

HISTORY OF BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

The following two statements provide information on the history of Burlington High School. The first derives from the 1921 BHS Oread and provides a summary of the first century of high school learning in Burlington. The second statement is taken from the 2011 Burlington High School Alumni Directory and was compiled primarily in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Edmunds School, formerly the site of BHS.

Following these statements is an excerpt about Burlington Schools from "About Burlington" compiled by Charles Edwin Allen (published by General Books LLC, Memphis, Tennessee in 2012), as well as a timeline of the History of Burlington High School from 1815-2000 compiled by Tony Trono, former BHS Math teacher.

From the 1921 BHS Oread

A Brief History of Burlington High School

"One hundred and five years ago, a building seventy feet in length and forty feet in width, situated upon an one-half acre lot sold to the "Village School District" of Burlington for the consideration of two hundred and ten dollars, was completed at a cost of less than one-thirtieth of that of the present high school building. This building, known as the "Burlington Academy," was situated on the site of the present Grammar School of this city and in it the pupils of all ages, divided into three departments, were instructed.

The first term of the Academy was opened September 3, 1816. This was the beginning of the present high school. In a notice of the day the building was described as "a credit to the donors and an ornament to the town."

At that time, the population of the village was nearing two thousand. The Academy was in the charge of three teachers during the first year. The citizens defrayed most of the expenses of the school by a tax on the Grand List of the two districts of which the school system was comprised. A small tuition was charged to the students. Among the names of the principals of the old Academy is that of William Arthur, the father of the Vermont president, Chester A. Arthur.

The Academy prospered and after thirteen years the little brick schoolhouse was found to be too small to accommodate all the children of school age, who numbered 674. Consequently, the Prudential Committee was authorized to use the school building as "a high school for young men and boys, forever." The school system was divided into six districts, each to have a schoolhouse for the primary and intermediate pupils. Thus the Burlington High School came into being.

Eleven years later, in 1850, the population of Burlington had increased to nearly eight thousand and the "Burlington Union High School" was established. The citizens had realized the benefit which their sons were receiving from the high school and determined to open its doors, also to

their daughters. Joel T. Benedict was the first principal of the Union High School. Rules were adopted by the newly formed Union district for the management of the school, making the term 46 weeks and, nine years the youngest limit in age, all to be able to read and write as requisites for admission.

Since, under the new system, each district separately Maintained a Primary and Middle School, the instruction in the High School was confined to the "higher mathematics, natural science, history, moral and intellectual philosophy and, in the classical department, Latin and Greek." The tuition now was free to all residents of the district. Compositions were required every two weeks and declamations every month. A glee club was formed by the boys at this time and later in June, 1853, the "Excelsior Club," an excellent society, was organized. Its object was to accustom its members, some thirty or forty of the older boys, to "the exercise of thinking and debating on their feet."

The next reorganization of the school system occurred when, in 1868, the School Districts were abolished and the schools, including the High School, passed under the control of a Board of School Commissioners. The first superintendent under this system was the late Professor J. E. Goodrich. At this time the name of the school was changed back to "B.H.S."

In 1869 the branches taught were divided into two courses, Classical and English. Under the new system the school developed and grew rapidly. Its progress was in "leaps and bounds." In 1871, the old Academy having been taken down, the present Grammar School building, which still bears the name "High School" in letters carved on a stone slab high up, under the belfry of the eighty-foot tower, was erected and furnished. The enrollment in 1874 was 96 pupils; in 1888, 157; in 1889, 180; and in 1898, after Mr. Landon had been principal for nearly sixteen successive years, 321. The graduates in 1898 numbered 62, whereas in 1882, when Mr. Landon took charge, there were 20. Now they number around 100 [in 1921].

The report of the superintendent for the year 1877 contained a mild expression, the first, of the need of a new high school building. The name of "B. H. S." was again dropped in 1900 upon the completion of the present building, which was given the name Edmunds High School. We owe very much to the generosity of the late Senator George F. Edmunds who donated the land from a part of the Edmunds homestead for the site of the new building. We now [1921] have ...a grand, spacious building of wonderful architectural beauty in which seven distinct courses of study, under the supervision of thirty excellent teachers, are pursued by about 600 growing boys and girls."

