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John E. Phay

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GRENADA
COUNTY

GRENADA
SEPARATE
DISTRICT

SCHOOL
SURVEY

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c. 2

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W. B. Hendrix	Beat 3
J. W. Martin	Beat 4
A. L. Jackson	Beat 5

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BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Grenada County. Grenada County lies in the north central part of the State of Mississippi. On the east it is bounded by Calhoun and Webster Counties; on the south by Carroll and Montgomery Counties; on the west by Leflore and Tallahatchie Counties and on the north by Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Counties. The Grenada Reservoir occupies a large section of the northeast part of the county. Grenada County has 447 square miles of territory, and at its widest points extends 15 miles north and south and 36 miles east and west.

Most of Grenada County might be described as hilly. It is largely an agricultural county with many beef cattle. About one-third of the labor force had jobs connected with agriculture while one-sixth were employed in manufacturing, according to the 1950 U.S. Census. However, new industries have located in Grenada County since 1950. Also, boating and fishing and other recreational activities have become prominent around the Grenada Reservoir.

Grenada, the only city in Grenada County, is located in the center of the county.. U. S. highway 51 passes through Grenada and Mississippi highway 8 joins it at Grenada from Gore Springs and the east. Mississippi highway 7, which becomes a part of U. S. highway 51 north of Grenada, departs from the U. S. highway at Grenada and goes west through the Holcomb community. The Illinois Central Railroad goes through Grenada.

Declaration of Policy by Legislature. The special session of the Mississippi Legislature in 1953 was devoted primarily to rewriting the school laws. As a statement of policy the legislature enacted in House Bill 2, Section 1, the following:

The legislature hereby recognizes that in order to discharge the constitutional mandate, set forth in section 201 of Article 8, that it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish "a uniform system of free public schools, by taxation or otherwise, for all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years", equality of educational opportunity with respect to instructional personnel, school buildings and facilities, transportation facilities, curriculum and all other school facilities should be provided for all such children; that the burden of providing such equality of educational opportunity can no longer be borne

entirely by the local taxing units; and, therefore, that a program of state aid therefor should be instituted. The legislature, therefore, declares and determines that the maintenance of the uniform system of free public schools to insure and provide substantial equality of educational opportunity is the joint responsibility of the State of Mississippi and the local taxing units thereof.¹

State Finance Commission. New State laws require all counties and all separate school districts in Mississippi to have school surveys made in accordance with regulations of the newly created State Educational Finance Commission. Two basic statutes enacted during the Extraordinary Session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1953, at which time the Commission was created, govern many of the functions of this Commission. Section 11 of House Bill 2 states:

Subject to the provisions of any applicable statute, the commission shall formulate policies and approve or disapprove plans for the location and construction of all necessary elementary and secondary school buildings. Subject also to any applicable statute, the commission shall have supervision over, and the power to approve, or disapprove, all surveys of educational needs

1. Mississippi Code, 1942, Annotated, 1954 Supplement, Section 6246-01.

made by any school board or board of education, may assist such boards in making such surveys, and make supplemental surveys of such needs.¹

and Section 3 of House Bill No. 3 reads:

Each school district reorganized or reconstituted under the provisions of this act shall embrace the educable children of all races living within the district. A satisfactory plan of equalization of facilities between the races shall be submitted and approved as a prerequisite to the reorganization or reconstitution of such district.²

To implement the legal requirements for reorganization or reconstitution of a school district the State Educational Finance Commission has the authority to make its own declaration of policies governing surveys, insofar as its policies do not conflict with either the constitution or laws.

Section 1 of House Bill No. 3 of the 1953 Extraordinary Session of the Legislature abolished all school districts, but it required all districts to present a plan for reconstitution or reorganization by July 1, 1957. The State Educational Finance Commission will not consider a county or separate school district plan for reorganization

1. Mississippi Code, 1942, Annotated, 1954 Supplement, Section 6246-11.

2. Ibid. Section 6328-03.

until a survey has been made by a survey agency approved by the Commission. The Bureau of Educational Research is one such agency approved by the Commission.

Commission Requirements. The State Educational Finance Commission in its "Criteria For School District Reorganization" requires that certain conditions be met in planning for reorganization or reconstitution. Some of the requirements are listed in the following quotations which were taken from the "Criteria For School District Reorganization", published by the Commission under date October 1, 1954, as amended under effective date June 20, 1956.

1. "Elementary schools shall be so planned as to have sufficient enrollment to provide a teacher for each grade taught..."
2. "Separate elementary school districts must be consolidated with high school districts."
3. "Inefficiency of operation and inadequate educational opportunities are caused by small enrollments in many of our present high schools. Recent studies show that in high schools with enrollments of from 50-100 the per pupil cost is much greater than in those with enrollment of 200. New high schools should have a minimum potential enrollment of 250 in grades nine through 12..."

4. "Combination schools, grades 1-12, should have at least 12 teachers and 12 grades."
5. "Each school district (administrative unit) shall provide high school facilities for both races, and it shall be the general rule that such facilities shall be provided within the district."
6. "In all cases, the administration of school facilities for both races shall be under the same board of trustees."
7. "Counties operating under the county unit system and municipal separate school districts meet the requirements of this paragraph. Other counties must reorganize into administrative areas large enough to insure a sufficient number of educable children of each race to maintain a high school for each race, provided, however, that in exceptional cases when it is impossible or impracticable to create a district with a sufficient number of educable children of each race to maintain a high school for each race within the district, two or more counties or districts may cooperate in providing necessary facilities."
8. "Consideration should also be given to the principle of equalizing taxable wealth in the school districts. An area with a small proportion of the children to educate should not be created in such a way as to possess an undue proportion of the taxable wealth of the county."
9. "School districts should conform as nearly as possible with the natural socio-economic boundaries of a community. County boards of education of adjoining counties should meet together and work out desirable consolidations where overlapping occurs."

10. "When the possible desirability of establishing one or more line school districts shall appear, the Commission may defer action upon any proposed plan of reorganization until the plans of reorganization of all adjoining counties which may be affected are received."

11. "Reorganization of administrative units (consolidation of school districts) is the first step to be taken by county boards of education..."

Bureau of Educational Research Selected. The Grenada County Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the Grenada Separate School District selected the Bureau of Educational Research of the University of Mississippi to conduct their school survey. The Mississippi Educational Finance Commission had requested that the same research organization conduct all education surveys necessary within the boundaries of a single county. Agreements were entered into between the boards and the bureau in which the bureau agreed to furnish the information required by the Educational Finance Commission and to make recommendations for school district reorganization and school attendance centers. Members of the Bureau of Educational Research visited every school in Grenada County, and each of the schools in the

Grenada Separate School District. Black and white pictures were made of the inside and outside of each school building in the county. The pictures of the county schools and pictures of the separate school district schools are filed with the county superintendent and separate school district superintendent, respectively. Also, 50 copies of this report are filed with the county superintendent and 50 copies are filed with the separate school district superintendent. In addition to the black and white pictures, color slides were made of all the schools for white children and several of the schools for Negroes. These slides show some of the activities in the schools as well as physical facilities. Maps locating the residences of the transported and non-transported pupils were furnished by the county superintendent and the superintendent of the separate school district. The bureau staff placed map tacks on the spots representing the domiciles of the children, as had been indicated by the superintendents. Photographs of these maps were made, and they also were filed with the superintendents.

Informing the School Trustees. While the survey was in progress the staff met on two occasions with the two school boards and their superintendents, and discussed the findings and progress of the survey. At the first meeting the trustees and superintendents of the consolidated school districts were also present. At this first meeting the survey staff showed color slides and black and white photographs of the schools and secured from the men on the boards their opinions about the schools. Explanation as to what was required by the Educational Finance Commission, statements about some of the things that were being done, and analyses of some of the tentative solutions to the problem were made. The survey staff welcomed any school board or any group of people to discuss the problem with the survey staff. In other counties in which the Bureau of Educational Research had made surveys, the survey staff spoke at public meetings similar to the one with the boards of trustees that is described above. These meetings were arranged by the boards of education for the purpose of informing the people about the survey.

