

379
N81
No. 62

EQUALIZING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR CHILDREN IN DENTON COUNTY

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North
Texas State Teachers College in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

Robert Lee Proffer, B. S.

Denton, Texas

August, 1937

64528

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	vii
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	
Procedure	
Sources of Data	
Definition of Terms	
II. PRESENT STATUS OF THE SCHOOLS OF DENTON COUNTY AS SHOWN BY AN AD- MINISTRATIVE STUDY	5
Population of the County Classified	
The Administrative Units	
Present Road Conditions	
General Population Trends	
Scholastic Population Trends	
The Pupil Enrollment	
Grade Distribution	
High School Work in Independent Districts	
High School Work in Common School Districts	
The Length of the School Term	
Enumeration, Enrollment, and Average Daily Attendance	
III. A STUDY OF THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF DENTON COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1935-36	33
Local Financial Support for Denton County Schools	
Tax Rates Levied	
Valuations Per Scholastic	
Amount of Local Tax Levied	
State School Support for Denton County Schools	
Total Financial Support of Denton County Schools	
Disbursements	
Teachers' Salaries	
Bonded Indebtedness	

Summary of Disbursements
Transportation
Negro Schools
Summary

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REORGANIZATION

OF DENTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM 54

Principles Underlying the
Recommendations

Factors Which Determined the
Reorganization

All-weather Roads Needed for
Better School Program

Attendance Areas

Sanger Attendance Area

Pilot Point Attendance Area

Krum Attendance Area

Aubrey Attendance Area

Denton Attendance Area

Navo Attendance Area

Ponder Attendance Area

Justin Attendance Area

Roanoke Attendance Area

Lewisville Attendance Area

Little Elm Attendance Area

Argyle Attendance Area

Double Oak Attendance Area

Lake Dallas Attendance Area

Hebron Attendance Area

Administration and Supervision

Estimated Savings Resulting from
Reorganizing Denton County Schools

Other Advantages of the Proposed
Reorganization

Suggested Budget

Summary

APPENDIX 109

BIBLIOGRAPHY 118

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. School Boards, Teachers Employed, Scholastic Population	8
II. General Population Trends	16
III. Scholastic Population Trends	18
IV. Pupil Enrollment	20
V. Grade Distribution	23
VI. High School Work in Independent Districts	25
VII. High School Work in Common School Districts	26
VIII. The Length of the School Term	28
IX. Enumeration, Enrollment, and Average Daily Attendance in the Common Schools	31
X. Enumeration, Enrollment, and Average Daily Attendance in the Independent Districts	32
XI. Variation in Local Tax Levies	34
XII. Valuations Per Scholastic	35
XIII. The Number of Pupils and the Total Local Financial Support	37
XIV. The Number of Pupils and the State Financial Support	38

TABLE	PAGE
XV. The Number of Pupils and the Total Financial Support	39
XVI. Teachers' Salaries in Various Type Schools	41
XVII. The District, Amount Outstanding, Rate of Interest, Per Cent of In- debtedness, Indebtedness Per Pupil, Principal, and Interest With the Total Due This Year	43
XVIII. Expenditures for 1935-36	44
XIX. School Transportation in Denton County	46
XX. Negro Pupils, and Teachers in Each District	48
XXI. Sanger Attendance Area	59
XXII. Pilot Point Attendance Area	63
XXIII. Krum Attendance Area	65
XXIV. Aubrey Attendance Area	67
XXV. Denton Attendance Area	69
XXVI. Navo Attendance Area	73
XXVII. Ponder Attendance Area	77
XXVIII. Justin Attendance Area	79
XXIX. Roanoke Attendance Area	81
XXX. Lewisville Attendance Area	83
XXXI. Little Elm Attendance Area	85

TABLE	PAGE
XXXII. Argyle Attendance Area	87
XXXIII. Double Oak Attendance Area	89
XXXIV. Hebron Attendance Area	92
XXXV. Scholastics, Teachers, Teacher- Pupil Ratio; Number of Grades Taught and Length of School Term For Each District of Denton County for 1935-36	110
XXXVI. Tax Rates, Valuation, and Sources of Revenue for Each District of Denton County.	114

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
I. Diagram of Relationship of Various Agencies in the Present School System	11
II. Road Map of Denton County	14
III. Map of the Present School District System in Denton County	49
IV. Map of Proposed Attendance Areas	57
V. Map of Proposed Road System for Denton County	71
VI. Relationship of Various Agencies Under the Recommended Adminis- trative Reorganization of Denton County's School System	95

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It is recognized that the most fundamental characteristic of a satisfactory school is that of providing instruction and guidance by a teaching personnel specifically trained to fulfill the responsibilities of the various positions.¹ The size of the local unit of school administration must be large enough to provide for the necessary administrative and supervisory services at a cost that bears a reasonable relationship to the total cost of maintaining a program of equalized educational opportunities.

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study is to determine the status of educational opportunities in Denton County, based upon latest available data, and to make definite recommendations for needed improvements which would aid materially in equalizing educational opportunities for Denton County's children. The study is an important one, since solution of it will be a basis for serious thinking to the end that more nearly equalized educational opportunities may result.

Procedure

An educational survey was made to determine the status of the schools. The study considered the following:

¹Texas State Department of Education Bulletin, 1932-1934, No. 339, p. 47.

(1) The administration and supervision of the county's school system

(2) The types and distribution of school boards and school board members in the county

(3) General population trends in the county since 1910

(4) Scholastic population trends in the county since 1915

(5) The number and percentages of pupils, teachers, and schools in the county distributed according to the number of teachers employed in the schools

(6) The schools offering courses of high school level together with the number of high school pupils and teachers

(7) The number and percentage of schools, teachers, and pupils in the schools of varying length of term

(8) The enrollment in the schools in all the grades for January, 1935

(9) Tax levy for school support in districts of the county

(10) Assessed valuation per scholastic enumerated

(11) Bonded indebtedness of districts with outstanding bonds

(12) Current cost of schools based upon enumeration, enrollment, and average daily attendance

(13) The present salary for teachers in the county

(14) The present set-up and adequacy of the pupil transportation system in the county.

The data having been presented, a plan for reorganization of the county schools will be recommended with data found in this study as a basis for the recommendation.

The State Board of Education is required by law to survey and study the needs of the public school system in advance of each session of the Legislature, and to make a report to the Governor to be transmitted to the Legislature upon convening.² It is hoped that this study and its findings will assist those who have the responsibility of aiding in equalizing educational advantages through cooperative planning and procedure.

Sources of Data

These tables and data were secured by studying population trends as shown in the Federal Census Reports; conditions in schools as shown in census and financial records in the office of the County Superintendent of Denton County; records from the offices of the State Department of Education; records in the office of the County Auditor, in the office of the Assessor-Collector of Denton County, and from the offices of the superintendents of independent school districts in Denton County.

Definition of Terms

In presenting these data certain terms are frequently used.

²Public School Laws of Texas, 1935, No. 345, p. 11, sec. 37, (a).

A. D. A. is the abbreviation of the term "average daily attendance" which means the average number of pupils present at a school daily.

An elementary school is one which teaches seven or fewer grades.

Junior high school is a term that will be applied to schools offering courses through the ninth grade.

Senior high school is a school offering work in eleven grades.

Attendance area is that area which, because of economic and geographic factors, seems to be the logical place for pupils in that immediate vicinity to attend.

Administrative unit is that unit of territory under the administration and supervision of a board of trustees and a superintendent. It operates apart from surrounding territory in so far as the administration of the school's program is concerned.

County unit is a unit for school administration whose boundaries coincide with the boundary lines of the county, and which has as its head a county superintendent of schools appointed by a county board of education as its executive and judicial officer.

CHAPTER II

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SCHOOLS OF DENTON COUNTY AS SHOWN BY AN ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY

Population of the County Classified

Before any of the tables or data regarding the present set-up for educational advantages are presented, facts showing existing conditions would be of benefit in that conditions under which the educational forces of the county public schools labor can be seen more clearly.

The 1930 Federal census shows that Denton County has a population of 32,382, and of this number 30,157, or 93.1 per cent, are native whites. There are 2,159, or 6.6 per cent of the population, negroes. There are 254 Mexicans and 252 foreign born whites in the county. The Mexicans and foreign born whites together represent less than 0.3 per cent of the population.

There are 9,587, or 29.6 per cent, of the total population, classed as urban residents compared to 22,795, or 70.4 per cent, classed as rural population. There are 17,572, or 77 per cent of the rural population, living on farms, and 5,132, or 23 per cent, who do not live on the farm.

There are 3,796 farms on which live 2,281 tenants, 278 part-home-owners, and 1,281 full-home-owners. The average size of the farm is 140.6 acres with 67 acres of

harvested crop land and 73 acres of pasture land.¹

The problem to consider, then, is one dealing largely with rural residents.

The major portion of this chapter deals with conditions which form the basis for the present organization and procedures existing in the county.

The factual data are presented in tables with a short explanation of each. Detail explanations have been sacrificed for the sake of brevity and clarity.

The Administrative Units

There are now fifty-nine common school districts and nine independent districts in Denton County. Only two of the independent districts, Denton and Pilot Point, are distinct administrative units. The other independent districts, Krum, Aubrey, Justin, Lewisville, Ponder, Roanoke, and Sanger, have fewer than five hundred scholastics, and in accordance with existing school laws,² the county superintendent exercises limited jurisdiction over these independent districts.

The fifty-nine common schools are under the direct administration of the county board and county superintendent. Fifty-five of the common schools have boards of three members, and four rural consolidated districts, Sand Hill,

¹Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, 1936, p. 136.

²Public School Laws of Texas, 1935, No. 345, p. 50, sec. 117.

Argyle, Little Elm, and Lake Dallas, have boards of seven members. Table I shows facts relative to the school boards, teachers, and scholastics of Denton County.

It is shown in Table I that 261 members of boards of education are responsible for the direction and control of 68 school districts. The 68 districts, each having a board of education, and the County Board make a total of sixty-nine boards of education with which the county superintendent and teachers work.

There are 261 school board members in Denton County who employ 280 teachers to offer instruction daily to 8,249 pupils. There is slightly more than an average of one teacher for each board member in the county; but in the common schools the 165 board members employ only 111, or 39 per cent of the teachers in the county. Another interesting observation is that in the nine independent districts sixty-three or 24.1 per cent of the total number of board members employ 147, or 52.8 per cent of the teachers in the county, who offer instruction to 4,417, or 53.5 per cent of the county's scholastics.

According to information on file in the county superintendent's office taken from superintendents' and principals' annual reports, there are within the fifty-nine common school districts sixty-one schools for whites and three for negroes. In the nine independent school districts, there are maintained thirteen schools for whites and four schools

Table I

SCHOOL BOARDS, TEACHERS EMPLOYED, AND SCHOLASTIC POPULATION, TOGETHER WITH THE TYPES OF SCHOOL BOARDS IN DENTON COUNTY,

Types of School Board	School Boards				Teachers Employed		Scholastic Population	
	Members of Boards	Members Per Board	Total Number of Board Members	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
County	1	5	5	2.0	-	-	-	-
Independent District	9	7	63	24.1	147	52.8	4417	53.5
Rural Consolidated District	4	7	28	10.7	23	8.2	573	6.9
Common School District	55	3	165	63.2	110	39.0	3259	39.6
Total	69	-	261	100.0	280	100.0	8249	100.0

for negroes. In all there are seventy-four buildings maintained for whites and seven buildings maintained for negroes. However, during the school year, 1935-36, six districts did not operate a school but sent their pupils into neighboring districts to be taught. Of the seventy-five buildings actually used for public school purposes in 1935-36, sixty-eight were open for white scholastics and seven for negroes.

Based upon the number of applications filed in the County Superintendent's office, there will probably be more schools, particularly those that were one-teacher schools in 1935-36, to go to neighboring schools by contract for the school year, 1936-37.

According to conclusions reached by Dawson³ after having made studies regarding the size of school districts, it appears that the people of Denton County have been rather reluctant to take advantage of opportunities afforded through grouping to give larger educational units which could afford an enriched curriculum, have a longer term of school, afford transportation to more of the pupils living a distance from school, and employ better trained teachers.

The county superintendent is head of the county system. He is elected by popular vote every four years to perform certain supervisory and administrative duties.⁴ The county board of education and the superintendents of the indepen-

³H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, pp. 22-34.

⁴Public School Laws of Texas, 1935, No. 345, p. 168, sec. 383.

dent districts also share in working out and directing the educational program of the county. Minutes of the county board of education, for 1931, show that two part-time supervisors for the rural schools of the county were employed. Permission to employ supervisors was granted the county board by the legislature in a special law passed during a called session of the Forty-second Legislature.⁵ Due to an economy measure during the year, 1935-36, only one full-time supervisor has been employed; and, while there is a great deal of work that must of necessity be left undone, fairly satisfactory results are being obtained. Undoubtedly, there are certain advantages in the hiring of two part-time supervisors, but it was thought best by the board to hire one full-time supervisor who could give assistance to the performing of administrative duties in the office, when conditions demanded additional assistance, and in return the superintendent would thereby be relieved of some of his clerical work to devote to school visitation and other supervisory duties.

There is also employed a full-time assistant county superintendent and a part-time librarian. This arrangement thus far has been satisfactory, but the detailed work in the office caused by the vast amount of government agencies using the county superintendency as a clearing house may

⁵Ibid., p. 178.

in the future demand additional help.⁶

The county board of education hires the bus drivers for the school busses of the county. A chart showing the relationship of the boards of education to the county superintendent and other persons in the public school program is here shown.

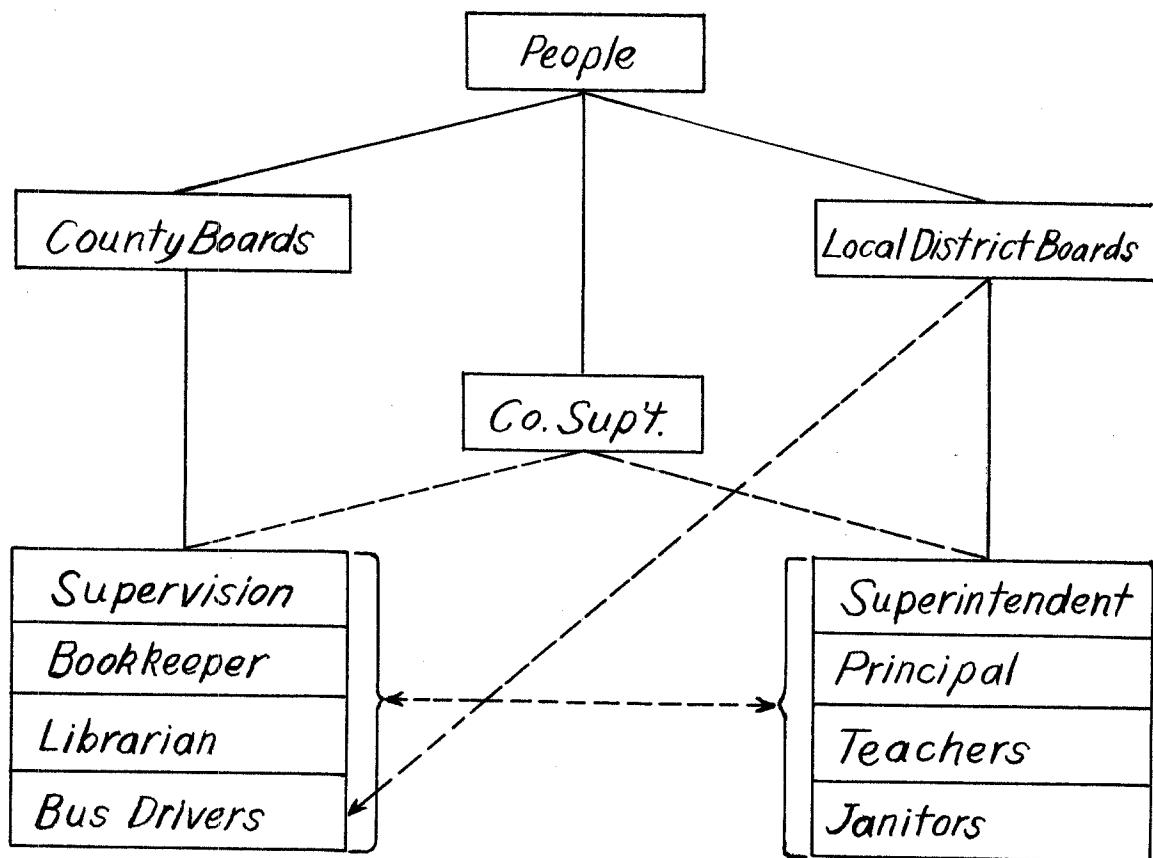


Figure I

RELATIONSHIP OF VARIOUS AGENCIES IN
THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM

⁶ According to records in the office of the county superintendent, the years 1935-36 that office was used as a clearing house for several N. Y. A. projects, Adult Education teachers, and W. P. A. projects of certain types. This was an unusually large amount of additional work with no provision being made for additional salary or expense allowance and no provision for additional employees.

The broken line indicates that the persons connected by it are not responsible to each other for their acts. The solid line indicates that the person lower on the chart is directly responsible to the person or board above it. For example, the people elect the County Board of Trustees, County Superintendent, and Local Boards of Trustees. The County Board employs a supervisor, a bookkeeper, a librarian, and the bus drivers. The County Superintendent is usually free to recommend the supervisor, the bookkeeper, and the librarian; and he must strive to work with the superintendents, principals, and teachers selected by the local boards of trustees.

The custom has been established of letting the local boards select bus drivers to serve local districts; but, based upon records in the County Superintendent's office, their contracts and bonds are made with the county school board.

All of the persons employed by the county board strive at all times to cooperate with persons employed by local boards of trustees and in the case of all districts except Denton and Pilot Point, the central office has much business to transact with those persons employed by local boards of trustees.

