

Annual Report  
OF THE  
SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE TOWN OF

FRANKLIN, MASS.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31

1921



SENTINEL PRESS  
FRANKLIN

1922



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## SCHOOL COMMITTEE

William C. Buchanan, Alpine Street,	Term expires
Charles A. R. Ray, Unionville,	Feb. 1924
George W. Wiggin, 5 Crescent Street,	Feb. 1923
	Feb. 1922

## ORGANIZATION

George W. Wiggin, Chairman.  
William C. Buchanan, Secretary.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Arthur W. Hale, 143 Emmons Street.  
Office: High School Building.

Office Hours: Monday, 8.00 to 9.00 A. M., 4.00 to 5.00 P. M.  
during the school term.

Office open on school days: 8.00 to 12.00, 1.00 to 5.00.  
Saturday: 8.00 to 12.00.

Telephone: Office, 202-M; House, 317-M.

Clerk: Clara Simmler.

## REGULAR MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Second Wednesday of each month, Horace Mann Building,  
at 8.00 P. M.

## SCHOOL PHYSICIAN

Solon Abbott, M. D., 30 Dean Avenue.

## ATTENDANCE OFFICER

Russ W. Harding, 47 Summer Street.

## SCHOOL CALENDAR, 1921-1922

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- September 7, 1921, Opening of Schools.  
 October 12, Columbus Day (Holiday).  
 November 24-27, Thanksgiving Recess.  
 December 17 to January 3, 1922, Christmas Vacation, Grades  
 I-VIII.  
 December 23 to January 3, 1922, Christmas Vacation, High  
 School.  
 February 22, Washington's Birthday.  
 April 14 to April 24, 1922, Spring Vacation.  
 May 30, Memorial Day (Holiday).  
 June 16, Elementary Schools close.  
 June 22, High School Commencement.  
 June 23, High School closes.  
 September 6, 1922, Opening of Schools.  
 October 12, Columbus Day (Holiday).  
 November 30, December 4, 1922, Thanksgiving Recess.  
 December 16 to January 2, 1923, Christmas Vacation, Grades  
 I-VIII.  
 December 23 to January 2, 1923, Christmas Vacation, High  
 School.

### NO SCHOOL SIGNALS

2 blasts 4 times.

- 7.30 Omit morning session in all schools.  
 8.15 Omit morning session in Grades I to VI inclusive.  
 12.30 Omit afternoon session in all schools.  
 12.45 Omit afternoon session in Grades I to VI inclusive.

## Report of School Committee

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To the Citizens of the Town of Franklin :

Your School Committee again respectfully submit their annual report, including therein the report of the Superintendent of Schools, and others in charge of the various departments of our school system.

The elaborate reports of those in charge of our schools relieve your Committee of the necessity of reporting upon the details of the year's work therein, but there are some salient points in those reports to which we respectfully call your attention and ask your careful consideration.

We believe that those reports truthfully represent a substantial improvement in the work done in our schools, and a decided improvement in the scholarship of the pupils resulting therefrom.

The increase in the enrollment in our schools of 129 pupils, reaching a total of 1483 pupils, the largest in the history of the town, brings forcibly to our minds, not only for an increase appropriation for the support of schools, but also the necessity for more rooms for the accommodations for our pupils.

The increase of 45 pupils in our High School has caused a congestion in the Horace Mann School building.

If this increase is to continue, the time is near when a larger building will have to be provided for our high school pupils.

If a new high school building were provided, the building now occupied by our high school could be utilized for the grades, and thereby take care of the increase in the grades.

We submit these conditions to the careful and early consideration of the citizens of the town.

As we said in our report last year, so we say now, that to maintain our relative position in the educational system of the State an increased expenditure of money is necessary.

We therefore submit herewith a carefully prepared budget of Estimates of the money needed for the support of schools for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. WIGGIN,

CHARLES A. R. RAY,

WM. C. BUCHANAN,

School Committee.



SCHOOL DEPARTMENT BUDGET ESTIMATE  
FOR 1922

	Estimate 1921	Expended 1921	Estimate 1922
General Control,	\$4,240.00	\$4,044.26	\$4,355.00
Teachers' Salaries,	56,200.00	54,942.34	58,500.00
Books and Supplies,	5,000.00	5,805.39	4,000.00
Wages of Janitors,	7,042.50	7,014.50	7,042.50
Fuel,	4,500.00	4,848.40	4,500.00
Misc. Operating,	1,775.00	1,623.01	1,725.00
Repairs,	3,000.00	4,210.79	3,225.00
Transportation,	5,280.00	5,045.75	5,300.00
Misc., Insurance, etc.,	1,200.00	1,432.81	2,539.00
Americanization,	1,000.00	692.37	1,000.00
Outlay,			1,000.00
	\$89,237.50	\$89,659.62	\$93,186.50
Totals,			
Dog Tax,	\$646.81		
Appropriation, 1921,	\$89,237.50		
	\$89,884.31		
Total Appropriation, 1921	\$89,884.31		
Expended 1921,	89,659.62		
	\$224.69		
Unexpended balance,	\$224.69		
Appropriation recommended 1922,			\$93,186.50
Receipts and General School Fund 1921,		\$10,265.98	
Estimated Receipts and General School Fund, 1922,		\$10,000.00	

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND AND RECEIPTS OF  
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT FOR 1921

