

THE MCGUFFEY READER

Volume VI

Edition 1936

No. 3, November

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT TO MCGUFFEY READER

By JAMES G. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Schools

HISTORY OF MCGUFFEY SCHOOL 1915-1936

*By JAMES G. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Schools,
in co-operation with MISS CARRIE C. BURNLEY, Principal,
and the teachers at this building.*

HISTORY OF VENABLE SCHOOL 1922-1936

*By JAMES G. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Schools,
in co-operation with MISS SAREPTA A. MORAN, Principal,
and the teachers at this building.*

HISTORY OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SCHOOL 1928-1936

*By JAMES G. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Schools,
in co-operation with MISS FLORENCE BUFORD, Principal,
and the teachers at this building.*

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VOLUME VI

MCGUFFEY SCHOOL, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., NOVEMBER 30, 1936

NUMBER 3

NEWS

Friday, November 13, Miss Hancock from Morgantown, West Virginia, visited Room 16, 3B. She observed our regular classroom work. She told us about the coal mines of West Virginia and the Italian boys and girls in her school room.

On November 3, when adult voters were going to the polls, McGuffey history and civics pupils registered their choice also.

In the short period of six weeks every proceeding of the regular election was followed carefully. The ballot committee obtained from headquarters state election laws and sample ballots. The booth committee registered voters, conducted the election and counted the ballots. A study of the parties, candidates, and issues were in the hands of the campaign committee.

The following rules for intelligent voters were considered thoughtfully:

1. Listen to both sides.
2. Don't jump at conclusions.
3. Be critical of what you hear.
4. Be critical of your own opinion.
5. Back up statements with facts.

The First and Second Grades were guests at a Mickey Mouse movie in the assembly hall recently. The squeals and laughs were ample proof that the feature was a success.

On Armistice Day, Room 24, 5B, gave their program in Room 22.

On November 12 the Florence Nightingale Club had a delightful program in the assembly hall.



We have five new members in our Happy Club in 2A. They are Rita Fekas, Oxford, Penn.; Mary Anne Brown, Washington, D. C.; Martin Hutchinson and Mary Roark, Clark School; and John M. Lee who has been visiting in California.

George Young, a former pupil in 4A Grade, paid us a short visit the other day. He is attending school in Huntington, West Virginia this year.

In 2B-3A, Room 15, we have enjoyed making Thanksgiving posters. We are also making a winter garden.

On Armistice Day we gave a program in the assembly hall. We had some visitors.

Room 27 plans to give an exhibition on Japanese life and homes in the very near future.

Our football team has been very

successful this year. The games and scores to date are as follows:

Venable,	20—McGuffey,	14
Clark,	6—McGuffey,	13
Venable,	7—McGuffey,	28
Clark,	6—McGuffey,	34

There are about twenty Girl Scouts at McGuffey. Mrs. Donald Fitzhugh is our leader. We are divided into two troops. Alice Easton is leader of patrol one, and Elizabeth Melton of patrol two.

We had a contest as to which patrol could make the best scrap book. Patrol number one made the best, so patrol number two must give a party to patrol number one.

We are having good times at the scout meetings, and hope as time passes more scouts will join.

We have organized our basket ball team this month with Mrs. Donald Fitzhugh as our coach. There are about twenty-two on the team. We hope to have a scrimmage with St. Anne's Friday.

Mrs. Fitzhugh is going to try to pick out the first and second teams Thursday.

We hope to give McGuffey the title of the best basket ball team in the town.

The 7B Literature class entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 4:30 at McGuffey School.

An exhibit had been arranged as a suitable ending to the unit, "An Introduction to Shakespeare."

The introduction was made through "The Tempest" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" from Lamb's Tales of Shakespeare.

Seven quotations from Shakespeare

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were memorized by the class and quotation booklets were made.

A miniature Anne Hathaway Cottage built by Andrew Bolton, was one of the most attractive features of the exhibit.

Betty Barnes, Betty Laramore, Virginia Davis and Jeanne Fournier dressed in Elizabethan costumes presided at the tea table. Virginia Cubbage received the guests.

LESSON XLVI

(McGuffey's Second Reader)

THE WASP AND THE BEE

1

A wasp met a bee that was just buzzing by,
 And he said, "Little cousin, can you tell me why
 You are loved so much better by people than I?"

2

"My back shines as bright and as yellow as gold,
 And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold;
 Yet nobody likes me for that, I am told."

3

"Ah! friend," said the bee, "it is all very true,
 But, were I half as much mischief to do,
 Then people would love me no better than you."

4

"You have a fine shape, and a delicate wing;
 You are perfectly handsome, but then there's one thing
 They can never put up with, and that is your sting."

5

"My coat is quite homely and plain, as you see,
 Yet nobody ever is angry with me,
 Because I'm a useful and innocent bee."

6

From this little lesson let people beware,
 For if, like the wasp, they ill-natured are,
 They will never be loved, though they're ever so fair."

GRADED CLASSICS

We went down to our assembly hall to see a Mickey Mouse movie. I liked the part when Mickey was playing the piano.

Ann Burrage, 1A.

I am going to have a turkey for Thanksgiving. I am going to have a good time.

Helen Casey, 1B.

Cotton grows in sandy or gray soil. It does not need as much rain as other crops. When ready to pick it is several feet tall. Many of our clothes are made of cotton.

William Dettor, 2A.

We had a party for Hallowe'en, in

2A Grade. Our teacher gave us peanuts and candy.

William Sutherland, 2A.

Thanksgiving

November brings Thanksgiving,
 A day for feasts and fun.
 The turkey won't be living
 When Thanksgiving day is done.

Grade 2B

Thanksgiving

O, Pilgrim friend, we're glad you came,
 Thanksgiving day is near;
 We'll have a feast of song and praise,
 And many a song of cheer.

Mary Nicol Shenk, 3A,
 Room 14.

My Two Cows

I have two cows. Their names are Boots and Mary. I give them hay. I like to care for Boots and Mary. Mary is a Jersey cow and is red. Boots is black and white. Sometimes I help Daddy milk the cows.

Vera Douglas, 3A,
 Room 15.

My Trip Through the Everglades

Daddy took Mother and me on a trip to Florida, and we went through the Everglades. The road was made of shells and coral. I saw lots of Indians and wild birds.

I was afraid of the Indians, because they made faces at us. The wild birds were pretty. I saw herons, crows and pelicans. Some herons were white. The pelicans had big bills.

Jack Barr, 3B.

The First Thanksgiving

Long ago some people from England came here to America. They

landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They had come from England on a ship called the Mayflower. It was a severe winter and many Pilgrims died. The mothers and children stayed in the Mayflower until the men got some little log cabins built. Food was scarce but they had plenty of wild game. Some of the friendly Indians showed the men how to plant corn and do many other things.

The next year they decided to have a Thanksgiving feast. They went to church and thanked God for taking care of them. Then when they got home the Puritan women cooked some good things to eat. After dinner the Indians did some dances.

Jean McCutchen, 4A.

Charles Lilly, Room 17, drew a good picture on the black board. It is called King Turkey.

Cecil Burrage, 4B.

The History of Books

In November we celebrate "Children's Book Week."

Long ago there were no books on paper. First books were made of stones. Father might go hunting or fishing and kill some animal, so he would take a sharp stone and draw a picture of the animal on the walls of his cave. The next books were clay tablets; then later they used beeswax spread on wood and scratched with a stylus. Then they began to use bones, bark, and skins. In China the people made a kind of paper from mulberry leaves. Later the Egyptians used papyrus, a plant beaten into paper. Another kind of paper was made of cotton and linen rags, by the Arabs. The first real books were scrolls rolled on sticks. Today books are printed quickly on great printing presses so we have thousands of good and great books.

**Gloria Giedd, 5A,
Bonnie Sensibaugh.**

My Dream

Last night after Mother had told me good night I went to sleep and

dreamed that my Japanese picture on the wall was real. The boy spoke and said, "I live in Japan. Every day instead of going to school I go to work in a factory. I eat my dinner there, and get 22c. a day. When I go home every evening, I get wood for the fire. My father works in a rice field and my mother in a tea patch. I cannot play in the snow very much because I have to work. Sometimes I have lots of fun playing with the other Japanese children. We are not dressed like American children. I have much fun playing with my baby brother. He rides on my mother's back all day."

This is the most pleasant dream I ever had. Some day I wish to visit Japan.

**Charles Hunt, 5B,
Room 21.**

The Beaver Family

Beavers are social animals like ants, bees and people. They live and work together and help each other. They have from three to six babies, and sometimes eight. The father's work is to cut the trees and haul them. The mother's work is to look after the family and help to build the dam and lodge. The mother beaver is very careful about her little ones, and will not let the babies leave the pond until they are about a year old. When an enemy comes, the parents give the water a slap with their broad tails which means for the little ones to hide.

The beaver has many enemies. Men trapped beavers for many years for their fur. The Indians used their furs for money. The beavers build canals to join their lodge to other streams, so if an enemy suddenly comes they can swim to another water for protection.

**Oran Oakey, 5B,
Room 24.**

Letter Writing

Letter writing is a very important study. It is a form of writing that we will need all through life. It will be necessary to use letter writing in the business world and the social

world. Therefore it is up to us to write as many letters as possible so that we may become familiar with all types.

It is interesting to know that the service of the Post Office is one of the quickest and best in the country.

Frances Bender, 6A.

Reading Good Books

We must select books that will add to our store of knowledge and teach us how to be useful and helpful to everyone around us. Books that will help us to learn more about the world and about the people in it. Books of this type will help us in later years when we will need this knowledge.

If we like to read books we will find pleasure in visiting "Robin Hood" and going to unknown lands with "The Little Lame Prince" in his traveling cloak. We will thrill with "Alice in Wonderland" as she goes through wonderful experiments. These books inspire our imagination and also help our minds.

Nell Odle, 6B.

A Long Hike

One Saturday morning in June, six boys including myself started on a hike.

When we got to Moore's Woods, we stopped and ate some wild cherries. After we had gone through the woods we came to a field where cows were grazing. I had my dog along and she chased the cows and we had to run and climb over the fence.

Finally we reached Smith's Woods and sat down to rest by the creek. All at once we saw a water snake come out of its home in the bank. We had our hatchets along and Frank killed it by cutting the snake's head off. We hung him on the fence and went on our way.

We went to an old scout camp and cooked our dinner, which consisted of hamburgers, pork and beans, fried potatoes and pie.

Pete Edwards, 7A.

My Walk to Monticello

One Sunday my father and I decided we would walk up to Monticello. We knew a short way up through the woods so we went that way instead of going up the main road. We walked down the C. & O. railroad track till we came to the Woolen Mills and there we crossed the foot bridge at Moore's Creek and came to the path on the other side. We passed through a patch of woods and then we came to a clearing full of Scotch broom. Thomas Jefferson first brought it to this country and planted it on the mountain. After we had passed through the clearing we came to another patch of woods that lasted till we reached the top. In the woods the path divided and one went to the front of the house and the other to the rear. We took the one that went to the rear. When we got to the top we walked around the grounds but did not go into the house. We saw the monument placed as a memorial to the Purchase of Louisiana and the old nail factory. I looked around in the factory but could not find any nails. On the way down we stopped and looked at Thomas Jefferson's grave. A little further on we stopped at the fountain and I tried to get a drink but I could not get close enough to do it. About half down a car stopped and gave us a ride home.

Lewis Martin, 7B.

Thanksgiving Day

School is out, hurrah!
And we are on our way
To eat a great big turkey—
For this is Thanksgiving day!

We all are very happy,
And we all are very gay,
With cranberry sauce and pickle.
This is Thanksgiving day!

When the dark comes around,
We sit by the fire bright,
My heart just rings with joy,
This is Thanksgiving night!

Frederick Watson, 6A.

I had a little dog. His name was Ted.
He played until it was time for bed.

Sara Beth Sadler, 2A.

Postmistress (to worried-looking man): Is there anything wrong, sir?

Man: Yes! you see, it was on the tip of my tongue a moment ago and now it's gone.

Postmistress: Well, think hard and it will come back.

Man: Oh, no, it won't; it was a three-cent stamp.

AN APPRECIATION

Lillie Payne Woodson

McGuffey pauses after twenty years of intense activity to pay tribute to her superintendent, Dr. James G. Johnson, who has served unselfishly in the interest of education in our city for a quarter of a century. In him we have indeed an example of the living truth of the age old maxim. "Work wields the weapon of power, wins the palm of success and wears the crown of victory." The schools of Charlottesville will ever stand as a monument to the untiring devotion of a man to his ideal, a city adequately equipped with a training ground for her future citizens. McGuffey seeks to give to her pupils a sense of gratitude to him and others who have made possible these glorious opportunities for the youth of our city, realizing that "Gratitude is not only a virtue but the parent of all other virtues."

ENGLISH—FORMAL AND INFORMAL

Ida L. Boston

That there is a constant need of drill in the teaching of English all along the way from the third grade through the High School is evident to every teacher of the subject and that we should make that part of the course purposeful is of greatest importance.

In each grade there is new material to be handled yet there must be continual lapping back to fundamentals once they are begun. It seems that the only solution of the problem is to teach the "new" but be ever mindful of the "old."

Repeated lessons on punctuation, sentence structure, the use of capitals, pronunciation, enunciation and usage, seldom, if ever, go amiss whatever the grade or the place on the English calendar, however English taught entirely in this manner not only deadens the class but defeats the whole purpose of the English course. Drill is a necessary means to an end.

Units on Appreciation are always hailed with delight by the pupils after sieges of formal drill and it seems appropriate that they should follow such teaching.

In the seventh grade many of the best authors may be introduced through worth while quotations, the simpler stories, and a study of characters. Costumes, styles of furniture and customs of the period afford excel-

lent opportunity for hand work and many pupils are especially gifted along this line.

In this type of unit every pupil is allowed to make his contribution along the lines of his particular talent besides having the benefit of certain facts which are set up for the whole group.

A child enjoys doing the thing he can do best and he participates more willingly in the harder tasks if he is allowed to express himself in this way. Units in Appreciation stand out in his memory as something he has helped to do well. This in itself amply justifies the procedure.