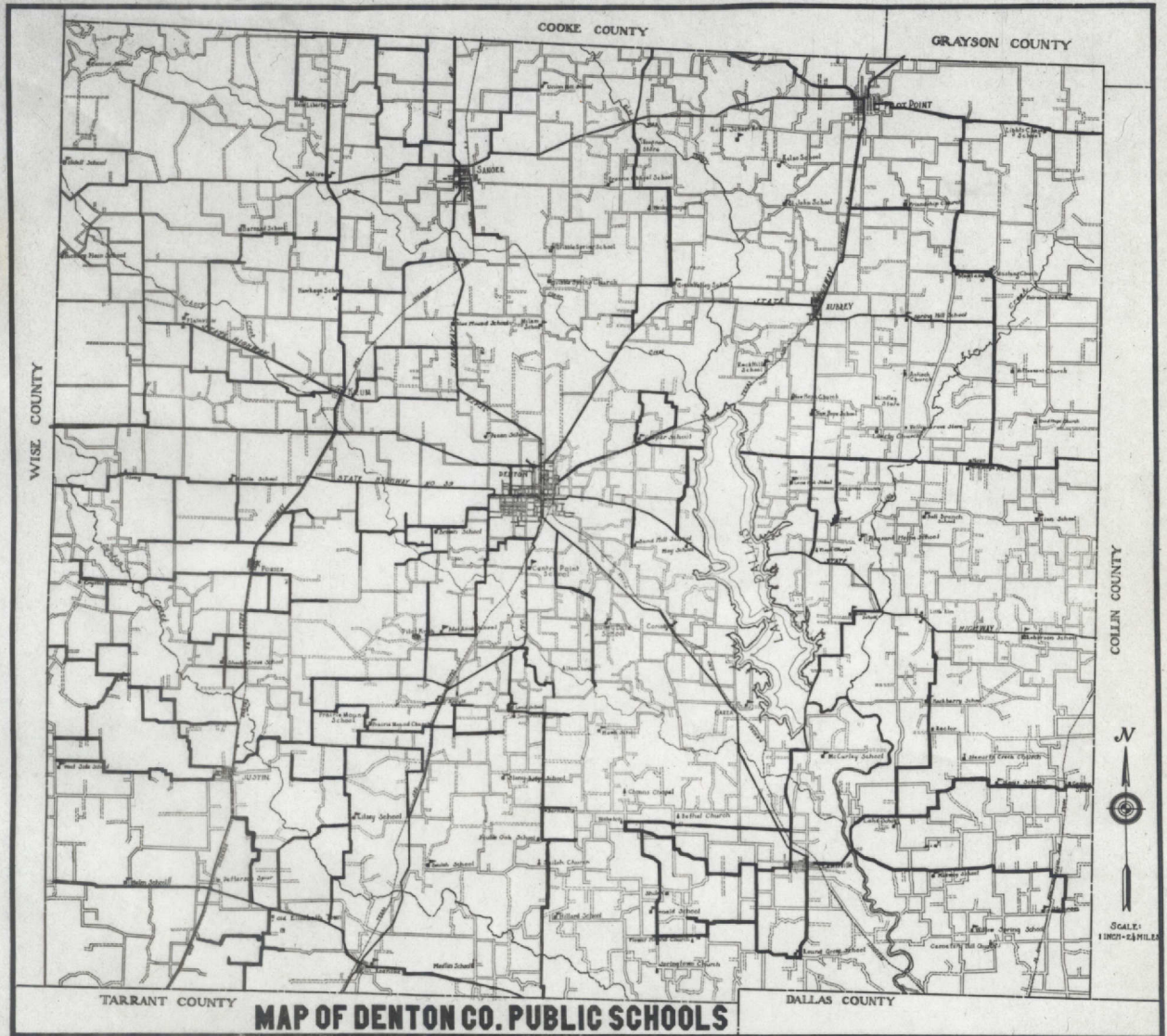
Because the County Superintendent is elected by the people, and his success depends upon his ability to get other people to carry out a constructive and progressive

school program, it seems that he should at least have the authority to recommend the persons with whom he must work. As is shown on the chart, it is possible for a county superintendent to be elected and not have the cooperation of the county board, local boards, or any of the other persons with whom he works.

Present Road Conditions

During the past few years, there have been many miles of roads graveled, and, according to the number of applications on file with the County Superintendent asking for transfer of children, there seems to be an awakened interest among the leading citizens in the rural sections in sending their children to the larger schools. This tendency will probably lead to the establishing of larger school attendance units. The following road map of Denton County, Figure II, gives, as nearly as could be found from records of the Commissioners Court, the present road conditions. The road system, with few exceptions, is already adequate to serve well the children of the county with a program of equal educational opportunities. With very little difficulty and with a small expenditure of public money the road system now existing can probably be made to serve a much larger percentage of the pupils in need of transportation facilities.

The following map shows the road system of Denton County, and locations and names of the schools. The heavy lines represent all-weather roads. The graded roads are represented by lighter lines; the broken lines represent ungraded roads.



MAP OF DENTON CO. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FIGURE 11. ROAD MAP OF DENTON COUNTY

- all weather roads
- - - country roads
- ungraded roads

School Districts

The following map shows the location and boundary line together with the name and number of each school district of Denton County as of 1935-36.

The first number in the small rectangle shows the number of grades of school work offered and the last number shows the number of teachers employed.

From examining this map, it is seen that there has not been followed a well planned program for setting up logical attendance areas. The districts seem to have acquired rather irregular boundaries which show that pupils might live in a given district and be much nearer and convenient to some other school building. For example, a child in the extreme southeastern part of Corinth District, Number 44, is within a short distance of the Lake Dallas School Building and is perhaps four or more miles from the Corinth School Building. Such cases as this are frequent.

General Population Trends

The following table shows the distribution and the fluctuation of the population of Denton County over a period of thirty years.

Several of the towns have no population reported in the columns for 1910 and 1920 because these towns were not incorporated until after 1920, and the Federal census reports

for the years 1910 and 1920 give only the incorporated towns.

Table II

THE POPULATION IN DENTON COUNTY FOR THE YEARS 1910, 1920, AND 1930, THE PERCENTAGE OF LOSS OR GAIN FOR EACH TEN-YEAR INTERVAL, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF LOSS OR GAIN SINCE 1910

Name of District	1910 [#]	1920 [#]	1930 [#]	Per Cent Gain or Loss 1910-1920	Per Cent Gain or Loss 1920-1930	Per Cent Gain or Loss 1910-1930
Aubrey.	--	--	439	--	--	--
Denton.	4732	7626	9587	38.0	20.6	50.7
Garza..	--	--	489	--	--	--
Justin.	--	493	493	--	--	--
Krum...	--	--	750	--	--	--
Lewisville.	--	--	853	--	--	--
Pilot Point.	1371	1499	1108	8.6	-26.1	-19.2
Ponder.	--	--	84	--	--	--
Roanoke	--	--	410	--	--	--
Sanger.	--	1204	1119	--	-7.1	--
Rural Sections.	25,155	24,533	17,490	-2.5	-28.8	-30.5
Total	31,258	35,355	32,822	11.6	-6.9	4.8

[#]These data were taken from the Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide for the years reported in each column.

In 1920 the population was greater than at any other year reported. The total gain in population for the county since 1910 was 4.8 per cent. The city of Denton is the only city reported which does not show a loss for any year.

Scholastic Population Trends

Table III shows the scholastic population trends in Denton County by five-year intervals since 1915. It will be noticed that Garza, likewise known as Lake Dallas, is reported only for 1925-26. This is due to the fact that in 1925 by a special act of the Legislature the district was made an independent school district, and this classification was maintained for only four years. At the end of four years (1929) the scholastic population of the district had decreased to fewer than 150 scholastics, and in accordance with existing school laws⁷ the district automatically reverted to its original status.

Table III shows that the scholastic population trend is in accord with the general population trends. The largest enumeration in the county was in 1920 when there were 9,476 scholastics in Denton County. Since 1920 there has been a decrease until in 1935 and 1936 there were only 8,249 scholastics in the county. There has been a decrease of 15.4 per cent in scholastic population in the county since 1915.

⁷Public School Laws of Texas, 1935, No. 345, p. 50, sec. 116.

Table III

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION TRENDS IN THE INDEPENDENT AND COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF DENTON COUNTY#

District	1915-1916		1920-1921		1925-1926		1930-1931		1935-1936	
	Wh.	Col.	Wh.	Col.	Wh.	Col.	Wh.	Col.	Wh.	Col.
Aubrey	178	5	210	0	251	0	178	0	209	1
Denton	1206	194	1800	191	1960	161	2004	197	1935	198
Garza	--	--	--	--	215	7	--	--	--	--
Justin	216	4	220	0	229	0	221	5	197	0
Krum	247	11	249	12	251	0	224	15	206	2
Lewisville	310	42	328	39	349	36	281	30	295	31
Pilot Point	338	133	454	173	500	104	530	100	494	97
Ponder	--	--	--	--	168	0	181	9	173	11
Roanoke	--	--	--	--	191	0	186	0	176	0
Sanger	348	22	379	28	328	27	359	33	341	51
Total	2803	411	3640	443	4422	335	4164	389	4026	391
C.S.D.	5244	314	5400	263	4729	238	3990	175	3700	132
Grand Total	8047	725	9040	706	9151	573	8154	564	7726	523

The numbers given in the table were taken from the State Department Bulletin, Public School Directory, for the years shown in the headings of each column.

Ponder and Roanoke were not shown as having any scholastic population until 1925-1926 because those districts were not made independent districts until after 1920-1921. Prior to 1925-1926 the pupils of these districts were counted as pupils in the common school districts of the county as is shown on records in the County Superintendent's office.

There has been no great change in the scholastic population since 1915-1916, and for that reason it seems that a long time plan of reorganization can be justified.

The Pupil Enrollment

Table IV shows the distribution of the schools in the county based upon the number of teachers employed. There is also shown the number and percentage of schools, teachers, and pupils in the county distributed according to the number of teachers employed in the schools.⁸

Table IV shows several interesting facts. There are six schools, with a total of 190 scholastics, which did not employ a teacher. These schools exist as school districts, but they do not operate as do the others. The educational advantages for these 190 scholastics are provided by districts other than the pupil's home district with satisfactory arrangement for transportation and tuition by agreement of the districts concerned.

Forty-seven, or 70.1 per cent of the school districts

⁸These figures were taken from records on file in the office of the County Superintendent.

Table IV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS ENUMERATED IN EACH TYPE OF SCHOOL AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER (WHITE SCHOOLS ONLY)

Type of School	Schools		Teachers		Pupils		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Per Teacher
0-teacher	6	8.8	0	0.0	190	2.5	--
1-teacher	16	23.5	16	6.0	315	4.1	19
2-teacher	19	28.0	38	14.2	769	10.1	20
3-teacher	6	8.8	18	6.7	413	5.4	23
Total	47	69.1	72	26.9	1687	22.1	23 [#]
4-teacher	7	10.3	28	10.4	751	9.9	27
5-teacher	2	3.0	10	3.7	273	3.6	27
6-teacher	1	1.5	6	2.2	166	2.2	28
7-teacher	3	4.4	21	8.0	512	6.7	24
8-teacher or more	8	11.7	131	48.8	4233	55.5	32
Total	21	330.9	196	73.1	5935	77.9	30.2 [#]
Grand Total	68	100.0	268	100.0	7622	100.0	28.5 [#]

[#]Average figures found by dividing the number of pupils by the number of teachers.

are operating with three or fewer teachers. This means that seventy-two, or 26.9 per cent of the teachers, and 1,687, or 22.1 per cent of the scholastics of the county are trying to carry on an educational program with the very limited means a small school provides.

Another significant fact is that the teacher-pupil load for schools increases with the size of the school. This fact is indeed interesting to the taxpayer who is continually pointing to the vast sums being spent for education. It is a point which should invite some serious thinking because with larger attendance areas a teacher should be able to instruct more pupils because she has fewer grades to teach. It can be seen in the table that there are eight schools in the county employing eight or more teachers per school. These eight schools employ 131, or 48.8 per cent of the teachers of the county who are teaching daily 4,233, or 55.5 per cent of the scholastics of the county.

It is also interesting to note that the average teaching load, based upon the number of pupils taught, for the county is 26.5. Several studies made show that the larger units for attendance can carry on a better school program for the same number of pupils because more pupils per teacher can be taught, thus decreasing the cost per capita for instruction and increasing the amount available for

other purposes.⁹ Too many of the people seem to have the idea that the number of teachers employed by a board of trustees will determine the kind of school program that the district will have. It is often the case that so many teachers are hired that practically all the community's school income is paid out in teacher's salary.¹⁰ It would seem better to equip the schools well, and then hire the number of teachers necessary to teach the number of children enrolled.

Grade Distribution (1935-36)

Table V gives a summary of the grade distribution in the county and the percentage of enrollment in each grade, as was found in the head teachers' reports filed with the County Superintendent.

From Table V it is seen that 71.5 per cent of the pupils are enrolled in the elementary grades, and 28.5 per cent in the high school grades.

It is interesting to note that the number and percentage of pupils in the eighth and ninth grades is only approximately one per cent less than those in the elementary graduating class, but the number in the tenth and eleventh grades decreases rapidly to 5.9 per cent of the total pupils enrolled.

⁹H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory School Units,

¹⁰This statement is based upon an examination of school districts' budgets on file in the office of the County Superintendent.

Table V

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN EACH GRADE IN THE SCHOOLS OF 1-7 TEACHERS, AND THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN SCHOOLS OF EIGHT OR MORE TEACHERS, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN EACH GRADE AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR EACH GRADE¹¹

Grade	Pupils Enrolled In		Total	
	Schools Employing 1-7 Teachers	Schools Employing 8 or More Teachers	Number	Per Cent
1	377	443	820	12.7
2	240	360	600	9.4
3	299	328	627	9.7
4	301	394	695	10.8
5	293	341	634	9.8
6	259	383	642	9.9
7	283	315	598	9.2
8	170	377	547	8.4
9	109	426	535	8.3
10	48	332	380	5.9
11	29	353	382	5.9
Total for Grammar Grades	2052	2564	4616	71.5
Total for H. S. Grades	356	1488	1844	28.5
Grand Total	2408	4052	6460	100.0

¹¹These data are taken from principals' and superintendents' reports filed in the office of the County Superintendent.

This rapid decrease in the upper high school grades is probably due in part to inadequate bus facilities to all sections of the county.¹²

High School Work in Independent Districts

Table VI gives information regarding high school work being offered in the nine independent districts of Denton County. Each maintains a four-year high school.

Of the nine independent districts in the county offering four years of high school work, only four have an average of twenty or more pupils per teacher. Dawson¹³ recommends twenty-five to thirty high school pupils per teacher as the desired pupil-teacher ratio, and a minimum of one hundred seventy-five pupils for carrying on a four-year high school.

Based upon facts shown in Table VI, in comparison with information gathered by Dawson, the taxpayers of the county are operating high schools in which the cost of instruction per pupil per year is much higher than it should be.

According to information furnished by the superintendents of Sanger and Krum, those schools used student

¹²This is based upon maps and information on file in the County Superintendent's office, which show several rural schools offer work through the ninth grade, but no tenth and eleventh grade work is offered and in some cases no bus routes are established to take the pupils to eleventh grade schools, as can be seen by examining the map of Denton County shown on a preceding page.

¹³H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory School Units, p. 22.

teachers from the Teachers College in 1935-36, thereby decreasing the cost of instruction per pupil.

Table VI

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS, THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND THE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER IN EACH INDEPENDENT DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL IN DENTON COUNTY

Name of District	Number of H. S. Pupils	Number of H. S. Teachers	Number of H. S. Pupils Per Teacher
Aubrey.....	52	3	17.3
Denton.....	772	31	24.9
Justin.....	78	5	17.4
Krum.....	79	4	19.8
Lewisville...	134	6	22.3
Pilot Point..	101	5	20.2
Ponder.....	73	4	18.3
Roanoke.....	61	5	12.2
Sanger	183	7	26.1
Total...	1561	70	22.3 [#]

[#]Represents average figures.

It would seem that the experience of these two communities has shown that student teachers properly supervised might be used to a good advantage in Denton County more extensively, thereby effecting a substantial saving in expenditures of school funds for teachers' salaries.

Table VII

THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT, THE NUMBER OF GRADES
 TAUGHT, THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS AND
 THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS
 FOR 1935-36

Name of District	Number of Grades Taught	Number of High School Pupils	Number of High School Teachers
Fairfield.....	9	8	--
Bolivar.....	9	13	1
Friendship....	8	5	--
Good Hope.....	9	5	1
Spring Hill...	8	7	--
Green Valley..	9	16	1
Cooper Creek..	9	10	1
Lloyd.....	8	7	--
Sand Hill.....	8	4	--
Center Point..	11	57	1
Argyle.....	9	25	3
Corinth.....	8	7	--
Little Elm....	9	38	3
Camey Spur....	10	17	1
Lake Dallas...	9	17	1
Double Oak....	9	13	1
Hebron.....	10	19	3
Donald.....	10	31	2
Plainview.....	8	3	--
Total.....	--	302	19

High School Work in Common Schools

Table VII shows information relative to high school work being offered in the common schools of the county. The number of high school teachers reported in the right hand column is the number of teachers who, according to reports on file in the County Superintendent's office, devoted half or more of their time to instruction in high school subjects.

It is seen that nineteen common schools are attempting to carry on high school work in one to four grades with from one to three teachers devoting half or more of their time to teaching high school subjects.

Center Point is unusual in that only one high school teacher is employed, whereas fifty-seven pupils are in high school grades. Student teachers were used extensively and were supervised by members of the faculty from Teachers College, thereby decreasing the cost to the people in the Center Point district.

There were nineteen teachers instructing three hundred and two pupils; or a teacher-pupil ratio of approximately sixteen.

By combining some of the figures given in Table VI and Table VII, it can be seen that there are 1,863, or 22.5 per cent of the pupils and 89, or 31.8 per cent of the teachers in the high school departments of the schools of the county. This is an average teaching load of 20.9 pupils per teacher. A more desirable program could be followed, according to

Dawson,¹⁴ if the high school students could be in larger attendance groups, and the need for teachers would be sixty-two to seventy-four instead of eighty-nine.