From the 2011 BHS Alumni Directory

"Burlington High School Since 1816: The Untold Story

Burlington Academy, established in 1816, became Burlington's first public high school. From its inception, Burlington High School has been one of the finest high schools in the country. Built on long-lasting traditions and innovative and creative programming, Burlington High School continues to meet the educational needs of students from the Queen City and surrounding communities.

Burlington Academy underwent a number of changes in its early years, particularly changes in leadership. From the time of its establishment in 1816 until the year 1900, thirty-five principals assumed leadership roles at the Academy. Other changes occurred with the needs of the times. In 1859, for instance, women were admitted, tuition was eliminated, a new 46-week school year was initiated, and the Academy was renamed Burlington High School (BHS). By 1871 BHS had relocated to the northwest corner of South Willard and College Streets. This building, affectionately known at the "Old High School," was utilized for 30 years. Then, due to a growing population and the need for additional space, the high school moved once more, to the corner of Main and South Union Streets.

The site for the "New High School" was donated by Senator George F. Edmunds in cooperation with the City of Burlington. This venture cost the city \$15,000 for the land. On May 2, 1900 the doors of the George F. Edmunds High School opened with a senior class enrollment of fifty-six students. The school colors were brown and gold.

The "New High School" brought many changes and improvements to Burlington's educational system. The school's annual yearbook, originally labeled the *Register*, which later became the *Oread*, was first published in 1898. The 1901 yearbook can still be found today in the Burlington High School vault. The only sports offered at the time were football in the fall, basketball in the winter and baseball in the spring. A number of clubs came into existence including fraternities such as Upsilon Lambda Phi, Delta Gamma Phi and Epsilon Alpha Phi that remained in existence until 1905. The school newspaper, now named the *Register*, as well as the drama and language clubs begun in the early 1900's continue today. The present day Madrigals likely evolved from the Glee Club, which dates back to 1853 as the first organized club at Burlington High School. The Banjo and Mandolin Club of the early 1900s are today's Jazz Band or the Orchestra or String Ensembles.

The Burlington City Report of 1909 criticized Edmunds High School for teaching only college preparatory classes. By 1910, a Commercial Program was added, and by 1920, new courses in wood shop, mechanical drawing and home economics were offered. A junior high program was established in 1927, and by 1932 a second building was added to the site. Through the next 40 years, Edmunds High School continued to change its structure and program offerings to meet the needs of an increasing number of students and a changing community. By the end of the 1950's, it became evident that a new building that could provide modern classroom space and facilities such as a large cafeteria, auditorium, and gymnasium was needed.

The Move to North Avenue

In 1964, a state-of-the-art five-building campus, located at 52 Institute Road, was built to house the ever-growing population of Burlington's high school students. The cost was approximately \$4.5-million, 30% of which was provided by the state of Vermont. "In May 1962, for \$48,000, the city of Burlington purchased the Willard C. Arms farm, one of the last working dairy farms in this area." (David Blow, Historic Guide To Burlington Neighborhoods, Chittenden County Historical Society, 1991). Edmunds was converted to a junior high school serving the center and south end of the city. Hunt Junior High School served the north end of the city. When it opened in 1964-65, Burlington High School served 1,300 students (compared to 1,110 in 2010-11) in grades 10-12. Students in Colchester attended Burlington High School until a high school was built in Colchester in the 1970's. Grade 9 began attending BHS in 1976, with Hunt students transitioning first and then Edmunds students coming a year later. There were 61 faculty members in 1964-65 (compared to 89 teachers including 19 special services and English Language Learner teachers in 2010-11).

The high school comprised five buildings which were designed for a departmentalized school system – A, B, C, D and E Buildings. B building was used primarily for foreign languages, C building for English and social studies, D building for business and homemaking, and E building for science and math. Building A was a large multi-purpose building for administration, music, physical education, and vocational education including auto mechanics, printing, woodworking, and electronics. In 1968-69 a new vocational building, F Building, was added to Burlington High School. This building was funded completely with state and federal monies. Classes opened in F Building in September, 1969.

