

LAW OFFICES OF
A. B. CARRINGTON,
115 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30, 1895.

Hon. W. L. Strong,
City Hall,
New York.

Dear Sir:

A new school-house is in process of erection on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and the exterior of the building is nearly finished. The sidewalks in front will, I understand, be put down within a few weeks. When it was first proposed to build a new school-house in this neighborhood, the residents of the avenue tried very hard to have the location changed, but in this they were unsuccessful, although nearly all the residents of the west side, whether interested in this avenue or not, think it was a mistake to put the building there.

In finishing the school-house, windows have been put in containing small panes of glass, smaller than those which can be found in any flat or livery stable in this vicinity. This is not in keeping with the neighborhood or with the character of the building, but I presume that the work has gone so far that no change can now be made.

I have recently inquired of the contractors, and find that they propose to put down for sidewalks, stone flags extending to the curb of the street. When West End Avenue was laid out, the

W. L. S. 2.

plan was adopted of having grass-plots between the sidewalk and the curb, and this plan has thus far been followed along the whole length of the avenue. Trees were also planted in these plots, for which a large assessment was paid. If the sidewalk is put down as now proposed, there would be no grass plots at this point, and it would be impossible to put shade trees there. Those originally planted have been destroyed; but last year the legislature took the trouble to put these trees under the control of the Department of Parks, presumably in order that they might be preserved and well taken care of (Laws of 1894, Chap. 46).

In consideration of these facts, it seems to me a great mistake to so construct the walk in front of the school-house as to make it impossible to have shade trees there. If that is done, the city will be the only owner on the whole avenue which has not put down grass plots and taken care of the trees. The residents in the vicinity are very anxious to have these grass plots and shade trees remain, and if any action can be taken to make this possible, it will certainly please them and, I think, will be for the interests of the entire city.

I send this communication to you because I am not certain whether the matter is under the control of the Board of Education or the Park Department, and in the hope that you will have sufficient interest in the matter to bring it to the attention of

LAW OFFICES OF
A. B. CARRINGTON,
115 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

W. L. S. 3.

the officials who will have power to take action in reference to it.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. Carrington

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Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, Sept. 4th, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:

In reference to the communication from Mr. A. B. Carrington, #115 Broadway, enclosed herewith, I would respectfully state that the reason small lights of glass are used, is that the cost of replacing the large breakage which naturally occurs in all school houses, may be reduced. One light of glass in an 8 in. or 10 in. light sash will cost far less than it would were it a one light sash.

The plans for the building provides for the putting in of shade trees and the laying out of grass plots, surrounded by a concrete walk, etc., on the front. This the gentleman could have ascertained had he inquired of the Inspector stationed on the work.

Yours truly,

Robert M. McClellan
President, Board of Education.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT

Office of President.

UNION VETERANS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

CHARLES H. BAXTER,

Central President,

2580 THIRD AVENUE.

CHAUNCEY T. QUINTARD,
Central Recording and Financial Secretary.

WILLIAM C. YORK,
Central Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES K. P. GARRISON,
Central Treasurer.

New York, Aug 31 1895

Hon. W. L. Strong
Mayor City of New York

Dear Sir,

Having tried in other quarters without success I
came to conclusion to lay the matter before You -

I have a daughter, a graduate of 1892 and the only one
of the class not provided for - The first Year after graduating
she was given a few opportunities at substituting, and about
eighteen months ago she was appointed assistant teacher in
the Springhurst School, the most lovely spot within the City,
after others had declined - After serving only a few weeks
she was informed that the position of assistant had been
abolished and since then she has been unable to procure
even one day as substitute -

I have heard no favor found with her and every one
seems to like her and I can see no other reason why
she is set aside than perhaps the one that she is an
American girl and the daughter of an old and genuine
Veteran -

If it lies in Your power to do anything in the
matter You will confer a favor on my daughter, whose
name is Alice Baxter, which will be gratefully remembered
by

Yours respectfully

Charles H. Baxter

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CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

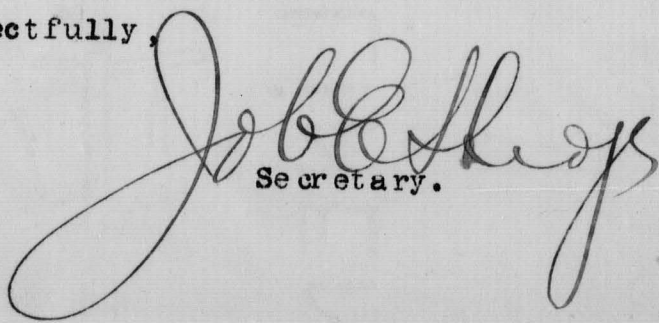
September 3rd, 1895.

Hon. Robert Maclay,
President of Board of Education,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

The Mayor directs me to enclose to you for such attention as you may deem proper, the within communication from Charles H. Baxter, Esq., No. 2, 580 Third Avenue, concerning the appointment of his daughter as a teacher.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

New York, September 10, 1895.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,

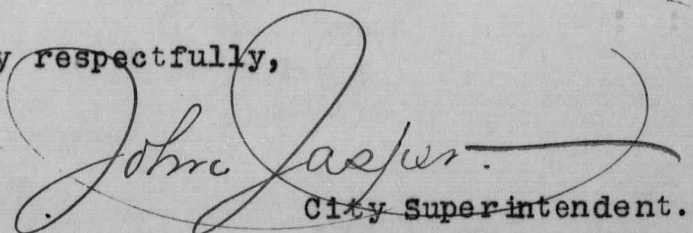
Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to statements made in a letter sent by Mr. Charles H. Baxter to yourself and transmitted by you to the President of the Board of Education, I would say that Miss Alice R. Baxter cannot be appointed as a regular teacher in our schools before obtaining a "provisional license." She now has a "probationary license" and the reports of the Principals show that her work has not been sufficiently satisfactory to entitle her to receive the second, or "provisional" license.

Miss Baxter has never been appointed as an "assistant teacher"; she was appointed as an "additional teacher." The former appointment requires a "provisional license," while the latter appointment is merely temporary and can be held by a teacher with a "probationary license."

Very respectfully,


City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK

COPY.

Nautical School Ship,

"St. Mary's."

New York, Sept. 17th, 1895.

Mr. Arthur McMullen, Clerk,

Board of Education, 146 Grand St.,

New York City.

Dear Sir:--

Your letter of the 17th inst., just received.

The said Barton Seagrave, mentioned in your letter, was employed on board the U. S. S. New Hampshire, the New York Naval Militia ship, but he has left the country leaving many debts unpaid. He was never connected with the School Ship St. Mary's, and at the time of the transaction, June 10th, 1894, the St. Mary's was not in port.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) Hal. M. Hodges,

Lieutenant U.S.N.

Executive.

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

Sept. 18, 1895.

HON. ROBERT MACLAY,

President, Board of Education.

Dear Sir:--

In reply to the inquiry by Messrs. J. & J. W. Stolts addressed to the Mayor and by him referred to you, claiming that they furnished camp chairs to the School Ship in the Harbor of New York, amounting to \$10.00 and that they could not collect the legitimate claim, would respectfully call your attention to the enclosed copy of a communication received from the Executive Officer of the School Ship "St. Mary's" this morning.

Respectfully,

Arthur W. Mullin
Clerk.

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Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

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New York, Oct 19 1895

Hon Wm L. Strong

My dear Mr Mayor,

Kindly permit me to give to you the following statistics relative to the pay of Male and Female teachers employed in our school system which I believe will interest you, and prove to you why it is not feasible to pay same salaries to all.