Not only were meetings scheduled for the white school patrons, but also they were scheduled for Negro school patrons. All such meetings were well attended in other counties.

However, it was thought by the superintendent that such meetings were not necessary in Grenada and Grenada County.

Basic Assumptions. In developing a plan for schools in Grenada County, certain basic assumptions were made by the survey staff. It was assumed:

1. That the requirements of the new laws and the requirements of the Mississippi Educational Finance Commission would be carried out.
2. That Grenada County and the Grenada Separate School District plan to maintain a segregated school system and that they plan to do so by legal means.
3. That if each race is voluntarily to choose its place of attendance according to color,

facilities and educational opportunities for one race must be as attractive as they are for the other race.

4. That the people of Grenada County and the Grenada Separate School District are willing to provide equally desirable educational opportunities for each race, even though this means a rather large expenditure of money.

5. That it is the obligatory duty of the survey staff to recommend the best possible education program for the children of Grenada and Grenada County that may be secured within the framework of the Mississippi Constitution, the Mississippi Laws and the requirements of the Mississippi Educational Finance Commission.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

County, City, and Beats. Total population in Grenada County is decreasing. Although between 1930 and 1940 the county population rose from 16,802 to 19,052, a gain of 2250, by 1950 it had fallen to 18,830--a loss of 220. These are the population figures reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census which may be found in Table I, which follows. Moreover, according to 1955 estimates of population as listed in the Mississippi State College publication Mississippi's Counties, Some Social and Economic Aspects, Grenada County's population was down to 18,500--an additional loss of about 300 people. Although this decrease seems slight, it is greater than these figures indicate, if the number of babies born in the county during this period is considered. This will be discussed later.

The total loss in population in the county was due to fewer Negro inhabitants. In 1940 there were 11,118

TABLE I
 POPULATION OF GRENADA COUNTY,
 BY CITY AND BY BEATS

1930, 1940, 1950

Beat Number	1950	1940	1930
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total for County	18,830	19,052	16,802
(White)	9,001	7,934	6,811
(Non-White)	9,829	11,118	9,991
One (Grenada City)	12,003	9,975	8,052
Two	7,388	5,831	4,349
Three	1,822	2,852	2,893
Four	1,068	1,594	1,597
Five	1,464	1,787	1,648
(Holcomb)	2,473	2,844	2,612
	229	232	229
Per Cent Change			
1950 from 1930	All 12 W 32 N-W -2		
1950 from 1940	All -1 W 13 N-W -11		

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Population: 1950.

Negroes but by 1950 there were only 9829--a loss of 1289. During this decade the whites gained in population by 1067 to a total of 9001 white inhabitants. Thus, the total number of people in Grenada County remained about the same. Percentage-wise, between 1940 and 1950, the number of white people increased 13 per cent, while the number of Negroes decreased 11 per cent.

The preceding Table I shows the population of Grenada County by community and by beats for the years 1930, 1940, and 1950. It may be found from this table that between 1940 and 1950, all beats in the county lost in population, except Beat One which includes the City of Grenada. This beat gained 2028 inhabitants in this decade, but of this number 1557 were residents of the City of Grenada. Grenada grew from 5831 in 1940 to 7388 in 1950. Recent developments indicate that the area along the highways south of Grenada will continue to grow.

Loss of population in the four rural beats of the county may be attributed to several reasons. First,

the building of the Grenada Reservoir. Second, the increased use of mechanized farm equipment has replaced many hand laborers. Third, the reduction of the total cotton acreage allotment has decreased the need for many other farm workers. Fourth, the out-migration of both whites and Negroes to cities tends to reduce the number of people in Grenada County. How much further the reduction in population in the rural areas will extend in the next ten years obviously is not known. It is thought, however, that the population will continue to shift from the rural area to the city area. It is thought that the territory immediately surrounding the City of Grenada will increase in population.

Number of Births in Decade. Between the years 1945 and 1954, inclusive, the total number of babies born in Grenada County ranged from 513 in 1954 to 583 in 1951. The average number per year was 553. This information as well as information in the rest of this paragraph may be found in Table II, which follows.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN GRENADA COUNTY,
BY RACE, 1945-1954

YEAR (1)	TOTAL (2)	BIRTHS	
		WHITE (3)	NON-WHITE (4)
1945	526	204	322
1946	521	228	293
1947	581	250	331
1948	536	221	315
1949	540	205	335
1950	573	210	363
1951	583	225	358
1952	582	225	357
1953	579	236	343
1954	513	218	295
Decade Average Number Per Cent	553 100	222 40	331 60

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health.
Annual bulletins of vital statistics.

The number of white babies ranged from 210 in 1947 to 250 in 1950, while the number of Negro babies ranged from 295 in 1947 to 363 in 1950. The average number of white babies born yearly during this decade was 222 compared with 331 Negro babies. Of the babies born in Grenada County from 1947 through 1954, about 40 per cent were white and 60 per cent were non-white. Of the total population, however, 48 per cent were white and only 52 per cent non-white.

As was indicated previously the Negro population of Grenada County decreased by 1289 people between 1940 and 1950. During this period some 3300 Negro babies were born, thus, the total decrease in Negro population exceeded 4500. Obviously, death accounts for some of the loss of population, but out-migration is responsible for most of it. This sizeable loss in Negro population with indications of further losses, has great bearing on the number and size of school buildings that should be established as school attendance centers for Negroes in Grenada County.

CHAPTER III

THE SCHOOLS IN GRENADA COUNTY

White Schools

Number of Schools. At the time of this survey Grenada County had seven consolidated school districts. In addition, there was the Grenada Separate School District, which was the only separate school district in the county. Five of the consolidated districts had no school, and only the Gore Spring, Holcomb, and Grenada districts maintained schools. Each of these schools enrolled pupils in grades one through 12. Children from the "dormant" Grenada Consolidated School District attended the schools in the Grenada Separate School District.

Total Pupils Enrolled. Table III-W, which follows, indicates the number of white pupils in average daily attendance, as reported by the schools from 1948-49 to 1955-56, inclusive. It may be seen from Table III-W that the schools in the City of Grenada in 1955-56, enrolling 1521 pupils in average daily attendance, educated five-sixths of all the white children in Grenada

TABLE III-W

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 1948-49 -- 1955-56; NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND BUSSES 1955-56; BY WHITE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER, GRENADA COUNTY

Attendance Center	Grades Taught 1955-56	Number 1955-56		School Year							
		Teachers	Busses	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955	1955 1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Grenada City	1-12	59	10	1087	1230	1247	1234	1323	1380	1459	1521
Gore Springs	1-12	8	4	124	124	111	99	103	108	123	121
Holcomb	1-12	11	4	323	300	332	295	278	222	210	198
Grenada County		19	8	447	424	443	394	381	330	333	319
Total		78	18	1534	1654	1690	1628	1704	1710	1792	1840

Source: Superintendents' annual reports.

Note: Busses are listed for each school at which they discharge pupils.
 ADA is rounded to the nearest whole number.

City and Grenada County. The two county schools enrolled a total of 319 pupils in average daily attendance during that year. In all, 1840 white pupils were in average daily attendance in 1955-56, of which 83 per cent attended the Grenada schools and 17 per cent attended the county schools.

