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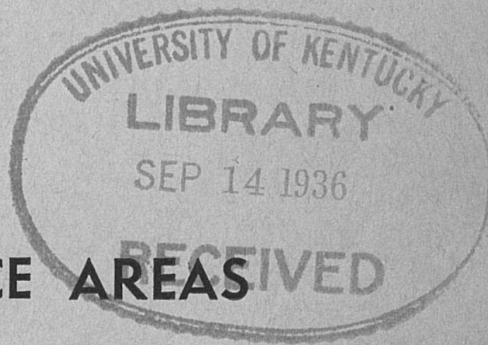
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Vol. IV

Commonwealth of Kentucky

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

A STUDY of SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS in ranklin County, Kentucky



*Miss Elizabeth Hanson
Periodical Librarian
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky*



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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
H. W. PETERS
Superintendent Public Instruction

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FOREWORD

An intensive and comprehensive study is being carried on in each county in Kentucky to determine the exact status of the present school system and to plan a more efficient and economical educational program for the future. The study is being sponsored by this office and is being financed by the federal government as Official Project 5-119, "A Study of Local School Units".

This report, "A Study of School Attendance Areas in Franklin County", was prepared by the survey staff with the help of local school authorities and other interested citizens. It presents a clear picture of the present status of the Franklin County school system and sets up a desirable future school program. Although conditions differ widely throughout the State, it is believed that Franklin County is fairly typical and that a study of this report will prove helpful to school officials throughout the State. A similar report will be prepared by the survey staff, with the help of local school officials, for each county in the State.

I commend this bulletin to all school authorities and forward-looking citizens for careful study and analysis.

H. W. PETERS,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO FRANKLIN COUNTY

A. History of Franklin County

What is now the Commonwealth of Kentucky was established as Kentucky County of Virginia by the Virginia Legislature, December 31, 1776. In 1780 this county was divided into three counties: Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette, all of which cornered at Frankfort. Portions of these three counties were taken to form Nelson County in 1784; Bourbon, Mercer and Madison Counties in 1785; and Mason and Woodford Counties in 1788. These were the nine counties that comprised the Commonwealth of Kentucky when it was admitted to the Union, June 1, 1792. Franklin County was formed from portions of Mercer, Woodford and Shelby Counties and established May 10, 1794.

At the time of its establishment, Franklin County had a much larger area than it now has. Portions of its original area have been taken to form Gallatin County in 1798; Owen County in 1819; and Anderson County in 1827. Other minor divisions have taken place so that now Franklin County has an area of only one hundred and ninety-nine square miles. It is about twenty miles long at its greatest length and eighteen miles wide at its greatest width.

B. Geography and Topography of Franklin County

Franklin County is geographically located in the north central part of the Commonwealth. It is almost equally divided by the Kentucky River which flows through it from south to north.

In a general way, the topography of Franklin County may be divided into four types as follows:

1. The flat or undulating valley lands that are found along practically all the streams of the county. Hundreds of acres of fertile valley land are found along deserted channels on the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek.
2. The abrupt cliffs and outcropping ledges of limestone which enclose the valley lands.
3. The long sloping and more or less abrupt hills.
4. The more gently rolling or undulating table-lands.

C. Land Use in Franklin County

Although Franklin is a Bluegrass county, topography and land use shows wide variation within its borders. Two major land classes are found in this county, the Inner Bluegrass and the Eden Shale. The Inner Bluegrass, roughly speaking, comprises the portion of the county south of a line from Switzer through Frankfort to the Anderson County line. The Eden Shale formation includes most of the remainder of the county with the exception of river bottom lands.

Map No. 1 shows the general land use best suited to a given region. It does not attempt to depict in detail. For instance, along the Kentucky River in the southern portion of the county, there is some land that is now in timber which should remain in that use. This area is so small, however, as compared with the amount of good farm land in that area that the timber land is not shown on the map. Likewise, in the timber area there may be small tracts of good land but their inaccessibility condemns them for general farming purposes.

The territories designated on the map as level to gently rolling areas suited to farming comprise the most fertile soils in the county. They are almost entirely of Inner Bluegrass and bottom land soils. The soils are high in phosphatic limestone and are of sufficient depth for profitable farming. Crop yields are high and there is very little waste land. This is an ideal farming region and agriculture here is likely to intensify as population increases. It is the one portion of the county in which closer settlement, based upon farming, is economically sound.

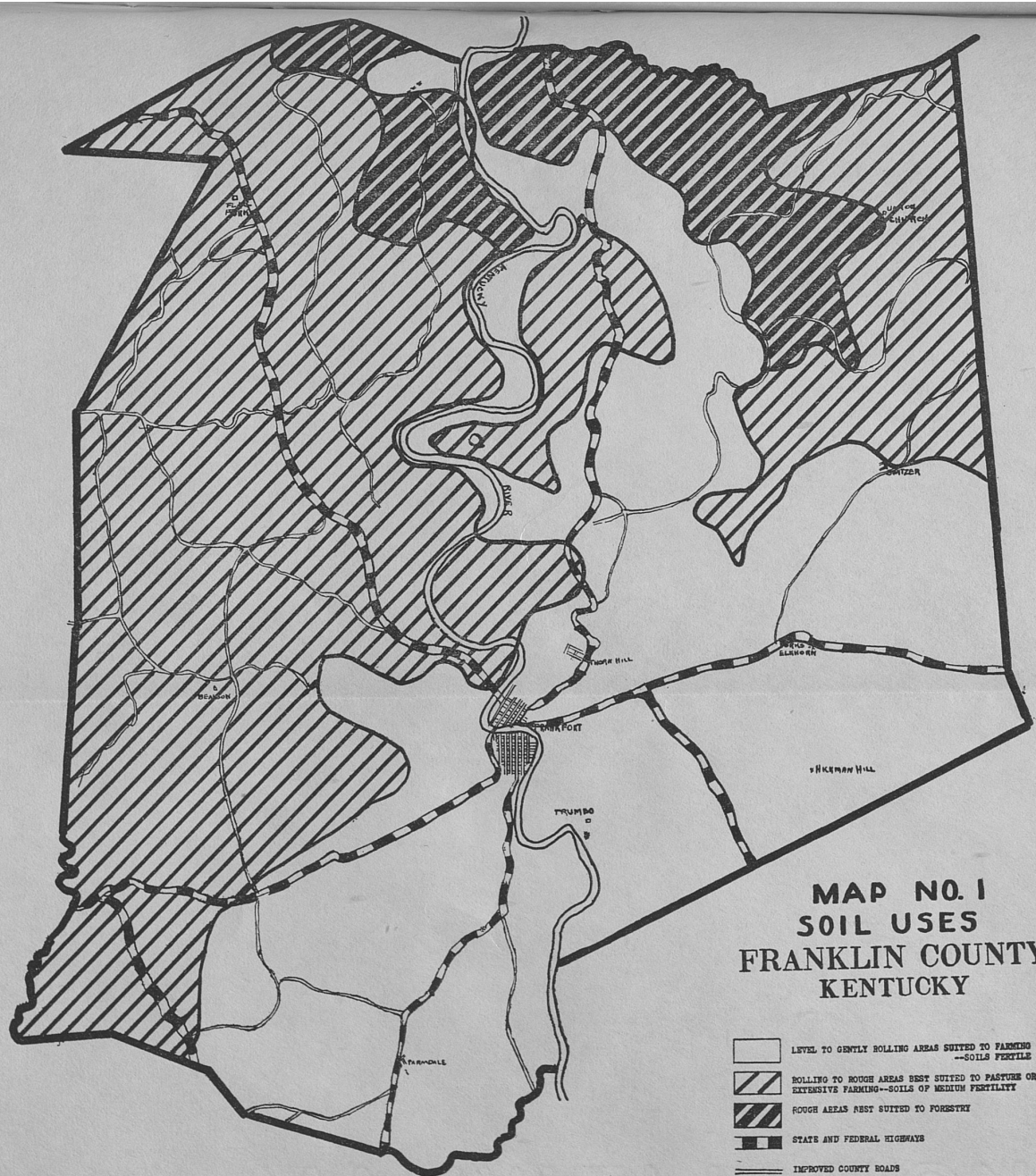
The portions of the county classified as rolling to rough areas best suited to pasture or extensive farming are Eden Shale territories. The topography is usually so steep that the land should not be used for cultivated crops except to get a new stand of grass. The soil which is derived from calcareous shales is not as productive as in the Inner Bluegrass and is subject to serious erosion when cultivated. Buildings in the area are poor and point to a decline in farming operations. This area is suited to a pasture economy. The soil contains sufficient limestone and phosphorus for excellent crops of alfalfa and sweet clover; thus farming in that area should be primarily centered around a livestock-pasture program. Only a minimum of the farm acreage should be cultivated and the farm should be large enough that this acreage can be obtained on reasonably level land. At present the farms in the area are too small. Abandonment is already taking place and will probably continue until 20 to 25 per cent of the farm families have left this area.

The rough area best suited to forestry comprise the most broken portions of the Eden Shale. In that territory the slopes are steep, rock outcrop is extensive, and erosion is serious. At present much of it is in brush and waste and with present economic conditions none of it can be justified as farm land. If not abandoned, the area is doomed to a subsistence type of agriculture. It is almost certain that residents in the area, if dependent upon agriculture, will not be able to maintain schools, roads, and other governmental activities without financial assistance, but as a timber area the section might become an asset to the county.






D. Transportation and Communication in Franklin County

Although Franklin County is geographically located in the north central part of Kentucky, it is centrally located as to highways and railroads. U. S. Highway No. 60, running from Illinois to West Virginia, as well as State Highways Nos. 35, 37 and 40, each traverse Franklin County and are each traveled over by daily busses. All four





**MAP NO. 1
SOIL USES
FRANKLIN COUNTY
KENTUCKY**

-  LEVEL TO GENTLY ROLLING AREAS SUITED TO FARMING--SOILS FERTILE
-  ROLLING TO ROUGH AREAS BEST SUITED TO PASTURE OR EXTENSIVE FARMING--SOILS OF MEDIUM FERTILITY
-  ROUGH AREAS BEST SUITED TO FORESTRY
-  STATE AND FEDERAL HIGHWAYS
-  IMPROVED COUNTY ROADS

PREPARED BY THE REGIONAL LAND PLANNING SECTION, REGION IV
RESTYLMENT ADMINISTRATION



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of these highways intersect at Frankfort, thus providing the people of all sections of the county ready means of reaching the county-seat and State Capitol. County roads in Franklin County are rather adequate and transportation of school children in the county is possible at all times of the year. Map 4 shows the routes over which children are transported to and from schools. Railroad facilities in Franklin County are very good. The F. & C. (Frankfort and Cincinnati), the L. & N. (Louisville and Nashville), and the C. & O. (Chesapeake and Ohio) Railroads go through Franklin County and make stops at Frankfort, Jett, Kennebec, Stagg and Forks of Elkhorn. The L. & N. has six freight and five passenger trains passing over their lines daily. The F. & C. has two freight and four passenger trains passing over their lines daily except Sunday. The C. & O. has four passenger trains daily but no freight. An average of ten million pounds of freight passes under the Frankfort station each month.

Telephone and telegraph service is excellent in the City of Frankfort, but very poor outside the city. No school in the county has a telephone.

E. Social Considerations

The social trends in Franklin County are similar to the social trends in many other counties in Kentucky. The "Community Store" and the rural church are rapidly disappearing. With the advent of better roads and automobiles the people in the rural districts are coming to Frankfort more and more to attend church and to shop. Practically everybody in the county buys groceries in Frankfort and the general merchandise store out in the county no longer receives the patronage of people shopping for clothing.

The Stewart Home.—About three or four miles of Frankfort on the Lawrenceburg Pike is the Stewart Home. This is a beautiful home for backward children who may be either mentally or physically handicapped. This school has in it an average of one hundred persons, who come from practically every state in the Union because it is nationally advertised. It is a private institution and some one must pay the fees for all persons who are admitted to the school. The home is located on approximately a five-hundred acre campus, which is used to the advantage of the persons in the home.

Frankfort.—Frankfort is the only city of mention in Franklin County. It is increasing in population while that of the county is growing smaller. People are moving into or near Frankfort because they can receive employment in the distilleries and factories which are near or in Frankfort. In the past they have also been able to receive for their children better educational facilities in Frankfort than out in the county district as has been stated elsewhere in this report. There are now dozens of homes being constructed or planned near Frankfort.

Frankfort is the county-seat of Franklin County and the seat of the Capitol of Kentucky. It incorporates the State Reformatory which has an average number of two thousand inmates, the Feeble-Minded Institute with approximately three hundred and fifty inmates, and

the State Cemetery, an ideal cemetery with one hundred acres of table-land in which are buried many prominent men of Kentucky, from the time of Daniel Boone to the present. It is also the home of the Kentucky State Industrial College for Colored Persons, with an average attendance of five hundred and fifty colored college students. Frankfort, as well as Franklin County, has several religious and private academic institutions in its history, most of which have disappeared, their places being taken by public schools.

We feel that the above trends will continue and we have been conscious of them in setting up the proposed educational program in Franklin County.

F. Population and School Census Trends in Franklin County and Frankfort

There are two school districts in Franklin County—the Frankfort Independent School District, consisting of the City of Frankfort, and the Franklin County School District, which comprises all the county outside of Frankfort.

It is necessary to know how many people the schools are to serve before an adequate school program can be planned. The following table shows the Federal Census figures from 1900 to 1930.

TABLE I
General Population Trends of Franklin County and Frankfort School Districts

	School Census			
	1900	1910	1920	1930
County as a Whole	20,852	21,135	19,357	21,064
Frankfort Independent School District	9,485	10,465	9,805	11,626
Franklin County School District	11,367	10,670	9,552	9,438

This table shows that there has been a decrease in the population of Franklin County, exclusive of the City of Frankfort, from 1900 to 1930, while there has been an increase in the population of Frankfort. This is partly due to the urbanization trend of the country as a whole and partly due to the industries of Frankfort.

The indicated population of Frankfort is exclusive of the inmates of the State institutions discussed above. There is also a fluctuating population in Frankfort due to the fact that the families and relatives of those persons in the State institutions often move into Frankfort to live during the stay of their relatives in the institutions. This population is further affected by the fact that the 138 members of the Kentucky General Assembly live in Frankfort a part of each year. Furthermore, there is an increase in the population of Frankfort, which is not indicated in the above table, due to the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the reopening of the several distilleries which brought into Frankfort several hundred workers.

There has been a marked decrease in the colored school population

of both Franklin County and Frankfort City as is shown by Table III—Colored School Census. The probable explanation of this decrease is the general northward moving of the colored people from the Southern States.

Since this study is primarily concerned with the planning of a long-time school program, the trend of school census population is very significant. Below are tables showing this trend in Franklin County and Frankfort City for both the white and the colored school children over a period of years. This census includes all children between the ages of six and eighteen years after the year 1918. Prior to this date the school census included all persons from six to twenty years of age.

TABLE II
Trends in White School Census

	School Census						
	1910	1916	1920	1926	1930	1932	1934
Franklin County School District	2,899	2,951	2,402	2,308	2,479	2,506	2,358
Frankfort Independent School District	1,964	1,823	1,277	1,297	1,940	1,673	1,673

TABLE III
Trends in Colored School Census

	School Census						
	1910	1916	1920	1926	1930	1932	1934
Franklin County School District	167	220	175	91	89	93	91
Frankfort Independent School District	584	464	261	328	311	303	300

Table I shows a decrease of 1118 in the general population of Franklin County exclusive of Frankfort City, during the period from 1910 to 1920.

Table II shows that during this same period the number of persons in the white school census of this same district decreased 497 and the number of colored persons in the school census increased eight. However, it should be noted that the school census of 1920 included all persons between the ages of six to eighteen, while the school census of 1910 included all persons from six to twenty years of age. This accounts for the marked decrease of 497 white school census pupils during this period, thus making the decrease in general population and white school census persons somewhat corresponding.

Table I shows that the general population of the City of Frankfort has increased 1821 in number over the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930. During this same period the population in the county school district decreased 114 in number.

Table II shows that during this interval the number of persons

in the school census in the City of Frankfort increased 663, which is a greater increase proportionately than the increase in general population.

Table II also shows that during this period the school census of the county school district increased 77, thus a decrease in general population and an increase in the school census which would indicate a lack of accuracy on the part of those taking the school census. However, this particular situation could be possible. It is further shown by Table II that there has been an increase of 121 in the number of persons in the school census in Franklin County from 1930 to 1934. During this same period the number of persons in the city school census has decreased 267. This is possibly due to the fact that there is a general trend among the people to have smaller families. That the number of persons included in the school census of the county, excluding those from the City of Frankfort, decreased over the decade ending 1920, is indicated in Table II. This would lead us to believe that the general population also decreased over the period from 1910 to 1916, thus paradoxically showing an increase in school census and a decrease in population. However, this is not true because the general population did not begin to decrease until after the year 1916 when the prohibition amendment caused the closing of the distilleries of Frankfort and vicinity and many people who worked in the distilleries left this section for other industrial centers. Also the World War caused people to leave the City of Frankfort and go to work in munition factories elsewhere. The decline of population in the city preceded that of the county because of the fact that the people on the farms in the county were encouraged to stay there to produce food-stuffs to support soldiers in the war. This also explains why the colored census of Franklin County increased while the white census of the City of Frankfort decreased over the same period.

Table III shows that the number of colored persons in the school census has decreased 76 over the period of years from 1920 to 1934 in the county district and that the number decreased 284 in the City of Frankfort over this same period. This is probably due to the general northward moving of the negroes from Southern States.

An important trend, which is not shown by either of the above tables, is the fact that many people are moving and building homes very near Frankfort. Many dwellings are now under construction within two miles of Frankfort and many sites for building purposes have been bought during the past few months. This trend received much of the staff's consideration in recommending a central county school at or near Frankfort, if contractual arrangements cannot be made between the Franklin County Board of Education and the Frankfort Board of Education.

CHAPTER II

ABILITY AND EFFORT TO FINANCE THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

This chapter is intended to present a picture of the economic status of Franklin County with reference to its ability and effort to finance its educational program. Comparisons are made of wealth, the financial receipts and expenditures of the two school districts in the county and factors which may affect the financing of the future programs are discussed.

In this chapter we do not consider separately the colored pupils because there are so few of them that they do not require special consideration. All figures are based on the combined colored and white census.

A. Present Districts

The political subdivision of Franklin County consists of two school districts, each of which has a superintendent of schools and a board of education composed of five members. The Frankfort Independent School District consists of the City of Frankfort and its boundaries are coterminous with the corporate limits of the city. The Franklin County School District comprises the remainder of the county.

