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Educational Survey of Clayton and Taliaferro Counties Georgia

By

M. L. DUGGAN, Rural School Agent

Numbers 2 and 3



Under the Direction of the

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

M. L. BRITTAIN

State Superintendent of Schools

1915

Monograph

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PREFACE

Clayton and Taliaferro, two of the older counties of the State, were selected next after Rabun for school surveys.

Several reasons inclined us toward this: Both are small; the county-seat of each is well situated in many respects to serve as a central high school; both have as superintendents elderly gentlemen, veterans of the Sixties, and both have failed to keep pace with some of the more vigorous new counties, particularly with regard to modern education. Mr. Duggan, therefore, makes much the same recommendations to the school authorities of each. From information of my own, less accurate in detail, I feel sure that he is correct, both in regard to statements of facts and conclusions, and it will be a pleasure to meet with the educational authorities of both counties and to aid in putting these recommendations into effect, if they are received with favor.

Very truly,

M. L. Brittain,

State Supt. of Schools.

EXPLANATION

It takes but little experience to teach one that a school survey cannot be made in a hurry. Each problem, physical or professional, must be deliberately considered from several view-points. I have constantly sought in making these surveys, and particularly in submitting recommendations, to "be reasonable" and conservative, while I have hoped always to be progressive. Lest the public with whom I am particularly concerned should think me "too radical" I have not always even fully satisfied my own judgment. The profession will say that I have not gone far enough; the people concerned may say that I have gone too far. On the one hand be it remembered that this is nearly pioneer work in Georgia; and on the other that it is greatly needed. The county involved in my first survey as reported in Bulletin No. 1 (Rabun) has become greatly interested in the facts as set forth therein. I beg the citizens of Taliaferro and Clayton Counties to give earnest consideration to the conditions as detailed herein. There may be some errors, but most of them, and the greatest ones, are errors of *omission*. I have endeavored to do the work in a simple way, and am aware that it is commonplace, but entertain the hope that it is fundamental and business like. I believe profoundly in the doctrine that "*the little things are the big things.*"

I desire especially to call the attention of the two counties to the "Standard of Efficiency for Rural Schools" and the "Model Plans for Rural School Houses" as outlined by the State School Superintendent and referred to herein. Compare these plans with the photographs of your school houses.

M. L. DUGGAN,

Rural School Agent for Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 19, 1915.

ORGANIZATION

TALIAFERRO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HON. W. O. HOLDEN, Chairman.....	Crawfordville, Ga.
HON. W. R. MOORE.....	Sharon, Ga.
HON. G. S. RHODES.....	Crawfordville, Ga., R. F. D.
HON. JOSEPH M. HEARD.....	Robinson, Ga.
HON. W. O. LUNCEFORD.....	Crawfordville, Ga., R. F. D.
HON. S. J. FLYNT, Superintendent.....	Sharon, Ga.

CLAYTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HON. J. D. MURPHY, Chairman.....	Morrow, Ga.
HON. T. E. LINDLER.....	Lovejoy, Ga.
HON. J. M. HART.....	College Park, Ga.
DR. T. C. CANNON.....	Jonesboro, Ga.
HON. N. SUTTLES.....	Ellenwood, Ga.
HON. J. H. HUIE, Superintendent.....	Forest Park, Ga.



HON. S. J. FLYNT,
Superintendent Schools, Taliaferro County.



HON. J. H. HUIE,
Superintendent Schools, Clayton County.

Since both counties have been working by the district plan it might be well to note the following at the outset:

THE COUNTY THE SCHOOL UNIT.

“It seems to be the concensus of opinion on the part of leading authorities in the administration of school affairs that in all States where the county is the unit of local government in civil affairs it should be also the unit of management and support of school affairs, and that in no State, in school affairs, should a district smaller than the county or township be recognized as an administration unit. The preference seems to be for the county. There are thirteen States now organized on this basis, and from reports coming to this office in at least ten others the State legislatures will be asked at their next sessions to adopt the county unit.

“P. P. CLAXTON,

“U. S. Comr. Ed.”

BULLETINS Nos. 2 and 3

This Bulletin, Nos. 2 and 3, contains reports upon and recommendations to two small middle Georgia counties, namely, Taliaferro and Clayton. The method followed in these surveys was similar to that in Rabun County as reported in Bulletin No. 1, although the form of the reports differs somewhat. As in the case in Rabun County the inspection of each school was personal and careful. The visitation in these counties was during November and December, 1914, and near the opening of the fall terms. The small attendance generally was partly due to the pressure of work incident to the cotton picking season, and due allowance should be made.

Notable similarities and differences were observed in the two counties which deserve attention.

SIMILARITIES.

