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THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

ADAMS STATE COLLEGE
ALAMOSA, COLO.

A Report by
WPA PROJECT 548

State Department of Education
Denver, Colorado

INEZ JOHNSON LEWIS
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

LUCY CASON AULD
Deputy Superintendent

DOCUMENTS



Study Directed and Report Written
By
ARNOLD E. JOYAL
Director, W P A Research Projects
State Department of Education

THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
IN COLORADO

* * * * *

Report of a Study by Colorado W. P. A.
Project 548

Sponsored by the
State Department of Education
Denver, Colorado

Inez Johnson Lewis
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Lucy Cason Auld
Deputy Superintendent

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Study Directed and Report Prepared

by

Arnold E. Joyal
Director, W. P. A. Research Projects
State Department of Education
1936

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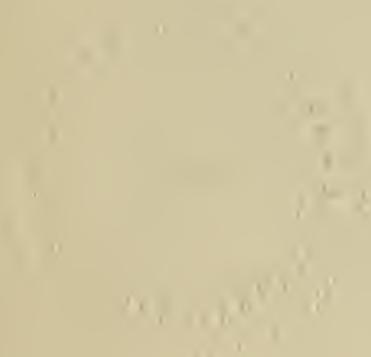
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FOREWORD

This volume is the third in a series of investigations relating to problems in the field of school administration in Colorado. Two previous studies, "The Effect of Blanket Tax Limitations Upon the Revenue of School Districts in Colorado," and "The Application of Selected State Aid and State Equalization Plans to Public Education in Colorado," have already been completed. This third study called "The Range of Educational Opportunities in Colorado" presents an analysis of the nature and extent of educational inequality in the state, presented from the standpoint of factors relating to school administration and school personnel.

The study was conducted as W.P.A. Project 548, sponsored by the State Department of Education. The work has been directed, and this report was prepared by Dr. Arnold E. Joyal, assisted by Mr. Fred Braun, Mrs. Grace Shaw, Mrs. Mae Shanley, and Mrs. Olive Long. Work on the project was conducted during the year 1936 by a staff of about fifty clerical and statistical workers.

This report presents what is probably the most complete statistical picture of public education in Colorado thus far developed. The report is divided into three principal parts: an introductory statement, in which the problem is set forth; a discussion of factors which relate to school administration; and a discussion of factors which relate to school personnel. The data in the study, drawn from official county superintendents reports, clearly indicate that there is a very wide range of educational opportunity in this state. Some boys and girls in certain districts have excellent opportunities for a large amount of high quality education. At the other extreme there are many boys and girls who have very little opportunity for adequate education.

The district unit of administration is shown to be one of the principal causes for this wide range of educational opportunity. Many different bases for comparison are utilized in the study and, district by district, data on these various bases are analyzed and presented in summary form.

This report should be especially interesting and valuable to those citizens of Colorado who are concerned with the welfare of the public schools. The findings presented in the study should be a challenge to the people, in view of the fact that our State Constitution provides in Article IX, Section 2 that "the general assembly shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of public schools throughout the state."

Inez Johnson Lewis

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

December 30, 1936

Aug 7, 1936 - gift Wayne Bunker

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term 'philosophy' and then proceeds to discuss the various branches of the subject. The author then discusses the history of philosophy and the different schools of thought that have arisen over the centuries. He also discusses the relationship between philosophy and other sciences and arts.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics and then proceeds to discuss ethics, politics, and aesthetics. The author discusses the different theories and arguments that have been advanced in each of these branches and then offers his own views on the subject.

The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of language and logic. The author discusses the different theories of language and the different theories of logic. He also discusses the relationship between language and thought and the relationship between logic and science.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of science. The author discusses the different theories of science and the different methods of scientific inquiry. He also discusses the relationship between science and philosophy and the role of philosophy in the development of science.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of religion. The author discusses the different theories of religion and the different arguments for and against the existence of God. He also discusses the relationship between religion and philosophy and the role of philosophy in the development of religion.

The book concludes with a summary of the author's views on the various branches of philosophy and a final chapter on the philosophy of life.

THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
IN COLORADO

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THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The State School System in Colorado is an example of both good and bad practice in School Administration. As a result the range of educational opportunities available to the boys and girls of the state is very great. In some school districts educational opportunities compare favorably with the best that any community in the United States offers. In a few school districts conditions are about as bad as the worst. In Denver, Colorado Springs, and other fortunate communities, some children attend school in buildings which are veritable palaces. They receive instruction from teachers whose salaries are good, whose security is guaranteed, and whose standards of training and professional conduct are the very highest. In certain rural, isolated communities in backward counties in the state, children attend school in buildings which are mere shacks and receive instruction from teachers who have had little professional training, receive ridiculously low salaries, and are frequently incompetent. The citizens of Colorado should ask themselves this question: "Why should there be this extreme range of educational opportunities in the state? How does it happen that our state may be said to contain examples of the best and the worst in public education?"

The Principal Causes of Educational Inequality

Expressed in simple terms, there are three principal causes of this strange condition. The three causes or factors which produce these unequal conditions are as follows: First, variations in the educational burden which falls upon particular districts. Second, variations in taxable wealth of the districts, and third, variations in the effort which districts put forth to provide public education. These three factors explain present conditions. While there may be other minor causes, to understand the implications of these three factors is to know the answer to the question stated above.

Some students of school administration would contend that, in reality, there is only one basic cause of Colorado's problem of inequality, namely, the district system of school administration. Colorado does have an administrative organization which includes a host of small local units of school control. Colorado does have too many school districts - probably ten or twenty times as many as are needed. Utah, the next door neighbor, has 40 districts. Colorado has 2,056. These districts are of all sizes and shapes. Most of them are very small. Certainly, it is true that when administrative districts are made larger the variations and inequalities become relatively less important. But Colorado has the system embodied in its Constitution. The district system appears to be indelibly stamped on the pattern of local government. There appears to be no immediate prospect of change. For these reasons the basic cause, if it is the district system, is assumed

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

The first part of the lecture dealt with the history of philosophy. We began with the ancient Greeks, who were the first to use reason to understand the world. They were followed by the medieval philosophers, who were concerned with the relationship between faith and reason. The modern period began with the Renaissance, which was a time of great intellectual and cultural achievement. The Enlightenment followed, which was a time of great scientific and philosophical progress. The 19th century was a time of great social and political change, and the 20th century has been a time of great intellectual and cultural achievement.

The second part of the lecture dealt with the philosophy of language. We began with the work of the ancient Greeks, who were the first to use language to describe the world. They were followed by the medieval philosophers, who were concerned with the relationship between language and reality. The modern period began with the Renaissance, which was a time of great intellectual and cultural achievement. The Enlightenment followed, which was a time of great scientific and philosophical progress. The 19th century was a time of great social and political change, and the 20th century has been a time of great intellectual and cultural achievement.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

The philosophy of language is a branch of philosophy that is concerned with the nature of language and the relationship between language and reality. It is a branch of philosophy that has been developed by many philosophers, including the ancient Greeks, the medieval philosophers, and the modern philosophers. The philosophy of language is a branch of philosophy that is concerned with the nature of language and the relationship between language and reality.

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to be, at least for the present, a factor which cannot be directly controlled. Attention in this study is focused on the variations which exist within and among these 2,056 school districts.

Evidences of the tremendous range of opportunity in the public schools of these many districts and the resultant inequalities to boys and girls as well as to taxpayers may be found on every hand. Perhaps the most obvious evidence is the wide variation in tax rates for schools. Some communities pay several times as high rates as others for the same, or perhaps, inferior services. Expenditures for public education are another very obvious evidence. Expenditures per unit vary widely. Some communities spend several times as much money per student as other communities do, yet often the community which spends relatively more money has an inferior school. Indebtedness is staggering in some districts, while other communities are free of debt. Yet, the debt-ridden community may have a miserable building and the debt-free community a palatial school house. Perhaps more important than any of these evidences is the striking difference observed in the quality of the teaching personnel; their certification, professional training, and salary. One may mention, in addition, the length of the school year as an evidence of inequality. Some communities have six months of school; other communities have nine or ten months of school.

How are these differences explained? Why are they permitted to continue to exist? Are such conditions necessary and desirable? What can be done to eliminate them if they are undesirable?

Statement of the Problem of This Study

This study is designed to answer such questions as have been raised in the preceding paragraph. The general question which will be answered is this: How, and to what extent do educational opportunities in Colorado vary and what is the reason for the variation? Answers will be sought to such specific questions as the following:

- (1) What is the range of educational opportunities in the state school system with regard to tax rates, salaries, expenditures, indebtedness, valuation of property, and training and certification of teachers?
- (2) How do the several counties of the state compare on the bases mentioned?
- (3) Can anything be done to remedy this undemocratic situation?

Delimitation of the Study

The study will be limited to a consideration of data for the years 1933-34. In most cases it will consider all the counties of the state except Denver, which, because of its wealth, favorable geographical location, and large population, does not always lend itself to comparative study. In some tables Denver is included. However, Denver County has very obviously the most outstanding county school system in the state.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY HAS APPROVED THE DIVIDEND PAYMENT OF \$1.00 PER SHARE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH 1954.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS ALSO APPROVED THE PAYMENT OF A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF \$1.00 PER SHARE TO BE PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31st MARCH 1954.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS ALSO APPROVED THE PAYMENT OF A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF \$1.00 PER SHARE TO BE PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31st MARCH 1954.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE COMPANY HAS MADE A PROFIT OF \$1,000,000 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954.

(1) THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS APPROVED THE PAYMENT OF A DIVIDEND OF \$1.00 PER SHARE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH 1954.

(2) THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS ALSO APPROVED THE PAYMENT OF A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF \$1.00 PER SHARE TO BE PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31st MARCH 1954.

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STATEMENT OF THE BOARD

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE COMPANY HAS MADE A PROFIT OF \$1,000,000 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954.

The county consists of just one school district, admittedly a superior one. Furthermore, because of the special legislation which has been enacted favorable to Denver, this county occupies a unique and most fortunate situation.

Sources of the Data Used in the Study

All of the facts cited in this report were obtained from the official annual reports of County Superintendents. These reports are on file in the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State Capitol. The only other sources of information used in the study are the records of the State Tax Commission and the United States Census for 1930.

Procedure Followed in Making the Study

This study was made over a period of about one year by a staff of research workers which averaged about 40 in number. The Counties' Superintendents reports were first duplicated so that a ready source of accurate information was always available. The tabulations and analyses in the study were made directly from the County Superintendents' reports. Most of the information in the study was compiled merely by tabulating original source materials. Thus, while the report is comprehensive, the procedure followed is relatively simple.

Justification for the Study

The Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is understaffed. Never in the past has there been opportunity to make extensive tabulations and studies of the data collected from County Superintendents. These county reports provide a valuable source of information, which in organized form ought to be available to citizens. Publicity with respect to the facts on this problem stimulate counties and localities, if not the state itself, to action. Legislators should have this type of data readily available. City and County Superintendents should know how their counties and school districts compare with others. Committees of the Colorado Education Association frequently need this type of information. Teachers and prospective teachers should know what the state system is like. Probably one reason why these great differences in educational opportunity continue to exist, year after year, is because only a relatively few people in the state understand the true state of affairs. Generally, the few people who know the true facts and real needs, are powerless to do much to improve conditions.

Additional Material Available at the State Superintendent's Office

Originally it was planned to use data for both 1933-34 and 1934-35 in this report. However, during the course of the study (November, 1935 to November, 1936) it was not possible to get complete and accurate reports for 1934-35. Four counties, in particular, held up the work. Hence, since the preparation of this report involved a considerable task, it was bound to be impossible to wait for these 1934-35 data. The completed tables for 1934-35 are now available in typed form at the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 127 State Capitol, Denver. All original tabulations for both years are on file, also.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5500 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The first step in the synthesis of the compound is the preparation of the starting material. This is done by reacting the appropriate reagents under the conditions specified in the table below. The reaction is carried out in a round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer and a reflux condenser. The reaction mixture is stirred for the indicated time at the specified temperature. The product is then isolated by extraction with the appropriate solvent and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCT

The product was analyzed by elemental analysis and found to contain C, H, and N in the following percentages: C, 68.1%; H, 5.2%; N, 26.7%. The molecular weight was determined by mass spectrometry and found to be 123.07. The infrared spectrum shows characteristic absorption bands at 1715, 1640, and 1510 cm⁻¹. The ¹H NMR spectrum shows a multiplet at 7.2 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 6.8 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 6.4 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 6.0 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 5.6 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 5.2 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 4.8 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 4.4 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 4.0 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 3.6 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 3.2 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 2.8 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 2.4 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 2.0 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 1.6 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 1.2 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 0.8 ppm (d, 2H), a multiplet at 0.4 ppm (d, 2H).

CONCLUSION

The synthesis of the compound was carried out successfully according to the procedure described above. The product was purified by column chromatography and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The yield of the product was 85%. The product was characterized by elemental analysis, mass spectrometry, infrared spectroscopy, and ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The results of the analysis are consistent with the proposed structure of the compound. The compound is a new member of the class of compounds and its synthesis represents a significant advance in the field of organic chemistry.

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CHAPTER II

SOME EVIDENCES OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY:
VARIATIONS IN FACTORS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION

The State of Colorado is divided into 63 counties. Each of these counties is further sub-divided, for purposes of school administration, into local school districts. In 1933-34 there were 2,050 school districts in the state including joint districts. Many of these local administrative units were very small. Over a thousand of them were organized to operate and control a single one-room school.

It has long been recognized by students of the problem that the district system of school administration in its extreme form is bad. Perhaps the district system should be singled out as the primary cause of the tremendous range of educational opportunity. But the system is a part of the organic law of the state. It has been established by over sixty years of practice. Doubtless it will be very hard to change the system. What are the facts with reference to the number, type, size and importance of Colorado's school districts?

