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Ralph S. Owings

Department of Educational Administration

Raymond M. Ainsley

Educational Research

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THE CITY OF NATCHEZ
AND
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

1955

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Department of Educational Administration
Mississippi Southern College
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

BOARDS OF EDUCATION

ADAMS COUNTY

William A. Sojourner
County Superintendent of Education

MEMBER	Beat	Address	Date Elected	Date Expires
E. R. Gousset	1	Highway 61 S.	May 1954	January 1957
H. B. Drane	2	Route 3	May 1954	January 1957
Leon Buckles	3	Route 1, Roxie	May 1954	January 1957
Dr. J.D. Shields (Resigned and Replaced by	4	Route 2	May 1954	January 1957
A. B. Dillie	4	Pine Ridge Road	January 1955	January 1959
G. R. Hightower	5	Stanton	May 1954	January 1955

*
* *
*

CITY OF NATCHEZ

D. G. McLaurin, Superintendent

MEMBER	Address	Date Elected	Date Expires
C. C. Eyrich	Eola Hotel	January 1950	March 1955
Tom L. Ketchings	Natchez	January 1951	March 1956
R. Brent Forman	City Bank Building	January 1952	March 1957
Mrs. Grace Gallagher	108 Arlington Ave.	January 1953	March 1958
Dr. E. E. Benoist	Natchez	January 1954	March 1959

FOREWORD

This study was undertaken at the request of the Board of Education of Adams County, the Board of Education of the Natchez Separate School District and their respective school superintendents, Mr. W. A. Sojourner and Mr. D. G. McLaurin. It is made in keeping with the law passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1953 which requires that a survey be made before school districts are reconstituted.

In making this study, full consideration has been given to the problems involved in both the city and county and to their relationship with each other. Its coverage is that of the entire county. The report is based on the criteria which was set up by the Educational Finance Commission and the new school laws.

The recommendations are made in light of the changes taking place in population and in the economy of the area according to present trends. They are also made to fit the criteria as set up by the Educational Finance Commission and to fit the needs of the children.

Ralph S. Owings, Head
Department of Educational
Administration

Raymond M. Ainsley, Director
Educational Research

March, 1955

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The survey staff has had the friendly cooperation of the boards of education and their staffs. Superintendent D. G. McLaurin of the Natchez City Schools and Superintendent W. A. Sojourner of the Adams County Schools have been most cooperative and have made available all information possible. The data available in the administrative offices has been well recorded and unusually comprehensive in nature.

The work rendered by the graduate students, John Carter, Gerald Downs, Lamar Gibson, Lois Gibson, William Mullineaux, William Purvis and by Dr. Carl McQuagge is acknowledged.

Data and counsel received from Mr. T. H. Naylor and the Mississippi State Department of Education was most valuable.

To staff wishes to acknowledge the assistance, guidance and direction of Dr. Stanton Leggett of Englehardt, Englehardt, and Leggett, Educational Consultants, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

R. S. O.

R. M. A.

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CHAPTER I
NATCHEZ AND ADAMS COUNTY

The Communities

Natchez and Adams County are located on the Mississippi River in the southwestern part of the state. Natchez is the only city or town of any size in the county, and it is located in the extreme western part of the county. It is the main trade center and the roads radiate out of Natchez into the county in a fan pattern.

During the last two decades Natchez has had a rather rapid population growth and now ranks seventh among the state's cities. It also ranks as the third fastest growing city in the state. The county exclusive of Natchez had a 20.3 percent decline in population from 1940 to 1950. The population growth pattern in recent years has been one of a rapidly growing city and a declining rural population.

The economy of the community has been undergoing two rather distinct changes since World War I. First, there has been a marked growth from an agricultural economy toward an industrial and commercial economy. Second, there has been a definite trend toward fewer farms with larger acreage in each farm. Stock farming now parallels cotton farming in importance.

The city of Natchez is today a mixture of modern America and the Old South. The influences of French, Spanish and English culture are still a part of the city itself, and

buildings of modern architecture are interspersed among the buildings of the days-gone-by. Natchez became a city of culture and wealth during the steamboat era. Fabulous fortunes were made and planters spent their money building distinctive homes and accumulating libraries and art collections. The freeing of the slaves destroyed the plantation system and many of the fortunes. The people have preserved in a measure that way of life by converting the antebellum homes into museums and show places.

The story of Natchez is that of a frontier town. It was once known as a gateway to the west and a town that absorbed the best and the worst of Mississippi River pioneer days--a town of the raw and the polished, the crude and the elegant. This still has a tendency to prevail to some extent. It seems important also to make mention of the wealth, the rich background and the intelligence of the Natchez negro leaders that have made Natchez a center of negro culture in the state. The negroes in the main have their own physicians, lawyers, and trade almost exclusively at stores owned by negroes themselves. Thus, there has grown up in Natchez a comparatively wealthy business and professional class of negroes. The city is also unusual in that the negro business and residential districts are not well defined but are scattered throughout other areas of the city.

How The People Earn A Living

The industrial and commercial development of Adams County center around the natural resources of this and the surrounding

counties. The one outstanding exception to this is the production of automobile tires. A number of manufacturing plants have been established that depend upon the agricultural and forestry products as the source of their raw materials. Many people in the county and city have become allied with the production of oil and gas, but the production of oil and gas is still secondary to the manufactured products.

The four major areas of employment in the order of their importance are: (1) Manufacturing, (2) Agriculture, (3) Construction, and (4) Mining. Of the 12,497 employed persons, 9,563 are private wage and salary workers. The self-employed workers number 1,839, and government workers number 765. According to the 1950 census the largest occupational groups in order of size were:

- (1) operatives and kindred workers
- (2) craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
- (3) non-farm laborers
- (4) private household workers
- (5) other service workers
- (6) non-farm managers
- (7) officials and proprietors

The data clearly indicates that a sizable majority of the working people are wage earners and that the bulk of the wage earners belong to the semi-skilled and unskilled classifications. It must be kept in mind that Adams County's per capita income is among the highest in the state, and in 1947 was 71.3 percent of the national per capita income, while the state average was 51.2 percent of the national average for the same year.

History

Other than Biloxi, Natchez is the oldest city in Mississippi, and Adams County is the oldest county. The county and city have enjoyed a long and varied history, rich in the traditions of the Old South. Due to the fertile soil of the area, the growing of cotton and the plantation system quickly developed as the leading way of life. The plantation system formed the basis of the economy for the county and city for many years. In connection with the plantation system Natchez and Adams County experienced considerable commercial and some industrial development during the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1840, the city was destroyed by a severe tornado and was built back slowly because it was in the throes of a depression at the time. As a result of the depression and the tornado, commerce declined, industries failed, and cotton planting again became the most profitable business. This, combined with the Civil War, struck a final blow to the Old Time prosperity of Natchez and Adams County. Even though Natchez lost its commercial and industrial prestige it continued to be valued as a place of residence, and in the years following the Civil War she found herself left with only her ante-bellum mansions as symbols of her aristocratic and romantic past. These homes and the traditional southern way of life are still a part of Natchez and Adams County.

In recent years, Adams County and Natchez have experienced rapid population growth and industrial development and today

they are among the leading industrial centers of the state. Consequently, modern Natchez exemplifies many hopes and achievements of the New South, as well as reflecting much of the Old South.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

A study of the population of Adams County and the city of Natchez is imperative whenever the problem of schools is under consideration. The required number and location of schools can be decided only after learning where boys and girls live. The 1950 federal census gives the population of Adams County as 32,256. Of this number, 22,740 are within the corporate limits of the city of Natchez thus leaving 9,516 people outside of the city. Said another way, 70 percent of the population of Adams County is urban. In the decade 1940 to 1950, the population of Adams County increased 18.4 percent while the city of Natchez increased 48.7 percent. This points up the fact that Adams County is one of the growing counties in population in the state since during this same period the state as a whole lost population.

A study of Table I indicates that the city of Natchez is growing at the expense of the county. The relative number of people living in the town and living in the rural area has practically reversed itself in the past fifty years. The population of the county increased a little over five thousand or 18.4 percent from 1940 to 1950. The white population increased roughly six thousand while the negro population increased approximately eight hundred. While the city of Natchez

TABLE I
POPULATION OF ADAMS COUNTY

YEAR	COUNTY	NATCHEZ	OUTSIDE OF NATCHEZ
1900	30,111	12,210	17,901
1910	25,265	11,791	13,474
1920	22,183	12,608	9,575
1930	23,564	13,422	10,142
1940	27,238	15,296	11,942
1950	32,247	22,740	9,507

was increasing approximately seventy-five hundred, roughly 50 percent, the county outside Natchez decreased approximately twenty-five hundred, or 20 percent, which indicates that there is a converging of the population of Adams County within the city limits of Natchez. A more recent observation, since the census, would also indicate that the growing population of Adams County would be found within the city and in the area immediately adjacent to the city.

Table II presents the breakdown of population for the county by races. It is interesting to note that in 1900 the population of the county was 30,111, of which 23,670 were negroes; in 1950 the population for the county was 32,247, of which 16,094 were negroes. There is a definite trend in Adams County toward an increase in the percentage of the white population.

This movement among the population from rural to more concentrated living, plus the increase in percentage of whites

TABLE II
POPULATION OF ADAMS COUNTY (WHITE AND NEGROES)

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
1900	6,441	23,670	30,111
1910	6,354	18,911	25,265
1920	6,934	15,249	22,183
1930	8,135	15,429	23,564
1940	10,347	16,891	27,238
1950	16,153	16,094	32,247

with decrease in percentage of negroes indicates the changing pattern in school population and points up the necessity for school reorganization with these changes in mind.

The population outside of Natchez has continued to decrease each decade for the past fifty years except for one period. The facts presented by Table III show a decline of 50 percent in negro population for the past forty years. Where the percentage of negroes was 90.6 percent in 1910 it has dropped to 64.6 percent in 1950. If conditions continue as at present, this will show further decline by 1960.

Natchez

It is impossible to separate Natchez from Adams County when one is considering the population and what is taking place in Adams County.

A look at Table IV shows the growth of Natchez in the past fifty years by decades and also points out the changing complexion of the population percentagewise. The white population

TABLE III

POPULATION OUTSIDE NATCHEZ BY RACES

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	PERCENT WHITE
1900	17,901	-	-	-
1910	13,474	1,263	12,211	9.4
1920	9,575	1,127	8,448	11.5
1930	10,142	1,872	8,270	18.4
1940	11,942	3,052	8,890	25.6
1950	9,507	3,371	6,136	35.4

of Natchez has changed from 43 percent in 1910 to 56 percent in 1950. In forty years the percentage of negro population of Natchez dropped from 57 percent to 44 percent.

TABLE IV

NATCHEZ

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	PERCENT WHITE
1900	12,210	-	-	-
1910	11,791	5,091	6,700	43
1920	12,608	5,807	6,801	46
1930	13,422	6,263	7,159	46
1940	15,296	7,295	8,001	47
1950	22,740	12,782	9,958	56

Table V presents the population by Beats. Beat 1, of which Natchez is a part, has increased in the past decade from 8,549 to 12,774. Beat 2 has decreased from 1,276 to 1,062. The population in Beat 3 increased 201. Beat 4 has

increased 460. Beat 5 increased 616 in the ten years. Beats 1 and 4 include parts of the city of Natchez.

TABLE V
POPULATION OF ADAMS COUNTY BY BEATS

YEAR	BEAT 1	BEAT 2	BEAT 3	BEAT 4	BEAT 5	TOTAL
1940	8,549	1,276	1,539	13,556	2,318	27,238
1950	12,774	1,062	1,740	14,016	2,934	32,256

Adams County

The 1950 census shows that Adams County had 70.5 percent urban, 15.2 percent rural non-farm and only 14.3 percent of people listed as rural farm; whereas, the total rural population of Adams County has dropped from 17,901 in 1900, to 9,516 in 1950. In the past decade there was a loss of 20.3 percent. Of the 9,516 people in the county outside of the city of Natchez, 15.2 percent are rural non-farm. Only 14.3 percent are rural farm. This percentage continues to drop due to the type of use to which the land is being put. Farmers in Adams County are getting away from row cropping, going to cattle or tree farming. This requires fewer people.

It is significant to note that the percentage of urban population in Adams County has changed approximately 10 percent in the last fifty years. In 1900, 40.5 percent of the people were classified as urban. In 1950, 70.5 percent are urban. It is significant, however, to note that in the past ten years there has been an increase of 14.3 percent. The growing

percentage of urban population shows that the people of the county are moving towards the city and into the city.

Mississippi is not a heavily populated state for its size. Population per square mile is 46. However, Adams County almost doubles this having 72 per square mile, so that, as compared to the state, it is very thickly populated.

Birth Rate

To determine what will happen populationwise in a county, it is essential to make a study of the live births. Table VI, which shows the births by races in the county as well as city, gives an indication of what the load will be as far as education is concerned. In 1944 there were 713 live births in Adams County, in 1953 there were 1196. Of the total 1196 in 1953, 600 were white. This is the first time in the past ten years that there have been more white than negro births in Adams County.

The birth rate in this country has passed the four million mark, and there is every indication that this high birth rate will continue, thus constantly increasing the load for education. Simply adding the number of births in the last six years will give an index of what to expect in the next few years. It is evident from the birth statistics that the load will double in the next few years in the city of Natchez. The load in the county will remain fairly static, but in the city an increased number of children will be found. This indicates a need for careful planning to house this increasingly large number of children. Furthermore, while now there is adequate space in

TABLE VI
LIVE BIRTHS

YEAR	NATCHEZ			OTHER THAN NATCHEZ			ADAMS COUNTY		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
1944	222	220	442	50	221	271	272	441	713
1945	227	182	409	35	214	249	262	396	658
1946	320	242	562	37	194	231	357	436	793
1947	357	280	637	31	200	231	388	480	868
1948	362	342	704	27	146	173	389	488	877
1949	339	361	700	41	204	245	380	565	945
1950	458	445	903	50	152	202	508	597	1105
1951	504	517	1021	68	104	172	572	621	1193
1952	495	527	1022	92	107	199	587	634	1221
1953	460	393	853	140	203	343	600	596	1196

the secondary schools, in a short time, as the load from the increased birth rate moves upward through the grades, the space and facilities there will be insufficient.

If all the children born in the past six years attend school, there will be over sixty-five hundred children in the first six grades in the schools of Natchez and Adams County. Of this sixty-five hundred children, three thousand are white. If all the white children born the past six years in the area other than Natchez would attend school, there would be only 418 children in the first six grades. There would be 3501 negro children if all born in the past six years attend school. Of this number, 2585 will live in Natchez. It is recognized that all of these children will not attend school and that some of these will attend private and parochial schools, but it is obvious that there is a substantial increase in the number of school children for whom space must be provided in the next five or six years. Apparently, this will continue to be the trend if conditions remain as they are in Adams County.

CHAPTER III

ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

This chapter will be devoted to a study of the enrollment and average daily attendance of the Natchez and Adams County public schools for both races from 1944-45 to 1954-55. Some attention will be devoted to the enrollment of the Catholic schools. The distribution of the pupils will be noted as to their home location, and estimates will be made of enrollments through 1968-69.

Enrollment In The White Schools

Table VII shows the enrollment in the white schools of Adams County for the period 1944-45 to 1954-55. There is an increased enrollment from 314 to 844 in this eleven year period. This is an increase of 169 percent. The greatest growth took place between the academic years 1950-51 and 1951-52, increasing from an enrollment of 631 to one of 806, an increase of 31 percent. In the overall period there was a decreased enrollment in only one year, between 1946-47 and 1947-48. This decrease was very insignificant, from 340 to 316.

While Table VII shows the enrollment in the Adams County schools for white children, it does not show the potential enrollment, assuming that all Adams County children attending school should be enrolled in Adams County schools. At the end of the third school month there were 573 white children from

TABLE VII

WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	48	50	44	36	36	28	29	13	12	10	5	3	314
1945-46	55	51	40	42	37	28	27	25	11	12	9	5	342
1946-47	54	47	47	36	46	27	20	24	15	11	7	6	340
1947-48	48	31	38	42	28	41	24	19	19	11	12	3	316
1948-49	49	41	30	40	27	26	39	22	15	13	8	16	326
1949-50	66	65	51	38	49	37	20	32	18	13	11	7	407
1950-51	59	75	64	51	46	44	40	17	31	19	12	12	470
1951-52	77	77	76	68	82	52	59	47	31	32	22	15	638
1952-53	115	93	85	94	78	91	67	49	45	24	40	21	802
1953-54	139	93	84	84	77	82	84	60	44	35	23	34	839
1954-55	120	129	85	66	81	73	78	83	42	39	31	17	844

Adams County enrolled in the Natchez schools, 329 in grades 1 to 6, and 244 in grades 7 to 12.

The enrollment in the white schools of Natchez, 1944-45 to 1954-55, is shown in Table VIII. In this eleven year period the total enrollment of the Natchez schools for white children increased from 1,747 to 2,774, an increase of 31 percent. There were two years in this period which showed a decrease over the preceding ones, 1945-46 and 1954-55. The decrease between the year 1944-45 and the year 1945-46 was slight, only 15 students. The drop in the enrollment between the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 amounted to 126 pupils.

Some attention should be given to the consideration of enrollments in the Catholic Parochial schools in Natchez shown in Table IX. The Cathedral School enrolls students from both the city of Natchez and Adams County. Examination of this Table will indicate that the enrollment has increased from 338 in 1944-45 to 560 in 1954-55. The peak was reached in 1953-54 with 580 pupils. The enrollment for this last six years averages 536. It has varied very little in the last four years, averaging 548 per year.

Enrollment In The Negro Schools

Enrollment in the negro schools of Adams County from 1944-45 to 1954-55 is shown in Table X. The enrollment pattern in the Adams County schools for negroes is running contrary to that of the nation in that it is decreasing instead of increasing. It decreased from a total enrollment of 1,736 pupils in 1944-45 to 1,368 pupils in 1954-55. This

TABLE VIII

WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	242	184	185	153	129	134	152	124	133	119	96	96	1747
1945-43	237	200	161	185	139	101	140	130	108	125	99	107	1732
1946-47	258	208	182	148	178	131	126	116	130	97	107	89	1770
1947-48	261	252	181	187	144	160	123	116	114	106	87	84	1815
1948-49	226	254	234	191	189	141	158	124	122	103	101	89	1932
1949-50	320	240	272	271	224	199	164	161	146	108	112	110	2327
1950-51	334	300	247	292	273	213	227	153	155	146	109	105	2554
1951-52	326	310	319	236	286	272	212	208	164	136	136	99	2704
1952-53	349	287	285	297	232	268	254	197	197	158	129	123	2776
1953-54	425	316	282	263	276	224	244	232	183	187	140	128	2900
1954-55	325	388	282	254	249	218	189	208	213	159	170	119	2774

TABLE IX
 ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
 CATHEDRAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN
 1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	35	33	37	33	41	31	27	21	21	20	24	13	338
1945-46	43	34	30	37	33	34	37	27	21	23	18	23	360
1946-47	44	42	41	31	40	31	42	34	19	20	18	19	379
1947-48	55	32	45	46	41	35	38	40	23	19	12	20	406
1948-49	52	47	36	49	50	42	32	33	30	23	19	10	423
1949-50	60	56	45	40	56	46	40	33	33	25	23	19	476
1950-51	67	56	47	43	55	47	43	31	30	33	22	25	499
1951-52	67	64	60	50	53	51	46	40	35	27	31	21	545
1952-53	72	51	62	59	54	45	49	48	39	26	23	28	556
1953-54	85	65	53	65	56	45	40	45	41	36	25	24	580
1954-55	71	71	54	52	62	54	40	34	29	37	32	24	560

TABLE X
 NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	601	245	239	214	162	113	97	65					1736
1945-46	663	238	276	235	170	137	95	59					1873
1946-47	573	194	238	180	151	111	77	56					1560
1947-48	577	212	214	182	191	127	107	64					1674
1948-49	579	206	222	184	162	168	95	75					1691
1949-50	581	210	187	212	168	135	122	69					1684
1950-51	602	227	217	195	182	128	99	89					1729
1951-52	547	190	215	169	179	144	92	74					1610
1952-53	452	189	184	195	151	147	112	66					1496
1953-54	334	257	172	158	181	140	132	88					1462
1954-55	305	153	235	154	151	147	131	92					1368

Adams County negro pupils, grades 9 to 12, attend Natchez schools.

represents a decrease of 21 percent, The peak in enrollment for the negro schools of Adams County was reached in 1945-46, with an enrollment of 1,873 pupils. There has been a constant decrease in negro enrollment in Adams County schools since 1950-51. This is due very probably to two factors: the decrease in negro population in Adams County and the increase in the number of negro pupils attending the Natchez city schools.

Adams County maintains no high schools for negro pupils. The negro pupils attend the Natchez city schools. At the end of the third month 1954-55, there were 179 negro pupils from Adams County enrolled in the Natchez schools, grades 9 to 12. Of these there were 87 in the 9th grade and 25 in the 12th grade. There were also 136 enrolled in grades 1 to 6. There was a total of 315 negro pupils from Adams County, grades 1 to 12, enrolled in the Natchez city schools.

While the enrollment in the negro schools in Adams County has been decreasing, the enrollment of negroes in the city schools of Natchez has been increasing as shown in Table XI. Between 1944-45 and 1954-55 the enrollment of negroes in the city schools of Natchez has increased from 963 to 2,014, an increase of 109 percent. Since 1948, the increase has been constant. Judging from the increasing negro population in Natchez, the negro school enrollment will continue to grow.

Consideration should be given to the enrollment in the Catholic Parochial school for negroes from 1944-45 to 1954-55. This information is furnished in Table XII. There is very

TABLE XI

NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	136	86	85	87	102	72	65	81	112	62	38	37	963
1945-46	127	82	95	97	83	107	76	60	104	88	55	28	1002
1946-47	199	95	113	107	97	95	93	77	74	81	71	44	1146
1947-48	120	101	115	122	87	90	88	91	77	68	69	62	1090
1948-49	148	137	115	120	110	87	93	82	102	61	53	65	1173
1949-50	135	367	129	101	116	95	77	91	105	94	62	52	1424
1950-51	169	153	169	129	112	107	90	73	105	81	73	63	1324
1951-52	194	209	158	191	133	135	103	105	108	95	57	61	1549
1952-53	182	214	216	171	174	128	132	101	127	91	80	54	1670
1953-54	251	203	201	209	175	158	132	125	147	108	69	68	1846
1954-55	278	235	190	202	195	160	180	123	179	121	87	64	2014

TABLE XII
 ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
 IN ST. CATHERINE CATHOLIC SCHOOL FOR NEGRO CHILDREN
 1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	60	68	56	62	57	56	43	32	51	30	20	28	563
1945-46	63	70	54	65	60	58	45	35	54	26	16	25	571
1946-47	65	75	56	70	63	55	32	36	51	22	39	12	576
1947-48	84	68	68	68	60	57	42	23	49	41	20	34	614
1948-49	79	80	60	80	52	52	60	46	53	37	32	13	644
1949-50	89	85	78	63	75	59	69	51	52	45	25	26	717
1950-51	75	79	61	58	45	56	45	60	54	42	32	29	636
1951-52	56	58	58	57	43	47	40	35	56	30	31	23	534
1952-53	54	52	54	53	50	44	40	36	32	33	25	31	504
1953-54	64	58	50	52	47	44	38	36	38	28	32	24	521
1954-55	66	63	55	45	48	43	39	35	29	30	27	25	505

little difference between the enrollment in 1944-45 and that of 1954-55. The enrollment in the initial year was 563 and in the latter year 505. However, the enrollment reached a peak of 717 in 1949-50. For the last four years there has been an average enrollment of 513. The enrollment for these four years has been very constant.

Enrollment In The Individual White Schools

The enrollment of the individual white schools of Adams County from 1944-45 to 1954-55 is shown in Table XIII. There are three white schools in Adams County. Two of these, Kingston Consolidated and Pine Ridge Consolidated, enroll relatively few students. Kingston Consolidated beginning in 1944-45 enrolled only 49 students. The top enrollment during this period was 61, and the current enrollment is 42. The Pine Ridge Consolidated School had enrolled 41 students at the end of the second month in 1944-45. It reached a low in 1947-48 of 30 pupils. Since 1947-48 the enrollment has increased to 114 pupils. However, neither the enrollment of Kingston Consolidated nor Pine Ridge Consolidated will provide the average daily attendance required for maintaining an elementary school as set up by the Mississippi Educational Finance Commission. Washington Consolidated School has increased from an enrollment of 224 in 1944-45 to an enrollment of 688 in 1954-55. Beginning in 1951-52 the enrollment of this school increased considerably and has continued to increase through 1954-55. Apparently the enrollment of the Washington Consolidated School

TABLE XIII

ENROLLMENT IN INDIVIDUAL WHITE SCHOOLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 To 1954-55

SCHOOL	1944 1945	1945 1946	1946 1947	1947 1948	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955
Kingston Consolidated	49	61	58	58	39	43	46	47	46	56	42
Pine Ridge Consolidated	41	35	39	30	36	50	70	90	87	106	114
Washington Consolidated	224	246	243	228	251	314	354	501	669	677	688
TOTAL	314	342	340	316	226	407	470	638	802	839	844

will show continued increases due to the new housing developments, particularly on Morganton Road.

Enrollment of the individual Natchez schools by grades from 1944-45 to 1954-55 is not made a part of this study in as much as it will not have any significance. Natchez does not have hard and fast lines between school districts but rather the lines are established from year to year by grades rather than by schools. The children in the third grade living on a given street may attend school at one building while the children in the fourth grade living on the same street may attend school in another building. This procedure may be changed from year to year depending on the load for the different grades in the various buildings.

Enrollment In The Individual Negro Schools

The enrollment of the negro schools of Adams County from 1944-45 to 1954-55 is shown in Table XIV. The enrollment of each of the 31 Adams County negro schools has decreased in this period with the exception of Clermont, Deer Park, Poplar Grove and Tate. Holden Lane, Mantau, Washington, and Wickland have been consolidated with other schools. The Central Elementary School is a newly consolidated negro school which began operation in the year 1952-53.

It is impracticable to include data on the enrollment in the individual negro schools of Natchez from 1944-45 to 1954-55, since the district lines have been very flexible from year to year.

TABLE XIV
 ENROLLMENT INDIVIDUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 to 1954-55

SCHOOLS	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Antioch	46	-	38	33	21	27	31	35	31	28	21
Brandon Hall	74	76	74	72	70	75	71	62	48	-	-
Carthage	45	41	34	32	33	42	38	21	20	19	11
Central Elementary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215	297
Clermont	30	26	35	33	38	38	53	68	68	64	64
Cloverdale	79	61	60	64	73	64	64	60	54	56	28
Craig	28	35	36	36	27	28	30	24	17	16	14
Deer Park	70	80	131	103	96	115	113	129	131	150	134
Duck Pond	34	43	39	35	38	35	38	47	41	27	--
Grove	40	34	33	34	42	41	40	43	42	44	48
Hedges	25	52	51	42	25	31	36	23	12	26	23
Hoggatt	37	43	45	38	44	24	20	20	19	21	16
Hunters Point	29	41	32	27	37	23	24	27	20	--	--
Hutchins	52	47	29	20	21	12	21	16	10	13	12
Holden Lane	92	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kingston	94	84	90	79	86	84	103	93	90	76	81
Leesdale	18	28	23	--	--	8	17	17	13	--	--
Linwood	54	53	41	35	29	28	43	42	43	42	45
Milford	87	87	87	75	75	75	75	50	53	55	48
Morgantown	34	30	32	14	16	23	20	--	--	--	--

TABLE XIV

Continued

SCHOOLS	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Oakland	69	34	39	40	47	52	45	43	46	38	31
Overton	89	82	76	61	63	68	49	46	54	43	38
Palestine	19	20	25	23	29	33	39	38	44	--	--
Pine Mount	92	83	74	67	56	51	61	50	50	55	54
Poplar Grove	28	26	32	42	44	48	43	55	53	54	50
Providence	76	93	59	58	52	55	64	53	64	54	29
Robin Bayou	40	45	50	50	56	41	42	40	26	25	21
Roseland	47	57	55	55	59	48	54	47	41	42	24
Rowandale	71	86	66	49	45	45	40	40	35	35	29
Sandy Creek	21	23	24	24	19	17	17	20	16	22	18
St. Marks	32	26	20	20	20	20	16	24	17	16	8
Tate	16	17	17	18	28	31	24	22	24	42	31
Washington	111	115	112	138	122	123	105	106	88	--	--
Wickland	59	52	61	57	56	50	48	53	50	--	--
Wilderness	53	49	46	40	31	32	28	24	17	27	25
Painters	--	128	130	131	115	112	117	118	109	114	121
Mantau	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kienstra	--	--	--	--	26	--	16	--	25	33	31
Ivanhoe	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	18	16	13	14
Southwood Lodge	--	--	--	--	--	30	23	20	15	19	17

Enrollment Individual White Schools, 1953-54

The enrollment for the white schools of Adams County for the academic year 1953-54 is shown on Table XV. Of the three schools, Washington Consolidated is the only one which has an enrollment that would provide more than 30 pupils in average daily attendance per grade.

