

# The First met in the County Recorder's Office in

First order of business, as announced by Clerk of the Board Oscar Buckalew, was the acceptance of the resignation of Supervisor Estevan Ochoa, a merchant who was to become a friend and patron of the public schools in Tucson.

Chairman of the Board John W. Sweeney, a blacksmith, and member Edward Nye Fish, a wholesale and retail merchant, accepted the resignation and appointed Charles H. Lord, retail merchant and Territorial Auditor, to fill Ochoa's place.

The next order of business, according to the Board minutes, was the presentation by 10 townsmen of a petition "praying that the Board of Supervisors establish a school district in and about Tucson."

Actually, the petition did not pray that the Supervisors establish a "school district" (as was provided by law) but stated:

"To the honorable Board of Supervisors of Pima County

"We the undersigned being residents and legal voters of Pima County respectfully request that your honorable body establish a public school in the town of Tucson in accordance with an act of the Legislature, October 3, 1867."

the

1867, and the time school actually started, Francisco S. Leon resigned, and Williams was appointed in his place.

S. P. McCrea, in his Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1907-08, said, "W. F. Scott, Sam Hughes and W. C. Davis were credited with being the school trustees at the time of the first school in 1868." As was pointed out, the date " 1868" is probably correct, but McCrea was in error on the trustees. Actually, he recorded the membership of the School Board when John Spring became the second public school teacher in Tucson in 1871.

Giving support to Brichta, was historian James M. McClintock in History of Arizona, Vol 11. McClintock, like Brichta, names the trustees as Allen, Oury and Williams in 1868.

Membership of the School Board in 1869 and 1870 is not recorded, but since the Board was appointive by the Pima County Board of Supervisors, it is possible that the Board of Allen, Oury and Williams continued to serve during those two years.



Under

Mr. J. B. Allen Bot of Fuller & Taft.

1/3 doz geographies at \$6.00 \$2.00

1 doz first readers 5.00

1 doz third readers 12.00

3 1/2 doz sellers at \$6.00 21.00

1 doz Bookkeeping 2.00

1 lot 30 books 15.00

Hermosillo, Dec. 9, 1867

Respt.

Fuller & Taft

The within accounts are allowed at 2/3¢ on legal tender

M. M. Handcock

J. B. Allen

Bot of Fuller & Taft.

1 doz primers \$1.50

2 doz primers at \$2 1/2 5.00

1/3 doz slates at 6. 2.00

1 doz slates 3.CID 18 (u)-1.6 (n)-1.6 (ts)]TJAMal

To making 1 bench for schoolroom \$ 1.00

" " " " " " " 1 desk 2.00

" " " " " " " 3 window frames 7.00

" " " " " " " sash - 30 lights 15.00

" " " " " " " setting frame and sash 2.00

\$27.00

Rec. Payment of J. Allen

Geo. E. Lee, Carpenter

School Commisioners of Pima Co., District of Tucson

To M. Stevenson Dr.

To making 9 desks at \$4.50 each \$40.50

" " " " " " " 6 benches at 2.50 each 15.00

" " " " " " " platform & desk for Master 15.00

" " " " " " " 6 ft. of lumber 15.00

" " " " " " " Lock & bolts 1.50

Rec. Payment of J. Allen M. Stevenson

Mr. J. B. Allen

To P. Biaggi

For 30 penholders at 10¢ \$3.00

1 box pens No. 404 2.50

\$5.50

Tucson, Jan. 23, 1868

Rec. payment-- P. Biaggi.

The "Master" mentioned as having a platform and desk made for him was Augustus Brichta--the same Augustus Brichta who operated the "Wheat Saloon."

The location of Brichta's school is in some dispute. According to Estelle M. Buehman in *Old Tucson*, the "schoolroom was an old adobe building formerly occupied by the government, on the little street leading to Levin's Garden."

An article in the *Arizona Star*, August 23, 1908, locates the school "on Pearl Street at the foot of and between Congress and Pennington Streets." And Betty Blackburn locates the school at the "southeast corner of Pennington St. and Stone Ave. where Walgreen's drugstore now stands" in the *Arizona Daily Star* on August



that year.

He called no Legislative session that fall, as had been an annual practice, probably because an Associate Federal Judge in Prescott had held that the preceding acts of the Legislature were all illegal and that no laws were in force. Safford drafted a bill to make the acts legal and took it to Washington where Congress promptly enacted it into law, making the Territorial acts legal. Congress then provided that Territorial Legislatures would meet in the future only in biennial sessions, so Safford's first Legislative

90743 Ttd (Tt) 0.0e39018 Oct 87d) Tj 0.02240-0d(6)87d) Td 0.0w 3(82) 7 J 12.070 JD: D: D: W. 27846 Dd(0)E)AC. 007A+050618)AC 2557/2160E4 20



Under

teacher, in March 1872, was operating a brewery in Florence, Arizona Territory, and wrote in *Troublous Days in Arizona*:

" .... towards the middle of March, a communication of the recently established School Board of Tucson reached me containing the inquiry if I were willing and ready to become the teacher of the first public school in that town, which now had become an incorporated city. I answered in the affirmative. My new duties were to begin on April 1."

Spring later uses the date as 1871, but this is an error. The year had to be 1872. Authorization of renting a building was given by the Board of Supervisors in November 1871, and Spring himself, acknowledges later in his writings that he was hired in March of 1872.

Spring was an outstanding pioneer figure. He was born

Meyer



regular attendance.”

On August 10, 1872, the Pima County Board of Supervisors levied taxes including the 10 cents per \$100 ad valorem property tax for the Territorial School Fund and a similar 20 cent tax for the County School Fund.

There is a vacuum of information on Tucson School District 1 activities in the fall of 1872, but we do know that Spring taught a f(0) at (0) T JEMC ghud.

The mental strain of teaching the large class of boys of all ages from six



The new school was then located in rented buildings owned by Sam Hughes and fitted out by him for classroom purposes. The buildings were on the east side of the Court House Plaza, the little park west of the

The Eighth Territorial Legislature was in session at the time and upon hearing that the ladies planned to stage a ball, S. R.



1878-79 - Estevan Ochoa, C. F. Etchells and Charles Hudson.

1879-80 - No available record.

## **The High School 1880 - 1890**

---

The decade 1880-90 saw the beginning of a high school for Tucson School District 1 and the building of the "Plaza School," officially known as Safford School.

In February 1881, Horton was succeeded as principal of the Congress Street School by George C. Hall. Horton, the following year, became Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory.

Hall had his wife helping him at the school and two other teachers, a Miss Smith and M. M. Sherman. The enrollment for the year 1881-82 was 280 at the beginning of the term and reached 350 by December 1882, the following term.

Hall was a progressive educator. He arranged the school in three divisions--a primary department of four grades, a grammar school of four grades and a three-year high school department.

Of the 280 students, two-thirds were boys because the Sisters Convent and Academy for Females was still operating in competition with the public school, cutting the enrollment of the girls.

Two exercise or recreation yards were provided, one for the boys and one for the girls. Inside the classrooms, however, Hall mixed the boys and girls. This caused such anguish among parents, according to early newspaper reports, that 75 percent of the children were withdrawn from school. The reports do not show when they returned nor how the situation was solved.

Hall also started a grading system.

In the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1881-82, Hall reported that "The outlook for the educational interests of Tucson is indeed bright. A new school building is contemplated and after it shall have been completed a high school will be organized."

The contemplated school was to be popularly called "The Plaza School," or "The Brick School," and was to be located at the east side of Military Plaza, where the present Safford School is now located.

The Territorial Legislature in 1879 had authorized Tucson to issue bonds not to exceed \$20,000 to

Ida Flood Dodge, a former teacher at Safford School, produced a manuscript on its history entitled Incidents and Thoughts Concerning the Origin and Early History of Safford Junior High, 1943.

In this unpublished manuscript, a property of Tucson School District 1, Mrs. Dodge tells of a third school (the Plaza School was finished in 1884) in existence during the 1880-90 period. It was known as "The Old Adobe School" and later in the 1900's as "The Little Adobe High School."

This school, thought to have been built as a non-school building in 1882 or 1883, was located in Buell's Addition where the Education Center now stands at 1010 E. 10th St. Buell's Addition in 1885 was organized as a separate school district, District 9.