This study is concerned primarily with the problem of setting up desirable attendance areas and locating permanent school centers in the Franklin County District; however, certain references will be made to the Frankfort Independent School District and certain comparisons will be made of Frankfort and the Franklin County District throughout the study. The Frankfort Independent District is more compact and highly organized than is the county school district and, consequently, the problem of determining desirable centers in Frankfort is a comparatively simple one. The county school district embraces a wide territory consisting of approximately 190 square miles. The population is scattered with the exception of the immediate environs of Frankfort which are growing, as was shown in chapter one of this report.

B. Wealth and Tax

Table IV gives a comparison of the per capita wealth in the Frankfort Independent School District and the Franklin County School District. It also shows the difference in tax levies in the two districts.

An examination of the table reveals that the assessed valuation per census child in the City of Frankfort is approximately 40 per cent, or \$1,029.39, greater than the assessed valuation per census child in the county school district. It also reveals that the tax levy in the

TABLE IV
Tax Levies and Assessed Valuations for Franklin County and Frankfort Independent School Districts

Name of District	Tax Rate		Assessed Valuations		Total Assessed Valuations	Per Cent Assessed Value is of Real Value	Wealth Per Census Child Based on Assessed Valuations
	For Current Expenses	For Debt Service	For Franchise	Exclusive of Franchise			
Franklin County	\$.50	0	\$1,600,625	\$5,016,710	\$6,617,335	75	\$2,683.42
Frankfort Independent	1.00	\$.15	713,967	6,707,950	7,421,917	75	3,712.81

Frankfort School District totals \$1.15 on each \$100 while that in the county is 50 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. The 15 cent levy in Frankfort is for sinking fund purposes. Thus the tax levy for the Frankfort School District is more than 100 per cent greater and is based on an assessed valuation that is approximately 40 per cent greater per census child than that of the county school district. The Frankfort School District not only has approximately 40 per cent greater wealth per pupil than the county school district but it is also making more than twice the financial effort to provide satisfactory school facilities than is the county district.

With this increased tax levy and the advantage of greater wealth and fewer pupils to educate the Frankfort District is able to offer a school term of ten months for both elementary and high school pupils while the county district offers a term of seven months for the majority of its elementary pupils and nine months for its high school pupils. The Frankfort District also offers a broader school program for the elementary grades and extra-curricular activities for the high school grades which the county cannot provide with the present tax levy. Furthermore, the Frankfort Board of Education pays its teachers higher salaries, and consequently, is likely to attract better trained teachers.

As shown later in this chapter, the assessed valuation of prop-

TABLE V
Financial Receipts for School Support in Franklin County 1934-35

Name of District	Federal Aid	Per Capita	Tax and Other Income	Tuition	Other Non-Revenue	Grand Total	Receipts Per Census Child
Franklin County	\$760.75	\$29,150.61	\$46,374.95	\$1,012.45	\$ 8.00	\$77,298.76	\$31.56
Frankfort Independent	0	23,202.80	77,292.86	4,560.00	88,065.38	193,121.04	55.96

NOTE.—The figures under "Tax and Other Income" include all money received from property tax, poll tax, franchise tax, and special taxes.

erty in Franklin County should increase rapidly within the next few years and if the County Board of Education is willing to accept its responsibility by levying a higher school tax rate this great difference between the educational program of the county and the independent school district will not long exist. It is our opinion that the wealth of the county is rapidly becoming sufficient to afford a system of schools comparable to that in the City of Frankfort.

C. Financial Receipts

The following table is given to show the amount of money received by each of the school districts for school purposes.

Table V shows the chief difference between the financial income in Franklin County and the Frankfort Independent School District is that of the local tax and other income. Due to the higher tax levy and the greater assessed valuation, previously discussed, the receipts from taxation for the Frankfort School District amount to approximately 70 per cent more than that for the county school district. The table shows that the non-revenue receipts for the Frankfort Board of Education for the year 1934-35 amounted to \$88,065.38. This large income is due to the sale of bonds held by the Frankfort Board of

TABLE VI
Expenditures for School Purposes in Franklin County 1934-35

Name of District	Enrollment		Average Daily Attendance		General Control	Instruction		Transportation	
	H. S.	Elem.	H. S.	Elem.		H. S.	Elem.	H. S.	Elem.
County	280	1,900	241	1,519	\$2,844.25	\$12,241.85	\$34,737.12	\$1,411.65	\$9,023.76
Frankfort	323	1,123	306	1,040	6,308.93	23,026.22	39,552.56	0	0

Name of District	Tuition		Other Costs	Fixed Charges	Debt Service	New Buildings and Alterations
	H. S.	Elem.				
County	\$2,450.00	\$527.50	\$6,716.84	\$ 729.61	\$4,403.51	\$ 4,224.73
Frankfort	0	0	3,995.75	3,316.07	8,025.00	12,158.93

Name of District	Total Annual Expenditures	Annual Cost Per Pupil Enrolled in A. D. A. Based on Cost of Instruction				Total Expenditures Per Pupil Enrolled
		Enrolled		A. D. A.		
		H. S.	Elem.	H. S.	Elem.	
County	\$ 79,310.80	\$43.72	\$18.28	\$50.79	\$22.86	\$36.39
Frankfort	106,863.89	71.29	35.22	75.25	38.03	73.90

NOTE.—“Other Costs” includes cost of fuel, water, lights, janitorial services, attendance officer, etc.

“Tuition” includes the cost to the Franklin County Board of Education of forty-two pupils from the county district that attend Frankfort. This is included in the enrollment given for the city. Taking this into consideration, the cost per pupil in the county district is less than \$36.39.

Education amounting to \$82,702.56. Excluding this amount (\$82,702.56) which is not truly an annual financial receipt the Frankfort Independent School District collected \$110,418.48 for school support in 1934-35. This amount is approximately 43% greater than the amount collected for the same purpose by the county school district during the same year.

It is significant to note that while the financial receipts for the Frankfort Independent School District were 43% greater than those for the county school district, they were collected to support 25% less pupils than the county school district had to support. As we have mentioned heretofore this decided financial advantage in the city of Frankfort, over the county district, will not long continue because the building of new distilleries plus the reopening of the old ones should materially increase county revenues. Only a small amount of money was collected from this source in 1934-35. Further discussion of this factor is found later in this report.

D. Expenditures

Table VI is intended to show exactly how much each of the school districts in Franklin County spends for the education of its children. Costs based on average daily attendance and enrollment are included in order to present a clearer picture and comparison of the amount of money spent on each pupil in the two districts.

An examination of Table VI on expenditures for school purposes in Franklin County and the Frankfort Independent School District will show that the city of Frankfort expended \$106,863.89 for school purposes in the year 1934-35, while the county district expended \$79,310.80 for school purposes during the same year. This is a 34% greater expenditure in the Frankfort Independent District on a 25% less census than the county district has; which is a 67% greater expenditure per census child in the city of Frankfort than in the county district.

Combining the enrollment of both high school and elementary pupils, the above table shows that the county spent \$36.39 for each child enrolled and the Frankfort Independent District spent \$73.90 for each one enrolled. Based on the cost of teachers salaries alone in the county school district, the annual cost of instruction per high school pupil enrolled was \$43.72 and \$50.79 per high school pupil in average daily attendance. Based on teachers salaries alone, the annual cost per high school pupil enrolled in the Frankfort Independent District was \$71.29 and \$75.25 for each one in average daily attendance.

Based on teachers' salaries in the county district, the annual cost for each elementary pupil enrolled was \$18.28 and \$22.86 for each pupil in average daily attendance. In the city of Frankfort the cost for each elementary pupil enrolled was \$35.22 and the cost for each pupil in average daily attendance was \$38.03. This comparison shows that based on enrollment and average daily attendance, the city of Frankfort actually spends more than 100% more on each child than does the county district. It is especially noted that the city of Frank-

fort spent a smaller proportionate sum on its high school pupils than did the county district. We believe that the county district spends too much money for high school service in comparison to what it spends on the elementary pupils. This is due to the fact that the high schools of the county district are so small that the per pupil cost is excessive.

E. Occupations, Industries and Other Factors Affecting the Financing of the Future School Program in Franklin County

1. *Occupation and Industries.*—The people in Franklin County depend primarily upon agriculture. According to Bulletin No. 195 (K. A. E. S.), the average farm in Franklin County is composed of 73.2 acres with an average value in 1914 of \$33.11 per acre. The gross income per average farm for this same year was \$1,053.00. Corn, tobacco and hay are the important crops. Especially is the tobacco of Franklin County of fine quality and is sold to markets all over the world. Sheep, cattle and hogs are the most important live stock, and dairying is an important industry. Reference should be made to the Soils Use Map of this report which will show the portions of the county adapted to farming of different types.

In addition to agricultural occupations there are hundreds of people employed by the distilleries in Franklin County and the factories in Frankfort. The distilleries now employ approximately 1500 persons and the factories in Frankfort now employ approximately 500 persons.

2. *Factors Affecting Future School Support.*—

As has been mentioned elsewhere in this chapter, the distillery industry in Franklin County has been growing rapidly in the past two years and will apparently continue to grow in the future. The value of some of the distilleries in this county has doubled during the past year. A new distillery was built last year (1935) and additions are now being built to some of the other distilleries in the county. There are five distilleries in Franklin County proper and one on the Franklin-Woodford County line. The total assessed valuation of the Franklin County distilleries in 1934-35 was approximately \$350,000. At present this valuation is estimated to be \$1,000,000.

In addition to this great increase in the assessed value of distillery property the amount and value of whisky in storage in Franklin County is rapidly increasing as production increases. On May 1, 1936, there were approximately 250,000 barrels of whisky in storage in the county. It is impossible to estimate the exact amount that will be stored in the county in the near future but best estimates indicate that there will be a minimum of 600,000 barrels stored in the county by 1940. The value of whisky thus stored varies from \$18.00 to \$75.00 per barrel, dependent upon age, and it draws the ad valorem rate levied by the County Board of Education, the only difference being that the entire amount of taxes levied against the value of whisky in storage is payable at the time the whisky is withdrawn.

From the foregoing it is readily apparent that the ad valorem tax on whisky now in storage will be greater than the total amount

of revenues now derived from taxation from all sources in this county. Consequently, whisky in storage will be a lucrative source of school revenue within the very near future and we believe that this additional revenue will be sufficient to construct the necessary buildings and to support the proposed school program outlined in Chapter 4 of this report.

Real estate, of course, will continue to pay its share of the cost of operating the schools of Franklin County. Many new homes are now under construction and additional industries will probably locate in Frankfort and the county as it continues to develop. From our survey of factors affecting the present and future wealth of the county we do not anticipate any difficulty in the financing of the schools of Frankfort and Franklin County in these two school districts are willing to make the proper effort.

CHAPTER III

STATUS OF PRESENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS

This chapter is intended to present a clear picture of the present status of Franklin County and the Frankfort Independent School Districts by showing certain pertinent data about the schools in these districts.

We will not only discuss Enrollment, Attendance, Transportation, Costs, and Personnel Factors but also give a detailed description of each school in the Franklin County District.

A. Enrollment, Attendance, and Cost Factors

An examination of Table VII will show that Franklin County School District has twenty-five six-year, white, elementary schools and seven white elementary schools in which grades 1-8 are taught. Four of these seven schools in which grades 1-8 are taught are located at the four high school centers.

This table further shows that there are sixty-one, white, elementary teachers in these thirty-two schools. There is a total elementary enrollment of 1900 or an average of thirty-one pupils per teacher and a total average daily attendance of 1519.

The average number per teacher based on enrollment varies from fourteen in the Benson School to fifty-eight at Farmdale. The average instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment for the county is \$18.28 with an average total cost per pupil based on enrollment of \$27.08. A careful study of column 7 will show that there are sixteen schools in Franklin County which have an instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment above the average of \$18.28, thirteen of which are one-teacher schools. Elkhorn has an instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment of \$18.45 which is only slightly above the average. The other two schools, Swallowfield and Switzer, have a high instructional cost per pupil because of small enrollment. The enrollment of these two schools as shown on Table 10 has been gradually decreasing whereas the number of teachers has remained the same.

In another section of this chapter it is recommended that Swallowfield be consolidated with Peaks Mill, and Switzer be consolidated with Elkhorn.

The high total cost per pupil based on enrollment for the Bald Knob School can be explained by the fact that all the cost of transportation for the northwestern section of the county has been charged to Bald Knob. The instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment for Bald Knob is below the average. The total cost per pupil based on enrollment in this table does not include the cost of General Control and debt service which were included in making the estimates in Chapter II. This accounts for the difference in the total per-pupil cost in the two tables.

Farmdale School has an instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment of \$8.76 which is the lowest in the entire county. Benson School has an instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment of \$36.42 which is the highest in the county. This difference in cost can be easily explained by the fact that both schools are one-teacher schools and Farmdale has an enrollment of fifty-eight whereas Benson has an enrollment of fourteen.

The high average instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment in Franklin County District is due to the large number of one-teacher schools which have small enrollments

TABLE VII

Franklin County White Elementary Attendance Areas by Schools Showing Grades Taught, Number of Teachers, Enrollment, Average Daily Attendance, Average Number Per Teacher Based on Enrollment, Instructional Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment, and Total Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment for School Year 1934-1935

Name of School	Grades Taught	Number of Teachers	Enrollment	A. D. A.	Ave. No. Per Tchr. Based on Enrollment	Instructional Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment	Total Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment*
Bald Knob	1-8	4	146	125	36.5	\$15.22	\$38.75
Benson	1-6	1	14	8	14	36.42	44.63
Bloomington	1-6	1	31	23	31	18.08	21.78
Bridgeport	1-8	7	247	219	35+	13.07	28.71
Bryant	1-6	1	26	19	26	21.00	25.69
Choatville	1-6	1	35	27	35	12.23	18.51
Church	1-6	1	35	24	35	14.03	17.31
Dry Ridge	1-6	1	25	21	25	23.46	28.06
Elmville	1-6	1	16	10	16	30.30	37.48
Elkhorn	1-8	6	179	151	30-	18.45	35.83
Farmdale	1-6	1	58	30	58	8.76	10.74
Flat Creek	1-6	1	34	24	34	17.10	20.48
Fox Gap	1-6	2	73	52	36+	15.23	18.37
Glore	1-6	1	34	23	34	14.25	20.57
Harp	1-6	1	23	17	23	24.86	29.86
Harvieland	1-6	1	21	17	21	23.53	29.00
Jett	1-6	2	73	63	36+	14.11	27.00
Lebanon	1-6	1	31	25	31	15.81	19.51
Leestown	1-8	2	78	61	39	14.22	17.17
Mt. Zion	1-6	1	26	20	26	20.74	25.16
Oak Grove	1-6	1	18	16	18	34.51	40.90
Peaks Mill	1-8	5	171	146	34	16.01	35.34
Pea Ridge	1-6	1	19	17	19	28.88	34.93
Pleasant Ridge	1-6	1	27	25	27	20.41	24.70
Pleasant View	1-6	1	30	21	30	18.72	22.05
Roberts	1-6	1	28	21	28	18.89	22.99
Swallowfield	1-6	2	39	26	20	27.51	33.40
Switzer	1-6	3	69	59	23	23.07	28.06
Thorn Hill	1-8	5	191	141	33	14.72	17.71
Union Ridge	1-6	1	14	12	14	35.90	44.18
Walcutt	1-6	1	29	24	29	17.87	21.28
Woodlake	1-8	2	60	52	30	17.82	21.11
Totals	-----	61	1,900	1,519	31+ Ave.	\$18.28 Ave.	\$27.08 Ave.

* Does not include general control and debt service.

An examination of Table VIII will show that there are four three-teacher, four-year high schools in the county district with a high school enrollment of 280 which is an average of twenty-three pupils per teacher and an average daily attendance of 241.

TABLE VIII

Franklin County High School Attendance Areas by Schools Showing Grades Taught, Number of Teachers, Enrollment, Average Daily Attendance, Average Number Per Teacher Based on Enrollment, Instructional Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment and Total Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment for 1934-1935

Name of School	WHITE						Total Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment*
	Grades Taught	Number of Teachers	Enrollment	A. D. A.	Average No. Per Teacher Based on Enrollment	Instructional Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment	
Bald Knob	9-12	3	70	57	23	\$39.39	\$56.86
Bridgeport	9-12	3	79	66	26+	37.39	50.84
Elkhorn	9-12	3	64	55	21	44.87	60.02
Peaks Mill	9-12	3	67	63	22	62.59	75.26
Total	-----	12	280	241	23+	\$43.72	\$60.50

* Does not include General Control and debt service.

In another section of this Study it is pointed out that the Franklin County Board of Education is now paying tuition to the Frankfort Board of Education on forty-two pupils who attend high school in Frankfort. Therefore, there is a total of 322 high school pupils in Franklin County School District. The average instructional cost per high school pupil based on enrollment as shown in this table is \$43.72 as compared with the white elementary cost per pupil based on enrollment of \$18.28 as shown in Table VII. The total average cost per high school pupil based on enrollment is \$60.50 for the county district. This amount is more than twice the average total cost per elementary pupil. This amount does not include the cost of General Control and debt service. In other words, Franklin County Board of Education is spending more than twice as much per high school pupil than per elementary pupil.

TABLE IX

Franklin County Colored Elementary School Attendance Areas by Schools Showing Grades Taught, Number of Teachers, Enrollment, Average Daily Attendance, Average Number Per Teacher Based on Enrollment, Instructional Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment and Total Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment For 1934-1935

Name of School	Grades Taught	Number of Teachers	Enrollment	A. D. A.	Average No. Per Teacher Based on Enrollment	Instructional Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment	Total Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment
Rosenwald	1-8	3	98	79	33	\$32.68	\$41.13

An examination of Table IX shows that there is only one colored elementary school in the county district. It is a three-teacher, eight-year, elementary school with an enrollment of ninety-eight or an average of thirty-three pupils per teacher and an average daily attendance of seventy-nine. Based on enrollment, the instructional cost per colored elementary pupil is \$32.68 and the total cost per pupil is \$41.13. This is higher than the cost per pupil in the white elementary schools in Franklin County but less than the amount spent for white high school pupils.

Map Number 2—Spot Map of Elementary School Pupils of Franklin County.—This map shows the location of each white and each colored elementary pupil, the location of each school building, the number of teachers, and grades taught in the county school district.

A dot indicates one white elementary pupil. A dot with a line drawn through it indicates one colored elementary pupil. The elementary schools are indicated by triangles. The number inside the triangle indicates the number of teachers in that school and the numbers below the base of the triangle indicates the grades taught in that school. State and federal highways are indicated by heavy black lines and the improved county roads are indicated by black and white lines. The lanes and unimproved roads are indicated as shown in legend.

The large circle in the Thorn Hill community with the number 192 and a dot inside the circle represents the 192 white elementary pupils in that section of the county. It will be observed also on this map that Frankfort is not located in the center of the county but is the population center of Franklin County.

