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Improvement of Todd County Schools in Action

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Western Kentucky University

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IMPROVEMENT OF TODD COUNTY SCHOOLS IN ACTION

BY

VIRGINIA LATHAM HIGHTOWER

A THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MATER OF ARTS

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

JULY, 1953

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Best R. Smith
Lee Francis Jones

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Problem

The object of this survey has been to give an honest, fair and unbiased statement based on the actual conditions in the schools of Todd County, Kentucky. This survey shows the improvements that have been made in the system from July 1, 1934 to the present time. This does not include the Independent District of Trenton, Todd County, Kentucky, which is in the southwest section of the county.

B. Scope of Study (Todd County)

The writer wishes to furnish information on the Todd County School System since 1934 to show what can be done in a small county of average wealth. The improvements have been many with others in the making.

The study will include attendance, transportation, teacher training, experience and salaries. It shows the improvements that have been made with the building program as well as the improved curricula.

Many factors which enter into the situation have made the improvements difficult to realize. The geographic, economic, and social conditions must be taken into consideration before one can appreciate the changes in the County Schools which have meant so much.

C. Source of Data

The sources of material gathered for this study include:

1. School records on file in the offices of the county superintendent and attendance officer.
2. County agents office.
3. State bulletins.

4. State Highway Department.

5. Professional textbooks and periodicals.

D. Technique of Treatment

The writer examined many theses during the months of 1952-1953. She found that no other county had attacked the problem as she had planned. Many visits were made to the county superintendent's and attendance officer's offices and access was had to any and all records which were compiled there.

The office files of county agent Stuart Brabant were open at all times for her survey.

During the weeks of residence the writer did much research in periodicals and professional books. Much of the information was based upon opinions of other writers.

E. Reliability of the Study

The claim for reliability of this study is based upon the fact that the writer got her information at first hand through being a native of Todd County, a teacher in the system for twenty-two years and wife of the county superintendent who held office during the period of the survey.

The writer has watched the school system grow with pride from the state of condition of the schools in 1934 to the present state which now exists.

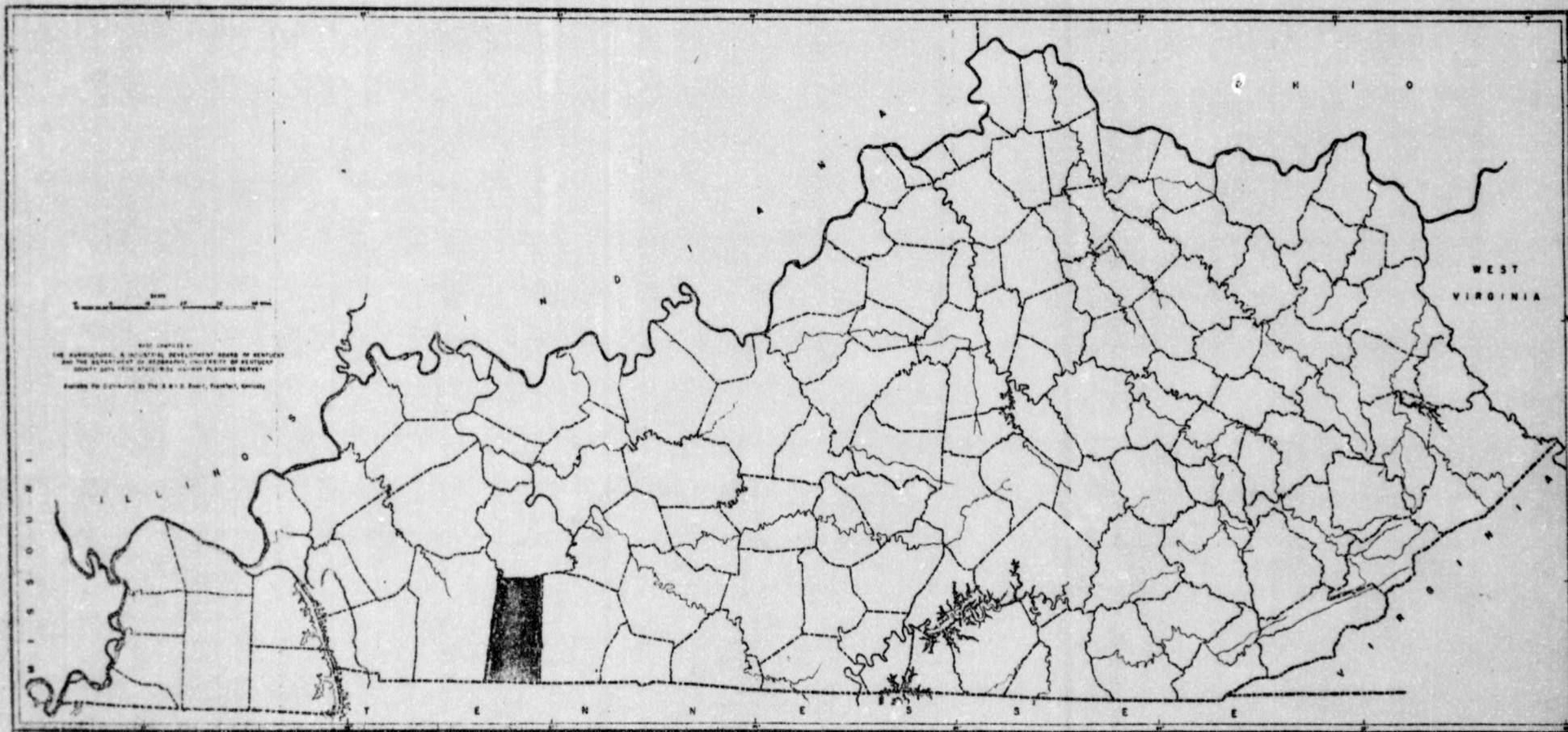
This cannot be called a scientific study of a problem, but is descriptive of the improvements made in the Todd County School program during the past twenty years.

F. Brief Review of Similar Studies

1. A study of the Public School System of Todd County, 1931-1933 by Edwin Hadden.

2. A Program of Improvement for Union County Kentucky Schools
by Thomas V. Fortenbery.
3. Reorganization of Spencer County, Kentucky School System
by C. L. Francis.
4. An Improvement Plan for Union County Kentucky Schools by
Marion Gunn.
5. Reorganization of Meade County's Schools by Raymond C. Gibson.
6. A study of the Public School System of Nelson County by
Earl B. Huber.
7. Reorganization of Russell County's Schools by Luther M. Wilson.
8. School System for Hart County by J. M. Dodson.
9. A Survey of the Bullitt County School System by J. O. Ward.
10. A Proposed Reorganization of the School System for Barren
County, Kentucky by Nathaniel Wilson Burks.

LOCATION MAP - TODD COUNTY, IN RELATION TO KENTUCKY



BRIEF HISTORY OF TODD COUNTY

In 1819 Logan and Christian Counties were called upon to contribute to the erection of Todd County. It was named from Col. John Todd, one of the early settlers. The county thus organized and named, contains about 330 square miles, is situated in the southern part of the state, on the Tennessee line. It is bounded on the north by Mahlenburg County, east by Logan County, south by Montgomery in Tennessee, and west by Christian County. The county lies partly in the Green River valley and partly in that of the Cumberland River. The dividing line between these valleys passes in a northwesterly direction through Todd County several miles above Elkton, the county seat town. The Green River portion of the county is broken and underlaid by freestone and lies within the mineral belts, while the lower part belongs to the cavernous limestone formation, and possesses those rich agricultural characteristics which have made the Green River Country famous as a great wheat producing area of the state. The Russellville and Hopkinsville road, passing northwesterly through Elkton forms the dividing line between these two sections.

The streams in the southern part of Todd County empty into the Red River which joins the Cumberland in Tennessee just west of where the projected line of Todd's western boundary would intersect it. The drainage of the northern portion of the county is into the Green River through Pond River, Wolff Lick, and Clifty Creeks. The course of Clifty Creek in Todd County is noted for the freestone cliffs which rise in almost magnificent grandeur at its margin.

The lowlands of Todd are not entirely devoid of natural objects of peculiar interest. Of these, Pilot Rock is perhaps the most striking.

This is a vast mass of rock some 200 feet high, resting on elevated ground and entirely isolated. Its summit is a level area of about half an acre in extent, covered with a small growth of timber and wild shrubbery, and is a pleasant resort for picnic parties. It stands north of Fairview on the line between Christian and Todd Counties. Hopkinsville, which is twelve miles away, can be seen from its summit.

No geological survey has been made of Todd County, and the state work is of such a general nature as to forbid the gathering of anything approaching the geographical features of this county.

The southern half of Todd County was originally included in the "barrens," so called, not because the soil lacked fertility, but because of the former absence of timber and the numerous "sinks" to be found. The soil is of notably high quality. The soil of the northern portion of the county rests upon the Clifty sandstone and is of less desirable quality. This soil is difficult to build up. Todd is pre-eminently an agricultural county and is likely to remain so for all time to come.

There is abundance evidences of the presence of Indians and Mound-Builders in Todd County. The rock formation exposed in this county furnished an abundance of the materials from which the Indians fashioned their implements, and places are pointed out in Todd County where the debris would seem to indicate that the savages at some time had engaged in the manufacture of arrowheads on a large scale here.

The history of public education in Todd County is but a minimized repetition of that of the state. The common school was looked upon as an educational poor-house, and believed that to patronize them was to affix the stigma of a pauper to their children. The aristocracy, largely of the slaveholding class, disliked its tendency to bring all upon an educational

level, and feared its influence upon the "domestic institution." Up to 1856 the cause made little progress in the county.

One of Todd County's earliest settlers was Sam Davis, who came from Georgia to settle at what is now Fairview, Kentucky. Here, in a log cabin still standing, his son Jefferson was born June 3, 1808. In February 1861, he was chosen President of "The Confederate States of America."

Todd County is proud to claim the late James C. McReynolds as her son, a former member of the Supreme Court.¹

¹ Counties of Todd and Christian, Kentucky Historical and Biographical 1884. F. A. Battery Publishing Company, Chicago and Louisville.