Both are old counties rich in memories of past achievements. The present generation has industriously cherished these memories, be it said to their credit. Possibly more concern has been given to the preservation of the memories of their past than to providing for the present or planning for the future. It may fairly be said of them that in matters of public interest they have not kept abreast of the progress of the younger counties. They are still looking to the glories of the past rather than facing the problems of the future. This is true as to such matters as public roads, and particularly true as to public education, which is now generally recognized as the most important public interest. The individual or private schools of a former generation, which were considered adequate to the demands of that age, are no longer possible under present conditions. The public school system which has displaced these has not yet been approached in these counties in an earnest and constructive way, and the little that has been accomplished is due in nearly every instance to individual initiative and effort compelled from sheer necessity. These efforts very naturally, therefore, have lacked intelligent and constructive direction, and the results generally show a woful want of efficiency and no element of permanency. Even a casual reading of the brief tabulated surveys given herein will reveal this.

Constructive direction and expert supervision is the prime need in both of these counties. In some counties this need has already been recognized and provided.

Both in Taliaferro and Clayton counties the people have elected good, honest, intelligent, and upright men as superintendents, and

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CLAYTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

1, Jonesboro High School; 2, Lovejoy School; 3, Howard's Academy; 4, Forest Grove School; 5, Mt. Zion School; 6, Pine Grove School; 7, Tanner's School; 8, Ellenwood School.



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CLAYTON COUNTY SCHOOLS

9, Philadelphia School; 10, Rex School; 11, Fairview School; 12, Pleasant Grove School; 13, Riverdale School; 14, Flat Rock School; 15, Hebron School; 16, Morrow School.

in so far as conditions and circumstances will allow they have been faithful to inspect their schools as the law directs and in the performance of other perfunctory duties of the office. Both made honorable records of service to their country throughout the civil war and have rendered faithful service to the cause of public education in their respective counties during the years since its close. They both deservedly have a strong hold upon the affections of their people, even as their public schools have a strong hold upon their affections. Their long and faithful service has enabled them to realize better than others in their counties the increasing demands upon their public schools, and the inadequacy of their schools to supply this demand. In neither case, however, has there been any attempt or claim at constructive direction or close professional supervision. Besides such handicaps as inadequate compensation, and others, the added disabilities incident to honorable old age (well above three score and ten) would make impossible, on their part, any close and constant professional supervision of a county-wide system of schools. This is not and could not be any reflection personally or professionally upon these two good men. It in no sense means that either of them ought to be displaced. Neither ought the present and future progress of the public schools to be handicapped and hindered by any lack of vigorous constructive direction and constant expert supervision. The highest educational authorities agree that "rural school systems, especially, need skillful supervision, for here the educational problems of the day are the most difficult, the teachers generally are the youngest both in years and experience, and have had the least preparation and training for their work. The rural teachers, therefore, need and have a right to the help that comes from the sympathetic oversight of a competent supervisor." "The new projects now under way in rural education make some form of close supervision imperative." "This is considered the most fruitful line of effort." &c.

The highest interests of the children can thus be served only by providing liberal aid to these worthy officials in the nature of professional assistance, as is now being done in a number of Georgia counties and many other Southern States. Definite recommendations looking to this are respectfully submitted elsewhere herein to each of these counties as their conditions seem to indicate. The failure or success of every public school system or other large enterprise is universally and properly charged or credited to supervision, and it should therefore be ample and expert. It is in no sense extravagance, but in the interest of true economy. It means the investment of a little to save a great deal by preventing a considerable waste in education.

Naturally enough we found practically the same methods of "teaching" prevailing in the two counties. Many of the "begin-

ners" were set to the antiquated tasks of "learning their letters," and "could not yet begin to learn to read." Much drilling on the *symbols* of reading and numbers and the hurried hearing of lessons seemed to be the order of the day at many of these schools. In many schools it was difficult to make the children "be quiet" on the stiff, uncomfortable seats often poorly adjusted to their physical demands, while their minds were unconsciously protesting against the emptiness of the tasks assigned and their muscles aching for natural activity. The stupefying results of such irrational methods of introducing a child to his education are well known to observant educators. Local initiative will not and can not affect the needed change by introducing the common vitalizing agencies that everywhere now mark progressive schools. Professional county-wide direction and supervision alone can accomplish this revolutionary, but necessary, change. The lack of it is one of the chief causes of the "waste in education." It cannot much longer be delayed in either county if they expect to keep pace with the educational progress of the State or to any satisfactory degree provide adequate educational facilities for their children.

CONTRASTS.

In Taliaferro County there is nowhere any supplementary efforts through "local taxation," not even by any municipal or other levy for the support of the high school at the county seat. At this school there is a small matriculation or tuition fee to supplement the State funds, but altogether inadequate. At a very few other schools the State fund is temporarily supplemented by individual subscription so as to lengthen the school year a little. There has nowhere in the county been any successful effort at liberally or permanently financing the schools, and consequently there exists very little public confidence in their efficiency, present or prospective. This may not necessarily be unfortunate for the future educational interests of the county, for it is at least in fine shape for a wise beginning. No partial successes operating as practical hindrances exists anywhere in the county. It affords an exceptional opportunity, and seems to be an opportune time, for a constructive beginning at a county-wide efficient system of public schools. The people are just beginning to realize that their schools are inadequate to the demands of their children, and are nearly or quite ready to follow leadership looking towards better schools. How important that they may have wise professional leadership just at this stage!