Table XVI shows the enrollment by grades in the individual white schools of Natchez for the school year 1953-54. From an examination of the enrollments in the different white schools of Natchez for the year 1953-54, one can establish the fact that each of these schools will be able to meet the criteria of the Educational Finance Commission, that is, 30 pupils in average daily attendance for each grade in each school.

Enrollment Individual Negro Schools, 1953-54

The enrollment for the 31 negro schools of Adams County for the year 1953-54 is shown in Table XVII. Central Elementary with an enrollment of 215 is the only school which will be able to provide the required average daily attendance of 30 pupils.

A study of Table XVIII will establish the fact that Natchez operated three schools for negroes during the academic year 1953-54, two elementary and one grades 4 to 12. The enrollment in each of these schools will more than provide 30 pupils in average daily attendance per grade.

Average Daily Attendance - White Schools, 1944-45 to 1954-55

The average daily attendance for Adams County white schools from 1944-45 to 1954-55 is shown in Table XIX. The

TABLE XV
 ENROLLMENT BY GRADES, INDIVIDUAL WHITE SCHOOLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1953-54

SCHOOL	GRADES													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Washington Consolidated	103	78	68	61	61	61	432	64	45	44	35	23	34	245
Pine Ridge Consolidated	23	11	13	14	10	14	85	10	11	--	--	--	--	21
Kingston Consolidated	13	4	3	9	6	7	42	10	4	--	--	--	--	14
TOTAL	139	93	84	84	77	82	559	84	60	44	35	23	34	280

TABLE XVI

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES, INDIVIDUAL WHITE SCHOOLS
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1953-54

SCHOOL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Carpenter #1	120	63	62	73	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397
Carpenter #2	87	87	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
Institute	56	50	50	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
Braden School	-	-	-	58	110	133	166	169	-	-	-	-	636
Montebello	122	81	79	81	64	57	65	46	-	-	-	-	595
Natchez High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	176	125	123	592
TOTAL	385	281	259	240	253	190	231	215	168	176	125	123	2646

TABLE XVII

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES, INDIVIDUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1953-54

SCHOOL	GRADES								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Antioch	6	8	4	3	3	-	3	1	28
Carthage	2	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	18
Central Elem.	52	41	21	25	29	29	16	2	215
Clermont	19	9	9	2	11	5	7	2	64
Cloverdale	5	6	4	5	10	7	4	5	46
Craig	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	16
Deer Park	15	30	28	15	19	21	15	7	150
Duck Pond	8	-	4	5	3	2	1	4	27
Grove	13	4	8	3	8	2	5	1	44
Hedges	-	9	8	-	2	2	1	4	25
Hoggatt	4	3	4	2	5	-	1	2	21
Mutchins	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	-	13
Ivanhoe	6	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	13
Kienstra	14	7	1	6	2	1	1	1	33
Kingston	16	9	10	12	5	7	10	7	76
Linwood	13	8	-	3	6	3	2	7	42
Milford	12	2	6	9	9	4	5	8	55
Oakland	5	10	2	7	5	2	3	4	38
Overton	7	3	11	5	8	-	3	6	43
Painters	13	47	11	7	9	13	9	5	114
Pine Mount	12	7	7	10	5	5	6	3	55
Poplar Grove	16	7	7	4	6	6	5	3	54
Providence	27	7	3	5	5	4	2	1	54
Robin Bayou	9	2	4	1	5	1	2	1	25
Roseland	13	5	3	5	6	3	3	4	42
Rowandale	2	7	3	5	5	4	6	3	35
Sandy Creek	6	3	1	4	1	3	2	2	22
Southwood Lodge	4	3	3	4	3	-	2	-	19
St. Marks	5	5	2	1	2	-	1	-	16
Tate	13	5	5	3	3	7	5	5	46
Wilderness	12	4	-	4	2	2	2	1	27

TABLE XVIII
 ENROLLMENT BY GRADES, INDIVIDUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1953-54

SCHOOL	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Prince Street	127	101	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339
Brumfield	112	98	85	109	87	56	58	-	-	-	-	-	605
Sadie V. Thompson	-	-	-	107	72	94	66	112	128	100	64	65	808
TOTAL	239	199	196	216	159	150	124	112	128	100	64	65	1752

TABLE XIX

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES, WHITE SCHOOLS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	32	33	29	28	25	22	20	8	11	7	5	3	223
1945-56	35	37	32	32	27	25	23	19	10	10	8	5	263
1946-47	38	36	37	29	41	23	18	19	13	9	5	5	273
1947-48	40	29	35	35	26	37	20	17	16	10	12	3	290
1948-49	49	40	33	36	27	22	36	19	14	13	8	15	312
1949-50	57	53	47	35	43	31	16	29	17	12	10	7	357
1950-51	52	59	56	45	44	44	36	15	30	19	11	11	422
1951-52	60	66	69	67	68	58	58	39	24	39	20	14	582
1952-53	81	71	71	72	70	86	56	45	39	21	36	17	665
1953-54	114	72	68	70	73	68	76	50	41	27	19	29	707
1954-55	113	125	80	63	78	70	75	81	40	37	30	15	807

increase in average daily attendance in these schools is even more pronounced than the increase in the school enrollment. There has been an increase from 223 in 1944-45 to 807 in 1954-55. In fact, there is no year between those dates in which there has been a decrease in average daily attendance. The increase in average daily attendance for the eleven year period is 262 percent as compared to an increase in school enrollment of only 169 percent.

According to Table XX the average daily attendance of white pupils in the Natchez city schools has increased constantly each year between 1944-45 and 1954-55. The average daily attendance for the first year of the eleven year period was 1,358 as compared to 2,599 the last year of the period. This represents an increase of 98 percent. It is interesting to note that the decrease in enrollment between 1952-53 and 1953-54 is not reflected in the average daily attendance.

Average Daily Attendance - Negro Schools, 1944-45 to 1954-55

The average daily attendance of negro pupils in the Adams County schools has decreased from 1,453 in 1944-45 to 1,227 in 1954-55 as can be noted in Table XXI. This is a decrease of 16 percent as compared to a decrease of 21 percent in enrollment for the same period. Generally, the average daily attendance follows the same pattern as enrollment except that the average daily attendance has been decreasing each year since 1945-56 while the year 1950-51 was the high year in enrollment for the negro schools of Adams County.

TABLE XX

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES, WHITE SCHOOLS
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	173	133	132	121	96	110	118	107	108	94	80	86	1358
1945-46	180	141	132	150	120	88	118	110	97	102	82	92	1412
1946-47	211	166	148	136	152	114	111	103	112	84	89	83	1515
1947-48	205	207	150	166	122	139	102	104	107	95	77	78	1509
1948-49	167	207	198	154	165	120	137	109	106	98	89	82	1632
1949-50	260	182	223	211	177	167	137	141	120	103	100	99	1920
1950-51	238	254	204	242	227	178	192	136	135	124	94	92	2116
1951-52	246	251	263	195	237	233	181	180	139	118	118	86	2247
1952-53	277	234	255	255	195	223	220	175	174	135	113	110	2366
1953-54	350	260	240	227	237	189	215	203	160	166	119	115	2481
1954-55	330	338	257	232	237	211	181	201	198	150	156	108	2599

TABLE XXI

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES, NEGRO SCHOOLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 to 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	505	200	198	174	126	113	81	56	-	-	-	-	1453
1945-46	544	191	211	174	142	98	74	44	-	-	-	-	1480
1946-47	544	193	198	175	142	107	66	54	-	-	-	-	1479
1947-48	477	161	183	158	158	104	89	58	-	-	-	-	1388
1948-49	458	180	173	154	140	121	79	68	-	-	-	-	1373
1949-50	505	181	166	179	138	114	101	58	-	-	-	-	1442
1950-51	480	176	165	155	146	103	76	69	-	-	-	-	1370
1951-52	474	171	180	127	163	123	77	64	-	-	-	-	1379
1952-53	385	169	157	173	130	126	96	55	-	-	-	-	1291
1953-54	300	219	143	138	153	120	104	64	-	-	-	-	1241
1954-55	275	139	212	136	139	132	114	80	-	-	-	-	1227

Negro pupils, grades 9 to 12, attend Natchez city schools.

Table XXII shows the average daily attendance for the negro schools of Natchez from 1944-45 to 1954-55. In this period the average daily attendance increased from 793 in the first year to 1,814 the last year, an increase of 129 percent. This is a constant increase year by year. The decrease in enrollment between 1949-50 and 1950-51 was not reflected in the average daily attendance for that year.

Average Daily Attendance, Individual White Schools, 1944-45 to 1954-55

The average daily attendance of individual schools of Adams County for the eleven year period 1944-45 to 1954-55 is shown in Table XXIII. It is clear from this Table that Kingston had an average daily attendance of less than 40 for this period, while Pine Ridge Consolidated had an average daily attendance of approximately 60. The average daily attendance of Kingston has been fairly static and that at Pine Ridge Consolidated has increased slightly in the last four years. The increase in average daily attendance at Washington Consolidated School is quite pronounced, from 157 in 1944-45 to 649 in 1954-55.

The average daily attendance for the individual white city schools of Natchez is not reported due to the flexibility of the school district lines from year to year as has been pointed out in relation to enrollments.

Average Daily Attendance, Individual Negro Schools, 1944-45 to 1954-55

The average daily attendance for the individual negro schools of Adams County for the years 1944-45 to 1954-55 is

TABLE XXII

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES, NEGRO SCHOOLS
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
1944-45 To 1954-55

YEAR	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1944-45	103	61	85	69	84	59	56	64	92	53	34	33	793
1945-46	108	68	95	74	69	90	63	47	86	76	46	26	848
1946-47	167	83	113	93	82	80	85	-	59	70	63	40	935
1947-48	105	85	104	101	89	78	78	75	68	60	65	56	964
1948-49	129	117	88	106	95	72	96	61	89	53	49	58	1013
1949-50	119	149	112	92	102	79	69	76	87	75	58	46	1064
1950-51	154	132	153	112	102	83	77	56	94	61	69	59	1152
1951-52	164	191	137	161	116	112	90	84	98	80	53	53	1339
1952-53	166	192	189	150	153	108	120	87	110	70	69	47	1461
1953-54	222	187	178	199	145	139	116	116	120	95	62	60	1639
1954-55	253	217	171	186	178	142	140	110	166	112	81	58	1814

TABLE XXIII

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, INDIVIDUAL WHITE SCHOOLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 to 1954-55

SCHOOL	1944 A.D.A.	1945 A.D.A.	1946 A.D.A.	1947 A.D.A.	1948 A.D.A.	1949 A.D.A.	1950 A.D.A.	1951 A.D.A.	1952 A.D.A.	1953 A.D.A.	1954 A.D.A.
Kingston	37	51	48	46	39	35	40	47	45	46	40
Pine Ridge	29	35	30	27	34	48	65	81	79	101	112
Washington	157	246	192	207	235	274	317	454	541	560	649
TOTAL	223	342	270	280	308	357	422	582	665	707	801

shown in Table XXIV. The average daily attendance in each of these schools is relatively small compared to the standards set up by the Educational Finance Commission except for Central Elementary School, which began operation in 1953-54. Painters is the only school other than Central Elementary which has an average daily attendance of more than 100.

No attention is being given the average daily attendance in the individual schools of Natchez for the eleven year period under consideration because of the fluidity of the school district lines.

Average Daily Attendance, Individual White Schools, 1953-54

Table XXV shows the average daily attendance for each of the three Adams County schools for white children for the year 1953-54. Pine Ridge Consolidated and Kingston Consolidated serve grades 1 to 8. Washington Consolidated only serves grades 1 to 12. It can be readily noted that the Washington Consolidated School is the only school with an average daily attendance which justifies continuation under the criteria established by the Mississippi Educational Finance Commission.

As shown in Table XXVI the average daily attendance of the individual Natchez white schools for the year 1953-54 will justify their continuation under the criteria of the Educational Finance Commission.

Average Daily Attendance, Individual Negro Schools, 1953-54

The average daily attendance of the individual negro schools of Adams County is shown in Table XXVII for the 1953-54 session. Each of these schools serve grades 1 to 8. It is

TABLE XXIV
 AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, INDIVIDUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1944-45 To 1954-55

SCHOOL	1944 1945	1945 1946	1946 1947	1947 1948	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955
Antioch	22	-	22	17	14	27	31	35	26	24	21
Brandon Hall	62	62	65	61	58	64	53	50	38	-	-
Carthage	38	34	26	29	29	37	33	20	18	15	10
Central Elem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	276
Clermont	27	24	32	27	30	32	41	59	64	54	57
Cloverdale	73	51	54	56	57	57	49	60	49	37	19
Craig	23	33	32	31	22	22	23	24	17	14	12
Deer Park	60	66	107	93	82	103	98	106	117	107	957
Duck Pond	27	30	31	35	38	35	28	39	32	15	-
Grove	37	28	29	31	37	41	34	36	38	35	43
Hedges	21	42	37	38	30	30	32	22	10	21	19
Hoggatt	28	43	43	35	42	24	20	19	19	19	15
Hunters Point	27	41	29	26	30	22	21	19	15	-	-
Hutchins	32	30	18	9	11	7	10	12	5	10	12
Holden Lane	85	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston	75	64	67	63	72	82	95	90	83	67	77
Leesdale	14	20	19	-	-	8	17	17	13	-	-
Linwood	34	31	31	27	23	24	33	35	30	27	33
Milford	63	59	63	64	57	56	56	38	49	36	38
Norgantown	30	24	31	14	16	22	20	-	-	-	-

TABLE XXIV

Continued

SCHOOL	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Oakland	46	27	32	29	37	41	37	36	37	33	30
Overton	75	65	61	53	50	58	35	40	45	34	32
Palestine	12	16	23	23	26	30	32	33	34	-	-
Pine Mount	81	71	65	61	47	48	56	46	44	46	45
Poplar Grove	20	20	27	40	38	45	32	41	42	41	32
Providence	70	89	56	52	48	41	59	52	57	54	23
Robin Bayou	35	31	48	45	50	35	30	32	22	21	20
Roseland	36	42	48	43	46	37	38	46	31	34	20
Rowandale	49	61	43	41	46	38	30	35	32	29	23
Sandy Creek	15	23	20	19	14	11	12	16	12	19	13
St. Marks	25	21	12	14	13	12	13	23	15	13	8
Tate	12	12	14	16	24	27	21	20	20	36	25
Washington	96	102	93	119	105	109	81	98	80	-	-
Wickland	42	36	44	40	44	47	44	46	40	-	-
Wilderness	48	33	35	27	19	23	22	18	14	20	25
Painters	-	87	112	113	100	100	100	103	100	108	106
Mantau	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kienstra	-	-	-	-	23	-	16	-	21	24	25
Ivanhoe	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	12	16	11	14
Southwood Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	30	22	18	13	17	17
TOTAL	1440	1435	1485	1391	1378	1444	1389	1396	1298	1216	1185

TABLE XXV

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES, INDIVIDUAL WHITE SCHOOLS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1953-54

SCHOOL	GRADES													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Washington Consolidated	80	60	52	50	57	49	348	59	37	41	27	19	19	212
Pine Ridge Consolidated	23	9	14	13	10	14	83	9	9	-	-	-	-	18
Kingston Consolidated	11	3	2	7	6	5	34	8	4	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL	114	72	68	70	73	68	465	76	50	41	27	19	29	242

TABLE XXVI

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES, INDIVIDUAL WHITE SCHOOLS
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
1953-54

SCHOOL	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Carpenter #1	109	58	57	69	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366
Carpenter #2	79	80	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222
Institute	49	44	45	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
Braden	-	-	-	55	103	119	154	159	-	-	-	-	590
Montebello	114	76	65	77	61	55	62	44	-	-	-	-	564
Natchez High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559
TOTAL	351	258	240	226	237	174	216	203	160	166	118	115	2464

TABLE XXVII

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY GRADES
INDIVIDUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1953-54

SCHOOL	GRADES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Antioch	5	8	3	2	3	-	2	1
Carthage	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1
Central Elementary	27	37	19	24	26	26	14	2
Clermont	18	7	7	2	9	3	6	2
Cloverdale	3	4	3	5	8	7	3	4
Craig	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Deer Park	11	22	20	10	11	18	10	5
Duck Pond	6	-	2	3	2	-	-	2
Grove	11	3	6	2	6	2	4	1
Hedges	-	7	6	-	2	2	1	3
Hoggatt	4	3	4	2	4	-	-	2
Hutchins	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	-
Ivanhoe	5	-	-	1	4	1	-	-
Kienstra	10	5	1	5	1	1	1	-
Kingston	15	8	10	11	4	6	9	4
Linwood	11	5	-	3	4	1	1	2
Milford	8	2	4	6	6	3	3	4
Oakland	5	9	2	4	5	1	3	4
Overton	4	3	10	5	5	-	1	6
Painters	12	43	11	7	9	12	9	5
Pine Mount	8	6	6	9	4	4	6	3
Poplar Grove	12	5	5	4	4	5	4	2
Providence	27	7	3	5	5	4	2	1
Robin Bayou	8	2	3	1	4	1	2	1
Roseland	10	3	4	4	5	3	2	3
Rowandale	1	6	2	4	4	4	5	3
Sandy Creek	5	3	1	3	1	2	2	2
Southwood Lodge	4	3	2	3	3	-	2	-
St. Marks	3	4	2	1	2	-	1	-
Tate	9	5	4	3	3	6	5	1
Wilderness	7	3	-	3	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	275	219	143	138	151	120	105	65

evident that the Central Elementary School is the only one which can be continued under the criteria established by the Educational Finance Commission.

Table XXVIII shows the average daily attendance of the individual Natchez schools for negroes for the academic year 1953-54. These schools far exceed the requirements of the Educational Finance Commission in average daily attendance per grade.

Home Location of Pupils

The maps on pages 48 to 55 show the home location of pupils, grades 1 to 6 and 7 to 12, in both the Natchez and Adams County school districts, white and negro, separately for the year 1953-54.

FUTURE ENROLLMENTS

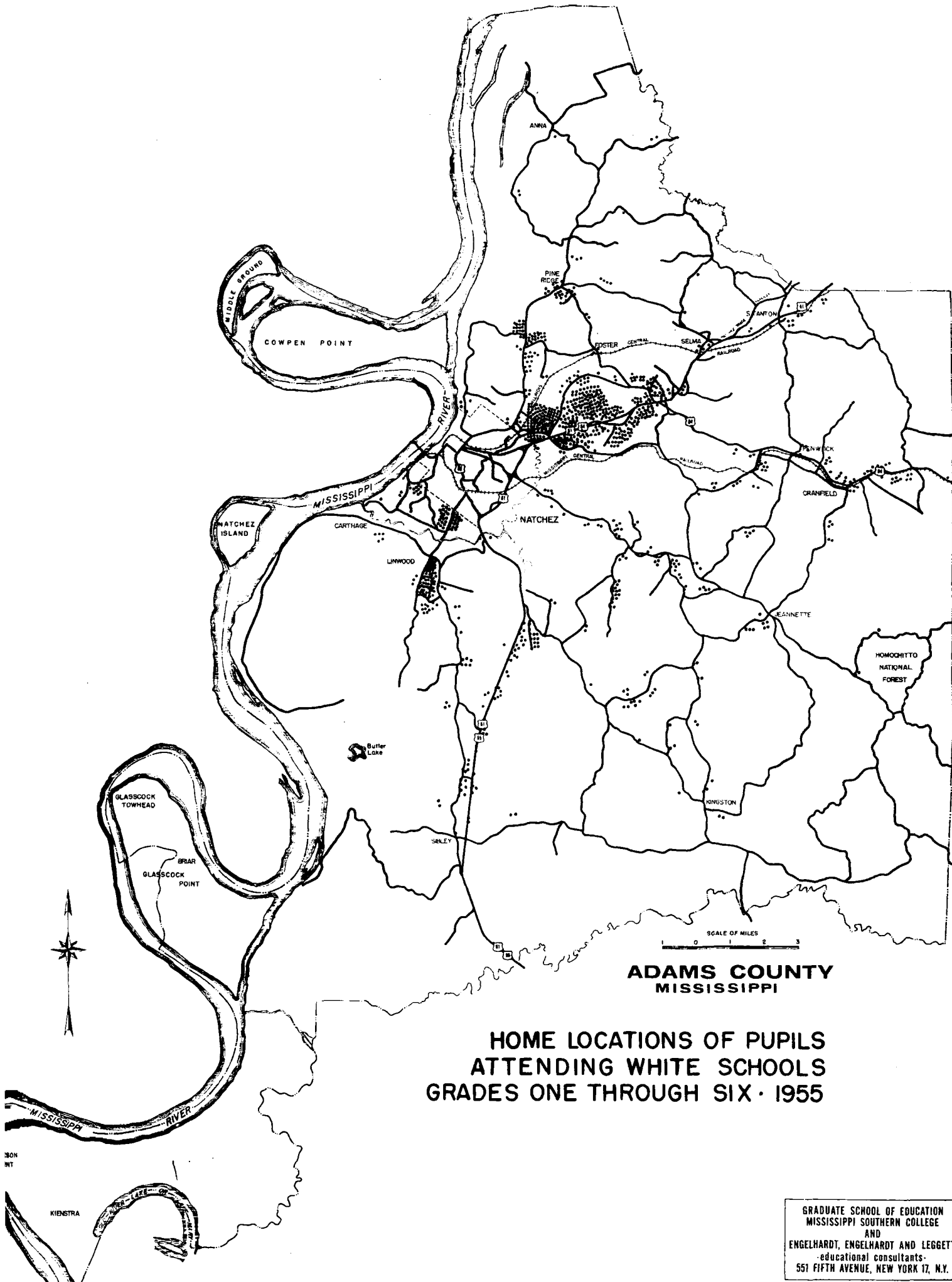
There are several factors which influence the number of children who will attend public schools in the future. Included in these are the number of children born to resident parents, the holding power of the school, enrollment in the Catholic schools, population trends, and economic conditions.

In making the estimate of school enrollments, the following assumptions were made: there is a definite ratio between births and first grade enrollments; the same percentage of pupils will continue to attend the Catholic schools from both Natchez and Adams County; the present population trends will continue; the present holding power of the schools will continue; and present economic conditions will continue

TABLE XXVIII

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, INDIVIDUAL NEGRO SCHOOLS
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1953-54

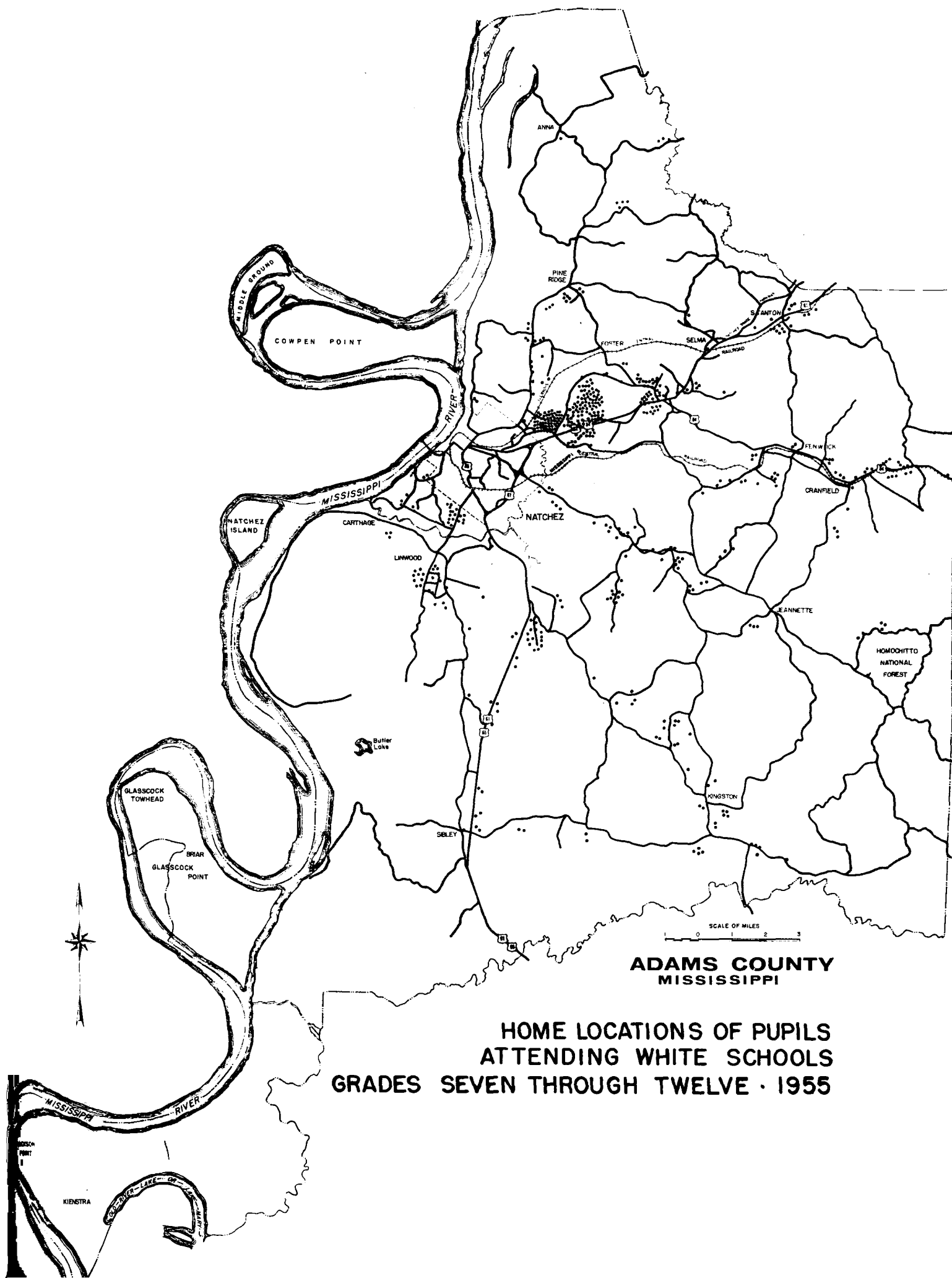
SCHOOL	GRADES												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Prince Street	116	95	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314
Brumfield	107	92	75	100	78	50	53	-	-	-	-	-	555
Sadie V. Thompson	-	-	-	99	67	89	64	103	120	100	61	60	763
TOTAL	223	187	178	199	145	139	117	103	120	100	61	60	1632



**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

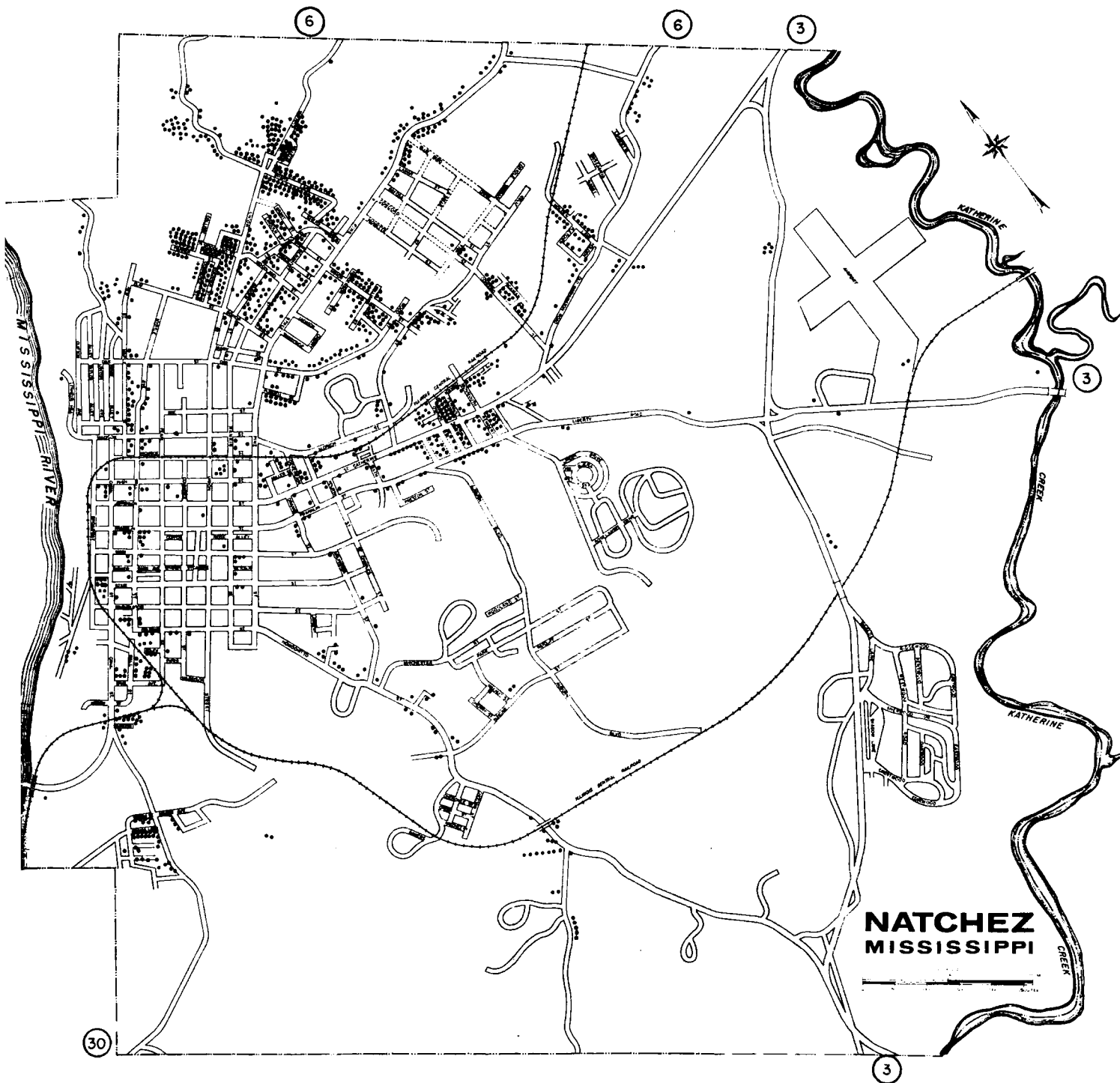
**HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS
ATTENDING WHITE SCHOOLS
GRADES ONE THROUGH SIX - 1955**