In the Grenada Separate School District schools, a steady yearly increase in the number of pupils in average daily attendance occurred from 1948-49 when there were 1087 pupils, to 1955-56, when there were 1521 pupils. These increases were caused by the growth of the City of Grenada and the territory immediately surrounding Grenada and, also, the sending of pupils from the county to the city schools. During this eight-year period the Holcomb schools decreased from 323 to 198, a total decrease of 125 pupils in average daily attendance. Gore Springs remained fairly constant with 121 pupils in average daily attendance in 1955-56. These 121 pupils were distributed through grades one through 12.

Teachers. In 1955-56 there were 19 teachers instructing the white boys and girls in the Grenada County schools

and 59 in the Grenada Separate School District schools, a total of 78 teachers. It is estimated that with the consolidation of the high schools and the reorganization of the elementary schools, as is recommended in a later chapter, at least eight fewer teachers will be needed. At even \$2,500 salary per year, this would mean a saving of \$20,000 per school year.

Busses. Table III-W shows that busses discharge pupils at school 18 times. A map showing the various bus routes has been filed with the county superintendent and the superintendent of the separate school district, together with a map showing the bus routes recommended, if the plans recommended in this study are followed.

Pupils by Grades. The number of pupils in average daily attendance, by grades, for the school year 1955-56 may be seen in Table IV-W, which follows. Class size in both the Gore Springs and Holcomb schools was small. The average class size was 10 in the Gore Springs school and $16\frac{1}{2}$ in the Holcomb school. The total number of pupils for grades nine through 12 in these two schools combined

TABLE VI-W

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY WHITE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER
AND BY GRADE, GRENADA COUNTY
1955-56

Attendance Center	Grade														
	Elementary							Jr.-Sr. High School							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total 1-6	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total 7-12	Total 1-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Grenada City	168	173	190	138	146	111	926	140	108	100	86	84	77	595	1521
Gore Springs	12	14	8	13	13	7	67	14	11	10	6	9	4	54	121
Holcomb	11	28	17	23	25	18	122	17	18	12	15	10	4	76	198
Grenada County	23	42	25	36	38	25	189	31	29	22	21	19	8	130	319
TOTAL	191	215	215	174	184	136	1115	171	137	122	107	103	85	725	1840

Source: The superintendents.

was only 70. On the other hand, both the elementary and secondary schools in the Grenada Separate School District had enough pupils to warrant several sections of each grade taught.

Negro Schools

Attendance Centers. Grenada County, with 2076 Negro pupils in average daily attendance in 1955-56, had some 200 more Negro boys and girls in average daily attendance, than she had white pupils. Of the total 2076 Negro boys and girls, 934 attended the Grenada Separate School District school while 1142 attended school in one of the 27 county elementary school centers. Table III-N, which follows, lists the 28 Negro schools and the number of pupils in average daily attendance for each of the last eight school years. As may be seen from the table, the county schools were very small with the exceptions of Holcomb with 157, Tie Plant with 172, and Pine Hill with 112 pupils in average daily attendance.

Total Pupils Enrolled. The number of Negro boys and girls in average daily attendance in the Grenada Separate

TABLE III-N

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 1948-49 -- 1955-56; NUMBER OF TEACHERS
AND BUSES, 1955-56; BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER, GRENADA COUNTY

Attendance Center	Grades Taught 1955-56	Number 1955-56		School Year							
		Teachers	Busses	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955	1955 1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Grenada	1-12	32	8	746	758	769	840	908	922	949	934
Grenada County		42	11	1590	1564	1456	1473	1595	1351	1153	1142
Black Jack	1-8	1		14	10	22	18	16	16	20	16
Convenient	1-8	1		20	22	27	26	34	35	30	31
Dunnaway	1-8	1	1	11	14	16	23	19	21	27	28
Gillon	1-8	1	1	21	33	38	29	43	45	33	48
Gordon	1-8	1		25	21	15	19	22	28	26	26
Hanks	1-8	1		51	45	18	44	47	32	22	23
Hardiman	1-8	1	1	24	25	19	23	21	21	22	28
Hardy	1-8	1		27	22	22	22	23	25	22	25

TABLE III-N (CONT'D.)

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 1948-49 -- 1955-56; NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND BUSES, 1955-56; BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER, GRENADA COUNTY

Attendance Center	Grades Taught 1955-56	Number 1955-56		School Year							
		Teachers	Buses	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955	1955 1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
High	1-8	1		27	29	29	33	27	26	16	20
Holcomb	1-8	6	2						132	137	157
Jackson Chapel	1-8	1		39	43	50	37	41	43	33	19
Jones Chapel	1-8	1	1	21	20	23	26	29	15	17	19
Leflore	1-8	2		72	72	72	80	86	71	65	61
Martin Line	1-8	1		29	20	24	33	40	33	24	22
Mt. Carmel	1-8	1		22	29	31	36	29	18	20	22
McSwine	1-8	1		36	35	37	29	28	29	27	20
Oxberry	1-8	3	1	74	90	88	93	94	88	80	85
Pine Hill	1-8	3	2			113		109	94	105	112
Pleasant Grove	1-8	1		37	33	43	42	44	42	38	24

TABLE III-N (CONT'D.)

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 1948-49--1955-56; NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND BUSES, 1955-56; BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER, GRENADA COUNTY

Attendance Center	Grades Taught 1955-56	Number 1955-56		School Year							
		Teachers	Busses	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955	1955 1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Pleasant Hill	1-8	1		51	43	43	42	40	29	24	20
Prospect	1-8	1		37	41	31	56	74	67	39	34
Providence	1-8	1		21	24	26	17	19	17	13	14
Red Grass	1-8	1		34	36	31	27	31	37	22	17
Riverdale	1-8	1		54	36	67	59	66	54	52	41
Shady Grove	1-8	1		22	30	31	23	32	35	29	32

TABLE III-N (CONT'D.)

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 1948-49--1955-56; NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND BUSES, 1955-56; BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER, GRENADA COUNTY

Attendance Center	Grades Taught 1955-56	Number 1955-56		School Year							
		Teachers	Busses	1948 1949	1949 1950	1950 1951	1951 1952	1952 1953	1953 1954	1954 1955	1955 1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Spring Hill	1-8	1		38	39	45	41	30	27	17	26
Tie Plant	1-8	6	2	102	123	114	124	116	171	182	172
*Other Schools				681	629	381	471	435	100	11	
Total		74	19	2336	2322	2225	2313	2503	2273	2102	2076

Source: Superintendents' annual reports.

Busses are listed for each school at which they discharge pupils.

ADA is rounded to the nearest whole number.

*Schools consolidated prior to 1955-56 session.

School District school increased yearly from 746 in 1948-49 to 949 in 1954-55. In 1955-56 there was a decrease of 15 pupils. In the county schools for Negroes, however, the average daily attendance decreased during the last eight years from 1590 pupils in 1948-49 to 1142 pupils in 1955-56--a decrease of 482 pupils. It should be noted that both the city and the county schools had a decrease last year over the preceding year. This decrease, although slight, reflects the loss shown for the total Negro population of Grenada County.

Teachers. There were 42 teachers instructing the Negro boys and girls in the Grenada County schools and 32 in the Grenada Separate School District school. This provides about the number allowed under the minimum foundation program.

Busses. Most of the Negro boys and girls walk to school. Only nine schools are served by school busses, which in all, make 19 bus stops.

Size of Classes. The Grenada Separate School District provides the only high school for Negroes in the county.

In the city schools, all grades have enrollments that warrant several classes per grade. The county schools for Negroes are small. Twenty-two of the 27 Grenada County schools for Negroes had only one teacher each in 1955-56. She conducted classes in all grades from one through eight. One school had two teachers, two schools, three teachers each, and two others, six teachers each. In none of the county schools for Negroes are there enough teachers to provide one teacher for each grade taught.

