E. C. DELANEY.

SEATING PLAN AND CLASS RECORD.

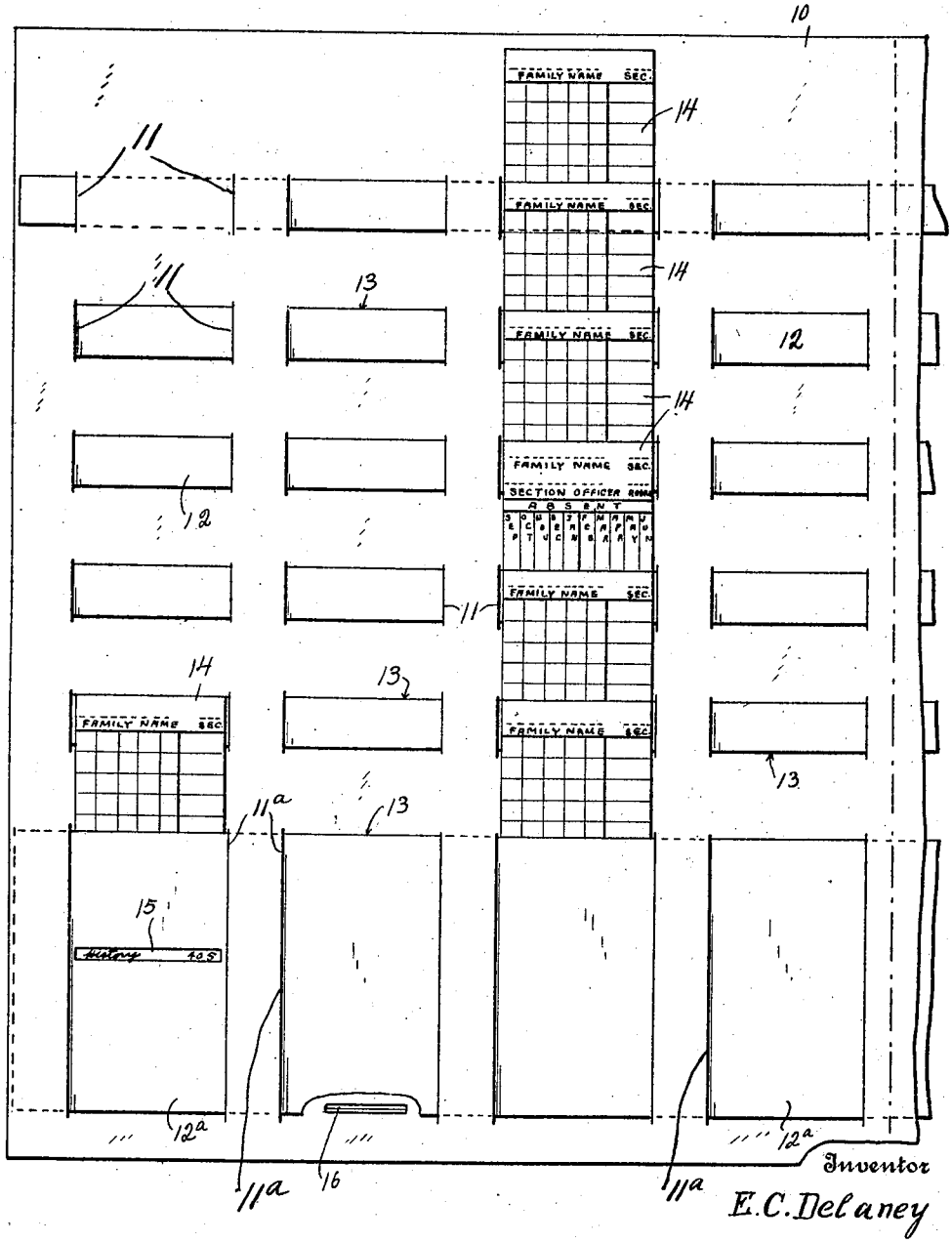
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1919.

1,352,728.

Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

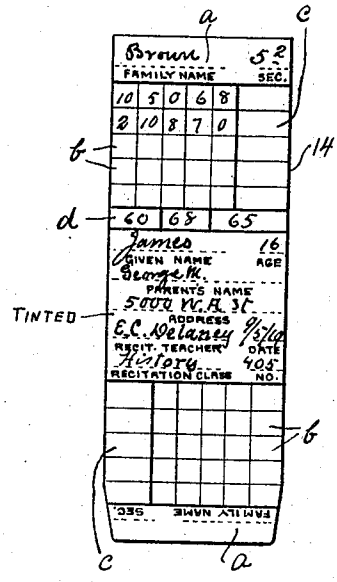


Fig. 4.

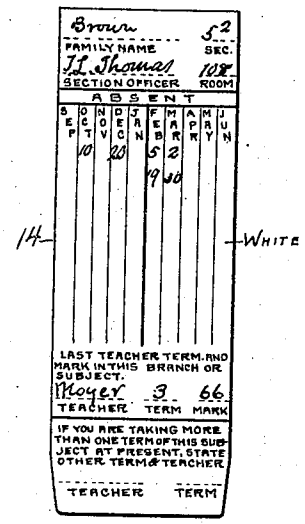


Fig. 2.

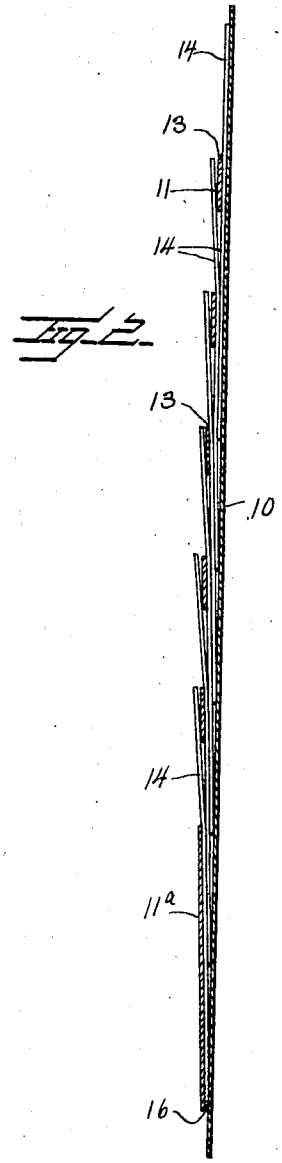
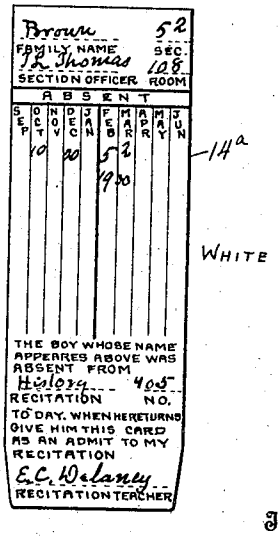


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SEATING PLAN AND CLASS-RECORD.

1,352,728. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1920.

Application filed February 5, 1919. Serial No. 275,163.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD C. DELANEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York City, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seating Plans and Class-Records, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates, generally speaking, to registers, and particularly to registers for use in class rooms or under like circumstances for registering names and addresses of pupils in any particular class and recording the marks indicative of the standing or actions of the pupil.

In schools, colleges, and institutions of like character, and particularly in large public schools, it is absolutely necessary for the teacher to be able to identify a pupil with his seat in the class room so that, knowing the position of the pupil in the class room, he will be able to call upon the pupil by name, and in order to accomplish this end, it is very necessary that the teacher should be provided with a seating plan of the class room having thereon the names of the pupils in conjunction with their seats or desks, and also having conjoined therewith data relating to the standing of the pupil, his presence or absence on particular days, and matter of like character.