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
AND
ENGELHARDT, ENGELHARDT AND LEGGETT
-educational consultants-
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

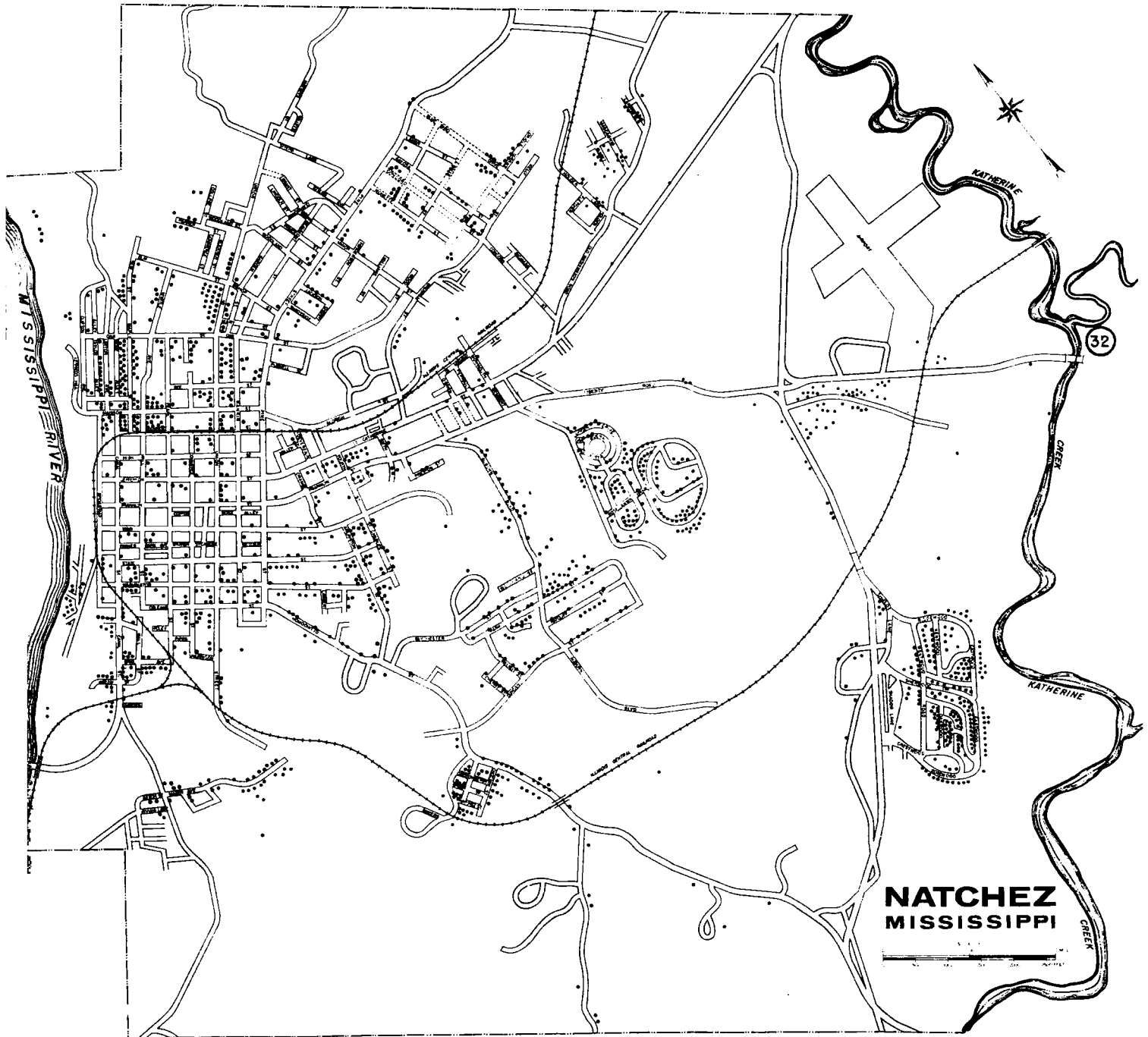


**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

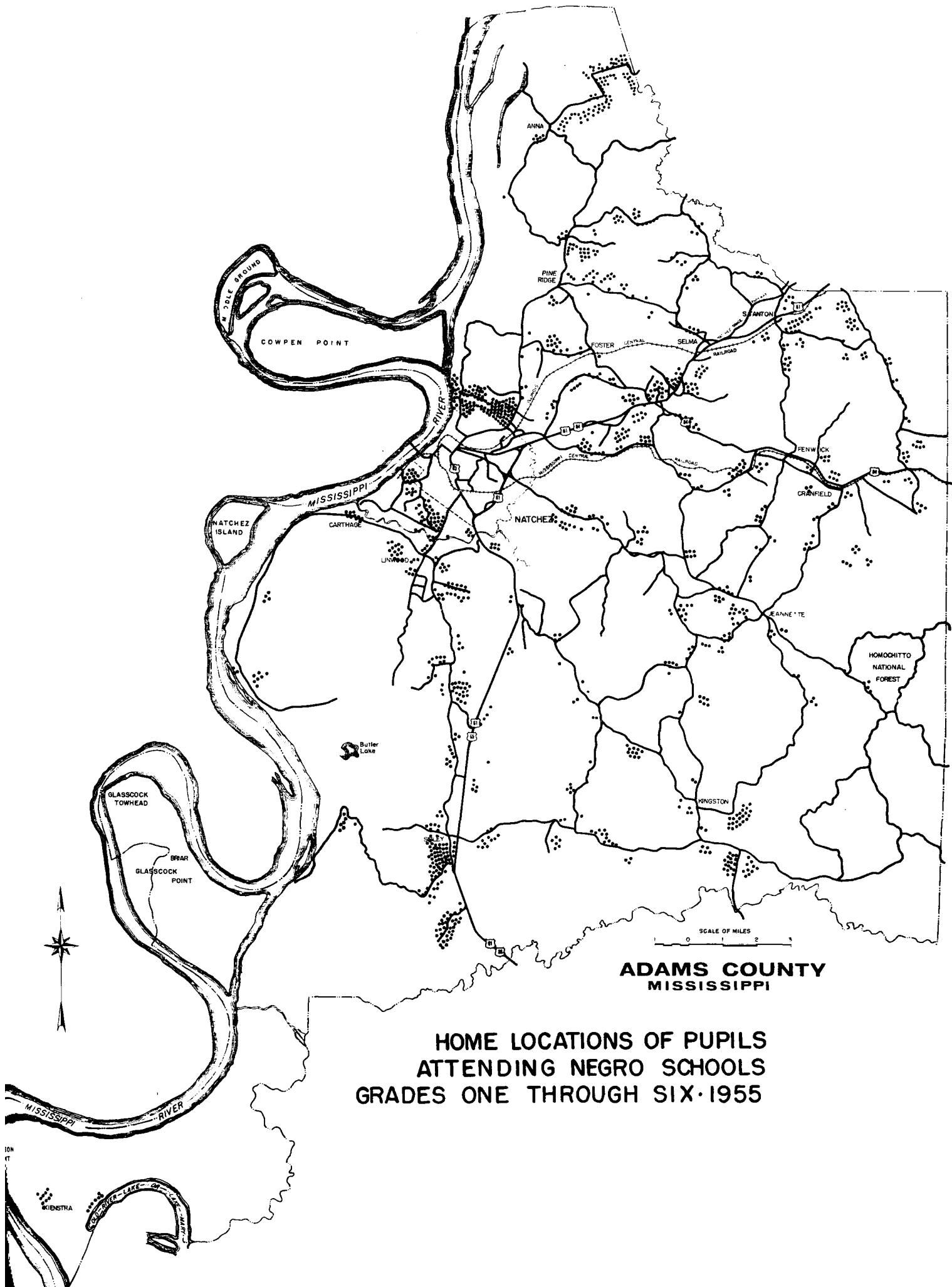
**HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS
ATTENDING WHITE SCHOOLS
GRADES SEVEN THROUGH TWELVE · 1955**



**HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING NEGRO SCHOOLS
GRADES ONE THROUGH SIX · 1955**

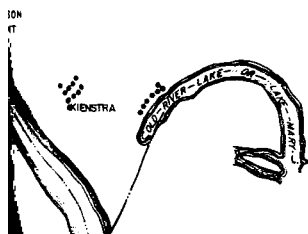


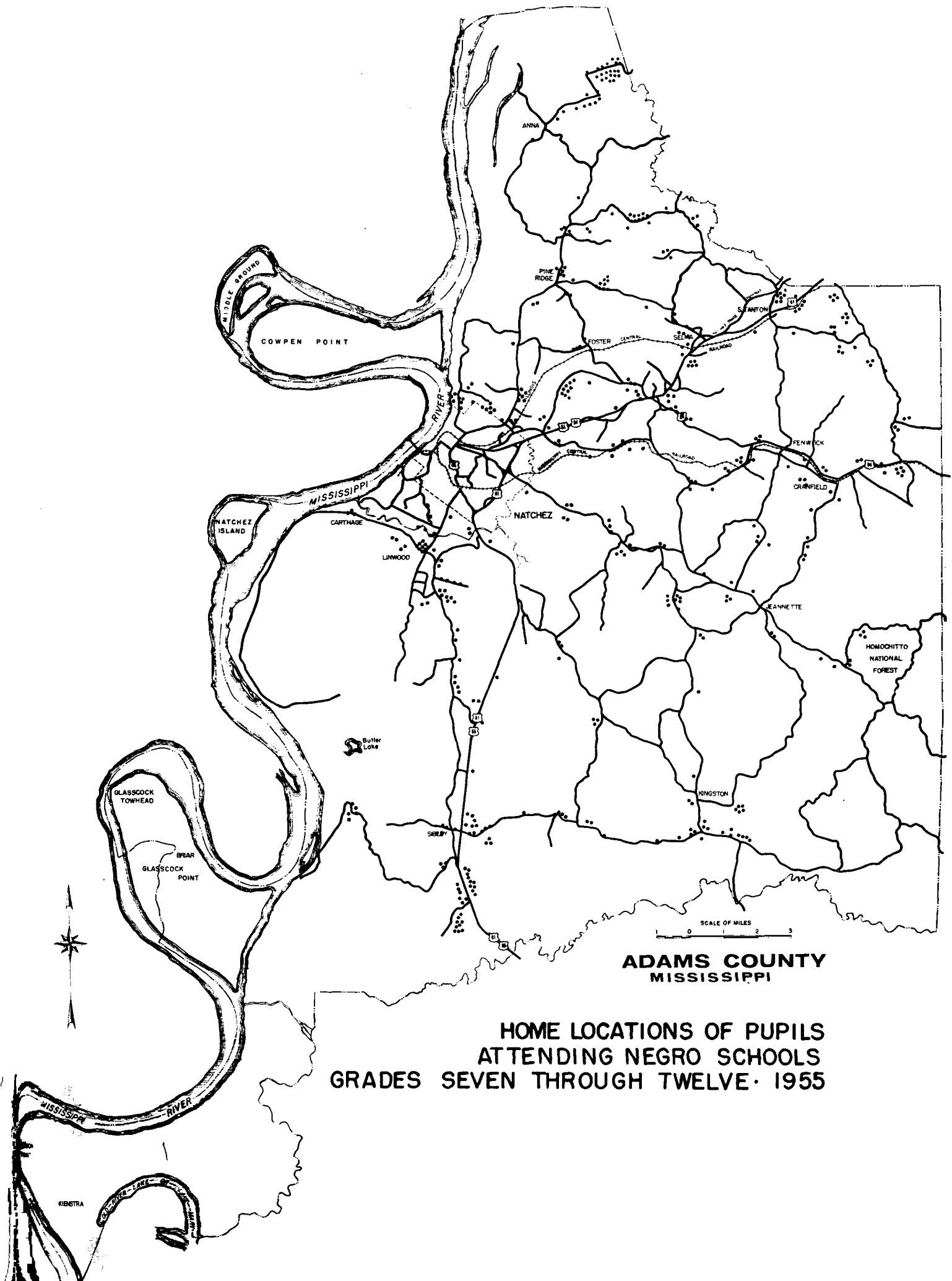
HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING WHITE SCHOOLS
GRADES ONE THROUGH SIX · 1955



**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

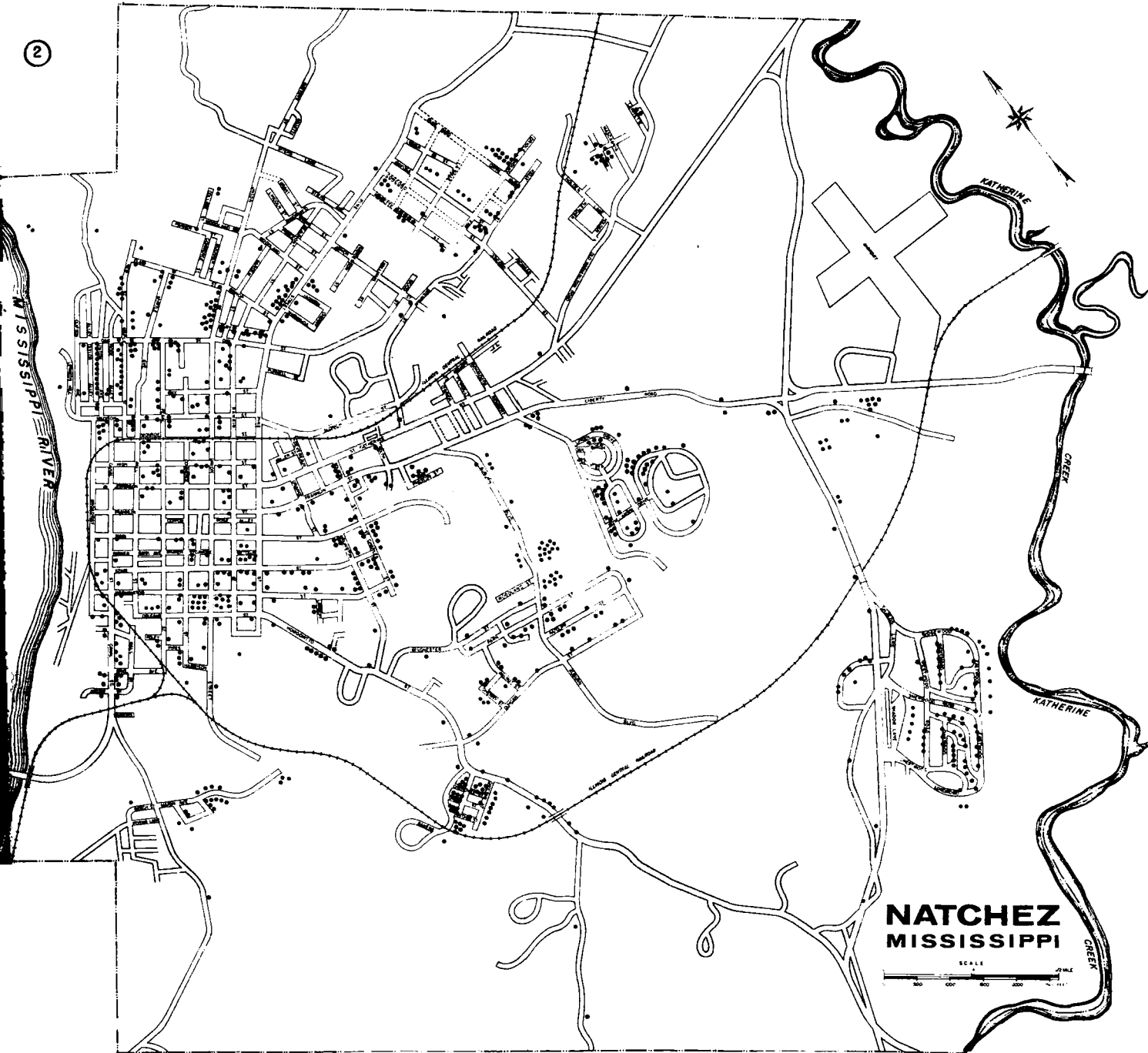
**HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS
ATTENDING NEGRO SCHOOLS
GRADES ONE THROUGH SIX 1955**



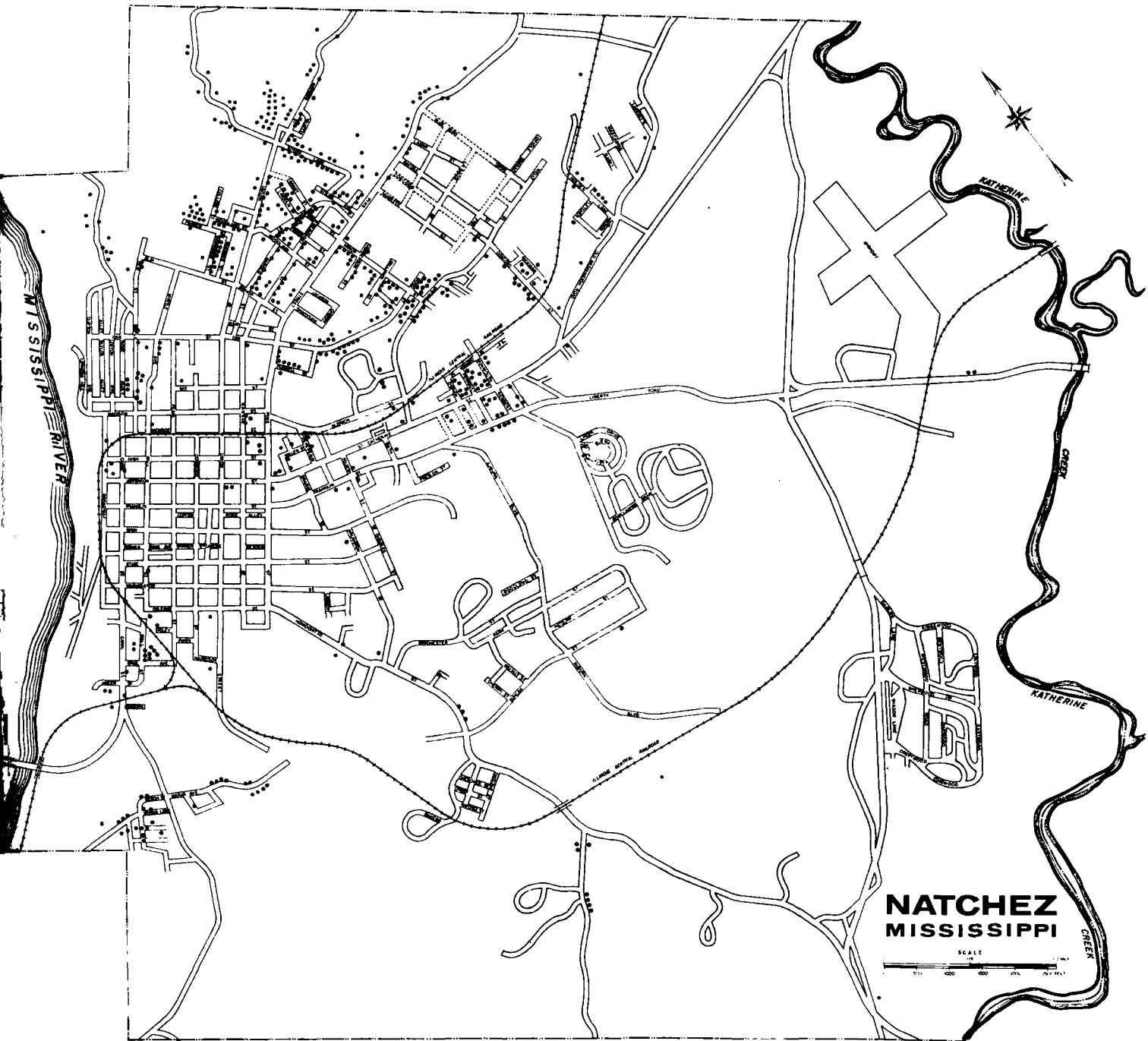


**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

**HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS
ATTENDING NEGRO SCHOOLS
GRADES SEVEN THROUGH TWELVE · 1955**



HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING WHITE SCHOOLS
GRADES SEVEN THROUGH TWELVE · 1955



HOME LOCATIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING NEGRO SCHOOLS
GRADES SEVEN THROUGH TWELVE · 1955

to exist. Under no conditions should one assume that the estimates are a maximum ceiling for anticipated school enrollments.

Number of Births

Table VI in Chapter II shows the births from 1944 through 1953, white and negro separately for Natchez, other than Natchez, and Adams County. One can readily see that there has been a sharp increase in births for both white and negroes in the city of Natchez. In recent years there has been an increase in white births in Adams County other than Natchez, while there has been a decrease in negro births in Adams County other than Natchez with the exception of the year 1953.

The Holding Power Of The Schools

Table XXIX compares the enrollment in each grade percentage-wise with the enrollment of the preceding year. This figure is based on the year 1952-53 and 1953-54. The holding power of the negro schools is not very strong. There is no doubt but that as plant facilities are improved and transportation is provided, the holding power of the negro schools will improve. In estimating the future school enrollments for negroes, no allowance has been made for any improvement in the holding power of the school. With this in view, it is considered that the estimates for negroes are quite conservative.

Estimated Enrollments - White Schools

Table XXX shows the estimated enrollments in the white schools of Adams County by grades for 1955-56 through 1968-69, while Table XXXI shows estimates for the same period by grade

TABLE XXIX

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REMAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOL
 NATCHEZ AND ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1952-53 To 1953-54

From Grade	To Grade	Natchez White	Natchez Negro	Adams County White	Adams County Negro
1	2	91	112	81	57
2	3	98	94	90	91
3	4	92	96	111	86
4	5	93	102	82	93
5	6	97	91	100	93
6	7	91	103	92	90
7	8	91	95	90	79
8	9	93	146	90	65.2 *
9	10	95	85	78	72.9 *
10	11	89	76	96	74.6 *
11	12	99	85	85	76.7 *

* From State Figures

TABLE XXX

ESTIMATE OF WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	164	97	116	94	54	81	67	70	75	33	37	26
1956-57	201	133	87	129	77	54	75	60	63	59	32	31
1957-58	273	163	120	97	106	77	50	68	54	49	57	27
1958-59	369	221	147	133	80	106	71	45	61	42	47	48
1959-60	561	299	199	163	109	80	98	64	41	48	40	40
1960-61	-	454	269	221	134	109	74	88	58	32	46	34
1961-62	-	-	409	299	181	134	100	67	79	45	31	39
1962-63	-	-	-	454	245	181	123	90	60	62	43	26
1963-64	-	-	-	-	372	245	167	111	81	47	60	37
1964-65	-	-	-	-	-	372	225	150	100	63	45	51
1965-66	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	203	135	78	60	38
1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	183	105	75	51
1967-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	143	101	64
1968-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	137	86

TABLE XXXI

ESTIMATE OF WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE COMBINATIONS
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE COMBINATIONS				
	1-6	7-9	10-12	7-12	1-12
1955-56	606	212	96	308	914
1956-57	681	198	122	320	1001
1957-58	836	172	133	305	1141
1958-59	1056	177	137	314	1370
1959-60	1411	203	128	331	1742
1960-61	-	220	112	332	-
1961-62	-	246	115	361	-
1962-63	-	273	131	404	-
1963-64	-	359	144	503	-
1964-65	-	475	159	634	-
1965-66	-	680	176	856	-
1966-67	-	-	231	-	-
1967-68	-	-	308	-	-
1968-69	-	-	439	-	-

combinations. One can readily note from Table XXXI that the estimated white enrollment from Adams County, grades 1 to 12, practically doubles itself in the next five year period, increasing from 914 in 1955-56 to 1,742 in 1959-60. The estimated enrollment, grades 7 to 9, will increase from 212 in 1955-56 to 680 in 1965-66. The enrollment estimates for grades 10 to 12 increase from 96 to 176 for the same period and the estimates, grades 7 to 12, increase from 308 to 856, approximately 145 percent in the ten year period ending 1965-66. The estimated enrollment, grades 10 to 12, from 1955-56 to 1968-69 increase from 96 to 439, approximately 357 percent.

The estimated enrollment by grades for the white schools of Natchez is shown in Table XXXII, and Table XXXIII provides these estimates by grade combinations. Between 1955-56 and 1959-60, it is estimated that the enrollment, grades 1 to 6, in the city of Natchez white schools will increase from 2,837 to 3,406, an increase of approximately 20 percent. The estimated enrollment for grades 7 to 9 between 1955-56 and 1965-66 shows an increase from 563 to 928, approximately 68 percent. It is estimated that grades 10 to 12 between 1955-56 and 1968-69 will increase from an enrollment of 512 to 751, approximately a 47 percent increase. The estimated enrollments for grades 7 to 12, between 1955-56 and 1965-66, show an increase from 1,075 to 1,508, approximately 50 percent.

Estimate of Negro Enrollment - Adams County

The estimate of negro enrollments by grades in Adams County from 1955-56 to 1968-69 is shown in Table XXXIV. These

TABLE XXXII

ESTIMATE OF WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	349	296	380	259	236	242	198	172	193	202	142	168
1956-57	472	318	290	350	241	229	220	180	160	183	180	141
1957-58	519	430	312	267	325	234	208	200	167	152	163	178
1958-59	510	472	421	287	248	315	213	189	186	159	135	161
1959-60	474	464	463	387	267	241	287	194	176	177	142	134
1960-61	-	431	455	426	360	259	219	261	180	167	158	141
1961-62	-	-	422	419	396	349	236	199	243	171	149	156
1962-63	-	-	-	388	390	384	318	215	185	231	152	148
1963-64	-	-	-	-	361	378	340	289	200	176	206	150
1964-65	-	-	-	-	-	350	344	318	269	190	157	204
1965-66	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	313	296	256	169	155
1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	291	281	228	167
1967-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	276	250	226
1968-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	246	248

TABLE XXXIII

ESTIMATE OF WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE COMBINATIONS
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE COMBINATION				
	1-6	7-9	10-12	7-12	1-12
1955-56	1762	563	512	1075	2837
1956-57	1900	560	504	1064	2964
1957-58	2087	575	493	1068	3155
1958-59	2253	588	455	1043	3296
1959-60	2296	657	453	1110	3406
1960-61	-	660	466	1126	-
1961-62	-	678	476	1154	-
1962-63	-	718	531	1249	-
1963-64	-	838	532	1370	-
1964-65	-	931	551	1482	-
1965-66	-	928	580	1508	-
1966-67	-	-	676	-	-
1967-68	-	-	752	-	-
1968-69	-	-	751	-	-

TABLE XXXIV
 ESTIMATE OF NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
 ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	410	174	139	202	143	140	132	103	87	41	26	25
1956-57	306	234	158	120	188	133	126	104	67	64	31	20
1957-58	209	174	213	136	112	175	120	100	68	49	48	24
1958-59	415	119	158	183	126	104	158	95	65	50	37	37
1959-60	408	237	108	136	170	117	94	125	62	47	38	28
1960-61	-	233	216	93	126	158	105	74	81	45	35	29
1961-62	-	-	212	186	86	117	142	83	48	59	34	27
1962-63	-	-	-	182	173	80	105	112	54	35	44	26
1963-64	-	-	-	-	169	161	72	83	73	39	26	34
1964-65	-	-	-	-	-	157	145	57	54	53	29	20
1965-66	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	115	37	39	40	22
1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	75	27	29	31
1967-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	55	20	22
1968-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	41	15

enrollments are consolidated by grade combinations in Table XXXV. From this Table one can quickly gather that the negro enrollment of Adams County schools will undoubtedly be decreasing during the period under consideration. Between 1955-56 and 1959-60 it is estimated that there will be a slight decrease in enrollment for grades 1 to 6. For the same period of time, between grades 1 and 12, there is an estimated decrease from 1,622 pupils to 1,570, a decrease of 3 percent. It is estimated that between 1955-56 and 1965-66 there will be a decrease in grades 7 to 9 from 322 to 293, 9 percent. For the same period of time, it is estimated that the enrollment in grades 7 to 12 will decrease from 414 to 394, a decrease of 5 percent. This Table indicates that there will be a slight increase between 1955-56 and 1968-69 in grades 10 to 12, an increase from 92 to 109, approximately 19 percent.

