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The new music building at the Amos Alonzo Stagg High School : a need arising from an expanded high school population and resultant growth in the music programs in the past ten years (1945-1955) in Stockton

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THE NEW MUSIC BUILDING AT THE AMOS ALONZO STAGG HIGH SCHOOL,
A NEED ARISING FROM AN EXPANDED HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION
AND RESULTANT GROWTH IN THE MUSIC PROGRAM IN THE PAST
TEN YEARS (1945-1955) IN STOCKTON

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Conservatory of Music
Collage of the Pacific

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Music

by
Harold Adam Heisinger
June 1956

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

The expansion of the school population in Stockton over the last ten years (1945-1955) has necessitated the building of several new secondary schools. In each case a music wing has been an integral part of these new plants as a music program has taken its place in the curriculum of each additional new school. The Amos Alonzo Stagg High School music building, now in the planning stage, will be the result of the thinking that went into buildings already completed and of the experience gained from having used these buildings since their completion.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It was the purpose of this study (1) to present the proposed plans for the music building at the Amos Alonzo Stagg High School, and (2) to show the growth in school population and interest in music which guided the planning of new music buildings over the past ten years (1945-1955) in Stockton that led up to the plans for this school's music wing.

Importance of the study. One of the problems facing the music teacher in helping the school administration plan

new school plants is the type of building facilities needed to house the music program for his particular community. The music curriculum should meet the needs of the students and the music building should provide adequate space for carrying on rehearsals and classroom work, in addition to having much needed space to store band, orchestra, and choral equipment, books, and music. A limited amount of material has been published on this subject so that usually a music teacher must get what information he can by visiting music buildings in other school systems. In Stockton several new schools have been built in the last ten years, and as music wings have been a part of this building program, this study is an attempt to present a music building plan which might be used in any community desiring to offer the type of program which is proposed for the new Stagg High School to be constructed in Stockton within the next two years.

II. ORGANIZATION OF REMAINDER OF THE THESIS

Following the discussion of the proposed plan of the Stagg High School music wing, a history of music buildings from 1945 to 1955 will be given. This will be followed by a discussion of the growth of the high school population, a listing of the courses offered in each school, and the student enrollment in each course. Finally, a general

summary of the music building additions, curriculum offerings, class enrollments, and high school population will be given. What is indicated by present trends and future projections will conclude the thesis.

CHAPTER II

THE PROPOSED PLANS AND CURRICULUM FOR THE AMOS ALONZO STAGG HIGH SCHOOL MUSIC DEPARTMENT

The Amos Alonzo Stagg High School will be located in the northwest section of Stockton, an area in which several new housing developments are situated. Students from two junior high schools will matriculate in this school at the completion of their ninth grade of education.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE MUSIC BUILDING

The music building will be a one story structure, 40 ft. by 152 ft., located at the northwest corner of the campus, which places it far enough from the academic classroom buildings to keep most of the music coming from this wing from interfering with work being done in the classroom buildings. The prevailing winds blow parallel to the main campus buildings, thus preventing the music from drifting directly to these buildings. The long way of the building will face east and west. The wing will be near an athletic field so that the band will have access to a field for marching and will be next to the auditorium. Outside noises will be at a minimum.

The ceilings in the building are to be 14 ft. to 16 ft. high and covered with acoustical tile. The floors

are to have asphalt tile coverings. All rooms except the cedar lined uniform and robe storage rooms are to have the exposed surfaces painted in pastel colors. The windows, which are to be placed high on the walls to leave wall space, will be easily opened for fresh air. The blower-type heating and ventilating system for the entire building is to have sound filters in the ducts to lessen the motor noise and eliminate music and noise being carried from one room to another. Each room will have its own separate thermostat control for heating. All artificial lighting will be furnished by direct overhead filtered lights. All chairs except those in the music classroom and those that come with teachers' desks will be stacking chairs. Toilet facilities and the janitor's storage room will be located at the extreme west end of the building, opening to the west.

II. THE BAND AND ORCHESTRA ROOM

This room will be 40 ft. by 48 ft. for a total of 1,920 square feet in area. It was conceived as large enough to accommodate a ninety-piece orchestra and a larger band in rehearsal, with space enough left to move around in fairly easily. Except for a row of practice rooms, it will be the most eastern room in this wing. Reverberations per second for this room are set at 1.5.

The windows will be located along the upper north wall of the room and will have black-out draw drapes, making it possible to eliminate any glaring light that might exist at any time of the day. There will be two double doors without center-posts to the outside of the building, one on the north side and one on the south.

The fixed equipment in this room will consist of eight string bass lockers (Figure 1), six sousaphone lockers (Figure 2, page 8), music folder cabinets for music used daily (Figure 3, page 9), and on the front wall there will be a bulletin board with a rail for clips, blackboard, and clock. The cradle, rail, and dowel in the string bass lockers are to be covered with foam rubber and carpeting, and the doors to these lockers are to be sliding doors on ball bearings and lockable. All places of contact of the sousaphone with the bracket in the lockers for this instrument will also be covered with foam rubber and carpeting. Tympani lockers (Figure 4, page 10) will be flush with the floor so these instruments may be rolled into them.

Portable equipment will include sixty Manhasset music stands, ninety chairs, a conductor's podium, 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 8 in., eight string bass players' stools, a conductor's stool, six sousaphone chairs, a piano, B-flat and A tuning bars, an electric metronome, and a percussion