Class record books are now provided to this end, in which each page is marked off into squares, each square corresponding to a desk or seat in the class room, and each square being, in turn, divided into spaces wherein the name of the pupil may be placed and wherein may be disposed marks indicative of the standing of the pupil. The objection to such a record, however, is that it has no elasticity and cannot be varied to suit varying circumstances. Thus, for instance, there is a more or less constant change among the pupils, new pupils arriving from day to day and old pupils leaving, and even where there is only a slight fluctuation in the number of pupils, it means constant erasures and corrections to be made in the record sheet or book, and if the number of pupils leaving a class or coming into a class is great, it is impossible to keep a record properly upon a book of this character, or to arrange the pupils in alphabetical order.

It is usual and desirable to arrange the pupils alphabetically with relation to the desks, starting at what may be termed the first desk, and giving it the first letter of the alphabet and so on, taking the seats or desks in order. Now with the book or sheet above referred to, any arrangement of the pupils alphabetically at their desks may be recorded in the book, but the introduction of a new pupil will require a corresponding change in the seating arrangement, and this will, of course, require a corresponding change in the map or seating plan of the school room, and this means the erasure of the names and their indicia, their replacement by new names and indicia, and the shifting of the erased indicia to other squares. It will be obvious, therefore, that the record above referred to is, in many respects, very convenient, but it is not elastic in the sense that it may be readily changed so as to conform to different circumstances. With these necessities in mind, the general object of my invention is to provide a class room record or register by which the desk positions of any number of pupils may be indicated on a seating plan with the name of the pupil, his address, general standing, special marks, etc.

A further object is to provide a record or register of this character including a record retaining sheet and cards or slips insertible into the sheet in any desired order, these cards or slips having on them blanks for the pupil's name, address, number, etc., and spaces for the mark of merit or demerit which may be awarded the pupil so that the teacher with this sheet before him has in convenient form the seating plan of the class room with the name of each pupil associated with the proper seat and with the data relating to each pupil associated with the name and seat, the card to be filled out by the pupil with the personal facts as to name, age, etc., thus obviating the necessity of the teacher's filling out a record book or filling out a card for each pupil and thus greatly

economizing the time of the teacher and giving him initially full data relating to all of his pupils.

Still another object is to provide a sheet of this character so constructed that any desk space on the chart or record may be left blank and indicated plainly as being without a desk or seat so that this chart or desk plan may conform precisely to the desk plan of the room, or so that vacant desks may be readily indicated, or so that the chart or desk plan may be expanded or contracted within reasonable limits to suit larger or smaller classes without confusion.

A further object is to so construct this register or record sheet that when pupils are shifted from certain desks to other desks in order to make room for new pupils, and allow these pupils to be arranged at their desks in alphabetical order, the record book may be readily changed without the necessity of rewriting any part of it or erasing any part of the record.

Still another object is to provide a register or class record of this character so constructed that the absence of a pupil may be readily indicated thereon and will be plainly observable, and in this connection to provide means whereby a section teacher (that is, a teacher who has particular charge of the general conduct of certain pupils) may be readily notified as to the dereliction of a pupil, as, for instance, of his absence from school.

And another object in this same connection is to provide a card which shall indicate, when disposed in the register in a particular fashion, that a pupil has been absent, which card may be sent to the proper "section teacher" whose number or name is indicated on the card and then be used as a ticket of admission to the class from which he was absent when he returns and offers an excuse which the section teacher regards as sufficient.

A further object is to provide a card holding sheet for the purpose above described formed by slitting the sheet in a plurality of rows to permit transversely extending strips of paper or cardboard or other material to be woven as it were through said slits to thereby provide a plurality of pockets, one for each desk or seat, into which pockets the pupils' cards may be inserted, and in this connection to provide a construction of this character such that the cards, when inserted within the pockets, that is beneath the respective strips, will overlap each other to thus take up as little space as possible consistent with the proper display of the cards.

The objects above stated are more or less general in their nature, but many other minor objects and advantages will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a face view of a register sheet constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof, the seat cards being in edge elevation;

Fig. 3 is a face view of one of the cards 14;

Fig. 4 is a reverse face view of the card 14; and

Fig. 5 is a face view of a card which may be used in conjunction with the card 14.