As yet only one satisfactory school house has been built in the county, and this one is built upon a lot entirely too small and with a defective title. We were not able to discover a perfectly good title to any school lot in the county.



TALIAFERRO COUNTY SCHOOLS

1, Stephens High School; 2, Sandy Cross School; 3, Lyneville School; 4, Margarites Grove School; 5, Milrajon School; 6, Sharon School; 7, Center Hill School.



TALIAFERRO COUNTY SCHOOLS

8, Lunceton School; 9, Raytown School; 10, Riverside School; 11, Carter's Grove School; 12, Robinson School; 13, Edgewood School; 14, Women's Club House; 15, Liberty Hall & Statue.

In Clayton County the people impelled by their desire for better schools have nearly everywhere voted "local taxation" to supplement the State funds, but this has been done *through the district system*. Fourteen out of a total of nineteen districts now levy a "local school tax." This has provided more funds for the support of the schools, but the administrative units have been multiplied without being professionally improved. The system makes neither for economy nor efficiency. The very shape and appearance of most of the new school houses of the county, as shown in the photographs given herein, bear abundant testimony to this. Little attention has been given to school architecture, and good houses have been erected at considerable cost, but utterly unsuited to school purposes. A similar lack of efficiency with reference to professional work in the schools is easily apparent upon inspection. Little attention has been given to relating the schools and their work to the life-interests and activities of the children. In the main the deadening processes of the past have been adhered to and few or no vitalizing agencies introduced. The schools open and close at the whim of the "local trustees" or the convenience of the teacher elected, and the appropriation of the State funds to each school is upon the "per diem attendance" plan. Several of the schools had not yet begun when the survey was made in December.

NEGRO SCHOOLS.

At the season when these surveys were being made few of the negro schools in either county were open, and so detailed personal inspection could not be made of all of the negro schools.

In Taliaferro County the negro fair was being held at Crawfordville, and we spent one day in company with Chairman Holden, of the county board of education, and other citizens, inspecting it carefully and assisting in awarding premiums. This was the second year of the fair, and was creditable to their enterprise. It included school exhibits, and gave some evidences of a proper direction of their educational interests and efforts. They deserve and are receiving considerable encouragement at the hands of the white citizens, who contributed liberally to the enterprise both in premiums and in their presence.

There are in the county nineteen negro schools, all running five months, and receiving from the county board of education from eighteen to thirty dollars per month, each. Their school building at Crawfordville is a two-story building in good repair, and, judging from their exhibits at the fair, some excellent industrial work is being done here and at a few other schools in the county.

The negro teachers of the county are organized, and meet monthly on Fridays for institute work or professional instruction



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NEGRO SCHOOLS

1, Jonesboro Negro School and Church; 2, Crawfordville Negro School and Church; 3, Level Hill Negro Church in Taliaferro County; 4, Level Hill School; 5, Sharon Negro School and Church; 6, Antioch School; 7, Pine Grove School.

by their leader, Prof. Stone, Principal of the Crawfordville School. They are deeply imbued with the spirit of progress, and deserve wise leadership and direction.

Their school houses will average about as good as those for the white children of the county, but are without equipment of any value whatever. Many of their churches are commodious, comfortable, and attractive, and their schools, as a rule, are in close proximity to the churches.

In *Clayton County* there are thirteen negro schools, receiving from the county board of education from sixty to one hundred and fifty dollars, each, and the school at Jonesboro receiving \$612.00. Nearly all of these schools charge a tuition fee of from ten to twenty-five cents per pupil per month to supplement the public fund.

The school at Jonesboro is presided over by a woman who has rendered long and faithful service there, and who is held in high esteem as a teacher by the school officials of the county. The proximity of the county to the Atlanta negro colleges makes it comparatively easy to procure trained teachers, but native teachers when reasonably capable usually render better service and give better satisfaction. This proximity to the many industrial enterprises of the city affects the patronage somewhat also, making it less uniform or permanent.

County-wide direction of the teaching in both counties by capable local negro help, which in either county can be had at small cost, would be a wise policy and greatly appreciated by them. A small appropriation for this might give a right tendency to their educational activities and save otherwise a great waste of effort and money.

It is a source of regret to us that a personal inspection of all of the negro schools of these counties was impossible on account of their not being open at this season.

FINANCES.

Taliaferro County supplements the school fund received from the State in small amounts and at only a few schools, by tuition fees or private subscription.

