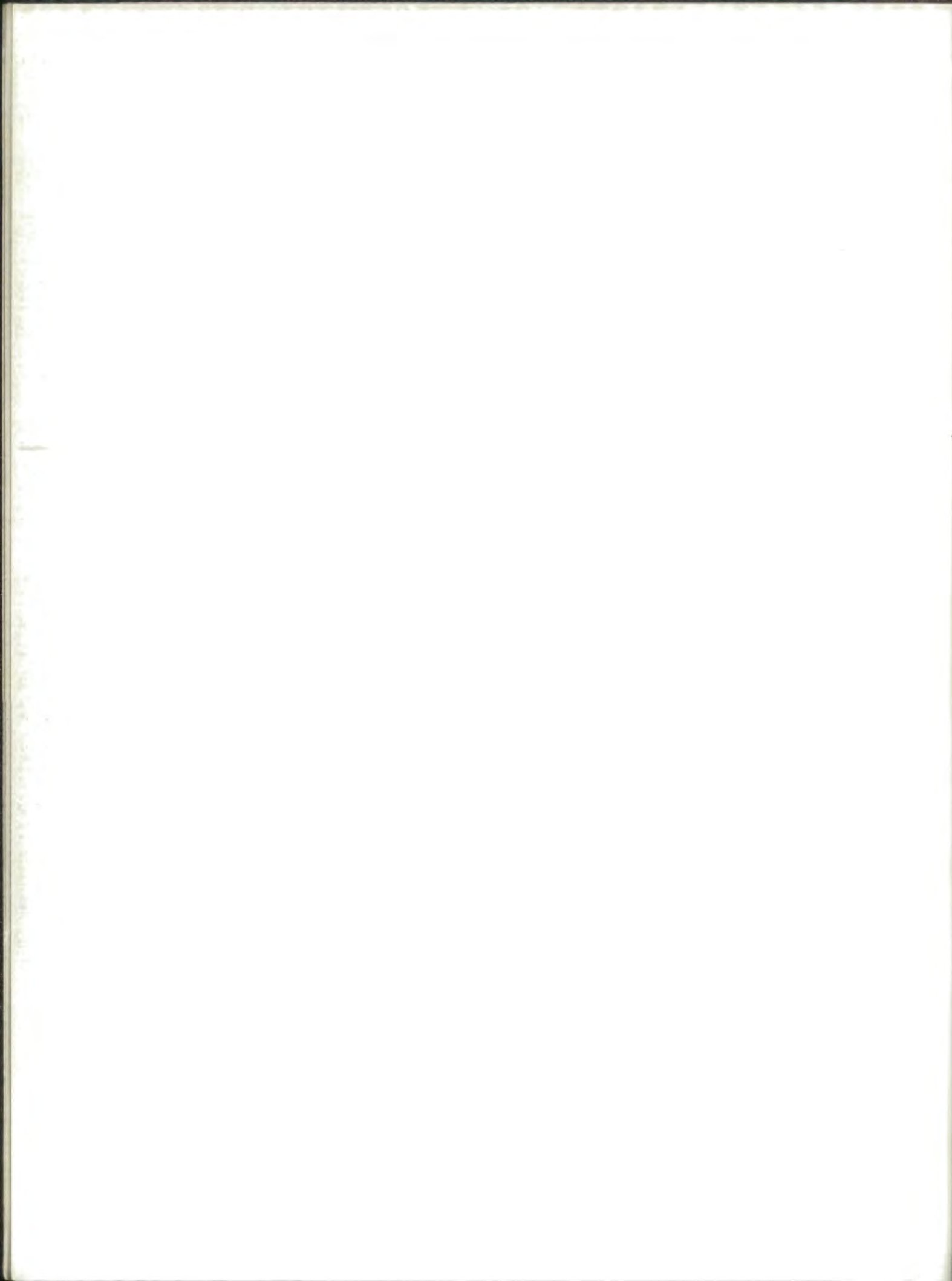
The Committee then called on the First National Bank, although it felt that the prospect here was indeed hopeless, and agreeable surprised at the reception it received. That bank was most cordial and expressed a willingness to cooperate with and help the board in every possible way. It called the committee's attention to the fact that money was scarce and requested that the Board not ask for a larger amount than was absolutely necessary. The cashier stated at this time that the President, Mr. Reynolds, had had a misunderstanding with the committee about the requested loan for bond interest, and he further

(17) Albuq. Board of Education Min. Dec. 1, 1893

stated that the Bank would stand behind its promises and fulfill any obligations which it owed because of them. The Committee assured the cashier, Mr. Flournoy, that it regretted the misunderstanding and that it would apprise the Board of the situation in order that no wrong conclusions regarding the bank might exist. The committee agreed that the Board should pay interest on all warrants paid by the Bank until the later was reimbursed. As collateral security for these advances the Committee put up the receipt of the Receiver of the Albuquerque National Bank for fifteen thousand and eighty dollars subject to the claim of Mr. A. W. Corand for eighteen hundred dollars, the money loaned the Board to pay the interest on the school bonds. (18)

M. Mc Clellen, President of the Board, placed the matter of the bondsmen of the defunct Albuquerque National Bank in the hands of the law firm of Marron, Ferguson and Brenner. As far as could be ascertained nothing was ever done about this. The Board managed to struggle through the

(18) Albus. B. of N. Min. Vol. 9, p. 1



crisis and bondsmen were never forced to make good. (19)

In May, 1894 the First National Bank was made the depository of the Board's funds. The bond of fifteen thousand dollars as required by law, was furnished. (20)

The interest on the school bonds was due in June of that year, and was promptly paid. Things were once more looking bright for the Board. It was again able to pay its bills although it seemed always to be a constant struggle to get the money which rightfully belonged to it. (21) However, it seems that if the Board had not been constantly on the alert as to its financial needs and possible sources of revenue it might very easily have found itself many times lacking the funds with which to operate the schools. It fought and sued and sued and fought to collect money legally due it. County apportionment money for the district was misappropriated, poll taxes were collected, and if collected were sometimes misappropriated, licenses and fines were not collected.

The County Treasurer, Mr. Frank Hubbell.

(19) Albuq. B. of L. Min. April 23, 1894

(20) Ibid. May 23, 1894

(21) Ibid. Aug. 14, 1905

in 1903 misapportioned something over fifteen hundred dollars which belonged to the Albuquerque School District a special committee was ordered by the Board to straighten this matter out and in (22) September 7, 1903 it reported that Mr. Hubbell had been made to see the light. The one thousand five hundred and nineteen ^{dollars} passed from Mr. Hubbell to the Board. (23)

In the same year it was reported that the City had twenty-three licensed gaming tables. The money due the school fund from these licenses was almost as much as the amount collected from the levy of the seven and one-half mill tax imposed on property, the former being four thousand and four hundred and seventy dollars and the latter five thousand two hundred and fifty.

In the same year former Treasurer Newhall and his bondsmen were sued by the Board of Education for the school funds that Mr. Newhall had misapportioned. The Board secured judgment in the Newhall suit for two thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars. (24)

(22) Albuq. B. of E. Min. Rep. 14, 1903

(23) Ibid. Sept. 7, 1903

(24) Ibid. June 2, 1903.

On August 19, 1895 the Finance Committee was given the commission of checking the books of the Clerk and Treasurer. It was ordered to employ and expert to assist in this matter, if necessary, at an expense not to exceed one hundred dollars. The accountant hired to audit the books kept by the Clerk found them in such bad condition that in order to prevent a recurrence of the predicament the Board ruled that the books be presented for inspection once a month in the future. (25)

On December 2, 1895 the Financial Committee made to the Board of Education the following report, ascertained from the books of the County Clerk and Collector:

Amount of School Tax for the city 1894-	\$12,091.83
" " " " " " 1895	13,933.31
Total for two years-----	25,125.14

General school tax levied in the county 1894	\$13,240.48
" " " " " " 1895	22,115.94
Total for two years-----	\$35,456.42

The Territorial Superintendent of schools did not apportion the general school tax ^{until} it was ~~later~~ collected.