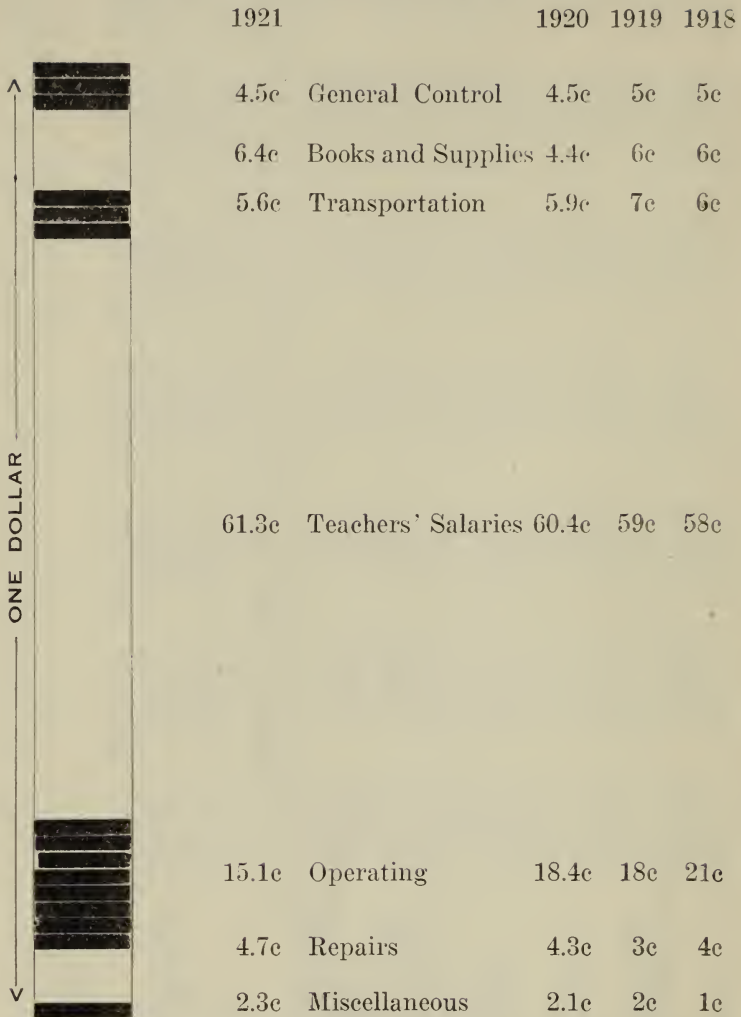
Appropriation,	\$89,237.00
Dog Tax,	646.81
	\$89,883.81
General School Fund,	\$8,740.50
C. B. Follett, Tuition,	97.50
Town of Bellingham, Tuition,	965.00
State Wards, Tuition,	377.75
State, for Tuition,	10.37
Manual Training,	44.67
Miscellaneous,	18.20
M. A. W. St. Ry., refund for car tickets,	11.99
	\$10,265.98

**COMPARATIVE COSTS OF FRANKLIN SCHOOLS FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS**

Expenditures	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
<b>General Expenses:</b>							
1 School Committee							
Salaries	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Expenses	554.21	594.77	730.94	985.46	1,057.63	1,105.41	1,130.37
2 Supt. of Schools							
Salaries	1,279.65	1,500.00	1,699.16	1,663.30	1,704.20	2,248.30	2,595.90
Expenses	92.55	73.11	75.24	116.23	136.88	170.83	267.99
<b>Instruction:</b>							
3 Supervisors							
Salaries	775.00	777.75	939.01	1,060.14	1,361.30	1,921.60	2,081.00
Expenses	85.00	100.58	24.31	68.00	59.00	70.00	84.00
4 Principals							
High	1,340.00	1,365.00	1,683.75	1,756.25	1,868.75	2,237.50	2,397.50
5 Teachers							
Salaries-High	4,940.50	5,591.00	6,657.33	6,373.51	6,582.66	9,545.63	10,645.87
Elementary	16,541.80	16,798.20	19,866.44	21,948.48	24,045.92	34,494.59	39,733.97
6 Text Books							
High	455.74	289.85	145.20	368.86	267.58	324.64	999.25
Elementary	966.56	563.76	1,014.04	701.79	928.32	643.97	1,338.83
7 Supplies							
High	950.79	715.78	501.74	563.38	633.93	739.14	519.74
Elementary	734.36	1,032.10	1,123.72	1,137.63	1,436.94	1,794.84	2,947.57
8 Wages of Janitors							
High	728.00	728.00	802.05	966.00	1,018.50	1,279.33	1,300.00
Elementary	3,315.25	3,256.75	3,576.62	4,081.70	4,450.80	5,678.00	5,714.50



## HOW THE SCHOOL DOLLAR WAS SPENT



Scale 1 in. equals 20 cents.

## THIRTIETH ANNUAL

**Report of the Superintendent of Schools**

For the Year Ending December 31, 1921.

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*To the School Committee and Citizens of Franklin:*

I present herewith my fourth annual report as Superintendent of your schools. In this report I wish to call your attention to the following phases of our educational system:

1. Enrollment and Accommodations.
2. Class Room Work.
3. Americanization Classes.
4. Evening Classes for Minors.
5. Opportunity Class.
6. Health Education.
7. Improvement of School Property.
8. Special Reports.
9. Recommendations.

## ENROLLMENT AND ACCOMMODATIONS

During the year ending June, 1921, the school enrollment was one less than for the year 1920, but the average membership was 63 greater, and the average attendance 93 greater than the preceding year. This large increase in average membership shows that the school population during the year 1921 was less changeable than in 1920. The larger increase in average attendance than average membership means that there were fewer absences and more regular attendance. Both of these factors make for better school instruction.