In the month of May we had regular teachers about as follows:

292. Male teachers receiving an average salary of about 1808.⁰⁰ \$ 527,900.

37.16. Female " " " " " 880.⁰⁰ 3,271,693.

4008. Total 3,799,593.

To pay female teachers in the same proportion as men, would add \$ 3,446,835.⁰⁰ to our budget, a sum that your Board of C. & A. would not, nor could allow.

Male teachers are only employed where they are required, and where in my opinion, women could not generally

perform similar work.

We had in May 47. boys grammar, 9. mixed grammar and 7. mixed grammar and primary schools, a total of 63. schools where male principal were employed.

There were less than 5. male teachers employed in each of the above named schools including the principals, and there are no men employed in the 174. other departments.

You Mr Mayor know as well as I do that instances arise when women could not talk to grown boys as they have to be talked to, and taking into consideration that most of the male teachers are married compelled to provide for families, larger salaries to them are a necessity.

On the other hand, female teachers have by requirement only themselves to provide for, hence similar salaries are not called for and taking all things into consideration same salaries are impracticable.

Hoping that you will not deem the above information and my added opinion obtrusive, I remain

Your most obedient

Charles C. Nehru.

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Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, 189.....

To the Honorable Board of Education
of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1895.

Gentlemen: In accordance with the privilege extended by your Honorable Board, we the Primary Teachers, herein present to you our proposed Schedule of Salaries for Female Assistants in Grammar and Primary Departments and Schools. For objections to the existing Schedule we respectfully refer you to our communication presented to your Honorable Board in December, 1894.

LENGTH OF SERVICE.

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES

FOR

Female Assistants in Primary and Grammar Depts. and Schools.

| | PRIMARY. | | GRAMMAR. | |
|------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | BOYS AND MIXED. | GIRLS. | BOYS. | GIRLS. |
| 1st year, | \$480 | \$420 | \$600 | \$540 |
| 2nd year, | 510 | 450 | 630 | 570 |
| 3rd year, | 540 | 480 | 660 | 600 |
| 4th year, | 570 | 510 | 690 | 630 |
| 5th year, | 600 | 540 | 720 | 660 |
| 6th year, | 630 | 570 | 750 | 690 |
| 7th year, | 660 | 600 | 780 | 720 |
| 8th year, | 690 | 630 | 810 | 750 |
| 9th year, | 720 | 660 | 840 | 780 |
| 10th year, | 750 | 690 | 870 | 810 |
| 11th year, | 780 | 720 | 900 | 840 |
| 12th year, | 810 | 750 | 930 | 870 |
| 13th year, | 840 | 780 | 960 | 900 |
| 14th year, | 870 | 810 | 990 | 930 |
| 15th year, | 900 | 840 | 1020 | 960 |
| 16th year, | 930 | 870 | 1050 | 990 |
| 17th year, | 960 | 900 | 1080 | 1020 |
| 18th year, | 990 | 930 | 1110 | 1050 |
| 19th year, | 1020 | 960 | 1140 | 1080 |
| 20th year, | 1050 | 990 | 1170 | 1110 |

Annual increase \$30 and \$60 difference between teachers of boys' classes and teachers of girls.

In this Schedule the initial salary for teachers of girls' classes in Primary Departments being taken as the basis, that paid to boys' teachers in the same departments is increased by \$60, and the salaries of boys' and girls' teachers in Grammar Departments increased in like proportion, the annual increase being the same in all (\$30).

Reasons for the Adoption of this Schedule.

Since a distinction is made in the salaries of boys' and girls' teachers in the Grammar Grades, the same general rule is certainly applicable in the Primary Grades, and as a matter of justice should be recognized.

Teachers in the New York City public schools are required to have the same license, yet they enter their professional career under four different conditions.

To a certain extent they have the choice of four different lines of work, and for this reason there should be four initial salaries based upon the line of work which teachers have selected or to which they have been assigned.

Experience is equally valuable in all grades of instruction, whether Grammar or Primary, therefore an annual increase of salary should be the teachers' remuneration for experience, and should be proportionate in all grades.

An incentive would then be afforded to a body of workers who for the most part are acknowledged as earnest, zealous, painstaking and conscientious.

It is further suggested that pending your consideration of this proposed schedule, the adoption of a maximum salary of \$1050 for teachers of boys' classes and \$990 for teachers of girls' classes, receive your immediate and favorable consideration.

This suggestion to include all teachers of 20 years' service.

any teacher receiving more now than she would under this plan, we ask not to be touched as regards deducting

A committee from our association will give any explanation your Honorable Body may deem necessary to request at any time.

Thanking you for your many courtesies and assurances of your good will, and asking your favorable consideration of our views,

We are,

Respectfully,

ANNA M. McGEAN,
MARY A. CURRAN,
SARAH GREGORY,
MARY FORSTER,
JENNIE POOLE,
MARY E. GALLAGHER,
REBECCA DOUGLAS.

} *Committee on
Salaries.*

MARY A. MAGOVERN,

President.

JENNIE E. ARCHER,

Corresponding Secretary.

C.O.P.Y.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New York, October 7, 1895.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President, Board of Police Commissioners.

Dear Sir:-

At the last session of the Legislature there was passed "An Act in relation to a Biennial School Census," which became a law on May 7th last, with the approval of the Governor.

By the provisions of the Act it is made the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to take or cause to be taken such school census in all towns and cities of the State having a population of 10,000 or upwards.

The requirements for the census are set forth in the following extract from the law:

"The names and ages of all persons between the ages of four and sixteen; the number of persons in each town or city coming within the application of the law between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, that are unable to read or write; the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age who do not attend school because they are obliged to work within school hours; the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age who are attending other than public schools; and such other (The State Superintendent's) facts as in his judgment may be of importance in securing the information needed to carry out the requirements of Article 9, Section 1 of the State Constitution, or for the improvement of the common school system."

The expense of taking the census is made a charge upon the respective towns and cities, but the appointment of the enumerators is made by the State Department. The State Superintendent, however, has requested our Board to submit for approval recommendations for such appointments. It is estimated that the cost to this city would be from \$25,000 to \$30,000, if the city should employ a corps of enumerators qualified to do the work in a reliable manner.

On behalf of [^]Education I would request that the first census be taken by your department. We recognize the fact that the granting of this request will impose upon the Police a labor that will prove burdensome and for which they cannot receive any monetary compensation, yet the reasons for asking this service seems to us to have some weight.

In the first place, no body of enumerators, no matter how well selected, could secure the desired information with the same accuracy that should mark the results obtained by the uniformed policemen; and it is most desirable that this census, which will be the basis of comparison for succeeding ones, should be both full and accurate. Census books will be supplied by the Board of Education and all work of compilation will be done by its employees.

Secondly, this law was enacted during the present year. The annual appropriations for the Board of Education were made at the end of 1894, and there is no fund from which to draw the amount that would be needed to take the census by the means of paid enumerators.

Lastly, even if there were an available fund, it would be practicably impossible to organize a corps of reliable enumerators which would be sufficiently large to secure the desired facts before the end of the month.

Hoping that your Board will give the matter favorable
consideration,

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(SIGNED)

Robert Maclay,

President, Board of Education.

C.O.P.Y.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New York, October 7, 1895.

Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch,

Comptroller, City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I would call your attention to the enclosed copy of Chapter 550 - Laws of 1895.

From Section 4 it appears that the expense of taking the school census must be paid by the authorities of the respective towns and cities. The Board of Education has been requested by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to submit for his approval recommendations for appointment of enumerators.

Is there any fund available from which to pay the enumerators that may be needed? It is estimated that the amount required for taking the census in the manner required by the new law will be from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

If there be no fund available for this purpose, kindly inform me what action on the part of the Board of Education should be taken to secure the money which will be required to pay for the enumerators, printing, etc., for the census period.