The amount due this district in December, 1895 was three hundred and ninty nine dollars and seventy cents. The number of saloons reported by the collector was twenty three at four hundred dollars each. The license for 1895 amounting to nine thousand one hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty-three cents should have gone to this district. The Finance Committee called attention to the fact that the law makes it the duty of the Treasurer to make regular monthly reports to the Board, and stated that in the absence of such reports it was utterly impossible for the Finance Committee to state how much of the above mentioned taxes and licenses had been collected and turned over to the Treasurer, and how much they might hope to receive in the future. This information would also enable the committee to know whether the interest paid on over-drafts entitled to interest on balances in its favor in the bank at any time. The committee further stated that in its opinion the Clerk of the Board had neglected his duty in the matter of collecting the poll tax. This accounted for the very low figure

that the tax represented in 1894, four hundred and forty five dollars. (26)

In the matter of collecting the poll tax the clerk was really to be pitied. The tax was a nuisance and was more bother than it was worth. Many people did not pay it and scarcely a year passed that the Board did not have to sue many persons for it. (27).

In January, 1897 an effort was made to have the law changed to prevent the money from licenses from going to the general fund of the territory. The Albuquerque Board of Education united its efforts with other educational boards in the Territory to prevent this fund from being divided. (28)

In May, 1899 the First National Bank was made the depository for the Board's funds for ensuing year.
the
same

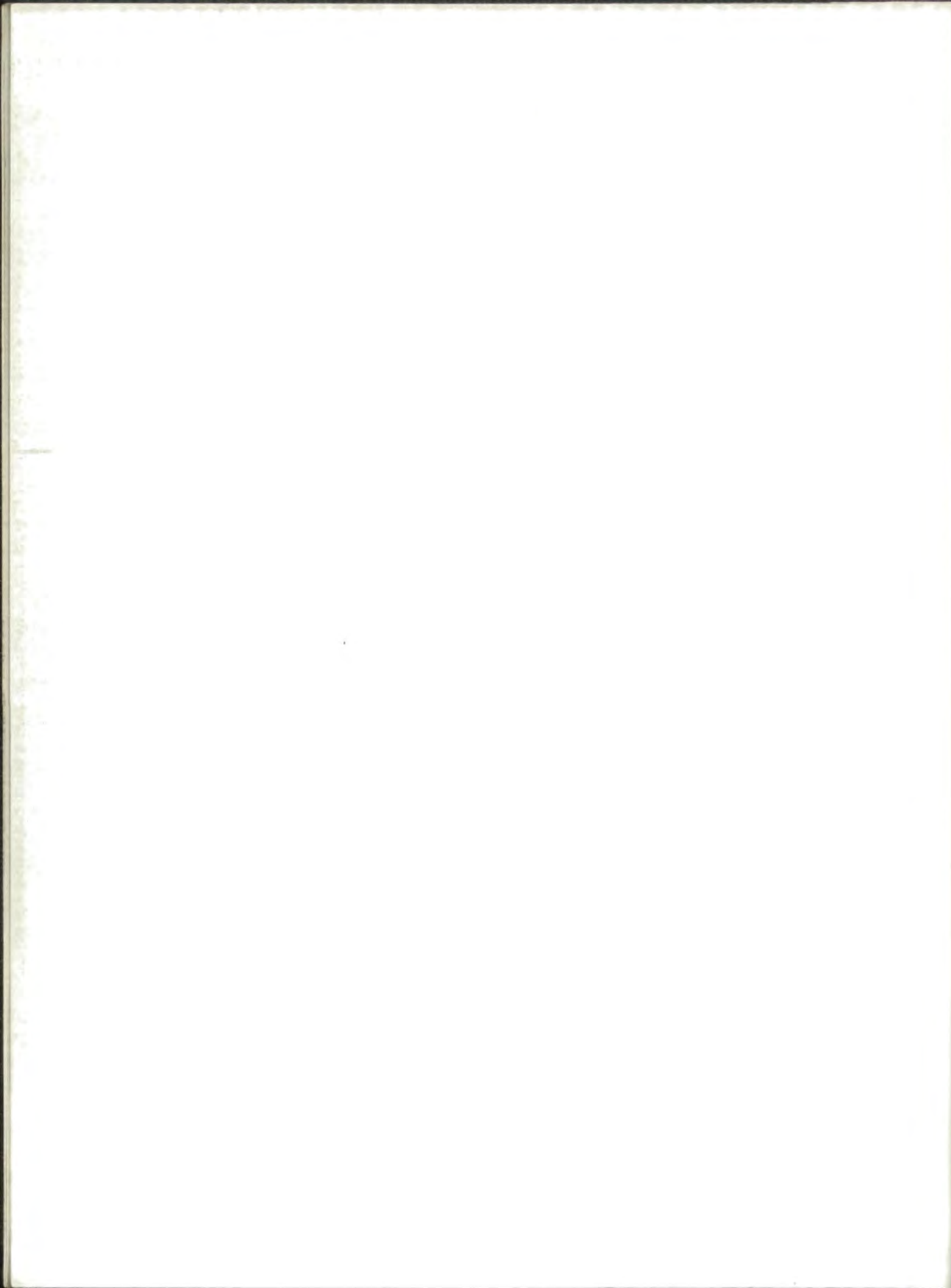
In the month the attention of the Board was again called to the fact that many of the gaming and liquor licenses were not being collected, but that if they all were paid the board would be benefited to the extent of three thousand dollars. (29).

(26) Albuquerque B. of E. Lin. Dec. 2, 1895

(27) Ibid. Aug. 7, 1896

(29) Ibid. May 1, 1899

(28) Ibid. Jan. 4, 1897



In November, 1904 the State National Bank was designated as the depository for all the funds of the Board, and put up a bond of fifteen thousand dollars. (30) At a meeting on December 5, 1904 this action was revoked as the Treasurer of the Board objected to the fund being taken from the Bank of Commerce. He won his point, as the Courts had held that if the depository were changed without the Treasurer's consent, his bond would not be valid. Therefore, the Board returned the bank's bond and left the funds in the Bank of Commerce. (31)

(30) Appq. B. of E. Min. Nov. 9, 1904

(31) Ibid. Dec. 5, 1904

Financial Report

Assets:—May 1, 1908

Cash on hand May 1, 1908-----	14,324.57
Estimated value of Central High School	110,000.00
Estimated value of Edith street prop rty	1,500.00
" " " seventy three acres	
in Highlands-----	2,500.00
Value of Lots number 151, 152, 153 or 154	
and building on Roma Avenue-----	2,800.00
Value of lots number 155 and 156 and	
building on Roma Avenue-----	1,800.00
Estimated value of furniture and	
fixtures -----	<u>10,000.00</u>
Total--	167,924.57

Liabilities: May 1, 1908

Bonds.....	<u>94,000.00</u>
Assets over Liabilities.....	73,924.00

Table of Treasurer's Report on
Some Monthly Balances of
the School District

Date	Balance on Hand	Building Fund
March 4, 1896	\$3,563.63	
September 1897	8,586.11	
September ⁵ 1898	3,617.90	
December 1899	3,751.13	
May 7, 1900	2,374.83	13,560.00
September ¹⁹ 1900	1,970.00	
December 1, 1902	2,759.10	
October 5, 1903	5,500.00	
May 1, 1904	2,743.45	
May 1, 1905	7,763.95	
January 1, 1907	5,553.53	
January 1, 1908	8,245.23	
January 1, 1909	7,396.57	

Table of Financial Record of
Receipts and Disbursment .

1892-1908

	Balance on Hand	Receipts	Disbursments
July 1, 1892 to May 1, 1893	\$60,674.37	\$ 14,198.85	\$ 59,536.84
May 1, 1893 to May 7, 1894	15,336.38	14,759.70	23,338.81
May 7, 1894 to May 6, 1895	6,757.27	18,910.91	21,714.83
May 6, 1895 to May 4, 1896	3, 953.35	21,492.86	21,086.13 Disbursement account pre- vious year. 1,033.50
			22,119.63
May 4, 1896	3,326.58		
Record from May 1896 to May 1907 Unobtainable			
May 1, 1907 to May 1, 1908	15,526.58	51,408.48	52,608.57
May 1, 1908	14,324.57		

Chapter II.