Number and Type of School Districts in Colorado

Table I, which follows, presents in summary form, a statistical picture of the number and type of school districts in Colorado in 1934. The number of districts in 1936-37 has not changed appreciably. In 1935-36, for example, there were 2,051 districts as compared with 2,050 for 1933-34. The total of 2,050 districts included 48 county and union high school districts, and counted joint districts only once. Excluding these 48 county and union high school districts (there were

TABLE I

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS,
1934

Type and Class of Districts	Number of Districts in Colorado	Percentage of Districts
Regular		
1st Class	36	1.7
2nd Class	78	3.8
3rd Class	1834	89.5
Joint		
1st Class	0	.0
2nd Class	5	.2
3rd Class	49	2.4
High School		
County	24	1.2
Union	24	1.2
Total	2050	100.0

and still are 24 of each) there were 2,002 regular school districts. A joint district is a district which lies in two or more counties. For bookkeeping purposes, joint districts are treated as if the part of the district lying in each county were a separate district.

In Colorado, school districts are classified into three classes. First-class districts are those districts which have 1,000 or more children of school age. School age is six to twenty years, inclusive. There were 36 first-class districts. Second-class districts have from 351 to 999 children of school age. There were 78 such districts. Third-class districts have 350 or fewer children of school age. There were 1,834 such districts.

Table A, on pages 50 and 51 of the Appendix, presents these data detailed by counties.

High School Districts

The statutes provide for the organization of two types of high school districts. One type is the so-called "County High School District". There are 24 counties in Colorado which are organized under the law for county high school purposes. These counties, together with the location of the main high school plant (several county high schools have branch schools) are as follows:

TABLE II

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS IN COLORADO. 1936

County	Location of School	County	Location of School
Bent	Las Animas	Mineral	Creede
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	Montrose	Montrose
Custer	Westcliff	Ouray	Ouray
Douglas	Castle Rock	Phillips	Holyoke
Eagle	Gypsum	Pitkin	Aspen
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	Rio Blanco	Meeker
Gilpin	Central City	Rio Grande	Monte Vista
Gunnison	Gunnison	Saguache	Saguache
Huerfano	Walsenburg	San Juan	Silverton
Jackson	Walden	Sedawick	Julesburg
Las Animas	Trinidad	Washington	Akron
Logan	Sterling	Yuma	Wray

There are twenty-four Union High School Districts. These high school districts are made up of a group of contiguous elementary school districts banded together for the purpose of maintaining a high school as a joint enterprise. The individual districts in a union maintain their identity for elementary school purposes, but are considered a unit for the administration of a union high school. Some union high school districts have only a few districts in the unions. Union number one in Baca County has two. Others have a rather large number of member districts, as for example Yuma Union which has 22. Table III lists the Union High Schools in the state and gives their location.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT NO. 100
BY J. H. GOLDSTEIN AND R. M. HARRIS
1955

The following table shows the results of the measurements of the rate of reaction of the various compounds with the reagent. The values are given in terms of the rate constant, k , and are expressed in units of min^{-1} . The values in parentheses are the standard deviations.

The values of k are given in the following table. The values are given in terms of the rate constant, k , and are expressed in units of min^{-1} . The values in parentheses are the standard deviations.

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TABLE I

Rate constants for the reaction of the various compounds with the reagent

Compound	Rate constant, k (min^{-1})	Standard deviation
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.015	(0.002)
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.025	(0.003)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.035	(0.004)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.045	(0.005)
1,2,2-Trichloroethane	0.055	(0.006)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.065	(0.007)
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.075	(0.008)
1,1,2,2,2-Pentachloroethane	0.085	(0.009)
1,1,1,1,2-Pentachloroethane	0.095	(0.010)
1,1,1,2,2,2-Hexachloroethane	0.105	(0.011)
1,1,1,1,2,2-Hexachloroethane	0.115	(0.012)
1,1,1,1,2,2,2-Heptachloroethane	0.125	(0.013)
1,1,1,1,1,2-Heptachloroethane	0.135	(0.014)
1,1,1,1,1,2,2-Heptachloroethane	0.145	(0.015)
1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2-Octachloroethane	0.155	(0.016)
1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2-Octachloroethane	0.165	(0.017)

The values of k are given in the following table. The values are given in terms of the rate constant, k , and are expressed in units of min^{-1} . The values in parentheses are the standard deviations.

TABLE III

UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN COLORADO. 1936

County and Name of District	: Location of School	: County and Name of District	: Location of School
<u>Adams</u>		<u>Huerfano</u>	
Union #1	Adams City	Union #1	La Veta
Union #3	Westminster		
		<u>Lincoln</u>	
<u>Baca</u>		Union #1	Limon
Union #1	Springfield	Union #2	Hugo
		<u>Mesa</u>	
<u>Elbert</u>		Collbran Union	Collbran
Union #1	Elizabeth	Fruita Union	Fruita
Union #2	Simla		
Union #3	Agate	<u>Pitkin</u>	
Joint Union	Limon	Basalt Union	Eagle
		<u>Prowers</u>	
<u>El Paso</u>		Union #1	Granada
Union #1	Calhan	Union #2	Lamar
		Union #3	Holly
<u>Garfield</u>		<u>Routt</u>	
Carbondale Union	Carbondale	Union #1	Hayden
Grand Valley Union	Grand Valley	Union #2	McCoy
Rifle Union	Rifle		
Silt Union	Silt		
		<u>Yuma</u>	
<u>Grand</u>		Union #1	Yuma
Union #1	Kremmling		

Size of School Districts in Colorado

The school districts of Colorado may be classified according to size on several different bases. In this study data are included in their size in terms of (1) school census, (2) enrollment, (3) average daily attendance, and (4) number of teachers and administrators.

Table IV presents the distribution of 1,984 districts for which data were available (there were 18 districts for which data were not available) in terms of their school census in 1933-34. School census is the number of children 6 to 20 years of age, inclusive, in the district. This is a summary table for the state as a whole. It is evident in this table that there were 53 districts which had only one, two, three or four children in the district. In 122 districts there were from 5 to 9 children. Only 393 districts in the entire state had as many as 100 children of school age resident in the district. Thus, it is very clear that most school districts are small in terms of the school census.

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS
OF SCHOOL CENSUS. 1934*

School Census	:	Number of Districts	:	Percentage of Districts
1 - 4		53		2.7
5 - 9		122		6.2
10 - 14		177		8.9
15 - 19		189		9.5
20 - 24		167		8.4
25 - 29		161		8.1
30 - 34		114		5.8
35 - 39		112		5.6
40 - 44		100		5.0
45 - 49		63		3.2
50 - 74		219		11.0
75 - 99		114		5.8
100 or over		393		19.8
Total		1984		100.0

*Excluding Eighteen districts which maintain no school or for which data were lacking.

The above table, as was noted, is a summary table for the state as a whole. Many readers are interested in these same data for individual counties. For that reason a county table giving the same data as contained in this and most subsequent summary tables in the study has been included in the Appendix. Each of the tables giving county data is two pages in length: consequently these tables take up a good deal of space. In each case, as the summary table is presented, a reference will be made in the text to the table in the Appendix. The Appendix tables are lettered alphabetically and appear in the same order as the summary tables do in the main body of the study.

Table B, which is in the Appendix on pages 52 and 53, presents the detailed data by counties. It corresponds to Table IV.

In terms of enrollments, also, Colorado's school districts are small. Table V, on the next page, presents a comparable distribution for enrollments. Comparing Tables IV and V indicate that, as might be expected, the districts seem even smaller when this latter measure is used. There were 88 districts which had an enrollment in school of one, two, three, or four pupils. A total of 266 had from 5 to 9 pupils and 255 more districts had from 10 to 14 pupils. Thus 609 districts had an enrollment of less than 15 pupils. Three hundred districts enrolled 100 or more pupils, which was 15.46% of all districts.

Table C in the Appendix, pages 54 and 55, presents these same data by counties.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN
TERMS OF ENROLLMENT. 1934*

Enrollment in District	: Number of Districts*	: Percentage of Districts
1 - 4	88	4.54
5 - 9	266	13.71
10 - 14	255	13.15
15 - 19	254	13.09
20 - 24	165	8.51
25 - 29	111	5.72
30 - 34	91	4.69
35 - 39	67	3.45
40 - 44	57	2.94
45 - 49	48	2.47
50 - 74	150	7.73
75 - 99	88	4.54
100 or over	300	15.46
Total	1940	100.00

*Excluding sixty-two districts for which data were lacking, or which maintained no school.

Doubtless the reader noted that in terms of enrollments the districts appeared to be even smaller than in terms of the school census. When average daily attendance is considered the districts seem to be still smaller. Table VI presents a distribution in terms of A. D. A. It will be noted that there were 157 districts which had an A. D. A. of less than 5.00; 358 with an A. D. A. of from 5.00 to 9.99; and 313 with an A. D. A. of from 10.00 to 14.99. Thus, a total of 1,128 districts had an A. D. A. of less than 15. This total of 1,128 (A. D. A.) compares with 609 (enrollment) and 352 (census) in the preceding summary tables.

Table D, on pages 56 and 57, present the data detailed by counties.

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF A.D.A. 1934*

Average Daily Attendance	: Number of Districts*	: Percentage of Districts
0 - 4.99	157	8.1
5 - 9.99	358	18.5
10 - 14.99	313	16.2
15 - 19.99	207	10.7
20 - 24.99	136	7.0
25 - 29.99	107	3.3
30 - 34.99	73	3.8
35 - 39.99	70	3.6
40 - 44.99	51	2.7
45 - 49.99	29	1.5
50 - 74.99	118	6.1
75 - 99.99	80	4.2
100 or over	232	12.1
Total	1931	100.0

*Seventy-one districts for which data were not available.

In terms of the number of teachers employed, the school districts of the state are again shown to be very small. Table VII shows the distribution of school districts in terms of the number of teachers and administrators employed.

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF
TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. 1934*

Number of Teachers and Administrators	:	Number of Districts	:	Percentage of Districts
One		1013		52.2
Two		379		19.5
Three		166		8.6
Four		96		4.9
Five		49		2.5
Six		53		2.7
Seven		27		1.5
Eight		22		1.1
Nine		18		.9
Ten		14		.7
Eleven		13		.7
Twelve		8		.4
More than Twelve		83		4.3
Total		1941		100.0

*Sixty districts for which data were not available

This table shows that there were 1,013 districts which had only one teacher, 379 which had two teachers, and 166 which had three teachers. Thus, over 80 per cent of all school districts in the state had one, two, or three teachers.

Table E in the Appendix, pages 58 and 59, lists these same data as shown in Table VII, by counties.

The Large Number of One-Teacher Schools

In Table I it may have been noted that 1,883 of the school districts were third-class districts. Many of these districts are very small both in population and in area. Just how small the schools which are located in third-class districts really were in 1934 may be indicated by a series of tables. Table VIII indicates the distribution of all third-class districts which contained one-teacher schools by the number of such schools contained therein. Of the 1,883 third-class districts in the state, 1,016 were organized to maintain a single one-teacher school. This was 76.3 per cent of all districts which contained one-teacher schools. It will be noted also that there were 164 districts in the state which maintained two one-teacher schools; 461 which maintained three one-teacher schools, and 27 which maintained four or more such schools. Fifty-nine districts maintained a single one-teacher school and one or more larger schools.

The Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to increase the amount of
 the authorized capital stock of the Company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.
 This resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on
 the 15th day of June, 1920.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to increase the amount of
 the authorized capital stock of the Company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Item	Amount	Total
Authorized Capital Stock	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Additional Authorized Capital Stock	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total Authorized Capital Stock	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000

The Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to increase the amount of
 the authorized capital stock of the Company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.
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RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to increase the amount of
 the authorized capital stock of the Company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.
 This resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on
 the 15th day of June, 1920.

Table F in the Appendix presents the same data, by counties. Pages 60 and 61.

TABLE VIII

DISTRICTS WHICH CONTAIN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS, BY NUMBER OF SUCH SCHOOLS MAINTAINED. 1934

	: Number of Districts	: Percentage of
Districts which have One-Teacher Schools	: Containing One-Teacher Schools	: Districts containing One-Teacher Schools
Districts with <u>only</u> One-Teacher Schools		
One one-teacher school	1016	76.3
Two one-teacher schools	164	12.3
Three one-teacher schools	46	3.5
Four or more one-teacher schools	27	2.0
Districts with one or more larger schools and also one-teacher schools as follows:		
One one-teacher school	59	4.4
Two one-teacher schools	15	1.1
Three one-teacher schools	2	.2
Four or more one-teacher schools	2	.2
Total One-Teacher Schools	1331	100.0

The enrollment in one-teacher schools, also, is generally small. Table IX presents the facts regarding these enrollments. The table is read as follows: There were 9 districts in the state which maintained a school for just one pupil. Fourteen districts maintained a school for two pupils, etc. It may be noted that over 50 per cent of the 1,301 one-teacher schools included in this table were organized for 15 or fewer pupils in enrollment. It should be noted that this table deals with enrollments and not with average daily attendance. The table includes all one-teacher schools in the state for which data were available.

Table G on pages 62, 63, 64 and 65 of the Appendix details this same information, by counties.

TABLE IX
DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN
TERMS OF ENROLLMENT. 1934*

Enrollment in One- Teacher Districts	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
One	9	.7
Two	14	1.1
Three	22	1.6
Four	43	3.3
Five	41	3.1
Six	39	3.0
Seven	60	4.6
Eight	61	4.7
Nine	72	5.5
Ten	43	3.3
Eleven	55	4.2
Twelve	61	4.7
Thirteen	55	4.2
Fourteen	49	3.7
Fifteen	65	5.0
16-20	233	17.9
21-25	147	11.4
26-30	86	6.6
Over thirty	147	11.4
Total	1301	100.0

*Thirty-one districts for which data were not available.

Counties Which Have Many Small Schools

There are 17 counties in the state which had in 1934, 10 or more districts containing 10 or less units of average daily attendance. Table X lists these 17 counties. In these 17 counties there were a total of 1,066 districts, of which 325 had an A. D. A. of 10.00 or less. The table indicates the distribution of the schools of the county according to their average daily attendance.

Weld County had the largest number of districts. There were 23 very small schools in the 136 subdivisions in that county. Las Animas County is shown to have had four districts with fewer than two pupils in average daily attendance. Forty-three of the 124 districts in that county had an average daily attendance of 10 or less. Yuma County had 118 districts, many quite small. Chaffee County had 3 schools with 1.00 pupil in average daily attendance - or less. These three districts must have had only one pupil each. Evidently the one pupil was absent occasionally.