The amount received from the State for schools is. . . . \$ 8,406.84

The amount received from the State for pensions is. . . . 2,265.00

Making a total received from the State of. . . . \$ 10,671.84

The amount of taxes paid *by* the county *into* the State is 5,967.00

Which shows that the county annually receives from
the State more than is paid in by it. 4,704.84

The tax digest of the county shows for 1914. \$ 1,324,265.00

In addition to this the corporate property within the county which would be subject to a "local school tax" is as follows:

Southern Express Company.	\$ 665.00	
W. U. Telegraph Company.	5,724.00	
Postal Telegraph Company	3,959.00	
Southern Bell Telephone Company.	4,266.00	
American Telephone Company.	6,048.00	
Georgia Railway Company (Branch)	114,977.00	
Crawfordville Telephone Company.	442.00	
		136,081.00

Total which would be subject to a "local school tax". . . \$1,460,346.00

From the above it will be seen that a county-wide

"local tax" levy of three mills for school purposes would annually add. \$ 4,381.38

To the State school fund which is now. 8,406.84

Which would then give for the support of the schools \$ 12,788.22

Or an increase of *more than 50 per cent.* Wisely administered this ought to *more than double* the efficiency of all the public schools of the county.

The cost to each property holder would be only .30 cents on the hundred of his property at the valuation as returned to the tax receiver. The benefits to the children of the county and to future of the county can not be estimated in dollars and cents.

To the Business Men of Taliaferro County:

IS THE CAUSE WORTH THE COST?

NOTE: Thirty-nine other Georgia counties have answered this question affirmatively for the sake of their children. The first one in the State to vote the "local school tax" was an adjoining county (Hancock), and the progress of the rural schools there is well known to citizens of Taliaferro.

Clayton County supplements the State school fund by local tax levies in each of fourteen school districts out of a total of nineteen school districts in the county.

The amount received from State school fund is.	\$ 10,429.00
The total amounts received from these "local levies"	5,299.00

Making a total amount for school purposes of. \$ 15,728.00

But leaving approximately one-fourth of the county (five districts) without any aid other than the State fund.

The tax digest of the county shows for 1914 \$2,178,043.00

In addition to this the corporate property within the county which would be subject to a county-wide

“local school tax” is as follows:

Southern Express Company	\$ 606.00	
W. U. Telegraph Company	11,146.00	
Southern Bell Telephone Company	18,180.00	
American Telephone Company	352.00	
Central of Georgia Railway	453,394.00	
Southern Railway, A & F	83,163.00	
Southern Railway, C. & B.	132,816.00	
F. & A. Electric Railway	3,726.00	
A. & W. P. Railway	14,430.00	
Central of Ga. Transmission Lines	51,786.00	
		769,615.00

Total property which would be subject to a county-wide “local tax” \$2,947,658.00

From the above it will be seen that a “county-wide local tax” levy of four mills (forty cents on the hundred) would annually add \$ 11,790.00

To the State school fund now received which is 10,429.00

Making a total school fund for the county of \$ 22,219.00

As against a total as at present under the “District System” 15,728.00

Or a net increase over the present system of \$ 6,591.00

Which is more than 40 per cent. increase.

And yet this increase would come at about the average rate that is at present levied under the “district plan.”

Furthermore, the expenses of administration would be less under the “county-wide plan.”

Besides, each school would receive more than at present, and the weaker schools that now get no benefits from the “local tax” would also be taken care of.

Best of all, the efficiency of the public school system of the county would be increased through better administration and supervision even to a greater extent than the increase in dollars and cents.

We would urge an earnest consideration of this proposition upon the business men, citizens, and school authorities of the county, suggesting that in the consideration they be governed by ordinary sound business principles as applied in other business enterprises.

It should be noted that under the proposed "county-wide plan" all of the corporate property of the county, as well as all other property would be reached; and that the corporations would pay *fully one-fourth of the local school tax for the county*. Nevertheless these corporations favor this plan *because it succeeds* in building up the territory through which their lines pass.

RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

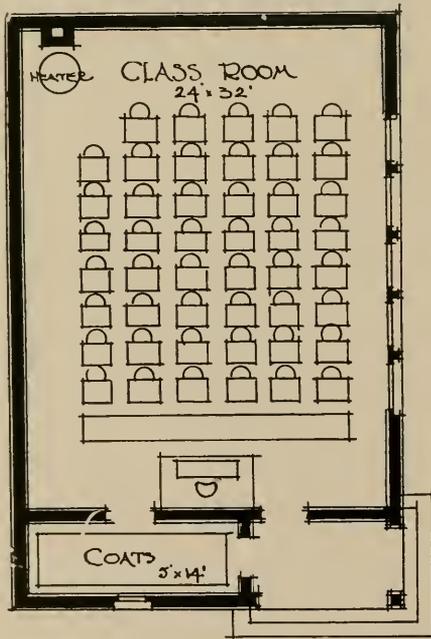
To the County School Officials of Taliaferro and Clayton Counties:

We would earnestly urge, that a professionally trained assistant to the county superintendent be employed as a supervising teacher. Such teacher might act in the capacity of supernumerary or supply. That the whole time of such supervising teacher be given in co-operation with the county superintendent and the State department of education, chiefly in (a) Planning constructive educational policies; (b) Constantly advising, supervising and assisting the teachers at their several schools; (c) Seeking to vitalize the academic work of the schools by relating it to the life-activities of the pupils through the organized agencies of the corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs, etc.; (d) Promoting educational interests and creating stronger public sentiment and securing a better school attendance by constant and close contact with the patrons in their homes; (e) Organizing and directing the teachers of the county in their professional interests and the patrons and citizens in social, agricultural and educational interests.