TABLE I
POPULATION OF TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

YEAR	POPULATION
1930	13,520
1940	14,234
1950	12,890

There was a decrease of 9.4 per cent from 1940 to 1950.

1. Area of Todd County 367 square miles or 234,880 acres of territory.
2. Number of farms in 1920—1622.²

² Kentucky Government Directory-1952, Published by Kentucky Utilities Company.

CHAPTER II

THE NATURE OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

At the beginning of the school year 1934-35 there were three combined white elementary and high schools (Kirkmansville, Allensville and Sharon Grove) and forty-five rural one-teacher schools in Todd County School District. There were three Independent Districts namely; Trenton, Guthrie, and Elkton, each having their individual school boards, superintendent and teaching staff. The county schools had as their administrative staff, a superintendent and attendance officer who did the administrative as well as the supervisory part of the program. There were seven high school teachers and sixty-six white and colored elementary teachers making a total of seventy-three teachers for the Todd County Schools. (white and colored.)

In 1934 the length of the school term varied from seven to nine months. All rural schools had seven-month terms while the elementary school located with the high schools all had seven-month terms. At this time there were no consolidated schools and therefore no transportation was provided or needed.

In 1934 the county of Todd consisted of four school districts, namely: (1) Elkton Independent District, (2) Guthrie Independent District, (3) Trenton Independent District and (4) Todd County School District. Each of the above mentioned districts had its own school board of five members; superintendent, operated their own schools and hired their own teachers at the expense of the said district.

The county system, exclusive of Trenton, Guthrie and Elkton, had three small white high schools; Kirkmansville, Sharon Grove, and Allensville.

There were thirty-six one-room white rural schools and nine one-room colored schools making a total of forty-five one-room schools. There was a colored high school located in the Elkton Independent District and operated by the Todd County Board of Education with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils and two teachers.

The enrollment in the Todd County Schools during the school year 1934-35 was 1,818 elementary children and 90 high school children making a total of 1,908 white and colored, elementary and high school enrolled in the schools of Todd County.

The one-room white schools were located at the following places:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Narrows | 19. Mt. Vernon |
| 2. Higgins | 20. Burrus |
| 3. Mann's Chapel | 21. Rust |
| 4. Taylor's Chapel | 22. Britmart |
| 5. *Zion | 23. Herman |
| 6. Jessup | 24. Rabbit Ridge |
| 7. Ridgetop | 25. Hurt's |
| 8. Kenner | 26. Bell's |
| 9. Daysville | 27. Claymou |
| 10. Gorrell | 28. Watson |
| 11. Collier's Spring | 29. Pea Ridge |
| 12. Hickory Ridge | 30. Penicktown |
| 13. Shelton | 31. Asher |
| 14. New Harmony | 32. Hadensville |
| 15. Mt. Sharon | 33. Fultcher |
| 16. Woodland | 34. Mineral Spring |
| 17. Flat Rock | 35. Jason |
| 18. Miller Valley | 36. Mt. Tabor |

Colored one-room rural schools in 1934:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Little Union | 6. Pisgah |
| 2. Fenicktown | 7. Zion |
| 3. Bell's Chapel | 8. Lester's Chapel |
| 4. Anderson | 9. Cherry's Chapel |
| 5. Hadensville | |

Two and three-teacher schools in 1934:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Clifty | (white) |
| Allegree | (white) |
| Trenton | (colored) |
| Allensville | (colored) |
| Guthrie | (colored) |

At the beginning of the 1939-40 school year there were 1,824 white and colored elementary children and 363 white and colored high school children, making a total of 2,187 enrolled in the Todd County School District.

There were 55 elementary teachers and 13 high school teachers making a total of 68 teachers in the county schools in September, 1939.

During this period the Elkton Independent District merged with the Todd County School District which became effective as of July 1, 1938. At this time Todd County was operating two white high schools, Clifty and Elkton and a colored high school at Elkton.

Of the thirty-six one-room rural schools in 1934 sixteen of these had been consolidated with other schools in the county in 1939. There were twenty such schools left to be operated, namely:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Asher | 4. Britmart |
| 2. Burrus | 5. Kenner |
| 3. Watson | 6. Taylor's Chapel |

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 7. Rust | 14. Fultcher |
| 8. Flat Rock | 15. Bell's Chapel |
| 9. Woodland | 16. Mann's Chapel |
| 10. Tabor | 17. Zion |
| 11. Mineral Spring | 18. Hickory Ridge |
| 12. Herman | 19. Pea Ridge |
| 13. Pea Ridge | 20. Miller Valley |

One-room rural colored schools being operated in 1939:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Little Union | 6. Pisgah |
| 2. Fenicktown | 7. Zion |
| 3. Bell's Chapel | 8. Lester's Chapel |
| 4. Anderson Switch | 9. Penchem |
| 5. Hadonsville | |

Two and three-teacher elementary white and colored being operated in 1939:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Allegre (white) | |
| 2. Kirkmansville (white) | |
| 3. Allensville (white) | |
| 4. Sharon Grove (white) | |
| 5. Allensville (colored) | |

A backward step in the educational progress in the Todd County Schools was taken in 1940 when, upon the recommendation of the then Superintendent of Public Instruction and contrary to the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Todd County Schools, the Trenton Independent District was allowed under a law passed by the State Legislature to annex approximately some seven or eight thousand acres or about twelve square miles of some of the best land in Todd County to their Independent District. This annexed territory has about three-fourth miles of railroad running through it.

This was done for the purpose of getting more census pupils, and to increase the number of high school pupils in order to keep their Independent District.

In 1944 there were 1,437 white and colored elementary children and 354 white and colored high school children, making a total of 1,791 children in the schools of the Todd County School District.

During this period there were 45 elementary and 15 high school white and colored teachers making a total of 60 teachers being hired in the Todd County District.

There were three high schools in the County District at this time, Elkton and Clifty, white; and Elkton, colored.

The one-room rural white and colored still being operated in 1944 were:

(White)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Britmart | 6. Pea Ridge |
| 2. Flat Rock | 7. Tabor |
| 3. Hickory Ridge | 8. Taylor's Chapel |
| 4. Miller Valley | 9. Woodland |
| 5. Mineral Springs | |

(Colored)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bell's Chapel | 4. Penicktown |
| 2. Little Union | 5. Zion |
| 3. Penchem | |

Two and three-teacher white and colored schools still being operated are:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Allegre | 4. Sharon Grove |
| 2. Allensville | 5. Allensville (colored) |
| 3. Kirkmansville | |

In 1949 there were 1,718 elementary white and colored children and 487 high school white and colored children making a total of 2,205 children enrolled in the Todd County School System.

The increased enrollment at this time over the previous period was due in part to the merging of the Guthrie Independent District with the Todd County School District as of July 1, 1946.

There were 51 elementary white and colored teachers and 23 high school white and colored teachers, making a total of 74 teachers in the county district.

In 1949 there were being operated four high schools in the county district; Guthrie, Elkton, Clifty, and Elkton colored.

One-room rural schools being operated in 1949 were:

(White)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Britmart | 5. Pea Ridge |
| 2. Flat Rock | 6. Tabor |
| 3. Hickory Ridge | 7. Taylor's Chapel |
| 4. Mineral Springs | |

(Colored)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Anderson Switch | 2. Little Union |
|--------------------|-----------------|

Two and three-teacher schools now being operated are:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Allensville | (white) | Grades 1-6 |
| 2. Allegre | (white) | Grades 1-8 |
| 3. Sharon Grove | (white) | Grades 1-8 |
| 4. Kirkmansville | (white) | Grades 1-8 |
| 5. Allensville | (colored) | Grades 1-8 |
| 6. Guthrie | (colored) | Grades 1-8 |

In 1952 there were 1,771 elementary white and colored children and 395 high school white and colored children making a total of 2,166 children enrolled in the Todd County Schools as of October 1, 1952.

There are 48 elementary white and colored teachers and 29 high school white and colored teachers, making a total of 77 teachers for the Todd County Schools for the school year of 1952-53.

During the present year four high schools are still being operated in the county, namely:

1. Elkton (white)
2. Clifty (white)
3. Guthrie (white)
4. Elkton (colored)

There are only four one-teacher rural schools now in operation. Kirkmansville and Taylor's Chapel, white; and Little Union and Anderson Switch, colored.

Allegre, Sharon Grove and Allensville have modern schools with four teachers each. Allensville and Guthrie (colored) have two-teacher schools which have been recently constructed.³

³ Taken from the original files in the Todd County Superintendent's office at Elkton, Kentucky.

CHAPTER III

TRAINING, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY OF TEACHERS

In setting up a salary schedule for teachers one must keep in mind some of the essential features that go to make up a salary schedule. The following should be considered:

1. A high enough salary to enable the system to secure well-trained and well-educated teachers for the service.
2. Provision whereby experienced teachers from elsewhere may be taken into the system, and started in some point in the scale above that of beginning teachers.
3. Further salary increases beyond the common maximum to progressive and capable teachers, the basis for such payments being so arranged to stimulate industry, encourage individual improvement, and reward exceptional merit.
4. Such an arrangement of salaries as will permit of the assignment of every teacher to that position or kind of work which he or she can do best, without first considering the salary of the position to which the teacher is to be assigned.
5. Special salaries may, however, be attached to positions calling for special capacity, such as demonstration teachers, or teachers of unruly or incorrigible pupils, to which specially capable teachers may be assigned.

The superintendent being the executive officer of the Board of Education, will recommend any or all teachers. The superintendent will advise with the principals and supervisors concerning the election or promotion of any teacher. He will do his best to hire or promote the best prepared and the most professional teacher available. Single women will have no preference

over married women when they are equally qualified. All teachers within the system will be required to keep themselves professionally alive and render community services whenever possible.

In selecting teachers:

1. The superintendent should nominate all teachers, principals, supervisors, assistant superintendents in writing, to the Board of Education for election or for promotion.
2. The Board of Education may either confirm or disapprove his nominations, but should have no power of substituting other names of its own choice.
3. In case any nomination is disapproved, the superintendent should then nominate a new person for the position.
4. The board should be permitted to elect, without such nomination, only in case the superintendent refuses to make a nomination.¹

The teachers in Todd County beginning as of July 1, 1934 had an average of sixty-three semester hours of college work. This included high and elementary, white and colored teachers of the Todd County School System. The average years of experience for which the teachers were paid were four years. The average salary for the same school year was found to be \$503.00. This amount was found by dividing the total amount paid all teachers by the number of teachers employed for the said school year.

