

MUSIC.

MRS. MORRILL. MR. SWENSON. MRS. SHEPARD.

DRAWING.

MRS. MINOT. MR. SWENSON. MR. DUDLEY.

TEXT-BOOKS.

MR. EMERY. MRS. MINOT. MR. LAKE.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

MRS. SHEPARD. MR. LAKE. DR. SULLIVAN.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

DR. SULLIVAN. MRS. MORRILL. MR. DUDLEY.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AND FINANCIAL
AGENT.**

LOUIS JOHN RUNDLETT.

3 Pine Street. Office: Parker School.

Hours: 4 to 6 p. m., school days. Office open 8 to 12 a. m.,
1.30 to 6 p. m. Telephone, Office, 55M. House, 749R.

ATTENDANCE OFFICER.

ARTHUR JAMES TAYLOR.

6 Avon Street. Office: Parker School.

Hours: 8.45 to 9 a. m., 1.45 to 2, 4 to 5 p. m.; summer
vacation, 2 to 4 p. m. Telephone, 725M.

CITY OF CONCORD.

CLERK.

CYRENE SARGENT FARRAR.

4 Rockingham Street.

Office of Financial Agent, Parker School.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 1.30 to 5 p. m.
Telephone, 702.



SCHOOL ASSISTANT.

EDNA FLORENCE WATSON.

117 South Street.

Office of Financial Agent, Parker School. Office hours:
8.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m., 1.30 to 5 p. m.



SCHOOL NURSE.

GLADYS LLOYD MORGAN.

52 North Spring Street.

Office hours: 4 to 5 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays, at
Superintendent's office.



OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT.

LOUIS C. MERRILL *Moderator.*
HERBERT W. RAINIE *Clerk.*
HENRY H. METCALF AND JOHN P. GEORGE . . *Auditors.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education, in presenting its annual report, records with much regret the resignation of Hon. Edward C. Niles, a member of the board since July 6, 1909, and president of the board since April 8, 1913.

For months the world has been and is now making history rapidly, and we are living in a period of reconstruction, so-called, brought about by the ending of a World War. In a recent speech delivered in New York City by General Leonard Wood, his strong appeal was for one Flag and one Country, advocating that no tongue but English be taught in the elementary schools, and favoring nation-wide recognition of the need of higher salaries for teachers in our public schools, as the men and women teachers in our class rooms are responsible for moulding the thought and welfare of the future American citizen.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, they voted unanimously to raise the pay of all teachers in Union School District \$250 per annum, \$100 of the increase to be paid this year.

The large amount of sickness prevailing, from the influenza and other causes, necessitated the discontinuance of the schools for four weeks. A closing of such duration, which has not occurred for a number of years, placed upon the superintendent, teachers and pupils the responsibility of making up time lost, as far as possible, in order to complete the course of study for the year.

Three weeks of the enforced vacation will be made up and, to help accomplish this, the Board of Education has voted to continue the schools an extra week in June, closing on June 27, 1919.

There is now before the State Legislature a very important Educational Reform Bill, providing for central supervision of all schools, the establishment of standards for

teachers, schoolhouses and school organizations, the establishment of Americanization schools for the exclusive use of the English tongue. This is a broad and up-to-date educational bill, the passing of which will place the burden of additional taxes on the cities and the larger communities. This increased financial burden will, no doubt, be met cheerfully by the taxpayer, as the American people are very generous in their support of the public schools.

With larger salaries for the teachers, recommended by the Board, with the increase of the price of coal and the growing cost of all supplies, the amount of money to be raised at the coming annual school meeting will be about \$20,000 over the budget of last year. The responsibility for good schools must be shared by every taxpayer of Union School District. The Board of Education, as your representative, feels this responsibility and, consequently, is asking for larger appropriations, to enable them to hold the schools of Union School District up to the high standard that has prevailed in the past, and keep pace with the progressive methods which are now demanded for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY H. DUDLEY,
LILLIAN R. SHEPARD,
HARRY F. LAKE,
DENNIS E. SULLIVAN,
FANNY E. MINOT,
OMAR S. SWENSON,
OSMA C. MORRILL,
CHARLES DUNCAN,
W. STANLEY EMERY,

Board of Education.

**REPORT OF FINANCIAL AGENT OF
UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT.**

MARCH 22, 1918, TO MARCH 22, 1919.

LOUIS J. RUNDLETT, AGENT.

RECEIVED.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Balance on hand March 22, 1918, | \$80.55 |
| From city, appropriated by law, | 41,396.74 |
| Appropriated by Union School District, | 111,393.76 |
| Literary fund, | 1,874.46 |
| Dog licenses, | 1,254.58 |
| Abial Walker fund, | 36.61 |
| Special repairs, | 2,000.00 |
| Cash sales for text-books, | 137.74 |
| “ “ “ manual training, | 4,839.63 |
| “ “ “ miscellaneous, | 51.36 |
| “ “ “ repairs, | 60.08 |
| “ “ “ light and power, | 7.37 |
| State of New Hampshire (Salaries No. 6) | 891.00 |
| Tuition, | 2,400.86 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$166,424.74 |

EXPENDED.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Administration</i> —including salaries of school board, salary and expense of superintendent, attendance officer, census and other expenses of administration, | \$5,882.18 |
| <i>Instruction</i> —including salaries (teachers), supervisors, text-books, scholars' supplies, flags, graduation exercises, exhibits and other expenses of instruction, | 114,409.83 |
| <i>Operation and Maintenance of School Plant</i> —including janitors, engineers, fuel, water, light and power, repairs, and other expenses of operation and maintenance, | 29,015.34 |
| <i>Auxiliary Agencies and Special Activities</i> —including libraries, medical inspection, transportation of pupils and other special activities, | 4,295.60 |
| <i>Fixed Charges</i> —including insurance and other fixed charges, | 408.90 |
| <i>Outlay for Construction and Equipment</i> —including alteration of old buildings, lands and new equipment, | 27.00 |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> —all not included in the above headings, | 205.58 |
| Balance on hand, | 12,180.31 |
| | \$166,424.74 |

CONCORD, N. H., March 22, 1919.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the financial agent of Union School District, and find the expenditures correctly cast and a proper voucher for each item.

HENRY H. METCALF,
JOHN P. GEORGE,

Auditors.