Referring to these drawings, it will be seen that my improved class register or record comprises a sheet 10, which is preferably made of stiff cardboard, but might be made of heavy paper, or other like material, this cardboard being formed with transversely extending pairs of slits 11, the slits of each pair being relatively far apart from each other, and the distance between the pairs being relatively small. There are a plurality of series of these transverse rows of slits 11. The lower portion of the sheet is preferably formed with a series of slits 11^a which have, to a large extent, the same purpose as the slits 11 and are made longer for a reason which will hereafter appear. Threaded or woven through these slits so as to appear between the pairs of slits and disappear beneath the paper between each pair of slits, are the transversely extending bands or strips 12, and through the slits 11^a is disposed a transversely extending band 12^a having a width greater than the bands 12. It will be seen that these bands extend entirely across the sheet and that the bands are freely slidable through the slits 11 so that a band may be withdrawn entirely from the sheet or may be readily inserted in place within a sheet, or so that a greater or less portion of the band may be caused to be hidden behind the sheet. Where these bands or strips cross the outer face of the sheet between the pairs of slits 11, the bands form a series of pockets 13 designed to contain the cards which will be later described. As illustrated, the pockets caused by the interweaving of the strips 12 and 12^a through the slits 11 and 11^a, show in a general way the seating plan of the class room. Ordinarily, the sheet for any one class will contain pockets 13 for fifty-six pupils, but it will be understood that the sheets may be larger or smaller to provide a seating plan for a greater or for a less number of pupils. I have illustrated a relatively small seating plan, but it will be understood that this may be enlarged to any desired extent and that what applies to the seating plan for a dozen desks will equally well apply to a seating plan for a hundred desks.

Now, as before stated, each of these pockets 13 indicates a seat or desk, but class rooms vary with regard to arrangement and

architecture and often seats are omitted at the corners of the room, for instance, to permit the opening or swinging of a door, or seats may be omitted at one end of the room to accommodate a stove or heating appliance, or a coat closet or rack, or seats may be omitted at the front of the room to accommodate a platform on which the teacher's desk is placed. While all of the record sheets will be rectangular in form and contain pockets for desks arranged in parallel rows and in a general rectangular formation, yet it is obvious that any one of the strips 12 may be withdrawn from one or more rows and then replaced so that the strip 12 shall pass entirely behind the sheet 10 and be not displayed where the seats in the room are omitted. Thus in Fig. 1 I show in the upper left hand corner a space which I have designated A, where a strip or strips 12 have been inserted so as to extend behind the sheet 10, thus indicating that there are no seats at this particular portion of the room. Preferably, though not necessarily, I will make these strips 11 or 11^a of cardboard which is different in color from the color of the sheet 10 so that there will be no confusion with regard to the plan of the seats.

In Fig. 3 I show a card which is to be used to receive the data relating to each pupil, and which card the pupil is supposed to fill in himself, thus, as before explained, avoiding waste of the teacher's time, this card being filled in when the pupil enters the class for the first time and being destroyed or transferred when the pupil leaves the class. This card 14 is rectangular in form and has a width slightly less than the width of one of the pockets 13. The card is differently colored on opposite sides, one of the sides being preferably white. The other side may be tinted and on this tinted side as will be obvious from Fig. 3, there is disposed a space *a* at the top of the card for the family name of the pupil, a space for his section number, the section number indicating under what section officer the pupil is disposed. Below this space *a*, the card is marked off to define a plurality of sections *b*, there being preferably five sections transversely of the card and there being preferably five series of these sections *b*. One of these squares is appropriated to a day's recitation and in this square the teacher may mark at intervals or for every day the approximate standing of the pupil according to any desired system. There are five school days in the week and there are, as before remarked, five series of these spaces *b*, and, therefore, the card at one end is adapted to contain a record of the pupil's standing for five weeks. To the right of the spaces *b* there are spaces *c* wherein indications may be disposed as to any special tests which the teacher may have given the pupil, indicating the success or non-success of the tests, or the brightness or stupidity of the pupil. Below the spaces *b* and *c* are spaces *d*, wherein the teacher may place data showing his opinion of the pupil's average proficiency and mark or marks indicating his standing on ordinary examinations and marks indicating the student's standing on the final examination at the end of a term. In order to conserve space, the opposite end of the card is also provided with a series of squares *b* and spaces *c* and *d* precisely the same as at the head end of the card, and a space for the family name and section number. Thus, the card, after one end of it has been filled, may be turned around and the other end used, thus making the card capable of use for ten weeks instead of five. Thus, one end of the card may be used for one term and the other end of the card for another term, or a plurality of cards may be used which may be kept in the same pocket, one behind the other. Between the data at the ends of the card there are lines defining spaces wherein there is to be written by the pupil his given name, age, parents' name, address, the name of the recitation teacher, the number of the recitation room, recitation class, (as, for instance, history, Latin, geography, etc., and the number of the class). These spaces are accompanied by printed indications on the card, but are to be filled in by the pupil.