The beginning of the school term 1939-40 found the Todd County teachers had attended school and now the average number of college hours per teacher

¹
Cubberly, Ellwood P., Public School Administration, (The Riverside Press 1922), p. 206.

was ninety-five semester hours of college training. Average years of experience for the same year was four plus. The increase of the salary was slight, but an increase was an increase. The average salary for the term 1939-40 was \$683.00. That was an increase of \$180.00 per year or \$20.00 per school month.

In 1944-45, the war took many of our qualified teachers into its services. Then teachers with less qualifications were called in to help the schools. There was a slight decline in the average number of semester hours of college training. The average for this period was barely eighty-four college hours per teacher. The average salary for a nine months period was an increase of \$104.00, making an average salary of \$1,087.00. The teachers were paid for four plus years of experience.

The Todd County Schools were not beginning to climb upward again. The teachers were getting back to their old jobs and had increased the average number of college hours of training to 104 per teacher. The salary was now an average of \$1,695.00.

Todd County didn't seem to have much trouble in acquiring well qualified teachers, because now the system was beginning to look much like a progressive one. The present teachers were going back to school, at night, on Saturdays and summer school until the average number of college hours for all teachers in Todd County Schools is 120 or almost a college degree. The average salary for the present year 1952-53 is \$2,073.00.

The teachers have been paid an additional sum for current training which has been a big factor in the promotion of earning more semester hours of college work.

The Todd County teachers have been patient and long-suffering. It has been difficult to keep the wolf from the door. However, their eyes are on

a goal leading them to a brighter future.²

Summary:

The training and salary of the Todd County teachers have been on the upward trend. Only once during the past eighteen years was there a slight dip in the training, that was due to the fact that sub-standard teachers were hired during the forties when qualified teachers were called into the armed forces.

During the past eighteen years the trend has been to increase the salary schedule so as to pay more per college hour and an added \$1.00 per semester hour of college training earned during the summer.

TABLE II
SALARY SCHEDULE FROM 1939-1940 to 1952-1953

Year	Basal Salary	Extra Service	Per Semester Hour	Experience per Year up to 5 Years
1939-40	\$55.00	-----	.15	\$1.00
1944-45	\$89.00	\$10.00	.20	\$2.00
1949-50	\$85.00	\$20.00	.60	\$2.00
1952-53	\$95.00	Based on Services	.80 Current Training \$1.00 per Semester Hour	\$5.00

²

Records of the Todd County Board of Education.

TABLE III
 TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1939-40
 (White Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	64		
2	128		
3	64		\$74.00
4	97		83.00
5	64		72.00
6	64		77.00
7	82		70.00
8	65		70.00
9	68		68.00
10	128		67.00
11	72		70.00
12	64		88.00
13	128		72.00
14	81		70.00
15	65		75.00
16	87		72.00
17	81		70.00
18	70		68.00
19	82		68.00
20	86		70.00
21	77		72.00
22	70		69.00
23	65		72.00
24	128		71.00
25	93		70.00
26	95		79.00
27	64		74.00
28	79		74.00
29	65		70.00
30	87		72.00
31	70		70.00
32	70		73.00
33	80		71.00
34	74		71.00
35	128		72.00
36	71		71.00
37	74		79.00
38	64		71.00
39	64		71.00
40	81		70.00
41	64		70.00
42	62		72.00
			70.00
			70.00

TABLE IV
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1939-40
(White High School)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
(Prin.) 1	128	5	\$199.20
(Prin.) 2	128	5	127.20
3	128	5	98.20
(Agri.) 4	128	5	98.20
5	128	1	123.20
6	128	2	97.20
7	128	1	93.20
8	128	5	93.20
9	128	1	97.20
10	128	2	88.20
11	128	5	98.20

TABLE V
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1939-40
(Colored Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	78	2	\$ 71.00
2	128	5	79.00
3	115	5	77.00
4	128	4	78.00
5	78	5	72.00
6	128	5	79.99
7	128	5	79.00
8	102	1	71.00
9	89	5	73.00
10	128	5	79.00
11	81	4	71.00
12	128	5	79.00
13	107	5	76.00
14	128	5	79.00
(Colored High School)			
(Prin.) 1	128	5	95.00
2	128	5	79.00

TABLE VI
 TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1944-45
 (White Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	65	U	\$120.00
2	80	U	154.00
3	65	U	125.00
4	82	U	130.00
5	128	U	131.00
6	Permit	U	97.00
7	Permit	U	108.00
8	64	U	115.00
9	Permit	U	91.00
10	78	U	129.00
11	78	U	119.00
12	100	U	134.00
13	80	U	119.00
14	95	U	123.00
15	Permit	U	93.00
16	100	U	134.00
17	70	U	127.00
18	64	U	130.00
19	85	U	131.00
20	80	U	129.00
21	100	U	128.00
22	74	U	128.00
23	Permit	U	89.00
24	Permit	U	107.00
25	Permit	U	97.00
26	128	U	199.00
27	64	U	125.00
28	70	U	127.00
29	Permit	U	109.00
30	Permit	U	118.00
31	70	U	127.00
32	80	U	129.00
33	72	U	127.00
34	64	U	125.00
35	Permit	U	89.00

TABLE VII
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1944-45
(White High School)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
(Prin.) 1			
2	128	5	\$267.00
3	128	0	141.00
4	128	5	151.00
5	128	5	151.00
6	128	1	143.00
7	128	2	145.00
8	140	3	147.00
9	128	0	144.00
10	128	2	145.00
11	128	5	224.00
12	128	5	199.00
			151.00

TABLE VIII
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1944-45
(Colored Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	78	5	\$118.00
2	128	5	131.00
3	80	4	117.00
4	70	3	113.00
5	Permit	0	93.00
6	110	5	127.00
7	128	5	141.00
8	128	5	141.00
9	128	5	131.00
10	96	5	133.00
(Colored High School)			
(Prin.) 1	128	5	149.00
2	128	5	131.00
3	128	5	131.00

TABLE IX
 TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1949-50
 (White Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	72	5	\$158.20
2	85	5	158.00
3	68	5	165.80
4	80	5	163.00
5	69	5	156.40
6	66	5	154.00
7	128	5	191.80
8	136	5	196.60
9	79	5	162.40
10	11	5	121.60
11	29	5	142.40
12	65	5	154.00
13	78	5	161.80
14	160	5	211.00
15	79	5	162.40
16	79	5	182.40
17	114	5	175.40
18	65	5	154.00
19	87	5	165.20
20	128	5	191.80
21	96	5	172.60
22	69	5	156.40
23	84	5	165.40
24	12	5	114.20
25	128	5	191.90
26	97	5	173.20
27	114	5	183.40
28	120	5	187.00
29	95	5	172.00
30	128	5	191.80
31	97	5	171.20
32	128	5	153.40
33	97	5	153.40
34	64	5	122.80
35	64	5	157.00
36	13	5	173.80
37	70	5	191.80
38	12	5	122.20
39	82	5	164.20
40	72	5	178.20
41	70	5	157.00
42	128	5	191.80

TABLE X
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1949-50
(White High School)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
Teacher 1	128	0	\$181.80
Agri. 2	160	5	275.00
Teacher 3	147	5	203.20
Prin. 4	128	5	300.00
Teacher 5	136	5	197.60
Teacher 6	128	5	192.80
Teacher 7	140	5	200.00
Prin. 8	160	5	325.00
Coach 9	160	5	300.00
Coach 10	128	5	300.00
Teacher 11	105	5	178.00
Teacher 12	160	5	211.00
Prin. 13	128	5	300.00
Teacher 14	128	5	201.80
Asst. Prin. 15	134	5	195.40
Prin. 16	124	1	231.40
Teacher 17	135	2	190.00
Teacher 18	128	5	191.80
Teacher 19	128	1	181.80

TABLE XI
TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1949-50
(Colored Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
Teacher 1	78	5	\$141.80
Teacher 2	128	5	171.80
Teacher 3	128	5	171.80
Teacher 4	93	5	150.80
Teacher 5	128	5	171.80
Teacher 6	128	5	171.80
Teacher 7	117	5	165.20
Teacher 8	131	5	173.60
Teacher 9	132	5	174.20
(Colored High School)			
Home Eco. 1	128	5	192.80
Prin. 2	128	5	225.00
Teacher 3	150	5	185.00
Teacher 4	128	5	171.80

TABLE XII
 TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1952-53
 (White Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	103	5	\$202.40
2	101	5	215.80
3	86	5	188.80
4	80	5	184.00
5	111	5	250.00
6	84	5	196.20
7	93	5	204.40
8	138	5	238.40
9	111	5	218.80
10	99	5	199.20
11	168	5	254.40
12	102	5	201.60
13	89	5	206.20
14	114	5	216.20
15	85	5	188.00
16	145	5	245.00
17	75	5	180.00
18	82	5	185.60
19	93	5	194.40
20	95	5	196.00
21	82	5	177.60
22	128	5	222.40
23	127	5	230.60
24	144	5	243.20
25	128	5	222.40
26	131	5	236.80
27	116	5	220.80
28	64	4	166.20
29	75	5	180.00
30	128	5	222.40
31	91	5	192.80
32	101	5	200.80
33	73	5	190.40
34	82	5	185.60
35	128	5	222.40
36	45	5	168.00
37	125	5	230.00
38	128	5	232.40

TABLE XIII
 TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1952-53
 (White High School)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
Teacher 1	128	5	\$222.40
Teacher 2	134	3	217.20
Agri. 3	159	5	325.00
Teacher 4	168	5	266.40
Teacher 5	168	4	255.40
Home Eco. 6	128	4	250.00
Coach 7	128	0	275.00
Teacher 8	128	5	232.00
Teacher 9	128	5	222.40
Teacher 10	160	5	248.00
Teacher 11	128	5	245.00
Prin. - Coach 12	128	3	374.80
Teacher 13	143	3	250.00
Teacher 14	118	5	226.40
Teacher 15	128	1	202.40
Teacher 16	168	5	254.40
Coach 17	128	1	300.00
Prin. 18	168	5	364.40
Prin. 19	168	3	299.40
Teacher 20	128	2	207.40
Teacher 21	128	5	222.40
Teacher 22	128	3	212.40
Teacher 23	128	5	231.40
Agri. 24	134	1	275.00
Teacher 25	128	2	207.40

TABLE XIV
 TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS AND SALARIES FOR 1952-53
 (Colored Elementary)

Teacher	College Hours	Experience	Salary
1	78	5	\$182.40
2	128	5	222.40
3	117	5	223.60
4	128	5	222.40
5	128	5	222.40
6	128	5	228.40
7	131	5	224.80
8	96	5	201.80
9	128	5	227.40
(Colored High School)			
Teacher 1	128	5	222.40
Teacher 2	128	5	202.40
Prin. 3	146	5	280.80
Teacher 4	168	5	254.40
Teacher 5	128	5	222.40 ³

³
 Figures taken from the Salary Schedules on record at the office of the
 Todd County Board of Education.