(History does not record the purchase of the "Old Adobe School" but the land was recorded in the name of School District 1 at a later date. It is interesting to note that before the Old Adobe School was used and while the new school in Military Plaza was being s8(n)-0. 0.[4.573 Tc -0.1 0 Td([4 )]]TJ-0.002 Tc 0.009Tj-0.001 Tc 0.001

He spent his early years working on his father's farm near Crete, Illinois, and did attend a small district school. In 1850, he journeyed to California to search for gold. At the age of 26, he was elected to the California State Legislature and was re-elected in 1858. He fought hostile Indians in Nevada, and upon his return in 1867 from a two-year period spent in Europe, he received an appointment from President Johnson as Surveyor-General of Nevada. He held that position until his appointment as governor of Arizona Territory.

Safford is reported to have left Tucson shortly after retiring as governor and returned in 1881 to marry

The boys entered the school through the east door, while the girls came in on the west side.

Construction troubles were soon reported at the Safford School. The exact nature of the construction fault was not reported in the School Board minutes, but at the September 8 Board meeting, George Barnhardt and E. O. Hale were employed at \$100 each to examine the new school and "ascertain in

Natural Philosol



As of 1899, Tucson District 1 was bounded by Grant Road on the north, the vicinity of Alvernon on the east, Irvington Road on the south and the Tucson Mountains on the west.

In other 1887 actip1Tc 0 Tw 2.(n)JT 0.224 0t BMC 1 g72 648.6 448.08 13.44 re454.86 13.4Tc 0 Tw 2.88 0 Tw 2.88 00.0nl10



paid \$70 per month.

A decision was made August 31, 1888, to establish a ward school in the Baptist Church because of overcrowding at Safford School. The church offered its facilities for no rent. In the meantime, plans were made to use the Congress Street School again as soon as it could be "vacated by present occupants." Although the record is not clear, these occupants were probably those connected with the Indian School. On December 21, 1888, the Board decided to open a Ward School "in the southern part of the city," the Barrio Libre--in the vicinity of S. Main Avenue.

The exact location of this school is not shown in the records but it was an existing building. Board member Sam Hughes told members that he could get the building for \$150 per year rent. The owner was J. D. Beckrup. While in operation, this school was known as Ward School #2. Miss Lizzie Borton was transferred from Safford School to the ward school as its teacher. Hughes, with the consent of the other Board members, employed ( )Tj0.00 Tc 0 Tw 4.115 0003h1 g72 532.68 464.82 13.44 refE]TJ Td( )Tj0.577.002 Twc-2 s



Holladay, resolved that "it is advisable to erect a school house- at the south end of this city and another at the north end, also to supply the school house on Military Plaza (Safford School) with a water works." A bond election for \$10,000 in 20-year, 6-percent bonds was called for September 1. The voters turned it down.

High school classes were discontinued during the decade. On September 24, 1896, Supt. P. McCrea told the Board that "there is no necessity for it (the high school). It is not attended. The teaching force is needed in the classes."

The troubles of Superintendent W. W. Gillette were mentioned in the preceding chapter; he had sued the School Board for unpaid salary during July and August, 1889, and had been criticized by the Board for condoning severe punishment of pupils.

On March 18, 1890, the Board received theu6-1.67(r)]Tj0 Tc 0 Td( )Tj0.405 Tc -0.4 0 T3 5736119 Td( )Tto0 Tc 0 Tw 0.9083

Bowman's contract was not renewed in 1891 and Charles H. Tully was made superintendent.

On March 8, 1894, the Board found itself facing an irate Mrs. Henry Buehman, who complained of no supervision on the playgrounds and that the female teachers were not allowed on the boys' ground to administer discipline. The Board replied that there is "less viciousness and the standards of morality (are) higher at the present time than it has ever been in the history of the public schools."

The School Board experienced criticism from the press in 1895 but dismissed the complaints summarily.

On March 15, 1895, the Daily Citizen editorialized that "under the present system, great wrongs have been perpetrated and the dear public have been made to foot the bill. Our authority for this is derived from a statement made by one member of the present Board of Trustees to the effect that the Tucson Public Schools were notoriously corrupt and that personal considerations rather than educational fitness for teaching were the only requisites that have been considered."

The Board on May 22 resolved "that we each and



Street School needed constant attention and the tower, or cupola, at the Safford School was found unsafe. It was finally removed due to a danger of its collapsing the roof.

As was mentioned, W. C. Bowman was the superintendent in 1890. In 1891, Charles H. Tully was made Superintendent and was retained in that position during 1892. It was a good financial year for Tully. In addition to his \$125 per month salary, he was hired as school census taker for the year for \$125 and was employed to dig some tree holes for the district. He was re-elected Superintendent for 1893 and 1894.

It was under Tully's administration that the first class was graduated from the High School, held at Safford School.

Early in 1895, the County Treasurer informed the Board that the school

that corporal punishment in those days was contrary to a territorial law.

In the spring of 1898, F. A. Cooley, of Phoenix, was made Superintendent at a reduced salary of \$100 per month. He was re-elected at the same salary for 1899.

Cooley made only four entries in the Discipline Book. He recorded whipping four students, one of whom had "told the teacher to close her face." The Discipline Book closes in April, 1899.

At the beginning of the decade, 1890-91, the School Board consisted of W. P. Haynes, J. S. Mansfeld and Lon Holladay.

Haynes resigned, and Charles N. Strauss was appointed in his place by the County Superintendent. At the trustee election June 27, 1891, Charles A. Shibell received all votes cast, 291, and took Mansfeld's seat. Holladay was elected chairman.

Strauss died March 1892--school was closed for the day of his funeral--and James Finley was appointed in his place. At the Board election June 25, 1892, C. F. Richardson, the only candidate, took the place of Holladay. Richardson received 41 votes.

Friday, November 30 and December 1, in 1893. The year 1894 was the first year the schools closed for Washington's Birthday--and a two-day holiday was granted, Thursday and Friday, February 22 and 23.

A question as to the religious observance of Good Friday came up at the April 20 Board meeting in 1895. The Board decided not to grant time off from school for the Easter



Richardson became President and Whitmore remained as Clerk.

As the

bidder,

"He had been for many years one of the foremost and one of the most public-spirited characters in Tucson."

Drachman School originally had four rooms. Four more were added in 1908 and four were constructed in 1914. In 1927, two more rooms were built and in 1936 two classrooms and a nurse's office were constructed.

In 1948, the building was 80 percent destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in 1950 with 17 classrooms, a community room, administration offices and a nurse's room. M. M. Sundt was the contractor for the rebuilding at a total cost of \$213,199.15. Principal of Drachman School is now Carl E. Lopez.

Holladay School originally had four rooms. In 1908, four more were added and a single room was constructed in 1918.

District 1.

Davis married the former Mrs. M. E. Tenney in 1879, an active worker in the establishment of a public library in Tucson. The Davis family lived in a two-story brick house, located at 80 West Congress Street, described as one of the city's more magnificent residences of the early 1880's. The Arizona Citizen



Mansfeld was a member of the School Board from 1888 to 1891.

According to Ida Myrtle Duffy in her 1941 thesis, *Pioneer Characters For Whom Some Tucson Public Schools Have Been Named*, "The perpetuation of the memory of Jacob S. Mansfeld in

A high school was then re-established within the school district. The following is an account of the resumption of high school classes in Tucson, taken from an unpublished thesis by J. W. Clarson, The Development of the High School Movement in Arizona:

“The Little Adobe High School”

“The third period of its history began with its rebirth in 1906. In the fall of that year, 45 students assembled for study in a little two-room house entirely off the car line and outside the city limits.” (This is the Little Adobe School House mentioned previously as being located at 10th Street and Park Avenue on land that is now occupied by the School District’s Education Center). The following description is quoted from the high school paper ‘High School Life’ issued in December 1906:

“The present high school is a building of two rooms, one adobe and one frame, situated about seven blocks south of the University. There are forty-five pupils, taught by two teachers, Mrs. Rogers and her assistant, Miss Anna Thompson.”

“This ‘Little Adobe Schoolhouse,’ as the high school was called in those days, with its one large room and lean-to which had to serve as laboratories, recitation rooms and halls, furnished very cramped quarters at best. But on rainy days, which fortunately were not numerous, even one of those rooms had to be abandoned. On such days the students facetiously referred to this part of the building as the ‘Natatorium’. The two rooms of the building were affectionately known as South Hall, the adobe room, and North Hall, the lean-to. In the first year of the high school there was only one grade, the others still being accommodated at the University.”