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS HAVING A.D.A. OF TEN OR LESS, IN SEVENTEEN SELECIED COUNTIES OF COLORADO. 1934*

County	Distribution by Average Daily Attendance										Total Number	Total Dists.
	:0.-	:1.01:	:2.01:	:3.01:	:4.01:	:5.01:	:6.01:	:7.01:	:8.01:	:9.01:			:10 or under:
Weld			4	6	4	1	5	3			23	136
Las Animas	4	3	4	3	6	6	6	7	4	43	124	
Yuma			4	5	6	6	9	4	5	39	118	
Kit Carson		1	1	3	2	1	3	7	5	23	83	
Washington		1	1	1	3	2	4	11	3	26	86	
Routt		1		2	6	5	4	1	4	23	46	
Douglas	2	1	1	3	3	2		3	2	17	33	
Elbert		2	4		1	1	1	1	2	12	47	
Garfield		3	2	2	2		1	2	4	16	43	
Logan	1		1		1	3	2	3	4	15	59	
Moffat	1	2		1	2	2		2	3	15	37	
Lincoln			1		1	3	4	1	2	13	45	
Bent				1	1	3	3	4	1	13	39	
Boulder			2	4	4		1	1	2	14	56	
Chaffee	3	2		3	1	1	1	1		13	25	
Phillips				1	2	2	1	1	3	10	38	
Prowers		1		2	1	1	2	1	1	10	51	
Total	4	12	17	32	34	43	41	47	51	44	325	1066

*Eleven districts for which no data were available.

Variations in Educational Burden

As was pointed out in the Introduction to this study, there are three principal factors to be considered in studying educational inequalities. The first of these factors is variations in the "burden" of education.

Variations in Number of Children

The relative number of children in any particular county is obviously an important matter in fixing the cost of education in that area. The ratio of school population to adult population is generally referred to as the educational "load" or "burden". Table XI shows how this load is distributed among the several counties. These figures for 1930 which show the percentage of school population (children 6-13 years of age) to the total population, are the most useful ones available for comparing one county's burden with another. It is true that the figures would be somewhat more accurate and meaningful if the school population could be compared with only the number of wealth producing adults. But even with this rough measure of variability it is evident, relatively speaking, that there were nearly two and one-half times as many school children in Conejos and Costilla Counties as there are in San Juan County. Compared with the rest of the state, San Juan, Denver, Gilpin, Hinsdale, and Mineral

Counties had rather light educational loads; Conejos and Costilla had heavy ones. It is especially significant that several counties had about twice the comparable number of children to educate as others.

Unfortunately, data on this factor are not available for individual districts as the U. S. census is not taken by school districts. Were such data available the variations would be shown to be much more extreme than indicated in Table XI. The table, which follows on the next two pages, is read as follows: In Adams County in 1930 there were 20,245 people. Of these people, 3,033 were 6 to 13 years of age. Thus 15 per cent of the population was of elementary school age. This is 109 per cent of the state average. In other words, Adams County is 9 per cent over the average for the state (which is called the normal amount, or 100 per cent) as shown in the total for the state at the bottom of the table.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life and the development of the human race. He also touches upon the different stages of civilization and the progress of science and art. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It covers the various empires and nations that have risen and fallen, and the events that have shaped the course of human history. The author's style is clear and concise, and his arguments are well supported by facts and figures. The book is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the history of the world.

TABLE XI

TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION AGE 6-13, AND PERCENTAGE
WHICH SCHOOL POPULATION IS OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY
COUNTIES. 1930*

County	Total Population	Number of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Normal Number of Children**
Adams	20 245	3 033	15.0	109
Alamosa	8 602	1 291	15.0	109
Arapahoe	22 647	3 168	14.0	102
Archuleta	3 204	527	16.4	119
Baca	10 570	1 808	17.1	124
Bent	9 134	1 427	15.6	113
Boulder	32 456	4 380	13.5	98
Chaffee	8 126	1 074	13.2	96
Cheyenne	3 723	634	17.0	123
Clear Creek	2 155	243	11.3	82
Conejos	9 803	1 814	18.5	134
Costilla	5 779	1 073	18.5	134
Crowley	5 934	1 011	17.0	123
Custer	2 124	275	12.9	94
Delta	14 204	2 216	15.6	113
Denver	287 861	30 773	10.7	78
Dolores	1 412	199	14.1	102
Douglas	3 498	471	13.5	98
Eagle	3 924	518	13.2	96
Elbert	6 580	1 004	15.2	110
El Paso	49 570	5 647	11.4	83
Fremont	18 896	2 539	13.4	97
Garfield	9 975	1 386	13.9	101
Gilpin	1 212	127	10.5	76
Grant	2 108	271	12.85	94
Gunnison	5 527	735	13.3	96
Hinsdale	449	49	10.9	79
Huerfano	17 062	2 936	17.2	125
Jackson	1 386	177	12.8	93
Jefferson	21 810	2 902	13.3	96
Kiowa	3 786	643	17.0	123
Kit Carson	9 725	1 729	17.8	129
Lake	4 899	630	12.85	94
La Plata	12 975	1 970	15.2	110
Larimer	33 137	4 825	14.6	106

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

NAME	RESIDENCE	OFFICE	BUSINESS	EDUCATION	RELIGION	POLITICAL	OTHER
JAMES H. HARRIS	1234 Main St., New York	President	Banking	Harvard	Episcopal	Republican	None
WALTER D. BROWN	5678 Broadway, New York	Vice President	Retail	Columbia	Methodist	Democrat	None

TABLE XI (continued)

County	Total Population	Number of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Normal Number of Children
Las Animas	36 008	5 998	16.7	121
Lincoln	7 850	1 388	17.7	128
Logan	19 946	3 481	17.5	127
Mesa	25 908	3 842	14.8	107
Mineral	640	68	10.6	77
Moffat	4 861	754	15.5	112
Montezuma	7 798	1 251	16.0	116
Montrose	11 742	1 934	16.5	120
Morgan	18 284	2 966	16.2	117
Otero	24 390	3 894	16.0	116
Ouray	1 784	201	11.3	82
Park	2 052	236	11.5	83
Phillips	5 797	910	15.7	114
Pitkin	1 770	199	11.2	81
Prowers	14 762	2 355	16.0	116
Pueblo	66 038	8 681	13.1	95
Rio Blanco	2 980	411	13.8	100
Rio Grande	9 953	1 624	16.3	118
Routt	9 352	1 360	14.5	105
Saguache	6 250	952	15.2	110
San Juan	1 935	153	7.9	57
San Miguel	2 184	333	15.2	110
Sedgwick	5 580	926	16.6	120
Summit	987	125	12.6	91
Teller	4 141	472	11.4	83
Washington	9 591	1 691	17.6	128
Weld	65 097	10 805	16.5	120
Yuma	13 613	2 355	17.3	125
Total	1 035 791	142 870	13.8	100

*Data based on U. S. Census Bureau figures for 1930

**Normal number of children is interpreted to be the average for the state as a whole; i.e. 13.8% of the population. This resulting figure is obtained by dividing the county per cent by the state per cent and multiplying by 100. For Adams County 109 is 15.0 divided by 13.8 and multiplied by 100.

No.	Name	Address	City	State
1	John Doe	123 Main St	New York	NY
2	Jane Smith	456 Elm St	Los Angeles	CA
3	Robert Brown	789 Oak St	Chicago	IL
4	Mary White	101 Pine St	San Francisco	CA
5	James Green	202 Cedar St	Philadelphia	PA
6	Elizabeth Black	303 Birch St	Washington	DC
7	William Gray	404 Spruce St	Boston	MA
8	Patricia King	505 Willow St	Seattle	WA
9	Richard Lee	606 Ash St	Portland	OR
10	Susan Hall	707 Hickory St	Denver	CO

This list is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is provided as is and is not guaranteed to be accurate or complete.

Variations in Ability of Districts
to Support Education

Variations in Assessed Valuations

The most obvious and perhaps the best single index of a school district's ability to support a school program is the relative amount of taxable wealth which it includes. In Colorado local property is the tax base for the support of about 97% of the cost of public schools. Districts which include large amounts of such taxable real and personal property in proportion to the number of children to be educated are fortunate. They can raise large amounts of money with which to support their schools. When the amount of taxable property per child in the district is small the district is handicapped--it can raise relatively small amounts of money from its school taxes, even though the rates are high.

The following several tables clearly indicate the extent to which these variations existed in 1933-34. Several bases for comparison are used, as follows: (1) assessed valuation per census child; (2) assessed valuation per pupil enrolled in school; (3) assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance; (4) assessed valuation per classroom unit; (5) assessed valuation per \$1,000 of bonded debt, and (6) the range between the assessed valuation per unit of A. D. A. of the richest and poorest district in each county, by class of district.

Table XII lists the distribution of districts in terms of their assessed valuation per census child (children 6-20 years of age, inclusive, resident in the district.) The table shows that at one extreme there were 55 districts in the state in 1933-34 which had less than \$1,000 of taxable property per census child. This was 2.7 per cent of all school districts. At the other extreme there were 28 richest districts which had \$50,000 or over per census child. Over half of all districts had between \$2,000 and \$6,000 of taxable property per census child in 1933-34.

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED
VALUATION PER CENSUS CHILD, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

Assessed Valuation per Census Child	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under \$1 000	55	2.7
1 000 - 1 999	304	15.0
2 000 - 3 999	632	31.2
4 000 - 5 999	436	21.5
6 000 - 7 999	219	10.8
8 000 - 9 999	104	5.1
10 000 - 19 999	174	8.6
20 000 - 29 999	48	2.4
30 000 - 39 999	15	.7
40 000 - 49 999	12	.6
\$50 000 or over	28	1.4
Total	2 027	100.0

*Including joint districts counted in each county. Twenty-nine districts for which data were not available.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/15/54

On 10/15/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] project. The [redacted] has advised that the [redacted] is currently in the [redacted] stage of the project. It is expected that the [redacted] will be completed by [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted].

The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted].

The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted]. The [redacted] is currently being [redacted] by the [redacted].

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD		
DATE: 10/15/54		
SUBJECT: [redacted]		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	10/15/54	[redacted]
2	10/15/54	[redacted]
3	10/15/54	[redacted]
4	10/15/54	[redacted]
5	10/15/54	[redacted]
6	10/15/54	[redacted]
7	10/15/54	[redacted]
8	10/15/54	[redacted]
9	10/15/54	[redacted]
10	10/15/54	[redacted]
11	10/15/54	[redacted]
12	10/15/54	[redacted]
13	10/15/54	[redacted]
14	10/15/54	[redacted]
15	10/15/54	[redacted]
16	10/15/54	[redacted]
17	10/15/54	[redacted]
18	10/15/54	[redacted]
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26	10/15/54	[redacted]
27	10/15/54	[redacted]
28	10/15/54	[redacted]
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30	10/15/54	[redacted]
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36	10/15/54	[redacted]
37	10/15/54	[redacted]
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39	10/15/54	[redacted]
40	10/15/54	[redacted]
41	10/15/54	[redacted]
42	10/15/54	[redacted]
43	10/15/54	[redacted]
44	10/15/54	[redacted]
45	10/15/54	[redacted]
46	10/15/54	[redacted]
47	10/15/54	[redacted]
48	10/15/54	[redacted]
49	10/15/54	[redacted]
50	10/15/54	[redacted]
51	10/15/54	[redacted]
52	10/15/54	[redacted]
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55	10/15/54	[redacted]
56	10/15/54	[redacted]
57	10/15/54	[redacted]
58	10/15/54	[redacted]
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61	10/15/54	[redacted]
62	10/15/54	[redacted]
63	10/15/54	[redacted]
64	10/15/54	[redacted]
65	10/15/54	[redacted]
66	10/15/54	[redacted]
67	10/15/54	[redacted]
68	10/15/54	[redacted]
69	10/15/54	[redacted]
70	10/15/54	[redacted]
71	10/15/54	[redacted]
72	10/15/54	[redacted]
73	10/15/54	[redacted]
74	10/15/54	[redacted]
75	10/15/54	[redacted]
76	10/15/54	[redacted]
77	10/15/54	[redacted]
78	10/15/54	[redacted]
79	10/15/54	[redacted]
80	10/15/54	[redacted]
81	10/15/54	[redacted]
82	10/15/54	[redacted]
83	10/15/54	[redacted]
84	10/15/54	[redacted]
85	10/15/54	[redacted]
86	10/15/54	[redacted]
87	10/15/54	[redacted]
88	10/15/54	[redacted]
89	10/15/54	[redacted]
90	10/15/54	[redacted]
91	10/15/54	[redacted]
92	10/15/54	[redacted]
93	10/15/54	[redacted]
94	10/15/54	[redacted]
95	10/15/54	[redacted]
96	10/15/54	[redacted]
97	10/15/54	[redacted]
98	10/15/54	[redacted]
99	10/15/54	[redacted]
100	10/15/54	[redacted]

Table H which may be found on pages 66 and 67 of the Appendix distributes the valuations per census child by counties.

A somewhat better index than one based on census children may be obtained by using enrollments. The school census bears no necessary relationship to a district's need for education. It is theoretically possible to have a number of persons enumerated in the school census yet none at all enrolled in school. All the census children may be either graduates of high school or over the legal age for compulsory attendance and hence not in school. Table XIII presents a distribution of districts comparable to the one listed above but in terms of enrollments.

Table XIII shows that there are 34 districts with assessed valuations per pupil enrolled of less than \$1,000 and 45 with \$50,000 or over. Obviously many districts are 50 times as able to support a given school program as are many other districts. As a matter of fact some districts are 200 times as rich as others in terms of this measure. Within the lowest and highest classifications in this table there are, of course, wide variations. Several districts have over \$200,000 of assessed valuation per pupil enrolled, for example.