Burlington High School: The Past Ten Years

While much about Burlington High School has stayed the same during the last 47 years on North Avenue, much has changed. Here are a few of those changes:

The Buildings and Grounds: The large math and science lecture room has been changed to a biology laboratory room; a wall separates the two social studies and English rooms that before could be converted into one room; the cafeteria is in one large room; and the language laboratory has been disbanded in favor of technology in all classes. Today, there are computers and Internet access in every classroom, an open access computer lab in the library along with an after-school Homework Center, and three computer labs. Ninth grade students take a required technology skills class; tenth graders a careers explorations class. In 2006 voters approved the complete renovation of the 43-year-old track and field facility including the installation of an eight-lane track and an artificial turf playing field for football, soccer, lacrosse, and other school and community events. The auditorium was renovated in 2010 with new seating, flooring, and ventilation and lighting systems.

Students: Burlington High School has become increasingly diverse, particularly with the arrival of many Vietnamese, Tibetan, Bosnian, and most recently African students. In 2010-11 the school population of 1,100 was 73.5% White (including 3% Bosnian), 12% African-American, 3% Latino, 11% Asian, and 0.5% Native American. 45% participate in the Free or Reduced Lunch Program.

The Schedule: While BHS used a form of block scheduling in the 1960's and early 1970's, the schedule became more traditional through most of the 1990's with eight periods of forty-two minutes of instruction. In 1998-99, however, the school moved to an alternating block schedule in which students take four classes one day, and another four the next day. Each period or block is approximately ninety minutes. The longer classes allow for more in-depth teaching and the use of a greater variety of teaching and learning strategies."

School Life: In the early years of the new high school, there was an open campus with students coming and going according to when their classes were scheduled. Today, the campus is closed except for seniors with senior privileges and students who do not have a first or last block class who can come in late or leave early. Students and faculty members used to be able to smoke on campus; with new state tobacco laws, it is now illegal to smoke on school grounds. Lockers are now assigned to students in part to help the student body get to know each other.

Courses: Students beginning with the Class of 2002 complete 24 credits each year to graduate: English (4), History/Social Studies (3), Mathematics (3), Science (3), Fine Arts (1), Physical Education and Health (2), Computer Literacy and Career Explorations (1), Foreign Language (2), and Electives (5).

Student Activities: The number of sports teams has grown over the years including the addition of girls' hockey in 1999, girls' and then boys' lacrosse in 2002 and 2003, and indoor track in 2004. The "Mighty Seahorses" have continued to win state championships in sports, including Girls and Boys Soccer and Girls and Boys Indoor Track in 2009-10. Students also continue to participate in student exchanges and travel overseas: every two years to Peru (Spanish), Italy/Greece (Latin), and France (French). Every two to three years trips also go to Austria (German), China (Chinese), and Nicaragua (service trip). The Model United Nations was reestablished in 2002 and now participates annually in conferences in Vermont and New England, at the United Nations in New York City, and in Europe in Berlin, Genoa, and Athens. Drama continues to be a vital school program with annual musical, one-act and drama productions including *42nd Street* in 2011. After-school activities are also a strong part of student life. BHS After-School sponsors high interest activities including fencing and bowling. New clubs added in recent years include the International Student Club, the Interact Club associated with the Burlington Rotary Club, the Snowboarding Club, the Debate Team, and Poetry Outloud (BHS had the state champion, Claude Mumbere, in 2011!). The *Detour*, *Register*, and *Oread* are alive and well, showcasing student work and life at BHS.

