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The history of the schools of Granby, Massachusetts.

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THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF
GRANBY, MASSACHUSETTS

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THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF
GRANBY, MASSACHUSETTS

By
DOROTHY PIERCE

A Problem Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Science
In Education

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

Amherst, Massachusetts

1942

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

When I came to Granby, Massachusetts, I had the experience of teaching in the Little White School. It was inconvenient, cold in winter, and very old, but as it was my first school and as I loved teaching I came to like the old building. Then someone told me that it was the oldest building in town and that some day a group of people hoped to convert it into a home for Granby's old pictures and other valuable old pieces. This information interested me greatly, and I asked questions of many of the town's older residents, and found that my school-building had a very lengthy and interesting history as it had been a church and also a town hall before it had become a school.

Once my interest in the old school building had become aroused many interesting bits of information drifted toward me. I found several of the older residents of Granby, who knew much about their town's history, were proud of Granby, and enjoyed telling about the early events of the town. Soon I found that I was learning much about Granby and uncovering interesting material. Then I discovered that the names of many of my school children could be traced back to some of the first residents of Granby and I became interested in old family names.

As I had become so interested in the history of my school and pupils, it occurred to me that it would be fun to try to learn about the other schools and to uncover

more facts, and that these facts would make an interesting story. Thus it was that the idea of collecting this material about the history of the Granby Schools and putting it into a continuous story formed.

CHAPTER II

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND SCHOOLS

THE BEGINNING OF
THE HISTORY OF
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

The Connecticut River first became known to the colonists in 1631, and in 1636 William Pynchon and a little band of men came down the "Old Bay Path" to what is now Springfield. This event was the beginning of the authentic history of Western Massachusetts. 1.

THE PETITION FOR A
GRANT OF LAND UP THE
CONNECTICUT RIVER
APRIL 18, 1659

The settlement of Hadley was brought about by troubles in the churches of Hartford and Wethersfield in Connecticut. 1.

About two years before Hadley was settled a church council, which was composed of delegates of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies declared "that the rite of baptism might be administered to the children of non-communicants if they themselves were baptised and of a decent external life." This caused a division of sentiment in Hartford. Samuel Stone, a Hartford minister, liked the new way of extending the recognized conditions of church membership and also favored some of the measures of the Presbyterians. These tendencies of Rev. Stone were opposed by a minority of the church, who were on the point of joining the Wethersfield Church under Rev. John Russell. The court interfered and laid an injunction on both parties

1. Gay, W. B. and W. B., compilers and editors, "Gazatteer of Hampshire County, Mass., 1654-1887", Published by W. B. Gay and Co., Syracuse. Pages 8, 280.

forbidding excommunication and the secession. The minority then petitioned on April 18, 1659 for a grant of land up the Connecticut River, and thus hoped to settle the trouble.

The petition was granted with the condition that a council should be called for an orderly settlement of the troubles.

This council considered both sides, gave acceptable terms of reconciliation, and a friendship between the Hartford and Hadley churches sprang up and is still continuing.

Thus it appears that the founders of Hadley were strict and determined Congregationalists as opposed to the new way of extending the recognized conditions of church membership on the one hand and to Presbyterianizing tendencies on the other. 1.

THE FOUNDING OF
HADLEY, 1661

Only forty-two men joined this expedition up the Connecticut River.

They named their land Hadley,

probably from Hadley in Old England, and it was applied by the general court in 1661. By 1663 forty-seven house-lots were arranged on the two sides of the single street. 1.

SETTING OFF FROM
HADLEY OF HATFIELD,
1670; SOUTH HADLEY,
1732; AND AMHERST,
1734

Only eight years after the laying out of Hadley the west side petitioned the colonial governor and

deputies for a separate organization. They stated the in-

1. Gay, W. B. and W. B., compilers and editors, "Gazetteer of Hampshire County, Mass., 1654-1887". Published by W. B. Gay and Co., Syracuse. Pages 280, 282.

conveniences of the ferry especially as violating the Lord's Day and of the work and trouble of crossing the river in rough weather. For three years this matter was debated, but in 1670 the incorporation was granted and the territory set off was called Hatfield after a town in England. The terms of the separation stated that a large portion of the meadow land next to the river, west of the ferry, was to be reserved to Hadley. In 1692 Hatfield tried to have their land transferred to her domain. This was not obtained until forty-one years later after a series of hard legal contests. 1.

Hadley had to part with still more land for South Hadley including the present town of Granby was made a separate precinct in 1732 and Amherst was set off in 1734. 1.

SOUTH HADLEY INCORPORATED AS A DISTRICT, APRIL 1753

South Hadley was incorporated as a district in April 1753. Then all powers of a township were conferred on it except that of sending a representative to the general court. The district shared this privilege with Hadley and Amherst until 1775. 1.

EARLIEST SETTLERS OF GRANBY

In 1727 twenty-one men lived south of Mt. Holyoke. Four of these men lived in what is now Granby. 1. They were John Lane, Ephraim Nash, John

1. Gay, W. B. and W. B., compilers and editors, "Gazetteer of Hampshire County, Mass., 1654-1887". Published by W. B. Gay and Co., Syracuse. Pages 284, 437, 265.

Smith, and Ebenezer Taylor. During the next four years five more men came. They were Timothy Nash, Joseph Nash, William Dickinson Jr., Nehemiah Dickinson, and Thomas Taylor. Six other men came during the next nine years--- Stephen Warner Jr., James Smith, Noah Ferry, Samuel Moody, John Moody, and Hezekiah Smith. From 1740--1750 the following twelve men came----William Eastman, Aaron Nash, Phinehas Smith 1st, Seth Clark, Noah Clark, John Preston, Experience Smith, Eleazar Nash, Martin Nash, Hezekiah Smith Jr., Jonathan Selden and Samuel Dickinson. 1.

By 1768 the inhabitants in what is now Granby numbered about 400. 2.

VOTED TO BUILD A
SCHOOLHOUSE, 1738,
AND PROVIDE A
SCHOOLMASTER, 1747

In 1738 South Hadley voted to build a one-room schoolhouse "23 foote long and 18 foote broad and 7 foote between joints". This schoolhouse was not finished until 1754. It had a fireplace nearly five feet deep across one side and a chimney of rough stones. Beneath the school cellar was a place of retreat in case of Indian attacks. 2.

1. Gay, W. B. and W. B., compilers and editors, "Gazetteer of Hampshire County, Mass., 1654-1887". Published by W. B. Gay and Co., Syracuse. Pages 265.

2. Johnson, Clifton, "Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley". Published by Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass., 1932. Pages 177 and 161.

South Hadley in 1747 voted to provide a school-
master. 1.

The Commonwealth required every town of one-
hundred families to have a school to fit for college. On
account of the poor roads and the boundaries of the town
being six to ten miles apart it was impossible to collect
all of the pupils in one place, so school had to be held in
rotation. 2. In 1755 school was to be kept by one teacher
in three places, two months in each place----the school-
house in South Hadley Center, at Falls Woods, and at
Deacon John Smith's in West Parish now a part of Granby. 3.
For the schooling \$22.22 was appropriated in 1755. 1.

FIRST SCHOOL IN
SOUTH HADLEY

The first school in South Hadley,
which was finished in 1754, was
upon the site occupied by the dental
office of the late Dr. Preston. 2.

Girls were not allowed to attend the public
schools. 2.

In order to sustain the fire each boy was ex-
pected to furnish a cord of wood and if parents were
neglectful the son was "sent to Coventry." 2. This

1. Johnson, Clifton, "Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut
Valley". Published by Milton Bradley Co., Springfield,
Mass. 1932. Page 161.

2. Eastman, Sophie E., "In Old South Hadley". Published by
Beakely Printing Co., Chicago, 1912. Pages 48-69.

3. Judd, Sylvester, "History of Hadley, Mass." Page 401.

meant that his classmates would neither speak to nor play with him, and that he would be scorned until the wood was brought. 1.

Around the sides of the room that were not occupied by the fireplace two series of boards were fashioned to the wall, one above the other and a few feet apart. These boards served as desks. Lead pencils were unknown and paper was so scarce and expensive that some of the pupils had to do their sums in the sand outside with pointed sticks. There was plenty of sand for the village center was known as Sand Hill. 1.

HOW PENS AND INK WERE MADE

The art of making pens was taught in school. Wild geese must be shot to get quills. Quills with long handsome feathers were not demanded, but short and stubby ones. Ink was made by boiling the bark of oak trees or of hard maple trees for several days and then adding sugar in order to give the writing a glossy finish. Another way to make ink was to take the green peelings of walnuts and soak them in rainwater for a fortnight stirring often. Add to a quart of this solution, which has been carefully strained, 4 ounces of oak galls, 2 ounces of gum arabic, and a little

1. Eastman, Sophie E., "In Old South Hadley". Published by Beakely Printing Co., Chicago, 1912. Pages 48-69.

salt to prevent it from molding. The recipe concludes,

"Let these ingredients stand together in a large stone bottle, shake, roll or stir it well once each day, and in a month's time you will have an excellent ink."

AN EARLY METHOD OF DISCIPLINE

There were long plank benches in front of the desks. The pupils faced the wall with their backs to the master. If a pupil whispered some masters would throw a ruler at the offender, who must bring it to the master and be hit on the hand severely the number of blows in proportion to the gravity of the situation. 1.

SUBJECT-MATTER IN THE EARLY SCHOOL

The boys were taught reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. Spelling received little attention. In fact Hilliard's Knob, one of the peaks in the Holyoke Range, has been found in old deeds spelled seven different ways. "A would-be instructor advertised in the country paper 'I teach gografy and all them outlandish things.'" 1.

DAME SCHOOLS

In summer the older boys worked on farms while the girls and younger children attended Dame Schools,

1. Eastman, Sophie E., "In Old South Hadley". Published by Beakely Printing Co., Chicago, 1912. Pages 48-69.

taught by a woman or by a schoolmaster, who was too old to manage boys. The town allowed some of the public money to be used to pay the teachers. At the dame schools children were taught to knit, sew and read short words. Older girls learned to read the Bible, recite the catechism, and to embroider samplers. Some pupils were instructed in writing but not many. 1.

The first Dame School was held on Batchelor Street probably prior to the division of the towns of South Hadley and Granby. 2.

A TEACHER, THE
TOWN'S FIRST
PAUPER

Previous to 1760 education made but slight progress in South Hadley. It was hard to find schoolmasters, and college men were in great demand and employed up to extreme old age. Samuel Mighill, one of these old teachers, was the town's first pauper. When he was seventy-four he made a public complaint that he, "a Master of Arts, although still able to teach a small school, of late, people had refused to employ him in that business." The matter was brought before the Northampton Court in 1759 and the Court decreed that South Hadley must support and provide him relief as long as he chose to remain a resident of the town. 1.

1. Eastman, Sophie E., "In Old South Hadley", Published by Beakely Printing Co., Chicago, 1912. Pages 48-69.

2. Fiske, Arthur W., a resident of Granby, Mass.

EARLY TEACHERS,
THEIR IDEAS AND
DISCIPLINE

In 1760 Josiah Pierce was hired to teach. He kept a school in Timothy Smith's house, which stood on what is now the farm of Frank McKissick on West Street in Granby. For twelve years he had taught at the Hopkins School at Hadley and could read both Latin and Greek. He could even preach if the need arose. During the evenings he taught a class in ciphering for older boys, who had to work during the day. 1.

The next teacher was Josiah Draper. He helped much in church work, attended church constantly, led the choir, and lined out the hymns as they were sung. He had severe punishments. One cold day the pupils asked to go to the fire to warm their numb fingers. "Yes," answered Master Draper, "and I will make you warm enough to last all winter." He then made a big fire, and compelled the children to stand in front of the fire till their hands and faces blistered. He was not troubled again that winter by having the pupils ask to go to the fire. 1.

Severe punishments were often administered until women became teachers. 1.