Yours respectfully,

(SIGNED)

Robert Maclay,

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 146 Grand Street.

New York, October 9, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I present for your consideration the following statement with reference to a "school census" which, according to a law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, must be taken during the present month.

From the fact that the "Act in relation to a Biennial School Census" was not passed until the present year, it follows that the contingent fund of the Board of Education could not possibly meet the demand now made for the expense of taking such a census. Knowing this and being desirous of saving the city from the necessity of incurring such expense, I addressed to Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, a communication, a copy of which is enclosed, asking that the census be taken by the Police Department.

After due consideration the Board of Police Commissioners concluded that, by reason of the registration and other matters relating to the approaching election, the demands upon the Police force during the present month would absolutely prohibit their Department from taking the school census.

I also addressed a communication to Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller, a copy of which is enclosed.

In answer to the request for information as to a fund which might be made available for the purposes of the census, the Comptroller stated that he knew of no such fund and could offer no suggestion in regard to the matter.

In this emergency, on behalf of the Board of Education I appeal to yourself as Mayor of the city and Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and to that body to take such action as will enable our Board to comply with the requirements of the law.

Yours very respectfully,

Robert M. La Follette
President, Board of Education.

Board of Education,

Clerk's Office.

No. 146 Grand St.,

New York, Oct. 17, 1895.

In Board of Education, Oct. 16, 1895.

WHEREAS , By an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed at its last session, it is required that a School Census of this City shall be taken in the month of October, 1895, and there is no fund available to the Board for this purpose; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to place in the Budget of the Board of Education for the year 1896 an appropriation of the sum of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars, (\$35,000) for payment of the necessary expenses which may be incurred in taking the School Census required by Chapter 550, Laws of 1896.

A true copy of preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Education at a meeting held Oct. 16, 1895.

Arthur W. M. M. M.
Clerk, Board of Education.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

Oct. 17, 1895.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor.

Sir:--

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education, at its meeting held yesterday, 16th inst., requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to add the sum of \$35,000 to the Estimate of this Board for the year 1896, for the purpose of taking the School Census, as provided by law.

Very respectfully,

Arthur W. Mallon
Clerk.

Board of Education
& estimate
Attendees to

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There are about 680,000 names to be taken by census enumerators. By reason of the amount of information required in connection with each person recorded and, also, on account of the difficulties arising from the great number of foreigners not speaking the English language or understanding it well, each anumerator will take on the average scarcely more than seventy-five names in a day. From these statements it would appear that 300 officers could take the remainder of the school census in thirty days.

R.M.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
No. 146 Grand Street.

In Board of Education, November 6th 1895.

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:-

The Committee on Buildings desire to call the attention of the Board to the matter of having all streets in the neighborhood of the public schools in this city paved with asphalt pavement. The importance of this matter both to the pupils and to the teachers owing to the noise during school hours, especially in those schools which are located on busy thoroughfares, can hardly be over estimated.

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During the present year the Department of Public Works has, at the request of your Committee, provided for laying asphalt pavements in the vicinity of ten of the schools, which was all that could be done with the funds available for that purpose. In addition to these ten schools there are seventeen other schools already provided with such pavement, leaving one hundred and thirty-six schools for which no provision has been made in this respect including twenty-eight in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Wards.

The streets in the neighborhood of these schools cannot, as your Committee is informed, be paved with asphalt until a sufficient appropriation shall have been made by the Legislature for that purpose.

While this matter is of such paramount importance to the public schools, your Committee does not deem it to be among the functions of this Board to initiate proceedings for the purpose of

paving streets, which properly falls under the control of other departments of the City Government.

As this is a matter in which every citizen is interested, and more than others perhaps the Chief Magistrate of the City, your Committee recommend that the matter be respectfully brought to the attention of His Honor the Mayor for such consideration and action thereon as he may deem it advisable to suggest.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That this Board respectfully ask the attention of his Honor, Mayor Strong, to the importance of having asphalt pavement laid in all streets in the vicinity of the Public Schools in this city, including the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, where such pavement has not already been laid, and of securing the funds needed for that purpose by appropriate legislation or otherwise.

Extract from the minutes.

Wm. W. W.
Clerk.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1895.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:-

I transmit herewith copy of report and resolution
adopted by the Board of Education at the meeting held November 6th
1895.

Very respectfully,

Arthur W. Mulline
Clerk.

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NEW YORK, November 8, 1895.

C O P Y .

Hon. Francis M. Scott,

Corporation Counsel, Etc.

Dear Sir:-

I send with this letter a copy of the minutes of the Board of Education for October 1st, which will show what has been attempted by our school authorities to secure means for the taking of the school census which is absolutely demanded for the year 1895.

We have fourteen Attendance Officers in our department; two of these are suffering from such severe illness as to be unable to participate in the work, but the remaining fourteen have been actively engaged in an effort to take the census as far as their numbers would permit. They have completed the census of the first, second and third wards, and have about half finished that of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards. It is estimated that it will take at least one week more to complete the census of the latter three wards. You will note the fact that these are the smallest of all the wards in the city.

The Board of Police Commissioners were unable to accede to the request that this census should be taken by the policemen, giving as a reason that they would be too busily employed in

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK,

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matters connected with the election in addition to other duties to be performed by them.

The city of Brooklyn was much in the same position as that in which we have found our own city placed, yet the Police Commissioner of Brooklyn agreed to have the census of that place taken by the police after the late election should have been held. On behalf of the Board of Education, I would most earnestly request that you urge upon his Honor the Mayor, the necessity of securing for our city the co-operation of the police in order that the census may be completed at the earliest possible date.

Hoping that you will comply with this request and that success will attend your efforts, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(signed)

Robert Maclay

President, Board of Education

BOSTON, U.S.

CHAS. G. LEE CO.

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THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK, November 11th, 1895

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst.
and will see that the Rev. R. Heber Newton is furnished with
the information asked for.

Yours very truly,

Robert MacLay
President.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong, Mayor
of the City of New York,
New York.

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To His Honor
Mayor Strong.

The undersigned herewith
begs to resign from the position
of Inspector of Schools, such
resignation to date from
January 1st 1896.

Respectfully,

H. Edwards Franke

No. 217 East 17 Street.
December 16. '95.

Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, 189.....

For INSPECTOR of the FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT:

DR. J. MILTON MABBOTT,

No. 49 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. City

in place of DR. EDW. FRANKEL, resigned.

DR. MABBOTT is one of the physicians attached to the Out-Patient Department of the New York Hospital.

It is an advantage to have an Inspector whose other duties do not take him down town during school hours, but who could arrange them so that visits to the Schools might be made without difficulty.

Dr. Mabbott is recommended by Inspectors Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer and Miss Collins, and by President Maclay.

Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York,

189

FOR INSPECTOR
in the Eighth District
in place of

MRS. ABBIE HAMILTON McIVOR (Resigned)

MRS. MARY SHEPARD AMORY
of Morris Heights, New York.

Mrs. Amory is a graduate of Vassar College and President of the Vassar Aid Society. Her husband J. J. AMORY is President of the Gas Engine & Power Company, Morris Docks, N. Y.

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK, December 19th, 1895

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

Complying with your request for a succinct statement of the condition of the Board of Education on the first day of January, 1895, the work of the Board during the present year, and any pertinent suggestions as to the future work of the Board, I very respectfully submit the following:

There are now under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education 331 schools and departments -- 254 Grammar and Primary; 27 Evening; 4 Evening High; 1 Nautical and 45 Corporate. During the year there were organized 10 Grammar and Primary Schools and departments, and 1 Evening School, and there were added, by the annexation of a portion of Westchester County, 10 Grammar and Primary Schools and Departments.