Obviously, the Negro schools in Grenada County need reorganizing, so as to provide larger attendance centers. Table IV-N, which follows, shows the distribution of pupils in the various classes by schools. As may be seen from the table, a common pattern seems to be a relatively large number of children enrolled in the first grade, in comparison with other grades.

With the consolidation of school attendance centers as proposed in a later chapter, it will be possible to provide at least one teacher for each grade in each

TABLE IV-N

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER
AND BY GRADE, GRENADA COUNTY,
1955-56

Attendance Center	Grade														
	Elementary							Jr.-Sr. High School							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total 1-6	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total 7-12	Total 1-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Grenada City	106	92	72	77	81	66	494	75	58	107	95	63	42	440	934
County Schools:															
Black Jack	2	3	4	1	2	1	13	3						3	16
Convenient	6	8	4	5	4	3	30	1						1	31
Dunnaway	4	2	2	5	5	3	21	2	5					7	28
Gillon	17	9	3	5	6	3	43	3	2					5	48
Gordon	3	1	3	2	3	6	18	6	2					8	26
Hanks	6	2	2	3	5		18	2	3					5	23
Hardiman	6	3	4	4	2	3	22	4	2					6	28
Hardy	8	6	2	3	3	2	24	1						1	25
High	7	3	1	3	2	2	18	1	1					2	20
Holcomb	26	20	19	23	27	13	128	15	14					29	157
Jackson Chapel	5	3	3	2	1	2	16	1	2					3	19
Jones Chapel	5	3	3	2	1	2	16	1	2					3	19

TABLE IV-N (CONT'D.)

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER
AND BY GRADE, GRENADA COUNTY,
1955-56

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Attendance Center	Grade														Total	Total
	Elementary							Jr.-Sr. High School								
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total 1-6	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total 7-12		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Leflore	12	9	7	11	7	7	53	5	3					8	61	
Martin Line	4	2	3	5	4		18	3	1					4	22	
Mt. Carmel	3		2	6	2	2	15	7						7	22	
McSwine	5	2	3	2	2	2	16	2	2					4	20	
Oxberry	18	13	12	7	6	13	69	9	7					16	85	
Pine Hill	21	20	12	12	17	13	95	11	6					17	112	
Pleasant Grove	5	4	4	4	4	2	23	1						1	24	
Pleasant Hill	5		2	2	3	2	14	3	3					6	20	
Prospect	8	6	5	5	3	5	32	1	1					2	34	
Providence	2		3	2	3	1	11		3					3	14	
Red Grass	5			3	3	1	12	4	1					5	17	
Riverdale	13	5	5	4	3	5	35	3	3					6	41	

TABLE IV-N (CONT'D.)

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE BY NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTER
AND BY GRADE, GRENADA COUNTY
1955-56

Attendance Center	Grade														Total 7-12	Total 1-12
	Elementary							Jr.-Sr. High School								
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total 1-6	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total 7-12		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Shady Grove	7	5	5		5	3	25	5	2					7	32	
Spring Hill	8		1	2	3	5	19	3	4					7	26	
Tie Plant	28	26	27	14	31	19	145	17	10					27	172	
Grenada County	239	155	141	137	157	120	949	114	79					193	1142	
Total	345	247	213	214	238	186	1443	189	137	107	95	63	42	633	2076	

Source: The superintendents.

attendance center and to have 30 pupils per grade in average daily attendance. This will meet with one of the requirements of the State Educational Finance Commission and also be financially advantageous.

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Enrollment	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	360
Attendance	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	336
Cost per pupil													
...													

DATE 11-1-1911

CHAPTER IV

CURRICULUM, BUILDING, CURRENT COSTS

The curriculum of American schools is composed of all activities which the school directs for the education of children. It consists of the activities which the child experiences in school and which lead toward his development as a worthwhile member of society. It includes the program of studies and those many activities which are commonly known as extra-curricular. The schedule of the school day, the quality of the instruction, these and others are phases of the curriculum. The type of survey now reported does not call for an extensive evaluation of the curriculum, although some curricular consideration is important, if a true picture of the opportunities within the school is given.

Usually, it is possible to examine one or more phases of a complex situation and arrive at a reasonable judgment of its effectiveness. With the curriculum, the program of studies is chosen as a basis for

judgment, since it is that portion of the curriculum which is most readily observed and, hence, the area most familiar to most people. Although, only a limited description of the programs of study in the schools of Grenada County and in the Grenada Separate School District is attempted, it is presented in order to give some basis for judgment as to both the extent and the quality of the curriculum.

Elementary Schools

The White Elementary Schools. In most of the rural schools and in many of the smaller urban schools in Mississippi, the program of studies is almost entirely determined by the influence of the state textbook program. As a basic program, this situation is satisfactory, but children can profit to a greater degree from a program of studies better adapted to local needs. In the elementary schools of Grenada County the latter situation does not generally prevail, but occasionally some teacher has brought in the school room additional valuable experiences. In the Grenada

Separate School District schools, there appears to be a general policy toward greater enrichment of the program of studies.

The Negro Elementary Schools. The program of studies of the Negro elementary schools follows a pattern similar to that in the white elementary schools, but not on as high a level. A few teachers are skillful in introducing additional subject matter which is directly related to the needs of their children. It should be noted that both in the quality and quantity of housing, in the availability of instructional materials, and in general environment, the Negro elementary schools are of poorer quality than those of the white schools in their neighborhood.

In all county Negro schools, several grades are being taught by one teacher, a factor which limits the extent and quality of the program of studies. There is only so much time available for teaching during each day. When this time either is divided

consecutively among several grades or used simultaneously for teaching at several levels of instruction, the quality of teaching and the program of studies both suffer.

High Schools

The White High Schools. Both of the high schools in Grenada County have a very small enrollment. The Grenada Separate School District school has an enrollment of more than eight times the enrollment of the Holcomb high school and more than 12 times the enrollment of the Gore Springs high school, but still it falls below the enrollment which may operate at the most economical level.

As may be seen in Table V, which follows, no class in the Gore Springs high school, with the exception of music, has been conducted with an enrollment of more than 16 for the past three years. The median class size for this period was 10, which means that as many classes existed with an enrollment below this figure as above this figure. In the Holcomb high school

TABLE V

ENROLLMENT BY COURSES TAUGHT IN HIGH SCHOOL, BY SCHOOL,
IN GRENADA COUNTY 1952-53 -- 1954-55

Course	School											
	Grenada City			Gore Springs			Holcomb			Grenada Negro H. S.		
	'53	'54	'55	'53	'54	'55	'53	'54	'55	'53	'54	'55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
English												
9th Grade	99	106	96	6	10	8			17	109	121	142
10th Grade	83	91	106	9	5	14			19	46	66	89
11th Grade	69	69	73	8	6	13			11	63	54	60
12th Grade	63	64	68	12	16				10	26	46	43
Social Studies:												
Civics & Geog.	19	46	43	6	10	13			17	109	121	159
W. History	81	84	108	17		8			16	68	43	89
Amer. History	64	72	73		16				10	68	54	60
Gov't. & Ec.	28	35	35	7	5				10	89	100	90
Mathematics:												
Gen. Math	28	22	25	6	10	9			18			
Algebra I	71	109	96	9	5	14			18	118	121	142
Algebra II	48	65	49	8	8	13				26	45	103
Pl. Geometry	70	60	75						7	46	66	89
Trigonometry	19	14	15									
Business Math	23									60	54	
Science:												
Gen. Science	84	93	94						17	109	121	142
Biology	62	57	78	12		12			11	68	66	89
Chemistry	20	28	32		16							
Physics	22	25	26							26	45	43

TABLE V (CONT'D.)