None of these decreases or increases are large enough to cause a great deal of concern among themselves in school building planning. However, considering this decrease along with the decrease in the negro population in Adams County outside Natchez, that has been indicated over the years, those charged with planning school building construction for negro pupils should expand negro school plants more cautiously than in the case of the whites.

Table XXXVI provides the estimated enrollments for the negro schools of Natchez by grades from 1955-56 to 1968-69. Table XXXVII consolidates these estimates by grade combinations. The estimates for the negroes of Adams County outside Natchez

TABLE XXXV

ESTIMATE OF NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE COMBINATIONS
ADAMS COUNTY
1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE COMBINATIONS				
	1-6	7-9	10-12	7-12	1-12
1955-56	1208	322	92	414	1622
1956-57	1139	297	115	412	1551
1957-58	1019	288	121	409	1428
1958-59	1105	318	124	442	1547
1959-60	1176	281	113	394	1570
1960-61	-	260	109	369	-
1961-62	-	273	120	393	-
1962-63	-	271	105	376	-
1963-64	-	228	99	327	-
1964-65	-	256	102	358	-
1965-66	-	293	101	394	-
1966-67	-	-	87	-	-
1967-68	-	-	97	-	-
1968-69	-	-	109	-	-

TABLE XXXVI

ESTIMATE OF NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADES
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	296	311	221	182	206	177	165	171	180	152	92	74
1956-57	365	332	292	212	186	187	182	157	250	153	116	78
1957-58	424	409	312	280	216	169	193	173	229	213	116	99
1958-59	432	475	384	300	286	197	174	183	253	195	162	99
1959-60	322	484	447	369	306	260	203	165	267	215	148	138
1960-61	-	361	455	429	376	278	268	193	241	227	163	126
1961-62	-	-	339	437	438	342	286	255	282	205	173	139
1962-63	-	-	-	325	446	399	352	272	372	240	156	147
1963-64	-	-	-	-	332	406	411	334	397	316	182	133
1964-65	-	-	-	-	-	302	418	390	488	337	240	155
1965-66	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	397	569	415	256	204
1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	580	484	315	218
1967-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431	493	368	268
1968-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	375	313

TABLE XXXVII

ESTIMATE OF NEGRO SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE COMBINATIONS
 NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
 1955-56 To 1968-69

YEAR	GRADE COMBINATION				
	1-6	7-9	10-12	7-12	1-12
1955-56	1393	516	318	834	2227
1956-57	1574	589	347	936	2510
1957-58	1810	595	428	1023	2833
1958-59	2074	610	456	1066	3140
1959-60	2188	635	501	1136	3324
1960-61	-	702	516	1218	-
1961-62	-	823	517	1340	-
1962-63	-	996	543	1539	-
1963-64	-	1142	631	1773	-
1964-65	-	1296	732	2028	-
1965-66	-	1277	875	2152	-
1966-67	-	-	1017	-	-
1967-68	-	-	1129	-	-
1968-69	-	-	1054	-	-

indicate a slight decrease in enrollments for this period. This is not reflected at all in the anticipated Natchez negro enrollments, rather they indicate a rapid increase in every grade combination during the period. Grades 1 to 6 are expected to increase from 1,393 to 2,188 between 1955-56 and 1959-60, an increase of 56 percent. For the same period, grades 1 to 12, are estimated to increase from 2,227 to 3,324, an increase of 149 percent. For the same period estimated enrollments for grades 7 to 12 will increase from 834 to 2,152, a 158 percent increase. Between 1955-56 and 1968-69 enrollment in grades 10 to 12 is estimated to increase from 318 to 1,054, 231 percent. The estimates indicate that the negro schools of Natchez will increase more rapidly during the next fourteen years than either the white schools of Natchez or Adams County.

CHAPTER IV

EXISTING BUILDINGS

The members of the survey staff visited every building in the county and in the city and in some instances more than once. A report is made on each building with emphasis upon factors relating to safety, sanitation, equipment and utilization. One of the indexes of what education means to people is the ways and means used to house school children. In the city the effort in most instances has resulted in good housing. In the county much needs to be done. The new buildings are well done. It must be pointed out that the last two buildings constructed in the city are unusually good and, likewise, the brick building at Washington Consolidated School and the Central Elementary negro building are nice buildings. From this report, it is evident that new buildings are needed in both the city and county. With an increasing enrollment and with the necessity of combining attendance areas, it is obvious that a building program must be undertaken to provide children places to attend school.

The pictures of the buildings give some idea of the condition of the facilities that are available.

In cases where it was possible a score card was used to rate the buildings, in others a check list because of the meager facilities.

Adams County School Buildings

White School Buildings

Other than in the city of Natchez, there are three white schools in Adams County--Kingston, grades 1 to 8; Pine Ridge Consolidated, grades 1 to 8; and Washington Consolidated, grades 1 to 12.

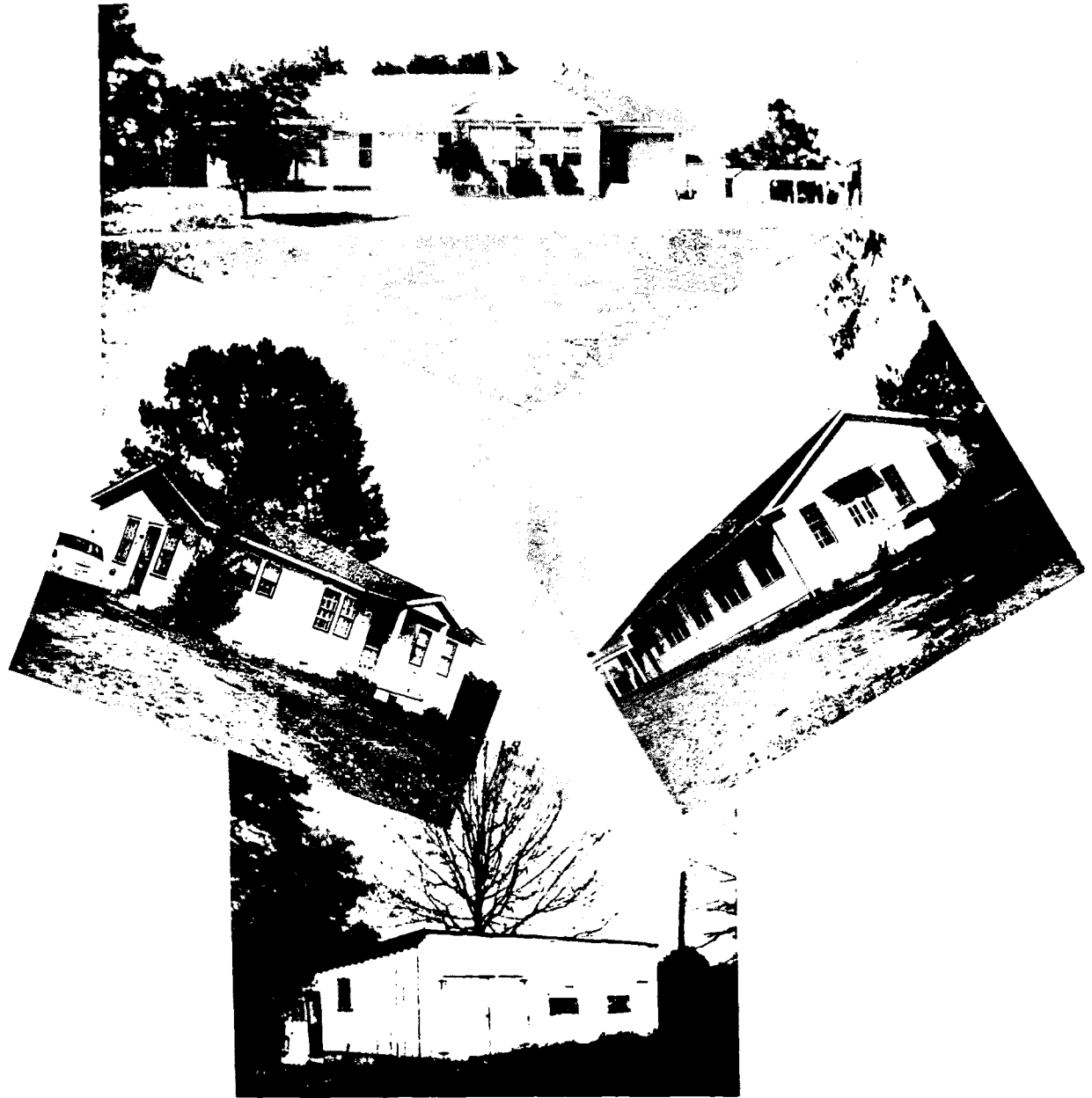
TABLE XXXVIII

ADAMS COUNTY WHITE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SCHOOL	SITE SIZE	OWNERSHIP		GRADES	RATING
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE		
Kingston	7	X		1 - 8	Poor
Pine Ridge	7	X		1 - 8	Poor
Washington	12	X		1 -12	Good

Kingston

Kingston is a one-story frame structure erected in 1918. It is located on a site of approximately seven acres which is owned by the school district. A teachers' home valued at \$8,240.00 was constructed in 1950. In 1951 a cafeteria was added to this plant at a cost of \$23,000.00. The value of the site is estimated as \$6,400.00. The old building has a value of \$23,215.00. Thus the plant and site of Kingston represents \$60,855.00. The Kingston school has a current enrollment of 42 pupils. It has three classrooms, a principal's office and a combination cafeteria and auditorium which seats 100. The roof is asbestos shingle. An application of the Linn-McCormick rating scale of school plants shows it would not be advisable to add to this plant.



KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BUILDINGS

ADAMS COUNTY

Classroom building, top center; superintendent's home, middle left; lunchroom building, middle right; storage shed, bottom center.



Left rear, cafeteria;
right front, classroom
building.



Left to right, classroom
building, cafeteria,
principal's home.



Rear view of school plant.

Pine Ridge School Plant

Pine Ridge

Pine Ridge School is located in the northern part of the county. It has an enrollment of 114 pupils, grades 1 through 8. The site of eight acres is publicly owned and valued at \$8,000.00. The old building was built in 1917 and its value is \$22,181.00. In 1938 the teachers' home was constructed and is valued at \$12,220.00. In 1951 the cafeteria was added at a cost of \$22,500.00. The teacherage is a three-bedroom, kitchen, living room and bath combination. The old building is a two-story wooden structure with two classrooms downstairs and two upstairs. There are toilets in adjoining buildings. These are in bad condition. The cafeteria also has one classroom. It is located immediately to the rear of the building in line with the teacherage. General maintenance of this plant is very good. The total facilities are five classrooms and three buildings. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 200 and the lunchroom can take care of 120. There are no gymnasium facilities available. Rated by the Linn-McCormick sheet this building has outlived its usefulness.

Washington Consolidated

Washington Consolidated School system is located on a site of 12 6/10 acres which is publicly owned and valued at \$12,600.00. The old frame building which was constructed in 1918. is valued at \$38,580.00. In 1939 a concrete block gymnasium was added at the cost of \$30,240.00. In 1951 a new building was constructed, valued at \$215,000.00. This new



Washington Consolidated School Plant

Left to right top, lunchroom, elementary building; left to right center, superintendent's home, gymnasium, toilets for elementary students; bottom, high school building.

building is brick fire resistive construction. The Washington Consolidated School has an enrollment of 723, grades 1 to 12. In the first eight grades there was an average daily attendance of 446 for the 1953-1954 session. For the high school, grades 9 to 12, the average daily attendance for 1953-1954 was 117, making a total A.D.A. for the 1953-1954 session of 563. This school employs 20 teachers and operates for a term of 180 days. The frame elementary building has a metal roof and is one story. It has eight classrooms and now houses grades 1 to 7 plus the homemaking unit and the music. The cafeteria is housed in a separate building. The toilets for this unit, both for boys and girls, are located in a separate building to the rear. The gymnasium, a concrete block building, is on the opposite side of the site. Immediately to the rear of the gymnasium is the superintendent's home. Between the cafeteria and the gymnasium is the high school building which is of brick. It has twelve classrooms, a science room, an auditorium, a library, toilet facilities and offices. The auditorium has a capacity of 520. The library, 24 x 50, will take care of 120. This building needs minor repairs. Some cracks in the building should be investigated. The cafeteria will seat 220. The high school building is well lighted. The lights are on double switches which can be controlled individually. There are nice chalk boards, green color, and also bulletin boards. The furniture is modern and in good condition.

TABLE XXXIX

ADAMS COUNTY NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SCHOOL	SITE SIZE	OWNERSHIP						GRADES	RATING
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	SCHOOL BUILDING	CHURCH	HALL	OTHERS		
Antioch	1/2		X		X			1-8	
Carthage	1/2		X		X			1-8	
Central Elem.	24	X		X				1-8	Excellent
Clermont	1		X	X				1-8	
Cloverdale	1/4		X			X		1-8	
Craig	1/4		X			X		1-8	
Deer Park	1/2		X		X			1-8	
Grove	1/4		X			X		1-8	
Hedges	1/4		X				X	1-8	
Hoggatt	1/4		X			X		1-8	
Hutchins	1/4		X	X				1-8	
Ivanhoe	1/2		X		X			1-8	
Kienstra	1/4		X	X				1-8	Fair
Kingston	1		X	X				1-8	
Linwood	1/4		X		X			1-8	
Milford	1/2		X	X				1-8	
Oakland	1/4		X	X				1-8	
Overton	1/2		X			X		1-8	
Painter	1		X	X				1-8	
Pine Mount	2	X		X				1-8	Poor
Poplar Grove	1/4		X			X		1-8	
Providence	1/2		X	X				1-8	
Robin Bayou	1		X		X			1-8	
Roseland	2	X		X				1-8	Poor
Rowandale	1/4		X				X	1-8	
Sandy Creek	1/4		X		X			1-8	
Southwood Lodge	1		X		X			1-8	
St. Marks	1		X			X		1-8	
Tate	1		X		X			1-8	
Wilderness	1/2		X			X		1-8	

Negro School Buildings

Adams County has 30 schools for negroes outside the city of Natchez. Of the 30, 9 are housed in churches, 11 in school buildings, 8 in society halls and the remainder in combinations of buildings. The site is publicly owned in only three instances; namely, Central Elementary School, Pine Mount and Roseland. The condition of the buildings that house the negro children in the county outside Natchez is one that needs immediate attention. There are only two buildings that are considered adequate for future use as schools and those are the Central Elementary School and Kienstra.

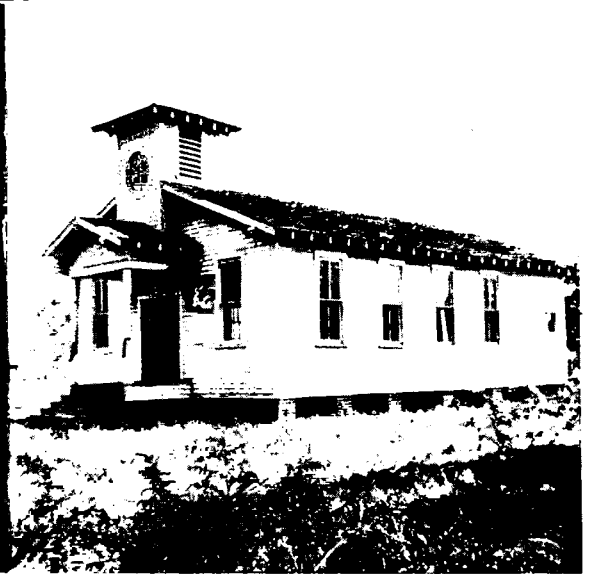
Since this survey began, one negro building, Deer Park, has been burned. The pictures of the buildings of the negro schools of Adams County reveal their poor condition.

Antioch

Antioch School is a one-room negro school in a church, on a one-half acre site, privately controlled. The building was constructed in 1924 and the estimated value is \$3,500.00. The enrollment for the 1954-55 session is 21. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 24. Grades 1 to 8 are taught by one teacher. It is a frame building with a metal roof, heated by a coal stove and has three lights of the ceiling type. The furniture is hand-made desks and church benches. The water supply is from a cistern. The teaching aids are negligible. The steps are in bad repair. This school has only one outside toilet. The condition of this building is fair.



Antioch



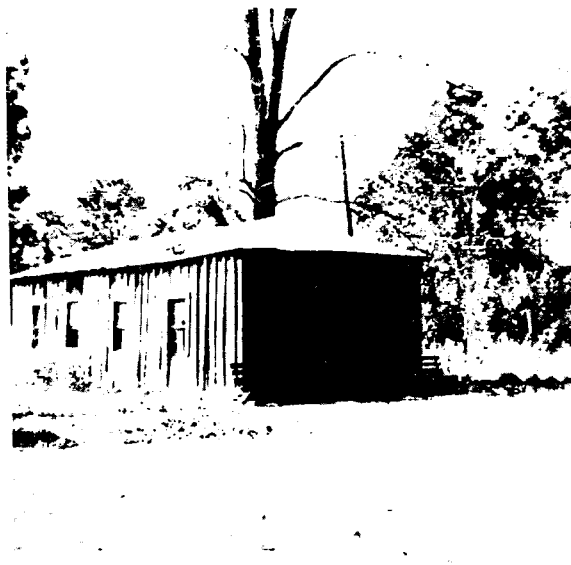
Carthage



Central Elementary



Clermont



Cloverdale



Clover Hill

Carthage

Carthage is also in a church. Grades 1 to 8 are taught by one teacher. The enrollment of the 1954-55 session was 11. Average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 17. This is a frame building heated by a wood stove with a wood shingle roof. It has two lights with one switch. There is no furniture here except the church benches. The water supply consists of a cistern above ground. There are no chalk boards or bulletin boards. There are two outside toilets for this building. The site is privately owned consisting of one-half acre. This building was constructed in 1920.

Central Elementary

Central Elementary School is located on a site of 24 acres which is owned by the county. The value of this site is \$12,000.00. The school building was built in 1953 and is valued at \$43,800.00. This school has an enrollment for 1954-55 of 302. The average daily attendance for the 1953-54 session was 200. There are seven teachers teaching grades 1 to 8. The building is a single story brick structure with asphalt shingle roof. It has six classrooms and a principal's office. This building has possibilities for expansion and is in excellent condition.

Clermont

Clermont is a two-teacher school with an enrollment for 1954-55 of 64. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 55. Grades 1 through 8 are taught by two teachers. This

building is a school building but is privately owned. It was constructed in 1922. It is located on a site of one acre. The building is a frame building of board and batten and is in very poor condition. It has a metal roof rusted in spots and the old section leaks. There are several window panes missing. The lighting is indeed poor, two lights per room with pull cord switches. The furniture consists of double and single desks but no teachers' desks. The water supply is a cistern above ground.

Cloverdale

Cloverdale is a one-teacher school located in a society hall and has eight grades. It has an enrollment of 28 for the 1954-55 session and average daily attendance of 38 for the 1953-54 session. It is privately owned and was constructed in 1935. It is a frame building with board and batten, unpainted and in terrible condition. The roof is tar paper and metal partly torn off and in bad condition. The windows are in bad condition. The floor is very poor with holes. It is heated by a wood stove and there are no lights. There are double desks all the same size and in very poor condition. The water supply is an under-ground cistern which is used by the church. There are a few small chalk boards and no bulletin board. The outdoor toilets are in bad condition.

Clover Hill or Pine Mount

Pine Mount is a two-teacher school with grades 1 to 8. It is located in a school building owned by the county. The

site is two acres valued at \$200.00. It was constructed in 1924 and the building is valued at \$4,500.00. There are four classrooms. Enrollment for the current session is 54 and the average daily attendance for the previous year was 45. It is a frame building painted grey. The roof is metal which leaks in the rear and needs repairs. Venetian blinds are used. The floors are in good condition. The walls are of celotex ceiling with plank. There are cracks in the ceiling and two rooms are unfinished. Butane gas is used for heating with two open heaters in each room. There are two lights per room with pull cord switches. The furniture is permanent type desks both double and single with home-made benches in two rooms that are not used. There is a cistern on the grounds but it is unusable. The drinking water has to be brought in from a distance of about one-eighth of a mile. There are two toilets in very poor condition.

Craig

Craig is a one-teacher school teaching the first eight grades. It has an enrollment for the current year of 14. Average daily attendance for the 1953-54 session was 14. Craig School is not owned by the county. The building was built by the plantation owner. It is also a society hall. This hall was built in 1935. The type of construction is frame with brick asphalt siding. The roof is metal and in poor condition needing repair. The windows do not work. The floor is in poor condition. The ceiling is missing. It is heated by a wood



Craig



Deer Park



Grove



Hedges



Hogatt



Hutchins

stove and there are no lights. There is no teacher's desk and all desks are double desks. There is no water supply. There are no toilets.

Deer Park

Deer Park is a three-teacher school teaching grades 1 through 8. It has an enrollment of 139 for the 1954-55 session with an average daily attendance of 115 for 1953-54. The Deer Park building is privately owned and on a private site. It was constructed in 1920. The three teachers are all in one room. The building is frame in poor condition with boards missing and unpainted. The roof is metal in only fair condition. It is very dark with only a few windows and there are only two lights in the room. It is heated by a wood stove. The furniture, consisting of benches, is in very poor condition. The water supply is obtained from a hand pump in a cistern. There are no chalk boards and no bulletin boards. There are holes in the floor. There are two outside toilets. This building has been destroyed by fire since the survey began.

Grove

Grove is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 through 8. The enrollment for the 1954-55 session is 48. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 37. Grove School is privately owned. It is also a society hall. It was built in 1951. It is a frame building of board and batten, unpainted and in fair condition with an asbestos shingle roof. The windows are in poor condition. There are only two on each side. It is heated

by a wood heater and uses clay tile for a chimney which is in the wall. There are no lights. The furniture is permanent desks of different sizes. The church cistern is used by the school. The outside toilets used belong to the church and there are none for the school.

Hedges

Hedges is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8. It is a cabin that is privately owned. This cabin was constructed in 1938. The enrollment for 1954-55 is 23. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 23. The building is a frame board and batten in very poor condition with the boards coming off. The roof is metal, one sheet is missing. There are holes in the roof and it leaks. The windows are very inadequate with panes missing. The floor is in poor condition. The walls are unfinished, propped in the center. It is heated by a wood stove in fair condition but with the pipe needing repair. It is being wired for four lights. The furniture consists of arm chairs and single desks in fair condition. There is no water supply, no chalk board, no bulletin board and no toilet.

Hoggatt

Hoggatt is a one-teacher school with grades 1 through 8. It is held in a society hall, privately owned, which was constructed in 1924. The enrollment for 1954-55 is 16 and the average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 18. The building is concrete block with a metal roof. There are ten windows with many panes missing. It is sealed overhead but there are cracks

in the north wall. It is heated by a coal stove. There are two lights overhead. The furniture consists of double desks. The water supply is obtained from a cistern in the house. There are two small chalk boards. The two outside toilets are in very poor condition.

Hutchins

Hutchins is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8. It is held in a privately owned school building which was constructed in 1947. The enrollment for 1954-55 is 12. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 11. It is a frame building, board and batten, in very poor condition. It is unpainted and there are holes in the unsealed walls. The roof is metal and leaks. The windows are inadequate. It is heated by a wood stove. There are no lights. The furniture is hand-made and in poor condition. There is no water supply, no chalk board, no bulletin board and one toilet.

Ivanhoe

Ivanhoe is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8. It is located in a church, privately owned, built in 1920. The enrollment for 1954-55 was 14. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 11. It is a frame building, board and batten, in poor condition. It has a metal roof which needs repair. The windows are small. The floor is in poor condition. It is heated by a coal heater with the pipe through the wall. There are no lights. The furniture is double desks all the same size in fair condition. There is no water supply. There are no chalk boards or bulletin boards. There



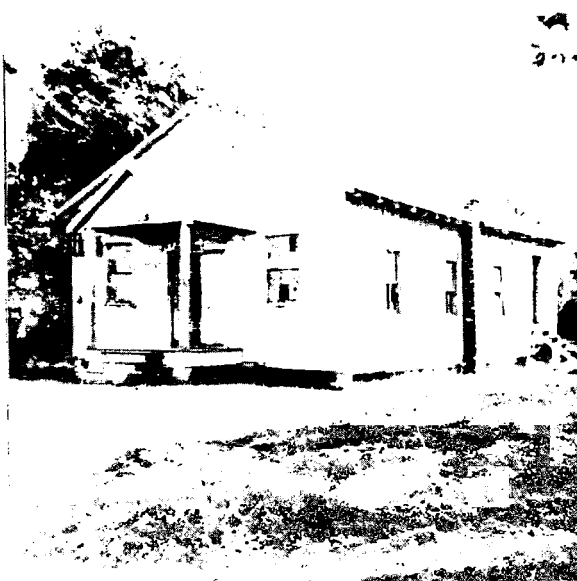
Ivanhoe



Kienstra



Kingston



Linwood



Milford



Oakland

is one toilet of the open pit type used by both boys and girls.

Kienstra

Kienstra is a one-teacher school, teaching grades 1 through 8. It is located in a privately owned school building constructed in 1952. The enrollment for the current year is 31. The average daily attendance for last year was 26. This is a frame building, unpainted with three doors and a metal roof in good condition. There are four windows on each side and one on each end. The floor is in good condition. It is heated by a wood heater. There are no lights. The furniture is permanent desks, single and double in fair condition. There is no teacher's desk. There is no water supply, no chalk board, no bulletin board and likewise no toilet. This school is very remote and inaccessible. Due to the remoteness of the area it would be difficult for children in this neighborhood to go outside to school.

Kingston

Kingston is a three-teacher school teaching grades 1 through 8. It is located in a privately owned school building which was built in 1935. The enrollment for the current year is 81. The average daily attendance for last year was 70. The building is frame construction in poor condition, unpainted with the boards coming off. The roof is metal. The windows are inadequate. It is heated by a wood stove in poor condition. There is one light and one wall outlet in each

room. The furniture is single desks in fair condition. There is an electric pump to supply the water. There are two chalk boards, no bulletin boards. There are two toilets.

Linwood

Linwood is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8. It is located in a church, privately owned. It was constructed in 1922. The enrollment for the current session is 45. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 29. The type of structure is frame board and batten in fair condition, but with some of the boards missing. It was painted at one time, but little paint remains. The roof is metal in fair condition, however it leaks. The windows are inadequate. It is heated by a wood stove. It has three lights on one switch. There are no desks, only the church benches. There is no water supply available. There is one small chalk board in poor condition, and no bulletin board. There is only one toilet.

Milford

Milford is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8, located in a school building that is privately owned. It has two classrooms. It has an enrollment of 48 for the current session with an average daily attendance of 37 for the preceding year. It is a frame building in fair condition, painted white, with a metal roof in poor condition. There are adequate windows, but panes are missing. It is heated by butane gas with one heater per room in fair condition. There are two lights in each room with pull cord switches. The furniture is hand-made double desks in fair condition. The water supply is

from a cistern above ground. There is one chalk board per room, no bulletin boards. Two outside toilets are available.

Oakland

Oakland is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 through 8, located in a school building that is privately owned. It was constructed in 1936. It has an enrollment for the current session of 31 and an average daily attendance for the preceding year of 34. The building is frame board and batten painted with whitewash and in fair condition. The roof is metal and in only fair condition. It is heated by butane gas. It has three lights in the ceiling with a double receptacle in each room. The furniture is old hand-made desks in very poor condition. There are no bulletin boards. The cistern is a hazard covered by boards. The outside toilets are in bad condition.

Overton

Overton is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8. It is held in a society hall, privately owned and built in 1920. Overton has an enrollment of 38 for the current session with an average daily attendance of 34 for the preceding year. This building has two classrooms. It is a frame board and batten type of construction in poor condition with boards coming off. It was painted once upon a time. The roof is metal in poor condition and leaks. There are inadequate windows. It is heated by a wood stove. There are no lights. The furniture is permanent single desks of different sizes in fair



Overton



Painters



Poplar Grove



Providence



Robin Bayou



Roseland

condition. The water is obtained from a cistern. There is one chalk board, no bulletin board. The two toilets are in bad condition.

Painters

Painters is a four-teacher negro school located in a school building that is privately owned, constructed in 1946. Grades 1 through 8 are taught. There are four classrooms. The enrollment is 121 for the current session with an average daily attendance of 107 for the preceding year. This is a frame building in fair condition, painted white with green trim. There is a metal roof in poor condition which needs repair. The windows are inadequate with panes missing even though they have venetian blinds. It is heated by butane radiant heaters. There are three drop lights in the large room and one in each of the small rooms, no receptacles. The furniture is permanent type double desks. The water is obtained from a cistern. There are two toilets available.

Poplar Grove

Poplar Grove is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8 located in a society hall which is privately owned. It was constructed in 1920. The enrollment for the current session is 50 with an average daily attendance of 36 for the preceding year. The type construction is frame with asphalt brick siding. The roof is metal and there are nine windows. It is heated by a coal heater. There are two overhead lights with pull switches. The furniture is double desks, but there is no teacher's desk. There is no water supply and the chalk

board is along one wall. There is only one toilet.