Why the Seahorses? This question is frequently posed as to why our mascot is the “seahorse.” The story goes that fossils of seahorses were found when the site of the former Burlington High School, now Edmunds Elementary/Middle Schools, was excavated in the late 1800’s. The fossils possibly dated back to over 12,000 years ago when glaciers began to melt in the region and what is now Lake Champlain was saltwater. According to the Lake Champlain Committee:

“As the ice began to melt, the slowly retreating glaciers to the north limited the flow of the meltwater forcing drainage to the south through the present day Hudson River. Debris dams forced the water to pool in a huge lake – Lake Vermont. At its height, Lake Vermont had a surface elevation around 500 feet higher than Lake Champlain’s current level! When the glacier receded north of the St. Lawrence Valley, the landmass it had covered was below sea level as a result of the huge weight of the ice. Ocean waters flowed in from the Atlantic forming the Champlain Sea. Saltwater animals such as the famous Charlotte whale frolicked in the region at that time. Subsequent rebounding of the land raised the lake elevation above sea level. Gradually saltwater flushed out and was replaced by fresh water from tributaries.”

Burlington High School is proud to have the unique distinction of having “Ace the Seahorse” as our school mascot!

Visit Us. Burlington High School is a strong and vibrant school anchored in its mission of “educating and inspiring students to influence and shape the future.” Please come back and visit us.

Thank you to Anthony Trono, retired Mathematics Department Chair, and Nick Bernstein and Jennifer Gile, Class of 1992, for their research in writing this.

MAIN STREET

The house on the south side of Main Street, immediately west, was formerly the homestead of ex-U. S. Senator Hon. George F. Edmunds. It is now owned by the city and is occupied by the Principal of the Edmunds High School. The brick house (No. 288) opposite is one of the oldest in the city. It was built by Mr. Mark Rice about 1806, and has a so-called bomb-proof cellar, which was used as a place of safe deposit in the war of 1812. It is now owned by Dr. Lyman Allen. The wooden house west, No. 268, was built about 1820. Previous to 1850 it was for many years the residence of Capt. H. B. Sawyer, U. S. N. Directly opposite is the new Edmunds High School; but before describing it, as well as the other public school buildings, we will briefly refer to the public school system of Burlington.

The Public Schools of Burlington have long been favorably known. In 1790, the town was divided into two districts, which were increased to eight in 1813. On July 15, 1816, an Academy for advanced scholars was completed at the northwest corner of College and Willard Streets, the site of the present Grammar School. The lot was purchased April 29, 1815. As population increased preparatory schools were added. On June 1, 1829, the village district was divided into five districts, and on Dec. 14, 1829, the Academy property was conveyed to the Burlington High School Corporation. The building was fitted for 100 pupils. On Dec. 28, 1849, the same property was conveyed to a Union District, and the building was named "The Burlington Union High School." On March 1, 1868, the Town school districts were abolished and their several properties passed into the control of a Board of School Commissioners. The schools were reorganized, graded and classified. This Board was composed of competent men, and the good work they commenced has since been continued with success. To their good judgment, supplemented by the work of an experienced and efficient

corps of teachers, is due the reputation of the public schools of Burlington today.

Burlington is also fortunate in the character of its school buildings, most of them erected since 1890. It may be truly said that there are few better in the country.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS THE EDMUNDS HIGH SCHOOL

This new and beautiful building stands on the lot on the southeast corner of Main and South Union Streets, which was donated to the city by Hon. George F. Edmunds, March 12, 1898, and was formerly a part of the family homestead. The lot has a frontage of 460 feet on Main Street and 376 feet on South Union Street. The building stands well back from each street, and is a substantial, dignified structure, with the most approved features of school construction. It is 160 by 112 feet on the ground, and three stories high. The basement is of quarry-faced granite, the walls of gray pressed brick, with white terra cotta string and ornamental courses. It will accommodate 600 pupils, having twelve corner classrooms for fifty pupils each, and six recitation rooms for twenty-five pupils each, giving available room for 750 scholars if desired. It has four laboratories, drafting rooms, library and assembly hall, with a gymnasium, bicycle and toilet rooms in the basement. In the building are the offices of the School Board, the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. H. O. Wheeler, and the Principal, Mr. Isaac Thomas. The cost of the building has been about \$120,000. At present it has fifteen teachers, besides the teachers of music and drawing, and 380 scholars. It was first occupied May 2, 1900.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

This schoolhouse was erected on the site of the old Academy, and was first occupied as a high and grammar school Sept. 11, 1871. It is of brick, 57 by 83 feet on the ground, and has three stories. Since 1900 it has been entirely occupied by the grammar department. Its capacity is 300 pupils and it is valued at \$40,000. It has six teachers and 200 scholars.

