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## Pottsville area high school bell schedule

Bell Schedule 2017-2018 Class Schedule 7:55 – First Bell 8:00–8:45 1st Period 45 MIN. 8:50-9:35 2nd Period 45 MIN. 9:40-10:25 3rd Period 45 MIN. 10:30-11:15 4th Period 45 MIN. 11:20–12:05 5th Period 45 MIN. 12:05-12:35 Lunch 30 MIN. 12:40-1:30 6th Period 50 MIN. 1:35-2:25 7th Period 50 MIN. 2:30-3:25 8th Period 55 MIN. Pep Rally Bell Schedule Regular Morning Schedule 6th Period 12:40-1:15 7th Period 1:20-1:55 8th Period 2:00-2:35 Pep Rally 2:35-3:15 Public school, Pottsville Secondary School, Pennsylvania, StatiPottsville Area High SchoolAddress1600 Elk AvenuePottsville, Pennsylvania 17901Sagreete40°40′52″N 76°12′51″W﻿ / ﻿40.6810°N 76.2143°W﻿ / 40.6810; -76.2143Coordinates: 40°40′52″N 76°51′W﻿ / ﻿40.6810°N 76.2143°W﻿ / 40.6810; -76.2143InformationTypePublic school, secondaryMottoRoll TideEstablished1853; 167 years ago (1853)School DistrictPottsville Area School DistrictDeanRaymond YostPrincipalTiffany ReedyFaculty62.00 (FTE)[1]Grades9–12Enrollment969 (2018–19)[1]Grades9–12Enrollment969 (2018–19)[19]1 ]Relationship between students and teachers15.63[1]Color(s)Crimson and White MascotCrimson TideAccreditationMiddle States Association of Colleges and Schools[citation needed]NewspaperTide LinesYearbookHi-S-PottsWebstiewww.pottsville.k12.pa.usDomain/8 Pottsville Area High School is a co-founded public school located in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. It is part of the Pottsville Area School District and is the largest public high school in Schuylkill County. It was founded in 1853 and offers a comprehensive program with an enrollment of about 1,000 ninth and twelfth grade students. [2] Students from the nearby Saint Clair Area school district attend high school, with their district paying tuition to PASD. The school building, with its Italian Gothic masonry, preserves its architectural and historical integrity, hosting modern structures such as four scientific laboratories, a planetarium and an observatory, four computer laboratories, three art studios and two musical studios and two gyms. The library has a collection of 10,000 volumes and more than 40 magazine subscriptions and access to resources across the state through computer systems. A formal 1,499-seat auditorium and a small theater are unique features of the building. Within the district complex are tennis courts, sports courts, and a sports complex including a natatorium. The current high school building was built in 1932, and continues to lead as an example in architecture Historic Institution The school board's first publicly printed intent to organize a high school in Pottsville was contained in an article that appeared in a September 6, 1847 issue of the paper. He announced that the school would open with Elias F. Perrin as principal; Monsieur F. Perrin, teacher of French and German; W. P. Koutz, of natural sciences, history and elocution; and E. Sagendorf, of English. A later notation announced that Pottsville High School would be dedicated on January 1, 1848. The above teachers were the ones who had led pottsville academy. [3] On February 18, 1851, the school board advertised that applications would be received for a school superintendent, and Elias Schneider's answer seemed to definitively indicate that the board intended to establish a high school in September 1851, as he said in part: I offer, therefore, as a candidate for the office of a superintendent of your schools, with the expectation that the high school will begin on September 1. Mr Schneider, who took up his duties on 1 April. In 1851, he received a salary of \$50 a month. A report by Superintendent Schneider, based on March 15, 1853, the founding date of the high school, was received by the school board on March 3, 1853. The report called for a favourable examination of a plan to divide male school No 1. (Bunker Hill high school), transferring the most advanced students from this room to the one above. Currently, we have a high school actually, but not in the name. As we have the thing, let's get the name, Schneider's report said. Then he continued: A proper high school can be established without additional expenses of a female teacher's salary. Mr. Gotshall and I can attend upper classes, and the male assistant with one female can teach others. [3] This agreement would give me almost enough time to participate in my general duties, as well as for a series of daily recitations. There is no doubt that the school board at the time was faced with many problems concerning the operation of the new high school, but what they were is a matter of conjecture because historical information on the subject is scarce. However, time took the attention of the principals at a meeting on May 18, 1853, when a number of people asked the council to have only one school session during the heat, from 7:30 am to 1:30 pm. A paid advertisement appeared in the issue of The Miners' Journal of 26 April 1851, gave the following regulations for the operation of common schools as adopted on 10 April 1851: The hours of instruction are from 8 am until 12 pm, from 2:00 am to 5 pm, from 1 April to 1 October; and from 9 am to 12 pm and from one to 4 in the afternoon from 1 am to 1 am October until April 1. A holiday is allowed in August, and in the afternoon of every Saturday. Schools will also be closed on the first day of January, Good Friday, easter week until the following Tuesday, July 4 and Christmas Day, and on other days as headteachers can allow. [4] Graduating from high school during the first eight years of his career brought with him no tangible evidence of the fact for the boys and girls who had completed the course. According to an early newspaper that cut the class of 1862, he was the first to receive diplomas. These went to a class of ten -- seven girls and three boys. Among them were James B. Reilly (who later represented the area in Congress), Alfred