COST PER CAPITA.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Cost per pupil, including all current expenses . . . | \$54.63 |
| Cost per pupil, including all current expenses, based on average membership | 60.97 |
| Cost per pupil for tuition, including music, draw- ing, superintendent, etc. | 37.35 |
| Cost per pupil for tuition, exclusive of special teachers and superintendent | 29.63 |
| Cost per pupil for tuition, exclusive of special teachers and superintendent, in all schools be- low the high school | 21.07 |
| Cost per pupil for tuition, exclusive of special teachers and superintendent, in the high school | 46.88 |
| Cost per pupil for text-books and supplies in all schools | 3.75 |

TUITION RECEIPTS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| High School | \$2,256.71 |
| Eastman School | 6.00 |
| Rumford School | 65.56 |
| Kimball School | 29.07 |
| Penacook School | 3.00 |
| Dewey School | 6.00 |
| Dewey Training School | 32.00 |
| Harriet P. Dame School | 1.26 |
| Cogswell School | 1.26 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,400.86 |

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Education of Union School District:

School history in Concord for the past year has been unusually varied. The continuation of the War taxed the resources of our schools but the demands have been met invariably with a free and loyal spirit by officials, teachers and pupils in a way second to that of no other public organization. The coming of peace bids fair to call for revolutions and readjustments in former systems that must change their scope and purposes for the better. With confidence in continued prosperity I am submitting to you my thirty-fourth annual report which is also the fifty-ninth of its series.

Educational forecast at the present time lies along constructive lines. What are regarded as serious defects in school requirements have been laid bare by experiences and investigations growing out of the World War and they are to be met by remedial legislation. According to Charles W. Eliot these faults seem to converge to a centre in the inability of school graduates of all courses, more particularly the classical courses, to sense with the accuracy necessary for a clear description. The period just passed dwelt distinctly upon the strictly mental studies—history, literature, philosophy, and language. War reports show that many of those who confined their efforts to such studies were helpless before tasks which called for manual skill or the application of science and art. In an appreciable degree, and in the order named, the college, the secondary school, and the elementary school have to bear this responsibility. It remains for the educators of this period and the next to find a remedy. The all-round education will seek bodily as well as mental vigor, bodily as well as mental skill. The sciences and the manual arts must get fuller recognition and better conveniences for carrying them out, while school officers

who fail to provide for such instruction for all pupils will be recognized as having passed their usefulness in educational fields. The schools and administrators of the past have been too much impressed with ideality to be practical enough to meet the needs of a rapidly changing population.

Divorcing the requirements of common life from the requirements of the so-called cultured courses is in conflict with the fundamental principles of democracy.

The general inclination of parents to shield their children from even a reasonable amount of manual labor and severe application is often as disgusting as it is disastrous.

There ought to be no good reason for not offering children the chance to attend school all the year round, it being far better that some should be in school advancing in their studies than inviting danger to life from accident and disease in long enforced vacations.

There ought to be no good reason why every girl attending secondary schools should not be offered instruction throughout her course in the affairs and necessities of common life embraced under Domestic Arts, and every boy in Mechanic Arts.

A six-hour day for secondary school students is not too long, the time being divided between their chosen curriculum and Domestic Arts and Mechanic Arts in the ratio of about one and a half to one.

I may call your attention to the trend of educational forces which is in evidence today—as marked in our own state as it is in the nation at large. The educational bill before the state legislature should be read by every one. Its excellent features have such a far-reaching influence that their object can merit no criticism. This also applies to the Smith-Bankhead bill now before Congress.

Just as significant is the preliminary report of the committee on College Entrance Requirements appointed by the New England Association of School Superintendents which strongly recommends a much larger freedom to secondary schools in planning their college preparatory courses and the modification of college entrance requirements so that a

fair measure of intellectual ability and maturity of purpose may be determining factors for entering these institutions.

The National Bureau of Education is concerned with readjustments shown to be necessary by experiences in the war and we may confidently expect a more rational scheme of education than has been in practice before.

ATTENDANCE.

There have been fewer pupils in the public schools this year than last and without doubt the population of the city has decreased. When the tide will begin to turn the other way cannot be told but it may be predicted with some confidence that, with the return of peace conditions and better adjustments in the industrial world, a steady growth will come. All the usual means of keeping up the enrollment have been used. The loss has been most apparent in the higher grades.

The schools have not been closed on account of bad weather but in October they were discontinued four weeks because of the epidemic of influenza then raging. All through the year there has been much absence on account of sickness.

A large number of labor certificates have been taken out. The school census, which had been delayed in the taking by health and labor conditions, shows an increase in the number of school children just under school age.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Senior High School has suffered seriously from a changing corps of teachers; so seriously that it has been difficult to keep conditions normal. Although, in this perplexity, it has been well nigh impossible to maintain the former standards of scholarship, we hope to return to them as soon as the country becomes used to changing conditions.

Variation in the curricula of studies has been confined to the introduction of Spanish, the adoption of optionals in Domestic Arts, and to carrying out the requirements of the Smith-Hughes Act of Course IV.

The Parker School has suffered less from changes, the work being affected in a like degree. The new classes in elementary science and in Civics are interesting and do fine work.

The Chandler, Walker, Garrison, and Eastman Junior High Schools retain their former standing.

The two groups of high schools are in every way to be commended for their serious efforts and good results.

The elementary schools have suffered by continued absences of both pupils and teachers. These schools, furnishing the foundation for excellent work in the higher grades, are not taken seriously enough by the average citizen but to pass them and their teachers by without comment would be unjust and not in keeping with the importance of their part in our educational plan. They are strong in method and in effective work. The advance in every study is noticeable. Proficiency in reading even in the first year is quite surprising. It is not uncommon to find third grade children able to read intelligently the daily news and sometimes this is true of second grade pupils. The course of study is being revised. One of the most important features will be more attention given to "Good Citizenship" which will begin in Class A and extend through the succeeding grades.

The character and the scope of the requirements of the Morrill School of Mechanic Arts now conform to those of the Smith-Hughes Act, as interpreted by the State Department of Public Instruction. After vexatious delays, the course embracing electric wiring, motor construction, etc., has been installed and seems to be progressing satisfactorily. The installation of this course has been in accord with the spirit of modern progress and the additional cost is partly met by our proportional part of federal aid. The War classes were continued the required time and what they have done is fully set forth in the principal's report.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

No repairs of an extensive nature have been made to the buildings for the past year. The larger items have been the re-tubing of the high school boilers, painting the rural school buildings, and a new coil for the Parker School.

The usual plan of putting one building in first-class repair each successive year was omitted because of the scarcity of labor and the high cost of material. I believe this policy of putting off the needed repairs to be inadvisable because some buildings need them badly. Keeping the buildings warm at a reasonable cost is a difficult problem at the prevailing prices for fuel. The effect of an unusually mild winter has been of great help in keeping down the expense and much fuel will be left over for next year's supply.

TRANSPORTATION.