ADAMS SCHOOL

This school is located on the east side of South Union Street between Bay View and Howard Streets. The lot was purchased Feb. 21 and March 10, 1873. The first building, erected in 1874, was taken down in 1901, and a larger, modern structure with eight rooms was built on its site and first occupied in September, 1902. It is of red brick, two stories high, with interior finish of cypress and hard cement plaster of agreeable color. Its cost was \$35,000. It has nine teachers and 256 pupils.

POMEROY SCHOOL

This building stands on a lot at the southwest corner of North and Booth Streets, purchased Feb. 4, 1873, and enlarged May 6, 1898. The former building was erected in 1874. In 1898, it was practically rebuilt and nearly doubled in size, and was arranged to front on both streets. It is a two-story building of red brick, has eight rooms, with all modern improvements. It is valued at \$35,000. It has eleven teachers and 360 pupils.

CONVERSE SCHOOL

This building is on a lot at the southwest corner of Pine and Cherry Streets, with a large playground on the west fronting on South Champlain Street. The grounds were purchased Feb. 11 and May 25, 1869, and Jan. 7, 1892. The first building was the one erected for the Second Methodist Society in 1856, and occupied by them until its purchase by the city. But it was ill adapted for school work. A new and beautiful eight-room building, ninety feet square, of modern design, was erected in its place in 1893. It is of brick, trimmed with Ohio sandstone, and cost \$45,000. It has ten teachers and 350 pupils.

LAWRENCE BARNES SCHOOL This building occupies the site of what was known as the "North and Murray School," and is situated on the southwest corner of those streets. The original lot was purchased May 1, 1854, and was afterward enlarged May 10, 1871, and Jan. 29, 1896. The handsome new and modern building, which now stands on the old site, was first occupied in the fall of 1896. Its size is 93 by 73 feet, two stories, built of red brick with terra cotta trimmings. Its cost was about \$30,000.

It has eleven teachers and 360 pupils.

IRA ALLEN SCHOOL

This is a four-room building, of handsome design, built of red brick with stone trimmings, and is so arranged that when occasion demands it can be doubled in size, without changing the present building. It stands on a large lot purchased March 15, 1894, an adjoining lot on the west having been secured May 9, 1894, to admit of a future enlargement of the building. It is located on the north side of Colchester Avenue, opposite the grounds of the Mary Fletcher Hospital. Its cost was \$22,000. It has four teachers and 120 scholars.

S. W. THAYER SCHOOL

This School occupies the lot on the west side of North Avenue, about two and a half miles north of the Battery, purchased Sept. 4, 1854. It is a two-room structure, built in 1894 at the cost of \$8,500, and is very similar to the Ira Allen but with only one story. It is of brick, and stands on the site of the former schoolhouse. It has two teachers and thirty-two scholars.

ARCHIBALD STREET SCHOOL

This new schoolhouse stands at the head of Elmwood Avenue, on the corner of Archibald and Spring Streets, on land purchased Feb. 13, 1888, June 12, 1890, and July 14, 1904. The first building on this site was originally a Baptist French Mission Chapel, dedicated Dec. 3, 1873. After its purchase by the City in 1888, it was fitted over for a school as far as it could be, and so occupied until 1904, when the greatly-increased school population in its vicinity demanded a larger and more modern building. A fine eight-room brick building to accommodate 320 scholars has been completed on the old site, at the cost of \$35,000. It has now five teachers and 140 scholars.

MAIN STREET, UNGRADED

This building stands on a lot on the northwest corner of Main and Union Streets, purchased Oct. 3 and 23, 1860, and April 29, 1869. When completed in 1861, at the cost of \$4,400, it was considered a model for school buildings and frequently referred to as such. At the present time only one of its three

rooms is used for ungraded pupils. It has one teacher and twenty scholars.