Bond Issues

Upon being organized, one of the first steps in finance which the Board of Education undertook was the instructing of the Secretary to get the opinion in writing of the leading legal firms of the city regarding the extent to which the Board might soon be able to vote bonds for school purposes. The bonded indebtedness of the city at that time was \$79,000, and the assessed valuation was \$2,467,000.00. (1) The question in the mind of the Board was this; was it legal to issue bonds for school purposes in view of the fact that the four percent limitation had been already nearly reached for municipal purposes (2); and if the said bonds were issued for school purposes would they be considered independent of municipal indebtedness? (3) The opinion of the lawyers consulted was divided. Four reported in favor of the legality of the proposed bond issue, and two against it. (4)

On June 22, 1891 a committee was appointed to meet the City Council and state the Board's attitude. The Board believed that in the issuing of bonds it was acting as an independent corporation and would in no way interfere with the city. (5)

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1. Albuq. J. of E. Min. May 4, 1891
 2. Ibid. May 11, 1891
 3. New Mexico. Session Laws, 1891-92 Chapter XXV page 55, section 28.
 4. Albuq. J. of E. Min. May 26, 1891
 5. Ibid. June 22, 1891

In June, 1891 the Board of Education made a request to the Mayor of Albuquerque that he issue a proclamation forthwith calling for an election to vote \$60,000 bonds for the purchasing of sites and the building of school houses. (6)

In answer to this request the Mayor replied that before he would be justified in doing so the Board would have to be more specific as to what it intended to do with the \$60,000 asked for; that is, state the amount intended for building sites, the number, character and cost of each building, and the location and ward in which such buildings were to be located. Mr. J. E. Saint was the Mayor at this time.

In reply to the Mayor's statement the Board replied that so far as it could reasonably determine at that time, the expenditure of the \$60,000 would be roughly, as follows; at least \$10,000.00 for building sites, \$20,000.00 for ward school buildings, and \$30,000.00 for one large high school building, centrally located.

The Board stated that it was in favor of no more bonds being sold than was absolutely necessary to carry on this program. (7)

However, at a special meeting of the Board, the Board recalled this communication and substituted another in its place. This repeated in substance the first communication,

6. Albuq. B. of E. Min. June 25, 1891

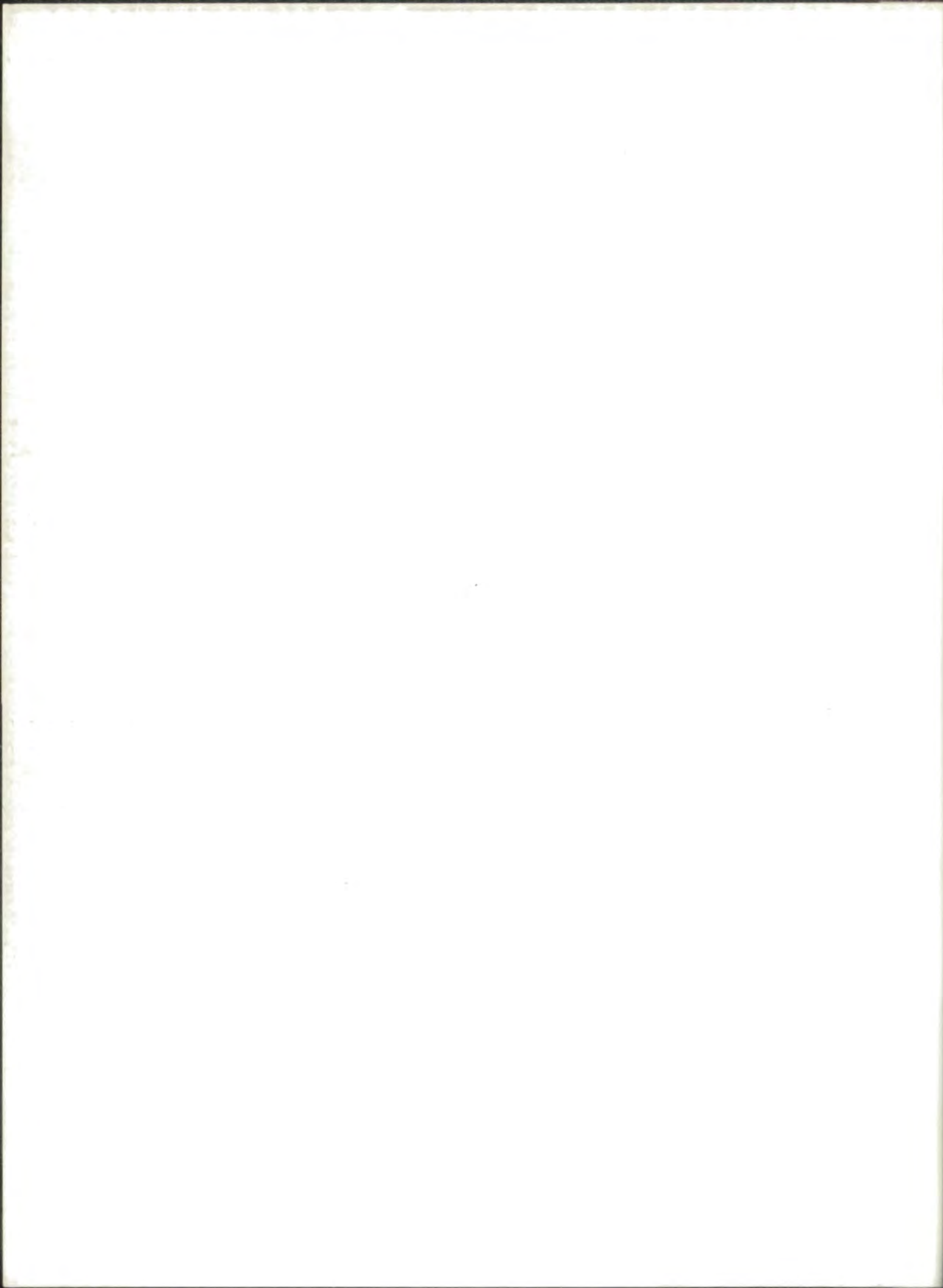
7. Ibid. July 6, 1891

but added that for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of five school sites, one in each ward of the city and one for a central high school, and to erect suitable school buildings thereon, the said Board of Education issue bonds in its School District for the sum of \$60,000 said bonds to be of denominations of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$1000.00, payable in thirty years from date, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. It was pointed out to the Mayor that in calling this election that he would merely be acting in accordance with Section Thirty, Chapter Seventy-five of the Acts of the Legislature of 1891. (8)

The Board considered it to be its duty to designate who should serve as judges of the said election. The following persons were selected to preside in their respective wards: First Ward, Dr. C. C. Winslow, William Farr and L. P. Kranwinkle; Second Ward, F. C. Pratt, A. D. Johnson and Calvin Whiting; Third Ward, J. A. Jacoby, M. P. Stamm and J. Horton; Fourth Ward, W. W. McClellan, F. H. Kent and J. H. Hunt. (9)

8. Albuq. B. of E. Min. July 9, 1891

9. Albuq. B. of E. Min. July 13, 1891



The election resulted, as follows:

	VOTES AGAINST	VOTES FOR
First Ward	0	21
Second Ward	2	43
Third Ward	0	20
Fourth Ward	<u>2</u> 4	<u>57</u> 141

Thus the bond issue was carried by a Majority of 137 votes. The next step was taken when the Board corresponded with investment companies regarding the placing of the bonds voted. A committee was also appointed to procure a legal form of bond in accordance with the statutes. (10)

The deliveries of the bonds were made as follows: \$10,000.00, January 1, 1892; \$10,000.00, March 1, 1892; \$15,000.00, May 1, 1892; and \$25,000.00, July 1, 1892. The time for receiving bids on the bonds was extended to December 1, 1891. (12)

Bids were duly submitted for the placing of the bonds, and Mr. W. S. Strickler making the lowest bid, the business was given to him on the basis of a

10. Albuq. P. of A. in, Aug. 19, 1891

11. Ibid. Oct. 22, 1891

12. Ibid. Oct. 22, 1891

\$30,000.00 commission. (13) The party purchasing the bonds was a Chicago firm of ⁿbakers by the name of Farson, Leach and Company. (14) By February 1, 1892 the bonds had been duly executed and forwarded to the Chicago firm.

