

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF
ROCHESTER



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Bulletin of General Information
NOVEMBER 1915

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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FOREWORD

This book is designed to state some of the more essential facts concerning the organization and administration of the public school system of Rochester; to enumerate and sketch briefly the educational and recreational activities; and to furnish a convenient directory for visitors and others interested.

Inquiries concerning any part of the school system will be welcomed and more detailed information gladly given.

Besides the table of contents on the opposite page there is an index in the back of the book.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION— THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The charter of the City of Rochester provides that the Board of Education shall consist of five members, each of whom shall be elected by the city at large for a term of four years, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

This Board has the power to establish, control, and maintain kindergartens, common schools, high schools, manual training and industrial schools, evening schools, including provisions for special studies and social improvement, vacation schools, training schools for teachers, and truant schools; and to discontinue or consolidate schools.

It has the power to license teachers for the schools of the city, and to fix a standard qualification as a necessary requirement for the service of all principals and teachers in the schools of the city.

It has, further, the power to appoint a secretary to serve during the pleasure of the Board; a superintendent of public schools, whose term of office is four years; two examiners to serve during the pleasure of the Board; a supervisory architect to serve during the pleasure of the Board; all school principals and teachers; all janitors and truant officers; and such other officers and employees as it may deem necessary for the proper discharge of its administrative duties.

Regular public meetings of the Board are held on the first and third Mondays of each month. Regular committee meetings are held on Friday mornings of each week at eleven o'clock.

The Board meets as a committee of the whole for the transaction of all business.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ITS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MEMBERS	Terms Expire
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MR. J. WARRANT CASTLEMAN, President

January 1, 1920

MISS HELEN E. GREGORY

January 1, 1918

MR. JAMES P. B. DUFFY

January 1, 1918

DR. FREDERICK W. ZIMMER

January 1, 1918

MR. HOWARD A. BARROWS

January 1, 1920

MR. J. S. MULLAN, SECRETARY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
HERBERT S. WEET

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS,
ALFRED P. FLETCHER
JOSEPH P. O'HERN

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS,
JOHN M. TRACY

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

A complete grammar school should contain, in addition to the class rooms, an assembly hall, teachers' rest room and lunch room, library, kindergarten, domestic science room, manual training rooms, and in certain centers a plunge bath; class rooms should be lighted from one side only (at left of pupils), and the area of glass should be not less than one-fifth of the area of the floor space of the class room; all schools over two stories in height should be fire-proof and all staircases practically isolated from corridors by brick walls and metal and wire-glass partitions; all schools should have a stationary vacuum cleaning apparatus and should be equipped with a complete system of mechanical heating and ventilating by means of which each pupil may be supplied with at least thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute. All new buildings are now constructed with this in view.

TWO-STORY TYPE

All schools built between 1899 and 1911 were two stories high with a low, unfinished basement, except the Washington Junior High School, which was constructed with finished basement to be used for school purposes. All rooms are well lighted, with windows at left of pupils. The ground floor assembly hall was first introduced in this type of school.

School buildings of this type are Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 23 and 35.

THREE-STORY FIREPROOF TYPE

The three-story fireproof type of building has the first floor two feet below the level of the ground. In this type of school the corridor floors are all of terrazzo, the stairs are of iron and slate, and these stairs are practically isolated from corridors by steel and wire-glass partitions.

School buildings of this type are Nos. 3, 16, 18, 20, 21 and 26.

ONE-STORY TYPE

In 1913 the Board of Education decided to build a school of only one story, with saw-tooth roof lighting. The first school built after this type was the Ellwanger & Barry School No. 24. This type of school necessarily covers a larger area and is practicable only where land is comparatively cheap. The cost of this school being much less per school unit than the three-story type permits a greater expenditure for land if desired.

In the one-story school the light is from overhead. Each room has a door opening on the school yard, thus affording the greatest possible safety to the children. Except for the one step at each entrance to the building and the stairway leading to the boiler room there are no stairs in the school. The plan itself is elastic.

After the first one-story school had been in use one year it was found so satisfactory that two other schools have since been built on the same plan, Nathaniel Hawthorne School No. 25 and Hendrik Hudson School No. 28. These two schools have two stories in the front of the building, the second story being used for teachers' rest room and lunch room, doctor's room, and the like.

School buildings of this type are Nos. 24, 25 and 28.

Plans have been drawn and approved by the Municipal Art Commission for a fourth one-story school, which will be known as the Lewis H. Morgan School No. 37. This is the first building approved by the new Municipal Art Commission. This building will be substantially the same as the Hendrik Hudson School No. 28.

For car lines to above types of school buildings see General Directory, pages 39-50.

SUPERVISION

The responsibility for directing and supervising all the educational activities of the system rests upon the Superintendent of Schools, the Assistant Superintendents, the Supervisors, Directors and Supervising Principals.

Instruction in music, drawing, sewing, penmanship and physical education is given by the regular grade teacher. Each of these departments has a special supervisor and in some cases assistants, who visit the grades to give such help and suggestion as may be needed.

The domestic science, or cooking, the manual training of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades, the vocational work for girls and for boys, the work for non-English speaking, retarded, and sub-normal children have special teachers. Each of these activities has its special supervisor or director.

A single director is in charge of the commercial work in the two high schools.

One assistant superintendent has general charge of the evening schools, vocational education, and the manual and household arts. The other devotes his entire time to the Efficiency Bureau and to other matters of general administration.

TEACHERS

QUALIFICATIONS

Grade and kindergarten teachers, to be eligible for regular appointment, must hold a State license, must be on the eligible list, and must be graduates of a normal school or have had equivalent teacher training work.

Principals and high school teachers must possess one of the following qualifications: (a) Completion of a four year's course in a college or high school recognized by the Regents of the State of New York; (b) Completion of a four year's course in a normal school recognized by the state department of public instruction; (c) Holder of a life certificate of the State of New York granted upon examination.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

The charter further provides that all principals and teachers must be appointed from an eligible list certified to by the Board of Examiners. This Board holds examinations, oral and written, in December and June of each school year. It also holds regular meetings on the last Saturday of each month.

This Board consists of the Superintendent of Schools and two other examiners. The present members are Superintendent Herbert S. Weet, Professor J. E. Woodland of the Mechanics Institute and Professor Irving Miller of the University of Rochester.

APPOINTMENTS

The Superintendent must nominate to the Board of Education all assistant superintendents, principals, supervisors and special teachers. The Superintendent and principal of each school must nominate all teachers for such school.

SALARIES

No fixed schedule of salaries prevails except in the elementary schools. This schedule is as follows:

First—The minimum salary of all teachers shall be \$500.

Second—The maximum salary of kindergarten teachers shall be \$950; grade teachers, \$1,000; kindergarten directresses, teachers of special classes, manual training teachers and principals' assistants, \$1,050; teachers of special subjects, manual training teachers with grade experience, and kindergarten directresses having charge of four or more teachers, \$1,100; supervising teachers, \$1,150; training school teachers who are not college graduates, \$1,200; and training school teachers who are college graduates, \$1,300.