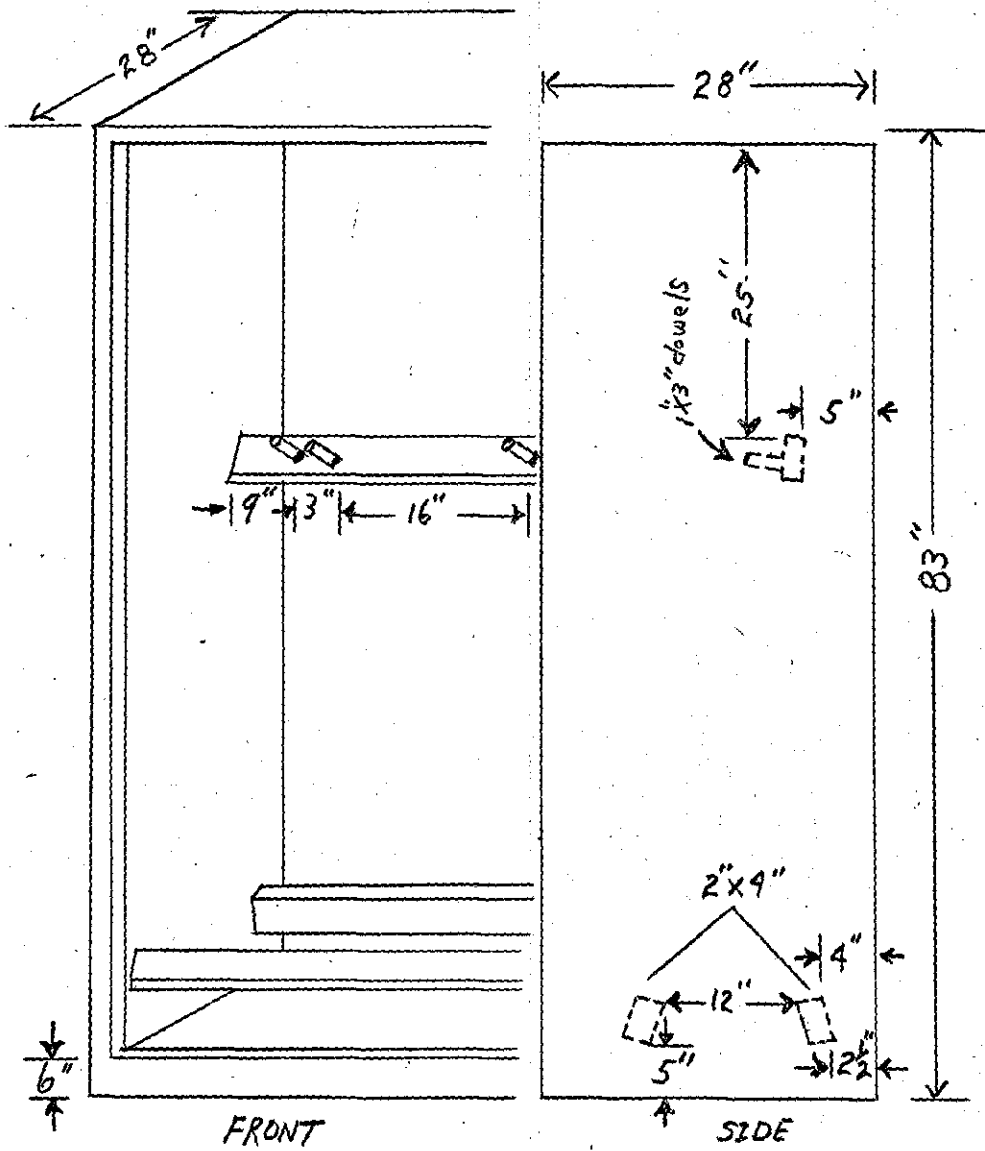


FIGURE 1
STRING BASS LOCKERS

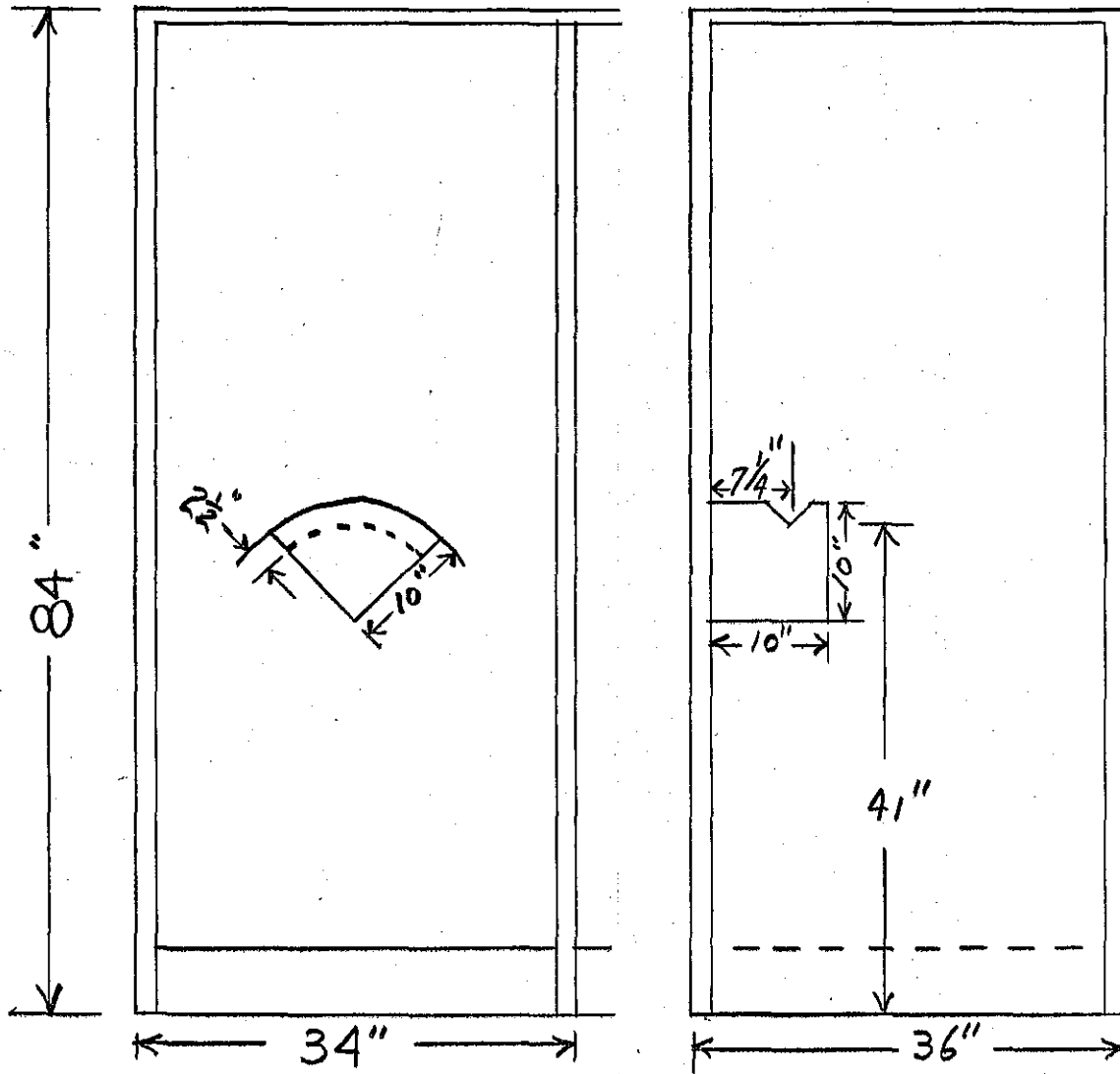


FIGURE 2
SAUSAPHONE LOCKERS

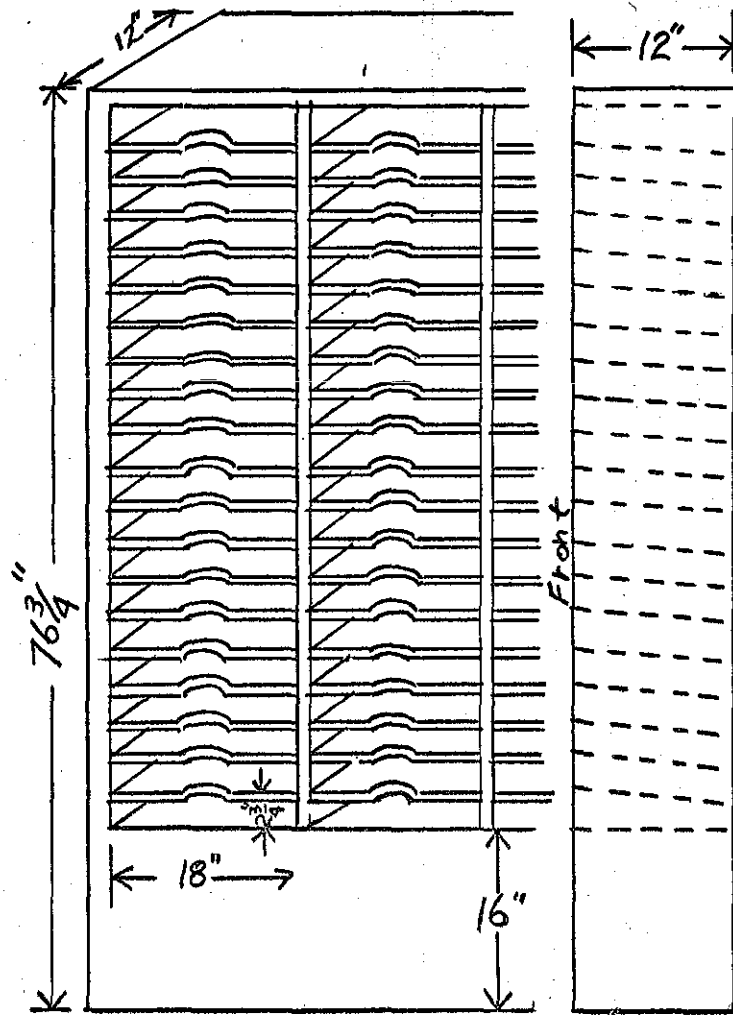


FIGURE 3

DAILY MUSIC STORAGE CABINET

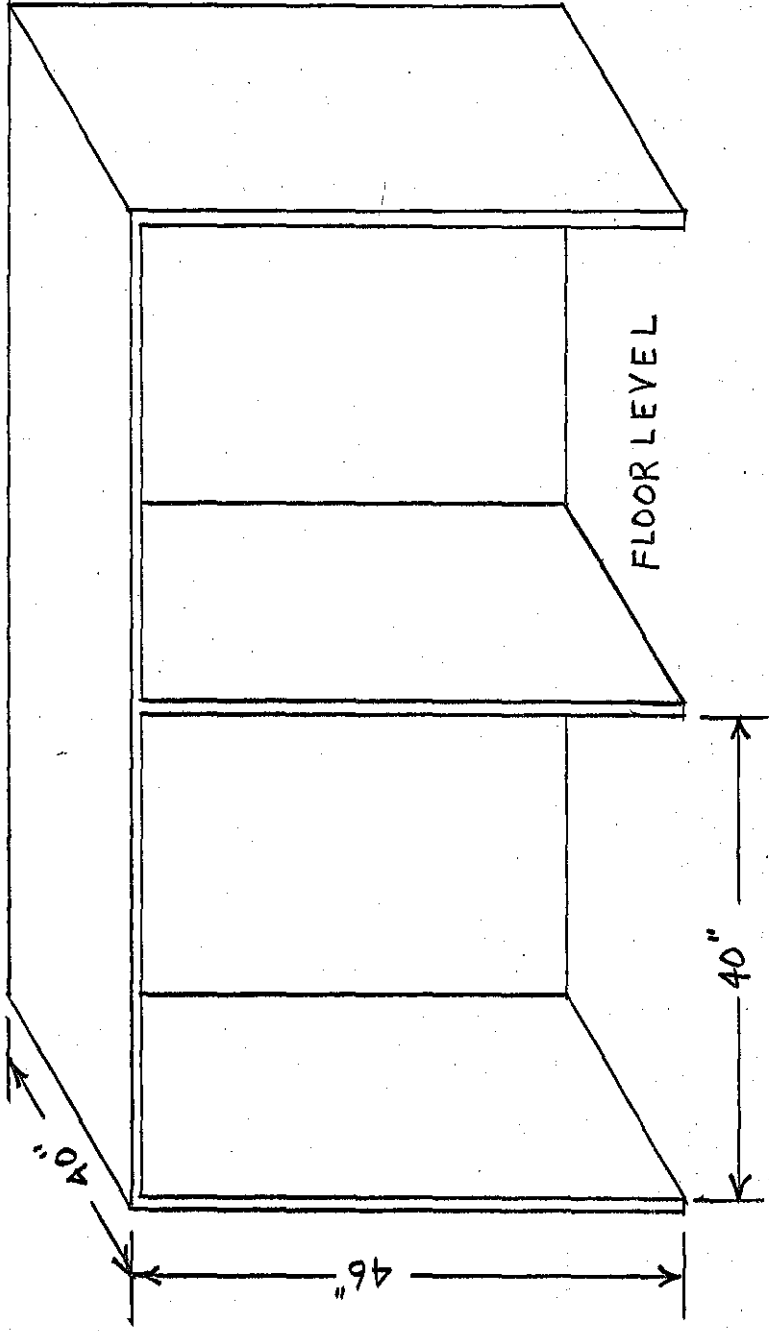


FIGURE 4
TYMPANI LOCKERS

cabinet (Figure 5).

Two electric outlets each are to be placed on the front and back walls for use of audio-visual equipment. The light switches at the two outside doors are to be two-way.

A sink with a faucet for cleaning out instruments and a drinking attachment will be placed in the northeast corner of the room.

Audio-visual equipment for this room will include one speaker mounted in a corner in the front of the room, one high fidelity record player on a cart with cover, and a tape recorder with cart. The record player is to be shared with the teacher in the choral room and the tape recorder by all teachers in the entire building.

III. THE PRACTICE ROOMS

Off the east side of the band and orchestra room there will be five practice rooms, each one approximately 6 ft. by 8 ft. in size. Their main function will be to serve as a place where individual and group study for all practical music courses can be accomplished. This is especially true for students playing large instruments that cannot be transported home daily.

The walls between these rooms will be trapezoid in shape and acoustically treated both on the ceiling and

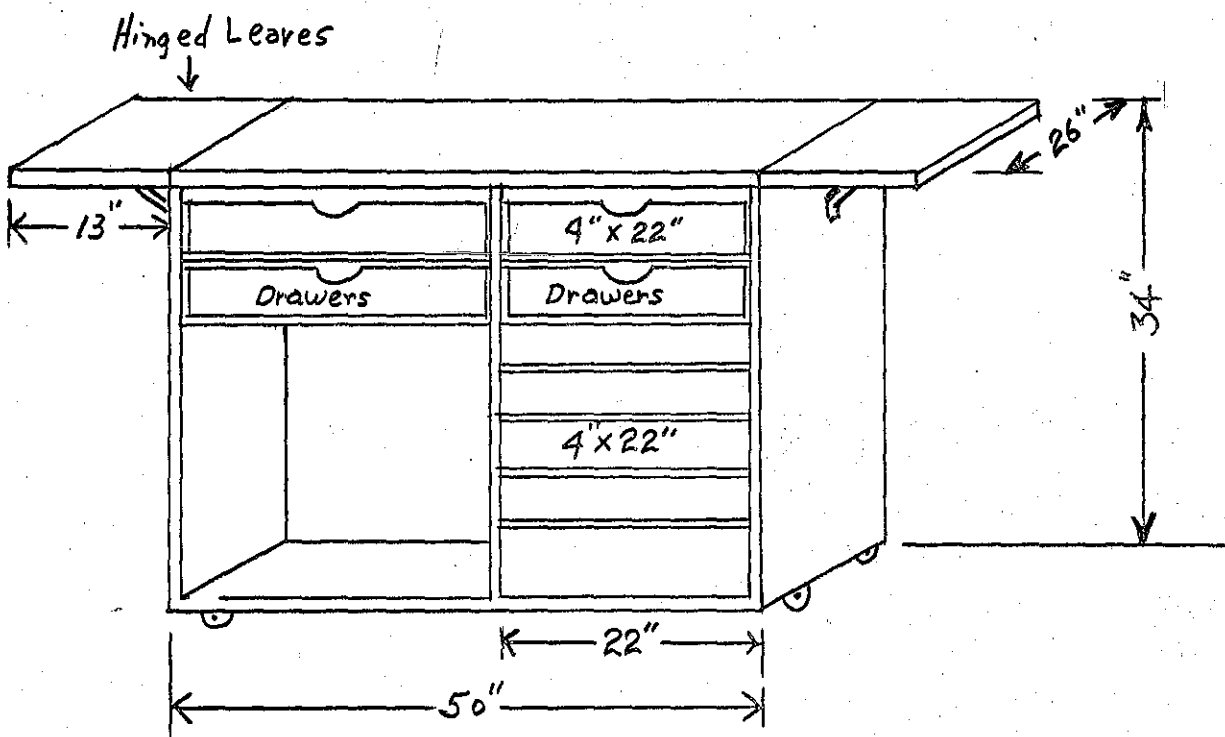


FIGURE 5
PERCUSSION CABINET

from four feet above the floor to the ceiling on each wall. Four feet up from the floor the walls will be covered with plywood paneling. The doors to the five practice rooms are to have the upper halves of double, glazed glass. They will open directly into the main rehearsal room and be treated with lining on all edges to eliminate sounds that might interfere with work being done in the main rehearsal and practice rooms. They will lock from the outside only and will have no outside windows. At least two of these rooms will have pianos and tables for record players.

There will be an electrical wall outlet in each room in order for it to be used as a place for listening to records if desired. Each room will have an exhaust vent to keep the air fresh. The temperature is to be the same as that in the main rehearsal room. Each is to be well-lighted.

IV. THE OFFICE FOR THE BAND AND ORCHESTRA ROOM

The office for the band and orchestra room will be 8 ft. by 9 in. in size and located off the southwest corner of the main rehearsal room. It will serve as a place in which to hold conferences with parents, students, and other members of the community, to furnish storage space for files and certain equipment, such as audio-visual, for a work and study space for the teacher, and for a practice

room in an emergency.

Two windows will be located in the south wall. The door to the office will open into the main band and orchestra room and will be 32 in. wide with the upper half made of glass. The heat for this room will be furnished by a built-in electric wall heater, thermostatically controlled.

Portable equipment will consist of two desks with formica tops, chairs, two lockable four drawer metal letter size filing cabinets for students' records and supplies, such as reeds, strings, cork, shoulder pads, mouthpieces, and so forth, two card files, two waste paper baskets, and a lockable metal locker to be used by the teacher for personal belongings.

Shelves for personal book storage (Figure 6) will be placed on the south wall.

There will be one electrical wall plug for the use of audio-visual equipment.

V. THE BAND UNIFORM STORAGE ROOM

The band uniform storage room will be located at the other, or north, side of the rehearsal room on the same wall as the office. It will be 6 ft. by 16 ft. in size and will be used to house a minimum of ninety complete band uniforms and two flags. It might also be used for a

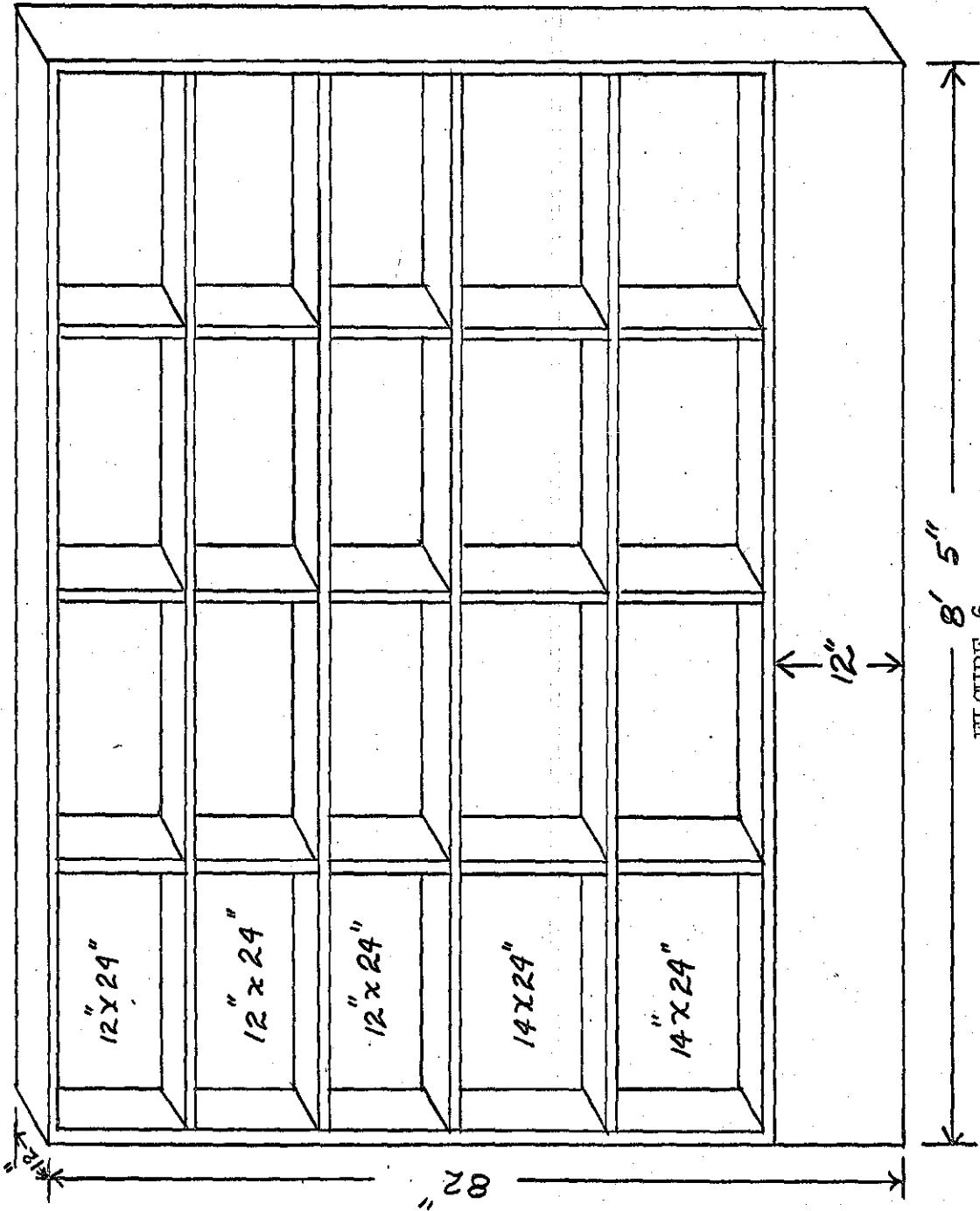


FIGURE 6
BOOKSHELVES

practice room in an emergency; therefore, it is to be well lighted. This room is to be cedar lined and contain pigeon-hole compartments for hats and uniform racks (Figure 7), which can be rolled out into the rehearsal room if desired.

The door to this room will be 36 in. wide and will open into the band and orchestra room. It is to be close fitting to protect the uniforms against dust and moths, and is to be a Dutch door, the top of the lower half being equipped with a shelf on the inside to aid in dispensing and collecting the uniforms.

VI. THE INSTRUMENT STORAGE ROOM

The instrument storage room will be 25 ft. by 28 ft. in area and will be located off the west side of the main rehearsal room between the office and band uniform storage room. It will be used to house all of the smaller musical instruments (Figure 8, page 18).

