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New Mexico Normal University PAST AND FUTURE.

By an act of the territorial legislature of 1893, the New Mexico Normal school at Las Vegas was created. The proceeds of the special tax levied at that time for the erection of the building, with the addition of \$10,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1895, and the sum of \$19,700 advanced by the citizens of Las Vegas in 1898, were applied to the erection and equipment of the beautiful sandstone building now occupied by the school. The building is of the Romanesque style of architecture. It is situated on an eminence

in the center of the city of Las Vegas, and is accessible from all directions, and is surrounded by perfect sanitary conditions. It is heated by steam, perfectly lighted and ventilated, furnished with electric lights and supplied with mountain water.

On October 4, 1897, the organization of the institution was begun by the election of the president. The next year was devoted to the making up of the faculty, the furnishing of the building, equipment of departments and general preliminary operations. At 8:30 a. m. October 3, 1898, the institution was opened with ninety-two students enrolled. The first year's enrollment reached 197.

The thirty-third legislative assembly extended the scope of the institution by creating the "New Mexico Normal University," and by directing that a manual training school, and kindergarten training school, be established in connection with it. An appropriation of \$19,300 was made for the purpose of reimbursing the citizens of Las Vegas for the amount advanced by them to complete the building, and an additional millage tax was levied for maintenance. By an act of the thirty-fourth legislative assembly the maintenance of the school was fixed at one-half mill tax upon all taxable property of the territory. For the purpose of permanent improvement it also has the proceeds arising from the sale and rental of 50,000 acres of public land.

The departments that make up the Normal University are:

- (1) The Normal school with its accessory schools which make up the training department, viz: the model schools, comprising all grades from kindergarten to high school inclusive, and the practice school.
- (2) The academic school.
- (3) The manual training school.
- (4) The graduate school.

The mission of the mission school is threefold:

- (1) To educate teachers for the public service.
- (2) To develop a system of model school education for the guidance of the schools of the state.
- (3) To promote the vital relations which should exist between the school and the home.

The general method of training may be stated as follows: By the study of biological and physical sciences, history, literature and mathematics, by the study of art, by the study of psychology and the social sciences, by the study of pedagogy, by observation of study of expert teaching in model schools and by actual teaching in the practice school.

The work of the normal courses is largely professional. Students taking these courses who are found deficient in general education, are required to take the necessary preparatory work in the academic school.

The model school comprises kindergarten, primary and secondary grades. It is a complete public school from kindergarten to the high school, inclusive. It is a very important part of the normal school. The aim is to make the model school an institution which may become the pattern for the public schools of the state. To that end only the best of training teachers are in charge. The pupils of the model school are under the direction of expert teachers

annual training and business courses. The New Mexico biological station was founded as an independent institution at Mesilla in 1896. In 1899 it was moved to Las Vegas, and held a successful summer session in the New Mexico Normal University. The students in attendance have been mostly public school teachers. The results of the research work have been published in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

The station is now conducted as a part of the work of the biological department of the Normal University.

In the fall of 1900 the Las Vegas Science club was formed. It holds monthly meetings. At each meeting there is an exhibit of interesting specimens by various members, followed by one or more papers on scientific subjects. The meetings are open to all who are interested, and are attended

OTERO COUNTY BRIEF SKETCH

A large fraction of the area of northern Otero county is taken up by the Mescalero Indian reservation for the opening to general settlement of which a movement has been set on foot. It was not until 1894, when Capt. C. V. Stottler took charge of them, that the Mescalero Apaches began to make strides toward civilization. Up to that time they had lived in tepees and had wandered at large over the reservation, which includes several hundred square miles of land. When this army officer came among them he found them wearing breech cloth, frequently drink on mescal and as disreputable and treacherous as it is possible for an Indian to be. A few had been educated by the United States government at the Indian boarding schools at a distance, but these seemed to be the worst of the lot. They had gone back to their habit and inclined others to disregard the orders of the officials.