The reverse side of the card, as shown in Fig. 4 is of a different color from the first described side, and this card at its head end contains a space for the family name and section number, the name of the section officer, that is the section teacher who, as before stated, has general charge of the morals, manners and other characteristics of the pupil, and below this space is the word "Absent." Below this the card is divided into a plurality of longitudinally extending columns *e* indicated by abbreviations for the names of the school months, as Sept., Oct., Nov., etc. In these columns is to be entered the day of the month on which a pupil is absent and below this series of columns other matter may be disposed having spaces for the reception of data. In Fig. 4 I have shown spaces left for the name of the previous teacher, term, and mark for the special class or subject which the pupil is studying, and below this, the card may contain matter indicating whether or not the pupil is taking more than one term of this same subject, that is whether he is doubling up and taking two terms in one, and also indicating the teacher of the other class in which he is studying another branch of the same subject. This is necessary in order that the teachers may gage the ability of the pupil to take two terms

in one, whether the pupil is overworking or not, and whether he should be permitted to continue doing this double work, or be confined to the work of one term.

In Fig. 5 I show a card 14ª which may be and preferably is a separate card used in case of absence, or the reverse face, "absent" face, of the card 14, may be printed in the manner indicated in Fig. 5. In Fig. 5 the card is provided with spaces for the family name, section number, section officer's name, room number, etc., and with the columns for receiving the dates thereon the pupil was absent, but in addition, the card contains a notation to the effect that the card, when returned to the class room teacher from the section officer by the pupil after an absence, shall constitute a card of admission to the class room, indicating that the pupil who has been absent has explained to the section officer his reasons for being absent and that the section officer regards the absence as warranted or excusable.

In large schools, and particularly public schools in the city of New York, all absences are reported to the section officer who has particular charge of a pupil. The pupil in order to return to the class must explain to the section officer his reasons for absence. This has usually been done by a note sent from the section officer to the teacher of the class room, but the card, illustrated in Fig. 5, it will be seen, is sent to the section officer and by him filed for reference so that when a pupil, after an absence, applies to the section officer to validate his excuse, the section officer may have a printed ticket which acts not only as a memorandum to him as to the absence of a particular pupil, but acts as an admission ticket or "admit" as it is called in the schools, permitting the pupil to rejoin his class when presented to the teacher of the class.

It will be seen that one end of each of these cards 14 or 14ª is cut away at the corners so as to make it easy to insert the cards in their respective pockets and in order to conceal the lower portions of the lowermost row of cards, I provide the relatively wide strip 12ª. This is the sole purpose of making this strip wider than the strips 11, as otherwise if in place of the strip 12ª, two strips 12 be used, then confusion will be liable to result by the visibility at the lower portion of the sheet of the middle and lower portions of the lowermost set of cards. By providing this wide strip 12ª, however, I avoid this. The cards are to be inserted so that the upper edge of each pocket 13 will extend across and cover that portion of a card below the space *d*. When the card is displayed, therefore, only the spaces *a*, *b*, and *c* will be displayed, these spaces giving the name of the pupil, the number of his section (indicating who his section officer is, to whom report is to be made from time to time) and the squares in which his ratings are to be marked. Thus, the teacher has before him at all times, not only a seating plan of the school room whereby any scholar at any desk may be immediately identified by name, but he has also before him the data relating to the general or particular standing of that pupil. Now if the pupil be absent at any time, his card is removed from the pocket and reversed so that that face of the card shown in Fig. 4 will be outermost and inasmuch as this face of the card is preferably white, it will be plainly evident so that the teacher may make the proper notation to the section officer, as before stated, or send such a card as that 14ª as illustrated in Fig. 5 to the section officer and so that the teacher may enter upon the reverse face of the card 14 the date on which the pupil was absent. It will be plain that no roll call is necessary, as the teacher may, by looking around the school room, easily see what desks are vacant and reverse the cards appropriately to those desks or seats, and seeing the cards reversed, call for the "admit" or excuse for the absence.