(While the School Board minutes do not state that the Old Adobe School was used for the resumption of high school classes, we do know from the minutes of the School Board that Anne Rogers and Anna D. Thompson were employed to teach in the school district for the year 1906-07. We also know that E. C. Stewart, of Stockton, California, was paid \$600 for seats and desks in the summer of 1906. This was a large amount, according to ordinary replacement bills, and it may be concluded that the seats and desks went to furnish the Old Adobe School, which had been rented out as a family dwelling in the interim between its use as a classroom for lower grades and its use for the high school classes.)

The elementary schools continued to bulge with children, and once again the School Board thought of building. On October 9, 1906, the voters approved of a bond issue (the dollar amount of which is not recorded) by a vote of 346 to 87. Approved by the Board of Education on October 11, 1906. (S.W.) 20190610 10:08:22.890 TJd() TJ-D-002630002 TJ0206140600

The bonds were specifically designated for a high school



Among the 21 regular teachers in 1902 was Ida Flood, whose memories of the Old Adobe School are quoted earlier in this volume. There were one music and one drawing teacher that year and three substitute teachers. In those days, substitute teachers were numbered-- with the "number 1" substitute receiving preferential treatment when a substitute was needed.

The following fall, September 15, 1902, Walker became ill and could not assume his duties as superintendent following summer vacation. Lizzie Borton was named acting superintendent during Walker's illness and, there being no sick leave and no pay while absent from work, she received his salary for about a month and a half until he was able to resume his duties.

John Hewson received \$70 as "chief janitor" while part-time janitors were used at the five schools, being paid \$25 and \$30 per month.

With the resignation of Roskrige following the Sabino Canyon affair, T. J. Vail was appointed to the vacancy by the County Superintendent. Although no connection is recorded in history between Walker's attempt to dismiss the five "Sabino Canyon" teachers and the

told to proceed about the business.

October 1, 1907--"The matter





With the death of Davis in September, George J. Roskrige was appointed to the vacancy.

Holladay ran for re-election in 1903 without opposition and was again made chairman of the



1902 and 1915. He held a high rank in the Masonic Lodge.

Roskrige married Lana Wood in 1896. She was the daughter of a well-known pioneer, Judge John S.

no "legal right to pay."

The Safford School was a durable one and still is. ~~031107120748ja0jw5Te0322as5103(Ag W0~~  
done to the school in the way of remodeling until 1953, when Harold Ashton was awarded a \$32,623  
contract for general0.9 (ffo)-21(m)]Tg a



The finished school had 23 classrooms, offices, a cafeteria-auditorium combination. In 1951, segregation of Arizona schools was ended, and the name of Dunbar Junior High was changed to John A. Spring Junior High. Spring's history is recorded earlier in this volume. Latest construction at Spring was a library started May 17, 1966 at a cost of \$43,842.

Spring continued to operate as both an elementary school and junior high school until it became exclusively a junior high in June, 1961. Elementary students were sent to Davis and Roosevelt Schools the following fall.

1952-1954 (1954) 1954-1955 (1955) 1955-1956 (1956) 1956-1957 (1957) 1957-1958 (1958) 1958-1959 (1959) 1959-1960 (1960) 1960-1961 (1961) 1961-1962 (1962) 1962-1963 (1963) 1963-1964 (1964) 1964-1965 (1965) 1965-1966 (1966) 1966-1967 (1967) 1967-1968 (1968) 1968-1969 (1969) 1969-1970 (1970) 1970-1971 (1971) 1971-1972 (1972) 1972-1973 (1973) 1973-1974 (1974) 1974-1975 (1975) 1975-1976 (1976) 1976-1977 (1977) 1977-1978 (1978) 1978-1979 (1979) 1979-1980 (1980) 1980-1981 (1981) 1981-1982 (1982) 1982-1983 (1983) 1983-1984 (1984) 1984-1985 (1985) 1985-1986 (1986) 1986-1987 (1987) 1987-1988 (1988) 1988-1989 (1989) 1989-1990 (1990) 1990-1991 (1991) 1991-1992 (1992) 1992-1993 (1993) 1993-1994 (1994) 1994-1995 (1995) 1995-1996 (1996) 1996-1997 (1997) 1997-1998 (1998) 1998-1999 (1999) 1999-2000 (2000) 2000-2001 (2001) 2001-2002 (2002) 2002-2003 (2003) 2003-2004 (2004) 2004-2005 (2005) 2005-2006 (2006) 2006-2007 (2007) 2007-2008 (2008) 2008-2009 (2009) 2009-2010 (2010) 2010-2011 (2011) 2011-2012 (2012) 2012-2013 (2013) 2013-2014 (2014) 2014-2015 (2015) 2015-2016 (2016) 2016-2017 (2017) 2017-2018 (2018) 2018-2019 (2019) 2019-2020 (2020) 2020-2021 (2021) 2021-2022 (2022) 2022-2023 (2023) 2023-2024 (2024) 2024-2025 (2025)

The Tucson

The bond issue lost.

The Citizen carried its own battle, while the Star did not fight the bond issue as such. Often critical of Nims, this time the Star was silent, saying only: "There is but one obligation every qualified voter has--he or she should vote and express that preference he or she may feel on the matter."

After the defeat of the issue, six of the seven high school teachers were hired for another year. Van der Vries was not retained as principal and there is no indication that he asked to be retained.

Nims had another year to go on his contract and chose to exercise the option. He stayed during the 1919-1920 school year but was replaced by C. E. Rose in the spring of 1920 with George J. Peak as his assistant.

Following the Citizen's attack on the bond issue, L. E. Smith, the newly elected trustee, resigned. The other two trustees--J. E. White and Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts, remained in their posts.

Other than the defeat of the bond issue, the 1910-1920 decade was a smooth and progressive one in school affairs.

Teacher requirements were elevated as the decade began. On January 1, 1910, the Board set new standards for hiring. It was resolved that only "graduates from colleges of unquestionable standing,"

who had had successful experience in teaching in the State of Michigan.



Charles H. Tully, the census marshal, explained that the reason ~~for~~,

Pianos for the schools were first purchased in 1915 when the Board purchased five from the Murdock Furniture and Piano Co. at \$225 each. Physical culture for high school girls was established in 1915 when Miss Edna Davidson was hired to teach the subject three times a week after school hours. Fifty-four girls signed for the course.

The school budget was formalized for the first time in 1916, with lined-out budgeted expenditures. The operating expenses for the high school were set at \$21,435.50, and \$82,404 was budgeted for the grammar schools for a total of \$103,839.50. One item was for \$50 for library books for the high school, none for the grammar schools.

An agricultural teacher was hired for the high school in August of 1916. Two years later, seven acres of land were leased on St. Mary's Road, just west of the Santa Cruz River, for a school farm on which practical agriculture could be taught. The district has no project of this kind at the present.

In September 1916, a policy statement was issued to teachers which probably led to the determination of the high school teachers that they should not work for the ill-fated bond issue in 1919. The statement was issued by Dr. W. V. Whitmore, member of the Board. The policy holds true today.

"A word concerning the activity of teachers in school elections. Of course, we have known that, in the past, certain teachers have been quite active at these times. But we had the mistaken idea that you did it because you like us. We were very surprised to learn that any of you felt that you had to do this. We have no right to ask you to fight our battles. This would cause you embarrassment, worry and even worse, should the election go the wrong way. So, the School Board has asked me to bear to you this message: That we will consider it an 'unfriendly act' for you to take an undue activity in such elections. This is our message: h



"Mr. Harry Drachman has declared himself as opposed to this policy. I do not feel therefore, that I care to serve as superintendent with Mr. Drachman as a member of the School Board. I hereby tender my resignation to take effect at the conclusion of the school term, June 1, 1916. Very respectfully, S. C. Newsom."

Newsom was followed by

Smith resigned after the 1919 bond failure and Dr. H. Spoehr was appointed in his place.

As the decade closed, enrollment for the school year 1919-1920 in the fall was 479 in the high school and 2,776 in the nine



He was born March 17, 1831, in Chihuahua, Mexico. He was educated in





high school site where with music and speeches the cornerstone masonry work was completed.

The building was completed in 1924. In 1925, the grandstand on the athletic field to the west of the school was constructed by R. H. Martin at a cost of \$10,950.