Table VIII

THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS
AND PUPILS OF THE COUNTY, AND THEIR SCHOOL
TERM (1935-1936) IN MONTHS

Length of Term	Schools		Teachers		Pupils	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
No term.....	6	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than six months.....	1	1.8	2	0.7	38	0.5
Six months plus.	4	5.9	7	2.6	128	1.7
Seven months plus.....	8	11.8	27	10.1	642	8.8
Eight months plus.....	35	51.5	75	28.0	1715	23.1
Nine months.....	14	20.6	157	58.6	4899	66.0
Total (Fewer than 8 months).	19	27.9	36	13.4	808	10.9
Total (More than 8 months).	49	72.1	232	86.6	6614	89.1
Grand Total	68	100.0	268	100.0	7422	100.0

The Length of the School Term

Table VIII shows information regarding the length of

¹⁴H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 22.

term (1935-36) for the schools, teachers, and pupils of the county. These data were taken from records in the office of the County Superintendent.

In Table VIII it is seen that one school was operated for less than six months. Nineteen schools, or 27.9 per cent of the schools had less than an eight months' term. Thirty-six teachers, or 13.4 per cent of the teachers, taught in those schools which maintained less than an eight months' term. Attending these short term schools were 808, or 10.9 per cent of the pupils in the county.

It is interesting to note, however, that forty-nine schools, or 72.1 per cent, and 232, or 36.6 per cent of the teachers were in schools which maintained an eight or nine months' school term. It should be kept in mind that the number of pupils given in the right hand column is based upon scholastic enumeration.

The majority of the pupils are attending schools of eight or nine months, but the problem of equalizing educational opportunities by providing a uniform length of school term is still unsolved and will be until every child is allowed to attend school for a regular term of nine months. The often quoted slogan, "More money for the schools, and more school for the money," is a myth in so far as the present educational organization is concerned. Of course, more money is needed for equalizing educational opportunities, but it is likely much good could be accomplished by

the reorganization of the present system, as will be shown in Chapter IV.

Enumeration, Enrollment, and Average Daily Attendance

Tables IX and X give the enumeration, enrollment, and average daily attendance in the schools of the county. The common schools are classified according to the number of teachers employed. The independent districts are reported separately. The common and independent schools are totaled for comparison, and a grand total is given for Denton County, at the bottom of Table X.

The figures in the grand total do not have included in them the pupils who attended the demonstration schools at Teachers College and State College for Women. There were approximately 366 pupils in these schools who would have attended a public free school in or near Denton had they not been enrolled in these schools. This represents 4.8 per cent of the scholastic population of the county. The enrollment of the free schools was 6,945 last year. The additional 366 pupils in demonstration schools would increase the enrollment to 7,308 and the ratio of enrollment to enumeration from 0.94 to 0.98.

The average daily attendance in the common schools, based upon enumeration, was 64 per cent, while in independent districts, it was 70 per cent. This figure would have been increased considerably had the pupils of the demonstration schools been included.

Table IX

ENUMERATION, ENROLLMENT, AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS WITH THE RATIOS OF ENROLLMENT TO ENUMERATION, A. D. A. TO ENROLLMENT, AND A. D. A. TO ENUMERATION

Schools Type	No.	Enumeration	Enrollment	A.D.A.	Ratios [#]		
					1st	2nd	3rd
1-teacher	16	325	295	183	.90	.62	.57
2-teacher	19	769	706	475	.92	.67	.62
3-teacher	6	389	366	255	.91	.69	.66
4-teacher	7	751	381	460	.91	.67	.61
5-teacher	2	273	272	179	1.00	.65	.66
6-teacher	1	170	131	116	.77	.89	.68
7-teacher	2	328	397	270	1.21	.68	.82
Total	62*	3005	2545	1938	.85	.76	.64

[#]Ratio 1st is $\frac{\text{Enrollment}}{\text{Enumeration}}$

Ratio 2nd is $\frac{\text{A. D. A.}}{\text{Enrollment}}$

Ratio 3rd is $\frac{\text{A. D. A.}}{\text{Enumeration}}$

*There are only 62 schools reported here because the remaining six were not operating and their pupils are counted enrolled in the districts which they attended.

Several of the schools show over a 100 per cent enrollment based upon enumeration. This is perhaps due to the fact that several of the schools did not operate, and consequently, their pupils attended neighboring districts, thereby swelling the enrollment percentage of the receiving

districts.

Table X

ENUMERATION, ENROLLMENT, AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE WITH THE RATIOS OF ENROLLMENT TO ENUMERATION, A. D. A. TO ENROLLMENT, AND A. D. A. TO ENUMERATION FOR EACH INDEPENDENT DISTRICT IN DENTON COUNTY

Schools Name	Enumeration	Enrollment	A. D. A.	Ratios		
				1st	2nd	3rd
Aubrey.....	210	219	166	1.04	.76	.79
Denton.....	2133	1876	1534	.87	.81	.72
Justin.....	197	274	231	1.39	.84	1.17
Krum.....	208	270	212	1.29	.80	1.02
Lewisville.....	326	343	284	1.05	.83	.87
Pilot Point....	591	428	317	.72	.74	.53
Ponder.....	184	186	146	1.00	.78	.78
Roanoke.....	176	241	187	1.37	.77	1.06
Sanger.....	392	394	318	1.00	.81	.81
Total.....	4417	4231	3395	.96	.80	.77
Grand Total....	7422	6945	5217	.94	.75	.70

CHAPTER III
A STUDY OF THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT
OF DENTON COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Local Financial Support

The pages immediately following give the sources and the amount of revenue from which the schools are maintained. A great portion of the school's income is from local tax levied by the residents of the various districts upon themselves by a majority vote of the qualified taxpayers of the district, in accordance with existing school laws.¹

Tax Rates Levied

Local tax rates, often called "special tax rates," vary from \$0.25 to \$1.00 on the \$100 valuation.

Based on information from the Denton County Tax Assessor-Collector, the renditions for Denton County's common schools for local school tax purposes are approximately forty to fifty per cent real value of the property. Most, if not all, of the independent districts have higher percentage of rendition than fifty per cent of the real or market value of the property.

Table XI gives information regarding the tax rates for local financial school support of Denton County schools.

It is interesting to note that 51 of the 68 districts are levying a local tax of \$0.75 or more per \$100 valuation

¹Public School Laws of Texas, 1935, sec. 143, pp. 62-63.

in an effort to raise local funds to support an educational program of equal opportunities in the community. It is also interesting to note that 52.5 per cent of the property in the county is in ten districts and is covered by a \$1.00 tax levy on the \$100 valuation.

Table XI

VARIATION IN LOCAL TAX LEVIES AND THE VALUATION AND PER CENT OF PROPERTY COVERED BY EACH LEVY

Tax Levy Per \$100	Districts Voting Each Levy		Property Covered by Each Levy	
	No.	Per Cent	Valuation	Per Cent
\$0.25	2	2.9	\$383,208.00	2.0
.30	1	1.4	132,170.00	.7
.40	1	1.4	138,375.00	.7
.50	9	13.2	915,408.00	4.7
.55	1	1.4	159,265.00	.8
.60	3	4.4	507,916.00	2.6
.75	40	58.9	6,122,939.00	31.7
.90	1	1.4	828,272.00	4.3
1.00	10	14.8	10,133,608.00	52.5
Total	68	100.0	19,321,161.00	100.0

The total valuation of the county, \$19,321,161.00, divided by the net scholastics of the county, 8,249, gives an average valuation per scholastic of \$2,342.

Valuations Per Scholastics

Table XII gives information regarding the per capita valuation in Denton County.

Table XII

VARIATIONS IN VALUATION PER SCHOLASTIC
TOGETHER WITH THE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND
TEACHERS AFFECTED BY EACH VALUATION

Valuation Per Scholastic	Schools		Pupils		Teachers	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Less than \$1000	4	5.9	233	3.0	10	3.7
\$1000-1999	19	27.9	2008	26.3	80	29.9
\$2000-2999	15	22.1	4339	56.9	136	50.8
\$3000-3999	10	14.7	538	7.1	23	8.6
\$4000-4999	5	7.4	148	1.9	1	.3
Above \$5000	15	22.0	356	4.8	18	6.7
Total	68	100.0	7622	100.0	268	100.0

More detail information concerning valuation in each district is given in Table XXXVI of the Appendix.

In Table XII only white teachers and white pupils are considered in arriving at the total of 7,622 for the pupils and 268 for the teachers. Also it is seen that in the group of schools having a valuation of \$4,000 to \$4,999 per scholastic there are 148 pupils shown and only one teacher. This is due to the fact that four of the five school districts having that valuation did not maintain school for

last year and only one one-teacher school of this classification was operating.

It is interesting to note that fifteen, or 22 per cent of the school districts have a valuation of more than \$5,000 per scholastic. This applies to only 356, or 4.8 per cent, of the pupils, and 18, or 6.7 per cent, of the teachers.

It is also interesting to note that four schools are attempting to carry on a school program with less than \$1,000 valuation per scholastic. Twenty-three districts have a valuation per scholastic of less than \$2,000, and thirty-eight districts have a valuation of less than \$3,000 which would qualify the districts to receive benefits from the state equalization fund if the districts are in other respects eligible.²

Amount of Local Tax Levied

The following table shows the local support of the school program. The figures shown include all the local tax levy for the year 1935-36 as shown in records on file in the office of the County Superintendent.

Detail information concerning the local tax support of the various schools is given in Table XXXVI of the Appendix.

The figures in Table XIII are based upon the tax levied in the various districts of the county.

²State Department of Education, Bulletin #348, 1935, Schoolman's Calendar and Guide, p. 46.

Table XIII

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS, AND THE TOTAL
LOCAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT, (1935-1936)

Basis	Number of Pupils	Local Support	
		Total	Per Pupil
Enumeration	8249	\$166,157.95	\$20.14
Enrollment	7076	166,157.95	23.48
A. D. A.	5333	166,157.95	31.15

The amount of local support shown in the "Total" column contains the amount set aside for the local maintenance fund plus the amount levied for the interest and sinking fund payments. These amounts are shown so that the total school support can be shown in Table XV, using Table XIII as a basis for a part of the data.

State School Support for 1935-36

Table XIV shows the summary of the state support for the county for the year 1935-36.

A complete table showing the amount of state support for each of the several schools of Denton County for the school year 1935-36 is given in Table XXXVI of the Appendix.

In arriving at the figures in Table XIV, the per capita apportionment of \$17.70 was used as a basis. The State Board of Education last year set aside a per capita apportionment of \$18.50, but the County Board of Denton County levied a per capita assessment of eighty cents to maintain the office of the county superintendent.

Table XIV

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS AND THE STATE SUPPORT
(1935-36)

Basis	Number of Pupils	State Support	
		Total	Per Pupil
Enumeration	8249	\$173,867.35	\$21.07
Enrollment	7076	173,867.35	24.57
A. D. A.	5333	173,867.35	32.13

It is interesting to note that the average per capita support, based upon enumeration, for the year was \$21.07. This means that an additional payment of \$3.37 per capita was paid the schools of the county by school authorities from the equalization fund in an attempt to equalize the educational opportunities for the pupils of Denton County. The per capita apportionment paid Denton County for last year was \$152,606.50. An additional equalization fund payment of \$27,860.05 was received, making the total financial support from the state \$180,466.55. The county board set aside \$6599.20 of this amount to pay the salaries of the county superintendent, county supervisor, assistant superintendent, and librarian, and certain other expenses. When the assessment for county administration and supervision is deducted from the total state support for 1935-36, it is seen that the total state money paid the schools of the county for 1935-36 was \$173,867.35.

The public schools enrolled 85.7 per cent of the pupils

of the county in 1935-36, and, based upon enrollment, the state per capita support was \$24.57.

The average daily attendance for the county for 1935-36 was 64 per cent. The state per capita support based upon average daily attendance was \$32.13.

The above figures are based upon records in the office of the County Superintendent.

Total Financial Support of
Denton County Schools

Table XV is a summary of the two preceding tables. In the table is shown the total cost for education in the public schools of the county for 1935-36. Detail information for each district in Denton County concerning financial support of the several schools in the county can be found in Table XXXVI of the Appendix.

Table XV

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS AND THE TOTAL FINANCIAL
SUPPORT (1935-36)

Basis	Number of Pupils	Financial Support	
		Total	Per Pupil
Enumeration	8249	\$340,025.30	\$41.22
Enrollment	7076	340,025.30	48.05
A. D. A.	5333	340,025.30	63.73

The table shows that there was an average of \$41.22 spent on each pupil enumerated and \$63.73 on each child in

average daily attendance in 1935-36.

It is seen that the total local support is \$166,157.95, or 48.9 per cent, of the total support of the schools, and the state's support is \$173,867.35, or 51.1 per cent, of the total expenditures for the schools.

Disbursements

Teachers' Salaries

Table XVI shows the variation in annual salary per teacher in the different types of schools, classified according to the number of teachers employed in each district.

The salaries paid in each district are given in Table XXXV of the Appendix.

It is interesting to note that there is a gradual increase in the average annual salary per teacher as the size of the school increases. This is probably due to the fact that the larger attendance areas have a smaller cost per pupil for expenditures. Since studies have shown that more pupils per teacher may be taught in larger attendance areas,³ the amount of money available for teachers' salaries is increased, thereby allowing larger annual salaries per teacher.

Most of the schools of seven or more teachers employ their teachers for nine months instead of eight as is found in the smaller schools. The nine months' services should

³H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 21.

make the teachers of the larger system eligible for larger annual salaries than teachers employed for eight months.

Table XVI

THE TYPE OF SCHOOL, THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS IN EACH TYPE, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY PER TEACHER, AND THE TOTAL TEACHERS' SALARIES FOR EACH TYPE OF SCHOOL

Type of School	Teachers		Salary	
	No.	Per Cent	Average	Total
1-teacher	16	6.0	\$648.67	\$10,378.75
2-teacher	38	14.2	603.54	22,934.48
3-teacher	18	6.7	677.78	12,200.00
4-teacher	28	10.5	727.68	20,375.00
5-teacher	10	3.7	728.00	7,280.00
6-teacher	6	2.2	862.50	5,175.00
7-teacher	21	7.8	818.31	17,184.50
8 or more	131	48.9	1056.54	138,406.50
Total	268	100.0	872.89	233,934.13

The average salaries given in the table are based upon figures resulting from adding all the teachers', principals', and superintendents' salaries of a certain type of school and dividing by the number of persons of that type employed for instructional services. Therefore, these figures are perhaps a little higher than they would be if only classroom teachers' salaries had been considered.

Bonded Indebtedness

Table XVII shows the bonded indebtedness of the districts, as shown in the financial records for each district filed with the County Superintendent.

It is seen that the county is carrying a bonded indebtedness of only 3.15 per cent of the valuation. This is an exceedingly low indebtedness. The state's maximum rate of indebtedness is 7 per cent of the valuation. Aubrey's high percentage of indebtedness is perhaps due to the fact that, when the bonds were voted to build and equip the school, there was more business activity in Aubrey than at present. At that time, it is said, there were three cotton gins and two elevators and several other business firms operating. Today Aubrey has one gin and one elevator and some vacant buildings which were once occupied by merchants.

Krum recently voted \$20,000 of school bonds, but no interest or sinking fund payments are to be made until the next fiscal school year.

Summary of Disbursements

Table XVIII gives a summary of the disbursements of the school funds for 1935-36.

The percentages in Table XVIII indicate that the percentage paid for instructional services is somewhat lower than percentages offered by Reeder⁴ as the acceptable

⁴W. G. Reeder, The Fundamentals of Public School Administration, p. 171.

Table XVII

THE DISTRICT, AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, RATE OF INTEREST, PERCENT OF INDEBTEDNESS, INDEBTEDNESS PER PUPIL, PRINCIPAL, AND INTEREST WITH THE TOTAL DUE THIS YEAR

District	Outstand- ing Bonds	Rate of In- terest	Per Cent of In- debted- ness	Indebted- ness Per Capita	Principal Due '35-36	Interest Due '35-36	Total Due '35-36
Aubrey	\$ 20,600.00	5%	11.74	98.09	\$ 500.	\$ 1,025.	\$ 1,525.00
Denton	339,000.00	5%	5.65	158.93	5,000.	13,711.	18,711.00
Justin	20,000.00	5%	3.81	101.52	,925.	1,000.	1,925.00
Krum	20,000.00	5%	3.64	96.15	--	--	--
Lewisville	28,000.00	5%	3.73	85.88	1,000.	1,400.	2,400.00
Pilot Point	37,000.00	5%	2.73	62.60	1,000.	1,850.	2,850.00
Ponder	7,500.00	5%	1.16	40.76	,250.	,375.	625.00
Roanoke	17,500.00	5%	5.87	99.43	,500.	,875.	1,375.00
Sanger	45,000.00	5%	5.43	114.80	2,450.	2,250.	5,700.00
Total	534,600.00	5%	5.04	121.03	11,625.	22,486.	34,111.00
C.S.D.	75,695.00	5%	0.94	19.75	6,627.50	3,806.75	10,434.00
Grand Total	610,295.00	5%	3.15	73.09	18,252.50	692.75	45,944.25

standards to follow. Reeder offers 72.8 per cent as a minimum for instructional services based upon results obtained when surveying systems of schools comparable to the Denton County system. A slightly higher percentage of 74.4 per cent as the standard for instructional services for systems the size of this county system is recommended by Dawson.⁵

Table XVIII

EXPENDITURES FOR 1935-1936

To Whom or for What Paid	Amount	Per Cent
Administration and Supervision..	\$ 6,599.20	4.3
Teachers' Salaries.....	233,934.13	68.8
Bonds and Interest.....	45,944.25	13.5
Other Purposes....	60,146.92	17.7
Total.....	340,025.30	100.0

The large number of administrative units now existing accounts for the small percentage being spent for instructional services. The larger the number of administrative units, the more will be the requirement for expenditures for administration and supervision. When the administration and supervision costs increase, the amount of money available

⁵H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 69.

for instructional services decreases.

Transportation

Transportation, as originally planned by the State Department of Education about 1932, was intended to serve the high school pupils who were unable to attend school because of the distance from the pupils' homes to school. Now it seems that the idea of transportation for pupils has grown almost to a demand from parents for transportation facilities for pupils living as far as two and one-half miles from school.

It is found, based upon records on file in the office of the County Superintendent, that the percentage of average daily attendance in schools operating busses is higher than in schools similarly situated but not operating busses.