J. Derr, Joseph W. Gumpfert, and Miss Wynkoop. The beginning was in the form of a public examination conducted by the faculty of the State Normal School. At the time, J. W. Roseberry was president of the school board, and Christopher Little the secretary. Receiving a diploma, however, did not help school enrollment during the Civil War period. Many scholars enlisted and others went to work. The school became practically non-operational, and higher education for Pottsville pupils practically stopped at grammar school level. It was during this time that Benjamin F. Patterson, one of the leading figures in the history of the Pottsville school system, entered the scene. Patterson was elected principal of the high school in March 1865. On 1 April 1867 he was appointed superintendent, a position he held until his death in July 1906. After the Civil War, the Garfield Building served as Pottsville High School from 1894 to 1916 after the Civil War, a committee composed of Peier W. Sheaffer, William B. Wells, Christopher Little, John W. Roseberry, and David A. Smith carried out the reorganization of the high school and was again placed on a solid foundation. The 1905 P. H. S. Annual said of the reorganization: At this time a curriculum was adopted that underwent few changes. The then prevalent three-year course offered the following topics: Primo (Junior Year) - History, algebra, geometry, foundation of Latin, Caesar, elocution; Secoond (middle year) - Geometry, physiology, literature, botany, composition, Cicero, Latin prose, Caesar, elocution, physical geography; Third (Senior Year) - Physics, Cicero, Virgil, rhetoric, civics, astronomy, trigonometry, chemistry, geology, elocution. [5] A fourth year or postgraduate offered these subjects: solid geometry, advanced algebra, Virgil, Cicero, prose composition, revision of the three-year work in Latin and mathematics. Elective subjects included German, French, Greek, teacher course, and mathematics. Shortly before the reorganization of the school, its position is moved to the old Academy building in Fifth and West Norwegian Street. Le Le at the time there were 14 pupils. The school site was the Jackson Street building from 1876 to 1894 when it was transferred to the Garfield building on Fifth and West Norwegian Streets, then in 1916 to the Patterson building in Twelfth and Market Streets, and finally to its current location on Sixteenth Street and Elk Avenue in January 1933. [7] Within a period of ten years after the school's reorganization, enrollment increased. School board proceedings at the time showed the enrolment of 59 pupils and three teachers in 1873; 78 pupils and two teachers in 1878; 81 pupils and three teachers in June 1882, 144 pupils and three teachers in November 1893. The highest enrollment of all time in the school's history was 1,700 students during the period 1939-40. During this period of rapid growth, high school was led by Stephen A. Thurlow, another outstanding figure in local educational circles. Thurlow was appointed principal in September 1881, and later became superintendent in 1906 after Mr. Patterson's death. Thurlow served as superintendent until his death on January 4, 1912. [7] The last years of the 19th century marked another great step forward in Pennsylvania that made school education possible for many who otherwise could not afford this school. The Free School Book Act was adopted by legislators, and in September 1893, all public school scholars received their textbooks at no cost. Previously, high school textbooks cost about \$25, a large sum in those days. In commenting on the issue of free textbooks the P. H. S. Annual of 1894 had this to say: The benefit of being derived from this cannot be said in a short space, but it is enough to say that the whole country will benefit from graduation from schools, intelligent and educated men and women. [7] The Patterson Building served as Pottsville High School from 1916 to 1933[7] With the increase in the student body during the period 1876-1994, while the school was located in the Jackson Street building, it was the first large-scale expansion of the school curriculum. A sales department has been added, but as a separate unit. On March 12, 1912, it was merged with the academic department. The beginning of the second half of the school's 100-year history brought with it an innovation that ranked only in second place to the issuance of free textbooks in promoting the growth of the school. This was the inauguration of a four-year course that came into force in September 1908. The 1908 issue of the Related Annual: For a few years a four-year course has been agitated for high school, but so far has received no serious attention. The visit of the State Inspector of High Schools, however, have brought the matter before the minds of the council and people in general like never before. [7] In addition, the annual report stated: A A course would mean a lot for high school, a lot in the sense of scholarship and in preparation for college or for immediate entry into the business world. This broadening of the curriculum would require more space and more teachers, but surely Pottsville can afford it with its vain wealth and love of education. Under existing conditions we are hampered by the lack of time for studies such as rhetoric, chemistry and astronomy three of the most difficult and important studies on the curriculum. The class of 1912 was the first to graduate under the four-year curriculum - there being no class from 1911 - but the new educational enterprise brought with it new problems for the school board. When the school resumed in the fall of 1914 there was not enough space to accommodate the pupils. Within six years the registration had increased from 100 to 300 and a further 100 were fully listed for the period 1914-15. A number of floors were considered by the school board, including a suggestion that a new building be erected on Nineteenth and Market Street, or