The past fall our enrollment jumped to 1483, or 129 more than the preceding school year, 45 pupils of this increase have been in the High School, and 84 in the Grades. This is a larger increase than has been recorded since 1913, and probably for a much longer period. This large increase has seriously taxed our seating accommodations and has greatly added to our expense for books and supplies.

The average number of pupils per classroom, omitting the High School, Opportunity Class and the three outside schools, which last year was reduced from 39.1 to 34.5 by the opening of four additional rooms at the Theron Metcalf Building, has now been increased to 37. Every seat in the home rooms at the Horace Mann Building has been occupied and the overflow of pupils has had to be supplied with temporary seats in one of the small recitation rooms.

The most serious congestion has been in the science department, where the recitation facilities are entirely inadequate to meet the demand. This year the physics class has had to meet in two divisions in the afternoon for laboratory work. Although the teacher and pupils have shown fine spirit in coming back afternoons for this work, still, better accommodations should be provided.

Another year, when the upper classes take chemistry instead of physics, conditions will be almost impossible unless new laboratory tables are installed where the recitation seats now are, and the recitations held in the assembly hall. By enlarging the laboratory accommodations and equipment, and by placing desks in two small recitation rooms so that they can be used for home rooms, our present building may be made to accommodate the 30 more pupils which we anticipate for next year.

Last year, 100 graduated from Junior High School and this fall the entering class in the High School was 98. This year, 111 are in the graduating class at the Junior High School and if as large a percentage enter the High School as did this year, an increase of 30 in enrollment for next year seems conservative. Evidently the time is fast approaching when both the Grades and the High School will need more accommodations.

## CLASS ROOM WORK

A large part of my time during the past year has been spent in supervising instruction in the Grades in English and Arithmetic. Educational and Intelligence tests given last June show the pupils more advanced than at any time during the past three years. This improvement has been noticeable in the entering class in the High School this year, which not only was large in numbers but high in attainment as frequent remarks by the teachers indicate.

## AMERICANIZATION CLASSES

*What Have We Been Doing to Help Our Foreign Born Friends?*

During the early part of January, in co-operation with the Italian Citizens Club, an effort was made to organize a class for educating our foreign born inhabitants in our language, customs and traditions, in order that they might become good American Citizens. Accordingly a class was organized in a room of the Club and with a teacher furnished by the School Committee. At the first meeting of the class, 46 men appeared for enrollment and before the week was over the number had increased to 60.

With such a large attendance, larger quarters and more teachers were needed. The Class, therefore, moved to the Horace Mann Building, where soon there were four classes meeting three evenings a week from seven to nine with an enrollment of over 80 men.

In organizing and grading the classes, advantage was taken of Chapter 295 of the General Acts of 1919. Under Section 1 of this Act the State Department of Education provides a State Supervisor of Americanization and assistants for the purpose of co-operating with cities and towns throughout the state in promoting and providing education for persons over 21 years of age who were unable to speak, read and write the English language.

Under Section 2 any city or town may obtain the benefits of the act by applying to the State Board of Education, and, by conducting the classes in conjunction with the Board of Education, is entitled to receive from the Commonwealth at the expiration of each school year one half the sums expended by it for maintaining such classes.

Valuable suggestions and assistance were received from State Supervisor Mahoney and his assistants in organizing the classes, and in the best methods of class room procedure. Mr. Mahoney addressed the Business Men's Association in regard to the work before the classes were well under way, and later gave an address at an entertainment given the classes in the Town Hall at the final meeting of the spring term. His assistants visited the classes, held meetings of the teachers in which the most effective methods of class room procedure were demonstrated and discussed, and conducted some of the classes in the teachers' presence. As teaching English effectively to those of foreign birth is a most difficult

piece of work and requires teachers especially trained for the work, the instruction given our teachers by the State Supervisor was of inestimable value.

Two classes were formed for Beginners, or those who were unable to speak any or very little English. One class for Intermediates or those who could speak English, but were unable to read and write much English, and a class in Citizenship for those who were able to speak, read and write some English, had their first papers and had been in this country the required time for obtaining their second or Citizenship Papers.

After meeting for thirty lessons the classes held an enthusiastic entertainment in the Town Hall and disbanded until their next meeting in the fall.

On October 17th the Americanization Classes assembled again in the Horace Mann Building with an initial enrollment of 50 men, which to date has increased to 104.

In conjunction with the members of the Evening Classes for Minors, three meetings have been held in the High School Assembly Hall this fall—before Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, respectively. At these meetings a musical program was conducted by the teachers and members of the classes and a talk on the significance of each holiday was given by local speakers. These meetings not only have been of an educational value to the men, but have greatly increased the spirit of the classes as a whole. I do not know of any work being done by the schools which is having a greater influence for good in the community than the Americanization Classes.

The strangers who come to this community from foreign lands and who attend these classes come under an influence for good which assures us of their becoming good citizens. During the past fall we have had many enroll who have been in this country less than a month, some even less than a week. The eagerness and zeal with which they take hold of the work is truly remarkable.

The United States Census of 1920 showed that there were in Franklin 849 foreign born males over 21 years of age, of whom 325 were naturalized, and 696 foreign born females, of whom 311 were naturalized. This shows that there are 524 males and 385 females over 21 years of age who are not yet naturalized citizens.

The same census shows that there were in Franklin in



1920, 123 males over 21 years of age and 159 females who by their own statement could not write in any language.

From the Census returns it is impossible to determine the number of persons in Franklin over 21 years of age who cannot read or write English. A large percentage of those attending the Americanization Classes can read and write in their own language, so the number who cannot read or write English must be far greater than the figures given by the Census for illiterates.

From the data available I think it is fair to assume that the extent of our adult Americanization problem in Franklin is nearly equal to the number of foreign born persons over 21 years of age, or 524 males and 385 females, a total of 909.