In our plans for the formal side of teaching our watchword, as English teachers, must needs be "Back to Fundamentals," at all times, suiting the material being taught, whether new or old, to the needs of the class, and on the informal side we might well remember that talents differ and that every child is able and willing to do some piece of work unusually well.

SELF IMPROVEMENT

Garnette Shufflebarger

The present project for self improvement for teachers of the first five grades consists of an organized two-year study of English and American literature.

During the 1935-36 term a study was made of the history and literature of medieval and modern England.

American literature is the subject for the 1936-37 study. In preparation for this, each teacher was asked to read, during the summer vacation, a history of the United States.

The study group meets twice each month, at which time previously assigned reports are given on the life, works, and literary characteristics of three outstanding writers taken from an outline planned by the principal. A short typical selection is read from the work of each author discussed.

JOKES

Working Up to It

Tramp: I've asked for money, I've begged for money, and I've cried for money.

Gentleman: Have you ever tried working for it?

Tramp: No, sir. I'm going through the alphabet and I haven't got the length of the "W" yet.

Historical Supplement to McGuffey Reader

By JAMES G. JOHNSON, *Superintendent of Schools*

FOREWORD

I wish to thank the clerk of the Corporation Court of Charlottesville, the clerk of the Circuit Court of Albemarle County, the clerk of the Council of Charlottesville, the superintendent of schools of Albemarle County, the staff of the Library of the University of Virginia, the management of the Daily Progress, The Michie Company, The Library of the University of Texas, and many individuals for helping to make source materials easily accessible to me. The Michie Company has a partial file of the Chronicle of Charlottesville for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, that, as far as I know, does not exist elsewhere. I believe I have in my possession practically all the extant official papers of Frank A. Massie, Howe P. Cochran, and Dr. A. Robt. McKee. It has been a long and tedious process to find and to assemble data from every source that I can think of and to weave this information into a story that I hope may be of interest to many people. A shell buried deep in the soil on a plain or located on a mountain top far from the seashore, the picture of an animal rudely traced on the face of a stone in a cave, the skeleton of a giant creature long extinct, one and all tell their story, and so may an obscure local brief, editorial, news item or advertisement in a newspaper, a report card, a part of a book list, a register kept by a teacher, and other similar documents convey a message about the school system of a locality and state.

In making quotations from source materials, I have endeavored to be faithful to the original documents. Occasionally manifest typographical errors have been corrected, especially in the case of the spelling of proper names, but nothing has been changed that would in the slightest way modify the meaning.

SCHOOLS OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

In a supplement to the October 1936 issue of the McGuffey Reader some information was given about city school officials, a one room white school and the first white graded school conducted in the Town of Charlottesville. The purpose of this supplement is to give additional facts about the history of the schools. These additional facts will be treated under four heads: roster of city school officials; further history of white graded school; high schools of Charlottesville; and Dr. A. Robt. McKee.

ROSTER OF CITY SCHOOL OFFICIALS

In the preparation of this section, roster of city school officials, the following source materials have been used:

1. The Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
2. The minutes of the Council of Charlottesville from September 6, 1889 to date.
3. The minutes of the School Board of the City of Charlottesville from September 16, 1889 to August 14, 1894 and from July 1, 1901 to date. Up to this time I have not been able to locate the minute book for the period between August 14, 1894 and July 1, 1901.
4. The official papers of Frank A. Massie and some fragments of the official papers of Howe P. Cochran and Dr. A. Robt. McKee.
5. My own official papers from July 1, 1909 to date.
6. The available files of the Weekly Chronicle and the Jeffersonian Republican both of Charlottesville.
7. The available files of the Charlottesville Daily Progress from 1892 to date.
8. The deed to the Garrett Street property purchased by the School Trustees for Charlottesville Township. (D. B. 68, page 697).

The history of the schools of the Town of Charlottesville is closely interwoven with the history of the school system of Albemarle county. For this reason it seems necessary to give some facts about the early organization of the county system.

On Friday morning, April 5, 1872, the Weekly Chronicle of Charlottesville carried this news item:

"Organization of the County School Board

We learn that in accordance with a notice given by the county superintendent of public schools, for the purpose of carrying into effect an act lately passed by the legislature the members of the different boards of township trustees met in convention at Temperance Hall in Charlottesville on Monday, April 1, at 12 M.

The convention was called to order

by D. P. Powers, Esquire, County Superintendent and A. Robt. McKee was appointed secretary pro tem., when the following gentlemen, members of the different township boards of public school trustees, were found to be in attendance, to wit: from Scottsville, Messrs. Blair, Barksdale and Gilmer. Charlottesville, Davis and McKee. Rivanna, Goss and Trent. Whitehall, Brown and Pace. Samuel Miller, Yancey, Massie and English. The secretary read the act approved February 21, 1872, entitled, 'An Act to Provide for the Organization of the County School Boards, incorporating the Superintendents and District School Trustees in Each County.'

The convention then organized under the title of 'The County School Board of Albemarle County.' D. P. Powers being ex-officio president, J. R. Barksdale was nominated and unanimously elected vice-president; and A. Robt. McKee secretary. . . ."

On Friday morning, April 12, 1872, the same paper had this news item:

"At a meeting of the school trustees for Charlottesville Township, held on January 9th, Mr. A. P. Abell tendered his resignation as a member of the board in view of his contemplated removal from the county, whereupon the following resolution was passed unanimously: 'Resolved, that the board highly appreciates the devotion and efficiency with which its retiring chairman has labored in organizing the public schools of this Township, and that in their opinion the entire society is indebted to his influence and exertion in behalf of the cause of popular education; and that he carries to his new field of labor their cordial respect and regard, together with their best wishes for his success.'

Eugene Davis, Chairman,
A. Robt. McKee, Clerk."

I have not been able to compile a complete list of the trustees of the Charlottesville Township or District from 1870 to 1889 but some of them were: A. P. Abell, Eugene Davis, John T. Randolph, Rev. John C. Long, A. Robt. McKee and Walter D. Dabney. By far the most outstanding trustee of this district was Dr. A. Robt. McKee, who became a member in January 1872 and served continuously as trustee and clerk of the board until he was elected a member of the School Board of the City of Charlottesville on September 6, 1889.

The schools of the Town and the City of Charlottesville have been under three types of control:

1. From 1870 to September 6, 1889, the Town of Charlottesville was a part of the Charlottesville District of Albemarle County, with three district trustees in immediate charge.

2. From September 6, 1889 to July 1, 1892, the schools were organized as the Charlottesville City District of Albemarle County, with a school board, elected by the city council, in control but still subject to the supervision of the superintendent of schools of Albemarle County.

3. From July 1, 1892 to date, Charlottesville has been an independent school division with a school board elected by the city council and its own superintendent of schools.

D. P. Powers was superintendent of schools of Albemarle County from 1870 to February 1, 1882 and from July 1, 1886 until after Charlottesville became an independent school division. L. A. Michie was superintendent of schools of Albemarle County from February 1, 1882 to June 30, 1886.

The Council of the City of Charlottesville on September 6, 1889, elected a school board of five members, one from each of the four wards and one at large. The personnel of this board was as follows: Dr. A. R. McKee, First Ward; Moses Kaufman, Second Ward; Henry M. Gleason, Third Ward; Judge John L. Cochran, Fourth Ward; and Rev. H. M. Hope, at large; each to serve for a period of three years. These individuals met "in the Room of the City Council for the purpose of organizing" on the night of September 16, 1889, with a full board present. They took the oath of office "before Mr. Benj. R. Pace, a justice of Charlottesville". John L. Cochran was unanimously elected chairman and A. Robt. McKee, clerk.

The statistics given herewith show the school officials of the City of Charlottesville from September 1889 to date.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZATION

1889-1936

On September 6, 1889, the schools of the city were organized as the Charlottesville City District of Albemarle County with a school board elected by the city council.

Board of Five Members

From September 6, 1889 to March 17, 1893, the school board consisted of five members, one from each of the four wards and one at large.

Board of Eight Members

From March 17, 1893 to November 8, 1906, the membership of the school board was composed of two individuals from each of the four wards.

Board of Twelve Members

From November 8, 1906 to the present time there have been three representatives on the school board from each of the four wards.

Position at Large

Rev. H. M. Hope elected at large September 6, 1889, attended but three meetings, September 16 and October 18 and 22. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Lipscomb, whose term expired March 17, 1893, at which time the position at large was abolished.

"On December 19, 1889 a meeting of the school board was held at which the following members were present:

J. L. Cochran, Chairman
A. Robert McKee, Clerk
M. Kaufman
H. M. Gleason

B. F. Lipscomb, who had recently been appointed by the Council to fill the vacancy made by the removal of H. M. Hope from the city." (School Board Minutes). I can find no record in the minutes of the council of the election of Rev. B. F. Lipscomb as a member of the School Board at large, to take the place of H. M. Hope. But Mr. Lipscomb, according to the minutes of the School Board, attended the meetings in a regular manner until January 24, 1893, which was the last meeting that he attended.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM FIRST WARD

Appointment of September 6, 1889

Dr. A. R. McKee was elected to membership from the first ward September 6, 1889, and served until his death on the morning of March 11, 1893. On March 16, Daniel Harmon was elected for a term of three years to succeed Dr. A. R. McKee, effective March 17, 1893. Mr. Harmon was succeeded on May 14, 1896, by J. B. Wood, whose services on the board were continued by reelection until September 1, 1908, when he was succeeded by the Rev. H. B. Lee who was a member for six years, being succeeded September 1, 1914, by Marshall Timberlake.

When the corporate limits of the city were extended and a bi-cameral council was elected, Mr. Timberlake was chosen to represent the first ward on the Board of Aldermen. On September 25, 1916, Thomas J. Michie was elected to fill out the unexpired

term of Mr. Timberlake and served on the board until September 1, 1926, when he temporarily removed from the ward. On August 31, 1926, John P. Sneed was elected to succeed T. J. Michie and continued as a member of the board until he resigned in September, 1935, being succeeded October 7, 1935, by Hope W. Gleason, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1938.

Appointment of March, 1893

On March 9, 1893, Major Horace W. Jones was elected for a period of one year on the enlarged board of eight members. He was reelected on February 7, 1894, but declined to serve and resigned. He was succeeded by C. D. Fishburne, elected March 8, 1894, whose term of service was continued until he tendered his resignation to the January meeting of the council in 1905. There is no record in the January meeting of the council in reference to this resignation but at the meeting held March 21, 1905, the resignation of Mr. Fishburne was accepted with the statement that it had been tendered to the January meeting of the council. On this date, March 21, 1905, C. G. Maphis was elected to fill out the unexpired term of C. D. Fishburne. Mr. Maphis resigned the 9th day of November, 1905, on which date Dr. W. D. Macon was elected to fill out the unexpired term to September 1, 1907, at which time Dr. Macon declined to accept reelection and on September 9, 1907, A. V. Conway was elected for a term of three years.

Mr. Conway's term expired September 1, 1910, and he declined reelection. J. B. Wood was elected on that date for a term of three years but declined to serve and on November 28, 1910, A. V. Conway was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Wood who had declined to serve. Mr. Conway resigned September 1, 1912, at which time he took office as mayor of the city. On September 9, 1912, William H. Wood was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Conway, resigned. Mr. Wood served continuously until February 10, 1916, when he resigned from membership on the school board because his daughter had accepted a position to teach in the city schools. On February 10, 1916, George E. Walker was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Wood and continued by reelection as a member until September 1, 1922, when he was succeeded by Mrs. G. F. Spitzer who served until she resigned to accept a position to teach in the city schools. On September 2, 1930, the council accepted her resignation and elected Mrs. W. H. Wood to fill out

the unexpired term. Mrs. Wood declined to serve and the council accepted her resignation on October 6, 1930, on which date Mrs. Charles A. Lambert was elected to fill out the unexpired term and served by reappointment to July 1, 1934, when she was succeeded by J. Cliv Quarles, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1937.

Appointment of November, 1906

On November 8, 1906, C. W. Allen was elected for a term of three years on the enlarged board of twelve members. He served by reelection until September 9, 1912, when he was succeeded for a term of three years by Dr. J. E. Early. On September 9, 1915, J. Payne Carroll was elected to succeed Dr. Early and continued on the board until September 1, 1920, when he removed from the first ward. He was succeeded on that date by William H. Wood, who served by reelection until his death August 19, 1929. On September 5, 1929, Mr. Wood was succeeded by Robert A. Watson, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1939.

An examination of the above data reveals the fact that the position to which Dr. McKee was elected September 6, 1889, has been filled in succession by eight persons. The position to which Major Jones was elected on March 9, 1893, has been filled by ten different people. The position to which C. W. Allen was elected September 8, 1906, has been filled by five different people.

As William H. Wood held membership in two different lines of succession, the net number of persons holding membership on the school board from the first ward is twenty-two.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SECOND WARD

The membership on the school board from the second ward has varied so much from time to time that it has been quite difficult to work out in an exact manner the successors to the members whose terms expired by limitation, by resignation or by death.

Appointment of September 6, 1889

The first member elected to represent the second ward was Moses Kaufman whose term of service began September 6, 1889, and continued until his sudden death at midnight November 7, 1898. On November 25, 1898, B. W. Leterman was elected to succeed Mr. Kaufman. Mr. Leterman moved into the first ward and tendered his resignation to the council October 10, 1903. On November 12, 1903, Phil

Leterman was elected to succeed Ben Leterman and by reelection he was continued on the board until September 1, 1907.

R. P. Valentine was elected September 9, 1907, to succeed Phil Leterman. Mr. Valentine removed from the city after serving until February 8, 1912, at which time he was succeeded by W. C. Scott who acted as a member of the board by reappointment until November 29, 1918, at which time C. B. Stevens was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Scott, resigned, and was reelected on January 22, 1920, to serve until September 1, 1922. Mark V. Pence was elected September 11, 1922, to succeed C. B. Stevens. Mr. Pence served for three years and was succeeded on September 1, 1925, by James A. Leitch who served by reelection until July 1, 1934, when he was succeeded by W. T. Dettor, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1937.