In 1939, the annex to Tucson High School was constructed at a cost of \$273,346 and it underwent two remodeling projects, one in 1945 at \$18,392 and the other in 1951 at \$86,795.

The cafeteria was constructed iC]TJ0 Tc 0 Tw 1.6 (e)-0.002 Tc 0.002 Tw 1.59 0 Td[(o)-5 (th)-1.6 (e)-1.2 (r)]TJ0 Tc 0 Tw 2.2



In 1920 while awaiting the construction of Ochoa School, it was found necessary to set up a temporary school in the Ochoa area. Not far from Ochoa had been located the federal Indian Service School which taught Papago Indian children living in the area.

There were two buildings on the site on Papago Street. Since the federal government had closed the school, it offered the use of one of the buildings to the School District. This was a three-classroom brick structure called the "Twenty-Fourth Street School in the vicinity of 24th and 25th Streets.  
SuperTc 0 Tw 2.885 0 Td[( )2 (St)1.7 (r)a in

She has been active in the First Baptist Church, National Education Association, Arizona Education Association and the Tucson Education Association. Other activities included serving as President of Pi Lambda Theta for two years, committee work with Delta Kappa Gamma

Ass0.602 Tc9 (Ka) (351020612) 04



\$97,581.

Alexander Davidson was born in Cadiz, Ohio, on January 19, 1843. He served with Union forces in

Central Ohio (1862-1865) - 1 (1) 256

In those days, teachers had no "tenure" and their contracts

Meyer also took along a bloodhound, the Citizen reported, to help persuade truants to return to school. The bloodhound "wouldn't bite a piece of meat unless it was cooked, but those kids didn't know it."

In 1937, the School Board decided that a woman truant officer was needed and hired Mrs. Nora Nugent for the job. She contacted girl absentees from school.

c6 348.54/Artifact BMC 1

Known affectionately as "Ma" Nugent, she continued in her position until 1954. At present, the District operates a clothing bank where poor children who do not attend school for the lack of adequate clothing may obtain necessary clothes. But in "Ma" Nugent's era, no such clothing was





Myers again was elected President by the Board and Drachman was named Clerk.

Drachman was re-elected to ~~office~~ 2.3 3(r)2.2 (d)m 0.224 0 Td[(Dr)984 (as)]TJ0 Tc 0 d







the land

Shortly

cut and dried 'Yes' or 'No' on the ballot next week. Is a Hitler-like plebiscite going to take the place of public participation?" The reference, of course, was to Rose, whom the Star accused of dictating to "his meek School Board." Rose, the Star charged, refused to hold public meetings to discuss the bond issue and the Star charged further that the bond election had been called without public discussion or consideration.

The closing paragraph of the Star editorial asked: "Is it not high time to curb this expression or arrogant power on the part of Mr. Rose?"

The issues lost on close votes. Voters rejected the Elementary School District bonds 1,134 to 1,119 and the High School District bonds 1,167 to 1,095.

The Board set about revising its plans and on July 14, 1938, called another bond issue which was successful. This issue was for \$225,000 for the Elementary School District and \$195,000 for the High School District, to be matched by the 45 percent PWA funds. The high school bonds were approved 1,109 to 262 for the high school annex and 936 to 392 for a football stadium west of the building. The elementary school issue was approved 1,112 to 255.

A curious situation arose out of the election. The bonds, which called for five percent interest, were sold to provide the matching funds rather than becoming security for a direct federal loan. The Board informed the government that it had been given "positive assurance that said loan can be financed in the public market at a lower rate of interest than that offered by the United States of America."

On August 16, 1938, the contract for the high school stadium was given Martin Construction Co. on a low bid of \$39,771 and the Tucson (a) (C)-2 (b) 14.64252 449.f



Ricardo Manzo was born

Miss Wakefield was born in Bombay, New York, on February 9, 1845. Her parents were James Madison Wakefield and Clarinda Adelaid Brown. After her graduation from Franklin

According to Ida Myrtle Duffy, "Maria Wakefield's interest in schools was a permanent one. As a social and civic leader of her day, she was one of the prominent women of Tucson who took an active part in putting on benefits in order to collect money for Tucson's first public school built in 1875 and known as the Congress Street School."

Mrs. Fish also was an important factor in the establishment of the University City

wages in Tucson, causing further unemployment among Tucson's working people. The Board resolved that, "This Board cautions all such contractors in submitting their bids, to figure all wages according to law at not less than the current rate, that the contractor employed will be expected to give preference at all times to manual and mechanical laborers who reside in this district."

A month later a committee from the Tucson Trades Council protested that contractor J. J. Garfield had ignored the Board

Salaries of the teachers were again cut, providing a \$75,000 reduction in the general salary budget with the cuts to be based on the size of teacher's salary. That fall, 1933, teachers were not given contracts but were hired on a month-to-month basis with layoffs possible in case funds were not forthcoming to the District account. As another economy measure, school bus drivers were hired on contract, rather than wages, and were required to purchase their own liability insurance--no insurance, no job.

The 1932-33 budget was reduced again--this time to a total of \$536,968. Money was so tight, in fact, that the Board decided that spring not to purchase leather folders for graduating diplomas.

Another economy move was taken in the summer of 1934. Janitors were placed on part-time but one bright light shone for the teachers. The Board decided that for the year 1934-35 salaries would "not be less per month" than current ones. By this time, there were 270 principals and teachers in the District. The general business economy improved so much during the summer,

auditorium to political groups. The following excerpt from the December 8, 1930, Board minutes may be of interest to the present Republican Party:

"It was decided that the charge for the use of the High School Auditorium by the Republican and Democratic Central Committees for political meetings would be changed from \$75 to \$37.50. As the Republican Committee had already paid \$75, the Democratic Committee would be instructed to pay \$37.50 to the Republican Committee." Of interest to today's Republicans is the thought: Did the Democrats pay?

In December 1931, an

received 185 votes in an uncontested election. Salome Townsend received two write-in votes.

DeFord resigned on December 15, 1930, and County School Superintendent Mrs. Annie E. Daniels appointed Phil M. Clarke to the position. Clarke was elected President of the Board in January, with S. C. Davis serving as Clerk.

Clarke succeeded himself with no opposition in the October 31, 1931, election, receiving all the 193 votes cast. Clarke remained as President of the Board with Davis retaining the Clerk's position.

## **The Depression Years 1930 - 1940 - Part 2**

---

In the 1933 Board election, on October 28, 1933, A. R. Buehu.Tla12.255 05.002 Tw 0.225 0 Td[(193)-5 (3)-5 (,)]T

In 1938, Howell succeeded himself, receiving 2,391 votes. He was opposed by John W. Ross, who received 1,961 votes and Clifford C. Myrick, who got 63. Howell was elected President, and Fickett was named Clerk.

Davis ran unopposed in October 1939 and received 187 votes.

Peak enrollment in the high school at the beginning of the 1930-40 decade was 1,259 and 8,581 in the elementary schools. As the decade closed, peak enrollment in the high school



commissioned officers from the airbase took a jeep and a motorcycle to the school building for the children to inspect.

The youngsters not only just "inspected" the equipment during the hour they were granted that privilege, but most of them, and many of the teachers also, were given rides in the jeep. They regarded it as sort of their own jeep, too, for during the 8-day period from April 12 to 21, the 549 students at the school bought \$553 in bonds and stamps, an average of more than \$1 for each child which makes a total of \$3,000 they have invested since the war bond drives first began, according to Miss Kate Van Buskirk, principal of the school. And \$3,000 will buy a pretty fair jeep, they reasoned.

#### In Their Language

Major Springer complimented the students and the teaching staff for the splendid record Davis School has made in the Second War Loan Drive. He talked to the boys and girls in their own language, picturing the war effort in terms they could easily understand "If the grownups were as interested and aroused as you children," he declared, "it would certainly be a different story. There are many grownups today who do not seem to know the war is on."

The students arearoused

Following the ceremony, Sgt. Ghossen remarked: "I got the greatest kick out of that than from anything that has happened to me since I've been in the army. It did me good to see all those kids smiling and everyone so happy."