There will be two separate 36 in. doors from this room to the main rehearsal room. They are to be lockable from the outside. The room is to be well ventilated, as free from moisture and temperature changes as possible, and is to be well lighted. The lockers will specifically house piccolos, flutes, clarinets, oboes, bassoons,

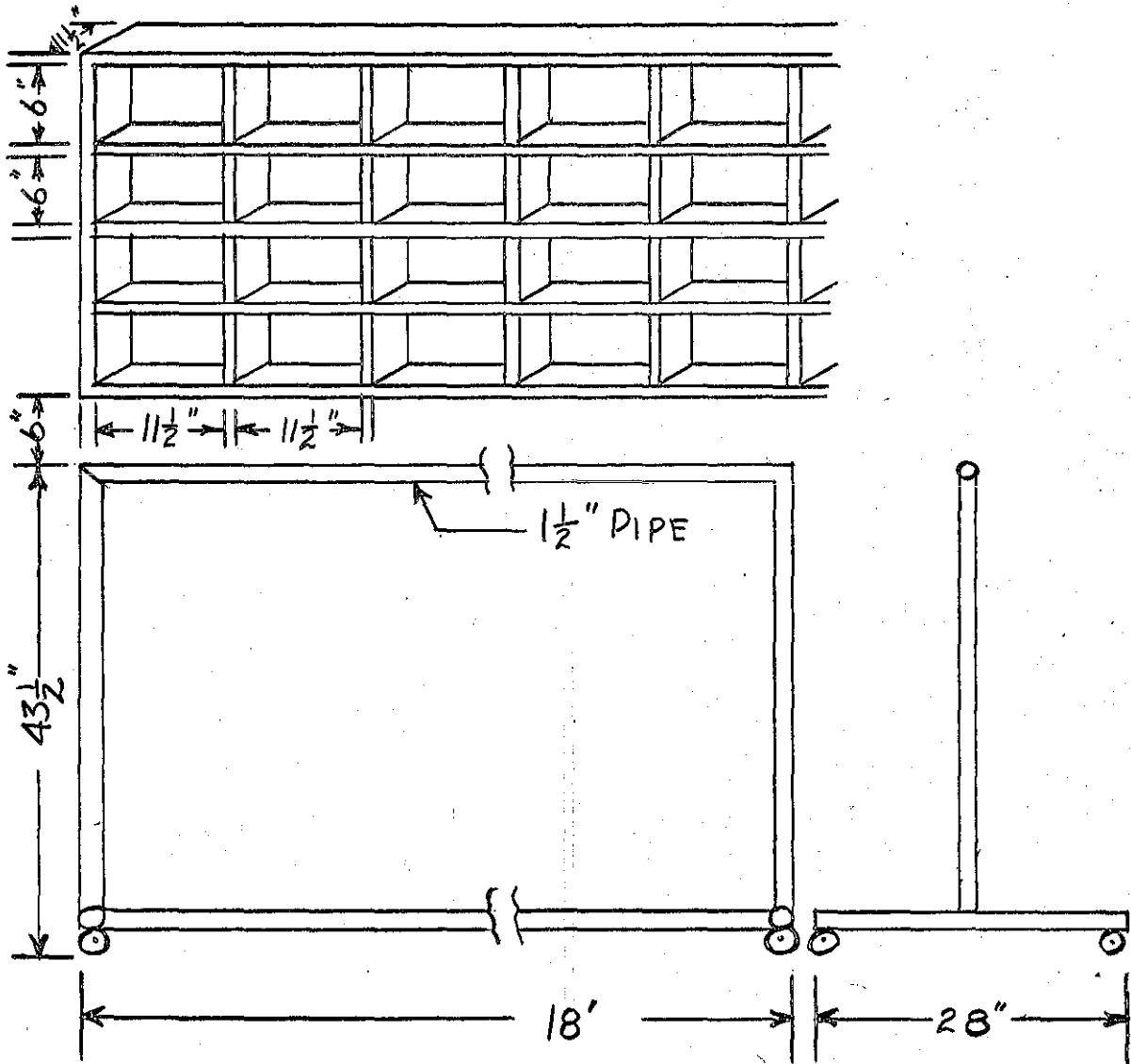


FIGURE 7

HAT STORAGE AND PORTABLE UNIFORM RACK

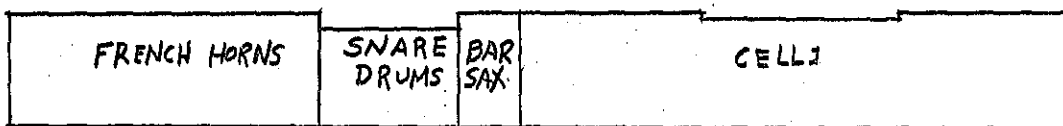
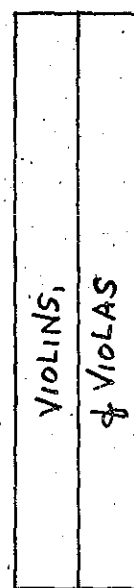
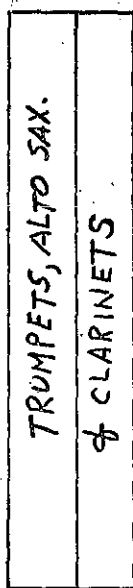
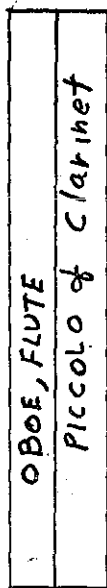
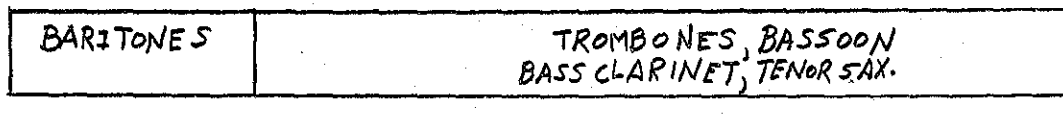


FIGURE 8
LOCKER ROOM STORAGE

saxophones, trumpets, trombones, baritones, French horns, violins, violas, celli, and snare drums. (Figure 9; Figure 10, page 21; Figure 11, page 22; Figure 12, page 23; Figure 13, page 24; Figure 14, page 25; Figure 15, page 26; and Figure 16, page 27.) Each locker door is to have holes in it for ventilation and a combination lock with a master key arrangement to allow easy access by the teacher.

VII. THE MUSIC LIBRARY

The music library will be located behind the band and orchestra room office along the south wall and is to be 9 ft. by 12 ft. in size. Music and books for all school groups will be stored here when not in use.

Two 32 in. doors will open at each end of the room into the band and orchestra office on one end and the choral office on the other. There are to be windows on the south wall for light and ventilation.

Shelving will consist of pigeon-hole compartments with adjustable shelves and dust proof doors on each section. (Figure 17, page 28; Figure 18, page 29; and Figure 19, page 30.)

A table, 3 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., with formica top and two chairs are to be placed in the room to be used for sorting music.