TROUBLE OVER A
MEETING-HOUSE RE-
SULTING IN A DIVI-
SION OF SOUTH HADLEY

In 1760 the population of South Hadley had increased to such an extent that a larger meeting house was imperative. The people, who lived in the eastern part of

1. Eastman, Sophie E., "In Old South Hadley". Published by Beakely Printing Co., Chicago, 1912. Pages 48-69 and 114.

the town in what is now Granby suggested that the building be put on Cold Hill a few rods north-east of what is now the De Witt homestead. This proposal was rejected, and a bitter contest followed. This ended in the erection of two houses of worship and a division of the town. 1. On February 18, 1762, the General Court set off the eastern part of South Hadley as the second parish in the district. 2.

GRANBY INCORPORATED, JUNE 11, 1768

Granby was incorporated June 11, 1768. 2. It had a population of about 400. 3.

FIRST TOWN OFFICERS VOTED £ 20 FOR SCHOOLS 1768

The first town officers were Nathan Smith, clerk, who served until 1781 and was succeeded by Phineas Smith, Jr., and selectmen Aaron Nash, Samuel Moody, John Moody, Waitstill Dickinson, and Stephen Warner Jr. 4.

Granby voted £ 20 yearly before the Revolution for schools. 2.

For many years it was the custom of Granby to make an appropriation for the encouragement of singing, and a committee was chosen at each town meeting to see that the money was judiciously expended. 4.

1. Eastman, Sophie E., "In Old South Hadley". Published by Beakely Printing Co., Chicago, 1912. Pages 48-69.
2. Judd, Sylvester, "History of Hadley, Mass." Metcalf & Co. Northampton, 1863. Pages 401, 407 and 408.
3. Johnson, Clifton, "Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley". Published by Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass., 1932. Page 177.
4. Gay, W.B., Compiler and editor of "Gazatteer of Hampshire County, Mass., 1654-1887". Published by W.B. Gay & Co. Syracuse. Pages 265, 266, 267.

DAMES INSTEAD
OF MASTERS

In 1788 E 25 was voted for schools.

The districts might hire "dames"
instead of masters. 1.

Parents in the early days exercised great liberty with reference to what school they would send their children. In 1789 it was "voted that any man shall have liberty to go to what District to a school he pleases, provided he shall make it appear to the committee that it is reasonable." It was then voted that the committee chosen should be elected "to divide the school money." It was customary for many years to choose a general committee for the school and in addition a separate committee for each district. 2.

REASONS FOR THE
RISE IN POPULA-
TION

When Granby was incorporated in 1768 it had a population of around 400, but this steadily increased until in 1850 there were 1,104 people. Then slowly the population decreased as people moved to larger industrial areas. 2.

The waterpower of Batchelor Brook was utilized soon after Granby became a town. Then John Preston built a combination sawmill and gristmill in the northern section. Early in the nineteenth century there was an iron forge at Forge Pond and four distilleries, each capable of

1. Judd, Sylvester, "History of Hadley, Mass." Metcalf & Co., Northampton, 1863. Page 408.

2. Gay, W.B., Compiler and editor of "Gazetteer of Hampshire County, Mass. 1654-1887". Published by W.B. Gay & Co., Syracuse. Pages 267 and 265.

consuming 30-40 bushels of grain per day. The distilleries were presently discontinued because of temperance reform. In 1836 a woolen factory was established and operated successfully until it burned in 1870. There was a mill that did fulling, dyeing, and manufactured satin. There was also a paper mill. 1.

These various industries accounted for Granby's increase in population until 1850. Then as these industries ceased or became less active the population decreased as people left Granby to go to larger industrial areas.

MUSIC IN THE
EARLY SCHOOLS

In 1800 \$280 was voted for schools and \$20 for singing. In 1810 \$330 was voted for schools and \$90 for singing. Thus we can see that from early times music has played an important part in Granby's schools, and it still is held in importance. By 1854 \$850 was voted annually for schools. 2.

STUDENTS FROM
THE COLLEGE
HIRED TO TEACH

After 1762 there were to be two schools kept some months of the year in the first parish at the

1. Johnson, Clifton, "Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley". Published by Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass. Page 181.

2. Judd, Sylvester, "History of Hadley, Mass." Published by Metcalf and Co., Northampton, 1863. Page 408.

schoolhouse near the meeting house and in Falls Woods. 1.

In the early part of the nineteenth century it was the custom to hire students from the colleges to teach during the winter term, and young men twenty years of age or more attended. In summer a dame school, if any, was held. "The custom of having the long vacation in the winter to give the college students an opportunity to teach was kept until within my memory," says Mr. Arthur W. Fiske of Granby. 2.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL
CONDUCTED BY THE
MISSES DICKINSON

About 1830 or a year or two later, two ladies, the Misses Dickinson of Amherst, conducted a girls'

school in the western part of the Constant house on West Street. When Mt. Holyoke Seminary was opened this school was closed and the teachers joined the Mt. Holyoke faculty. 2.

A select school was at one time kept in the second story of the Perley Davis' house, which is on Center Street.

THE CHAPEL
BUILT IN 1840

The chapel was built in 1840 and from that time until Kellogg Hall was built the dining room was used

for a schoolroom. 2.

1. Judd, Sylvester, "History of Hadley, Mass." Metcalf & Co., Northampton, 1863. Page 401.

2. Fiske, Arthur W., a resident of Granby, Mass., interviewed in 1941.

LOCATIONS OF
THE NINE SCHOOL
DISTRICTS

During the nineteenth century
Granby became divided into school
districts. There were nine districts :

No.1. The whole of High Street, West Street
from the South Hadley line east to include Mr. Papple's
farm, Amherst Street from the Isabelle farm north to the
limits of the Constant Farm.

No.2. Pleasant Street east from the South
Hadley line to Chicopee, East Street east from Pleasant
Street to include the Loiselles farm, South Street from
the Chicopee line north to include the Galusha farm.

No.3. South Street from the Galusha farm north
to State Street, West State Street from Five Corners to
State Street, West Street from the Papple farm to State
Street, North Street to include the Dietz farm, East
Street to include the Dufresne farm, Taylor Street to in-
clude the Charles Reed house, the whole of Center Street. 1.

No.4. Easton Street, Bachelor Street from the
McGrath farm to the Aunhammer house, North Street above the
Deitz farm.

No.5. East State Street from Dufresne's to the
Belchertown line, School Street, Chicopee Street from the
R. A. French's farm to the union of School Street, also
several houses on a Crank Road southeast of Chicopee Street

1. Fiske, Arthur W., a resident of Granby, Mass. Inter-
viewed in 1941.

and Kendall Street.

No.6. Taylor Street from Leroy Fuller's farm to the Ludlow line, the whole of Carver Street, Chicopee Street from Kendall to Carver Street, East Street from the Loisselle's farm to Ludlow.

This was a union district, for more than half of the district was in the town of Ludlow.

No.7. This district was formed by a division of District No. 2, and extended from the South Hadley line to Little Gables the home of Mr. Parker Jr. The house on the south side of the road northwest of Mrs. C. W. Ferry's house was formerly the No. 7. schoolhouse.

No.8. Amherst Street including the Kizior's Farm to the Amherst line, Aldrich Street and probably two or three families on Bachelor Street west of the McGrath Farm.

No.9. This district was at Moody's (1) Corner, and was a union district. The major part of the district was in South Hadley. 1.

The old No. 2. school house stood on the north side of East Street near an elm tree on the Chapin farm. It was a two-story building. In the winter time the younger children occupied the upper room. When the district was divided the schoolhouse stood on South Street,

1. Fiske, Arntur W., a resident of Granby, Mass. Interviewed in 1941.

and is now used as a summer home by the V. P. Levreaults of South Hadley Falls. 1.

DISTRICT SCHOOL
NO. 3

As District No. 3 was the district in what is now the center of town and as its history is typical, I believe, of the other district schools I shall tell about this school more in detail than I do any of the other district schools. The following material has been found in the original "Book of Records in District No. 3---- From 1826 - 1873."

Mr. Willard Taylor was the clerk at the first meeting of District No. 3, (2) which was held on the twentieth day of October 1826. At this meeting it was voted to set up a school the ensuing winter, and to purchase a book to keep the records in. It was also voted to pay for boarding the instructor out of public money. The boarding was to be put to the lowest bidder. The first month was bid off to Mr. Luther Ferry at one dollar and twelve cents per week and the remainder of the time to Mr. Justus Ferry at one dollar per week. 2.

The next meeting of District No. 3 was held on November 5, 1827, at Alpheus Ferry's home. Mr. Albert Charles Ferry was the clerk. It was voted to set up school

1. Fiske, Arthur W., a resident of Granby, Mass., interviewed in 1941.

2. "Book of Records in District No. 3----From 1826-1873".

for the ensuing winter and to continue school for three and a half months. The teacher was to be boarded for the first month at Mr. William Hatfield's for one dollar and fifteen cents per week, at Mr. Luther White's for the next month at one dollar and seventeen cents per week and for the remainder of the time at Mr. William Hatfield's for one dollar and sixteen cents per week. 1.

District No. 3. next held its meeting on January 4, 1828 with Chester Ferry as the clerk, but all of the motions were negative so the meeting was adjourned to January 15, 1828. 1. At this next meeting it was voted to choose "five committee men from remote parts of the district to see if they can agree upon a place to erect a schoolhouse for said district." The committee chosen were Luther Ferry, Nathan Smith Jr., Medad Ferry, David Church Jr., and John Stebbins. This meeting adjourned until the twenty-second, but at that meeting all of the motions were negative, so the meeting dissolved. 1

SEARCHING FOR A
NEW BUILDING SITE

On September 22, 1829 another meeting was held at Mr. Alpheus Ferry's home with Mr. Chester Ferry as clerk. It was voted to remove the old school to the south end of the common and to make additions to it. On September 25th at Mr. Alpheus Ferry's home it was voted to choose a committee to view the ground and stake

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3 ----- From 1826-1873."

out the land for the schoolhouse. On September 28th, there was another meeting, which adjourned until September 30th. At this next meeting it was voted to pay Mr. John Montague twenty-five dollars for a piece of land "sufficient to set a schoolhouse on at the south west corner of the common." Lucius Ferry, Nedad Smith Jr., Justus Ferry, Medad Ferry, and Thomas Moody were chosen to superintend the building of the schoolhouse. 1. On October 9th it was voted that the committee prepare the ground and walls for the reception of the house. At the November 3rd meeting it was voted to set up school at the old house and to have school commence the first Monday after Thanksgiving. An instructor was to be hired, and was to board with each family; but in case one couldn't be obtained on these conditions Mr. Justus Ferry would board him. On November 9th it was voted to build in the hollow on the Montague land if the land could be obtained. It was found at the November 16th meeting that the district was unable to purchase this land. It was voted to make use of the old house unless it could be disposed of to better advantage. The committee, which was Nathan Smith, Lucius Ferry, and Willard Taylor, met and adjourned six times and dissolved in March 1830 without its object accomplished. 1.

Mr. Chester Ferry was again clerk at the September 1830 meeting which voted to take down the chimney of the

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3 ---- From 1826-1873."

schoolhouse and enlarge the room, and at the meeting held on the second Monday in October it was voted to buy the wood. It was reported at the October 19th meeting that the bricks from the chimney had been sold for twenty-three cents per one hundred. 1.

There were no more records of meetings until March 18, 1839, when it was voted to take measures to build a new schoolhouse. On April 8th it was voted to build a schoolhouse on the north end of the common and David Church, David Kellogg, and William Belcher were chosen to ascertain the cost of a wood or brick building. The October 12, 1839 meeting was held at the schoolhouse and then adjourned to Mr. William Patrick's home. It was voted to make "such cheap repairs" as necessary for the comfort of the scholars for the next winter. It was also voted to hire a female teacher. 1.