School District

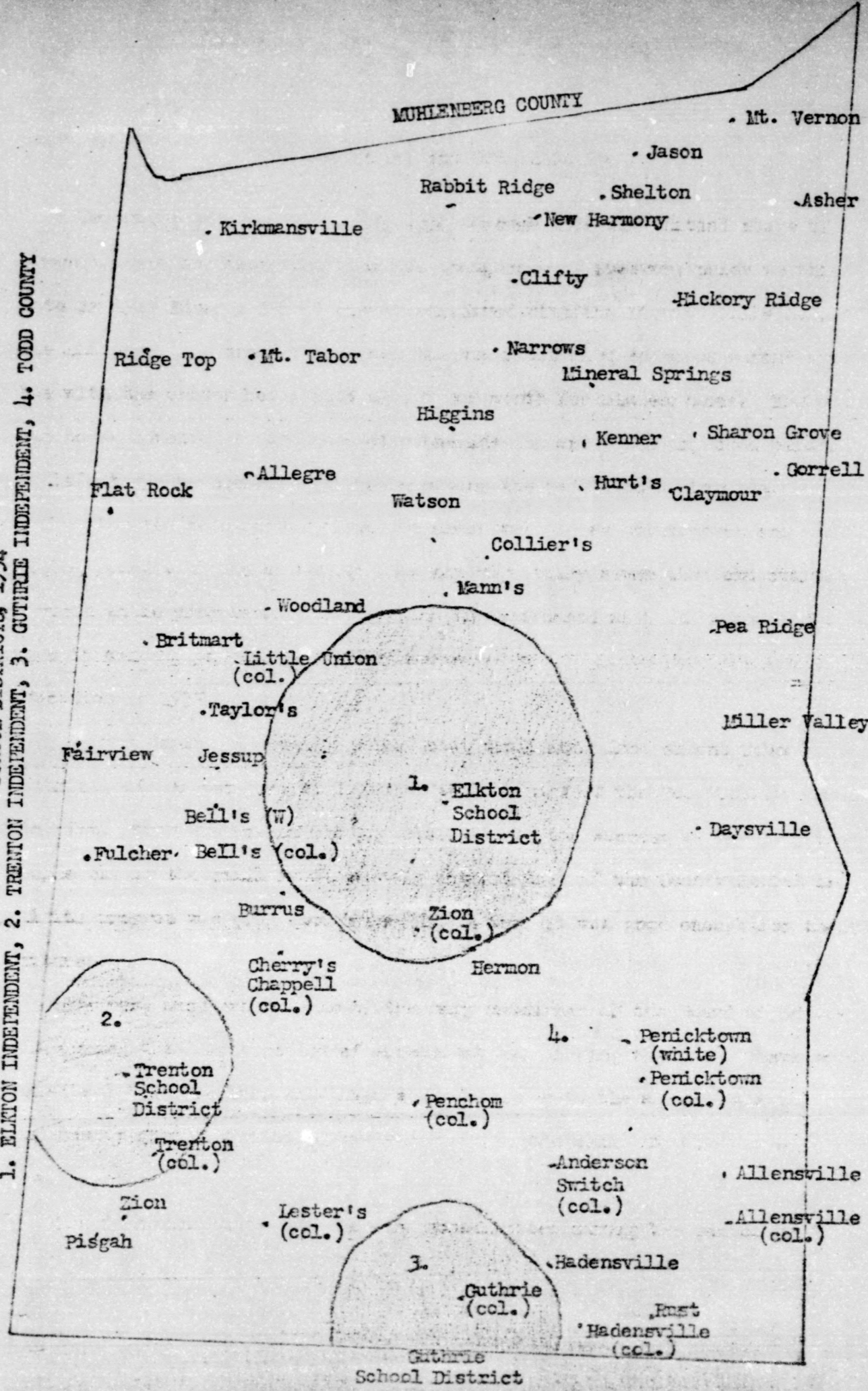
Guthrie

(col.)

Trust
Hadenstille
(col.)

MUHLENBERG COUNTY

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1934
1. ELKTON INDEPENDENT, 2. TRENTON INDEPENDENT, 3. GUTHRIE INDEPENDENT, 4. TODD COUNTY



CHAPTER IV TRANSPORTATION AND CONSOLIDATION

Beginning as of September 1, 1934 through 1939 the initial stage of consolidation and transportation was inaugurated. However, prior to this date in 1929 Edwards School was consolidated with the Kirkmansville School. The children were transported over the mud roads in a "covered wagon" type bus with the driver being paid \$30.00 per month for his services. The public had to be educated to the idea of consolidation and roads improved before satisfactory arrangements for transporting the pupils could be made.

After the good road program got under way the superintendent and the school board took the authority that was rightfully given them and started a worth while program of consolidation in accordance with the recommendations made in connection with the survey sponsored by the State Department of Education in 1937.

It was during this early period that the Elkton Independent School District, of her own free will, asked to be a part of the Todd County School District. This was one of the big steps toward the success of the program. People out in the small rural schools thought that if the County School and all its program was good enough for Elkton then it was good enough for their children.

However, much can be said of the many headaches of the Board of Education during this early period of consolidation. During this time there were ten school board members as Elkton added her five to the already elected Todd County group. The board narrowed down to the usual five in two or three years.

The following white schools were consolidated during the period from

1934 to 1939 and showing where transported.

1. Narrows transported to Clifty.
2. Higgins transported to Clifty.
3. Collier's Spring transported to Clifty.
4. Shelton transported to Clifty.
5. New Harmony transported to Clifty.
6. Mt. Vernon transported to Clifty.
7. Jason transported to Clifty.
8. Jessup transported to Elkton.
9. Daysville transported to Elkton.
10. Gorrell's transported to Sharon Grove.
11. Mt. Sharon transported to Sharon Grove.
12. Hurt's transported to Sharon Grove.
13. Claymour transported to Sharon Grove.
14. Penicktown transported to Allensville.
15. Hadensville transported to Allensville.
16. Ridgetop transported to Kirkmansville.

Colored schools and where transported:

1. Bell's Chapel transported to Elkton.
2. Hadensville transported to Allensville.
3. Pisgah transported to Trenton.
4. Lester's Chapel transported to Guthrie.

The following schools were consolidated from 1939 to 1944:

1. Asher transported to Clifty.
2. Watson transported to Clifty.
3. Kenner transported to Clifty.
4. Higgins transported to Clifty.

5. Mann's Chapel transported to Clifty.
6. Burrus transported to Elkton.
7. Bell's Chapel transported to Elkton.
8. Fultcher transported to Elkton.
9. Herman transported to Elkton.
10. Rust transported to Allensville.
11. Zion was taken over by Trenton when territory was annexed by said district.

By this time 1944-49 the idea of consolidation was not too bitter. People were realizing that their children were getting a better opportunity in a larger school where many useful subjects as: vocational agriculture, home economics, bookkeeping and typing were being offered to their children.

It was during this period that the new high school at Elkton was just beginning to be appreciated, together with its curriculum and faculty members.

The following schools were consolidated during the years of 1944-1949:

1. Woodlawn transported to Clifty.
2. Miller Valley transported to Elkton.
3. Bell's (colored) transported to Elkton.
4. Penchem (colored) transported to Elkton.
5. Zion (colored) transported to Elkton.

The Guthrie Independent District on July 1, 1946 decided, of its own free will, to be a part of the Todd County School District. This was another major step toward the consolidation project.

From 1949 to the present date the following schools have been consolidated.

1. Pea Ridge transported to Elkton.
2. Britmart transported to Allegre.

3. Flat Rock transported to Allegre.
4. Tabor transported to Allegre.
5. Hickory Ridge transported to Sharon Grove.
6. Mineral Spring transported to Sharon Grove.

No colored schools were consolidated during this period.

Kirkmansville changed from a two-teacher school to a one-teacher school, the upper grades being transported to the Clifty Consolidated School.¹

The following arguments might be used in favor of consolidation:

1. It makes possible the grouping of pupils according to age and ability.
2. It enables school boards to secure better teachers.
3. It reduces overhead expenses.
4. It saves the cost of teaching equipment.
5. It makes effective supervision possible.
6. It makes possible a broader curricula offering.
7. It provides for a fuller development of the physical, mental, cultural and moral values in each child.
8. It provides a better social center than a small school.
9. It makes better living and social conditions for the teachers.
10. It improves attendance.
11. It provides better health conditions.
12. It broadens the outlook of children.
13. It makes it possible for more children to obtain an equal education.

¹

All figures and facts taken from the original files of the office of the Todd County Board of Education, Elkton, Kentucky

14. It is valuable for equalizing opportunities between the different sections of any school district.²

Transportation Costs and Number of Pupils Transported Daily

Year	Cost	Pupils Transported
1934-1935	\$ 999.61	73
1939-1940	6,883.00	581
1944-1945	9,011.62	763
1949-1950	18,389.64	1,130
1952-1953	22,774.00	1,170

² Lewis, Charles D., *The Rural Community and Its Schools*, Chicago, Illinois, American Book Company, 1937. pp. 184-185.