Providence

Providence is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8 in a school building that is privately owned. This building was constructed in 1925. It has two classrooms. The enrollment is 29 for the current session while the average daily attendance for the preceding year was 49. It is of frame construction, board and batten, in poor condition. It has a metal roof that leaks and is in poor condition. The windows are inadequate. There are no lights and it is a very dark building. It is heated by a wood stove. The furniture is permanent type double desks in poor condition. The water supply is obtained from a metal cistern above ground. There is one chalk board but no bulletin board. The general condition is poor. The toilets for boys and girls are built together with a partition between them.

Robins Bayou

Robins Bayou is a one-teacher school, grades 1 to 8, located in a church which is privately owned. This building was constructed in 1934. The enrollment for the current session is 21. Average daily attendance for the preceding year was 22. This structure is frame in fair condition, painted white. It has a metal roof in only fair condition. It is heated by a wood stove. There are three lights in the room. The furniture is church benches in fair condition. The water supply is obtained from a cistern. There are no chalk or

bulletin boards available. The outside toilets are in bad condition.

Roseland

Roseland is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8 in a school building that is county owned. This building was bought by the colored citizens and given to the school. It is located on a two-acre site which cost \$200.00 and the building was built in 1924 at a cost of \$3,500.00, The enrollment for the present session is 24 whereas there was an average daily attendance of 33 for the preceding year. This is a frame type construction in bad condition. It is unpainted. The roof is metal but leaks and needs repairs. The windows are very inadequate. There are no lights. It is heated by a coal stove. The furniture is permanent desks but there is no teacher's desk. The water is obtained from an open cistern. There are three portable chalk boards. There is only one toilet. One end of the building is set up for a lunchroom.

Rowandale

Rowandale is a one teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8 located in a cabin that is privately owned. It was constructed about 1938. The enrollment for the present term is 29. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 28. There are two classrooms in this building which is frame with a metal roof. The roof is rusted and leaks. There are three windows to each classroom. There are no lights and the furniture is home-made desks and benches. It is heated by a wood



Rowandale



Sandy Creek



Southwood Lodge



St. Marks



Tate



Wilderness

stove. There is no water, but there is a cistern on the adjoining place. It has a small chalk board and one small bulletin board. There is only one toilet available and it is badly in need of repairs.

Sandy Creek

Sandy Creek is a one-teacher school teaching grades 1 to 8 located in a church that is privately owned. The church was built in 1936. The school has an enrollment of 18 for the current session with an average daily attendance of 13 for the preceding year. This is a frame building in fair condition, painted white, with a metal roof that leaks. The windows are fair. There are no lights. There are permanent type desks. It is heated by a coal heater. There is no water available and no chalk or bulletin board. There are no toilets for this school.

Southwood Lodge

Southwood Lodge is a one-teacher school, teaching grades 1 to 8, located in a church that is privately owned, constructed in 1934. The enrollment is 17. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 16. The construction is brick siding in fair condition. The roof is metal in fair condition. The windows are inadequate for schools. It has three lights in the room. It is heated by a wood stove. The furniture consists of church benches. There is a cistern on the grounds, but there is no connection with the roof so water is not available. There are no chalk boards or bulletin boards. There are two toilets.

St. Marks

St. Marks is a one-teacher school, grades 1 to 8, located in a privately owned society hall that was constructed in 1920. The enrollment for the current session is 8. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 12. This building is unpainted frame construction, board and batten, with holes in the walls. The door drags. The type of roof is metal. There are inadequate windows with panes missing. There is one light near the door. It is heated by a wood stove in poor condition. The furniture is home-made and in very poor condition. Water is obtained from a cistern in the ground. No chalk or bulletin boards are available. The school uses the toilets of the church.

Tate

Tate is a one-teacher school, teaching grades 1 to 8, located in a church that is privately owned. This church was built in 1950. The enrollment for the current session is 31. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 35. This is a frame building in fair condition. The windows are inadequate. There are three lights with only one working. It is heated by a wood stove. The furniture consists of church benches in fair condition. There is no water supply available. The chalk board is of masonite and there is no bulletin board. The steps are a hazard and the open cistern presents a hazard. There are no toilets.

Wilderness

Wilderness is a one-teacher school, teaching grades 1 to

8, located in a society hall that is privately owned. This was built in 1940. The enrollment is 25. The average daily attendance for the preceding year was 19. This is a frame building with a metal roof, inadequate windows, and the heating is by butane gas. There are four lights near the ceiling. The furniture is of a permanent type. Water supply is from a cistern above the ground. The abandoned cistern in the yard is a hazard. There are two toilets.

Natchez School Buildings

Natchez city schools are housed in six buildings for whites and three for negroes.

White School Buildings

TABLE XL

NATCHEZ WHITE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SCHOOL	SITE SIZE	OWNERSHIP		GRADES HOUSED	RATING
		Public	Private		
Braden	16	X		4 - 8	Excellent
Carpenter I	2		X	K - 5	Fair
Carpenter II	1		X	1 - 4, Ex.	Fair
Institute	1		X	1 - 4	Fair
Montebello	25	X		K - 9	Excellent
Natchez High	16	X		9 - 12	Good
Site - Pharsalia	13	X			

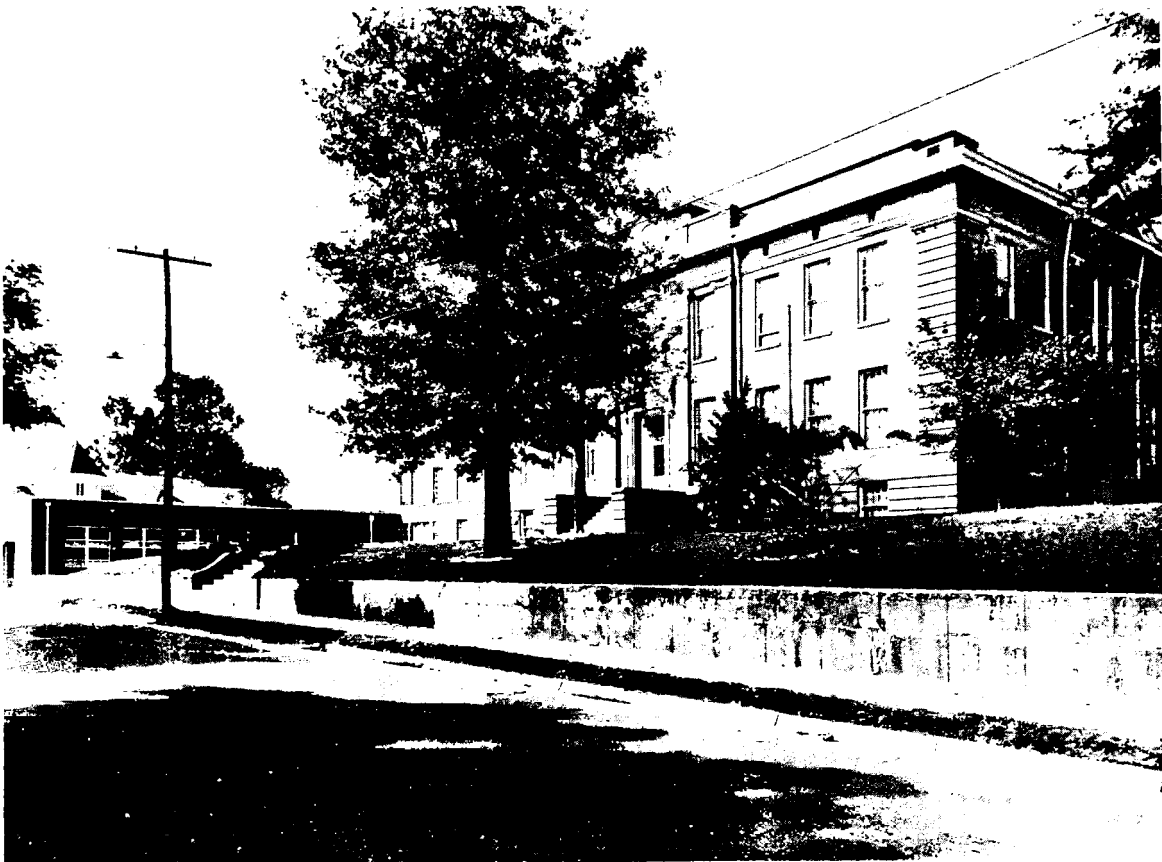


Braden

The Braden Elementary and Junior High School has $5\frac{1}{2}$ elementary teachers and $22\frac{1}{2}$ high school teachers. The Braden School was originally constructed for an elementary school. It is located on a site of sixteen acres which is publicly owned and valued at \$17,000.00. The building was constructed in 1949 and is valued at \$699,000.00. Braden houses fourth and fifth grades and a junior high composed of sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. It is generally recognized that the junior high school begins with the seventh grade. The State of Mississippi recognizes anything above grade six as high school.

The state criteria states that the first six grades are elementary. The enrollment for Braden was 456 in 1954. Of this enrollment, 94 children, grades 4 to 8, come from the county. This is a brick two-story building of fire-resistive construction. It is regarded as one of the better buildings in the state. It has 27 classrooms, an auditorium, gymnasium, library and a cafeteria. This building has rooms that were constructed for kindergarten use, but, due to the fact that there are no kindergarten classes, they are used for other purposes at the present time. Of the 27 rooms, 2 were kindergarten rooms. The auditorium has a capacity of 457. The lunchroom has a capacity of 216. The gymnasium is adequate for an elementary school, with 2,400 square feet. This building is not crowded and could easily handle three more classes comfortably. If this building is to be used as a junior high school, it will require alterations and additions to provide the facilities that should be found in a junior high school but are not available now. A rating of this building by the Linn-McCormick scale results in a most satisfactory rating as one would readily expect. There is no science laboratory in this building and the book storage is inadequate. The library has no water in the small work room. The art room has no water. The showers and dressing room facilities are not adequate for junior high school. This building is well lighted, has a good heating system that is in excellent condition. The maintenance of the building and janitorial services are unusually good. The toilets in parts of the building

are arranged to serve individual rooms. It is doubtful that the conversion to a junior high school is economical, nor would it serve as well for a junior high school as it would for an elementary school. The furniture in the building is in good taste and modern in every respect. This is a fine building with enough play space and with adequate facilities for elementary children.

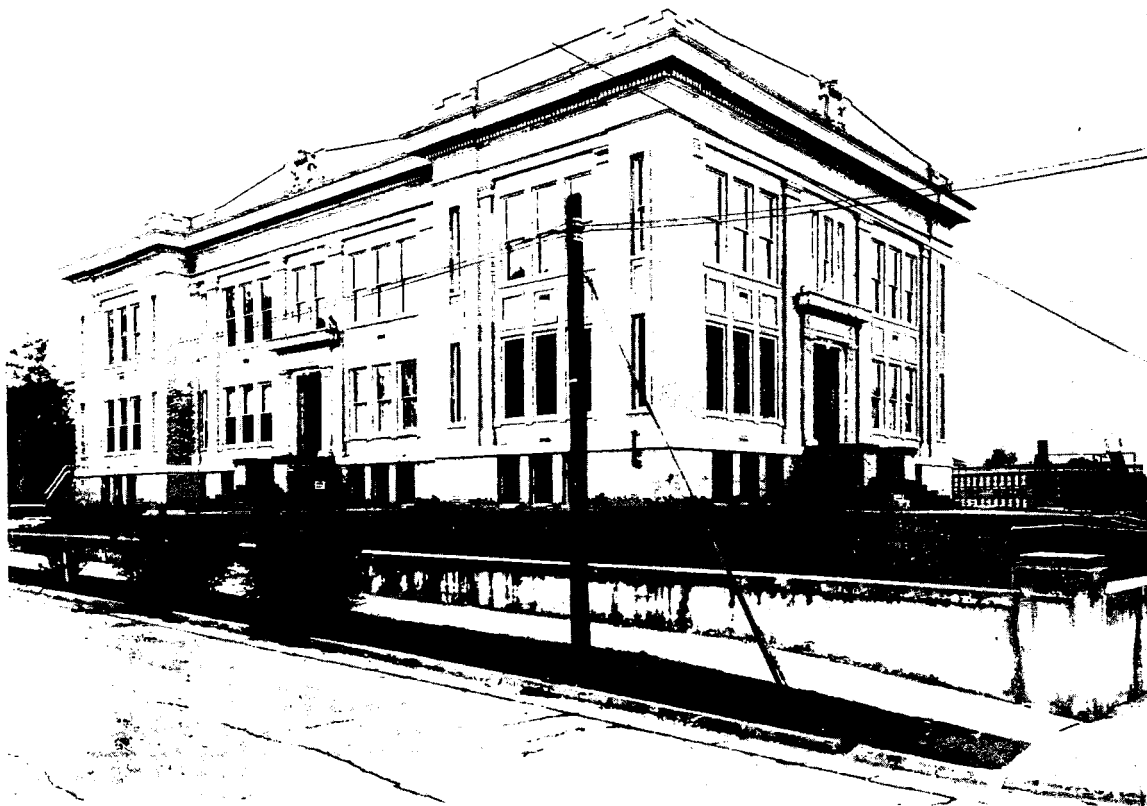


Carpenter #1

Carpenter #1 has fourteen elementary teachers and three kindergarten teachers, teaching grades K through 5. It is located on a two acre site which would be considered as privately owned since there is a reversion clause. The site is valued at approximately \$7,500.00. The Carpenter Schools were a gift to the city for use as free public schools for white children. The original cost of the Carpenter #1 School was \$80,000.00. The addition cost \$145,000.00. The building was originally constructed in 1909 and an addition added in 1952. The value at the present time is considered to be \$306,200.00.

The enrollment of this school at the end of the second month of school, 1954, was 364. Of this number, 35 are from out of the city. The site of this school is entirely too small for the number of children. It is very, very crowded. The building is brick construction in fair condition. There are fifteen classrooms, auditorium, playroom and a library. The auditorium, located on the second floor, seats over three hundred and needs redecorating. The building is well lighted.

The new addition to the plant consists of eight classrooms and a cafeteria-gymnasium combination. The tables in the cafeteria-gymnasium can be folded and it can be used as a playroom in disagreeable weather. The old part is a two-story building with a basement. Likewise, the new part has two floors. The new section has two nice kindergarten classrooms equipped with water and toilets. One kindergarten room is in the basement in the old building. The floors in the new building are asphalt tile. In the old building, they are wood and in fair condition. The classrooms in the new building have bulletin boards and receptacles, while the old building has chalk boards only. The general maintenance of this building is in keeping with all the schools in the city.



Carpenter #2

Carpenter #2 is located on a one-acre site. It is considered privately owned since there is a reversion clause in the deed. This building was constructed in 1913. It houses grades 1 to 3, two kindergartens and a class of special education. There are twelve teachers. The cost of this building in 1913 was \$150,000.00 and it was likewise a gift to the city from the Carpenters. The enrollment for the present session is 274. Of this number, 57 in grades 1 to 3 come from outside the city. This is a two-story building with a basement, brick, semi-fire resistive. It is similar in construction to Carpenter

#1. The value of this plant is \$303,060.00. It originally contained a library and, also, has a swimming pool that is not being used. The lunchroom is in the basement. The auditorium apparently at one time was a gymnasium and it has been converted by sealing off the track on the mezzanine. This building consists of fourteen classrooms, auditorium, a library and a cafeteria. It is in fair condition considering its age. The kindergarten room is used on a double shift plan. The auditorium will seat approximately four hundred. The roof is a built-up roof. The furniture in three classrooms is of permanent type and not comparable to that in the other schools of Natchez. This should be corrected and movable furniture of modern design installed. The cafeteria is not very well lighted.

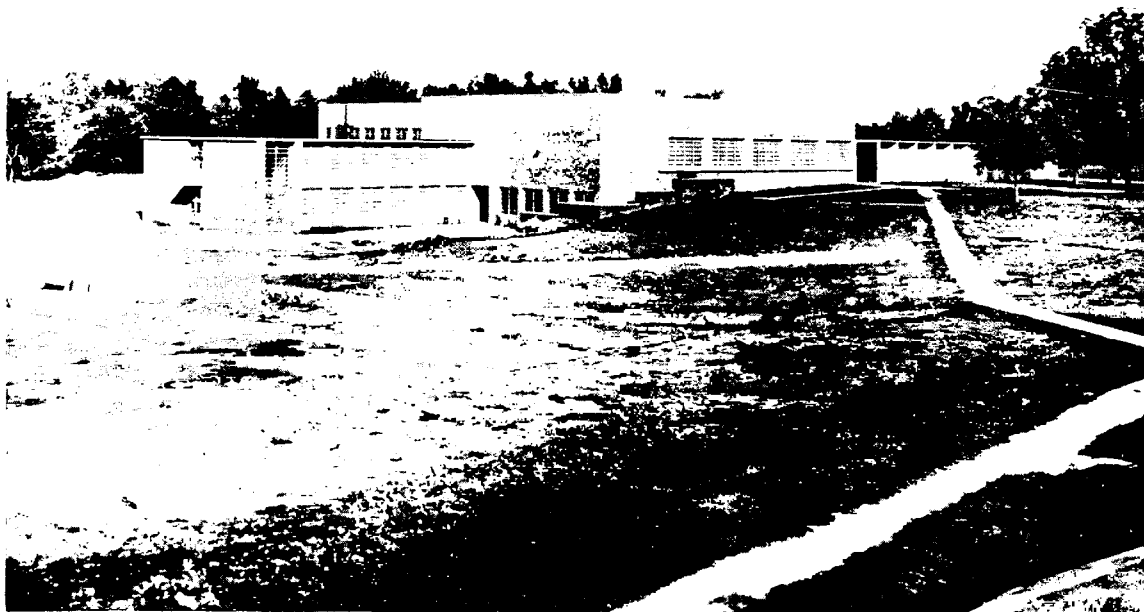


Institute

The Institute houses the administration of the Natchez school system and grades 1 through 4. This building is on a one-acre site that is privately owned due to stipulations. The site is valued at \$27,000.00. This building was constructed in 1901 and has a value of \$208,000.00 today. In 1952 it was rennovated at a cost of \$40,000.00. The original cost of the Institute in 1901 was \$100,000.00. The enrollment at the Institute is 252. Of this number, 81 are from outside of the city. There are ten teachers employed in the Institute. This is a two-story brick building with a basement. There are

sixteen classrooms and a cafeteria. The building proper has neither auditorium nor library facilities. However, these are available in the adjoining Memorial Hall which is located on the site. The auditorium in Memorial Hall is used as a gymnasium in disagreeable weather. It will seat 350. This auditorium is used by various organizations and serves the city as an auditorium.

The cafeteria seats 80 children and serves approximately 240 daily. Approximately 100 percent of the children utilize this service. The same standard for kitchen equipment is found in the Institute as in the other Natchez schools; namely, a dish washer, oven and the necessary equipment. The floors are in fairly good condition; however, they show some wear. The hall floors have apparently been replaced. The classrooms are large in size. The window sills as well as the black boards are too high for elementary children. Bulletin boards are lacking. The new stairwell in this building is constructed of concrete. The steps have a carborundum strip on the treads. The other stairs are the conventional wood stairs. From the standpoint of location and play space as a school plant, it is the least desirable of any of the Natchez schools. It is doubtful that a building in the heart of a city with no more play space than is here, should be used as a school for small children.



Montebello

Montebello is the new school which is at present housing both elementary and junior high school children, It is located on a site of 25 acres which is publicly owned. This site is valued at \$25,500,00. The building was erected in 1953 and it is valued at \$667,500.00. The elementary division is the kindergarten through the fifth grade, with the junior high organization comprising grades six through nine. However, this organization is not in keeping with the state criteria which states that the first six grades are elementary and that the seventh up are high school. Montebello has an enrollment of

796 pupils. Of this number, 181 come from the county. Montebello has $16\frac{1}{2}$ elementary teachers and $11\frac{1}{2}$ high school teachers in accordance with the division set by the administration. Montebello was first occupied during the 1953-54 session. This is a brick building, fire resistive, one story, heated by steam. It has 23 classrooms and 2 kindergarten rooms, a principal's office, a medical room, a room for men teachers, a room for lady teachers, a library (61 x 300), and a cafeteria which seats 230. The auditorium will seat 1,080. The gymnasium is 9,000 square feet. There is a shop 36 x 63, an art room, science room, two homemaking rooms and an audio-visual room. The building is expansible. It could be enlarged without too much difficulty. It has a built-up roof. Applying the Linn-McCormick rating scale to this school plant, it rates exceedingly high, above 90 percent. There are adequate toilets and facilities. The lighting is indeed good and the acoustics in the auditorium are most satisfactory. The furniture and fixtures in this building are movable, of individual type, comparable to the best that is on the market. Decorations in this building are artistic. The people of Natchez should be commended for having such a building for their boys and girls. It shows that the people have realized their educational needs. This is one of the best school sites in the city of Natchez and as soon as it is developed, will be one of the show places as far as schools of the city are concerned.



Natchez High School

Natchez High School is located on a site of 16 acres which is publicly owned and valued at \$16,000.00. The school building was constructed in 1927, and is valued at \$568,000.00. There is a band room on the site which is valued at \$54,200.00. The site is not ample because the lay of the terrain does not lend itself to full utilization and it is too crowded to provide facilities for children of the school. Behind the band room is an athletic field with necessary stands and dressing rooms to serve the needs of the school. Likewise, there is a tennis court.

Natchez High School houses grades 9 through 12. To the original building 4 classrooms were added, and the library and cafeteria enlarged in 1952. The high school employs 31 teachers. The enrollment for the current session is 603. Of this number, 125 come from the county. The building, erected in 1928, is brick, two-story with a basement, and with a built-up roof. There are 19 classrooms, a principal's office, a medical room, women teachers' room, men teachers' room, a library, a cafeteria, an auditorium seating 900, and a gymnasium which is small, a shop, 2 science rooms, 3 rooms for commercial classes, 2 home-making rooms, 1 Diversified Occupations room and 1 mechanical arts room. The lunchroom has a capacity of 186. Music is adequately housed in the music building immediately to the rear of the high school building.

When the Linn-McCormick rating scale is applied, this building scores very satisfactorily. This building is in good state of repair and the maintenance is good. It is well kept and will be useful for years to come. Natchez High School building makes a very attractive appearance and the outside is in keeping with the adjacent buildings.

Pharsaila School Site

The city has bought a school site known as Pharsaila. It is a site of 13 acres that is publicly owned. It cost \$13,800. The school administration is to be commended for long-range planning in the purchase of a school site.



Negro School Buildings

Natchez has provided better than average buildings for its negro children. The new Sadie V. Thompson building is as good as any in the city, It is a well planned building.

Brumfield

Brumfield School is located on a site of two acres which is publicly owned and valued at \$6,650.00. The building was constructed in 1925 and is valued at \$247,680.00. Kindergarten through the seventh grade is housed in this building with no half-day sessions. Brumfield has $23\frac{1}{2}$ teachers. The enrollment of Brumfield is 638 of which 48 come from the county. The

TABLE XLI
NATCHEZ NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SCHOOL	SITE SIZE	OWNERSHIP		GRADES HOUSED	RATING
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE		
Prince Street	1		X	K - 3	Fair
Brunfield	2	X		K - 7	Good
Sadie V. Thompson	16	X		4 - 12	Excellent

average daily attendance for last year was 554. Brumfield is a two-story brick building with a basement. The play ground space and facilities at Brumfield are limited; however, there is some good equipment. The cafeteria of the Brumfield School, located in the basement, seats 132 pupils. The kindergarten also is located in the basement along with other primary grades and a music room. The boiler room is located in the center of the basement and it appears to be used as a hallway. The auditorium located on the top floor seats 360. Some of the furniture in this school is permanent double desks, among the poorest found in the city. The lights in the basement are totally inadequate. Some of the classrooms have only two bulbs. There are no fluorescent lights in the basement. The other floors have fluorescent lights, but even so, lighting is not adequate in comparison to the other schools. In many instances the lights were burned out and needed maintenance to be put in use. Electrical receptacles are not available. Adequate bulletin boards are lacking in this building. Chalk boards are in bad condition and require attention. As indicated above, the furniture varies from modern to old permanent type. The basement is heated by gas heaters. The location of the heating plant in the middle of the building is not desirable. The maintenance of this building is not as good as in some of the other schools.



Prince Street School

The Prince Street School is located on a one-acre site. The site is considered privately owned in as much as it was donated to the city with the stipulation that it be used for the education of negro children. It is valued at \$2,580.00. The school plant was originally constructed in 1913 and an addition was made in 1952. It is valued at \$122,800.00. Prince Street School houses grades 1 to 3 and a kindergarten. There are no half-day sessions. At the beginning of the 1954 year it was necessary that rooms be rented from Natchez College for two kindergartens and one first grade section, which

indicates that this school is over-crowded. However, this seems to be brought about due to county children coming to the city schools. The classes taught in the classrooms rented from Natchez College are under the supervision of the principal of Prince Street School. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 314. The enrollment for the present session is 407. Of this number, 55 come from the county. There are 13 teachers.

The Prince Street School is brick, fire resistive, with 4 old classrooms and an addition. The old part is single story, the new section is double story. The site of one acre is inadequate play space for small children. The old section of this school plant has wood floors, but the new has asphalt tile, the same as is found in Montebello and Sadie V. Thompson Schools. The new classrooms have adequate bulletin board space. The old ones are lacking in this respect. The building is equipped with venetian blinds. The principal's office located in the basement has little natural light and is dreary. There is no auditorium. One end of the cafeteria is used to teach a first grade. This space is used as a stage when the cafeteria is used as an auditorium. A curtain divides it from the rest of the cafeteria and this can be swung around when necessary to use the cafeteria for a classroom. This building is over crowded to the extent of four classrooms. Storage space for teachers and students is lacking in the old part of the building. There is some in the new, but it is not adequate. The Prince Street School needs painting, particularly in the

cafeteria. This is one of the poorest buildings in the Natchez school system from the standpoint of utility and what it has to offer boys and girls.



Sadie V. Thompson

Sadie V, Thompson is a new building located on a site adjoining the Natchez College property. The site of 16 acres cost \$15,680.00 and is publicly owned. The building was constructed in 1953 at a cost of \$678,600.00. There are 11½ elementary teachers and 21 high school teachers in this school. This is one of the best school buildings in the Natchez system, This building houses grades 4 through 12. The high school organization is grades 8 through 12. The average daily attendance for 1953-54 was 433 in elementary grades and 337 in the high school; a total of 770. The enrollment of this school is 930,

and of this number, 213 come from outside the city. Of this 213, 179 are in grades 9 through 12, leaving 34 in grades 4 to 8. This building is a brick building, fire resistive, two story, heated by circulating hot water. The shop, band room and heating unit are in a building adjoining the main structure to the rear. The shop is on the first floor. Only one stairway leads out of the band room which is on the second floor. This is a safety hazard. The steps have only an iron strip along the edge of the tread. As this becomes slick it will become a hazard. There should be carborundum strips inserted in the iron strips to prevent falls. To the immediate rear of the building an athletic field is in the process of being constructed. There is a nice yard in front of the building, and immediately adjacent to the property is a swimming pool for negroes.

The rooms in the Sadie V. Thompson School are adequately equipped with bulletin boards, chalk boards, electrical receptacles, and clocks. The furniture is modern and well kept. Lockers are provided for the high school students. There is a first aid room, a gymnasium which is 93 x 112, and an auditorium seating 1500 when the balcony is used. There are 2 science laboratories in the building, well equipped and of sufficient size. The mechanical drawing room is well outfitted with appropriate furniture. The book storage is inadequate. The shop is well planned. The band room has adequate space on the floor above the shop. Commercial work is in two classrooms

designed for this purpose. The homemaking unit has excellent provision for sewing and cooking, plus a bath and living room. The library is well planned. There is a visual aids unit in this building. The administrative unit seems to be adequate. The biggest criticism to be made of the building is that apparently the architect had space which he did not know how to use, so small closets are placed here and there, or some rooms are made unusually large. In the corner of the building next to the swimming pool there seems to be some settling and cracks are developing in the masonry. This is particularly noticeable in the rest room at that end. However, the administration is cognizant of this condition.

Sadie V. Thompson has 21 classrooms, 2 rooms for science, 2 rooms for the homemaking unit, 2 rooms for commercial work, a large room for the band, a large room for shop, a gymnasium, an auditorium, a cafeteria and an excellent library. The building has the facilities to meet the needs of the boys and girls. This is a very fine building and the negro people of Natchez are delighted with it. When this site is completely developed, it will be one of the finest plants found anywhere for a negro high school. Natchez has provided its negro citizens a wonderful plant to do a good job of educating negro boys and girls.

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORTATION

The examination of transportation in Adams County will concern itself with the equipment, personnel involved, number of trips made by each bus, number of pupils transported, total number of miles driven each day, and the cost per pupil in average daily attendance transported.

Equipment

Adams County has in service during the school term 1954-55, 26 school busses, each of which has all steel bodies. Twenty of these serve the white children of Adams County and six serve the negro children. Of these 26 busses, 23 are publicly owned and 3 are privately owned. Data concerning the busses are provided in Tables XLII and XLIII. The data concerning busses serving white children are provided in Table XLII, while the data concerning the negro children are provided in Table XLIII.

