



Elizabeth P. Simpson

MENU FOR SUCCESS

A Biography by

Betty Huning Hinton

ELIZABETH P. SIMPSON
MENU FOR SUCCESS

By Betty Huning Hinton

Betty Huning Hinton
with

Elizabeth P. Simpson

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Albuquerque, New Mexico



Frontispiece
Elizabeth P. Simpson
1975

PREFACE

This biography of Elizabeth Parkinson Simpson was written because of her accomplishments in a generation that coincides with the development of the University of New Mexico. She was Chairperson of the Home Economics Department at the University of New Mexico from 1918 until 1952 when she retired.

She is highly respected and loved in many circles: the University, the Home Economics field, the Presbyterian Church, Chi Omega Sorority, the Faculty Women's Club, PEO and many others. During the 101 years of her lifetime, she has met and overcome adversities. As I taped my interviews with this woman she wove a delightful narrative showing her strength and stamina. She continues to be active in many organizations and is an inspiration to her many friends.

Her imprint on the young women who were trained in her Home Economics Department will never be forgotten nor will her contributions to the growth of the state of New Mexico. Teachers trained in her field returned to their homes throughout the state to pass on that training to others.

A companion piece about Lena C. Clauve has also been published. These two biographies are my contribution to the University of New Mexico Centennial celebration.

My sister Lucile Huning suggested the theme "menu" as being appropriate for a Home Economist.

I wish to thank Bub Henry, Doris Dolzadelli, Mary Lynn and Mary Conrad for their assistance in locating pictures and files that added to my information. Mike Gibson of the UNM Photography Department was very helpful in copying several photographs. I am indebted to Mary Culbertson for her excellent job of editing my writing and my consultation by telephone with Sara Raynolds Milne added

information concerning the Raynolds family contributions.

Publishing this biography was an interesting experience thanks to the help of Erskine Scates of the Guynes Printing Company.

The cover design by my nephew Tyler Huning is a line drawing of Sara Raynolds Hall, built specifically for Mrs. Simpson's Home Economics Department. From 1921 until after Mrs. Simpson retired in 1952 Sara Raynolds Hall was Home Economics. Tyler's drawing is a statement of the importance of the building and Mrs. Simpson's life.

B.H.H.

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THE INGREDIENTS

Elizabeth Parkinson Simpson came to the University of New Mexico in 1918 and was Chairperson of the Home Economics Department until she retired in 1952.

She came to New Mexico with a husband ill with tuberculosis and a two-year old son. Through friends living in Albuquerque she was assured of a position with the University.

The United States was in the middle of World War I when she moved to New Mexico; conveniently for Elizabeth, the teacher who preceded her in the Home Economics Department had become very patriotic. The teacher wanted to work for the army, and she just left saying, "Anybody can do what I am doing."

When the Simpson family arrived in Albuquerque, both political parties were holding conventions. The only room available was in a small hotel across from the Alvarado. It was actually a storeroom that was cleared out and three cots were set up. But they did have a place to stay.

Knowing the Simpsons would need a permanent home, Elizabeth's friend located a house for them by perusing the want-ads. Houses often became vacant as health-seekers died and their families returned home, or they moved on. The houses were always fumigated before being rented. The Simpsons' first home was on Sycamore Street near the University and was very like others built on their street and on Maple Street, all of which were erected by the same builder. The houses were built with the idea of being rented to the health-seekers. Each had an open porch because the doctors wanted their patients to have as much sunlight as possible. Everyone in the neighborhood was considerate of everyone else, for they shared a common problem. Once in a while a family would move to Arizona, believing the



Simpson Family
Elizabeth, Ralph, Walter
1920

climate might be better, but they always returned to Albuquerque.

One of Elizabeth's biggest problems was to teach her son, who was "just a little fella," not to accept any food from anyone but her or his father. When the Simpsons moved into their house, one of the neighbors warned Elizabeth that she must never use a dish that had not been boiled. Following his advice seemed natural because with her Home Economics training she realized the importance of such sanitation. As a result of her diligence neither she nor her son Ralph contracted the disease.

As Elizabeth pursued her position, Walter Simpson tried to follow his training in the jewelry business. He attempted to work for Mindlin's, but working inside with chemicals used in engraving his health worsened. Mr. Simpson then became interested in real estate and followed most of his work by reading the ads in the newspaper and asking friends to look at the property for him because he was confined at home. That was how he stayed interested for several years. He had as good a life as possible after they came here. He lived until just before the crash in 1929.

Elizabeth Parkinson Simpson is 101 years old, but she continues to be active. Living at Manzano del Sol retirement home in Albuquerque, she is often found assisting others who are less able to help themselves. She stands straight and tall and is very independent. Her beautiful snow-white hair is offset by the pastel shades she wears. She is soft spoken and always cheerful and happy and considers herself to be "well-located" in her apartment.