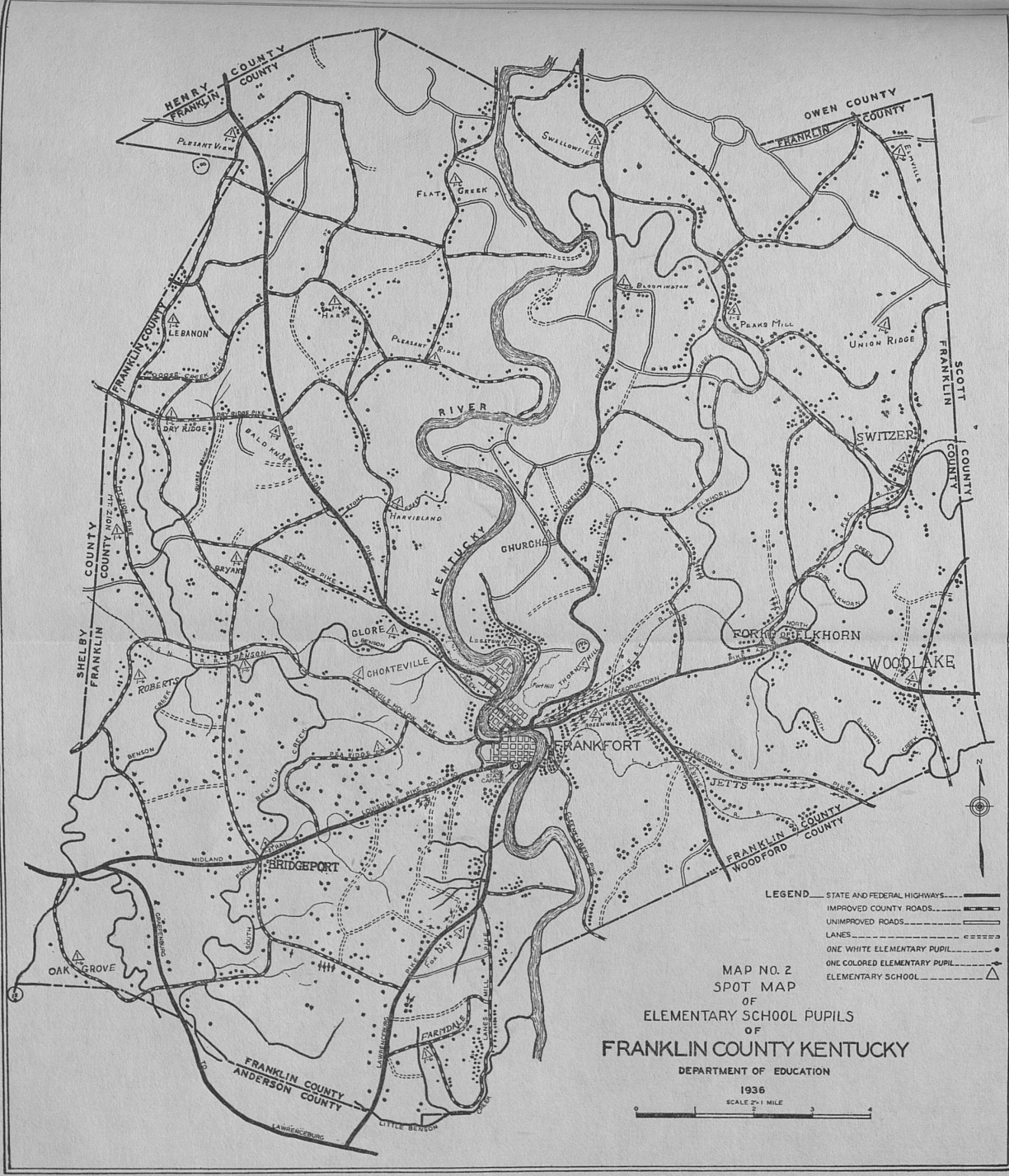
The most thickly populated sections of the county are near Frankfort, namely: Thorn Hill, Leestown, and at the intersection of the Georgetown and Versailles Pike. Other sections in which there is a large number of elementary pupils are the villages such as Forks of Elkhorn, Switzer, Bridgeport, Peaks Mill, and Woodlake. This map also shows that the northern part of the county is sparsely populated.

Most of the roads in Franklin County are hard-surfaced and intersect with the four main highways which cross the county, thus facilitating transportation.

It will be observed that Bald Knob is located in the center of the northwestern section of the county and Peaks Mill is located in the center of the northeastern section of the county. Bridgeport is in the southwestern part of the county and Elkhorn is in the southeastern section of the county.

A similar map on which the high schools and high school pupils are spotted is found following page 20.

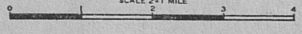
Map Number 3—Spot Map of High School Pupils of Franklin County.—This map is similar to Map Number 2 except that the white high school pupils are shown by circles and the colored high school pupils are shown by circles through which lines have been drawn.



- LEGEND
- STATE AND FEDERAL HIGHWAYS
 - IMPROVED COUNTY ROADS
 - UNIMPROVED ROADS
 - LANES
 - ONE WHITE ELEMENTARY PUPIL
 - ONE COLORED ELEMENTARY PUPIL
 - ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MAP NO. 2
 SPOT MAP
 OF
 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS
 OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY KENTUCKY
 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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 SCALE 2 1/2 MILE



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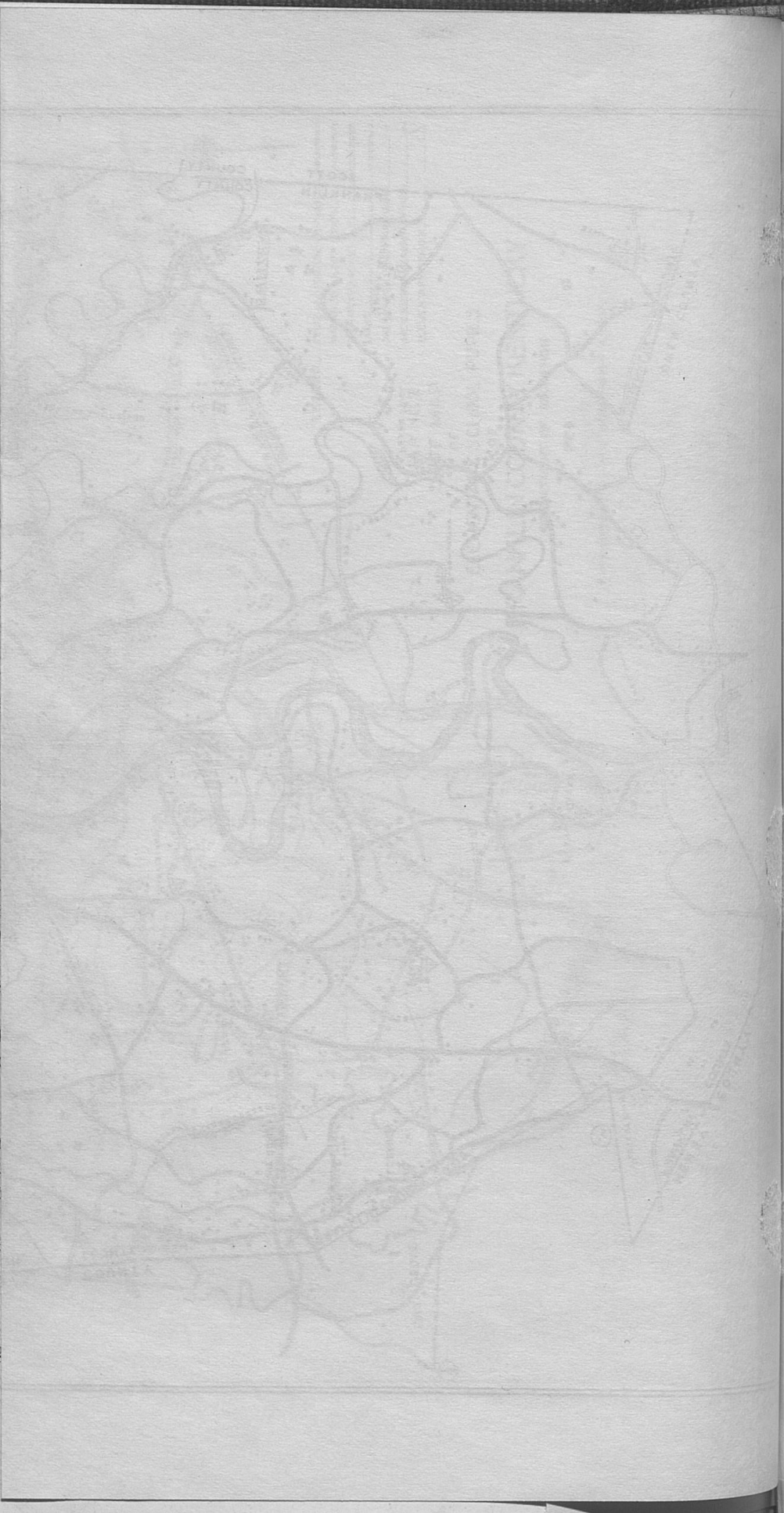
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Table X shows the trend of enrollment in each of the white elementary schools in Franklin County. There are three schools, Bryant, Harp, and Union Ridge, in which the enrollment has remained practically constant since 1926. Sixteen schools have had an increase in enrollment which varies from 6.6% to 121.43%. Thirteen schools have had a decrease. All the schools showing a decrease are one-teacher schools excepting Swallowfield, Switzer, and Woodlake. In section D of this chapter it is suggested that Swallowfield be consolidated with Peaks Mill, and that Switzer and Woodlake be consolidated with Elkhorn.

The total elementary enrollment in 1926-1927 was 1,556 as compared with the total enrollment of 1900 for 1934-1935, or a 22% increase.

Two schools, Deshon and Thorn Grove, were discontinued, 1934-1935. Two schools, Sand Ripple and Camp Pleasant, were discontinued in 1933. This explains the step-up in enrollment in some of the schools.

TABLE X

Trends in White Elementary Enrollment in Franklin County by Schools

Name of School	Enrollment by Schools by Stipulated Intervals							
	Type of School*	1926 1927	1928 1929	1930 1931	1932 1933	1934 1935	Per Cent Increase 1926-1935	Per Cent Decrease 1926-1935
Bald Knob	4T-8	78	55	82	130	146	87.05	
Benson	1T-6	34	25	36	18	14		58.82
Bloomington	1T-6	14	24	27	22	31	121.43	
Bridgeport	7T-8	153	192	245	235	247	61.43	
Bryant	1T-6	26	10	13	26	26		Constant
atville	1T-6	33	40	34	40	35	6.6	
ch	1T-6	26	30	46	37	35	34.61	
Ridge	1T-6	17	18	19	29	25	47.05	
ville	1T-6	20	25	26	15	16		20.
horn	6T-8	148	156	199	180	179	20.94	
Farmdale	1T-6	29	41	30	31	58	100.00	
Flat Creek	1T-6	37	28	26	36	34		9.27
Fox Gap	2T-6	49	61	67	62	73	48.97	
Glore	1T-6	42	25	17	30	34		19.05
Harp	1T-6	23	22	30	35	23		Constant
Harvieland	1T-6	17	25	28	21	21	23.53	
Jett	2T-6	52	65	84	74	73	40.38	
Lebanon	1T-6	29	35	45	23	31	6.9	
Leestown	2T-8	67	66	71	64	78	16.41	
Mt. Zion	1T-6	28	28	31	29	26		7.14
Oak Grove	1T-6	22	27	17	28	18		18.18
Peaks Mill	5T-8	91	79	102	127	171	87.91	
Pea Ridge	1T-6	34	30	23	22	19		44.11
Pleasant Ridge	1T-6	33	25	19	32	27		18.18
Pleasant View	1T-6	15	25	22	35	30	100.00	
arts	1T-6	30	35	28	23	28		6.6+
owfield	2T-6	50	40	50	47	39		22.00
er	3T-6	80	84	82	65	69		13.75
n Hill	5T-8	158	193	181	184	191	20.89	
union Ridge	1T-6	14	7	10	15	14		Constant
Walcutt	1T-6	35	33	42	31	29		17.14
Woodlake	2T-6	72	70	72	63	60		16.66
Totals	-----	1,556	1,619	1,804	1,809	1,900	22+%	

* Number of teachers and grades taught.

TABLE XI
Trends in White High School Enrollment in Franklin County School District
1934-1935

Name of School	Enrollment by Schools by Stipulated Intervals								
	Type of School	1926 1927	1928 1929	1930 1931	1932 1933	1934 1935	Con- stant	Per Cent Increase 1926-1935	Per Cent Decrease 1926-1935
Peaks Mill	4-yr. H. S.	68	69	70	75	67	V		
Bridgeport	4-yr. H. S.	37	38	43	40	79		11.3	
Forks of Elkhorn	4-yr. H. S.	74	73	88	81	64			13.5
Bald Knob	4-yr. H. S.	47	51	57	69	70		49	
Totals		226	231	258	265	280		24%	

A study of Table XI will show that Peaks Mill High School enrollment has varied from year to year but is practically the same for 1934-1935 as for 1926-1927.

Bridgeport High School shows an increase of 11.3% and Bald Knob High School shows an increase of 49%. Forks of Elkhorn High School has had from 1926 to 1935 a decrease in enrollment of 13.5%. The total high school enrollment in Franklin County School District in 1926-1927 was 226 as compared with the total enrollment of 280 in 1934-1935, showing that the total high school enrollment in the Franklin County District has increased 54 or 24%.

The Franklin County Board of Education paid the Frankfort City Board of Education tuition on forty-two high school pupils in 1934-1935. These forty-two pupils are not included in this table.

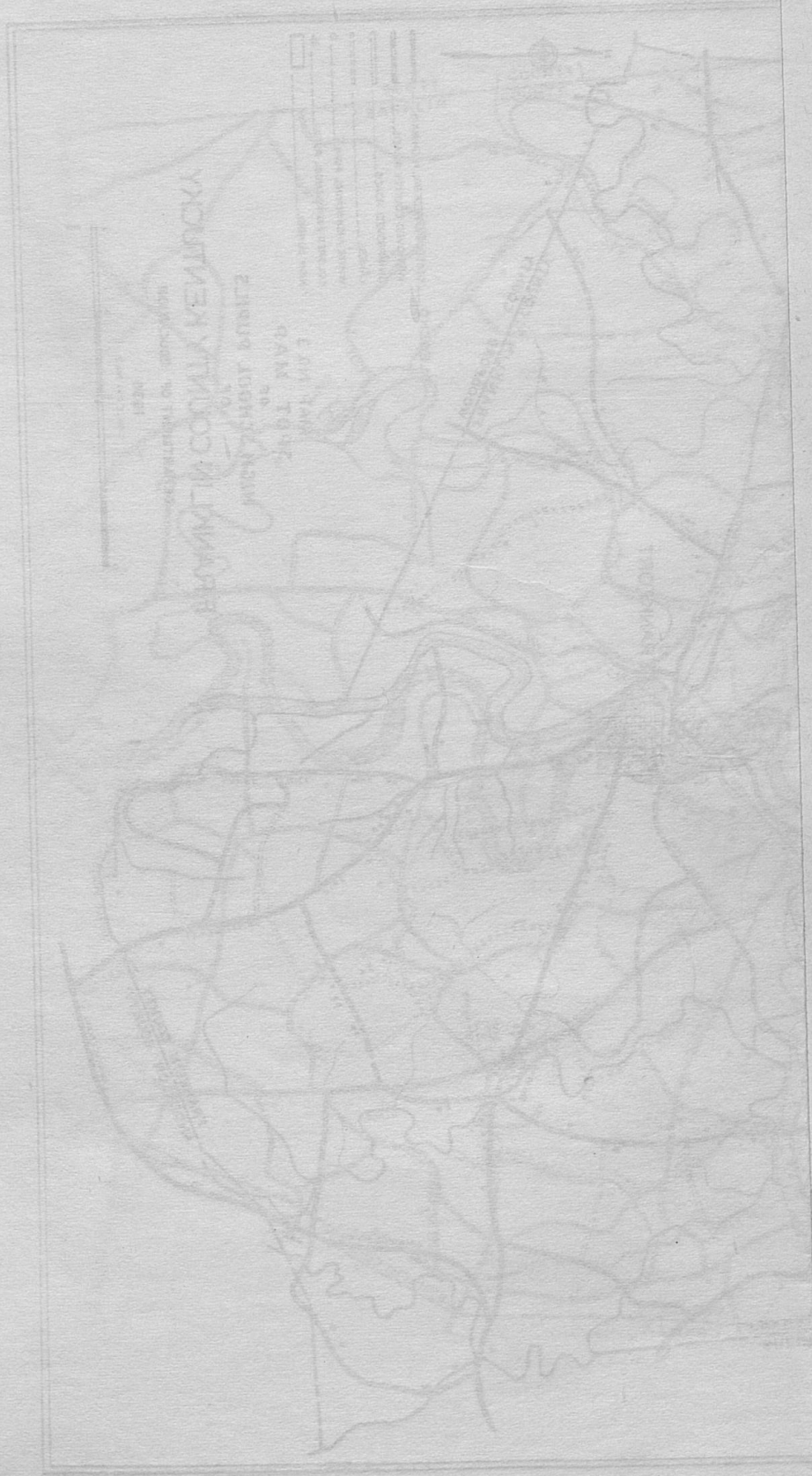
TABLE XII
Trends in Enrollment in the Frankfort White High School 1926-1935

Year	Enrollment	Per Cent Increase
1926-1927	269	-----
1928-1929	280	4
1930-1931	297	6
1932-1933	320	7.7
1934-1935	350	9.4
Total	303 Average	30.11

The above table shows that the white high school enrollment in Frankfort City School has gradually increased from 269 in 1926 to 350 in 1935, a 30.11% increase. 42 of the 350 white high school pupils who were enrolled in 1934-1935 in Frankfort City School live in the Franklin County District as previously pointed out in this chapter.