ENROLLMENT BY COURSES TAUGHT IN HIGH SCHOOL, BY SCHOOL,
IN GRENADA COUNTY 1952-53 -- 1954-55

Course	School											
	Grenada City			Gore Springs			Holcomb			Grenada Negro H. S.		
	'53	'54	'55	'53	'54	'55	'53	'54	'55	'53	'54	'55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Commerce:												
Typing	49	53	55	12	16	12			8			
Shorthand	52	62	57	7		8						
Bookkeeping	55	69	47		8				11			
Sec't. Training	17	21	17									
Agriculture:												
1st year				10	14	10			7			
2nd year				12	7	10			7			
3rd year									6			
Shop "B"										70	66	37
Home Economics:												
1st year	52	58	54	11	14	12			10	70	63	78
2nd year	40	33	27	9	10	12			14	62	42	42
3rd year	12		22							42	32	35
Other: Dramatics												17
Latin I	24	22	15									
Latin II	10	13	15									
Music										70		
Band				45	43	52						33
Speech	24	22	31									
Total Number												
Subjects	28	26	27	18	18	16			20	20	19	20

Source: Superintendents' annual high school reports.

a comparable condition exists where the maximum class size for the 1954-55 school year was 19 and the median class size was 11.

It should be recalled that the size of the teaching unit of the State Minimum Foundation Program is based on 30 pupils in average daily attendance. For each class smaller than the 30 average, either the local district must supplement the added costs or the teacher must teach more than a normal number of classes. Thus, the reason for the undue cost, which occurs in the operation of small high schools, is largely found to be the small classes.

Even with financial effort of the county in supporting the Holcomb and the Gore Springs high schools, many subjects, considered extremely valuable, are missing. At Holcomb the high school pupils have no opportunity to study any foreign language, industrial arts, advanced mathematics, chemistry, physics, band, orchestra, and other subjects which are needed by many boys and girls. At Gore Springs a similar

situation prevails.

In the Grenada Separate School District, an enriched program is carried on with a more reasonable expenditure of money. Class sizes are more nearly in accord with the teaching unit basis of the foundation program. However, even in this school the extension of the program of studies, (the survey staff would under no condition consider its reduction) is only maintained at a cost considerably above that which could be operated in a high school of double this enrollment. Even with the effort both financial and educational which has been expended, there are some important courses such as art and agriculture which have been omitted from the program of studies.

Moreover, in the limited number of courses offered, there are serious deficiencies existing in teaching supplies, laboratory facilities, and library holdings. Both the Gore Springs and the Holcomb schools have limited library holdings and facilities. Similar conditions exist in the laboratories and, perhaps,

to a lesser degree in shops. Some of these deficiencies could easily be overcome with greater appropriations for schools, a condition which does not appear likely in the near future. Other deficiencies could be eliminated by the combining of resources which now exist in the several schools and by the elimination of some of the more wasteful expenditures resulting from the unnecessary duplication created by the existence of small schools.

The Negro High School. The only Negro secondary school in Grenada County is located in and administered by the Grenada Separate School District. In addition to the pupils from the Grenada Separate School District, this school also accepts pupils from the county outside of Grenada on a tuition basis.

The Grenada high school is a rather small high school which has offered an average of 20 different courses during each of the past three years. Class sizes are sufficiently large to be conducted economically, although some have enrollments which are greater

than efficient operation will allow. The general pattern of the program of studies, other than homemaking and agriculture, follows the traditional college entrance requirement, a situation which is probably the most uneconomical in terms of achieving the type of education most of the boys and girls need and desire. It is unfortunate that industrial arts, vocational education (other than agriculture and homemaking) and other instruction which would provide the graduates with means of earning a livelihood, are missing. With the exception of some music, no opportunity is given for those interested in the fine arts, an area which not only would enrich the lives of many students but would provide a vocation for others.

The School Plants

Grenada White Schools. There is one attendance center for white children in the Grenada Municipal Separate School District accommodating grades one through 12. This plant consists of a relatively new elementary

school which will serve for many years; an older high school building which should be modernized if its usefulness is to be maintained; a gymnasium which also includes the band hall; two two-story buildings, remnants of the building demolished to make room for the new elementary school; a brick primary building; and a two-story frame dwelling. All these are located on a site of 11 1/3 acres, divided by a public thoroughfare.

County White Schools. Two 12-grade attendance units are maintained in the county. At Gore Springs there are three frame buildings. The gymnasium and lunchroom are in one building, the shop in another, and the third building is the main classroom building, which completes the group. At Holcomb there are several buildings: a central classroom building, a home economics building, a shop, a cafeteria, a gymnasium, and faculty homes.

Grenada Negro Schools. There are two attendance centers for Negroes in the Grenada Separate School District. One, a 12-grade unit, has a main classroom building, a cafeteria of concrete block construction and a shop which is

brick. The site is small, almost entirely covered by the buildings. The second attendance center was constructed during the time of the survey. It consists of a new brick elementary school which should serve admirably as the nucleus for a 12-grade attendance center. For several years two elementary classes have been taught in the Negro Community Center building near the site of the new elementary school.

Grenada County. Only elementary attendance units are maintained in Grenada County. At Holcomb, a new six-room building, comparable to recent construction for Negro children in rural Mississippi, has been operating for several years. If this building is maintained at a high rate of efficiency, it should be serviceable for many years; failure to do this will shorten the life of the building. If the building is continued in use, considerable addition must be made if it renders the service for which it was built. The Oxberry, Pine Hill, and Tie Plant schools are frame and have little value as school buildings. They should be abandoned. Many of the centers exist on privately-owned property.

TABLE VI-W

WHITE SCHOOL BUILDING FACILITIES, GRENADA COUNTY, 1955-56

School Center	Type of Construction	Date Constructed	Present Condition of Buildings*	Size of School Site (Acres)	Present Estimated Replaceable Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Grenada High	Brick	1922	Fair	3 3/4	\$250,000
Junior High	Brick		Obsolete		20,000
Grenada Elem.	Brick-Concrete	1950,54	Good	8	346,500
Primary	Brick		Fair		16,000
York House	Frame		Obsolete		12,500
Gore Springs	Frame	1934,48	Fair	30	68,000
Holcomb	Brick	1938,1950	Fair	20	43,000

Source: The superintendents.

*Ratings are Good, Fair, and Obsolete.

TABLE VI-W (CONT'D.)

WHITE SCHOOL BUILDING FACILITIES, GRENADA COUNTY, 1955-56

School Center	Number of Classrooms						Shop	Office Rooms	Library (Seats)	Lunchroom or Cafeteria Seats	Indoor Toilets	Indoor Fountains	Gymnasium	Auditorium (Seats)
	Regular	Homemaking	Commercial	Music	Science Laboratory	Agriculture								
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Grenada High Junior High	12 8	1	1	1	1			2	60		2	4	1	665
Grenada Elem. Primary York House	20 5 2							2	80	240	4	6		438
Gore Springs	9	(1)	(1)		(1)		1	1	35	110	2	2	1	250
Holcomb	13	(1)	(1)		(1)		1	1	20	50	2	2	1	400

TABLE VI-N

NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING FACILITIES, GRENADA COUNTY, 1955-56

School Center	Type of Construction	Date Constructed	Present Condition of Buildings*	Size of School Site (Acres)	Present Estimated Replaceable Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Grenada High	Frame		Obsolete	1	\$ 10,000
Shop	Brick	1952	Good	()	20,000
Elementary	Brick	1956	Good	4	325,000
Holcomb	Brick	1954	Good	3½	50,000
Oxberry	Frame		Obsolete	1	500
Pine Hill	Frame		Obsolete	1	1,000
Tie Plant	Frame		Obsolete	1	1,000

Source: The superintendents.

*Ratings are Good, Fair, and Obsolete.

Note: All remaining Negro school buildings in the county are rated obsolete.

TABLE VI-N (CONT'D.)

NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING FACILITIES, GRENADA COUNTY, 1955-56

School Center	Number of Classrooms						Shop	Office Rooms	Library (Seats)	Lunchroom or Cafeteria	Indoor Toilets	Indoor Fountains	Gymnasium	Auditorium (Seats)
	Regular	Homemaking	Commercial	Music	Science Laboratory	Agriculture								
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Grenada High	13	(1)	(1)					1		yes	4	4		350
Shop Elementary	21					1	1	2		yes	4	yes		yes
Holcomb	6							1			2	3		90
Oxberry	3													
Pine Hill	3													
Tie Plant	6							1		yes				

Table VI-W and VI-N provide more information about the plants. Buildings rated "good" can be used for a long period of time, if given adequate maintenance; those rated "fair" may be operated economically, if necessary repairs and alterations are made; and those rated "obsolete" should be abandoned as school attendance centers as soon as possible.

Current Costs

Present Financial Status. The financial status of the various districts in Grenada County and for the Grenada Separate School District as reported for the 1955-56 school year is presented in Table VII, which follows. From this table it may be seen that the assessed valuation of Grenada County, exclusive of the City of Grenada is five and one-half million dollars, and that of the Grenada Separate School District is slightly less but still very near the same amount of five and one-half million dollars--a total of nearly 11 million dollars, based on county assessments. Property in the City of Grenada is subject to two assessments--one by the county and one by the city. The city

TABLE VII

ASSESSED VALUE, MILLAGE, INDEBTEDNESS AND
FUNDS ON HAND, BY DISTRICT, GRENADA
COUNTY, 1955-56

-52-

District (1)	Assessed Value, 1956 (2)	Current Expense Millage (3)	Indebtedness		Funds on Hand June 30, 1955 (6)
			Bonded (4)	Floating (5)	
Grenada City	Co. \$5,359,566 City 7,003,480	15	\$585,000		\$17,416
Gore Springs	407,044	12			554
Grenada Cons.	3,839,752	10			9,684
Holcomb	1,077,689	10	1,000		4,445
(Chapel Hill (Mt. Nebo (Spears (Heath	178,656				
Grenada County	5,503,141	12*			
Total County Assessment	10,862,707				

Source: Offices of the Superintendents and State Department of Education.

*Two mills go for the support of the Negro schools.

assessment of the City of Grenada is higher, being \$7,003,480 while the county assessment is only \$5,359,566. Percentage-wise, the city assessment is 31 per cent more than the county assessment for the same property. Tax-wise, the county must levy on her assessments 1.31 mills to equal revenue secured from a one-mill levy by the City of Grenada on her assessments.

The Grenada Consolidated and the Holcomb Consolidated school districts levy a 10-mill tax, the Gore Springs district levies a 12-mill tax, but the Chapel Hill, Mt. Nebo, Spears, and Heath districts have no district school tax levy. This and other information is shown in Table VII. A 10-mill county-wide school tax for white schools also is levied on the districts in the county, and this must be added to the district millage for the total levy. The Grenada Separate School District does not participate in the county-wide tax, but now levies 15 mills on its city assessment. This corresponds to a 19.6 mill tax based on county assessments.

It may be seen from the columns indicating the amount of indebtedness, that the City of Grenada with \$585,000 bonded indebtedness, is the only district with a sizeable debt. Other districts are bond-debt free, except the Holcomb district with \$1000. The bonded debt on the Grenada schools is relatively small when compared to the total investment in the school buildings. The amount of funds on hand June 30, 1955, was \$17,416 for the City of Grenada; \$554 for Gore Springs; \$9684 for Grenada Consolidated; and \$4445 for Holcomb.

Operation Costs. The cost of operating the schools in Grenada County and in the Grenada Separate School District for 1954-55, is presented in Table VIII, which follows. It should be stated that the present accounting system of school funds does not account for funds strictly according to the three major divisions shown. However, from the annual reports, it was possible to break down a reasonable charge for each one of these items, with respect to expenses of administration and the like, which could be charged in order to get the per pupil cost.

TABLE VIII

TOTAL AND PER PUPIL COST OF OPERATING SCHOOLS, BY THREE MAJOR DIVISIONS,
BY ATTENDANCE CENTER, GRENADA COUNTY, 1954-55

District	Number Pupils ADA	Costs				Per Capita Costs			
		In- struc- tion *	Trans- porta- tion	Opera- tion	Total **	In- struc- tion*	Trans- porta- tion	Opera- tion	Total **
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Gore Springs	123	\$ 21,981	\$ 4,753	\$3,740	\$30,474	\$179	\$39	\$30	\$249
Holcomb	210	27,164	5,886	3,462	36,512	129	28	16	174
Grenada (S.D.)	1459	169,239	14,586	29,691	213,516	116	10	20	146
Grenada Co. Negro	1148	91,951	8,423	18,220	118,594	80	7	16	103
Grenada(S.D.)Negro	949	73,790	XX	11,327	85,117	78		12	90

XX Eight busses paid for by county, transport pupils to these schools, hence, the per capita costs for county and city Negro pupils are estimated as approximately the same.

Source: Superintendents' annual reports.

* Includes administration. County administration prorated by ADA of pupils in district.

** Includes auxiliary services plus items in columns (3), (4), and (5).

Costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Per Pupil Cost. Probably the most significant column in Table VIII is the one listing the per pupil cost. It may be seen from the table that the per pupil cost for white schools was \$146 for the City of Grenada schools, \$174 for the Holcomb school, and \$249 for the Gore Springs school. Usually, county schools operating for only eight months have a lower per pupil cost than do separate school districts operating a nine-month school. However, the opposite is the case with respect to the white schools of the Grenada Separate School District and the two Grenada County schools. The fact that Grenada provided a nine-month school at less cost than Holcomb and Gore Spring provided an eight-month school is due largely to the fact that the enrollments in the Grenada schools were large enough to insure full-size classes.

Per pupil costs for the Negro schools were considerably below costs for white schools. The approximate county per pupil cost for Negroes was \$103 while that of the Grenada Separate School District was \$90.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS AND COSTS

Grenada County and the Grenada Separate School District have presented many problems that had to be considered in planning for reorganization. Recommendations in this chapter were accepted by the survey staff only after much thought and time had been given various proposals and what effect each would have on the children involved. The survey staff realizes that in some instances there may be more than one possible solution to a given situation. Moreover, it is known by the survey staff that in some of the details, the people who live in a given area are far better versed on detail procedures than the staff. Most of the recommendations listed are major, and for each one the survey staff thinks its judgments are educationally and financially sound. It believes that if the recommendations were submitted to a group of leading educators for evaluation, they would each be adjudicated as sound.

In addition to the recommendations of the survey staff regarding district reorganization, an alternate proposal is described. The recommendations and the proposal follow.

District Reorganization

One District. The survey staff believes that one school district would be the best type district organization plan for Grenada County and the Grenada Separate School District. The staff recommends:

1. That there be established one school administrative district; this district to consist of all the territory in Grenada County, including the City of Grenada.

There are several advantages in having one and only one administrative district in Grenada County. Under it, one school board will be responsible for all the children in the county. Moreover, in a county-wide school district, the cost is distributed over the entire county. Liability for any present or subsequent school bonds would be charged to the taxpayers in the entire county, rather than just to those living in the district in which the building is located.

2. That the one school administrative district be one of the following:

- a. A county-wide special municipal separate

school district with Grenada the municipality, or

- b. A county-wide district with the county board of education being trustees of the district.

Neither of these types of districts is free from faults in the estimation of the survey staff.