This particular feature of school administration appears to be a distinct reality in this district, perhaps to a greater extent than in many other places. It has been quite carefully carried out notwithstanding the fact that there is no mandatory legal statute governing it. The various routes have been maintained at a reasonable expense and as a general thing the people have been satisfied with the accommodations offered. If such conveniences have been withheld, it has been because nobody could be found to do the work except at rates which seemed extortionate. Discontent has been manifested when pupils, who were being transported to Elementary Schools and the Junior High Schools, graduated, thus ending the privilege of being carried. Others evidently think that the teams should come to their doors else they are being discriminated against. Happily there are not many such cases and the large majority are reasonable and uncomplaining.

The following changes in the routes have been made this year:

Old Routes Discontinued.

1. From "Break O'Day" to Harriet P. Dame School.

2. From Broad Cove to Riverhill.
3. From Black Hill to Harriet P. Dame.

New Routes.

1. From Iron Works District to Chandler School.
2. From Black Hill to Penacook, Cogswell, Rumford and Chandler Schools.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

The rural schools have not been so well attended as they were last year principally on account of regrading from eight to seven years. The shortage has been more apparent in the schools most remote from the city proper. There seems to be but little prospect of a larger enrollment either at Riverhill or at the Mountain. If decrease continues, the question of transporting the pupils to other centres will come up as an economic measure.

The work of all these schools has shown a steady increase in power and when the lower classes have passed through the preparation given in the succeeding grades even better results will be gained. Six graduates of the Iron Works School and two from Riverhill entered the Chandler School in the fall. Sewing, drawing and music have been put in during the year thus giving these schools the benefit of special work they have not had before. Cooking is taken up in connection with the noonday meal. Boys from the Iron Works and the Millville schools take the woodworking course in the city proper. The rural schools need better heating facilities. Much inconvenience is experienced by smoke issuing from long, cold pipes. I also recommend that they be fitted up with movable school furniture so that spare room may be had for general exercises. The furniture now in use can be made available for rooms where such advantages are furnished by the school hall.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools have been conducted as usual. The class for Non-English speaking people has been in charge of Mrs.

Putnam a successful, experienced teacher. Unusual efforts were made this year to secure a better enrollment but to little avail. The mechanical drawing class under Mr. Taylor is made up of working people who represent staunch American citizenship. They are enthusiastic and studious. No tabulations are given because both schools are in session at this writing.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

Of the various organizations supported by the public, the schools seem to be called upon to the extent of their ability about all the time. In time of war they are made use of by all the different agencies to help along the cause. They respond nobly and they ought to. In times of peace every variety of commercial enterprise is constantly seeking their strength as an advertizing medium. Often the methods used to circumvent the rules of the district are pernicious and persistent. It is always well to guard the schools against such encroachments else the standard of work will become so low as to fail of realizing on the time and money spent for their betterment.

WAR SAVING STAMPS.

Since January 5, 1919, the pupils of the schools have caused to be sold \$11,441.16 in thrift stamps. The tabulation in the Appendix I speaks for itself. I am not aware that this record has been surpassed in the state.

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

All the schools were asked to incorporate in their usual morning exercise a song of decidedly patriotic flavor. This has resulted in a patriotic spirit revealed by song that has not been so apparent since the times of the Civil War. The songs most used are: "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "America," "Keller's American Hymn," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "There's A Long, Long Trail," "Hurrah for Old New England," and others.

In this particular I may refer to the work of the Parker School as model. Neither the loss of school time, extra effort, nor want of material has dampened ardor in this work, and the school, the city, the state and the country have been all the better for it.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

The call of the United States Government for school gardens was taken up by the pupils and the teachers with a vigorous and spirited response. The gratifying results reflect great credit upon all concerned. Exhibitions were conducted in various buildings giving additional evidence of the enthusiasm with which all phases of war work have been accepted by the schools.

OBITUARY.

Arthur Winkley French died at Wentworth Hospital, Dover, N. H., October 10, 1918, after an illness of short duration. Mr. French was called to the Morrill School of Mechanic Arts as an assistant instructor on May 10, 1909. Upon the resignation of Mr. Carroll, principal, he was chosen to fill his place, July 6, 1909, a position which he held up to the time of his death. On taking charge he set about raising the standard as well as the scope of the work and persevered until he brought it to such a state of perfection that it was favorably known not only in New Hampshire but also throughout the country. He saw the school grow from one of three teachers and three hundred eighty-two students to one of seven teachers and four hundred fifty-six students. He spared no pains to fit himself for his position, attending the best University Summer Schools where he took courses in the various lines of work, even professional courses in the principles of teaching and administration. He conducted successful summer schools in our city, spoke at many of the Teachers' Institutes conducted by the State Department of Public Instruction and also Summer Schools at Plymouth, N. H. He found time to interest himself in the civic life of our city to quite an

extent. In the early spring of 1918 he was given a leave of absence for a year to assist the United States Shipping Board as instructor of war classes in which he was eminently successful. His untimely death is mourned by many friends, his influence upon the rising generation of our city is sadly missed, and the school has lost the uplifting influence of an energetic and unusually gifted young man.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

For a number of years I have recommended legislation regarding the better physical training of public school children in this city. To show you how this is being taken up in other places I may call your attention to the laws passed in the following states since 1915: Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, Rhode Island, California, Maryland, and Delaware. Others are now giving it serious consideration.

The aims and purposes of these laws vary in the different states but in general they aim:

- “To gain the development of organic vigor through nervo-muscular training.
- To promote mental and bodily poise.
- To correct postural defects.
- To secure co-ordination, strength and endurance.
- To promote the value of co-operation, self-subordination and obedience to authority.
- To secure higher ideals, courage, and wholesome interest in recreation.
- To secure better hygienic conditions in the school and the house.”

In our city I call your attention to the poor results from tests given from time to time by Miss Dickerman in the Parker School; the testimony of the school nurse; my own observation of pupil violation of hygienic rules, the many bent forms and few examples of erect carriage as things to be directly touched upon by a course in physical training. Aside from these I should expect strong action to be taken

toward giving pupils clear ideas in regard to the following things about which they get no direction except from ignorant and unthinking parents:

The dangerous exposure to weather from scanty clothing most of which is caused by attempt to realize the extremes of modern fashion; the prevalence of high heels to shoes which must some day bring untold misery to the wearers; the steady stream of children attending the moving picture plays, many going there directly from school when they should be out in the open filling their lungs with fresh air instead of filling their young minds with situations and actions so extreme and vicious as to be frequently repulsive even to adults.