Table XIII shows that every white elementary school in the Frankfort district has increased its enrollment since 1926. Four of the six white elementary schools in Frankfort have had an increase each year since 1926. Bellepoint School shows an increase of 36% which is the highest and the Second Street School which had an enrollment of 692 in 1934-1935 shows an increase of 6.46% from 1926 to

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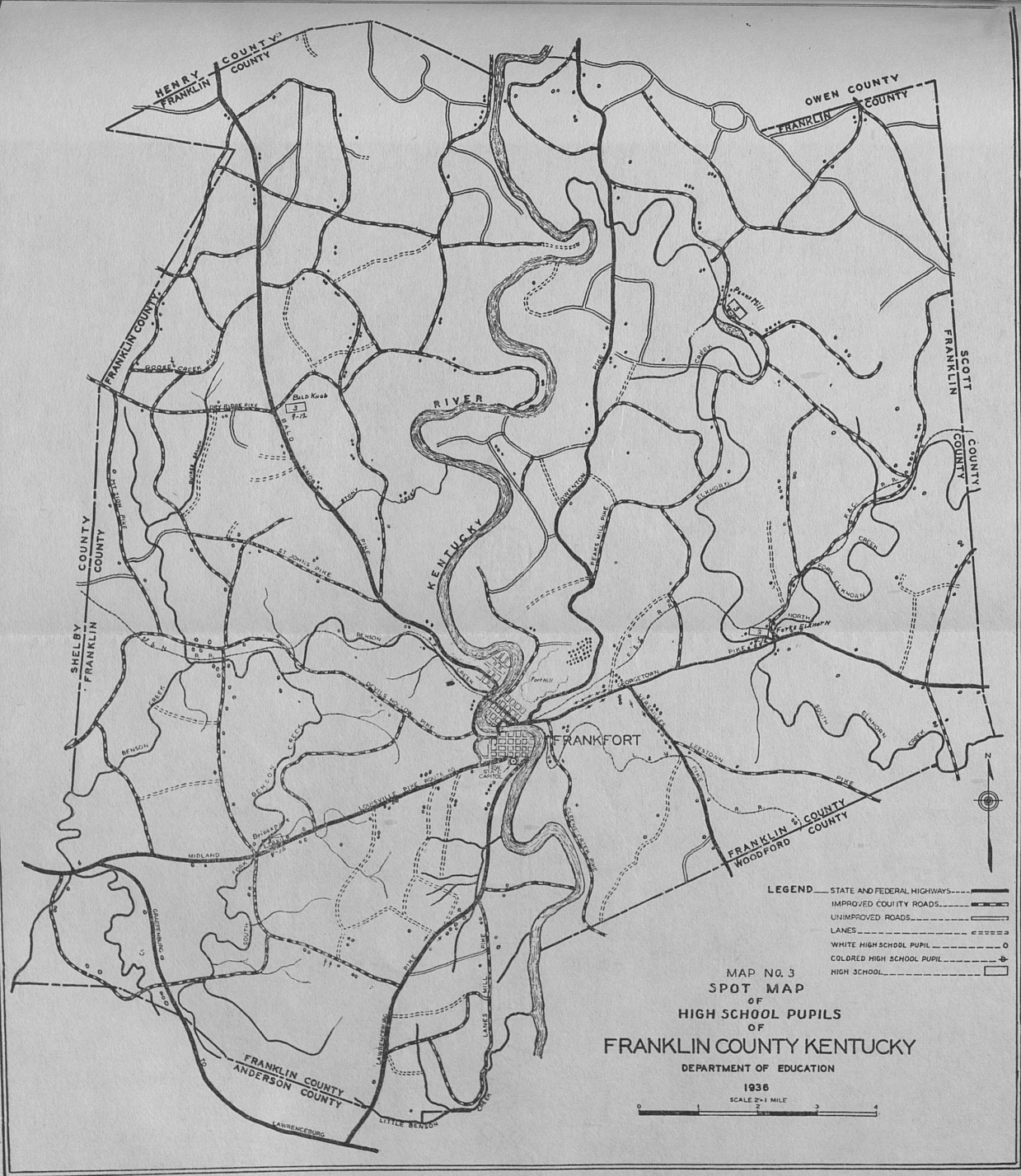
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MAP NO. 3
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OF
HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS
OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
1936
SCALE 2 1/2 MILE

- LEGEND
- STATE AND FEDERAL HIGHWAYS
 - IMPROVED COUNTY ROADS
 - UNIMPROVED ROADS
 - LANES
 - WHITE HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL
 - COLORS HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL
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1935. This is the smallest increase of any white elementary school in Frankfort. In comparing the white elementary enrollment in Frankfort with the white elementary enrollment in Franklin County, it is clear that all of the Frankfort schools have had an increase in enrollment while only 50% of the schools for Franklin County show increases.

However, we found in Table X that the Franklin County School District has had an increase of 22% in the total white elementary enrollment from 1926 to 1935. This table shows that the Frankfort Independent School District has had an increase of 8.3% in white elementary enrollment from 1926 to 1935.

TABLE XIII

Trends in White Elementary School Enrollment in Frankfort By Schools

Name of School	Type of School	1926 1927	1928 1929	1930 1931	1932 1933	1934 1935	Per Cent Increase 1926-1935
Bellepoint	2-T 4 Grades	78	80	84	87	90	36
Holmes Street	4-T 4 Grades	118	124	125	129	130	10.17
Eighth Gr., H. S. Building	Taught by H. S. Teachers	112	110	107	109	120	7.13
Murray Street	4-T 4 Grades	132	138	139	140	142	7.57
Second Street	17-T 7 Grades	650	665	667	672	692	6.46
Wilkinson Street	2-T 3 Grades	40	42	41	47	50	25
Total		1,130	1,159	1,163	1,184	1,224	8.3

TABLE XIV

Trend in Colored Elementary Enrollment in Franklin County by Schools

Name of School	Enrollment by Schools by Stipulated Intervals						Per Cent Increase 1926-1935
	Type of School	1926 1927	1928 1929	1930 1931	1932 1933	1934 1935	
Hickman	8-year	20	19	11	D	D	48.44
Rosenwald	8-year	64	68	57	67	95	

Table XIV shows that in 1926-1927 there were two colored elementary schools in Franklin County. One of these schools, Hickman, was closed in 1932-1933. The enrollment in Rosenwald which now

TABLE XV

Trend in Frankfort Colored Elementary School Enrollment 1926-1935

Year	Enrollment	Per Cent	
		Increase	Decrease
1926-1927	218	-----	-----
1928-1929	225	3	-----
1930-1931	226	0.4	-----
1932-1933	237	4.8	-----
1934-1935	228	-----	3.8
Total	226 Average	4.6	

includes the students who formerly attended Hickman has increased from 64 in 1926 to 95 in 1935, a 48.44% increase. This large per cent increase is misleading when we observe that there was a total colored elementary enrollment in 1926 of 84 for the county district as compared with the total enrollment of 95 in 1935, an increase of 13%.

Table XV shows that the colored elementary enrollment in Frankfort from 1926 to 1935 has increased from 218 to 228, a 4.6% increase.

TABLE XVI
Trend in Frankfort Colored High School Enrollment 1926-1935

Year	Enrollment	Per Cent	
		Increase	Decrease
1926-1927	110	-----	-----
1928-1929	114	3.6	-----
1930-1931	115	0.9	-----
1932-1933	92	-----	20
1934-1935	88	4.3	-----
Total	104 Average		20

The above table shows the colored high school enrollment in Frankfort was 110 in 1926-1927 and 88 in 1934-1935, a total decrease of 20%. As shown in Chapter I of this report there has been a decrease in the colored population of Franklin County. The total colored enrollment for the two districts has remained practically constant due to better attendance. Present accommodations for colored school children are considered satisfactory.

Progress of White Elementary Pupils in the Franklin County School District

Table XVII shows that there are thirty-two white elementary schools in Franklin County and that twenty-one are one-teacher schools. By reading the total columns we find that 794 pupils are making slow progress, 973 are making normal progress, and 133 are making rapid progress. In the one-teacher schools a total of 225 are making slow progress, 302 are making normal progress, and 47 are making rapid progress. In both of these cases, it is clear that approximately 50% are making normal progress and a majority of the remaining number are making slow progress. By studying the other columns of this table the number making slow, normal, and rapid progress and the totals for each type of school may be observed.

The number of white elementary pupils making normal progress was 973 or 51% of the total enrollment of 1900. Table XVIII further shows that 7% are making rapid progress and 42% are making slow progress.

The eighth grade has 9% making rapid progress or fifteen out of 162 which is the highest for the county. The third grade has approximately 5% making rapid progress or fourteen out of 271 which is the lowest for the county. The highest per cent of normal

TABLE XVII

Pupil Progress in the Franklin County District White Elementary Grades 1-8 by Type of School as to Number of Teachers 1934-1935

Type of School as to Number of Teachers	Number of Schools	Number Making Slow Progress. Grades:								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1-Teacher	21	40	30	43	31	29	17	25	10	225
2-Teacher	5	18	11	15	17	21	19	15	15	131
3-Teacher	1	2	3	4	6	6	3	1	4	29
4-Teacher	1	6	6	8	6	9	4	6	6	51
5-Teacher	2	30	23	21	19	16	19	22	12	162
6 or more Teachers	2	28	16	33	29	31	20	19	20	196
Totals	32	124	89	124	108	112	82	88	67	794

Type of School as to Number of Teachers	Number of Schools	Number Making Normal Progress. Grades:								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1-Teacher	21	64	42	42	41	47	25	32	9	302
2-Teacher	5	41	22	27	18	16	14	8	19	165
3-Teacher	1	11	3	5	6	3	2	3	4	37
4-Teacher	1	15	15	12	8	3	7	13	17	90
5-Teacher	2	21	18	19	28	24	22	26	18	182
6 or more Teachers	2	41	31	28	25	25	18	16	13	197
Totals	32	199	131	133	126	118	88	98	80	973

Type of School as to Number of Teachers	Number of Schools	Number Making Rapid Progress. Grades:								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1-Teacher	21	21	4	2	2	5	2	8	3	47
2-Teacher	5	4	3	5	6	4	3	1	1	27
3-Teacher	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
4-Teacher	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
5-Teacher	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	18
6 or more Teachers	2	3	2	4	4	2	5	7	6	33
Totals	32	30	13	14	17	15	11	18	15	133

progress was made by the first grade. The seventh grade shows that 98 which is 48% out of a total of 204 are making normal progress. This is the lowest normal progress in the county.

Pupil progress varies little by types of schools. The teachers in the one-teacher schools have not less than six grades to teach while teachers in the larger schools have less than half as many grades to instruct. It is reasonable to suppose that pupil progress would be greater in the larger schools. Generally speaking, the teachers of the larger schools have more training and experience.

The number of pupils making slow progress is much too great,

Their repetition of the grade is expensive as it costs \$27.08 to keep an elementary pupil in school one year in Franklin County.

Taking the county as a whole about 42% are making slow progress, repeating one or more grades. If these 794 pupils repeat one grade each it requires at least the services of eight teachers allowing three grades to the teacher. The salaries of these eight teachers amount to about \$3,500.00 annually.

A nine-month term of elementary school work would tend to lessen the number of retarded pupils and to eliminate this extra cost.

TABLE XVIII
Number and Per Cent of Pupils in Each Grade Making Rapid, Normal, and Slow Progress in the Elementary Schools of Franklin County District 1934-35

Grade	Number of Pupils				Per Cent of Pupils		
	Rapid Progress	Normal Progress	Slow Progress	Total	Rapid Progress	Normal Progress	Slow Progress
1	30	199	124	353	8.5	56+	35
2	13	131	89	233	5.57	56+	38+
3	14	133	134	271	5.1	49+	45
4	17	126	108	251	6.7	50	43
5	15	118	112	245	6.1	48+	45
6	11	88	82	181	6.	48+	45
7	18	98	88	204	8.8	48	43
8	15	80	67	162	9.	49	41
Total	133	973	794	1,900	7.	51	42

TABLE XIX
Teaching Personnel by Type and Size of White Elementary Schools in Franklin County 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Schools in District	No. of Teachers in This Group	Classified as to Training					Experience by Years				Tenure by School by Yrs.						
			Hrs. of College				Bach-elor's Degree	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more			
			1+	32+	64+	96+												
Elementary Grades 1-6	25	30																
1-Teacher	21	21	1	8	8	3	1	3	4	3	11	4	6	1	10	4		
2-Teacher	3	6		3	3				1		5	1	1		4			
3-Teacher	1	3		1	1	1			1		2	1		1	1			1
Elementary Grades 1-8	7	31																
1-Teacher																		
2-Teacher	2	4		3	1				1	1	2	1	1	1	1			1
3-Teacher																		
4-Teacher	1	4		2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			2			1
5-Teacher	2	10		1	3	4	2	1	2	4	3	1	3	4	2			2
6 or more	2	13		2	4	4	3	1		4	8	1	4	7	1			1
Total	32	61	1	20	21	13	6	6	10	13	32	10	15	16	20			

B. Teaching Personnel and Schools

An examination of Table XIX will show that there are twenty-five white elementary schools with thirty teachers in the Franklin County School District who are teaching grades 1-6 and seven white

elementary schools in the Franklin County District with thirty-one teachers who are teaching grades 1-8. Out of the twenty-one teachers who are teaching in the twenty-one one-teacher, elementary schools in Franklin County one has a bachelor's degree, three have at least ninety-six college hours, and seventeen have from one to ninety-five college hours. In the six-year elementary group there are three two-teacher schools and one three-teacher school. In the eight-year-white elementary schools in Franklin County there are two two-teacher schools, one four-teacher school, two five-teacher schools and two schools with six or more teachers. Five of the thirty-one teachers who are teaching grades 1-8 have bachelor's degrees.

To summarize this section of the table, there are thirty-two white elementary schools with sixty-one teachers in the Franklin County District. Six of these teachers have college degrees, thirteen have at least ninety-six college hours, twenty-one from sixty-four to ninety-six hours, and twenty-one have from one to sixty-three college hours.

Thirty-two of the sixty-one teachers have four or more years of experience and twenty-nine have three or less; twenty of the sixty-one teachers have four or more years of tenure, sixteen have three or more, and twenty-five have from one to two years. All teachers should increase their training to sixty-four semester hours at once; otherwise the teaching personnel and tenure are very satisfactory.

There are four white high schools in the county having twelve teachers, as shown by Table XX. Ten have bachelor's degrees and two have master's degrees. All the teachers have three or more years of experience. Nine of the twelve teachers have four or more years of tenure and three have either two or three years of tenure.

TABLE XX

Teaching Personnel for Franklin County White High Schools 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Schools in District	No. of Teachers in This Group	Classified as to Training			Experience Tenure by Years											
			Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	1				2							
						3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more						
High School Grades 9-12	4	12															
3-Teacher	4	12	10	2			1	11		1	2						9

Table XXI shows that there are six white elementary schools in Frankfort with a total of thirty-two teachers. Five of these schools are six-year elementary schools and one is a seven-year elementary school. Seventeen or more than 50% of these teachers have bachelor's degrees and two have master's degrees. When we compare the teaching personnel of the Frankfort white elementary teachers with the Franklin County white elementary teachers, we find that nineteen out of thirty-two or about 60% of the city teachers have at least a bachelor's degree as compared with six out of sixty-one or about 10%

for the county. From a percentage basis the ratio of degrees is about ten to one in favor of Frankfort white elementary teachers. A longer elementary school term will bring better salaries and the teachers will be better able to qualify themselves.

TABLE XXI
Teaching Personnel by Type and Size of School for Frankfort White Elementary Schools 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Schools in District	No. of Teachers in This Group	Classified as to Training						Experience by Years				Tenure					
			Hrs. of College				Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more		
			1+	32+	64+	96+												
Elementary Grades 1-6	5	29																
1-Teacher	2	4	1	2			1			1			3			1		3
3-Teacher	2	8			3		5		1	1	2		4	1	1	2		4
5-Teacher	1	17	3	1	2		10	1		1	2		14		1	6		10
Elementary Grs. 1-7 8th Gr. taught in H. S. Bldg.	1	3																
3-Teacher	1	3				2	1	1	1	1	1		1					3
Total for Elementary in District	6	32	4	3	5	2	17	2	2	3	5		22	1	2	9		20

Table XXI shows that twenty-two of the thirty-two white elementary teachers have four or more years of experience and twenty have four or more years of tenure.

Table XXII shows that Frankfort has one white high school with fourteen teachers, twelve of whom have bachelor's degrees and two have master's degrees. Eleven of the fourteen have four or more years of experience and eight have four or more years of tenure.

The training of the city high school teachers and the county high school teachers is very satisfactory.

TABLE XXII
Teaching Personnel for Frankfort White High School 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Teachers	Classified as to Training		Experience by Years				Tenure					
		Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more		
High School Grades 9-12 14-Teacher	14	12	2	0	1	2	11	1	3	2			8

TABLE XXIII

Teaching Personnel for Franklin County District Colored Elementary School 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Schools in District	No. of Teachers in This Group	Bachelor's Degree	Experience by Years				Tenure by School by Yrs.					
				1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more		
Elementary Grades 1-8	1	3											
3-Teacher	1	3	3				3						3

TABLE XXIV

Teaching Personnel for Frankfort Colored Elementary School 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Schools in District	No. of Teachers in This Group	Training		Experience by Years				Tenure by School by Yrs.				
			Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more	
Elementary Grades 1-6	1	8											
8-Teacher	1	8	8		1	1	2	4	1	1	2		4

TABLE XXV

Teaching Personnel for Frankfort Colored High School 1934-1935

Size and Type of School	No. of Schools in District	No. of Teachers in This Group	Training		Experience by Years				Tenure by School by Yrs.				
			Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more	
High School Grades 9-12	1	7											
7-Teacher	1	7	7		1		2	4		1	1		5

Tables XXIII, XXIV, and XXV refer to the training and experience of the teachers of the colored schools of the county and city. There are eighteen colored teachers, seven of whom are in the high school. Four have four or more years of experience and five have four or more years of tenure. Thus we find that all colored teachers, both elementary and high school, for Franklin County and Frankfort City Schools have bachelor's degrees.

Therefore, we conclude that from a standpoint of training of teachers the colored schools are excellently provided for. The nearness of the Kentucky Industrial College makes available plenty of trained teachers for the local schools. The County Board of Education should not hesitate to send the elementary school graduates to the city high school and pay their tuition.

TABLE XXVI
Number and Percentage of White Elementary Pupils Enrolled in Franklin County Schools According to Length of Term

Length of Term	Schools		Teachers		Pupils	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
7 months	28	87.5	39	63.93	1,157	61
8 months						
9 months	4	12.5	22	36.06	743	39
Totals	32	100.00%	61	100.00%	1,900	100.00

Table XXVI shows that twenty-eight elementary schools in Franklin County are seven-month schools. Four elementary schools located at the four high school centers have nine-month terms. In other words, 87.50% of the white elementary schools in Franklin County have seven-month terms. Thirty-nine of the sixty-one white elementary teachers are teaching in schools having seven-month terms. That is, 60% of the total number of white elementary teachers in the county, teaching 1,157 of the 1,900 white elementary pupils have a seven-month school term and 40% teaching 743 white elementary pupils have a nine-month term. All schools in Franklin County should have terms of the same length.