Captain Stottler began by deciding that the Indians must be made to clothe themselves and have their hair cut. They objected to this. At last one of them was bribed to allow his locks to be shorn. He promptly got into so much trouble with the squaws that he persuaded other locks to do as he had done. In this way half the tribe were given a hair cut. The remaining Indians were given their hair cut in a more forcible manner. Then every child over 5 years of age was ordered to school, the parents who objected being sent to jail and put to hard labor. All else was taken away from the old chief and the bucks were told that they had to go to work or starve. Then they went to work. The work began by Captain Stottler was continued by Dr. Kittrell, who until last year was in charge of the agency. The result is that every Indian wears civilized attire and has otherwise adopted the ways of civilization. Has a piece of land fenced in on which he raises grain and vegetables, has a good wagon, horses and farm implements, a log house, comfortably supplied with necessary furniture and utensils; ten head of sheep for man, woman and child in the family. From a trouble-making Apache he has become a self-supporting man and no longer requires government aid. As a result of these reforms are issued only to those Indians too old to work. At present there are on the reservation 490 Indians, of whom 365 are adults, divided into 128 families. With the exception of 50 women and 49 men all of whom have 9,000 acres of land fenced in and 1,200 acres in grain. They own over 1,000 horses, 20 mules, 60 burros, 5,000 sheep, 600 goats and over 100 head of cattle. There is now practically no reservation for the Indians in the sense of confinement, the present reserve merely protecting water rights and guaranteeing each Indian permanent possession of his lands and an opportunity to make a good living. There is excellent agricultural land on the reservation. In the mountains are many indications of large ore deposits.

All of the children of the Mescalero Indian reservation are in school, 118 being in boarding school, on the reservation, and seven at non-reservation schools. Attendance is compulsory. The school plant is in good condition, having electric lights, an excellent water system and ample fire protection. The work of the school has been satisfactory in all departments and pupils passing through the institution are being well fitted to take up some trade or follow the pursuit of farming on the lands of the reservation. The school farm of 200 acres is doing finely and is raising large crops.

are offered every accommodation of a progressive country and yet can get very near to the heart of nature.

Town of Tularosa.

Tularosa was the most important settlement in Otero county before Alamogordo was founded. It is a lovely agricultural settlement on the Tularosa creek in the southern part of Otero county. It is enclosed in fruit orchards and boasts of beautiful and magnificent surroundings. It is situated at the base of the White mountains whose highest peaks about twenty-five miles distant rise to an altitude of 12,000 feet. The town itself has an elevation of 4,500 feet. It is supplied with water by Tularosa creek which is a mountain stream whose sources consist of several mountain springs containing iron, manganese and sulphur, on the reservation of the Mescalero Indians. It flows for about twenty miles through the canyon dividing the White mountains from the Sacramento range. These mountains are covered with pine, fir, juniper, pinon and balsam fir, all of which endow the atmosphere with healing and beneficial to the lungs. The balsam fir furnishes a resin pleasant to the taste and much used among the mountain dwellers for coughs, sore throats and similar complaints. The temperature ranges from the freezing point to 84 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the record for the past nineteen years. The quicksilver in the thermometer reaches its highest point about the middle of August when for about two weeks it climbs to 94 degrees at noon and remains there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when it begins to decline. At night the breeze comes in from the mountains which renders a blanket necessary before morning. The large number of old cotton-wood trees which line the streets of Tularosa furnish a dense shade which makes the warmest days pleasant and agreeable. The real winter lasts from about the end of December until the beginning of February and then ice can be seen on the irrigating ditches but only from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in thickness. Tularosa being completely land locked against the winds on the north and east by mountains and snow from the main ranges, never experiences those sudden changes of temperature which are so severe on those with lung trouble.