that the Garfield building, then the high school site, be expanded with the addition of another story. The most practical idea, however, seemed to be the one proposed to enlarge the Patterson building on Twelfth Street to accommodate high school students. Architect F. X. Reilly planned plans to expand the Patterson building; Contractor Wertley received the contract for \$44,250, and on September 29, 1916, the new school opened with an enrollment of 500 students. [8] Years of World War I With the outbreak of popular opinion in World War I forced the school authorities to replace Spanish with German in the language department and the inauguration of a ROTC unit. A ROTC auxiliary was also formed, with each girl from the school enrolled in the unit. The training course was discontinued in 1921 and the issue of new high school districts again came to the attention of the school board and the public. The electorate defeated the initial plan for a new building by a vote of 3534-1304 in the special elections of November 5, 1924. In December 1930, the public voted 2449 to 1521 in favor of a \$900,000 loan to build the current school on the site then known as Fisher's Farm. The school was ready for employment in January 1933. Present-day Pottsville High School, nicknamed The Castle on the Hill, in 1932 after its completion[6] The new school building in its design is an adaptation of Italian-Gothic brick work. Its beauty is enhanced by the large irregular and commanding site in which it is located, and by the variety of external design that reflects the multiple activities of a modern school building. A of the different grade levels the structure gradually evolves from a three-story building in the west to a five-story plant to the east. It is thus only planned, however, that the two to the west, the general offices at the central or main entrances, the auditorium to the east and the café below, all have entrances on the ground floor. In February 1959, Vetern's Memorial Stadium, Pottsville High School's Stadium, faced numerous caves due to its location on the site of the old York Farm Colliery whose mining operations covered the area. [9] A sink hole developed under the Press Box which was 18 feet deep and eight feet in diameter. It was thought to compromise the integrity of the symbolic press box as well as the structure of the bleachers on the side of the house. [9] Similar caves occurred in 1937, when the eastern end of the stadium was deemed unstable and suffered collapses and suffered numerous tons of filling to make the field safe for athletic competition. In 1966, a planetary observatory was added to the third floor of the school. The planetarium has been installed in what used to be the East Study Hall area and can accommodate 72 observatories, while the observatory located on the roof of the east ala can accommodate 20 observatories. The planetarium features a star projector produced by Spitz Laboratories, Inc., of Yorklyn, Delaware, which is capable of producing night skies with stars, the solar system, the coordinates and geography of the earth. [11] In order to house the planetarium, the East Study Hall was partitioned for the installation of a 30-foot-diameter dome and two stairs leading to the telescope in the observatory. [10] This project was the first of its kind at the time and was passed under the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title One. [10] The construction contract was operated by Scheider & Davis at a cost of \$119,000 in 1966. The first director of the facility was Wayne L. Smiley, a graduate of Oswego State College in New York. This unique space science laboratory is a significant part of pottsville high school's scientific facilities. In 1989, the St. Clair School District, in collaboration with the Pottsville School District, decided that 230 high school students from St. Clair, Pennsylvania and all future students between the 9th and 12th graders would move to Pottsville Area High School on a class-based model. [12] The decision initially faced opposition from the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board and the St. Clair Teachers Association, but was eventually confirmed and the agreement is still in force today. [12] Performing arts Marching and Concert Band extracurricular activities: Pottsville is home to a marching band, concert band, and jazz band. Athletics Veteran's Memorial Stadium and the newborn Pottsville High School in 1933 Pottsville Area High School has a long tradition of football dating back to the days of the Mr Maroons. Pottsville Area High School's main football rival is Reading Reading School. The two schools compete each year for a trophy known as The Rock (actually a large chunk of coal). Pottsville's biggest rival for all other sports is Blue Mountain High School, as the two schools are separated by less than five miles and are the two largest schools in Schuylkill County. Boys Baseball Cross Country Football: Golf Soccer Swimming and Diving Tennis Track and Field Volleyball Water polo Women's Water Polo Basket Cross Country Golf Soccer Swimming and Diving Softball Tennis Track and Field Volleyball Water Polo Girls teams participate under the nickname Lady Tide See also Pottsville Area School District References - a b c Pottsville Area HS. National Centre for Educational Statistics. Retrieved May 6, 2020. Pottsville Area High School. Pottsville Area School District. 2006. Originally filed in 2006-12-11. Recovered 2007-01-07. - a centenary of Pottsville High School: 1853-1953, page 4 - Centenary of Pottsville High School: 1853-1953, page 4 - 6 - b c Pottsville High School Centennial: 1853-1953, page 6 - a centenary of Pottsville High School: 1853-1953, page 14 - a b c d and Pottsville High School Centennial: 1853-1953, page 8 - a b c d Pottsville High School Centennial: 1853-1953, page 10 - a b c Cave-ins Menace Pottsville High's Football Stadium. 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