When Elizabeth began teaching at the University only a few acres were in use with six main buildings: Hodgin Hall (Administration building), the engineering building, the music building, the frame dining hall, Hokona, the women's dormitory and Kwataka, the men's dormitory. The area was surrounded by dry mesa and when the wind blew, as it often did, it caused severe sandstorms.

The first sandstorm Elizabeth encountered was on a day when she was to attend a reception at the president's home.

A faculty member, a neighbor, asked if she planned to go. She said, "I wouldn't go out in a storm like this!"

His comment, "Well, if you don't go, you will be without a job!"

She learned to battle New Mexico elements early.



Hodgin hall circa 1930

THE PREPARATION

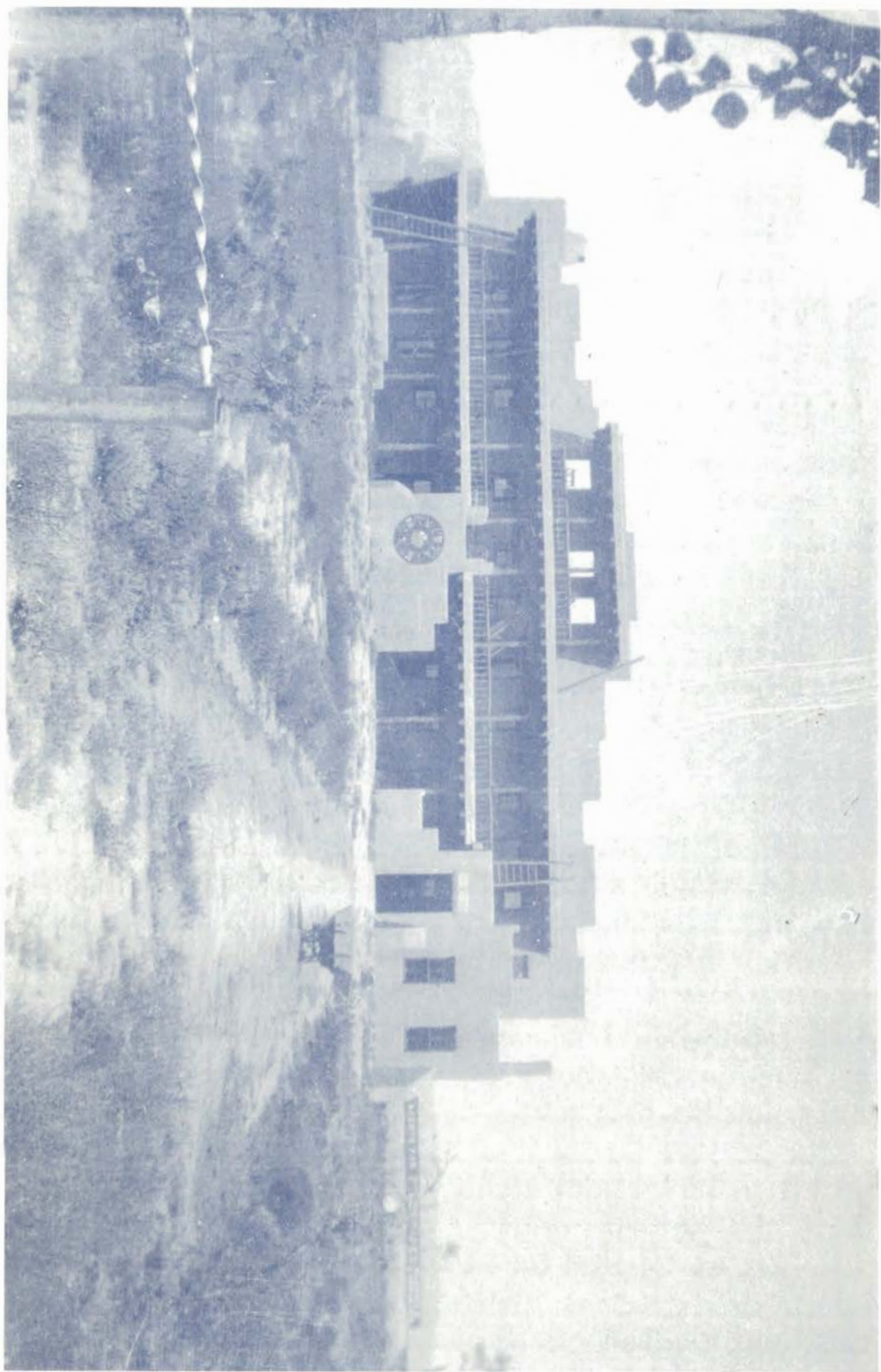
Life began for Elizabeth Parkinson on July 7, 1888 on a farm near Yale, Michigan. The Parkinsons lived in the "Thumb of Michigan" which is just across the river from Canada, and had many cousins whom they visited in Canada.