## **The War Years 1940 - 1950 - Part 1**

---

The leading important change of the decade 1940-50 was the hiring of Robert D. Morrow on January 7, 1941, to serve as superintendent of Tucson School District 1 beginning July 1, 1941. This signaled the beginning of an era when the population explosion placed the greatest stresses on the school system and of an era in

Morrow, who is retiring at the end of the 1967-68 school year, has been active in the community in the Red Cross, YMCA, United Community Campaign, Boy Scouts, City-County Recreation Department, National Foundation for Asthmatic Children, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Arizona Children's Colony, Tucson Child Guidance Clinic, Tucson Family Service Agency and Tucson Symphony Orchestra, serving on the Board of Directors and as chairman of many of these organizations. He is a former president and board member of the Tucson Rotary Club and serves as a member of several state and national education associations and school administrators' organizations.

Honors have included state and local Council on Civic Unity, "Man of the Year" in 1954, the 1955 award for outstanding community service by the Brotherhood of Christians and Jews, and citations by Time Magazine and other national publications for spearheading desegregation in Tucson Schools.

He has frequently conducted workshops and has been a principal speaker on educational problems at national conferences and conventions.

Morrow's immediate problem upon accepting the appointment as superintendent was the ever-increasing enrollment of the school system and providing more classrooms for the students. In this, he was hampered by building restrictions imposed as a result of World War

rfoper o ooker Moa re M()1 (q)1 (ou r d, he (u) B. D. (k) (h) (n) 05 (0) d (B) (a) 2 (S) 29 (q) 7 (6) 1) 10

take the growing





a community room were added at a cost of \$197,123.

When construction resumed in 1945 in the district, additions were made to El Rio, Government Heights, Blenman, Mission View, Tucson High School, Wakefield, and one new elementary school, besides Jefferson Park, was constructed before 1950. The THS construction included various additions and the new Vocational High School Building.

These improvements--and others planned for the future--were financed by two successful bond issues, one in 1946 and the second in 1948.

The 1946 bond issue, approved by the voters on May 14, called for \$1,250,000 for the High School District and \$850,000 for the Elementary School District. The high school issue passed 867 to 108 and the elementary school issue was approved by a vote of 868 to 107. Interest was two percent.

The 1948 bond issue, approved by the voters May 8, asked for \$600,000 for the High School District and \$2,676,000 for the Elementary School District. Both issues were approved 928 to 78. These bonds called for four percent interest.

On February 11, 1948, the contract for the Clinton E. Rose School was awarded to M. M. Sundt Construction Co. at \$261,493. The school had 15 classrooms, administrative offices and a nurse's room. Architect was Arthur T. Brown.

The career of Rose has been reported earlier in this volume. He was made Superintendent Emeritus upon his retirement in 1941 and he died a short time later in June 1942.

In 1954, seven classrooms were added to Rose at a cost of \$81,104. The building was remodeled, and new heating and cooling systems were installed in 1957 at a cost of \$45,038.34.

M. B. Abplanalp won the low bid in 1960 to build five new classrooms and an all-purpose room at an actual cost of \$224,108.38. A portable classroom was added in 1966. First principal was Rolan O. Edmonds, who retired at the end of the 1966-67 school year.

On April 29, 1948, the School District again inherited a school and along with it \$14,457.88 in cash. A petition on that date was presented to the District 1 School Board signed by more

than 50 percent of the Ft. Lowell School District's voters asking that the district be annexed. It was immediately accepted.

Sometime later, the Ft. Lowell District's School Board discovered that there would be a \$14,457.88 cash balance in the school account on July 1. So, on June 30, the Ft. Lowell Board asked District 1 to allow the Ft. Lowell people to spend the balance. According to the Board minutes. "Motion was made to file the letter and notify the Board that it was too late to do anything about spending the budget balance."

One school building was owned by the Ft. Lowell District.

The history of Ft. Lowell School dates back to 1883, when Lt. William H. Carter, quarter master at Ft. Lowell, made a requisition for a separate building to house a chapel and school. No immediate action was taken but in 1886 a library and school were located in a building on the Ft. Lowell grounds at Swan Road and Craycroft.

The need for a new school gr 10 72 10 12 72



Another construction during the



return. Re-employment

the point that teachers were permitted to work at the plant during Saturdays and Sundays and not more than two hours per day during the week.

In the summer of 1943, a number of servicemen were beginning to be discharged because of wounds or for other physical reasons. Some of these had not finished their high school work and desired to re-enter Tucson High School. They had matured;



and the counseling system has brought the number of pupils who drop out of school down to the lowest in the history of the school system." Again, on November

In a letter sent to all school staff members before integration in 1951, the superintendent stated that "we shall at all times consider all teachers as fellow citizens and fellow Americans and all boys and girls as American boys and girls rather than as American Indians, Anglo-Americans, Negro-Americans, Spanish-Americans or Chinese-Americans."

In the 1950s, the children in Tucson Schools studied the contributions to our culture of the various ethnic groups and generally seemed to accept their classmates as friends regardless of race or creed.

President of the Board. Fickett was elected Clerk.

O. H. Barnhill did not run for re-election in 1948 and on October 30, Oliver Drachman was elected out of a field of four candidates.

[REDACTED] d3.1 (n)-Tc 0 Tw 0.836 0 Td[()2 (a



The Boom Years 1950 -



the school children and their activities. She also taught a Sunday school at the school.

In 1914, the Lynns purchased land on Ajo Way which became known as "Lynnwood," a producing farm. Mrs. Lynn continued her work with the Mexican and Indian families in the

Robison, according to Superintendent Morrow, "had an ever-increasing capacity for outstanding accomplishments in the field of education." At the time of his death he had been working on a revision of the arithmetic courses for the schools as well as a revision of curricula for junior high and elementary schools. "He was particularly effective in working with children as well as with teachers, with whom he had done a great deal of personnel work."

Robison was active in Boy Scout work and served as president of the Catalina Council of Boy Scouts in Tucson. He aided the Kiwanis club's youth program and was one of the originators of the Community Chest organization.

The Holladay School, named for Lon Holladay whose history appears in an earlier chapter, was constructed in the 1951-52 school year at 1130 E. 33rd Street. Leonard Daily Construction Co. was awarded the contract. Six classrooms, administrative offices and a nurse's room were constructed originally at a cost of \$114,957. Jaastad & Knipe were the architects.

Since then eight classrooms and a general



inheriting a building. This is a corner of the present district in the southwest part, annexed in 1951.

The District's schools became so overcrowded in the early part of the 1950-60 decade, that on January 22, 1953, the School Board decided to call a bond election to raise \$6,200,000. This would provide \$3,960,000 for two high schools in the high school district and \$2,240,000 for buildings in the elementary school district. The bonds were approved with no organized opposition on March 12, 1953, with the high school bonds passing 2,359 to 540. The elementary school district bonds were approved by a vote of 2,373 to 528.

Built with this money were new Brown, Duffy and Corbett Elementary

Guy Bateman was first principal of Brown School.

Duffy Elementary School, 5145 E. 5th St., was completed in 1954. It had 18 classrooms, administrative offices and an all-purpose room. Contractor was Murray J. Shiff who built the school at a cost of \$350,852. Terry Atkinson was the architect.

Duffy School was named for five sisters, all of whom

since 1956 who retired at the end of the 1966-67 school year.

Corbett Elementary School, 5949 E. 29th St., was built in 1955 by Murray J. Shiff Construction Co. at a cost of \$309,429. The original plans, by Jaastad & Knipe, included 16 classrooms, a multi-purpose room and administrative offices. Since that time, 15 classrooms have been added at a cost of \$268,323. Eight portable classrooms were installed on nearby land in 1962-63. They have since been removed.

Phillip J. Bramley was the first principal of Corbett School.

The school was named for Johnston Knox Corbett, former mayor of Tucson and District 1 School Board member. He and his brother, W. J. Corbett, were the founders of the present Corbett family in Tucson.

J. Knox Corbett arrived in Tucson in 1880. His first job was that of a newsboy for the Arizona Daily Star, then owned by L. C. Hughes, the uncle of Knox Corbett's future wife. Corbett purchased a freight delivery line operating between Tucson and Silver Bell. He then went to work at the Tucson post office and was soon promoted to assistant postmaster. In 1890 he was appointed Postmaster, a position he held under four U.S. Presidents--Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. He also engaged in ranching activities near Benson and south of the Rincon Mountains.

Corbett married Lizzie Hughes, daughter of Sam Hughes. Two children were born of the marriage, the late H. S. Corbett, long-time State Senator from Pima County, and Gulie Corbett Bell. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren still reside in Tucson.