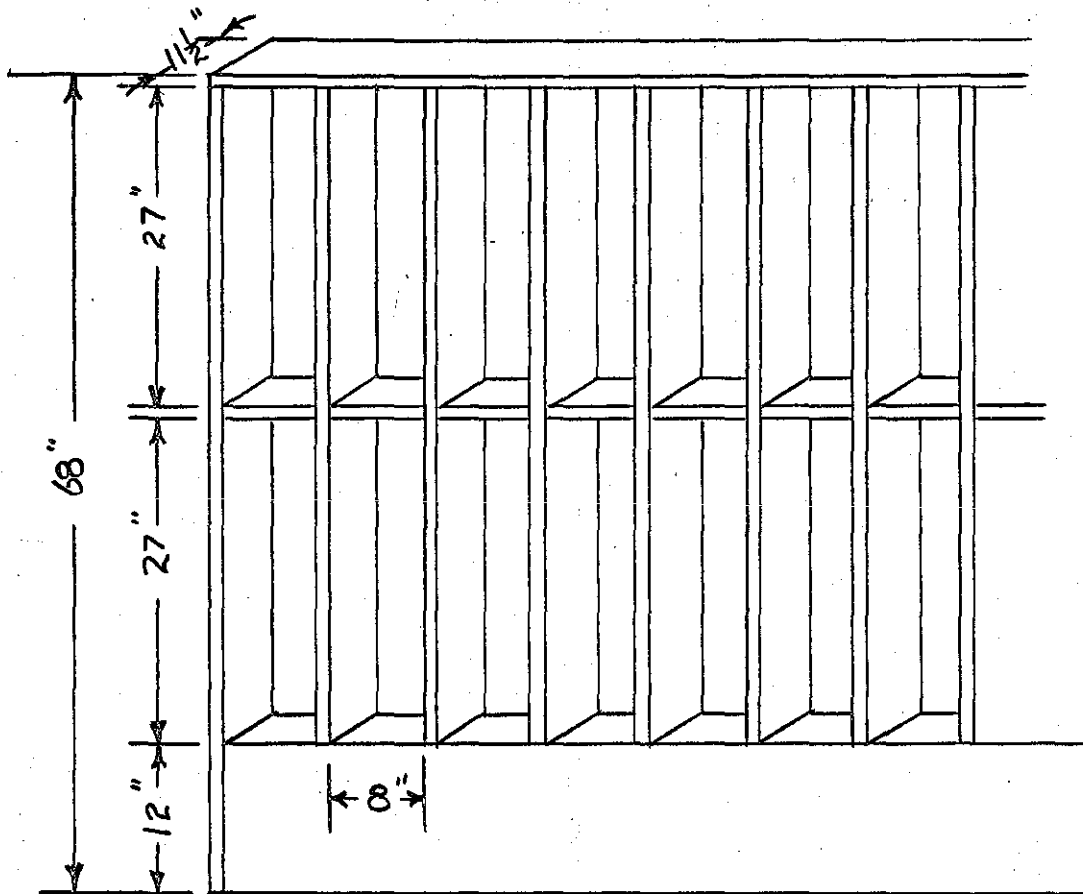


FIGURE 9

OBOE, FLUTE, AND PICCOLO LOCKERS

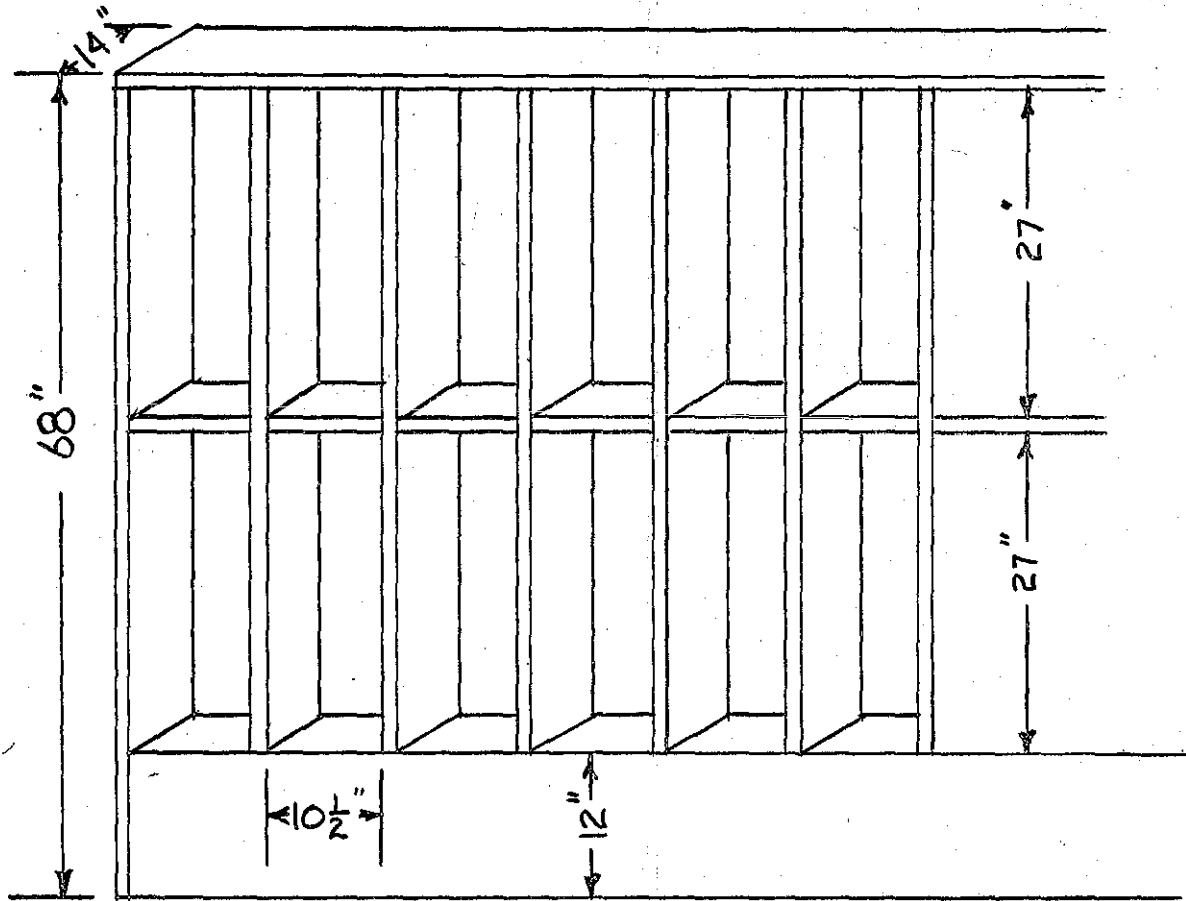


FIGURE 10

TRUMPET, ALTO SAXOPHONE, AND ALTO CLARINET LOCKERS

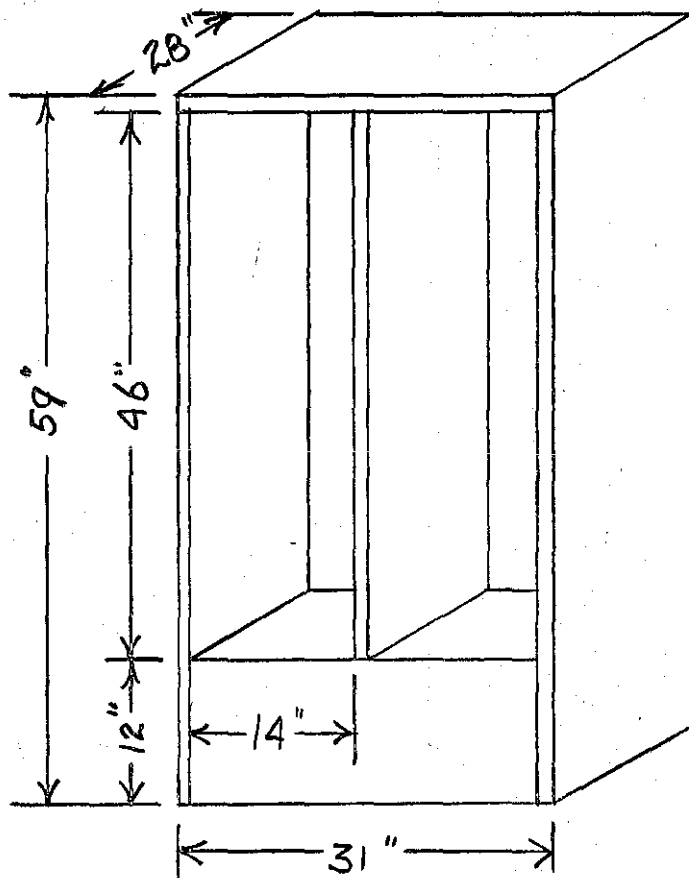


FIGURE 11
BARITONE SAXOPHONE LOCKERS

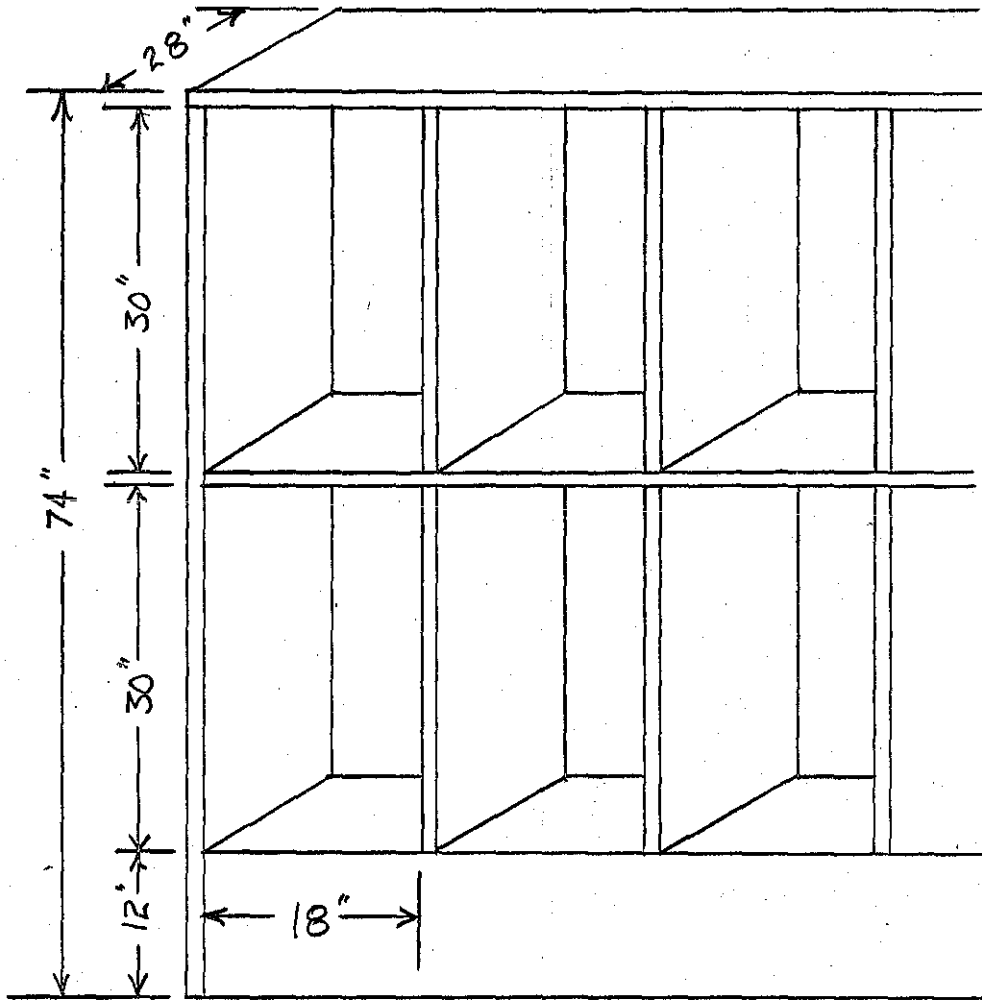


FIGURE 12
FRENCH HORN LOCKERS

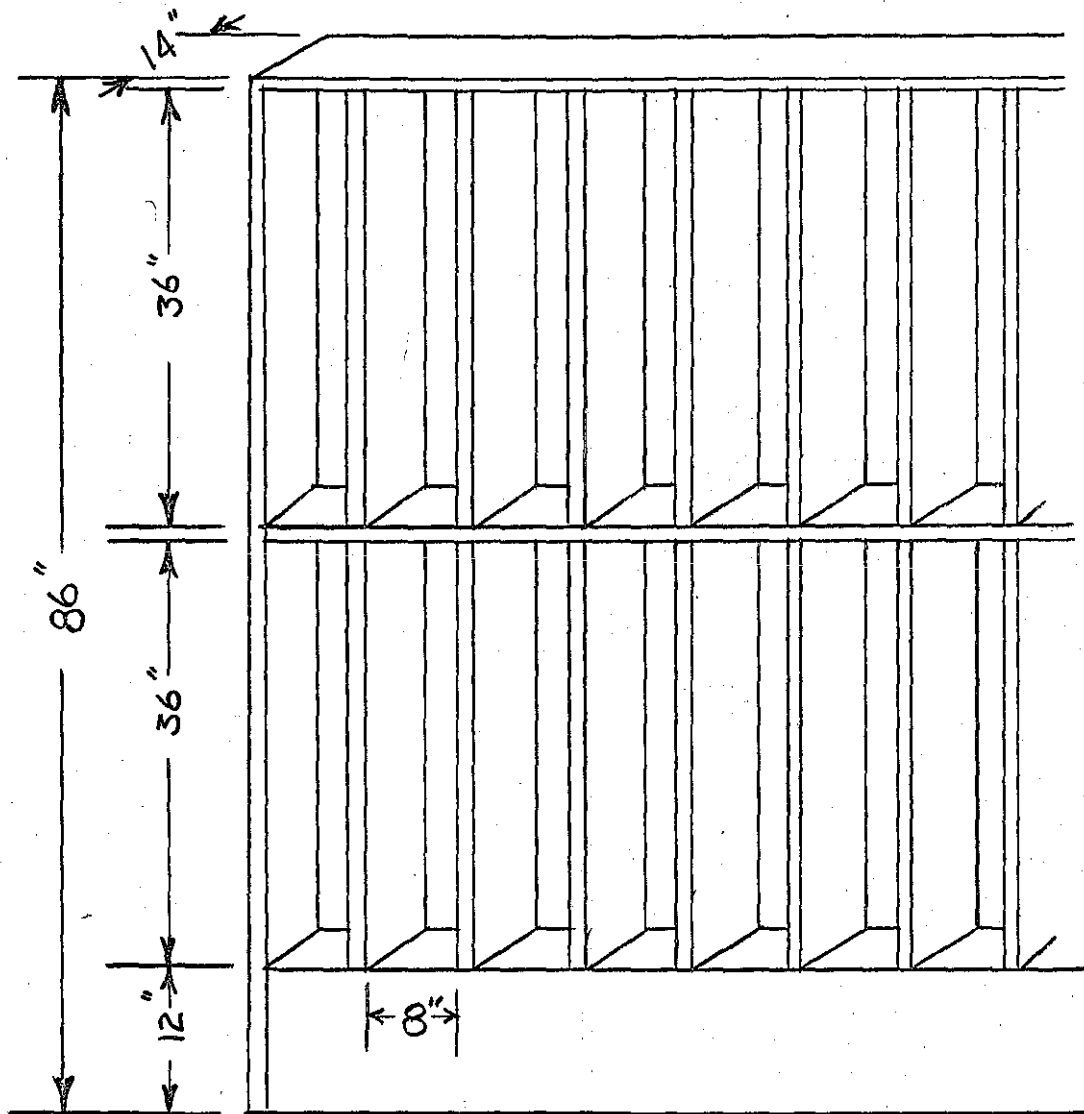


FIGURE 13
VIOLIN AND VIOLA LOCKERS

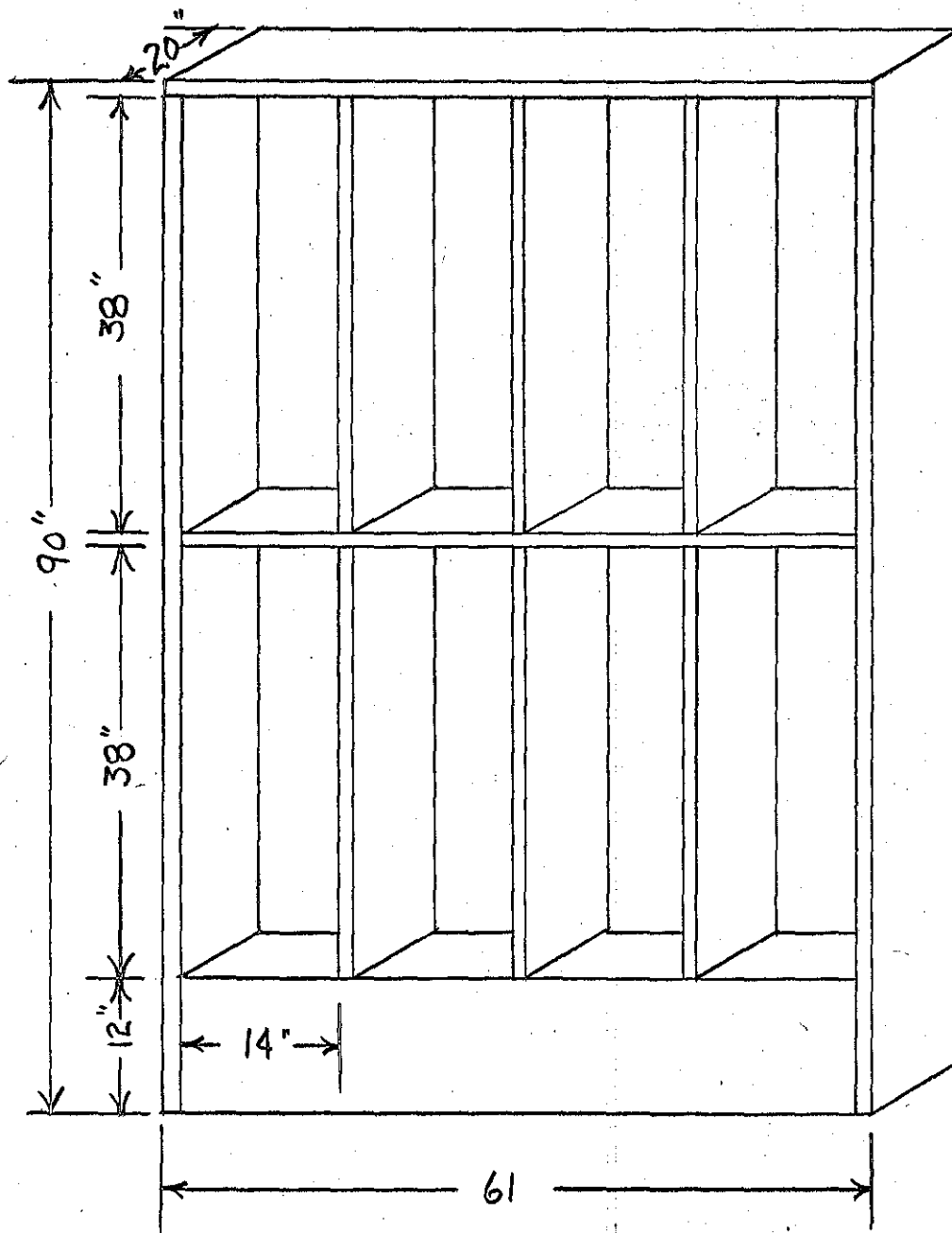


FIGURE 14
BARITONE LOCKERS

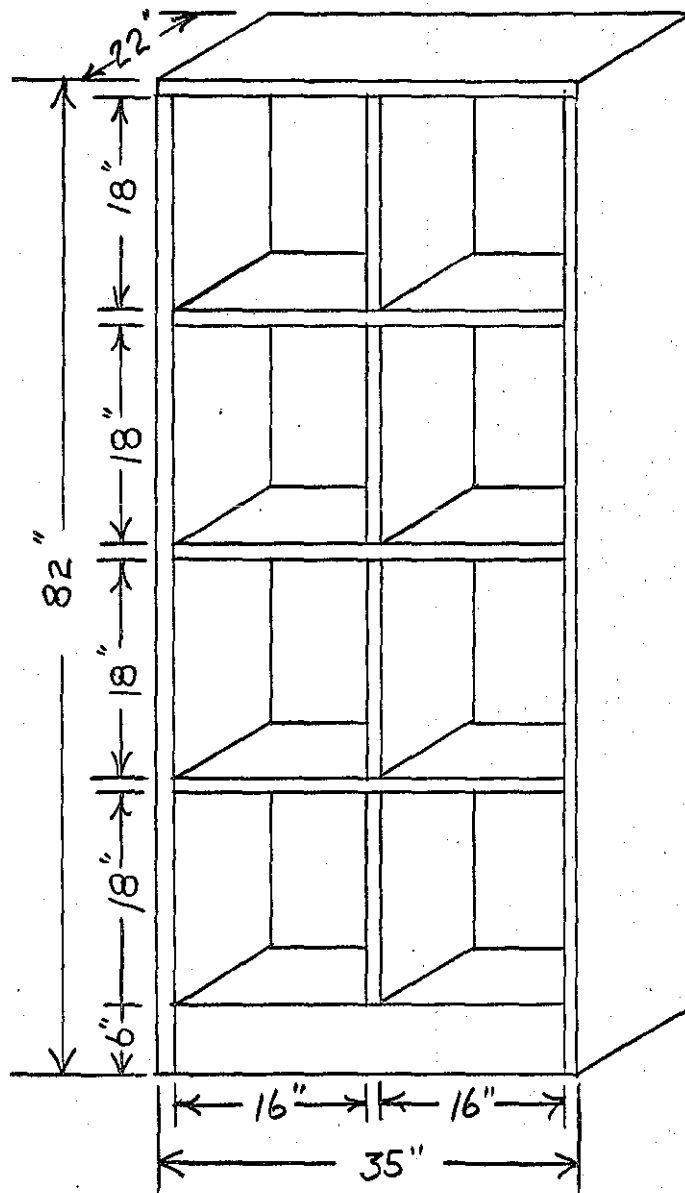


FIGURE 15
SNARE DRUM LOCKERS

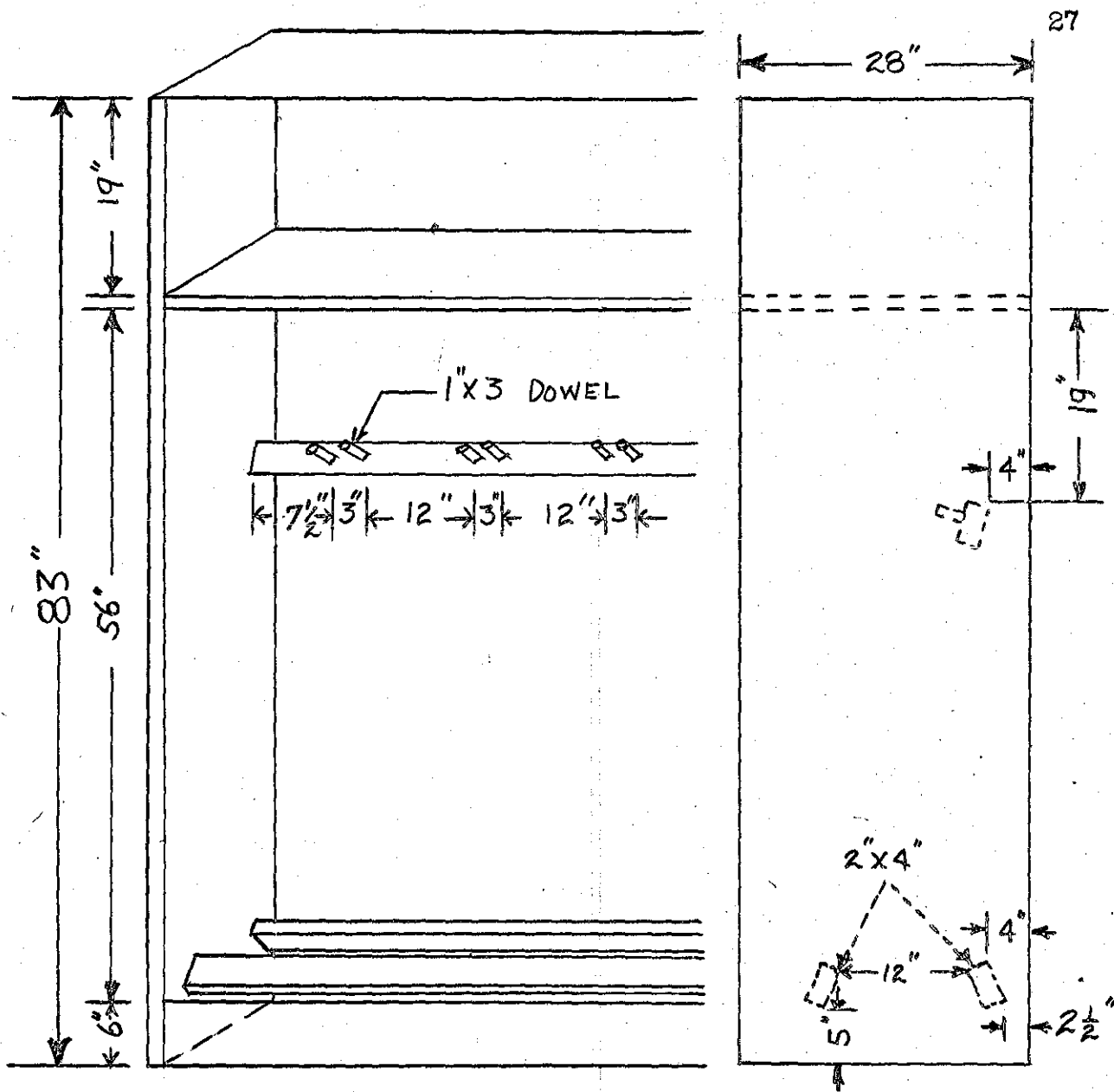


FIGURE 16
CELLI LOCKERS

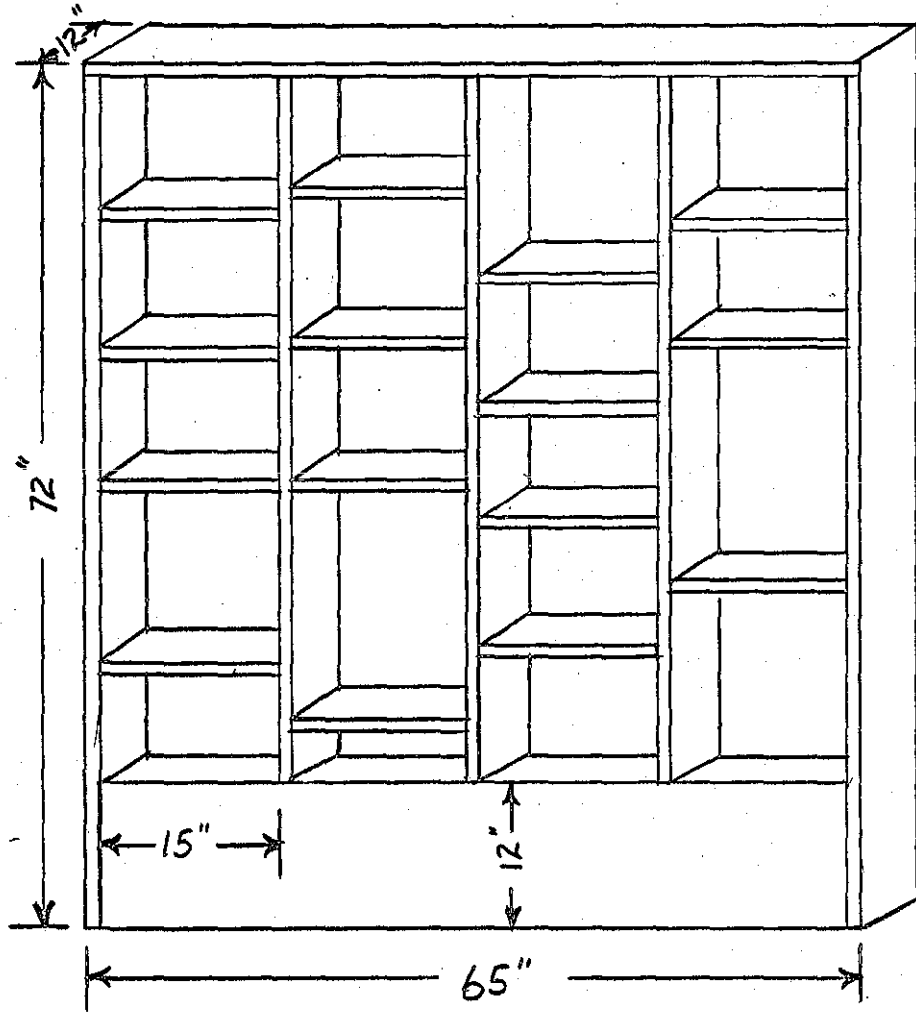


FIGURE 17
MUSIC STORAGE CABINET

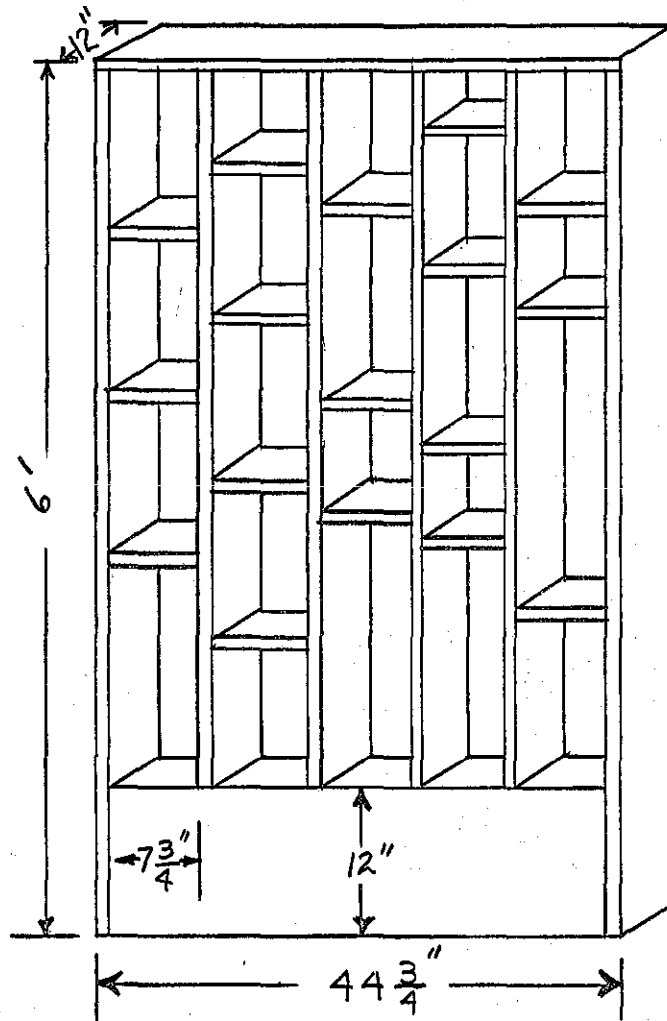


FIGURE 18
MUSIC STORAGE CABINET

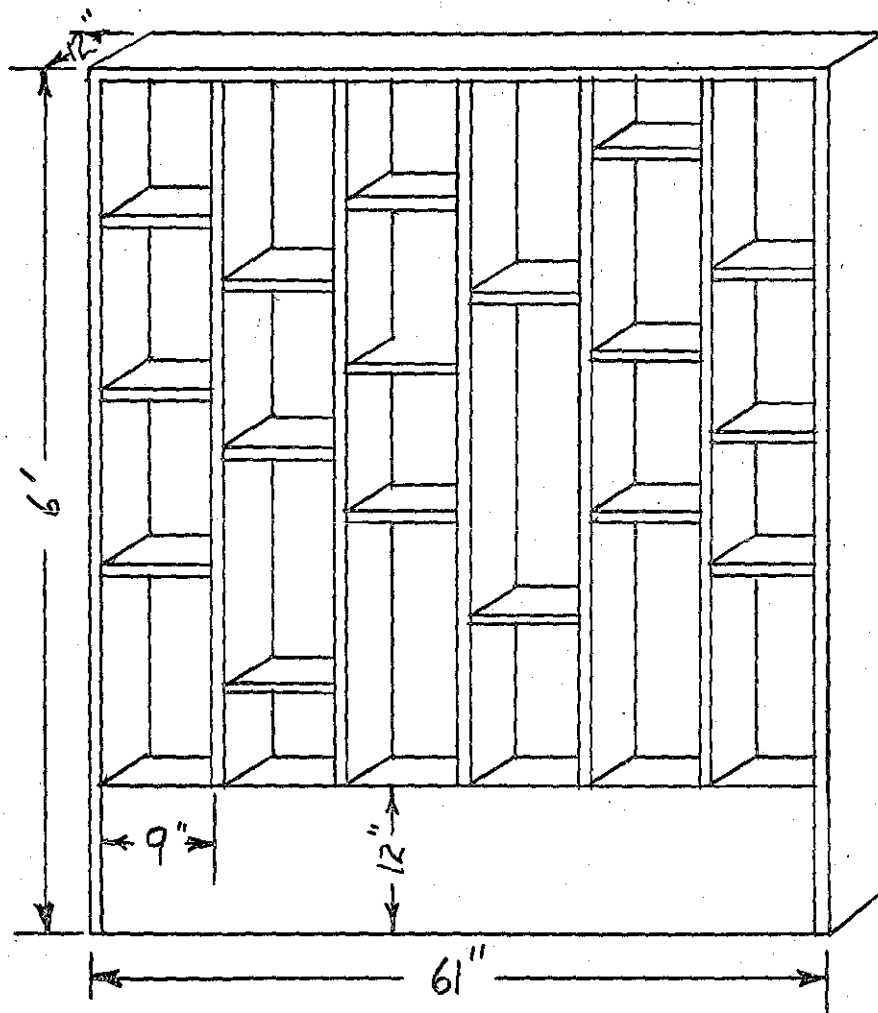


FIGURE 19
MUSIC STORAGE CABINET

There will be one electric wall plug in the room, good direct overhead lighting, and an electric built-in wall heater, thermostatically controlled.

VIII. THE CHORAL ROOM

The choral room will be 36 ft. by 40 ft. and located west of the instrument storage room. It will be used for the rehearsal of choruses, glee clubs, and small vocal ensembles, and might also be used as a lecture and demonstration room. The reverberations per second for this room are set at 1.0. There will be two 36 in. single doors to the outside, one each on the south and north sides of the room. The room will have windows on the north side with black draw-drapes. It will seat up to 225 chorus members at a time or a smaller chorus and an orchestra.