Elizabeth comes from a family of two brothers, Ralph and Tom, and two sisters, Anne and Blanche. The brothers were red-headed and nicknamed "Pinky" and "Rusty"; because Mrs. Parkinson was Irish she had nicknames for everyone. The three girls had very dark hair. "And mine was the darkest," Elizabeth smiles and pats her lovely white hair as she tells this. Her parents were Jennie Shutt Parkinson and Thomas Parkinson and although they did not attend college they gained much information and education through contacts with neighbors and through courses offered by the agricultural college. However, they did encourage Elizabeth to continue her education to reach her goals. The family lived on a farm and the children walked to school every day, carrying their lunches.

Elizabeth's father lived to the age of 67 and her mother to the age of 76; one sister lived to be 103. It was a long-lived family, and it is no wonder that Elizabeth has reached her one-hundred and first birthday and still lives a full and satisfying life.

She attended public schools in Yale, Michigan and is proud of the fact that the high school had such high standards that students entering the University at Ann Arbor were not required to take the entrance examination. State Education inspectors visited the Yale High School at intervals, and the teachers were always prepared because they used the highest standards in their work.

From the time she was in the seventh grade, Elizabeth's



*Hokona Hall circa 1925
Women's Dormitory*

ambition was to teach domestic science, now called Home Economics. Her mother and sister attended a class in Ypsilanti given by an extension agent from the agricultural college, and Elizabeth was so impressed with the information and recipes they brought home that she determined to be a teacher in that field.

"Adults say young people do not make up their minds about their future, but I certainly never had any other goal."

Elizabeth taught in a one-room school while she completed her degree requirements, as did many of the early teachers. She walked each day from the farm where she lived with her parents because there were no cars. And she says, "I couldn't take a horse and buggy and leave them standing out in the snow!" The solution was that she boarded with a family who lived close to the school during the winter time.

The test of a good teacher in the one-room schools was how her students rated on their state-wide examinations. Elizabeth's students were particularly good students; their parents insisted they complete their assignments, and the students did well on the examinations. She is justifiably proud of her results in this type of teaching.

Because the University of Michigan had no degree curriculum in Home Economics, Elizabeth went to Iowa State College at Ames and received her bachelor's degree. From there she attended Teachers' College at Columbia University in New York and received her master's degree.

While she was completing her requirements at Teachers' College at Columbia, a new department head was hired for domestic science, as it was originally named. Much to the chagrin of the students in the department, this woman knew nothing about the position she was to fill. In order to be comfortable in the position, the new department head went to Chicago for a week-end to glean as much information as possible from the woman who had preceded her. As a result, she became ill with pneumonia and was unable to meet her classes for two weeks. In her absence three advanced students were given charge of the under-classwomen



*Kwataka Hall circa 1925
Men's Dormitory*

who were ready to take their practice teaching. These advanced students, of whom Elizabeth was one, took over the teaching duties in the interim. When the department chairman returned, she gave grades comparable to that of "C" to these young women who had filled in for her. Elizabeth was terribly upset, "I believed this grade would follow me all the rest of my life."

The two other women involved didn't care that they received the "C" grade because they had other plans for their lives. But Elizabeth did care.

She made an appointment with the Supervisor of the department and told her just what had happened. "This woman has never seen me teach a class, and never seen me working with students!"

It was unethical for the Supervisor to change a grade given by a colleague; therefore, she suggested that Elizabeth go to Florida to teach. The Supervisor contacted a close friend. When the position in Florida was offered, and Elizabeth voiced no objection to moving to the South, she was hired.

Elizabeth met Walter Simpson in St. Petersburg, Florida, where she was living in a tourist hotel. The Dusenberry Villa was open to students and teachers during the winter to tide the hotel over until the tourist season began in the summer time. Women lived on the third floor, dubbed "Queen's Hall", and the men lived on the fourth floor which they called the "Pelican's Roost," and they all ate together in the dining room.

Walter Simpson had been in Florida about three years before Elizabeth arrived. He was attending a school in Georgia to learn jewelry engraving. When he returned to St. Petersburg, he rented a room in the Dusenberry Villa. He had worked in the jewelry business from the time he was in high school, beginning with odd jobs and had continued his training and was well-qualified in the trade.

At the time Walter and Elizabeth were married, he was a Canadian citizen, applying for United States citizenship, but the papers were not completed, and Elizabeth lost her citizenship! She says, "Much to my amazement, according to law at that time an American girl who married a foreign

man automatically (she had nothing to say about it) became a citizen of her husband's country. I was a citizen of the British Empire!"

Walter was granted United States citizenship after they were married, but her citizenship was not restored. She adds, "I didn't think much about it at the time, but when an election came up that interested me, I decided it was time to get my citizenship back."

In regaining her citizenship she was required to make application, fill out numerous papers, and appear in court with two witnesses to prove she hadn't left the country in the past two years, following the same process as though she were an immigrant. The main question asked was, "Have you ever read the United States Constitution?" Her education in grade school had included the study of that document. Elizabeth had no trouble passing all the tests, and her citizenship was restored.

After their marriage, Walter worked as a watchmaker and engraver and prospered. An opportunity arose to purchase a jewelry business in Oklahoma. They made the decision to do so, but before completing the arrangements, they went to visit Elizabeth's sister and mother.