Third—All the above salaries shall increase at the rate of \$50 per year until the maximum is reached.

Fourth—The minimum salary of principals shall be \$100 in excess of the maximum received by grade teachers.

Fifth—The maximum salary of women principals having supervision of ten teachers, or less, shall be \$1,400; of eleven to fifteen teachers, \$1,600; of more than fifteen teachers, \$1,800.

Sixth—The maximum salary of men principals having supervision of more than fifteen teachers shall be \$2,300; of more than thirty teachers, \$2,400.

Seventh—Salaries of principals shall increase at the rate of \$100 a year until the maximum is reached.

Eighth—The above increases shall be contingent upon adequate funds being provided for the Department of Public Instruction.

SCHOOLS

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Rochester has two senior high schools doing co-ordinate lines of work.

The East High School was completed in 1903. The land cost \$36,271 and the building \$277,055. It has an assembly hall, fifty-seven recitation rooms and a fully equipped lunch room with accommodations for twelve hundred pupils. The present registration in 1917.

The West High School was completed in 1905. The land cost \$30,000 and the building \$317,000. The plans of the two high schools are essentially the same. This school also contains an assembly hall, fifty-seven recitation rooms and a lunch room. The present registration is 1287.

The courses in the two senior high schools are essentially the same. Each has a general course in which four years of English, two years of a foreign language, two years of mathematics, one year of history, one year of physics, one year of biology and two years of physical training are required, covering eleven counts. The remaining five counts may be taken from a range of electives wide enough to meet the special preparatory or other needs. Each school also has a four year course in commercial subjects. In this course eleven counts are required. The remaining five counts are elective.

Under student activities each school has a school paper, also various literary and athletic organizations. In 1910 the Board of Education abolished Rugby football from the high schools. Since that time there has been a gradually increasing interest in the game of Soccer football. In December, 1910, the Board abolished fraternities and sororities.

WASHINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The Washington Junior High School is located on Clifford Avenue and Thomas Street. It has in it at the present time the seventh and eighth grade pupils from seven neighboring schools. When the school is fully organized it will carry on the work of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, or the last two grades of the elementary school and the first grade of the high school.

This school was opened on Wednesday morning, September 8th, 1915. At the present time, therefore, it is less than three months old. This fact should be known by those who visit the school, since of course it is not possible in this length of time thoroughly to organize such a school covering courses of study and the many other essential parts of such an organization.

Four lines of work are given in this school, the Academic, the Commercial, the Household Arts and the Industrial Arts. The Academic work is taken by those who fully expect to go on into the general and college preparatory courses of the upper high school. In this work no attempt is made at the present to do work of high school grade until the ninth grade or first year of high school is reached. In other words, the aim here is not to save time but rather to give a more helpful type of preparation than we have hitherto been able to give under our regular grammar school organization. This is accomplished primarily by giving in the eighth grade or second year of the Junior High School the beginning of foreign language work, some elementary work in science, and a course in general mathematics covering arithmetic, concrete geometry and the simple elements of algebra, to prepare the pupil for the specialized courses in mathematics of the upper high school.

The same principle prevails in the work of the Commercial department. No specialized courses in this department, with the exception of typewriting, are given until the completion of the eighth grade or second year Junior High School work. Up to this point special emphasis in the history, English, mathematics, and other subjects is laid upon those phases of work that will be most helpful to such pupils in this department as are to continue the commercial courses of the upper high school or go directly from the Junior High School into the business world.

The work of the Household Arts and Industrial Arts departments is to meet the type needs of those girls and boys respectively who are to continue their educational work in our special trade schools or who upon completing the work of the Junior High School in these departments are to withdraw and enter the trades. Here again no specialized trade is given until the eighth grade or second year of the Junior High School work is completed. The boys in the Industrial Arts department, for example, when at the beginning of the Seventh A grade they begin the pre-vocational work of this department, spend their time for one and one-half years, so far as the shop work is concerned, in taking a certain amount of work in each one of the shops represented rather than in any one particular shop. The shops of the school are machine, gas engine, printing, cabinet and pattern making, plumbing and wood finishing. In this way the boy who, at the close of the eighth grade, withdraws through choice or necessity to go to work has some insight into the general field of trades and has also some elementary hand-training consistent with his maturity that will be of service to him. On the other hand, if such a boy is to continue his work in a trade school he will have had a range of experience that will enable him more intelligently to select the specialized trade which he desires to enter.

THE CITY NORMAL SCHOOL

The City Normal School is connected with No. 14 Grammar School and has the latter for practice work. A new City Normal and Grammar School is now being built at the corner of University Avenue and Scio Street at a cost of approximately \$225,000.

This school has at present nearly one hundred women preparing for the teaching profession. Three courses are offered in the school. One course prepares for kindergarten positions only, one for grade positions only and one for the kindergarten and the primary grades. The last course requires two and one-half years for completion, while each of the others requires two years.

Graduates of the school are licensed by state authorities. Although the greater part of the graduates find positions in Rochester, yet the state license qualifies them for positions in any part of the state.

THE OPEN AIR SCHOOLS

The Rochester Public Health Association and the Board of Education are jointly interested in two open air schools. One is for anaemic children only. The other is for children with incipient tuberculosis. The latter is connected with Iola Sanatorium. In the main the Board of Education furnishes the teacher and the usual school supplies. The food and such other supplies as the peculiar nature of each school requires are furnished by the Rochester Public Health Association.

The activities in each school are concerned primarily with the health of the children. To this end much out-of-door work in gardening and similar activities is done whenever possible. Good air, wholesome food and regular rest periods are regarded as the essentials. Admissions to each school are made through the Public Health Association only.

The Edward Mott Moore Open Air School for anaemic children is located at Cobb's Hill, Monroe Avenue.

THE ROCHESTER SHOP SCHOOL

The establishment of this school dates back to December, 1908. It is a vocational school for boys only. The requirements for admission have been gradually increased until today the major part of the pupils are graduates of the grammar school. It is the aim to make this school of high school grade.

In February, 1913, the course was lengthened from two years to four. Under this arrangement the first two years are given to a general course. The objects of this course are to give a sure foundation for later work and to ascertain the peculiar abilities and fitness of each pupil.

At the close of the first two years pupils may continue preparation in the regular high schools for advanced technical and scientific schools, or they may prepare for definite vocations.

At present the trades represented in the school are printing, cabinet making, electrical work, mechanical drafting, pattern making, machine shop, and gas engine.

Approximately one-half of the school day is given to shop work and drawing and the remainder to book work closely related to the manual activities.

THE MADISON PARK VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

This school is for girls only. It was established in September, 1909.

The length of the course here is two years. One-half of the time in the course is given to handwork and design, while the remainder is given to the book work. The vocations represented in this school are dressmaking, millinery and cooking. There is also a course in general homemaking for girls who do not wish to prepare for a definite vocation.