The Manual Training course of study has been introduced into two more schools, and Kindergarten classes have been organized in three more. The number of these schools and classes will be increased during the coming year.

The regulations governing the Evening High Schools have been revised with a view to raising the standard of instruction.

The addition to the number of sittings in School Buildings has permitted the increase in attendance in Grammar and Primary Schools, and has given opportunity to transfer to new rooms some of the pupils who had been taught in classes which were larger than was really desirable. Notwithstanding the increase in the sittings, there is an absolute necessity for more school accommodation. The reason for this is two-fold -- the natural growth of population, and the enforcement of the

new Compulsory Education Act. The spread of a knowledge of the provisions of the law amongst the people and the efforts of the attendance officers will bring into the schools additional pupils, and room for these must be made in order that the law shall be properly enforced.

On November 30th, 1895, the number of pupils registered was 184,381; the average attendance being 174,101.

The attendance of the pupils shows a gratifying increase, there being 10,000 more on register at the end of November, 1895, than at the close of the year 1894.

I would call special attention to the matter of the Nautical School, which is maintained by the City. The Board of Education has repeatedly recommended that this should be adopted as a State institution, the number of applications from boys outside of New York City showing that the School should be general rather than local.

On the first day of January, 1895, the number of new school buildings and annexes, calculated to increase the seating accommodations of the Public Schools in this City, under construction, was fifteen. Since that time, we have let contracts for two new school buildings, making a total of seventeen contracts under way.

Of this number, fourteen have been completed, which together with the hired building fitted up, gives a total increased seating accommodation in the Public Schools in 1895 of 17,041 individual sittings.

In addition to this, G.S. No. 9, 82nd Street and West End Avenue, 22nd Ward, will accommodate nearly 2,000 children, and would have been completed were it not for the Strike in the Steam Fitters Organization, which has been in effect, since Nov. 2nd, 1895, thereby preventing

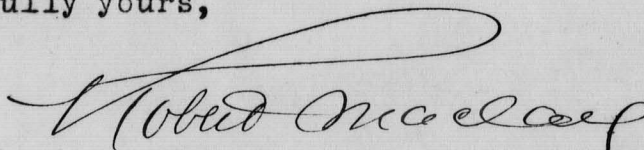
Hon. W.L.S. -- 3

the completion of that branch of the work, and necessitating the school remaining in the old building longer than anticipated.

Plans are now ready for a new school building in the 4th Ward and two in the 24th Ward. This number would have been materially increased were it not for the very great delay in obtaining sites for new schools, twelve of which are under process of condemnation at present

Repairs have been made to the old school buildings, sanitary work, furniture, heating and ventilating apparatus and connecting the schools with the Fire Alarm Telegraph to the full amount of the appropriations for the current year.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert McCalister". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

President, BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK,

90
the completion of that branch of the work, and necessitating the school
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ward and two in the 24th Ward. This number would have been materially
increased were it not for the very great delay in obtaining sites for
new schools, twelve of which are under process of condemnation at present
Repairs have been made to the old school buildings, and

Board of Education,

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

New York, Jan. 8th 1896Hon. William L. Strong
New York

My dear Mayor:- Herewith I send you the letter of which I spoke to you last evening (!). The Circulars contain the endorsement = merits alluded to in the letter. I will only add that the Dictionary is on file at the Hall of the Board of Education and is accessible to all its members.

Kindly return the letter at your convenience, and oblige

Yours very truly

Joseph J. Little

Astor Place

Please take notice that this Petition will be offered to the Board of Education at their meeting (Grand & Chul Sts.) to-day at 4 P.M. Jan 15th

TO THE HONORABLE ...

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

... OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Gentlemen—The undersigned respectfully call the attention of your honorable Board to a statement of facts, for the purpose of appealing for redress at your hands against the positively illegal action of one of your Committees:

In answer to an advertisement calling for bids for printing required by your Board for 1896, we submitted a proposal complying in every respect with the terms of said advertisement. After the opening of the different bids submitted, your committee recommended to your Board that certain portions of said contract should be awarded to the John Polhemus Printing Co., Wm. C. Popper & Co. and ourselves, stating that a saving could be made to the city by awarding each particular item to the lowest bidder, and that all the sureties, on investigation, had been found to be satisfactory (page 1763, Journal, B. of E.). When this recommendation came up for action in your body on December 27th, a communication from the president of Typographical Union No. 6, protesting against the award of any contract to the John Polhemus Printing Co. or to Wm. C. Popper & Co., was presented to your Board. This communication, together with the report of said committee, was then referred back to the Supply Committee, with full power in the premises (page 1826 Journal B. of E.). After the adjournment of your Board, we received a notice to appear before the Supply Committee, at a meeting held December 31st, 1895, and, while before the aforesaid committee, we were requested to state what concessions, if any, we were prepared to make to the Board, in consideration of signing a contract with us. We declined to deviate in any respect from our bid, as made under your advertisement, with the exception that we were willing to insert for the outside or incidental printing (amounting to about \$2,000 for 1895) any scale which should be in force at the present day, instead of that adopted by the Board of City Record on June 29th, 1881, claiming, however, that said scale had never been materially changed, and that it was fair and just to both sides. Contrary to all usages in the matter of public bidding, this interview was behind closed doors, and each bidder was called in separately.

In a report which was handed in at your last meeting, but which was not then read, the Committee on Supplies reports that it has awarded the entire contract to the John Polhemus Printing Co., at terms offered by them under private arrangement with your committee.

An examination of the contract entered into by your Supply Committee with the John Polhemus Printing Co., who were the highest aggregate bidders, proves that no concessions whatever were made which were not embodied in our original bid, and furthermore, that said John Polhemus Printing Co. was allowed to substitute in each instance the lower bids of their competitors, with the exception of a few items in which they were allowed their original high figures.

Your manual, pp. 216 and 217, distinctly prohibits the making of more than one bid by any one party under one advertisement, and also provides that each article shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, provided that his sureties shall prove satisfactory. We claim, therefore, that your said committee exceeded the powers conferred upon it, in making an award contrary to the laws governing your body, thus assuming a power as a committee which the creating body itself did not possess. Furthermore, we claim that it is subversive to sound business morality for the Board of Education to allow the highest aggregate bidder on a proposed contract to substitute the lower figures of his competitors without a readvertisement of the whole contract.

Having served your Board faithfully for ten years, we cannot comprehend why a letter from the members of Typographical Union No. 6, in which they naturally protest against work being taken away from them, should have so far incensed your committee that they reversed their first recommendation, and arbitrarily made an illegal contract, depriving us of our just and legal rights.

We append hereto a table showing the proposed bids of each bidder and the figures substituted in the Polhemus contract, which will fully substantiate our several claims.

Hoping that a fair investigation of the facts by your honorable body will prevent the necessity of a recourse to measures which we wish, if possible, to avoid, and which will be alike unpleasant to your body and your petitioners.

We are, yours respectfully,

DE LEEUW & OPPENHEIMER.

New York, January 14, 1896.

Jan-14

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THE CLERK OF THE COURT
THE BOOK OF EDUCATION
IN THE SUPREMACY

1199 Park Avenue.

My dear Mr Mayor,

Enclosed letter from Supt Jasper
will explain all about the "School
Census," copy of which will be promptly
sent to you as soon as completed.

Sincerely your obedient

Charles C. Wehrum

20/1/96.

Hon Mayor W^m L. Strong.

OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

New York, January 20 1896.

My dear Mr. Wehrum:

In answer to your note I would state that in relation to the school census the Attendance Officers have completed about 240000 names. I hope that the whole matter will be completed in about ten days. You will receive a full statement with detailed statistics of the same and a copy will also be forwarded to His Honor, the Mayor.

Very respectfully,

John Jasper,
City Superintendent.