During the visit in Toledo, Elizabeth's sister noted that Walter was very pale and she insisted that Walter consult her doctor. The examination was done by an army doctor — a friend of the family. He took only a few minutes with his diagnosis and said without mincing any words, "You have tuberculosis!"

He then showed them how far down Walter's lungs the disease had spread. This was very discouraging news, for they had no idea he was ill. Both of them had had physical examinations before they were married and there was no such diagnosis then.

Next they went to her mother's in Michigan to stay for the summer. Her mother suggested they consult her doctor because he was treating the disease in his own family. The diagnosis was the same.

"That spoiled all our plans!"



*The Original Dining Hall
Circa 1919*

The doctor's suggestion was that they move to Arizona, recommending, "A high dry climate is the only known cure." And adding, "In two years you'll be able to leave and go any place you wish."

"But, of course, that never happened. It was just his way of encouraging us," Elizabeth says.

The only people the Simpsons knew west of the Mississippi were living in Albuquerque and Elizabeth decided to contact them. She preferred coming to New Mexico rather than Arizona. The man had pneumonia every winter and was in Albuquerque to learn if the climate helped that condition. Living at the YMCA in downtown Albuquerque, he had become acquainted with the male secretary to the President of the University. These two men, knew there was a vacancy at the University of New Mexico, realizing Elizabeth's qualifications, they recommended her to the President of UNM. Elizabeth obtained her position. "The job was perfect as far as I was concerned."

THE APPETIZER

In her position at UNM Mrs. Simpson was chairman of the Home Economics Department and the second year she was also in charge of the dining hall. This double duty lasted for twelve years.

Young people are prone to complain about college food when leaving home. Attempting to confront this problem, Elizabeth told the students they would be allowed to suggest what food they liked and what food they did not like. Being democratic, she gave the students each a sheet with a list of all the food being served from which to make their choices.

"The entire list was crossed out!" No one item was liked by all the students.

The decision was then made to continue serving nutritious balanced meals, but to serve buffet style. Then the students could line up and select.

In her position as matron of the dining hall, Elizabeth made the menus and did all the buying, but she did not handle the money except for petty cash; this was for little things that would come up. She checked out fifteen dollars or so at a time and then turned in signed tickets to support her spending. Students paid their board bill directly to the University.

"I never had any trouble with the money."

The big problem was getting staff supplies, because they had to put out their list to the wholesale companies for bids. She had to order not only food items but also cleaning supplies and paper goods. It was a lengthy list. Mrs. Simpson had to check all the prices and do the ordering. Representatives of one of the large companies believed they were not getting their share of the business; so they went to see the President of the University. Mrs. Simpson was summoned

to the President's office, and of course, she couldn't imagine "what in the world he wanted." The representative was in the office and she was asked to explain why she didn't purchase more of their merchandise.

"It was just full of bugs. Several cases of cereal were opened and they were all full of bugs!"

As the representative was leaving, he turned and said "Well, it's an awful fuss to be making over a few little bugs."

SOUP AND SALAD

In 1918 the Home Economics Department was two rooms in the basement of Hodgin Hall. When Dr. David Spence Hill was brought to the University as President he made some big and wonderful changes. He had published a book with one section concerned with the education of women, and for this reason he was interested in Elizabeth's department. He started out immediately to get acquainted with the townspeople through service clubs, attending local theatrical performances, and meeting the citizens in all walks of life. He also wrote all over the state to tell the citizens that the time was coming when the University would take a larger part in the education of the state. He requested money for the University to build a new home for the Home Economics Department — to erect a building that the University could be proud of.

Sara Raynolds Hall was the result. A representative of the engineering department was sent out to appraise the facilities of universities of comparable size. Then Dr. Hill solicited the local people. He went to the merchants, such as, Mindlin's and Korber's, who handled the furnishing needed, and the Hall was outfitted with Haviland china, beautiful crystal, sterling silver, and lovely rugs.

"We were furnished to the nth degree," says Mrs. Simpson. The building was dedicated on Mother's Day in 1921. A copper box was placed in the wall near the main entrance and items of interest, similar to those placed in a cornerstone, were placed in this box: a UNM catalog of that year, an Albuquerque *Journal* of that date, and a list of the donors who had made possible the construction of the building. The building was named for the Raynolds family which had donated heavily, and a chubby little blond five-year old great-granddaughter and namesake was chosen to place all the

items in the box. She laid them all very carefully into the box which was then sealed. A metal plaque was placed in the wall above the box stating "This building donated by citizens of New Mexico."

The interior of Sara Raynolds Hall included a living room, a dining room and a butler's pantry. These two rooms were furnished with carpets, draperies, couches and chairs and a dining room set. The other side contained the foods laboratory, the sewing rooms, the teachers' office and a coat room. The girls had instruction and practice in cooking and serving meals for special functions and all women made their own clothing in those days.

A portrait of Sara Raynolds, the mother of the donor Joshua Raynolds, hung in the living room of the Home Economics Building erected in her name. When the department was moved to the Education Complex, the portrait was given to Sara Raynolds Milne the great-granddaughter who had placed the items in the box.