Appointment of March, 1893

On March 9, 1893, John C. Patterson was elected for a term of one year from the second ward on the enlarged board of eight members. Mr. Patterson refused to serve and on March 16, 1893, M. F. Roberts was elected for a term of one year to take office March 17, 1893. According to the minutes of the school board, Mr. Roberts was a regular attendant at the meetings, the records showing the last meeting he attended was March 2, 1894. It seems that he had designated his intention to move from the second to the fourth ward and for that reason was not reelected for the new term. It should be noted that on the 12th of July, 1894, Mr. Roberts was elected to membership on the board from the fourth ward. This statement is made at this place to clarify the record.

On February 7, 1894, C. E. Young was elected to be the successor of M. F. Roberts. The first school board meeting attended by Mr. Young was March 6, 1894, just four days after the last meeting attended by Mr. Roberts. Mr. Young served until the 10th day of September, 1896; he had moved from the city and C. G. Maphis was elected September 10, 1896, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Young. Mr. Maphis continued as a member of the school board until August 30, 1900, at which time he tendered his resignation because of his removal from the second ward. The minutes of the council for October 11, 1900, show that F. A. Massie, Superintendent of Schools, had written a letter to the council stating that C. G. Maphis had removed from the second ward thereby creating a vacancy on the school board. The election of his suc-

cessor was postponed. On December 13, 1900, A. Russow was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Maphis, resigned. Mr. Russow continued by reelection until the expiration of his term September 1, 1908, at which time Phil Leterman was elected to succeed him with a term to run until September 1, 1911. On November 11, 1909, Phil Leterman resigned and on that date C. B. Stevens was elected to succeed Mr. Leterman and continued by reelection until September 1, 1914, when he declined reelection. M. Kaufman was elected to membership on the board September 1, 1914, and served by reelection until September 1, 1936, a period of twenty-two years. On September 21, 1936, Mr. Kaufman was succeeded by Randolph H. Perry whose term expires in 1938.

Appointment of November, 1906

On the 8th day of November, 1906, C. B. Stevens was elected to membership for three years on the enlarged board of twelve members. At the expiration of his term, A. Russow was elected September 9, 1909, to succeed him. Mr. Russow continued as a member of the board by reelection until his death September 21, 1923. On January 26, 1924, James A. Leitch was elected to fill out the unexpired term of A. Russow, deceased. On September 1, 1924, Miss Catherine R. Lipop was elected for a term of three years and continued on the board by reappointment until July 1, 1933, when she was succeeded by Harry H. Robinson, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1939.

Moses Kaufman, the first member elected to membership from the second ward, has had eight successors.

M. F. Roberts elected to a position on the enlarged board of eight in 1893, has had seven successors.

C. B. Stevens elected in 1906 to membership on the enlarged board of twelve members has had four successors.

Excluding duplicates, seventeen different members have been on the school board from the second ward. M. Kaufman held office continuously for a period of twenty-two years, Mr. Russow served for a period of twenty-two years, but there was a break in his membership on the board. Mr. Stevens served in all three of the lines of succession in the second ward for a total of twelve years.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THIRD WARD

Appointment of September 6, 1889

On September 6, 1889, Henry M. Gleason was elected as the first representative from the third ward. By

reappointment he continued in office until September 1, 1924, when he was succeeded by his daughter, Miss Effie Gleason, who served until July 1, 1933, at which time she was succeeded by W. H. Snyder, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1939.

Appointment of March, 1893

On March 9, 1893, B. R. Pace was elected for a term of one year from the third ward on the enlarged board of eight members; he declined to serve and on March 16, 1893, James F. Harlan was elected and continued as a member of the board until May 5, 1924, when he was succeeded by B. Lee Hawkins, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1938.

(Note: On September 1, 1904, C. P. Harris was elected from the third ward to take the place of James F. Harlan. At a meeting of the council held January 12, 1905, H. D. Jarman reported that C. P. Harris had never qualified as a member of the school board from the third ward and that Mr. Harris did not care to serve; on this date Mr. Harlan was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy on the school board at that time which meant he was elected as his own successor).

Appointment of November, 1906

On November 8, 1906, Rev. George E. Booker was elected for a term of one year from the third ward on the enlarged board of twelve members. The minutes of the school board show that he attended no meeting. On December 13, 1906, W. T. Martin was elected to succeed George E. Booker, resigned. Mr. Martin continued as a member of the board by reappointment until his death August 26, 1916. On September 25, 1916, Mr. Martin was succeeded by F. B. Peyton who had been placed in the third ward by the rezoning of the city. Mr. Peyton continued as a member until his death January 29, 1933. On March 6, 1933, Mr. Peyton was succeeded by Frank E. Hartman, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1937.

During a period of forty-seven years but eight people have served on the school board from the third ward.

Mr. Gleason served for thirty-five years, Mr. Harlan for thirty-one years and Mr. Peyton who was elected to membership in the fourth ward in 1901, continued on the board until 1933, making his term of service thirty-two years.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM FOURTH WARD

Appointment of September 6, 1889

Judge John L. Cochran was chosen

September 6, 1889, as the first member of the city school board from the fourth ward. He served until October 21, 1890, when John S. Patton was elected to fill out his unexpired term. On March 9, 1893, Mr. Patton was reelected for a term of three years to begin March 17, 1893. In the spring of 1894, he was elected mayor of the city and on June 16, 1894, tendered his resignation to the council effective that date. On July 12, 1894, M. F. Roberts who had moved from the second to the fourth ward was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Patton. On May 14, 1896, Mr. Fitzhugh was elected to membership on the school board from the fourth ward but he declined to serve and on June 11, 1896, Mr. Patton was elected to membership to take office July 1, 1896, and continued as a member of the board until he resigned June 13, 1901, to take effect June 30, 1901.

Mr. Patton became superintendent of schools for the term beginning July 1, 1901. On July 11, 1901, F. B. Peyton was elected to succeed Mr. Patton and continued by reelection until 1916 when he was placed in the third ward by the rezoning of the city and succeeded W. T. Martin, deceased, as a representative on the school board from the third ward. On the 25th day of September, 1916, W. Allan Perkins was elected for the unexpired term of Mr. Peyton and continued as a member of the board by reelection until May 21, 1923, when he resigned his position on the school board. On June 4, 1923, Mrs. Annie D. McIntire was elected to succeed Mr. Perkins. She served by reelection until October 18, 1926, when she resigned, being succeeded on that date by Miss Gertrude C. Mann, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1938.

Appointment of March, 1893

On March 9, 1893, Walthall Dinwiddie, elected from the fourth ward for a period of one year to membership on the enlarged board of eight members, took office March 17, 1893. He served until September 1, 1904, the last meeting he attended being that of August 26, 1904. He retired from service on the school board because his daughter was a teacher in the school system. A recent act of the General Assembly prohibited the "employment or payment of any teacher who was a brother, sister, wife, son, or daughter of any member of said board." On September 1, 1904, J. H. Lindsay was elected to succeed Walthall Dinwiddie and continued as a member of the school board by reelection until he resigned May 13, 1915, to accept membership on the city council. Mr. Lindsay's resignation as a

school trustee was accepted by the council May 18, 1915.

E. E. Dinwiddie was elected May 18, 1915, to succeed J. H. Lindsay, resigned. Mr. Dinwiddie served on the board until September 1, 1920, when his term was made vacant by his removal from the fourth ward. On September 1, 1920, A. S. Bolling was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Dinwiddie and served until September 1, 1924, when he was succeeded by John S. Patton for a term of three years. On September 1, 1927, J. H. Lindsay was elected to succeed Mr. Patton and Mr. Lindsay continued as a member of the board until November 4, 1929, when he resigned, being succeeded by W. Allan Perkins, chairman of the present board, whose term expires in 1939.

Appointment of November, 1906

On November 8, 1906, W. H. Sheppe was elected for a period of one year to membership on the enlarged board of twelve members and was continued as a member by reappointment until September 1, 1916, when he declined to serve longer. On September 25, 1916, Dr. Thomas L. Watson was elected for a term of three years and continued as a member of the school board by reappointment until his death November 15, 1924. On January 5, 1925, J. H. Lindsay was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Watson, deceased, ending September 1, 1925. Dr. W. R. Smithey was elected September 1, 1925, to succeed Mr. Lindsay and Dr. Smithey served for a term of three years until September 1, 1928, when Thomas J. Michie who had moved into the fourth ward was elected to succeed Dr. Smithey. Mr. Michie resigned from the board on November 19, 1931. His resignation was accepted by the council on December 7, 1931, and he was succeeded on December 21, of the same year by Dr. A. G. A. Balz, the present incumbent, whose term expires in 1937.

Sixteen different persons have from time to time represented the fourth ward on the school board.

CHAIRMEN

I am giving the approximate term of office of each person who has served as chairman. I say approximate term of office, because the members did not act with haste in electing a successor to any individual who had been serving as chairman. This shows the fine spirit of respect the school board members have always manifested toward each other; for over twenty-seven years, I have seen this noble attitude demonstrated in many ways.

Judge John L. Cochran served from

September 16, 1889 to October 2, 1890, the last meeting he attended.

Moses Kaufman, elected December 18, 1890, served to the day of his sudden death at midnight, November 7, 1898.

C. D. Fishburne succeeded Moses Kaufman and continued in office until December 29, 1904, the last meeting he attended.

Henry M. Gleason served as acting-chairman until April 6, 1905, on which date he was elected chairman to succeed C. D. Fishburne, resigned, and held office by reelection until he retired from the board September 1, 1924. Mr. Gleason's term of service as a member of the school board extended over a period of thirty-five years but, due to continued illness, he attended only one meeting for the last two and one-half years that he was a member.

Thomas J. Michie served as acting-chairman from February 1922 until September 18, 1924, when he was elected chairman and continued in office until he temporarily removed from the city in August 1926.

William H. Wood, elected September 16, 1926, continued in office until his death August 19, 1929.

On September 19, 1929, Thomas J. Michie, who had moved into the fourth ward, was elected to succeed Mr. Wood, deceased, and continued in office until he resigned from the board November 19, 1931.

On January 21, 1932, the present chairman, W. Allan Perkins, was elected.

But few school boards anywhere in the state have had as able a group of presiding officers.

CLERKS

The term of office of each clerk of the board follows:

Dr. A. Robt. McKee, September 16, 1889 to September 1, 1891.

Howe P. Cochran, September 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Frank A. Massie, July 1, 1892 to June 30, 1901.

John S. Patton, July 1, 1901 to August 30, 1909.

James G. Johnson, September 1, 1909 to date.

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS

The schools of the Town and the City of Charlottesville were subject to the supervision of the superintendent of schools of Albemarle County prior to July 1, 1892, but effective that date Charlottesville became an independent school division with its own superin-

tendent of schools. The term of office of each superintendent is indicated herewith:

Howe P. Cochran, July 1, 1892, to his death, September 28, 1892.

Frank A. Massie succeeded Mr. Cochran and served until June 30, 1901.

John S. Patton, July 1, 1901 to June 30, 1905.

James W. Lane, July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1909.

James G. Johnson, July 1, 1909 to date.

FURTHER HISTORY OF WHITE GRADED SCHOOL

In a supplement to the October 1936 issue of the McGuffey Reader, I gave considerable attention to the white graded school that was established during the session 1871-1872. That story will be continued in fuller detail in this issue. I said, "Space does not permit me to discuss the development of the curriculum of this graded school as shown in the accounts of the closing exercises that appeared in the Jeffersonian Republican June 30, 1880, July 16, 1884, July 7, 1886, and in the Weekly Chronicle June 5, 1891. This is one of the most fascinating stories that I have come in touch with in a long time. I hope to enlarge upon this topic at some future time." I am taking this occasion to recite further details about this school. The source materials used will appear from the citations made.

Session 1878-1879

To Miss Winnie Allen, Archivist, The Library of the University of Texas, I express my thanks for sending me a photostat of the account of the closing exercises of the Charlottesville Graded School that was published on June 27, 1879, page 3, columns 2 and 3, in the Charlottesville Chronicle:

"THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Award of Distinctions at the High School and at the Graded School.

We gave last week the names of the young ladies who obtained certificates of distinction in two of the female schools of Charlottesville, and this week we give the names of the young gentlemen ranking first in their studies in the Charlottesville High School and also at the Charlottesville Graded School:

Graded School

Below we give a list of the names of those who obtained certificates of

distinction in the various classes of the Charlottesville Graded School:

Spelling — Walter Fowler, Emmet Bruffey, Charles Fansler, Albert Gay, Daniel Hartman, Walter Lee, George Moose, Henry Moose, B. Sinclair, H. Wingfield, Phil. Weil, William Wilkins, Willie Waddell, Ida Burgess, Ferdinanda Deuer, Lula Scruggs, Laura Tyler, Ella Boothe, S. Clements, Ida Farrar, Sallie Glass, Willie Glass, Ida Hawkins, Emma Moser, Leonora Moser, Anna Nillert, Ola Payne, Riva Payne, Virgie Tyler, Sallie Vest, M. Vandegrift, K. S. Wingfield, Katie Wingfield.

Senior Geography — William Wilkins, Chas. Fansler, Arthur Whitehurst, Fremie Lilienfeld, Sam Weil, Herbert Wingfield, Willie Waddell, Walter Fowler, Kitty Wingfield, Sallie Vest, Emma Moser.

Intermediate Geography — Walter Lee, Walter Wilkins, Emmet Bruffey, Jack Reynolds, Henry Moose, Albert Voigt, Daniel Hartman, Burnley Sinclair, Philip Weil, Albert Gay, Louis Voigt, Nimrod Wingfield, George Moose, Ida Hawkins, Mary Vandegrift, Leonora Moser.

Junior Geography — Mary Kelley, Willie Lipop, Carl Hotopp, Harry Bruffey, Jack Gay, Ramond Smith, Kirby Smith, Willie Dobbins, Ferdinanda Deuer, Willie Nimmo.

Senior Arithmetic—Emma Moser, Sallie Vest, Ida Farrar, Sallie Glass, K. S. Wingfield, Katie Wingfield, Ola Payne, Riva Payne, Arthur Whitehurst, William Wilkins, Fremie Lilienfeld, Sam Weil.