The February 26, 1840, March 8, 1841, March 14, 1842, March 12, 1843, October 26, 1843, and the October 30, 1843 meetings were all spent in trying to decide where to move the school and what to do about trying to get a new building. During these years Elisha Smith, Addison Ferry, Mr. Lucius Ferry and Reverend Henry Smith served on the committee. On October 26, 1843 a special committee consisting of David Kellogg, Luther Ferry, David Clark and Experience Smith were chosen to decide about moving the

schoolhouse and about a new location. On November 10, 1843 the question of whether to move the house or to raise money for a new one was debated. At the next meeting on November 21, 1843 it was voted to put the house in the orchard place west of the road, and to have the selectmen set off one-third of an acre and appraise the damage if the district could not agree with Mr. Montague as to price. Lucius Ferry, William Patrick, Addison Ferry, O. Dickinson, and David Church were the committee chosen to establish the cost of a new house as compared to repairing the old house. At the November 27th meeting it was voted to go into the orchard lot, sell the old schoolhouse and build a new one. The building committee chosen at this meeting was David Church, Lucius Ferry, Addison Ferry and Medad Ferry. 1.

THE JOSEPH MONTAGUE
DEED TO SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO. 3

Mr. Montague and School District No. 3 came to an agreement about land for a new school, and on November 5,

1844 Mr. Montague gave the school district a deed to some land for which School District No. 3 paid fifty-five dollars.¹

This deed is of value and of interest to the reader because it contains the definite boundaries of the school lot and because it contains the names of many men who were prominent in Granby's town affairs nearly one hundred years ago.

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3 ---- From 1826-1873."

On the outside of the deed was written:

"Joseph Montague Deed to School District
No. 3 in Granby.

Warrantee ----

Hampshire Ss. November 5, 1884. 9 o'clock
A.M.

Received - Recorded in Book 105, Page 264
and examined by Giles C. Kellogg - Register". 1.

The deed read as follows:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye, That I Joseph Montague of Granby, in the county of Hampshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty five Dollars, received to my full satisfaction of David Church, Lucius Ferry, David Kellogg, Addison Ferry and Medad Ferry, a special committee on the part of the inhabitants of School District No. 3, in said town of Granby; Do hereby give, grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto them the said David Church, Lucius Ferry, David Kellogg, Addison Ferry, and Medad Ferry, and to the other inhabitants of the said school district, in their corporate capacity, the following described lot of land in said Granby, for the special purpose of erecting thereon a schoolhouse and the necessary appendages, for the use of the inhabitants of said school district, bounded and described as follows, Vis. Beginning on the Westerly side of the highway, at a point one foot Southerly of the South end of a large stone or rock, which heretofore has constituted the North abutment of a bar-way leading into the lot, West of the Meeting house; thence North, forty five degrees West, ten rods to a stake and stones; thence South, forty five degrees West, six rods to a stake and stones: thence South, forty five degrees East, to the highway: thence Northeasterly by the highway, to the place of beginning: containing about sixty rods. And it is hereby understood and agreed, that the Northeasterly side of the schoolhouse to be erected on the premises, shall not be more than twenty eight and a half feet from the Northeasterly line of the lot: nor shall a wood-house that may be erected as an appendage to the school house, extend further southerly

1. "Joseph Montague Deed to School District No. 3
in Granby."

than twelve feet beyond the front line of the school house: and further, that the division fence between this lot and my land around it, is to be made and maintained by me, and my heirs, or assigns. 1.

To have and to hold the foregoing granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to them the said David Church, Lucius Ferry, David Kellogg, Addison Ferry, and Medad Ferry, and the other inhabitants of the said school district No. 3, in their corporate capacity, and to their successor and their assigns forever, to their own proper use, benefit and behoof. 1.

And I the said Joseph Montague, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby covenant with the said David Church, Lucius Ferry, David Kellogg, Addison Ferry, Medad Ferry, and the other inhabitants of said school district No. 3, in their corporate capacity, and their successors and assigns, that at and untill the unseating of these presents, I am well seired of the premises as a good indefeasable estate in fee simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the same is free of all incumbrances whatsoever. And furthermore, I the said Joseph Montague do by these presents bind myself and my heirs, forever to warrant and defend the foregoing bargained and granted premises to them the said David Church, Lucius Ferry, David Kellogg, Addison Ferry, Medad Ferry, and the other inhabitants of said school district in their corporate capacity, and their successors and assigns, against all claims and demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I the said Joseph Montague, together with my wife Sovier Montague, in testimony of her retinguishment of her rights of dower in the foregoing described premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this eighth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Forty four.

signed, sealed, and
delivered in presence
of William Belcher
George A. Belcher

Joseph Montague
Sovier F. Montague

1. "Joseph Montague Deed to School District No. 3 in Granby."

Hampshire, Ss. May 24th 1844. Then Joseph Montague Above named personally appeared and acknowledges the foregoing instrument by him subscribed, to be his free act and deed, before me, William Belcher,

Justice of the Peace."

1.

VOTED TO BUILD
A BRICK SCHOOL

At School District No. 3's meeting of January 19, 1844 it was voted to build a house of brick. Another meeting was held on March 1st, and on March 11th it was announced by the building committee that the old schoolhouse was to be sold. The October 21st meeting was very important because it was voted to raise \$130 to put with the \$300 already raised for a new building. This money was to be assessed on the inhabitants of the district from last May first and was to be collected when the town taxes were collected. It was also voted to purchase a stove and stove pipes for the new building. 2. At the March 10, 1845 meeting it was voted to use the surplus money to buy blinds.

THAT SCHOOL
FENCE

On March 9, 1846 it was voted to buy fire wood. On March 23rd it was voted that ten dollars was to be raised for the purpose of building a fence in front of the schoolhouse, and at the April 13th meeting it was voted to raise the money for the fence by subscription. Ten dollars and thirty cents was raised.

1. "Joseph Montague Deed to School District No. 3 in Granby."
2. "Book of Records in District No. 3 -- From 1826-1873."

The fence was the problem discussed at the next four meetings. On March 1, 1847 it was voted to buy firewood, on March 6, 1848 it was voted to build a fence -- the cost not to exceed fifteen dollars, on March 5, 1849 William Patrick, Elisha Smith, and Luther Ferry were chosen to be the fence committee, and on March 4, 1850 it was voted to borrow money for the fence from the District.

From 1843 - 1850 Elisha Smith was clerk of the school district.

It was learned at the March 24, 1851 meeting that the expenses for 1850 were \$150. Mr. Edward Stebbins was the clerk and Mr. George Taylor was on the Prudential Committee.

Mr. Jared Smith was the clerk at the March 1, 1852 meeting where it was voted to hire a female teacher for the summer school and a male teacher for the winter school. Mr. Henry Stearns was on the Prudential Committee. 1.

Mr. Jared Smith was also the clerk at the March 7, 1853 meeting, which voted to raise thirty dollars to repair the schoolhouse and fence. Phile Chapin, Lucius Ferry, and William Patrick were chosen to superintend the repairs. The clerk was to notify the assessors that thirty dollars was to be assessed on the district. Miss Harriet Hannum taught the summer school for \$68 and Mr. Solomon Shunway taught the winter school for \$70. The town treasurer paid

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3 -- From 1826-1873."

the board of Miss Hannum for 20 weeks at \$1.25 per week and of Mr. Shumway for 14 weeks at \$1.75 per week. Mr. Phile Chapin was on the Prudential Committee.

At the March 6, 1854 meeting Mr. Jared Smith was again clerk. Mr. Walter Kellogg was on the Prudential Committee. It was voted to paint the fence and to draw the money from the treasury.

On March 5, 1855 a meeting was held at the school with Mr. Jared Smith as clerk and Mr. Luther Ferry was on the Prudential Committee. It was voted to exclude all scholars from the school, who did not reside in the district. It was also voted to request Mr. Patrick to paint the fence.

There was not much business to be transacted at the next meeting. On March 3, 1856 it was voted to buy firewood. Mr. Jared Smith was the clerk and Mr. Augustus Church was on the Prudential Committee. There was no business at the March 2, 1857 meeting at which Mr. Jared Smith was the clerk and Mr. George Taylor was on the Prudential Committee. The March 1, 1858 meeting with Mr. Jared Smith as clerk and Mr. William Ferry on the Prudential Committee adjourned till February 25th at which meeting enlargement of the school-house was considered. 1.

EXPENSES, LENGTH
OF YEAR AND
SALARIES

The records for the March 7, 1859 meeting give us interesting facts about the length of the school year,

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3-- From 1826-1873."

salaries, and the amount of money paid for board. The summer term was fifteen weeks long and the teacher's wages were \$41.25 and the board was \$22.50. The winter term was twelve weeks long with wages of \$20 and board of \$12. Mr. O. E. Pease was clerk and Mr. W. B. Kellogg was on the Prudential Committee. 1.

The March 5, 1860 records show that the expenses for the past year were \$192.79. At the Meeting Mr. O. E. Pease was clerk and Mr. David Church was on the Prudential Committee.

Mr. Alvin Ferry was clerk and Mr. Francis Stebbins was on the Prudential Committee at the March 4, 1861 meeting. During the summer and fall terms the expenses for teaching and board were \$95.00 and during the winter term the expenses for teaching and board were \$81.50.

There was no important business at the meeting on March 3, 1862 when Mr. Alvin Ferry was clerk and Mr. Luther Ferry Jr. was on the Prudential Committee. At the October 27, 1862 meeting the district voted to make necessary repairs on the school and to draw the money from the treasury.

During the next meetings no important new business came up, and it was voted only to make small needed repairs on the building and to pay the regular expenses. 1.

Mr. Alvin Ferry was the clerk from 1861 - 1873.

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3 -- From 1826-1873."

The list of meetings of the school district and the men on the Prudential Committees are as follows:

March 2, 1863	Doctor Marsh
March 12, 1863	Mr. H. H. Sterns
March 17, 1864	Mr. H. H. Sterns
March 6, 1865	Mr. L. L. Steadman
March 5, 1866	Mr. Spencer Robert
March 4, 1867	Mr. N. W. Pease
March 2, 1868	Mr. H. H. Sterns
March 1, 1869	Mr. John Tilly
No meeting was recorded in 1870	
March 20, 1871	Mr. Phile Chapin
March 4, 1872	Dr. C. B. Smith
March 3, 1873	Mr. Sollomon Fay.

At this last meeting it was voted to purchase a new stove. 1.

The District No. 3 school was not closed up and discontinued as were the other district schools. It remained open and when the schools were consolidated this school became the Primary School.

LOCATIONS OF
THE NINE DISTRICT
SCHOOLS

In 1785 it was voted to divide the town into districts, and as I have previously mentioned Granby became divided into school districts during the early part of the nineteenth century. There were nine districts, which I have already located. There were nine schools some of which are standing now.

The first district school buildings were located 2. in about the same places as the later schools with the exception of the Center Primary, which was at first opposite the place now owned by Mr. Papple and the West Parish School

1. "Book of Records in District No. 3 -- From 1826-1873."
2. Witts, Mrs. Joseph, "History of Granby", a graduation essay of 1897.

which was situated a few rods nearer the center. 1.

The White School or the Upper Primary School is the oldest public building in town. The old meeting house, the first meeting house in Granby, was taken down in 1822 and the lumber was used to make a town hall in what is now the center of town. In 1905 or 1906 this old town hall was turned into a schoolhouse. 2 & 3

District #1 or the West Parish School was on West Street, and the building is now used as a home by Mr. Eisenburg. 2 & 4

District #2 or the South Street School is the small building toward the center of town next to where Mr. Szaban lives. 2 & 4

District #3 is the building in the center where the Lower Primary School is with Miss Helen Noonan, the teacher. 2 & 4

District #4 or the Batchelor Street School is gone, but was located near the first turn to the right in the road just past Mr. King's home, and was located on the left hand side near the turn. 2 & 4

District #5 or the Dark Hollow School is where

1. Witts, Mrs. Joseph, "History of Granby", a Graduation Essay of 1897.
2. Fiske, Arthur W., a resident of Granby.
3. Fiske, Mrs. A. W., "Early History of Granby", a paper of March 1934.
4. Chapin, Mrs. Edith, a resident of Granby.