Corbett opened the second lumber company in the city and in 1919, he consolidated it with the hardware company of his deceased brother, W. J. Corbett. It became one of the city's largest building supply headquarters.

Corbett died in Tucson on April



Pueblo was built as a small

Of the schools built with federal funds, in the mid-1950's--Bonillas, Keen, Richey, Wright and Vail Junior High--Keen was the first.

The original construction

cost of \$95,048. Opening day found the school on double sessions and the following year

1906 until 1916.

Wright was the son of Charles Weston Wright who moved to Tucson in early 1888 and practiced law until his death in December, 1900. John B. Wright was educated at Georgetown, Fordham, Notre Dame and the University of Michigan from which he received his law degree in 1894. He came to Tucson, practiced law for a short time and then moved to Yuma, returning after the death of his father to practice law in Tucson from 1900 until his death in July 1934.

He was appointed to the School Board on October 16, 1906, to complete the term of Z. T. Vail and served as Board Clerk from 1908 until 1916. That year, Wright was defeated for reelection by Harry A. Drachman. Wright was well known throughout the community for his wit and frequently appeared as toastmaster for numerous civic organizations.

Vail Junior High School, completed in 1954, was built with 32 classrooms and a multipurpose room by H. L. McCoy Construction Co. for \$788,393 in federal funds. Gordon M. Luepke was the architect. Later, a library and a science classroom were added using 10-cent levy funds. It was the first junior high school built in a 13-year period. The school is located at 5350 E. 16th St.

First principal of Vail was Dr. A. M. Gustafson, now District Director of Pupil Personnel Services.

Vail Junior High School was named for Alice L. Vail, a pioneer teacher in School District 1, who died April 19, 1967, at the age of 79. She retired in 1945 after 40 years as an educator, 30 of which were spent in Tucson Public Schools.

As head of the English Department at Tucson High School, she piloted the school's newspaper, The Cactus Chronicle, through its first 26 years during which the publication won nearly 50 state and national journalism awards.

Miss Vail was born in La Porte, Indiana, on November 19, 1887. She received her bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1911 and her master's degree from Michigan in 1923.

After teaching a number of years in Michigan and Indiana, she came to Tucson to enter the

school system here. In addition to teaching English and advising the Chronicle, Miss

student program, and the state now provides additional funds for the education of the handicapped children largely through the efforts of Laura Ganoung, Director of Special Education for Tucson Public Schools, Robert D. Morrow, Superintendent of Schools, and the mothers and fathers of the children."

The school was named for E. Jay Howenstine, one of the founders of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. He was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1889. He attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and after graduation he was employed in Elyria, Ohio, as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He later became associated with Edgemoor (the)-2 (whoTJO.002 Tc/

a teacher. When she was 11 years of age, she had established a neighborhood

That year, School District 1 Superintendent S. C. Newsom hired Mrs. Kellond as secretary. She later served as secretary of the School Board as well as secretary to the superintendent. From 1943 until her retirement in 1953, she served exclusively as secretary to the School Board.

Since Mrs. Kellond's retirement, Mrs. Myrtle Arnevik has been secretary to the School Board. She taught the Women's Bible Class at Trinity Presbyterian Church and was active in the WCTU. Mrs. Kellond died at the age of 86 on January 14, 1959.

Ralph W. Roda was the first principal of Kellond School and serves in that capacity at present. Lineweaver Elementary School, 461 S. Bryant Avenue, was completed in time for fall 0



She attended private Tennessee schools, married James Albion Rogers and came to Tucson in



While with District 1, Tully published the

Van Buskirk Elementary School, 725 E. Fair Street, opened in September 1957. It was built by W. F. Conelly Construction Co. at





But the public, frightened because of

All four issues passed handily. The vote was:

Elementary sites--9,167 "Yes" to 3,291 "No."

Pueblo High addition--9,085 "Yes" to 3,771 "No."

Gymnasium--6,831 "Yes" to 5,040 "No."

Elementary Schools--9,346 "Yes" to 3,291 "No."

Helping with passage of the bond issue was the Catholic Church of Tucson which, despite the parochial school system, urged its members to support the bonds.

The 1958 bond issue built the Pueblo and Rincon High Schools additions, additions to nine elementary schools and two junior high schools and eight new elementary schools and one new junior high school. The new elementary schools were to be Wheeler, Sewell, Hudlow, Whitmore, Myers, White, Brichta, and Roberts. The new junior high was Fickett.

Wheeler, Sewell and Hudlow Elementary Schools were completed in 1959, while the others were completed in 1960.

Wheeler Elementary School, 1818 E. Avenida del Sol, was opened in September 1959. Scholer & Fuller were the architects and J. A. Binns was the contractor. The school was built with 30 classrooms and a general-purpose room at a cost of \$666,215.30. From time to time, portable classrooms have been used.

The school was named for Winnie Wheeler, a teacher and principal in District 1 for 31 years prior to her retirement in 1953. She was born in a small midwest town, Beaver City, Nebraska, and taught in several small schools in Colorado after studying at Colorado Teachers College at Greeley. She then became a "c0 Tc 0 Tw 1.805 0 Td3)TjEMC ET/ Tw 0.225 0



Upon retiring, she spent a number of years in Hawaii and then returned to Arizona to reside in Flagstaff. She was able to attend dedication ceremonies at Wheeler School on

The school was named for Ulah Hudlow, who taught in Tucson District 1 from 1921 to the year of her retirement, 1955.

She was born in Russellville, Arkansas, and moved with her family to Bisbee, Arizona, where she attended grade school. She also attended schools at Globe, Safford, and at the Santa Rita mine in Sonoita.

She completed her high school and normal schoolwork at Tempe Normal School in 1909. Later, she attended summer school at Tempe and received her BA degree in 1936 from Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe.

Her first teaching assignment was at Thompson Valley near Prescott where in 1909-10 she taught grades one through nine. In 1911, she taught the fourth, fifth and sixth grades at Buckeye grammar school and in 1912 she taught at Rohrig School near Tempe. From 1913 to 1920, she was at Washington School in Winslow and Winslow High School.

Arriving in Tucson in 1921, she was assigned to Drachman School and remained there until 1925 when she was transferred to Roskrige Elementary School to teach the first grade.

The following year she taught first grade at University Heights. She became principal of University Heights in 1948.

Hudlow School's first principal was Mrs. Bernice Harkrader.

With the mushrooming expansion of the District 1 physical plant in the 1950-60 decade, came the necessity for







1959, the Legislature enacted a one percent school excise tax--actually a sales tax--and set up a county equalization program that was totally inadequate.

In 1964, the people of the state approved an initiative petition which established the principle of state equalization to broaden the state's aid to schools.

Giving heavy backing to the proposition were the Arizona Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Arizona Education Association and, locally, school PTA's and the Tucson Education Association. Mrs. Helen Hafley, now a Tucson School Board member, spearheaded the campaign.

The passage of the proposal, a constitutional amendment, mandated the State to provide for a minimum of 0.224 percent of the State's total revenue to be used for education. The State's total revenue is approximately \$1.5 billion, so the State must provide for a minimum of \$336 million for education.

Oregon Research Bureau indicated that the Tucson plan would not be feasible financially.

--The District was plagued by increasing water costs, particularly with the playground grassing program. Wells were dug at a number of schools and at new schools to lower the cost.

--The district began hiring married women teachers and set up a program of maternity leaves.

--The Korean War in the early part of the decade had little effect on the school district, other than losing a number of high school students who were either called into service or enlisted.

--The southwest corner of the present District was annexed on June 19, 1951,





Master's and 15 approved hours--\$4,700 minimum and \$7,800 maximum.

Master's and 30 approved hours--\$4,800 minimum and \$7,900 maximum.

Master's and 45 approved hours--\$4,900 minimum and \$8,000 maximum.

The annual increment increase was \$250 per year until the maximum salary was reached. After 25 years' service, an extra \$100 was to be added to the salary. Ten days of sick leave per year were permitted with pay and the teacher was allowed to accumulate 90 days.

In the 1949-50 school year, the peak enrollment in the Elementary District was 12,981 and the peak enrollment in the High School District was 3,893 for a total of 16,874. In the 1959-60 school year, 10 years' later, the peak Elementary District enrollment was 29,429 and the peak High School District enrollment was 8,807 for a total of 38,236.