The portrait had a colorful history. After the picture had been hanging in the living room of the Home Economics building for several years, a newly appointed president of the University called Mrs. Simpson to his office and instructed her to take the portrait down and never to hang it again. He gave no reason for his order, but Elizabeth followed his instructions and wrapped the picture in layers of brown wrapping paper and placed it in a niche in the locker room used by the sewing students.

When the succeeding president was appointed, Mrs. Simpson received his permission to return the portrait to its designated place. The frame of the portrait had sustained some damage during its storage, and Mrs. Simpson took it to an art gallery for repair. While it was in the gallery owner's possession, Herbert Raynolds, who was District Judge in Albuquerque,¹ entered the business and stopped dead in his tracks asking, "Where did you get that? That's my grandmother's portrait." When the gallery owner explained it came from Sara Raynolds Hall on the University campus Mr. Raynolds was satisfied that it was where it



*Sara Raynolds Hall
circa 1934*

belonged.

The Home Economics Department began with basic courses of cooking and sewing and learning the etiquette of entertaining at home. The final assignment in completing the semester's work was to invite the students' mothers to lunch, and the girls endeavored to do everything correctly. When the mothers arrived, one of them had broken the heel off of her shoe as she descended from the street car. Because her daughter wanted everything to be perfect and she was so nervous about the preparations, the mother said, "don't tell Wilma, because she'll faint. I don't want her to be embarrassed by her mother's ineptitude." So Wilma knew nothing of the accident until the luncheon was over, and the idea of Wilma's threatened fainting was a source of much teasing.

THE ENTREE

During her tenure at the University, Elizabeth Simpson taught under several different presidents. Each of them was different and had a different philosophy. She has a definite feeling for the development of the University of New Mexico under the various men.

The first one was Dr. Boyd, who came to New Mexico from Oklahoma. The University had just gone through making the change from being a prep school to a full university, and he came with the idea of staying only long enough to complete this change. Elizabeth held her position during the last two years of Dr. Boyd's administration.

"Dr. David Ross Boyd was an experienced University President. He was amazed at the conditions he found in New Mexico. The University was twenty-five years old, yet it was almost unknown.

"Dr. Boyd knew what had to be done to change this condition. He placed Dr. Lynn B. Mitchell in charge of University affairs locally, and he himself set out to improve external relationships. Publicizing the University was begun; the alumni were asked to aid. . . .

"After four years of Dr. Boyd's administration, enrollment of college students had risen from 78 to 227. . . . Dr. Boyd presented his resignation in 1919, an academy had become a college, with but four lone preparatory students remaining in an enrollment of 348."²

The second was Dr. David Spence Hill who had published a book including a section on the education of women. He and his wife had no children so he was not up-to-date on young people right after the war. He called one young lady into his office and told her she shouldn't walk across the campus in such short skirts.

"Dr. David Spence Hill inaugurated high scholastic

standards for the University. As a result, the University was recognized by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, in 1922."³

Dr. Hill was followed by Dr. James Fulton Zimmerman who was named acting president in 1927, and remained as president for seventeen years. Spectacular increases in enrollment occurred and he was confirmed as president. There was further impetus to enrollment in his first ten years in office which grew from 610 to 2,569 students in all sessions. In 1933 greater academic achievement was made when the University was approved by the Association of American Universities."⁴

Dr. J. Philip Wernett followed President Zimmerman. He had never taught in a school where Home Economics was one of the departments. He called Elizabeth into his office and asked about the purpose and goals of her department. She suggested he visit the classes and judge for himself. He was shy at first, but as he walked around and became involved in discussions with the girls about what they were doing he had the time of his life. He only stayed about one and a half or two years, because he didn't fit in and thought we talked differently. Because he was from Harvard he didn't understand New Mexico or New Mexicans.

Tom Popejoy was the last President whom Elizabeth served. She had known him from the time he worked in the dining hall when he was a freshman. Elizabeth had been his "boss", but before her tenure expired, he was her "boss!" Tom Popejoy was a good president and knew people in all corners of the state. He was born and reared in Raton and after completing his degree requirements at the University he remained on campus employed in the comptroller's office and within a few years was promoted to the Comptroller's position.⁵ Through contacts in this office he was well acquainted with many citizens and alumni in all parts of the state. These contacts proved to be very important when he was appointed President of the University. He was highly respected and did a great deal for the University.

THE DESSERT

Elizabeth enjoyed membership in many organizations in addition to being busy with her teaching duties. She was a popular faculty member, and in 1925 she was invited to be a sponsor for installation of Chi Omega sorority on the campus. She and Mrs. Reed Holloman, the wife of a prominent Santa Fe attorney, and Mrs. Richard Dillon, the governor's wife, were sponsors and were initiated into the sorority in 1927. In 1975 the Elizabeth Simpson Symphony Trophy was established to honor her participation in the sorority and she often presents the yearly award to the recipient. In 1975 she was presented with a certificate in recognition of fifty years of membership in the organization. The Alumnae Association gave a luncheon at the Four Hills Country Club on April 9, 1988 in honor of her 100th birthday — "It was a wonderful affair."