This room is to have three built-in semicircular risers, each 38 in. deep with a 7 in. elevation from one to the other (Figure 20). The construction will be solid with a subflooring to prevent the floor of the risers from sounding hollow from the footsteps.

A speaker for use in playing recordings will be placed in one corner of the front wall. This wall will also contain a sliding blackboard, a bulletin board, and a pull down roller type screen. There will be two storage cabinets for music used daily by students (Figure 4,

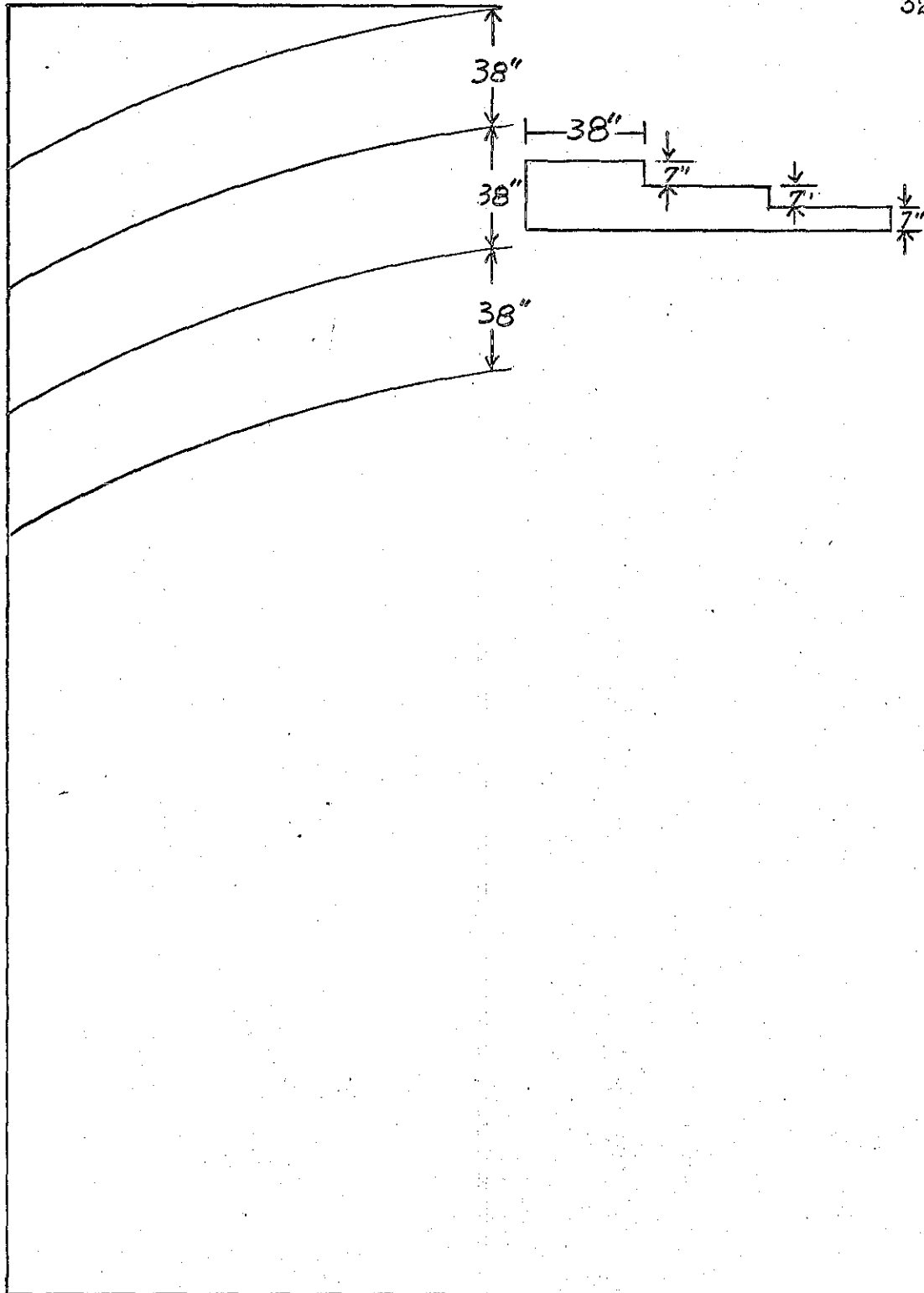


FIGURE 20
CHORAL ROOM RISERS

page 10) and shelves for storing song books (Figure 21). Portable equipment will consist of one grand piano and bench and 150 chairs.

Three electric wall plugs, one on each end of the front wall and one on the back wall, are planned. Light switches inside the north and south doors are to be two-way. The room is to have an electric clock.

One high fidelity automatic three-speed record player with cart and cover and one tape recorder with cart will be available and these are to be shared with the teachers in the band and orchestra room.

IX. THE CHORAL ROOM OFFICE

The choral room office will be 8 ft. by 9 ft. and will be located at the southeast corner of the main rehearsal room. The music library will be accessible from this office as well as from the choral room. It will serve as a room in which to hold teacher conferences with students, parents, and members of the community, as a work and study room for the teacher, and as a storage space for personal files and equipment. Fixed equipment will include bookshelves for personally owned books. (Figure 22, page 35.)