Age Of The Busses

The average age of the school busses used in the Adams County transportation program is nearly four years. Seven of the busses are more than six years old. One privately owned bus is thirteen years old, and there are seven 1954 models publicly owned busses. The average age of the negro busses is approximately two and one-half years, while that of the

TABLE XLII

SCHOOL BUSES SERVING WHITE PUPILS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1954-55

Bus Number	Ownership	Model	Make	Length	Seating Capacity	Number Trips Daily	Number Pupils Transported Daily	Total Miles Travelled Daily
3	Public	1953	Chevrolet	21'6"	48	1	40	30
6	Public	1954	Chevrolet	23'11"	54	1	42	58
7	Public	1954	Chevrolet	23'11"	54	1	63	90
8	Public	1954	Ford	26'3"	60	1	62	34
9	Public	1954	Ford	26'3"	60	1	59	71
10	Public	1949	Dodge	21'0"	48	1	41	70
11	Public	1951	Chevrolet	21'1"	45	2	92	40
12	Public	1952	International	21'8"	48	2	89	40
13	Public	1949	Studebaker	21'1"	48	2	124	32
14	Public	1950	Chevrolet	21'1"	48	1	59	52
15	Public	1952	Ford	27'0"	55	1	66	52
16	Public	1951	Chevrolet	23'4"	54	1	51	74
18	Public	1951	Chevrolet	-	8	1	24	73
19	Public	1946	Ford	21'1"	48	1	35	10
22	Public	1946	International	23'4"	55	1	46	40
23	Public	1946	International	23'4"	55	1	50	60
24	Public	1954	Chevrolet	-	18	1	23	36
	Private	1941	Chevrolet	18'10"	36	1	18	36
	Private	1946	Chevrolet	21'0"	48	1	29	50
	Private	1948	Chevrolet	21'0"	8	1	22	17

TABLE XLIII

SCHOOL BUSES SERVING NEGRO PUPILS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1954-55

Bus Number	Ownership	Model	Make	Length	Seating Capacity	Number Trips Daily	Number Pupils Transported Daily	Total Miles Travelled Daily
1	Public	1953	International	23'4"	54	2	133	72
2	Public	1953	Chevrolet	23'11"	54	2	142	47
4	Public	1954	International	23'4"	54	1	44	106
5	Public	1954	International	23'4"	54	1	57	83
17	Public	1950	Chevrolet	21'1"	48	1	62	74
21	Public	1947	Ford	21'0"	48	1	23	64

busses serving white children is approximately four and one-half years.

Number of Trips Daily

All of the busses except three serving the white children make only one trip each day. There are three busses transporting white children that make two trips daily. The negro busses make two trips daily, while the remaining four transporting negro children make only one.

Number of Pupils Transported Daily

The average number of white pupils transported daily per bus per trip is 51. It appears that eight busses are overloaded, ranging from an overload of 2 on bus #8 and what appears to be an overload of 16 on bus #18. It would appear that four negro busses are overloaded with an overload ranging from 3 on bus #5 to an average overload of 17 for each trip made by bus #2.

The average number transported per trip for white pupils is 45, while the average number transported for negro pupils is 58. However, it might be pointed out that on an average the capacity of the negro busses is greater than that of the white busses.

Total Miles Traveled Daily

Adams County busses drive a total of 1411 miles daily. The white busses drive 965 and the negro busses 446. The busses serving white children drive an average of 48 miles each day, while those serving negro children drive 56 miles daily. Some of the busses serving the white pupils drive

relatively few miles, one only 10 and another 17, while others drive what appears to be exceedingly long mileage, one driving as much as 90 miles a day. There are eight that drive between 30 and 49 miles; four that drive between 50 and 59; one between 60 and 69; four between 70 and 79. The negroes have only one bus falling in the 30 to 49 mile category, none in the 50 to 59; one in the 60 to 69, two in the 70 to 79, one driving 83, while another drives 106 miles each day,

Bus Drivers

Personnel data on the white school bus drivers of Adams County, 1954-55, are found in Table XLIV. All of the bus drivers are adults. Twelve women and eight men are employed as drivers. The ages of the drivers range from 30 to 65 with an average age of 48. The white drivers range in experience on the job from one year to sixteen years with an average of four years. In spite of the four year average, there are still seven drivers who have had only one years experience. The better picture is given as a result of the fact that two drivers have driven for long periods, one fifteen years and the other sixteen years. It is commendable that all of the white drivers have had the driver training course.

Data concerning the negro bus drivers of Adams County are shown in Table XLV. There are six negro bus drivers in Adams County, five of which are men and one woman. The negro drivers too are adults with an average age of 53. The youngest is 35 while two have reached the age of 60. Three negro bus drivers

TABLE XLIV

WHITE SCHOOL BUS DRIVER DATA
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1954-55

Bus Number	Sex	Age	Number Years Experience	Driver Training Course
3	F	40	2	Yes
6	M	65	16	Yes
7	M	62	15	Yes
8	M	60	1	Yes
9	M	55	1	Yes
10	F	55	1	Yes
11	F	45	3	Yes
12	F	40	5	Yes
13	F	35	4	Yes
14	F	50	5	Yes
15	M	55	6	Yes
16	M	30	1	Yes
18	F	35	1	Yes
19	F	30	1	Yes
20	F	35	1	Yes
22	F	40	5	Yes
24	F	50	3	Yes
Private	M	66	2	Yes
Private	M	50	4	Yes
Private	F	55	5	Yes
Average		48	4	

TABLE XLV

NEGRO SCHOOL BUS DRIVER DATA
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1954-55

Bus Number	Sex	Age	Number Years Experience	Driver Training Course
1	M	55	2	Yes
2	M	55	2	Yes
4	F	35	1	Yes
5	M	55	1	Yes
17	M	60	1	Yes
21	M	60	1	Yes
Average		53	1	

of Adams County have had little experience on the job; two have had two years experience and four only one. This gives an average of one years experience. Like the whites, all of the negro bus drivers have had the drivers training course.

Transportation Cost Per White Pupil In A.D.A.

During the year 1953-54, Adams County transported an average of 537 white pupils daily and an average of 154 negro pupils daily. Pupil cost of transportation per pupil in average daily attendance in Adams County for the year 1953-54 is shown in Table XLVI. It can be seen that Kingston Consolidated School had the most expensive transportation per pupil in average daily attendance, \$93.14, while Washington Consolidated had a cost for transportation of \$41.12 per pupil in average daily attendance. The cost per transported pupil in average daily attendance for the entire county was \$51.94, This was considerably out of line with the average state expenditure for transportation of \$29.80 per pupil.

TABLE XLVI

COST OF WHITE PUPIL TRANSPORTATION BY SCHOOLS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1953-54

School	Total Cost	Cost Per Pupil In A.D.A.	Percent Of Total Current Expenditure Spent For Transportation
Kingston Consolidated	\$4,005.00	\$93.14	21.2
Pine Ridge Consolidated	6,435.00	90.63	20.9
Washington Consolidated	17,190.00	41.12	17.5
Total	27,630.00	51.94	18.7
State Average - White and Negro		29.80	12.3

Considering the percentage of total expenditures for transportation, Kingston Consolidated still ranked as providing the most expensive transportation in Adams County while Washington Consolidated provided the cheapest transportation. However, Washington Consolidated, having spent 17.5 percent of its total current expenditure for transportation, was also out of line when compared with state averages. The percentage of total expenditures for transportation on a state-wide basis was only 12.3 percent. The percentage of total current expenditure for transportation for white pupils in Adams County was 18.7 percent compared to 12.3 percent in the state.

Transportation Cost Per Negro Pupil In A.D.A.

As shown in Table XLVII the cost per transported pupil in average daily attendance for negro transportation in Adams County, 1953-54, ranged from \$3.11 at Central Elementary to \$48.00 at Washington. With the exception of Washington, which actually transported only one pupil, the expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance for transportation were exceedingly small. The average for the three negro schools in which pupils were transported was \$3.61 as compared with the state average of \$29.80 per pupil. While Adams County spent considerably less for transportation per pupil in average daily attendance than was spent on a state-wide basis, it still used an unusually large percent of its total current expenditures for transportation. On a county-wide basis, Adams County spent 15.8 percent of its total current expenditures for negro education on transportation, while on a state-wide basis only 12.3 percent of all

current expenditures was so spent.

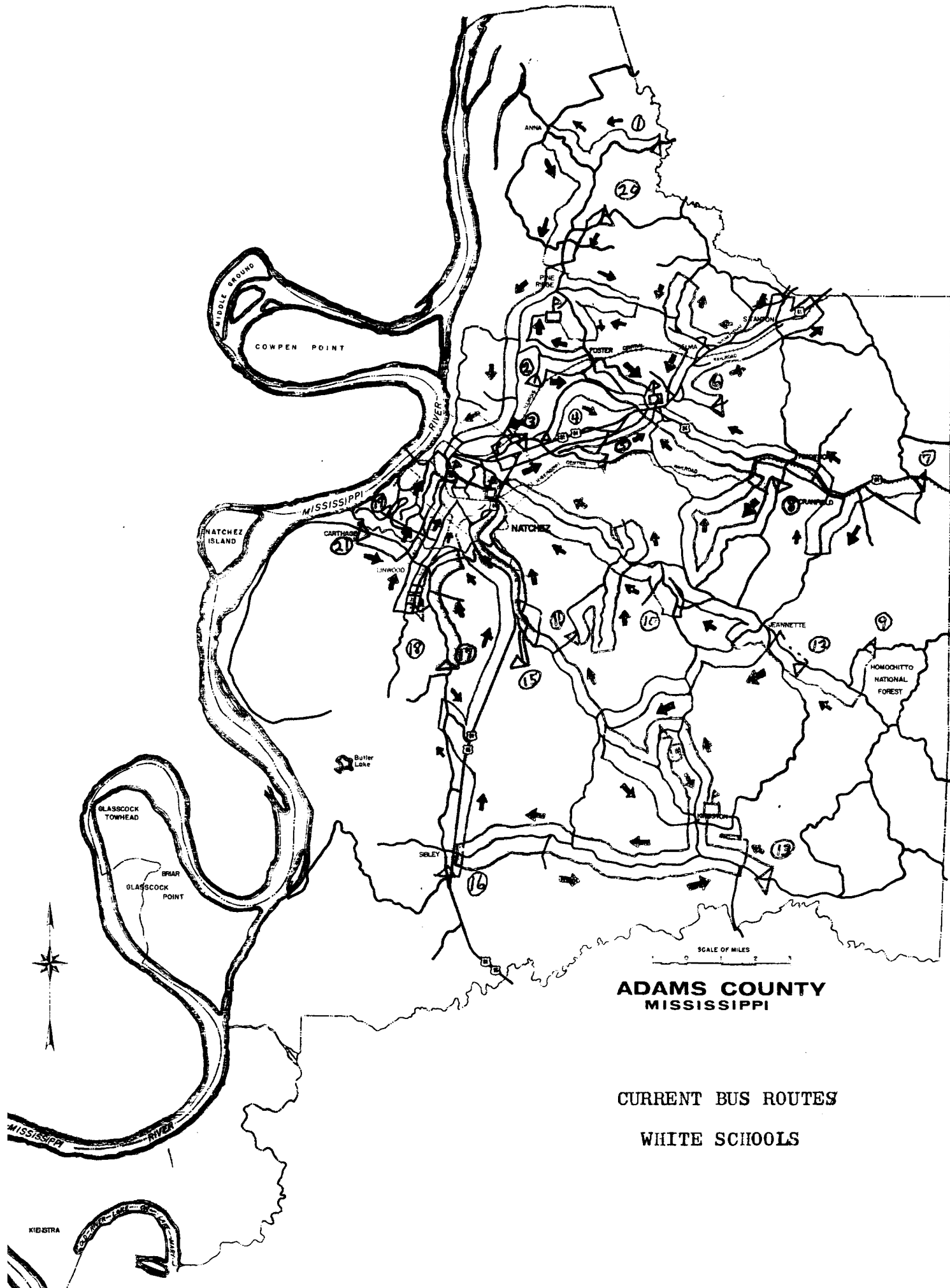
TABLE XLVII

COST OF NEGRO PUPIL TRANSPORTATION BY SCHOOLS
ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
1953-54

School	Total Cost	Cost Per Pupil In A.D.A.	Percent of Total Current Expendi- ture Spent For Transportation
Central Elementary	\$531.00	\$ 3.11	24.6
Washington	48.00	48.00	2.4
Wickland	210.00	4.57	24.1
Total	789.00	3.61	15.8
State Average - White and Negro		29.80	12.3

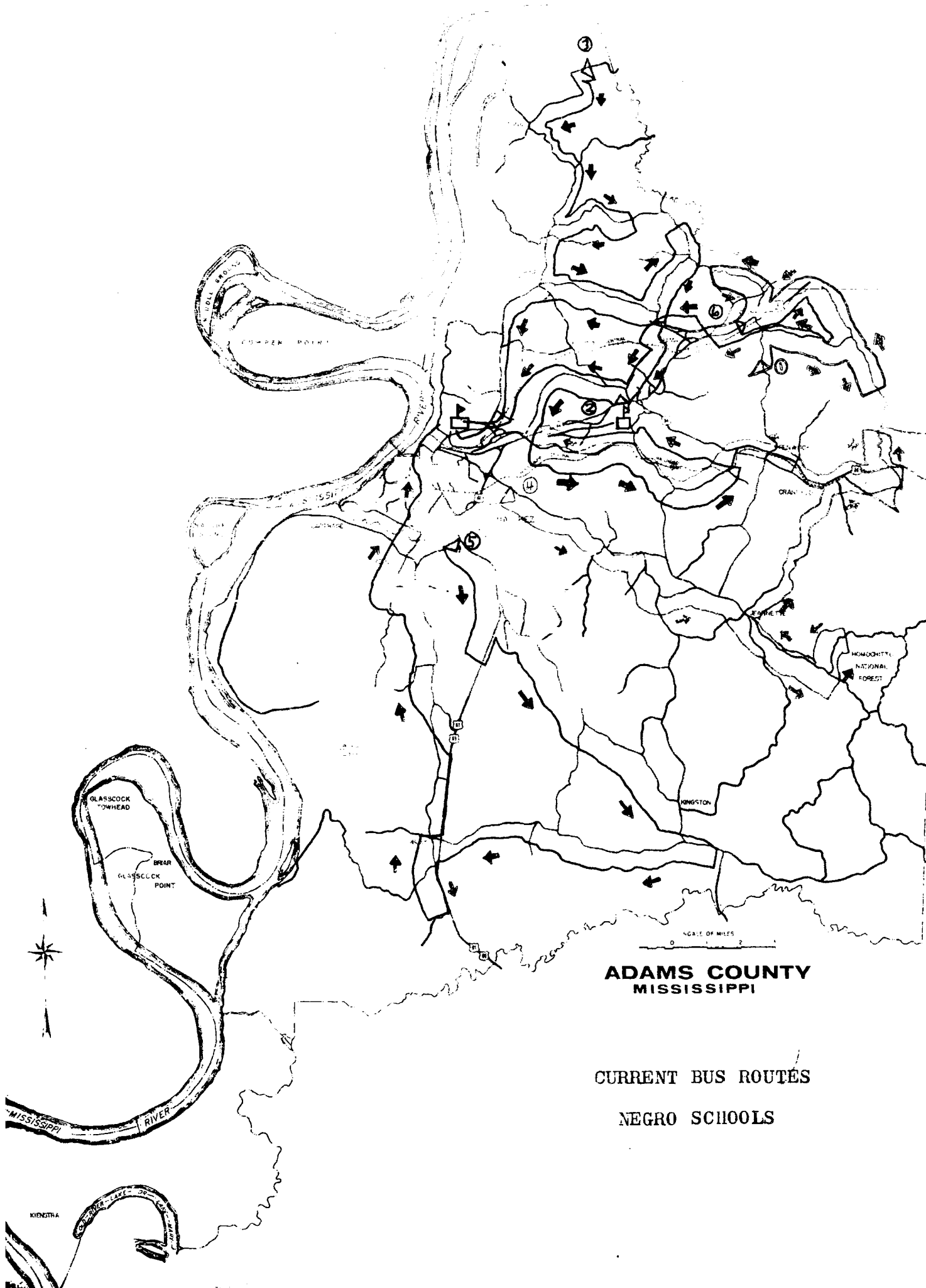
Bus Routes

The Adams County school bus routes for white and negro pupils are shown separately on the following maps.



**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

**CURRENT BUS ROUTES
WHITE SCHOOLS**



**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

**CURRENT BUS ROUTES
NEGRO SCHOOLS**

CHAPTER VI

PROGRAM

It has not been the function of the survey committee to examine the entire school program or to evaluate the offerings in both elementary and high school. The survey team is only attempting to determine whether or not boys and girls are being given the type, amount and the kind of instruction that they should receive as compared with what is found in good schools.

Adams County

White Schools

As indicated earlier in the study, there are three white schools in the county outside the city of Natchez. Kingston teaches grades 1 to 8 and has 4 elementary teachers. Pine Ridge teaches grades 1 to 8 and employs 5 teachers. The Washington Consolidated School teaches grades 1 to 12 and employs 15 elementary teachers and 9 high school teachers.

TABLE XLVIII

RATIO OF PUPILS TO TEACHERS
Adams County, White

School	1954-55 Enrollment	A.D.A. 1953-54	Teachers	Pupils Per Teacher
Kingston	56	46	4	14
Pine Ridge	106	101	5	21
Washington	677	563	24	28
	839	610	33	25

A recapitulation shows that for the white schools there are 24 elementary teachers and 9 high school teachers making a total of 33.

Kingston

In the grades 1 to 6, which for the purposes of this study are considered elementary grades, we find the normal offerings, that is to say the common program which is found throughout the state of Mississippi. Listed below are the offerings for grades 7 and 8 of the Kingston School.

Grade 7

History	Health
Citizenship	Spelling
Arithmetic	Music
Science	Writing
English--Prose and Poetry	

Grade 8

History	Arithmetic
Health	Spelling
Science	Public School Music
Geography	Writing
English--Prose and Poetry	

The schedule of the Kingston School for the 7th grade indicates that this grade has six study periods during the day. The 8th grade likewise has six study periods. Of the school day from 8:15 to 3:15, three hours of the day are given over to study periods which leaves too little time for teaching all the above subjects. This is brought about due to the fact that there is too small a number of pupils and thus too few teachers. With grades 7 and 8 considered as high school, this indicates that these boys and girls will have difficulty when they are put

into a school with children who have had one teacher per grade who has been able to devote her entire time to that one grade.

Pine Ridge

Pine Ridge Elementary School is also the same as others throughout the state. However, looking at the high school grades, that is 7 and 8, the following are offered:

Grade 7

English
Arithmetic
Citizenship

Spelling
Science
Music

Grade 8

English
Arithmetic
Music

Spelling
Science

When an examination is made of the schedule of the Pine Ridge School for grades 7 and 8, one finds that two and one-half hours of the school day from 8:15 to 3:00 are given over to study periods. This again is brought about due to the fact that there are not enough pupils to be allotted sufficient teachers to give the boys and girls the kind of program they need to compete with others in the county who have the opportunity of attending schools where you find one teacher per grade.

Washington Consolidated School

The regular conventional elementary program found in Mississippi is to be found in the first six grades of the Washington Consolidated School. The following subjects are offered in the 7th and 8th grades:

Grade 7

Arithmetic
English
Civics

Spelling
Geography

Grade 8

English
U. S. History
Science

Arithmetic
Home Economics
Spelling

This school is organized on the basis of the 8 - 4 plan and the last four grades, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, are considered high school. In the 7th grade here one hour and forty minutes is devoted to study hall; in the 8th grade, one hour and fifty minutes. Offerings of the high school are as follows:

Grade 9

English I
Civics
Everyday Science

General Mathematics
Home Economics

Grade 10

English II
World History
General Science

Algebra I
Home Economics

Grade 11

Algebra II
English III
Government

Modern Life Science
Typewriting
Home Economics

Grade 12

English IV
American History
Chemistry
Algebra II

Shorthand
Bookkeeping
Government
Home Economics

The 1954-55 budget of Adams County white schools is based on A.D.A. of 714. The operating cost for a nine months term is \$340.26 per pupil. The A.D.A. cost budgeted for the 1954-55

for Adams County white children is approximately twice the average for the state.

Negro Schools

TABLE XLIX
RATIO OF PUPILS TO TEACHER
ADAMS COUNTY, NEGRO

School	Enrollment 1953-54	A.D.A. 1953-54	Teachers	Pupils Per Teacher
Antioch	28	24	1	28
Carthage	19	17	1	19
Central Elem.	297	200	7	42
Clermont	64	55	2	32
Cloverdale	46	38	1	46
Craig	16	14	1	16
Deer Park	150	115	3	50
Grove	42	37	1	42
Hedges	26	23	1	26
Hoggatt	21	18	1	21
Hutchins	13	11	1	13
Ivanhoe	13	11	1	13
Kienstra	33	26	1	33
Kingston	76	70	3	25
Linwood	42	29	1	42
Milford	55	37	1	55
Oakland	38	34	1	38
Overton	43	34	1	43
Painters	114	107	4	28
Pine Mount	55	45	2	27
Poplar Grove	54	36	1	54
Providence	54	49	1	54
Robin Bayou	25	22	1	25
Roseland	42	33	1	42
Rowandale	35	28	1	35
Sandy Creek	22	13	1	22
Southwood Lodge	19	16	1	19
St. Marks	16	12	1	16
Tate	42	35	1	42
Wilderness	27	19	1	27
Total	1527		45	34

All the 30 Adams County negro schools teach grades 1 through 8. Only six of these schools have more than one teacher.

Central has 7, Clermont 2, Deer Park 3, Kingston 3, Painter 4, and Pine Mount 2. In the elementary schools you find the conventional program offered. In grades 7 and 8 the program is very weak and inadequate, all the children spending a major portion of their time just sitting because the teacher has to spread her time over so many grades. These boys and girls are not getting a program of education that appears to be of too much consequence, The program offered to the negroes is very mediocre. The listing of the offerings would not reveal anything that would prove valuable. Only the dearth of the program would be obvious.

The budget for operations for 1953-54 for the average daily attendance, 1229 negro children in Adams County, shows that the operating cost for current expenses would be approximately \$110.92 for an eight-month school. When this figure is contrasted with the cost of the program for whites, it shows that more than twice as much is being spent for whites.

Natchez Schools

White Schools

The elementary program offered the children of Natchez has some features that are found in very few places in Mississippi; namely, kindergartens are available for the children in the city. This is as it should be and the people are to be commended for providing this service. The subjects offered for grades 1 through 6 are what you would find in most Mississippi schools. The type of organization is rather odd in that

departmentalization is found in the elementary school. This is subject to some question. It is difficult to take any one school entirely and make a pattern due to the fact that some schools offer certain grades and others combine different grades. However, the general offerings in the elementary schools are very good. The organization of junior high school begins below the point recognized by the state; namely, beginning with the 6th grade. The normal organization is 7th, 8th and 9th for the junior high school. Also, in some of the junior high schools, facilities such as shop and homemaking are not available and boys and girls are moved from one school to the other, which is not as it should be for a school system the size of Natchez.

TABLE L

RATIO OF PUPILS TO TEACHERS
NATCHEZ WHITE SCHOOLS

School	Enrollment	A.D.A.	Teaches	Pupils Enrolled Per Teacher
Braden	609	578	8	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carpenter #1	368	346	14 $\frac{1}{3}$ K	26
Carpenter #2	274	258	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ K	23
Institute	255	234	16	26
Montebello	671	644	28	24
Natchez High	607	581	31	20
Total	2784	2631	109 $\frac{1}{5}$ K	26

The senior high school in Natchez consists of grades 9, 10, 11 and 12. Here a broad offering is available from which pupils

may choose their subjects. The following courses are available.

Grade 9

English I	Spanish
Algebra I	General Science
General Mathematics	Homemaking
Civics	Industrial Arts
Ancient History	Agriculture
Physical Education	Band
Latin	Glee Club

Grade 10

English II	Modern History	Physical Education
Algebra I	General Mathematics	Plane Geometry
Algebra II	Biology	Latin II
Spanish II	Homemaking II	Mechanical Drawing
Industrial Arts II	Typewriting	Agriculture
Band	Glee Club	

Grade 11

English III	Industrial Arts
American History	Mechanical Drawing II
Business Arithmetic	Stenography I
Consumer Mathematics	Clerical Practice II
Physics	Bookkeeping I
Agriculture	Distributive Education I
Diversified Occupations I	Secretarial Training I
Band	Glee Club

Grade 12

English IV	Stenography II
Solid Geometry	Distributive Education II
Trigonometry	Diversified Occupations II
Chemistry	Secretarial Training II
Mechanical Drawing II	Band
National Government and International Relations	Glee Club

Negro Schools

Brumfield School teaches grades 1 to 7 plus 2 kindergartens.
 Prince Stree School teaches grades 1 to 3 plus 2 kindergartens.
 Sadie V. Thompson teaches grades 4 through 12. There are $67\frac{1}{2}$
 teachers in these schools. Of this number, 21 are high school
 teachers.

TABLE LI
RATIO OF PUPILS TO TEACHERS
NATCHEZ NEGRO SCHOOLS

School	Enrollment	A.D.A.	Teaches	Pupils Enrolled Per Teacher
Brunfield	638	579	22 / 2K	29
Prince	405	379	13 / 2K	31
Sadie V. Thompson	941	881	32.5	29
Total	1984	1839	67.5 / 4K	29

The Natchez city schools are to be commended on the fact that they provide kindergartens for their negroes as well as whites. It is one of the few school systems in the state of Mississippi that provide this type of education for negro boys and girls. All schools should provide kindergartens for their children. The common program found throughout the state of Mississippi is found in these negro elementary schools.

Sadie V. Thompson

The high school program which is located in the Sadie V. Thompson School offers the following courses:

Grade 9

English I
Home Economics

General Arithmetic
Industrial Arts

General Science
Latin I

Grade 10

English II
Home Economics
Typing I

World History
Industrial Arts
Band

Algebra I
Biology

Grade 11

English III
 Business Arithmetic
 Mechanical Drawing
 Band

American History
 American Government
 Diversified Occupations

Plane Geometry
 Physics I
 International
 Geography

Grade 12

English IV
 Bookkeeping

Algebra II
 Band

Chemistry
 Stenography I

Conclusion

In accordance with the 1954-55 budget for current operational expense per negro student in average daily attendance, there is \$134.57 budgeted. This is based on average daily attendance of 1,628 negroes. The per pupil cost for 2,499 white children in A.D.A. in the city of Natchez for 1954-55 is \$176.94. This indicates that Natchez is making an effort to equalize the program of negroes and whites. Natchez runs both its white and colored schools for nine months which is another indication of the attempt on the part of the people to give the negroes the same kind and type of school services as the whites. In only one of the negro schools is the pupil-teacher ratio beyond 30 and that is Prince Street. As indicated in other parts of this report, Prince Street is crowded. This again indicates the planning that has been done by the Board of Education in providing facilities and instructional services for the negroes. The ratio of pupils to teachers in the Natchez white schools is under 26 with the exception of Carpenter #1 and the Institute which ranges from 20 to 26, Comparing this to the negroes, it shows that the range there is 29 to 31. The

negro school ratio is not as low as the whites. The ratio of pupils to teachers in Mississippi is 30. Mississippi has the next to the highest pupil-teacher ratio in the nation. Reasonable size classes are essential to effective teaching and learning.

CHAPTER VII
SCHOOL FINANCE

The ability of Natchez and Adams County to finance a desirable educational program depends upon a number of factors. Certainly one of the most important of these is the understanding possessed by the local citizens of the educational needs of their children. Another important factor is the willingness of the people to spend money for education. In addition to these psychological factors, there are the more objective ones of assessed valuations, statutory debt limitations, and rates of taxation.

Assessed Valuations - 1954

There are three districts operating schools for white children in Adams County: Natchez, Adams County Unit, and Kingston Consolidated. Negro schools of Adams County are operated on a county-wide basis. The 1954 assessed valuation of each of the school districts in Adams County is shown in Table LII. The assessed valuation of Adams County, including Natchez and Kingston Consolidated School is \$35,063,839.80. The County assessed valuation of Natchez is \$16,331,728.00, while the assessed valuation of Adams County outside Natchez is \$18,732,111.80. Fifty-three and four tenths percent of the assessed valuation of the County is outside the city of Natchez, while 46.6 percent is inside the city of Natchez, Kingston

TABLE LII
 ASSESSED VALUATION - ADAMS COUNTY, KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED
 AND NATCHEZ
 1954

	Assessed Valuation	Percent of County Assessed Valuation In Districts
County Unit	\$ 17,780,999.80	50.7
Kingston Consolidated	951,112.00	2.7
Natchez	16,331,728.00	46.6
County Outside Natchez	18,732,111.80	53.4
Assessed Valuation of Adams County including Natchez	35,063,839.80	100
Natchez *	25,387,401.00	

Consolidated School has only 2.7 percent of the assessed valuation of all of Adams County, including Natchez.