Although we have made a good beginning, we have reached only about one-fifth of the men and none of the women of foreign birth in this community who are not naturalized citizens.

In order to reach more of the men, the co-operation of local organizations and employers is needed in urging their men, who are not naturalized citizens to attend the Americanization classes. Factory classes are organized in some communities for this purpose, but as Franklin has a large number of small industries rather than a few large ones, I feel the plan would not be successful here.

To reach the women, Home or Neighborhood Classes should be started wherever eight or ten women can come together for an hour, on two or three afternoons a week for instruction in the English language.

Let us all during the coming year urge our foreign born inhabitants to learn our language and become naturalized citizens.

## EVENING CLASSES FOR MINORS

### *What Have We Been Doing to Help Those Who Had to Leave School and go to Work?*

On October 24 the Evening Classes in English and Arithmetic were started for those persons under 21 years of age who have had to drop out of school and go to work. Two classes were formed—one for those who had not completed the work of the Sixth Grade and the other for those who had completed the work of the Sixth Grade but had not completed the Eighth Grade.

These classes meet on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday

from 7.00 to 9.00 P. M., the same as the Americanization Classes. While Minors who have left school before the completion of the work of the sixth grade are compelled by law to attend the classes, it is voluntary for all others.

Sixty-eight boys and young men have enrolled in these classes, of which enrollment the work is voluntary for 57.

### OPPORTUNITY CLASS

*What Are We Doing for the Boys and Girls Who Are Unable to Profit by the Regular Work in the Grades?*

As recommended in my last annual report, a Special or Opportunity Class was organized this fall in the Theron Metcalf Building for those pupils who were more than three years retarded in their school work and who were not able to profit by the regular school work as much as they should.

In determining the pupils who were eligible for this class an examination was made last spring of each pupil three or more years retarded in their school work, on blanks prepared for the purpose by the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health. Part of this examination was conducted by the Nurse in the home, part by the teacher and Superintendent in the schools, and the remainder by a Medical Psychologist from the State School at Wrentham who came to Franklin for the purpose.

From the blanks thus filled out by the various examinations the child's mental age was determined by the State Clinic, and those more than three years retarded were recommended for the Opportunity class. In this way nine pupils were eligible for the class. In addition there were several pupils, who, it was thought, on account of lack of knowledge of English, would profit more by work in this class than in their regular class.

With the consent of the parents, ten boys and seven girls have been enrolled in the class this fall under a teacher especially qualified for the work. Of this number, two boys have returned to their work in the sixth grade and one who was retarded on account of his lack of knowledge of the English language has gone into the seventh grade.

By keeping the numbers of this class about 15, a large amount of individual attention can be given each member in the subjects he most needs. In this way the pupil progresses much more rapidly than he would in a regular class and is thereby more encouraged in his work. On the other hand

the class work in the regular grades goes along much more smoothly without those pupils who for one reason or another are not able to advance with the class. In the past, there have been many children of French or Italian descent who have come to Franklin with little, if any, ability to speak English. These children have usually been placed in a low grade in order that they might have a chance to learn the language, much to the teacher's and pupil's embarrassment. This fall, by having the Opportunity Class, we have had a place where such could advance as rapidly as their ability to learn the language permitted. I feel that the Opportunity Class has more than justified its formation, and is a valuable part of our educational system.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

### *What Are We Doing to Promote the Health of Our School Children?*

For the past few years the District Nursing Association, through the District Nurses, has been giving as much time as its other duties would permit to health work in the schools. The assistance thus rendered by the nurses to teachers and pupils has had a very beneficial effect in instilling in the minds of the pupils, habits of cleanliness and good health.

Last May the State Legislature, realizing the importance of the School Nurse in promoting good health habits among school children, passed an act making it obligatory on all towns and cities of over a million dollars valuation to employ a School Nurse as well as a School Physician.

As this law was passed after the school budget for the year had been made no appropriation for such a purpose was available. The School Committee, after carefully considering the matter, decided it would be for the best interest of all concerned and meet the spirit of the law if arrangements could be made with the Franklin Nursing Association whereby one of their nurses would be released by them for School Work on certain days of the week. The Nursing Association very kindly consented to allow one of their nurses, Miss Mitchell, to work under the direction of the School Department on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the balance of the calendar year without expense to the School Department but with the understanding that if this arrangement is continued another year the School Department will bear the expense of same.

As a result of the above arrangement Miss Mitchell has been devoting three days a week during the fall term to school nursing with marked success. The data given below, taken from her report, will show in part the extent of her work during the past four months:

	<i>Pupils.</i>
Assisted School Physician examining,	1,313
Assisted School Physician weighing,	386
Personally examined,	804
Personally weighed,	266
Examined in Homes,	29
Treated in Schools,	14
Dismissed from Schools,	12
Causes: Chicken Pox, 1; Pediculosis, 5; Impetigo, 6.	
Number of School visits,	53
Number of Homes visited,	62
Causes: Malnutrition, Uncleanliness, Defective Eyes and Ears, Diseased Tonsils, Defective Teeth.	
Number of Contagious diseases found in Schools.	31
Impetigo, 11; Chicken Pox, 6; Whooping Cough, 14.	
Number of Contagious diseases found in Homes,	9
Whooping Cough, 6; Impetigo, 3.	
Pupils found 10% under weight,	76
Pupils found under height,	143
Pupils found to have defective eyesight	64
Pupils found to have defective teeth,	153
Pupils found to have diseased tonsils,	104
Number of pupils sent to dental clinic,	8

From the above data it is seen that a large part of the nurse's time to date has been devoted to examining the school children in co-operation with the School Physician. For the balance of the School Year the greater part of her time will be devoted to having remedied the defects brought out by the examinations.