Jan. 20

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1896.

HON. WM. L. STRONG,

Mayor.

Chairman, Commissioners of ~~the~~ Sinking Fund.

Sir:--

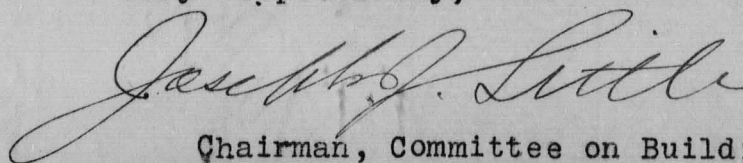
The Board of Education is very desirous of securing full possession of the building known as Essex Market for the purpose of altering the same for school purposes.

Plans for the alterations to the building have been approved by the Department of Buildings, but the work of making these alterations cannot be proceeded with until we secure possession of the third floor.

In the vicinity of this property, children are running about the streets for want of school accommodation, who could be provided for were this building fitted up.

The Committee on Buildings of this Board respectfully urge the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to expedite the matter of having the third floor vacated, so that we can, immediately, take full possession of the premises in question, proceed in making the necessary alterations, fitting up, &c., for the accommodation of pupils, and thereby relieve a much needed want in the 10th Ward.

Very respectfully,



Chairman, Committee on Buildings.

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, February 20th, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

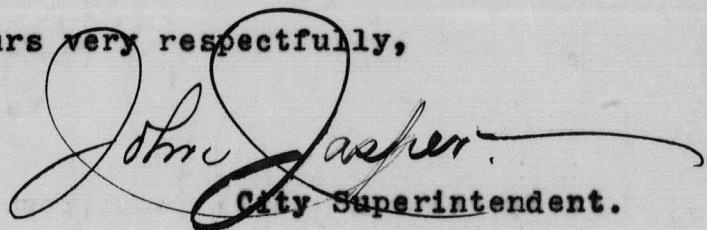
Mayer of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the results, by Assembly Districts, of the first Biennial School Census together with a copy of my report on the same subject, made to the Board of Education at its meeting held February 19th.

From an examination of the census returns and of the report to the Board it will be perceived that additional school accommodations are greatly needed in many localities.

Yours very respectfully,


City Superintendent.

A OF NEW YORK.

97

F 20

NEW YORK, DEPT. OF EDUCATION.

THE NEW YORK STATE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Yours very respectfully,

M

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

Feb. 28, 1896.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor.

Dear Sir:--

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the reports adopted by the Board of Education relative to a proposed issue of \$9,000,000 additional School-house Bonds for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Public Schools for New Sites, Buildings and Improvements, &c.

Very respectfully,

Charles C. Webb

Commissioner.

F 28

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ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK, **March 7th, 1896.**

To the,

Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

My dear Sir:--

I am in receipt of your favor, relative to the application of William T. Salter, of Jersey City, N. J., to have a boy join the Schoolship St. Mary.

The boy is not entitled to admission unless he is a resident of the City of New York, and I have so advised Mr. Salter.

Yours truly,

Robert MacLay
President.

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NEW YORK

Honorable William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor, relative

to the matter of the City of New York, N. Y., to the

City of New York.

The City is not entitled to admission and

City of New York, and I have so advised Mr.

Yours truly,

Copy

Scott Ave
Bedford Park

New York Aug 3rd. 1896.

To the President of the Board of Education
of The City of New York

Dear Sir: A week previous to promotion day
in School No 64, on Aug 25th ult., my son,
William, informed me that he learned, from
one of his associates in school, that he was
not to be promoted. This was so unusual
that I wrote to the principal, Mr. William
J. Kennard, and asked him to kindly
inform me in what studies my son was
deficient, and that in future I would see
to it that he kept up with the procession, etc.
I also requested - provided he was not too
far behind, and if not inconsistent with
the rules - that my son be promoted to the
next grade, and that I would assist him
to catch up in any special deficiency.
I then expressed my surprise at not having been

2

Previously notified of my son's shortcomings,
and requested to be informed in future of
any inattention to his lessons.

I inclose Mr. Kennard's reply, together with
the sample of work referred to, and I am
inclined to ~~the belief~~ believe that you will
agree with me that no jury, however stupid,
would ever think of convicting the author of
a charge of politeness.

Henceforth I had a vague idea that American
institutions were created by the people,
supported by the people, for the benefit of the
people; and that those temporarily in charge
of these institutions were the servants of the
people. Such treatment as this leads me
to the belief that the people's servants are
more ambitious in drawing fat salaries
for doing nothing than they are to promote
the interests for which they are supposed to
be paid. I do not wish to be understood to
complain because my son was not promoted; but

I do find fault with a system which permits a pupil to go through a whole term with a daily deficiency recorded against him, and the parents remain in ignorance of the fact, and with the principal for the studied discourtesy with which he has treated a polite request, having for its object the advancement of the pupil, and the credit of the school.

I may now state that the boy is 15 years of age, and that no complaint has ever been made against ^{him} for anything in the schools which he has attended - Nos 85 & 84.

These specimens of his work are not a fair list of his accomplishments, especially his writing. His capacity is receptive enough, if properly directed. These specimens of his work are not examined by his teacher, but by some of the children in the class, as you will observe by the signatures. Trusting you will give this matter the attention it deserves
I am etc. John Gallaher

Scott Ave.
Bedford Park,
New York March 23. 1896

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, etc.

Dear Sir: I enclose you a copy of a letter sent by me to the President of the Board of Education on Feb'y 2nd. to which no reply has been received. The following also is a copy of Mr. Remond's reply to my request, referred to: "These are samples of his work."
- Wm. J. Remond -

My reason for sending this to you is
First: to acquaint you with the manner in which a citizen and taxpayer is treated by your subordinates.
Second: that you may know of the inattention or incompetency of the teachers charged with the responsibility of the education of the young. Indeed if you desire to test the kind of education served up in School No. 64, Graham, you may select my child in

2

Any of the grammar classes and he
will inform you that: "I seen Smith
yesterday", or "I have saw Jones to-day".
Trusting to receive through you the
information which has been denied
me by your subordinates, viz: whether
my children are to remain in school
for a whole term with a deficiency
record against them, and I to remain
in ignorance of it.

Respectfully yours

J. H. Gallagher

*will not fasten
investigate and
report to me
immediately*

CITY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

March 24th, 1896.

Rue

Hon. Robert Maclay,

President of Board of Education,

New York.

Dear Sir:-

The Mayor directs me to enclose to you for attention and report direct to him, the within communication from John Gallagher, Esq., Scott Avenue, Bedford Park, New York, concerning alleged incompetency of teachers.

Very respectfully,

J. B. Kelly
Secretary.

April 2

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OFFICE OF THE
CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
JOHN JASPER,
City Superintendent.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

New York, April 2, 1896.

Hon. William L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. John Callaher's complaint to you concerning the non-promotion of his son in the Fordham school was referred to me by Hon. Robert Maclay for investigation.

I have the honor to report that a full and careful inquiry has been made into this case which developed the following facts, viz:

The boy's teacher reported that he was not eligible for promotion. The Principal, having no reason to question the teacher's judgment, inhibited the lad's transfer to a higher grade.

In order to guard against errors of judgment on the part of both Principals and teachers, on such occasions, the Board of Education has enacted a by-law that, whenever a parent is dissatisfied with the non-promotion of his child, the Principal shall examine such child and preserve the records thereof.

Mr. Callaher did not, in the Principal's opinion, express such dissatisfaction, inasmuch as his letter of complaint seemed to admit defects in the lad's class standing, and based his plea for promotion on a friendship which he fancied to exist be-

(2) *New York,*

tween himself and the Principal.