There is another purpose which may be secured by reversing a card. It may be desirable to call a pupil's attention to some special thing, or it may be that that pupil needs special attention. In each case a memorandum may be inserted within the pocket 13 or, as before stated, the card may be reversed to attract the teacher's attention even though the pupil be not absent. Furthermore, where the size of the sheet and the number of desks capable of being indicated on the sheet are greater than desks actually to be indicated, the strips 11 may be extended across the face of the sheet and used as pockets for the retention of memoranda relating to special work, or to special pupils.

It is likewise pointed out that the cards may be differently colored upon one face. Thus, some of the cards may be blue, others yellow, others pink, etc., these colors indicating grouping, classification, the characteristics of the pupil, and that, if desired, the grouping system as it is known, may be used in the seating of the school so that all members of a certain group may be arranged in alphabetical order relatively close to the teacher, and members of another group may be arranged in alphabetical order or in any other desired order at a further distance from the teacher, or in certain rows or alinements. Thus, is will be seen that the record or register is entirely flexible or elastic so that any desired arrangement of the pupils may be made and the register arranged to correspond therewith. Furthermore it will be

noted that when the pupils are initially seated in alphabetical order beginning, for instance, at one corner of the room and extending along one row and down another row, etc., that if then a new pupil appears, the pupils may be rearranged as regards seats or desks and the register rearranged with a minimum of trouble, inasmuch as such rearrangement merely imports the shifting of the cards from one pocket to another.

It is necessary that somewhere on the sheet the class name or title and the number of the class should appear and in order to obviate the necessity of writing this name and number upon the sheet, I provide the relatively wide strip 12^a with an aperture 15 which is adapted to extend across one of the lowermost cards 14 so that the name of the class as, for instance, "history," and the class number will appear through the slot 15. In order to prevent the lowermost set of cards from being forced down beyond a position where these words will show through the slot, I preferably form the sheet at the lower end of the column where the card displaying the name is arranged, with an upwardly extending tongue 16 which may be cut through from the sheet and slightly turned up so as to catch the lower end of the card 14 when the card is inserted, and thereby limit the downward movement of the card so as to bring the name of the class and the class number immediately opposite the slot 15.

Two things are to be noted of the physical characteristics of this record or register. Each of the cards 14 and 14^a is of sufficient length so that the card passes through two or more pockets, that is beneath two or more strips 12 and so that when the card is in place, the lower portion of the card is held against the sheet 10 by at least two of the interwoven strips 12, thus preventing the cards from projecting unduly from the sheet 10, and furthermore frictionally engaging the cards so as to hold them in place against accidental detachment, but permitting their relatively easy insertion and removal. By holding the lower portion of the card over a relatively wide extent, the card will not curl or become bent in handling.

Furthermore, it will be seen from Fig. 1 that the cards when disposed within the several pockets 13 take up relatively little room on the sheet itself, as the cards underlap each other and only that portion of each card is displayed which shows the spaces *a* and *b*. one, two, or more cards may be inserted in each pocket and thus wherever necessary extra cards and memoranda relating to any particular pupil may be kept within the pocket corresponding to desk of that pupil and thus a complete record of the pupil may be kept in a very compact form. Inasmuch as these cards contain the name of the teacher, the class name and the number of the class, etc., together with the marks indicating the standing of the pupil, these cards may be withdrawn at any time when required by the rules of the school or institution and be arranged in alphabetical order and sent to the principal or higher officers for their consideration. They will then be returned to the class teacher who can without difficulty rearrange the cards in their proper spaces. This does away with a large amount of copying, comparing and incidental work.