Intermediate Arithmetic—Mary Vandegrift, Ida Hawkins, Ella Boothe, Leonora Moser, Anna Nillert, Albert Gay, Daniel Hartman, Walter Wilkins, Henry Moose, Willie Waddell, Walter Fowler, Nimrod Wingfield, Burnley Sinclair, Jack Gay, Willie Voigt.

Junior Arithmetic — Mary Kelley, Ida Burgess, Sallie Clements, Ferdinanda Deuer, Willie Glass, Becky Shannon, Laura Tyler, Cora Kirby, Carl Hotopp, Willie Dobbins, Harry Bruffey.

Senior Grammar—Charles Fansler, Herbert Wingfield, Samuel Weil, Willie Wilkins.

Intermediate Grammar — George Moose, Emma Moser, Riva Payne, Sallie Vest, Kittie Wingfield, Sallie Glass, Katie Wingfield.

Analysis of Words—Emma Moser, Virgie Tyler, Herbert Wingfield, Sam Weil, Willie Wilkins, Charles Fansler.

Algebra—Emma Moser, Fremie Lilienfeld.

History—Herbert Wingfield."

Session 1879-1880

The Jeffersonian Republican on Wednesday morning, September 24, 1879, had the following news item:

"The Graded School, under the supervision of Mrs. Bibb and Mrs. Godwin, and Professors Lane and Duke resumed its duties on Monday, with an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five pupils. These ladies and gentlemen are teachers of ability and experience, and will discharge their duties faithfully." The teachers mentioned were: James W. Lane, principal, R. W. Duke, Mrs. R. S. Godwin and Mrs. N. L. Bibb.

On Wednesday, June 30, 1880, the Jeffersonian Republican had a report on the closing exercises for this session, which reads:

"CHARLOTTESVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL"

Below we give the names of the scholars who passed their examinations at the Charlottesville Public Graded School, of which Mr. James Lane is principal, and Mr. R. W. Duke, assistant.

Spelling—Ellie Boothe, Sallie Clements, Ida Hawkins, Minnie Jones, Emma Moser, Leonora Moser, Annie Nillert, Ola Payne, Riva Payne, Sallie Vest, Kitty Wingfield, Virgie Tyler.

Dictation—Emma Moser, Loula Dillard, Sallie Vest, Kittie Wingfield, Virgie Tyler, Ola Payne, Anna Nillert.

Grammar, Second Class—Sallie Vest, Loula Dillard, Kittie Wingfield.

Grammar, Third Class—Emma Moser, Virgie Tyler.

Geography, First Class—Laura Tyler, Henrietta Hase, Minnie Jones.

Geography, Second Class—Mary Vandegrift, Leonora Moser, Ida Hawkins.

Geography, Third Class—Sallie Vest, Kitty Wingfield, Ola Payne, Emma Moser, Virgie Tyler.

History of Virginia—Kittie Wingfield, Emma Moser, Sallie Vest.

Arithmetic, First Class—Becky Shannon, Fannie Bailey, Laura Tyler.

Arithmetic Second Class—Mary Vandegrift, Ellie Boothe.

Arithmetic, Third Class—Kittie Wingfield, Laura Dillard, Virgie Tyler.

Arithmetic, Fourth Class—Emma Moser.

Analysis—Emma Moser, Virgie Tyler, Lula Dillard.

Arithmetic, Senior—Charles Fansler, Jos. Jarman, Emma Moser, Fremie Lilienfeld.

Arithmetic, Intermediate—Daniel Hartman, Egbert Keller, Cary Wills, Walter Fowler, Burnley Sinclair, Minnie Wingfield, Carl Hotopp, Lewellyn Franks, Willie Wranek, John Hawkins, Payne Carroll, Raymond Smith, Will Nimmo.

Grammar, Senior—Herbert Wingfield, Emma Moser, Charles Fansler, Fremie Lilienfeld, Virgie Tyler.

Grammar, Intermediate—Daniel Hartman, Walter Wilkins, Egbert Keller, Phil Weil, Cary Wills, Emmett Kidd, Newton Mooney, Isaac Parker, Albert Gay, Walter Fowler, Minnie Wingfield, Henry Moose, George Moose, Willie Voigt, Burnley Sinclair, Lewellyn Franks, Emmett Culin.

Composition and Dictation—George Moose, Burnley Sinclair, Merritt Page, Emmett Culin, Newton Mooney, Al Voigt, Matthew Jarman, Herbert Wingfield, C. Fansler, Lewellyn Franks, Phil Weil, Fremie Lilienfeld, Joseph Jarman, Edward Franks.

History, Senior—Herbert Wingfield, Matthew Jarman.

History, Intermediate—Walter Fowler, Merritt Page.

Spelling—James Ambroselli, Walter Fowler, Albert Gay, Jackson Gay, Daniel Hartman, Egbert Keller, Emmett Kidd, Willie Nimmo, George Moose, Henry Moose, Newton Mooney, Isaac Parker, Burnley Sinclair, Phil Weil, Minnie Wingfield, Cary Wills, Walter Wilkins, John Culin, Willie Wranek, John Hawkins, Payne Carroll.

Analysis of Words—Joseph Jarman, Herbert Wingfield, Matthew Jarman, Edward Franks, Charles Fansler, Emma Moser, Virgie Tyler, Loula Dillard.

Geography, Senior—Matthew Jarman, Joseph Jarman, Herbert Wingfield, Charles Fansler, Walter Fowler, Edward Franks, Virgie Tyler, Emma Moser.

Geography, Intermediate—Walter Wilkins, Carl Hotopp, Willie Nimmo, Emmett Kidd, George Moose, Willie Wranek, John Culin, Willie Dobbins, Eddie Bailey, Raymond Smith.

Geography, Primary—John Kelley, Gilbert Farish, Ernest Bibb, Robert Lee, Charles Dillard, Tolbert Glanum, Payne Carroll, Andrew Carroll, Johnnie Lipop.

Algebra—Herbert Wingfield, Charles Fansler, Fremie Lilienfeld, Emma Moser, Virgie Tyler."

Session 1883-1884

The Jeffersonian Republican, Wednesday, July 16, 1884, carried this story:

"GRADED SCHOOL RECORD"

The following is a list of pupils who distinguished themselves in the several departments of the White Graded School of Charlottesville, Virginia, making an average of 80 on all examinations. This list was unavoidably crowded out last week.

Grammar, Section A—William Chisholm, Rosa Garner, Philip Gentry, Lee Hawkins, John Kelley, Minnie Lawman, Hugh Marshall, Minnie Jarman, Willie Wright.

Grammar, Section B—Gertie Boothe, Llewellyn Boothe, Charles Hawkins, Eddie Johnson, Pat Kelley, Robert Lee, Albert McKnight, Emmett Nillert, Carroll Payne, Lewis Taylor.

Grammar, Section C—Ella Boothe, Ida Burgess, Mary Bailey, Julia Hase, Gertrude Mann, Katie Wranek.

Geography, Section A—James Bellamy, Maggie Binger, Tallie Coffin, Edgar Cox, Annie Godwin, Philip Gentry, Lee Hawkins, Clint Humphreys, Minnie Jarman, Lelia Johnson, Pat Kelley, Minnie Lawman, Pearl Martin, Archie Marshall, Carroll Payne, May Perry, Charles Pierce, Beverly Snead, Alice Terrell, Florence Terrell, Willie Wright, Roger Wingfield.

Geography, Section B—Mannie Bachrach, Llewellyn Boothe, French Humphreys, Robert Lee, Lewis Taylor, Willie Wills.

Geography, Section C—Ella Boothe, Ida Burgess, Jno. Culin, Julia Hase, Jas. Harris, Gertrude Mann, Katie Wranek.

History of Virginia—Mannie Bachrach, Minnie Jarman, Robert Lee.

History of the United States—Ella Boothe, Llewellyn Boothe, Gertrude Mann, Philip Gentry, Lewis Taylor, Willie Wills.

Arithmetic, Section A—Herman Bunch, Maggie Boothe, Robert Bailey, Lucy Chisholm, Annie Godwin, Chris Humphreys, Lelia Johnson, Minnie Jarman, Archie Marshall, Pearl Marshall, James Bellamy, Maggie Binger, Beverly Snead, Sim Purvis, Florence Terrell, Fannie Via, John Valentine, Harry Vandegrift, Lacy Williams, Letty Nimmo.

Arithmetic, Section B—Tallie Coffin, Philip Gentry, Ed Hase, Lee Hawkins, Pat Kelley, Albert McKnight, Hugh Marshall, Alice Terrell, Willie Wright.

Arithmetic, Section C — Mannie Bachrach, Eddie Balz, Ida Burgess, Mary Bailey, John Culin, Julia Hase, Charles Hawkins, French Humphreys, Gertrude Mann, Katie Wranek, Harry Wingfield, Willie Wills.

Arithmetic, Section D—Ella Boothe.

Analysis of Words—Ella Boothe, Mannie Bachrach, Jno. Culin, Jas. Harris, French Humphreys, Robert Lee, Gertrude Mann, Harry Wingfield.

Dictation and Composition, Section A — Llewellyn Boothe, Gertrude Boothe, Maggie Bingler, Tallie Coffin, Rosa Garner, Charles Hawkins, Lee Hawkins, Ed Johnson, Minnie Jarman, Pat Kelley, Jno. Kelley, Minnie Lawman, Hugh Marshall, Albert McKnight, Emmett Nillert, Carroll Payne, Lu Porter, Lewis Taylor, Willie Wright.

Dictation and Composition, Section B—Ella Boothe, Ida Burgess, Mary Bailey, Mannie Bachrach, Jno. Culin, Julia Hase, Jas. Harris, Robert Lee, Gertrude Mann, Katie Wranek, Nellie Wingfield.

Spelling, Section A—Herman Bunch, Edgar Cox, Lettie Nimmo, Chas. Pierce, May Perry, Florence Terrell.

Spelling, Section B—Gertie Boothe, Maggie Boothe, Llewellyn Boothe, Eddie Balz, Maggie Bingler, Tallie Coffin, Rosa Garner, Annie Godwin, Philip Gentry, Chas. Hawkins, Eddie Johnson, Lelia Johnson, Minnie Jarman, Pat Kelley, Emmett Nillert, Carroll Payne, Alice Terrell.

Spelling, Section C—Mannie Bachrach, Ella Boothe, Ida Burgess, Mary Bailey, John Culin, Julia Hase, French Humphreys, Gertrude Mann, Harry Wingfield, Willie Wills, Nellie Wingfield, Katie Wranek.

Names of pupils in primary schools who deserve special notice for diligence in studies:

Ludie Bibb, Walter Antrim, B. Bryant, Lawson Bunch, Edward Bibb, Willie Balz, Sextus Eddins, Katie Gay, Everett Harris, Annie Humphreys, Allen Hawkins, Charles Lane, Frank Leftwich."

From an old warrant book stub, of Dr. A. Robt. McKee, Clerk of the School Board, we learn that the teachers for this session were: James W. Lane, Principal, R. Wm. Duke, Mrs. Nannie L. Bibb, and Mrs. R. S. Godwin.

Session 1885-1886

The Jeffersonian Republican on Wednesday, July 7, 1886, had this account of the closing exercises of the session 1885-1886:

"CHARLOTTESVILLE GRADED SCHOOL

This school closed June 26, after the most successful and prosperous year. The attendance during the session has been uniformly good and the progress of the scholars was most satisfactory. The roll contains 285 names, more than ever before. The following pupils distinguished themselves in their respective studies.

Senior Arithmetic — Mary Bailey, Bettie Railey, Philip Gentry, Nellie Wingfield.

First Intermediate Arithmetic—Rosa Garner, Lee Hawkins, Alice Terrell.

Second Intermediate Arithmetic — Annie Godwin, Emma Wingfield, Pearl Martin, Florence Terrell, Charles Sterling, Edgar Mooney, John Taylor, Fannie Glass.

First Junior Arithmetic — Mary Brand, Maggie Boothe, Harry Bibb, Annie DuPre, Frank Terrell, Robert Sterling, Roger Wingfield, Hardin Boothe, Richard Vest, Benny Aronheim, Harry Vandegrift.

Second Junior Arithmetic — Elam Wright, Willie Balz, Edgar Disney, Brookie Carter, Preston Carter, Charles Lane, Allan Hawkins, Ludie Bibb, Nettie Godwin, Annie Kelley, Josephine Norris, Lula Harris.

Algebra—Mary Bailey, Philip Gentry, Bettie Railey, Nellie Wingfield, Rosa Garner.

History of United States—Mary Bailey, Philip Gentry, Nellie Wingfield, Bettie Railey.

History of Virginia—Emma Wingfield, Pearl Martin, Alice Terrell, Frank Terrell, Annie Godwin, Florence Terrell, Benny Aronheim, John Taylor, Robert Sterling.

Intermediate Grammar—Lee Hawkins, Emmett Nillert, Alice Terrell, Benny Aronheim, Annie DuPre, Rosa Garner, Emma Wingfield.

Junior Grammar — Annie Godwin, Pearl Martin, Carrie Bibb, May Brand, Maggie Boothe, Fannie Glass, James Lane, John Taylor, Frank Terrell.

Physical Geography—Phil Gentry, Mary Bailey, Nellie Wingfield, Minnie Jarman, Bettie Railey.

Senior Geography — Alice Terrell,

Rosa Garner, John Taylor, Frank Terrell, Lee Hawkins, Florence Terrell, Emma Wingfield, Pearl Martin, Charles Sterling, Robert Sterling, Benjamin Aronheim, Roger Wingfield, Emmett Nillert.

Intermediate Geography — Annie Godwin, Fannie Glass, Maggie Boothe, Carrie Bibb, Annie DuPre.

Junior Geography — Lula Harris, Lucy Chisholm, William Risdon, Harry Vandegrift, Preston Carter, Ludie Bibb, Nettie Godwin, Annie Kelley, Josephine Norris, Willie Balz, Elam Wright, Brookie Carter, Charles Lane, Ed Disney, Charles Purvis, Mamie Aronheim.

Analysis of Words—Minnie Jarman, Lee Hawkins, Rosa Garner, Alice Terrell.

Senior Dictation — Minnie Jarman, Mary Bailey, Bettie Railey, Nellie Wingfield, Alice Terrell.