By the Spring of 1902 the buildings erected with this money were sadly in need of repair, and crowded conditions in the schools made it also necessary that they be enlarged to twice their original size. (15) Therefore, an election for the purpose of submitting the question of the issuance of additional school bonds was called for the first Tuesday of April, 1902. The Board decided that these bonds were to bear interest, at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually and were to be paid in not less than twenty years or more than thirty years from the date of their issue. (16)

As a result of the election there were 744 votes cast in favor of the bonds and only nineteen votes against them. Therefore, bids were advertised for

13. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Dec. 1, 1891

14. Ibid. Dec. 7, 1891

15. Ibid. Feb. 1, 1892

16. Ibid. April 1902



\$35,000.00 bonds bearing four per cent interest.

Then trouble appeared upon an apparently smooth horizon.

In April of this year it was brought to the attention of the Board that the assessed valuation of the School District was only \$2,066,866.00, on which valuation the Board could only issue \$22,000.00 of bonds, there already existing a bonded indebtedness of \$60,000.00. (17)

The law stated in this regard that no district could permit a greater outstanding indebtedness than an amount equal to four percent of the assessed value of the property of such district. (18)

The Bond issue was therefor changed to \$22,000.00, that being the largest amount permissible by law. (19)

The Board asked for bids on these bonds, but the rate of interest was not sufficiently high to attract bidders, so on May 3, 1902 the interest rate was raised to four and one-half per cent.

The bid of N. W. Harris and Company of New York City was accepted and they were given the option of taking the additional \$13,000.00 school improvement bonds when issued at a future date, at the same rate

17. Albuq. B. of E. April 7, 1902

18. New Mexico Session Laws, 1891-92 XXV. p. 35, Sec. 28

19. Ibid. April 7, 1902

of interest. (20)

When it was thought that the question of bonds was settled, and bids had even been called for on the improvements to be made, N. W. Harris and Company raised certain objections to the bond issue. No explanation of these objections could be found but the presumption is that the validity of the bond issue was questioned on the ground that the amount of bonds voted was in excess of the legal limit. Faced with this legal tangle, the Board decided to let the matter of enlarging the buildings go over until the following year as the time was then too short to complete the work and have the buildings ready by the beginning of the school. It would also have been necessary to hold a new election in order to validate the proposed new bond issue. (21)

In March, 1904 the assessed valuation of the property in precincts twelve and twenty-six was \$2,375,578.00. The Board decided that this was a good time to issue the improvement bonds which had been needed for the past two years. (22)

The special election for the school bonds was held April 5, 1904. The total number of votes cast for

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20. Albino. B. of E. Min May 2, 1902
 21. Ibid. June 24, 1902
 22. Ibid. Mar. 7, 1904

the bond issue was 590 with only five against it. The bond issue was \$34,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half percent, per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds bore the date of July 1, 1904; were of \$1,000.00, denomination each; and were payable in thirty years, but carried a twenty-year redemption option. (23) April 25th the bonds were sold to N. W. Harris and Company. (24)

Owing to the dire need for another school building, the Board in March 1909 drew up a bill to present to Congress at its next extra session, petitioning that body to allow the Board of Education to issue bonds for an extra \$100,000.00 to cover the cost of school buildings and sites. (25)

23. Albuq. B. of E. Min. April 8, 1904

24. Ibid. April 25, 1904

A copy of one of these bonds can be seen on page 168 of the minutes of the B. of A., Vol. II

24. Ibid. April 25, 1904

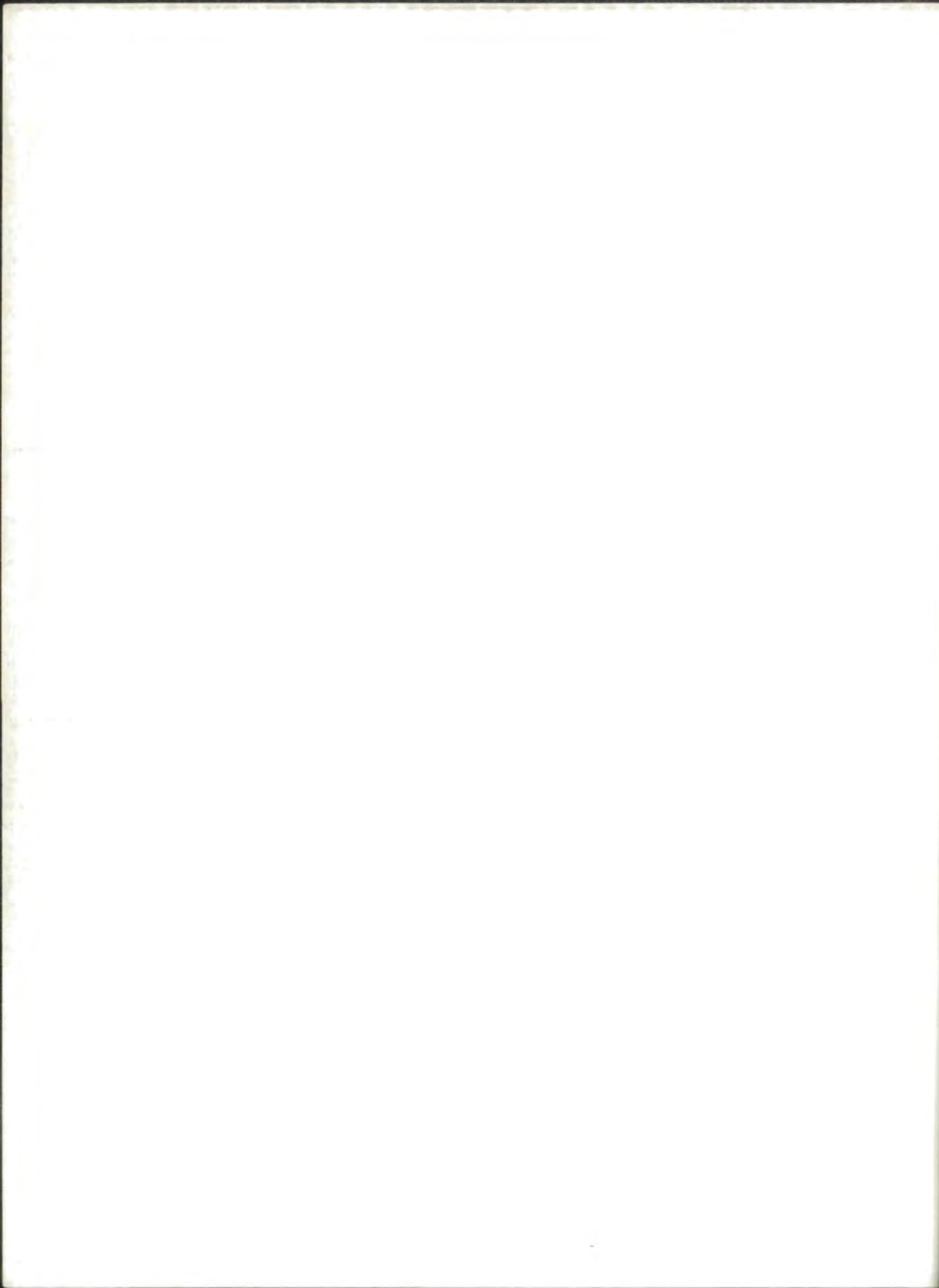
25. Ibid. Mar. 1, 1909

Mill tax levied on all
real and mixed property
for maintenance of schools

Mill tax for payment of
interest on bonds; from
1907 on, and for sinking
fund as well.

1891-----	\$.002
1892-----	.002
1893-----	.005
1894-----	.005
1895-----	.005
1896-----	.005
1897-----	.005
1898-----	.005
1899-----	.005
1890-----	.005
1900-----	.005
1901-----	.005
1902-----	.0075
1903-----	.0075
1904-----	.0075
1905-----	.0075
1906-----	.0075
1907-----	.0110

-----	.0025
-----	.0025
-----	.0025
-----	.0020



Chapter III

Board of Education

This chapter lists the personnel of the Albuquerque Board of Education from 1891 to 1910.