Arrangements have been made with the local dentists and a dental clinic is already under way for the care of those children who have defective teeth. An eye clinic has been arranged and it is hoped to have it started soon after the beginning of the New Year.

Special arrangements have been made with the Milford Hospital for the treatment at a reasonable price of children who have diseased tonsils and adenoids. This will start on December 28th.

Soon after the opening of the Winter term, hot drinks will be served at cost in the schools where barge or ear pupils bring their lunches.

In order to lessen the number of pupils under weight, arrangements are being made to have milk served at cost to the pupils, who want it, during the morning recess period.

The goal of our health education is healthy children. We are striving to develop in the children healthful habits of living in order that they may enjoy happy, robust health. Children malnourished or uncleanly, with defective eyes, ears and teeth, or with diseased tonsils and adenoids cannot achieve in their school work as their more fortunate companions. It is only by removing the causes of this unhealthy condition that we can expect them to profit most by their school work and thus become happy and efficient citizens in later life.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

During the past year a large amount of work has been done in improving the physical property of the schools, with the result that our school buildings are now in better shape than they have been for years.

Next year attention needs to be directed to improving the sanitary conditions in our outside schools and putting the buildings in first class shape, in building walks, grading and reseeding grounds at the Theron Metcalf Building, and in repairing walks at many of the other buildings.

#### THE HAYWARD RECREATION FIELD

For the past two years it has seemed inadvisable to ask for an appropriation to improve this field. The schools, however, need such a field for the development of their physical and athletic activities, and it seems desirable that a generous appropriation be made this year for improving the field according to the plans so generously provided the town by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hayward.

Before much can be done to advantage in carrying out the plans provided, the lower end of the field needs a drain put in along the Cottage Street side to take care of the surface water that continuously seeps through from that slope,

and a sufficient number of lateral drains laid at right angles to the two foot pipe that runs through the field to take care of the surface water.

After this is done the large baseball field, backstop and running track provided in the plans should be made and as many of the other advantages for the upper end of the field as the appropriation will permit.

### SPECIAL REPORTS

On subsequent pages are to be found reports by principals, the Director of the School Savings Bank, the Attendance Officer, the School Physician, extracts from reports of supervisors and directors, and tables and statistics that deserve careful consideration.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An appropriation for health work, including the School Nurse.
2. A generous appropriation for draining and improving the Hayward Recreation Field.
3. An appropriation for Americanization and Evening Classes.
4. An adequate appropriation for repairs and improvements on the school property as previously suggested.
5. An outlay of \$1000.00 to provide laboratory tables and equipment for the High School.

In closing I wish to express my deep appreciation of the helpful co-operation of parents, teachers, pupils and members of the School Committee during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ARTHUR W. HALE,

*Superintendent of Schools.*

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### REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

*Dear Sir:*

The High School opened in September with 244 pupils, an increase of 48 over last year, and 20 more pupils than we have desks. If we have the usual number enter from the Junior High School next September and have no more than the usual per cent of shrinkage in the upper classes, we shall have more pupils in each class than the rooms can possibly

accommodate. Conditions of this kind lead to possibilities of confusion and make discipline hard, but the pupils have exhibited a splendid spirit of co-operation and have done everything possible to make this confusion as slight as possible.

Most of our classes are large; in fact the enrollment of 38 per cent of our classes is more than 25, and in one class there are 44 pupils. It is of course impossible for teachers to do entirely satisfactory work under these conditions and there is a question how long the state authorities and colleges will allow these crowded conditions and large classes to continue and still consider us a Class A High School.

Last May we again won the Singleton Cup, thus making certain that it will be ours perpetually after it has been competed for twice more.

This year we have again had a class in manual training and one in domestic science.

All but three or four of our graduates of last June are attending school somewhere this year.

It will without doubt be necessary to have an additional teacher in the High School next year.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHARLES B. LAMB.

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## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TO SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

*Dear Sir:*

Although there were six changes in the teaching staff of the Junior High School in September and one of our rooms was given over to the ungraded class, conditions were very favorable for the opening of school.

The principal change in the Junior High School this year has been the lengthening of the classroom period from forty to sixty minutes. This allows time for recitation, assignment and supervised study in the classroom. It emphasizes careful assignment of work, gives the teacher an opportunity to observe and help the pupils when studying, so that he can improve the character of the assignment from day to day and can suggest the use of better methods of study. Thus, better working conditions are secured and individual help for the slower pupils is facilitated. Occasionally home study is required. When it is, however, the work is confined to application of problems already met in the classroom.

We find that the sixty minute period is working out well

in science, freehand and mechanical drawing, music and manual training work. It is the shortest period in which gymnasium work can be conducted, involving as it does, changes in clothing, exercise and a shower bath.

We are continuing with success our extra classroom activities to develop civic qualities, to meet the needs of health and a worthy use of leisure. A few of these are our glee club, hiking club, orchestra, dramatic club, sewing club and athletic clubs.

A closer relationship between the school and the home, the parent and teacher, would tend to bring a better understanding between the two. An opportunity for teacher and parent to talk over the problems of the child clears up many difficulties.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) HELEN J. MULLANE,  
*Principal.*

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#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

*Dear Sir:*

The banking has been carried on practically as it was last year. In addition, a group now goes to the Brick School every week. Since October there have been one hundred sixty new accounts opened besides thirty new accounts in the Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank.