We would suggest that a competent lady teacher of proper training and ability working under the county superintendent be selected for the reason that generally she could work in closer and more sympathetic relation to the majority of the county's teachers, and also, possibly, gain a readier and more cordial admission into the homes of the children. She should be a woman able to teach domestic science and home economics, of executive ability and tact, and capable of leadership in large degree.

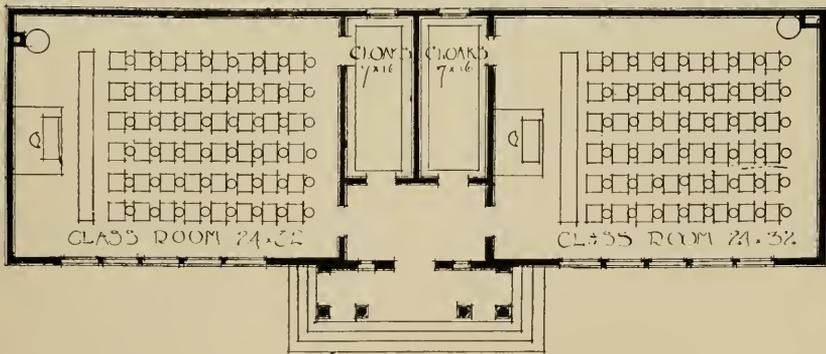
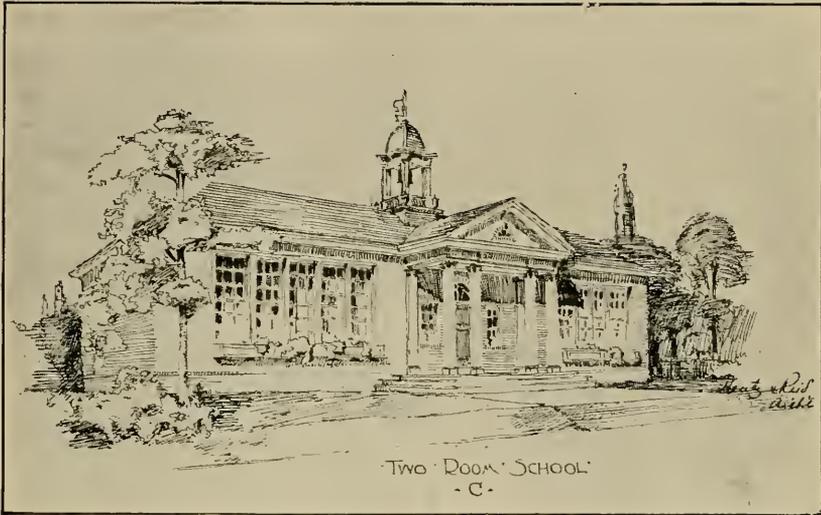
In order to secure the best results the terms of office should be more than one year. This recommendation is not based upon theory alone, but is amply justified by many successful experiences within our own State.

As an alternative, with some very strong reasons in its favor, we suggest for both counties instead of the selection of a lady supervisor, that a capable young man of tact, ability, and experience be selected, *provided* an agreeable co-operative arrangement can be made by which he could also serve as superintendent or principal of the high school at the county seat. In such arrangement both the high school and the county system ought to be greatly benefitted, and without greatly increased cost to either. The right



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MODEL ONE-ROOM SCHOOL



MODEL TWO-ROOM SCHOOL

man with professional training and experience, and with strong qualities of leadership, should be able in time to effect a strong county-wide organization, which is everywhere considered most desirable. (See quotation from U. S. Commissioner of Education.) This is not an impracticable or untried arrangement, but is proving most successful for both the town and rural schools of Jenkins, Stephens, and other Georgia counties.

In Taliaferro County there are two well-organized Women's Clubs, permanently located in club houses of their own. We suggest that it would be very helpful to the cause of the public schools in their county if their active interests could be enlisted, and the supervisor suggested could secure their close co-operation. The organized women of Tift and other counties have rendered most valuable services to their public schools.

We would earnestly recommend that no more public school buildings be erected without first having the plans approved by the State Department of Education.

A Bulletin on SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE has been published by the Department, and is available without cost to any of the school authorities in the State. We reprint therefrom two models for rural school houses, which could be reproduced at less cost than some of the unsightly and uncomfortable buildings recently constructed in Clayton County. Compare them with the photographs.

STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

The following minimum standard of efficiency for rural schools arranged by the State School Superintendent has been largely used as the basis of measurement in the survey.