PARK AVENUE SCHOOLS

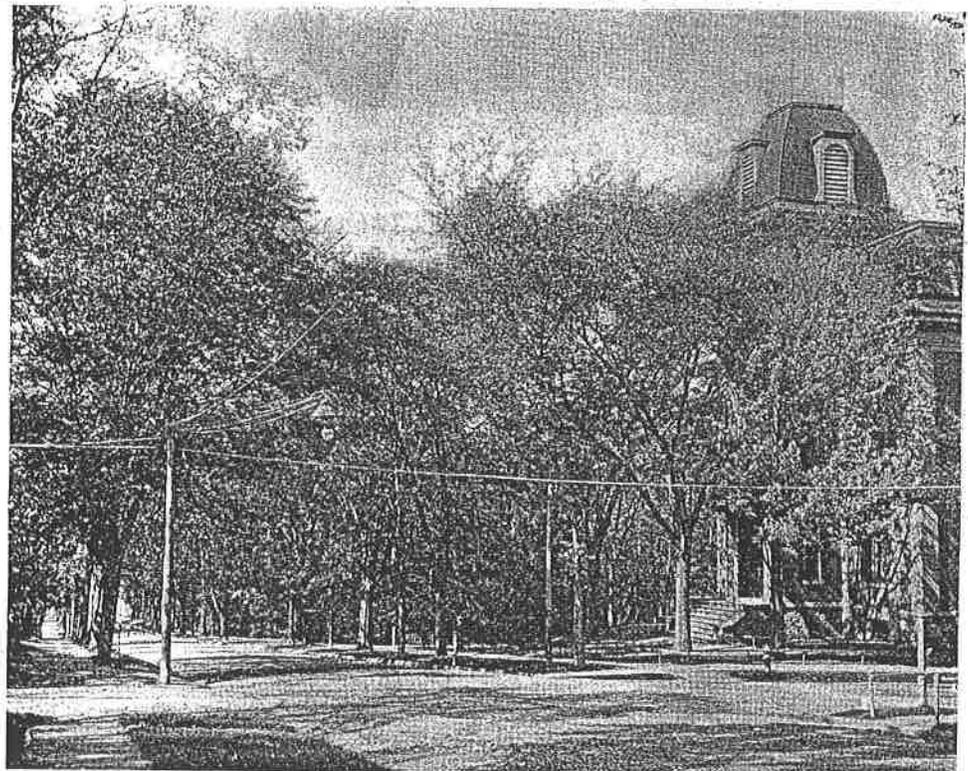
At present schools are held in two rented houses on Park Avenue, in which 110 scholars are taught by three teachers, besides an evening school with forty scholars and one teacher.

The next duty will be to meet the demand of this portion of the city by the erection of a large and modern building.

In all of the above schools, except the High, Grammar and Ungraded, four grades are taught, viz.: the lowest grammar, the intermediate, the primary and the kindergarten.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The number of school children between five and eighteen years in the City in 1904 was 4,388. The number enrolled in the Public Schools was 2,818 and 1,500 in the Catholic Schools. The number of teachers is seventy-nine. The cost of maintaining the Public Schools in 1904 was \$65,287.00. The total valuation of the twelve public school buildings is \$407,700.00.



Old High School and College Street. Photo. by Vt. Illus. Co.