In view of all these things I believe that some movement should be inaugurated to counteract such evils as much as possible in the rising generation and I feel this concern so strongly that I ask for a first class physical instructor who is professionally capable of looking after pupil health in all its various phases, and of administering a well-thought-out plan for the entire student body not the chosen few of athletic teams. If such a plan were in successful operation we should not only have healthier children but the problem of strong athletic teams would be much more easily solved. From such instruction I should expect:

A better general scholarship.

A more wholesome respect for authority, for religion and for the home life.

A higher standard of morality.

A quicker response in cases of national emergency.

In conclusion I may say that the future of the public school was never brighter than it is today. Events of the last four years seem to have aroused the people of this country to a realization of the importance of maintaining a school system that has proved itself to be the foundation of national democracy and a true safeguard of personal liberty.

The Americanization of our foreign population will mark

an advancement so beneficial that we are all wondering why it was not done before. If the public school is to represent our national aspirations and guarantee our national security it must receive every incentive to become more effective. A part of the revenue which hitherto has been given to the debauchment of mankind through the use of liquor can well be used in giving poor boys and girls help in their endeavors to reach a higher plane of existence through the education given in advanced institutions of learning. It can be used to get better equipment for rooms, better salaries for teachers, better trained teachers for the poorer country districts and in improving the health conditions. The effects of teaching temperance and right living in the schools has been shown conclusively by our part in winning the World War and in the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. The frequent lessons in hygiene, which revealed the noxious effects of the misuse of alcoholic beverages upon mankind, given day after day in all grades of public schools throughout this country, was the factor which was needed to bring about the solution of the prohibition problem. This crystallized public opinion and created a sentiment against the evil. For this thing alone the schools should be given better privileges and the public school teacher should be accorded a place in society inferior to that of no other person.

Still retaining a consciousness of the value of assistance in my work I extend cordial thanks to your honorable body, the teachers and all other citizens interested in public education, for the help given me during a trying year.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. RUNDLETT.

REPORT OF THE HEADMASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Supt. L. J. Rundlett, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find a report of the work of the Senior High School for the year, February, 1918—February, 1919.

Attendance.

The attendance this year has been smaller than it was during the previous year. The total enrollment for the first semester was 461 which includes postgraduates and special students. Of the undergraduates in regular standing there were enrolled 456.

Graduation.

The two classes graduating in 1918 numbered 117. The class of January, 1918, had thirty-nine members and the class of June, 1918, had seventy-eight members. In this latter class diplomas were granted two young men who had entered the service of the United States before completing their courses. The class graduating in February, 1919, contained thirty-seven members. One diploma was granted a young man who had enlisted in the navy during the summer. These classes have followed the custom established by previous classes of giving a present to the school before their graduation. The class of June, 1918, gave a picture of President Wilson and the class of February, 1919, gave a statue of an American soldier, entitled "Captured but not Conquered."

Military Drill.

Since the war opened many things have transpired to interfere with the work done in military drill. For one thing, we have lost several instructors and at times have been without an instructor at all. This has naturally inter-

ferred with the interest in the work. Another thing that has prevented enrollment has been the cost of the uniform. The gray uniform which has been worn by the cadet companies of the past has almost doubled in price. This has prevented some from joining the company. At the present time we are considering changing to a uniform more reasonable in price and hope to be able to bring the work in military drill back to its previous standing. On account of the crowded condition of our recitation program at present it is necessary to have military drill come after the close of the school session. I do not know whether under these conditions it would be possible to make drill compulsory again or not. If it can be done I think it would be better for the success of the department. The work in military drill is the only thing that we have in school approaching regular physical exercise which can be continued throughout the year. On that account I think it would be a good thing if all the boys were obliged to take part in it.

The second annual Albin Prize Medal Contest was held on June 14, 1918. Sixteen students entered the contest and the medals were won by Nina G. Ramsay and Haskell H. Cohn.

During the fall term the usual Mothers' Meeting was held. The speaker for the afternoon was Dr. Marion Kerr of Boston.

During the first semester of this year we have suffered many interruptions in the school work due partly to the influenza epidemic and also partly to sickness and loss of teachers. In some departments the interruptions for this reason have been considerable. This has naturally increased the work of the other teachers and has prevented us from accomplishing all that we had hoped to do during the year. I feel, though, that when all conditions are taken into consideration we can say that the work as a whole has been satisfactory.

One new subject was started this year, the study of Spanish. We have now thirty-six students enrolled in this course with a prospect of an increase in another year.

Our Mechanic Arts course has been changed to meet the requirements of the Smith-Hughes act. This gives the boys more shop work and allows less time for academic subjects.

In Courses I and II a little wider range of electives, particularly along the line of household arts, has been allowed. These changes have been neither extensive nor radical and have only been made when it seemed that they would benefit the students.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. COOK,
Headmaster.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF DRAWING.

*Mr. Louis J. Rundlett, Superintendent of Union School
District, Concord, N. H.*

SIR: An exhibition of drawing was held in June, 1918. The elementary classes showed excellent quality in many varieties of work. Neatness and accuracy were noticeable. One of the best features of the exhibition was the lettering. Measuring exercises for use of the ruler are given in all grades. Classes of the High School Domestic Arts Course contributed drawings and designs similar to those which have been exhibited before. The house plans made by the girls of Class U under the instruction of Mr. Taylor and the books of illustrated compositions on house decoration with which Class V completed its course were very interesting. The number of High School pupils from other courses who could spare time for elective drawing was smaller than usual last year, so less of that kind of drawing could be exhibited.

As part of the study of house furnishing, Class V of the Domestic Arts Course visited a furniture store and were shown examples of all kinds of floor-coverings and learned the differences in the weaves of carpets.

Inspection of work at the end of the semester, February first, showed that the unusual number of absences of pupils and teachers since September first has had an effect on the work of this department. Some of the problems were omitted. The quality of the work done is as good as usual.

Respectfully submitted,

FAITH C. STALKER.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SEWING.

Mr. L. J. Rundlett, Superintendent of the Union School District, Concord, N. H.

Following is a report of the work accomplished in the sewing department for the year 1918-1919.

In September, 1918, a great change was made in the course and the methods of teaching it. The children have done well, both in adapting themselves to the change and the work accomplished. To begin with, all "model work" has been done away with, and the stitches are applied to some problem for the child's personal use. This, which is a necessary part of home-making to-day, arouses interest and enthusiasm in the work rather than a dislike for sewing,

A very brief outline of the course may be of interest here:

First Year. A knowledge of the stitches, their uses and how to do them.

Second Year. Perfecting of stitches learned the first year, simple cutting and garment construction with problems such as (1) making a placket, (2) putting on a band, etc.