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED
VALUATION PER PUPIL ENROLLED, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

Assessed Valuation per Pupil Enrolled	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under \$ 1 000	34	1.7
1 000 - 1 999	132	6.7
2 000 - 3 999	470	23.8
4 000 - 5 999	388	19.7
6 000 - 7 999	281	14.2
8 000 - 9 999	171	3.7
10 000 - 19 999	332	16.8
20 000 - 29 999	75	3.8
30 000 - 39 999	31	1.6
40 000 - 49 999	13	.7
\$50 000 or over	45	2.3
Total	1 972	100.0

*Thirty-one districts for which data were not available.

The detailed county distributions which present these same data are in Table i on pages 68 and 69 of the Appendix.

A still better measure of the variation in assessed valuations among school districts is reflected in tables which utilize average daily attendance as an index. Average daily attendance includes only those pupils who are actually in attendance at school. Certainly it is a fairer index of need of support than is either census child or enrollment. For that reason a table is included to present the variations and range of inequalities on this basis.

Table XIV presents these data. It is interpreted in precisely the same manner as are the tables just described. In this table one may observe variations of over 100 to one. (The distribution is made with a large number of categories to emphasize the range of inequalities of financial ability.) Eighteen districts have assessed property per A.D.A. of less than \$1,000 whereas 19 districts have over \$100,000 of such taxable property.

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION PER A.D.A. 1934

Assessed Valuation per Unit of A. D. A.	Number of Districts*	Percentage of Districts
Under - \$ 1 000	18	.9
1 000 - 1 999	74	3.7
2 000 - 2 999	165	8.4
3 000 - 3 999	190	9.6
4 000 - 4 999	194	9.8
5 000 - 5 999	163	8.3
6 000 - 6 999	138	7.0
7 000 - 7 999	147	7.5
8 000 - 8 999	102	5.2
9 000 - 9 999	92	4.6
10 000 - 14 999	279	14.0
15 000 - 19 999	147	7.4
20 000 - 24 999	89	4.5
25 000 - 29 999	35	1.7
30 000 - 34 999	34	1.7
35 000 - 39 999	25	1.3
40 000 - 44 999	12	.5
45 000 - 49 999	9	.5
50 000 - 54 999	9	.5
55 000 - 59 999	7	.4
60 000 - 64 999	5	.3
65 000 - 69 999	3	.2
70 000 - 74 999	5	.3
75 000 - 79 999	4	.2
80 000 - 84 999	1	.05
90 000 - 94 999	5	.3
95 000 - 99 999	2	.1
\$100 000 - or over	19	1.0
Total	1 973	100.0

*Twenty-nine districts for which data were not available.

In Table J on pages 70 and 71 in the Appendix these same data are detailed by counties. In this county table the categories are somewhat different from the ones in the above state summary table. This less detailed classification is made necessary by limitations of space.

The very best index yet devised for expressed need for education is the classroom unit. While it is less easily understood than any of the three measures utilized in the three preceding tables it is the most meaningful to any worker in the field of school finance. Table XV presents the distribution of districts in terms of variations in assessed valuations per classroom unit. Using this most reliable of indices of need the range in ability to support schools is shown to be quite great. Thirty-three districts fall in the category "under \$20,000 per classroom unit" and 123 in the category "over \$300,000 per classroom unit". If these 123 richest districts were further analyzed it would be found that the range would be several times as great as this table indicates.

Table K in the Appendix, details the data by counties and further emphasizes these extreme variations, on pages 72 and 73.

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED
VALUATION PER CLASSROOM UNIT, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

Assessed Valuation per Classroom Unit	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Less than \$20 000	33	1.7
20 000 - 39 000	190	9.6
40 000 - 59 000	275	13.9
60 000 - 79 000	262	13.3
80 000 - 99 000	221	11.2
100 000 - 139 000	339	17.2
140 000 - 179 000	231	11.7
180 000 - 219 000	149	7.6
222 000 - 259 000	96	4.9
260 000 - 299 000	53	2.7
\$300 000 or over	123	6.2
Total	1 972	100.0

*Thirty districts for which data were not available.

As a final indication of inequality a table is presented which presents the range between the assessed valuations of the richest and poorest district in each county of the state by class of district. Table XVI which follows on the next two pages is read as follows: "In 1933-34, in Adams County, the richest second-class district had an assessed valuation per unit of A. D. A. which was \$2,793 greater than that of the poorest second-class district in that county. In that same county the richest third-class district had an assessed valuation \$72,300 greater than that of the poorest third-class district." It is to be especially noted that these figures are "per unit of average daily attendance" and not total assessed valuations.

A study of this table brings out very clearly not only the variation among counties but the extreme differences within counties. Special attention is called to the variations within Boulder, Chaffee, Douglas, Gunnison, Jefferson and Lake Counties. Contrast these figures with those listed for Alamosa, Conejos, Dolores, Jackson, or Larimer Counties. Must the reader not conclude that the variations demonstrated are very great and very general?

TABLE XVI

RANGE BETWEEN ASSESSED VALUATION PER A.D.A. OF RICHEST AND POOREST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY, BY CLASS OF DISTRICT AND BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Range between Richest and Poorest District		
	First-class Dists.:	Second-class Dists.:	Third-class Dists.
Adams		2 793	72 300
Alamosa			29 492
Arapahoe	1 771	4 315	60 929
Archuleta			32 537
Baca		1 753	35 252
Bent			30 559
Boulder	540	927	116 790
Chaffee			112 028
Cheyenne			37 364
Clear Creek			37 297
Conejos		1 659	17 167
Costilla			36 955
Crowley		1 066	13 797
Custer			18 576
Delta		961	13 125
Denver			
Dolores			14 971
Douglas			132 142
Eagle			51 491
Elbert			75 325
El Paso			38 456
Fremont	653		34 007
Garfield		6 173	45 983
Gilpin			41 932
Grand			54 778
Gunnison		2 109	182 262
Hinsdale			15 204
Huerfano			174 213
Jackson			19 650
Jefferson		1 846	328 311
Kiowa			29 806
Kit Carson			56 253
Lake			217 073
La Plata			140 942
Larimer	39		33 001

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY 1, 1910.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS		POPULATION		SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	
NAME	POPULATION	POPULATION	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	PERCENT
1	100	100	100	100	100
2	200	200	200	200	100
3	300	300	300	300	100
4	400	400	400	400	100
5	500	500	500	500	100
6	600	600	600	600	100
7	700	700	700	700	100
8	800	800	800	800	100
9	900	900	900	900	100
10	1000	1000	1000	1000	100
11	1100	1100	1100	1100	100
12	1200	1200	1200	1200	100
13	1300	1300	1300	1300	100
14	1400	1400	1400	1400	100
15	1500	1500	1500	1500	100
16	1600	1600	1600	1600	100
17	1700	1700	1700	1700	100
18	1800	1800	1800	1800	100
19	1900	1900	1900	1900	100
20	2000	2000	2000	2000	100
21	2100	2100	2100	2100	100
22	2200	2200	2200	2200	100
23	2300	2300	2300	2300	100
24	2400	2400	2400	2400	100
25	2500	2500	2500	2500	100
26	2600	2600	2600	2600	100
27	2700	2700	2700	2700	100
28	2800	2800	2800	2800	100
29	2900	2900	2900	2900	100
30	3000	3000	3000	3000	100
31	3100	3100	3100	3100	100
32	3200	3200	3200	3200	100
33	3300	3300	3300	3300	100
34	3400	3400	3400	3400	100
35	3500	3500	3500	3500	100
36	3600	3600	3600	3600	100
37	3700	3700	3700	3700	100
38	3800	3800	3800	3800	100
39	3900	3900	3900	3900	100
40	4000	4000	4000	4000	100
41	4100	4100	4100	4100	100
42	4200	4200	4200	4200	100
43	4300	4300	4300	4300	100
44	4400	4400	4400	4400	100
45	4500	4500	4500	4500	100
46	4600	4600	4600	4600	100
47	4700	4700	4700	4700	100
48	4800	4800	4800	4800	100
49	4900	4900	4900	4900	100
50	5000	5000	5000	5000	100
51	5100	5100	5100	5100	100
52	5200	5200	5200	5200	100
53	5300	5300	5300	5300	100
54	5400	5400	5400	5400	100
55	5500	5500	5500	5500	100
56	5600	5600	5600	5600	100
57	5700	5700	5700	5700	100
58	5800	5800	5800	5800	100
59	5900	5900	5900	5900	100
60	6000	6000	6000	6000	100
61	6100	6100	6100	6100	100
62	6200	6200	6200	6200	100
63	6300	6300	6300	6300	100
64	6400	6400	6400	6400	100
65	6500	6500	6500	6500	100
66	6600	6600	6600	6600	100
67	6700	6700	6700	6700	100
68	6800	6800	6800	6800	100
69	6900	6900	6900	6900	100
70	7000	7000	7000	7000	100
71	7100	7100	7100	7100	100
72	7200	7200	7200	7200	100
73	7300	7300	7300	7300	100
74	7400	7400	7400	7400	100
75	7500	7500	7500	7500	100
76	7600	7600	7600	7600	100
77	7700	7700	7700	7700	100
78	7800	7800	7800	7800	100
79	7900	7900	7900	7900	100
80	8000	8000	8000	8000	100
81	8100	8100	8100	8100	100
82	8200	8200	8200	8200	100
83	8300	8300	8300	8300	100
84	8400	8400	8400	8400	100
85	8500	8500	8500	8500	100
86	8600	8600	8600	8600	100
87	8700	8700	8700	8700	100
88	8800	8800	8800	8800	100
89	8900	8900	8900	8900	100
90	9000	9000	9000	9000	100
91	9100	9100	9100	9100	100
92	9200	9200	9200	9200	100
93	9300	9300	9300	9300	100
94	9400	9400	9400	9400	100
95	9500	9500	9500	9500	100
96	9600	9600	9600	9600	100
97	9700	9700	9700	9700	100
98	9800	9800	9800	9800	100
99	9900	9900	9900	9900	100
100	10000	10000	10000	10000	100

TABLE XVI (continued)

County	Range between richest and Poorest District		
	:First-class Dists.	:Second-class Dists.	:Third-class Dists.
Las Animas	2 474		108 196
Lincoln		19 768	56 011
Logan			91 548
Mesa		989	17 820
Mineral			85 735
Moffat			98 923
Montezuma		500	13 345
Montrose			15 401
Morgan	14		8 565
Otero	1 443	2 805	15 931
Ouray			26 464
Park			83 092
Phillips		880	19 602
Pitkin			166 858
Prowers		4 542	50 273
Pueblo	37	2 664	169 178
Rio Blanco			30 205
Rio Grande	370	99	27 650
Routt		971	58 938
Saguache		197	163 395
San Juan			
San Miguel			44 198
Sedgwick		4 812	38 004
Summit			233 064
Teller			62 508
Washington			37 160
Weld	677	4 509	31 665
Yuma		1 833	23 379

Variations in Effort to Support Education

As was indicated in Chapter I, one cause of educational inequality is the variation which exists in effort made by local tax payers to support schools. There are wide variations in factors which reflect effort.

Tax Rates in Colorado School Districts

The revenue for the support of schools comes principally from the special school district tax, although every district receives some support from the county general school tax. This county tax for education is limited to five mills and over 40 counties levy the maximum rate. In third-class school districts there is a limit of 20 mills on the special district rate also. In first and second class districts there is no special school district tax rate limitation. Whatever money is spent in the school district over and above the receipts of these two taxes was received from State Aid, tuition, or bonds. In no instance was the proportion of such money very great.

Table XVII presents a distribution of special school district tax rates for the state as a whole as they existed in 1933-34. This table shows that 136 Colorado School districts had special district rates of less than two mills and 36 districts had rates of 18 mills or more. Most districts had special school tax rates of from 4 to 10 mills. These variations in rate reflect to some extent the variation in effort to support schools which had to be made in the several school districts of the state in that year.

TABLE XVII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF SPECIAL SCHOOL
DISTRICT TAX RATES. 1934

Special School Tax Rate	:	Number of Districts	:	Percentage of Districts
Less than 2.0		136		6.9
2.0 - 3.99		380		19.4
4.0 - 5.99		488		24.9
6.0 - 7.99		301		15.3
8.0 - 9.99		227		11.6
10.0 - 11.99		149		7.6
12.0 - 13.99		118		6.0
14.0 - 15.99		68		3.5
16.0 - 17.99		38		1.9
18.0 or over		36		2.9
Total		1 961		100.0

In general, the total tax rates were about 5 mills to 10 mills higher than the rates listed in the above table. Data on total rates for schools are not included in this report but are available at the State Superintendent's Office. A distribution of total rates indicated that 92 districts had rates of 6 mills or less, and 284 districts had rates over 21 mills. These figures demonstrate the range of total rates. About half of the districts had total rates of between 9 and 14 mills.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE, January 10, 1911.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1911.

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51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
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61	61	61
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82	82	82
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84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910.

Detailed county figures for district rates are found on pages 74 and 75, Table L, of the Appendix.

Variations in Expenditures for Current Expenses and Total Expenses

A very definite evidence of educational inequality is the variation in expenditures per unit of average daily attendance which exists among the school districts. Table XVIII presents a distribution of the school districts in the state in terms of cost per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses and for total outlays. One may observe that 155 districts, or 7.8 per cent of all districts, spent under \$40.00 per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses. At the other extreme, 83 districts spent \$300 or more per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses. Putting it another way, 83 districts spent at rates per unit of A. D. A. which were more than 7 times as great as the unit expenditures of 155 other districts in the state. The table clearly indicates

TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES
AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER UNIT OF A. D. A. 1934*

Expenditure per Unit of A.D.A.	Current Expenditures		Total Expenditures	
	No of Dists	Per Cent of Dists	No of Dists	Per Cent of Dists
Under \$ 40.00	155	7.8	123	6.2
40 - 49.99	163	8.2	127	6.4
50 - 59.99	244	12.3	180	9.1
60 - 69.99	240	12.1	212	10.7
70 - 79.99	208	10.5	196	9.9
80 - 89.99	159	8.0	179	9.1
90 - 99.99	162	8.2	171	8.7
100 - 109.99	119	6.0	126	6.4
110 - 119.99	89	4.5	103	5.2
120 - 129.99	56	2.8	84	4.3
130 - 139.99	61	3.0	66	3.3
140 - 149.99	36	1.8	61	3.1
150 - 159.99	35	1.8	45	2.3
160 - 169.99	25	1.3	28	1.4
170 - 179.99	15	.8	17	.9
180 - 189.99	19	1.0	23	1.2
190 - 199.99	17	.9	23	1.2
200 - 209.99	25	1.3	30	1.5
210 - 219.99	9	.5	8	.4
220 - 229.99	10	.5	18	.9
230 - 239.99	8	.4	12	.6
240 - 249.99	8	.4	7	.4
250 - 259.99	9	.5	12	.6
260 - 269.99	11	.6	8	.4
270 - 279.99	1	.1	6	.3
280 - 289.99	6	.3	6	.3
290 - 299.99	3	.2	4	.2
\$300 or over	83	4.2	99	5.0
Total	1 976	100.0	1 974	100.0

*Twenty-six districts for which data were not available.

that most districts spent some amount between \$50.00 and \$100 per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses.