As the decade opened in 1950, the School Board was composed of Judge Fred W. Fickett, Oliver Drachman and P. E. Howell. Fickett was president of the Board and Drachman was Clerk.

On May 15, 1950, Howell resigned due to ill health. Mrs. P. H. Ross, County School Superintendent, appointed Dr. Delbert L. Secrist, who was to remain on the Board until he decided not to run for re-election in the fall of 1966.

In the October 28, 1950, election, Secrist received 963 votes compared to 78 received by Mrs. Dorothy Burkhart. Drachman was elected President in January 1951, and Fickett was elected Clerk.

Drachman was re-elected on October 27, 1951 and received 2,383 votes. Lois Anderson had 800 votes and Oscar Angel, 15. Drachman was retained as President by the Board and Secrist was elected Clerk.

Fickett, seeking re-election, on October 14, 1952, was defeated by Robert Salvatierra Jr. 4,934 votes to 3,883. Drachman was re-elected President and Secrist was re-elected Clerk.

On October 13, 1953, Secrist was re-elected, receiving 9,255 votes. His opponent, William C. Frey, received 3,601 votes. One write-in ballot was cast for a "Lindsay," with no other identification shown. In January 1954, the Board reelected Drachman and Secrist as President and Clerk.

In the legislative session of 1954, the State Legislature yielded to continuing pressure for larger school boards and passed permissive legislation allowing school districts to establish five-man boards if the district voters indicated they desired the larger board in an election.

The election in District 1 was called for August 3, 1954. The five-man board was approved by a vote of 1,355 to 23. School Board terms were to be five years.



Budgets for the decade were:

Year High School Elementary  
Schools Total

1950-51	\$1,387,073	\$3,259,861	\$4,646,934
1951-52	1,454,882	3,687,390	5,142,272
1952-53	1,618,619	4,228,929	5,847,548 (1)
1953-54	1,705,944	4,854,702	6,560,646
1954-55	2,180,969	5,261,955	7,442,924
1955-56	2,975,285	6,405,819	9,381,104
1956-57	4,124,885	8,130,046	12,254,931
1957-58	4,049,925	9,156,791	13,206,716
1958-59	5,198,452	9,690,798	14,889,250
1959-60	5,120,189	11,499,745	16,619,934

exceed the budget by \$85,000 for teachers'  
4 percent over the previous year instead of

---

chapter as having been built by the 1958  
e, Whitmore, Brichta and Roberts Elementary  
The six schools were completed for the

originally had 371 (93) 1272 (295) 5836 (10) 13 (10) 3 660 1040

under a new state law. The High School was never segregated.

Myers was born in Delphos, Ohio, November 11, 1873. He was educated in rural schools, attended a normal college for one year and then entered retail business in Lima, Ohio. In

Mrs. Roberts began teaching in the Tucson Public Schools in 1897, first as a substitute and then as principal of the Congress Street School. In 1901 she began teaching at Flagstaff Teachers College but becau 0 123y6 -0.001 Tw 3.93( )TJ

Since then, seven classrooms and a library have been added at a cost of \$128,192.

The school was named for Dr.





The bond money constructed Booth, Steele and Dietz Elementary Schools in 1961 and Palo Verde High School and Naylor Junior High School in 1962.

Booth Elementary School, 7130 E. Calle Arturo, was designed

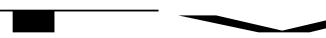
attended the old Mansfeld School, Tucson High School and the University of Arizona. He began teaching woodworking classes in 1920 at Safford and also at the Arizona State School for the Deaf and Blind. Dietz had been stricken with polio when he was three months old and used crutches and a wheelchair the rest of his life.

He found it difficult to get around the shops as an instructor because of his physical handicap, but he was credited with being a successful shop teacher from his desk, the students bringing their work to him for assistance. Dietz retired in 1950 as a certified teacher in the District and was then hired as a classified employee in the District's maintenance shops.

"In 1953, Dietz was awarded the 'Man of the Year' title by the Tucson Ad Club; in 1955 he received a certificate of appreciation from the American Automobile Association; in 1956 he received an award of merit from the Lions Club; and in 1958 he was honored with the Sertoma Club's service to mankind award."

The foregoing quote was taken from the obituary of Dietz published in the Arizona Daily Star, June 19, 1959, the day following Dietz' death at age 72. The awards were based in part on the fact that Dietz was credited as being the founder of the school safety patrol in 1930 with 12 members. The patrol later grew to number more than 3,000 boys and girls.

It will be recalled that earlier in this volume it was reported that Miss Salome Townsend was credited with founding the safety patrol in 1930 when she was



Steele School was named after Harold Steele, Superintendent of District 1 from 1916 to 1918. Steele is credited with instituting in Tucson the practice of using specialized teachers in the

In an interview with the Tucson Daily Citizen on May 12, 1961, Miss Naylor gave her philosophy of teaching. She said, "A good teacher must care a lot about people and must want to help others. One doesn't learn to be a good teacher through education courses alone.

The fall, 1961, bond issue did not come about. School bond issues were failing throughout the country, and it seemed wise not to bring the subject to a vote in Tucson.

On May 22, 1962, however, the issue was presented to District 1 taxpayers.

There were to be four questions on the ballot, two for the elementary district and two for the high school district. In the elementary district, issue 1 would provide Magee Junior High School, two new elementary schools and site acquisitions at a cost of \$3,782,000. Issue 2, at \$578,000 would build a central kitchen and improvements at Education Center.

In the high school district, issue 1 of \$5,910,000 would build Sahuaro High School, pay for site development and equip the school. Issue 2 would add to Catalina, Pueblo and Rincon High Schools at a cost of \$1,238,000 and would provide \$250,000 for site acquisition. The total of the bond issues would be \$11,758,000.

Of the proposals, the Tucson Daily Citizen on May 17, 1962, said: "The present \$11.7 million bond proposal by District No. 1 is soundly based upon the experience of the district and upon the forecasts (of school population) of the City." 0.835 0 Td[( )1 (t85 0 Td(ofAMCID 13 BDC 0 g0.225 00.225 00.225

The central kitchen was defeated by 6,154 "No" votes to 4,633 "Yes" votes.

The Sahuaro High School issue was disapproved by a vote of 5,636 "No" votes to 5,210 "Yes" votes.

The high school additions were turned down by a vote of "No" 5,712 to "Yes" 5,082.

Reasons for the defeat were hard to pin down. Board member Norval W. Jasper said, "The results indicate confusion and apathy of the voter. I feel the high school situation will be so critical that the Board should re-submit the proposal in the immediate future--as soon as legally possible."

Morrow said the failure was due to "bad timing." He said that charges expressed against the Board by one citizens' group which opposed the issue were not true. The organization said that the Board and administration had been "extravagant, wasteful and unmindful of the public."

The Tucson Daily Citizen said that "there were strong negative influences such as the already high property tax rate for school support and the high price tags on proposed school construction."

The elementary issue that passed built Magee Junior High School and Marshall and Schumaker Elementary Schools. Additions were built at 11 other schools and portables were constructed.

Magee Junior High, 8300 E. Speedway, was the first built, opening for classes in December 1963. Its original construction was of 22 classrooms, a multi-purpose room, library offices, and special rooms for science, shops, home economics and mechanical drawing. Contractor was W. F. Conelly Construction Co. at a cost of \$871,843. Russell Hastings was the architect.

The school was named for

Arizona in 1930. He went with District 1, teaching mathematics and commercial subjects at Safford Junior High School and Tucson High School until 1940 when he became manager of the high school bookstore and coordinator of student activities at THS. He remained in that position until 1949 when he was appointed purchasing agent and controller for the school administration in 1949.

He was appointed business manager in 1952 and assistant superintendent in 1955.

Of Magee, Morrow said on his death: "He was one of the most valuable and loyal men ever  
[REDACTED]  
financial matters."

Magee was an Army veteran of World War II, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Epes  
Randolph Lodge No. 32m e m l 7 2 4 7 1 . 2 4 T m [ ( R )

years of teaching.

First principal at



## Morrow, End of An Era - Part 2

---

Opened on January 2, 1964, it was named in honor of Elbert A. Gump, who began his teaching career in Seymour, Iowa, in 1914 and retired as principal of Sam Hughes School, District 1, in 1961.