Mr. Schelelka's Inn now is and the school is part of the
inn. 1 & 2

District #6 or the Ludlow City School is still
standing and is across the road from Carver's Ponds. 1 & 2

District #7 or the Five Corners School is still
standing at the foot of the hill beyond where the Turgeons'
barn burned. 1 & 2

District #8 or the Hollow School is not standing
but was above the Gallop farm across from Mr. Schelelka's
farm. 1 & 2

District #9 or the Union School was at Moody
Corner and was given up around 1860. 1 & 2

1. Fiske, Arthur W., a resident of Granby.
2. Chapin, Miss Edith, a resident of Granby.

SUMMARY

CURRICULUM

Girls were not allowed in the very earliest schools. The boys were taught reading, writing, and rudiments of arithmetic, but little spelling. Discipline was strict and often cruel. In the summer while the boys worked on the farms the girls and younger children attended Dame Schools and were taught to knit, sew, and read short words while the older girls learned to read the Bible, recite catechism, and embroider samplers.

INCREASED COSTS
OF SCHOOLING

Granby voted £20 yearly before the Revolution for schools. In 1788 this amount was raised to £25 and the districts could hire dames instead of masters. The amount voted annually for schools increased to \$280 by 1800, \$330 by 1810, and by 1854 it had increased to \$850 annually.

TEACHERS

After 1762 two schools were kept some months of the year and it was the custom to hire students from the colleges as teachers during the winter term. Later women replaced men in the schools.

SALARIES AND
BOARD

During the nineteenth century Granby became divided into nine school districts, and during the first half of the century the teachers boarded in the homes of the pupils. The town paid for the board. In 1826 board was

about one dollar a week. By 1853 women paid about \$1.25 per week and men \$1.75. In 1859 the expenses for salary and board for the summer term were \$95 and \$80 for the winter term in one of the district schools.

LENGTH OF THE
SCHOOL YEAR

The school year was divided into two terms. The summer term was taught by a woman and the winter term by a man. In 1859 the summer term was fifteen weeks long and the winter term was twelve weeks in length.

This system of nine district schools continued until the last part of the nineteenth century when consolidation started to take place.

CHAPTER III

THE GRANBY HIGH SCHOOL

THE BEGINNING
OF THE HIGH
SCHOOL, 1866

Many of Granby's newer residents do not know that at one time Granby had a high school because it was discontinued in 1917. However Granby had a high school for about fifty years, and the high school graduates meet once a year at their alumni association meeting to renew acquaintances and talk over their school days.

In 1866 the High School was started by private individuals. Each pupil was required to pay a tuition fee of about \$3.50 for English and \$5.00 for classical courses while the town made up the deficiency. The High School was conducted in the building now used as a chapel. At that time the chapel was in a bad condition, especially the floor of the schoolroom, and it was very annoying sometimes to the teacher to see fastened near the floor several small windmills and the proprietors busily engaged in watching **them** turn. 1.

SALARIES AND
TEACHERS

The salary in 1879 of the High School teacher was only \$335. According to the plea in the annual Town Report for that year this salary was only one-half that paid by Belchertown, one-third of the salary paid in South Hadley, and these schools are about the size of Granby.

This low salary in the High School resulted in the necessity of raising the salary one-hundred dollars in 1887

1. Witts, Mrs. Joseph, Graduation Essay, 1897.

in order to get Mr. F. C. Taylor to stay as the teacher. Even this raise was not enough because in 1888 Mr. Taylor left for a better job. In 1890 low salaries were still causing trouble, for the Town Report states that "Not a single teacher employed by us a year ago is now on our list." Again in 1891 on account of reduced expenses the High School principal resigned. When Mr. Chapin resigned the opportunity to secure a lady teacher of experience presented itself and Miss Minnie Sutphen, who was very highly recommended, was hired. Miss Sutphen stayed for three years and in 1894 Miss Mary Brigham, a graduate of the University of Vermont, became the new principal. In 1899 Miss Bessie Hooker, a Mt. Holyoke graduate, resigned from the High School and Mr. John H. Bixby, a graduate of Dartmouth, was secured. After the death of Mr. Bixby in 1902 his and his wife's duties were taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Sharp from Burlington, Vermont. Mrs. Sharp became the High School principal. There was still another change and in 1904 Miss Effie L. Kellogg, now Mrs. Perley Davis, one of Granby's residents, became the principal with Miss Mary W. Hager as her assistant.

THE NEED FOR
TWO TEACHERS

Granby had long needed two teachers in the High School. Back in 1883 the Town Report states that the High School attendance had increased, and this resulted in harder work for the teacher and an inability for him to devote his time to the separate classes. The School Committee thought that

the situation would be eased by raising the standards of admission. In 1884 the School Committee recommended fewer subjects to be taught or else two teachers. Again in 1903 the School Committee made a plea in the Town Report for two teachers "as one can't accomplish all the work." So in 1904 when a second teacher was added to the High School the situation was eased. Because Granby was not obliged to support a high school and because it did so with two teachers the state gave the town \$300.

Miss Kellogg retired in 1906 and Mr. Greenaway took her place. The situation of too low salaries continued until the school was discontinued in 1917.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

In 1882 just sixteen years after the first appropriation for the High School the nucleus of a school library was formed, and books to the value of \$50 were purchased through the united efforts of the teachers and scholars. This was especially important because at this time Granby had no library where the pupils could get reference books or books of any kind. Granby's Free Public Library was not offered to the public until December 16, 1892 when it opened with 428 volumes.

HIGH SCHOOL CONDUCTED IN THE CHAPEL UNTIL TRANSFERRED TO KELLOGG HALL

As has previously been mentioned the High School was conducted in the building that is now used as a chapel. When the school was first started in 1866 this

building was in a poor state of repair. It is reported that the floor was cold and draughty. In the Town Report of 1888 it was reported that the scholars wrote on their closing examination papers their wish for a more comfortable room -- especially in winter. This comment was added in the Town Report:

"So while hoping to better our condition, let us not fail to make the best of the present, and remember that where the indomitable will and enthusiastic purpose are found, the triumph is sure, no matter how disheartening the surroundings."

More favorable conditions were in progress in 1890 and in 1891 Chester Kellogg gave the town the new building called Kellogg Hall, and during the same year the High School transferred to this building. Kellogg Hall is still standing and the basement and first floor are used by the Lower and Upper Grammar Schools while the second floor is used as an auditorium for town meetings and large gatherings.

FREE CHOICE OF
SUBJECTS 1866-1890

From the time that the High School was started in 1866 up to 1890 there had been a free choice of studies. The aim of the school had been to supplement the district schools and not to prepare for college. By 1882 it was realized that a course of study was needed. In 1883 a four year course of study was planned but not used. This need became apparent because by 1883 the enrolment of the school was forty-eight and larger than usual. With only one teacher it was be-

coming very hard to allow such a large number of pupils a free choice of subjects. This condition continued until 1890 when a course of study was put into effect. According to the Town Report of 1890 the course of study endeavored "to meet the reasonable demands of all pupils, whether they intend taking a college and seminary fitting course or one in which Latin is omitted; or whether it is their purpose to remain during the entire four years, or only a single year, or less."

COURSE OF STUDY 1890

First Year

<u>Fall Term</u>	<u>Winter Term</u>	<u>Spring Term</u>
Arithmetic	U.S. History	Algebra
Physiology	Arithmetic	U.S. History
Latin lessons or	Latin lessons or	Latin Lessons or
English Grammar	English Grammar	English Grammar

Second Year

<u>Fall Term</u>	<u>Winter Term</u>	<u>Spring Term</u>
Algebra	Algebra	Geometry
Physical Geography	Physical Geography,	Botany
Caesar or	Botany	Caesar or
Bookkeeping	Caesar or	English History
	English History	

Third Year

<u>Fall Term</u>	<u>Winter Term</u>	<u>Spring Term</u>
Geometry	Civil Government	Civil Government,
General History	General History	Geology
Cicero or	Cicero or	General History
Natural Philosophy	Natural Philosophy	Cicero or
		Natural Philosophy

Fourth Year

<u>Fall Term</u>	<u>Winter Term</u>	<u>Spring Term</u>
Geology	English Grammar re-	Rhetoric
Algebra reviewed	viewed	Geometry reviewed
Virgil or	Arithmetic	Virgil or
English Literature	Virgil or English	Astronomy
	Literature	

The 1891 Town Report states that the results of the Course of Study were gratifying.

The Course of Study was changed in 1893 so that there were two courses. There was an English Course, which was a good business education and the Classical Course, which fitted the student for college. Written examinations were given each term.

COURSE OF STUDY 1893

LATIN COURSE

First Year

<u>First Term</u>	<u>Second Term</u>	<u>Third Term</u>
Latin lessons	Latin lessons	Latin lessons
Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
Physical Geography	Physical Geography	Physiology

Second Year

<u>First Term</u>	<u>Second Term</u>	<u>Third Term</u>
Caesar	Caesar	Caesar
Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Botany

Third Year

<u>First Term</u>	<u>Second Term</u>	<u>Third Term</u>
Cicero	Cicero	Cicero
General History	General History	General History
Botany	Civil Government	Civil Government

Fourth Year

First Term
 Virgil
 Arithmetic
 English

Second Term
 Virgil
 Algebra
 Geology

Third Term
 Virgil
 Geometry
 Astronomy

ENGLISH COURSE

First Year

First Term
 English
 Algebra
 Physical Geography

Second Term
 English
 Algebra
 Physical Geography

Third Term
 English
 Algebra
 Physiology

Second Year

First Term
 Chemistry or Zoology
 Geometry
 Rhetoric

Second Term
 Geology
 Geometry
 Rhetoric

Third Term
 Astronomy
 Geometry
 Botany

Third Year

First Term
 Natural Philosophy
 General History
 Botany

Second Term
 Natural Philosophy
 General History
 Civil Government

Third Term
 Natural Philosophy
 General History
 Civil Government

Fourth Year

First Term
 English Literature
 Arithmetic
 English

Second Term
 English Literature
 Algebra
 Bookkeeping or
 English History

Third Term
 English Literature
 Geometry
 Bookkeeping or
 English History

At this time Granby had good reason to feel proud of its high school, and the 1893 Town Report stated that the town believed the school to be "fully the equal to any in towns the size of Granby."

FIRST GRADUATING
EXERCISES, JUNE
1893

Granby High School held its first
graduating exercises in the Town Hall
on June 16, 1893 and presented six
students with diplomas.

This is a copy of the program for the exercises:

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF GRANBY HIGH SCHOOL,
AT THE TOWN HALL

Friday Evening, June 16, 1893

PROGRAMME

Prayer	
Music,	Quartette
Essay, The Ideal Lot of Labor,	Delia E. Taylor
Oration, Triumph of Electricity,	Trenor P. Tilley
Essay, Superstition,	Edith J. Kellogg
Solo,	Mrs. W. R. Smith
Recitation, Vision of Sir Launfal,	
Part I. Mabel E. Harris	
Part II. Grace A. Taylor	
Essay, The Modern Newspaper,	Edna B. Smith
Music,	Quartette
Essay, The Golden Fleece,	Ada C. Taylor
Class History and Prophecy,	Bertha C. Batchelor
Essay, Republicanism in France &	
America	Myrtie I. Davis
Presentation of Diplomas	
Class Song	

Class Motto: "Better and Better."

Class of '93

Myrtie I. Davis
 Edith J. Kellogg
 Edna B. Smith
 Ada C. Taylor
 *Trenor P. Tilley

*English Course

HIGH SCHOOL TAKES
ITS PLACE AMONG THE
APPROVED SCHOOLS OF
THE STATE, 1904

The morale of the school must have been very high for in the 1900 Town Report the school superintendent reported that "he has never seen any cigarette smoking, heard a profane word, or seen any dime novel reading."