New Mexico as a fruit region has already been largely advertised and the fruit of all kinds raised proves its high standing for horticulture. Tularosa does not fall behind any other section of the territory in the cultivation of apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, figs, grapes and wine making from the "Mission" grape. Apples measuring from four to six inches in diameter are raised in Tularosa. The tourist and hunter will find many attractions in the vicinity of the town. The mountain landscape and the wonderful mirage of the desert to be often seen in the Tularosa valley are things worth going many miles to see. Six hours ride will take the hunter among the wild turkey, black tail deer and cinnamon bear, and a day's drive in a buggy will carry the disciple of Walton to where the speckled trout are waiting greedy for the angler's bait. A large area of public land is still to be had in the vicinity of the settlement. That this land is rich and fertile is proved fully by the lands under cultivation in that section. But irrigation is necessary. Turn water on the land and it will produce anything grown in the temperate zone and many of the products of the tropics. The mountain streams furnish water only in limited quantity during the dry seasons but enough goes to waste and is lost during the winter months to irrigate a country as large as a New England

one which is destined to be one of the popular towns of southern New Mexico.

Other Settlements.

What is said of Tularosa, can to a greater or lesser extent be said of the other agricultural settlements in Otero county. All of them have picturesque surroundings, green fields and beautiful orchards. These are Three Rivers, La Luz, Fresnal, Pine Spring, Upper Penasco and West. Jarilla is a mining camp and has a postoffice. The stations on the El Paso & Northeastern railway in Otero county, beginning in the south and including its branch roads in Otero county, are: Tiesford, Huevo, Desert, Sals-lai, Jarilla, Turquoise, Escobedo, Dog Canon, Alamogordo, Tularosa, Temportal, Three Rivers, Fresnal, Chislerito.

The Future of Otero County.

It is not difficult to foretell the future of Otero county. It is certain to become one of the richest, most prosperous and populous of New Mexico counties. Its varied resources, its industrial opportunities, its climate, its progressive people, its manifold natural attractions have been brought to the attention of the world only lately and they are certain to attract new settlers and new capital for many years to come. The man who invests and settles in Otero county at this time is certain to reap rich returns in the not very distant future.

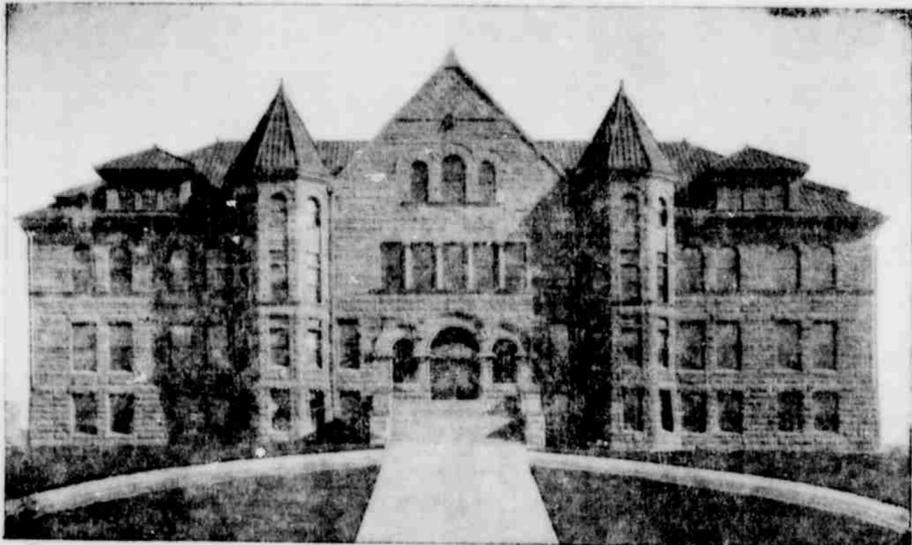
Town of Alamogordo.

From Governor Otero's Annual Report.

Alamogordo, the county seat of Otero county, has been fitly dubbed "the miracle of New Mexico." Laid out but three years ago, it has a population of 2,800 and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most progressive communities of the territory. The town was platted by the Alamogordo Improvement company, which has followed a uniform, consistent scheme in its development, the result of which is seen in its miles of wide streets, lined on each side by cottonwood trees, whose verdure marks a sharp contrast with the aridity and barrenness of much of the landscape surrounding it. The company has spared no expense or pains in beautifying the town, and some of its efforts in this direction are noted in a park a mile long and two artificial lakes, which add to its charm.