Intermediate Dictation — John Taylor, Charles Sterling, Rosa Garner, Lee Hawkins, Annie Godwin, Emma Wingfield, Florence Terrell, Maggie Boothe, Benjamin Aronheim, May Brand, Fannie Glass, Annie DuPre, Pearl Martin.

Senior Spelling — Annie Godwin, Florence Terrell, Alice Terrell, Maggie Boothe, Pearl Martin, Rosa Garner, Bettie Railey, Nellie Wingfield, Phil Gentry, Lee Hawkins, Mary Bailey, Minnie Jarman, Annie DuPre, Emma Wingfield.

Intermediate Spelling—Fannie Glass, Nettie Godwin, May Brand, Annie Kelley, Carrie Bibb, Lula Harris, Charles Sterling, Josie DuPre, Frank Terrell, Benjamin Aronheim, John Taylor, Richard Vest.

Junior Spelling — Brookie Carter, Preston Carter, Charles Purvis, William Balz, Ida Wheeler.

Names of pupils who excelled in their studies in the primary school: Annie Clark, Annie W. Clark, Nellie Evans, Annie Franks, May Gleason, Effie Gleason, Mary Sue Hudson, Mollie Harris, Minnie Kline, Mannie Kline, Bessie McKennie, Fannie Miller, Mollie Smith, Ruth Turner, Ida Wheeler."

GRADED SCHOOL MOVED TO MIDWAY

I have frequently stated that the exact date the white graded school was moved from the Garrett Street location to the site of the present Midway school building is not quite clear. I have now discovered documentary proof that this transfer took place at the opening of the school on

September 13, 1886. The Jeffersonian Republican for August and September, 1886, gives us valuable information under the dates mentioned. Wednesday morning, August 11: "Midway is now being considerably altered and renovated, and this fall the building will be used as a public free school. This is a needed improvement and when completed Charlottesville can boast of one of the best appointed school houses in the state." On September 1: "Public schools in Charlottesville will open on Monday, the 13th of September." On September 15: "The Public Free School at Midway commenced its session last Monday. There will be an increased attendance this year, 228 pupils being entered on the 1st day, as against about 175 last year." September 29:

"COMMUNICATION"

"Mr. Editor: I understand that Mrs. Godwin has over 125 scholars in her room, and is compelled to hold two sessions daily. Although Mrs. Godwin has the reputation (and justly so) of being the best primary teacher in the state, there is no reason or sense in thus crowding the school and overworking the teacher. By all means give her an assistant. If this is not done, many parents will take their children away, and send them to a private school not so crowded.

W."

In this connection it should be noted that the Trustees of the Charlottesville District in the County of Albemarle purchased "Midway" by a deed made the third day of April, 1882. The purchase price was "the sum of Four Thousand and one hundred dollars, three thousand and one hundred dollars of which is paid in cash" (D. B. 80, page 63). The public school trustees for a period of five years beginning in September, 1877, and continuing until the close of the session in June, 1882, conducted a public high school at the Midway House. The purchase of this building would lead us to believe that it was the intention of the trustees to make this high school a permanent part of the school system of the Town of Charlottesville. A description of this public high school is given later. For the period September, 1882, until June, 1886, Henry C. Brock and his assistants conducted a private high school in the Midway House which, of course, Professor Brock rented from the public school trustees. Professor Brock's successor, B. Boaz, advertised in the Jeffersonian Republican through the summer of 1886, that he would conduct the high school at Midway for the coming session but the deci-

sion of the school trustees to run their own graded school in this building, changed the plans of Professor Boaz. The following under the head of "Local Briefs" in the Jeffersonian Republican for Wednesday morning, September 1, 1886, conveys its own message: "Professor Boaz's high school for boys will be held on Mr. Ware's place."

Session 1890-1891

The Charlottesville Chronicle Friday morning, June 5, 1891, gave the following account of the closing exercises for the session 1890-1891:

"THE GRADED SCHOOL CLOSURES"

The Charlottesville Graded White School closed its session of 1890-1891, May 29th. Total enrollment for term of nine months, 500 pupils.

The following is a report of final examinations—an average of eighty per cent on all studies being required.

The following pupils in 1st and 2nd primary grades deserve special mention:

Charles Franks, Ryan Perry, Ashby Martin, Willie Jefferies, Tucker Brown, Grover Kaufman, Harry Newcomb, Daniel Andrews, Willie Andrews, Lewis Leitch, John Jackson, Leo Grady, Edward Holliday, Bernard Kelley, Byron Newman, Charles Newman, Don Wilhoit, William Purvis, Howard Purvis, Edward Williams, Gracie White, Ethel Mason, Alma Carter, Grace Harris, Allie Harris, Estelle Bourne, Lottie Bown, Minnie Kelley, Bessie Packard, Lizzie Payne, Warneta Newcomb, Maude Phillips, Florence Jones, Maud Mayo, Nettie Hall, Beatrice Booth, Emma Perkins, Mary Edwards, Nannie Edwards.

Third Primary Grade, Section B—Spelling: Louis Hawkins, Charles Dickinson, Katie Arundale, Lottie Starke, Emmie Lane, Lena Cleveland, Philip Peyton, Lizzie Gleason, Ivy Carter, Norvell Smith, Walter Vasseur, Journey Wood, Katie Kelley, Isadore Kaufman, Charles DuPre, Charlie Clarke, Julia Flannagan, Glenna Sinclair, Frank Payne, Daisy Wilhoit, Pitman Flannagan, Lawrence Williams, Bledsoe Jarman, Harvey Hall, Edward Wilkins, Daisy Hutchinson, Willie Gleason, Charlie Baxter, Emmet Harler, Susie Kent, Jennie Jarman, George Booth, Glenna Edwards, Lizzie Murray.

Third Primary, Section A—Spelling: John Sinclair, Mary Wingfield, Maggie Smith, Clarence George, Daisy Jones, Poca. Mallory, Henry Kelley, Nettie Kaufman, Willie Eubanks, Temple Burgess, Dora Cleveland, Willie George, Sadie Sandridge, Eula

Coates, Mabel Mayo, Musie Reynolds, John Mountcastle, Hugh Purvis, Russell Purvis, Herman Grady, Harry Cleveland May Harris, Harry Harlan, Wallace Greaver, Julia Kidd.

Third Primary Grade, Section C—Geography: Misses Emmie Lane, Lottie Starke, Lena Cleveland, Katie Arundale, Masters Norvelle Smith, Frank Payne, Charles DuPre, Harvey Hall, Bledsoe Jarman, Pitman Flannagan, Walter Vasseur, Journey Wood, Edward Wilkins and Annie Carter.

Third Primary, Section B—Geography: Louis Hawkins, Philip Peyton, Lizzie Gleason, Lawrence Williams, Charlie Baxter, Charlie Dickinson, George Booth, Ivy Carter, Isadore Kaufman, Katie Kelley, Willie Gleason, Julia Flannagan, Susie Kent, Glenna Sinclair, Mabel Mayo.

Third Primary Grade, Section A—Geography: Nellie George, Harry Harlan, Sadie Sandridge, Dora Cleveland, Pocohontas Mallory, Harry Cleveland, Hugh Purvis, Russell Purvis, Mary Wingfield, Maggie Smith, Eula Coates, Daisy Jones, Clarence George, Henry Kelley, Willie Eubanks, James Bryant, Nettie Kaufman, John Sinclair, Julia Kidd, Musie Reynolds, Wallace Greaver, Temple Burgess.

Third Primary Grade, Section C—Arithmetic: Emmie Lane, Lottie Starke, Lena Cleveland, Katie Arundale, Norvelle Smith, Frank Payne, Emmet Harler, Charles DuPre, Harvey Hall, Jennie Jarman.

Third Primary Grade, Section B—Arithmetic: Daisy Hutchinson, Lawrence Williams, Willie Gleason, Musie Reynolds, Isadore Kaufman, Charlie Clarke, Edward Wilkins, Ivy Carter, Daisy Wilhoit, Johnnie Mountcastle, Mabel Mayo, Hugh Purvis, Glenna Sinclair, Lizzie Gleason, Lizzie Murray, George Booth, Charlie Dickinson, James Bryant, Susie Kent, Russell Purvis, Herman Grady, Glenna Edwards, Bledsoe Jarman, Charlie Baxter, Louis Hawkins, Julia Flannagan, Philip Peyton, Katie Kelley.

Third Primary Grade, Section A—Arithmetic: Henry Kelley, Willie Eubanks, John Sinclair, Pocohontas Mallory, Nellie George, Clarence George, Eula Coates, Mary Wingfield, Daisy Jones, Dora Cleveland, Julia Kidd, Maggie Smith, Harry Harlan, Nettie Kaufman, Sadie Sandridge, Wallie Greaver.

Fourth Primary Grade, Section B—Spelling: Misses Daisy Kaufman, Lillian Sneed, Lelia Jackson, Pearle Bowman, Linda Eddins, Masters Reade Jarman, Dupuy Holladay, Arthur Vas-

seur, Ollie Carter, Maurice Eisenmann, James Williams, Robert Harris, Martha Wolff, Walter Stutz, Hilie Eddins, Ammon Tate, Marshall Timberlake, James Burgess.

Fourth Primary Grade, Section A—

Spelling: Misses Nettie DuPre, Helen Martin, Nannie Wood, Evie Mayo, Ethel Leake, Annie Clarke, Louis Bowman, Sadie Booth, Ethel Payne, Ella Hawkins, Masters Eddie Hopkins, James Leathers, George Robertson, Broadus Figgatt, Joseph Wood.

First Primary Grade, Section B—

Geography: Misses Daisy Kaufman, Lelia Jackson, Pearle Bowman, Mary Yager, Linda Eddins, Masters Olie Carter, Arthur Vasseur, James Williams, Dupuy Holladay, Reade Jarman, Maurice Eisenmann, Julius Gay, Robert Harris, James Burgess, Ammon Tate, Emmet Gooch.

First Primary Grade, Section B—

Geography: Misses Sadie Booth, Helen Martin, Nettie DuPre, Nannie Wood, Daisy Hoffman, Louis Bowman, Ethel Leake, Jean Holladay, Masters Eddie Hopkins, Walter Scribner, James Leathers, George Robertson, Lawson Bunch, Roy Tate, Broadus Figgatt, Colonel Bingham.

First Primary Grade — Grammar:

Misses Nannie Wood, Ethel Payne, Sadie Booth, Nettie DuPre, Daisy Hoffmann, Annie Carke, Helen Martin, Jean Holladay, Clure Kidd, Evie Mayo, Ethel Leake, Masters Eddie Hopkins, Walter Scribner, James Leathers, Joseph Wood, Roy Tate, George Robertson, Colonel Bingham, Lawson Bunch, Eugene Perry.

First Primary Grade, Section B—

Arithmetic: Misses Lillian Sneed, Berta Payne, Daisy Kaufman, Lelia Jackson, Minnie Kline, Pearle Bowman, Ethel Leake, Linda Eddins, Mary Yager, Bertie Fitch, Masters Dupuy Holladay, Arthur Vasseur, Robert Harris, Reade Jarman, Olie Carter, Robert McKennie, Maurice Eisenmann, Ammon Tate, Julius Gay, Marshall Timberlake, James Burgess, Emmet Gooch, Sammie Hall, James Williams.

First Primary Grade, Section A—

Arithmetic: Misses Nannie Wood, Annie Clark, Ethel Payne, Daisy Hoffman, Sadie Booth, Clure Kidd, Jean Holladay, Masters Eddie Hopkins, James Leathers, Walter Scribner, Charles Payne, George Robertson, Roy Tate, Joseph Durrett, Lawson Bunch, Joseph Wood, Colonel Bingham, Eugene Perry.

Second Grammar Grade, Section B—

Spelling: Ashby Carter, Robert Clarke, Hunter Graham, Willie Bal-
lew, Susie Lane, Lillie Leitch, Minnie

Kline, Belle Wright, Minnie Sandridge.

Second Grammar Grade, Section A—

Spelling: Dennis Thomasson, Robert Bibb, Bradford Kent, John Martin, Hattie Bibb, Harry Nalls, Carrie Wolff, Andie Jarman, Homer Jarman, Harry Wingfield, Daisy Burgess, Viola Standen, Effie Gleason, Archie Oberdorfer, Leo Oberdorfer, Annie Franks.

First Grammar Grade, Section B—

Spelling: Misses Nettie Smith, Blessing Bailey, Annie Hudson, Mary Hall, Mollie Smith, Florence Wolff, May Gleason, Masters Harry Kaufman, James Lane, John DuVal, Willie Balz, Gordon Payne, Charles Harlan, Robert Jackson, John Hall.

First Grammar Grade, Section A—

Spelling: Willie Faulconer, Charles Lane, Lelia Leake, Vernon Payne, Mannie Aronheim.

First Grammar Grade, Section A—

Analysis of Words: Lelia Leake, Charles Lane, Vernon Payne, William Faulconer, Mannie Aronheim.

Second Grammar Grade, Section B—

Geography: Willie Wingfield, Lewis Holladay, Lewis Wood, Willie Ballew, Ashby Carter, Hunter Graham, Harman Dinwiddie, Robert Clarke, Minnie Sandridge, Belle Wright, Minnie Kline, Susan Lane, Lillie Leitch.

Second Grammar Grade, Section A—

Geography: Bradford Kent, Edward Bibb, Harry Nalls, Effie Gleason, Nettie Smith, Daisy Burgess, Hattie Bibb, Harry Wingfield, Mollie Smith, Charles Harlan, Dennis Thomasson, Homer Jarman, Violet Standen.

First Grammar Grade, Section B—

Geography: Annie Hudson, Lelia Leake, Harry Kaufman, Mary Hall, Blessing Bailey, May Gleason, Leo Oberdorfer, Archie Oberdorfer, Gordon Payne.

First Grammar Grade, Section A—

Geography: John DuVal, Charles Lane, Willie Faulconer, Walter Dinwiddie, Vernon Payne, Willie Balz.

Second Grammar Grade, Section B—

Grammar: Harman Dinwiddie, Minnie Kline, William Ballew, Lewis Wood, William Wingfield, Susie Lane, Fannie Battaille, Robert Clarke, Oscar Littleton, Minnie Sandridge, Belle Wright.