Portable equipment will amount to a desk with formica top, two chairs, a letter size four drawer steel lockable filing cabinet, a waste paper basket, card file, and metal

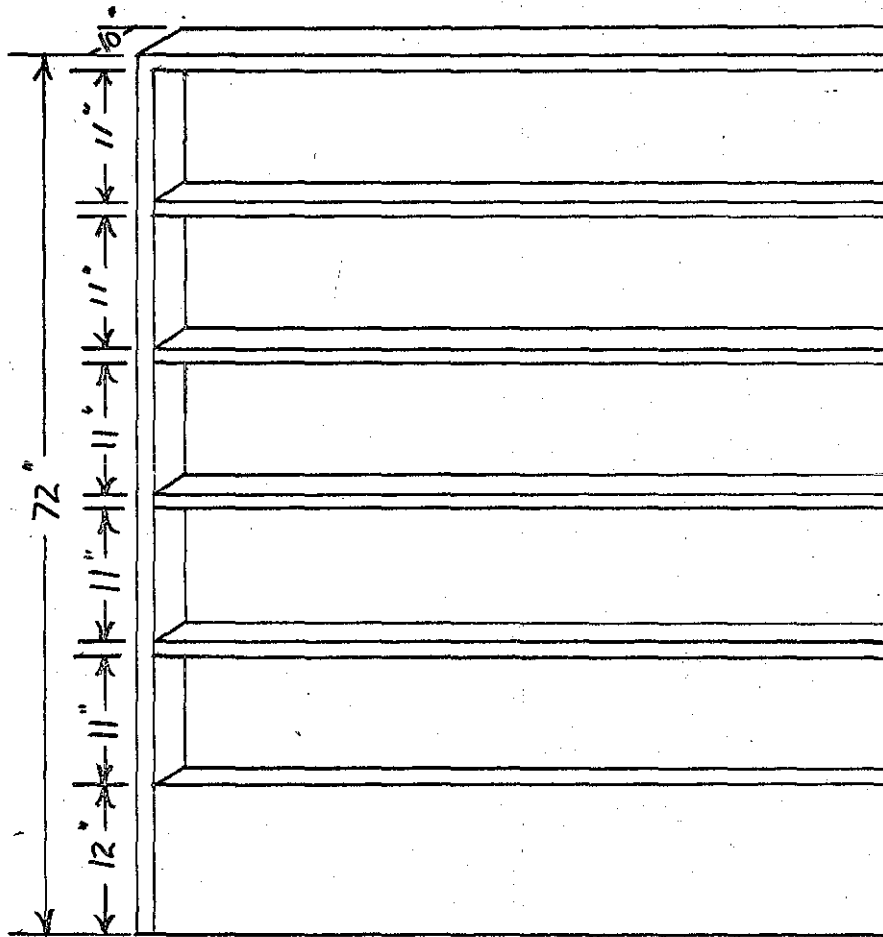


FIGURE 21
CHORAL ROOM BOOK STORAGE

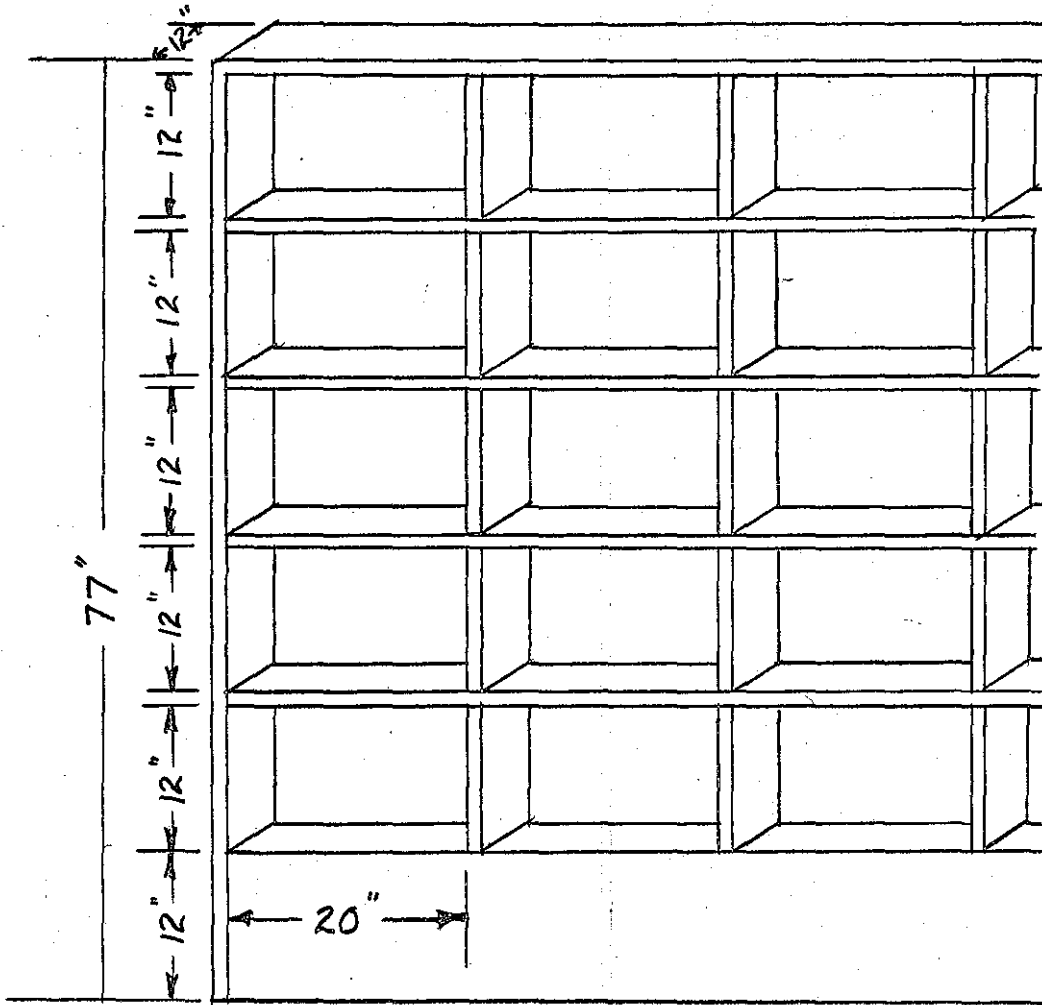


FIGURE 22
BOOKSHELVES FOR CHORAL OFFICE

locker for storing the teacher's wraps.

Two windows in the south wall will open for ventilation. The doors to the music library and main rehearsal room will be 32 in. wide with the one to the choral room having the upper half made of glass.

The office will be heated by a wall type electric heater, thermostatically controlled. There will be one electric wall outlet.

X. THE CHOIR ROBE STORAGE ROOM

The choir robe storage room will be 6 ft. by 12 ft. and situated at the other side of the main rehearsal room from the choral office and will be a continuation of the band uniform storage room on that side. However, the wall between the two will be solid so that the only access to the room will be from the choral room. Choral robes will be stored here and passed out and returned over a half door with a shelf on the inside of the lower half to facilitate this work. The door will be 36 in. wide and tight fitting to protect equipment from dust and moths. The room might also be used as an ensemble or vocal practice room in an emergency. The room will be cedar lined and well lighted.

This room is to contain a row of shelves (Figure 23) along one wall for students' personal belongings while using choral robes, and a metal rack on rollers (Figure 24, page 39) along the other for hanging robes. This rack may be rolled out into the choral rehearsal room if desired.

XI. THE MUSIC CLASSROOM

The music classroom will be 28 ft. by 30 ft. and is located at the west end of the music building. The room will be used to house general music courses which have to do with the appreciative and fundamental aspects of music rather than that having to do with performing music. It can also be used for small ensemble rehearsals. There will be two doors to the outside, both single and 36 in. wide. Windows will be on the north side of the room and have black draw drapes. Fixed equipment will include a map holder, a blackboard which will be one-third plain and two-thirds staved, and a pull-down movie screen, all located in the front of the room. In one corner of the front wall a built-in speaker for a record player is to be placed.

On the north wall there is to be a full length plain blackboard with rails at the top for clips to use for hanging items. On the wall on the opposite side there will be a blackboard with music staves and a tackboard, under which a magazine rack will be placed.

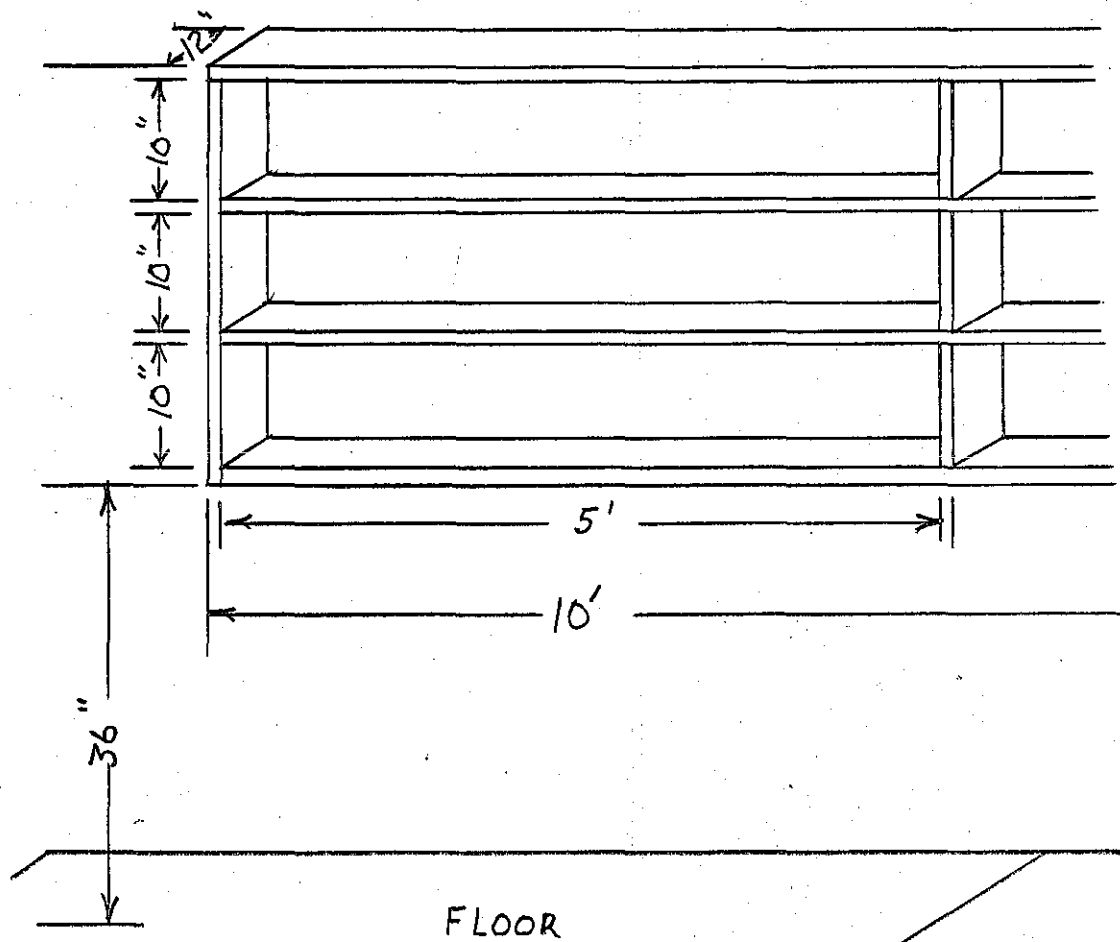


FIGURE 23
SHELVES FOR CHORAL ROBE STORAGE ROOM

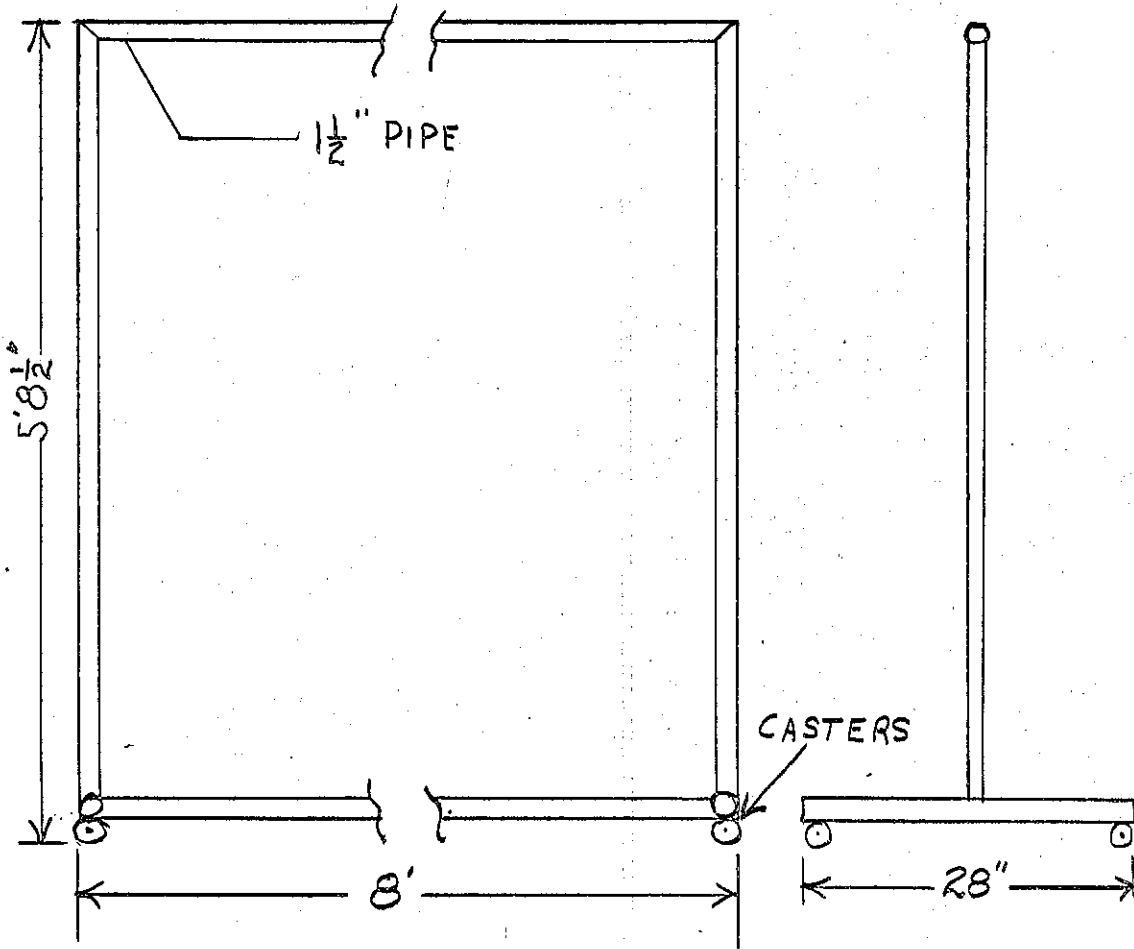


FIGURE 24

PORTABLE CHORAL ROBE STORAGE RACK

Portable equipment will include thirty-five tablet-arm chairs with full desk tops such as those in the new Stockton College classroom building, three upright spinet type pianos with benches, one three speed record player with cart and cover, one desk with formica top, and a chair, a wastepaper basket, and a picture bin on wheels (Figure 23, page 38). Two electrical wall plugs will be located at the front of the room and one on the back wall for audio-visual purposes. One special plug connected to the loudspeaker is to be located near the project room door.

The room will be treated acoustically, with the wall between it and the choral room receiving heavy treatment.

XII. THE PROJECT ROOM AND OFFICE

The project room will be 10 ft. by 24 ft. and located along the south side of the music classroom. It will serve as a music, picture, book, magazine, and record library, a listening room, a study room for students, audio-visual equipment storage room, and a bookmending room.

Windows on the south side will open so that additional air can be let into the room. The door to this room is to be at least 32 in. in width and located in the north wall and the upper half of it is to be glass.

Fixed furniture will include a record cabinet with doors (Figure 22, page 35) and open shelving for magazines

and books (Figure 6, page 15; and Figure 26, page 43).

Portable equipment comprises one 45 in. by 60 in. table with a formica top and drawers, ten chairs, one picture bin (Figure 25) a cabinet for storing records (Figure 26, page 43), shelves for books (Figure 6, page 15), one spinet type piano, and one mimeoscope on a stand.

The room is to be heated by two electric, wall type heaters, thermostatically controlled. There is to be a sink at one end of the room with a drinking faucet and a regular type faucet. The room will be slightly acoustically treated like any other study hall or library.

A corner of this room will also act as an office space for the classroom teacher. Here the teacher will be able to store personal filing material, books, and other belongings. One desk with formica top; two chairs; one four drawer metal, lockable, legal size file; a card file; a wastepaper basket, and a metal locker for hanging teachers' wraps comprises the portable equipment.