Granby was proud of their little school, and tried to make the courses modern and progressive. In 1900 the school Committee asked for "simple inexpensive equipment of apparatus" for the science course, and in 1903 there was a plea for a laboratory in the basement. This equipment must have been supplied for in 1904 the Town Report states that the "High School for the first time has taken its place among the approved high schools of the state. This was secured by employing two full-time teachers, providing and equipping a working laboratory and adopting a practical course of study." This statement was issued while the school was under the skillful and competent guidance of Miss Effie L. Kellogg, who served as principal from 1904 - 1906.

COURSE OF STUDY
REVISED, 1904

In 1904 the Course of Study was again revised, and sixty credits were needed for graduation. A course in Latin or French must have been continued at least two years to count for graduation.

GRANBY HIGH SCHOOL - COURSE OF STUDY 1904

LATIN COURSE

Required Subjects

First Year

Grammar and
Composition 5
Algebra 5

Second Year

English 1
Geometry 5

Third Year

English and
American Literature 5

Fourth Year

Composition 1
U.S. History
and Civics 3

Elective Subjects

First Year

Languages - Latin 5

Second Year

Latin 5
French 4

Third Year

Latin 5
French 4

Fourth Year

Latin 5
French 4
College English 4

ENGLISH COURSE

Required Subjects

First Year

Science ----
Physical Geography (1st term) 5
Physiology (3rd term) 5

Second Year

Physics 5

Third Year

Chemistry (1st & 2nd term) 5
Geology (3rd term) 5

Fourth Year

Astronomy
(half year) 5
Botany (half year) 5

Elective Subjects

First Year

History ---
Mathematics -
Bookkeeping 5
(2nd term)

Second Year

Ancient History 3
Drawing & Writing 2

Third Year

English History 2
Arithmetic 3
(1st & 2nd term)
Bookkeeping 3 (3rd term)

Fourth Year

Review Mathematics 3

STRIVINGS TOWARD
ACHIEVEMENT

The school was always striving toward improvement and achievement.

In 1906 there was a plea for higher entrance requirements. In 1907 the principal was working for higher standards of discipline under the honor system. In 1906 Political Science was introduced into the Course of Study and there was also a prize speaking contest of which others followed during the succeeding years. In 1911 we hear that the school exhibit of all work was successful. Realizing that most of their pupils were not going to go to college and must be prepared to earn their living there was in 1911 an emphasis in studies with a vocational aim as bookkeeping and agriculture. In 1912 the High School and the Grammar School gave a Christmas Musicale and Music Appreciation was added to the curriculum. Also an operetta was given in March. We see that the Granby school realized the importance of what we now call extra-curriculum activities.

BI-MONTHLY EX-
AMINATIONS HELD
AND GRADUATION RE-
QUIREMENTS RAISED

In 1912 bi-monthly examinations were held in all subjects. These examinations included all of the work accom-

plished so far during the year. Also the requirements for graduation were raised from sixty to sixty-eight credits. The passing mark was seventy. The examinations counted one-third and the daily work counted two-thirds.

STATISTICS OF FUR-
THER EDUCATION AFTER
GRADUATION

The following statistics will give some idea as to how many of the Granby High School students furthered their

education after graduation. According to the Town Report for 1913 from 1890 to 1913 there had been 81 graduates--- 6 had graduated from college, 14 had gone from high school to preparatory schools for college, and 7 had graduated from normal schools.

REVISION OF COURSE
OF STUDY, 1914

The Course of Study was revised again in 1914. It provided instruction in English, Social Science, Natural Science, Mathematics, French, and Agriculture. Only one foreign language was offered. Several of the subjects were given only on alternate years in order to limit the number of recitation periods per teacher to six daily and in exceptional cases seven; also to provide for the adequate length of recitation periods.

COURSE OF STUDY 1914

First Year

English, A.
Natural Science, B. -- Biology
Social Science, B. -- English History
Business Arithmetic, A.
French, A.

Second Year

English, B.
Social Science, B. -- English History
Mathematics, B. -- Geometry
French, B.
Business Arithmetic, A.
Natural Science, B. -- Biology

Third Year

English, D.
Social Science, D. -- Economics and Civics
Natural Science, C. -- Chemistry
Mathematics, B. -- Geometry
Agriculture, B.
French, C.

Fourth Year

English, D.

Social Science, D. -- Economics and Civics

French, C. or D.

Natural Science, C. -- Chemistry

Agriculture, B.

Music, Spelling and Declamation are required throughout the course.

THE ENROLMENT
DECREASES

In 1883 the High School had an enrolment of 48 pupils, which was larger than usual. By 1910 the number of pupils had dropped to 18. There were only 14 pupils in 1915 and of this number only two were seniors and one a junior. Therefore the teachers found it hard to create enthusiasm in the classroom and hard to carry on class discussions. The School Committee made a plea in the Town Report of 1915 that more children be sent to high school. In 1916 the classes averaged only three pupils. Mr. Kingsley agent of the State Board of Education for high schools in 1916 advised Granby to establish a two-year junior high school in place of the present school and said, "I understand that there are about twenty pupils in the seventh and eighth grades and only ten pupils in the high school, that the twenty pupils in the seventh and eighth grades are instructed by one teacher only and the high school pupils are instructed by two teachers. The number in the high school has gradually decreased for the last twelve years and is now smaller than in any previous year in that period."

DISCONTINUANCE OF
THE HIGH SCHOOL,
JUNE 1917

The Granby High School was discontinued in June 1917 as it had only nine pupils. These nine pupils were transferred to the South Hadley High School, and Granby's pupils of high school age are still being transported to the South Hadley High School.

SUMMARY

The High School was started in 1866. At first there was only one teacher, but by 1904 a second teacher was needed and secured.

From 1866 - 1890 there was a free choice of subjects, but by 1890 a course of study was drawn up. In 1893 the Course of Study was changed to two courses, an English Course for those desiring a business education and a Classical Course for those who were going to college.

By 1904 the High School had taken its place among the approved high schools of the state.

In 1883 the school had an enrolment of forty-eight pupils which was larger than usual. This number decreased until in 1916 the classes averaged only three pupils. The school was discontinued in 1917 as it had only nine pupils.

CHAPTER IV

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS

REASON FOR LOW
SALARIES

Granby on account of its size was divided into districts for schools, and had nine district schools. This of course meant that the money for salaries had to be divided into nine parts. Consequently as Granby was not a large town the money spent on salaries was not large and when divided into nine parts each part had a small amount. This meant that Granby could not always be fortunate and have all experienced teachers, who stayed year after year.

In 1878 the Town Report in its discussion of teachers' wages stated that, "many teachers in other towns receive wages double the sum we pay." Then followed a few very sarcastic statements. The good qualities of a teacher were listed and then was added---"When she has reached this perfect condition she may receive remuneration equal to that paid the woman who scrubs factory floors. Surely the missionaries are not all in Africa."

COMPARISON OF
GRANBY'S WAGES
WITH THOSE IN
OTHER TOWNS

Here is a comparison of Granby's average monthly wages paid female teachers with those of nearby towns--

Granby \$22.00, South Hadley \$36.25, Belchertown \$25.00, Ludlow \$25.00, and Chicopee \$40.28.

In 1879 the school authorities through the Town Report were trying to make the people of the town realize how low the salaries were. The Town Report read:

"We have about \$105 to pay the teachers' salary for the thirty-six weeks in the school year; or about three dollars per week. Take from this her board which we put at \$2.75, the lowest price paid by factory girls in the cheapest boarding houses, and our teachers would receive twenty-five cents per week as salary above the cost of living."

EXAMINATIONS FOR
TEACHING CANDIDATES

With low salaries as a hindrance Granby tried hard to get qualified teachers to manage the schools. In 1880 the practice of examinations for teaching candidates was resumed. Granby was fortunate in securing some fine teachers. In 1883 the teachers employed in the primary schools were all experienced, some having taught for a period of several years, and all were home talent.

PRIDE IN THE
SCHOOLS

In 1885 Granby had good reason to be proud of its schools as was stated in the Town Report as follows:

"There is not another so small town in the state, that taxes itself for the maintenance of a high school, or is more generous in its appropriations for school purposes. We rank second this year in the county in the percentage of taxable property appropriated for schools; first in the amount appropriated for each scholar \$13.50.8. Among the 345 towns in the state our rank was 52. We have some reason to be proud of our position."

LOW SALARIES
RESULTING IN
MANY CHANGES IN
THE TEACHING PER-
SONNEL

In 1879 the average teacher's salary was only about three dollars per week. By 1887 this had been raised to \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week which paid primary teachers on

an average of a trifle over \$6.00. During this year nearly all of the primary teachers had experience. However by 1890 an average wage of six dollars a week had ceased to be enough to secure the perfection in the schools that the school authorities wanted. We learn that not a single teacher employed a year ago was now on the lists. In 1897 the Town Report states that half of the teachers were new to the town or school, and that five teachers had resigned for better positions. In 1898 there were only two changes in teaching. In 1899 there were many changes, and high school graduates were hired as new teachers in some instances. Another plea for higher salaries was made in 1905 as follows:

"Until recent years teachers as good as the times demanded were to be had in country towns for from five to seven dollars a week, while now eight dollars or more is demanded by the same class of instructors."

Conditions were bad in 1907 for out of the seven teachers there were five who were teaching for the first time. In June of that year four teachers resigned. The next year only one teacher accepted a reelection.

All of this time Granby had been trying to raise its wages to a satisfactory level and had increased their salaries 22% from 1904 - 1909. However with district schools and seven teachers the money given each teacher was necessarily small. This was one of the arguments given by those in favor of consolidating the schools. This condition still held for in 1914 only one of the previous year's teachers remained.

IMPROVEMENT IN
THE SALARY CONDI-
TION

By 1918 the district schools had been closed except for the Ludlow City School, which at this time was being cared for by Ludlow, so Granby had only four teachers. There was more money for salaries and only four teachers so the salary problem eased up considerably. In 1918 the teachers' salaries were increased \$531.36 to bring the standard of wages up because of the rising cost of living and to keep efficient teachers.

From 1920 to the present time Granby's salaries have done fairly well for a small town in keeping abreast with the times. Now Granby's highest salary on the salary scale in one-hundred dollars less than that paid in South Hadley. Granby in the last twenty years has been fortunate in having had some excellent teachers and in having been able to keep these teachers in the schools for long periods of time.

CONDITIONS OF THE
DISTRICT SCHOOL
BUILDINGS

Any town with many schools whether they be schools in the center or district schools must necessarily spend much time, money, and effort in keeping them in good condition. As Granby had nine schools some buildings always needed repairing or new improvements.

Much can be learned about the schools of the town if the condition of their buildings is followed from the time when there were nine district schools, through school after

school being closed as consolidation took place, until only three buildings are left in use.

In 1878 the District 4 or the Batchelor Street School and the District 8 or the school at the Hollow were causing concern to the school authorities, and they stated in the Town Report:

"We do not boast about elegance in the school rooms in districts 4 and 8. The boy who receives his impressions of architectural beauty in some of our school rooms will not be likely to add greatly to the beauties of this town when he becomes one of our citizens."

The conditions of these schools had not been remedied by 1880 for the school authorities again reported that "the dilapidated affair at the Hollow still stands, a forlorn picture, an insult to the cause of education." Then followed a discussion of the advisability of consolidating districts 4 and 8 and 2 and 7 or the South Street and Five Corner's Schools.

In 1881 there were only twenty-nine weeks of school in seven schools and only eleven weeks in the South Street School. The appropriation of money for the schools was made with the understanding that six schools were to be consolidated into three schools. When this consolidation did not take place the funds were not sufficient to have more weeks of school. A plea is given for consolidation at the Center School. The arguments for the consolidation were that it would save six wages, six fires, six buildings' repairs, and give better instruction.