TABLE XXVII
Number and Percentage of White Elementary Pupils Enrolled in Franklin County Schools According to Number of Teachers 1934-35

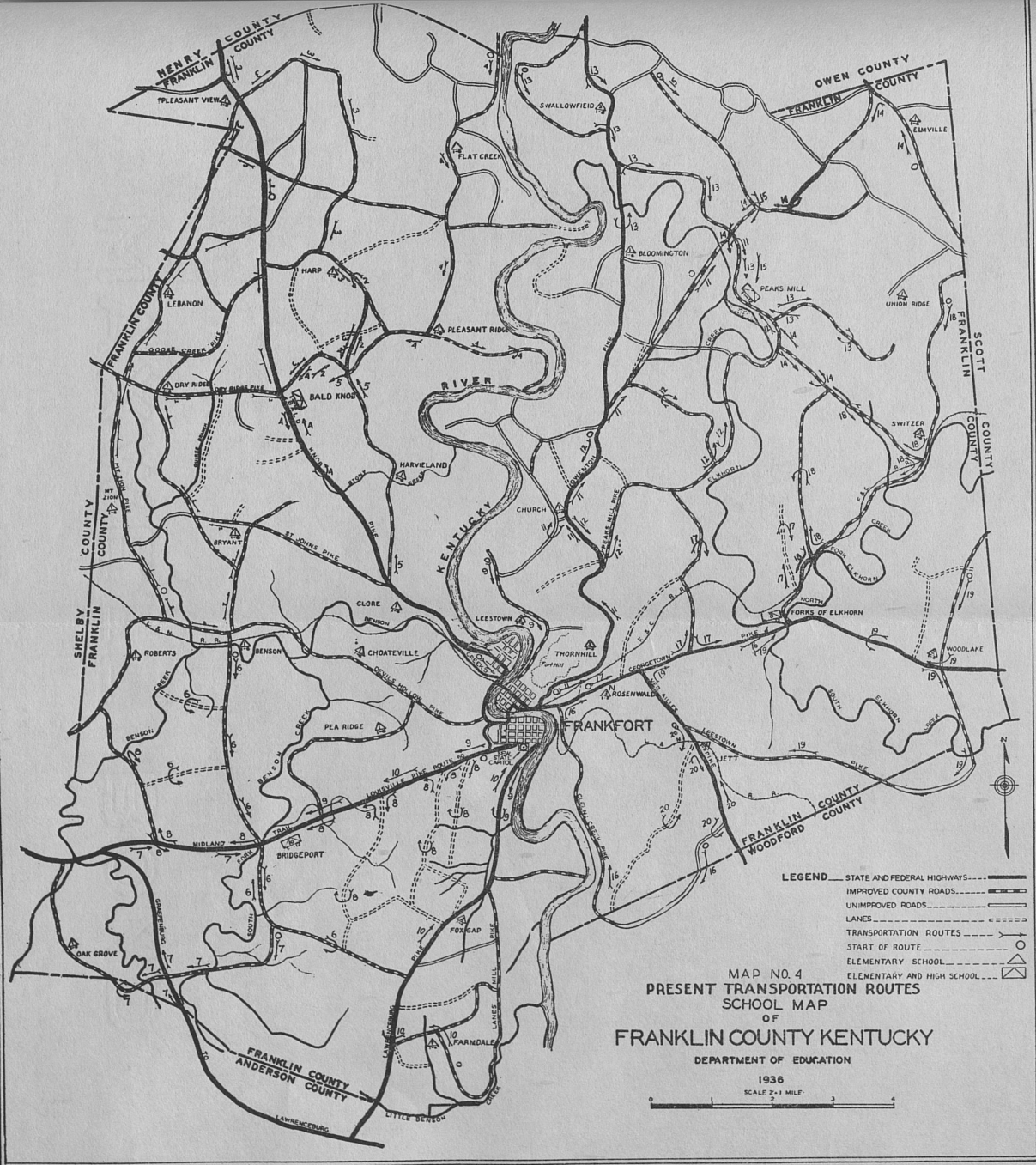
Size of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Average Number Per Teacher	Percentage of Pupils
One-Teacher	21	574	27.33	30.21
Two-Teacher	5	323	32.3	17+
Three-Teacher	1	69	23	3.63
Four-Teacher	1	146	36.5	7.6
Five-Teacher	2	362	36.2	19.05
Six-Teacher	1	179	29.8	9.31
Seven-Teacher	1	247	35.2	13+
Totals	32	1,900	31+	100%

Table XXVII shows that 30.21% of white elementary pupils in the Franklin County District are taught in one-teacher schools. Seventeen per cent are taught in two-teacher schools and 3.63% are taught in three-teacher schools. A little more than 50% of the white elementary pupils in Franklin County are taught in schools having from one to three teachers.

It is further observed in this table that the average number of pupils per teacher is lower in the one-teacher schools than in any other size school in the county excepting the three-teacher schools.

C. Transportation in the Franklin County School District

1. *Transportation Table.*—Table XXVIII—Cost of Transportation in the Franklin County School District 1935-1936—shows that



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bus turns south on Highway 37 and travels to Bald Knob School, where it stops. Return trip is made in the afternoon.

This bus transports on the average forty pupils per day at the cost of eleven cents per pupil per day, and travels a distance of thirty-four miles per day. Bus No. 1 serves three schools.

Bus Route No. 2

This bus starts at a point on the Mt. Zion Pike near the intersection of the Mt. Zion Pike and the Devil's Hollow Pike, travels south on Mt. Zion Pike to Devil's Hollow Pike, then east on Devil's Hollow Pike to intersection of county road. The bus turns north, passing within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of Benson, and travels to the intersection of Devil's Hollow Pike and St. John's Pike; passes the Bryant School; passes Dry Ridge School; turns on the Dry Ridge Pike and travels to the Bald Knob School, where it stops. It then makes a second trip from Bald Knob, passing Union Store and going to Harp School, where it turns and travels back to Bald Knob. These trips are repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels an average of thirty miles per day and transports an average of sixty pupils per day at the cost of seven cents per pupil per day. Bus No. 2 serves three schools.

Bus Route No. 3

This bus starts at a point on U. S. Highway 37, about nine miles northwest of Bald Knob, turns down the county road to the left to the intersection of the Mt. Zion Pike, travels north to the intersection of Highway 37, goes west on Highway 37 to the Henry County line, where it makes a turn and comes back on Highway 37 to the intersection of the Mt. Zion or Harp Pike. Here it again turns northeast and follows this pike, passing Harp School and traveling on to Bald Knob. The return trip is made in the afternoon.

This bus travels thirty-six miles per day and transports on the average fifty pupils per day with a cost of nine cents per pupil per day, serving three schools.

Bus Route No. 4

This bus starts at the Henry County line on the Flat Creek Pike. It travels south, passing Flat Creek and Pleasant Ridge Schools, turns east on county road, travels approximately three miles, returns to Pleasant Ridge and stops at Bald Knob. The bus then makes a second trip from Bald Knob, traveling southwest on Highway 37 to the intersection of Stony Creek and Highway 37, where it turns and travels back to Bald Knob. These trips are repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels forty-five miles per day and transports on the average 110 pupils per day with a cost of four cents per pupil per day, serving three schools.

Bus Route No. 5

This bus starts from the City of Frankfort and travels northwest on State Highway 37, passing Glore to the intersection of the Harvieland Pike and Highway 37. It turns north on this pike, passes Harvieland school, travels north to Union Store, turns west, and travels to Bald Knob where it stops. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels thirty-two miles per day and transports on the average eighty-five pupils per day with an average cost per pupil per day of six cents. Bus No. 5 serves three schools.

The large number of eighty-five pupils transported on one trip can be explained by the fact that some of these pupils are taken to Glore, others to Harvieland, and a bus load is transported to Bald Knob.

Bus Route No. 6

This bus starts on the Benson-Bridgeport county road just south of Benson school, travels south approximately one mile, turns west on lane for a short distance, turns around and comes back to the county road.

It then travels south approximately one and one-half miles, turns west on second lane, travels approximately one mile, turns around and comes back to county road, then travels to Bridgeport school. The bus then travels southeast on county road from Bridgeport for a distance of approximately three miles, turns around and comes back to Bridgeport. These trips are repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels forty miles per day, transporting an average of ninety pupils per day with a cost of six cents per pupil per day. Bus No. 6 serves one school.

Bus Route No. 7

This bus starts near the intersection of two county roads at a point approximately one and one-half miles south of Bridgeport, travels south, then west to intersection of the Graefenburg Pike, turns south on the Graefenburg Pike for a distance of approximately one-half mile, turns around and travels back to the intersection of the county roads, then travels west on county road approximately one mile to Anderson County line, turns around and travels east on county road to the intersection of Graefenburg Pike. The bus then travels north on the Graefenburg Pike to the intersection of U. S. Highway 60, turns east on Highway 60 and travels to Bridgeport school where it stops. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels twenty-nine miles per day and transports an average of fifty-eight persons per day with a cost of eight cents per pupil per day. Bus No. 7 serves one school.

Bus Route No. 8

Bus No. 8 starts at a point on Highway 60 just outside of Frankfort, travels on Highway 60 to lane, turns south for a distance of approximately one mile, turns around and travels back to Highway 60, travels west on Highway 60 for a short distance, again turns south on second lane for a distance of approximately one and one-half miles, turns around and travels back to Highway 60, travels west on Highway 60 approximately one mile to intersection of third lane, turns south on this lane and travels a distance of approximately two miles, turns around and travels back to Highway 60. It then travels west on Highway 60 to Bridgeport school, leaves the school, travels on Highway 60 a distance of approximately three miles to intersection of county road, turns right on this road, travels a distance of approximately one and one-half miles or two miles, turns around and travels back to Bridgeport where it stops. The route is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels thirty miles per day and transports an average of seventy-seven pupils per day at a cost of six cents per pupil per day. Bus No. 8 serves one school.

Bus Route No. 9

This bus starts at a point on the Leestown Pike approximately three miles north of Frankfort, travels to Leestown school, then to Frankfort, then south on Lawrenceburg Pike for a distance of at least two miles, turns around and travels back to Frankfort, then travels west on Highway 60 to Bridgeport. This route is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels forty miles per day and transports an average of 101 pupils per day at a cost of five cents per pupil per day. This bus serves two schools.

Bus Route No. 10

This bus starts near Farmdale school on the Lanes Mill Pike, travels north, then west to the intersection of Lawrenceburg Pike, then travels north on Lawrenceburg Pike to Fox Gap school, travels north to Frankfort, and west on U. S. Highway 60 to Bridgeport. This route is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels forty miles per day, transporting an average of ninety-five pupils per day at a cost of six cents per pupil per day. Bus No. 10 serves three schools.

Bus Route No. 11

This bus starts on U. S. Highway 35 just outside of Frankfort, travels north on this pike to Church, turns west and south on lane a short distance, turns around and travels back to Highway 35, then travels north on Highway 35 to Bloomington school, and leaving highway and then following county road travels to Peaks Mill. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels thirty miles per day, transporting an average of forty pupils per day at a cost of eleven cents per pupil per day, serving three schools.

Bus Route No. 12

This bus starts on Highway 37 at a point approximately two miles north of Church school, travels south of Church school to intersection of Peaks Mill Pike where it turns on this pike and travels northeast to intersection of county road, turns west on this road, travels a distance west approximately two miles, turns around and travels back to Peaks Mill road, turns and goes north on Peaks Mill road to Peaks Mill school. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels forty miles per day and transports an average of forty-two pupils per day at a cost of nine cents per pupil per day, serving two schools.

Bus Route No. 13

Bus No. 13 starts on county road near the Kentucky River in the north central section of the county, travels south on this road to intersection of Highway 35, turns north on Highway 35 and travels a distance of approximately one and one-half miles to Owen line, turns around and travels south on Highway 35 to Elkhorn Creek, turns around and travels north to intersection of Peaks Mill Pike, travels southeast on this pike to Peaks Mill school, leaves Peaks Mill school, travels south to intersection of county road, where it turns and travels east and then south for a distance of approximately two miles, turns around and travels back to Peaks Mill. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

Bus No. 13 travels thirty-three miles per day and transports an average of forty pupils per day at a cost of eleven cents per pupil per day. This bus serves two schools.

Bus Route No. 14

This bus starts at a point two miles south of Elmville, travels north to Elmville, thence north one-half mile to county road, thence on this road to Peaks Mill Pike to Peaks Mill, this bus then leaves Peaks Mill and travels southeast on county road to second county road where it turns and travels a distance of one mile on this road, then turns around and goes back to Peaks Mill. This bus travels a distance of thirty-five miles per day and transports an average of forty pupils per day at a cost of eleven cents per pupil per day. This bus serves two schools.

Bus Route No. 15

This bus starts on county road near the Owen County line, travels southeast on this road a distance of approximately four miles, turns south at intersection of second county road to Peaks Mill Pike, then travels south on Peaks Mill Pike to Peaks Mill school. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

Bus No. 15 travels an average of forty-two miles per day and transports on the average fifty-three pupils per day at a cost of eleven cents per pupil per day. This bus serves one school.

Bus Route No. 16

This bus starts on lane just off of the Versailles Pike, travels east on the Glenn's Creek Pike, then north to Frankfort to intersection of

Highway 40, travels east on Highway 40 to Elkhorn school. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels twenty-six miles per day and transports an average of sixty pupils per day at a cost of seven cents per pupil per day. This bus serves one school.

Bus Route No. 17

This bus starts on Highway 40 just east of Frankfort, travels to intersection of Steadmantown Lane, turns north on Steadmantown Lane and travels a distance of approximately two and one-half miles, turns around and travels back to Highway 40, thence east on Highway 40 to Elkhorn school, leaves Elkhorn school and travels a distance north on Switzer Pike, turns off lane to left and travels north a distance of approximately one and one-half miles, turns around and travels back to Elkhorn. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels on the average twenty-seven miles per day and transports an average of seventy-one pupils per day at a cost of five cents per pupil per day. This bus serves one school.

Bus Route No. 18

This bus starts at a point on the county road approximately three miles north of Switzer near the Scott County line, travels south to Switzer, turns on second county road and travels northwest a distance of approximately two and one-half miles, turns around and travels back to Switzer Pike, travels southwest toward Elkhorn to intersection of another county road, goes north on this county road a distance of two and one-half miles and turns around and comes back to Switzer Pike, then travels to Elkhorn school where it stops. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels thirty-six miles per day and transports on an average eighty-six pupils per day at a cost of six cents per pupil per day. This bus serves two schools.

Bus Route No. 19

This bus starts on the Woodlake-Stamping Ground Pike near the Scott County line, travels south to Woodlake School to intersection of Highway 40, travels west on Highway 40 a distance of approximately one and one-half miles, turns around and travels back to Woodlake, turns south on Spring Station Pike, travels south, turns on the Lees-town Pike and travels west to the intersection of the Versailles Pike or Highway 60, travels north on Highway 60 to Highway 40 at Green Mill, turns east on Highway 40 and travels to Elkhorn school. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels forty-one miles per day and transports on the average 134 pupils per day at a cost of four cents per pupil per day. This bus serves two schools.

Bus Route No. 20

Bus No. 20 starts on Highway 60 at a point north of Jett school, travels to Jett school a short distance, turns southwest on lane, travels a distance of approximately one and one-half miles, turns around and travels back to Highway 60, then south on Highway 60 to second lane, travels west on this lane to a point where bus No. 16 starts, turns around and travels back to Highway 60, travels north on Highway 60 to Jett school where it stops. This trip is repeated in the afternoon.

This bus travels fifty-two miles per day and transports an average of seventy-two pupils per day at a cost of seven cents per pupil per day. This bus serves one school.

Bus Route No. 21

Bus No. 21 is a bus that transports colored pupils and serves the Rosenwald school. This bus route is not shown on the map and is not included in the table.

TABLE XXIX
Important Facts About School Buildings in Franklin County

Name of School	Con-struction Frame	Cap. of Bldg.	Enrollment		Heated by Stove	On Good Highway	Hard Surfaced Road	Condition of Building			Water Supply		
			1934	1935				Good	Fair	Poor	Well	Cist.	None
			Ele.	H. S.									
Bald Knob	Yes	245	146	70	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		
Benson	Yes	40	14		Yes		Yes		Yes				Yes
Bloomington	Yes	40	31				Yes		Yes		Yes		
Bridgeport	Yes	210	247	79	Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes		
Bryant	Yes	40	26		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		
Choateville	Yes	40	35				Yes		Yes		Yes		
Church	Yes	40	35		Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes		
Dry Ridge	Yes	40	25		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		
Elmville	Yes	40	16		Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	
Elkhorn	Yes	315	179	64	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Farmdale	Yes	40	58		Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes		
Flat Creek	Yes	40	34		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		
Fox Gap	Yes	80	73		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		
Glore	Yes	40	34		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		
Harp	Yes	40	23		Yes		Yes	Yes					Yes
Harvieland	Yes	40	21		Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes
Jett	Yes	80	73		Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes	
Lebanon	Yes	40	31		Yes		Yes		Yes			City	Yes
Leestown	Yes	80	78		Yes		Yes		Yes				
Mt. Zion	Yes	40	26		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		
Oak Grove	Yes	40	18		Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes	
Peaks Mill	Yes	280	171	67	Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes	
Pea Ridge	Yes	40	19		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes
Pleasant Ridge	Yes	40	27		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes	
Pleasant View	Yes	40	30		Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Roberts	Yes	40	28		Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes		
Swallowfield	Yes	70	39		Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes		
Switzer	Yes	105	69		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		
Thornhill	Yes	175	191		Yes	Yes			Yes			City	
Union Ridge	Yes	40	14		Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes
*Walcut			29		Yes	Yes					Yes		
Woodlake	Yes	70	60							Yes			
Totals	31	2,610	1,900	280	31	11	20	6	14	11	18	6	6

* Walcut is not included in several of the totals.

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D. Buildings and Sites in Franklin County District

Table 29.—A careful study of this table will reveal the following facts: (1) All the school buildings in Franklin County are frame construction; (2) all the buildings are heated by stoves, the majority of which do not have jackets; (3) eleven schools in Franklin County are located on federal and state highways, nineteen are located on hard-surfaced county roads, one is located on an unimproved road (Union Ridge), and one burned in 1934-35 (Walcut); and (4) only a few of these buildings are in good shape. (Good shape 6, fair shape 14, poor shape 11.)

TABLE XXX
Important Facts About Franklin County Colored Elementary School

Name of School	Construction		Capacity of Bldg.	Enrollment 1934-35 Elem.	Heated by Stove	Located on Highway	Condition of Building			Water Supply		
	Brick	Stone					Good	Fair	Poor	Well	Cist.	None
Rosenwald (Col.)	Yes		100	95	Yes	Yes					City	

Table 30.—The above table shows the condition and other important facts about the colored elementary school in Franklin County.

Present School Buildings and Attendance Areas in Franklin County

Bald Knob.—Bald Knob is a combination elementary and high school located eight miles from Frankfort and approximately three hundred yards north of State Highway 37 on a hard-surfaced county road. The school is housed in a one and one-half story frame building. The building, which is old and in a bad state of repair, is entirely unsatisfactory as a modern high school plant.