“Educational results and good teaching generally are not often secured in a shiftless looking building in which neither patrons, pupils, nor teachers take any pride. Indefiniteness has been removed at this point through the standard school. In the larger towns and cities pressure of public sentiment and the comment of visitors will sooner or later force good educational conditions—and they are improving constantly. Rural communities need to be shown and inspired by educational leaders and we have sent diplomas to more than one hundred county schools where the superintendents have certified to the fact that they have measured up to the standard in every particular. Fulton, Newton and Hancock have received half of these, and there are a number of localities in the State where the feeling is that no rural community in the county is able to bring its school up to these very reasonable requirements. I cannot help but think that this is a mistaken view and that some standard schools could be secured in every county in Georgia and that these would serve to inspire the others to progress. Superintendents have written that the use of this efficiency test has developed more progress in the past twelve months than for years previous in the way of improvement. The plan is of no value, however, where it is not used or applied and I earnestly hope we will have the effort at least of every superintendent in the State to have his county represented on this roll of honor. The list will be published in the next Annual Report. The standard is not unreasonably high and no more than the Georgia parent has the right to expect. Copies should be posted in every county school room in the State and can be secured for this purpose at any time on application to the State Department of Education. To be entitled to a diploma a school should measure up to the standard in the following particulars:”

I.

THE TEACHER.

1. Good Teaching.
2. Good Order and Management.
3. First Grade Certificate.
4. Full, Neat, and Accurate School Register.
5. Daily Program Posted in Room.
6. Teacher's Manual on Desk.

II.

GROUNDS.

1. Good Condition.
2. Playgrounds.
3. School Garden.
4. Two Separate Sanitary Closets.

III.

BUILDING.

1. Painted Outside.
2. Plastered, or Ceiled and Painted.
3. No Leaks.
4. Windows without Broken Panes.
5. Cloak Rooms.
6. Good Doors with Locks and Keys.
7. Clean and Well-kept.

IV.

EQUIPMENT.

1. Patent Modern Desks.
2. At least 20 lineal feet of Black-board per Room.
3. Building Comfortably Heated and Ventilated.
4. Framed Pictures on the Wall.
5. Dictionary, Maps, and Library.
6. Sanitary Water Supply.

V.

ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES.

1. Manual Arts, Corn, Canning, Poultry, or Cooking Club.

VI.

SALARY OF TEACHER.

At least \$40 per month.

VII.

TERM.