Laboratory courses in practical chemistry and biology are taken in the regular high schools by the more advanced pupils of this school.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

There are thirty-six regular elementary schools in the system, twelve of which are primary and twenty-four grammar. Each primary school has six grades and each grammar school eight grades.

The sessions in the elementary schools are from 9 to 11:45 A. M. and from 1:15 to 3:30 P. M. The sessions for the children in the kindergarten and primary grades are somewhat shorter.

So far as practicable the number of pupils in a grade does not exceed thirty-five. Of course there are exceptional cases which require a greater number.

The Group System is used throughout the early years of the elementary school. Under this system the children of any particular grade are grouped in two or more sections according to ability and accomplishments. This admits of a flexibility in time schedule and other matters of organization which better enables the school to meet the individual needs of its pupils.

Promotions are made semi-annually. The promotion of the individual pupil is determined both by the class work of the pupil and by tests given at regular intervals by the principal and the teacher of the school.

Uniform final tests are usually held at the end of each semester. These tests have no necessary bearing on promotions. They are conducted for the purpose of enabling authorities to secure comparative data on the accomplishments of the different schools.

The table shown on the following page indicates those subjects common to all elementary schools, the grades in which each subject is taught, and the total number of minutes per week given to each subject.

For car-lines to the various elementary schools and special activities connected with elementary schools, see general directory of schools, pages 39-50.

TIME SCHEDULE

Grades	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
General Exercises	50	75	100	50	50	55	25	25	430
Reading and Literature	500	575	500	250	250	250	150	150	2625
Arithmetic		225	225	250	250	250	250	250	1700
Spelling		75	100	100	75	75	75	75	575
Writing		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	525
Oral & Written Language and Grammar	75	200	100	175	150	150	250	250	1350
Geography			100	250	250	250	115		550
History					50	50	200	250	550
Nature Study, Civics, Physi'gy and Hygiene				100	75	75	75	85	410
Music	50	50	75	75	75	60	60	60	505
Drawing and Allied Work	75	60	60	60	65	75	75	60	530
Manual Train., Sewing and Cooking		40	40	40	60	60	75	120	435
Physical Exercises	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	600
Total Minutes for week	825	1450	1450	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	11225

HOURS FOR DISMISSAL

Grades	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
A. M.	11:40	11:40	11:40	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45	A. M.
P. M.	3:25	3:25	3:25	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30	P. M.

GRADE SUBJECTS

Reading, language, literature, arithmetic, spelling, writing, geography, history, civics, physiology and hygiene, music, drawing and physical training are so thoroughly established in the public school systems of this country as to require no special comment. There are more special phases of the elementary work, however, which may be commented on to advantage.

KINDERGARTENS

There is a kindergarten in every elementary school in the city of Rochester. These kindergarten activities, when adapted to the needs of the child, give a valuable training for the senses, secure co-ordination of mind and body, strengthen the beginnings of culture, and develop at the outset the real spirit of social co-operation.

MANUAL TRAINING

Bench work in wood is required from one to two hours each week of all boys in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. This work is done by special teachers.

Every grammar school in the city is equipped with a manual training shop. Pupils in the intermediate schools go to these manual training centers for shop work.

Broadly speaking the aims of this work are to give the boy some skill in the handling of tools and materials, an appreciation of the relation between the mental and manual, and to awaken vocational interests.

All pupils in the first, second, third and fourth grades have handwork in cardboard construction, weaving and basketry.

One-half hour each week is required, the work being given by the grade teacher.

In the Junior High School the boys of the Academic and Commercial Departments are instructed in the manual arts for three hours each week. This instruction is given in the specialized shops of the Industrial Arts Department, and includes cabinet making, printing, pattern making, sheet metal work, finishing, machine-shop practice, and gas-engine practice.

DOMESTIC ART

Domestic Art (sewing) is required from one to two hours each week of all girls in the fifth grade and the first half of the sixth, seventh and the eighth grades. This work is done by the regular grade teacher while the boys are taking bench work in manual training.

The object of this work is apparent. Aside from its value in developing skill and co-ordination of mind and hand, it affords to many girls the only opportunity to learn an art which can always be applied to advantage.

In the Junior High School the girls of the Academic and Commercial Departments are instructed in the Household Arts for three hours each week. This instruction is given in the specialized millinery, cooking and dressmaking rooms of the Household Arts Department.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Cooking is required of all girls in the latter half of each sixth, seventh and eighth grade. The instruction is given by special teachers and by approved members of the senior class in the Domestic Science Department of Mechanics Institute. Nine centers have been established.

In the Junior High School the girls of the Household Arts Department take entire charge of the preparation and serving of food in both the Students' and Teachers' Lunch Rooms.

GRADE LIBRARIES

Every grade in the elementary schools, above the second, has a grade library consisting on the average of thirty books for each A and B section. All expenses for the purchase and repair of books are met by the Board of Education. Since September, 1912, the administration of these grade libraries has been generously assumed by the Public Library. The result has been a decided increase in service.

It is of interest to note that during the last school year books were drawn from these grade libraries by the pupils of the public schools 159,450 times.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ATHLETICS

While the Public School System of Rochester attempts to utilize whatever opportunities the regular school session has for establishing right habits of physical education, it also attempts to start the boys and the girls aright in the more recreational activities that follow at the close of the school day. To this end athletic clubs for boys and girls are established in practically all the grammar schools of the city. A force of club leaders is appointed by the Board of Education to conduct these activities. Each leader meets the clubs in the different schools for which he is responsible one afternoon each week, for a period of two hours. These games are always conducted out of doors when the weather permits. At other times the large assembly halls are used.

PLAY-GROUNDS

Under present provisions all the school and other play-grounds of the city are administered by the Park Commissioner.

SCHOOL LUNCHEONS

In the main, there are two types of school luncheons in the public schools of Rochester. The first type includes the luncheons served at the high schools, the class for truant and incorrigible children and for some children in the vocational class centers. In the high schools these luncheons are in every way self-supporting. In the other special cases the amount paid by the children pays for the food only. This means that equipment and service are paid for by the Board of Education.

There is another type of luncheon served in the elementary school building to the regular pupils in the grades. In the belief that many of our grade pupils are so inadequately nourished, either because of scanty food or unwisely selected and prepared food, as to unfit them to make normal progress in school, penny luncheons have been served for nearly five years to pupils in some of the elementary schools. The amount paid by the children has met the expense of purchasing the food. In the main the expense of equipment and service has been borne by private organizations and individuals. In some cases the Board of Education has furnished the necessary equipment.

Since the beginning, the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, the College Women's Club, some of the Mothers' Clubs, as well as private individuals, have contributed to the support of this work.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Medical inspection in the schools of Rochester is under the direction of the Health Bureau. Every school comes within these provisions. Physicians visit the schools regularly and inspect all pupils at stated intervals to detect diseased conditions that jeopardize the welfare of all children, or impede the progress of the individual child. A Health Card is kept for each pupil, showing the results of the yearly examinations. So far as possible the homes are visited by the school nurses and parents are urged to remedy poor vision, adenoids, and other defects.