Following is a record of deposits for the year 1920 and 1921 by schools:—

<i>School</i>	1920	1921
Metcalf	\$366.65	\$403.42
Ray	137.36	226.35
Thayer	478.26	383.68
Nason Street	490.12	330.40
Arlington Street	335.07	275.26
Four Corners	256.76	183.24
Brick		98.15
Totals,	\$2,124.22	\$1,900.50

When we consider that only \$279.02 has been withdrawn and that \$1,311.99 has been transferred to accounts in the



Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank, I feel that the Franklin Public Schools are making an excellent showing.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) M. ALICE TOWNE.

In addition to the above, \$197.50 worth of War Savings Stamps have been purchased by the Metcalf School, \$186.50 by the Ray School, \$55.00 by the Nason Street School, and \$38.00 by the North Franklin School, making a total of \$477.00.

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## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SUPERVISORS AND DIRECTORS

### SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC

“It is agreed among the best educators of our nation that the study of music makes the mind more keen in all subjects and is one of the strongest mediums for self-expression, as well as contributing in no small degree to physical well-being and development.” “The grade work is in a progressive and satisfactory condition.” “In the Franklin High School the pupils are enjoying the new books and a general good spirit in the music prevails. Everybody singing. A Glee Club of eighty members enrolled and are now preparing for a ‘Joint Concert’ with Wrentham, in January. A small orchestra, mostly violins, is struggling to be able to appear in public.”

### SUPERVISOR OF DRAWING

“We stress, in the teaching of drawing, the importance of observation and appropriateness instead of technique. Observation of all things, natural and manufactured with regard to proportion, color and relation to other objects is taught through all of the lessons.” “In the elementary grades this is motivated through seasonal topics, the drawing of people and of animals. In the Grammar grades it continues in a broader form—branching into civic problems. The Junior High has started a study of elementary interior decoration—dealing with homes, their interiors and exteriors.” “This then is the underlying principle—to raise the general level of art appreciation so that it is really a part of each individual, and that we may, as a family, community and nation, be made happier and better because we have been able to appreciate beauty and its reaction upon character.”

## DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

“The physical department of the Junior High School is better equipped this year than it has ever been in previous years.” “Each pupil keeps his own physical record, consisting of his weight each month, number of times he has been ill during the school year and his own private athletic accomplishments.” “One of the aims of the physical department is to have every boy and girl excel in some one form of athletics, rather than training just a few who are athletically inclined. For this purpose every child who can excel in some one athletic event is awarded the school letters, F. J. H. S. These letters are greatly coveted by the pupils and those who win them are very proud of them.” “Athletics improve the mind as well as the body by causing the pupil to think, decide and act quickly. If girls and boys can become interested in athletics at this age, it keeps their minds wholesome.”

## DIRECTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING

“In the Manual Training Department of the Junior High School we do not in any sense try to teach the boys of the seventh and eighth grades to become carpenters or mechanics, but to develop an ability to execute with a fair degree of skill a variety of tool manipulations, to secure a vigorous mental reaction through the pupil’s mental activity, and to develop such general sense of construction as will aid the pupil in solving many of the mechanical problems which he will encounter in his daily life.” “The purpose of the shop work in the seventh grade is to introduce the common wood-working tools by the means of problems of simple construction that will arouse and sustain interest, form the right habits, and give some knowledge of the underlying principles of mechanics. There is also an opportunity furnished for practical application of constructive and decorative design. In the eighth grade the pupils have a little more opportunity of choice of useful projects and demands are made on the pupil for some originality in selecting and planning for the execution of problems. Special emphasis is laid on joinery and the principles of construction.” “One day each week is given to mechanical drawing. The aim of this work is to familiarize the pupil with the principles of orthographic projection and the use of the drawing board, T square and triangles, and follows along practical lines as far as possible.”

## DIRECTOR OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

“It is my aim to teach the simple and practical ways and methods of sewing and cookery.” “In the Junior High School, better hand sewing is required, more difficult seams have to be made, and the child is taught to use patterns and the sewing machine. The girls in the seventh grade make some underwear and most of their cooking uniforms which are used during the latter half of the school year. The eighth grade girls plan and make patterns of simple outside blouses and dresses.” “The high school pupils make dresses, but use more difficult patterns than in the grades.” “Each class discusses the suitability of the materials to be used for the particular articles to be made.” “My aim in teaching cookery is not simply to have the girls make certain dishes which may be used here and there in menus, but to plan simple meals properly and then cook some of the foods contained therein. The girls are taught how to set the table and serve these meals properly, but still simply enough for any and every home.” “The main aim in teaching the domestic science course is to put before the girls of the community high but simple standards in sewing, cooking and homekeeping, in such a way that it will be a real help to them in their own homes.”

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REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER FROM  
JANUARY 1, 1921, TO DECEMBER 31, 1921

Number of visits to schools,	184
Number of absentees reported,	85
Number of houses visited,	69
Number of investigations at school,	66
Number found to be sick,	20
Number for other reasons, but excusable,	25
Number kept at home by parents,	19
Number absentees delivered at school (truants),	26

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RUSS W. HARDING,  
*Attendance Officer.*

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN

*To The School Committee:*

I herewith submit my report as School Physician for the year 1921.

The regular inspection was made as usual and the parents or guardian notified of such defects as were found and suggestions made for their correction. Much more has been accomplished this year than heretofore.

For the first time since school inspection was begun, we have had the help of a School Nurse. The follow-up work of the nurse makes the recommendations of the School Physician much more effective. The homes are visited and the proper instructions given for the proper care of those children needing attention. In addition to the regular inspection, the children in several of the schools have also been weighed and measured. A part of this work was done by the School Nurse alone.