Table XIX shows information regarding the extent and the cost of the county's system of transportation for pupils.

Denton, Aubrey, and Center Point do not own their school busses, but hire a person to equip and operate a privately owned bus.

All the independent districts of the county and four common school districts operate busses. Of the thirteen districts operating busses, only one, Donald, had an eight months' term. The other districts maintained a nine months' school term.

A reorganization of the county into large attendance units would likely eliminate a great deal of conflict in territory now being served by districts competing for

Table XIX

NAME OF DISTRICT, NUMBER OF BUSES OPERATED,
 COST FOR YEAR, NUMBER OF PUPILS SERVED, THE
 COST PER PUPIL PER YEAR, AND THE LENGTH OF
 THE APPROVED ROUTES BY MILES

District	No. Busses Operated	Total Cost for 1935-36	No. Pupils Served	Cost Per Pupil Per Year	Length of Daily Route in Miles
Argyle.....	3	\$2,593	119	\$21.76	119
Aubrey.....	2	990	61	16.08	44
Denton.....	3	2,890	147	19.66	81
Donald.....	1	809	63	12.84	24
Center Point.	1	738	34	20.53	31
Hebron.....	1	754	68	11.08	23
Justin.....	3	2,599	127	20.39	127
Krum.....	2	1,803	94	19.18	37
Lewisville...	2	1,863	86	21.66	36
Pilot Point..	4	2,744	131	25.45	78
Ponder.....	2	1,746	106	16.47	21
Roanoke.....	1	1,060	87	12.18	27
Sanger.....	2	1,831	116	15.79	59
Total.....	27	22,420	1139	19.68 [#]	707

[#]Marks average figures.

pupils to build up their own school enrollment.

The State Department of Education proposes to pay transportation cost not to exceed \$2.00 per month per pupil only for those pupils whose grades are not taught in their home districts or who live more than two and one-half miles from school. Transportation facilities were available to many pupils on which no report is shown, because the busses serve all pupils along the route until loaded to capacity.

The transportation cost for the county, \$19.68 per pupil per year, is somewhat higher than is recommended by the State Department of Education.

The table shows that 1,139 pupils were served by busses in 1935-36. It is likely that many more pupils were served by these busses than appear here because only those pupils on which transportation aid was asked are listed in the table.

Negro Schools

At present the problem of Negro education is a difficult one because of the scattered Negro population. In the common schools there are three districts which maintain one-teacher Negro schools. Each of these districts has approximately twenty colored scholastics enumerated. If the scholastics in these three districts are deducted from the common school district Negro scholastics of 132, there are left 72 scholastics which are so widely scattered that it is not practical to operate a school in any other place. Denton,

Lewisville, Pilot Point, and Sanger each operate a school for Negroes.

Table XX

THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT, NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLASTICS ENUMERATED, AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED (COLORED) FOR 1935-1936

District	Pupils		Teachers	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Aubrey.....	1	--	--	--
Denton.....	198	37.8	5	41.7
Krum.....	2	--	--	--
Lewisville....	31	5.9	1	8.3
Pilot Point...	97	18.5	2	16.6
Ponder.....	11	2.1	--	--
Sanger.....	51	9.7	1	8.3
Total.....	391	74.7	9	75.0
C. S. D.	132	25.3	3	25.0
Grand Total...	532	100.0	12	100.0

Table XX gives some information relative to the Negro education problem of the county.

It is seen in the table that the seven independent districts enumerated 391, or 74.7 per cent, of the Negro scholastics and hired 9, or 75 per cent, of the Negro teachers employed in the county.

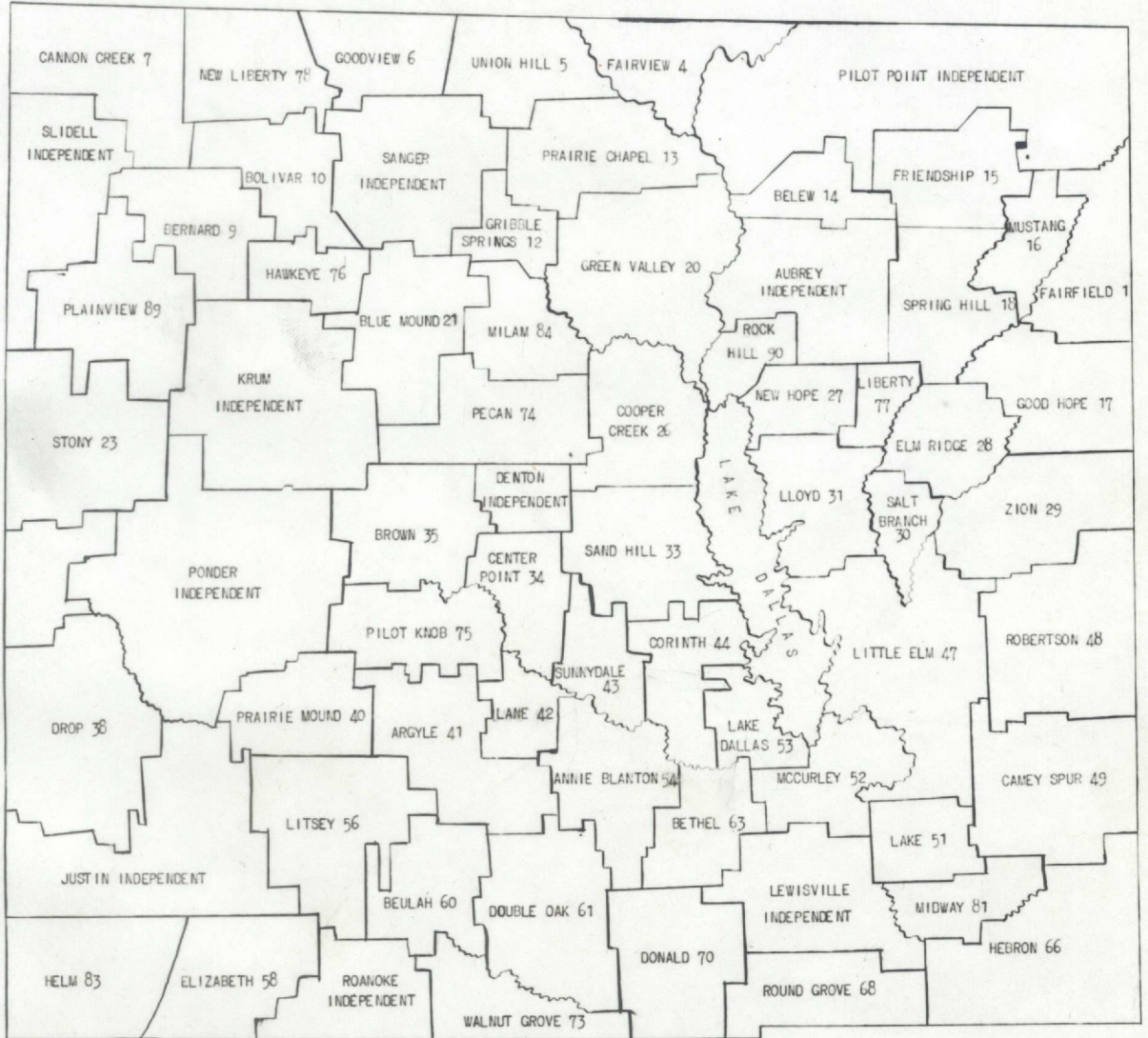


FIGURE 11. PRESENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF DENTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Summary

Some of the most marked variations and inequalities in Denton County's educational system revealed in the presentation of the data given are now set forth in the following summarized form.

(1) The school program in Denton County is now administered by sixty-eight boards of trustees and a county board of trustees working with a county superintendent and nine superintendents of independent districts.

(2) There are 70.1 per cent of the schools of the county attempting to carry on an educational program with one, two, or three teachers.

(3) The teacher-pupil ratio for the county is 18.9 based upon average daily attendance. Based upon data presented by Dawson, this is too low. There should be an average of twenty-five to thirty in average daily attendance per teacher.

(4) There are enrolled in the grammar grades 71.5 per cent of the pupils of the county, and 28.5 per cent of the pupils are enrolled in high school grades. Thirty-two per cent of the teachers are classed as high school teachers and daily instruct 1,863, or 28.5 per cent, of the pupils in high school subjects.

(5) School terms range from less than six months to nine months in length.

(6) The percentage of average daily attendance increases directly with the size of the school. The larger

schools seemingly have a greater holding power. This is perhaps due to the enriched curriculum that a larger school is able to offer.

(7) Tax rates for local support vary from \$0.25 to \$1.00 on the \$100 valuation. Over 52 per cent of the property has levied upon it for education a rate of \$1.00 per \$100 valuation.

(8) Valuations per scholastic range from \$766.82 in Double Oak District to \$19,008.10 in Helm District. These renditions are perhaps on forty or fifty per cent of the real value of the property. With a \$1.00 local tax levy, the income per pupil for Double Oak would be \$7.67; in Helm it would be \$190.08. With the same rate, then, a pupil in Helm would have nearly twenty-five times as much local available money to be spent for his educational advantages as would a pupil in Double Oak. With a plan for reorganization worked out as is suggested in Chapter IV, it would be possible to give the pupil in the poorest district approximately the same educational opportunity as the pupil in the richest district now has without denying the pupil who now has the better opportunities and advantages any of these he now has.

The fact that two pupils reside a few miles apart and one lives in a district that has a high per scholastic valuation, while the other pupil lives in a district with a low per scholastic valuation, should not justify inequalities now existing in financial support of the schools in various

sections of Denton County. With larger and more logical attendance units provided, these inequalities could largely, it will be shown, be eliminated.

(9) The local support per pupil per year is an average of \$20.14 based upon enumeration and \$31.15 per pupil per year based upon average daily attendance. The total per capita cost based upon enumeration is \$41.22; and based upon average daily attendance, the cost is \$63.73.

(10) The bonded indebtedness for school purposes of the county is \$610,295, or \$73.09 per scholastic. If some arrangement for a refunding issue were made, it is evident that much money could be saved the county in securing lower interest rates on outstanding bonds. Many firms now offer to buy first class school house building bonds at three to four per cent interest rates. Based upon the amount of money paid in 1935-36 as interest on bonds, a saving of \$8,307.60 per year could be effected with a refunding issue. This would amount to over \$1.00 per pupil per year in the county. These figures are based upon a three and one-half per cent interest rate being paid after refunding the present five per cent bonds.

(11) The average annual salary per teacher increases directly with the size of the school. The average annual salary per teacher in the county is \$872.89, or \$72.84 per month based upon a twelve months' plan of payment. Twelve hundred dollars is the minimum annual salary recommended by

Dawson.⁶

(12) Transportation costs in the county as now being operated are \$19.68 per pupil. With larger attendance areas this amount could probably be lowered.

(13) Negro education in the county is carried on in seven schools, five of which are one-teacher schools. The education of the Negroes could probably be well cared for by operating only one colored school, at Denton, and transporting the pupils residing in other districts into Denton. This would require about six additional busses. One large one for each of the Pilot Point, Lewisville, and Sanger areas, and one smaller bus for the Good Hope, McCurley, and Walnut Grove sections could serve the colored scholastics well.

⁶H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 77.

CHAPTER IV
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF
DENTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Throughout the previous discussion it is assumed that all children, regardless of residence, are entitled to equal educational opportunities. Based upon facts already given, the realization of this equality is impossible with the present system of district organization and management of the school program because there is no central authority to correct the variations in tax rates, length of school terms, improve transportation facilities, etc. With this information in hand a proposed plan for the reorganization of the county system is given in the following pages.

Principles Underlying the Recommendations

In planning the program for the reorganization of the schools of Denton County, recognition has been given educational principles held as fundamental by leaders in school administration.¹

Principles considered include: first, equalization of educational advantages for all pupils; second, the cost of the proposed program in relation to the present cost; third, an administrative unit of sufficient size for an economical administration of the schools, fourth, maintenance of attendance units easily accessible to all the

¹H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, Chapter Vi, pp. 119-160.

school children in the county; fifth, use of the present school buildings and facilities except those unable to maintain efficient educational programs at a reasonable cost; and sixth, the offering of better opportunities to white children and colored children.

Factors Which Determined the Proposed Reorganization

The recommendations herein have been made after carefully considering the following: (1) the concentration of population; (2) distribution of scholastic population; (3) topography of the county; (4) adequacy of the buildings and equipment in attendance units; (5) trading centers; (6) location of schools in relation to the road system of the county; (7) the cost and distance of transportation of pupils.

The apparently increasing demand for enriched curricula resulting, perhaps, from the curriculum revision movement, has strengthened the trend toward formation of larger attendance areas. These tendencies also indicate a need for larger administrative units. The development of ways and means of travel has made it possible to meet this need.

According to Dawson,² a school district, in order to maintain a satisfactory elementary school, should have a minimum attendance of from 250 to 280 pupils with

²H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 21.

a teaching staff of at least seven. A more desirable attendance unit for high school would be 300 pupils with ten teachers.³ Administrative units should have a scholastic population of approximately 10,000.⁴

Factual data show that this enrollment is impossible in many districts of the county.⁵ The data regarding population trends for the county since 1900 give little reason for assuming that the population of the several districts will ever increase to a number sufficient to maintain satisfactory local school units under the present district system. It seems logical, then, to plan the county system with attendance units large enough to meet the modern needs, and thereby eliminate wastes and inequalities which are a necessary shortcoming of the present system.

Figure IV shows the attendance areas recommended in the reorganization of the Denton County school system.

The attendance areas are consecutively numbered from one to fifteen. The boundaries of the proposed attendance areas, the name and number of the area, the number of grades and teachers recommended are shown in the rectangle as was shown in Figure III.

³H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 120.

⁴Ibid., pp. 138-139.

⁵Table XXXV of the Appendix.

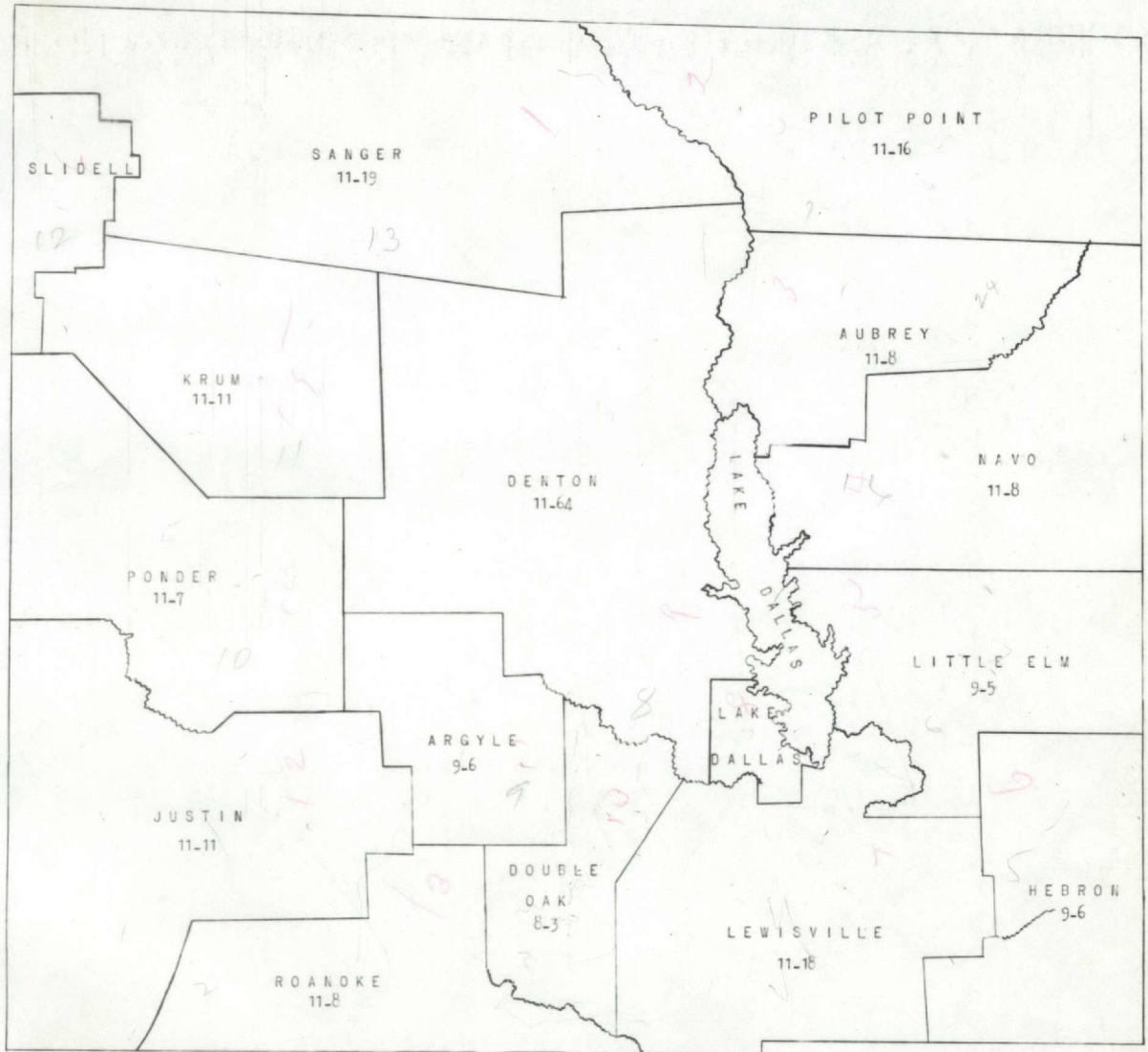


FIGURE IV. PROPOSED ATTANDANCE AREAS FOR DENTON COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

For example, there is recommended for Sanger, Attendance Area number one, eleven grades and nineteen teachers as is shown thus in the rectangle 11-19.

All-weather Roads Needed for Better School Program

Figure V shows the present road conditions of Denton County and the roads needed to serve well the communities not adequately served at present with all-weather roads. By comparing Figure V with the road map, Figure II, it is seen that few additional roads would be needed to serve well the county with all-weather roads.

Attendance Areas

The topography and economic activities of Denton County seem to have outlined fairly well the attendance areas. In the reorganized plan there would be ten eleven-grade schools recommended. These would be No. 1, Sanger; No. 2, Pilot Point; No. 3, Krum; No. 4, Aubrey; No. 5, Denton; No. 6, Navo; No. 7, Ponder; No. 8, Justin; No. 9, Roanoke; No. 10, Lewisville.