There are eight school nurses and thirteen school doctors. The Health Bureau is located at the corner of Chestnut and James Streets.

DENTAL DISPENSARIES

There are two free dental dispensaries for children, which have been established and supported by the Rochester Dental Society. One of these is in a public school—the Washington Junior High School—and one at the Public Health Association.

The importance of caring adequately for the teeth of the growing child is beyond dispute. Personal appearance, personal comfort, as well as the more vital problems of health, are all at stake. These dispensaries are so well equipped and so adequately provided for by the Dental Society that excellent service is rendered to every child to whom the dispensary can minister. The extent to which this service is being rendered is apparent when it is considered that during the year 1914, 4,032 patients were treated.

In 1916 the new Rochester Dental Dispensary will be opened. This building is the gift of Mr. George Eastman, and will cost \$250,000. Mr. Eastman will provide an endowment fund of \$750,000, making the total amount of the gift a million dollars. Ten Rochester citizens have contributed toward maintenance one thousand dollars each for a period of five years. The endowment fund will then become available and take care of the work of the dispensary.

ROCHESTER PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Much as is now being done for the physical welfare of public school children through medical inspection, under the direction of the Health Bureau, and through the dental dispensaries, under the direction of the Rochester Dental Society, there is still much done for children by the Rochester Public Health Association that should be mentioned. The Rochester Public Health Association is treating hundreds of cases every year of adenoids and tonsils, of eye, ear, nose and throat and other physical defects. A record is kept of the date and nature of every treatment. The central office supplies the Association from the teachers' class record books the average monthly standing for the six months previous to treatment and the average monthly standing subsequent to treatment. In this way very valuable information is being collected, not only regarding general physical conditions, but especially changes that follow in mentality, attitude toward work, and the like. In February, 1915, the Children's Hospital of Rochester was organized by this Association.

During the past school year the report of the Rochester Public Health Association shows that children were treated as follows:

General Clinic.	1,244
Eye Clinic.	516
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.	741
Orthopedic Clinic.	45
Nervous Disease Clinic.	27
Skin Clinic.	106
Tuberculosis.	496
Total number different cases in clinics.	2,474
Treated in hospital.	398

SPECIAL CLASSES

At the beginning of the grade work all children are started on the same lines of activity. As the children proceed, special needs develop. These special needs may be of two types. The first is the special need that every normal child has as opposed to every other normal child. So far as possible such a need must be met by the regular grade teacher through flexibility in organization and course of study. There are broader special needs, however, common to a large number of children. As these needs develop, it is the aim of the system to group the children according to a common need and to give them special instruction, which will, where it is possible, finally re-establish them in the normal grades. The following special classes are designed to meet such a purpose. These classes are cared for in the regular elementary school buildings, rather than in special schools.

CLASSES FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

There are children who are unable to keep pace with their schoolmates, not because of low mental strength, but because of their late start in school, sickness compelling absence from school, frequent change from one school to another, and other retarding causes. Some special help at the opportune time will save such a pupil, when otherwise he would become discouraged and leave school at the earliest possible minute. In so far as is practicable special classes are organized to meet this type of need. In some cases children remain in such a class for a term or more during the entire time of the school day. In other cases children remain in their regular grades, but go to these classes during certain periods of the day for such special help as is needed.

These classes are found at present in Schools Nos. 6 and 26.

CLASSES FOR SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

It is not to be supposed that all children can carry, with success, the regular subjects of the elementary schools. The great body of children who remain to complete the work of the elementary school complete it at the age of fourteen. Children lacking in mental strength fall behind. As these cases are detected, an attempt is made to provide for them through special instruction. Otherwise these children would repeat grade after grade and finally withdraw, having gained but little from the school.

The starting point here is the experience of the grade teachers with these repeaters. When through repeated detentions in successive grades the inability of the pupil to carry the regular grade work is an established fact, the Binet mental test and the physical examinations are made. When all these evidences warrant it, these children are placed in special classes with activities suited to their powers. Only children who are behind in their grade work three years or more are candidates for this type of special class.

The number in these classes seldom exceeds fifteen. Only teachers having great patience and sympathy are employed. Either before undertaking special class work, or as soon as possible after, the teacher is expected to take a course which trains for teaching subnormal children.

The classes are organized as follows:

Primary—boys and girls.	15	classes	223	children
Boys' Prevocational Classes. 9	"	140	"
Boys' Prevocational School.. 4	"	65	"
Girls' Senior Classes.	7	"	106	"
			<hr/> 534	"

This work was started in No. 15 School in 1906. In 1909 a director was appointed and the work of extension was organized on definite lines.

These classes are found at present in Schools Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27 and 36.

CLASSES FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN

The need for these special classes is greatly increased by the rigid enforcement of the compulsory education law. In no case is this more true than it is with the children of many immigrants. A quarter of a century ago the immigrant children of Rochester were largely German. A very patriotic local organization of these people met largely through their own resources the need of special work in teaching the English language. To-day, with the greatly increased numbers and the radical change in the nationality of the immigrant, this work must be done by the public school.

For this purpose special classes for non-English speaking children are established in many of our schools. Great emphasis is put upon learning to read and to speak the English language, in order that the child, as soon as possible, may be placed in the regular grade.

These classes are to be found in Schools Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 26 and 27.

CLASS FOR TRUANTS AND INCORRIGIBLES

In September, 1904, a special class for truant and incorrigible children was organized.

For some years prior to this such children had been inadequately provided for under a state law, in a special Truant School on North Street, at an annual expense of \$5,000. So unsatisfactory was this arrangement in every respect that the Board of Education abolished the school and placed the children in a special class in one of the elementary schools. This has proved to be a most wise procedure.

To-day this class numbers scarcely a score of pupils. The increased number of school activities with their varied interests for the pupil has most naturally tended to reduce truancy and incorrigibility. It is the judgment of all concerned, however, that such cases as do exist are most favorably cared for in the special class for these children.

This class is at No. 12 School.

ELEMENTARY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

The grammar school graduates who desire to prepare for definite vocations are cared for at the vocational schools and the Junior High School. There are two other types of pupils, however, to whom direct vocational instruction is given.

One type includes those pupils who are fourteen years of age and who have completed the work of the sixth grade. Thus the compulsory education law has been satisfied and such pupils may secure a work permit and withdraw from school. Experience has shown that many such pupils will remain in school provided only that the activities of the school shall fit them for some definite work.

The second type includes those pupils who are fourteen years of age, but who are not far enough advanced in their school work to satisfy the compulsory education law. To such the book work alone offered by the regular grade is difficult and unsatisfactory. The result is failure and discouragement which, in turn, give rise to disciplinary disturbances and consequent interference with other pupils.