With the exception of the Metcalf School all the children in the grades from the first to the sixth inclusive, were included in the weighing and measuring. Too many of them are under-size, due in a large measure to faulty habits of living and improper food. We hope by talks and illustrated lectures to improve the situation in the near future. Of 652 pupils measured, 143 were found to be under normal height, and 76 were found to be more than 10% underweight.

On December 13 most of the schools were visited and the pupils given a short talk on the use of milk. A count of the pupils showed that 55% were drinking more or less milk every day. There is nothing better for growing children than good fresh milk. Under the supervision of the nurse, arrangements have been made for supplying sufficient milk to all who wish for it, and a large number have signified their desire to be supplied. Also arrangements have been made for furnishing hot cocoa to the pupils remaining during the noon hour. Both milk and cocoa are furnished at cost and paid for by the pupils.

Total number of pupils examined	1313
Number having diseased tonsils and adenoids	104
Number having eyes and ears needing attention	8
Number having diseased teeth needing attention	153
Number having Pediculi	47
Number having skin disease	6
Pupils sent home with Impetigo	5
Pupils sent home with Pediculi	3
Number having defective vision	64
Pupils with incipient tuberculosis	10

It is expected that Dr. S. J. Harris of Boston will soon

examine the eyes of those needing it, and that these defects will be corrected.

A great many children are backward in their studies and thought to be dull, simply because they cannot see and hear as well as their mates. By all means let us correct these defects and give them an equal chance with their fellows.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SOLON ABBOTT, *M. D.*

### HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, JUNE, 1921

Anderson, Frances Genevieve.  
 Arnold, Florence Emily.  
 Callahan, Anna Cecelia.  
 Carr, George Frederick.  
 Cody, Margaret Jane.  
 Donahue, Margaret Hope.  
 Fitzgerald, Edna Marion.  
 Gates, Marion Louise  
 Gregori, Leno Thomas.  
 Hartt, Marjorie Elizabeth.  
 Holmes, Ella Grace.  
 Hosford, Olive Elizabeth.  
 Houle, Florence Elodina.  
 Locklin, George Gervase.  
 Lovejoy, Clarice Evelyn.  
 McKnight, Ernest Sampson.  
 Osborne, Horace Edward.  
 Remington, Leonard Leroy Francis.  
 Scott, Isabel Adams.  
 Shea, Helen Doherty.  
 Spencer, Marguerite Lincoln.  
 Supple, Leo Paul.  
 Van Leeuwen, Annabelle Elizabeth.

ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOLS BY GRADE, DECEMBER  
1920 AND 1921

School	Grade	Number 1920	Number 1921
High	IV	23	31
	III	35	49
	II	53	66
	I	80	98
Junior High	8	98	111
	7	120	116
Metcalf	5	34	31
	5	36	26
	5	36	27
	4	34	38
	3	42	35
Ungraded Class			14
Ray	6	39	40
	6	40	40
	6	28	38
	6	34	30
Thayer	5	37	38
	4	35	44
	3	36	35
Nason St.	1 & 2	35	41
	4	28	42
	3	36	33
	2	31	32
Arlington St.	1	36	35
	4	29	36
	3	39	35
	2	36	40
Four Corners	1	45	53
	2	29	30
	1	35	28
Brick	1 & 2	35	42
Unionville	1-3	22	25
South Franklin	1-8	22	19
North Franklin	1-8	21	29
Totals,		<hr/> 1,319	<hr/> 1,427



DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADE, AGE, SEX, DECEMBER 1st.  
AGES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1921

Grade	I			II			III			IV			V			VI			VII				
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T		
Age 5	43	35	78																				
" 6	45	33	78	29	22	51																	
" 7	11	9	20	41	29	70	16	15	31	20	27	47	1	0	1								
" 8	2	3	5	14	7	21	36	39	75	30	43	73	13	12	25								
" 9	1	1	2	4	3	7	22	10	32	8	13	27	27	26	53	13	17	30					
" 10							6	2	8	14	13	14	13	21	34	15	32	47	7	17	24		
" 11							3	0	3	11	3	14	13	4	17	19	15	34	31	27	58		
" 12							1	0	1	1	1	2	13	4	17	13	10	23	13	11	24		
" 13										1	1	2	0	2	2	2	11	13	6	5	11		
" 14							1	0	1							4	2	6	3	2	5		
" 15																				0	1		
" 16																							
" 17																							
" 18																							
" 19																							
Totals	102	81	183	88	61	149	85	66	151	77	88	165	67	65	132	67	87	154	60	62	122		



DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADE, AGE, SEX, DECEMBER 1st.  
AGES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1921.

VIII			Ungraded			IX			X			XI			XII			Total		
B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	T	
10	10	20	2	0	2													43	35	78
30	16	46	3	1	4													74	55	129
17	12	29	2	2	4													68	53	121
5	5	10	0	3	3													73	76	149
4	1	5																70	69	139
1	0	1	2	0	2													62	58	120
																		49	73	122
																		78	58	136
																		67	50	117
																		53	73	126
																		50	54	104
																		27	31	58
																		10	12	22
																		4	1	5
																		1	0	1
67	44	111	9	7	16	31	35	66	23	26	49	12	19	31	729	698	1,427			

## SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

ARTHUR W. HALE, *Superintendent of Schools*,  
Amherst Collegt, A. B., Harvard University