The room will be lighted with direct light such as is used in a study hall. At least four wall outlets are to be available for record players. There will be two high fidelity manual phonographs with two outlets containing four jacks each. Eight pairs of earphones will plug into the eight jacks for student listening purposes. One tape

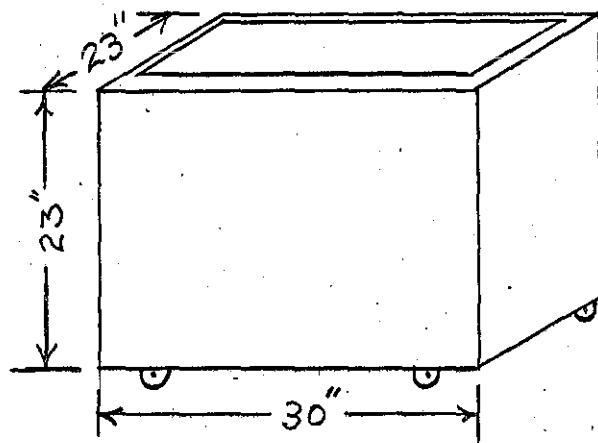


FIGURE 25
PICTURE BIN

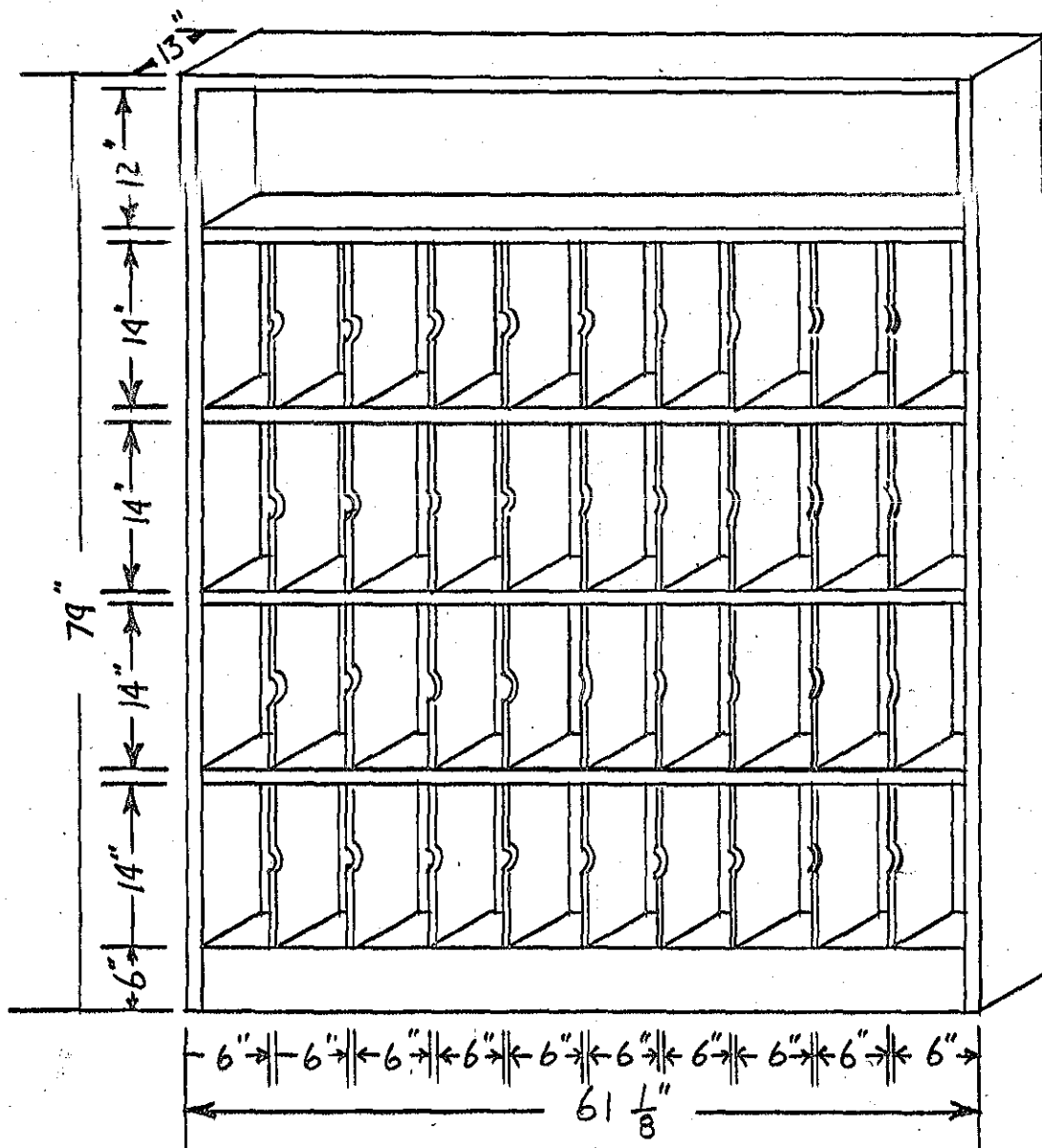


FIGURE 26

RECORD STORAGE CABINET

recorder and cart will be shared with other teachers in the building.

The recommended music curriculum to be offered in the Stagg High School includes the following: Intermediate Band and Orchestra, Advanced Band and Orchestra, General Chorus (non-selected), Mixed Chorus (selected), Boys' Glee, Girls' Glee, Fundamentals, Harmony, Men in Music, Music at Home, and Class Piano.

CHAPTER III

THE MUSIC ROOMS AT STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL AND THE BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN THE LAST TEN YEARS (1945-1955)

I. STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL MUSIC ROOMS

At Stockton High School there has never been a music building as such. The auditorium stage has served as the rehearsal room for the bands and orchestras for more than twenty-five years. The main locker room at one time was under the stage but in recent years has been located under the foyer. In both places all of the smaller instruments have been housed. Lockers on the stage have contained the large instruments, such as string basses, celli, bass drum, and tympani. The band director's office, once located in a dressing room under the stage, was moved to an English classroom to the right of the entrance to the foyer shortly after the locker room was moved from under the stage to under the foyer. It contains a desk, metal files, wooden cabinets for music storage, and wall brackets for tuba storage. A Latin classroom to the left of the entrance to the foyer was divided into seven practice rooms. All but one of the practice rooms have since been removed and the remaining one now serves as a box office. An intermediate band rehearses here at the same time as an orchestra

rehearses on the stage. The room is not acoustically treated.

The uniform storage room is located off the west end of the foyer opening to the balcony on the second floor. This is a room made by partitioning off a space under the cement framework supporting the stairs and seating area for the balcony seats.

The choral rehearsal room is located above the foyer and is the same size as the foyer. It is acoustically treated with a row of windows with Venetian blinds on the south side for light and ventilation. There are also artificial lights in this room, a portable blackboard, metal chairs, and tables. To the west of this room is a classroom which is used not only for the choral office, but also for the storing of music and choral robes. The teacher's desk is located here also. A room to the east of the main choral rehearsal room, once used as a classroom for music theory and history, now serves as an office for the orchestra director. It contains a desk, tables, and metal cabinets for filing music.

Two classrooms for general music are now located on the first floor in another building called the Main or Administration Building. These rooms are acoustically treated, have windows for light and ventilation, and

fluorescent artificial light. Portable equipment includes a record player, a piano in each room, chairs with tablet arms, and storage shelves for books.

II. THE FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL MUSIC BUILDING

The Franklin High School music wing was completed and first occupied in September, 1950. It is not a separate unit, but is a part of the main classroom building. However, it is located at the south end and is isolated from the rest of the building by halls on the north and east. Across the hall to the north there is a little theatre which is just behind the main auditorium. The stage is used for both of these rooms and is very accessible to the band, orchestra, and choral rehearsal rooms.

The music wing consists of the two rehearsal rooms mentioned above, a small instrument storage room, an office, a music library, and four practice rooms.

The band and orchestra rehearsal room is 36 ft. by 29 ft. 6 in. in size and is located at the west end of the wing. There is one single door at the northwest corner of the room which opens into the main hall to the north. A single door in the east wall towards the north end of the room opens to a small hall that runs parallel to this room to the main hall on the north and to the office at the other

end. There are double doors opening from the main hall to this small hall. On the south wall there are two sets of windows each having three rows of three bays. These can be opened for ventilation and are frosted to cut out glare. There is one set of windows on the west wall which have window shades. There are three levels of built-in risers in this room, making it the only band and orchestra rehearsal room in town with such flooring. These risers are 6 ft. 2 in. deep with 8 ft. 6 in. between levels. In the east and west corners of the south wall there are two closets. These are 2 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. in size and are for uniform storage and also for improving the acoustics of the room. On the north wall, near the door at the west end, there is a sink for washing out mouth pieces and brass instruments. To the east of this sink, on the same wall, which is the front wall of the room, there is a blackboard with a bulletin board on each side of it. Above this is an intercommunication speaker from the principal's office. To the right of the east door there is a cabinet with slots for storing music folders used daily by the bands and orchestras. The room is lighted artificially by twelve filtered lights and ventilated by a fan system through one vent on the ceiling. There is a clock on the east wall and double electric wall plugs on the back and front walls.

There is acoustical tile on the ceiling and the walls are treated with acoustical plaster. A four foot hard plaster surface runs around the bottom of all walls. Stands, chairs, a piano, and desk and chair are the portable equipment in the room.

The instrument storage room is located across the east hall from this room and is 12 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. in size. This room has a single Dutch door and opens into a single aisle with lockers for small instruments on the side walls. The bass drum, string bass, and tubas are left on stands in the main rehearsal room.

At the end of this hall, to the south, is the music room for the band and orchestra conductors. It contains one desk and chair, a telephone, two metal files, and built-in shelves for storage on each side of the door. There are two large windows on the south wall that open to the outside. It is 11 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. in size. Also, there is a clock, wall plug, an intercommunication speaker from the principal's office on the east wall, and a light and ventilator on the ceiling. The hall which leads to the office door turns left at this spot and a door opens into the music library. This room is 11 ft. by 16 ft. 8 in. in size. There are storage cabinets on the north and west walls, a sorting rack on the east wall, and work surfaces

on the south and west sides. There are two windows above the work surfaces on the south wall. This room is south of the instrument storage room and east of the music office. In the east wall of the library is a door leading to the choral room. There are two windows in the south wall of this room, two overhead incandescent lights, and a ventilator fan.

To the east of the instrument storage room and library is located the choral rehearsal room. This room is 29 ft. 8 in. by 35 ft. 6 in. in size. It has built-in risers of seven levels, each level being 8 ft. 6 in. high and the risers 32 in. deep. One hundred and seventeen permanent desk-chairs are attached to the risers. Two sections of windows are located on the south wall, each having three rows of three windows.

There is a blackboard and bulletin board on the front, or west wall, and a book and music storage cabinet in the northwest corner on the north wall. A single door between this cabinet and the first row of desks is the entrance to the room. There are also bookshelves with doors on the south wall extending from the west wall to the first row of desks. Three bulletin boards have been placed on the north wall above the risers, above which is a clock. Filtered fluorescent light furnishes the artificial light

for the room. There is an air-conditioning vent on the ceiling and double electric wall plugs on the front and back walls. Acoustical treatment of the room consists of acoustical tile on the ceiling and acoustical plaster on exposed walls. At the southeast corner of the room there is a closet, 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. in size. On the east wall, extending the full length of the closet, there is a rod on which the choral robes are hung. On the north and west walls of the closet there are adjustable bookshelves.

Across the main hall, to the north and east, are located what once were four practice rooms, each 8 ft. by 10 ft. 8 in. in size. These are so far distant from the band and orchestra rehearsal room and impractical from a control standpoint that two have been converted into string instrument storage rooms. There are no windows in these rooms. The walls and ceiling are treated with acoustical plaster. Each has one light, one air ventilator, and one double electric wall plug. Another reason for making these into more storage space was the lack of area in the main instrument storage room.

One regular classroom to the south and east of the wing is used as a general music classroom and at one time was used for an orchestra rehearsal room. It is necessary to go down an outside corridor to get to the room from the

music wing. This room is 31 ft. by 29 ft. in size, has acoustical tile on the ceiling, and hard plaster on the four walls. There are eight fluorescent light units with filters and an air ventilator on the ceiling. On the south wall there is a section of windows containing three rows of five windows. Entrance to the room is made through two doors in the east wall. Between these doors there is a bulletin board. There are double electric wall plugs on the east, west, and south walls. Bookshelves are located along the north wall, one low section having a bulletin board above it. The west wall contains two blackboards, a clock, and intercommunication speaker from the principal's office. There are two small closets in the corners of the west wall for book storage. These are 2 ft. by 3 ft. in size. Portable items are desks and chairs for students, a teacher's desk and chair, one steel cabinet, a piano and bench, and a record player.

III. THE EDISON HIGH SCHOOL MUSIC BUILDING

The music building at Edison High School is a separate unit located at the south end of the campus, constructed of reinforced concrete. It was completed in December of 1952, ten years after the main classroom and administration buildings were finished. Music during these ten years was

taught in a large old house which was on the land when it was purchased by the school district.

The long way of the new building runs from east to west. There are three main rooms, a library, an office, an instrument storage room, and six practice rooms in the building.

The band and orchestra rehearsal room is located at the western end of the building and is 37 ft. 6 in. by 45 ft. in size. Along the west walls there are six practice rooms, one of which is large enough to contain a piano. Lockers for the large instruments, such as string bass, are located on the north wall. There are three rows of seven windows above these lockers. On the south wall there is an open cabinet with slots for storing music used in daily rehearsals. From the top of this cabinet, which is 4 ft. off the floor and runs the length of the wall, there are four rows of seven windows which extend the entire length of the wall. On the outside, these are covered with aluminum louvers, and on the inside draw drapes are available for blacking out the room. Artificial light for the room is furnished by filtered fluorescent light. A clock, blackboard, and speaker outlet are located on the central part of the east wall. There is a double door to the outside at the west end of the north wall. There is a sink in the

southeast corner. The ceiling is jagged to improve acoustics and it, as well as all but the west wall, are covered with acoustical tile. A podium, conductor's stool, and piano are the portable furnishings.

The instrument storage room is off the northeast corner of the band rehearsal room. It is 34 ft. 7 in. by 30 ft. in size. All lockers for smaller instruments are located here as well as a row of lockers for housing band uniforms and choral robes. All locker doors have five 1 in. holes in them for ventilation. This room is the main pathway from the outside of the building to the band and orchestra rehearsal room and the music office, and access to the choral rehearsal room can be made through a door at the east side of the room. On the south side of this room is a stairway to a balcony, which covers approximately one-third of the instrument storage room, and to the furnace room, which is located above the office and music library. The balcony is used for storing extra equipment such as chairs and tables. There are two rows of seven double glazed windows above the lockers on the north wall for light, in addition to the artificial light. A double door in the north wall furnishes the main entrance to the room from the outside.

The music office for all teachers in the building is located southwest of this room and is 15 ft. by 16 ft. in size. The music library is alongside the office to the east and is 18 ft. by 15 ft. in size. The only entrance to the music library is from the music office. The music office contains three desks and three metal files. Windows along the west wall make it possible to see most of the band room at a glance. Windows on the south wall open to the outside and furnish air and light for the office. The music library contains a counter or work surface with micarta tops on all but the west wall with cabinet storage space above and below this area for choral, band and orchestra music, records, and books. On the east wall there is a window the same shape as the one in the office. This one makes it possible to see the entire choral room from the library. There is a table for sorting music and a commercial record cutter and player. Records can be played from this machine and piped to speakers located in any of the three main classrooms.