In his failure to discern dissatisfaction in said letter, the Principal would seem to have erred. The communication which Mr. Gallaher subsequently addressed to Your Honor on the subject makes it clear that the parental dissatisfaction was unmistakable.

I directed the Principal's attention to this matter, and he thereupon made the required examination. Meanwhile, special parental attention had been given to the pupil's home studies, which circumstance, coupled with the fact that the boy is fifteen years old and has manifested new ambition in consequence of this inquiry, has influenced the Principal in arriving at a decision to advance him to a higher grade.

The boy was accordingly promoted, and I am as grateful to Your Honor as he is, for having had my attention directed to his case.

Very respectfully,

John Jasper
City Superintendent.

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK, April 2nd, 1896

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor City of New York.

My dear Sir:-

Enclosed I hand you a copy of a letter sent to
Hon. Hamilton Fish, in reference to Assembly Bill No. 1947, introduced
by Mr. Carlisle, which expresses my views as to same.

Yours very truly,

Robert MacLay

Prest. Bd. of Education.

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK, April 2nd, 1896

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
No. 57 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

Further complying with your request in reference to my views as to School Bills, I now wish particularly to refer to Assembly Bill No. 1947, introduced by Mr. Carlisle, entitled "An Act to secure proper sanitary conditions and proper ventilation in public buildings and school-houses". I would say that I have carefully examined the measure and am heartily in accord with the intents thereof, but some of the provisions would, in the case of this city, be a very great hardship and occasion an enormous outlay of money.

Sec. 2, lines 7 to 11, seems reasonable, but line 12 should be qualified to explain definitely what is meant by the number a "public building or a school-house can accommodate". For instance, on one or two days in the year, the assembly rooms of some of the schools are very much crowded during commencement exercises, by the parents and friends of the pupils, when there is in reality only standing-room. It stands to reason that we should not be required to provide accommodation for this uncommon gathering.

Lines 21, 22 and 23, page 2, leave it apparently to the Board of Health to determine whether or not the work could not be done "without unreasonable expense". It can be readily seen that there might be a very great variety of opinion among the various Boards of Health throughout the State, to the end that similar buildings in different localities might not be treated in the same manner. There might also

H.P. -- 2

be pressure brought to bear so that buildings, which justly should come under the law, would not be required to comply therewith.

In this connection I would also call your attention to the fact that we have something like one hundred and thirty-six buildings which would come under the provisions of this Act, and if these were ventilated, even to the minimum allowance per capita, as given by the bill, the cost, including the necessary incidental work, would be upwards of one million dollars.

In reference to the time limit imposed by Sec. 4, I would say that it would be a physical impossibility to even attempt this enormous task within the four weeks named. Even if we should attempt to do it in one year, it would necessitate the preparation of plans and specifications for about three buildings each week during that period, and the closing of the schools for a period ranging from three to four months. A net result of closing half the school houses in the city for one year.

Doubtless, you are aware that we are taking up the ventilation of the old school buildings as rapidly as possible, and that we are hindered each season by the lack of mechanics to carry on the work. Notwithstanding this, we have already provided ventilation in many of the old buildings and in all of the new ones which have been erected since 1891, the standard allowance being 30 cu. ft. of fresh air introduced and removed, per child per minute.

It is the policy of this Board, as I understand it, to pursue this same course as rapidly as possible, to the end that all the old and new buildings shall be provided with a proper and sufficient

H.F. 22 --3

means of ventilation, even without the passage of any such law as contemplated by Assembly Bill 1947. I am therefore of the opinion that an amendment should be made to the Bill exempting the Public Schools of New York City.

Yours very truly,

Prest. Bd. of Education.

ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

NEW YORK,

April 2

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1896.

Hon. Robert Maclay,

President.

Dear Sir:-

In response to your inquiry for financial statistics relative to the period during which Mayor Hewitt was in office 1887-1888, I would report as follows:-

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Estimate for, 1888, | \$4,364,365 |
| Allowed, | <u>4,303,167</u> |
| Deduction, | <u>\$ 61,198</u> |
| Estimate for 1889, | \$4,271,068.86 |
| Allowed, | <u>4,079,008.86</u> |
| Deduction, | \$ 192,060.00 |

Very respectfully,

Charles C. McInerney
Chairman Finance Committee.

Deduction

Allowed,

5 Estimate for 188

Deduction

Allowed,

Estimate

would report as

to the period of

In respect

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HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1896.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:--

In connection with the amended Assembly Bill No. 1118, appropriating five million dollars to provide accommodation for the children now excluded for lack of room in the schools of New York City, now before you for approval, permit me as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education to state; That we have carefully prepared a statement, herewith respectfully submitted, showing in detail our present actual requirements.

This statement was carefully prepared with the aid of our Superintendents, Messrs. Jasper and Snyder, our Clerk, Mr. McMullin, our Bookkeeper, Mr. Cook, and with the aid of the records of the Board of Education and of the Sites and Building Committees.

After completion this statement of actual necessities was submitted to our Superintendents of Schools and School Buildings with the request that they strike therefrom any and every item that they could not certify to as being an actual immediate necessity and also to strike therefrom whatever they considered to be an excess in estimated cost.

Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Jasper, has certified to me that each and every item named is a necessity and Superintendent, Mr. Snyder, has certified to me that the estimated costs are as correct as they could be made in the circumstances.

Hon. W. L. S. --2.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

You, Mr. Mayor, are aware that should this Bill receive your approval and the same become a law, not one penny under its provisions can be expended by the Board of Education without first carefully framing descriptions plans and specifications of the sites and Buildings contemplated to be purchased and erected; and submitting them to your Board of Estimate and Apportionment for thorough investigation and approval. Every safeguard in reference to any expenditure under this Bill, is under full control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of which you are an honored member. The statement of actual requirements submitted shows a necessity for nine million of dollars in addition to what sums are now available. The Legislature I firmly believe made a mistake in amending the provision of this bill to five million dollars, but, we are by necessity bound to accept what we can get, rather than be stopped altogether in providing what is a necessity to the clamoring masses, relying upon a future Legislature to grant the actual means required.

Briefly detailed our actual necessities are as follows:

Needed improvements to 29 old school buildings in light, sanitation and ventilation.

Nine New Annexes to old schools.

Sixteen new schools to replace 20 old schools, reported no longer useful, unsanitary, or requiring to be consolidated in the

NEW YORK,

interests of efficiency and economy.

Six new schools to replace eight hired and twenty entirely new sites and schools. These new schools and annexes will contain about 1455 class-rooms; 658 of them will be required to replace those now in old and hired schools, leaving new provision of 997 additional class rooms to the system that will provide accommodation for 49,750 children now unprovided for. When all the improvements thus contemplated and described are completed, some 20 old sites can be sold which will net about one and a half million of dollars.

However, this latter sum cannot be realized until the Board of Education shall have had the full use of the nine million of dollars for the requirements as detailed and explained. Our past experience has proved that at least three years will surely elapse after the means are at command before the sites specified can be secured and the schools completed for use.

During these 3 years judging from our records of the past 3 years when our school attendance increased by 21,831 pupils, some ten more new schools will be needed to erect which an additional large sum will become an absolute necessity.

Thus you plainly see that the Board of Education has not exaggerated but made a statement of actual wants due the waiting masses clamoring and knocking at the doors of schools in search of

Hon. W. L. S. -- 4.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

the education their children are entitled to and which the statute declares compulsory.

Facts:--

Superintendent, Mr. Jasper, officially reported that during the year 1895 24,000 children were refused admission to our schools for lack of room.

The official school census taken last fall disclosed the fact that there were in this City 983 Truants; 65,117 children from 4 to 8 years of age and 101,399 from 8 to 21 years of age not in any schools. There were also 65,285 in other schools all of whom ought to be in our public schools, all of whom are entitled to be there and most of whom would be in our public schools but for the lack of adequate accommodation.