Both of these types are provided for, as far as possible, in elementary vocational classes. Part of the pupil's time is spent in manual activities along trade lines, and part in book work so modified and related to the manual as to make its value and importance unmistakable to the pupil.

The manual work for the boys includes elementary cabinet work, printing, cobbling, basketry and mechanical drawing. The girls are given a great amount of sewing, cooking, housekeeping and applied design.

These elementary vocational classes are conducted in the following grammar school centers: No. 17, No. 18, No. 20 and in the Prevocational School for Boys.

VISITING TEACHER

On the theory that the advancement of the children in school would be greatly aided by a better understanding of the home on the part of the school and the school on the part of the home, a teacher was appointed for the sole purpose of making that contact closer.

It has been the privilege of this teacher to be received into five hundred and three of the homes of our school children since September 3, 1913. This is an experience which every teacher prizes, but of which she seldom has time or strength to avail herself; therefore, principals and teachers ask the visiting teacher to represent them in the homes of their children.

It may be the physical welfare of the child that needs to be considered and remedied. It may be the social or moral welfare of the child that needs to be investigated, how the time after school is spent, who the associates are and how much time is spent away from home. The causes of retardation of children are physical, moral, and social, as well as mental.

By means of these conferences with parents and teachers much closer adjustment of the problematical child to his own special environment is made.

One thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight visits have been made.

VACATION SCHOOLS

For several years past some of the public school buildings of Rochester have been used each summer for school activities. Manual training, basketry, sewing, cooking, folk-dancing, story-telling, music, games, and other wholesome activities, which combine the educational and the recreational, are found in these schools.

During the summer of 1914, definite classes were organized in the elementary schools for pupils who had lost ground in the regular school work during the

preceding year. These "make-up work" classes proved valuable, and were organized again during the summer of 1915. There were thirty-two make-up classes in eighteen schools, with an enrollment of 792. Sixty per cent. of the pupils non-promoted in June, who attended make-up classes, were recommended for trial promotion as the result of the summer work.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

The plan of School Savings Banks was inaugurated in December, 1913. It was first started in four schools, Andrews School No. 9, Monroe School No. 15, Concord School No. 18 and Washington School No. 26. At the end of the first year there were 619 depositors with \$1000.56 to their credit. The School Savings Bank proved so successful in these schools that on October 4th, 1915, the plan was extended to include grades four to eight inclusive, in every school in the Rochester public school system.

Parents are urged to keep in mind that the primary object of this endeavor is to develop in the children habits of thrift, industry and prudence, which are so essential to personal character and to good citizenship. It has been found that the best results come when the child deposits money earned by his own labor or self-denial. It is not mainly a question of how much a pupil saves during the year but rather a question of how far the amount saved represents the industry and self-denial of the pupil.

Deposits are received on Monday morning of each week. Amounts of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five cents or other multiples of five may be deposited. Every pupil receives a receipt for each deposit made. As soon as the deposits of any pupil amount to one dollar a regular savings bank book is issued to the pupil and the account begins to draw interest. Each additional dollar will thereafter be entered on the bank book as soon as this amount is deposited. All funds are deposited in the Rochester Savings Bank.

The total number of depositors for the first month was 5,370. The amount of deposits was \$4,325.73.

EVENING SCHOOLS

There are at present in the public school system two evening high schools, one evening junior high school, two evening trade schools and nine evening elementary schools. The evening high schools are conducted in the East High School building, on Alexander Street, and the West High School building, on Genesee Street. In the high schools secondary subjects only are taught. Modern languages, ancient languages, English and literature, mathematics, science, mechanical and architectural drafting, civil service courses, and a well-organized commercial department with typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, and the allied subjects, are the chief activities of the school.

Evening trade instruction is offered for boys and men in the Rochester Shop School at Exposition Park, and in the shops of the Washington Junior High School, Clifford Avenue. In these schools printing, plumbing, cabinet making, electrical work, drafting, painting, and garage practice are the trades represented.

In the Madison Park Vocational School, and in the Household Art Department of the Junior High School elementary and advanced classes in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery and embroidery are offered.

In the main, the instruction offered in the evening is essentially the same as that given during the day, so far as the different subjects and activities are concerned.

EVENING SCHOOLS (Continued)

In the evening elementary schools the usual range of elementary subjects is covered. Probably no activity in these schools is more representative than is the work of the foreign classes. The work in these classes covers not only the elements involved in reading and speaking the English language, but it also covers valuable instruction in personal hygiene, sanitation, civics, the steps involved in naturalization, and other equally important activities. Among the other more essential subjects are grade work, millinery, sewing, cooking, mechanical and architectural drafting, a wide range of commercial subjects, china decoration, work in reed and raffia, and manual training. These schools are located in centers, distributed in such a way as to meet adequately the needs of the city.

A registration fee of \$2.00 is required of pupils registering in the high schools and a registration fee of \$1.00 is required of all pupils who register in the elementary and trade schools. The primary object of this fee is to guarantee the presence of those pupils only who are earnestly seeking for the benefits which the school has to offer. The fee is returned at the close of the evening school year to all students who have been present 80% of the sessions during the year.

Evening schools are conducted three evenings each week, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, from 7:30 until 9:30. The evening schools are usually carried on during six months of the school year, beginning about October 1st and closing at Easter.

RECREATION CENTERS

Evening Recreation Center activities were conducted during the present year in twelve of the elementary school buildings. In some cases these activities consisted of a single club for boys or for girls, meeting one evening each week, for physical recreation through the use of gymnasium facilities. In other cases the center activities represented neighborhood meetings, at which lectures or addresses were given each week, and special clubs for young men and young women, in which the range of recreational activities covered the physical, literary, musical and social.

Not the least interesting and valuable among these recreational activities are the social dances. It is particularly wholesome to find organizations representing the graduates of the school, coming back to the school because of these recreational activities and exercising a sponsorship for the conduct of such dances.

These activities are under the immediate direction of a leader appointed by the Board of Education.

Recreation Centers are usually open from December to April.

EVENING PUBLIC LECTURE COURSE

In November, 1912, evening public lectures were begun in each school in the city having an assembly hall. Twenty-two schools now enjoy lecture courses during the winter months. These lecture courses cover a range of subjects—illustrated travel talks, science, literature, questions of the day, biography, health talks, nature talks, and the like. Musical programs are given by the high school and college glee clubs, Tuesday Musicales and other musical organizations.

WIDER USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In addition to the use of school buildings for Recreation Centers, Evening Schools, and Public Lecture Courses, they have been most profitably used by the citizens for various purposes. During the last presidential campaign and during municipal campaigns the buildings were opened for political meetings. In general, it has been the policy of the Board of Education to favor the widest possible use of buildings for all social and civic purposes, providing only that the primary uses for which the buildings were constructed should not be interfered with.