Second Grammar Grade, Section A—

Grammar: Carrie Wolff, Dennis Thomasson, Harry Wingfield, Hattie Bibb, Violet Standen, Harry Kaufman, Charles Harlan, Effie Gleason, Bradford Kent, Lewis Holladay, Homer Jarman.

First Grammar Grade, Section B—

Grammar: Mollie Smith, Nettie Smith, Lelia Leake, Annie Hudson.

First Grammar Grade, Section A—

Grammar: Leo Oberdorfer, Gordon Payne, Charles Lane, Walter Dinwiddie.

First Grammar Grade, Section A—

History of United States: Charles Lane, John DuVal, William Faulconer, Gordon Payne, Willie Balz, Lelia Leake, Archie Oberdorfer, Leo Oberdorfer, Walter Dinwiddie, Homer Jarman, James Lane, Bradford Kent, Hunter Graham, Mannie Aronheim.

Second Grammar Grade, Section B—

Arithmetic: Lewis Holladay, Zack Holladay, Willie Ballew, Hunter Graham, Robert Clarke, Oscar Littleton, Harry Nalls, Ashby Carter, Belle Wright, Violet Standen, Minnie Kline, Minnie Sandridge, Susie Lane.

Second Grammar Grade, Section A—

Arithmetic: Willie Wingfield, Robert Jackson, Homer Jarman, Lillie Leitch, Florence Wolff, Carrie Wolff, Hattie Bibb, Annie Jarman, John Martin.

First Grammar Grade, Section B—

Arithmetic: Lewis Wood, Dennis Thomasson, Archie Oberdorfer, Leo Oberdorfer, Edward Bibb, Harman Dinwiddie, Effie Gleason, Hallie Wingfield.

First Grammar Grade, Section A—

Arithmetic: Vernon Payne, Walter Dinwiddie, Harry Kaufman, Willie Balz, William Faulconer, Charles Lane, Mollie Smith, Nettie Smith, John DuVal, Lelia Leake, Gordon Payne, Bradford Kent, Annie Hudson, James Lane, Mary Hall, May Gleason.

James Lane, Principal; Assistants: Mrs. R. S. Godwin, Miss M. A. Price, Mrs. E. P. Hawkins, Miss E. S. Moser, Mrs. N. L. Bibb."

Session 1892-1893

The Daily Progress of Charlottesville on Thursday, May 25, 1893, had the following news item:

"GO UP HIGHER

A list of studious pupils of the graded school who have been promoted.

The following is a list of the pupils promoted from the Fourth to the Primary grade of the Public Schools (sic) (Italics mine), and who on Tuesday evening were given certificates. (Special note of explanation: I am leaving the wording in the heading in the Daily Progress just as it appeared but it is misleading, something being left out. Miss Godwin evidently taught a grade that was preliminary to the Fourth Primary Grade which was the lowest primary grade according to the

terminology used at that time. The graded school that session had eight grades, one preliminary and four primary grades (five in all) and three grammar grades. James G. Johnson). To receive a certificate of promotion, pupils must pass all examinations, attaining 80 per cent or more.

Miss A. M. Godwin, Teacher; Virgie Gleason, Mabel Payne, Bessie Timberlake, Grace Williams, Rosa Deal, Bertha Johnson, Stewart Strother, Charles Garner, Stuart Gleason, Herbert Via, Anderson Ferguson, Arthur Eisenmann, Newman Harris, Charles Reynolds, Nellie Fitzhugh, Nora Roberson, Sadie Proffitt, Jessie Ward, Lillian Edwards, May Morse, Pearl Young, Harry Gay, John Thomasson, Willie Webb, Walter Abbott, Maurice Greaver, Robert Phillips, Louis Taylor, Homer Terrell.

List of pupils promoted from Fourth to Third Primary Grade: Miss Lelia Johnson, Teacher; J. B. Andrews, Emmett Coffin, Charlie Ford, James Jones, Hamden Rothwell, Molay Scribner, Howard Wiseman, Lucy Bowen, Lizzie Edwards, Annie Gibson, Loula Tompkins, Ulric Bragg, Mason Carter, Watson Flannagan, Albert Maxheimer, Robert Scruggs, Tucker Wilkins, Annie Balthis, Maude Carter, Pinkie Gibson, May Hall, Lillie Warwick.

Pupils promoted from Fourth to Second Primary Grade: Miss Lelia Johnson, Teacher; James Bibb, Frank Morse, Charles Sinclair, Bertha Druin, Thomas Clarke, Arty Prout, Russell Tompkins, Mattie Trice.

Pupils promoted from Third to Second Primary Grade: Miss Mary Lewis, Teacher; Fred Arundale, John Deal, Charlie Franks, Charlie Greaver, Earnest Gay, Rives Jones, Zack Jarman, Merriitt Murray, James Peyton, Earnest Pugh, Walker Webb, Clara Dudley, Sallie Ferguson, Hattie Lester, Bessie Perkins, Lola Scruggs, Bertie Tate, Ola Ward, Tucker Brown, Robert Dinwiddie, Arthur Gooch, Jesse Gay, Robert Hall, Elmer Johnson, Lewis Leitch, George Mallory, William Peyton, Clarence Roberson, Leata Carter, Lizzie Flannagan, Bertie Lacy, Allie Mayo, Gussie Proffitt, Ada Townsend, Lutie Tate, Herbert Peyton.

Pupils promoted from Second to First Primary Grade: Miss Mattie Price, Teacher; Beatrice Boothe, Bradley Peyton, Jack Taylor, George Prout, Maurice Aronhime, Lottie Phillips, Hattie Leathers, Nannie Edwards, Maude Mayo, Frank Jarman, John Coffin, Willie Andrews, John Perry, Meta Faulconer, Lena Payne, Bettie Payne, Charles Krulewitch, Alma Carter, Grace Gleason, Julia Mardaga, Wallace Reynolds, Allie Harris, Anna Gay, Eddie Williams,

Willard Starkes, Elias Newman, Walter Lipscomb.

Pupils promoted from First Primary Grade to Third Grammar Grade: Mrs. Hawkins, Teacher; Percy Martin, Kate Robertson, Willie King, Chas. Martin, Lucy Hawthorne, Beulah Timberlake, Judson Jarman, Eva Carter, Howard Bishop, Pearl Ward, Mary Bruffey, Bessie Hawthorne, Gracie Bishop, Dora Wood, Jenny Wood, Elwood Harler, Benjamin Jarman, Harvey Hall, Lawrence Davis, Henry Hudson, Maurice Franks, Mary Carter, Robert Ferguson, Lillie Balthis, Bessie Krulewitch, Claude Ward.

Pupils promoted from Third Grammar to Second Grammar Grade: Miss Moser, Teacher; Philip Peyton, Lawrence Williams, Herbert Lipscomb, Lewis Hawkins, Chas. Clarke, Edward Williams, Chas. DuPre, Willie Druin, Bessie Diggs, Mary Sanford, Lizzie Gleason, Annie Carter, Mabel Mayo, Isadore Kaufman, Ivy Carter, Charlie Dickinson, Willie Gleason, James Bryant, Bledsoe Jarman, Frank Payne, Lena Cleveland, Emma Lane, Katie Arundale, Lottie Starkes, Lillian Williams, Katie Kelly.

Pupils promoted from Second to First Grammar Grade: Mr. Lane and Mrs. Bibb, Teachers; Nannie Wood, Sadie Boothe, Jennie Davis, Annie Clarke, Helen Martin, Daisy Kaufman, Mary Wingfield, Ethel Jones, Daisy Jones, Bessie Kibler, Mary Kline, Julia Kidd, Dupuy Holladay, James Leathers, George Robertson, Fred Abbott, Willie Eubanks, Henry Kelley, Frank Geiger, Nettie DuPre, Clure Kidd, Dora Cleveland, Evie Mayo, Nettie Kaufman, Alice Reynolds, Nellie George, Eula Coates, Amelia Cox, Lelia Jackson, Ethel Payne, Robert Harris, Reade Jarman, Arthur Vasseur, Olie Carter, Maurice Eisenmann, Clarence George, George Maxheimer, Nathaniel Martin, John Murrell.

The following pupils were promoted from the First Grammar Grade (Section A) to the High School: Mrs. Bibb and Mr. Lane, Teachers; Alice P. Hawkins, Carrie Wolff, Rosa Railey, Susie Lane, Meta Ferguson, Harman Dinwiddie, Charles Brook, Harry Nalls, Nettie Parrish, Minnie Sandridge, Virgie Railey, Minnie Kline, Willie Scott, Lucian Ballard, Mason Lane, Alf. Nuttycombe, Lula Railey."

On page 143 of the minutes of the school board under date of March 22, 1893, the enrollment in the white graded school is given as follows:

Mr. Lane's room, 54; Mrs. Bibb's, 56; Mrs. Hawkins', 77; Miss Lewis', 50; Miss Johnson's, 57; Miss Godwin's, 57; Miss Price's, 70; Miss Moser's, 66.

The reading of the documents quoted above, along with the accounts of the closing exercises for the sessions 1871-1872 and 1876-1877 published in the McGuffey Reader, October, 1936, should give one a very good idea of the great changes made in the elementary course of study during the period from February 1872 to June 1893.

A detailed discussion of the development of the elementary course of study is being left until the history of the schools has been given up to June 30, 1901, but in passing the following things should be noted:

The content of the work done in the white graded school for the session 1871-1872 was of high school grade; the enrollment was 112 boys; there were three teachers, all men; and the large majority of the pupils who entered that school had had many years of previous training.

For the session 1892-1893, the content of the course of study was of an elementary or graded school type; the enrollment was 487, divided up between boys and girls; there were eight teachers, one man and seven women; and it may be safely assumed that a large percentage of the new pupils entering school that session had had little, if any, previous training—they were beginning in the lowest primary grade.

HIGH SCHOOLS OF CHARLOTTESVILLE

In this section on the history of the schools in Charlottesville, I am going to discuss two public high schools: that of 1877-1882 and the high school that was established in September, 1890, which institution has been maintained ever since that time and is now a school with an enrollment of about nine hundred pupils.

In order that the history of these two high schools may be viewed as independent wholes, I am purposely using some repetition in my discussions.

High School of 1877-1882

On Monday afternoon, October 12, 1936, I published in the Daily Progress an account of the first public high school in the Town of Charlottesville. Additional facts have been discovered and are being incorporated as a part of the original article.

The Jeffersonian Republican, true to its name, was a great public servant and in no way is this shown more clearly than its long and successful fight for the establishment of a public high school as the connecting link between the white graded school and the colleges and universities. By edi-

torials, news items and by quotations from newspapers showing what was being done in other towns and cities, the editors kept the high-school idea before the people of Charlottesville.

There are relatively few individuals living in the city now who are aware of the fact that the school trustees of the Charlottesville District for a period of five years from September 1877 to June 1882 conducted a public high school at the Midway House, a building located on the site of the present Midway plant.

The statements made in this article are based upon the minutes of the Council of the Town of Charlottesville from July 27, 1877, to July 13, 1882, the Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and an examination of the advertisements, the news items and the editorials appearing in *The Jeffersonian Republican* for the period in question. Other source materials used will be cited as the occasion arises.

The minutes of the Council of the Town of Charlottesville show the following entry on page 89:

"Mayor's Office
Charlottesville
July 27th, 1877

The Council met this evening in special session pursuant to adjournment present: R. F. Harris, Mayor, Aldermen, Keller, Harman, Nelson, Stern & Payne.

On motion of Mr. Harman, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved by the Council of the Town of Charlottesville that the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the benefit of public school purposes within the limits of said Town of Charlottesville, said sum to be paid monthly or quarterly as may be the custom, by the Treasurer of said Town approved by the Mayor and to be used as hereinafter set forth and on conditions following:

1st: Said sum shall be devoted to the establishment and sustenance of a school of not less than three (3) grades, that is a primary grade, an intermediate grade, and a senior grade or academic grade, the same privileges of tuition, etc., shall pertain to this school as now operate in the public free school system of the State.

2nd: Said sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars is appropriated on the condition that a like amount is obtained from the Peabody Fund and the same amount from the Public School fund which has been heretofore paid to the Public Schools of Charlottesville and shall be under the management of the County Superintendent of Schools. (This is the corrected form of this paragraph as made at a meeting of

the Council August 23, 1877, James G. Johnson).

3rd: The Town of Charlottesville shall be represented on the Public School Board by one trustee otherwise this appropriation to be void. Said trustee to be appointed upon recommendation of the Town Council.

4th: The Town of Charlottesville reserves to itself the right to withdraw this appropriation in the event the foregoing conditions are not carried out. No other business appearing the Board adjourned.

R. F. Harris, Mayor
Teste: C. P. Benson."

At a meeting of the Council on August 7, 1877, "Colonel C. S. Venable was unanimously nominated by the Council to represent the interests of the Town of Charlottesville on the School Board in Charlottesville Township."

For the years 1877-1878, 1878-1879, 1879-1880 and 1880-1881, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated by the Town Council and for the year 1881-1882 the sum of twelve hundred dollars to help defray the expenses of this high school.

No appropriation was made by the Town Council for the year 1882-1883 or thereafter.

Interesting Data

The annual reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction show that the Peabody Board contributed fifteen hundred dollars for the session 1877-1878 and a like sum for the session 1878-1879.

The following data are taken from these same Annual Reports:

Session 1877-1878—E. B. Massie, Principal, three grades, four teachers, enrollment eighty-five, months taught ten.

Session 1878-1879 — E. B. Massie, Principal, three grades, four teachers, enrollment sixty-one, months taught ten.

Session 1879-1880—E. B. Massie, Principal, two grades, two teachers, enrollment sixty-one, months taught ten.

Session 1880-1881 — R. L. Leitch, Principal, two grades, two teachers, enrollment forty-six, months taught ten.

Session 1881-1882 — R. L. Leitch, Principal, two grades, two teachers, enrollment sixty-eight, months taught ten.