These official statistics are proof that the wants detailed in our statement are moderately described and are actual necessities.

In view of the above described facts and our statute law of compulsory education it would seem a clear violation of duty to refuse provision for ample accommodation to provide school-room for all seeking an education.

I deem it my duty to place before you the detailed statements of the actual requirements of the public for school accommodation earnestly requesting your hearty approval of the Bill in

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

Hon. W. L. S. -- 5.

question.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Charles C. Wehrum.

Apr. 20

105

M

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1896.

HON. WM. L. STRONG,

Mayor, City of New York.

Dear Sir:--

Please find herewith a copy of the Directory of the Board of Education for the year 1896, and a copy of the Manual for the year 1895. The Manual for the year 1896 will, in a few days, come from the printer; and when received it will be sent to you without delay.

Respectfully yours,

Arthur W. Miller
Clerk.

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Dear Sir:--

Board of Education

the year 1898.

common the law

will delay.

Yours

NEW YORK, March 17, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED
by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand street, New York City, until 4 P. M., on Monday, March 30, 1896, for placing flag-poles and American flags on roofs of school buildings.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blank proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this city, are required in all cases.

No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecedent dealings with the Board of Education render their responsibility doubtful.

The party submitting a proposal must include in his proposal the names of all sub-contractors, and no change will be permitted to be made in the sub-contractor's name without the consent of the Committee on Buildings and Superintendent of School Buildings.

It is required as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of any proposals, that a certified check upon, or a certificate of deposit of, one of the State or National banks or Trust Companies of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the President of this Board, shall accompany the proposal to an amount of not less than three per cent. of such proposal, when said proposal is for or exceeds ten thousand dollars, and to an amount not less than five per cent. of such proposal when said proposal is for an amount under ten thousand dollars; that on demand, within one day after the awarding of the contract by the Committee, the President of the Board will return all the deposits of checks and certificates of deposits made, to the persons making the same, except that made by the person or persons whose bid has been so accepted; and that if the person or persons whose bid has been so accepted shall refuse or neglect, within five days after due notice has been given that the contract is ready for execution, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit or of the check or certificate of deposit made by him or them shall be forfeited to and retained by this Board, not as a penalty, but as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall be paid into the City Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York; but if the said person or persons whose bid has been so accepted shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his or their deposit of check or certificate of deposit shall be returned to him or them.

JOSEPH J. LITTLE, Chairman.

ARTHUR McMULLIN, Clerk.

Dated NEW YORK, March 16, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
the Board of School Trustees for the Tent
at the Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146

1896.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NEW YORK CITY.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATIONS

*Of Flag Poles to be furnished and set up on the various
Schools of the city as may be directed.*

For day and hour of receiving proposals, see *City Record*.

For plans, specifications and proposal blanks, apply to
the Superintendent of School Buildings, 146 Grand street.

For blank form of the contracts, apply to the Clerk of
the Board of Education, 146 Grand street.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all the
bids for the work. No bid will be received or considered
which has any memorandum written thereon or attached
thereto.

The award of contract is to be to the lowest responsible
bidder for the entire number of flag poles required to be
furnished and set up. The work is to be commenced im-
mediately after the contract is executed, and to be com-
pleted by May 15, 1896.

To be returned to

Peter Mance

241 South W. 11th

Generally.—The following provisions and conditions are intended and are to be understood to apply to each and every kind of work and materials hereinafter named.

Any doubt as to meaning of this specification, or any obscurity in the wording, will be explained by the Superintendent, and all directions and explanations required, alluded to or necessary to complete any of the provisions of this specification, and give them due effect, will be given by said Superintendent.

During the performance of the work the contractor will place proper and sufficient guards and fences for the prevention of accidents, and will put up and keep, every night, between sunset and sunrise, signal lights as required at different parts of the work, and also other and suitable and sufficient lights, and will indemnify and save harmless the Committee on Buildings, their officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against and from all suits and actions of every name and description brought against them, or any of them, and against and from all damages and costs to which they or any of them may be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or from any improper or defective material, machinery, implement or appliance used in performing the same, or from any act or omission on the part of the contractor or his agents; and so much of the moneys due to the contractor under and by virtue of his contract as shall or may be deemed necessary by the Committee on Buildings, Board of Education, shall or may be retained by the said Committee on Buildings until all such suits, actions and claims shall have been settled, and evidence to that effect furnished to the satisfaction of said Board of Education.

All cutting out for poles, also making good the same at

all parts with materials to match the present work, also all work not specially named in this specification, such as repairing or making good all work in connection with the work being done, or repairing any damage that may occur to work, is being done and made good, new materials as may be required to complete all works to be furnished by the contractor without extra charge. All damaged places in roofs after the work is finished are to be repaired, and all dirt, etc., must be removed from roofs and gutters.

The work to be furnished and done under the direction and supervision of, and made satisfactory to, the Committee on Buildings and the Superintendent of School Buildings, who shall have power to reject any and all materials and work that do not conform to the letter and spirit of this specification.

Proposals must name price for all the articles to be furnished under this specification, and the contractor must furnish all manner of tools, implements, ladders, ropes, scaffolding, cartage, etc., for the proper construction of the work in a workmanlike manner.

All work to be performed and materials furnished to be according to the laws of the State and Municipality applicable thereto, especially of Chapter 622 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy," entitled 'An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or otherwise engaged on public work,' which provides that * * * *"all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter employed by the state, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the state or such corporation for performance of public works, * * * shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics,*

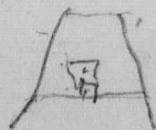
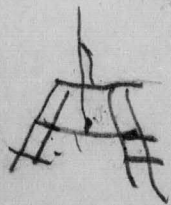
workingmen and laborers are employed in said locality. And in all such employment, none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the state, any municipal corporation therein and by persons contracting with the state or any municipal corporation thereof." * * *

The contractor is to furnish and set up complete **98** flag poles as follows: 84 30-foot poles and 14 22-foot poles as hereinafter specified.

This specification is intended to provide for all necessary articles needful to erect and secure the flag poles and running gear for same, and a guarantee from the contractor that all parts of the standing work, together with the gear, will remain firm, rigid, and in good order for a period of six (6) months from date of completion of contract.

The 30-foot poles (30 feet above roof) to be of good, sound, well-seasoned, straight-grained spruce, free from knots, checks, sap, or other imperfections, to be six (6) inches in diameter at the butt, and three (3) inches in diameter at the top, tapering equally, and to run down through the roof from five (5) to six (6) feet, or more, as directed, properly tenoned and set in timber not less than three (3) feet long by 4x12 inches, with all necessary timber braces under roof; each pole to be provided with proper iron spider bands $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 1-inch round iron braces secured through roof to beams with lag screws to make pole rigid, and a $\frac{3}{8}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch copper band at top of pole. Also a 6-inch *lignum vitae* truck, and 8-inch copper gilt ball properly fastened by iron rod 12-inch long, two (2) sets of navy regulation woven halyards, with all necessary galvanized iron cleats, hooks, and other hardware necessary for the proper working of same.

22-foot Poles.—To be made of same material as heretofore specified, four (4) inches at butt and two (2) inches at top, tapering equally. To be passed through the mullion of frame



or over sill, and firmly fastened inside with iron plates, spider bands and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch braces. Also 5-inch truck (*lignum vitae*), 5-inch copper gilt ball properly fastened with iron rod 12 inches long; a copper band $\frac{1}{4}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top of pole, two (2) sets of navy regulation woven halyards, with all necessary galvanized iron cleats, hooks, and other hardware necessary for the proper working of same. All *inclined* 22-foot poles from windows to have at least 4 inches rise to the foot in length. Each pole to have three coats of white lead and linseed oil.