Third Year. Machine stitching, instruction in the use of commercial patterns and more complex garment construction.

Fourth Year. The fundamentals of sewing having been learned, the time is given over to the making of waists, skirts and dresses and simple millinery. The decoration or trimming receives much attention, that it may be simple, in good taste and conform to the color and lines of the garment and the wearer.

The practical side of the course, as such, ends here. Elective sewing is held in the Senior High School, but the class is a mixed one; that is, some have followed the work through the previous years and others have done practically

no sewing, consequently, a prescribed course cannot be followed. The fact that the only available time for this work is after school hours, is a great drawback to the size of the class.

Work for the Charitable Society is done and furnishes problems otherwise not presented; such as, the making of a boy's blouse.

Textile study, comparison of home-made and commercial garments, and talks on the manufacture of cloth fill in the course and teach the child how to buy cloth, so that full value of the money spent may be received.

Respectfully submitted,

B. LILLIAN BARKER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF LUNCHES.

Mr. L. J. Rundlett, Superintendent of Schools.

DEAR SIR: The work of the School Lunch Department has been much increased this year by the Food Conservation Regulations, which necessitated the sending of reports to the State House, the use of wheat and meat substitutes, and the use of sugar certificates. The shortage of sugar was one of the most difficult problems to be met as children require more than older people.

We were able to cope with the high prices of eggs through the purchase of a great many in April which were preserved in water glass.

Although the prices of materials have increased to a great extent, the prices of the lunches have not been changed. For five cents one has a choice of soup with toast, two sandwiches, cocoa or milk with either a muffin or a sandwich, a meat or a meat substitute, mashed potato and muffin, salad or desert.

The students worked under a great disadvantage owing to the epidemic, to war conditions and to the changing of teachers in this department.

It has not been necessary to add a great deal to the general equipment this year.

As special work, this department conducted a food sale for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Streeter Garden, prepared the refreshments for the parents' meetings and the lawn party which was given at the Parker School for the benefit of the Red Cross, and assisted the Girls' Club several times in a similar manner.

The aim is to give the students a practical knowledge of cookery while furnishing a wholesome, nutritious, and well balanced lunch at the lowest possible cost.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET B. DAVIS.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF COOKING.

Mr. L. J. Rundlett, Superintendent of Schools, Concord, N. H.

DEAR SIR: The work of the cooking department at the Parker School for the past year has been conducted along two lines:

1. Preparation of the Lunches. The food for the school lunch has been prepared entirely by the students, the major part of the work having been done by the Parker School girls. Two classes for each morning in the week have been scheduled for cooking, each class having one and one-half hours for the work.

2. Instruction of Elementary Classes. The work of the elementary classes has been divided into three parts: theory, practice, and recitation. These classes meet in the afternoon, and come from the Chandler, Walker, St. John, Sacred Heart, Eastman and Garrison Schools.

The aim of the course is to give the students a knowledge of the simple foods, the general procedure for their preparation, and the serving of them.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRTLE FARRAR.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL NURSE.

Mr. L. J. Rundlett, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: Dating from my appointment September 9, 1918, as acting school nurse, during the leave of absence granted Miss Elizabeth Murphy, R. N., and handicapped at the beginning by the closing of schools during the epidemic of influenza, I feel, in the comparatively short time I am not prepared to make a very extensive report.

It has been most difficult to pick up the work which has been carried on for several years by one person, without making a material change which might seem more complicated to those in co-operation.

The teachers have undoubtedly been called upon more often than usual this year, as it is mostly through co-operation with them I have attained an insight into the routine of the work and I wish them to feel my indebtedness toward them.

Child welfare today is a nation-wide problem and most interesting, but the school population of this city is too large for one to be expected to look after, going into detail as should be done.

If a school physician, which to me seems the first solution of the welfare of the child, cannot be obtained, then at least an assistant would be most valuable.

So far I have found no fund which is available in aiding those children from homes in straightened circumstances.

The physicians have done a great deal of charity work in this line, but due to the fact that so many have entered the service since the outbreak of the war, the demand for those left, especially since the start of the epidemic, has been so great, that their physical endurance has been taxed nearly to the limit, and I have not felt like taking too much of their time from their much needed rest.

Perhaps I might say that the cases I mostly refer to that need financial backing are the cases of crippled and deformed children, which it takes a matter of months to correct, but can be successfully done were there means of aid.

I feel most grateful toward the parents in the interest and prompt response they have taken in defective vision of the child.

Defective vision is the greatest drawback to the child. It cannot be expected to do the work the normal child is doing and then the question arises, "Why is not the child doing better work?"

Again, a fund is needed from which we can draw to furnish glasses for the children who otherwise could not have them.

Mr. Dexter deserves special credit for the interest he has taken in the children. A 10 per cent. discount has been allowed on each pair of glasses bought by the parents, with which I have already been able to furnish five pairs of glasses.

The dental clinic has been carried on most successfully this year. Although the city has lost one of its dentists in the past year, the others most willingly substituted his Saturday afternoons.

Miss Anderson is adding one more year of conscientious work, as assistant at the clinic.

I greatly appreciate the co-operation which has been given by the Board of Education, you and the teachers.

During the eighteen weeks of this school year I have made 162 home calls for the following conditions:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Defective vision, | 79 |
| Defective teeth, | 52 |
| Throat and nose conditions, | 12 |
| Pediculosis, | 21 |
| Uncleanliness, | 10 |
| Malnutrition, | 3 |
| Tuberculosis, | 2 |
| Mentally retarded, | 3 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Contagious diseases, | 4 |
| Diseases of skin, | 3 |
| Orthopedic, | 3 |
| Vaccination, | 6 |
| Other causes, | 12 |
| Number interviews with officials and others, | 37 |
| Number of children to physicians, | 3 |

In the dental clinic the following work has been done:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Number cleanings, | 64 |
| Number fillings, cement, amalgam, | 122 |
| Extractions, | 40 |

Respectfully submitted,

GLADYS L. MORGAN, R. N.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, CONCORD, N. H.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDANCE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1918.

| MONTHS. | Truancies. | | Absent for other Reasons. | | Total. | Found on Street and Taken to School. | | Found on Street and Taken Home. | | Taken to Court. | | Left City. | | Sick-ness. | | Lack of Clothing. | | Kept Out by Parents. | | Totals. | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|--|
| | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | City Schools. | Parochial Schools. | | |
| 1917. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September..... | 16 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 38 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 38 | |
| October..... | 10 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 42 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 42 | |
| November..... | 14 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 46 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 46 | |
| December..... | 5 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | |
| 1918. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 20 | |
| February..... | 4 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | |
| March..... | 8 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 34 | |
| April..... | 10 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 37 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 37 | |
| May..... | 8 | 4 | 27 | 3 | 42 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 42 | |
| June..... | 10 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 40 | |

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR J. TAYLOR, Attendance Officer.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MUSIC.