On September 19, 1877, the *Jeffersonian Republican* carried the following advertisement:

"Notice. — Parents and Guardians desiring to enter their sons or wards

in the Charlottesville Public High School, are requested to make application to the undersigned at N. H. Massie's law office, on Court Street, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Friday, September 14th, 1877. Sep. 12-1t

E. B. Massie
A. C. Gordon"

(Note—This notice should have appeared on the 12th, but the paper failed to publish it on that date. James G. Johnson).

On September 11, 1878, Dr. McKee carried the following announcement in *The Jeffersonian Republican*:

"The High School of Charlottesville will commence its session at Midway House

On Monday, September 9th, 1878 The terms will be, as heretofore, \$1.50 per month for pupils within the Corporate limits, and \$2.50 for those without; payable quarterly in advance

By order of the School Board
A. Robt. McKee, Clerk"
Sep. 4-2W

From the foregoing facts, we conclude that this public high school for the sessions 1877-1878 and 1878-1879 was financed in three ways: (1) by an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars from the Town Council; (2) by an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars from the Peabody Fund; and (3) by tuition fees according to the rates set forth above. This amount of money certainly gave an ample budget to pay rent on the Midway House, the salaries of teachers and other expenses.

The ample budgets for 1877-1878 and for 1878-1879 enabled the school trustees to employ four teachers who taught three grades according to the stipulations of the Town Council.

In the issues of the *Jeffersonian Republican* for August 27, September 4 and 11, 1879, the following announcement appeared:

"CHARLOTTESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

The exercises of the High School will begin at Midway on Monday, the 8th Sept. 1879.

Prompt Attendance Desired

The patrons of this School are required to pay by the quarter in advance for tuition, which for residents in the corporate limits is at the rate of \$2.00 per month, or \$5.00 per quarter for each pupil; and without these limits \$3.50 per month or \$8.75 per quarter. This increase of fee is rendered necessary by the inability of the Managers of the Peabody fund to

aid the School by an appropriation as heretofore.

By order of the School Board.

A. Robt. McKee, Clerk."

Aug. 27-3t

A similar announcement in reference to tuition rates was made by Dr. McKee before the opening of school in 1880 and 1881.

The loss of the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars from the Peabody Fund and the increase in the rates of tuition were naturally reflected in the organization of the school for the next three years, during which period there were but two teachers each year who taught a curriculum of two grades. For the last year, 1881-1882, of this period, the Town Council appropriated but twelve hundred dollars. The records of the Town Council show that Dr. A. Robt. McKee made a strong plea to that body to continue its appropriation for the year 1882-1883 but a deaf ear was turned to the plea of the noble spirited leader, Dr. McKee, who always stood for the welfare of the children. The result was this public high school went out of existence for a period of eight years.

On Wednesday morning, September 19, 1877, the following news item appeared:

"Up to Monday morning the Charlottesville High School had enrolled seventy-five scholars, which now secures the employment of a third teacher, Mr. Marcus B. Almond." This item taken with the announcement made by E. B. Massie and A. C. Gordon in 1877 gives us the names of three of the teachers for the first session. On Wednesday morning, June 12, 1878, the Jeffersonian Republican had an editorial, "Our High School", which reads in part:

"The assistant teachers are graduates of the University of Virginia. This fact vouches for their high scholarship. But this is not all, they are laborous (sic) young gentlemen of excellent parts, who have had experience in the art of teaching.—Mr. Massie, the principal of the school has earned a reputation that places him in the front rank with the very best instructors in the United States. A graduate of the University of Virginia, an instructor of considerable experience, possessed of a thoroughly practical mind, and great natural talent for teaching others, which he has taken great pains to cultivate highly, he is not surpassed as an instructor of youth by any man of whom we have any knowledge."

On Wednesday, September 17, 1879,

the following news item appeared in the same paper:

"The Charlottesville High School resumed its duties on the 8th instant with an attendance of about forty pupils. Under the care of those able and experienced teachers, Messrs. Massie and Leitch, the boys will be thoroughly instructed."

The Charlottesville Chronicle on Friday morning, September 17, 1880, had this to say about the high school:

"The Charlottesville High School began its session on Monday last under the auspices of Mr. R. L. Leitch, Principal, and Mr. H. C. Brock, Assistant. This institution deserves the hearty support of the people, furnishing, as it does, education in the higher departments at lower rates than would be possible were it an individual enterprise." (Note: The copy of the Chronicle for September 17, 1880, from which the above news item was taken was lent me by Miss Mary Perley of Charlottesville, Virginia. In this same issue appeared an announcement by Dr. A. Robt. McKee in reference to the increased tuition rates mentioned previously).

From the accounts of the closing exercises for the sessions 1877-1878, 1878-1879, and 1879-1880 we learn many things of interest.

To Miss Winnie Allen, Archivist, The Library of the University of Texas, I express my thanks for sending me photostats of the accounts of the closing exercises of the Charlottesville Public High School for the sessions 1877-1878 and 1878-1879 that were published in the Charlottesville Chronicle.

Session 1877-1878

The following news item appeared in the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle—July 5, 1878, p. 3, col. 2:

"CHARLOTTESVILLE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

This institution, which bids fair to prove so valuable to our community, closed its exercises on Friday, the 21st ultimo. The following boys attained the first rank in both intermediate and final examinations during the session of 1877-1878:

English—Geo. D. Blakey, J. P. Carroll, Jno. S. Davis, R. S. Farish, L. Flannagan, F. Hancock, R. L. Michie, R. C. Minor, P. G. Omohundro, C. Perley, Jno. Perley, A. J. Redfield, R. C. Saunders, M. L. Shackelford, Geo. W. Vest, F. Waddell, W. M. Watson, C. P. Wertenbaker, C. W. Wingfield.

Ancient History and Geography—A. Almond, Jno. L. Cochran, L. Flannagan, C. P. Harris, S. Long, R. L. Michie, J. B. Minor, R. C. Minor, P. G. Omohundro, E. L. Parkinson, H. J. Redfield, F. Waddell.

Modern History and Geography—Geo. D. Blakey, J. S. Peters.

Physical Geography—C. P. Harris, C. P. Wertenbaker.

Natural Philosophy—C. P. Harris, L. Taylor, C. P. Wertenbaker, C. S. White.

Chemistry—H. L. Garth, L. Taylor, C. P. Wertenbaker, C. S. White.

Arithmetic—A. Almond, S. C. Chancellor, Jno. S. Davis, R. S. Farish, F. Hancock, S. Long, Wm. McIntire, J. B. Minor, R. C. Minor, P. Oberdorfer, C. Perley, Jno. Perley, M. L. Shackelford, Geo. W. Vest, C. E. Waddell, F. Waddell, W. M. Watson, T. J. Wills.

Algebra—S. C. Chancellor, J. S. Davis, C. J. Ferguson, F. Hancock, S. Long, Wm. M. McIntire, J. B. Minor, R. C. Minor, J. S. Peters, H. J. Redfield, M. L. Shackelford.

Conic Sections—George D. Blakey.

Latin—Geo. D. Blakey, J. P. Carroll, C. C. Cochran, J. S. Davis, L. Flannagan, F. Hancock, S. Long, R. K. Massie, Wm. M. McIntire, Jno. B. Minor, R. C. Minor, P. G. Omohundro, C. Perley, J. Perley, J. S. Peters, Walter Randolph, H. J. Redfield, B. Rogers, M. L. Shackelford, S. Smith, V. W. Southall, G. W. Vest, C. E. Waddell, F. S. Waddell, J. N. Waddell, W. M. Watson.

Greek—G. D. Blakey, R. L. Michie, S. Smith.

French—J. S. Davis, R. C. Minor, M. L. Shackelford, F. S. Waddell.

German—A. Almond, G. D. Blakey, R. S. Farish, Wm. M. McIntire, P. G. Omohundro, J. S. Peters, M. L. Shackelford, J. N. Waddell.

The following boys attained the first rank in all of their examinations during the session: Geo. D. Blakey, Jno. S. Davis, R. C. Minor, J. S. Peters, H. J. Redfield, F. S. Waddell.

Instead of their regular final examinations the following boys, who generally passed their intermediate examinations, stood the 'University Local Examinations' in English, Modern History and Geography, Latin, Greek, French, German, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, from which no report has yet been received—viz. S. G. Dabney, J. M. Gordon, A. R. Hanckel,

meeting of the Board on Tuesday night, October 17th.

We beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Committee: W. H. Wood, Chairman

A. Russow

Thos. J. Michie

Thomas L. Watson

F. B. Peyton

James G. Johnson

October 10, 1922."

At the regular meeting of the School Board held October 17, 1922, the foregoing report was presented and was acted upon favorably. The City Commissioners, John R. Morris, J. Y. Brown and E. A. Joachim, with enthusiasm responded to the plans of the School Board. These three city officials with a vision for the future

welfare of the children supported the full scheme of the School Board, urged this body to enlarge its plans to include enough land to give ample play space for the children who would attend the proposed school building and also advised the purchase of additional land sufficient to furnish an athletic field for the white high school pupils. Too much praise cannot be given to these Commissioners who for years rendered such high-minded and efficient service to the city. By common agreement between the School Board and the City Commissioners, it was finally decided to make the purchases of land on Fourteenth Street include an area of nine acres.

Publicity Campaign

Through the various civic organizations and the columns of the Daily

Progress an active campaign was made to put all the facts before the people.

Under the direction of a special publicity committee of the School Board, I prepared and published in the columns of the Daily Progress over twenty articles, some of these took up two or three full columns in this paper. Every detail of the school system was put clearly before patrons and citizens. No paper could give more substantial support to any civic move than the Daily Progress gave to this program for school improvement. A few days before the date for the special election to decide this great issue, I prepared and gave to every child, white and colored, attending the schools a copy of the following statement:

"In order that a few salient facts concerning the school system of the City of Charlottesville may be put clearly before the citizens, the tax-payers, and the patrons of the schools, I have prepared the following statement:

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

The school budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923 is composed of the following estimated income:

Balance from fiscal year 1921-1922.....	\$ 2,976.00
Interest on Dawson Fund.....	365.71
State Funds	21,500.00
Tuition for non-resident pupils.....	12,500.00
Appropriation by City Council.....	57,000.00
Estimated total income from all sources.....	94,341.71
Total estimated expenditures.....	92,949.87
Estimated balance June 30, 1923.....	1,391.84

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Salaries of teachers in all the schools.....	\$74,808.64
Salaries of janitors.....	3,350.00
Salary of Superintendent local funds.....	2,500.00
Total all salary items.....	80,658.64
Other items	12,291.23
Grand total all items.....	\$92,949.87

By way of explanation other items cover expenditures for the following things: commissions of treasurer, repairs, printing and stationery, library books, rent, fuel and current, insurance, supplies, interest, and other miscellaneous items.

WHAT YOU GET OUT OF IT

What benefit does the school patron get from the money expended? The average per capita cost for each child enrolled in the elementary grades of the city schools is \$23; the average per capita cost for each child

enrolled in the high school is \$63. Every person who patronizes the schools can figure out for himself what share of the total amount spent for schools is spent for the direct benefit of his particular family.

The individual who has no children to send to school gets his return in so many different ways that it is useless to attempt to discuss this phase of the money side.

WHO IS TO PAY FOR ANY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE CITY?

The construction of and the payment for school buildings are functions to be financed exclusively by the tax-payers of any particular locality; the State does not appropriate money for the construction of school buildings. This means if the people of Charlottesville want their children to have better housing facilities they must pay the bill; no outside party is going to step in and do for your children what you refuse to do yourself.

WHERE THE CHILDREN WILL ATTEND SCHOOL

If the program of school expansion and improvement formulated by the School Board and the City Council is approved by the qualified voters on Tuesday, April 10th, the way will be provided for a reorganization and readjustment of the entire school system.

MCGUFFEY PRIMARY SCHOOL

The six-year-old children and those in grades one, two, three, four, and five in the east end of the city would attend school at the McGuffey building.

NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL

If the proposed new primary school in the west end is constructed the six-year-old children and the children in grades one, two, three, four, and five in the west end of the city would be cared for in this new primary school building.

MIDWAY SCHOOL

The children in the sixth and the seventh grades and the high school would attend at Midway School just as at present.

JEFFERSON COLORED SCHOOL

The colored children would continue to attend at the present building but at an enlarged plant adequate to care for the needs of the colored children.

IN CONCLUSION

I have attempted to put the facts about the schools before the citizens, the tax-payers, and school patrons; this is all that my official duties call for. It is the responsibility of the people of the city to improve the conditions in the schools. I have not said nor shall I ever say anything either in public or private that I do not feel is for the good of the schools. Whatever may happen I am going to continue to try to serve the people of the city to the best of my ability.

JAMES G. JOHNSON,
Superintendent of Schools."

April 6, 1923.

Bond Issue Election

At an election held April 10, 1923, the people voted on the following proposal:

First: For a program of public school expansion and improvement, which is to include the following items:

(a) To pay the purchase price of land for another public school building for white children and to construct such building and properly equip same and to make such other necessary improvements on said land as to make a complete school plant for the housing of a part of the white school children of the City.

(b) To pay the purchase price of land for an athletic field for public school uses and to make such improvements thereon as necessary.

(c) To enlarge the present Jefferson Colored School Building by the addition of certain rooms to the present building and to properly equip such additional rooms and to make such other necessary improvements to the present building and grounds at said Jefferson Colored School as necessary to meet the needs for properly housing the colored school children of the City.

(d) To bond the eight thousand dollar (\$8,000.00) debt which is now a lien on Midway School.

The amount needed for such purposes of said program of public school expansion and improvements as outlined in items (a), (b), (c) and (d) herein recited, will aggregate not more than two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$290,000.00).

By a vote of eight to one this proposal was approved by the citizens.

Architects Selected

On recommendation of the superintendent, the firm of Calrow and Wrenn of Norfolk, Virginia, was selected to plan the new building for white children and the State School Architect, Raymond V. Long, was finally chosen to plan the building for colored pupils. After some unavoidable delays, the construction of the school building on the corner of Gordon Avenue and Fourteenth Street was begun in March, 1924. This building to which the school board, at a meeting held on the afternoon of Thursday, November 20, 1924, had given the name, "Venable Primary School," was occupied for the first time at the opening of the schools in September, 1925.