HISTORY OF BURLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

- April 29, 1815 Half acre lot purchased for \$210 on NW corner of Willard & College
An early teacher was William Arthur, father of Chester Arthur.
- July 15, 1816 Building completed. School was called "Academy for Advanced Scholars".
Later became known as Burlington Academy.
- September 1816 Classes started. School was college preparatory for boys only and
tuition was charged. City population was about 2000.
- December 14, 1829 Academy became part of Burlington High School Corporation.
City school population was 674.
- 1829 School building modified to hold 100 students.
A separate private school was started for girls.
- December 28, 1849 School named Burlington Union High School.
- 1850 School renamed Burlington High School. City population was about 5000.
Tuition was eliminated, women attended. 46 week school year.
- 1871 Because of increased enrollment, the building was torn down and a new
building was built on the same site. The building was replaced by
apartments in the early 1970's. The school bell from that school is
now located near the entrance of BHS.
- 1896 City student enrollment was 2353. Because of over-crowding, 100
out-of-town students were denied admission.
- 1899 George Edmunds sold 4.5 acre site to the city for \$15,000. The site
included the Edmunds' homestead, which became the residence for the
BHS principal. \$85,000 was allocated by the city to build Edmunds.
Building was designed by Vermonter Walter Wilcox, later of national fame.
- May 2, 1900 Classes started one month before graduation.
- 1900 Edmunds HS could accommodate 750 students. Corner rooms for 50 students
and six interior rooms for 25 students. Building had a room for the
school board, one for principal Isaac Thomas, and one for
superintendent H.O. Wheeler. School had 15 teachers plus music and
art instructors. School published its first yearbook, the "Register".
- 1900 Three sports for boys: football, basketball, and baseball
- 1906 First boy's track team.
- 1909 City Report criticism: "public schools do not touch life".
- 1910 Commercial (Business) Department started.
- 1912 First boys' tennis team.
- 1914 Class competition started in girls' volleyball.
- 1915 Class competition started in girls' basketball.
- 1919 Orchestra started by Adrian Holmes.
- By 1920 Home Economics, Woodshop, and Mechanical Drawing added to curriculum.
- 1923 First girls' varsity basketball.
- 1927 Junior High School building constructed at site of Edmunds homestead.
Gymnasium constructed between high school and junior high school.
- 1927 First band.
- Early 1930's Non college-bound students were a majority.
- 1934 Cheerleaders were used in football and basketball games.
- 1936 Guidance Department was formed. First boys' ski team.
- 1938 Merchandising class was started.
- 1939 First Girls' ski team. Auto Mechanics class was started.
- 1944 First Machine Shop course.
- 1948 Driver's Training began.
- 1952 Auditorium was constructed on S. Union St., adjacent to BHS.
- 1957 Hunt Junior High School was constructed.
- Early 1960's Rapid increase in student enrollment, about 300 per year.
- 1962 SBHS opened. BHS lost 200 students to SBHS, but still had 199 increase.
- 1962 First girls' softball team.

SIZE OF BHS GRADUATING CLASSES

1877	21	1926	164	1974	528
1878	23	1927	119	1975	498
1879	19	1928	134	1976	467
1880	20	1929	112	1977	402
1881	28	1930	136	1978	364
1882	23	1931	147	1979	354
1883	24	1932	134	1980	383
1884	22	1933	177	1981	312
1885	31	1934	157	1982	360
1886	34	1935	167	1983	314
1887	22	1936	161	1984	250
1888	24	1937	203	1985	218
1889	35	1938	200	1986	240
1890	37	1939	241	1987	246
1891	39	1940	212	1988	261
1892	40	1941	231	1989	229
1893	52	1942	225	1990	200
1894	48	1943	224	1991	194
1895	66	1944	176	1992	216
1896	58	1945	166	1993	181
1897	46	1946	184	1994	189
1898	54	1947	192	1995	244
1899	55	1948	176	1996	199
1900	68	1949	196	1997	237
1901	53	1950	216	1998	185
1902	71	1951	184	1999	203
1903	66	1952	194	2000	213
1904	65	1953	222	2001	219
1905	85	1954	213		
1906	74	1955	216		
1907	75	1956	197		
1908	71	1957	225		
1909	69	1958	264		
1910	56	1959	227		
1911	56	1960	248		
1912	80	1961	268		
1913	68	1962	235		
1914	60	1963	263		
1915	67	1964	249		
1916	90				
1917	84	1965	378		
1918	115	1966	392		
1919	88	1967	395		
1920	113	1968	455		
1921	87	1969	395		
1922	100	1970	477		
1923	98	1971	474		
1924	126	1972	474		
1925	153	1973	387		