



assisted in the operation of the school by paying the salaries of the kindergarten teacher, six elementary school teachers and two junior high school teachers. In return, the training school accepted 25 students in each grade from the overcrowded city school districts—Maxwell and Ashland Park.

The building housed classes from pre-school through college level. The stage of the auditorium "was made sufficiently large to use it for demonstration teaching. The stage may be easily converted into a classroom which will accommodate as many as 50 children. More than 400 persons may sit in the auditorium and witness a demonstration of good teaching."

There was also a library, cafeteria, gymnasium, doctor's office, nurse's office and a large hall to display the work of the students. "In planning the

building, an earnest effort has been made to utilize all the space available for some useful educational purpose." Even the gymnasium was scheduled for use practically every period in the day.

The building was the epitome of design. Throughout the building, the most modern type of heating and ventilating were installed. "Every room is abundantly supplied with light and ample provision has been made for artificial lighting in case of cloudy weather," declared the *Lexington Leader* in its press report. It was also noted in the newspaper that "No child in any room in the entire training school will ever be called upon to climb more than one flight of stairs. There is no basement and there is no attic. There are just two floors in the building and all the work will be done on these two floors."

In 1920 it was believed that the

organization of the training school was different from the organization of any training school in the United States. Work started with children in the pre-school group, ages 3½ to six. The two classrooms for these youngsters had doorways opening into an enclosed courtyard with playground equipment.

The elementary division consisted of the first six grades. Each grade had a large classroom and a smaller group room where more individualized instruction than ordinarily possible occurred.

Most of the high school grades also had a larger classroom and adjoining smaller group rooms. The chemistry, physics and biology laboratories were well equipped and were "nearly ideal in the way of utilization of space and equipment as they can be made." There were also home economic laboratories for foods and clothing.



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