The two columns at the right side of the table headed "Total Expenditures" present this same type of information, except that it is in terms of total expenditures per unit of average daily attendance. These figures include expenditures for debt. The distribution is comparable to the one indicated in columns 2 and 3 except that the figures are higher on the scale throughout the table. When debts were included in computing the units costs it will be noted that there were 99 instead of 83 districts in the state which spent \$300 or more per unit of average daily attendance.

It does not follow, however, in this case that the richest districts spent the largest amounts per unit of average daily attendance. It was true in general that the smallest districts spent the largest amounts and the larger districts the smaller amounts. A great many of those 83 districts which spent \$300 or more per unit of average daily attendance were one-teacher schools. In larger schools, for example, in schools which have 30 or more pupils it is generally not necessary to spend more than perhaps \$150 per unit of average daily attendance to get adequate instruction.

Tables M to N, on pages 76 to 79 of the Appendix, gives the data by counties.

The best, but most technical, index of expenditures was the expenditure per classroom unit. This measure represents the cost of maintaining one teacher and his classroom together with the normal number of pupils which one teacher supervises, for one year. The unit includes not only the salary of the teacher, but also the cost of other expenses of instruction, operation and maintenance of the school plant, and all other current expenses directly related to one teacher.

Table XIX gives a distribution of 1,971 districts in Colorado in terms of this measure. As was the case in the previous table the first two columns give the data for current expenditures and the other two for total expenditures. The distribution speaks for itself and the same great range of expenditures is apparent in this table as has been noted in the three previous ones. A total of 157 districts spent less than \$600 per classroom unit. This was 8 per cent of all districts in the state. At the other extreme 41 districts spent more than \$3,000 per classroom unit for current expenses. In other words, 41 of the richest districts in the state were able to spend 5 times as much per classroom unit as 157 other districts spent. The table further indicates that most schools in the state spent amounts of from about \$700 to \$1,200 per classroom unit. This was the typical cost of a small school. It should especially be noted that this table relates to current expenditures only and does not include expenditures for debt.

Tables O to P, on pages 80 to 83 of the Appendix, give the detailed county distributions.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country at the present time.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation, and the third part with the political situation.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the various factors which are influencing the development of the country.

The fifth part of the report contains a number of proposals for the improvement of the situation in the country.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a summary of the main results of the investigation.

The seventh part of the report contains a number of conclusions which have been drawn from the investigation.

The eighth part of the report is devoted to a list of the names of the persons who have taken part in the investigation.

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND
TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CLASSROOM UNIT. 1934

Expenditures per C. U.	Current Expenditures		Total Expenditures	
	No. of Dists	Per Cent of Dists	No. of Dists	Per Cent of Dists
Under \$ 600	157	8.0	125	6.3
600 - 699	180	9.1	156	8.0
700 - 799	249	12.6	212	10.7
800 - 899	227	11.5	206	10.4
900 - 999	135	6.8	147	7.4
1000 - 1099	113	6.0	107	5.4
1100 - 1199	110	5.6	96	4.9
1200 - 1299	108	5.5	93	4.7
1300 - 1399	79	4.0	83	4.2
1400 - 1499	94	4.8	81	4.1
1500 - 1599	77	4.0	79	4.0
1600 - 1699	52	2.6	82	4.2
1700 - 1799	73	3.7	66	3.3
1800 - 1899	64	3.2	57	2.9
1900 - 1999	42	2.1	49	2.5
2000 - 2099	33	1.7	37	1.9
2100 - 2199	24	1.2	41	2.1
2200 - 2299	21	1.1	31	1.6
2300 - 2399	19	1.0	32	1.6
2400 - 2499	12	.6	23	1.2
2500 - 2599	18	.9	25	1.3
2600 - 2699	10	.5	13	.7
2700 - 2799	12	.6	22	1.1
2800 - 2899	8	.4	8	.4
2900 - 2999	8	.4	8	.4
\$3000 or over	41	2.1	92	4.7
Total	1 971	100.0	1 971	100.0

Variations among Districts in Terms of Their Indebtedness

Still another factor which indicates the ability of school districts, at least to some degree, is the amount of money which they owe. The richer a district, the more likely it is that the district can finance its building program from current receipts. Of course larger districts usually bond themselves to get money for the purchase of buildings and equipment. However, since such a large proportion of the schools in Colorado are small ones and therefore may be expected to finance buildings and purchase equipment from current revenue, a table which shows the distribution of districts in terms of debt should be meaningful.

Table XX shows for the state as a whole the distribution of Colorado's school districts in terms of the amount of their bonded debt per unit of average daily attendance.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT
IN TERMS OF BONDED DEBT PER UNIT OF A.D.A. 1934

Bonded Debt per Unit of A. D. A.	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under \$100	210	35.4
100 - 199	161	27.1
200 - 299	101	17.0
300 - 399	47	7.9
400 - 499	20	3.3
500 - 599	9	1.5
600 - 699	8	1.4
700 - 799	5	.8
800 - 899	6	1.0
900 - 999	1	0.2
\$1000 - or over	26	4.4
Total	594	100.0

This table shows that of all districts which had bonded debt outstanding in 1933-34, there were 210 districts in the state which owed less than \$100 per unit of average daily attendance. Of course it should be pointed out that most school districts did not have any bonded debt at all. The total in this table indicates that 594 school districts of the state did owe money in the form of bonds. Many other school districts had outstanding indebtedness which existed in the form of unsecured loans or outstanding checks. This type of indebtedness, called "floating" indebtedness is very elusive. Reliable information as to amount of such indebtedness was hard to get; consequently, no separate table is included in this study regarding this type of obligation.

Table Q gives the data by counties on pages 84 and 85 of the Appendix.

Another way of expressing debt, and a more meaningful one, is in terms of the percentage which the bonded indebtedness is of the assessed valuation of the school district. Very obviously, richer school districts can afford to incur indebtedness better than poorer ones. Table XXI shows the distribution of 579 of the 594 school districts which did owe money in the form of bonds in terms of the percentage that this bonded indebtedness was of the assessed valuation of the property in the school district concerned.

TABLE XXI

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WHICH HAVE INDEBTEDNESS, IN TERMS OF
PERCENTAGE THAT BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IS OF THE ASSESSED VALUATION. 1934

Percentage Bonded Indebtedness: is of Assessed Valuation	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Less than 1.00	114	19.7
1. - 1.99	93	16.1
2. - 2.99	101	17.4
3. - 3.99	91	15.7
4. - 4.99	50	8.6
5. - or over	130	22.5
Total	579	100.0

It shows that 114 districts owed amounts of money on bonds which were less than one per cent of the assessed valuation of the districts. At the other extreme 130 districts owed five per cent or more of their assessed valuation. This latter figure is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the law of the state provided that no school district may incur bonded indebtedness to an extent greater than 5 per cent of its assessed valuation. One of two explanations must be true with respect to these 130 districts. First, either they violated the law, or, second, the assessed valuation had shrunk materially since the bonded indebtedness was incurred. The latter was the case in most instances.

The detailed table giving the data by counties is found on pages 86 and 87, Table R, of the Appendix.

Still another basis for comparison involving bonded debt may be made with respect to the value of the school property which the district owns. This distribution of districts indicates the extent to which districts had something to show for their outstanding debts. Poor indeed was a district which owed money for bonded indebtedness incurred to finance a greatly depreciated school plant.

Table XXII presents a distribution of 594 districts which had bonded indebtedness in terms of the relationship of that debt to the value of their school property as appraised by the local school board. Doubtless the data on valuation of the property were not very reliable as they were merely estimates made by the school directors.

TABLE XXII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT IN TERMS
OF BONDED DEBT PER \$1000 OF SCHOOL PROPERTY. 1934

Bonded Debt per \$1000 of School Property	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under - \$100	29	4.9
100 - 199	41	6.9
200 - 299	37	6.2
300 - 399	48	8.1
400 - 499	57	9.6
500 - 599	59	9.9
600 - 699	59	9.9
700 - 799	63	10.6
800 - 899	56	9.5
900 - 999	32	5.4
\$1000 or over	113	19.0
Total	594	100.0

The table indicates that 29 districts owned property which was appraised by the school directors at less than one-tenth the value of the districts outstanding bonded debt. On the other hand 113 districts evaluated their property as being of as much or greater value than their debt.

Table S in the Appendix, pages 88 and 89, presents detailed data by counties.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the work done during the year.

Year	Number of members	Number of meetings	Number of reports
1910	10	12	15
1911	12	15	20
1912	15	18	25
1913	18	22	30
1914	20	25	35
1915	22	28	40
1916	25	32	45
1917	28	35	50
1918	30	38	55
1919	32	40	60
1920	35	45	65
1921	38	48	70
1922	40	50	75
1923	42	52	80
1924	45	55	85
1925	48	58	90
1926	50	60	95
1927	52	62	100
1928	55	65	105
1929	58	68	110
1930	60	70	115
1931	62	72	120
1932	65	75	125
1933	68	78	130
1934	70	80	135
1935	72	82	140
1936	75	85	145
1937	78	88	150
1938	80	90	155
1939	82	92	160
1940	85	95	165
1941	88	98	170
1942	90	100	175
1943	92	102	180
1944	95	105	185
1945	98	108	190
1946	100	110	195
1947	102	112	200
1948	105	115	205
1949	108	118	210
1950	110	120	215
1951	112	122	220
1952	115	125	225
1953	118	128	230
1954	120	130	235
1955	122	132	240
1956	125	135	245
1957	128	138	250
1958	130	140	255
1959	132	142	260
1960	135	145	265
1961	138	148	270
1962	140	150	275
1963	142	152	280
1964	145	155	285
1965	148	158	290
1966	150	160	295
1967	152	162	300
1968	155	165	305
1969	158	168	310
1970	160	170	315
1971	162	172	320
1972	165	175	325
1973	168	178	330
1974	170	180	335
1975	172	182	340
1976	175	185	345
1977	178	188	350
1978	180	190	355
1979	182	192	360
1980	185	195	365
1981	188	198	370
1982	190	200	375
1983	192	202	380
1984	195	205	385
1985	198	208	390
1986	200	210	395
1987	202	212	400
1988	205	215	405
1989	208	218	410
1990	210	220	415
1991	212	222	420
1992	215	225	425
1993	218	228	430
1994	220	230	435
1995	222	232	440
1996	225	235	445
1997	228	238	450
1998	230	240	455
1999	232	242	460
2000	235	245	465
2001	238	248	470
2002	240	250	475
2003	242	252	480
2004	245	255	485
2005	248	258	490
2006	250	260	495
2007	252	262	500
2008	255	265	505
2009	258	268	510
2010	260	270	515
2011	262	272	520
2012	265	275	525
2013	268	278	530
2014	270	280	535
2015	272	282	540
2016	275	285	545
2017	278	288	550
2018	280	290	555
2019	282	292	560
2020	285	295	565
2021	288	298	570
2022	290	300	575
2023	292	302	580
2024	295	305	585
2025	298	308	590
2026	300	310	595
2027	302	312	600
2028	305	315	605
2029	308	318	610
2030	310	320	615

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year. It is followed by a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

Distribution of Districts in Terms of Value of School Property

Again the variation in ability of school districts is shown by their distribution according to the value of their school property per unit of A. D. A. Table XXIII presents such a distribution. It demonstrates that about one-fourth of the districts of the state, 484 to be exact, had property which was valued at less than \$100 per unit of average daily attendance. Sixty other districts had property which was valued at \$1,000 or more per unit of average daily attendance. Most of the districts in the state own property which was worth less than \$300 per unit of average daily attendance.

TABLE XXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF THE VALUE OF
SCHOOL PROPERTY PER UNIT OF A. D. A. 1934

Value of School Property per A. D. A.	Number of Districts*	Percentage of Districts
Under - \$100	484	24.9
100 - 199	619	31.9
200 - 299	351	18.1
300 - 399	185	9.5
400 - 499	109	5.6
500 - 599	49	2.5
600 - 699	39	2.0
700 - 799	16	.8
800 - 899	21	1.1
900 - 999	10	.5
\$1000 or over	60	3.1
Total	1 943	100.0

*Fifty-nine districts for which data were not available.

Detailed county data are given on pages 90 and 91 of the Appendix, Table T.

Variations in the Length of School Terms

One of the factors which is most indicative of a community's effort to maintain good schools is the number of days of school maintained per year. Generally teachers are contracted with on the basis of a year's work. If the amount of annual compensation has been fixed in the contract the school board may operate whatever number of days of school it wishes. However, there is a wide variation among districts in the number of days of school maintained. Some districts evidently appreciate education and wish as long a term as possible. Other communities evidently value school lightly and are satisfied with minimum terms. The state law provides for equalization in the form of minimum salaries for terms up to $9\frac{1}{2}$ months, which is 190 days of school. The statutes also provide for a minimum school term of 6 months, or 120 days.

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 10, 1907

REPORT
 OF THE
 COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
 APRIL 11, 1906

Year	Area (Acres)	Value
1897	100	1000000
1898	110	1100000
1899	120	1200000
1900	130	1300000
1901	140	1400000
1902	150	1500000
1903	160	1600000
1904	170	1700000
1905	180	1800000
1906	190	1900000
Total	1520	15200000

The following table shows the amount of land sold by the State of New York during the years 1897 to 1906, inclusive, and the value thereof. The land was sold for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the State.