Remove all work that may interfere with placing poles where directed, and all poles, unless otherwise specified, are to be set directly over the main entrance to the building, as per the following schedule.

The 30-foot poles are to be painted one coat of white lead (Colgate's or Jewett's) and linseed oil before placed in position, and all woodwork above roof is to receive two (2) coats of same material at completion. All outside ironwork to be painted, at first, one coat of red lead and linseed oil, and afterwards two coats of white lead and linseed oil.

Schedule showing location and position for flag poles.

THIRTY (30) FOOT POLES.

On roof: P. S. 34, 14, 36, 13, 5, 31, 9, 21, 10, 20, 6, 30, 25, 26, 27, 44, 60, 45, 47.

On roof: G. S. 2, 31, 8, 38, 20a, 42, 15, 22, 88, 24, 37, 39, 46, 52, 54, 57, 86, 89, 93, 65f, 90, 92, 21a, 47, 13, 19, 40, 18, 27, 53, 73, 76, 77b, 82, 32, 33, 48, 49, 9c, 17, 84, 87d, 94e.

On tower: P. S. 1, 40, 4, 16, 41; G. S. 75, 36, 68, 72, 78, 83, 34, 79, 59, 70, 74, 26, 28, 80, 61, 62, 97.

NOTE.

All to be 30 feet clear above all crestings, cornices, etc., or other work.



TWENTY-TWO (22) FOOT POLES.

On roof: P. S. 29, 32, set perpendicular.

On roof: P. S. 19, 23, 28, set inclined.

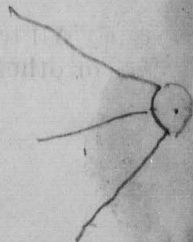
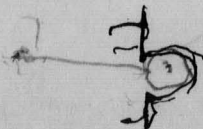
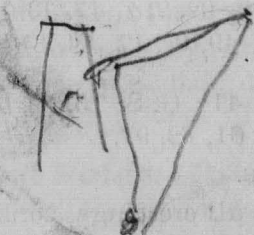
Out of window: P. S. 15, 12, 35; G. S. 12, 71, 4, 14, 50,
97 Annex, set inclined.

NOTE

- a. Run halyards to center window, fourth story.
- b. Eighty-sixth street corner.
- c. Eighty-second street centre entrance.
- d. Southwest corner.
- e. Amsterdam avenue main entrance.
- f. Run halyards to second story.

New York, March , 1896.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent School Buildings.



22-17-335 w-47-9 am
 28-257 w-40- in line
 80-225 w-41- town
 84-430 w-55- 10

87- 77 w- 10- west com
 94- 68 str. entrance
 41 468 w- 58- 1000

93- 93 st andam
 1- 227 E 100

9- 1913 9 am
 32 182- Wadesworth

60-145 Colage Ave
 61-169-70-3 ave

90-163- Eagle ave
 62 157 Cortain Ave

44 Branch Beach 149
 2 116 Hecuss st
 12 371 Madison G

200 Monroe

15-428-826-91
 31-272-18
 5-249-8
 8-300-88
 8-46-061-46
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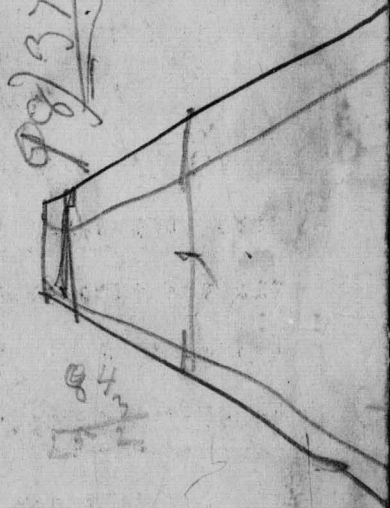
west com

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New York, May 1st, 1896

Hon. W. L. Strong,

Mayor of the City of New York,

Dear Sir:-

I am a spar maker at 241 South St. in this City, and complain of unjust and unfair treatment by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand St, N.Y. City, Joseph J. Little, Chairman, acting on proposals for furnishing and setting up Flag Poles on the City School Buildings, received pursuant to the annexed specifications and advertisement.

I submitted a proposal in the regular way, conforming in all respects substantially with the prescribed conditions, for \$3750. There were two other bids received, one for \$3990., and one for \$4300.. My bid was accompanied by a certified check for \$225., and a bond signed by two sufficient bondsmen, Philip Collins, 78 Monroe St. and Christopher Mooney, both of them being real estate owners in this City. I was the lowest bidder by \$240., but my bid was rejected, notwithstanding it was the lowest, and in violation of the condition expressed in the advertisement, the contract was awarded to Chesebro & Whitman, ladder makers, on their bid for \$3990.

I protested to the Committee, then and there, the 30th of March, 1896, at 146 Grand St., N. Y. City, against my bid being thrown out, and against the contract being given to a higher bidder, on the ground that such action by the said Committee was illegal and irregular, but was answered instantly, "We have decided in the Executive Session to give the contract to the next bidder, and that settles it"

Very respectfully submitted,

Peter Mooney
241 South Street
16
9

I was the lowest

point of their period
two sufficient point

big was reconstructed

were two other big

specific apparatus

I appreciate

agreement.

School Buildings,

acting on proposals

Board of Education

M
HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1896.

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir:--

In accordance with Section 6 of Chapter 387 of the Laws of 1896, I transmit herewith a map of the City of New York divided into thirty-five (35) School Inspection Districts, said division having been made at a meeting of the Board of Education held on April 30th, 1896.

I enclose a copy of the Minutes of the Board of Education of the date mentioned showing the action of the Board and the lines of divisions of the various districts.

Very respectfully,

Arthur W. Mullen

Clerk.

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M

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 146 GRAND STREET.

NEW YORK,

May 15, 1896.

C

HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG,

Chairman, Board of City Record.

Sir:--

Application is hereby made for authorization to publish once a week for three weeks in two newspapers of this County, the accompanying notice of examination for State Scholarship in Cornell University.

Respectfully,

Arthur W. Mullie

Clerk.

Last year the papers designated were "School" and "The Sun."

FORM OF NOTICE.

(Form of notice to be published in two newspapers in each county, once a week, for three weeks prior to the examination.)

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

State Scholarships.

(Notice pursuant to title XII, Chapter 556, Laws of 1894)

A competitive examination of candidates for the State Scholarships in Cornell University, falling to the county of New York will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, No. 146 Grand Street, on Saturday, the sixth day of June, 1896, commencing at 9/00 A. M.

Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the present school year, and actual residents of this State.

No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship, should one be awarded.

The examination will be upon the following subjects, viz; English, arithmetic, plane geometry, algebra, through equadratic equations, and either Latin, French or German, at the option of the candidate.

There will be as many candidates appointed from this county as there are Assembly districts in the county. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in order of merit.

Dated at New York City, this fourteenth day of May, 1896.

John Jasper,

City superintendent of Schools.

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The Director should also be examination officer responsible for

the examination of the candidates and the results of the examination.

The examination should be held in the month of June or July.

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ROBERT MACLAY,
President.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
No. 146 GRAND STREET,

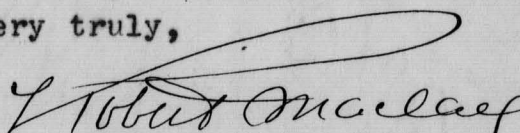
NEW YORK, May 23rd, 1896.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your favor of 21st inst., enclosing memorandum of your appointments of the new School Inspectors, for which I thank you.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert MacLay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the sender.

President, Bd. of Education.

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which I thank you.

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