She has been very active in the Faculty Women's club, which was organized in 1927. She was Vice-President and for many years Scholarship Chairman. Her scholarship committee made recommendations to the UNM committees on honors and awards for the selection of scholarship recipients. The Club held an annual benefit tea and bridge party to raise money for the scholarships. Planning these benefits was another way in which she was involved with the activities of the club.

In 1938 Elizabeth was asked to be a sponsor for a newly formed Town club whose membership was drawn from girls living in Albuquerque who did not belong to a Greek organization. The idea was presented by Mary Jo Starrett, and Mrs. Simpson accepted the responsibility for two years. The Alumnae of this group gave a luncheon in honor of her 100th birthday in July of 1988 and presented her with an interesting scrapbook containing newspaper clippings and



*Pueblo Style Dining Hall
Built Circa 1933*

photographs dating back to its founding. She has enjoyed many hours and fond memories looking through this gift.

Membership in the First Presbyterian Church has been one of her priorities. As she says, she has not always been able to attend Sunday services because of the press of duties at the University dining hall, but she kept her association through evening meetings. After retirement she had more time and served in the Martineztown House of Neighborly Service and was awarded a certificate for her involvement. She was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trustees to establish the College of Santa Fe. This college was sponsored by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church. For her 100th birthday the Deacons honored her at a coffee at Beth Root's home.

Elizabeth Simpson holds the title of Professor Emeritus of Home Economics at the University of New Mexico. A tea in her honor was given by former students when she retired in 1952 and she was presented with a camera and a check to use on her upcoming trip. On February 21, 1964 the Home Economics Department gave a tea to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the University of New Mexico with Elizabeth as the honored guest. During the celebration a portrait of Elizabeth, painted by Jane Mabry, was presented to the Home Economics Department to hang in the living-dining area of the new Home Economics Department in the College of Education complex.

Retirement has brought many pleasures with its freedom. A visit to Europe for thirteen months in 1953-54 included a visit to the Holy Land, and a trip to the British isles again in 1967 are among her fondest memories.

In several other organizations Mrs. Simpson has devoted a great deal of time and energy.

The New Mexico Dietetic Association, which she founded with Sister Bernard Marie of St. Joseph's Hospital, has been influential in the state. In 1985 she was presented with a plaque "In recognition of your contribution and support to the New Mexico Dietetic Association, 1945-1985."

PEO has been one of her main interests. She held state

offices for several years, including State President in 1950.

She has been continuously involved in the Tuesday Club for more than forty years. Today she enjoys its book reviews and likes the club because it is so well-structured. "They would start on time if they had only two members in attendance." They never serve refreshments, but for her birthday celebration, punch and cookies were served. "So that was a real special occasion."

She continues to belong to a number of other organizations: the American Association of University Women, Pi Lambda Theta, the education honorary, Phi Kappa Phi, the academic honorary, the New Mexico Association of Retired Teachers, and the Albuquerque Association of Retired Educators.

She is an honorary member of Mortar Board and in 1955 she was presented the Lobo Award for outstanding personal service to the University or for special achievement in her career which reflects credit on the University. This award is presented at the annual All-University breakfast during Homecoming. On May 17, 1988 Elizabeth was honored at the annual Mortar Board book tea held in the President's home.

She received the University Service Award in 1972 from the Alumni Association which states "University Service Award to Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, Professor and Chairman Emeritus of Home Economics for Outstanding Contributions to the Growth and Development of the University of New Mexico."

The grand finale of Elizabeth Simpson's birthday celebrations was the University Centennial Ball on February 25, 1988 at the Albuquerque Convention Center. Charles Lembke, the oldest University of New Mexico graduate, and Elizabeth were honored as king and queen as the University commemorated the 100th anniversary of its founding. The festivities lasted far into the night.

Quoting from the College of Education Alumni News for the Spring of 1989, "When Elizabeth Simpson came to UNM in 1918 there were fewer than 250 students. In her early years



*Elizabeth Simpson and Charles Lembke
in costume
for
The UNM Centennial Ball
November, 1988*

with UNM, she not only headed the home economics department, which occupied two small rooms in the basement of Hodgkin Hall, but was also supervisor of the dining hall. Ultimately, she would spend 34 years as the Chairperson of the Home Economics Department — a vital force in preparing teachers for service throughout New Mexico. During her tenure, the department grew in size and scope to include nutrition, child development, family relations, and an array of other subjects. . . . Today, the Elizabeth Simpson Room at the College of Education commemorates her contributions to the University.”

Summarizing her career and her life, Elizabeth Simpson says, very humbly, she is proud of the fact that she could be self-supporting and raise a son who today is successful in his field as a Certified Public Accountant.