The School Law of 1891 established the common Schools of the Territory.' At the same time that it provided for the Territorial Board of Education and the County Board of Education it also provided for a local or city Board of Education which should have jurisdiction over the local school district.

Albuquerque had long awaited the authority to establish public schools, so when this power was given to it by the Territorial Legislature in 1891 it lost no time in organizing a public school system of which it soon had the right to be proud. (1)

On April 14, 1891, the newly-elected members of the Board of Education took the oath of office, and met for the purposes of organization. They were: Messers. M. C. Nettleton, R. M. Barbour, J. C. Baldrige, E. W. Dobson, D. W. Sammis, G. W. Meylert and Drs. G. S. Easterday and James H. Wroth, Mr. A. C. Briggs was Treasurer. At this meeting a temporary chairman was elected. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected. (2)

1. New Mexico. Session Laws, 1891-92, Chap. XXB, P. 57

2. Albuq. P. of E. Min. April 14, 1891

Mr. J. C. Baldridge was elected President and Dr. Wroth, Vice-president, Mr. R. M. Barbour was elected Clerk. It was decided to determine by drawing lots which members of the Board should hold office for one year and which for two years respectively. The Treasurer's bond was fixed at \$10,000.00. (3)

On October 28, 1891 Mr. Barbour resigned the Clerkship of the Board and Mr. M. Custers was elected in his place at a salary of twenty-five dollars a month. (4)

In May, 1892 the Board was composed of the following members: Messers. W. B. McLaughlin, H. C. Orear, W. W. Pope, J. E. Elder and W. W. McClellen. The officers were; J. H. Wroth, President; J. C. Baldridge, Vice-president; E. L. Moller, Clerk, and Sam Neustart, Treasurer. (5)

On May 3, 1892 Dr. G. S. Easterday resigned and Mr. J. J. Maloy was elected. (6)

In May 1893 the Board was composed of the following members: Mariano Armijo, Louis Kuhns, L. D. Bartlett, S. M. Folsom, The following officers were elected; W. W. McClellen, President; W. B. McLaughlin, Vice-

3. Albuq. B. of E. Min. May 4, 1891

4. Ibid. Oct. 28, 1891

5. Ibid. May 2, 1892

6. Ibid. May 3, 1892

president, Sam Mc Laughlin, Clerk; and W. C. Meehan, Treasurer. (7)

On August 1, 1893 Trustee W. W. Pope resigned (8) and on August 21st Mr. A. D. Johnson was elected. (9)

On October 2, 1893 Trustee S. M. Folsom resigned and Mr. R. W. D. Bryan was elected. (10)

On May 7, 1894 the following new members took the oath of office: Messers. Carl A. Snyder, J. L. Fisher, L. A. Chamberlin, Charles Mansard and M. C. Nettleton. The other members were A. D. Bartlett, L. F. Kahn and M. Armijo. The officers elected were Mr. Nettleton, President; Mr. Chamberlin, Vice-president; Mr. Grunsfeld, Clerk; and Mr. Frank McKee, Treasurer. (11) On May 14, 1894 the Clerk's bond was fixed at \$1000.00. (12)

On August 6, 1894 Trustee Fisher handed his resignation to the Board but it was rejected. (13)

In May 1895 the Board was composed of the following members: Messers. J. C. Marshall, F. W. Ham, J. H. Thuns, G. F. Albright, Nettleton, Snyder, Chamberlin and Fisher. The officers were J. H. Thuns, President; L. A. Chamberlin, Vice-president; and Siegfried Grunsfeld, Clerk. (14)

7. Albuq. P. of E. in. May 1, 1893

8. Ibid. Aug. 1, 1893

9. Ibid. Aug. 21, 1893

10. Ibid. Oct. 2, 1893

11. Ibid. May 7, 1894

12. Ibid. May 14, 1894

13. Ibid. Aug. 6, 1894

14. Ibid. May 6, 1895

On November 4, 1895 Trustee George W. Fisher resigned and Mr. A. A. Keen was elected. (15)

On January 6, 1896 Mr. Grunsfeld, Clerk, was discharged by the Board. Mr. W. E. Pratt was elected as Clerk. When Mr. Grunsfeld's books were audited by the Finance Committee it was found that the poll tax receipts were short forty-five dollars and fifty cents. Mr. Grunsfeld admitted after he was discharged that he owed the Board some money but denied that it was that much. When the Board threatened to bring suit against him to recover the full amount, he paid it. Failure to perform his required duties was the direct cause of dismissal in this case. (16)

In May 1896 the Board was composed of the following members: J. H. Kuhns, F. W. Hamm, G. H. Allright, J. C. Marshall, L. A. Chamberlin, A. E. Fox, R. E. Putney and J. James. The officers were Mr. J. H. Kuhns, President; Mr. W. E. Pratt, Clerk; and Mr. S. M. Salters, Treasurer. The Treasurer presented his bond for \$15,000.00. (17)

In May, 1897 the Board was composed of O. W. Strong, Don J. Rankin, K. A. Snyder, Giegoldt, Chamberlin, Fox,

15. Ann. R. of M. Min. Nov. 4, 1895

16. Ibid. Jan. 6, 1896

17. Ibid. May 4, 1896

James and Putney. The officers were R. E. Putney, President; Dr. Chamberlin, Vice-president; Charles McDonald, Clerk; and Frank McKee, Treasurer. M. McKee presented his bond for \$10,000.00. This amount was thought by the Board to be insufficient and was therefore refused. (18)

On May 17, 1897 a new bond of \$20,000.00 was presented and accepted. The Clerk's bond was presented for \$1,000.00 and was accepted. (19)

The Board members in May, 1898 were Messers. Harsch, James, Rankin, R. W. Hopkins, Strong, Fox, Snyder and Giegoldt. The officers were: R. W. Hopkins President; O. W. Strong, Vice-President; Charles McDonald, Clerk; Mr. Trimble, Treasurer. The bonds for the Clerk and Treasurer in this and many years to come were \$1,000.00 and \$20,000.00, respectively. (20)

On March 6, 1899 Charles McDonald resigned the Clerkship and Roy McDonald was elected. (21)

In May, 1899 the Board members were as follows: Messers. Dodd, Keen, Bowden, Fox, Snyder, Harsch, James, and Hopkins. The officers were Mr. Hopkins, President; Mr. Keen, Vice-president; Mr. Roy McDonald, Clerk; Mr. Putney, Treasurer. (22)

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- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 18. <u>Albuq. B. of E. Min.</u> May 3, 1897 | 21. <u>Ibid.</u> Mar. 6, 1899 |
| 19. <u>Ibid.</u> May 17, 1897 | 22. <u>Ibid.</u> May 1, 1899 |
| 20. <u>Ibid.</u> May 2, 1898 | |

On August 1, 1899 Trustee John James resigned and Mr. D. J. Rankin was elected. (23)

On February 26, 1900 Trustee Snyder resigned, as he was leaving the City, and Trustee Bowden died. (24)

In May, 1900 the Board was composed of Messers. Hopkins, President; Roy McDonald, Clerk; L. H. Chamberlain, Treasurer; Keen, Lamb, Isherwood, Glover, Rankin, Dodd and Ramsdale. (25)

On February 1, 1901 the Board was composed of Messers. Hopkins, President; D. J. Rankin, Vice-president; Roy McDonald, Clerk; Keen, Ward, Lamb, Stevens, Dodd and Isherwood. (27)

In May 1902 the Board was composed of Messers. Hopkins, President; Pratt, Vice-President; Ralph Hunt, Clerk, L. H. Chamberlain, Treasurer; Alger, Ward, Dodd, L. W. Chamberlain, Treasurer, Alger, Ward, Dodd, Isherwood, Newman and Keen. (29)

On April 6, 1903 Trustee Ward and Mr. Hunt, Clerk, resigned. (30) On April 13, 1903 their resignations were accepted. (31) On May 11, 1903 Mr. M. E. Mickey was elected Clerk. (32)

In May, 1905 Hopkins and Pratt were still president and vice-president respectively, and (33) Otto Dieckman