The amount of land sold during the year 1906 was 190 acres, valued at \$1,900,000. This was an increase of 20 acres over the amount sold during the year 1905.

The total amount of land sold during the years 1897 to 1906, inclusive, was 1,520 acres, valued at \$15,200,000.

Table XXIV presents the distribution of all the school districts of the state with respect to number of days of school maintained in 1934. This table clearly indicates that there is a wide range of educational opportunity in terms of number of days of school maintained. Sixty-nine districts in the state provided 120 days or less of school that year. A number of these 69 districts must have violated the law in this respect. At the other end of the distribution it may be noted that 7 districts had over 190 days of school. Most districts had terms of from 150 to 180 days of school, or from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 months.

The laws of a number of the more progressive states in the union require a minimum of 160 or even 170 days of school. Certainly those districts which provide only six or seven months of school are not living up to their social responsibilities.

TABLE XXIV
NUMBER OF DAYS OF SCHOOL MAINTAINED IN ALL
SCHOOL DISTRICTS. 1934*

Number of Days of School Maintained	:	Number of Districts	:	Percentage of Districts
120 or less	:	69	:	3.6
121 - 125	:	6	:	0.3
126 - 130	:	7	:	0.4
131 - 135	:	13	:	0.7
136 - 140	:	41	:	2.1
141 - 145	:	7	:	0.4
146 - 150	:	22	:	1.1
151 - 155	:	125	:	6.4
156 - 160	:	369	:	19.0
161 - 165	:	31	:	1.6
166 - 170	:	109	:	5.6
171 - 175	:	535	:	27.5
176 - 180	:	568	:	29.2
181 - 185	:	25	:	1.3
186 - 190	:	8	:	0.4
over 190	:	7	:	0.4
Total	:	1 942	:	100.0

*Sixty districts for which no data were available.

Table XXV gives this same type of information for 1,096 one-teacher schools in the state. As might be expected, these small schools were apparently the ones which maintained the shorter school terms. In general the larger districts, particularly the ones in the cities, maintained at least 175 days of school.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Directors to the Board of Directors. The letter discusses the financial results of the company for the year ending December 31, 1911. It mentions that the company has achieved a net profit of \$1,000,000, which is a significant increase over the previous year. The letter also discusses the company's plans for the future, including the expansion of its operations and the improvement of its financial position.

The second part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the shareholders. The report discusses the company's performance during the year and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position. It also discusses the company's plans for the future and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position.

The third part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the shareholders. The report discusses the company's performance during the year and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position. It also discusses the company's plans for the future and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position.

The fourth part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the shareholders. The report discusses the company's performance during the year and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position. It also discusses the company's plans for the future and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position.

The fifth part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the shareholders. The report discusses the company's performance during the year and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position. It also discusses the company's plans for the future and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position.

Year	Net Profit	Assets	Liabilities	Equity
1911	\$1,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
1910	\$800,000	\$9,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000
1909	\$600,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
1908	\$400,000	\$7,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
1907	\$200,000	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
1906	\$100,000	\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
1905	\$50,000	\$4,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
1904	\$25,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
1903	\$12,500	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
1902	\$6,250	\$1,500,000	\$750,000	\$750,000
1901	\$3,125	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000

The sixth part of the document is a report from the Board of Directors to the shareholders. The report discusses the company's performance during the year and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position. It also discusses the company's plans for the future and the actions taken by the Board to improve the company's financial position.

TABLE XXV

NUMBER OF DAYS OF SCHOOL MAINTAINED IN
ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS. 1934*

Number of Days of School Maintained	:	Number of Districts	:	Percentage of Districts
120 or less		60		5.9
121 - 130		4		.4
131 - 140		35		3.5
141 - 150		15		1.5
151 - 160		352		34.9
161 - 170		67		6.6
171 - 180		470		46.6
over 180		6		.6
Total		1 009		100.0

*Seven one-teacher districts for which data were not available.

It will be noted that 60 of the 69 districts (shown in Table XXIV) which maintained the smallest number of days of school (120 or less) were one-teacher schools. This further emphasizes the point that the injustices and inequalities in education which have been pointed out time and time again in this report are closely related to the very small schools which are an inherent part of the district system of school administration. Doubtless many of these schools are absolutely necessary. Equally true is the fact that many others are quite unnecessary and should be eliminated.

The detailed county tables which present these data on length of school terms are on pages 92 to 95 of the Appendix, Tables U and V.

Salaries of Secretaries of School Boards

The Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1932-34 indicates that \$104,000 of public school money was spent in payments for salary to secretaries of school boards. This rather substantial sum of money goes to compensate laymen elected to their position who, in many instances, do little or nothing to earn their money. In larger systems the work frequently is done by the superintendent of schools. Where such is not the case, the required work might better be done by the superintendent or teacher. Many of the more progressive states in the United States successfully operate the school system with elected secretaries who are paid nothing for their services. In such states the quality of persons elected is quite as high as in Colorado. This suggests that possibly much, even all of this \$104,000 might better be spent for some other purpose than to pay secretaries. In many instances the secretary is unqualified for the job or, once elected, actually insists that the superintendent of schools, the principal, or the teacher do the work anyway.

Regardless of the answer to this question it is interesting to see the distribution of these payments made to secretaries of school boards. Table XXVI presents this information. It may be noted that in most instances the amounts of money paid are very small. In some cases the amounts are insignificant. However, at least 168 secretaries are paid \$100 per year or more. A number of these secretaries who receive as much compensation as \$100 are elected in small school districts where the amount of work involved does not merit any such sum as that received. A much better plan to follow, at least in second and first class districts, would be to increase the salary of some trained school person by half the amount paid the elected secretary and thus obtain a coherent, accurate report in place of a carelessly prepared report which is too frequently the case at the present time.

TABLE XXVI

SALARIES OF SECRETARIES OF SCHOOL BOARDS IN COLORADO. 1934

Annual Salary of Secretary:	Number of Secretaries:	Percentage of Secretaries
Less than \$20	561	31.2
\$20 - 29.99	547	30.5
30 - 39.99	168	9.5
40 - 49.99	83	4.6
50 - 59.99	142	7.9
60 - 69.99	54	3.0
70 - 79.99	42	2.3
80 - 89.99	18	1.0
90 - 99.99	13	.7
100 - 109.99	57	3.2
110 - 119.99	8	.4
\$120 or over	103	5.7
Total	1 796	100.0

A detailed county table presenting these same data may be found in Table W, pages 96 and 97, of the Appendix.

The facts which have been presented and discussed in this chapter have dealt with administrative matters. The variations between school districts have been shown to be great. The next chapter, which deals with factors relating to personnel in the school districts, presents additional convincing evidence of the extreme range of educational opportunities in Colorado.

CHAPTER III

MORE EVIDENCES OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY:
VARIATIONS IN FACTORS RELATING TO PERSONNEL

The most important single consideration in any school situation is the quality of the teaching personnel. Every school must have at least one teacher. The salary of teachers usually constitutes about 70 per cent of the current expenditures of a school. A school conceivably may be operated without books or without heat, or even without equipment, but it is impossible to have a school without a teacher. And it is also impossible to have a good school without a good teacher in every classroom.

Personnel Factors Considered in this Study

Just as there are great and unnecessary variations in other factors relating to the administration of schools in Colorado, so there is a comparable range of variations with respect to the personnel within schools. This study will present evidence relating to five important factors which relate directly to the teachers in Colorado's school districts. These five factors are (1) teachers' salaries, (2) the level of certification of teachers, (3) the college degrees held by teachers, (4) the source of the teachers' academic training, and (5) the number of years of teaching experience of teachers.

Until recently no data were available which depicted completely and accurately the salary, certification, and training of Colorado teachers. About two years ago, in a determination to enforce the certification laws, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction inaugurated a new system of checking up on teachers through the Office of the County Superintendent. Now there is on file at the State Department an individual card which gives for each teacher and administrator in the state, with the exception of the teachers in one county, a series of items of information which makes possible a complete study of this kind. The record card contains the name and address of each teacher, the teacher's annual salary, degrees held, type of certificate held, number of college quarter hours of work (total, and in education), and number of years of experience, (total, in Colorado, and in the district in which he is now employed). Also, the card indicates where the teacher received his degree, if the institution is located within the state of Colorado.

Using these cards, a study was made for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36. It was possible to check on every every teacher for whom a card was filed. Furthermore, it is believed that there was actually on file, a card for every teacher in the state with the exception of those teachers who work in Denver. This study specifically excludes teachers in Denver County because the State Department does not have a complete file in this instance.

Variations in Salaries of Colorado Teachers and Administrators

There is a considerable range in the salaries paid teachers and administrators in Colorado. The state minimum salary law provides that every teacher shall be paid a minimum of \$75.00 per month for each month

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. It is a comprehensive and authoritative work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

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The fifth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. It is a comprehensive and authoritative work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

that school is actually maintained. According to the statutes the minimum school term in Colorado is 6 months. The maximum term for which state aid is provided is $9\frac{1}{2}$ months. Thus, the minimum salary for teachers and administrators may be said to be from \$450.00 to \$712.50 per year in this state. A large number of rural school teachers receive the minimum salary. A few of the wealthy or more progressive school systems provide salaries which are considerably above the minimum and are quite attractive. In Denver, for example, the salary schedule provides a normal maximum salary of \$2,880 per year for classroom teachers who have the A. B. degree. It should be specifically noted, however, that Denver teachers did not receive the normal salary under the schedule in either 1934-35 or 1935-36 as salaries were reduced during that period.

Table XXVII, which follows, presents a distribution of the salaries paid 6,046 teachers employed during the year 1934-35 in Colorado school districts summarized for the state as a whole. It will be noted in this summary table that 60 teachers, or 1 per cent of the total, received salaries of less than \$450.00. How this is possible under the law may appear hard to understand. Doubtless, these teachers were part-time or substitute teachers in most instances. Eighty-four teachers received salaries of from \$450 to \$599. These teachers probably taught rural schools which maintained six or seven months of school. More teachers received salaries of from \$600 to \$749 than received salaries in any other classification. This number constitutes 29.6% of all the teachers. (Note that this excludes Denver). According to this distribution, only 773 teachers in the state (outside Denver) received salaries of \$1,800 or more. This last number constitutes 6.2% of the teachers in the state.

TABLE XXVII

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
1934-35

Distribution	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Below \$ 450	60	1.0
450 - 599	84	1.3
600 - 749	1788	29.6
750 - 899	730	12.1
900 - 1049	1037	17.2
1050 - 1199	580	9.6
1200 - 1349	769	12.7
1350 - 1499	290	4.8
1500 - 1649	216	3.6
1650 - 1799	119	1.9
\$1800 or over	373	6.2
Total	6 046	100.0

The first section of the report, which is the most important, is the one which deals with the general principles of the subject. It is here that the author sets forth his views on the nature and scope of the study, and on the methods which he has adopted. This section is of great value, as it gives the reader a clear and concise statement of the author's position on the subject, and of the reasons which have led him to adopt the course which he has pursued.

The second section of the report is the one which deals with the details of the study. It is here that the author sets forth the results of his research, and discusses the various points which have arisen in the course of his work. This section is of great value, as it gives the reader a clear and concise statement of the author's findings, and of the reasons which have led him to draw the conclusions which he has drawn.

THE END

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, 1880

Year	Volume	Pages
1880	1	1-100
1881	2	101-200
1882	3	201-300
1883	4	301-400
1884	5	401-500
1885	6	501-600
1886	7	601-700
1887	8	701-800
1888	9	801-900
1889	10	901-1000

The year 1934-35 was the first year for which these data were collected. This distribution does not represent all the teachers in the state, outside Denver. Many county superintendents did not turn in complete reports that first year. By the end of another year, however, the files were virtually complete and 7,419 teachers had been indexed. Table XXVIII presents this more recent and more complete distribution. It will be noted that in the second year of record, 1935-36, fifty-three teachers received less than \$450 per year. One hundred twenty received from \$450 to \$599 and 2,027 or 27.3% received salaries of from \$600 to \$745. In the highest classification, 443 teachers, or 6 per cent, received \$1,800 or more per year. Again it is emphasized that these tables do not include Denver County.

TABLE XXVIII

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
1935-36

Distribution	:	Number of Teachers	:	Percentage of Total
Below \$ 450		53		.7
450 - 599		120		1.6
600 - 749		2 027		27.3
750 - 899		1 018		13.7
900 - 1049		1 252		16.9
1050 - 1199		768		10.4
1200 - 1349		896		12.1
1350 - 1499		443		6.0
1500 - 1649		248		3.3
1650 - 1799		151		2.0
\$1800 or over		443		6.0
Total		7 419		100.0

Just as interesting as are these data for the state as a whole are the variations which may be noted within particular counties. Tables X and Y, in the Appendix, pages 98 to 101, present the distribution of salaries by counties for each of the two years studied. It may be noted that about half of the counties have some teachers who receive less than \$450 and others who receive \$1,800 or over. Certain counties, usually rural and mountain counties, pay uniformly low salaries. Other counties which are more urban pay higher salaries.

That the salaries of teachers constitute the principal item of expense in a school system is clearly indicated in the following table. Table XXIX presents a distribution of the school districts of Colorado, for the year 1933-34, (these data were obtained for the County Superintendent's reports) in terms of the percentage of their current expenditures which went for teachers' salaries. The table is read as follows:

In 147 of the 2,037 school districts (including high school districts) included in the study less than 50 per cent of the current expenditures went to salaries. In 215 districts, or 10.6 per cent of all districts, from 50 per cent to 59.9 per cent was spent for salaries. In 267 districts, or 13.1 per cent of all districts, 90 per cent or more of current expenditures were for salaries.