Mr. L. J. Rundlett, Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: The abnormal conditions existing during the past year and especially during the last semester have made it difficult to maintain the usual standard of work. That we have been able to so nearly realize it is due to the earnest work of the teachers for which I wish to express my deep appreciation.

A new rote-song book used in Classes A and B has aroused renewed interest in rote singing and given a better understanding of the correct use of the child voice.

The individual sight singing in Classes E to L inclusive has taken on a higher standard of attainment.

Chorus singing in the higher grades has been of an average degree of merit. A cantata of High School grade has been successfully given by the Junior High School.

The pupils in the Domestic Science and Arts Classes have taken up the work in music in a very satisfactory way.

The High School Orchestra is more effective than it was last year and material in sight leads me to hope for continued improvement.

The demand for the services of the boys "after school" has prevented the formation of a Boys' Glee Club. The Girls' Club has done excellent work.

The work of the Senior Class from the Dewey Training School has been badly interfered with by non-attendance.

Again I thank the Superintendent and Board of Education for encouragement and support.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. CONANT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Mr L. J. Rundlett, Superintendent of Schools.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your request, I submit herewith my first annual report of the work of the Morrill School of Mechanic Arts.

The past year has been one of changes and readjustments in our school work as well as throughout the nation. As the months went by and the thought of the entire country became centered on "Winning the War," it became more and more a question of how we could best cooperate directly or indirectly to this end. When Mr. French left this school in March to enter the service of the United States Shipping Board, three war classes for training drafted men were well under way. The Radio class had been in session for nearly five months, the Machine Shop class about two, and the Forging-Acetylene Welding class a little less than that. The Radio class was continued until after the armistice was signed in November, though with several breaks in its sessions during the summer vacation and the influenza period. The first group of Machine Shop men finished their work early in June, and because of an insufficient number of new enrollments the class was discontinued. Later in June the class in Forging-Acetylene Welding also finished its work. At this time it was decided that the school should purchase an acetylene welding outfit of its own, and that the next group of men should specialize in this branch of the work. This was done, and a second class, larger than the first, was organized early in July and continued into November, except for five or six weeks during the epidemic.

These classes all worked under the handicap of having men enlisting and being drafted from their ranks before

completing the allotted unit of work. The fact that the sessions were held in the afternoon when many men could not leave their work also tended to prevent the largest number making use of the opportunities offered. Yet in spite of these things many of the men went into the branch of the service for which they had been trained, and succeeded. It has been a source of great satisfaction to the instructors of these classes to talk with the men as they have been home from time to time, and hear their expression of the help which their training at the school has been to them.

The evening drawing class which has been so successful the past two or three seasons has recently been organized for its winter term. The enrollment is at present 19, all of them being men from the industries of the city, who realize the value which a training in mechanical drawing, reading of blueprints, etc., will be to them in their work.

During the spring vacation last April it was decided to reorganize the program of the Morrill School to conform with the new Federal program as laid out under the Smith-Hughes Act. As far as our school was concerned it meant this: The Smith-Hughes program recognizes three classes of subjects for a mechanic arts course. (1) Shop or Vocational, (2) Related, (3) Non-related. The first two are to be taught in the shop by the shop instructors, and the third in the High School proper. In our school session of six periods per day, at least half of the time is to be spent in the shop or studying the related subjects. So that where our old program called for twelve periods per week of shopwork and drawing, under this new program the boys receive instruction in this school at least fifteen, and in most cases twenty periods per week. This necessitated adding to our course of study one new vocational subject, Electricity, which I will speak of later in the report, and two related subjects, Applied Physics, and Mechanics. The result of this additional time in the shop has had the following affect on the enrollment. One year ago there were 156 High and Parker School pupils, including 28 specials, taking work in this building, for a total of 1,407

pupil-periods per week. At the beginning of this present semester there are 114 High and Parker School pupils, which includes a few specials, taking a total of 1,770 pupil-periods per week.

Largely as a result of this new program it became necessary to move the woodworking equipment from Room 3 to a new room in the basement of the Rumford School. This gives a room in the south end of the city for the Elementary Manual Training, and with the room in the Walker School, allows all the grammar school woodwork to be taken care of outside of our building. As the combination of high and grammar school classes in one building had never been ideal, this arrangement is from this point of view an improvement. Perhaps the most serious drawback to this arrangement has been the fact that six different teachers have had classes at different periods through the week in the room in the Rumford School, with the consequent difficulty of keeping tools or supplies in order. This number will be reduced to three this coming semester and the results should improve accordingly.

In connection with the Elementary Woodwork a new course laid out by Mr. Hartwell is being tried out this year, which will it is hoped combine the advantages of the old blueprint system and the more recent project system, with none of the unsatisfactory aspects of the latter.

A number of changes have taken place in the teaching force during the present year. Soon after Mr. French left to go into the service, Mr. Willard H. Nute, C. H. S. 1918 (Jan.) was engaged to come in as an assistant in the machine shop and patternmaking departments. Mr. Wiesmann and Mr. Gove resigned in June to take positions elsewhere, and Mr. Alden resigned to go into the service. Their places were filled by Mr. Herbert C. Wilcox (patternmaking), Mr. Waldo S. Roundy (printing), and Mr. Harry R. Sturm (woodworking), all being residents of this city. The addition of the work in electricity called for an another instructor, though it was not until about the first

of November that we secured Mr. Philip H. Pike to teach that branch of the work.

For the coming year I would recommend the following additions to our equipment: The Electrical Course calls for theory and constructive work in a variety of electrical subjects, and practically all the equipment for this is yet to be purchased. To do the work we have laid out I should estimate that equipment to the value of about \$350 will be required at once for this department. A very valuable accessory to this electrical work as it deals with the electrical equipment of automobiles and their repair would be a small building to be used as a garage, or in the coldest weather for lumber storage. This building could be constructed by the boys, and plans and specifications for it have been completed for some time. The estimated cost of such a building is about \$200. Finally, it is probable that with continued large classes from the Parker School it will be necessary to add a new equipment of woodworking tools before next September to replace those which were taken to the Rumford School. In that case, Room 3 would be used for both electrical and woodworking classes, and the plans have been made with this in view. For the Applied Physics work, the addition of an electric pyrometer is necessary in order to illustrate modern methods of heat treatment of iron and steel.

These additions to and improvements in our equipment are only such as will enable us to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the Smith-Hughes program, as it is outlined by the State Department of Public Instruction, and approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Respectfully submitted,

RAYMOND P. GILMAN.