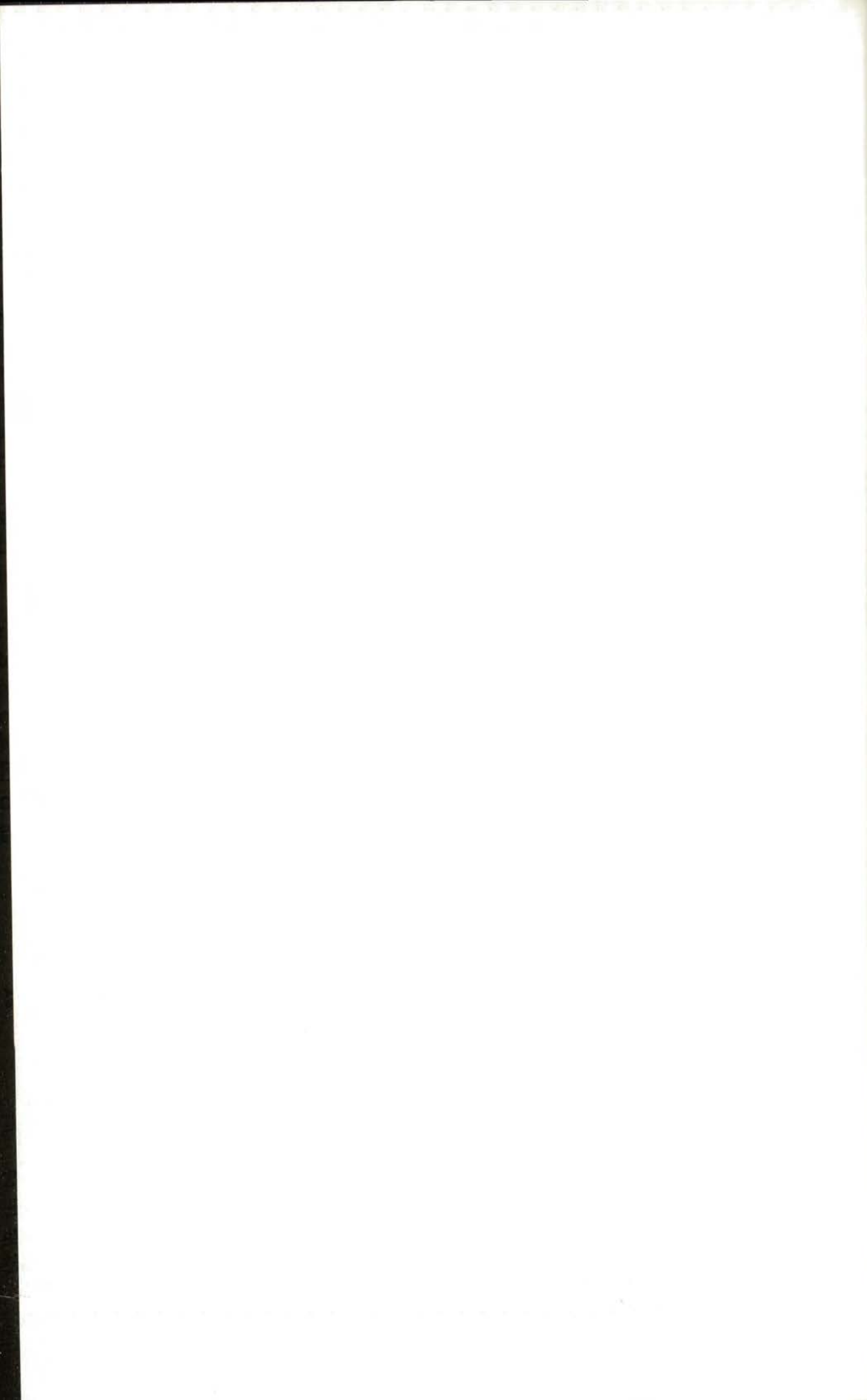
The influence Elizabeth P. Simpson has had throughout the state of New Mexico in passing on her values and beliefs to her hundreds of students is difficult to assess. New Mexico is far richer today because of her investment of years of expert teaching in our state. Her destiny has been closely tied to the citizens of this state and she has helped us grow. By including Elizabeth Simpson in its anniversary commemorations, the University is recognizing its debt of gratitude and saying, “Thank You, Elizabeth.”