The following districts, being small centers of population, are at a great distance from the other districts designated as eleven-grade schools, and are established as junior-high or as elementary schools: District No. 11, Little Elm; No. 12, Argyle; No. 13, Lake Dallas; No. 14, Double Oak; No. 15, Hebron.

Sanger Attendance Area

Table XXI

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT A.D.A. AND EXPENDITURES
FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE SANGER ATTENDANCE

Name Of Districts	Teachers 1935-36		Enrollments 1935-36		A.D.A. 1935-36	Expenditures 1935-36		Per Pupil in A.D.A.
	Elem.	H.S.	Elem.	H.S.		Total	Per Teacher Employed	
Sanger	7	7	211	183	318	\$20,190.	\$1,435.	\$66.95
Union Hill	2	-	41	-	24	2,184.	1,042.	91.00
Goodview	2	-	37	-	23	1,615.	,808.	70.21
Cannon Creek	1	-	19	-	17	917.	,917.	53.94
Bernard	1	-	19	-	9	1,095.	1,095.	121.66
Bolivar	3	1	92	13	65	3,567.	,892.	54.88
Gribble Springs	2	-	27	-	22	1,504.	,752.	68.56
Prairie Chapel	2	-	33	-	25	1,388.	,694.	55.52
New Liberty	1	-	28	-	12	,869.	,869.	72.22
Total	21	8	507	196	515	33,349.	1,112.*	64.76*

*

Average amounts for these Districts.

Sanger is selected as one of the attendance units because it already has buildings sufficient to accommodate many more pupils than it now enumerates. It is the center of population in the northwest part of the county. It has a rather complete network of gravelled or hard surfaced roads leading into it from the north, west, south, southeast, and east. It is the trading center for practically all the people in the northwest part of the county.

Although in Table XXI Bolivar is listed as part of the Sanger Area, records on file in the office of the county superintendent show that Bolivar is well equipped to do good work in the lower elementary grades. To avoid overcrowding in Sanger and to avoid too great an immediate expenditure for busses, a six- or seven-grade school with three or four teachers might be operated advantageously at Bolivar. Bolivar could easily take the elementary pupils from Cannon Creek, Bernard, and New Liberty, and high school pupils from these districts could be concentrated at Bolivar and transported to Sanger on one large bus.

It can be seen in Table XXI that there are employed twenty-nine teachers in this area. Based upon Dawson's⁶ findings, there is need for a minimum of fifteen and a

⁶H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 22.

maximum of nineteen teachers in this area. If these schools were grouped, it would mean a saving of the annual salary of ten to fourteen teachers. This would amount to approximately \$9,900 to \$12,540⁷ in savings, or a saving of thirty to forty per cent of the amount now being spent.

With the reorganization of this territory as here recommended, it would be possible to pay better salaries and thus command the best teaching services available at all times.

The teacher-pupil load for this area is only twenty-four for both high school and elementary grades. Dawson⁸ has shown that the desirable teacher-pupil ratio is twenty-five to thirty for high school; thirty to thirty-five for junior high; and thirty-five to forty for elementary grades.

If the larger attendance area were formed as here recommended, it would be possible, because of the increased number of pupils per unit, to offer a greater variety of courses; offer a more enriched curriculum; employ more teachers with special training for teaching in technical fields; equip the school plant with better equipment to promote teaching efficiency along with pupil achievement;

⁷Based on records filed in the office of the county superintendent, the average annual salary in the common schools is \$660.

⁸Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 21.

purchase much needed supplies, library books, materials for aiding in teaching and would provide for grouping the pupils into more homogeneous groups. The advantages listed here would apply to each of the attendance areas described in the following pages, but to save the time and space they will not be listed for each of the areas.

To serve adequately this area, it is recommended that two additional busses be used to serve this area. Assuming the busses could serve sixty pupils each and that the cost of transportation as found would be \$19.68 per pupil per year as shown in Table XIX, the cost of this added transportation would be approximately \$2,360. This added expense deducted from the savings shown above would mean a probable net saving of between \$7,500 and \$10,180 to the taxpayers.

Table XXI gives information regarding the number of teachers employed, enrollment in elementary and high school grades, the average daily attendance and expenditures in each of the districts, comprising the recommended Sanger Attendance Area.

The data in each of the following tables are data taken from the records in the county superintendent's office for 1935-36.

Table XXI shows that the cost per pupil per year was \$121.66 in the Bernard School. This is due to the fact that there were only nine pupils in average daily attendance and the district has an unusually high

Table XXII

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A. AND EXPENDITURES
FOR EACH DISTRICT COMPRISING THE PILOT POINT ATTENDANCE AREA

Name Of Districts	Teachers Employed			Enrollments			A.D.A.	Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total		Total	Per Teacher Em- ployed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Pilot Point	8	5	13	327	101	428	317	25,458	1958.31	80.31
Fairview	2	0	2	37	0	37	25	1,604	802.00	64.16
Belew	1	0	1	12	0	12	8	,758	758.00	94.75
Friendship	3	0	3	53	5	58	34	2,301	767.00	67.68
Mustang	2	0	2	25	0	25	20	1,468	734.00	73.40
Total	16	5	21	454	106	560	404	31,589	1504.24*	78.19*

*

Average amounts for these Districts.

valuation per scholastic as is shown in Table XXXVI of the appendix. The land in this community is fertile black soil and capable of high production.

Most of the other districts spent from fifty-three to seventy-two dollars per pupil in average daily attendance.

Pilot Point Attendance Area

Pilot Point is already serving a rather large portion of the northeast corner of Denton County. In 1929 several districts consolidated with Pilot Point.⁹ This district now operates four busses, as is shown in Table XIX.

Pilot Point is a trading center for this area and is fairly well served by a network of roads. With little or no further expenditure for capital outlay, the building facilities already in use would accommodate the districts shown in Table XXII as a logical part of this attendance area.

It is further shown in Table XXII that there are now employed twenty-one teachers for the five schools. According to Dawson,¹⁰ if these schools were grouped, based upon figures shown in the total column, the instructional service could be carried on with a minimum of eleven and a maximum of sixteen teachers. This would be a saving of

⁹Minutes of the Denton County School Board, 1929.

¹⁰Loc. cit., p. 22.

Table XXIII

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A. AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE KRUM ATTENDANCE AREA

District	Teachers Employed		Enrollment			Expenditures				
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	A.D.A.	Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Krum	5	4	9	191	79	270	212	9,108	101.20	42.96
Hawkeye	1	-	1	25	-	25	13	808	808.00	62.15
Plainview	3	-	3	42	3	45	39	3,002	1000.67	76.97
Total	9	4	13	258	82	340	264	12,918	993.69*	48.93*

* Average amounts for these Districts.

five to ten annual salaries for teachers and would amount to between twenty and forty percent of the total expenditures, or a saving of from \$7,260 to \$10,500.

To serve this territory satisfactorily, it would probably require the operation of two additional busses. Assuming the busses added would serve sixty pupils each and that the cost per pupil per year would be \$19.68 as shown in Table XIX, the additional expense would be approximately \$2,361. This added expense deducted from the savings as shown above would leave a net savings to the area of between \$4,900 and \$8,100. This money could be used to provide a uniform school term, well-trained and capable instructors, and additional equipment and supplies.

It is seen that with this grouping the smaller districts, Fairview, Belew, Friendship, and Mustang, could better their educational advantages, and a more desirable attendance area would be found.

Krum Attendance Area

Krum is chosen as an attendance area for several reasons. It recently (1935) voted bonds and built a modern school building. It can easily take care of the districts grouped with it, and it is likely that some of the pupils shown now living in Bernard and Stony would come to Krum because of the element of distance from Bernard to Sanger and from Stony to Ponder, as shown on the

Table XXIV

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A. AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE AUBREY ATTENDANCE AREA

District	Teachers		Enrollment		A.D.A.	Expenditures				
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem. H.S.		Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.		
Aubrey	5	3	8	167	52	219	166	11,470	1453.75	69.10
Spring Hill	3	-	3	63	7	71	49	2,554	784.67	48.04
New Hope	2	-	2	37	-	37	23	3,022	1061.00	131.39
Rock Hill	1	-	1	18	-	18	13	,688	688.00	52.92
Total	11	3	14	286	59	345	251	17,534	1252.43*	69.85*

*

Average amounts for these Districts.

map of Denton County, Figure III.

It is seen from Table XXIII that there are thirteen teachers employed in the three districts. By grouping as recommended by Dawson¹¹ it is possible to carry on effectively the school program with a minimum of nine and a maximum of eleven teachers. This would mean a probable saving of the annual salary of two to four teachers which would amount to between \$1,320 and \$2,640.¹²

It is recommended that one bus be added to serve the Krum area. Based upon the figures given in Table XIX, the cost of transportation for 1935-36 was \$19.68 per pupil per year. Assuming one bus would serve sixty pupils, the added expense would be \$1,180. This expense deducted from the probable saving shown would leave a net saving for the area of from \$150 to \$1,500, which could well be used in the same manner as was recommended in the discussion of the Sanger and Pilot Point attendance areas.

Aubrey Attendance Area

Aubrey is chosen as an attendance area because it is a small center of population and has a building adequate to accommodate the pupils from the districts shown in Table XXIV. It is served by a fairly good system of gravelled roads, and is in the sandy land region where

¹¹Loc. cit., p. 22.

¹²Based on records in the office of the county superintendent.

Table XXV

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE DENTON ATTENDANCE AREA

Name of District	Teachers 1935-1936		Enrollments 1935-1936		A.D.A.	Total	Expenditures 1935-1936	
	Elem.	H.S.	Elem.	H.S.			Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Denton	25	31	1104	772	1534	121,017	\$2161.02	\$78.89
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	1,543	-	-
Green Valley	3	1	81	16	58	4,016	1004.00	69.24
Blue Mound	1	0	18	0	13	1,488	1488.00	114.46
Cooper Creek	3	1	63	10	54	3,858	959.50	71.07
Sand Hill	4	0	91	4	57	3,690	922.50	64.74
Center Point	3	1	81	57	114	8,357	2089.25	73.31
Sunnydale	1	0	10	0	8	512	512.00	64.00
Corinth	4	0	81	7	62	3,532	883.00	56.97
Pecan	0	0	0	0	0	824	-	-
Milam	1	0	14	0	9	1,000	1000.00	111.11
Total	45	34	1543	866	1909	149,826	1896.53*	78.48*

* Average amounts for these Districts.

the population is more thickly settled.

This area employed fourteen teachers in 1935-36, and if grouped as recommended, the teaching could be effectively done, according to Dawson's findings,¹³ by a faculty of seven or eight teachers. This would mean saving the annual salary of six or seven teachers and would amount to from \$3,960 to \$4,620,¹⁴ which could be well used as was suggested in discussions of Sanger and Pilot Point attendance areas.

The services of two additional busses would probably be required to serve adequately this territory. Based upon Table XIX, the cost per pupil per year for transportation in 1935-36 was \$19.68, and assuming that each bus could accommodate sixty pupils, the additional expenses for transportation would be approximately \$2,361. This expense deducted from the savings in the teachers' salaries shown above would show a net saving to the area of from \$1,900 to \$2,260.

Denton Attendance Area

Denton was selected as a logical attendance area because it is the largest city in the county. It is the county seat, has many well-established businesses and institutions, and is served by the best road connections

¹³Loc. cit., p. 22.

¹⁴Based on records in the county superintendent's office which show the average annual salary per teacher to be \$660 in the common schools of Denton County.

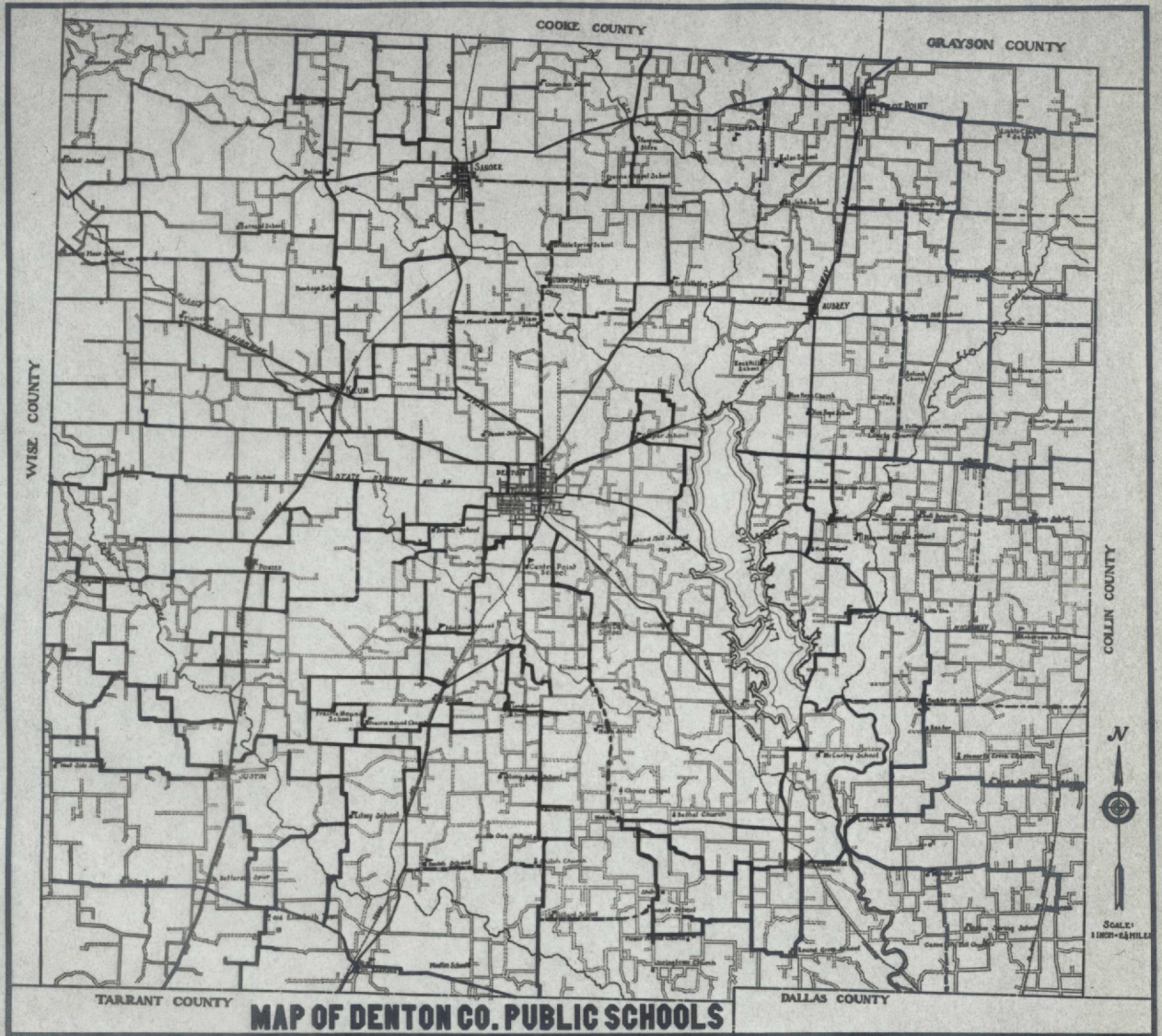


FIGURE V. ROAD MAP OF DENTON COUNTY

of any place in the county, as is shown on the road map of Denton County, Figure II. There are four hard-surfaced highways leading into Denton.

The city of Denton in 1935 voted bonds and constructed two new ward schools and a junior high school building. With the present buildings and equipment Denton could care for many more pupils than are now enrolled, according to records on file in the office of Denton city superintendent of schools.

Because of their nearness to Denton, and because of the enriched curriculum Denton is able to offer, it is recommended that the following districts be grouped with Denton: Brown, Green Valley, Pecan, Cooper Creek, Sand Hill, Center Point, Sunnydale, Corinth, Blue Mound, and Milam. Two of these, Brown and Pecan, according to records in the office of the County Superintendent, discontinued their schools several years ago and the pupils from these districts are now attending the Denton Schools.

The schools of this area employed seventy-nine teachers for 1935-36. Based upon Dawson's findings,¹⁵ the students could be instructed well with a minimum of forty-nine and a maximum of sixty-four teachers. Both the Teachers College and the State College for Women furnish the city school system with student teachers. Assuming that they will continue to supply student teachers, it

¹⁵Loc. cit., p. 22.

Table XXVI

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE NAVO ATTENDANCE AREA

Name Of District	Teachers Employed		Enrollment			A.D.A.	Total	Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.			Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Elm Ridge	2	0	2	44	0	44	33	1,813	\$ 906.50	54.94
Fairfield	2	0	2	37	8	45	24	1,600	800.00	66.67
Good Hope	2	1	3	42	5	47	26	3,131	1043.67	120.42
Salt Branch	1	0	1	30	0	30	24	906	906.00	37.75
Lloyd	3	0	3	67	7	74	54	2,149	716.33	39.80
Zion	2	0	2	30	0	30	18	1,774	887.00	98.66
Liberty	2	0	2	55	0	55	29	1,628	814.00	56.14
Total	14	1	15	305	20	325	208	13,002	866.80*	62.51*

* Average amounts for these Districts.

seems logical that Denton could care for the schools with which it is grouped with not to exceed fifty-five paid classroom teachers. This would mean a saving to this area of the annual salary now paid twenty-four teachers, which would amount to \$15,840.¹⁶

To serve this area satisfactorily the operation of five additional busses would probably be required. Based upon the cost of transportation, as shown in Table XIX, of \$19.68 per pupil per year, and assuming that each bus could serve sixty pupils, the added cost of transportation would be \$5,904. This additional expense deducted from the savings shown above would show a net savings of approximately \$9,936, which could well be used in the several ways suggested in the discussion of the Sanger Attendance Area.

Navo Attendance Area

Navo is selected as a logical place as an attendance district because it is far removed from any existing high school. The road conditions in this area are very unsatisfactory but with gravelling being done as recommended on the road map, Figure IV, it seems that a good attendance district could probably be justified at or near Navo.