23. Elbuq. B. of E. Min. Aug. 1, 1896

25. Ibid. Feb. 26, 1900

24. Ibid. Feb. 26, 1900

28. Ibid. Jan. 6, 1902

26. Ibid. Feb. 9, 1901

27. Ibid. May 6, 1901

29. Ibid. May 5, 1902

had been elected to fill Trustee Ward's place. (34)

In May, 1904 the Board members were Messers. Hopkins, President; Marsh, Vice-President; White Clerk; H. E. Rogers, Treasurer; E. L. Washburn, Frank Strong, J. W. Edwards, George Craig, J. F. Luthy and Charles Conroy. (35)

On February 6, 1905 Mr. Edwards resigned and B. H. Briggs was elected. (36)

On May 1, 1905 Trustee Marsh resigned, (37) and on May 15, 1905 J. C. Baldridge was elected. No record of a new Board taking office could be found for this year but the membership was as follows; Messers. Washburn, Baldridge, Briggs, Luthy, Craig, Conroy, Hopkins and F. Strong. (38)

1903	
29. <u>Albuq. B. of L. Min.</u> May 5.	35. <u>Ibid</u> May 2, 1904
30. <u>Ibid.</u> Apr. 6, 1903	36. <u>Ibid.</u> Feb, 6, 1905
31. <u>Ibid.</u> Apr. 13, 1903	37. <u>Ibid.</u> May 1, 1905
32. <u>Ibid.</u> May 11, 1903	38. <u>Ibid.</u> May 15, 1905
33. <u>Ibid.</u> May 9, 1903	
34. <u>Ibid.</u> June 12, 1903	

A New Board took the oath of office May 7, 1906. Mr. Hopkins was reelected president, Mr. Luthy, vice-president, and Charles White, Clerk. The Board membership for the ensuing year was as follows: Messers Washburn, Luthy, Strong, Marrion, Corley, Rice and Craig. (39)

Mr. Otto Rice resigned from the Board on January 7, 1907, and C. O. Young was elected to fill his place. (40)

On March 26, 1907 Mr. J. O. Sullivan was employed as Clerk of the Board. (41) He resigned on May 6, however, and Mr. William A. Keleher was appointed. (42)

There is no record of a new Board being elected in May 1907 at which time the election should have taken place. The members during the year, however, were Messers. Hopkins, President; Young, Corley, Washburn, Craig, Luthy, Marron and Strong. Mr. William A. Keleher was Clerk. On January 6, 1908 Mr. Keleher resigned and Mr. Thomas J. Naylor was appointed temporarily with the understanding that he would be employed permanently if his services proved satisfactory. (43)

39. Albuq. B. of E. Min. May 7, 1906

40. Ibid. Jan. 7, 1907

41. Ibid. Mar. 26, 1907

42. Ibid. May 6, 1907

43. Ibid. Jan. 6, 1908

At an election held on Tuesday, April 7, 1908 the following Board members were elected for a term of four years: A. A. Trimble of the First Ward, George Giegoldt, of the Second Ward, A. J. Maloy, of the Third Ward, Frank Moore, of the Fourth Ward, Messers. Marron, Conley, Washburn and Craig remained on the Board. Mr. Maloy was elected President, Mr. Marron, vice-president, and Mr. T. J. Naylon was reelected Clerk. Mr. Stern was Treasurer at this time. (44)

School Sites and the Building
Program

In May, 1891 the School Board took the first step toward obtaining sites for the public schools of the city. At a meeting on May 26 of that year a committee of three was appointed to locate a suitable site in each ward of the city. The Board members living in Wards One and Two were asked to ascertain what they could secure in Ward Two that would be suitable as a location for a high school building. Later, a committee from each ward was appointed to close the contracts for the sites that had been selected in their respective wards no one site to cost over \$1,800.00 nor be smaller than 125 feet by 142 feet. (1)

On June 29, 1891, the titles having been examined, and found satisfactory, the Secretary of the Board was instructed to draw a warrant for deeds to two school sites selected in the Huning Highland Addition and the Highland Addition South. (2)

On June 6, 1891, the committee on Real Estate and Buildings was instructed to obtain plans and specifications for a suitable school building in the Fourth Ward, and also to look into the merits and cost of the

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1. Albue. B. of E. Min. May 26, 1891
 2. Ibid. June 29, 1891

Rutten Warming and Ventilating System for the Ward buildings. (3)

On July 12, 1891 the purchase of the fourth ward school site known as the "Fuinerty property" was closed by telegraph for \$1800.00, Trustee Wroth acting in the name of the Board. On this date Mr. J. M. Wheelock presented sketches of the proposed ward buildings to the Board. (4)

At a meeting held on February 16, 1892 the Board discussed the building program and several suggestions were made. Three among these are worth noticing. First, that the Board erect two buildings, one on each side of the railroad track; second, that four ward buildings for the primary and intermediate grades be erected in the respective wards together with one central building for the upper grammar and high school grades; third (and the latter suggestion was the only one acted upon), that the Board offer the New West Commission \$22,000 for the Academy building on the same terms as the previous proposition, and if it should be accepted it was decided to spend the rest of the \$60,000 on the other three wards in equal proportion.

3. Albuq. B. of E. Min. June 6, 1891

4. Ibid. July 12, 1891

5. Ibid. Feb. 16, 1892

It was decided that the ward schools were to be of four rooms, to accommodate fifty pupils per room, to be provided with the Rattan System of heating and ventilation, and the plans were to be prepared with a view to such future additions as would double their capacity. The maximum cost was to be \$11,000.00. It was then planned that in case the Board did not succeed in buying the Academy building, it would erect two buildings of eight rooms each, two of four rooms each, and that one of each kind would be located on each side of the railroad tracks. (5)

On March 15, 1892, Mr. C. Hale, the representative of the New West Education Commission, came to Albuquerque. On this date he appeared before the Board and asked that the conditions in the contract stating that the New West Education Commission would have to spend the purchase money on education in Albuquerque be stricken out. The Board agreed to this and Mr. Hale accepted the offer of \$22,000.00 for the Academy building and furniture in the name of the New West Commission. (6)

At a Special meeting the next day, the Board turned its attention to the selection of plans

5. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Feb. 16, 1892

6. Ibid. Mar. 15, 1892

for the three ward buildings, with the idea of carrying out the original program. It was decided that the members of the Board from Wards Two, Three and Four should select their own architect. Pursuant to this decision the members selected the plans of Jessie M. Wheelock for the Third Ward building that of H. D. Johnson, of Silver City, for the Fourth Ward building, and that of Edward B. Cristy for the Second Ward building.

At this time the Board deemed it advisable to purchase enough property adjoining the school site in Wards Two, Three and Four to make these sites measure 200 by 142 feet. When the buildings were laid out they were placed so as to conform to these dimensions.

The Building Committee was instructed to attend to the planting of trees and the improvement of the grounds of the High School building.

The warming and ventilating system was to be installed by the Smead Company under the eye of a competent superintendent of the Ruttan Company. The mason and carpenter work necessary for the installation of the system was to be paid for by the Board, as was also the freight on the equipment. The payments were to be made as follows: One-third when the furnaces were delivered in the city, one-third when they were set up,

the balance when the work was completed. The date set for completion was March 1, 1893. (7)

In April 1892 an injunction was issued against the School Board to restrain it from buying the New West Academy building. (8) May 2, 1892 the Board appointed E. W. Dobson as its attorney in the injunction suit. This suit filed by J. M. Wheelock, a disgruntled architect, was based on the ground that the Board could not use the bond money to buy a building as the bond's specifically stated that the money was to be used to purchase building sites and erect new buildings. It therefore became necessary to purchase a lot and erect a new building for a high school. (9) On May 10, 1892 the Board authorized the purchase of a lot on the corner of Lead Avenue and Third Street for \$4000.00. (10)

On May 23, 1892 the plans of C. C. Buck were adopted for one of the school buildings. (11) Mr. Buck said that he would superintend the construction of the four ward school buildings, making such alterations as

7. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Mar. 16, 1892

8. Ibid. Apr. 1892

9. Ibid. May 2, 1892

10. Ibid. May 23, 1892

11. Ibid. May 23, 1892

might be necessary, for the sum of \$1500.00. This offer was accepted and the Board adopted his plans for all four ward buildings. The contract entered into with Mr. Buck provided for the furnishing of the plans and specifications, and the superintending of the erection of the four ward school buildings at a cost of \$375.00 for each building. The First and Fourth Ward plans were prepared first, and were to be ready June 6, 1892. On May 21, the Board also authorized the calling for bids for the construction of the four buildings. It was decided, further, that the Board members of each ward be constituted a building committee to oversee the erection of the buildings in their respective wards, and that specifications be referred to them for their approval.