Bus Routes in Todd County as of 1952-1953

Clifty Consolidated School

Bus I, Trip I

Start at Ray Toolcy's place near Logan County line, thence along Jason Ridge Road to U.S. Highway 181, thence along the road south to the Clifty School, a distance of nine miles.

Trip II

From Clifty School north along Rabbit Ridge Road to Join's Chapel Church near the Muhlenberg County line, then back to Boss Swinney's thence along Rabbit Ridge Road south to the Jake Groves Road, turn right along this road to Clifty-Kirkmansville Road at Frank Murphey's thence left along this road to the Clifty School, a distance of eleven miles.

This bus transports 128 pupils per day, over eighteen miles of black top road and thirty-nine miles of traffic bound making a total of fifty-seven miles per day.

Bus II, Trip I

Start at the Lloyd Harris place on Butler Road, thence along this road to Elkton-Allegre Road turn left on this road thence to Highway 181, turn left along this road to the Highland Lick Road, turn right on this road going to the Emmett Slaughter place, turn around going back to Highway 181, turn right proceeding along this road to the Clifty School, a distance of approximately 19 miles.

Trip II

Start at Clifty School going north along Highway 181 to the Asher Road, turn right along this road going back to the W. C. Johnson place, turn around here going back along the same road to the Clifty School, a distance of ten miles.

This bus transports 115 pupils per day over 22 miles of blacktop road and forty miles of traffic bound roads making a total of sixty-two miles per day for this bus.

Bus III, Trip I

Start at Britmart thence along Butler Road to the Edwards Road, turn left going out this road approximately 1.6 miles, turn around and go back to Butler Road, thence again along this road to Elkton-Allegre Road, turn left on this road going to Allegre; unload all elementary pupils there.

Trip II

Turn right at Allegre along the Highland Lick Road to Pond River, turn left on side road, coming to Highway 181, turn left on Highway 181, proceeding to Clifty School. This bus transports 121 pupils over five miles of blacktop road and 35 miles on traffic bound road making a total of forty miles per day.

Bus IV, Trip I

Start bus at Sanford Tucker's thence to the old Tabor School, to Allegre to the building of the former Flat Rock School, turn around and come back to Allegre School, unloading all elementary children.

Trip II

Start at Allegre School thence to Kirkmansville along the Mt. Tabor Road thence to the Clifty School along Highway 171, unload all pupils.

This bus transports 128 pupils over thirteen miles of blacktop road and thirty-nine miles of traffic bound road making a total of fifty-two miles per day.

Summary of Clifty Bus Routes:

Total number of pupils transported daily - - - - -	492
Total number of miles per day - - - - -	189

Elkton White School

Bus I, Trip I

Start at Everett on the Todd-Logan line to Sharon Grove Elementary School, unload all elementary pupils there and leave high school pupils to continue on Trip III to Elkton.

Trip II

Start at Sharon Grove, along Highway 106, turn off this highway along road by Earl Glenn's to Highland Lick Road, turn right on this road to the old Collier's Spring Road. Turn around here, going back along the Highland Lick Road through Claymour to the Todd-Logan County Line at Motsinger's Store; turn around going back to Claymour, turn right on Highway 106 and proceed to Sharon Grove. Unload all elementary pupils here.

Trip III

Start at Sharon Grove Elementary School going along Highway 106 to intersect with Highway 181 thence to Elkton picking up all elementary and high school pupils along the way. Unload all pupils at Elkton School. This bus transports 93 pupils per day over forty-nine miles of blacktop road and twelve miles of traffic bound road.

Bus II, Trip I

Bus starts at Emmett Slaughter's on Coal Bank Road, thence along this road to Sharon Grove Elementary School. Unload all elementary pupils here.

Trip II.

Leave Sharon Grove to proceed to Elkton by the Blue and Gray State Park Road, picking up all elementary and high school pupils. This bus transports 92 children per day over twenty-one miles of blacktop road and twenty-nine miles of traffic bound road making a total of fifty miles per day.

Bus III, Trip I

Start at the junction of the Lee Morton Road with Highway 68, thence along this road to Fairview at the Todd-Christian County line. Turn around at Fairview, going along Highway 68 to the Elkton School. Unload all pupils.

Trip II (Morning's only)

Start at Elkton School, going along Highway 68 to Daysville at the Logan-Todd County line, turn right at Daysville on Volney Road going on this road to the Todd-Logan line, turn around here and proceed back to Elkton School by same route (Highway 68) picking up all elementary and high school pupils. This bus transports 130 pupils per day over forty miles of blacktop road and fourteen miles of traffic bound road making a total of fifty-four miles per day.

Bus IV, Trip I

Start at the Old Trenton Road on Highway 181, along this road to the Elkton-Trenton Road, turn left back to Highway 181 at Zion; turn left off Highway 181 near Zion on the Herman Road, thence along this road to Highway 181 at Fenchem, thence along Highway 181 to the side road going to Charlie Power's, turn right on this road going to Charlie Power's lane; turn around and proceed back to Highway 181 thence to the Elkton School. This bus transports eighty-two pupils daily over thirty miles of blacktop road and twenty-eight miles of traffic bound road making a total of fifty-eight miles per day.

Bus V, Trip I

Start at Tress Shop on Highway 68, going along Bell's Chapel Road and Davis Mill Road to the John Burrus farm, turn around thence along the Davis Mill Road to the Elkton School. Unload all pupils there.

Trip II

Start at Elkton School to Highway 102, thence along this road to the Old Allensville Road, thence along this road to highway 102, turn right along Highway 102 and back to Elkton School. This bus transports eighty-three pupils daily over fifteen miles of blacktop road and forty miles of blacktop road and forty miles of traffic bound road making a total of sixty miles per day.

Bus VI, Trip I

Start at Elkton along Highway 181 to the Pea Ridge Road, turn right along this road by the way of Miller's Valley to Highway 68; turn right along Highway 68 to the Elkton School.

Trip II (Afternoons only, Bus III makes this run in the mornings.)

Start at Elkton School go along Highway 68 to Daysville, turn right on Volney Road going to the Todd-Logan County line; turn around here, transporting all elementary and high school pupils. This bus transports 64 pupils daily over 20 miles of blacktop road and 30 miles of traffic bound road making a total of 50 miles per day.

Summary of Elkton Bus Routes:

Total number of pupils transported daily - - - - - 414

Total number of miles per day - - - - -

Guthrie School Bus Routes

Bus I, Trip I

Start at the Old Daysville School, going south on this road to William Kerr's, turn right going along this road to Highway 102, turn right along Highway 102 to the Old Allensville Road, turn right on this road leading to the Typp Gill farm; turn right here going back to Allensville School. Unload all elementary pupils here.

Trip II

Start at Allensville School along Highway 102 to Highway 79 to Bruce Payne Road, turn left on this road going to Hadensville Road, turn right on this road going to Highway 79, to the Guthrie School.

This bus transports 64 pupils daily over twenty-six miles of blacktop road and thirty-eight miles of traffic bound road, making a total of sixty-four miles per day.

Bus II, Trip I

Start at the Kentucky-Tennessee State line, south of Allensville, thence along the traffic bound road to Allensville School, unloading all elementary pupils.

Trip II

Start at Allensville School going along Highway 102 to Highway 79, thence along Highway 79 to Gallatin Road at Old Hadensville, turn right along this road to Penchem, turn left on Highway 181 to Highway 41, turn right on Highway 41, along this road to Cross Road going to W. L. Poindexter's; turn left on this road, going to the Kentucky-Tennessee State Line Road, turn left on this road going to Guthrie School by way of Kentucky-Tennessee State Line Road and Highway 41. Unload all pupils at Guthrie School. This bus transports 43 pupils daily over thirty miles of blacktop road and thirty-four

miles of traffic bound road making a total of sixty-four miles per day.

Summary of Guthrie Bus Routes:

Total number of pupils transported daily - - - - -	107
Total number of miles per day - - - - -	128

Colored School Bus Route

Bus I, Trip I

Start at Zion on Highway 181 thence to Guthrie Colored School; unload elementary pupils; thence along Highway 79 to Old Hadensville, turn right along the Hadensville-Graham's Mill Road to Allensville, unload elementary pupils. Thence along Highway 102 to Elkton Colored School. Unload all elementary and high school pupils. This bus transports 104 pupils daily over fifty-four miles of blacktop road and twenty-two miles of traffic bound road making a total of seventy-six miles per day.