At least seven months.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

NAME OF SCHOOL	GROUNDS					BUILDINGS									EQUIPMENT						ORGANIZATION								MAINTENANCE					REMARKS			
	Distance from Other Schools	Area	Titles	Condition of Grounds	Toilets	No. Rooms	Value	Cloak Rooms	Plan of Building	State of Repair	Ceiled	Painted	Lighting	How Kept	Desks	Blackboards	Maps	Charts	Globes	Framed Pictures	Library	Teachers	Here Last Year?	Enrollment Last Year	Average Attendance Last Year	Grades	Daily Program Posted	No. of Recitations	Industrial Taught	Clubs	How is Water Supplied?	Length of School Year	Continuous Term?		Maintenance Fund	State Fund	Local Tax
JONESBORO HIGH SCHOOL. Hixon, Principal.		About 600 sq. feet	Trustees (Conditional)	Unimproved	Unsanitary	7	\$7,000.00	No	Very poor	Bad	Yes	Yes	Very poor	Well	Patent Suitable sizes	Sufficient	Few	0	Yes	Few	400 Vols.	6	Yes	189	172	10	Yes	Drawing	No	Common dippers	9 mos.	Yes	\$3,620.00	\$1,803.00	\$1,824.00	Local tax levy 4 mills School well organized on departmental plan above sixth grade.	
LOVEJOY SCHOOL. Miss George.	4 miles	Very small	?	Bad	Unsanitary	1	500.00	No	Bad	Bad	Yes	No	Poor	Well	Home made	20 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	57	38	9	No	45	No	No	Individual cups	9 mos.	Yes	910.00	418.00	491.00	Local tax levy 4 1/4 mills and incidental fee of 50c.
BOWARD'S ACADEMY. Mrs. Ella Merritt.	2 1/4 miles	2 acres	Trustees	Bad	0	1	300.00	No	Bad	Poor	No	No	Improper	Badly	Home made	20 ft.	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	59	39	8	No	?	8	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	330.00	330.00	0	Supplemented by local subscriptions.
FOREST GROVE. Mitchell, Principal.	4 miles	1 acre	Trustees	Unimproved	2	4	3,750.00	No	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Good	Well	Mostly home made	Little	0	0	0	0	70 Vols.	4	Yes	200	85	10		Drawing	Literary	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	1,496.00	1,030.00	466.00		
MT. ZION. H. V. Adamson, Principal. Miss Emma Murphy.	4 miles	4 acres	Baptist Church	Neglected	0	2	650.00	No	Bad	Good	Yes	Yes	Bad	Badly	Home made	Cloth 50ft.	0	0	0	0	50 Vols.	2	Yes	82	73	9	No	?	No	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	691.00	408.00	283.00	
PINE GROVE. Webster Bird.	3 miles	1 acre	Only "verbal title."	Neglected	0	1	600.00	No	Bad	Good	Yes	No	Poor	Well	Home made	Cloth 36 ft.	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	71	54	8	Yes	37	No	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	729.00	360.00	169.00	
TANNERS. W. A. Hays.	3 miles	5 acres	Baptist Church	Bad	1	1	650.00	No	Bad	Good	Yes	Outside	Bad	Fair	Home made	Cloth 20 ft.	0	0	0	0	0	1	No	60	45	8	No	28	No	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	445.00	248.00	197.00	
ELENWOOD. F. L. Pierce, Principal. Miss V. B. Waggoner.	2 miles	?	?	Bad	Unsanitary	1	600.00	No	Bad	Poor	Yes	Yes	Improper	Badly	Home made	Cloth 20 ft.	0	0	0	0	0	2	No	53	30	9	No	40	No	No	Common dippers	8 mos.	Yes	660.00	345.00	315.00	
PHILADELPHIA. Miss Simpson.	4 miles	?	?	Bad	1	1	?	Yes	Bad	Bad	Yes	No	Improper	Fair	Part patent desks	Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	1	No	60	43	8	No	40	No	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	424.00	274.00	150.00	
REN SCHOOL. Miss Lotus Flanders. Miss Ruth Flanders.	3 miles	?	?	Neglected	Unsanitary	2	600.00	No	Bad	Bad	Yes	Yes	Improper & bad	Fair	Home made	Cloth 40 ft.	0	0	0	0	0	2	No	69	57	10		24	No	Debiting	Individual cups	7 mos.	Yes	289.00	531.00	258.00	
FAIRVIEW. Miss Emma Henderson.	5 miles	1 acre	?	Neglected	0	1	800.00	No	Bad	Good	Yes	Outside	Improper	Well	Home made	30 ft.	1	0	0	0	25 Vols.	1	No	36	29	7	Yes		No	No	Common dippers	5 mos.	Yes	474.00	264.00	210.00	
PLEASANT GROVE. Miss	3 1/2 miles	1 acre	Trustees	Neglected	0	2	500.00	No	Bad	Fair	Yes	No	Fair	Badly	Home made	Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	1	No	41	35	7	No	40	No	No	Individual cups	7 mos.	Yes	510.00	399.00	111.00	
RIVERDALE. F. L. Cox, Principal. Miss Ida May Hise.	3 1/2 miles	2 acres	Private ind.	Neglected	?	2	2,500.00	Yes	Good	Brick	Yes	Yes	Good	Fair	Patent 3 sizes	Good	1	0	0	0	0	2	No	126	106	9		Drawing	No	Common dippers	9 mos.	Yes	1,450.00	950.00	500.00		
FLAT ROCK. Rev. Harry Meeks, Principal. Mrs. Harry Meeks.	4 miles	1 acre	Baptist Church	Fair	1	2	650.00	No	Bad	Fair	Yes	Yes	Improper & poor	Fair	Home made	Good	2	0	0	0	Small	2	No	78	40	9	Yes	25	No	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	482.00	315.00	167.00	
BETHEL.																						1		53	36												
HEBRON.	3 1/2 miles	?	Baptist Church	Neglected	1	1	350.00	No	Bad	Poor	Yes	No	Bad	Fair	Home made	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	1		45	27	7	No	35	No	No	Common dippers	7 mos.	Yes	114.00	111.00	0	
NEW HOPE.																						1		14	13												
MORROW. Mrs. M. F. Dodd. Miss Pauline Burks.	3 miles	?	Trustees	Unimproved	1	2	1,200.00	Yes	Poor	Good	Yes	Outside	Good	Badly	Patent 3 sizes	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	2		46	30	10	Yes	25	No	No	Individual cups	5 mos.	Yes	322.00	322.00	0	