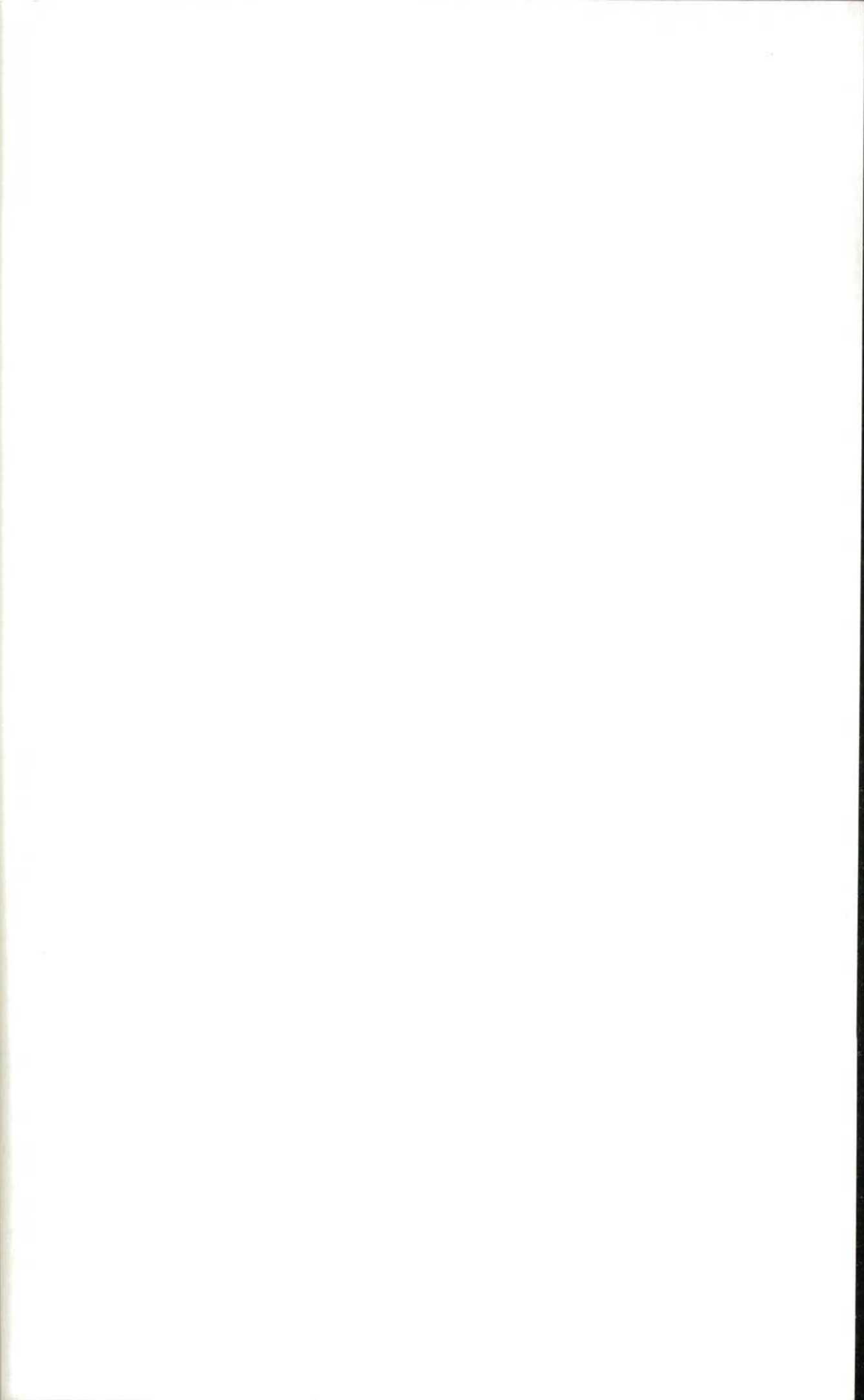
FOOTNOTES

1. Telephone conversation with Sara Raynolds Milne 10/12/89.
2. Hughes, Dorothy, *Pueblo on the Mesa*, p. 43.
3. Ibid, p. 46.
4. Ibid, p.46.
5. Personal Recollection of the author.

APPENDICES

1. Taped Personal Interview with Elizabeth P. Simpson on September 12, 1988.
2. Taped Personal Interview with Elizabeth P. Simpson on November 23, 1989.
3. Taped Personal Interview with Elizabeth P. Simpson on September 22, 1989.
4. Newspaper items on awards from files at Hodgkin Hall Office at UNM.
5. Pictures from files at Hodgkin Hall Office at UNM.
6. Personal files of Elizabeth P. Simpson.
7. Hughes, Dorothy, *Pueblo on the Mesa* University of New Mexico Press, 1989.
8. Telephone conversations with Sara Raynolds Milne November 25, 1989 and October 12, 1989.
9. Personal Recollections of the author, Betty H. Hinton.







*Elizabeth Simpson and Charles Lembke
President and Mrs. May
University of New Mexico
Centennial Ball
February 25, 1989*

Elizabeth P. Simpson has lived in New Mexico since 1918 when she arrived with a two-year old son and a husband who was ill with tuberculosis. She accepted a position at the University of New Mexico as Chairperson of the Home Economics Department and held that position for 34 years.

Betty Huning Hinton is a member of a pioneer New Mexico family. Her grandfather Louis B. Huning settled in Los Lunas about 1858 where he established a ranching and a mercantile business. Her father Fred D. Huning continued the family business and Los Lunas was the family home. Betty attended Albuquerque Public Schools and received a B.A. and an M.A. from UNM. She married John W. Hinton in 1941 and has two children and three grandchildren. For 25 years she taught history in the Albuquerque Public Schools, retiring in 1982.