The choral rehearsal room, 32 ft. 7 in. by 45 ft. in size, is the next room to the east. This room has the same window arrangement as the band and orchestra rehearsal room except that there are five instead of seven windows on the north and south walls. The room has a storage cabinet

by the double door to the outside with slots for storing music used daily. A blackboard, tackboard, clock, and speaker are located on the front wall. Besides the double door to the outside mentioned above there is a single door to the outside through the corner closet in the northeast corner and one on the west wall to the instrument storage room. Tablet-arm chairs with a storage space under each seat, a table, and a grand piano comprise the portable equipment in this room. The acoustical treatment is the same as in the band and orchestra rehearsal room and the ceiling has the same jagged effect. The room has four built-in risers in a semicircular arrangement. Each riser level is 4 in. high and 36 in. deep. There are two corner closets at the ends of the east wall. The one at the southeast corner can be used for storage while the other is an outside exit. These two angled corners aid the acoustics of the room considerably.

The music classroom, located at the extreme east of the building, is 32 ft. 10 in. by 45 ft. in size. Except for the facts that it is somewhat smaller and has no risers it is exactly like the choral rehearsal room.

It is interesting to note that with the ceiling and all except the back wall of each room covered with acoustical tile that the acoustics in each room are excellent.

IV. THE WEBSTER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL MUSIC BUILDING

This building was accepted by the Board of Education in January, 1955, and was ready for occupancy at the start of the second semester of that year. The long way of the building runs north and south.

It consists of a band and orchestra rehearsal room, three practice rooms, two instrument storage rooms, an office, an upstairs storage room, and a choral rehearsal room.

The band and orchestra rehearsal room is located at the south end of the building. It is 37 ft. by 37 ft. 4 in. in size. There are two double doors at each end of the east wall for entrance to the room. Near each of these doors is a cabinet with slots for storing music used daily. On the west wall there are lockers with sliding doors for storing string basses and celli. The bass drum locker is located in this tier of lockers. There is one row of five windows near the ceiling on the south and east walls. These have draw drapes for shutting out glare when desired. Across the ceiling, from north to south, a large square air duct breaks up the flat surface and aids the acoustics. There is acoustical tile on the east and south walls from 6 ft. up the wall to the ceiling. On the front or north wall there is a blackboard between the two slotted cabinets

used for storing daily music. There is a clock and inter-communication speaker above this. To the extreme south of this room there are three practice rooms and a small instrument storage room. There is no bulletin board in the room but there are stands, chairs, piano, and a desk and chair.

The original plans for the practice rooms called for five such areas, but when it was found that there would be an attic above the office and the main instrument storage area on the other side of the room which could be used for a library, a stairway to this attic was built in the storage room and two of the practice rooms were made into a storage space to replace the locker space lost by building the stairs. The doors to the practice rooms were, unfortunately, built without a glass window in them. Each has its own air duct for ventilation. There are no outside windows in these rooms. Each has plywood from the floor to 4 ft. up the sides of the wall. The doors are double thickness with felt lining around the edges.

The office is off the northwest corner of the band and orchestra rehearsal room. There is a door to it from the rehearsal room and one on the other, or north side, from the choral rehearsal room. There is plate glass from 3 ft. from the floor up 4 ft. This made it possible to see through the office from the choral to the band and

orchestra room and presented a control problem. To solve this, the windows were covered temporarily but later, because of a lack of instrument storage space, lockers were placed in front of the windows. The teachers moved their desks to the rehearsal rooms, where they preferred to have them anyhow. The office has an electric wall type thermostatically controlled heater. On the east side there is an outside window and on the west there is a window which makes it possible to see from the office to the main instrument storage room.

The main instrument storage room is the same width as the music office and extends from this office to the west wall. It is 17 ft. by 10 ft. in size and contains lockers for all instruments except the string bass and cello, which are housed in lockers in the rehearsal room, and the larger brass instruments such as French horn, trombone, and baritone which are housed in the small storage room made from two practice rooms on the other side of the rehearsal room. None of the lockers have doors except those in the rehearsal room. There are two doors from the rehearsal room to this storage room. At the west end there is a ventilator window to let fresh air into this room.

The choral rehearsal room is slightly smaller than the other rehearsal room--37 ft. by 36 ft. It is located

on the other side of the office and main instrument storage room from the band and orchestra rehearsal room and is the most northerly room in the building. The details of this room are the same as those of the band and orchestra rehearsal room except that there are corner closets at the ends of the west wall for storage and to aid in the acoustical treatment of the room. Also, there are five levels of risers with drop-leaf tablet-arm desks which are fastened to the floor. There are eighty-five chairs in all. The riser levels are $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and 3 ft. 6 in. deep.

CHAPTER IV

THE GROWTH OF THE HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION AND THE MUSIC PROGRAM FROM 1945 TO 1955

I. THE HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION

For the years 1945 and 1946 the only figures available show a combined enrollment of 3,598 and 3,827 students in Edison High School and Stockton High School. In 1947 Edison High shows an enrollment of 902 students, and Stockton High School that of 3,241 students. Gains of 212, 31, 220, 125, and 139 students were made in each of the years from 1947 to 1953 at Edison High School. In 1953 there was a drop of fifteen students, but in the next year (1954) an increase of 404 students over the previous year is shown. From the enrollment of 902 students in 1947, to 1955 the student body membership had more than doubled and stood at 2,018.

In the meantime at Stockton High School there was a more fluctuating school population. In 1947 an enrollment of 3,241 students is recorded. An increase took place in the following year (1948) with a gain of thirty-eight students. In 1949 there was a drop of fifty-two from the previous year. A severe drop of 1,233 students is recorded between the years 1949-1950 when eleventh and twelfth

graders moved to Stockton College as a result of a transition from the K-8-4-2 to the K-6-4-4 plan of school organization. For the years 1951 and 1952, small increases of 262 and eight show, but in 1953 and 1954, after two more decreases of twenty-two and 816, the enrollment at Stockton High School had been cut to 1,892 students, or almost one-half of the 3,241 students it housed in 1947.

The decrease of 816 students in 1954 at Stockton High School was the result of these students being relocated in the new Webster Junior High School. This group of students, plus 227 sixth graders matriculating in this new school, became the first student body of the school, numbering in all 1,043.

Franklin High School had an enrollment of 1,439 students at the start of its existence in 1950. It decreased by thirty-six in 1951, and increased 109 in 1952, dropped in size by fifty-one in 1953, and climbed, by forty-three students, to 1,504 in 1954.

The over-all growth of the school population at the high school level (grades nine through twelve) from 1945 through 1948, before the transition to the K-6-4-4-2 was initiated, shows a growth from 3,598 to 4,393. From 1947 to 1954, the over-all growth of the high school level (grades seven through ten) shows a gain from 4,143 to 6,457.

It must be remembered that during this period Franklin High School was completed in September of 1950 and Webster Junior High School in September of 1954.

II. THE INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES

At Edison High School there has been a steady increase in enrollment, not only in the school as a whole, as previously indicated, but also in most of the various areas of the music curriculum. In 1954 there were three bands with a total enrollment of seventy-four students. In the next year the enrollment dropped to forty-four students with two bands being offered. The two bands, from 1947 until 1953, show enrollments each year of fifty-one, eighty-one, seventy-six, one hundred four, ninety-two, fifty-seven, and ninety-four. In 1954 three bands were offered with a combined enrollment of 138 participants, showing a gain of almost twice as many students as ten years previous.

The orchestra in 1945 numbered twenty-five. Two orchestras in 1946 contained only twenty members. One orchestra in 1947 had thirteen members, two in 1948, had fifty-five players, one in 1949 had nineteen, and two groups in each of the next three years contained thirty-nine, thirty-nine, and forty-nine players, respectively. In 1953 and 1954 there were three orchestras for a total enrollment

of fifty-seven and sixty-three for the respective years. The increase in the last few years seems to indicate that orchestras have gained a firm foothold in the school and will continue to grow.

All records of class enrollments at Stockton High School previous to 1950 have been destroyed. The registration for the four bands for each of the years from 1950 to 1954 show figures of 203, 208, 111, 114, and 143. The drop from 208 to 111 resulted from a change of teachers at the start of the 1952 school year.

The enrollments in three orchestras for these years were 110, 131, 136, 132, and 93. The difference in the last two figures resulted from the fact that almost one-half of the advanced orchestra and some of the members of two other orchestras being transferred to Webster Junior High School when this new school was completed. The bands did not seem to suffer so much in the transfer but started to increase in size again under new leadership.

At Franklin High School a steady growth in the band area with enrollments of 92 in four bands, 106 in three bands, 109 in three bands, 177 in four bands, and 213 in four bands from 1950 through 1954 are shown. Orchestras show the same kind of growth except in 1954, with enrollments of thirty-three, thirty-four, and forty in three

orchestras in the years 1950, 1951, and 1952. In 1953 there were 113 students in four orchestras and in 1954 a slight decrease to 105 was made.

Webster Junior High School boasted 150 in four bands and fifty-eight in three orchestras in its first year of existence, 1954. Indications are that it will continue to have increases in all music courses in the future.

III. THE VOCAL OFFERINGS AND GENERAL MUSIC CLASSES

The growth of enrollment in the choral groups at Edison High School has nearly quadrupled in the ten years from 1945 to 1955. For the first three years of this period there were two choruses with combined enrollments of eighty-one, fifty-two, and 112. In 1948 and 1949 four choruses were offered each year with 282 and 273 students enrolled in the respective years. 1951 records show five choruses with a total enrollment of 248. Four choruses totaling 233 students are recorded for 1952. Each of the years, 1953 and 1954 show five choruses with 268 and 309 students, respectively.

The first year any classroom music was offered at Edison High School was 1947. One class for each of the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 shows enrollments of thirty-two, thirty-five, and thirty-five students. At this point, general music became a seventh grade requirement because of

the transition to the K-6-4-4 plan and enrollments of 226 for seven classes, 202 for six classes, 271 for seven classes, 287 for seven classes, and 347 for ten classes are recorded for the years 1950-1954.

From the records available at Stockton High School, which start in 1950, we find four choruses totaling 203 members, five with 285 students, four with 205, four with 280, and four with 184 in the next five years.

General music classes at Stockton High for the five years from 1950 to 1954, during which time these classes have been required for seventh graders, show enrollments of 564 for nineteen classes, 480 for fourteen classes, 540 for eighteen classes, 570 for nineteen classes, and 540 for eighteen classes.

Records at Franklin High School show a steady decline in enrollments in chorus. The 1951 records, the first ones available, show four choruses with 228 students. In the next three years the decrease in enrollments is indicated by figures of three choruses of 219, 157, and 97.

General music class figures for the five years, 1950 through 1954, show nine classes with a total of 280, eight classes with 283, eleven classes with 353, nine classes with 283, and eight classes with 242.

At Webster Junior High School in 1954 there were

three choruses numbering 110 students and ten general music classes numbering 320 students.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

I. SUMMARY

In the chapters concerned with the plans of the proposed Stagg High School Music Building and the descriptions of the music buildings that have been built in the last ten years it is plain to see that once a practical plan was conceived, each new music building incorporated this plan with slight variations. These variations were the result of experience gained through the use of each new building and the amount of money available to construct the subsequent new building.

The Franklin High School music rooms were functionally weak because of the locker room location and size and the location of the practice rooms. No storage for string basses or tubas was provided. The practice rooms were placed across the hall where they could not be supervised and, therefore, could not be used for the purpose for which they were intended and have now been divided up into storage spaces for string instruments. The music rooms were a part of the main building rather than a wing set off by itself.

At Edison High School the music rooms were incorporated into a wing completely apart from the academic buildings. A larger instrument storage room, easily accessible from the main rehearsal room, and office were provided. The practice rooms were placed at one side of the band and orchestra rehearsal room so they might be observed from both the main room and the teacher's office. Lockers for string basses and tubas were placed in the rehearsal room.

The Webster Junior High School music wing is much like the one at Edison but is built on a smaller scale and the entrances to the wing are directly into the rehearsal rooms rather than through the locker room as at Edison. This plan is the pattern for all future junior high schools.

The proposed plan for the Stagg High School music wing is fundamentally more like the Edison High School plan except that the third room in the wing has been more thoroughly planned for classroom music at the senior high school level than was the one at Edison. Again, the entrance to the storage room can be made only from the rehearsal room as at Webster. Risers have become a standard part of choral rooms, but they are not used in any of the band and orchestra rehearsal rooms except the one at Franklin High School. The feeling of the teachers is that risers make the room too inflexible.

Regarding the growth of the school population at the high school level (grades seven through ten) an increase of almost 44 per cent from 1945 to 1955 was found. From 1950 to 1955 the increase was a little over 18 per cent. Since the only records available at Stockton High School start in 1950 and this is the year that Franklin High School was built, it seems reasonable that any accurate comparisons be started at this point.

The band enrollment at Edison increased 24 per cent, at Franklin, 56 per cent, and at Stockton, decreased by 29 per cent. Over-all, there was an increase of nearly 24 per cent in the three schools. Besides this, Webster Junior High had a band enrollment of 150 in 1954, its first year. If this figure is added to the total picture we get band enrollment increasing by 38 per cent. It is significant that there were enough players at Webster Junior High School who were transferred from Stockton High School the first year plus enough beginners wanting instruction to have four complete bands.

At Edison High School the orchestra increased 38 per cent, at Franklin, 68 per cent, and at Stockton it decreased 15 per cent in the five years starting in 1950. At Webster, in 1954, three orchestras totaling fifty-eight members were started. If these fifty-eight are added to

the picture as a whole, an increase of 36 per cent is found.

In choral classes there was an increase in enrollment of 39 per cent at Edison, a decrease of 9 per cent at Stockton, and a decrease of 51 per cent at Franklin. Adding the 110 students who were enrolled in choruses at Webster in 1954, there is found to be an over-all increase of 15 per cent.

General music class enrollment increased by 34 per cent at Edison, decreased by 13 per cent at Franklin, and increased by 4 per cent at Stockton High. Adding 32 students in classes at Webster, an increase of 26 per cent in students taking general music is found.

Looking at the total picture, figures show that there was an 18 per cent increase in the total high school population (grades seven through ten) from 1950 to 1955. In this time the band enrollment increased 38 per cent, the orchestra, 36 per cent, the chorus, 15 per cent, and general music, 26 per cent. If the transition to the K-6-3-3-2 does not radically affect the opportunity to enroll in music classes, and if the choral program can be stimulated, it would seem that interest and participation in music will continue to flourish.

II. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it was found that the trend in school building in Stockton has been to have a music wing detached from the main academic building such as at Edison High School, Webster Junior High School, and at the proposed Stagg High School, rather than one attached to the main building such as at Franklin High School. Each time a new building has been planned to house the music program, refinements have taken place to improve the effectiveness of this plant to the extent that school finances would allow. The Stagg High School music wing has, what is believed to be, all of the refinements necessary to carry on a well-rounded music curriculum.

Each time a new music building has been erected there have been enough interested students to get the music program started and, in most cases, the program has grown faster than the increase of school enrollment.

Decreases in enrollment in music classes which have occurred periodically, appear to have been due to dividing the school population in one school with a newly constructed plant in the same location, thus splitting the music program participants as well as the school enrollment, into smaller segments, and to the interest, enthusiasm, and effectiveness of the teacher. In some cases, although

enrollment in music classes has dropped off or remained static, the quality of the work has been superior. While, on the other hand, large enrollment has not necessarily meant that the quality has been good. In some cases the quality of work has been average or below and the loss of enrollment has been the direct result of this. It, therefore, appears that a combination of adequate building facilities and effective teaching is the answer to a successful music program.

There will have been an opportunity by 1960 to use three new music buildings: the Fremont Junior High School, the Marshall Junior High School, and the Stagg High School music wings. Another survey might be in order at that time to determine how suitable the well-laid building plans have proved themselves in relation to the curriculum offerings and interest in both instrumental and classroom music.