The seven districts comprising this area had an average daily attendance of 208 scholastics and an average

¹⁶Based upon the records in the county superintendent's office which show the average annual teacher's salary to be \$660 in the common schools of Denton County.

of \$62.51 per scholastic was expended for the school program in this district. There were employed fifteen teachers to direct the learning of the 305 pupils enrolled. Based upon enrollment, this is a teacher-pupil ratio of 21.7. Based upon daily attendance the teacher-pupil ratio is 13.8. Dawson recommends a teacher-pupil load of 30-40 for the elementary grades and 25-30 for the high school.¹⁷ Based upon his figures there is a need for a minimum of six or a maximum of eight teachers in this area. If eight teachers were hired, there would be a saving of seven teachers' salaries, which would amount to about \$4,620.¹⁸ Based on cost per teacher, as shown in Table XXVII, the saving here would amount to approximately \$6,070. Figured from either basis, there would be a substantial saving amounting to twenty-five or thirty-five per cent of the total expenditures, which could be used as suggested in the discussion of the Sanger Attendance Area.

At present there are fifty or more pupils from this area who are attending the high schools at Denton.¹⁹ The present bus service is inadequate in that some of these pupils must leave home very early to travel about twenty

¹⁷Loc. cit., p. 22.

¹⁸See 13 above.

¹⁹Based upon records of transportation and tuition accounts filed in the county superintendent's office.

miles over rough roads to attend a high school. Complaints filed as records of the county board show that these patrons want more desirable accommodations for their children. A school organized and set up at the place recommended would, it is believed, be a great help to people in that vicinity.

It seems possible that this entire area could be served well with three busses. Assuming that the three busses would serve sixty pupils each and that the cost of transportation would be \$19.68 per pupil per year as shown in Table XIX, the additional expense to the area would be about \$3,540. This expense deducted from the probable saving shown above would leave an approximate net saving of from \$1,080 to \$2,530, to be used in affording better educational advantages for pupils of this area.

Ponder Attendance Area

Ponder is selected for many reasons. It is a center of population and its buildings can serve the districts in the Ponder area. It is in the center of the rich and fertile black land with a road system adequately gravelled to serve the area fairly well.

It can be seen from Table XXVII that ten teachers are now employed in this area. If the schools are grouped as recommended by Dawson,²⁰ the pupils could

²⁰Loc. cit., p. 22.

Table XXVII

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPILS ENROLLED, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE FONDER ATTENDANCE AREA

Names Of Districts	Teachers Employed			Enrollment			Expenditures			
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.	
Fonder	4	3	7	113	73	186	146	\$12,328.	\$1761.14	\$84.44
Stony	2	-	2	44	-	44	32	2,105.	1052.50	65.78
Christal	1	-	1	11	-	11	9	,927.	927.00	103.00
Total	7	3	10	168	73	241	-	15,360.	1536.00*	82.14*

*

Average amounts for these Districts.

be taught effectively with seven teachers. This would mean a saving of three teachers' annual salary, or ²¹ \$1,980.

It is recommended that one additional bus be operated. Assuming the bus would serve sixty pupils and the cost per pupil would be \$19.68 as shown in Table XIX, the additional cost would be \$1,180. This added expense deducted from the probable saving shown above would show a net saving of approximately \$800 for the area, which could be spent to advantage as was pointed out in the discussion of the Sanger Attendance Area.

Justin Attendance Area

Justin is a logical location for an attendance area. It is the trading center for a large section of the southwest part of Denton County. It has building facilities sufficient to accommodate the districts in the Justin area, and it is the center of a fairly good network of gravelled roads, as shown on the road map of Denton County, Figure VI.

Drop and Litsey, according to records in the office of the county superintendent are not maintaining schools in their districts, but their pupils are transported by bus to Justin daily. The other two districts, Helm and Prairie Mound, could be cared for at Justin without any

²¹Based upon the records in the county superintendent's office which show the average annual teacher's salary to be \$660 in the common schools of Denton County.

Table XXVIII

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE JUSTIN ATTENDANCE AREA

Names Of Districts	Teachers Employed			Enrollments			A.D.A.	Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total		Total	Per Teacher Em- ployed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Justin	6	5	11	196	78	274	231	22,371	\$2033.73	\$96.84
Drop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117	-	-
Prairie Mound	1	-	1	18	-	18	10	1,281	1281.00	128.10
Litsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	-	-
Helm	1	-	1	27	-	27	11	1,124	1124.00	102.18
Total	8	5	13	241	78	319	252	28,014	2154.92*	111.17*

* Average amounts for these Districts.

additional capital outlay for busses or buildings.²²

The present bus facilities could accommodate the area at no additional expense. This would mean a net saving of two teachers' salaries, or approximately \$1,360 per year, which could well be used as shown in the discussion of the Sanger Attendance Area.

Roanoke Attendance Area

For several reasons Roanoke has been selected as an attendance area. It is served well with highways and gravelled roads. It recently (1934) voted bonds and built a large building which would accommodate several more pupils than now attend Roanoke.

It can be seen in Table XXIX that the Beulah district did not maintain a school in 1935-36. If the grouping recommended were effected, the educational program, according to Dawson,²³ could be carried on with a minimum of six and a maximum of eight teachers. This would mean a saving of two to four annual teachers' salaries, or \$1,320 to \$2,640.

It is likely that the area would require the services of one additional bus. If this bus could serve sixty pupils and the cost for operating the bus was \$19.68 per pupil per year as shown in Table XIX, the

²²Prairie Mound, according to information on file in the county superintendent's office, has also discontinued school for 1936-37. Some of the pupils will attend Argyle, and some will attend Justin.

²³Loc. cit., p. 22.

Table XXIX

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE ROANOKE ATTENDANCE AREA

Name Of District	Teachers			Enrollment			A.D.A.	Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total		Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Roanoke	3	5	8	180	61	241	187	11,497	\$1434.88	\$61.39
Elizabeth	1	-	1	18	-	18	10	1,290	1290.00	129.00
Beulah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	-	-
Walnut Grove	1	-	1	8	-	8	5	1,226	1226.00	245.20
Total	5	5	10	206	61	267	202	15,130	1513.00*	74.90*

*

Average amounts for these Districts.

added expense would be \$1,180. This amount deducted from the probable savings shown above would leave a net saving of between \$140 and \$1,460, which could be used to provide better educational advantages as shown in the discussion of the Sanger Attendance Area.

Lewisville Attendance Area

Lewisville is a logical center for an attendance area. It is the trading center for most of the southeastern part of the county. It is served by a fairly good network of roads, as shown in the Denton County road map, Figure VI. It already has a large school building and could care for the pupils in the surrounding districts with little or no additional expenditures for capital outlay.

As can be seen in Table XXX, there were twenty-six teachers employed in this area in 1935-36. Grouped as recommended by Dawson,²⁴ the instruction could be effectively carried on with a minimum of fourteen and a maximum of eighteen teachers. This would be a saving in teachers' salaries alone of between \$5,280 and \$7,920.²⁵

Three busses now serve this area. Two are Lewisville busses and one belongs to Donald. To serve adequately this area two more busses would be needed, which would mean an additional expense of \$2,360 to the area.

²⁴Loc. cit., p. 22.

²⁵See footnote 16 above.

Table XXX

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE LEWISVILLE ATTENDANCE AREA

Name Of District	Teachers Employed		Enrollment		A.D.A.	Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Elem.	H.S.		Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Lewisville	6	6	209	134	284	21,435.	\$1786.25	\$75.48
Lake	1	0	17	0	12	,878.	878.00	73.17
McCurley	2	0	39	0	34	2,484.	1242.00	73.06
Bethel	2	0	33	0	21	2,043.	1021.50	97.29
Round Grove	2	0	40	0	31	2,128.	1064.00	68.65
Donald	3	2	110	31	91	5,274.	1054.80	57.96
Midway	2	0	45	0	30	1,720.	860.00	57.33
Total	18	8	493	165	503	35,963.	1383.19*	71.50*

* Average amounts for these Districts.

This figure is based upon transportation costs per year per pupil as shown in Table XIX, and also assuming that each bus would accommodate sixty pupils. This expenditure deducted from the saving shown above would leave a net saving of from \$2,920 to \$5,560, which would release more money to provide advantages which they now do not have.

It can be seen in Table XXX that Donald had an average daily attendance of ninety-one for 1935-36. If grouping the schools and bringing all the students into Lewisville caused crowded conditions in the Lewisville school, it would be perhaps satisfactory to leave some of the lower grades in Donald. Pupils in the lower grades from the neighboring districts, Bethel and Round Grove, could also be cared for at Donald. In this manner an additional capital outlay at Lewisville would be avoided for the present. Donald, with some pupils from nearby districts, could perhaps operate satisfactorily a three-teacher school of six grades, and thus prevent any immediate capital outlay expenditure at Lewisville.

Little Elm Attendance Area

Little Elm is selected as an attendance area for various reasons. The community built a building in 1929, which, according to records of the county superintendent, is sufficiently large to serve well the needs of the area. It has good road connections with other parts of the

Table XXXI

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH DISTRICT COMPRISING THE LITTLE ELM ATTENDANCE AREA

Names Of Districts	Teachers Employed			Enrollment			Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Little Elm	4	3	7	145	38	188	\$6510.	\$930.00	48.22
Robertson	2	-	2	17	-	17	1513.	656.50	109.42
Total	6	3	9	162	38	200	7823.	869.22*	53.21*

* Average amounts for these Districts.

county, and it is recommended as an attendance area.

From Table XXXI it is seen that nine teachers were employed in 1935-36 in this area. Robertson had a cost per pupil per year of \$109.42. The average daily attendance of the district was 147. Based upon findings of Dawson,²⁶ a minimum of four and a maximum of five teachers could effectively carry on the instructional work of the area. This would mean a saving of between \$2,640 and \$3,300.

Two busses now serve the area and no additional bus would be needed in the immediate future. Little Elm, according to records of the county superintendent's office relative to the physical plant at Little Elm, is equipped to do good work in the elementary grades.

Based upon findings of this study, it is recommended that Little Elm be classed as a junior high school of eight or nine grades, or as an elementary school as the times and conditions may show best, and that the high school pupils if necessary be transported to a nearby affiliated high school.

Argyle Attendance Area

Argyle had an enrollment of 214 and an average daily attendance of 135 in 1935-36. It is a small town with fairly good road connections and buildings sufficient

²⁶Loc. Cit., p. 22.

Table XXXII

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A. AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE ARGYLE ATTENDANCE AREA

Name Of District	Teachers			Enrollment			Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Argyle	4	3	7	189	25	214	11,556	1622.29	84.12
Lane	2	-	2	44	-	44	2,098	1049.00	65.56
Pilot Knob	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333	-	-
Total	6	3	9	233	25	258	14,787	1643.00*	88.54*

*

Average amounts in these Districts.

to accommodate the pupils of the districts here grouped with Argyle, according to records filed with the county superintendent.

It is seen from Table XXXII that Pilot Knob did not operate in 1935-36. The pupils from Pilot Knob, according to the county superintendent's records, attended Argyle and Denton for the school year. It is seen that nine teachers were employed in this area for 1935-36. According to Dawson,²⁷ a minimum of five and a maximum of six teachers could teach this number of pupils successfully. Based upon records in the county superintendent's office, this would amount to between \$1,980 and \$2,640, money which is now being paid to the three or four teachers not essential to the program. Argyle now operates three busses, and it is likely no additional busses would be needed soon.

Argyle now operates as a junior high school of nine grades, and under the reorganization plan the school would operate a seven, eight, or nine grades as deemed best under existing conditions.

Double Oak Attendance Area

Double Oak is in a sandy land region in the southern part of the county, and, according to the map, Figure VI, is nearly equidistant from Lewisville and Roanoke. The road connections to either of these affiliated schools

²⁷Loc. cit., p. 22.

Table XXXIII

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A., AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE DOUBLE OAK ATTENDANCE AREA

Names Of District	Teachers Employed			Enrollment			Expenditures			
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	A.D.A.	Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Double Oak	3	1	4	72	13	85	50	\$3,372.	845.00	67.44
Annie Blanton	2	-	2	28	-	28	17	1,208.	604.00	71.06
Total	5	1	6	100	13	113	67	4,580.	763.53*	68.56*

* Mark average.

are not all-weather roads.

Based upon Table XXXIII, the enrollment for 1935-36 in the schools of this area was 113 and the average daily attendance was 67. Six teachers were employed and a total of \$4,580 was spent in the two schools. Based upon findings of Dawson,²⁸ the instruction for this number of children could be effectively carried on with two or three teachers. This would mean a saving to the area of three or four teachers' salaries which would amount to between \$1,960 and \$2,640. To serve this area adequately would require one bus which would cost the district about \$1,180. This estimate is arrived at by assuming the bus could serve sixty pupils and the cost per pupil per year to be \$19.68 as shown in Table XIX. This expense deducted from the probable saving shown above would leave a net saving of from \$780 to \$1,460 for the area, to be used in securing any additional educational advantages as suggested in the discussion of the Sanger Attendance Area.

Based upon these facts found, it is recommended that this area be maintained as an elementary or junior high school.

Lake Dallas Attendance Area

Lake Dallas has several businesses and a school building large enough to accommodate approximately 150-

²⁸Loc. cit., p. 22.

200 pupils, according to information filed with the county superintendent. For these reasons it is recommended that Lake Dallas be an attendance area of from six to nine grades depending on the existing conditions.

In 1935-36 the average daily attendance was eighty-eight. Five teachers were employed, and according to the recommendations of Dawson,²⁹ only three teachers were needed. If only three teachers were employed, a saving of two teachers' salaries, amounting to approximately \$1,320 would result.³⁰ Busses operated by other districts are now serving Lake Dallas, according to records of the county superintendent, and no additional bus service would be needed immediately.

The total expenditure was \$5,835, or \$1,167 per teacher, and \$66.31 per pupil, according to records filed with the county superintendent. There is no table shown for this area.

No other districts are grouped with Lake Dallas, but it is likely that pupils from some of the surrounding districts could be served easily, if it was found that they could not easily attend the district in which they were grouped.

Hebron Attendance Area

Hebron is in the southeastern corner of the county

²⁹Loc. cit., p. 22.

³⁰See footnote 16 above.

Table XXXIV

TEACHERS EMPLOYED, PUPIL ENROLLMENT, A.D.A. AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH OF THE DISTRICTS COMPRISING THE HEBRON ATTENDANCE AREA

Name Of District	Teachers			Enrollment			A.D.A.			Expenditures		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Total	Per Teacher Employed	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Hebron	3	3	6	112	19	131	116		7,931	1321.83	68.37	
Camey Spur	2	1	3	54	17	71	53		3,683	1227.67	69.49	
Total	5	4	9	166	36	202	169		11,614	1290.44*	68.72*	

* Average amounts for these Districts.

and is about nine miles from Lewisville. Camey Spur is north of Hebron. The situation is such that it is a real problem to group these schools with any other area, as shown on the Denton County map, Figure V. There is a fairly good road connection between Camey Spur and Hebron. It is deemed wise to operate a bus in the Camey Spur district to take the pupils to Hebron. This would be an expense of about \$1,180. These figures are based upon the cost of \$19.68 per pupil per year for transportation as shown in Table XIX, and assuming that the bus would serve sixty pupils.

From Table XXX it is seen that there were nine teachers employed in this area in 1935-36. Based upon Dawson's³¹ findings and recommendations, five or six teachers could effectively teach this number of scholastics. By grouping and following these recommendations, salaries for three or four teachers amounting to between \$1,980 and \$2,640 would be saved.³² The cost of the additional transportation facilities of \$1,180 would leave a net saving of between \$800 and \$1,460. The high school pupils could be taken to Lewisville by one of the busses. Thus a fairly satisfactory school attendance area seems possible at Hebron.

Administration and Supervision

It is recommended that the strong county unit type

³¹Loc. cit., p. 22.

³²See footnote 16 above.

of organization be followed in Denton County. Under this type of organization the county board is the agency delegated to perform duties now performed by boards of large independent districts.

The county board, elected by the people, would select a county superintendent who would be the chief administrative officer of the board. The superintendent would be a man of ability to carry on effectively the administration and coordination necessary in effective school work.

The superintendent would nominate all his assistants, supervisors, and teachers. Approval by the county board after nomination by the county superintendent would constitute their employment.

The following figure illustrates the organization of a complete administrative and supervisory staff for a county unit of administration as herein recommended.

From the diagram or chart it can be seen that under the proposed reorganization of Denton County the people would elect a county board of education which would select a superintendent of schools who would in turn select his principals, assistant principals, teachers, supervisors, bookkeeper, business manager, secretary, nurses, bus drivers and any other persons needed to execute his program.