In all cases where the buildings are thus used by bodies of adult citizens for the purposes indicated the expense is borne by the citizens. A fee of \$3.50 is required for the use of each elementary school building and a fee of \$5.00 for each high school building. This fee is used in paying the actual expense of light, heat and janitor's service involved in opening the building. No fee is charged for the use of the building.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE—ALL EVENING ACTIVITIES 1914-15

Thirty grammar schools, two high schools, the shop school and the girls' vocational school were used for evening activities.

There were 224 lectures, concerts, alumni meetings, entertainments, parties, commencement exercises, banquets, political meetings, parents' meetings, and the like. The attendance at these meetings was 61,049.

There were 278 meetings of Recreation Center Clubs for young men and young women, under the direction of leaders appointed by the Board of Education. Attendance, 11,840.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU

In November, 1911, the Board of Education re-organized the financial and educational accounting systems of the Board. The financial side provides for a definite classification of all expenditures under standards which make it possible to secure all necessary comparative figures. This better enables the Board to trace all expenditures and to give to the public a more intelligible and comprehensive report, as well as to prepare without special analysis the state and federal reports required.

On the educational side there is a definite department known as the Efficiency Bureau. The functions of this Bureau are three fold. In the first place it receives all reports having to do with school attendance, examination results and other matters now included in the system. These reports are analyzed and the vital elements in them laid before the proper school authorities for action. In the second place, it is the function of this Bureau to make a study of measurable and non-measurable elements in the public school system and to establish unit standards that will enable school authorities to measure the relative efficiency in each school, or department, so far as such efficiency in educational work is immediately measurable. In the third place, it is an educational laboratory in which educational subjects may be investigated by teachers, principals and all others interested.

Room 311, Municipal Building.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

The teachers' retirement fund was established in September, 1905. The sources of this fund are (a) gifts to the fund, (b) two per centum of the annual salaries of teachers, principals and others eligible, and (c) an amount appropriated by the Board of Education equal to one-half the total sum deducted from the annual salaries of the superintendent, supervisors, principals and teachers.

This fund is administered by a board of trustees consisting of the Commissioners of Schools, the Superintendent of Schools, one principal and one teacher of the public schools. Forced retirement through illness or action of the Board entitles the one so retired to become an annuitant under the fund after twenty years of service, if a woman, and twenty-five years if a man. Voluntary retirement may be made with the consent of the Board after thirty years, if a woman, and thirty-five years, if a man. In all cases at least fifteen years of this service must have been performed in the public schools of Rochester.

The annuity paid is one-half the amount of the annual salary of the annuitant at the time of retirement from service, said amount not to exceed, however, \$800.

Statement, Sept. 15, 1915

Invested.....	\$130,000.00
In Bank.....	22,645.00
Total.....	<u>\$152,645.00</u>

Total number of annuitants at present, 42.

Amount paid to pensioners from Jan. 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915—\$20,414.99.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE ON HALF PAY

In 1908 the Board of Education ruled that any teacher or principal who shall have served the city of Rochester for seven years, may on the recommendation of the Superintendent and with the approval of the Board of Education be granted leave of absence for travel or study. The essential conditions for such privilege are, that definite reports shall be made to the Superintendent during the absence and that applicants shall file with the Board a written agreement to remain in the service of the Board for three years after the leave of absence, or refund such part of the salary paid during the leave of absence as the unexpired portion bears to the three-year period. Such leave may not be taken oftener than once in eight consecutive years. The salary paid during such leave shall in no case exceed \$1000. The number allowed such leave during any school year shall not exceed fifteen. From the candidates who apply selection is made according to length of service, distribution according to schools, and kinds of service.

Under this rule leaves of absence have been granted as follows:

Principals.....	3
High School Teachers.....	17
Grade Teachers... ..	47
Kindergartners.....	1
Special Teachers.....	5
Total.....	<u>73</u>

CREDIT FOR SUMMER SCHOOL WORK

Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and the approval of the Board of Education, the following recognition is given to all regularly appointed teachers, principals and supervisors who pursue courses in summer schools:

First. For the single year following such work the sum of \$50.00 is added to the salary of any teacher, principal or supervisor who pursues courses in institutions outside of the city of Rochester.

Second—For the single year following such work a sum equal to the tuition but in case to exceed \$25.00, is added to the salary of any teacher, principal or supervisor who pursues courses in an institution within the city.

The institution and the courses therein are to be approved by the Superintendent of Schools.

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

No survey of the public school system of Rochester, however brief, would be complete without a recognition of the very great contributions made by certain organizations which have co-operated in initiating and maintaining many school activities. These agencies readily divide themselves into two groups.

The first group includes organizations of teachers and others within the system. Of these the most broadly representative is the

Rochester Teachers' Association

The aim of the Association is to increase a stronger professional spirit and unity among its members.

A sick benefit known as the "Hospital Provision" entitles a member of the Association to a room at the Hahnemann Hospital for a period of two weeks, together with services of nurses and house physicians.

Program 1915-16

Oct. 27—Pres. Charles Alexander Richmond, Union University—"Spiritual Values In Teaching."

Oct. 29—Annual Social Gathering at Exposition Park.

Feb. 23—Pres. John H. Finley, University of State of N. Y.

Mar. 8—John Cowper Powys.

Apr. 7—Dr. Luther H. Gulick—"Education for Recreation and Life."

Among the other representative organizations of those within the service are the following:

The Kindergarten Association; The Women Principals' Association; The Rochester School Masters' Club; The Rochester Crafts Club; The High School Women Teachers' Association; The Friday Night Club.

LAY AGENCIES

The other group of agencies represents lay co-operation. It would be unwise to attempt to name all such co-operating forces and impossible here to describe in detail the nature of the contribution which each such agency has made. The type of service rendered, however, may be indicated by the following statement:

The Rochester Public Health Association and the Rochester Dental Society have already been referred to in connection with the Open Air Schools and the Dispensaries respectively.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union has been a pioneer in very many of the activities that have now come to be established in our public school system. It has been the policy of this organization, as it has with many of these other co-operating agencies, to maintain at its own expense some activity until this activity had proved itself worthy of public confidence and support. Manual training, medical inspection, school luncheons and other valuable features have received most hearty support from this organization. It is to this body also that the impetus toward better school room decoration is due.

Among the other agencies which have contributed greatly to the welfare of our schools have been the following:

Mothers' Clubs and Parents' and Teachers' Organizations; Rochester Needle Work Guild; Social Service Dept. of various churches; Rochester Public Library; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; House-keeping Centers; Homeopathic Hospital; Gannett House; General Hospital; Catholic Guild; Social Settlement; United Charities; Jewish Charities; Children's Aid Society; College Women's Club; Monroe County Medical Society; Rochester Railway Co.; State Health Department; Chamber of Commerce; Health Bureau; Tuesday Musicales; The Park Commissioner; Female Charitable Society.

DIRECTORY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Telephones—Stone 581—Rochester telephone.
—Main 581—Bell telephone.