Wealth Behind Each Pupil Enrolled, 1954-55, As To Place Of Residence

There are 573 white students attending the Natchez schools who live outside the city of Natchez, while there are 315 negro pupils attending Natchez schools who also live outside the city. In addition, there are 65 students who live inside the city who are attending the Washington Consolidated School. In determining the wealth behind each pupil enrolled, adjustments were made in the enrollments of the Natchez and Adams County schools in keeping with the place of residence of the pupils attending. The wealth behind each pupil enrolled, 1954-55, is shown in Table LIII. One can determine from examining this Table, that there is considerably more wealth behind each pupil living in Adams County than each pupil living in Natchez. For each

* City assessed valuation

pupil attending school who lives outside the city of Natchez, there is \$6,172.00 assessed valuation of property. Behind each pupil enrolled in school living in Natchez there is \$4,118. That means that there is an assessed valuation of approximately 50 percent more behind each child attending school who lives outside Natchez than his counterpart living in the city of Natchez.

TABLE LIII
WEALTH BEHIND EACH PUPIL ENROLLED
AS TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1954-55

	Pupils Enrolled Negro & White	Assessed Valuation	Assessed Valuation Each Pupil
Adams County (Outside Natchez)	3,035	\$18,732,111.80	\$6,172.00
Natchez	3,965	16,331,728.00	4,118.00
Adams County (Including Natchez)	7,000	35,063,839.80	5,009.00

Index Number

Under the minimum foundation program, based on an economic index, the percentage of wealth in each of the counties of the state has been determined. The economic index assigned to Adams County, including Natchez, is 2.76333, which is another way of saying that Adams County, including Natchez, has in excess of 2 3/4 percent of the wealth in the state of Mississippi.

Comparison of School Tax Rates

The comparison of school tax rates for the different

school districts is made in Table LIV. This Table breaks down the tax rate according to current operation, payment on bonded indebtedness, minimum foundation program, kindergarten and the total school program. Kingston has the lowest tax rate, while Natchez has the highest.

TABLE LIV

COMPARISON OF TAX RATES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, IN MILLS
ADAMS COUNTY, KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED, AND NATCHEZ
1954-55

	Current Operation	Payment on Bond or Notes	Minimum Foundation Program	Kinder- garten	Total School Program
County Unit	8	3	7	0	18
Kingston	6	2	7	0	15
Natchez	10	3.91	6	.8	20.71

Bonded Indebtedness and Bonding Capacity

The bonded indebtedness and bonding capacity of each of the school districts in Adams County, including Natchez, is shown in Table LV. According to Mississippi State Law, a school district may have an outstanding indebtedness equal to 15 percent of the assessed valuation. The bonding capacity was determined for this study in keeping with the legal requirements. After determining the legal bonding capacity, the outstanding indebtedness for each district was subtracted, which gave the net bonding capacity, as shown in the third column of Table LV.

TABLE LV
 BONDED INDEBTEDNESS AND LEGAL BONDING CAPACITY
 ADAMS COUNTY, KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED AND NATCHEZ

	Outstanding Indebtedness	Gross Bonding Capacity	Net Bonding Capacity
Adams County Unit	\$ 201,000.00	\$2,667,150.00	\$2,446,150.00
Kingston Consolidated	10,000.00	142,666.80	132,666.80
Adams County (Outside Natchez)	211,000.00	2,899,816.80	2,688,816.80
Natchez	2,442,000.00	3,808,110.15	1,366,110.15

Amortization Schedule on Outstanding Debt

The amortization schedule of the bonded indebtedness for each of the school districts is shown in Tables LVI, LVII, and LVIII. Table LVI provides the schedule for the Kingston Consolidated school district; the amortization schedule for the Adams County unit is shown in Table LVII; while the amortization schedule for the schools of the city of Natchez is shown in Table LVIII.

TABLE LVI
 KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
 1954-1956

Year	Outstanding	Principal Payment	Interest	Total Payment
1954	\$15,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$ 300.00	\$5,300.00
1955	10,000.00	5,000.00	200.00	5,200.00
1956	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.00	5,100.00

TABLE LVII
 AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE ON OUTSTANDING DEBT
 ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOL UNIT
 1955-1975

Year	Outstanding	Principal Payment	Interest	Total Payment
1955	\$197,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$4,445.00	\$15,445.00
1956	186,000.00	13,000.00	4,185.00	17,185.00
1957	173,000.00	13,000.00	3,875.00	16,875.00
1958	160,000.00	13,000.00	3,565.00	16,565.00
1959	147,000.00	13,000.00	3,255.00	16,255.00
1960	134,000.00	13,000.00	2,945.00	15,945.00
1961	121,000.00	13,000.00	2,635.00	15,635.00
1962	108,000.00	7,000.00	2,360.00	9,360.00
1963	101,000.00	7,000.00	2,220.00	9,220.00
1964	94,000.00	7,000.00	2,080.00	9,080.00
1965	87,000.00	7,000.00	1,940.00	8,940.00
1966	80,000.00	8,000.00	1,800.00	9,800.00
1967	72,000.00	8,000.00	1,620.00	9,620.00
1968	64,000.00	8,000.00	1,440.00	9,440.00
1969	56,000.00	8,000.00	1,260.00	9,260.00
1970	48,000.00	8,000.00	1,080.00	9,080.00
1971	40,000.00	8,000.00	900.00	8,900.00
1972	32,000.00	8,000.00	720.00	8,720.00
1973	24,000.00	8,000.00	540.00	8,540.00
1974	16,000.00	8,000.00	360.00	8,360.00
1975	8,000.00	8,000.00	180.00	8,180.00

TABLE LVIII

AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE ON CURRENT OUTSTANDING DEBT
NATCHEZ MUNICIPAL SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT
1954-1976

Year	Outstanding	Principal Payment	Interest	Total Payment
1954	\$2,442,000.00	\$ 74,000.00	\$58,322.50	\$132,847.50
1955	2,368,000.00	74,000.00	56,627.50	130,627.50
1956	2,294,000.00	84,000.00	54,932.50	138,932.50
1957	2,210,000.00	109,000.00	52,937.50	161,937.50
1958	2,101,000.00	109,000.00	50,315.00	159,315.00
1959	1,992,000.00	109,000.00	47,692.50	156,692.50
1960	1,883,000.00	109,000.00	45,070.00	154,070.00
1961	1,774,000.00	109,000.00	42,447.50	151,447.50
1962	1,665,000.00	110,000.00	39,825.00	149,825.00
1963	1,555,000.00	110,000.00	37,250.00	147,250.00
1964	1,445,000.00	110,000.00	34,800.00	144,800.00
1965	1,335,000.00	110,000.00	32,350.00	142,350.00
1966	1,225,000.00	115,000.00	29,900.00	144,900.00
1967	1,110,000.00	128,000.00	27,187.50	155,187.50
1968	982,000.00	128,000.00	24,150.00	152,150.00
1969	854,000.00	128,000.00	21,112.50	149,112.50
1970	726,000.00	128,000.00	18,075.00	146,075.00
1971	598,000.00	128,000.00	15,027.50	143,027.50
1972	470,000.00	99,000.00	12,000.00	111,000.00
1973	371,000.00	99,000.00	9,462.50	108,462.50
1974	272,000.00	99,000.00	6,925.00	105,925.00
1975	173,000.00	99,000.00	4,387.50	103,387.50
1976	74,000.00	74,000.00	1,850.00	75,850.00

Total Tax Burden

The total tax burden for all governmental purposes, including the schools for the Adams County unit is 42 mills, for the Kingston unit is 39 mills and for the Natchez school district $40\frac{1}{2}$ mills. The tax burden for the Adams County unit appears to be heavier by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills than that of the city of Natchez; however, this is questionable in view of the fact that the city of Natchez has a higher assessed valuation than the county assessed valuation, and city taxes are levied on city assessed valuations.

Current Expenditure per Pupil in ADA by Schools

White Schools

The total cost of instruction, transportation, and operation, along with the per pupil cost of each in average daily attendance for the white children of Adams County are shown in Table LIX. In both instruction and transportation, the per pupil cost was greater at Kingston Consolidated than at either of the other schools. Instruction, transportation and operation per pupil in A.D.A. was cheaper at Washington Consolidated than either of the other two schools.

The city of Natchez has no expenditures for transportation, however, the expenditure per white pupil in A.D.A. for instruction, 1953-54, from grades 1 to 12 was \$132.00 and the cost of operation per pupil in A.D.A. was \$41.50, giving an expenditure for white pupils, grades 1 to 12, of \$173.50 per pupil in A.D.A. Considering the A.D.A. of the first month, 1954-55, and the

TABLE LIX
 CURRENT EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
 WHITE SCHOOLS, ADAMS COUNTY
 1953-54

Attendance Center	Instruction		Transportation		Operation	
	Total Cost	Per Pupil in ADA	Total Cost	Per Pupil in ADA	Total Cost	Per Pupil in ADA
Kingston Consolidated	\$11,251.96	\$244.61	\$ 4,005.00	\$ 93.14	\$ 3,626.97	\$ 78.85
Pine Ridge Consolidated	15,170.93	150.21	6,435.00	90.63	9,150.16	90.60
Washington Consolidated	56,000.94	100.00	17,190.00	41.12	24,782.30	44.25
Total	82,423.83	116.58	27,630.00	54.28	37,559.43	53.13

proposed budget for 1954-55, Natchez proposes to spend for instruction per pupil in average daily attendance \$139.00 and for operation \$35.30; for high school pupils \$155.00 for instruction and for operation \$35.30, which is \$174.30 for the former and \$190.30 for the latter per pupil in A.D.A.

Negro Schools

Table LX shows the current expenditure by function of the individual negro schools of Adams County, 1953-54. The data concerning five of these schools will not give a true picture, inasmuch as four of them operated only six months and the other operated only two. Excluding those five schools, the per pupil cost for instruction in average daily attendance ranged from \$20.63 to \$80.00. There were six schools in which the cost for instruction per pupil in average daily attendance ranged from \$20.00 to \$29.00; eight fell between \$30.00 and \$39.00; nine between \$40.00 and \$49.00; six between \$50.00 and \$59.00; two between \$60.00 and \$69.00; one between \$70.00 and \$79.00; and one amounting to \$80.00. (Transportation was provided to only three schools, two of these for six months of the year and one for only two months.) The cost for transportation per pupil in average daily attendance averaged \$3.61. The superintendent of Adams County reported no cost for operation for the four schools that were operated only six months and reported a cost of \$1.71 per child in average daily attendance for operation for the school that operated only two months. The cost of operation per pupil in average daily attendance for the schools

TABLE LX

CURRENT EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
 NEGRO SCHOOLS, ADAMS COUNTY
 1953-54

Attendance Center (School)	Instruction		Transportation		Operation	
	Total Cost	Per Pupil in A.D.A.	Total Cost	Per Pupil in A.D.A.	Total Cost	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Antioch	\$ 880.00	\$ 36.67	\$ -	-	\$ 23.90	\$ 1.00
Brandon Hall *	1,020.00	31.87	-	-	-	-
Carthage	880.00	57.33	-	-	53.81	3.59
Clermont	1,640.00	30.37	-	-	227.25	4.21
Cloverdale	1,680.00	45.40	-	-	92.65	2.50
Craig	880.00	62.85	-	-	70.55	5.04
Deer Park	2,495.00	23.32	-	-	54.40	.51
Duck Pond	880.00	57.33	-	-	51.50	3.43
Grove	920.00	26.29	-	-	20.05	.57
Hedges	1,120.00	53.33	-	-	65.25	3.11
Hoggatt	800.00	42.10	-	-	13.35	.70
Hutchins	800.00	80.00	-	-	3.05	.31
Ivanhoe	800.00	72.73	-	-	383.50	34.86
Kienstra	1,080.00	45.00	-	-	445.99	14.41
Kingston	2,540.00	37.91	-	-	400.81	5.98
Linwood	800.00	29.63	-	-	159.41	5.90
Milford	1,600.00	44.44	-	-	367.81	10.22
Oakland	1,680.00	50.91	-	-	66.69	2.02
Overton	1,760.00	51.76	-	-	190.29	5.60
Painters	3,120.00	28.89	-	-	840.49	7.78
Palestine *	660.00	20.63	-	-	-	-
Pine Mount	1,760.00	38.26	-	-	783.29	17.03
Poplar Grove	1,640.00	40.00	-	-	562.76	13.73
Providence	1,680.00	31.11	-	-	691.39	12.80

TABLE LX

Continued

Attendance Center (School)	Instruction		Transportation		Operation	
	Total Cost	Per Pupil in A.D.A.	Total Cost	Per Pupil in A.D.A.	Total Cost	Per Pupil in A.D.A.
Robin Bayou	880.00	41.90	-	-	22.34	1.06
Roseland	1,760.00	51.76	-	-	273.67	8.05
Rowandale	880.00	30.34	-	-	1,837.20	63.35
Sandy Creek	920.00	48.42	-	-	18.75	.99
Southwood Lodge	760.00	44.70	-	-	22.74	1.34
St. Marks	800.00	61.55	-	-	2.45	.19
Tate	870.00	24.17	-	-	233.35	6.45
Washington *	1,920.00	23.42	48.00	48.00	-	-
Central Elementary o	1,300.00	6.50	531.00	3.11	334.02	1.71
Wickland *	660.00	14.04	210.00	4.57	-	-
Wilderness	880.00	44.00	-	-	95.35	4.77
Total	\$44,745.00	\$36.80	\$789.00	\$ 3.61	\$8,408.06	\$ 6.91

* Operated Only 6 Months

o Operated Only 2 Months

operating the full eight months ranged from \$.19 to \$63.35. The cost of \$63.35 per pupil in A.D.A. at Rowandale was considerably out of line with the others, exceeding all others by approximately \$30.00. Less than \$5.00 was spent per pupil in A.D.A. in 17 of the schools; between \$5.00 and \$14.99 was spent in 11 schools; and more than \$17.03 per pupil in A.D.A. was spent in only three schools. Ivanhoe had an operational cost of \$34.86 per pupil in average daily attendance and Rowandale \$63.35.

The cost of instruction per negro pupil in A.D.A. for Natchez, 1953-54, was \$69.00 while the operational cost per pupil in A.D.A. was \$31.00 which gives a total of \$100.00 per pupil in A.D.A. For the year 1954-55 the proposed budget based on A.D.A. for the first month of 1954-55 will provide \$85.00 per pupil for instruction, \$30.50 per pupil for operation in the elementary schools, giving a total of \$115.50 expenditure per pupil in the elementary school. In the same situation for the negro high schools in Natchez, \$100.00 will be spent per pupil in A.D.A. for instruction and \$30.50 for operation, giving a total of \$130.50 per pupil in A.D.A. for the first month of school 1954-55.

Funds on Hand June 30, 1954

The financial statement for Adams County schools showing the balance on hand as of June 30, 1954 is shown in Table LXI, while the financial statement for the Natchez Separate Municipal School District is shown in Table LXII.

TABLE LXI
BALANCE ON HAND, ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS
June 30, 1954

FUND	AMOUNT
Common School Fund	\$ 00.00
County Schools Tuition Fund	00.00
Forestry Reserve	00.00
Liberty-Shields Fund	00.00
Kingston Consolidated Maintenance Fund	1,465.60
Kingston Special Maintenance Fund	125.57
Kingston Consolidated School Building Fund	6.23
Kingston Consolidated School Library Fund	78.38
Pine Ridge Consolidated School Maintenance Fund	3,434.76
Pine Ridge Consolidated School Building Fund	27.41
Pine Ridge Consolidated School Library Fund	00.00
Washington Consolidated School Maintenance Fund	9,044.51
Washington Special Maintenance	68.45
Washington Consolidated School Building Fund	57.10
Washington Consolidated School Library Fund	00.00
Antioch School 16th Section Fund	1,778.22
Carthage School 16th Section Fund	1,452.15
Clermont School 16th Section Fund	754.53
Cloverdale School 16th Section Fund	2,820.46
Craig School 16th Section Fund	930.37
Deer Park School 16th Section Fund	6,040.40
Grove School 16th Section Fund	1,306.79
Hedges School 16th Section Fund	870.17
Hoggatt School 16th Section Fund	916.28
Hunters Point School 16th Section Fund	1,241.02
Hutchins School 16th Section Fund	916.37
Ivanhoe School 16th Section Fund	504.70
Kienstra School 16th Section Fund	27.49
Kingston Consolidated School 16th Section Fund	10.69
Kingston School 16th Section Fund (Negro)	2,200.00
Leesdale School 16th Section Fund	781.23
Linwood School 16th Section Fund	1,654.94
Milford School 16th Section Fund	407.53
Oakland School 16th Section Fund	627.89
Overton School 16th Section Fund	2,288.28
Painters School 16th Section Fund	1,229.70
Pine Mount School 16th Section Fund	66.95
Pine Ridge Consolidated 16th Section Fund	52.48
Poplar Grove School 16th Section Fund	1,663.67
Providence School 16th Section Fund	2,768.30
Robin Bayou School 16th Section Fund	1,693.24
Roseland School 16th Section Fund	1,012.28
Rowandale School 16th Section Fund	41.55

TABLE LXI

Continued

FUND	AMOUNT
St. Marks School 16th Section Fund	\$ 831.87
Sandy Creek School 16th Section Fund	794.19
Southwood Lodge School 16th Section Fund	1,204.40
Wilderness School 16th Section Fund	163.90
Washington Consolidated 16th Section Fund	00.00
16th Section Interest T 3 R 4	378.10
16th Section Interest T 3 R 5	817.78
16th Section Interest T 4 R 4	756.63
16th Section Interest T 4 R 5	276.91
16th Section Interest T 5 R 1	1,888.39
16th Section Interest T 5 R 2	276.27
16th Section Interest T 5 R 3	3,322.19
16th Section Interest T 5 R 4	435.66
16th Section Interest T 6 R 1	750.00
16th Section Interest T 6 R 2	5.25
16th Section Interest T 6 R 4	19,197.83
16th Section Interest T 7 R 1	152.20
16th Section Interest T 7 R 2	455.36
16th Section Interest T 7 R 3	617.62
16th Section Interest T 8 R 1	133.50
16th Section Interest T 8 R 2	113.61
16th Section Interest T 8 R 3	112.70
16th Section Interest T 8 R 4	37.40
16th Section Interest T 9 R 2	10.01
Hancock County Interest T 3 R 5	131.25
Hancock County Interest T 5 R 2	340.59
Hancock County Interest T 5 R 14	26.75
Hancock County Interest T 5 R 15	273.25
Hancock County Interest T 6 R 2	52.50
Hancock County Interest T 7 R 1	28.98
Hancock County Interest T 7 R 2	210.00
Hancock County Interest T 8 R 2	515.76
16th Section General Fund - Interest	28.00
Pearl River Fund - Interest	61.92
Total	\$84,766.46

TABLE LXII

BALANCE ON HAND, NATCHEZ SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT
June 30, 1954

FUND	AMOUNT
General Maintenance (District Maintenance - Old School Fund)	\$ 72,987.47
\$2,000,000 Building and Improvement Fund	21,979.07
16th Section School Fund	7,528.60
Fry Fund - Memorial for Library	5,005.34

CHAPTER VIII
RECOMMENDATIONS

The facts in the preceding chapters show that the wealth of the area outside the city of Natchez and of that within the city of Natchez are approximately the same. When looked at, however, in view of the wealth behind each child, the child living in the county has almost 50 percent more wealth behind him as does the child living in the city. In light of this and other facts presented in the preceding chapters, the survey team presents the following recommendations:

Administrative Units

1. That the Natchez Separate School District be reconstituted as one administrative unit.
2. That the territory other than the city of Natchez be constituted as one administrative unit.

This sets up two units of administration in the territory comprising Adams County; one which is the city of Natchez and the other, all the territory outside of Natchez. It might be pointed up that at some future time consideration might be given to the forming of a single administrative unit. However, at the present time, the recommendation is for two.

Attendance UnitsNatchez - White

1. That there be only one senior high school in the city, grades 10 to 12.
2. That kindergartens be maintained for all children five years of age.
3. That the Braden School and Montebello School remain as junior high schools and, in addition, house as many elementary grades as are required to fill the buildings.
4. That one additional elementary school building be constructed at the present time; location shown under Buildings.
5. That the Institute be closed as a school at the earliest possible date, but be maintained as the building to house the administration of the Natchez School District,
6. That the Institute as an administration building house all of the administrative officials of the school system.

Natchez - Negro

1. That all negro children in grades 7 to 12 attend the Sadie V. Thompson School.
2. That all other negro schools be grades 1 to 6.
3. That a negro elementary school of 16 classrooms be constructed on a site in the northern part of the city. Twenty-six elementary classrooms will be

required for negroes by 1959. In all probability this will require two elementary school buildings.

4. That kindergartens be maintained for all negro pupils five years of age.

General

1. That all children from the county, both white and negro now attending the high schools of the city, grades 9 to 12, should be permitted to continue at the county's expense until they reach graduation, if the student so desires.
2. That no children be permitted to attend Natchez High School on a tuition basis paid by the county as soon as facilities are available in the county. (The above is an exception)
3. That the Natchez City Schools have a policy which permits children from the county, who pay their own tuition, to attend the city system provided space is available.

Organization

Natchez - White

1. That the organization of the Natchez city schools be placed on the 6-3-3 plan as soon as this plan and organization can be developed.
2. That the schedule of the Natchez High School be given consideration so as to get the maximum utilization of this building. This will require very careful study

and scheduling. It will necessitate the maximum utilization of the classrooms the last period in the day.

Natchez - Negro

1. That the Sadie V, Thompson School, which is the high school for negroes in Natchez, be continued as a 1 to 12 grade school, because of facilities that are available in this building, as long as space is not needed for high school grades.
2. That the other schools in the city be organized 1 to 6 grades as far as possible.
3. That kindergartens be maintained as indicated previously.

County - White

1. That a high school building be constructed, grades 7 to 12, for the pupils of the entire county outside the city of Natchez.
2. That all other schools in the county be 1 to 6 grade schools.
3. That an elementary school should be built south of the city for grades 1 to 6 which could be enlarged to include grades 7 and 8 if such is warranted in the future.
4. That the site at Pine Ridge be retained to determine if within the next two years there is any change in growth of population which would warrant the

consideration of building a school in that area.

County - Negro

1. That one high school, grades 7 to 12, be located on the Central Elementary School site, to house 360 high school pupils in addition to 450 elementary school pupils. This requires an 8 classroom building for elementary and a high school building with enough space for classrooms and the necessary facilities for 360 high school pupils.
2. That a new elementary school for grades 1 to 6 consisting of 14 classrooms to house 420 pupils, should be located north of the city.
3. That a new elementary school, grades 1 to 6 consisting of 12 classrooms, to house 360 pupils should be constructed south of the city.

Program

Natchez - White

1. That consideration be given to having all classrooms in the elementary school organized as comprehensive classrooms.
2. That in the junior high school, grade 7 be programmed for a comprehensive classroom with help from specialists such as art, physical education and music.
3. That grades 8 and 9 be programmed to permit the same group of pupils to remain with the same teacher for large blocks of time.

Natchez - Negro

1. That, in the high school, grade 7 will be a comprehensive classroom with help from specialists such as physical education, music and art.
2. That grades 8 and 9 be organized to permit the same group of children to remain with one teacher in large blocks of time.
3. That the present offering of subjects be continued with thought given to increasing the vocational subjects as they are needed.

County - White

1. That kindergartens be made available to those children five years of age and over.
2. That grade 7 be made into a comprehensive classroom with help from specialist in physical education, art and music.
3. That grades 8 and 9 be so programmed that the same students will be with one teacher for large blocks of time.
4. That the offerings of the high school take care of the needs of pupils in the areas of commerce, home-making, vocational agriculture, shop, music, diversified occupations, distributive education, along with the traditional subjects.
5. That all elementary classrooms be a comprehensive type of organization.

County - Negro

1. That kindergartens be provided for all children five years of age.
2. That grade 7 be a comprehensive classroom with assistance from specialists in physical education, art and music.
3. That grades 8 and 9 be organized to permit the same pupils to remain with one teacher in large blocks of time.
4. That the high school offer vocational home economics, vocational agriculture, commercial courses, shop, diversified occupations, distributive education, music and any other shop or trade courses for which there is sufficient need.

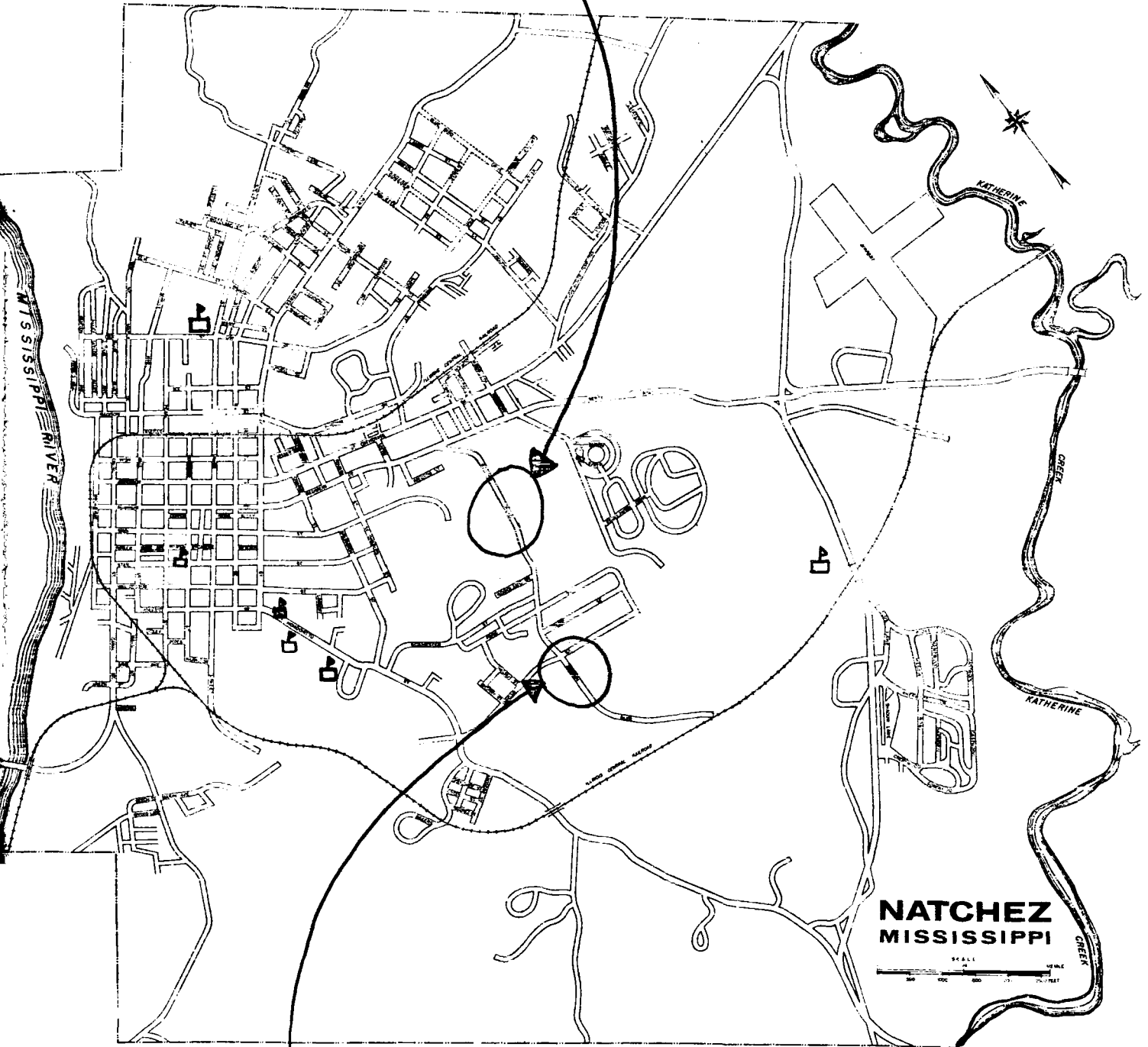
BuildingsNatchez - White

1. That a site be secured and an elementary school building constructed for grades 1 to 6 on either of the two proposed sites which appear on the map. It is suggested that a site be secured either on Auburn Boulevard or on Park at the golf course. This site should be a minimum of 15 acres. More acreage would be desirable.