The general offices of the El Paso & Northeastern railway and the Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain railway are located at Alamogordo, as are those of the Alamogordo Lumber company and the Southwestern Mercantile company. The shops of the railroads and the two mill and box factory of the lumber company employ a large force of men, and the monthly pay rolls of the various corporations, circulated among the local merchants, make Alamogordo an excellent business point.

Along social lines the progress of the town has been as marked as it has been in the direction of industrial and commercial development. It possesses four churches—Methodist Episcopal North, Methodist Episcopal South, Baptist and Presbyterian—and the Catholics are arranging for the erection of a handsome edifice. The secret orders are represented in the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Improved Order of Red Men, and musical and literary societies testify to the culture of its inhabitants. The permanence of the town and the faith of its people in its future is amply evidenced by its substantial business blocks and its numerous handsome two-story residences, which would reflect credit on a city of tenfold the population of Alamogordo. Its educational advantages are emphasized by a \$15,000 high school building and a Baptist college which cost \$25,000, and which is under the control of the denomination in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. Bonds for the erection of a handsome \$20,000 county court



NEW MEXICO NORMAL UNIVERSITY, EAST LAS VEGAS

has been to make this a model course for the public schools of the state.

The purpose of the academic school is twofold:

- (1) In carrying out one of the purposes of the normal school, i. e. to develop a model system of public schools for the guidance of the schools of the state, it is necessary to develop not only the elementary but the secondary school as well. The secondary school serves as a model high school in the development of the model school system.
- (2) The academic school affords the necessary opportunity for general education which very many young people of New Mexico need and are unable to secure elsewhere, as a preparation for entrance upon normal school, technical school, college or university courses, or as a general preparation for life for those who will not go higher education. The requirements for admission are fulfilled by a good elementary school preparation which includes the branches usually taught up to and including the sixth grade in public schools. The academic course will furnish adequate preparation for entrance upon the professional work of the normal school, or for entrance to the A. B., Ph. D. and U. S. courses in all American universities.

By an act of the thirty-third legislative assembly, the manual training school for the territory of New Mexico was created as a branch of this institution. Pursuant to this act the school was organized.

The opening of the manual training school is a most significant step in the development of the educational system in New Mexico.

In order to extend the benefits of the manual training school as widely as possible, the manual training teachers will willingly assist teachers and boards in introducing the work into the public schools of the territory.

It is the intention of the management to introduce all other lines of industrial work that the income of the school will permit. Cooking, sewing and all phases of home economies will be provided for at an early date.

There is a demand on the part of the most efficient teachers for training of a higher professional character than can be offered by the regular normal course as well as for work of full collegiate grade in the sciences, mathematics, languages, literature, etc. To meet this demand is the function of the graduate school. It is designed not only to prepare grade teachers for work of a higher order, but also to meet the needs of critic teachers, principals, superintendents and specialists. The course leads to the degree of master of pedagogy, and consists of advanced courses in pedagogy, psychology, anthropology, social, political, biological and physical sciences, mathematics, languages and literature.

This course added to the regular normal course, is equivalent to a four years' course of collegiate grade.

The department work includes education, training work, biological sciences, botany, zoology, physiology, experimental psychology, the physical sciences, geography, physiography, physics, geology, chemistry, social and political sciences, sociology, government, economics, literature, history, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, physical culture, art, mathematics,

by some of the more advanced students of the Normal school, who sometimes present papers and exhibits.

The Pedagogical club meets once a month. The organization is composed of members of the faculty, advanced students, and is also open to persons not members of the school who are interested in education. The club is devoted to the intensive, scientific study of educational problems. The scope of its work includes also anthropology, as have direct bearing on the subject of pedagogy.

From time to time scientific parties go out from the Normal university, to investigate the natural history of New Mexico. Such have been President Hewitt's archaeological expeditions to the Pajarito region, some of the results of which have been a complete archaeological survey of Pajarito Park, an extensive study of cliff-dwelling architecture and pictography, a large amount of interesting burial mound exploration and the collection of much valuable pre-historic pottery, stone and some implements, crania, etc., all of which is now available for the further study of the pre-historic archaeology of the southwest.