In 1934-35 Bald Knob had an elementary enrollment, grades one to eight, of 146, and an average daily attendance of 125. The high school enrollment was 70, with an average daily attendance of 57. Seven teachers were employed, four in the elementary grades and three in the high school.

Many of the students enrolled in this school come from surrounding communities which have small one-teacher schools. This is due largely to the fact that transportation is afforded practically all the students who attend Bald Knob.

This is the largest school in this part of the county and probably will become a permanent school center for the elementary grades. Bald Knob is located in the northwestern section of the county which is rolling to rough and best suited to the raising of livestock and extensive farming. The soils have medium fertility.

Benson.—Benson is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school, with an enrollment of fourteen students and an average daily attendance of eight. No transportation is furnished. The building, which

is located on a small clay bank between Benson Creek and a railroad track, is one of the worst in the county. The foundation is bad and the building is about ready to fall. Drinking water is carried from the homes of families who live near the school.

This school is located approximately four miles from Bridgeport and four miles from Bald Knob, in that section of the county which is best suited to extensive farming.

The instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment is \$36.42. This is rather high when compared with the average for the county which is \$18.28 per pupil. The instructional cost per pupil based on enrollment for Bald Knob is \$15.22.

This school should be transported to Bald Knob or to Bridgeport.

Bloomington.—Bloomington is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school located five miles from Peaks Mill on a hard-surfaced county road. This school is housed in an old frame building which is in a fair state of repair.

The site is poor and inadequate.

Most of the pupils have transportation which is furnished by a Peaks Mill bus. The school has an enrollment of thirty-one and an average daily attendance of twenty-three. It is located in the north central part of the county. Most of the section surrounding this school is rough and rolling and is best suited to grazing livestock, and extensive farming. A small strip of land to the southeast and north of this section is level to rolling and suited to farming.

Bridgeport.—Bridgeport is a combination elementary and high school with an elementary enrollment of 247 and an average daily attendance of 219. The high school enrollment is 79 with an average daily attendance of 66.

The school is housed in two one-story frame buildings, located about five miles west of Frankfort on U. S. Highway 60. The grade building, which was built approximately fifteen years ago, has six rooms and is in a fair state of repair. The high school is to be replaced by a modern brick structure.

The site, consisting of approximately two acres, is fair, but too small. Transportation is furnished to practically all the students who attend this school. Many of these students come from other communities which have small one-teacher schools.

This is the largest school in the southwestern part of Franklin County and, in all probability, will be retained as a permanent school center for the grades. The southern part of the county, a part of which is in the Bridgeport school district, is level and gently rolling and the soil fertile, making this a good farming community. That section of the county just north and west of Bridgeport varies from rolling to rough and is better adapted to the raising of livestock and extensive farming.

Bryant.—Bryant is a two-room, one-teacher school with an enrollment of twenty-six and an average daily attendance of nineteen. The building is a frame structure in a fair state of repair. The school has a good cistern.

Some of the pupils ride the Bald Knob bus.

Bryant is located about six miles from Bald Knob in that section of the county which is best suited to extensive farming. The community has a hard-surfaced county road.

Choateville.—The Choateville school is located on a hard-surfaced county road about three miles from Frankfort and eight miles from Bald Knob. The building is an old frame structure in a fair state of repair.

The site is adequate.

Six grades are taught by one teacher. Thirty-five pupils are enrolled with an average daily attendance of twenty-seven.

Choateville is located in that section of Franklin County which varies from level to rolling to rough. Benson Valley is just north of this school. However, most of the immediate territory surrounding this school is very rough.

Church.—This is a one-teacher, one-room school with an enrollment of thirty-five and an average daily attendance of twenty-four. The first six grades are taught.

This school is located four miles from Frankfort and six miles from Peaks Mill on U. S. Highway 35. The section of Franklin County in which Church is located varies from level to gently rolling.

The building, which is a frame structure, is in a fair state of repair. The site is unsuitable and inadequate. Most of the pupils who attend this school are furnished transportation by one of the Peaks Mill school busses.

Dry Ridge.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of twenty-five and an average daily attendance of twenty-one. This school is located three miles from Bald Knob on a hard-surfaced county road in the rolling to rough section of the county.

Most of the pupils are transported by the Bald Knob school bus. The school is housed in an old dwelling which was slightly remodeled. The lighting system is poor and the building is inadequate in every way. This school should be easily consolidated with Bald Knob.

Elmville.—Elmville is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of sixteen and an average daily attendance of ten.

The building is a one-room frame structure in a good state of repair. The site is hilly and rough.

It is located six miles from Peaks Mill on a rough county road and is in that section of the county which is rough and hilly and is best suited to extensive farming.

Some of the pupils who attend this school are transported on the bus which goes to Peaks Mill.

The instructional cost per pupil enrolled was \$30.30 for the school year 1934-35.

Because of its location and due to poor county roads, it may be necessary to continue this school for several years.

Elkhorn.—This is a combination elementary and high school, located four miles from Frankfort in the village of Forks-of-Elkhorn. This school is situated in the southeastern part of the county. This is

the most fertile section of Franklin County, and some of the best farms are located there.

The school is housed in two one-story frame buildings. The high school building is in a better state of repair than the elementary building. However, both are poorly constructed and poorly planned for school purposes. The school plant is located just off of State Highway 40.

The elementary division, grades 1-8, has an enrollment of 179 and an average daily attendance of 151. The high school has an enrollment of 64 with an average daily attendance of 55. Nine teachers are employed, six in the elementary grades and three for the high school. As in other high school centers in Franklin County, many of the students who attend Elkhorn come from surrounding communities which have small one-teacher and two-teacher elementary schools. Transportation is furnished practically to all the students who attend Elkhorn.

This school is located on a fairly satisfactory site containing approximately two acres. The site should be enlarged. The high school is too small to be economical and efficient.

Farmdale.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of 58 and an average daily attendance of 30. The school is located in the southern part of the county on a hard-surfaced county road. It is located six miles from Frankfort and ten miles from Bridgeport, in the section of the county which is level to gently rolling.

Most of the students who attend this school are furnished transportation by a Bridgeport school bus.

The building is of frame construction and is in a good state of repair. The site is good, consisting of one acre.

Flat Creek.—This school is located on a hard-surfaced county road about 11 miles from Bald Knob. The school is situated in the northwestern part of the county in that section which varies from rolling to rough. This section of Franklin County is suited to grazing and forestry.

The building is an old frame structure in fairly good condition. The site is poor and inadequate. Flat Creek is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of thirty-four and an average daily attendance of twenty-four. This school is located in the rough, hilly part of the county.

Fox Gap.—Fox Gap is a two-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of seventy-three and an average daily attendance of fifty-two. This is probably the best two-room building in the county. However, the site is very unsuitable. The school is located on U. S. Highway 35, about three miles from Frankfort and eight miles from Bridgeport. The Bridgeport school bus furnishes transportation to a large number of students who attend this school.

This school is located in the farming section of Franklin County.

Glore.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of thirty-four and an average daily attendance of twenty-

three. This school is housed in an old frame structure which is in a fair state of repair. The site is unsuitable and inadequate. The school is located about two miles from Frankfort and six miles from Bald Knob on State Highway 37. This section of the county is best suited to extensive farming.

Some of the pupils ride the Bald Knob bus. This school could be easily transported to Frankfort or to Bald Knob.

Harp.—Harp is located five miles from Bald Knob on a hard-surfaced county road, in the rolling section of Franklin County. The building, which is a frame structure, is newer than most buildings in the county and is in a good state of repair. The site is low, undesirable, and inadequate.

This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school and has an enrollment of twenty-three, with an average daily attendance of seventeen. This school could be easily consolidated with Bald Knob.

The instructional cost per pupil enrolled is \$24.86, which, when compared with the average for the county, is high.

Harvieland.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an average enrollment of twenty-one and an average daily attendance of seventeen. The building is old and dilapidated. The site is undesirable and inadequate. No drinking water is available on the school site.

This school is located five miles from Frankfort and seven miles from Bald Knob on a hard-surfaced county road. The Bald Knob bus passes this school, making it economical and desirable to consolidate it with Bald Knob.

Harvieland is located in Stoney Creek Valley. This section of the county is hilly and is suited to grazing and extensive farming.

Jett.—Jett is a two-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of 73 and an average daily attendance of 63. It is located on U. S. Highway 60, five miles from Frankfort and six miles from Elkhorn in the better farming section of Franklin County.

The building is an old frame structure in fairly good condition. The site is small, sloping, and entirely inadequate. This school, because of its location, could be easily transported to Frankfort or to Elkhorn.

Lebanon.—This school is housed in an old frame building, which is in a bad state of repair. The site is small and unsuitable. The school is located six miles from Bald Knob on a hard-surfaced county road in the northwestern part of the county, near the Shelby County line. This section of the county is best suited to pasture or extensive farming. The soil has medium fertility.

This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of thirty-one and an average daily attendance of twenty-five. Partial transportation is furnished Lebanon by the Bald Knob transportation system.

Leestown.—This is a two-room, eight-year elementary school with an elementary enrollment of seventy-eight and an average daily attendance of sixty-one. It is located on a good road, about one mile

from Frankfort and six miles from Bald Knob. The building is old and dilapidated and the site is small and undesirable.

This school has its own transportation. City water is available for drinking purposes.

It is located in that part of the county which is level to gently rolling and is best suited to farming.

Mt. Zion.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of twenty-six and an average daily attendance of twenty. The school is located on a hard-surfaced county road, about twelve miles from Bald Knob and nine miles from Frankfort, in the western part of the county near the Shelby County line.

This section of the county is rolling to rough and is best suited to grazing and extensive farming.

The school is housed in a one-room, old, frame structure, in a fair state of repair. Some of the students who attend this school ride the Bald Knob bus. The site is small, inadequate, and undesirable.

Oak Grove.—This school is located in the southwestern part of the county, near the Anderson County line, about eight miles from Bridgeport. This section, as shown by the Soil Uses Map, is rolling and is best suited to the raising of livestock and extensive farming.

This school is housed in a one-room, frame building and is in a bad state of repair. The site is inadequate. This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of eighteen and an average daily attendance of sixteen. No transportation is provided for this school. Practically all of the students who attend this school live in Anderson County. The Anderson County Board of Education pays the Franklin County Board of Education an amount sufficient to maintain this school.

Peaks Mill.—Peaks Mill is a combination elementary and high school with an enrollment of 171 and an average daily attendance of 146. The high school enrollment is 67, with an average daily attendance of 63. Eight teachers are employed, five in the elementary grades and three in the high school.

This school is housed in a two-story, frame structure consisting of seven rooms and an auditorium. It is in a fair state of repair. However, the building is poorly designed and is entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it is used. The site, consisting of two acres, is good but too small. Peaks Mill is located about ten miles from Frankfort on a hard-surfaced county road in the northeastern part of Franklin County. This section, as shown by the Soil Uses Map, is rolling to rough. Part of this section is suited to extensive farming and part is suited to forestry.

Pea Ridge.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of nineteen and an average daily attendance of seventeen. This school is located three miles from Frankfort and eight miles from Bridgeport, on a bad county road.

This school is housed in an old frame building and is in a bad state of repair. The site is bad and inadequate.

The instructional cost per pupil, based on enrollment, is \$28.88,

as compared with an average of \$18.28 for the county. This school should be consolidated with either Frankfort or Bridgeport.

Pleasant Ridge.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of twenty-seven and an average daily attendance of twenty-five. It is located about seven miles northeast of Bald Knob, on a hard-surfaced county road in the rolling section of the county which is best suited to extensive farming.

The building is a frame structure in a fair state of repair. The site is steep and inadequate. Transportation is furnished by the Bald Knob bus.

Pleasant View.—This school is located in the northwest section of the county, near the Henry County line. The building is a one-room frame structure in a good state of repair. The site is good.

This school is located about fourteen miles from Frankfort and six miles from Bald Knob, on State Highway 37. Transportation is furnished the students who attend this school by the Bald Knob bus. The majority of the students in this school live in Henry County.

This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of thirty and an average daily attendance of twenty-one. Tuition is paid by Henry County Board of Education.

Roberts.—This is a one-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of twenty-eight and an average daily attendance of twenty-one. It is located six miles from Bridgeport on a hard-surfaced county road, near the Shelby County line. The school is housed in a one-room, frame building, which is in good condition. The site is adequate.

Roberts is located in the extensive farming section of the county. No transportation is furnished.

Swallowfield.—This is a two-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of thirty-nine and an average daily attendance of twenty-six. It is located eleven miles from Frankfort and five miles from Peaks Mill, on U. S. Highway 35. It is in the north central section of the county. This section is rolling and rough, and is best suited to extensive farming and forestry.

The building is old and in bad condition. The site is low and inadequate. This school should be consolidated with Peaks Mill.

Switzer.—This is a three-teacher, six-year elementary school with an enrollment of sixty-nine and an average daily attendance of fifty-nine. It is located on a hard-surfaced county road, about four and one-half miles northeast of Elkhorn, near the Scott County line. This section of the county is rolling.

The building is a three-room, frame structure, in a fair state of repair. The site is small and inadequate.

Practically all the students are now transported. There are too many teachers for the number of pupils. The school could be easily consolidated with Elkhorn.

Thorn Hill.—This is a five-teacher, eight-year elementary school, with an enrollment of 191 and an average daily attendance of 141.

It is located about one mile from Frankfort on U. S. Highway 35. The school is housed in a five-room, frame structure in a fair state of repair. The site is steep and inadequate. No transportation is provided for this school, as most of the students live within walking distance.

This school will probably remain as an elementary center, as it is located in a thickly populated section.

Union Ridge.—This school is located on a dirt road, just east of Peaks Mill, near the Scott County line. However, it is about seven miles by road to Peaks Mill. It is housed in a one-room, frame structure, in bad condition. The site is inadequate and undesirable.

This is a one-room, one-teacher, six-year elementary school, with an enrollment of fourteen and an average daily attendance of twelve. No transportation is provided.

This section of the county is rolling to rough and is adapted to extensive farming and forestry. Because of its location and the condition of the roads, this school is at present too inaccessible for consolidation.

Walcutt.—This school burned in 1934 and the pupils were transported to Elkhorn. It should not be rebuilt.

Woodlake.—This is a two-room, two-teacher, eight-year elementary school, with an enrollment of sixty and an average daily attendance of fifty-two. It is located on State Highway 40, about two miles east of Elkhorn.

The building is an old frame structure, in a bad state of repair. The site is small and undesirable.

This school is located in the best farming section of Franklin County. All the pupils who attend this school are furnished transportation. This school could be easily consolidated with Elkhorn.

E. Summary

1. The Franklin County School District has a white census of 2,358, a white elementary enrollment of 1,900, and a white high school enrollment of 280. The Frankfort Independent District has a white census of 1,673, a white elementary enrollment of 1,224, and a white high school enrollment of 350.

2. The Franklin County School District has one colored elementary school with an enrollment of 95 pupils and no colored high school. The Frankfort Independent District has one colored elementary school with an enrollment of 228 pupils and one colored high school with an enrollment of 88 pupils.

3. Franklin County District has four white high schools and 32 white elementary schools, 21 of which are one-teacher schools. The Frankfort Independent District has one white high school and six white elementary schools.

A majority of the white elementary schools in the county show a decrease in enrollment; whereas, the four white elementary schools located at the high school centers show a substantial increase in en-

rollment since 1926. All of the white elementary schools in the Frankfort District show an increase in enrollment.

4. The Franklin County District has a white high school enrollment of 280 and pays tuition to the Frankfort Board of Education on 42 white high school pupils who attend school in Frankfort. This gives the county district a total of 322 white high school pupils. If this 42 is subtracted from the 350 white high school pupils who are enrolled in the Frankfort Independent District, we get a net enrollment of 308. Thus, there are 14 more white high school pupils in the county district than in the city district. The total white high school enrollment has increased in both of these districts since 1926.

5. The average instructional cost per white elementary pupil based on enrollment is \$18.28 for the Franklin County School District. The same district is spending \$43.72 for instruction per white high school pupil.

6. Six of the 61 white elementary teachers and all the white high school teachers in the county district are college graduates. Nineteen of the 32 white elementary teachers and all the white high school teachers in the Frankfort District are college graduates. Every colored teacher, both elementary and high school, in the county district and in the Frankfort District is a college graduate.

7. All the schools in Frankfort have ten-month terms. Twenty-eight white elementary schools in the county district have seven-month terms. The other four white elementary schools and the four white high schools have nine-month terms.

8. Of the 1,900 white elementary pupils in the Franklin County District, 51 per cent are making normal progress in their studies; 42 per cent are making slow progress. Sixty-one per cent of the white elementary pupils attend school seven months, while approximately 39 per cent attend school nine months. Thirty per cent of the pupils still attend one-teacher schools.

9. *Transportation.*—The 20 school busses in Franklin County are transporting an average of 1404 pupils per day with the cost per pupil per day varying from four cents to eleven cents, or an average of seven cents per pupil per day.

10. All the school buildings in the Franklin County School District are of frame construction, the majority of which are in a bad state of repair.

CHAPTER IV

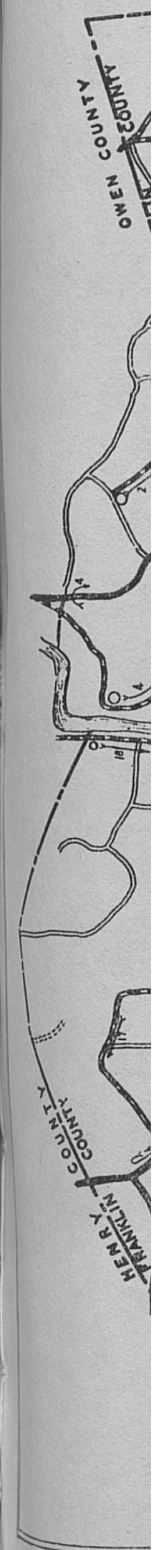
PROPOSED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS

This chapter deals with the proposed attendance areas in Franklin County for elementary and high school purposes. The recommendations are based on the assumption that no high school can provide an enriched educational program at a reasonable per capita cost with fewer than six teachers and an enrollment of 200 pupils, and that no elementary school should be maintained in which a teacher is called upon to teach more than one grade. For purposes of determining the number of teachers needed under the proposed program, 45 pupils is arbitrarily taken as the maximum teaching load of an elementary school teacher, and 35 pupils in enrollment is set as the maximum number to be assigned to a high school teacher.