REPORT OF INSTRUCTOR IN MILITARY DRILL.

Mr. Louis J. Rundlett, Superintendent of Schools.

DEAR SIR: Military drill at the High School went along in a very satisfactory manner until the signing of the armistice, November 11th, when a company of fifty dwindled down to about thirty and remained at that number until two weeks ago, when the old spirit seemed to be revived and most of the boys came back again.

I hope we will be able to go on the range this summer and have target practice.

In order to get the results desired and bring the cadets back to their old time form I would suggest that military drill be made compulsory.

MICHAEL H. MULLIGAN,
Instructor, Military Drill.

APPENDIX I.

**THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELOCUTIONARY
CONTEST.**

BY THE
PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, AT HIGH SCHOOL HALL, TUESDAY
EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1919, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

PROGRAM.

Selection—"Faust" *Gounod*
High School Orchestra

ORIGINAL DECLAMATION—HIGH SCHOOL.

1. "Democracy Versus Autoeracy"
George H. E. Gordon, Group I, Class T
2. "For Peace or War"
Margaret Hilda Wall, Group I, Class V
3. "A Few of Concord's Present Needs"
Clyde Hudson Gray, Group II, Class P
4. "The Horse and The Dog in War"
Ethel Maude Brown, Group I, Class R

Waltz—"Stars Brightly Shining" *Emil Bronte*
Girls' Glee Clubs, High School

FORENSIC DECLAMATION.

1. "The Liberty Bell" *Lippard*
Doris Ellen Abbott, Chandler School
2. "America, The Land of Promise" *Ingersoll*
Pauline Cushnie, Garrison School
3. "Americans All" *Marvin*
Philip Nelson Guyol, Walker School
4. "Incentives to Patriotism" *Burrill*
George Clinton Stuart, Eastman School

Selection—A Bagatelle "Fads and Fancies" *Gruenwald*
Orchestra

MISCELLANEOUS DECLAMATION.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. "The Owl Critic" | <i>Fields</i> |
| Vesta Pauline Morrison, Eastman School | |
| 2. "How Jimmy Tended the Baby" | <i>Aldrich</i> |
| Mary Esther Cushing, Garrison School | |
| 3. "Langemarck at Ypres" | <i>Campbell</i> |
| Ruth Herter, Chandler School | |
| 4. "Midshipman Easy" | <i>Bates</i> |
| Laura Plummer, Walker School | |
| March—"Battleship Connecticut" | <i>Fulton</i> |
| Orchestra | |

AWARD OF PRIZES.

Original Declamation—High School, Groups '1 and 2.

First Prize, \$15, awarded to Clyde Hudson Gray, Parker School, Class P.

Second Prize, \$10, awarded to Margaret Hilda Wall, High School, Class V.

Forensic Declamation.

First Prize, \$6, awarded to Philip Nelson Guyol, Walker School.

Second Prize, \$4, awarded to Doris Ellen Abbott, Chandler School.

Miscellaneous Declamation.

First Prize, \$6, awarded to Mary Esther Cushing, Garrison School.

Second Prize, \$4, awarded to Vesta Pauline Morrison, Eastman School.

BOARD OF JUDGES.

Prof. James A. Tufts, Exeter, N. H.

William N. Rogers, Esq., Wakefield, N. H.

Rev. Harold H. Niles, Concord, N. H.

PRIZE SPEAKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIVED.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance from last year's account, | \$3,007.78 |
| Interest on the same, | 112.85 |
| Sale of 393 tickets at 35 cents, | 137.55 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,258.18 |

EXPENDED.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Henrietta C. Bemis, professional, | \$50.00 |
| Prizes, including books, | 48.25 |
| English Prize Composition, expense, | 93.00 |
| Miscellaneous expense, including printing, selling, taking tickets, music, ushers, janitor, etc., | 19.50 |
| Cash on hand as a guaranty fund for future contests, | 3,047.43 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,258.18 |

SECOND ANNUAL ALBIN PRIZE MEDAL CONTEST.

HIGH SCHOOL HALL, JUNE 14, 1918, 8 P. M.

PROGRAM.

Violin Solo—"Melody in F"

A. Rubinstein

Martin Beggs

Order of Speakers:

Carmi Phelps Browne
Nina Grace Ramsay
Richard Libby Hurd
Ruth Celia Staniels
Haskell Hieman Cohn
Eleanor Elizabeth Bailey
Harold Emerson Fraser
Mabel Amelia Downs
Guy Ordway Edmunds
Roger Moore Eastman
Agnes Louise Johnston
Robert Francis Anselm McCormick
Elizabeth Sarah Chase
Harry Edward McIntire
Mary Agnes Shannon
Philip Babcock Gove

Vocal Solo

Melvin Crowell

Announcement of Award

JUDGES.

Hon. Ernest W. Butterfield, Concord, N. H.
Supt. Henry S. Roberts, Suncook, N. H.
Rev. Elmer P. Blake, Pembroke, N. H.

MEDAL WINNERS.

Nina Grace Ramsay—"The Vision of World Peace"
Haskell Hieman Cohn—"The Future of Young America"

ANNUAL CONTEST IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION FOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

HELD AT THE PARKER SCHOOL, MAY 4, 1918.

| <i>School.</i> | No. Pupils Enrolled in School. | No. Pupils Taking Part. | Per cent of Pupils in Contest. | Average Rank of Pupils. | Average Per cent of Pupils. |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Garrison, Junior | 16 | 7 | 45.00 | $70\frac{7}{8}$ | 53 |
| Walker, Junior | 32 | 8 | 25.00 | $73\frac{3}{4}$ | $65\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Parker, Junior | 194 | 40 | 20.61 | $61\frac{7}{40}$ | 62 |
| Chandler, Junior | 134 | 23 | 17.16 | $53\frac{2}{3}$ | $72\frac{5}{3}$ |
| High, Senior | 444 | 36 | 7.87 | $36\frac{7}{8}$ | $77\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Eastman, Junior | 9 | 0 | 0.00 | | |

PRIZES.

GENERAL PRIZES.

| <i>Prizes.</i> | <i>Awarded to</i> | <i>Class.</i> | <i>Subject.</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Senior High.</i> | | | |
| First, \$6 | Elizabeth S. Chase | V | "The Character of Jean Val- jean" |
| Second, \$4 | Haskell H. Cohn | V | "Macbeth's Fatal Weakness" |

CLASS PRIZES.

Senior High.