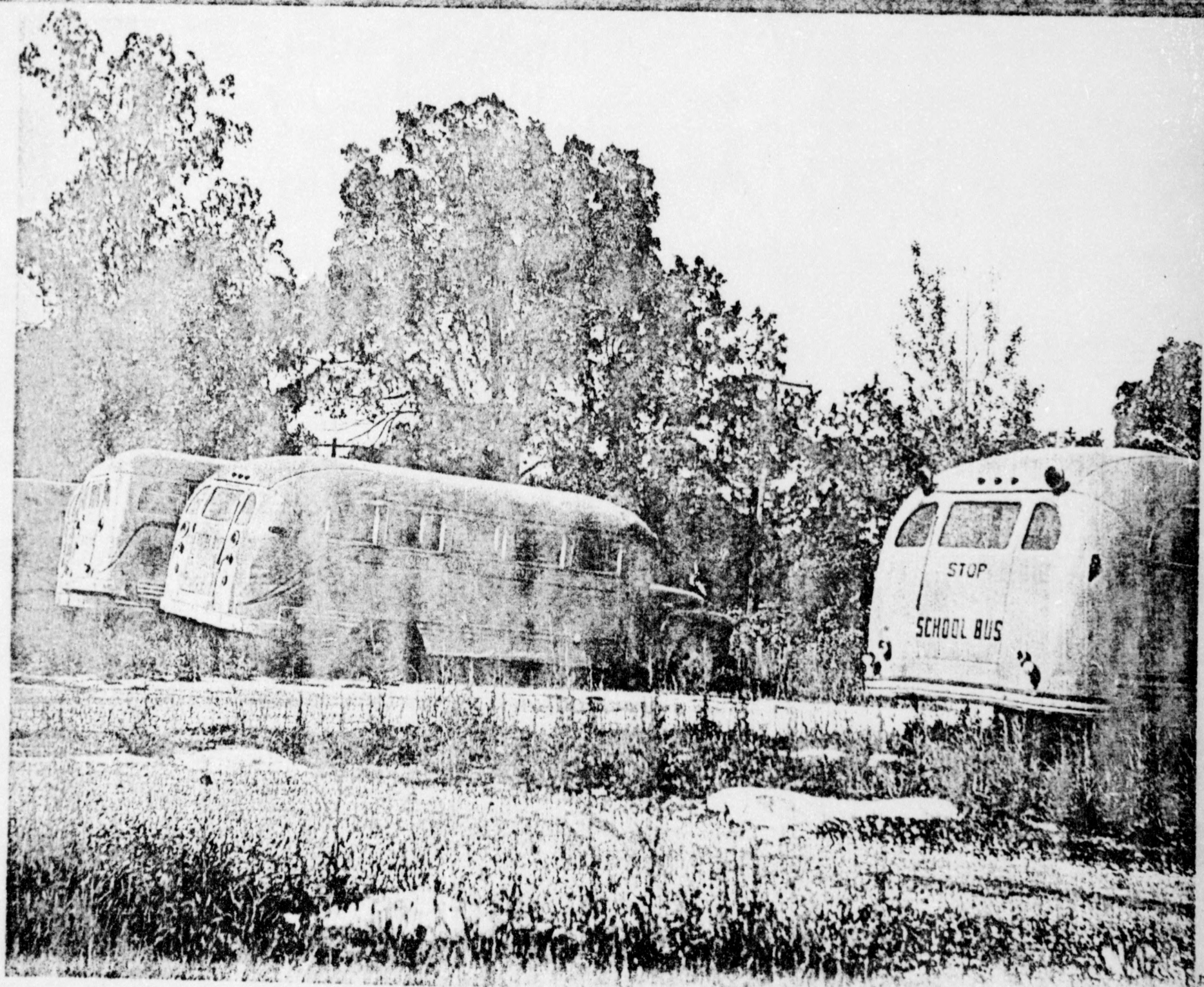
Summary of Bus Routes

Todd County School District owns and operates 14 busses in the county. They transport an average of 1,013 pupils daily over 596 miles of highway. During the present school year 1952-1953, 1,170 pupils were transported. Besides the fourteen busses being operated, four private cars and the Trenton Independent School Bus transports the remaining 153 children.

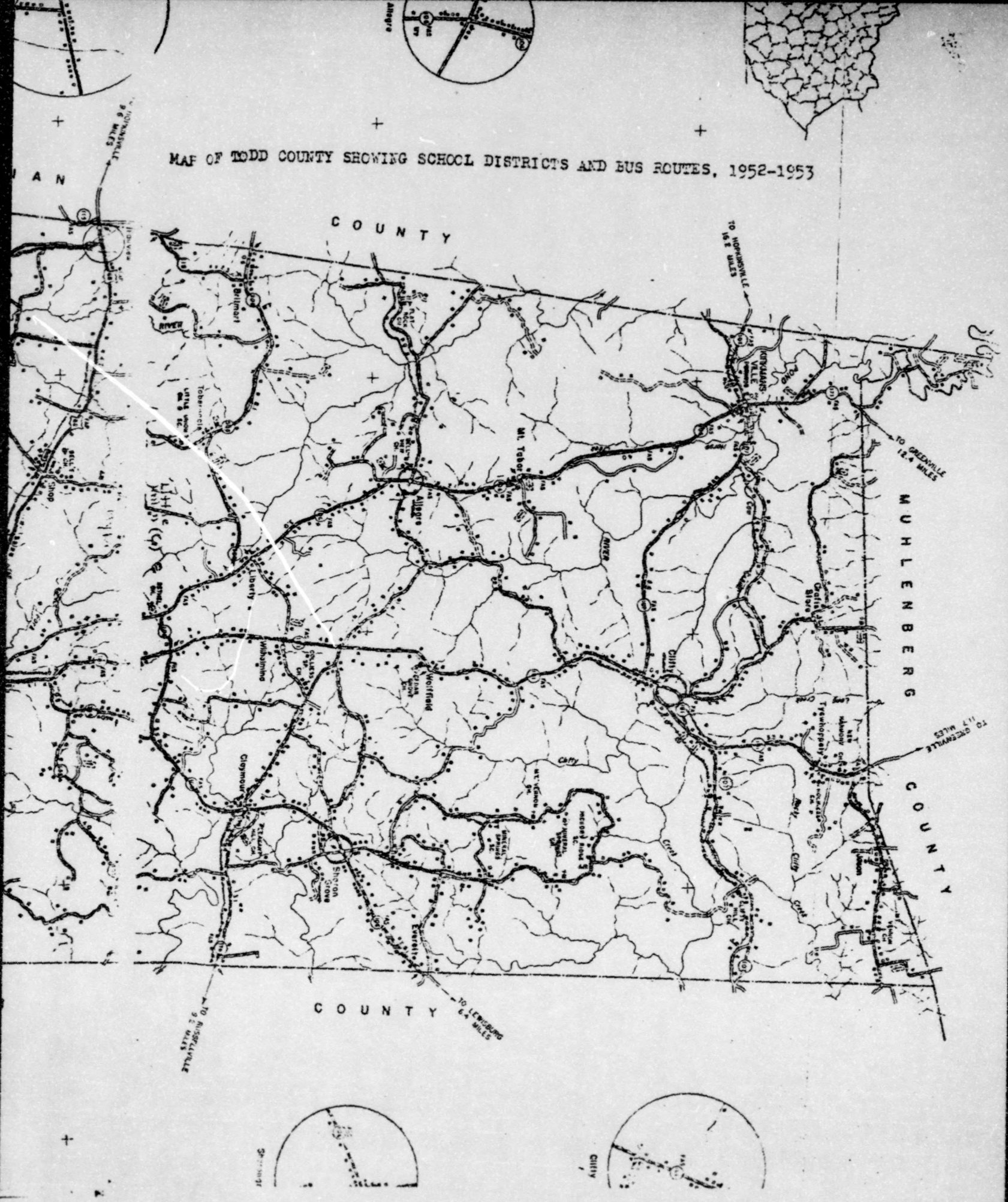
The busses are owned and operated by the Todd County School District at a cost of \$22,774 for the present year 1952-1953. An increase of \$21,774.39 from the beginning of the school year 1934-1935 which was the beginning of transportation in the Todd County School District.

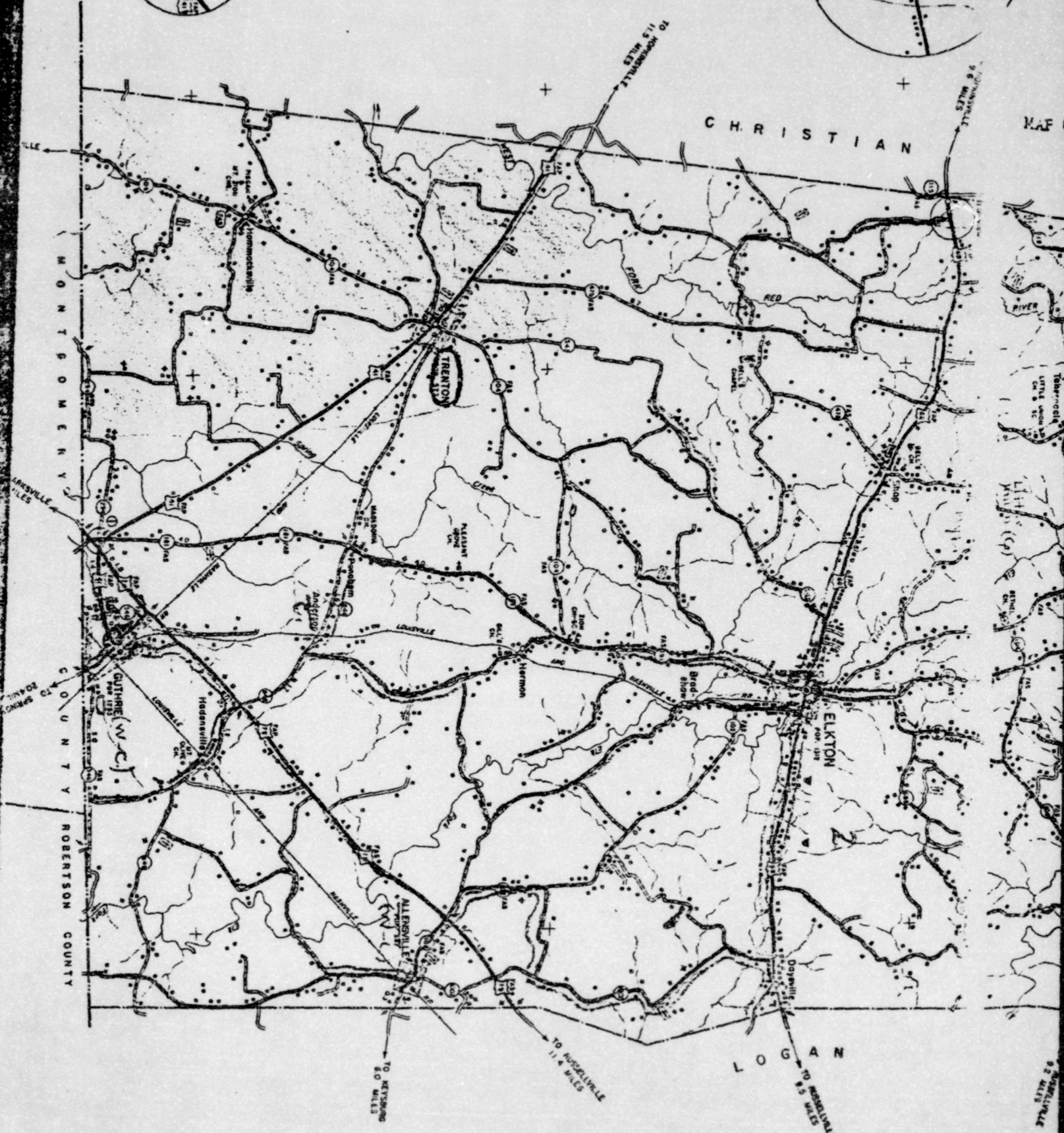
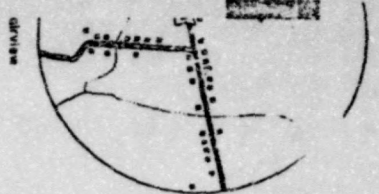
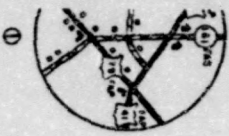
The County District has a central garage located in Elkton, the county seat of Todd County. One bus driver is chief mechanic and does the work on all busses.