THIRD FLOOR

J. Warrant Castleman, President of Board of Education.....	Room 303
J. S. Mullan, Secretary.....	" 302
Herbert S. Weet, Superintendent of Schools..	" 305
Alfred P. Fletcher, Assistant Superintendent..	" 305
Joseph P. O'Hern, Assistant Superintendent..	" 303
Elizabeth Casterton, Supervisor of Music....	" 309
Helen E. Lucas, Supervisor of Art.....	" 312
Elsie G. Caring, Supervisor of Domestic Science	" 308
Emma G. Case, Visiting Teacher.....	" 311
Herman J. Norton, Supervisor of Physical Education.....	" 310
Raymond C. Keople, Assistant in Department of Vocational Education.....	" 308
Board of Education Library.....	" 307
Efficiency Bureau.....	" 311

FOURTH FLOOR

Katherine E. Steiger, Supervisor of Domestic Art.....	" 401
Edith A. Scott, Director of Child Study Laboratory.....	" 412
E. C. Mills, Supervisor of Penmanship.....	" 411
John M. Tracy, Superintendent of School Buildings.....	" 404
William E. Blackwood, Secretary of School Census Board.....	" 409
Alice M. Hotchkins, Director of School Lunches.....	East High School
Fred G. Nichols, Director of Business Education.....	West High School
Charles E. Finch, Director of Junior High School Academic work.....	Junior High School

East High School **Mr. A. H. Wilcox, Principal**

Alexander St., near Main St.

East Main, Parsells or University cars to Alexander St.

79 Teachers; 1617 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lunch Room; Gymnasium;
Evening School.

West High School **Mr. W. M. Bennett, Principal**

Genesee St., near Aldine St.

Genesee St. car to Aldine St.

71 Teachers; 1287 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lunch Room; Gymnasium;
Evening School.

Washington Junior High School

Mr. J. M. Glass, Principal

Clifford Ave., cor. Thomas St.

Joseph or Hudson Ave. cars to Clifford Ave.

54 Teachers; 968 Pupils.

Evening School; Gymnasium; Plunge.

Normal Training School (No. 14)

Mr. E. J. Bonner, Principal

Scio St., cor. University Ave.

East Main, Parsells or University cars to Scio St.

See No. 14 School—Practice School.

Rochester Shop School **Mr. V. A. Bird, Principal**

Exposition Park.

Dewey Ave. car to Exposition Park.

Vocational School for Boys; 13 Teachers; 202
Pupils. Evening School.

Madison Park Vocational School (No. 2)

Miss M. E. Buckley, Principal

King St. near West Ave.

Genesee or West Ave. cars to King St.

Vocational School for Girls; 6 Teachers; 72 Pupils.

Evening School.

M. B. Anderson School (No. 1)

Miss H. E. Gates, Principal

Winton Road North.

Park Ave. car to Winton Road.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 3 Teachers, 79 Pupils.

Manual Training.

Nathaniel Rochester (No. 3)

Miss N. E. Echtenacher, Principal

Tremont St. near Plymouth Ave.

Jefferson or Plymouth Ave. cars to Tremont St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 21 Teachers; 695 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Plunge; Lecture Course; Boys' and Girls' Evening Clubs; Girls' Senior Special Class; Evening School.

Genesee (No. 4)

Miss K. O. Ward, Principal

Jefferson Ave. near Bronson Ave.

Jefferson Ave. car to Jefferson Ave.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 21 Teachers; 641 Pupils.

Manual Training; School Nurse; Branch Public Library; Boys' Senior Special Class; Primary Special Class; Penny Lunches.

Central (No. 5) **Miss J. M. Shedd, Principal**

Jones St. cor. Dean St.
Dewey Ave. car to Dean St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 19 Teachers; 674 Pupils.

Classes for Foreign Children; Penny Lunches; School Nurse; Evening School; Primary Special Class.

Franklin (No. 6) **Mr. N. G. West, Principal**

Montrose St. near Frank St.
Dewey Ave. car to Montrose St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 22 Teachers; 823 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Class for Backward Children; Penny Lunches; Lecture Course; Evening School; Primary Special Class; Class for Foreign Children.

Lake View (No. 7) **Mr. R. K. Savage, Principal**

Pierpont St. cor. Kislingbury St.
Dewey Ave. to Pierpont St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 26 Teachers; 887 Pupils.

Manual Training; Playgrounds; Lecture Course.

Carthage (No. 8) **Mr. Franz Rosebush, Principal**

Conkey Ave. cor. Avenue B.
St. Paul St. car to Avenue B.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 23 Teachers; 734 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lecture Course.

Andrews (No. 9)

Mr. A. C. Clark, Principal

Joseph Ave. cor. Baden St.
Joseph Ave. car to Baden St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 40 Teachers; 1315 Pupils.

Manual Training; Classes for Foreign Children; School Nurse; Branch Public Library; Playgrounds; Recreation Center; Lecture Course; Evening School; Primary Special Classes; Boys' Intermediate Special Class.

Eugene Field (No. 10) Mr. G. H. Walden, Principal

Chatham St. near Central Ave.

Central Park or Hudson Ave. cars to Chatham St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 22 Teachers; 681 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lecture Course; Boys' and Girls' Evening Clubs; Primary Special Class; Classes for Foreign Children; School Nurse; Branch Public Library; Plunge.

Samuel A. Lattimore School (No. 11)

Miss C. M. Wheeler, Principal

Webster Ave.

Webster Ave. car to School.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 20 Teachers; 652 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Lecture Course; Boys' Evening Club; Primary Special Class; Public Library Station.

Wadsworth (No. 12) Miss M. E. Brown, Principal

Howell St. cor. Clinton Ave. S.

South Clinton Ave. car to Howell St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 19 Teachers; 566 Pupils.

Manual Training; Truant Class; Penny Lunches; School Nurse; Lecture Course; Branch Public Library; Boys' and Girls' Evening Clubs; Boys' Intermediate Special Class; Primary Special Class.

Horace Mann (No. 13) Mr. R. H. Outterson, Principal

Hickory St. near South Ave.
South Ave. car to Hickory St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 19 Teachers; 605 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lecture Course; Evening School.

City Normal School (No. 14)

Mr. E. J. Bonner, Principal

Scio St. cor. University Ave.

East Main, Parsells or University Ave. cars to Scio St.

Until 1916, located at No. 10 School, Chatham St.

Normal Training Class at No. 15 School, Monroe Ave.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 24 Teachers; 591 Pupils.

Manual Training; Classes for Foreign Children;
Classes for Subnormal Children; Dental Clinic; Lec-
ture Course; Penny Lunches; Playground; Recreation
Center.

Monroe (No. 15)

Miss A. M. Perry, Principal

Monroe Ave. near Alexander St.

Monroe Ave. car to Alexander St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 14 Teachers; 447 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Penny
Lunches; Playground; Lecture Course.

John Walton Spencer School (No. 16)

Mr. George D. Taylor, Principal

Post Ave.