The bids for the construction of the ward buildings were read before the Board, and that of Edward Hedler was accepted for the sum of \$38,000.00 exclusive of heating apparatus. (12)

At a meeting of the Board on December 12, 1892 the bid of O. W. Strong was accepted for furnishing the desks for both pupils and teachers for the new

buildings. The cost was \$1,329.00.

The construction work was begun on schedule and progressed rapidly and satisfactorily. The Board acquiesced to the slight changes or improvements suggested by the architect and contractor in the original plans. Complete harmony appeared to exist between the various parties. (13)

On January 28, 1893 Mr. Medler presented the Board with a bill for certain "extras", such as extra stone work on the Third and Fourth Ward Buildings, amounting to between \$350.00 and \$400.00, extra lettering work amounting to eighty dollars for the four buildings, and extra work in lowering the black boards, amounting to sixty dollars. Mr. Medler, however, allowed the Board a deduction of \$250.00 because the brick work had not been oiled, although his contract specified that it should be. (14)

The First and Second Ward Buildings were turned over to the Board on January 29, 1893, and \$7,500.00 insurance was placed on each building. This insurance business was distributed among the different agencies in the City. (15) The Third Ward Building was accepted February 11, 1893, (16)

13. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Dec. 12, 1892

14. Ibid. Jan. 28, 1893

15. Ibid. Jan. 29, 1893

16. Ibid. Feb. 11, 1893

and the Fourth Ward Building March 15, 1893. (17)

The contract for grading the grounds of the four ward schools was let to W. S. Taimber and Company.

Mr. Taimber was required to furnish a bond of \$137.00. (18)

On September 4, 1893 the contract for laying the sidewalks was let to Mr. W. Wright. His bid was thirty-nine cents for an eight-foot, and thirty-two and one-half cents for a six-foot walk. (19)

In February, 1899 the total amount of insurance carried on the school buildings was \$32,500. (20) In May of this year the insurance rate was lowered from three to two per cent, and rebates were paid the Board by the various insurance agencies. (21)

During the latter part of the Year 1899 the Board began to consider the erection of a Central School Building and appointed a committee to look into the matter. A report was made at the meeting held on January 1, 1900 to the effect that a suitable building could be erected for \$15,000.00. Upon receipt of this report, the Board voted to take the \$10,000.00 then on time deposit in the First National Bank and transfer it to a Building Fund and to apply an additional \$5,000.00

17. Albuq. F. of E. Min. Mar. 15, 1893

18. Ibid. June 15, 1893

19. Ibid. Sept. 4, 1893

20. Ibid. Feb. 24, 1893

21. Ibid. May 8, 1893

which was to be collected by the Board to the same fund. Thus, the financial foundation for the Central School Building was laid. (22)

On January 27, 1900 the plans of E. B. Cristy, architect, were accepted for the Central School Building. He was also employed to superintend the erection of the building and was to keep the total cost within \$15,000. (23) Whiting and Company's bid of \$1,699.00 was accepted for the plumbing and heating, and the bid of J. W. McQuad of \$12,395.00 was accepted for the construction of the building exclusive of plumbing, heating and lighting. (24)

On April 4, 1900 the lot adjoining the Third Ward School property on the East was purchased from Mr. Otto Dieckman for \$200.00. (25)

September tenth of this year, the date of the opening of school, found the Central School Building ready. The Building Committee of the Board had reported on September third that the building had been duly accepted and paid for. (26)

By January, 1902 the crowded conditions of the schools, as well as the general condition of the buildings themselves, was of great concern to the Board.

22. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Jan. 1, 1900

23. Ibid. Jan. 27, 1900

24. Ibid. Feb. 26, 1900

25. Ibid. Apr. 4, 1900

26. Ibid. Sept. 3, 1900

The time had come when steps must be taken to improve sanitary conditions, enlarge the buildings and make up-to-date changes in the heating and ventilating systems.

A committee reported to the Board the necessity of the following changes before September, 1902: an addition of four rooms to the Second and Third Ward buildings at a cost of \$7,500.00, and to the Fourth Ward building at a cost of \$5,500.00; outside closets for four wards, \$1,200.00; hot water heaters in the four ward buildings, \$1,500.00 each or \$6,000.00 in all; seats and furniture for the buildings, \$1,500.00. The total expenditure was estimated at \$29,200.00. The Board adopted the report, and plans were made to execute it as soon as funds would permit. (27)

Improvement Bonds for \$34,000.00 having been issued in July, 1904 the Board felt that it was in a financial position to go ahead with the building program. Plans were prepared by Mr. Edward Cristy and he was appointed architect to superintend the building of the additions at a commission of two and one-half percent.

27. Albuc. B. of E. Min. Jan. 9, 1902

A request for bids was then published, stating that a certified check for \$500.00 would be required from the contractor receiving the bid for any one building and a check of \$100.00 if one man secured the contract for all the buildings. The contract for the construction of all buildings at a cost of \$22,500.00 was awarded on May 23, 1904 to Anson and Holman, subject to the sale of the bonds. The contract for plumbing and heating, amounting to \$8,750.00 was given to Mr. Wallace Hesselden. (28)

In July, Mr. McCorrison was given the contract to lay one hundred feet of cement walk in front of the Board's property on Edith Street, at a cost of \$110.00. (29)

On November 9, 1904 the Board accepted the school buildings from Anson and Holman and returned their certified check of \$1,000.00. Extra work and certain changes in the specifications came to \$1,964.00. (30)

On October 2, 1905 the Building Committee was authorized to purchase the property consisting of a house and two lots adjoining the south side of the First Ward School. (31) Thirteen hundred dollars was spent for this property, the Board voting this amount on March 22, 1906. (32) On February 4, 1907 the Board decided to purchase four lots adjoining the Third Ward School for \$1000.00. (33)

28. Ibid. B. of E. Min. May 23, 1904

29. Ibid. July 5, 1904

30. Ibid. Nov. 9, 1904

31. Ibid. Oct. 2, 1905

32. Ibid. Mar. 22, 1906

On June 27, 1904 the bid of Mr. James McCarriston was accepted for the work of laying cement walks around the Second, Third and Fourth Ward School buildings. Mr. McCarriston's reputation for satisfactory work was so high that his bid was accepted over three lower ones. (34)

The Board voted on November 8, 1907 to buy four lots and a small house on Seventh Street and Roma Avenue owned by Mr. E. V. Chavez, for \$2,800.00. (35)

On February 11, 1908 President Hopkins was authorized by the Board to purchase from Mr. Summers the property next to the Fourth Ward School building at the lowest possible figure, same not to exceed \$1800.00. On March 9, President Hopkins reported that he had bought the property at that figure. (36)

On October 21, 1908 the Board authorized the Building Committee to enter into a contract and erect a building for school purposes in the Fourth Ward at a cost of about \$450.00. (37)

The bid was let to Woodman and Peam at \$402.00.