TALIAFERRO COUNTY.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	GROUNDS				BUILDINGS									EQUIPMENT						ORGANIZATION						MAINTENANCE				REMARKS							
	Distance from Other Schools	Area in Acres	Titles *	Condition of Grounds	Toilets †	Value	Rooms	Cloak Rooms	Plan of Building	State of Repair	Ceiled	Painted	Lighting	How is the Building kept?	Desks	Blackboards	Maps	Charts	Globes	Framed Pictures	Library	Other Helps	Teachers	Here last Year?	Enrollment	Grades in School	Daily Program Posted?	Recitations Daily	What Industries Taught?		Extension or Club Work	WATER		Length of School Year	Continuous Term	Total Maintenance per Year	Sources of Maintenance
																																How Supplied	Ind. cups				
STEPHENS' HIGH SCHOOL. R. D. McDowell, Principal. Mrs. R. D. Reed, Miss Sallie Cloud Holden, Miss Vera Roundtree.	At county seat	several acres	Trustees	Fair	2	5	Yes	Good	Good	Yes	Yes	Good	Well	Good	Fine	Few	0	0	Plenty			4			10	Yes	No	No			9 mos.	Yes	1250.00	State fund	Tuition fees Well organized		
SANDY CROSS S. W. Wynn, Principal. Miss Ada Ledbetter, Asst.	3 miles 5 miles	¼ acre	Trustees	Unimproved	0	\$1,200	2	Yes	Good	New	Yes	Outside only	Good	Fairly Well	Home made	24 ft. One small	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes	49	8	No	? None	None	Ind. cups	6 mos.	Yes	550.00	State fund				
LYNEVILLE Miss Floyd Dolvin.	4½ miles	1 acre	Trustees	Good play grounds	1	550	1	No	Fair	New	Yes	No	Good	Well	Patent 3 sizes	20 ft. 1 Ga.	0	0	Yes	163 vols.		1	No	13	6	No	25 Drawing	None	Ind. cups	8 mos.	Yes	210.00	State fund	Private subscription			
MARGARITES GROVE Miss Mertie Williams.	4 miles	?	Baptist Church	Entirely neglected	0	500	1	No	Fair	Medium	Yes	No	Fair	Not Well	Doubles	20 ft. None	1	1 very small	0	0	0	0	1	No	17	7	No	? Drawing	None	Common	5 mos.	Yes	200.00	State fund			
MILHAJON Miss Janie Acree.	4 miles	1 acre	Trustees	Entirely neglected	0	400	1	No	Bad	Medium	Yes	No	Insufficient Im-proper	Fair	Long benches 3 sizes	5 ft. None	1	0	0	0	0	1	No	13	5	No	37 None	None	Common	5 mos.	Yes	175.00	State fund				
SHARON W. R. Aldred, Principal. Mrs. Aldred, Asst.	2 miles 5 miles	2 acres	Trustees	Unimproved	2	1,200	2	No	Poor	Medium	Yes	Yes	Good	Fair	Fair	60 ft. 0	0	0	1	2	30 vols.	0	2	No	51	10	No	? Drawing	None	Common	9 mos.	Yes	650.00	State fund	1 mos. pay term		
CENTER HILL Mrs. J. F. Lyle.	3½ miles	1 acre	Trustees	Entirely neglected	0	400	1	No	Bad	Medium	Yes	No	Poor	Fair	Long benches 1 size	10 ft. 0	0	0	0	0	0	1	No	21	7	No	20 None	None	Common	5 mos.	Yes	275.00	State fund				
LINCETON Miss Gertrude Sherr.	1½ miles	1½ acres	Co. Brl. Condtl.	Neglected	1	450	1	No	Bad	Medium	Yes	No	Improper	Well	Very poor	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	No	21	8	No	32 None	None	Part Ind. cups	7 mos.	Yes	225.00	State fund				
RAYTOWN Miss Lilla Barnett.	2½ miles 3 miles	1½ acres ?	?	Bermuda sod	2	600	2	No	Bad	Medium	Yes	No	Fair	Well	3 sizes singles	Poor Yes	Yes	1	Yes	25 vols.	0	1	Yes	23	8	No	24 Occasional Drawing	None	Individual	8 mos.	Yes	350.00	State fund	3 mos. pay term			
RIVERSIDE Miss Sara Herndon.	3 miles 4 miles	?	?	Entirely neglected	0	450	1	No	Fair	New	No	No	Good	Well	Home made	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	10	7	No	? None	None	Common	5 mos.	Yes	225.00	State fund				
CARTER'S GROVE Miss Corlie Walton.	5 miles	1/10 acre	Farmers' Alliance	Neglected	1	650	1	No	Bad	Good	Yes	Yes	Bad	Fair	Home made	Poor	0	0	0	1	75 vols.	0	1	No	42	8	No	? None	None	Common	6 mos.	Yes	410.00	State fund			
ROBINSON Miss Inda Young.	3½ miles	1½ acres	Trustees	Neglected	1	450	1	No	Poor	Fair	Yes	No	Poor	Fair	Very few 3 sizes	Poor	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	No	25	8	No	? None	None	Common	5 mos.	Yes	290.00	State fund			
EDGEWOOD Miss Ulna Jackson.	5 miles	1 acre	Trustees	Neglected	0	450	1	No	Poor	Good	Yes	No	Poor	Fair	Very few 3 sizes patent	20 ft. 0	2	1	0	65 vols.	Organ	1	No	15	5	No	? None	None	Common	5 mos.	Yes	210.00	State fund				
BERMUDA Mr. Ray Jackson.	5 miles	Not open when survey was made																				1	No							5 mos.	Yes	225.00	State fund				

* Titles to most or all of the schools are defective.

† While some schools in the county are credited with "Toilets," not one could be classed "Sanitary."

NOTE—In addition to the above public schools there is also in Taliaferro County, at Sharon, Ga., "Sacred Heart Seminary," a Catholic school, admitting boys from four to twelve years old, and with an average attendance of about fifty pupils. The school is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is supported by tuition fees. Not being within the public school system, and not receiving any of the public school fund of the county, it did not come within the scope of this survey.

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