TABLE XXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE THAT
TEACHERS SALARIES IS OF CURRENT EXPENSES. 1934

Number of Districts with Percentage of:	:	Number of Districts	:	Percentage of Districts
Less than 50	:	147	:	7.2
50 - 59.9	:	215	:	10.6
60 - 69.9	:	314	:	15.4
70 - 79.9	:	514	:	25.2
80 - 89.9	:	580	:	28.5
90 or over	:	267	:	13.1
Total	:	2 037	:	100.0

Variations of Salaries in One-Teacher Schools

The previous table has presented a distribution of salaries of all teachers and administrators in Colorado. The data were obtained from record cards which are on file in the State Department of Education. It is not easily possible to segregate those data by type of school.

Perhaps the most interesting single group of teachers, from the standpoint of salary, is that made up of those teachers who serve in districts which maintain a single one-teacher school. Data were available in County Superintendents' reports and in order to see just how low those salaries were in 1933-34 the data were tabulated. It is especially pointed out that the following table is based on a different year than the preceding table and that the data are from a different source. However, both sets of data are highly reliable.

Table XXX enumerates, for the state as a whole, the distribution of salaries of teachers in these smallest school districts. The table shows that, in 1933-34, there were 52 districts which paid the teacher in their one-room school a salary of less than \$450; 41 districts which paid from \$450 to \$524; and at the top of the distribution, only 34 one-teacher districts which paid so much salary as \$975 per year.

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SECTION 1

and Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. 20250

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2.000	2.000	2.000	4.000
3.000	3.000	3.000	9.000
4.000	4.000	4.000	16.000
5.000	5.000	5.000	25.000
6.000	6.000	6.000	36.000
7.000	7.000	7.000	49.000
8.000	8.000	8.000	64.000
9.000	9.000	9.000	81.000
10.000	10.000	10.000	100.000
Total	50.000	50.000	250.000

SECTION 2

General information regarding the project, including the name of the project, the location, and the purpose of the work. This section is used to provide a brief overview of the project and to identify the parties involved.

Additional information regarding the project, including the name of the project, the location, and the purpose of the work. This section is used to provide a brief overview of the project and to identify the parties involved.

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TABLE XXX

SALARY OF TEACHERS IN SINGLE ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS
1934*

Annual Salary	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under \$450	52	5.1
450 - 524	41	4.0
525 - 599	78	7.7
600 - 674	307	30.4
675 - 749	334	33.0
750 - 824	109	10.8
825 - 899	24	2.4
900 - 974	32	3.2
975 or over	34	3.4
Total	1 011	100.0

*Five districts for which data were not available.

Table Z, which is on pages 102 and 103 of the Appendix presents these same data by counties. It may be observed in this detailed county table, that several counties appear to pay the very low salaries. Among these counties are Archuleta, Chaffee, Custer, Huerfano, Las Animas, and Routt, in which salaries are the very lowest. All of these counties are rural in nature.

Variations in Type of Certificate Held by Colorado Teachers

Under the laws of the state it is possible to teach only if one holds a legal certificate granted by the State Department of Education. There are several different types and grades of certificate. Some are called "State Certificates"; others are called "County Certificates", and are based in part on examinations administered by County Superintendents. In actual practice, however, all certificates are State Certificates.

The variations in requirement for obtaining these licenses to teach are quite marked. A presentation of the regulations themselves is one very good evidence of the variations of training and probable teaching effectiveness which exists under the present law. The following regulations, quoted from a publication of the State Department, are significant.

I. State Certificates

A. Graduate Temporary Certificates (Valid for five years in any school in Colorado)

In order to secure a certificate to teach in the high schools, it is necessary to hold an A. B. or equivalent degree, with thirty quarter hours of credit

distributed among at least three of the following groups, one of which must be practice teaching:

(a) General and Educational Psychology; (b) Principles of Education; (c) History of Education; (d) Administration and Supervision of Education; (e) Practice Teaching; (f) Special Methods; (g) Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, Biology, Political Science. (Note: The maximum amount of credit allowed in group (g) is ten quarter hours.)

Six quarter hours of Practice Teaching are required. The regulation regarding practice teaching may be waived for a teacher who has had three years' successful teaching experience.

B. Elementary Temporary Certificates (Valid for five years in any elementary school in Colorado)

In order to secure a certificate without examination applicant must be a graduate of a standard two year normal school, above graduation from a four year high school, completing ninety college quarter hours, including thirty quarter hours in Education, six of which must be in practice Teaching.

C. Special Temporary Certificates (Valid for five years)

For teaching subjects such as music, art, etc., a special certificate may be issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Requirements for the different special certificates and application blanks will be furnished upon request.

II. County Certificates - County Examinations

All applicants for examination for certificates to teach must have attended an institution of higher learning and must have successfully pursued a course (the State Reading Circle course as provided by law) approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, completing credit in ninety college quarter hours, thirty of which shall be in professional work.

Third Grade Subjects: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and composition, geography, history and constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Colorado, civics, sanitation and hygiene, elementary science and agriculture, school law of Colorado, school management and the State Reading Circle course.

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Third grade certificates are valid for one year. They may be renewed once if the holder has obtained five quarter hours of professional training in an accredited institution during the life of the certificate and has pursued a course approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Second Grade Subjects: All the foregoing subjects and physical and commercial geography, especially of Colorado, American literature, history of Colorado, and current events.

Second grade certificates are valid for two years. They may be renewed once if the holder has taught on the certificate for eight months and has attended an institution of higher learning for five weeks, securing eight college quarter hours of professional work during the life of the certificate and has pursued a course approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

First Grade Subjects: All third and second grade subjects and English literature, algebra or geometry, physics or chemistry, general history, educational psychology, and in addition, the applicant must have taught successfully for eight months.

First grade certificates are valid for three years. They may be renewed once if the holder has taught on the certificate for eight months and has attended an institution of higher learning for five weeks, securing eight college quarter hours of professional work during the life of the certificate, and has pursued a course approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In addition to the certificates listed above there are several other types which should be mentioned. There were honorary permanent certificates issued a few years ago. A few teachers use these. Pre-graduation permits are issued to a few people. Such certificates are valid for one year. There are also a few teachers using rural and limited certificates which are no longer issued.

Table XXXI presents a distribution of 7,222 teachers who were teaching in 1934-35 in terms of the certificate held (Denver teachers are not included). A total of 3,185 teachers, or 44.1 per cent had the highest grade certificate - the Graduate Life Certificate. An additional 1,556 teachers had the Graduate Temporary Certificate. Thus over 65 per cent of the teachers held a type of certificate which, according to the present regulations of the State Department, would imply that

they were graduates of a four-year college and held an A. B. degree, or its equivalent--a total of 1,280 (993 plus 254 plus 33) persons held county certificates. It is interesting to observe that 94 persons were holders of Honorary certificates and that 96 were teaching on Pre-Graduation permits.

TABLE XXXI

DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY
TYPE OF CERTIFICATE. 1934-35

Type of Certificate	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Grad. Life	3 185	44.1
Grad. Temp.	1 556	21.5
1st Grade County	993	13.8
2nd Grade County	254	3.5
3rd Grade County	33	.5
Special	93	1.3
Elem. Temp.	367	5.1
Elem. Life	125	1.7
Honorary Perm.	94	1.3
Pre-Grad. Permit	96	1.3
Limited	156	2.2
Rural	104	1.4
Others	166	2.3
Total	7 222	100.0

Table AA, on pages 104 and 105 of the Appendix, presents this same distribution detailed by counties. In this county table the great variations within counties may be noted. Some counties have relatively few teachers with graduate certificates; other counties stand out as examples of counties where training levels are high.

Table XXXII presents the same data as indicated in Table XXXI but for the school year 1935-36. As was mentioned earlier, the data for 1935-36 are somewhat more complete than those for 1934-35. A total of 7,600 teachers are included in this table and again Denver teachers are not included. The percentages of teachers who hold each type of certificate are not essentially different from those indicated in the previous table.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1000
BY J. D. HARRIS AND R. M. WATSON
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Author	Title	Year
J. D. Harris	...	1958
R. M. Watson	...	1958
J. D. Harris	...	1959
R. M. Watson	...	1959
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R. M. Watson	...	1999
J. D. Harris	...	2000
R. M. Watson	...	2000

The following is a list of the research reports published by the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, during the period 1958-1999. The reports are arranged in chronological order. The authors of the reports are listed in the first column, the titles in the second column, and the years in the third column.

TABLE XXXII

DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY
TYPE OF CERTIFICATE. 1935-36

Type of Certificate	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Grad. Life	3 396	44.7
Grad. Temp.	1 581	20.8
1st Grade County	1 017	13.4
2nd Grade County	252	3.3
3rd Grade County	40	.5
Special	111	1.4
Elem. Temp.	373	4.9
Elem. Life	151	2.0
Honorary Perm.	98	1.3
Pre - Grad. Permit	112	1.5
Limited	175	2.3
Rural	126	1.7
Others	168	2.2
Total	7 600	100.0

Table BB, on pages 106 and 107 of the Appendix, presents these 1935-36 data on certification by counties.

Degrees Held by Colorado Teachers

Although Table XXXI indicates that a total of 4,741 teachers hold either Graduate Permanent or Graduate Temporary State Certificates, a careful study of the degrees held by Colorado teachers indicated that a considerable number must have gotten their permanent certificates in days when regulations were different. There are approximately one thousand teachers who have Graduate Certificates who do not hold a college degree. Of 7,267 teachers studied in 1934-35, 52.1 per cent held degrees and 47.9 did not.

Table YXXIII presents the distribution of the 7,267 Colorado teachers by the degree held, if any. It indicates that 3,483 teachers, or 47.9 per cent of the total hold no degree; 3,121, or 43 per cent had a bachelor's degree; 539, or 7.4 per cent hold a master's degree; and 16, or 2 per cent had the doctorate.

TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED IN THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Year	Number of cases	Percentage
1950	100	100.0
1951	120	120.0
1952	150	150.0
1953	180	180.0
1954	200	200.0
1955	220	220.0
1956	250	250.0
1957	280	280.0
1958	300	300.0
1959	320	320.0
1960	350	350.0
1961	380	380.0
1962	400	400.0
1963	420	420.0
1964	450	450.0
1965	480	480.0
1966	500	500.0
1967	520	520.0
1968	550	550.0
1969	580	580.0
1970	600	600.0

The following table shows the distribution of cases according to the year of occurrence.

TABLE II

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED IN THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

The following table shows the distribution of cases according to the year of occurrence.

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The following table shows the distribution of cases according to the year of occurrence.

The following table shows the distribution of cases according to the year of occurrence.

The following table shows the distribution of cases according to the year of occurrence.

TABLE XXXIII
DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS
1934-35

Degrees	: Number of Teachers	: Percentage of Total
No Degree	3 483	47.9
B. A.	2 363	32.5
B. B. A.	6	.1
B. E.	61	.8
B. M.	43	.6
B. S.	520	7.2
Pd. B.	128	1.8
M. Pd.	61	.8
M. A.	434	6.0
M. S.	44	.6
Ph. D. or Ed. D.	16	.2
Others	108	1.5
Total	7 267	100.0

Table XXXIV presents these same data for the year 1935-36. A total of 7,990 teachers were tabulated for that year. Although about 700 more teachers were included in the study the percentages were not changed significantly from the preceding year, 1934-35.

TABLE XXXIV
DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS
1935-36

Degrees	: Number of Teachers	: Percentage of Total
No Degree	3 768	47.2
B. A.	2 632	32.9
B. B. A.	7	.1
B. E.	70	.9
B. M.	49	.6
B. S.	605	7.6
Pd. B.	131	1.6
M. Pd.	61	.8
M. A.	468	5.9
M. S.	52	.6
Ph. D. or Ed. D.	18	.2
Others	129	1.6
Total	7 990	100.0

Tables CC and DD, which may be found on pages 108 to 111 of the Appendix present these same two distributions by counties. As was the case with certification so with degrees held. There are wide variations between counties and within counties. A careful analysis of these county tables brings out some interesting situations.

Although it was not attempted in this study it would prove interesting and enlightening if some student of this problem would study the relationship, if any, between levels of salary and types of certificate and college degrees held by Colorado teachers. It is the writer's conviction, and it seems apparent from an inspection of these grouped data that there is a positive relationship. How significant the relationship may be is another question. A closely related question would be this: Which comes first in a state's development--the increase of salaries or the rise of certification standards? The implications of an answer to this question are apparent.

Colleges Granting Degrees to Colorado Teachers

There are eight teacher training institutions in Colorado which educate and grant degrees to prospective teachers. These institutions, in order of the number of degrees granted to Colorado teachers, are: (1) Colorado State College of Education, formerly called Colorado State Teachers College, at Greeley; (2) the University of Colorado, at Boulder; (3) the University of Denver, in Denver; (4) Western State Teachers College, at Gunnison; (5) Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanican Arts, at Fort Collins; (6) Colorado College, at Colorado Springs; (7) Adams State Teachers College, at Alamosa; and (8) Colorado Womens College, in Denver. The last-named institution is now a Junior College and offers two years of instruction.

Table XXXV presents the distribution, for the state as a whole, of 3,453 teachers for whom data were available, with respect to the institutions which granted their highest degrees. A total of 926 persons, or 26.8 per cent, received their highest degree outside the state. The Colorado State College of Education, as might be expected, leads the list with 1,168 teachers. The University of Colorado was second, with 502, and the University of Denver, third, with 248.

TABLE XXXV

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS, 1934-35

Colleges Granting Degrees :	Number of Degrees	Percentage of Total
C. S. C. of Ed. (Greeley)	1 168	33.8
C. U. (Boulder)	502	14.5
D. U. (Denver)	248	7.2
W. S. T. C. (Gunnison)	239	6.9
C. A. C. (Fort Collins)	194	5.6
C. C. (Colorado Springs)	146	4.2
A. S. T. C. (Alamosa)	29	.9
C. W. C. (Denver)	1	.1
Others (outside Colorado)	926	26.8
Total	3 453	100.0

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Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	5	6
3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8
5	6	7	8	9

Table XXXVI presents the same distribution for the next year, 1935-36- a total of 3,848 teachers were tabulated, about 400 more than for 1934-35. This larger number is explained by the fact that the data were more complete for the latter year. The percentages for the two different years did not vary as much as one per cent in any instance.