In 1882 the school appropriation was increased to allow the schools to run for thirty-four weeks. The South Street School was discontinued because of too few pupils. The other school houses were repaired and made into "good suitable houses, generally well arranged and furnished."

Now that the schools were in better repair the authorities tried to improve the school surroundings.

"..... our school children who play under the scorching noon-day sun in some of our treeless grounds so destitute of all beauty that might at little expense be afforded them."

In 1885 the scholars were brought from the school at the Hollow to the West Parish School. This saved the town forty dollars. With consolidation taking place a new expenditure was added. It was that of transportation. The 1885 Town Report lists transportation as costing \$26.00.

PARENTAL OB-
JECTIONS TO
CONSOLIDATION

The problem of consolidating the schools was very difficult. Many parents refused to cooperate. In 1886 some parents violated state laws and the rights and needs of their children by keeping their children home from school because they hated to have them ride two or three miles on a school bus. Also many of the parents felt that when two or three schools were consolidated the district where the school was held was the favored district. However in spite of parental difficulties the Five Corners' School and the school at the

would amply provide for all of the pupils and said that with a reduced number of schools better salaries could be paid and therefore the schools could have better teachers and could keep them longer.

The High School, the Intermediate School, and the Center Primary School were open thirty-four weeks in 1892 and the South Street and Five Corners schools were open thirty-three weeks. The West Parish and the school at the Hollow were open only in the Spring and the pupils of the Dark Corner School were transported the entire year. The Ludlow City School was open thirty-four weeks.

THE ESTABLISHING OF
THE INTERMEDIATE
SCHOOL, 1891 - 1892

The establishing of the Intermediate School during the year of 1891 - 1892 gave a thorough drill in the common

English branches and brought the pupils up to the High School's standards. This school was much needed.

PLEAS FOR CON-
SOLIDATION AND
THE RESULTS

The 1892 Town Report stated that there were 120 scholars, enough to fill three good-sized rooms. Now there were nine buildings----all poorly built and poorly equipped except for Kellogg Hall. It made a plea for three rooms and three teachers instead of nine.

Five primary schools were open in 1894 for thirty-four weeks while the High School and the Intermediate School were open thirty-six weeks. Batchelor Street School, Five Corners School, and the school at the Hollow were transported

to the center. This was only during that year for the schools were opened again in 1895. In 1898 the Five Corners School was discontinued after the Spring term.

As consolidation had not yet taken place more money had to be spent to fix up the district schools. By 1898 new outbuildings with a toilet for girls and a separate one for boys had been built in every school except the Ludlow City School. During that year inside closets were put in the High School in place of the old outside ones.

THE OLD TOWN
HALL BECOMES A
SCHOOL, 1901

The Old Town Hall, which had been Granby's first church on the other side of town before it had been moved to the center to be used as a town hall, was fitted out for a school in 1901. The West Parish and Five Corners schools closed and the children were transported to the center, where an intermediate school was opened in the Fall of 1901. In 1902 there was no Center Intermediate School and the West Parish School was opened again and the South Street School was closed, and its pupils sent to the West Parish School. The Batchelor Street School was closed in 1904.

REASONS FAVORING
CONSOLIDATION

In 1907 still more costly improvements had to be made on a district school-- the Ludlow City School. This school had always had only a rough plastered room painted black for the blackboards, and this year modern boards were put in.

Under the school's report in the Town Report of

1909 were listed reasons for and against the consolidation of the schools.

REASONS FAVORING CONSOLIDATION

1. Diminished school population in the districts.
2. Greater efficiency and economy in school management and teaching.
3. Better classification of pupils.
4. Equal opportunities for all pupils.
5. Better opportunities for special instruction in music and drawing.
6. Closer oversight of the schools.
7. Better school buildings, appliances, and teaching force.

OBJECTIONS TO CONSOLIDATION

OBJECTIONS TO CONSOLIDATION

1. Injury to the district by the closing of the school.
2. Risk to the health of the children by long cold rides.
3. Association in carriages and during the noon intermission.
4. Long absences of young children from their homes.
5. Unsuitable conveyances.

By 1910 the district schools had been cut down to only two, the West Parish School and the Forage Pond School. The other schools were the High School, the Grammar School or grades 7 and 8, the Intermediate School held in the old town hall with grades 4, 5 and 6, and the Center Primary School with grades 1, 2 and 3.

A new problem arose when consolidation began to take place. The schools at the center became too crowded.

The Forage Pond School was now closed and the pupils went to the center schools. In 1911 the Grammar School room was too small and had poor ventilation. By 1913 the School Committee made a plea in the Town Report for a new four-room building for grades one through six. They stated the desirability of having a manual training room and a gymnasium in the basement.

SCHOOLS CLOSED
ONE YEAR AND
OPEN THE NEXT
YEAR

School was held in the South Parish
School again in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

It is easy to understand in what a serious condition and under what difficult circumstances the schools were working when we consider how some district schools were open one year, closed the next, and again open the following year. The School Committee did not know from one year to another how many schools would be open or how many teachers would be needed.

REORGANIZATION OF
THE CENTER SCHOOLS,
1916

The Center Schools were reorganized in
1916 to have two grades to a room. The

High School room served as an assembly hall and study room for both the High School and the two upper grammar grades. The recitations of the High School were held in the basement recitation rooms while the grammar grades had the High School rooms for recitation rooms.

Two extra teachers were hired in 1917. Each teacher in the schools at the center of the town was limited to two grades. An additional room was opened for grades 5 and 6. The

school authorities reported, "This change in organization together with the employment of a teacher in drawing, marked a step in advance in our educational system."

IMPROVEMENTS MADE
NECESSARY BY
CONSOLIDATION

Now that consolidation to the center of the town had taken place the buildings had to be repaired and enlarged to take care of the added pupils. The main room of the Center Primary building was enlarged in 1917 and new additions were built. A hallway was put in, separate cloak rooms, sanitary closets, and a storeroom for wood were added. New adjustable chairs and desks were installed. The walls and ceiling were repaired and all the interior work was repainted. In 1918 the Upper Grammar School was enlarged by changing the partition between the schoolroom and the room formerly occupied by the library. This addition gave a larger and better lighted room. The remaining room was fitted as an office for the superintendent and school committee. During 1918 there were improvements made in the Upper Primary School. The room was remodeled and an addition was built providing an ample space for fuel and sanitarines. In the main room a platform and a wooden partition were removed to give ample space for the pupils' garments. By inserting two windows, reflooring, and retinting the walls the requirements of a well-lighted and pleasant room were achieved. A metal ceiling was put in the Upper Primary School in 1921.

Again because of crowded conditions, this time in the Lower Primary School, grade two had to be transferred to the Upper Primary School and grade six of the Upper Primary School

was transferred to the seventh and eighth grade room, and this room was made comfortable by extra chairs and desks. The addition of another grade to Kellogg Hall made it necessary to employ another teacher. The basement school room in Kellogg Hall, which was formerly a recitation room for the High School was now required for the recitation room for grades 5, 6 and 7. Other improvements were: in 1923 the Lower Primary School was thoroughly renovated and a metal ceiling was put on; in 1925 the town's weights and measures were moved from the basement recitation room and thus gave additional space for the school, also in 1925 on account of the increased school enrolment it was necessary to purchase additional chairs, desks, and writing-arm chairs; in 1926 chemical toilets were installed in Kellogg Hall and a metal ceiling was put in the 6th, 7th and 8th grade room; in 1927 the Upper Primary room was re-decorated, a metal ceiling was added to the grades 4 and 5 room so that all of the rooms would have metal ceilings, and the basement room of Kellogg Hall was changed from a recitation room to the grade 4 room. The 1930 Town Report stated that the improvements of Kellogg Hall in accordance with the recommendation of the state building inspector which had been provided were the installation of an effective steam heating and ventilating system for schools and assembly hall, the installation of a fire alarm system, and the basement of Kellogg Hall made fireproof by means of brick partitions, fire doors, and metal lath and plaster.

During the last ten years a well has been driven to give Kellogg Hall water, flush toilets have been installed

in Kellogg Hall, and all of the schoolrooms have been repainted.

THE LUDLOW CITY
OR UNION SCHOOL

In the discussion of the closing of the district schools one by one and of the consolidation at the center of town and of the crowded conditions resulting from this consolidation little mention has been made of the Ludlow City or Union School as it was sometimes called. This school was under the joint control of Granby and Ludlow. Granby would take charge of the school for four years and then the school would come under the jurisdiction of Ludlow for four years. In 1923 this question came up. "Should the joint control of this school by the towns of Granby and Ludlow be continued or should such control revert exclusively to the town of Granby?" At the time each town shared in the expense of the maintenance of the school on a pro rata basis. For the year ending June 1923 Granby's share was \$709.64 and Ludlow's share was \$363.72. In 1924 it was decided that the Union School continue under the supervision and control of Granby with the understanding and approval of the school committees of Ludlow and Granby. A verbal agreement to this effect had been made with the board through the Ludlow Superintendent of Schools. He reported that the Town Council of Ludlow rendered a decision that the town of Ludlow had no claim upon the town of Granby for any expense previously incurred by the town in the maintenance of the school. In 1926 Granby redecorated the interior of the Ludlow City School. This school was the last of the district

schools to be closed, and was closed June 1930. The pupils were transported to the schools at the center. This reduced the running expenses of the schools, and gave those pupils the superior advantages and extra curriculum activities of the schools at the center of the town.

WHERE THE
SCHOOL DOLLAR
GOES

In the 1927 Town Report there was an interesting paragraph entitled "Where the School Dollar Goes." The following items are the approximate amounts for each dollar expended for school purposes for the fiscal year of 1927:

A. General Control	\$.03 †
B. Expenses of Instruction	.36 †
C. Expenses of Operation	.07 -
D. Expenses of Maintenance	.03 -
E. Expenses of Auxiliary Agencies	.254 †
Transportation and Health	
F. General Miscellaneous Account	.24 -
including tuition and	
transportation charges	
paid to other towns	
G. Outlay Account	.003 †
H. Vocational Education and Transportation	.013 †
	<hr/>
	\$1.00

SUMMARY

THE NEED FOR
CONSOLIDATION

Because of Granby's extensive area the town became divided into nine school districts. This necessitated the dividing of the school money into nine parts. This resulted into low salaries, many changes in the teaching staff, and poor physical conditions in the schools. To remedy this situation consolidation to the center of the town was urged.

SALARIES

Teachers received \$22 a month in 1879. From 1904 - 1909 salaries increased 22%. In 1918 the amount spent on salaries was increased \$531.36. Now in 1942 the salaries average about \$110 a month.

BUILDINGS

There were nine district school buildings, the High School, and the Intermediate School. Spreading the money to cover the upkeep of all of these buildings was difficult and often impossible, so conditions became poorer.

CONSOLIDATION

Often school was not held in all of these buildings during the same term. Buildings were closed one term only to be opened the next, and there was general confusion. Slowly consolidation took place until now only two buildings are in use.

CHAPTER V

THE SCHOOLS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF SUPERINTENDENTS

REALIZATION OF
THE NEED OF A
SUPERINTENDENT

Granby was too small a community to be able to afford a full-time superintendent of schools, but by 1888 the School Committee felt the need of a superintendent. During that year the question arose as to whether Granby should unite with Belcher-town and Enfield for the purpose of securing a superintendent. Granby's share would be a trifle below three-hundred dollars, and the School Committee was very much in favor of the union. However this plan was not carried out for Granby did not join with the towns.