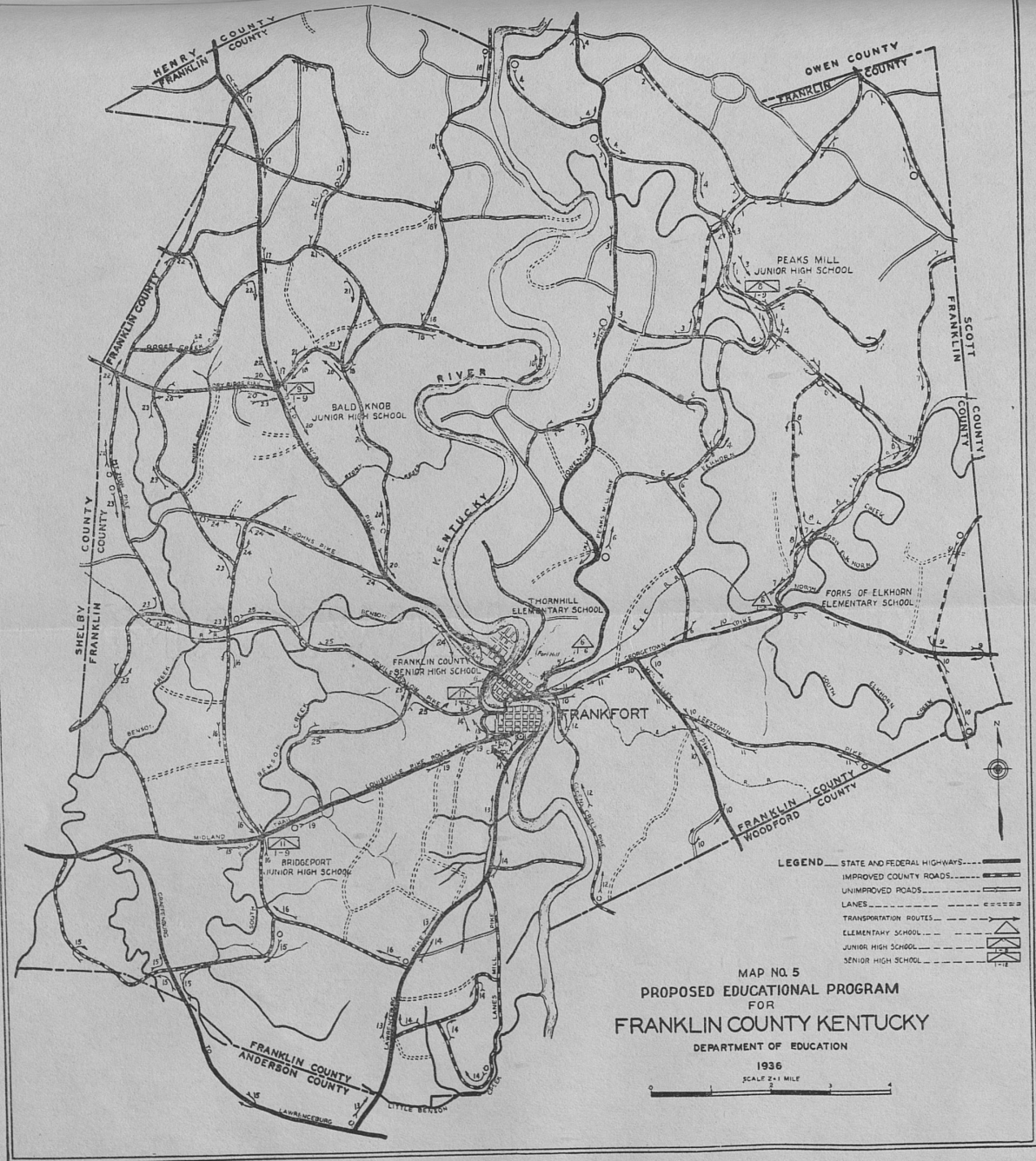
The records show that there is a total elementary school enrollment in Franklin County of 1,900 pupils, and a total high school enrollment in the county, including those students for which tuition is paid to the Frankfort City Schools, of 322 pupils. Franklin County is small in area and as pointed out earlier in the report contains a network of good hard-surfaced roads over which transportation is possible throughout the entire year. A study of the school maps showing location of the elementary and high school children, and a further study of the Soils Use map showing that most of the northern part of the county is unsuited for intensive farming purposes and, consequently, will not develop rapidly within the future, indicate that a central high school should be established in or near Frankfort to accommodate all of the high school children of Franklin County.

Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the consolidation of the schools of Franklin County. This fact is recognized in this report and it is recommended that any future building that is done in the county shall be of permanent type construction with modern physical and instructional facilities and that such buildings be located at points in the county which this report shows should be permanent centers.

There are many arguments in favor of such a program. One of the chief arguments which may be advanced is that such a program will permit the assignment of more elementary school pupils per teacher which will result in a more economical administration and operation of the schools of the county. Furthermore, the elimination of the smaller elementary schools and the establishment of a central high school at Frankfort, will provide much better educational opportunities than are now available. Such a program would consist of the establishment of elementary schools in which each teacher will teach but one grade and will result in a central high school in which vocational work and other desirable courses in addition to the academic



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program may be offered. Furthermore, the following arguments for larger and better school buildings will obtain.

1. Larger school buildings are more economical to construct and maintain than are one- and two-teacher schools.

2. The school buildings and grounds for the larger centralized schools are more likely to be kept as outstanding beauty spots in the community.

3. Better qualified teachers are more likely to be attracted to larger, well-planned and well-equipped schools.

4. Transportation, if properly carried out, is likely to prove less hazardous than where children are required to walk to school.

5. A richer educational program may be offered and, consequently, the children will be given greater educational opportunities.

6. The holding power of larger schools tends to be greater than that of small schools. This should result in a larger percentage of the school children of Franklin County being given the opportunity of a high school education.

The educational organization proposed in this report is intended as an ultimate, desirable goal toward which the school authorities of the county should direct their efforts. It is not expected that this goal should be reached at once, or perhaps within the immediate future, but it is set up as a guide to direct future thinking and planning of the school officials of the county. The program when adopted by the board of education should be approached step by step as financial conditions will permit the construction of the school buildings and the establishment of transportation routes, which are an essential part of the program.

This part of the report is presented about certain school centers in the county, the selection of which was determined after a careful study of the accessibility and convenience of the children to be served, probable trends in population and future development. It is recommended that the 6-3-3 type of organization be adopted in Franklin County, since a sufficient number of children may be brought together at the various centers in the county to provide an efficient and economical nine-grade school program, and further to eliminate the necessity of excessive transportation for smaller children.

Bald Knob 9-grade school center.—Bald Knob is located on State Highway 37, approximately half-way between Frankfort and the Henry County line. It is near the geographic center of the northern end of Franklin County west of the Kentucky river. At the present time twelve years of school service is maintained at Bald Knob. It is recommended that school service for the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth years be discontinued at Bald Knob, and that a nine-grade school service be provided at this place. Elementary school service should be discontinued at Harp, Pleasant View, Flat Creek, Pleasant Ridge, Harvieland, Dry Ridge, Bryant, Lebanon and Mt. Zion and this service for the children now attending these schools should be transferred to Bald Knob. The combined enrollment in all these schools is 349, in the lower six grades and 63 in the seventh, eighth and ninth

grades. At the present time 14 teachers are employed in these various schools and under the proposed program 11 teachers will be required. School service for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades should be transferred from Bald Knob to a centralized school at Frankfort as pointed out later in the report.

The school building at Bald Knob, as pointed out in Chapter III, is an old frame structure, obsolete, antiquated, in poor repair and entirely unsuitable as a place in which to house children of school age. The building is located on a small, inadequate site which is unsuited for school purposes. The present school building and site at Bald Knob should be abandoned and a more suitable site should be selected and a modern school building should be constructed on this site to accommodate the above program. This building should be of permanent type construction and should consist of nine classrooms, with a science room, library, auditorium-gymnasium, and an office. The building should further provide for indoor water and toilets and a central heating plant.

The present transportation routes serving Bald Knob school described in Chapter III cover all of the area in this section of the county which it is proposed to merge into one school at Bald Knob.

Peaks Mill 9-grade school center.—Peaks Mill is located near the geographic and population center of the northern part of Franklin County east of the Kentucky river. It now serves as a twelve-grade center. It is recommended that Peaks Mill be retained as a nine-grade school center and that the present elementary schools at Bloomington, Swallowfield and Elmville be discontinued. Union Ridge elementary school building is also in the area which should be served by Peaks Mill, but it is in an isolated section of the county and is not located on a hard-surfaced road and it is recommended that a six-grade elementary school be maintained at Union Ridge until such time as the roads develop and make transportation practical from this place to Peaks Mill. It is further recommended that school service for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years be discontinued at Peaks Mill and that such service be transferred to a centralized high school to be located in or near Frankfort, as pointed out later on in this report. At the present time there are 292 pupils enrolled in the lower nine grades of these schools and at Peaks Mill and ten teachers employed. Under the proposed program where nine grades of school service are provided at Peaks Mill for all the children in this area, five teachers will be required for the lower six grades and three teachers for the seventh, eighth and ninth years.

The present school building at Peaks Mill is a frame structure and although in a good state of repair is poorly planned and constructed and wholly unsatisfactory for school purposes. This building is located on a fairly satisfactory site and it is recommended that the present site be enlarged to a minimum of four acres. The present building should be razed and a modern school building with six classrooms, special rooms for special purposes, auditorium-gymnasium, an office, indoor water and toilets and a central heating plant should be provided.

The present transportation system of this area of the county described in Chapter III contacts all of the schools which it is proposed to abandon and with certain modifications will serve the proposed program at this place.

Thornhill 6-grade school center.—Thornhill which is a suburb of Frankfort, is in a rapidly developing section of the county. At the present time an eight-grade school is being maintained at Thornhill. It is recommended that six years of school service be maintained at Thornhill and that work for the seventh and eighth grades be provided in a centralized high school at Frankfort, as pointed out further on in this report. In this section of the county convenient to Thornhill are located the Leestown and Church elementary schools. It is recommended that these schools be abandoned and that school service be transferred from these two schools to the Thornhill center. The seventh and eighth grade children from Leestown school should be provided for at the centralized high school to be located at Frankfort. This recommendation is made due to the fact that there is such a large number of school children congregated within walking distance of the school building which may be located at Thornhill, thus saving transportation costs, and further to the fact that there will be a sufficient number of children in this area to maintain an elementary school in which no teacher will be called upon to teach more than one grade.

At the present time there are 251 school children enrolled in the lower six grades at the Thornhill, Leestown and Church schools and seven teachers are employed; under the proposed program six teachers will be required.

The present school building at Thornhill is a frame structure, poorly planned and entirely unsatisfactory as a place to house a modern educational program. The present building is located on a very poor school site and it is recommended that the school building and site be abandoned and that the board of education select and purchase a more suitable site in this vicinity consisting of a minimum of four acres. A modern educational plant should be constructed on the new site consisting of six classrooms, an office, a small auditorium for school and community assemblies, and providing indoor water and toilets and a central heating plant.

Transportation requirements in this center will not be extensive, since the majority of the pupils in Thornhill center will live within walking distance of the school. One bus will be required to furnish all transportation necessary at this center.

Bridgeport 9-grade school center.—Bridgeport is located approximately five miles from Frankfort on U. S. Highway 60. It is in the center of the southern half of Franklin County west of the Kentucky river. At the present time twelve years of school service are offered at Bridgeport. It is recommended that nine years of school service be maintained at this place and that the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years of service be transferred from Bridgeport to a centralized high school to be located in or near Frankfort. At the present time

six-year elementary schools are being maintained in this area at Roberts, Benson, Oak Grove and Farmdale. It is recommended that school service be discontinued at all of these elementary schools and that this service be transferred to Bridgeport. At the present time 415 pupils are enrolled in the lower nine grades at Bridgeport and in these other four schools and twelve teachers are employed. With a centralized nine-grade school to serve all of the children from this area at Bridgeport, eleven teachers would be required.

The present school program at Bridgeport is housed in two frame school buildings, which are obsolete and are in a dilapidated condition. At the present time a new school building is being constructed on a new site at Bridgeport which will have a capacity of 240 pupils. The construction of this school is a step in the right direction. It is recommended that this school building when completed be extended to provide nine classrooms, with special rooms for special purposes, an office, indoor water and toilets and a central heating plant. The transportation system of the Bridgeport area with certain modifications will suffice for the proposed program.

Forks of Elkhorn 6-grade school center.—The Forks of Elkhorn school is located on State Highway 40, approximately half-way between Frankfort and the Scott County line, three and one-half miles from Frankfort. It is in the center of the south area of Franklin County east of the Kentucky river. At the present time a twelve-grade school service is being maintained at this place. It is recommended that a six-grade school service be maintained at the Forks of Elkhorn and that the upper six years of work be discontinued and that this service be transferred to a centralized high school to be located in or near Frankfort. In that area of Franklin County to be served by the Forks of Elkhorn school are located the Switzer and Woodlake schools. It is recommended that school service be discontinued at these two places and that the lower six grades be provided for at the Forks of Elkhorn and the seventh and eighth grades of the Woodlake school be transported to the centralized Franklin County high school. At the present time the total enrollment of the lower six grades at the Forks of Elkhorn, Woodlake and Switzer schools is 244 and ten teachers are employed. Under the proposed program six teachers would be required.

The present school building at the Forks of Elkhorn is a frame structure, poorly constructed and illy designed for school purposes. It is located on a fairly satisfactory site, which should be enlarged so as to provide a minimum of three or four acres. It is recommended that the present school building at the Forks of Elkhorn be abandoned and that a modern school building be constructed consisting of six classrooms, small auditorium, office, indoor water and toilets and a central heating plant.

The present system of transportation at the Forks of Elkhorn with certain modifications will suffice for the proposed program.

Frankfort 12-grade school center.—As pointed out in the introduction to this chapter, Franklin County is small in area and is traversed by a splendid system of hard surfaced roads. The total en-

rollment of the upper three years of high school in Franklin County is 203, which is hardly more than the minimum requirements for an efficient and economical high school. In this portion of the report recognition should be given to the fact that the best ultimate solution of the problem of furnishing satisfactory high school facilities for Franklin County would probably call for a single high school at Frankfort. It is recommended, therefore, that an honest effort be made to arrive at a satisfactory working relationship between the Frankfort City Board of Education and the Franklin County Board of Education, so that an addition may be made to the present high school at Frankfort to accommodate all of the high school students of the upper three years in Franklin County. This is the logical and most satisfactory solution of the problem.

If it is impossible to work out a plan whereby high school service for Franklin County children may be provided at Frankfort, it is recommended as an alternate that a centralized high school be established in or near Frankfort to accommodate all of the high school children of Franklin County of the upper three years and all of the children in the seventh, eighth and ninth years of school from the Forks of Elkhorn and Thornhill areas. The question of the selection of the exact site upon which such a building should be constructed is one which will require a great deal of study and time. Present population trends and development of the county indicate that such a school building should probably be located in the City of Frankfort. A cursory examination of possible school sites in Frankfort reveals that there are limited possibilities along this line. If further study should show conclusively that it is impossible to secure an adequate school building site in the City of Frankfort, a school building site can probably be found near Frankfort on either the Lexington or Louisville highway. The disadvantage of a school site outside of the City of Frankfort on either of these highways lies in the fact that high school children being transported from highways other than from the one on which the building is located, must pass through the City of Frankfort before reaching the high school; however, the additional distance over which transportation must be provided would be negligible.

In addition to furnishing senior high school service for all the school children of Franklin County and junior high school service for those children in the Thornhill and Forks of Elkhorn areas, this center should provide a six-year elementary school service for those children now attending the Choateville, Fox Gap, Pea Ridge, Jett, and Glore schools. At the present time 203 pupils are enrolled in the upper three years of school in Franklin County, including those for which tuition is paid at Frankfort, and 187 children are enrolled in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of school in the Forks of Elkhorn, Thornhill and Frankfort centers. This total enrollment of the six-year high school would necessitate eleven high school teachers in the proposed Franklin County high school, 212 pupils are enrolled in the lower six elementary grades in the five schools which logically belong at this center and this would necessitate an elementary school faculty of six teachers.

As stated above, extreme care should be exercised in the selection of the site for the Franklin County twelve-grade school. The site should be in Frankfort or just as near the Frankfort city limits as a satisfactory school site may be obtained. It should consist of a minimum of six or eight acres and should be of such a nature that an athletic field and satisfactory facilities for play may be provided as well as a suitable building site for the proposed school. The high school program should consist of home economics, vocational agriculture and commercial work, as well as the regular academic work. The school building should provide six elementary classrooms and seven high school classrooms with special rooms for special work. The building should also contain office, auditorium-gymnasium, indoor water and toilets, and a central heating plant.

Bus transportation of high school students to this center may be readily furnished by the same busses that serve the elementary and junior high school centers. Busses should haul both elementary and high school children to the elementary and junior high school centers and in most instances only one bus will be required to transport the senior high school children on to the senior high school.

TABLE XXXI
Recommendations Affecting Each School in Franklin County School District

Name of School	Disposition of School Buildings	Assignment of Pupils		
		Elementary	Jr. H. S.	Sr. H. S.
Bald Knob	Abandon and replace	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Dry Ridge	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Harp	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Mt. Zion	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Harvieland	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Pleasant Ridge	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Flat Creek	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Lebanon	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Bryant	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Pleasant View	Abandon	Bald Knob	Bald Knob	Frankfort
Bridgeport	Abandon and replace	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Frankfort
Benson	Abandon	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Frankfort
Roberts	Abandon	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Frankfort
Oak Grove	Abandon	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Frankfort
Farmdale	Abandon	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Frankfort
Forks of Elkhorn	Abandon and replace	Forks of Elkhorn	Frankfort	Frankfort
Switzer	Abandon	Forks of Elkhorn	Frankfort	Frankfort
Woodlake	Abandon	Forks of Elkhorn	Frankfort	Frankfort
Glore	Abandon	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frankfort
Choateville	Abandon	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frankfort
Pea Ridge	Abandon	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frankfort
Jett	Abandon	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frankfort
Fox Gap	Abandon	Frankfort	Frankfort	Frankfort
Peaks Mill	Abandon and replace	Peaks Mill	Peaks Mill	Frankfort
Swallowfield	Abandon	Peaks Mill	Peaks Mill	Frankfort
Elmville	Abandon	Peaks Mill	Peaks Mill	Frankfort
Bloomington	Abandon	Peaks Mill	Peaks Mill	Frankfort
Thornhill	Abandon and replace	Thornhill	Frankfort	Frankfort
Church	Abandon	Thornhill	Frankfort	Frankfort
Leestown	Abandon	Thornhill	Frankfort	Frankfort
Union Ridge	Retain temporarily	Union Ridge	Peaks Mill	Frankfort

TABLE XXXII
School Building Needs of Franklin County

Name of School	Description of Building	Estimated Cost
Bald Knob	An eleven-teacher elementary and junior high school building	\$60,000
Bridgeport	An eleven-teacher elementary and junior high school building	60,000
Peaks Mill	An eight-teacher elementary and junior high school building	40,000
Forks of Elkhorn	A six-teacher elementary school building	25,000
Thornhill	A six-teacher elementary school building	25,000
Franklin County	A seventeen-teacher elementary and high school building	100,000
	Total estimated cost	\$310,000

The Negro School.—As pointed out heretofore in the report there is only one colored school operated by the Franklin County Board of Education, the Rosenwald school, a three-teacher organization which provides an eight-year elementary school service and which is used as a teacher training school by the Kentucky State Industrial College for Colored Persons. High school service for colored children living in the county school district is furnished at the Frankfort Colored High School by contract between the County and Frankfort Boards of Education. Reference to the spot maps of elementary and high school children and a study of the colored school census over a period of years show that there are only a few colored school children in Franklin County and that most of them live in or near Frankfort and that, furthermore, the colored population is decreasing. Consequently, the problem of providing school service for the colored children of the county is comparatively simple.