It is believed that by following this general plan, much waste and needless expenditures of school funds could be checked. Carrying out the school program would be more

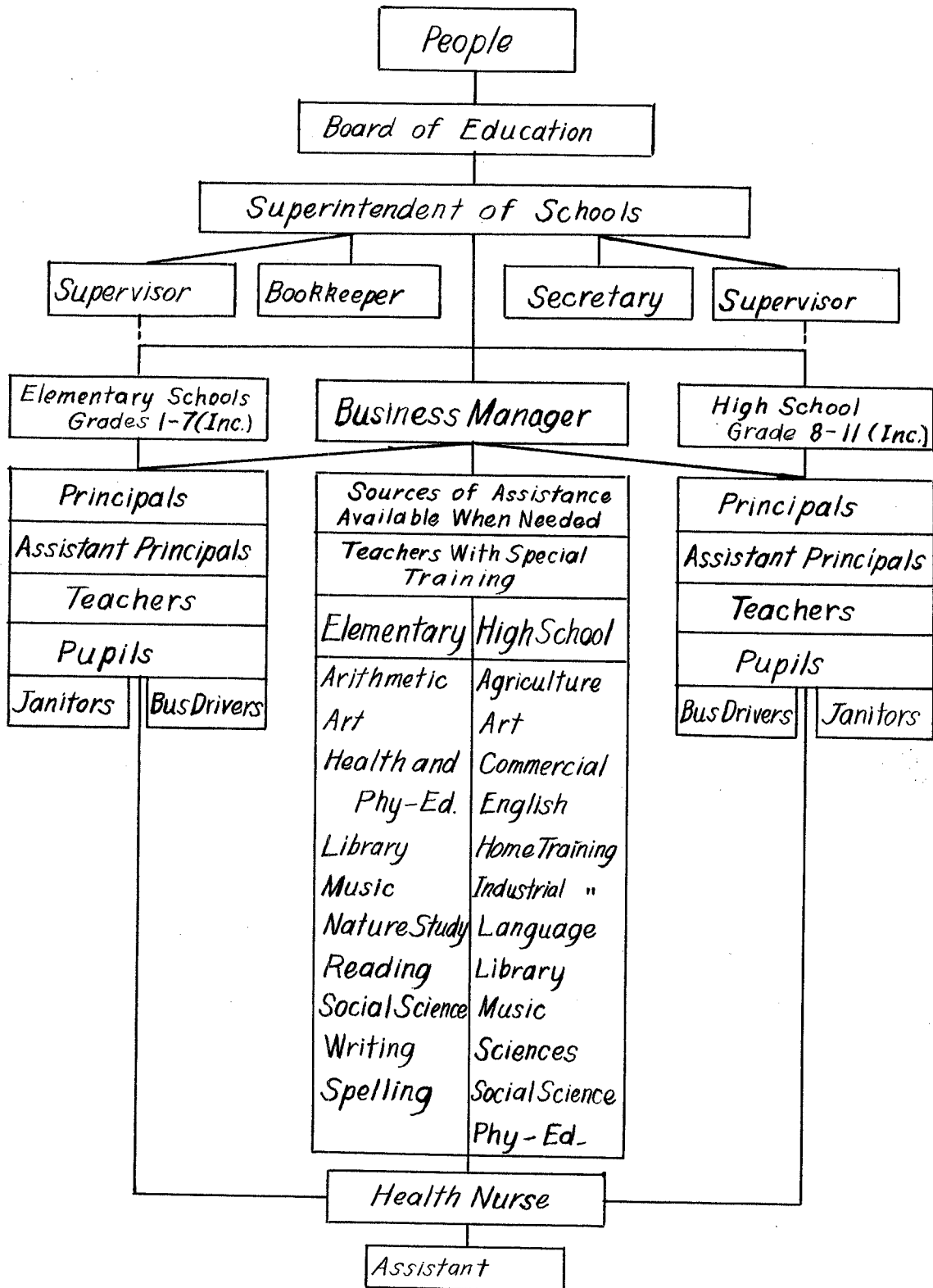


Figure VI

RELATIONSHIP OF VARIOUS PERSONS AND AGENCIES UNDER THE RECOMMENDED ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION OF DENTON COUNTY'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

easily effected than under the present system because all the personnel would be directly responsible to the superintendent, and he would be responsible to his board.

With the assistance of well qualified supervisors, principals, and assistant principals who could call upon teachers with special training in the various fields for suggestions it seems likely that a most progressive and constructive school program could be planned and effected.

Estimated Savings Resulting from Reorganiz- ing Denton County Schools

From Tables VI and VII, it was seen that 1,863 high school pupils were enrolled in the Denton County schools in 1935-36. A total of eighty-nine teachers were employed to instruct the high school pupils. Following the reorganization plan and employing teachers in accordance with Dawson's recommendations,³³ it is found that a minimum of sixty-two and a maximum of seventy-four teachers would be needed to instruct the high school pupils of Denton County.

Based upon the minimum need of sixty-two teachers, there would be a saving of the annual salary of twenty-seven teachers which would amount to \$23,568.03. This figure is based upon the average annual salary of teachers in Denton County as shown in Table XVI, which shows that the average annual salary for teachers is \$872.89.

Similarly, Table XV shows that the enrollment for

³³Loc. cit., p. 22.

1935-36 for Denton County was 7,076. Subtracting the 1,863 high school pupils, there are 5,213, the number of elementary pupils enrolled in Denton County. There were employed 191 teachers for the 5,213 pupils. According to Dawson,³⁴ the proper teacher-pupil load for elementary grades is 30-40 pupils per teacher. Following his plan, then, there would be teaching positions for 130 to 140 elementary teachers.

Assuming the minimum of 130 teachers would be employed, there would be the saving of sixty-one teachers' annual salaries, amounting to \$53,246.27. This figure is based upon the average annual teacher's salary for Denton County, which is \$872.89, as shown in Table XVI. The total saving in salaries alone would be \$76,814.30.

It is likely that even greater savings could be made by grouping as recommended than have been pointed out, because these recommendations are based upon enrollment instead of average daily attendance, and it is likely the two colleges at Denton could aid in effecting savings in salaries by furnishing student teachers more extensively to the nearby districts, thus releasing money paid to teachers for other purposes.

It is evident that a saving could be brought about in expense for heating if fewer teachers were employed. Figures on file in the county superintendent's office show that the cost of fuel for heating schools is between

³⁴Loc. cit., p. 22.

\$20.00 and \$30.00 per teacher per year. It is possible that other savings could be effected. The money thus shown as saved could be used for providing advantages not now possible to have in schools for the purpose of making schools better places in which to train citizens.

Other Advantages of the Proposed

Reorganization

It is not the sole purpose of this study to show how much money can be saved, however, by reorganization. It is also believed that it would be better for the children to attend schools in which there is a larger enrollment, because with larger enrollments teachers have fewer grades and fewer classes to teach. Of the fifteen attendance areas recommended it was found from records in the county superintendent's office that all districts had some kind of library facilities, fourteen had auditoriums, seven had gymnasiums, and six had vocational work for both boys and girls. It is believed that the areas designated as attendance areas could offer more enriched curricula to the county's scholastic population than is possible under the present organization.

Under the proposed grouping of the schools such inequalities as were found regarding the length of term, valuation per scholastic, teacher-pupil load, salary per teacher, expenditure per scholastic, and possibly others, could be eliminated because there would be a county-wide

school tax levied of not to exceed \$1.00 on the \$100.00 valuation. All schools of the county would have a nine months' term, and many additional pupils could be offered transportation.

It is interesting to note what could possibly be accomplished by grouping as recommended. In the discussions of Tables XXI to XXXVI the estimated number of busses needed to serve adequately the areas designated totaled twenty-one. The additional cost of these transportation facilities would be \$25,780, based upon figures shown in the discussion of the areas. In having an attendance area at Navo, it would be necessary to construct a building at an estimated cost of \$30,000, according to cost of other buildings as shown in records in the office of the county superintendent. The payments on the bonds and interest for this building should probably not exceed an average of \$3,000 per year until paid. This additional expense plus the added transportation cost would show a total additional cost to Denton County of not more than \$28,780. This added to the \$340,025.30 shown in Table XV would give the total for Denton County of \$368,805.30. The savings in teachers' salaries alone under the reorganized plan as shown above would amount to \$76,814.30. Therefore, there would be a net saving of \$48,034 after adding twenty-one busses to serve the county and making annual sinking fund payments on one new building at Navo.

The valuation of Denton County for 1935-36 as rendered by the assessor for state and county tax was \$17,954,455.³⁵ The total valuation as rendered for school tax as shown in Table XI is \$19,321,161. It is seen that some of the districts have a higher rendition for school tax than for state and county tax; but with a county unit of school administration, the tax rates and valuations would be more uniform, thereby eliminating problems now arising from such sources.

Suggested Budget

The following budget is suggested as one to follow in expending revenues under the suggested plan for reorganizing Denton County into logical attendance areas.

The amounts set aside for teachers' salaries would pay for the employment of 166 teachers at an average annual salary of \$1,320. Table XV shows that the average daily attendance for Denton County was 5,333 and if 166 teachers were employed, the teacher-pupil ratio would be approximately thirty-two. Based upon Dawson's findings and recommendations³⁶ this would be a desirable teacher-pupil ratio.

Income

A.	8,249 pupils at \$19.00 (per capita apportionment)	\$ 156,731.00
----	--	---------------

³⁵ Based on records in the county assessor's office, the state and county renditions for 1935-36 were \$17,954,455.

³⁶ H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 21.

B.	8,249 pupils at \$2.57 (state aid 1935-36)	\$ 21,199.93
C.	Local tax \$17,954,455 valuation with a \$1 per \$100 valuation on 50 per cent rendition will yield	179,544.55
D.	Increase the rendition to 75 per cent of true value--yields an additional	<u>89,772.27</u>
	Total	\$447,247.75

Expenditures

A. General control

Salary of superintendent . . .	\$5,000
Expenses of superintendent, his office, and board	2,500
Travel of superintendent . . .	\$900
Office expense and printing	600
Legal service	200
Expenses of county board	400
Other expenses	400
Bookkeeper	1,500
Business manager	2,500
Salary of nurses and attendance officer	1,800
Expenses of nurse, travel and expenses	1,000
Assistant to nurse (part time)	1,000
Total	\$ 15,300

B. Instructional services

15 principals at \$1500-3000 . \$ 27,800

17 assistant principals at
\$1500-2200 21,200

50 high school teachers at)
\$1320) 219,120

116 elementary teachers at)
\$1320)

Total \$ 268,120

C. Supervision

Head supervisor 2,750

High school supervisor 2,400

Elementary supervisor 2,400

Expenses 1,920

Head supervisor . . \$ 720

Two assistants .. . 1200

Part time helpers (grade
tests, etc.) 530

Total 10,000

D. Operation of school plants

20 janitors at \$600-1200 . . . 12,000

Janitors' supplies, fuel,
etc. 12,000

Other expenses 1,000

Total 25,000

E. Maintenance, repairs 15,000

F. Auxiliary agencies 50,000

Transportation 45,000

Libraries 5,000

G. Fixed charges (interest and sinking fund, estimate)	\$ 48,000.00
H. Grand total	426,420.00

It will be seen that the budget is rather flexible and could easily be modified to care for any emergency.

The amount of local support can be increased or decreased as the necessity would arise. It would seem that 75 per cent rendition of the real value with a \$1.00 rate on the \$100.00 valuation would not be excessive.

The budgeted anticipated expenditure for almost every item is very liberal and it is possible that by studying the expenditures of various funds a more wise purchasing system could be started which would prohibit wasteful and careless buying.

Under the expenditures for general control it is recommended that the superintendent be paid \$5,000; the business manager, \$2,500; the bookkeeper, \$1,500; the nurses, \$2,800; and each of these would have liberal expense allowances so that efficiency would not be hampered.

There is a suggested expenditure of \$27,800 for fifteen principals, one for each proposed attendance area. Salaries for these principals would range from \$1,500 in the smallest attendance areas, Lake Dallas, Hebron, and probably others, to a maximum of \$3,000 for Denton.

There is suggested a sum of \$21,200 for salaries of fifteen assistant-principals, whose salaries would range

from \$1,500 to \$2,400.

All the four-year high school centers would need an assistant principal for the elementary school, and in Denton there would be a need for one in each ward school, junior high, senior high, and the school for negroes.

There is recommended for teachers' salaries \$219,120, which represents an average annual salary of \$1,320 per teacher or \$110 per month for twelve months. However, it is suggested that beginning teachers with degrees be paid \$100 per month or \$1200 per year. With a base pay of \$1200 for teachers' salaries, a rather attractive salary schedule can be worked out with recognition given for completion of graduate work and travel experiences.

There is recommended an expenditure of \$10,000 for a program of supervision. One general supervisor at an annual salary of \$2,750 and one high-school and one elementary supervisor at an annual salary of \$2,400 each. It is assumed that the principals and assistant-principals, recommended above, would aid in the program of supervision by being supervisors for their respective schools. It would be the duty of the county supervisors to help work out problems with the principals and to lead in planning the county program for supervision.

It is estimated that an expenditure of \$25,000 would be sufficient for operation of the school plants. This would employ eighteen or twenty janitors with salaries of

from \$600 to \$1200 per year, and one to be known as the head janitor or supervisor of buildings and grounds would be employed at \$1500 per year.

Fifteen thousand dollars is allocated for repairs and maintenance of buildings. This is a very liberal estimate and could possibly be reduced.

Auxiliary agencies are estimated at \$55,000. This would include such items as transportation and libraries. It is difficult to estimate the amount needed for this part of the budget, because it would take some time to adjust the transportation program. Most of the libraries of the county have need for many new books and some person to care for them. However, when the program became adjusted, this item would probably not run so high.

The fixed charges item is rather high, but this is based upon figures given in Table XVII which shows that approximately this amount would be needed to retire the present bonded indebtedness.

The total expenditure is estimated at \$413,420, which would expend the anticipated income if the local tax is collected on a ninety-five per cent basis.

The estimates for this budget were worked out from tables and facts shown of actual cost for certain items for 1935-36 and from findings of Dawson.³⁷

³⁷H. A. Dawson, Satisfactory Local School Units, p. 69.

The amount set aside for teachers' salaries is not as much as is recommended by Dawson,³⁸ but it would take some time to adjust the proposed program to the county. Too, the base pay of teachers recommended is \$1200, which is almost 33 1/3 per cent increase above the average annual salary now being paid teachers in Denton County.³⁹ This would be a rather liberal, but much needed, increase in the expenditures for salaries for teachers.

Summary

Discussions in Chapters II and III have pointed out some of the shortcomings of the present county school system. In Chapter IV recommendations for reorganization of Denton County's schools are given.

Fifteen attendance areas are recommended as a maximum need at present. This would be a rather abrupt change from the present system of having sixty-eight school districts with fifty-four of these districts operating as attendance areas. The sixty-eight districts now existing are operated as sixty-eight distinct administrative units with a board of trustees composed of three or seven members⁴⁰ for each district. These trustees have practically

³⁸Ibid.

³⁹Based upon Table XVIII, which shows that there was spent \$233,934.13 for teachers' salaries for 1935-36 and there were 280 teachers employed as shown in Table I. This would give an average annual salary per teacher of \$835.00.

⁴⁰See Table I.

complete control of their respective schools.⁴¹ These sixty-eight boards of trustees work with the county board in establishing bus routes, classifying schools, transferring pupils, and settling any problems coming within their jurisdiction.⁴²

It is not difficult to understand, then, why progress is slow when a county superintendent must plan a program and educate the county board and sixty-eight boards of trustees, or a total of 261 trustees, before any progressive steps are taken.

Under the proposed plan the county superintendent and one board of trustees, the county school board, composed of five members, would perform duties now incumbent upon both the county school board and the local boards. The county superintendent would be selected by the county school board, and he would recommend all other school employees to the county board. Approval by the county board would constitute their employment.

Under the proposed plan of reorganization, the county would have three supervisors, a business manager, and a health nurse, who are not now employed.⁴³ It is believed that services rendered by competent people selected by

⁴¹Public School Laws of the State of Texas, Article 2749, Sec. 94, p. 36.

⁴²Ibid.

⁴³Figure Number I.

the county superintendent for these positions would aid much in executing a well-rounded county school program for Denton County.

Perhaps the greatest good that could come from such a reorganization plan is that the educational opportunities for the children would be more equalized in that there would be a more uniform expenditure per year per child for education, because there would be a uniform salary schedule for teachers; a uniform county valuation of property for school taxation, with a uniform tax levy upon it for school purposes; a uniform length of school term of nine months; better library facilities; more opportunities for children in vocational, guidance, technical, and allied fields; improved transportation facilities; and perhaps other advantages.

Table XVIII shows that there was an expenditure of \$340,025.30 for education of children in the public schools of Denton County in 1935-36. The recommended budget on a previous page of this chapter shows that there would be an anticipated expenditure of \$426,420.00 per year, under the proposed reorganization. This is an increased expenditure of only \$86,394.70, or an increase of approximately 25 per cent in the school cost based upon the expenditures of 1935-36.

APPENDIX

Table XXXV

SCHOLASTICS, TEACHER, TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO, NUMBER GRADES TAUGHT, AND LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM FOR EACH DISTRICT OF DENTON COUNTY FOR 1935-36.

Districts Num- ber	Name	Scholastics			Teachers		Teacher Pupil Ratio	Based upon A.D.A. Number of Grades Taught	Length of Term in Days
		Enu- mer- ated	En- roll- ed	In A.D.A.	Num- ber	Total Salaries 1935-1936			
1	Fairfield	43	45	24	2	\$1350.	12	9	160
4	Fairview	36	37	25	2	1105.	12	7	130
5	Union Hill	55	41	24	2	1440.	12	7	158
6	Goodview	38	37	23	2	1260.	12	7	138
7	Cannon Creek	19	19	17	1	800.	17	7	158
9	Bernard	15	19	9	1	680.	9	7	159
10	Bollivar	102	105	65	4	2860.	16	7	158
12	Gribble	38	27	22	2	1017.	11	9	110
13	Prairie Chapel	38	33	25	2	1078.	12	7	125
14	Belew	23	12	8	1	600.	8	7	160
15	Friendship	67	58	34	3	2160.	11	8	159
16	Mustang	42	25	20	2	1085.	10	7	155
17	Good Hope	68	47	26	3	2400.	9	9	160
18	Spring Hill	68	71	49	3	2100.	16	8	157
20	Green Valley	98	97	58	4	2840.	15	8	155
21	Blue Mound	25	18	13	1	720.	13	7	158

Table XXXV Continued

Districts Num- ber	Name	Scholastics			Teachers		Teacher Pupil Ratio	Based upon A.D.A.	Number of Grades Taught	Length of Term in Days
		Enu- mer- ated	En- roll- ed	In A.D.A.	Num- ber	Total sal- aries 1935-36				
25	Stony	43	44	32	2	\$1380.	16	7	158	
26	Cooper Creek	106	73	54	4	2738.	14	9	148	
27	New Hope	44	57	25	2	1242.	12	7	140	
28	Elm Ridge	50	44	35	2	1400.	17	7	160	
29	Zion	24	30	18	2	1500.	9	7	160	
30	Salt Branch	25	30	24	1	680.	24	7	155	
31	Lloyd	90	74	54	5	1760.	18	8	158	
33	Sand Hill	107	95	57	4	2573.	14	8	138	
34	Center Point	131	138	114	4	3645.	29	11	180	
35*	Brown	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	Christal	11	11	9	1	560.	9	7	158	
38*	Drop	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	Prairie Mound	21	18	10	1	640.	10	7	158	
41	Argyle	140	214	135	7	5985.	19	9	178	
42	Lane	43	49	32	2	1360.	16	7	160	
43	Sunnydale	15	10	8	1	406.	8	5	123	
44	Corinth	102	88	62	4	2920.	16	8	159	
47	Little Elm	188	183	135	7	4323.	19	9	138	
48	Robertson	19	17	12	2	1015.	6	7	138	
49	Camey Spur	75	71	53	3	2200.	18	10	158	

* Districts # 35 and # 38 did not open in 1935-36.