He came to the District in 1938 as a pioneer of Special Education at a time when only a limited amount of knowledge existed in that field. He served as principal of Carrillo School from 1941 to 1947 and then moved to Sam Hughes School as its principal.

In 1964, Sam Hughes School was named in honor of Elbert A. Gump, who began his teaching career in Seymour, Iowa, in 1914 and retired as principal of Sam Hughes School, District 1, in 1961.

schools, two new junior high schools and additions at existing junior highs; three new high schools were

footage costs were made an issue. And, in a state of bewilderment, the Board found one of its members, Dan C. McKinney, campaigning against the issues.

As stated, the Tucson Daily Citizen did not take a positive stand. On February 10, 1964, it headlined on its editorial page, "We Cannot Honestly Fight or Support School Bonds." The

[REDACTED] b)Tj0 Tc 0 Tate w

majority of the District voters.

In 1963, an interesting article was written by Otis A. Crosby, of Detroit Public Schools. It was entitled "Four and Twenty Guides to Success in A School Bond or Millage Campaign."

Among the "guides" were these:

--"Know public attitudes of six months to a year prior to the projected election date." The School Board obviously did not know the attitudes and certainly either the attitude of the two daily newspapers was unknown or ignored if known.

--"Avoid March, April and May like the plague." The election was held March 10 (and the 1962 election, 0 Tc 0 Tw 0.835 0or e

Editor

Imperative," noted:

"The Tucson District 1 school bonds, therefore, represent a solid conservative program which is entirely justifiable and supportable."

Also supporting the issue was the Arizona Register, official Catholic newspaper in Tucson.

The bonds carried easily. The vote was:

Proposition 1--\$2,030,000 for the elementary district--9,332 "Yes" votes to 3,437 "No" votes.

Proposition 2--\$9,420,000 for the high school district--9,510 "Yes" votes to 3,410 "No" votes.

Carson Junior High School, 7777 E. Stella Road, opened for the 1967-68 school year.

Architects for the school were Cain, Nelson & Wares. Contract was awarded to Defco Construction Co. for \$1,061,897. The school will have 21 rooms and a multi-purpose room.

The new junior high was named for Charles A. Carson, who served as assistant principal and principal of Tucson High School and associate superintendent of District 1 for a total of 40 years.

Carson was born in Belmont, West Virginia, and attended elementary school in St. Mary's. He graduated from St. Mary's High School in 1917. After graduation his family moved to Morgantown where he entered the University of West Virginia.

The family moved to Tucson in 1920, where Carson attended the University of Arizona and received his bachelor's degree. He later received a master's degree at Stanford University.

He began teaching at Casa Grande High School in 1921 and in 1924 came to Tucson to be assistant principal and dean of boys at Tucson High School. He was made principal of THS in 1935 and moved up to associate superintendent of the District in 1950. Carson retired at the end of the school year, 1963.

He was active in civic and educational organizations throughout his career. He was called "Mr. Education in Arizona," for his services as president of the Arizona Education Association

and Arizona director of the National Education Association.

After seeing many of his students become successful businessmen, doctors, lawyers and engineers, Carson said, "I can't help but feel a sense of pride that I had something to do with their success, but I feel I must also take the credit for those who didn't meet with success."

Carson died September 17, 1965.

The principal for the new school is George McConnell, former principal at Doolen Junior High School.

The Irene Erickson Elementary School, designed by Russell Hastings to be built at 6750 E. Stella Road, was let for bids in late 1966. When the bids were opened in January, 1967, however, it was found that the lowest bidder, Defco Construction Co., was nearly 40 percent higher than the \$472,000 which had been allotted from bond funds for the school. Defco's bid was \$658,647.

The School Board then added \$85,000 to the \$472,000 and ordered

As a result of her urging, multi-purpose rooms



year through 1969-70 and recommended new construction of 91 elementary classrooms, 36 junior high classrooms and 48 senior high classrooms.

When the Planning Department's story was released, the Tucson Daily Citizen estimated that the needs would cost in the neighborhood of \$12 million. The published figure jolted administration officials and School Board members, who could not be blamed for being gunshy. The Board members and administration officials huddled with the District's engineering experts and began to trim. Only classrooms desperately needed were approved and in a number of cases portables were planned as temporary solutions to the school population overflow.

With the figure of \$8,985,000 as a minimum, School Board members decided to try to forestall any repeat of newspaper massacre. They visited Mathews of the Star, and Paul McKalip, George McLeod and William Millburn--the editorial staff of the Citizen. They explained the honing that had been done on the estimated

The philosophy worked. On June 1, the issue was approved two



The second addition was Covert School, operated for

--When Palo Verde High School was built, it was equipped for closed-circuit television which is now in operation. Classes in television production are offered at the school and the circuit can be used for classroom instruction.

--A Citizens Committee, headed by Larry Sierk, recommended in March 1961, a five-term per year school plan which would provide year-round use of the school buildings. The project was not adopted. As mentioned earlier, parents opposed the idea. The Tucson Public Schools News took a poll in the spring of 1961 showing 2,768 parents opposed, 294 in favor and 48 undecided.

--

The report was made a campaign issue by the Arizona Daily Star, when Morris Baughman, former examiner for the District, ran against Mrs. Helen Hafley for the Board in October, 1964. ~~Ernst W. Baughman, 7/13/64~~ (2)

--In November 1966, the Distributive Education program, headed by Chet Sheaffer, was described as "The heart of Distributive Education in America." Making the statement was Eugene Dorr, State Supervisor of Office and Distributive Education.

--In 1967, District 1 participated in the nationally sponsored "School-To-School" project for an exchange of ideas between United States school districts and American Schools abroad. Dr. and Mrs. Morrow visited Teheran, Iran, the District 1 sister school, and set up a teacher exchange program. First to visit Teheran from District 1 will be Mrs. Barbara Riley, head of Measurement and Evaluation at the Education Center.

--The no-grade plan, tested sporadically in the system in previous years, was adopted in 1966 by Sewell Elementary School under the direction of Principal Gertrude Wagner. No grades were issued for the first, second and third grades. In the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, report cards contained only two marks--"S" for satisfactory and "N" for needs improvement. Parents endorsed the plan.

--A policy was adopted in 1965 permitting 19-year-old students who had completed 20 units with good grades to graduate from

of experience.

As the 1960-67 period began, the School Board was composed of Dr. Delbert L. Secrist, President; Mrs. Nan E. (John D.) Lyons, Clerk; and members Norval Jasper, Jacob Fruchthendler and Dr. William Pistor.

On October 4, 1960, Pistor ran for re-election and won, receiving 2,562 votes. Opponents were Morris F. Baughman with 1,306 votes, and Alvaro Alvarez, 588 votes.

Secrist was re-elected President in January 1961, and Mrs. Lyons was elected Clerk.

On October 3, 1961, Secrist was re-elected unopposed and received 1,863 votes. There were 24 write-in votes for various persons. Secrist was re-elected President in January 1962. Fruchthendler was elected Clerk.

In his bid for re-election October 2, 1962, Fruchthendler was defeated by Dan C. McKinney by a vote of 8,061 to 6,449. Third candidate was Dr. B. J. Shell, who received 1,603 votes. Dr. Russell C. Ewing, of the University of Arizona, received one write-in vote. In January 1963, Secrist was re-elected President and Mrs. Lyons was elected Clerk.

Jasper did not run for 1963, Secrist was re-elected President in January 1964. Fruchthendler was elected Clerk.



Dr. Secrist did not run for re-election in the October 4, 1966, election. Opposed were Dr. Harmon Harrison and Dr. Carl E. Billings. Harrison was elected 3,483 to 2,825 votes.

Elected President of the Board in January 1967, was Mrs. Dusenberry. Mrs. Hafley was elected Clerk.

Budgets for the 1960-67 period were:

Year High Schools Elementary Schools Total

1960-61	\$ 6,027,487	\$12,862,161	\$18,889,648
1961-62	6,527,987	14,426,869	20,954,856
1962-63	7,538,622	15,600,867	23,139,489
1963-64	8,513,544	17,195,852	25,709,396
1964-65	8,666,357	17,523,817	26,190,174
1965-66	9,593,967	19,830,771	29,424,738
1966-67	10,786,611	20,791,236	31,577,847
1967-68	11,094,672	21,856,890	32,951,562

The first hundred years are the hardest.