KENTUCKY
STATE-



MAP OF TODD COUNTY SHOWING SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND BUS ROUTES, 1952-1953





- 1. Trenton Independent District
- 2. Todd County School District

KENTUCKY STATE
TODD COUNTY

CHAPTER V
BUILDING PROGRAM

At the time the writer's survey began which was as of July 1, 1934, there were no modern buildings in the Todd County School District. None of the buildings were of brick structure. Lights, central heating systems, water or indoor toilets were unheard of.

The Todd County School District was in good shape financially. There was no bonded indebtedness or current indebtedness. However, in spite of this the people were happy as they owed nothing and what was good enough for them was good enough for their children. The tax rate in the County system was forty cents on the \$100.00 of the assessed valuation.

Allensville, a small village in the southern part of Todd County, was the first community to wake up to the idea that they needed a better building and facilities for their children. (This part of Todd County being of better farm land, better educated parents and of southern aristocracy.) The building in 1934 was a three-room frame building without any modern facilities. By the end of 1935 plans were made for a small modern four classroom, auditorium and full basement brick structure with electricity, water and a central heating unit. By the school year of 1936-37 their dream was realized. The work was done in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) with a cost to the Board of Education of about \$5,000.00 and valued at \$25,000.00.

During this period the tax rate of the county district was raised from forty cents to seventy-five cents on the \$100.00.

For the first time in the history of the Todd County School District the bonded indebtedness was created. The amount of the indebtedness was



\$67,000.00. Of this amount \$54,000.00 was used to finance the construction of the new building at Elkton in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) and the new building at Clifty, in the northern section of Todd County, through a loan and grant arrangement with the Federal Public Works Administration (F.P.W.A.).

Thirteen thousand dollars of the sixty-seven thousand indebtedness at this time represented what was left of a \$25,000.00 voted bond issue of the Elkton Independent District which merged with the Todd County School District in 1937.

As originally built the school building at Elkton included seventeen classrooms, a library, home economics, lunch room, kitchen, a separate gymnasium and auditorium, two offices, six toilets, boiler and fuel room. This modern structure was located on a sixteen acre campus, the site of the Old Vanderbilt Training School, which is one-half mile west of Elkton on Highway 68. The brick building was built to take care of or accommodate both elementary and high school students from a radius of approximately ten miles in the center of the Todd County School District.

The Clifty Consolidated School, located in the northern part of Todd County, as built at the same time was a modern brick building with nine classrooms, a combination auditorium and gymnasium, four toilets, two shower rooms, office, boiler and fuel room. This building was located on a five acre tract of land on Highway 181 about thirteen miles north of Elkton and four miles from the Muhlenberg County line.

In 1946, the year Guthrie merged with the Todd County School District, a bonded indebtedness of \$34,000.00 was added to the already acquired debt. Prior to this merger, the tax rate was raised to \$1.25 on every \$100.00. Due to the increased indebtedness the tax was raised again to the \$1.50 on



GRAND HOTEL

\$100.00 which was the limit.

By this time 1949-50 the County District was doing fine as for buildings and equipment but the debt and tax rate was alarming the general public, however, pleased with the educational outlook in the county. It was thought at that time there were buildings enough to house the whole of Todd County. But by the end of the school year 1952, more room was needed. Once more the superintendent and the Todd County Board of Education made a drastic decision and acquired a bonded indebtedness of \$350,000.00 the limit of indebtedness which would be approved by the State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky.

This was used to construct a new, four classroom, a combined gymnasium-auditorium, lunch room, kitchen, two toilets, two offices, boiler and fuel room, building to accommodate all the high school colored children from the Todd County School District and the Trenton Independent District. The old frame building was constructed in Elkton on a two acre plot of ground near the old building.

A modern brick building for elementary children was constructed on the Elkton-Allegre-Kirkmansville Road, about ten miles north-west of Elkton and nine miles south-west of Clifty. The structure has four classrooms, combination classroom and auditorium, lunch room, kitchen, two toilets, two office rooms, boiler room and fuel room. This school accommodates all the white elementary children in this part of the Todd County School District.

An addition of two new classrooms, dining room, kitchen, two oilets, office, boiler room, fuel room and minor alterations were constructed to modernize the old Sharon Grove Elementary School, located about ten miles north-east of Elkton on Highway 106 running between Elkton and Lewisburg in Logan County. This school accommodates all white elementary children

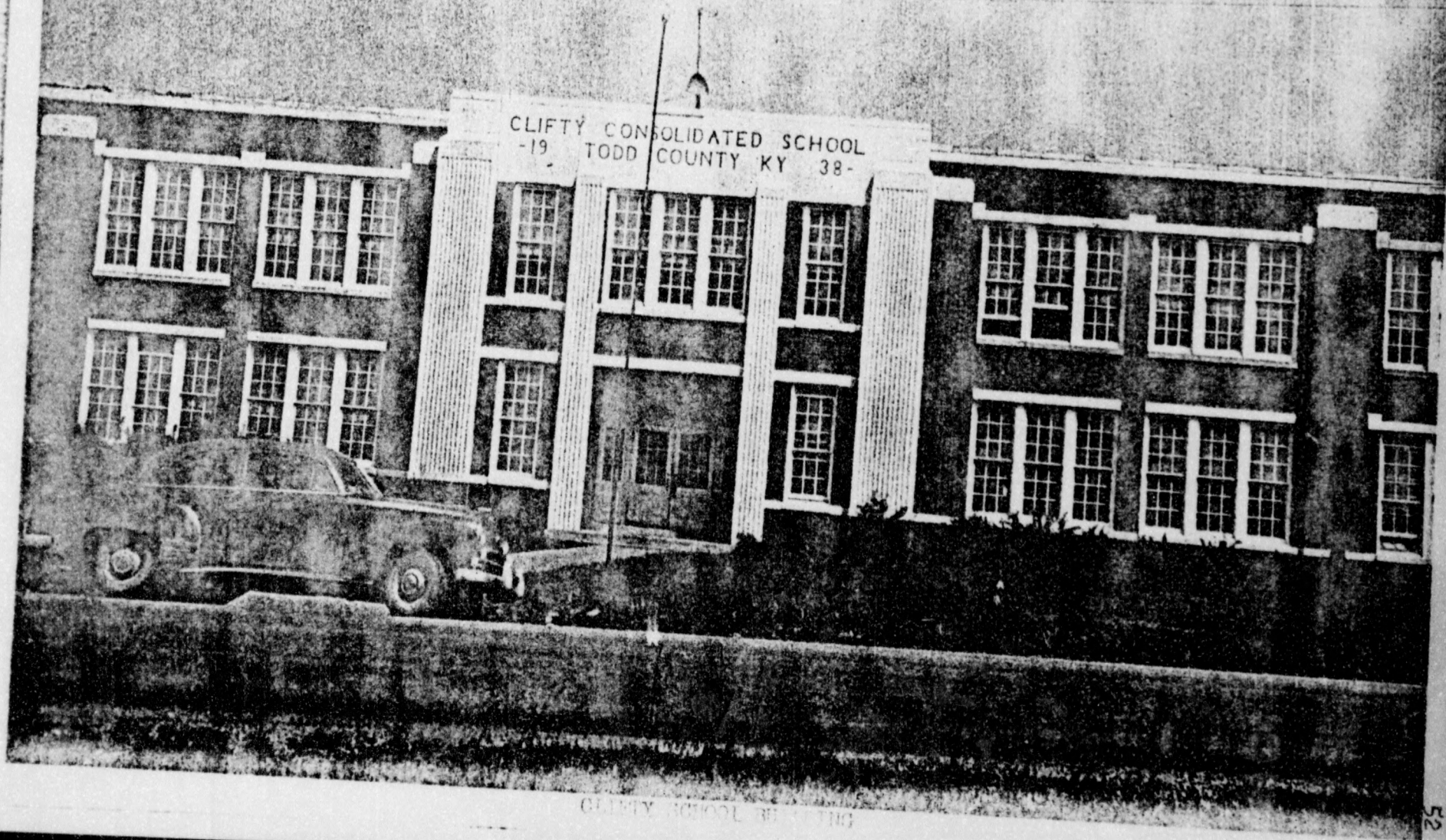


north-east of Claymour to the Logan County Line.

The Elkton School and the ten mile radius district had outgrown the new building which was constructed in 1938. An annex, of four classrooms, was added to the present school building for the white elementary and high school pupils in that section. Also a former dormitory of the Old Vanderbilt Training School, was modernized and five classrooms and two toilets were reconstructed from the old building.