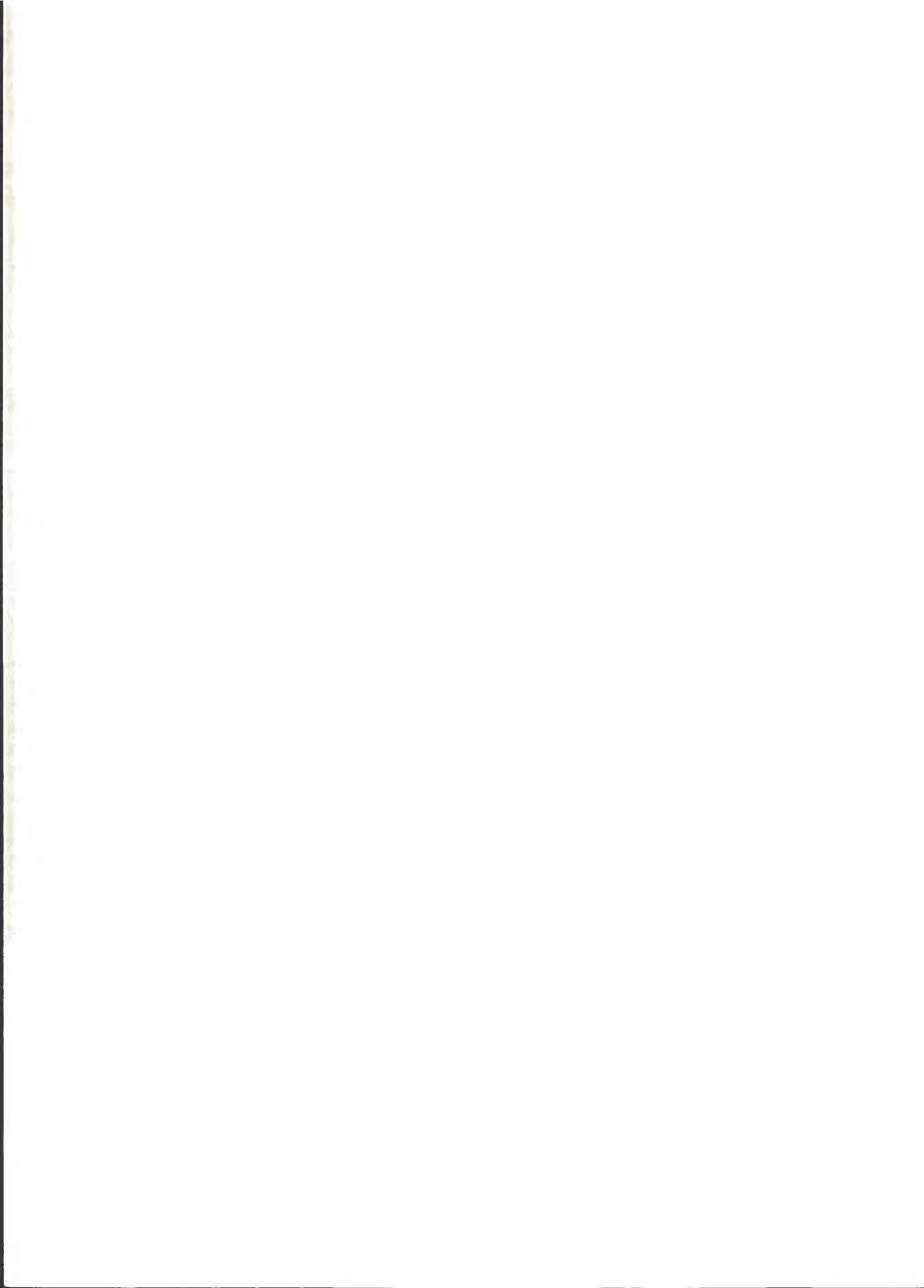
Early in the year 1909 conditions were so crowded in the schools that the Board seriously considered

34. Albuq. B. of E. Min. June 27, 1907

35. Ibid. Nov. 8, 1907

36. Ibid. Feb. 11, 1908

37. Ibid. Oct. 21, 1908



erecting a new building or adding to the old one in the Fourth Ward. A committee was appointed to see to obtaining the plans and contract, but after an investigation into the cost it reported that it did not deem the time propitious for such a program of expansion. The Board simply could not afford to enlarge its building program without the issuance of more bonds, and this was impossible at the time unless a special dispensation from Congress could be procured making a new bond issue legal. (58)

38. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Nov. 3, 1908

The following is a statement of the Real Estate owned by the Board of Education in December 1897 showing when and from whom the same was acquired, the consideration paid therefor and where the deeds are recorded:

Old Frame Building

D. L. Sammis and Wife(Warranty deed dated June 29, 1891
to (Recorded Book 23, p. 185. Lots 11,
(12 and 13, Block 23, Hunnings High-
Board of Education of(land addition to Albuquerque
City of Albuquerque. (Consideration \$1,300.00

First Ward

Franz Hunning and Wife(Quit Claim deed, Dated December
to (14, 1892 Recorded Book 16, p. 266.
(Lots 9 & 10, Block 20 Hunnings
Board of Education of(Highland Addition to Albuquerque.
City of Albuquerque. (Consideration \$1,000.00

Second Ward

Franz Hunning and Wife(Warranty Deed, Dated April 11, 1892
to (Recorded Book 23, p. 400. Lots 5,
Same (6, 7 & 8, Block G.
(Hunnings Highland Addition South to
(Albuo. Consideration \$1,475.00

Third Ward

Franz Hunning and Wife(Warranty Deed, Dated June 29, 1891
to (Recorded Book 23, p. 185. Lots
Same (2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, Block C
(Atlantic and Pacific Addition to
(Albuo. Consideration \$1,167.00

Franz Hunning & Wife (Warranty Deed, Dated April 4, 1892
to (Recorded Book 24, p. 379, Lots 7
(& 8. Block 0, Atlantic and Pacific
Board of Education of(Addition to Albuq. Consideration
City of Albuquerque. (\$470.00

Fourth Ward.

Patrick Finerty (Warranty Deed, Dated July 18, 1891
to (Recorded Book 21, p. 358, Lots 166, 167,
Same (168, 169, 170 & 171, Block 13.
(Armijo Brothers Addition to Albuquerque.
(Consideration \$1,800.00

John L. Gay, W. W. (Warranty Deed, Dated April 12, 1892.
Foote & J. W. Mc- (Recorded Book 24, Page 382, Lots
Donald (164 and 165, Block 13.
to (P. Armijo and Bros. Addition to Albuq.
Same (Consideration \$600.00

High School Site.

Otto Dieckmann (Warranty Deed, Dated May 16, 1892.
to (Recorded Book 23, p. 408, Lots 19, 20,
Same (21, 22, 23 and 24. Block 30.
(Original Town site of Albuquerque.
(Consideration \$4,000.00 (39)

School Housing and
Rents

When the Legislature passed the Law of 1891 enabling towns to have their own public school system Albuquerque lost no time in establishing one. Wait for buildings to be erected? Indeed not. The Board of Education took the attitude that schools we must have right away and schools we had right away.

A committee of two with the Superintendent, Mr. Hodgins, was appointed on June 9, 1891 to ascertain what suitable building could be rented for school purposes. (1) In July the Executive Committee of the Albuquerque College rented the Board four school rooms in the college building for one school year of ten months for \$450.00. It was understood that the Board should make any and all improvements it deemed necessary, as well as all repairs, at its own expense. (2)

On the thirteenth of the month Mr. J. P. Armijo offered to rent the Board a hall and two rooms in his adobe building near the switch of the street railway for twenty-five dollars per month, the Board to make all repairs and improvements. (3)

A lease with the Trustees of the Methodist College

1. Albuq. B. of E. Min. June 9, 1891
2. Ibid. July 6, 1891
3. Ibid. July 13, 1891

for their building for one year, dating from August 1, 1891 was negotiated.

The Board lost no time in putting these buildings, poor as they were, in condition for occupancy. Such changes and repairs as were necessary on the College Building and school building on Arno Street were ordered made. The Committee on school books, supplies and ^{such} furniture was authorized to make ^{such} purchases as were necessary for these buildings. (4)

In August the Board rented six rooms in the Albuquerque Academy Building, the New West Association to furnish the heat and janitor service. The rental was to be \$1,250.00 for nine months, according to the New West demands, but the Board thinking this too high offered \$1,200.00, and this was accepted. (5)

When the Committee on Supplies had looked over the situation it reported that the following articles would be necessary with which to begin work: two hundred desks, twelve teacher's chairs, one hundred boxes of crayon, three dozen erasers, two dozen pointers, one dozen feather dusters, twenty-four quarts of ink, thirteen waste baskets, and two Webster's International Dictionaries.

4. Albuq. B. of E. Min. Aug. 1, 1891

5. Ibid. Aug. 16, 1891