We recommend that the Rosenwald school be continued as it is at present and that the policy of sending colored high school children to Frankfort also be continued.

CHAPTER V

COST OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

The purpose of this chapter is to show the annual cost necessary to provide the desirable educational program for Franklin County set up in Chapter IV and to compare this amount with present costs. The comparison is made on the basis of current costs only since it is not proposed to put the new program into effect all at one time and, consequently, all of the proposed schoolhouse construction will not be undertaken in any one school year. The total cost of the needed school building and the amount of debt service necessary annually for a period of twenty years to provide such needed buildings is shown at the conclusion of this chapter. In studying this part of the report it should be borne in mind that the proposed program calls for an improved school service, with nine months' term for all grades, whereas, at present the lower eight grades have a seven months' term in the majority of the schools, higher salaries for teachers and principals, a complete system of free transportation for all pupils and new buildings of permanent type construction at all permanent school centers. Good schools cost more than poor schools and, consequently, the ultimate desirable program recommended in this report will cost more than the present program. However, when one considers the services available under the proposed program and compares them with the present school service, it is readily apparent that the proposed program is the more efficient and economical.

In estimating costs of both the present and proposed programs all items of expenditure were considered except general control which item will not be affected by a change of school organization. The following discussion will make the budgets for the proposed centers more readily understandable.

1. *Principals' and Teachers' Salaries.*—Principals' salaries were set at \$2,000 per year for the Senior High School center, \$1,200 per year for the Junior High School centers, and \$900 per year for the six-year elementary school centers.

One elementary school teacher was allowed for each 45 pupils in enrollment and the teaching load in Junior and Senior High School was set at 35 pupils in enrollment per teacher. All calculations are on basis of a nine months' term and elementary school teachers' salaries were estimated at \$720 per year, Junior High School teachers at \$810 per year and Senior High School teachers at varying salaries, dependent upon character of work.

2. *Cost of Proposed Transportation.*—In order to make a detailed estimate of costs of transportation by bus routes incident to the carrying out of the program recommended in Chapter IV, it would be necessary to consider each bus route, the type of road over which the

route extends, and the number of children living on each route. For the purpose of this study it is not deemed necessary to set up cost estimates for each individual route, but rather to determine the number of busses which it will be necessary to maintain and the number of children who must be transported and then to base cost estimates on the present average cost of transportation per pupil in Franklin County.

Table XXVIII gives the present cost of transportation per pupil for each of the various transportation routes of the county. The average cost per pupil in actual attendance is approximately \$.07 per day, or \$12.00 per school year of nine months. This figure of \$12.00 has been used in this study as the estimated cost of transportation per pupil in enrollment. The fact that present costs are based upon the number in actual attendance and the proposed cost of transportation is based upon the number of pupils enrolled, indicates that this is a safe figure to use, and further that transportation might actually be affected for a less cost than that indicated.

The present system of transportation covers every section of the county since transportation is furnished to each of the present high school centers. There would be very little difference in the proposed program of transportation from that of the present system, as is indicated by Map No. 5. The only change of any importance is that all of the children would be transported and, consequently, the loads would be greater and it would be necessary to add approximately four busses, making a total of 25 busses necessary to furnish transportation to carry out the proposed program.

3. *Cost of Incidentals.*—Current costs, other than for construction and transportation, are figured for each school center at the rate of \$114.88 per teacher, which is the present amount of such other expense. Since the proposed program will reduce the number of buildings to maintain and operate, it is believed that this is a rather extravagant but altogether safe estimate to use.

4. *Cost of Needed School Buildings.*—The total cost of school buildings ultimately needed in the county is \$310,000. If this amount is borrowed at five per cent interest, to be retired over a period of twenty years, it will require an annual debt service of approximately \$24,800. If any part of the program is completed at any one time the debt service may be figured for the portion of the cost at the rate of \$80 per year for every \$1,000 of debt, at five per cent interest, for a twenty-year period. The cost of the building program is not shown by schools, but it is shown in the budget for the county school district.

TABLE XXXIII

Estimated Current Cost of Proposed Schools

1. Bald Knob Nine-Grade School		
A. Teachers' Salaries		
1	Principal	\$1,200.00
2	Jr. H. S. Teachers @ \$810	1,620.00
8	Elementary Teachers @ \$720	5,760.00
	Total Salaries	\$8,580.00
B.	Incidentals @ \$114.88 per Teacher	1,263.88
C.	Transportation 370 pupils @ \$12 each	5,550.00
	Total expense	\$14,283.88

2. Forks of Elkhorn Six-Grade School		
A. Teachers' Salaries		
1 Principal @ \$900	\$ 900.00	
5 Elementary Teachers @ \$720.00	3,600.00	
Total Teachers' Salaries		\$4,500.00
B. Incidentals @ \$114.88 per Teacher	689.28	
C. Transportation 100 pupils @ \$12 each	1,200.00	
Total expense		\$ 6,389.28
3. Bridgeport Nine-Grade School		
A. Teachers' Salaries		
1 Principal @ \$1,200	\$1,200.00	
2 Junior High @ \$810	1,620.00	
8 Elementary @ \$720	5,760.00	
Total Teachers' Salaries		\$8,580.00
B. Incidentals @ \$114.88	1,263.88	
C. Transportation 350 pupils @ \$12 each	4,200.00	
Total expense		\$14,043.88
4. Peaks Mill Nine-Grade School		
A. Teachers' Salaries		
1 Principal @ \$1,200	\$1,200.00	
2 Junior High School Teachers @ \$810	1,620.00	
5 Elementary Teachers @ \$720	3,600.00	
Total salaries		\$6,420.00
B. Incidentals @ \$114.88	919.04	
C. Transporting 150 pupils @ \$12 each	1,800.00	
Union Ridge (temporarily) present cost	618.53	
Total expense		\$ 9,757.57
5. Thornhill Six-Grade School		
A. Teachers' Salaries		
1 Principal @ \$900	\$ 900.00	
5 Elementary Teachers @ \$720	3,600.00	
Total salaries		\$4,500.00
B. Incidentals @ \$114.88	689.28	
C. Transportation of 100 pupils @ \$12	1,200.00	
Total expense		\$ 6,389.28
6. Franklin County Twelve-Grade School		
A. Teachers' Salaries		
1 Principal @ \$2,000	\$ 2,000.00	
1 Agricultural Teacher, cost to county	800.00	
1 Home Economics Teacher, cost to county	800.00	
1 Commercial Teacher @	900.00	
7 H. S. Classroom Teachers @ \$810	5,670.00	
6 Elementary Teachers @ \$720	4,320.00	
Total Teachers' Salaries		\$14,490.00
B. Incidentals @ \$114.88	1,952.96	
C. Transporting 450 pupils @ \$12 each	5,400.00	
Total expense		\$21,842.96
7. Rosenwald Colored School		
A. Present Elementary School Costs	\$4,030.69	
B. H. S. Tuition at Frankfort	755.00	
Total expense		\$ 4,785.69
Grand Total Expense for County		\$77,492.54

The foregoing table shows that for a total estimated annual expenditure of \$105,136.78 the Franklin County Board of Education could immediately put into operation the ultimate desirable program recommended in this report and could provide and pay for all of the modern school buildings recommended in the report in a period of twenty years. This table contemplates the immediate construction of \$310,000 worth of school buildings which, of course, it would not be

TABLE XXXIV

Comparison of Estimated Current Costs of Proposed Program with Those of Present Schools Within the Attendance Areas of Proposed Centers

School Center	Cost of Present School	Estimated Cost of Proposed Schools	Amount of Increase or Decrease
Bald Knob	\$12,775.80	\$14,283.88	+\$1,508.08
Peaks Mill	10,903.18	9,757.57	-1,145.61
Bridgeport	11,059.37	14,043.88	+2,984.51
Thornhill	4,383.46	6,389.28	+2,005.82
Forks of Elkhorn	7,738.52	6,389.28	-1,349.24
Franklin Central	23,119.54	21,842.96	-1,276.58
Rosenwald Colored	4,030.69	4,030.69	-----
Colored H. S. Tuition	755.00	755.00	-----
Totals	\$74,765.56	\$77,492.54	+\$2,726.98

TABLE XXXV

Total Estimated Expenditures of Franklin County Schools Necessary to Carry Out Complete Program

A. General Control	\$ 2,844.24
B. Other Current Expenses	77,492.54
C. Estimated Debt Service on \$310,000 @ 5 per cent interest for 20 years	24,800.00
Total Estimated Expenditures	\$105,136.78

wise for the board of education to undertake in any one year. If all of the buildings were constructed immediately and the Franklin County Board of Education were to borrow \$310,000 to construct these buildings, it would require an annual debt service of \$24,800 to retire this amount and to make interest payments over a period of twenty years. The total estimated expenditures, including debt service on the buildings, \$105,136.78, exceeds the 1934-35 cost of operating the Franklin County schools \$79,310.80, by \$25,825.98. The tax levy in 1934-35 was 50 cents per \$100 assessed valuation. The present assessed valuation of property, subject to school taxation in Franklin County, is \$6,800,000. To put this entire program into effect immediately would, therefore, require an additional 38 cents tax levy over the 50 cents levied in 1934, making a total levy of 88 cents; however, due to the construction of numerous buildings in connection with the distilleries of the county and the increased evaluation of property, the total assessment of property subject to taxation for school purposes should rapidly increase within the next few years, and within a period of ten years the Franklin County Board of Education should have constructed and should have in operation the ultimate desirable program recommended in this report.

Recommended First Step in Putting the Program into Operation

As the first step toward carrying out the proposed program, it is recommended that the Franklin County Board of Education complete the Bridgeport project, which is now under construction, and extend the plans for this project so as to provide elementary and junior high school service for all of the school children within this proposed at-

tendance area. It is estimated that this building when completed to carry out the above program will cost approximately \$60,000. It is further recommended that the Franklin County Board of Education take steps at the end of the present school year to provide senior high school service for all of the school children of the county, either by contract with the Frankfort independent board of education or by the construction of a centralized high school on a site to be selected in or near Frankfort. If the latter policy is followed, it is recommended that the proposed Franklin County Senior High School building be constructed in accordance with the recommendations made in Chapter IV, and that this building provide facilities for the elementary school children that logically belong at this center, the junior high school children from Thornhill and Forks of Elkhorn and all of the senior high school children of Franklin County. The estimated total cost of such a building, as shown in Chapter IV, amounts to \$100,000. It has been shown in Table XXXIV that the estimated current cost of the proposed school system will amount to only \$2,726.98 more than the cost of the present schools; therefore, if the Franklin County Board of Education were to undertake the construction of the Bridgeport Junior High School, and the Franklin County Elementary and High School building to be located in or near Frankfort, the expenditure for the Franklin County Board of Education for the first year after these buildings were constructed would approximate the following:

TABLE XXXVI

Estimated Expenditures of Franklin County Schools if Bridgeport and Franklin Central Projects Only are Constructed

A. General Control	\$ 2,844.24
B. Other Current Expenses	77,492.54
C. Estimated Debt Service on \$160,000 @ 5 per cent interest for 20 years	12,800.00
Total Estimated Expenditures	\$93,136.78

This total estimated expenditure, \$93,136.78, represents an increase of \$13,826.18 over the expenditures for 1934-35, which were \$79,310.60. Based on the present assessed valuation, \$6,800,000, it is readily apparent that this total amount may be financed by an increase of 20 cents in the tax levy over the 50 cents levy made in 1934-35, or a total levy of 70 cents. The budget on file for 1936-37 shows that a levy of 65 cents has been made for the ensuing year, consequently, it is our opinion that an increase of only five cents would have to be made in the tax levy to carry out the first step in the proposed program by the construction of school buildings at Bridgeport and in or near Frankfort, provided that the construction of these buildings is followed by the program of reorganization set out in this report.

Wherever it is recommended in this report that a school building be abandoned for school purposes it is proposed that the building and site be sold immediately after the school is abandoned. The proceeds from the sale of school buildings and sites should then be applied to the purchase of additional sites and the construction of new school buildings proposed in this report. No allowance was made in the

cost estimates of this chapter for proceeds from sale of abandoned buildings and sites but these proceeds should be sufficient to purchase any needed sites and to make a small payment on the new school buildings.

If present trends are carried out and the assessed valuation of Franklin County increases with the construction of new distilleries and the return of better conditions, it should be possible for the Franklin County Board of Education to construct all of the buildings recommended in connection with the ultimate desirable program for the county within a period of ten years within a maximum tax of 75 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary of Status

1. There are thirty-two white elementary schools, four white high schools, and one colored elementary school in the Franklin County School District. There are no colored high schools but the county board of education contracts with the Frankfort Independent School District for high school work for its colored children.
2. The Franklin County School District has a white census of 2,358 and 2,180 children, or 92 per cent of this number, are actually enrolled in school. The total school census is 91 and the colored school enrollment is ninety-five. In the Frankfort Independent School District the school census is 1,673 and 86 per cent of these children, or 1,446 are actually enrolled in school. The colored school census of Frankfort is 300 and 76 per cent, or 228 of the colored census, are actually enrolled in school.
3. Two hundred and eighty (280), or 13 per cent of the total enrollment of 2,180 white school children in Franklin County, are enrolled in high school. In the Frankfort Independent School District 323 out of a total enrollment of 1,446, or 22 per cent, are enrolled in high school; 38 per cent, or 88 out of a total enrollment of 228 colored school children in the Frankfort Independent School District, are enrolled in high school.
4. Approximately 30 per cent of the white elementary school children in the Franklin County School District are enrolled in one-teacher schools; 19 per cent are enrolled in two-teacher schools; 4 per cent in three-teacher schools; 19 per cent in five-teacher schools; 9 per cent in six-teacher schools; and 13 per cent in seven-teacher schools.
The majority of the white elementary schools in the county show a decrease in enrollment; however, the four-teacher elementary schools located at high school centers show a substantial increase in enrollment since 1926.
5. The average number of pupils per teacher in the Franklin County schools is 23, and the average number per teacher in the colored elementary school is 32. The average number of pupils per teacher in the Frankfort white elementary schools is 35, and the number of pupils per teacher in the colored elementary school is $28\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Twenty (20) busses provide transportation for an average of 1,404 county school pupils daily. The cost per pupil per

day varies from four cents to eleven cents, with an average cost of seven cents per pupil per day. The total number of miles for which transportation is furnished is 726 miles per day.

7. All of the school buildings in the Franklin County School District are of frame construction and none is considered satisfactory in any respect. Twenty-four (24) of the 31 school buildings in Franklin County were constructed more than twenty years ago.
8. Of the 1900 elementary pupils in the Franklin County School District, 51 per cent are making normal progress in their studies; 42 per cent are making slow progress and 7 per cent are making rapid progress. Sixty-one (61) per cent of the white elementary pupils attend school for seven months, while the remainder enjoy a nine-months' school term.
9. Six (6) of the 61 white elementary teachers and all of the white high school teachers in the county district are college graduates; 19 of the 32 white elementary teachers of the Frankfort district are college graduates. Every colored teacher, both elementary and high school in both the county and independent school districts, is a college graduate.
10. All of the Franklin County high schools are three-teacher organizations, in which only a straight academic course is offered. The white and colored high schools in the Frankfort Independent District have a somewhat enriched program of studies.
11. The average cost per pupil enrolled in the white schools of Franklin County is \$36.39 and the average cost per colored child is \$40.54.
The average instructional cost per white elementary pupil based on enrollment is \$18.28 and the instructional cost per white high school pupil is \$43.72 in the Franklin County School District.

B. Summary of Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the ultimate desirable school organization in Franklin County shall consist of
 - a) One senior high school for Franklin County to be maintained by contract with the Frankfort Board of Education, or if this is impractical, a separate central high school to be maintained by the Franklin County Board of Education, same to be located on a school site to be selected in or near Frankfort.
 - b) A nine-grade school organization to be maintained at or near Frankfort.
 - c) A six-grade school organization to be maintained at Thornhill.

- d) A six-grade school organization to be maintained at Forks of Elkhorn.
- e) A nine-grade school organization to be maintained at Bridgeport.
- f) A nine-grade school organization to be maintained at Bald Knob.
- g) A nine-grade school organization to be maintained at Peaks Mill.

This proposed reorganization would provide a school program in which no elementary school teacher would be required to teach more than one grade and a high school program which would provide for an enriched high school program consisting of vocational agriculture, industrial work, commercial work and home economics, in addition to the regular academic work.

- 2. It is recommended that nine months' school service be provided for both the elementary and high school grades in Franklin County. The cost of the proposed program is based on a monthly salary for nine months of \$80 per elementary school teacher and \$90 per high school teacher.
- 3. The proposed school building program for the county calls for the ultimate abandonment of all of the present school buildings and the construction of permanent school buildings at each of the recommended school centers. The approximate cost of these buildings follows:

Bald Knob 9-grade school.....	\$ 60,000
Peaks Mill 9-grade school.....	40,000
Bridgeport 9-grade school.....	60,000
Frankfort 12-grade school.....	100,000
Thornhill 6-grade school.....	25,000
Forks of Elkhorn 6-grade school..	25,000

These buildings are to be constructed just as soon as the financial condition of the county will permit.

- 4. The estimated total cost of operating the proposed school program in Franklin County is \$105,136.78. The cost of the present program is \$79,310.80. These cost figures include debt service sufficient to pay for all of the needed school buildings within a twenty-year period.

It is believed that the assessable wealth of Franklin County will increase rapidly within the immediate future due to the growth of the whisky industry, and it is recommended that the complete program of reorganization be made effective just as rapidly as financial conditions of the county will permit the construction of the necessary school buildings with a levy of 75 cents per \$100 of assessable wealth.

- 5. It is recommended as the first step toward carrying out the program that the county board of education complete the

Bridgeport project to provide elementary and junior high school service for all the children within this proposed area. It is further recommended that the Franklin County Board of Education take steps, at the end of the present school year (1936-37), to provide senior high school service for all the high school children of the county, either by contract with the Frankfort Independent Board of Education, or by the construction of a centralized high school on a site to be selected in or near Frankfort.

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