Classes U, V.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---|-----------|
| First, \$3 | Elizabeth S. Chase | V | As above. |
| Second, \$2 | Haskell H. Cohn | V | As above. |

Classes S, T.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---|---|
| First, \$3 | Paul L. Bailey | S | "The Character of Jean Val- jean" |
| Second, \$2 | Mildred A. Patterson | S | "Why I Should Have Liked to Serve King Arthur" |

Classes Q, R.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---|--|
| First, \$3 | Leslie J. Dixon | R | "The Story of Joseph" |
| Second, \$2 | Dorothy M. Scott | R | A Stirring Ballad "Barbara Frietchie" |

CITY OF CONCORD.

*Parker School.**Junior High.**Classes O, P.*

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| First, \$3 | Marjorie F. Lowe | P | "Eppie's Influence on Silas Marner" |
| Second, \$2 | Lena B. Robinson | O | "Eppie's Influence on Silas Marner" |

*Chandler School.**Classes M, N.*

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| First, \$3 | Lula E. Gordon | N | "The Combat" |
| Second, \$2 | Olive P. La Har | N | "The Combat" |

KINDERGARTEN SONGS AND GAMES.

PHENIX HALL, JUNE 11, 1918,

AT

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

PROGRAM.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Greeting | Hymn |
| Prayer | "The Morning Sun" |
| Mother Goose Melodies: | "Polly Put the Kettle On" |
| "The Little Pig" | "Wee Willie Winkie" |
| "Bean Porridge Hot" | "Little Boy Blue" |

SONGS.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| "The Star" | "Baby's Boat" | "The Owl" |
| "Robin Redbreast" | "The Blue Bird" | "The Tulips" |
| "My Pansies" | "Two Little Roses" | "The Gold Mine" |

GAMES.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| "A Game for the Ring" | "The Rocking Horse" |
| "The Doll Game" | "The Garden Game" |
| "Bye Baby Bunting" | (Rumford Kindergarten) |
| "Dancing Game" | (Kimball Kindergarten) |
| "Kinder Polka" | (Garrison Kindergarten) |
| "The Muffin Man" | (Walker Kindergarten) |
| | (Dewey Kindergarten) |
| | "Soldier Game" |

LAWN PARTY.

PARKER SCHOOL PLAYGROUND, MAY 29, 1918, 4 TO 6 P. M.

Refreshments are served for the Benefit of the Red Cross.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Selections, | Parker School Orchestra |
| French games and plays | |
| Folk dances | |
| Original song—"We're Concord Red Cross Juniors" | |
| Calisthenics | |
| Patriotic play | |
| May pole dance | |
| Community singing at 5.30 p. m. | |

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Record of stamps sold by pupils of the public schools of Union School District from January 5, 1918 to March 1, 1919:

| | War Stamps | Thrift * Stamps | Amount Paid |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| High School, | 195 | 3,866 | \$995.24 |
| Parker School, | 378 | 7,620 | 1,961.77 |
| Chandler School, | 198 | 3,610 | 930.89 |
| Walker School, | 228 | 4,855 | 1,248.54 |
| Garrison School, | 228 | 4,277 | 1,103.42 |
| Eastman School, | 27 | 709 | 181.20 |
| Rumford School, | 334 | 6,094 | 1,576.55 |
| Kimball School, | 230 | 5,612 | 1,438.51 |
| Penacook School, | 99 | 2,294 | 588.67 |
| Franklin School, | 31 | 777 | 198.90 |
| Dewey School, | 96 | 2,342 | 599.40 |
| H. P. Dame School, | 36 | 778 | 199.80 |
| Cogswell School, | 25 | 803 | 204.46 |
| Millville School, | 21 | 561 | 143.17 |
| Iron Works School, | 17 | 272 | 70.64 |
| | <hr/> 2,143 | <hr/> 44,470 | <hr/> \$11,441.16 |

* This includes the war stamps reduced to thrift stamps.

MEMORIAL DAY OFFERING.

1918.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------|----------|
| High School..... | \$21.52 | Franklin School..... | \$2.40 |
| Kimball School..... | 16.08 | Millville School..... | 1.55 |
| Rumford School..... | 11.46 | Riverhill School..... | 1.60 |
| Walker School..... | 10.02 | Iron Works School..... | 1.25 |
| Chandler School..... | 8.71 | Mountain School..... | .83 |
| Garrison School..... | 7.40 | Sacred Heart School... | 7.39 |
| Penacook School..... | 5.85 | St. John's School..... | 3.96 |
| Parker School..... | 5.81 | | <hr/> |
| Dewey School..... | 4.57 | | \$119.71 |
| Cogswell School..... | 3.69 | Additional | .21 |
| Eastman School..... | 2.85 | | <hr/> |
| Harriet P. Dame School | 2.77 | | \$119.92 |

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING WARRANT.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*To the inhabitants of Union School District in Concord, N. H.,
qualified to vote in district affairs:*

You are hereby notified to meet at the Auditorium on Prince Street, in said district, on the fourth day of April, 1918, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, to act upon the following subjects:

1. To choose a moderator for the ensuing year.
2. To choose a clerk for the ensuing year.
3. To choose one or more auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To hear and act upon the report of the Board of Education for the past year.
5. To choose three members of the Board of Education to hold office three years, to fill the vacancies arising from the expiration of the term of office of Edward C. Niles, Osma C. Morrill, and Charles Duncan, and to fill any other vacancies that may occur in said Board.
6. To see what sum of money the district will raise and appropriate for the payment of the debts of the district.
7. To see what sum of money the district will raise and appropriate for the support of schools from April 4, 1918 to September 1, 1919, including military drill, manual training, night school, medical inspection, etc.
8. To see what sum of money the district will raise and appropriate for special repairs to school buildings from April 4, 1918 to September 1, 1919.

9. To transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Given under our hands this eighth day of March, 1918.

EDWARD C. NILES,
DENNIS E. SULLIVAN,
OMAR S. SWENSON,
HARRY F. LAKE,
HARRY H. DUDLEY,
FANNY E. MINOT,
LILLIAN P. SHEPARD,
CHARLES DUNCAN,
OSMA C. MORRILL,

Board of Education of Union School District.

I certify that on the eighteenth day of March, 1918, I posted a copy of the written warrant attested by the Board of Education of said district, at the place of meeting within named, and a like attested copy at the Police Station in the city of Concord, N. H., being a public place within said district.

LOUIS J. RUNDLETT.

March 20, 1918.

Personally appeared before me, on this date the said Louis J. Rundlett, and made oath that the above certificate by him signed is true.

JOSIAH E. FERNALD,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy of the warrant, return service, and certificate of oath.

Attest:

HERBERT W. RAINIE,
Clerk.