A large room is devoted to museum purposes, containing chiefly the reference collections for the use of students. In addition cases are placed in the halls throughout the building, containing archaeological, zoological, geological and botanical specimens, arranged so as to be readily examined by the public as well as those in regular attendance at the Normal university.

The faculty and authorities of the New Mexico Normal university extend their fullest encouragement and assistance to that very important aspect of life—the physical development of the student. The Athletic association of the Normal university is organized on a sound and permanent basis, and has completed the building of the finest athletic grounds in New Mexico. These grounds are called "Raynolds Field," in honor of Messrs. Joshua and Jefferson Raynolds, of Las Vegas, who have generously granted to the association the free use, for several years, of a large tract of ground near the center of the town. The grounds have been fenced, a commodious and well built grand stand constructed, foot ball field, base ball diamond, tennis courts, etc., laid out. The association supports all branches of athletics, and in foot ball, base ball, tennis and other sports, the teams of the Normal university have made enviable records.

Every regular member of the school must be a member of one of the literary societies, and do regular literary work, and a credit toward graduation is given to every student who faithfully performs his society duties. There are three societies: The Freshman society, which is composed of members of the Freshman class; the Senecian, which is made up principally of the two upper classes, and the Emersonian, which is composed of all students not in the other two societies. The Freshman and Emersonian societies are under faculty supervision.

The dramatic work of the school has come to be a great source of culture. The work begins in the model school with the study and presentation of simple selections from the classics and culminates in the higher classes in the

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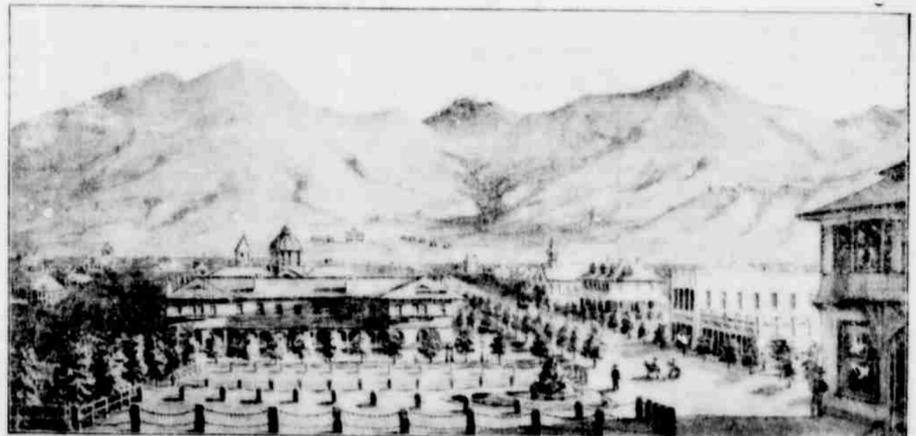
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ALAMOGORDO—LOOKING EAST FROM RAILROAD DEPOT.

Climate.

The climate of Otero county, like that of the rest of New Mexico, is especially adapted to invalids, including those suffering from lung and throat trouble. The winters are very mild and the summers are delightful, of course, in the plain, being at times very hot during the afternoon hours, but always cool at night. The air is dry and bracing the year round and the percentage of sunshine is higher than anywhere else in the United States. The healthseeker and the tourist, if it were only stored in reservoirs, where nature has almost provided them, the mountain canyons. Movements are now on foot to effect that object. The mountain ranges near Tularosa contain large deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal yet undeveloped. The town is about 10 miles from El Paso, Texas, on the El Paso & Northeastern railroad, trains running daily. The probable opening to settlement of the Mescalero Indian reservation at some not very distant day will prove a great boom to Tularosa.

house have been authorized by the county commissioners, and the work will begin this fall upon the new building. The town has had a building boom the past year, and many thousands of dollars have been expended in substantial improvements. It boasts of an efficient electric light and telephone system. Plans have been drawn and approved by the directors of the El Paso & Northeastern railroad for a new \$2,000,000 hospital, which in point of equipment and modern improvements will be second to none in the west.