The class record or register which I have above described will be seen as suited to the circumstances of any school system and is so arranged that the scholars may be grouped or not as the teacher prefers, or as the system requires, that the teacher will have at hand means for immediately identifying the name of any pupil by reference to his position in the school, and that the teacher, has before him at all times a complete record of the pupil in condensed form, from which record largely made up of data written by the pupil it is a very easy matter to secure data to be transmitted to principals, superintendents, special teachers, or section officers, as may be required from time to time, and data from which the teacher or other officers of the school may make up general averages as to the ability of the pupil.

Preferably, these sheets will be bound together in book form, the sheets being foldable along the dotted line in Fig. 1, though this is not absolutely necessary. Thus, any teacher may have bound in a single volume the register of all of the classes under his control or charge.

I claim:—

1. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, the pairs of slits being disposed in series across the sheet, strips, one for each series of slits, insertible through the slits alternately beneath and above the sheet and forming pockets between the pairs of slits for the reception of indicia-containing cards, the pockets between one series of slits being disposed in alinement with the like pockets of the other series, and indicia-containing cards having a width substantially equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips whereby said cards may be inserted in a pocket formed by one strip and extended down beneath the pocket formed in a next lower strip with the upper portion of the card displayed above the first named strip.

2. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, the pairs of slits being disposed in series across the sheet, strips, one for each series of slits, insertible through the slits alternately beneath and

above the sheet and forming pockets between the pairs of slits for the reception of indicia containing cards, the pockets between one series of slits being disposed in alinement with the like pockets of the other series, and indicia containing cards having a width substantially equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips whereby said cards may be inserted in a pocket formed by one strip and extended down beneath the pocket formed by a next lower strip, with the upper portion of the card displayed above the first named strip, said cards being tapered at their lower ends whereby they may be readily inserted in the pockets formed by the strips.

3. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, each series of slits being arranged transversely of the sheet and the slits of one series being arranged in alinement with the slits of the other series, strips one for each series of slits insertible through the slits alternately beneath and above the sheet to thereby form pockets between the pairs of slits for the reception of indicia containing cards, and cards having a width substantially equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips, the lowermost series of slits being longer than the slits of the series above the lowermost series and the strip passing through said lowermost series of slits being wider than the strips of the upper series whereby the lower portions of the cards inserted in the pockets formed by said relatively wide strips shall be entirely concealed.

4. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, each series of slits being arranged transversely of the sheet and the slits of one series being arranged in alinement with the slits of the other series, strips, one for each series of slits, insertible through the slits alternately beneath and above the sheet to thereby form pockets between the pairs of slits for the reception of indicia-containing cards, cards having a width substantially equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips, the lowermost series of slits being longer than the slits of the series above the lowermost series and the strip passing through said lowermost series of slits being wider than the strips of the upper series whereby the lower portions of the cards inserted in the pockets formed by said relatively wide strips shall be entirely concealed, and means at the lower portion of the sheet opposite each of the lowermost pockets for limiting the inward movement of the cards.

5. A register of the character described comprising a sheet formed to provide a plurality of longitudinal and transverse series of alined pockets to indicate the seating plan of a class room, each of said pockets indicating a seat in the class room, and cards insertible into the pockets and having thereon spaces designed to receive the pupil's name and other pertinent indicia and to be displayed above the pocket.

6. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, the slits of each pair being disposed remote from each other and one pair of slits of a series being disposed relatively close to the adjacent pair of slits of the same series and the slits of one series being disposed in alinement with the slits of the other series, transverse, freely movable strips insertible through the slits and extending alternately beneath and above the sheet to thereby form pockets, these pockets being arranged in series to indicate the seating plan of a class room, and cards insertible into the pockets and removable therefrom and having thereon spaces designed to receive the pupil's name and other pertinent indicia, said cards having a width equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips whereby said cards may be slipped into two or more pockets formed by adjacent strips and whereby the lower portion of one card may be disposed behind the upper portion of a subjacent card.

7. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, the slits of each pair being disposed relatively remote from each other and one pair of slits of a series being disposed relatively close to the adjacent pair of slits of the same series and the slits of one series being disposed in alinement with the slits of the other series, transverse freely movable strips insertible through the slits and extending alternately beneath and above the sheet to thereby form pockets, these pockets being arranged in series to indicate the seating plan of a class room, and cards insertible into the pockets and removable therefrom and having thereon spaces designed to receive the pupil's name and other pertinent indicia, said cards having a width substantially equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips whereby said cards may be slipped into two or more pockets formed by adjacent strips and whereby the lower portion of one card

may be disposed behind the upper portion of a subjacent card, the lowermost series of slits on the sheet being longer than the slits of the other series and the corresponding strip being wider than the strips of the other series whereby to conceal the lower portions of the lowermost series of cards inserted in the pockets formed by said relatively wide strip.

8. A register of the character described including a sheet having a plurality of series of pairs of slits, the slits of each pair being disposed relatively remote from each other and one pair of slits of a series being disposed relatively close to the adjacent pair of slits of the same series and the slits of one series being disposed in alinement with the slit of the other series, transverse freely movable strips insertible through the slits and extending alternately beneath and above the sheet to thereby form pockets, these pockets being arranged in series to indicate the seating plan of a class room, and cards insertible into the pockets and removable therefrom and having thereon spaces designed to receive the pupil's name and other pertinent indicia, said cards having a width substantially equal to the distance between adjacent pairs of slits and a length greater than the distance between the remote edges of two adjacent strips whereby said cards may be slipped into two or more pockets formed by adjacent strips whereby the lower portion of one card may be disposed behind the upper portion of a subjacent card, the lowermost series of slits on the sheet being longer than the slits of the other series and the corresponding strip being wider than the strips of the other series whereby to conceal the lower portions of the lowermost series of cards inserted in the pockets formed by said relatively wide strip, said relatively wide strip having therein an aperture through which indicia on the card inserted in a pocket formed by said strip may be observed.

9. As an article of manufacture, a record card for class rooms having on one side a space designated to receive the name of the pupil, a series of spaces to receive the pupil's marks, a series of spaces to receive the general standing marks, and a plurality of spaces designated to receive pertinent data, the opposite face of the card having a different tint from the first named face of the card and being provided with a series of columns designated by the names of months to receive absent marks.

10. As an article of manufacture, a record card for class rooms having on one side a space designated to receive the name of the pupil, a series of spaces to receive the pupil's marks, a series of spaces to receive the general standing marks, and a plurality of spaces designated to receive pertinent data, the opposite face of the card having a different tint from the first named face of the card and being provided with a series of columns designated by the names of months to receive absent marks, the lower portion of said card being provided with printed matter addressed to a supervisory teacher, said card acting as an admit when the card is returned to the class teacher.

11. A school register of the character described having pockets arranged to correspond to and indicate the seating plan of a class room, said pockets being formed each by a relatively narrow, transversely extending strip, the strips being detachably engaged at intervals with the sheet and the pockets of one series being arranged in alinement with the like pockets of adjacent series, and cards having a length greater than the width of the strips and insertible beneath the strips in said pockets whereby the upper portions of the cards of one series will overlie and conceal the lower portions of the cards of adjacent series, each card having at its opposite ends the pupil's name and at its middle having spaces designed to contain other pertinent data, the spaces between said middle portion of the card and the spaces for the pupil's name being printed to provide series of transverse and longitudinal squares within which the daily standing of the pupil may be marked, certain of said squares being arranged to receive data as to the pupil's general or special standing.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD C. DELANEY.

Witnesses:
FREDERIC B. WRIGHT,
ROBERT A. BOSWELL.