Natchez - Negro

1. That one elementary school be constructed on either of the sites north of the city on the Pine Ridge Road. The two sites are indicated on the map. Either of

PROPOSED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL SITE
(Gr. 1-6)

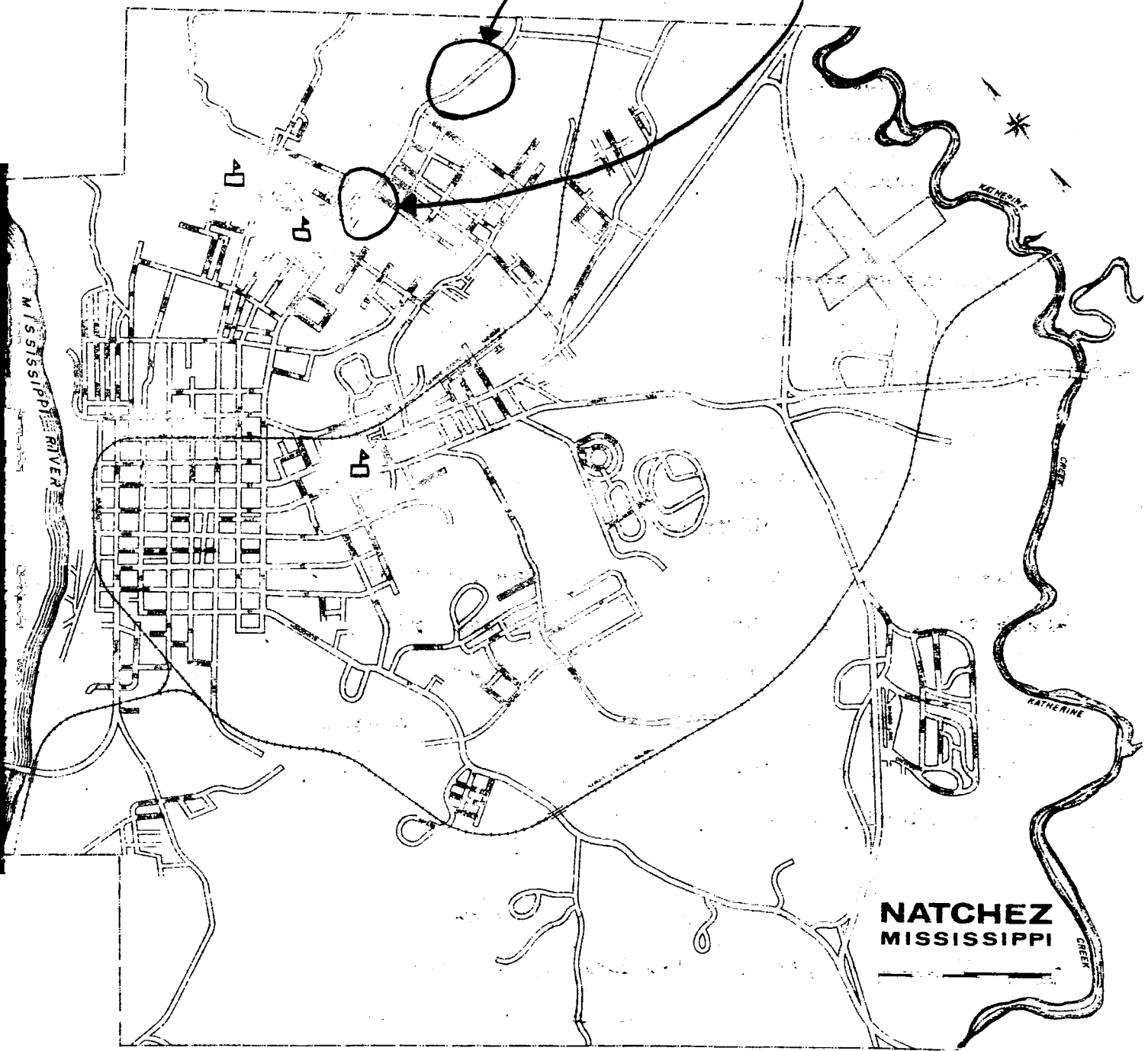


PROPOSED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL SITE
(Gr. 1-6)

PRESENT AND PROPOSED

WHITE SCHOOLS

PROPOSED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL SITES
(GR. 1-6)



**NATCHEZ
MISSISSIPPI**

PRESENT AND PROPOSED
NEGRO SCHOOLS

these sites will afford some relief from the crowded conditions at Prince Street.

2. This site should be a minimum of 15 acres.

If the Natchez College should ever be available for purchase, the city should consider buying that plant.

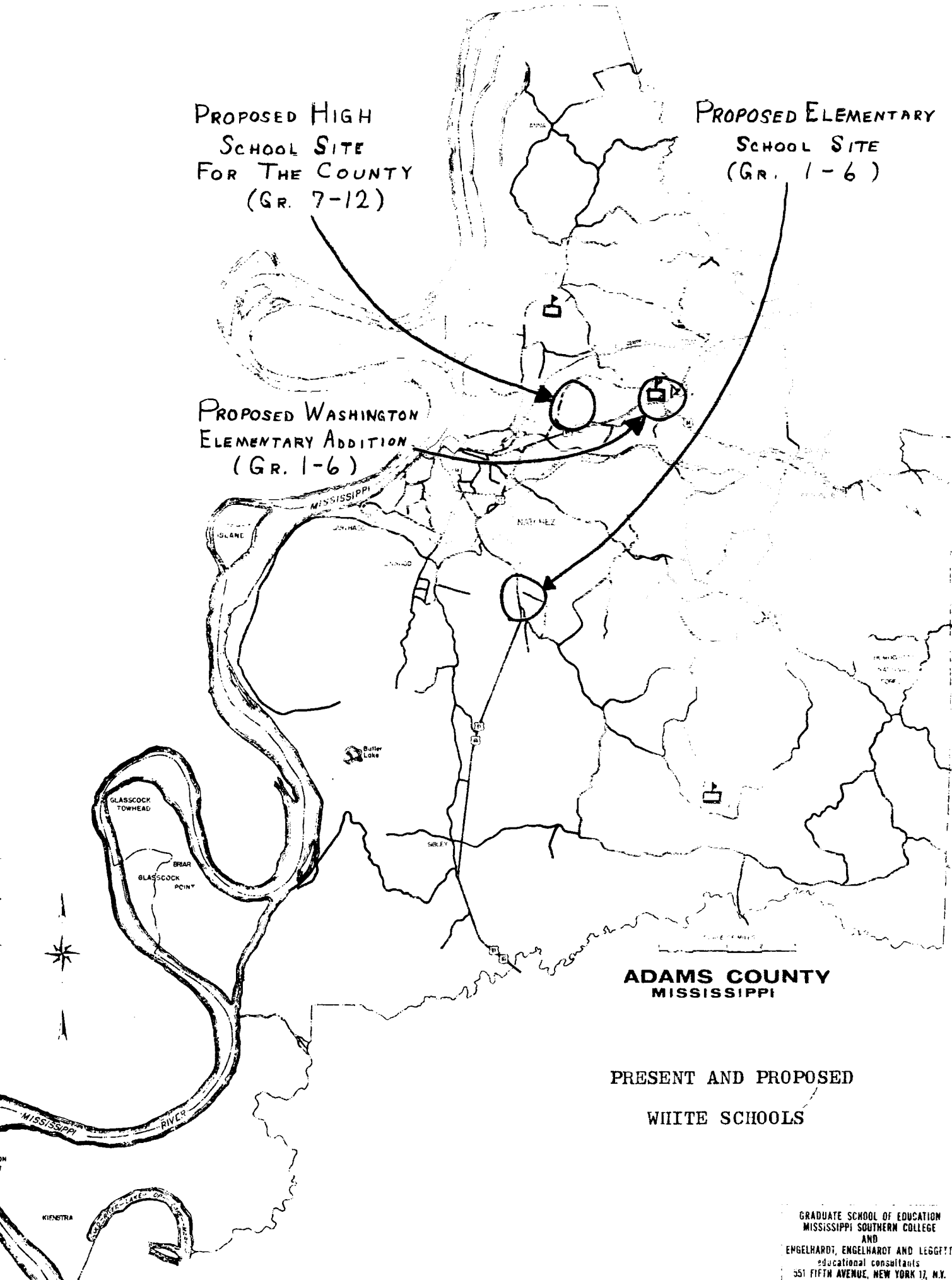
County - White

1. That a site of a minimum of 40 acres be purchased for a high school building.
2. That this site be either on the road leading from Highway 84 or on the Morgantown Road as pointed out on the map. It might be possible to obtain a site just west of the junction of Highway 84 and 61 which would serve equally as well. But in no case would the high school be constructed on the present Washington Consolidated School site.
3. That a high school building with facilities for 400 pupils be of a construction which would be equal to or better than the Montebello School in the city of Natchez.
4. That the Washington Consolidated School be made an elementary school and all buildings except the brick one be removed. An additional elementary building of 16 classrooms would be constructed on the present site.
5. That an elementary school building be constructed on a site to be secured somewhere in the vicinity of the junction of Highway 61 and the Kingston Road. This

PROPOSED HIGH
SCHOOL SITE
FOR THE COUNTY
(GR. 7-12)

PROPOSED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL SITE
(GR. 1-6)

PROPOSED WASHINGTON
ELEMENTARY ADDITION
(GR. 1-6)



**ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI**

**PRESENT AND PROPOSED
WHITE SCHOOLS**

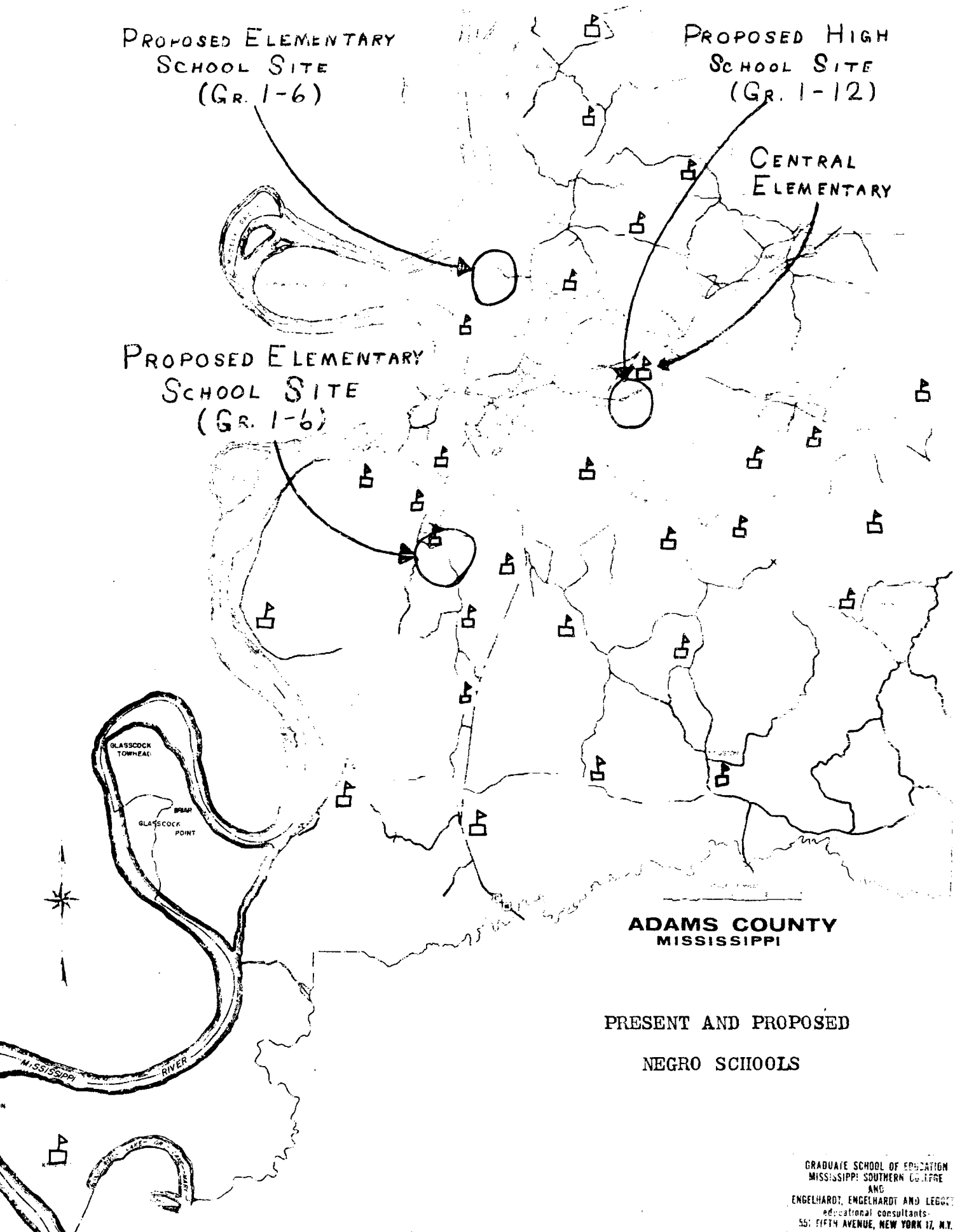
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
AND
ENGELHARDT, ENGELHARDT AND LEGGETT
educational consultants
351 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

PROPOSED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL SITE
(Gr. 1-6)

PROPOSED HIGH
SCHOOL SITE
(Gr. 1-12)

CENTRAL
ELEMENTARY

PROPOSED ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL SITE
(Gr. 1-6)



ADAMS COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI

PRESENT AND PROPOSED
NEGRO SCHOOLS

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN COLLEGE
AND
ENGELHARDT, ENGELHARDT AND LEGGITT
educational consultants
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

would be a building of 12 classrooms and the site should consist of a minimum of 15 acres. Twenty-five acres would be more desirable. The site is proposed on the map.

6. That the school building at Kingston be closed and disposed of as the Board sees fit.
7. That the school building at Pine Ridge be closed, but it is suggested that this site be held for at least two years.

County - Negro

1. That a high school building for grades 7 to 12 for 360 pupils with all the necessary facilities be constructed on the site of the present Central Elementary School.
2. That an addition to the Central Elementary School of 8 classrooms for grades 1 to 6 to house 240 pupils be constructed.
3. That a new elementary school, for grades 1 to 6 with 12 classrooms to house 360 pupils, be constructed south of the city on the old Woodville Road in the general area as indicated on the map; this site to consist of a minimum of 15 acres. It would be highly desirable for it to be 25.
4. That a new elementary school to house grades 1 to 6 consisting of 14 classrooms be situated on the road leading to the left three and one-half miles north of the city on the Pine Ridge Road; this site to have

a minimum of 15 acres. The proposed location is shown on the map.

Transportation

Natchez

1. That the county continue to furnish required transportation. The city will not be concerned with transportation in as much as the county will provide the transportation for the children who live outside the city and who will continue to attend the Natchez schools until such time as facilities are provided for both white and colored, elementary and high school.

County

1. That consideration be given to the employment of student drivers in order to reduce the cost of transportation in Adams County.
2. That serious study be given to transportation as operated in the state of North Carolina and in the Tuscaloosa County System, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
3. That the bus routes of the county should be organized to transport the high school children to the high school as well as taking care of the elementary school children.
4. That the present pupils in senior high school be the last ones for which transportation be furnished by the county.
5. That all transportation be publicly owned.

The county will require more transportation but it will offer the children a better program. Some additional busses will be required. It is almost impossible to set up the proposed routes until such time as the building facilities are available and until the decision is made as to the cut-off date of the transportation of children to the Natchez city schools.

Summary

1. It must be remembered that the criteria requires one teacher per grade and 30 children in average daily attendance for each teacher. This criteria necessitates and is the justification for closing both the school at Kingston and the one at Pine Ridge, because we have no indication that in the foreseeable future either of these areas will have sufficient children for one teacher per grade or 30 children per teacher. It should likewise be kept in mind that this proposed reorganization is to give the boys and girls a better program of education than they have had heretofore. It offers them an enriched program.
2. It must be kept in mind that it will take a minimum of two years to provide the facilities in order to take care of the new attendance centers. The administrative units should be reorganized and developed immediately and from there the program of building

can begin. A bond issue to finance the required buildings is essential. The amount of money for needed building will be shown in the following chapter. It is the opinion of the survey group that the schools in the county should be equal in every respect to those in the city, not only from the standpoint of buildings and facilities, but likewise from the standpoint of the curriculum and the offerings available to the children. In addition to the offerings provided in the classroom, pupils should have experiences in the extra-curricula activities such as music, band, school paper, student council, and athletics.

CHAPTER IX

IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM

This chapter is devoted to implementing the program that has been recommended in this study. The cost for construction was estimated and the general budget was proposed for the year 1957-58. This particular year was selected because it was assumed that it would take two years to get the current construction completed and the proposed program on the way.

The survey team hesitated to propose a budget for fear that the budget might be accepted as a ceiling rather than a minimum. The budget proposals were made on the basis of a minimum program rather than a desirable program.

Basis For Estimating The Cost of Construction

The basis for estimating the cost of construction used in this study was the number of square feet of floor space required per child. Seventy-five square feet of construction was recommended for each elementary child and one hundred square feet was recommended for each high school pupil. The cost of construction was estimated at \$10.00 per square foot. Thirty percent was added for furniture, equipment, purchase of site, grading the site and architectural fees. The purchase price for school sites outside the city of Natchez was estimated at \$1,000.00 per acre while the purchase price of school sites in the city of Natchez was estimated at \$2,000.00 per acre.

Cost of Construction - Adams County

It was recommended that an elementary school building be constructed south of the city to serve 360 white pupils. It is the opinion of the survey team that this school should be located on a site of 25 acres. The estimated cost of the proposed site and 27,000 square feet of construction was approximately \$376,000.00.

An addition of 36,000 square feet was recommended for the Washington Consolidated Elementary School. It was proposed that this addition be constructed to house 480 elementary pupils. The cost of construction for this addition was estimated at approximately \$468,000.00.

It was recommended that a high school be built in the Washington area to serve 400 pupils. It was the opinion of the survey team that this plant should be erected on a site of 40 acres. It was estimated that 40,000 square feet of construction will be required, and the estimated cost of this construction and site was approximately \$560,000.00.

Negro Schools

It was recommended that an elementary school for 360 negro pupils be constructed south of Natchez. It was further recommended that 15 acres be secured for this site. The estimated cost of construction for the recommended 27,000 square feet and the cost of the site for this school was approximately \$366,000.00.

The recommended negro elementary school north of Natchez

for 420 elementary pupils should consist of 18,000 square feet of floor space and should be located on a site of 15 acres. The cost of construction of this plant and the cost of the site was estimated at approximately \$424,500.00.

The survey team recommended an addition to the Central Elementary School for 240 negro pupils. Eighteen thousand square feet of construction was recommended for this addition. It was estimated that the cost of this construction will be approximately \$234,000.00.

The survey team recommended 36,000 square feet of construction for 360 high school pupils on the Central Elementary School site. The estimated cost of this construction was \$504,000.00.

Summary of the Adams County Construction Costs

White Schools

Washington High School	\$565,000.00	
Addition to the Washington Consolidated School	468,000.00	
Elementary school south of the city	376,000.00	
Total		\$1,404,000.00

Negro Schools

High School on the Central Elementary Site	\$504,000.00
Addition to the Central Elementary School	234,000.00
Elementary school north of the city	424,500.00

Elementary school south of the city	\$366,000.00
Total	\$1,528,500.00
<u>Total Cost of Construction - Adams County</u>	\$2,932,500.00

Natchez School Building Construction Program

Construction of two new school buildings was recommended by the survey team for the Natchez Separate School District, a white elementary school and a negro elementary school.

White Construction

Thirty-six thousand square feet of construction were recommended for 480 elementary pupils at an estimated cost of \$498,000.00.

Negro Construction

It was estimated that 36,000 square feet of construction will be required for 480 negro elementary pupils at an estimated cost of \$498,000.00.

Summary of the Natchez Construction Cost

White Elementary Building	\$498,000.00
Negro Elementary Building	\$498,000.00
Total Cost	\$996,000.00

Financing The Recommended Construction

Adams County

It was recommended that Adams County avail itself of the school building aid of \$12.00 per pupil in average daily attendance provided by the state. Using the 1954-55 attendance figure for the first three months of school, it was estimated

that Adams County will be able to draw from the state building fund \$375,120.00. To finance the remainder of the program it was recommended that Adams County float a bond issue of \$2,500,000.00 payable in twenty years. The recommended bond issue is within the legal bonding capacity of Adams County by \$131,120.00.

Assuming the bill before the Legislature at the present time should be passed increasing the aid for school building construction for negroes by \$3.00, the state aid for school building construction for Adams County would be increased by \$2,873.25.

Natchez

It was also recommended that Natchez utilize the aid for school building construction provided by the state. Based on the average daily attendance for the first three months of the 1954-55 school year, it was estimated that Natchez will be able to draw \$794,320.00 from the state. This leaves a balance of \$201,660.00 to be financed locally. This difference of \$201,660.00 should also be financed by a bond issue, but in the light of additional construction of very probably 26 classrooms in the next five years, it would be unwise to ask the people to approve a bond issue for this small amount now and another bond issue five years later. In considering this, the survey team recommended that a bond issue be submitted to the people for \$1,000,000.00 with an idea of completing the recommended construction program within the next five years.

The state aid for school building construction available to Natchez would be increased by \$4,081.50 assuming the bill before the Legislature at the present time increasing assistance for negro school building construction by \$3.00 per pupil in average daily attendance should be passed.

Transportation

As the school building program is completed and consolidation takes place, it will be necessary to transport a large majority of all pupils, negro and white, living in Adams County. In order to provide transportation for these, it will be necessary to purchase 14 additional school busses. The cost of these at an average price of \$3,300.00 each will be slightly less than \$50,000.00. It is recommended that the county use the state assistance provided over a period of six years in purchasing these busses, and if this fails to provide sufficient money to purchase the required busses, additional money should be secured on loans within the legal framework of the state.

BUDGET CONSIDERATION

The preparation of a school budget is a continuous enterprise. In truth, it should be carried on 365 days a year. To make a budget in a short period of time, the budget to cover a period two years hence, is a very difficult, in fact, nearly an impossible task. It should be undertaken only in a very

general way. Those undertaking to interpret the proposed budgets or to study and analyze the budgets should keep in mind that the estimates are very general and based on estimated data. Little provision was made for enrichment of the school program in the proposed budgets. The survey team considers it highly desirable that school programs be enriched in keeping with the needs of the students, the desires of the parents and the ability of the community to provide education.

Procedure Followed in Preparing the Budget for Adams County

Administration. The present state allotment to the minimum foundation program for administration was accepted.

Instruction. The state allotment of \$200.00 per classroom unit was accepted as the basis for the principals' salaries. The salaries for teachers was arbitrarily established at \$2,400.00. In setting up the budget for teachers' salaries, one teacher was allotted for each 30 pupils enrolled. In addition, salaries were set up for 6 vocational teachers, and 2 librarians, 1 for each of the high schools. Provision was also made in the instructional budget for 2 secretaries, 1 at each of the high schools at a salary of \$1,500.00 per year. Three dollars and fifty cents per pupil was budgeted for instructional supplies.

Auxiliary Services. To arrive at the cost of transportation, estimates were made of the number of pupils who would be in average daily attendance in 1957-58. The state cost of \$29.80 for transportation per pupil in average daily attendance was used.

Operation of Plant. Provision was made in the budget for 8 janitors to be employed 40 weeks. The cost of utilities and supplies was established in proportion to the cost of these items in the Natchez budget for 1953-54.

Maintenance of School Plant. The money budgeted for the maintenance of school plants is intended to pay salaries and wages of maintenance personnel and purchase some supplies and equipment.

Fixed Charges. Fixed charges are intended to cover insurance and the school board's contribution to the retirement fund.

ADAMS COUNTY EXPENDITURE BUDGET
1957-58

1. Administration	\$ 20,000.00
2. Instruction	250,591.50
3. Auxiliary Services	59,927.80
4. Operation of Plant	44,198.92
5. Maintenance of School Plant	11,500.00
6. Fixed Charges	12,678.00
7. Capital Outlay	None
	\$ 398,896.22

Procedure Followed In Preparing The Budget For Natchez

Administration. The sum of \$32,800.00 for administration was the budgeted figure for administration for the year 1954-55.

Instruction. The cost for instruction was arrived at by allotting \$200.00 per classroom unit for principals salaries and

\$2,400.00 per year for teachers salaries. Figures in the 1954-55 budget were used as estimates for clerical expense, office expense, and teaching supplies. The number of teachers to be employed was based on 1 teacher for each 30 pupils enrolled. There was also provision made for 6 vocational teachers and 4 librarians, 1 for each high school and 1 for each junior high school.

Operation of Plant. The cost for operation of plant was arrived at by considering the figures in the 1954-55 budget and assuming that there would be proportionate increases in operation of plant for the two proposed buildings.

Maintenance of Plant. The budgeted figure for maintenance of plant was arrived at in the same way as the figures for operation of plant.

Fixed Charges are intended to cover insurance and the school board's contribution to retirement and social security.

NATCHEZ EXPENDITURE BUDGET
1957-58

1. Administration	\$	32,800.00
2. Instruction		572,844.38
3. Auxiliary Services		---
4. Operation of Plant		61,336.47
5. Maintenance of Plant		48,480.71
6. Fixed Charges		30,151.19
7. Capital Outlay		---
TOTAL	\$	745,612.50

SOURCES OF REVENUE

It is extremely difficult to estimate sources of revenue for the year 1957-58, two years from now. The sources of revenue will, of course, depend upon the amount of assessed valuation, the income from tuition and other revenue, the amount provided for the minimum foundation program, and tax collections.

Procedure in Estimating Sources of Revenue

It is very difficult to arrive at the state contribution to the minimum foundation program in as much as there will no doubt be revision in the minimum foundation program in the current session of the Legislature and there is always the question as to the percentage of the minimum foundation program which the state will pay.

In estimating the poll tax, tuition and other revenue, and the state contributions to the minimum foundation program, the figures used here were simply lifted from the 1954-55 budget. The income from the ad valorem tax is based on the 1954 assessed valuation of property. For Adams County it is based on the county assessed valuation. For the city of Natchez it is based on the city assessed valuation.

ADAMS COUNTY
SOURCES OF REVENUE
1957-58

State Contribution	\$	78,019.00
Poll Tax		5,000.00
Tuition and Other Revenue		75,654.00
Ad valorem Tax		<u>240,223.22</u>
	\$	<u><u>398,896.22</u></u>

A levy of 13 mills, assuming that it is collected 100 percent, will raise a sum of \$3,294.24 in excess of the proposed budget.

NATCHEZ SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SOURCES OF REVENUE
1957-58

State Contribution	\$	208,003.00
Poll Tax		8,170.00
Tuition and Other Revenue		101,000.00
Ad valorem Tax		<u>428,439.50</u>
	\$	<u><u>745,612.50</u></u>

A levy of 17 mills, assuming that it is collected 100 percent, will raise a sum of \$3,145.82 in excess of the proposed budget.

DEBT SERVICE

In calculating the cost of Debt Service for 1957-58, the present bonded indebtedness with interest was included and the proposed bond issue for \$2,500,000.00 for Adams County and the

immediate proposed bond issue of \$250,000.00 for the city of Natchez were considered along with interest. The interest rate for the proposed bond issue was derived on the existing interest rates being paid by each of the school systems at the present time.

ADAMS COUNTY DEBT RETIREMENT
1957-58

	<u>Payment on Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Present \$ 173,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 3,979.00	\$ 16,979.00
Proposed \$2,500,000.00	<u>125,000.00</u>	<u>57,500.00</u>	<u>182,500.00</u>
	\$138,000.00	\$ 61,479.00	\$199,479.00

To raise the required amount of \$199,479.00 Debt Service for Adams County in 1957-58, it is estimated that a tax rate of 11 mills will be required. Assuming that this levy is collected 100 percent, it will raise \$6,475,23 revenue in excess of the required amount.

NATCHEZ SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE
1957-58

	<u>Payment on Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Present \$2,210,000.00	\$109,000.00	\$53,040.00	\$162,040.00
Proposed \$ 250,000.00	<u>12,500.00</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>	<u>18,500.00</u>
	\$121,500.00	\$59,040.00	\$180,540.00

It is assumed that a levy of 8 mills will be required to raise the \$180,540.00 that is estimated will be the obligation of the Natchez Separate School District for Debt Service in

1957-58. Assuming that the entire levy is collected, it will raise a sum of \$6,475.23 in excess of the required amount.

COMPARISON OF TAX RATES

The comparison of tax rates for school purposes between 1954-55 and the proposed levy for 1957-58 is made in Table LXIII. From Table LXIII it can be seen that there will be a decrease in current operational expense for the county unit with the cost for operational expense for Kingston remaining uniform and an increase of 1 mill in the operational cost for the city of Natchez. The greatest increase comes in Debt Service, an increase of 8 mills for the county unit, 9 mills for Kingston, and 4.09 mills for the city of Natchez.

The increased levy required for the proposed budget should not be discouraging in as much as the budget was prepared for an increased school enrollment in Adams County of more than 350 students and the city of Natchez for an increased enrollment of 1,200 students.

CAUTION

As this chapter is studied it is evident that the budget proposed is a very minimum program. It is based in the main upon the minimum foundation program. The proposed budget makes very little provision for enriching the educational program. As a matter of fact, if the budget provisions were put in effect, it would tend to reduce the educational program as being carried on in Natchez at the moment.

This budget is not recommended, it is provided only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Educational Finance Commission.

The survey team wishes to emphasize that it is desirable for the educational program of the Natchez Separate School District to be enriched beyond its present level and the educational program of Adams County should be equal to that of the city of Natchez. This will entail greater expenditures than proposed in either of the budgets for 1957-58.

TABLE LXIII

COMPARISON OF TAX RATES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES IN MILLS
 ADAMS COUNTY, KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED AND NATCHEZ
 1954-55 and 1957-58

	CURRENT OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES		DEBT SERVICE		KINDERGARTEN		TOTAL SCHOOL PROGRAM		AMOUNT OF INCREASE
	54-55	57-58	54-55	57-58	54-55	57-58	54-55	57-58	
COUNTY UNIT	15	13	3	11	-	-	18	24	6
KINGSTON	13	13	2	11	-	-	15	24	9
NATCHEZ	16	17	3.91	8	.8	.8	20.71	25.8	5.09