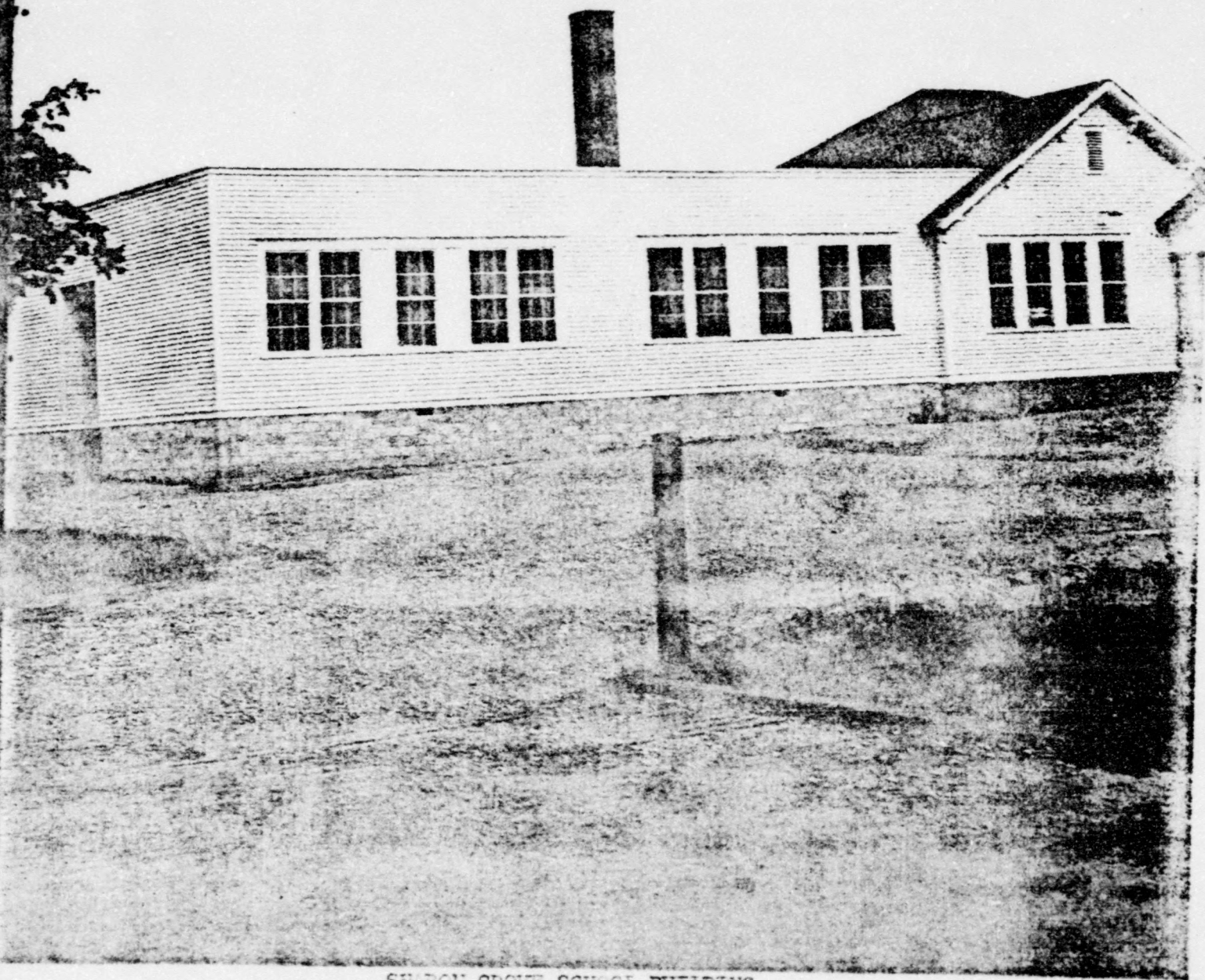
TABLE XV
COST OF BUILDING PROGRAM FROM 1934 to 1952

Year	Bonded Indebtedness	Bonds	Interest
1934-35	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - -
1939-40	67,000.00	4,000.00	1,822.17
1944-45	53,000.00	3,000.00	1,484.85
1949-50	62,000.00	5,000.00	2,057.95
1952-53	350,000.00	14,000.00	7,097.50



CLIFTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
-19
TODD COUNTY KY 38-

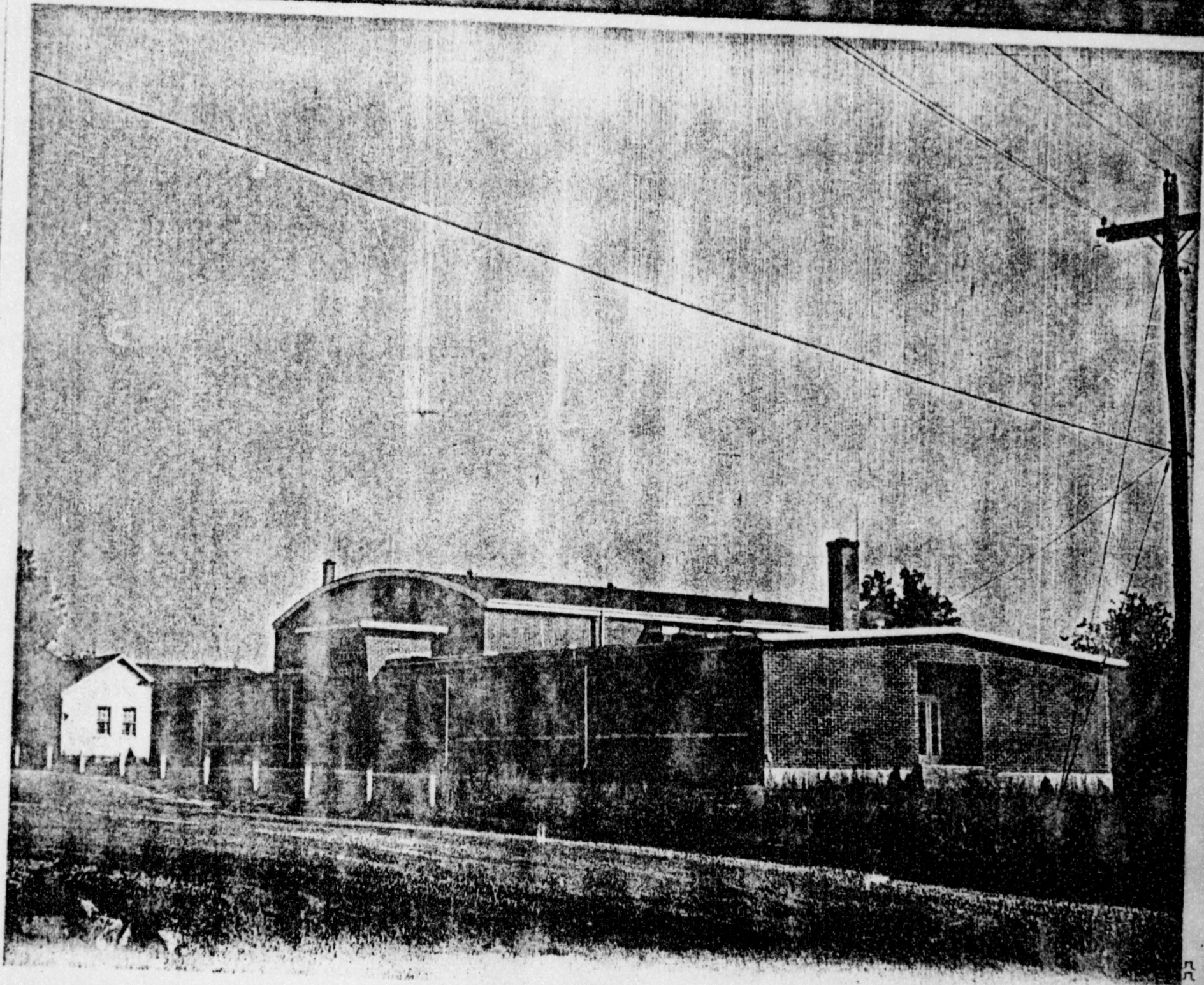
CLIFTY SCHOOL BUILDING



SHARON GROVE SCHOOL BUILDING



ALLEORE SCHOOL BUILDING



CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the time being the writer recommends that the Trenton Independent District merge with the Todd County School District and that the Trenton High School pupils be transported down Highway 41, a distance of eight miles, to Guthrie where all facilities are now available to accommodate these sixty or so pupils with very little additional cost to the Todd County School District. The writer believes these sixty or so pupils from the Trenton Independent District would receive the benefits of a more varied school program and Guthrie pupils would also benefit from this merger. Vocational agriculture could be offered at Guthrie, which at present is not a part of the program, because Guthrie is also a small high school, but Trenton and Guthrie combined would make a fine set-up for such a worthwhile program.

The present Trenton school building should be maintained as an Elementary Center for the children of that section of the country.

The writer also recommends that Taylor's Chapel, a one-room school, located one mile off Highway 68, about four miles west of Elkton, be consolidated with the Elkton School. The one-room rural school at Kirkmansville should be abandoned and the sixteen children there transported to the Clifty Consolidated School in the northern section of Todd County, six miles from Kirkmansville.

If this recommendation were followed through, all the schools would be under one Superintendent and his Board of Education, consisting of five members. Todd County could operate more economically after having taken over the Trenton territory.

Elkton, Guthrie and Clifty would be combination High School-Elementary

Centers, while Trenton, Allensville, Allegre and Sharon Grove would be Elementary Centers.

The writer recommends that the colored school situation remain as it is at the present time.

FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

As a future or long-time recommendation the writer would recommend only one white high school in Todd County to be located at Elkton. All other high school children would be transported to a new building that is modern, to be erected on the sixteen acre campus on which is now located the present Elkton School. The future new school would be called Todd County County High School. Such a school would offer many advantages to the high school people of Todd County. Such courses as: Music, Art, Glee Club, Band, Manual Training, Shop Work, Home Economics, Commercial, Vocational Agriculture and the long list of essentials. A high school like this would accommodate five hundred or six hundred high school students. Many worthwhile accomplishments would be realized and a dream of the future for Todd County would become a reality.

Future Elementary Schools would be located at Guthrie, Trenton, Elkton, Clifty, Allegre, and Sharon Grove. Allensville Grade School children would be transported to the Guthrie Elementary School. Many varied and worthwhile accomplishments could be realized at these schools.

For the colored children of Todd County, the writer recommends that Little Union children be transported to Elkton. Additional rooms to the Guthrie colored school would accommodate the Anderson Switch children who would be transported there. All colored high school children in Todd County would be transported to the Elkton colored high school.

The big advantage which the writer foresees, as a result of her

recommendation is a new modern high school building with modern equipment, improved curricula, better trained teachers and equal educational opportunities for all the children in Todd County.

TABLE XVI
NUMBER OF FUTURE SCHOOLS FOR TODD COUNTY

Type of School	White	Colored
High School	1	1
Elementary Schools	6	3

CHAPTER VII

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