## LIST OF REGULAR TEACHERS TO DATE

NAME	GRADE	WHERE EDUCATED	Date of first appointment	Date of appointment to present position
<b>High School</b>				
Charles B. Lamb, Prin.		Bowdoin College, A. B.	1914	1914
Charles F. Frazer,		Harvard Summer School & Hyannis		
Sub-Master		Summer School	1898	1917
Alice Wiggin		Hyannis Normal & Radcliffe Col-		
		lege, A. B.	1902	1902
Frances E. King		Bridgewater Normal	1886	1910
Helen J. Goodspeed		Smith College, A. B.	1914	1914
Doris C. Sampson		Salem Normal	1918	1919
Mary C. Hynes		Salem Normal	1920	1920
Mary K. Hall		Bates College, A. B.	1921	1921
Mary A. O'Leary		Radcliffe College, A. B.	1921	1921
<b>Theron Metcalf School—Junior High</b>				
Helen J. Mullane, Prin.		Salem Normal, *Hyannis Summer		
		School, *Harvard Summer Sch.	1919	1919
J. Etta McCabe		Bridgewater Normal, *Harvard Sum-		
		mer School	1912	1917
Arline N. Holman		Framingham Normal	1921	1921
Doris W. Redding		Bridgewater Normal	1921	1921
Mary A. Towne		Bridgewater Normal	1921	1921
Cherria L. Reynolds		Framingham Normal	1921	1921
Charlotte S. Johnson		Framingham Normal	1921	1921
Ernest E. Stackpole		Brewster Academy & Sloyd Train-		
		ing School	1921	1921
<b>Metcalf Grades</b>				
Anna I. Morris	5	North Adams Normal	1914	1914
May E. Lennon	5	Bridgewater Normal	1917	1917
Elizabeth J. Howard	5	Bridgewater Normal	1917	1917
Mary Doherty	4	Bridgewater Normal	1920	1920
		Hyannis Normal	1920	1920
Maud L. Granger	3	Dean Academy & Hyannis Summer		
	Ungraded	School	1911	1920
Pearl Grant	Class	R. I. State Normal	1921	1921
<b>Ray School</b>				
Gertrude A. Curtis, Prin.	6	Franklin High	1914	1915
Ethel K. Foster	6	Fall River High	1914	1918
Emma C. North	6	Wakefield High & Chatauqua Col-		
		lege Course	1910	1921
Marguerite Kenney	6	North Adams Normal	1920	1920

NAME	GRADE	WHERE EDUCATED	Date of first appointment	Date of appointment to present position
<b>Thayer School</b>				
Rebecca Dunning, Prin.	3	Framingham Normal, *Yale College Summer School	1888	1907
Dollie S. Carroll	5	Farmington, Maine, Normal	1903	1917
Margaret W. Chase	4	Bridgewater Normal	1921	1921
Jennie P. Baker	1 & 2	Bridgewater Normal	1882	1901
<b>Nason St. School</b>				
Beulah A. Woodward, Prin.	4	Franklin High	1903	1911
Ellen G. Feeley	3	Bridgewater Normal	1915	1917
Hazel J. Hosie	2	Lucy Wheelock School	1921	1921
Bernice Winslow	1	Framingham Normal	1919	1920
<b>Arlington St. School</b>				
Emma J. Holmes, Prin.	4	Bridgewater Normal	1902	1912
Lucy E. Tower	3	Walpole Training Class & Harvard Summer School	1891	1911
Anna V. Miller	2	Framingham Normal	1920	1920
Beatrice Driscoll	1	Fitchburg Normal	1920	1920
<b>Four Corners School</b>				
Helen M. Stott, Prin.	2	Dean Academy & Hyannis Summer School	1910	1917
Hope Lincoln	1	Plymouth, N. H. Normal & Hyannis Summer School	1918	1919
<b>Brick School</b>				
Edith L. Metcalf	1 & 2	Bridgewater Normal	1904	1907
<b>Unionville School</b>				
Margaret McCabe	1-3	Bridgewater Normal	1918	1918
<b>South Franklin School</b>				
Raylene Roode	1-8	Norton High & Hyannis Sum. Sch.	1921	1921
<b>North Franklin School</b>				
Belle G. Nowland	1-8	Bridgewater Normal	1920	1920
<b>Special Help Teacher</b>				
Esther M. Ripley		Framingham Normal	1921	1921
<b>Supervisor of Drawing</b>				
Muriel L. True		Mass. Normal Art School	1921	1921
<b>Supervisor of Music</b>				
Ella G. Moore		Delaware Literary Inst., N. Y. State	1915	1915

STATISTICS OF ENROLLMENT, MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE  
1913-1921

School Year Ending	Enrollment		Av. Membership		Av. Attendance		Percent Attendance		
	Total	High	Total	High	Total	High	Total	High	
June, 1913	1135	194	1081	174	1006	168	838	94	96
" 1914	1246	219	1149	210	1079	202	877	94	95
" 1915	1245	225	1189	217	1152	207	945	96	95
" 1916	1308	236	1211	205	1131	194	937	93	94
" 1917	1274	197	1190	190	1110	170	940	92	90
" 1918	1287	184	1195	168	1125	160	965	94	95
" 1919	1287	160	1274	153	1137	144	993	89	94
" 1920	1355	168	1241	155	1135	148	987	91	95
" 1921	1354	200	1304	187	1228	180	1048	94	96
Sept.-Dec. 1921	1483	245	1409	239	1329	229	1100	94	96

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND PER PUPIL COST.

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
\$41,889.74	\$41,188.23	\$41,816.12	\$49,828.24	\$54,044.16	\$57,026.43	\$79,859.67	\$89,659.62
35.23	34.01	35.14	40.34	44.12	44.69	61.25	63.63

CHANGES IN TEACHING STAFF.

14	12	8	8	11	9	15	15
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