Thurston Road car to Post Ave.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 21 Teachers; 710 Pupils.

Manual Training; Playground.

Whitney (No. 17) Mr. R. A. Spencer, Principal

Orange St. cor. Saxton St.

Allen St. car to Saxton St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 31 Teachers; 864 Pupils.

Manual Training; Class for Foreign Children; Evening School; Primary Special Class; Boys' Intermediate Special Classes; School Nurse.

Concord (No. 18) Mr. C. E. Kellogg, Principal

North St. cor. Draper St.

Portland Ave. car to Draper St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 49 Teachers; 1658 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Classes for Foreign Children; Penny Lunches; Branch Public Library; Lecture Course; Evening School; Boys' and Girls' Evening Clubs; Primary Special Class; Boys' Intermediate Special Classes; Girls' Senior Special Classes; Girls' Ungraded Class; School Nurse; Plunge.

Seward (No. 19) Mr. Jackson Gallup, Principal

Seward St. cor. Magnolia St.

Plymouth or Jefferson cars to Magnolia St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 22 Teachers; 701 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lecture Course.

Henry Lomb (No. 20) Mr. M. W. Way, Principal

Oakman St. near Clinton Ave. N.

North Clinton St. car to Oakman St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 30 Teachers; 1021 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Class for Foreign Children; Recreation Center Clubs; Lecture Course; Gymnasium; Plunge and Shower Bath; Evening School; Primary Special Class; Boys' Senior Special Class; Girls' Senior Special Class; Girls' Ungraded Class.

Jonathan Child (No. 21) Miss M. A. Sontag, Principal
Colvin St. near Jay St.
Allen St. car to Colvin St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 13 Teachers; 373 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Penny Lunches; Lecture Course; Boys' and Girls' Evening Clubs; Primary Special Class; Girls' Senior Special Class; Plunge.

Lincoln (No. 22) Miss L. M. Jenkins, Principal
Joseph Ave. cor. Avenue D.
Joseph Ave. car to School.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 23 Teachers; 807 Pupils.

Francis Parker (No. 23) Mr. Wm. E. Hawley, Principal
Barrington St. cor. Thayer St.
Park Ave. car to Barrington St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 20 Teachers; 757 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lecture Course.

Ellwanger & Barry (No. 24) Miss N. F. Cornell, Principal
So. Meigs St. cor. Linden St.
So. Clinton St. car to Meigs St. or South Ave. car to Linden St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 20 Teachers; 588 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Gymnasium; Plunge; Lecture Course; Boys' and Girls' Evening Clubs; Primary Special Class; Penny Lunches; Branch Public Library.

Nathaniel Hawthorne School (No. 25)

Miss L. D. Wilkinson, Principal

North Goodman St. cor. Bay St.

North Goodman St. car to School

Grammar School. Grades 1-7; 20 Teachers; 639 Pupils.

Silvanus A. Ellis (No. 26) Mr. S. P. Moulthrop, Principal

Bernard St.

Hudson Ave. car to Bernard St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 43 Teachers; 1363 Pupils.

Manual Training; Domestic Science; Classes for Backward Children; Class for Foreign Children; School Nurse; Primary Special Class; Boys' Intermediate Special Classes; Girls' Senior Special Class.

Susan B. Anthony (No. 27) Mr. T. A. Zornow, Principal

Central Park cor. First St.

Central Park car to First St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 28 Teachers; 1020 Pupils.

Manual Training; Class for Foreign Children; Recreation Center Club; Lecture Course; Primary Special Class; School Nurse.

Hendrik Hudson School (No. 28)

Miss H. E. Gates, Principal

Humboldt St.

Blossom Road car to Humboldt St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 17 Teachers; 613 Pupils.

Manual Training; Evening School; Lecture Course.

Grammar School (No. 29) Miss E. Bradshaw, Principal

Moran St. near Genesee St.

Genesee St. car to Moran St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 20 Teachers; 656 Pupils.

Manual Training; Lecture Course.

General E. S. Otis School (No. 30)

Miss C. A. Farber, Principal

Otis St. cor Aab St.

Lyell Ave. car to Cameron St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 19 Teachers; 634 Pupils.

Manual Training; Penny Lunches.

Hamilton (No. 31)

Miss E. Shebbeare, Principal

University Ave. cor. Merriman St.

University Ave. car to Merriman St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 14 Teachers; 422 Pupils.

Manual Training.

Plymouth (No. 32) Miss E. H. Stevenson, Principal

Bartlett St. cor. Plymouth Ave.

Plymouth Ave. car to Bartlett St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 9 Teachers; 270 Pupils.

Audubon School (No. 33) Miss L. C. Hoppe, Principal

Grand Ave. cor. Oswego St.

Parsells Ave. car to Oswego St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 20 Teachers; 690 Pupils.

Manual Training.

Lexington (No. 34) Miss M. Frances Logan, Principal

Lexington Ave.

Dewey Ave. car to Lexington Ave.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 9 Teachers; 326 Pupils. Manual Training.

Pinnacle (No. 35) Miss C. A. Corey, Principal

Field St. cor. Kusse St.

Monroe Ave. car to Field St.

Grammar School. Grades 1-7; 14 Teachers; 506 Pupils.

Henry W. Longfellow (No. 36) Mr. S. H. Snell, Principal

Carter St. cor. Bernard St.

Portland Ave. car to Carter St.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 23 Teachers; 790 Pupils.

Manual Training; Playground; Recreation Center; Lecture Course; Primary Special Class; Penny Lunches.

Lewis H. Morgan School (No. 37)

Miss A. F. Kane, Principal

1035 Genesee St.

Genesee Street car to School.

Primary School. Grades 1-4; 4 Teachers; 142 Pupils.

Prevocational School for Boys

Mr. James M. Wallace, Teacher in Charge

North Goodman St. cor. Bay St.

North Goodman St. car to School.

4 Teachers; 61 Pupils.

Rochester Orphan Asylum Miss T. M. Frazer, Principal
Monroe Ave. near Cobbs Hill.
Monroe Ave. car to Cobbs Hill.

Primary School. Grades 1-4; 3 Teachers; 87 Pupils.

The Edward Mott Moore Open Air School
Miss K. E. Fichtner, Principal
Cobbs' Hill.
Monroe Ave. car to Cobbs' Hill.

Primary School. Grades 1-6; 4 Teachers; 57 Pupils.

Iola Sanatorium Miss Clytwa Atkinson
South Ave. cor. Westfall Road, Brighton.
South Ave. car to end of line.
1 Teacher; 24 Pupils.

Charlotte High School
Mr. R. L. Butterfield, Principal
Charlotte car to School.
6 Teachers; 112 Pupils.

Charlotte Grammar School
Mr. R. L. Butterfield, Principal
Charlotte car to School.
Grammar School. Grades 1-8; 8 Teachers; 276 Pupils.

Charlotte will be annexed to Rochester January 1st, 1916. These schools will then become a part of the Rochester public school system.

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