Attendance Centers

In determining the location of attendance centers consideration was given to the following:

1. The regulations of the State Educational Finance Commission as they relate to the existence of high schools for each race within each school district.
2. The state law particularly as it relates to the minimum education program.
3. The time required for transporting the child to his school.
4. Concern for the cost of the additional plants needed, and as a factor of this, the utilization of existing facilities when their condition renders such use feasible.

5. Educational factors which produce the greatest return from the annual expenditure per child.

White High School. The survey staff believes that only one white high school, grades seven through 12, is needed in the City of Grenada and Grenada County.

The staff recommends:

1. The discontinuation of the high schools including grades seven through 12 at Holcomb and Gore Springs and in the Grenada Separate School District.

2. The establishment of a Grenada County-wide high school.

The present high school plant in the City of Grenada should become the site for the Grenada County-wide high school. Certain additions to both building and site will be necessary, and an estimate of the extent and cost is presented later. Should the board of trustees find it is more convenient for some pupils now attending the Holcomb or Gore Springs high schools to attend a high school in other counties, a contract involving this transfer should be arranged with the board involved.

White Elementary Schools.

1. Grenada Elementary School
2. South Grenada Elementary School
 - a. Holcomb Elementary School
 - b. Gore Springs Elementary School

The elementary school at Grenada should be continued as an elementary school center. In addition, a new elementary school, south of the City of Grenada, should be constructed for pupils in grades one through six.

These two elementary schools should serve all the children in the county. Children living in the areas which can be served more conveniently by one school than by the other should attend the school more conveniently located to their area. Children in the east section of Grenada County who could more conveniently attend a school outside the county should be permitted to do so and assigned to the other county on a tuition basis. Schools at Holcomb and Gore Springs should be discontinued as school attendance centers.

Negro High School. It is the opinion of the survey staff that one and only one Negro high school is

needed in the City of Grenada and Grenada County. The survey staff recommends:

1. The establishment of a Grenada County-wide High School for Negroes in grades seven through 12. This Negro high school should be located on the site of the new elementary school. This site should then become the location of a Negro school center for grades one through 12. Additional site should be secured to provide room for necessary facilities for this school. An acreage of not less than 25 acres is needed.

The high school should accommodate all Negro boys and girls in grades seven through 12 who live in Grenada County. The present high school for Negroes at Grenada is obsolete and is not a satisfactory unit for a school. The building should be abandoned as a school. An entire new school plant should be erected for the proposed Grenada County-wide High School for Negroes.

Negro Elementary Schools. The proposed Grenada County-wide district needs, in the opinion of the survey staff, three centers for Negro children in the

elementary grades, one through six. The Holcomb school and the new school at Grenada should continue as school attendance centers. In addition, a new elementary school for Negroes should be constructed south of Grenada. When this school has been erected, all other schools for Negroes in Grenada City and County should be abandoned as school attendance centers.

Alternate Proposal

There is no doubt in the minds of the survey staff but that the recommendations for district reorganization, presented before, are superior to the alternate proposal which follows. However, if it is not possible for the Grenada County School Board and the Grenada Separate School District Board of Trustees to accept the recommendations at this time, an intermediate step might be taken.

Intermediate Step. An intermediate step might allow two districts to be organized - - a municipal separate school district with Grenada the municipality, and a county-wide district for the territory outside the City of Grenada with the Grenada County Board of

Education being the board of trustees. If this step is taken, the same schools should be built as are recommended in the foregoing pages, and the children should attend the same schools they would attend if there were only one district. If the intermediate step is taken, all the boys and girls, grades seven through 12, in the county, should be transferred to one of the two high schools in Grenada on a tuition basis. Since Grenada has a high school for Negroes as well as one for the whites, transferring all high school boys and girls allows the county to meet her responsibility in the same manner for one race as she does for the other. This would leave the county board of education and the county superintendent the responsibility of operating one new white school and one new Negro elementary school south of Grenada and one new elementary Negro school at Holcomb, as indicated in the previous recommendations.

If the intermediate step is taken, financial arrangements would need to be made between the two boards as to the amount of tuition to be charged for the high school pupils. Also, the county would be responsible for

the building costs of the proposed new white and new Negro elementary schools, south of Grenada.

If the recommendations for consolidating school attendance centers are put into operation, the following will occur:

1. There will be a teacher for each grade.
2. The number of teachers needed will be less than before, thus, costs may be reduced.
3. Much better educational opportunities for boys and girls in Grenada County will be available than were previously provided.

Building Construction

White Schools. If the proposed plan of reorganization is followed in Grenada County and in the Grenada Separate School District, some school building construction and remodeling will be necessary. Additions to the high school plant in Grenada should be made to include facilities which would allow the kind of curriculum necessary for youth of this center. Additional classrooms, a vocational unit, a music suite, and adequate dressing rooms in the

gymnasium, should be built. The present frame building should be razed.

A new elementary school is needed south of the City of Grenada. The growth of population in this area along highway 51 prompts the recommendation of an elementary school here. This school and the present elementary school in Grenada will accommodate all the elementary school boys and girls in the city and county.

When the proposed building is in operation, the old two-story units at the Grenada elementary school should be razed and the primary building converted to the superintendent's offices.

Negro Schools. A new elementary school, south of Grenada, a new high school building in Grenada, and some additions and alterations to the Holcomb school, is all the construction needed and proposed for the Negro schools. The high school in Grenada is obsolete and should be discontinued as a school attendance center. A new county-wide high school for Negroes should be constructed on part of the site of the new

elementary school, and the two schools should become a single unit, housing grades one through 12. The present old attendance center for Negroes in Grenada should be abandoned. The sale of school property should go far on the purchase price of added site at the new building. Additions and alterations should be made to the Negro school at Holcomb. A new elementary school should be constructed south of Grenada for the Negro boys and girls in that area. An estimate of the cost of the proposed building is listed on pages which follow.

Board of Education Building. When the new proposed district is formed, the board and its superintendent will have increased responsibilities. An adequate administrative unit will be needed with offices for the superintendent, his staff, and warehouse space for supplies and equipment. The survey staff suggests the possibility of using the building now housing the primary grades for a part of this need. However, other central sites also might be considered.

Transportation

If attendance units are located as recommended, no serious problems of transportation should occur.

Grenada County has a fair road system which is constantly improving. Moreover, transportation units are more comfortable and safer than ever before.

Their durability has been increased and their cost of operation reduced. Under these conditions and with well planned bus routing, no elementary child should spend an excessive period of time on a bus.

The school board should continuously be evaluating attendance areas. Children should be provided with the opportunity to attend the school that is most convenient and most desirable to them. This opportunity should exist irrespective of district lines within or without Grenada County.

Proposed Attendance Centers. Table IX, which follows, lists the proposed attendance centers and the anticipated enrollment of each.

TABLE IX

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED*
IN PROPOSED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CENTERS
IN GRENADA COUNTY, BY RACE

WHITE SCHOOLS		NEGRO SCHOOLS	
Center	Enrollment	Center	Enrollment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
County-wide High School 7-12	750	County-wide High School 7-12	650
Elementary: Grenada (1-6)	550	Elementary: Grenada (1-6)	700
South Grenada (1-6)	550	Holcomb (1-6)	400
		South Grenada (1-6)	550
Totals Grenada County	1850	Totals Grenada County	2300

*Based on 1955-56 enrollments.

BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS IN GRENADA COUNTY

White Buildings

County-Wide White High School

Grades 7-12

Enrollment 750

Additions:

Multipurpose classrooms	2@1000 sq. ft.	2000
General purpose classrooms	8@ 750 sq. ft.	6000
Physical education: Gymnasium-dressing rooms		2000
Music suite		1500
Vocational education area		3000
Construction and circulation		1500
Total number square feet		<u>16,000</u>

Cost Estimate

16,000 sq. ft. @ \$9.00	144,000
Equipment	12,000
Total	<u>\$156,000</u>

Redecorating and remodeling old building \$24,000

New Elementary School (South Grenada) Grades 1-6

Enrollment 550

Classrooms	3@1000 sq. ft.	3000
Classrooms	12@ 750 sq. ft.	9000
Toilet rooms	4@ 200 sq. ft.	800
Gymnateria		3000
Principal's office		400
Circulation (corridors, etc.)		3240
Construction (walls, etc.)		2000
Total number square feet		<u>21,440</u>

Cost Estimate

Building	21,440 sq. ft. @\$8.00 sq.ft.	\$171,520
Equipment		10,300
Site	12 acres @\$1000	12,000
Total		<u>\$193,820</u>

Negro Buildings

Grenada County-Wide Negro Grades 7-12 Enrollment 650
High School

General purpose classrooms	10@ 750 sq. ft.	7500
Multipurpose classrooms	2@1000 sq. ft.	2000
Science classroom-lab.	2@1000 sq. ft.	2000
Vocational education		4000
Business education		1500
Homemaking: clothing lab.		
food lab.	2@1000 sq. ft.	2000
Library		1500
Physical education: gym.		14500
Music suite		1500
Administrative offices		800
Toilet rooms	4@300 sq. ft.	1200
Auxiliary services		1000
Circulation (corridors, etc.)		2000
Construction (walls, partitions, etc.)		1500
	Total number square feet	<u>43,000</u>

Cost Estimate

Building	43,000 sq. ft. @\$9.00 sq.ft..	\$387,000
Equipment		30,000
Site	25 acres @1000	25,000
	Total	<u>\$442,000</u>

Negro Elementary Schools

<u>Holcomb addition</u>	Grades 1-6	Enrollment	400
Classrooms	3@1000 sq. ft.		3000
Classrooms	3@ 750 sq. ft.		2250
Toilet rooms	2@ 300 sq. ft.		600
Principal's office			400
Circulation and construction			1550
	Total number square feet		<u>10,300</u>

Cost Estimate

Building	10,300 sq. ft. @\$8.00 sq. ft.	\$82,400
Equipment		5,000
Site	8 acres @\$200 acre	1,600
	Total	<u>\$89,000</u>

<u>South Grenada</u>	Grades 1-6	Enrollment	550
Classrooms	3@1000 sq. ft.		3000
Classrooms	12@ 750 sq. ft.		9000
Toilet rooms	4@ 200 sq. ft.		800
Gymnateria			3000
Principal's office			400
Circulation (corridors, etc.)			3240
Construction (walls, etc.)			2000
	Total number square feet		<u>21,400</u>

Cost Estimate

Building	21,440 sq. ft. @\$8.00 sq.ft.	\$171,520
Equipment		10,300
Site		12,000
	Total	<u>\$193,820</u>

Board of Education Office and Warehouse Building

Remodeling Primary Building		\$10,000
Equipment		2,000
		<u>\$12,000</u>

SUMMARY OF BUILDING COST ESTIMATES
For Schools in Proposed Grenada County-Wide School District

WHITE SCHOOLS

GRENADA COUNTY-WIDE HIGH SCHOOL (Addition)	\$156,000
SOUTH GRENADA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (New)	193,820
REMODELING AND RENOVATION	<u>24,000</u>
Total for White Schools	\$373,820

NEGRO SCHOOLS

GRENADA COUNTY-WIDE NEGRO NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL (Addition)	\$442,000
SOUTH GRENADA ELEMENTARY (New)	193,820
HOLCOMB (Addition)	<u>89,000</u>
Total for Negro Schools	\$724,820

BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING \$12,000

Grand total school building estimates
for Grenada County \$1,110,640

State's part: 75% of \$1,273,320 959,627
County's part \$151,013

Financial Implications

Minimum Foundation Program. Grenada County and the Grenada Separate School District are required to bear a portion of the minimum foundation program. The amount to be raised from ad valorem taxes is \$105,606, based on the last economic index figures. (Poll tax receipts and severance taxes are also part of the local school district's contribution.) The ad valorem levy for the minimum program would require a 9.7 mills levy based on county assessments. This is comparable to a 7.4 millage based on city assessments, since the assessed valuation of the City of Grenada is about one-third higher than is the county assessment on the same property.

Cost Above the Minimum Foundation Program. Both the white schools in the Grenada Separate School District and the Grenada County white schools were supported above the level of the minimum foundation program in 1955-56. In Grenada, a ninth month was added to the school term and also, a few teachers above the minimum were used. In the county schools,

additional teachers were used, not so much for enriching the curriculum, but because the small class size requires more teachers. If all the proposed schools in Grenada County were operated nine months per year, this would require a sum above the minimum program. This cost is estimated at \$100,586. This would require an additional levy of 9.3 mills above the minimum foundation levy for this enrichment program, based on the county assessments. If city assessments are used, the additional levy would be about 7.1 mills. Thus, current expenses would require 19.0 mills based on county assessments or 14.5 mills based on city assessments.

Transportation Costs. Transportation for an eight-months term is provided largely at state expense. The main added expense here is to the county-wide district for transportation for the ninth school month, and this cost has been included in the amount for "enrichment program". Some savings will be effected in transportation when the proposed attendance centers are in operation.

Savings. Under reorganization, fewer teachers will be needed than are currently being used. The proposed attendance centers can provide better educational opportunities for the children and do so with at least eight fewer teachers. Even at \$2,500 per teacher, a savings of \$20,000 will be made. This savings, if applied to the costs of current expenses, would reduce the millage, and the saving has been included in figuring the "cost of enrichment program".

Building Costs. The proposed buildings will cost \$1,110,640 according to the estimates in the foregoing pages. For new buildings and bonded indebtedness on the school buildings, the state limits immediate borrowing to 75 per cent of this amount, or \$959,627. The difference may be used for interest on the proposed borrowing. Present outstanding building obligations at Grenada amount to approximately \$585,000. The total cost to the proposed district for buildings is \$736,013, which on a 20-year basis will require a county millage of 3.4 or a Grenada millage of 2.6.

Total Millage. Under the proposed plan for reorganization, the costs and levys necessary are indicated below.

Current Expenses (Local Ad-Valorem)

90 per cent of county assessments times present various district and county school levies and Grenada City levy times city assessments				
				\$202,994
Ninth Month enrichment program for all children		23,198		
		<u>\$226,192</u>		
Savings (eight fewer teachers)		20,000		
Total		<u>\$206,192</u>		
			<u>Mills</u>	
			<u>Assessment</u>	
			<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>
Minimum program	\$105,606		9.7	7.4
Enrichment program	<u>100,586</u>		<u>9.3</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Proposed Current Expenses	\$206,192		19.0	14.5

Building Costs

New Buildings	\$1,110,640			
Present Buildings (approx.)	585,000			
	<u>\$1,695,640</u>			
Less State Funds	959,627			
	<u>\$ 736,013</u>			
Cost per year, 20-year period	\$ 36,801			
			3.4	2.6
Total millage-Current Expenses and Buildings			22.4	17.1

These millages represent approximately the levies that must be made over the next 20 years until the costs of the school buildings recommended in this report are paid. The number of teachers employed above the minimum foundation naturally will cause some fluctuations in current expenses. However, the over-all for this should change the millage only slightly.

Better Schools for All

The costs indicated above promise better schools for all. A nine-months school term will be extended to all the boys and girls in the entire county. New school buildings and new additions will be provided. Moreover, a high school curriculum that is broad, rich, and comprehensive, will be available to all boys and girls, white and Negro. The sooner the proposed plan is put into operation, the sooner the benefits of an improved education will be seen.

With this report, the Grenada County School Board, the Board of Trustees of the Grenada Separate School

District, and the people in these school districts,
have the privilege of deciding what they want to
do with their schools.