Table XXXV Continued

Districts	Name	Scholastics			Teachers		Teacher Pupil Ratio	Based upon A.D.A.	Number of Grades Taught	Length of Term in Days
		Enu-mer-ated	En-rolled	In A.D.A.	Num-ber	Total Sal-aries 1935-36				
51	Lake	22	17	12	1	\$ 740.	22	6	158	
52	McCurley	49	39	34	2	1890.	17	7	157	
53	Lake Dallas	138	131	88	5	3640.	18	9	158	
54*	Annie Blanton	39	28	17	2	1181.	9	7	133	
56*	Litsey	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
58	Elizabeth	24	18	10	1	788.	10	5	178	
60*	Beulah	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
61	Double Oak	105	85	50	4	2800.	13	9	155	
63	Bethel	42	33	21	2	1380.	11	7	158	
66	Hebron	170	158	142	6	5175.	24	10	178	
68	Round Grove	39	40	31	2	1440.	16	7	157	
70	Donald	135	141	91	5	3640.	18	10	156	
73	Walnut Grove	18	8	5	1	880.	5	7	154	
74*	Pecan	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75*	Pilot Knob	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
76	Hawkeye	26	25	13	1	680.	13	7	159	
77	Liberty	41	55	29	2	1420.	15	7	157	
78	New Liberty	21	28	12	1	640.	12	7	158	
81	Midway	46	45	30	2	1440.	15	7	158	
83	Helm	17	27	11	1	765.	11	7	180	
84	Milam	22	14	9	1	640.	9	7	158	

* Districts number 56, 60, 74, and 75 did not open in 1935-36.

Table XXXV Continued

Districts		Scholastics			Teachers		Teacher Pupil Ratio	Based upon A.D.A.	Number of Grades Taught	Length of Term in Days
Num-ber	Name	Num-mer-ated	En-rolled	In A.D.A.	Num-ber	Total Sal-aries 1935-35				
89	Plainview	21	45	59	5	\$ 1880.	13	8	160	
90	Rock Hill	21	18	13	1	560.	13	7	160	
Total		3832	2841	2438	144	91150.	17	-	-	
	Aubrey	210	219	166	8	7680.	21	11	180	
	Denton	2133	1876	1534	56	69265.	27	11	180	
	Justin	197	274	231	11	12630.	21	11	180	
	Krum	208	270	212	9	7792.	28	11	180	
	Lewisville	326	343	284	12	12137.	24	11	180	
	Pilot Point	591	428	317	13	13625.	24	11	180	
	Ponder	184	186	146	7	6877.	21	11	180	
	Roanoke	176	241	187	8	7740.	23	11	180	
	Sanger	392	394	318	14	12735.	23	11	180	
Total		4417	4231	3395	138	150482.	244*	-	-	
Grand Total		8249	7072	5833	282	\$241612.	20*	-	-	

* Average Figures

TABLE XXVI
TAX RATES, VALUATIONS, AND SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR EACH DISTRICT IN DENTON COUNTY

DISTRICTS	TAX RATES			VALUATIONS		SOURCES OF REVENUE										
	NO.	NAME	MAIN-TENANCE	BONDS	TOTAL	PER PUPIL	TOTAL	LOCAL TAXES			STATE SUPPORT		TOTAL SUPPORT	TOTAL		
								PER PUPIL	BONDS	TOTAL	PER PUPIL	TOTAL			PER PUPIL	
1	FAIRFIELD	.75	—	.75	\$3,019.23	\$	\$29,817.00	\$22.64	—	\$22.64	\$73.62	\$7.70	\$	718.10	\$40.34	\$1,691.72
4	FAIRVIEW	.25	\$0.50	.75	2,767.14	6.22	99,628.00	6.22	\$12.45	18.67	747.21	18.79	668.00	668.00	37.47	1,415.21
5	UNION HILL	.50	.25	.75	3,082.47	15.41	169,536.00	15.41	7.70	23.11	1,271.52	17.70	918.50	918.50	40.80	2,186.71
6	GOODVIEW	.50	.25	.75	3,307.47	15.32	125,684.00	15.32	7.66	22.98	942.63	17.70	684.70	684.70	40.68	1,627.33
7	CANNON CREEK	.40	—	.40	7,282.29	29.13	138,375.00	29.13	—	29.13	553.50	17.70	317.30	317.30	46.83	873.80
9	BERNARD	.60	.15	.75	9,127.66	54.76	136,915.00	54.76	13.69	68.45	1,026.86	17.70	250.50	250.50	86.85	1,277.36
10	BOLIVAR	.65	.10	.75	1,696.38	11.02	173,031.00	11.02	1.70	12.72	1,297.74	24.85	1,703.40	1,703.40	37.57	3,001.14
12	GRIBBLE SPRINGS	.45	.30	.75	2,588.84	11.65	98,376.00	11.65	7.76	19.41	737.82	19.29	634.60	634.60	38.70	1,372.42
13	PRAIRIE CHAPEL	.50	.25	.75	3,059.60	15.29	116,265.00	15.29	7.65	22.94	871.98	17.70	634.60	634.60	40.64	1,506.58
14	BELEN	.50	—	.50	2,351.30	11.75	54,080.00	11.75	—	11.75	270.40	17.70	384.10	384.10	29.45	654.50
15	FRIENDSHIP	.75	—	.75	1,541.27	16.48	103,265.00	16.48	—	16.48	774.49	23.76	1,118.90	1,118.90	40.24	1,893.39
16	MUSTANG	.50	.25	.75	2,478.85	12.39	104,403.00	12.39	6.20	18.59	720.72	19.94	701.40	701.40	38.53	1,422.12
17	GOOD HOPE	.75	—	.75	2,577.48	15.11	175,269.00	15.11	—	15.11	1,314.15	22.43	1,386.10	1,386.10	37.54	2,700.25
18	SPRING HILL	.75	—	.75	1,559.01	11.69	106,013.00	11.69	—	11.69	795.09	23.01	1,135.60	1,135.60	34.70	1,930.69
20	GREEN VALLEY	.60	.15	.75	1,811.96	10.65	177,573.00	10.65	2.66	13.31	1,331.79	23.88	1,670.00	1,670.00	37.19	3,001.79
21	BLUE MOUND	.50	.25	.75	6,215.08	31.06	155,377.00	31.06	15.53	46.59	1,005.32	17.70	417.50	417.50	64.29	1,422.82
23	STONY	.67	.08	.75	5,236.86	35.08	225,185.00	35.08	4.19	39.27	1,688.88	17.70	718.10	718.10	56.97	2,406.98
26	COOPER CREEK	.60	.15	.75	2,049.27	11.05	217,217.00	11.05	2.76	13.81	1,629.12	20.22	1,970.60	1,970.60	34.06	3,599.72
27	NEW HOPE	.75	—	.75	986.25	7.29	43,395.00	7.29	—	7.29	325.46	30.64	734.80	734.80	37.93	1,060.26
28	ELM RIDGE	0.75	—	0.75	2,005.46	15.04	100,273.00	15.04	—	15.04	751.68	20.14	835.00	835.00	35.18	1,586.61

TABLE XXXVI CONTINUED

No.	DISTRICTS NAME	TAX RATES		VALUATIONS		LOCAL TAXES				SOURCES OF REVENUE		TOTAL SUPPORT PER PUPIL	TOTAL SUPPORT TOTAL					
		MAIN- TE- NANCE	BONDS	TOTAL	PER PUPIL	TOTAL	PER PUPIL			TOTAL LEVIED	PER PUPIL			TOTAL				
							MAIN- TE- NANCE	BONDS	TOTAL									
29	ZION	\$0.60	--	\$0.60	\$6,477.33	\$	\$55,457.00	\$33.31	--	\$33.31	\$	932.74	\$17.70	\$	467.60	\$51.01	\$	1,400.34
30	SALT BRANCH	.50	--	.50	3,608.32		90,208.00	18.04	--	18.04		451.04	17.70		447.50	35.74		968.54
31	LLOYD	.50	--	.50	1,128.64		101,578.00	5.41	--	5.41		507.89	17.70		1,569.80	23.11		2,077.69
33	SAND HILL	.45	.30	.75	2,041.00		218,387.00	9.18	6.12	15.30		1,637.91	21.41		1,786.90	36.71		3,424.81
34	CENTER POINT	.75	.25	1.00	1,215.11		159,479.00	8.91	2.97	11.88		1,591.79	28.05		2,237.80	39.93		3,829.59
35	BROWN	.25	--	.25	7,624.96		221,124.00	19.06	--	19.06		552.81	17.70		484.30	36.76		1,037.11
37	CRYSTAL	.30	--	.30	2,015.45		132,170.00	36.05	--	36.05		396.51	17.70		183.70	53.75		580.21
38	DROP	.55	.20	.75	4,296.19		201,921.00	26.63	8.59	32.22		1,514.43	17.70		784.90	49.92		2,299.33
40	PRAIRIE MOUND	.75	--	.75	5,888.09		123,650.00	44.16	--	44.16		927.36	17.70		350.70	61.86		1,278.06
41	ARGYLE	.34	.41	.75	1,246.28		174,481.00	4.24	5.11	9.35		1,308.67	30.02		2,338.00	39.37		3,646.67
42	LANE	.50	.25	.75	884.74		38,044.00	3.80	1.90	5.70		285.33	26.79		718.10	32.49		1,003.43
43	SUNNYDALE	.50	--	.50	3,897.33		58,460.00	19.48	--	19.48		292.30	17.70		250.50	37.18		542.80
44	CORINTH	.75	--	.75	1,161.72		118,496.00	8.71	--	8.71		888.72	27.26		1,703.40	35.97		2,592.12
47	LITTLE ELM	.40	.35	.75	1,919.28		360,826.00	7.52	6.57	14.09		2,706.20	21.54		3,206.40	35.63		5,912.60
48	ROBERTSON	.75	--	.75	7,834.47		148,855.00	58.75	--	58.75		1,116.42	17.70		317.30	76.45		1,433.72
49	CAMEY SPUR	.50	.25	.75	3,066.84		230,013.00	12.77	6.35	19.16		1,725.10	17.70		1,503.00	36.86		3,228.10
51	LAKE	.75	--	.75	2,529.22		55,643.00	18.97	--	18.97		447.32	20.49		367.40	39.46		784.72
52	MCCURLEY	.75	--	.75	1,092.45		53,530.00	5.48	--	5.48		401.47	27.64		1,219.10	33.12		1,620.57
53	LAKE DALLAS	.50	.50	1.00	1,427.40		196,982.00	7.13	7.13	14.26		1,969.82	25.87		2,304.60	40.13		4,274.42
54	ANNIE BLANTON	.50	--	.50	1,783.43		68,654.00	8.80	--	8.80		343.27	23.03		651.30	31.83		994.57
56	LITSEY	0.50	0.05	0.55	4,550.42		159,265.00	22.75	2.27	25.02		875.95	17.70		584.50	42.72		1,460.45

TABLE XXXVI CONTINUED

DISTRICTS	TAX RATES			VALUATIONS		LOCAL TAXES				SOURCES OF REVENUE			TOTAL SUPPORT		
	NO.	NAME	MAIN-TE-NANCE	BONDS	TOTAL	PER PUPIL	TOTAL	PER PUPIL		TOTAL LEVIED	STATE SUPPORT	TOTAL	PER PUPIL	TOTAL	
								MAIN-TE-NANCE	BONDS						PER PUPIL
58	ELIZABETH	\$0.50	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$6,765.75	\$	162,378.00	\$28.99	\$ 5.79	\$34.78	\$ 974.27	\$ 17.70	\$ 467.60	\$ 52.48	\$ 1,444.87
60	BEULAH	.75	--	.75	4,056.99	--	89,252.00	30.42	--	30.42	669.39	17.70	367.40	48.12	1,036.79
61	DOUBLE OAK	.50	.25	.75	776.34	3.83	80,516.00	14.87	1.92	5.75	603.87	26.12	1,753.50	31.87	2,357.37
63	BETHEL	.75	--	.75	1,976.95	--	83,032.00	14.87	--	14.87	622.74	22.84	701.40	37.71	1,324.14
66	HEBRON	.50	.25	.75	1,946.47	9.68	329,200.00	4.84	4.84	14.52	2,469.00	25.50	2,505.00	40.02	4,974.00
68	ROUND GROVE	.65	.35	1.00	3,137.82	20.39	122,375.00	10.98	10.98	31.37	1,223.75	25.75	651.30	57.12	1,875.05
70	DONALD	.50	.25	.75	1,102.06	5.51	148,778.00	2.75	2.75	8.26	1,115.83	32.04	2,254.50	40.30	3,370.33
73	WALNUT GROVE	.60	.15	.75	3,409.89	10.23	61,378.00	26.16	2.55	12.78	460.33	17.70	467.60	30.48	927.93
74	PECAN	.50	--	.50	5,233.12	26.16	167,460.00	--	--	26.16	837.30	17.70	534.40	43.86	1,371.70
75	PILOT KNOB	.50	--	.50	4,664.26	24.84	163,920.00	--	--	24.84	819.60	17.70	551.10	42.54	1,370.70
76	HAWKEYE	.50	--	.50	3,537.30	17.69	91,970.00	17.69	--	17.69	459.85	17.70	434.20	35.39	894.05
77	LIBERTY	.75	--	.75	946.73	7.10	38,816.00	7.10	--	7.10	291.12	30.96	684.70	38.06	975.82
78	NEW LIBERTY	.25	--	.25	7,718.24	19.30	162,084.00	19.30	--	19.30	405.21	17.70	350.70	37.00	755.91
81	MIDWAY	.50	.25	.75	1,588.28	7.94	73,061.00	7.94	3.97	11.91	547.95	23.77	768.20	35.68	1,316.15
83	HELM	.60	--	.60	11,181.24	47.50	190,081.00	47.50	--	47.50	1,140.48	17.70	283.90	65.20	1,424.38
84	MILAM	.50	--	.50	5,412.64	27.06	119,078.00	27.06	--	27.06	595.39	17.70	367.40	44.76	962.79
89	PLAINVIEW	.55	.20	.75	11,766.14	28.91	247,089.00	28.91	10.51	39.42	1,853.46	17.70	784.90	57.12	2,638.36
90	ROCK HILL	.75	--	.75	1,956.62	14.67	41,089.00	14.67	--	14.67	307.16	17.70	350.70	32.37	657.86
TOTAL COMMON		--	--	0.82*	1,914.74*	--	7,337,237.00	--	--	15,833*	60,659.74	18.57*	71,173.00	34.62*	131,832.00

TABLE XXXVI CONTINUED

DISTRICTS NO.	NAME	TAX RATES		VALUATIONS		SOURCES OF REVENUE							
		MAIN- TE- NANCE	BONDS	TOTAL	PER PUPIL	TOTAL	LOCAL TAXES		STATE SUPPORT		TOTAL SUPPORT		
							PER PUPIL	TOTAL LEVIED	PER PUPIL	TOTAL			
												MAIN- TE- NANCE	BONDS
AUBREY	.50	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1,146.92	\$ 242,000.00	\$ 5.73	\$5.73	\$11.46	\$ 2,420.00	\$31.18	\$ 6,578.95	\$42.64	\$ 8,998.95
DENTON	.75	.25	1.00	2,332.62	6,042,000.00	21.34	7.08	28.42	60,420.00	18.52	39,503.16	46.94	99,923.16
JUSTIN	.70	.30	1.00	1,710.10	525,000.00	11.97	5.13	17.10	5,250.00	36.34	11,166.38	53.44	16,416.38
KRUM	.85	--	.85	2,611.71	549,450.00	22.24	--	22.24	4,670.33	22.39	6,985.68	44.63	11,656.00
LENSVILLE	.37½	.75	1.125	2,300.61	750,000.00	8.63	8.63	17.26	5,625.00	26.28	7,967.28	43.54	13,592.28
PILOT POINT	.55	.45	1.00	2,292.13	1,354,652.00	12.60	10.31	22.91	13,546.52	19.61	11,589.51	42.52	25,136.03
PONDER	.50	.50	1.00	3,500.00	644,000.00	17.50	17.50	35.00	6,440.00	33.08	6,086.72	68.08	12,526.72
ROANOKE	.50	.50	1.00	1,696.30	298,550.00	6.20	16.20	12.40	2,985.50	33.40	5,878.00	45.80	8,863.90
SANGER	.50	.40	.90	2,117.27	828,272.00	10.57	8.48	19.05	4,141.36	25.96	6,938.40	46.01	11,079.76
TOTAL INDEPEN- DENT	--	--	\$0.93*	\$2,566.73*	\$11,337,237.00	--	--	\$23.84*	\$105,498.74	\$23.25*	\$102,694.00	\$47.13*	\$208,193.00
GRAND TOTAL	--	--	\$0.86*	\$2,342.24*	\$19,321,161.00	--	--	\$20.14*	\$166,157.95	\$21.07*	\$173,867.00	\$41.21*	\$340,025.00

*AVERAGE FIGURES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Dawson, Howard Athalone, Satisfactory Local School Units, Nashville, Tennessee, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934, pp. 180.

Reeder, Ward Glen, The Fundamentals of Public School Administration, New York, Macmillan Company, 1931, pp. 579.

Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, Dallas, Texas, A. H. Belo Corporation, 1936, pp. 512.

Bulletins

Biennial Report of the State Department of Education, 1932-1934, Bulletin, State Department of Education, No. 339, Austin, Texas, Government Printing Office, 1934, pp. 217.

Public School Directory: 1935-1936, Bulletin, State Department of Education, No. 351, Austin, Texas, Government Printing Office, 1935, pp. 113.

Public School Laws of the State of Texas: 1935, State Department of Education, Bulletin No. 345, Austin, Texas, Government Printing Office, 1935, pp. 207.

Schoolman's Calendar and Guide, State Department of Education, Bulletin No. 348, Austin, Texas, Government Printing Office, 1935, pp. 65.