By wise management the school board carried out the original scheme for the building of a primary school

plant to care for a part of the white children, developed the athletic field for white high school students, enlarged the grounds for the colored school by the purchase of more than half a full block, constructed a modern building to care for the colored grammar and high school grades and in addition thereto installed a new heating system in the old colored school plant, made many improvements in this structure, built an athletic field house for the white high school pupils and put a protecting fence around the athletic field. The School Board thus gave the people far more for their money than this body had originally planned. It took almost seven years from the first move made October 5, 1922, until the Venable School complete layout of today was finished. During this period, I suppose I made several hundred thousand steps going to and coming from this site and walking around over it.

School Zones

During the summer of 1925, the city was zoned in such a way that the white children in grades one to seven in the western part of the city were assigned to Venable School; the children in the eastern end of the city in grades one to five to McGuffey and those in grades six and seven to Midway. Venable School started out as an elementary school of seven grades and has continued to serve the western portion of the city in this capacity.

MCGUFFEY AND VENABLE

The names of these two men are inseparably linked together in public education in Virginia from the primary grades in the public free schools through the University of Virginia. Both men were deeply and sincerely interested in public education of every grade; in theory and in practice they advocated universal education as a part of the life of Virginia and the nation. Both taught as members of the faculty of that great fountain of learning, the beloved child of Jefferson's old age, the University of Virginia. The series of speller and readers by McGuffey and the series of arithmetics by Venable were adopted for use in the newly-established public free schools of Virginia in 1871. This action taken by the (State) Board of Education in 1871 was reaffirmed by successive readoptions in 1874, 1877, 1878, 1882, 1886, 1890 and 1894 for both the McGuffey and the Venable books. The speller and the readers by McGuffey finally went out of use in the public schools of Virginia at the close of the school year ending July, 1900. The (State) Board

of Education in making adoptions for a four-year period beginning August 1, 1898, readopted Venable's New Elementary Arithmetic and Venable's New Practical Arithmetic for a four-year period ending July 31, 1902, but, owing to the adoption of a new constitution for Virginia and the induction into office of a new Board of Education now called State Board of Education, the adoptions of 1898 were automatically extended to 1904. Thus for a period of thirty-three years, the books prepared by Colonel Venable were household words throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia as well as being used largely in other states. In the light of these facts, no names could be found more appropriate for elementary school buildings, especially so, in the City of Charlottesville where these two men spent so many years in fruitful teaching in the University of Virginia and also held up high ideals of noble living and thinking.

The Board of Education in the adoption of textbooks usually followed what was known as the multiple list plan. In 1871 two series of arithmetics were adopted, one by Davies which included Primary Arithmetic, Intellectual Arithmetic, Elements of Written Arithmetic and Practical Arithmetic; and the series by Venable which included First Lessons in Numbers, Intermediate Arithmetic, Elementary Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Higher Arithmetic and Practical Arithmetic. From these two series, the local school authorities were to make a choice of arithmetics to be used in each local school division, county or city. Anyone who knows anything about education is thoroughly acquainted with the fact that Davies was an author of mathematical texts of national reputation. His books were published by a firm highly organized for winning out in textbook adoptions in localities all over the country. It is a significant fact that Colonel Venable's books were chosen by seventy-one localities in Virginia as compared with but thirty for Davies. The adoptions made in 1878 and 1882 included four series of arithmetics. The Venable books had to compete in 1882 with Davies and Peck, White and Ray. In the heated competition for business among the textbook publishers during the summer of 1882, the series by Ray was adopted by ten localities, that by White by twenty, the one by Davies and Peck by thirty-nine and the one by Venable in forty-one localities. Any series of arithmetics that could survive that rough and tumble fight is worthy to be ranked with the great American textbooks for use in public and private schools.

THE ARITHMETICS

As I write, I have before me precious first editions of the arithmetics by Venable as follows:

Elementary Arithmetic, containing a simple treatment of the elementary principles and common applications of arithmetic, with numerous easy, practical examples, copyright 1870. This book is true to its title.

Mental Arithmetic, containing oral exercises in abstract and commercial arithmetic, copyright 1866. This particular copy was used by Miss Carrie C. Burnley, the present principal of McGuffey School, when she taught in a one-room school at Mechum's River in 1889. This makes this volume priceless.

First Lessons in Numbers, a primary arithmetic combining mental and slate exercises, copyright 1860 and 1870, two copies. There is much inflated talk among so-called modern educators about concrete methods of presentation and the connecting of abstract material with real life situations. I wish someone would page a number of these people and have them come to my office and catch a real breath of enriched content in arithmetic.

An Intermediate Arithmetic, uniting mental and written exercises, and containing a simple treatment of the elementary principles and common applications of arithmetic, with numerous practical examples, copyright 1872, two copies.

Revised editions owned by McGuffey School Library:

A Practical Arithmetic (revised edition): In which operations on abstract and denominate numbers and their various applications, are thoroughly explained and illustrated by numerous examples adapted to the business of practical life. A complete treatise, rendering a higher book unnecessary for ordinary arithmetical studies, 12mo., pp. 348. Copyright 1867, revised in 1871, three copies. One of these copies was used by Miss Carrie C. Burnley, when she taught in the grammar grades at Midway School.

Later Revisions (Venable's Arithmetics—New Two-Book Series): Elementary Arithmetic, copyright 1888, two copies.

Practical Arithmetic, copyright 1888, two perfect copies and one slightly imperfect copy.

Though I am writing a history of the schools of the City of Charlottesville, I may be permitted a personal reference. When I began my teach-

ing career on August 3, 1891, in a one-room school in Russell County, Virginia, I soon realized that I knew but little about the subject of arithmetic. In the rural schools of Russell County, I had studied the series of arithmetics by Davies and Peck and these were good books. I procured a set of the new two-book series by Venable and during the fall and winter of 1891-1892 I studied these two books with a diligence more than equal to the devotion that I later gave to the study of the great classics of Greece and Rome. Looking back through a stretch of forty-five years, I can say that the study of these two volumes by Venable gave me a grasp on certain fundamental things comparable to nothing that I have ever studied since. The qualities that I remember and so highly prize in these books are clearness of expression, fullness of detail and completeness of treatment, and this is high praise indeed.

I am not unmindful that Colonel Venable prepared certain texts for use in secondary and higher institutions; these will be discussed when I come to a treatment of books to be used in the high schools of Virginia.

DR. AND MRS. THORNTON

My father was a student in the Medical Department at the University of Virginia during the session 1875-1876. He marked in a catalogue for that year the name of every student that he knew by sight or with whom he became personally acquainted. This document is now in my possession and to its pages I often turn and think over what my father said about his acquaintances at the University of Virginia, especially the professors under whom he took his courses in Medicine.

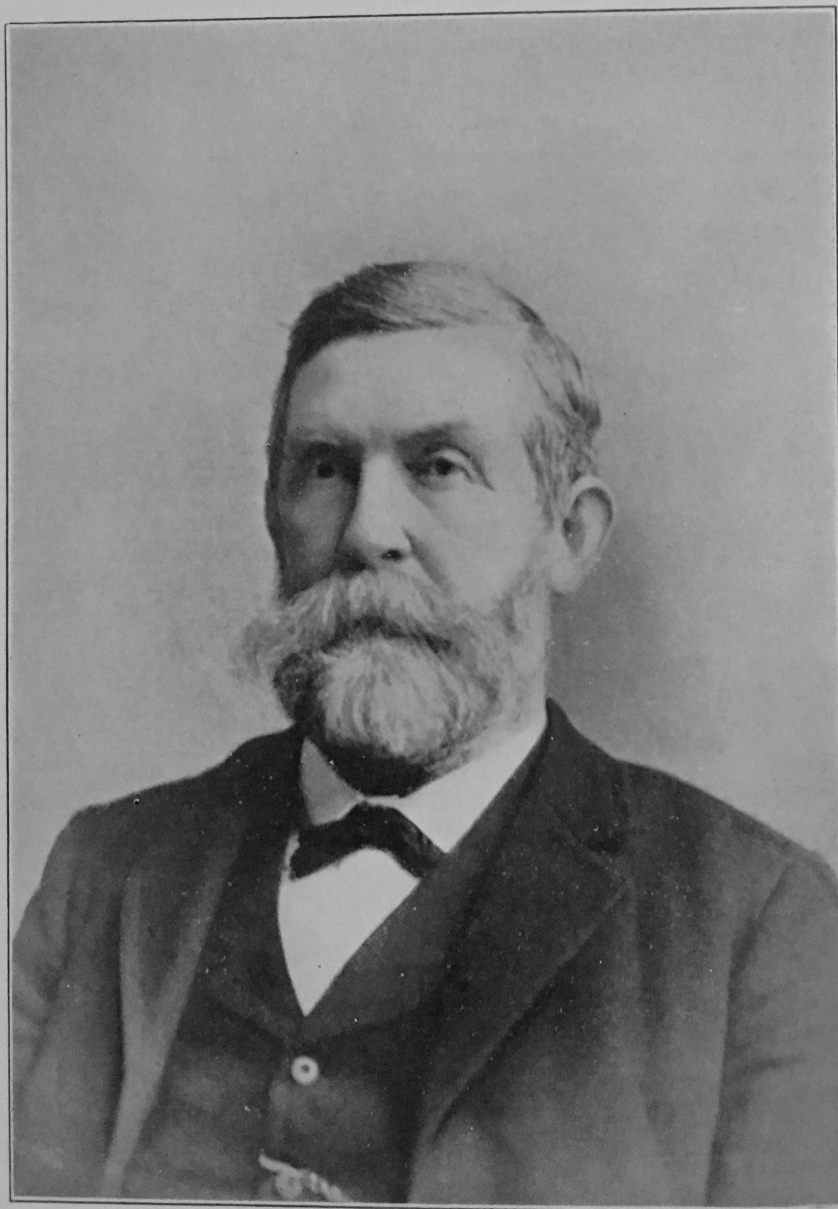
Beginning in the summer of 1876 for a period of thirty-six years, he led an active life as a country doctor. His sons grew up on the farm where they had to participate in all the duties of farm life. Frequently at the supper table, around the fireside in the winter or in the summertime when the family group, after a day of toil at farm duties, assembled at twilight on the grassy lawn, he would tell us about the incidents of the day in his practice or relate something about his student days at the University. As the years went by the stories about his student days never grew old, they were too much a part of his life to age. His ambition was that some of his sons, six in number, might be so fortunate as to take work at some time at the University. Up until recent years it was a long-established custom of the University to mail the annual catalogues and other printed

matter issued from time to time to all alumni. My father preserved all of these documents, and when I became mature enough to take an interest in such things, I read some of these pamphlets so often that they literally came to pieces. Among the things especially striking to me were some articles from time to time written by William Mynn Thornton. After some years of teaching, the completion of the work for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Milligan College and then some more years of teaching, I was fortunate enough to be able at last after years of longing to come to the University of Virginia to attend the Summer School of Methods during the summer of 1903. At twilight on a Sunday evening about the middle of June, 1903, while sitting on the south steps of the Rotunda looking down over the lawn toward Cabell Hall and peering into the arcades on either side of the lawn, my friend and former teacher, John Preston McConnell, and I caught the glimpse of the tall, handsome figure of a man walking under the arcade just in front of the present Graduate Hall. Dr. McConnell said to me, "There comes Dr. Thornton, the most gifted writer and speaker, and the most courteous man that I have ever met." The quickened pace of Dr. Thornton, for he always walked with life and vigor in his movements, soon brought him directly in front of us. I shall never forget the impression made upon me by the graceful, dignified manner in which he bowed and spoke to us. I involuntarily rose, and in my awkward way responded as best I could to his greeting. In August 1904, I brought my wife and four-year-old son to Charlottesville and entered the University of Virginia as a student in September. I soon became acquainted with Dr. Thornton, and to know him was a high privilege. In the spring of 1909, when my dissertation was up for consideration, Dr. Kent, my major professor, selected Dr. Thornton to serve with him as a committee to pass upon my offering for a degree. In some way or other my dissertation passed muster and I was accepted as a successful candidate for the highest degree awarded by the University. That acceptance meant to me a reward for years of toil and self-denial, but it did not bring to me anything like the joy and satisfaction that Dr. Thornton's remarks about me and my work brought. As the years went by, our friendship increased and he became a source of inspiration and guidance to me in more ways than can ever be related. Soon after I entered the University,

I became acquainted with his wife, Eleanor Rosalie Harrison Thornton, a daughter of the ripe scholar and gifted teacher, Gessner Harrison. I do not know just why Mrs. Thornton should have so frequently spoken words of kindness and encouragement to me during my student days. When I became superintendent of schools, her interest in me and my work intensified; this expression of sympathy I count among the richest of my memories and its influence is woven into the fabric of anything that I may have done for the good of the children of Charlottesville. To Mrs. Charles R. Thurman and Miss Rosalie Thornton, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Thornton, I am indebted for a copy of Dr. Thornton's account of the life and services of Charles Scott Venable. It is with the permission of these two ladies that I am publish-

ing this address as a part of the history of Venable School. In 1906, six years after the death of Colonel Venable, Dr. Thornton prepared this biography of him. Ten years later at the dedication exercises of McGuffey School he delivered the address on The Life and Services of William Holmes McGuffey: Philosopher, Teacher, Preacher. The physical traits, the mental processes and the spiritual responses of these two men, Charles Scott Venable and Wm. H. McGuffey, Dr. Thornton knew and with the magic of his pen he has transmitted to us two notable heritages. During the past two or three years I have had occasion to study first-hand most of the outstanding documents on public education in Virginia for the past one hundred and fifty years. Among these documents, the great landmarks in the history of education in Virginia,

there is no document that deserves a higher rank than the one entitled "The Public High School in Virginia, Its Educational Function and Its Future Development" by Professor W. M. Thornton of the University of Virginia, which was read before the Teachers' Association of Virginia, at the University of Virginia, July, 1902. This address was published in the Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1902-1903, pages LXX to LXXXVIII. No person has ever analyzed an educational problem in Virginia more logically or formulated a statement of principles in more lucid, incisive language than Dr. Thornton did in this address. In its crisp sentences and terse paragraphs we hear the voice of one of the major prophets in Virginia's educational development.



CHARLES SCOTT VENABLE