ACTION TAKEN
TO GET A
SUPERINTENDENT

Again the question of a superintendent came up. This time it was in 1891 and at that time if the towns would raise by taxation and appropriate a sum of not less than \$750 for the support of a district superintendent the state would grant the towns \$1,000 of which \$500 would go toward a superintendent's salary making it at least \$1250 and the other \$500 would be spent for teachers' salaries in the district. The burden to each town would be small and \$500 to the group of towns would improve the teaching. By having a superintendent the teachers would be directed, courses of study would be made, and teachers' meetings would be held. There would be better management of the schools. The School Committee thought that no town could afford to let this rare opportunity pass. The School Committee stated in the Town Report of 1891, "We should like to see the experiment tried, knowing that we can withdraw from the district, if dissatisfied with the system, by a vote of the town at an

annual meeting." In 1891 favorable action was taken by Granby as to a district superintendent, but the other towns failed so it was dropped. However Granby would not give up, and in 1893 made a plea to try again to get a superintendent. The plea was repeated in 1894.

MR. MCLACHLIN
THE FIRST
SUPERINTENDENT

By 1896 Granby had Mr. Edward H. McLachlin for a superintendent. He had been the High School principal at South Hadley Falls. Immediately he began trying to unify all of the grades so that all would be equally prepared for the Grammar School. He did this in 1896 and 1897 by having a series of teachers' meetings to discuss the various subjects. The following meetings were held:

September 26	Reading, Spelling and Writing
October 31	Language
November 14	Physical Geography
December 12	Political Geography
January 9	History
January 23	Mathematics
February 13	School Management
April 10	Nature Study.

THE COST OF
A SUPERINTENDENT

By 1898 Superintendent McLachlin had finished his third year as a superintendent. For the three years the cost of a superintendent had averaged \$67.46 a year. He had saved the town an average of \$32.33 a year since he had been hired, so his cost to the town per year was only \$35.16. Granby felt that the work that a superintendent did in managing the schools was well worth \$35.16 a year.

Superintendent McLachlin held nine teachers' meetings during the year of 1897 - 1898. During that year he changed the

writing system from slanting to vertical writing.

IDEAS ABOUT
DISCIPLINE
IN 1899

The School Committee and Superintendent McLachlin had definite ideas concerning discipline and what was to be done about parental interference. In 1899 they stated their views on this subject in the Town Report as follows:

"The school at Ludlow City deserves a word of special consideration. It is a difficult school and is made more so by the interference of the parents."

Then followed a long discussion of this subject which stated that the parents had no moral or legal right to interfere with the wholesome regulations of the school. The teacher does not derive his authority from the parents. The teacher is legally responsible only to the trustees, who hire him. The teacher has the right to move a child's seat, can detain a pupil after school a reasonable length of time, and can legally inflict reasonable corporal punishment. No parent can make rules for the teacher to follow.

"Any parent who wilfully interrupts, disturbs or incites a rebellion in a school or uses insulting language to a teacher in the presence of her pupils is liable to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

SUPERINTENDENT
BARBOUR, 1900-
1901 AND SUPER-
INTENDENT CAMPBELL
1901 - 1905

In 1900 a change in the superintendency of the schools was made necessary by the vote of the town at the last annual meeting. Mr. Albert Barbour of the Sterling district was elected. He was a graduate of Brown University and was experienced as both a teacher and a supervisor. Superintendent

Barbour resigned in 1901 and Mr. Alfred H. Campbell, who had a Ph. D. degree, became the next superintendent. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Bridgewater Normal School and had also studied in Germany. Mr. Campbell had been the principal of the Normal School at Johnson, Vermont for eleven years and had been in charge of the Normal School at Plymouth, New Hampshire for four years.

SUPERINTENDENT
WHITTEMORE, 1905-
1931

The 1905 Town Report stated that Mr. Frederick E. Whittemore, who had an A.B. degree, was now the superintendent. Mr. Whittemore was very well liked by both teachers and townspeople and in 1907 it was necessary to raise his salary to keep him.

POLISH NIGHT
SCHOOL

During the superintendency of Mr. Whittemore much progress was made in the schools. As there were many Polish people in town there was a Polish Night School held for the adult foreigners. This school was taught by Mr. Greenaway, principal of the High School. In 1907 this school for adults had an attendance of fifteen.

SYSTEMS OF
WRITING

The Whitehouse System of writing was introduced into the schools in 1907 and this continued to be the system used until 1912 when Mr. Whittemore changed to the Palmer System of writing. Now in 1942 the schools are still using

the Palmer System.

MUSIC AND
ART

Mr. Whittemore also paid attention to music and art. A course of study in these two subjects was worked out in 1907. In 1909 there was a music supervisor weekly in the center schools and an art supervisor monthly in the center schools. The teachers at the other schools met once each month with the art supervisor to get outlines for the work. By 1911 the music supervisor was meeting the teachers outside of the center schools once a month to give them outlines for each month's work.

MONTHLY TESTS

Monthly tests were given in grades four through eight in 1912. Mr. Whittemore stated that the purpose of the tests was to secure faithful daily work, to insure an emphasis on the essentials of teaching, to inform the teachers on the needs of the pupils, and to suggest ways of improvement in the methods of teaching.

SEVEN RECOMMEN-
DATIONS FOR IM-
PROVEMENT IN THE
SCHOOLS

In the Town Report of 1915 Mr. Whittemore made seven recommendations for improvement in the schools. His recommendations were:

- "1. Noon supervision
2. Noon lunches for children at a minimum cost
3. Manual training -- emphasis on industrial drawing and elementary work
4. Domestic Science including elementary lessons in cooking
5. Modifications of the course of study for the high school to bear on practical needs of rural communities

6. Proper sanitary conditions
7. Suitable playground apparatus."

"THE BALTIMORE
COURSE OF
STUDY"

"The Baltimore Course of Study" was given to the teachers in 1921 to be used as a supplementary reference

book. The teachers found this book very helpful as it contained lesson plans for the entire year's work in all subjects, lists of reference material, and lists of poems and stories for each grade.

YEARLY SCHOOL
EXHIBITS

Mr. Whittemore believed in showing the parents what the children were doing in school, so each year he held

an exhibit of all the school work. The Town Report states that the 1911 exhibit was successful, and the following exhibits must have continued to be successful as Mr. Whittemore had exhibits during his whole term of being superintendent. The custom of having an annual school exhibit is still carried out. Some years the exhibit has included work in all subjects and other years it has consisted of only the art work. This exhibit not only serves to interest the parents in the work of the schools but it acts as an incentive to the pupils to do work excellent enough to be exhibited.

BOYS' HANDICRAFT
CLUB AND GIRLS'
SEWING CLUB

In 1925 there was a Boys' Handicraft Club and a Girls' Sewing Club and in 1926 there was a Cooking Club. The

Handicraft Club and Sewing Club have been in charge of various people and have been of great service to the pupils in a school

which could not have two special teachers in these subjects. Much credit must be given to Mr. Charles Rust, who devoted many hours to giving the boys excellent instruction in woodcraft. This work is now being carried on by Mr. Marshall Budd under the name of the Woodpecker's Club and Mrs. Hazen is doing excellent work with the girls.

OPPORTUNITY
CLASS

An Opportunity Class of eleven pupils was organized in the fall of 1931. This class was under the direction of Miss Jean Valentine and was held in the office of Kellogg Hall. The formation of this class was in conformity with the state law enacted in 1919, which requires special classes in the public schools of those cities and towns where there are ten or more children three or more years mentally retarded. This class was held only one year and later Miss Valentine became the sixth and seventh grade teacher until her marriage in 1939.

THE BELL AT
KELLOGG HALL

Residents in the center of town have long formed the habit of setting their clocks by the ringing of the bell in Kellogg Hall as it calls the pupils of the three schools to school, for recesses, noons, and at the close of school. This bell is also rung on special occasions as Halloween, Fourth of July, and after the ballots are counted on election days. The bell was presented to the town of Granby while Mr. Whittemore was superintendent of the schools in 1912 by Mr. Henry W. Smith of Enfield. Granby was the home of his paternal and maternal ancestors. This bell facilitates uniformity in the daily

opening and closing of school, which is necessary where the pupils are transported and must get ready for busses and where the grades are not in one building.

SUPERINTENDENT
WHITTEMORE RETIRES

Superintendent Whittemore retired in July 1931 and Granby was very sorry to lose him as he had done so much for the schools. Teachers, pupils, and townspeople all respected Mr. Whittemore and his excellent work in the schools.

MISS EMMA D.
HAINES
FOLLOWED BY
MISS ADELE M.
DRISCOLL

Mention must be made of one of Granby's most respected teachers, Miss Emma D. Haines, who served under Mr. Whittemore. Miss Haines came to Granby in September 1917. She was a graduate of Biddeford High School in 1888 and had twenty-five years of teaching experience. She became principal of the schools, and was known to be an excellent teacher and a very strict disciplinarian, who in spite of her strictness was well liked by most of her pupils. Ill health caused her to ask for an indefinite leave of absence and to resign in 1934. Her work was taken over very capably by Miss Adele M. Driscoll, who had formerly taught the intermediate grades in the school.

SUPERINTENDENT
TUCKER, 1931-1937

After Mr. Whittemore's resignation Mr. Tucker became the next superintendent. He came with experience, having been the superintendent in Ludlow, Massachusetts. Mr. Tucker spent much time bringing the Science Course up to date. He also saw that the subject of health was stressed in each grade. Mr. Tucker was very modern in his methods and tried some of the newer ideas

in reading and arithmetic in the schools. He left Granby in 1937.

SUPERINTENDENT
PATTY, 1937 --
A COURSE OF
STUDY

Mr. Albert T. Patty succeeded Mr. Tucker as superintendent. He had been the principal of the Franklin, New Hampshire High School. Mr. Patty immediately realized the need of a course of study in the schools. The teachers did not have any definite course of study and there were no definite requirements of work to be covered in each grade. Mr. Patty started work on the course of study in the four lower grades. He met the teachers of these grades and together they worked out a course of study for each subject in these grades. The following year Mr. Patty and the upper grade teachers worked out a course of study for these grades. Now the Granby Schools have definite requirements of work to be accomplished in each grade. In many subjects the preferred method of teaching is also given.

CONSULTATIONS
WITH PARENTS
AND TEACHERS

Mr. Patty spends one morning a week in the schools where he visits each classroom and is ready to consult with any parent who cares to see him. Besides visiting the schools weekly he holds meetings with the teachers to discuss their problems and also sends them monthly bulletins of suggestions for better teaching and directions for special work or exercises to be carried on during the month.

WORK TOWARD
A NEW SCHOOL

Mr. Patty is trying to unify the schools and encourages the three schools to meet together at assemblies to hear special

lectures, see moving pictures or to present programs for the different holidays.

At the present time he is devoting hours of work toward trying to get Granby a new modern school, which is badly needed. This has meant that Mr. Patty has had to spend much more time in Granby than his one morning a week.

HEALTH WORK IN
THE SCHOOLS AND
COMMUNITY

One of the most important items connected with schools is the health of the pupils.

During the last twenty years Granby has made a definite effort to protect and improve the health of its school children.

"Since June 15, 1920 by vote of the town at a town meeting a school nurse has been employed"---is stated in the Town Report of 1920. The nurse examined the teeth, hair, eyes, and hearing of the children. She also kept weight charts. This was an excellent beginning in the public health work, although this was nowhere near as extensive as the work now so admirably carried on by Mrs. Rockford, our school and community nurse.

In 1921 there was no successor to the school nurse of the previous year, but the work was carried on by the Hampshire County Public Health Association of the American Red Cross. Since 1921 the school and community health work has been carried on by this association. In 1923 this association held a dental clinic and charged fifty cents an operation. In 1924 the nurse visited the schools twice each month. Thirty-

six children were treated at the Dental Clinic in 1924. The excellent work of the association continued, and in 1927 the present school and community nurse, Mrs. Rockford, started her duties.

Mrs. Rockford took up her work with the energy and vigor which all of Granby has come to rely on. Now when any health trouble comes up in the schools the first thought is that Mrs. Rockford must be called. She willingly comes down from Northampton at her earliest opportunity. During the year of 1927 - 1928 she gave twenty and a half days to Granby and made twenty home visits; during 1928 - 1929 she visited the schools two days a month and made fifteen home visits; and in 1929 - 1930 she visited the schools twenty-one days and made more home visits than usual. Mrs. Rockford still visits the schools several times a month and the number of her home visits has increased each year. Every year she periodically weighs and measures the children, helps in the yearly examination that the school doctor gives, tests all of the children's ears with the audiometer and takes those with defective hearing to a hearing clinic at the Clark School in Northampton, assists in the dental clinic and toxin-anti-toxin clinics which are held each year, examines the children periodically for unclean heads and skin diseases, gives health talks to the children and at various clubs, and helps to carry on cleanliness contests in the lower grades. She visits the homes of all children who are ill for several days at a time. She also visits the parents of those who have failed to pass any of the health examinations which she or the doctor has given.

Modern health authorities believe that if physical defects are found early and if parents are notified about these defects many conditions can be rectified before they have become serious. Granby is very fortunate in the excellent health work that is carried on in the schools and in the community. It is a work which can be compared favorably with that carried on in towns much larger than Granby.

RECEIVED
 GRANBY TOWN OFFICE
 GRANBY MASSACHUSETTS
 JULY 1940

SUMMARY

THE NEED OF A
SUPERINTENDENT

In 1888 Granby first began to feel the desire to join with other towns to secure a superintendent. This feeling grew until in 1896 the action was taken.

PROGRESS MADE
UNDER SUPERIN-
TENDENTS

The town has had six superintendents and each has contributed to the progress of the schools. Teachers' meetings were inaugurated, textbooks were brought up to date, systems of writing were tried, courses of study were made and revised, more unified methods of discipline were carried out, and school health standards were raised. The grades worked together more efficiently and the schools became more of a unit.

CHAPTER VI

THE NEW GRANBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

REALIZATION OF
THE NEED OF A
UNIFIED SCHOOL

The superintendents, teachers, and many of the townspeople had for many years realized the need of a new school for Granby. They felt that the three schools should be in one building. This would unify the schools, aid the principal in her work, make noon and recess supervision easier, and enable the pupils to be a unit with assembly programs and exercises. Not only was a new building needed to unify the schools, but the health conditions of the three buildings were very poor.

WORK DONE TOWARD
GETTING A NEW
SCHOOL DURING
SUPERINTENDENT
TUCKER'S TERM

Superintendent Tucker devoted much time and worked hard trying to make all of the people of Granby conscious of the need of a new school building. In his first annual report to the school committee he stated, "I was distinctly disappointed to find that our schools are not completely consolidated and housed in one modern building, but in three, two of which are antiquated and do not conform in all respects to good educational standards of hygiene and sanitation. The absence of running water in these two buildings is a distinct menace to health and a serious handicap in the teaching and practice of cleanliness. Bilateral lighting is another bad feature and proper ventilation is impossible."

In 1933 running water was installed in the two primary buildings and oil burners were installed in the furnaces so that the teachers were freed from the stoking of the fire problem. These improvements helped conditions in the schools, but the rooms were still cold in the winter, especial-

ly on windy days.

THE SUPERVISOR OF
ELEMENTARY EDUCA-
TION FOR MASSACHU-
SETTS DISCUSSES
THE SCHOOLS

In 1935 Mr. Burr F. Jones, Supervisor
of Elementary Education for Massachu-
setts, visited the Granby Schools. He

was favorably impressed by the teachers and textbooks, but he
said this about the buildings,

"The buildings are old and fall far short of
present day standards with reference to hygienic
facilities and school equipment and accommodations.
The need for a new school building in Granby, how-
ever, is so outstanding that provision for meeting
it should be kept constantly in mind."

IMPROVEMENTS
MADE IN THE OLD
BUILDINGS

Realizing that the town could not
afford a new school building and
that the town was so much in need

of money that the teachers had voluntarily contributed ten
per cent of their salaries the following improvements were
made to make the conditions in the schools as satisfactory
as possible----installation of the Vacua-Draft on the Kellogg
Hall heater, slate blackboards, new floors in the Brick
School and office, a ventilating system at the Brick School,
larger vents for the Brick School sanitarines, and an improved
sanitary at the White School.

Superintendent Tucker had tried hard to get Granby
a new school building, but his efforts had not succeeded al-
though he did succeed in making the people of the town very
conscious of the great need of a new building.

THE EFFORTS OF
SUPERINTENDENT
PATTY TOWARD
GETTING A NEW
BUILDING

Mr. Patty took up Mr. Tucker's work for a new school building. He and the school committee have worked hard and cooperated in this project. The health conditions in the schools were getting worse. The oil burner in the White School was not able to heat the room on windy days. The pupils had to sit with their coats on in a temperature in the low fifties for several hours a day on cold windy days. The basements in the two primary schools were not sufficient for the growing number of pupils in those buildings. Often the basement odor penetrated into the schoolrooms. The basement classroom in Kellogg Hall was cold and so damp in winter that the pupils and teacher wore coats and heavy socks to keep warm.

WHITE SCHOOL
CONDEMNED

During the spring of 1941 the state building inspector visited the schools and on the day of this visit closed the White School as its ceiling was in danger of falling at any time. The pupils of that building moved to the auditorium of Kellogg Hall for nearly two weeks while large wooden posts were put in to prop up the ceiling. Then the inspector gave permission to have the building used until the end of the school year.

REPORT OF
MASSACHUSETTS
DIRECTOR OF ELE-
MENTARY EDUCATION

Miss Alice B. Beal, the Director of Elementary Education for Massachusetts, visited Granby during the spring of 1941 and after her visit wrote the following report in which she definitely stated the conditions of the schools.

REPORT OF VISIT TO GRANBY

Date: March 13, 1941

Buildings Visited: Brick School (grades 1-2) -43 children
White School (grades 3-4) -36 children
Kellogg Hall(grade 5) -26 children
(grades 6-7) -30 children
(grade 8) -22 children

School buildings and school facilities determine to a large extent the efficiency of the educational program of a school system. The school program of Granby is very much handicapped by the facilities found in their buildings.

For example--we agree that children should have a wholesome environment in which to work and learn. But in Kellogg Hall, 22 eighth grade children are crowded into a small, damp basement room (with no cellar underneath) inadequately lighted, poorly ventilated, improperly heated, and so located that the odor from the adjoining boy's toilet (also a public toilet) makes the air in the classroom foul smelling and offensive.

Adults should consider the effect of a year's attendance in a poorly lighted, inadequately heated, and improperly ventilated basement classroom upon children's health and general attitude toward school. Certainly, children housed in the basement room suffer a handicap that children do not have in sun lighted, well ventilated, and attractive rooms. Use of this space as a classroom should be discontinued at once.

TOILETS

With the exception of the flush toilets in Kellogg Hall, all toilets are unsatis-

factory. They are so arranged that it is impossible to secure proper sunlight and ventilation; some are so cold, children refrain from using them as they should. On the day I visited, the odor was so strong that it was most offensive and permeated the classrooms. These arrangements do not meet our modern schoolhousing standards of today.

CLASSROOM
LIGHTING

The window arrangements in some of the rooms were poor. Windows on opposite sides of the room caused even greater

lighting problems.

AUDITORIUM

The present school program should offer many opportunities to the children to come together in assemblies. It is my

opinion that the condition of the auditorium discourages this practice. The non-fire-resistive stairway, the narrow treads on the outside of the stairway, the size and arrangement of the stairway used for a rear exit, and the movable settees seem to me to offer serious panic and fire hazards which should cause parents and citizens much concern.

CROWDED
CONDITIONS

The primary grade rooms are too crowded. We agree that children in the first grade from a health point of view should not

be restricted to their seats for a long period of time. The room in which the first grade is housed is so crowded that no opportunity is allowed to engage in the activities which children of that age should normally carry on during the

regular daily schoolroom program. This is also true of grades 3 and 4.

In view of these facts, I recommend:

1. That the basement room be abandoned as soon as possible.
2. That the toilet facilities be improved.
3. That the lighting situation be studied.
4. That the condition of the ceiling in the elementary school be investigated.
5. That in view of the standards of the present buildings, the advisability of a new building which will provide an attractive, healthy environment for the children and furnish space and facilities for developing the school program be considered.
6. That the members of the community consider the value of healthy attractive facilities to themselves as well as to their children.

UNSATISFACTORY
ROOM CONDITIONS
FOR YOUNG
CHILDREN

When school began in September 1941 the White School was closed on account of the danger from its ceiling and this school was held in one side of the large auditorium in Kellogg Hall. This arrangement is very unsatisfactory from all points of view. The little children must climb a steep, unsafe flight of stairs to reach the room. There is an insufficient number of blackboards and these cannot be seen by those children at the back of the room, there are no coatrooms so coats and lunch boxes must be put on benches in the schoolroom, the room is unattractive as it is filled with town hall benches, and there is very little place to exhibit the children's work. To add to the inconvenience the children's desks must be moved from the room and piled in the hall whenever this room is to be used as a town auditorium, and this is at least once a week.

DEFINITE ACTION
TOWARD A NEW
BUILDING

Three town meetings and one public hearing were held during the spring and summer of 1941 with the results that Granby has petitioned the legislature at Boston to bond the town for \$60,000 to build a new school; that Boston has given this permission; that a building committee consisting of the three school committee members who are Mr. G. Newell Galusha, Mrs. Norman Ellison, and Mr. James Cronk, the three selectmen, who are Mr. Charles Gallup, Mr. Thornton Clark, and Mr. William French, and Mr. Cleophas Desroches has been appointed; and that the building site has been selected and

bought from Mr. Joseph Witt for \$2500.

On October 23, 1941 the building committee for the town met at Kellogg Hall and awarded the contract for the new grammar school building to the Caspar Ranger Construction Company of Holyoke. The new building will be constructed on West Street and will have six classrooms and an auditorium on the first floor and two playrooms in the basement. These playrooms will be entirely above ground and may be used for classrooms as the school increases in size.

Work has started on the new building, and it is expected that it will be ready to have school held in it by September 1942.

References ---- Granby Town Reports 1933 - 1940

SUMMARY

Consolidation to the central part of the town put a great load on the three schools at Granby Center. The buildings soon became too crowded and the basements could not take care of so many children. Conditions in these old buildings grew steadily worse so that it was impossible to remedy them by repairs. The sagging of the ceiling of the White School resulted in its being condemned and this school had to be closed. Conditions at Kellogg Hall became worse as the pupils from the White School came to that building to use the upstairs hall as a classroom. Already the Director of Elementary Education had said that the schools were unfit places to teach children.

Realizing these deplorable conditions the town bought land, and now a modern six room school plus an auditorium is being built and will probably be ready for occupation in September 1942.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In 1738 South Hadley first voted to build a school-house. Later in 1768 Granby separated from South Hadley and became incorporated as a town. The schools were held in dwelling houses and "dame schools" were the means of education. As Granby's population grew it became necessary to divide the town into school districts. Nine school districts came into existence during the nineteenth century. In 1866 a high school was started and continued until 1917 when the number of pupils became so small that it was discontinued. Gradually the district schools were closed as consolidation to the schools at the center of the town took place. In 1930 the Union School, the last district school was closed and all of the pupils were consolidated into three buildings at the center of the town.

In following the history of the schools this study has traced the educational standards set for teachers from the early times when housewives taught in their own homes up to the present when college graduates are given the preference. It has discussed methods of discipline and methods of teaching, and the changes in the curriculum throughout the years have been shown. The development of the schools has been traced from the time before there was any superintendent, through the long years of trying to make the people realize the need of a superintendent, to the realization of a superintendency union, and the great progress that resulted.

Two hundred and four years have passed since the Granby Schools had their beginning when South Hadley first

voted to build a one-room schoolhouse with its place of retreat in case of Indian attacks. Now the Granby Schools have proudly reached another important step in their development, the consolidation of all of the schools in a new building. This new building which is under construction is the realization of many years of work for two superintendents and a school committee, who have tried to have the schools work as a unit, each grade working in cooperation with the next grade, and all grades being able to have assembly exercises together.

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