TABLE XXXVI
COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS,
1935-36

Colleges Granting Degrees :	Number of Degrees :	Percentage of Total
C. S. C. of Ed. (Greeley)	1 272	33.1
C. U. (Boulder)	570	14.8
D. U. (Denver)	277	7.2
W. S. T. C. (Gunnison)	267	6.9
C. A. C. (Fort Collins)	223	5.8
C. C. (Colorado Springs)	158	4.1
A. S. T. C. (Alamosa)	39	1.0
C. W. C. (Denver)	2	.1
Others (outside Colorado)	1 040	27.0
Total	3 848	100.0

Tables EE and FF, on pages 112 to 115, of the Appendix detail the data by counties. As would be expected, the teacher training institutions are to a considerable extent, serving their own areas in the state. Many of the teachers who hold degrees and teach in Gunnison County received their highest degree at Western State Teachers College. El Paso County had a large number of teachers who received a degree at Colorado College. Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties, all contiguous to Denver, had a large number of teachers who received degrees at the University of Denver. Many Boulder County teachers were trained at Boulder. Weld County teachers who hold degrees were predominantly graduates of Colorado State College of Education.

Variations in Amount of Experience of Colorado Teachers

Experience is considered to be a valuable criterion of teaching efficiency. In general an experienced teacher should be more effective than a beginner, assuming equal training and effort. In any event, there are wide variations between and within Colorado's counties with regard to the number of years of experience of its teachers. It is logical to believe that these differences produce inequality of educational opportunity just as do variations in salary and training.

Not all teachers who have a card on file in the State Superintendent's Office were teaching in 1934-35 or 1935-36 and receiving a salary. Many teachers who were not teaching did not then hold a legal certificate and many who did hold the certificate had not filed it with the County Superintendent. Consequently there were more cards on file at the State Department than has been indicated in any of the preceding tables in this chapter.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 100

1950

Sample No.	Weight (g)	Volume (ml)
1	1.00	10.0
2	2.00	20.0
3	3.00	30.0
4	4.00	40.0
5	5.00	50.0
6	6.00	60.0
7	7.00	70.0
8	8.00	80.0
9	9.00	90.0
10	10.00	100.0

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the samples listed above. The data are presented in the form of a table, with the sample number, weight, and volume of the sample, and the corresponding results of the experiments.

The results show that the weight of the sample is directly proportional to the volume of the sample, and that the results of the experiments are consistent for all samples.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the samples listed above. The data are presented in the form of a table, with the sample number, weight, and volume of the sample, and the corresponding results of the experiments.

The results show that the weight of the sample is directly proportional to the volume of the sample, and that the results of the experiments are consistent for all samples.

But every teacher for whom a card was on file had had some teaching experience. Consequently, a tabulation of teachers' experience included a larger number of cases than for any other factor considered in this study because all teachers (all cards on file) were included.

Table XXXVII presents a distribution for 1934-35 of 9,587 teachers in terms of their teaching experience. It is apparent from a study of this table that most teachers had had relatively little experience. Over half of all teachers had taught four years or less and only 14.7 had ten years or more of experience.

TABLE XXXVII
EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS
1934-35

Number of Years of Experience	:	Number of Teachers	:	Percentage of Total
One Year	:	1 712	:	17.9
Two Years	:	1 283	:	13.4
Three Years	:	1 201	:	12.5
Four Years	:	1 034	:	10.3
Five Years	:	771	:	8.0
6 to 10	:	2 180	:	22.7
11 to 15	:	842	:	8.8
16 to 20	:	304	:	3.2
21 or over	:	260	:	2.7
Total	:	9 587	:	100.0

Table XXXVIII presents the data for the next year, 1935-36. Nearly 3,000 more teachers were tabulated for 1935-36 than for 1934-35. Doubtless many of these teachers were ones who had taught in 1934-35 and resigned or been dismissed in 1935-36. The percentages of teachers with one year of experience was a little higher in the latter year but none of the differences between the two tables are significant.

TABLE XXXVIII
EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS
1935-36

Number of Years of Experience	:	Number of Teachers	:	Percentage of Total
One Year	:	2 415	:	19.4
Two Years	:	1 668	:	13.4
Three Years	:	1 289	:	10.3
Four Years	:	1 221	:	9.8
Five Years	:	1 025	:	8.7
6 to 10	:	2 877	:	23.1
11 to 15	:	1 139	:	9.1
16 to 20	:	424	:	3.4
21 or over	:	354	:	2.8
Total	:	12 472	:	100.0

Tables GG and HH, on pages 116 to 119, of the Appendix enumerate the data by counties.

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The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1900. The results are given in the following table.

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1900. The results are given in the following table.

TABLE I

RESULTS OF SURVEY IN 1900

Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total
1900	100	100%
1901	120	120%
1902	150	150%
1903	180	180%
1904	200	200%
1905	220	220%
1906	250	250%
1907	280	280%
1908	300	300%
1909	320	320%
1910	350	350%

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1900. The results are given in the following table.

TABLE II

RESULTS OF SURVEY IN 1900

Year	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total
1900	100	100%
1901	120	120%
1902	150	150%
1903	180	180%
1904	200	200%
1905	220	220%
1906	250	250%
1907	280	280%
1908	300	300%
1909	320	320%
1910	350	350%

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1900. The results are given in the following table.

An analysis of the tables presented in this chapter or the detailed county summaries which may be found in the appendix, must indicate to the reader that there was a tremendous range of educational opportunity in Colorado in the years studied. Salaries of groups of teachers have been shown to have varied from less than \$450 to more than \$1800, with a considerable number of teachers at each extreme. In rural schools the salary levels were especially low. Fifty-two of the sixty teachers in the state who, in 1934-35 received less than \$450 per year were teaching in one-teacher schools. Salaries were shown to make up from fifty to ninety per cent of all current expenditures, thereby constituting a major part of all school costs.

With respect to the certification of teachers, there was shown to be a wide variation. In 1934-35 at the lower end of the scale, 33 teachers in the state held third-class county certificates and 96 others held pre-graduation permits to teach. These certificates issued to people who have two years of college training, are the lowest grades of certificate issued in Colorado. At the other extreme there were 3,185 teachers who have graduate life certificates. Such certification implies, in most instances, a minimum of four years of college training and five years of successful teaching experience.

In terms of college degrees which is closely related to the problem of certification, it may be observed that there were more teachers who do not have a degree than do hold a degree. In 1934-35 there were 3,768 teachers in the state who did not have a college degree. With respect to experience there is again great variation. In 1935 there were 2,415 teachers who had only one year of experience and 354 who had taught twenty-one years or more.

Certainly, all this evidence must convince the fair-minded reader that there is great inequality and injustice in our Colorado schools. How it is possible to maintain a system which offers "thorough and uniform free public schools throughout the state", as provided in the state constitution, is hard to understand when such conditions exist.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The statistical picture, presented in the preceding chapters, has been based on a survey of the Colorado school system. It contains a mass of objective information obtained through official records of county superintendents and reports of the state superintendent of public instruction. The study reports data for the years 1933-34, 1934-35, and in a few instances, 1935-36. The purpose of the study has been to indicate the range of educational inequality in the state, or, stated in other words, to disclose the nature and extent of educational inequality in Colorado. The procedure followed in making the study was to enumerate and compile the statistical data in tabular form. These tables were first prepared county by county for the state. Next the tables were summarized and state summary tables were prepared for each factor studied.

The tables in the study contain data on thirty-five different measures of educational opportunity. They range from such widely different factors as "relative number of children to be educated in the several counties" to "experience of the teachers in the schools of the counties". These thirty-five tables include practically all available objective evidences of variation regarding the administration of schools in Colorado.

A very great range of opportunity has been shown to exist. Based upon the findings of the study, one may defend the statement that some counties are at least eight to ten times as able to support schools as others when all factors are considered. Some counties offer extremely meager educational opportunities. Other counties are shown to be consistently high on the scale of educational opportunities. Based upon the findings of this study, the following generalizations may be made and defended:

1. Some counties have $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many children of school age (6-13) to educate as others. Specifically, Costilla County has 134 such children for every 58 children in San Juan County.

2. Many school districts have fewer than five children of school age resident in the district. There were fifty-three such districts in the state in 1934-35.

3. Many districts do not have enough children to maintain an adequate school. There were eighty-eight districts in the state which had an enrollment of less than five, and 157 districts in the state which have an average daily attendance of less than five.

4. There was a very large number of one-teacher schools in both years studied. The state, as a whole, had over 1,000. Nine of these districts had only one pupil enrolled. Several counties have a very large number of small schools. Las Animas County in 1934-35, for example, had 43 districts where the average daily attendance was less than ten.

5. Some districts are 100 times as wealthy as others. Twenty-eight districts have over \$50,000 of assessed wealth per census child; fifty-five have less than \$1,000. Essentially the same thing exists when assessed valuation is considered in terms of enrollment or average daily attendance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

The first meeting of the Board was held on the 1st day of January 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The second meeting of the Board was held on the 15th day of January 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The third meeting of the Board was held on the 30th day of January 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The fourth meeting of the Board was held on the 15th day of February 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The fifth meeting of the Board was held on the 1st day of March 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The sixth meeting of the Board was held on the 15th day of March 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The seventh meeting of the Board was held on the 30th day of March 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The eighth meeting of the Board was held on the 15th day of April 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

The ninth meeting of the Board was held on the 1st day of May 1900. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the ...

6. Some counties and districts had much higher tax rates than others. In 136 school districts of the state the special school rate was less than two mills in 1934-35. In 36 other districts it was over 18 mills.

7. Expenditures vary widely. One hundred fifty-five districts spent less than \$40 per child in average daily attendance. Eighty-three other districts spent over \$300 per unit of average daily attendance.

8. Districts vary with respect to their debt. Two hundred districts owed less than \$100 per child. Twenty-six districts owed more than \$1,000 per child. Many districts has staggering debts.

9. In many districts the bonded debt exceeded the valuation of the school property. There were 113 districts where this condition exists.

10. Some counties had a much longer school term than others. In 69 districts six months of school or less was maintained. In seven districts they had over one hundred ninety days of school.

11. There were tremendous salary differences. Some teachers received less than \$450 a year. Others received more than four times as much. Of course the true differences are even greater, but there were 373 people who received at least four times as much as did 50 other teachers at the lower end of the scale. In one-teacher schools the salary situation was extremely bad.

12. There were variations in the level of certification of teachers. Many new teachers, well over 200 in the state, had certificates, less than two years old, based on two years of college training.

13. In terms of college degrees there were again wide variations. Well over 3,000 teachers in the state hold no college degree. This is more than one-third of all Colorado teachers. At the other extreme several hundred teachers hold the master's degree and a few teachers hold the doctorate.

14. In terms of experience there are great differences. About 2,000 teachers in the state have had one year or less of experience; a few teachers have been teaching over 20 years.

A study of these tables and a further analysis of the data by counties clearly indicates that poor conditions are found to exist uniformly in certain relatively backward areas. It is not necessary or desirable in this study to call attention to those particular counties. However, people who recognize from a study of these data that their counties are low on the scale should make some effort to remedy conditions.

It has been said that Colorado contains examples of the best and the worst in public education. That is true to a considerable extent. In certain of the rich districts boys and girls go to schools housed in veritable palaces. They are taught by teachers who have high professional standards, high levels of training and experience, and high standards of salary. Such boys and girls are fortunate. At the other extreme we have school houses which are a disgrace to a civilized community and teachers who are poorly trained, inexperienced, and definitely under-paid. The people of Colorado should do something to remedy these conditions.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country at the present time. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the various causes of the depression. It is found that the principal causes are the failure of the harvest, the high price of food, and the want of employment.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken to relieve the distress. It is found that the Government has taken several measures, but that these have not been sufficient to meet the needs of the people.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to relieve the distress. It is found that the most effective measures would be to increase the supply of food, to reduce the price of food, and to create employment.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to prevent a recurrence of the depression. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of agriculture, to improve the system of industry, and to improve the system of education.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of agriculture. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of irrigation, to improve the system of fertilization, and to improve the system of sowing.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of industry. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of machinery, to improve the system of management, and to improve the system of labor.

8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of education. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of primary education, to improve the system of secondary education, and to improve the system of higher education.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public health. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of sanitation, to improve the system of medical care, and to improve the system of public health.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public safety. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of police, to improve the system of fire, and to improve the system of public safety.

11. The eleventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public order. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of law, to improve the system of justice, and to improve the system of public order.

12. The twelfth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public morality. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of religion, to improve the system of education, and to improve the system of public morality.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public economy. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of taxation, to improve the system of expenditure, and to improve the system of public economy.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public administration. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of government, to improve the system of public administration, and to improve the system of public administration.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the system of public opinion. It is found that the most effective measures would be to improve the system of press, to improve the system of public opinion, and to improve the system of public opinion.

A partial solution to the problems, lies in the possibility of consolidating school districts. Any scheme which would reduce the number of small school administrative units in this state would serve to effect some educational equalization. The consolidation of the present school districts would reduce the range of educational inequality very considerably. As a matter of fact, any enlargement of administrative units always serves to produce equalization. The people of Colorado should consider the adoption of the county or some other large community unit as the basis for administering schools.

Another proposed solution lies in the possibility of state equalization through the distribution of the state aid based on the districts' need and ability. Such a plan as the one used in New York, popularly referred to as the "Mort" plan, would serve to reduce the range of educational inequality depicted in this study. Another volume in this series of studies previously published by the State Department of Education and called "The Application of Selected State Aid and State Equalization Plans to Public Education in Colorado" has described such a solution. The reader is referred to that volume for further information in this connection.

Finally, it should be stated that in the judgment of the writer, there is no excuse for the injustices and inequalities demonstrated in this study. Other states, in which the problem has been just as great, have made changes which have greatly improved educational conditions. Utah, Colorado's next-door neighbor on the West, operates a state school system with forty districts and, generally speaking, has a much more economical and efficient system than does Colorado. Many states have already adopted some scheme for equalizing educational opportunity. It is a responsibility of intelligent, informed people in Colorado to insist that the state enact the type of legislation which will reform our state school system and correct the undemocratic conditions which exist. Wealth must be taxed wherever it is found to educate children wherever they may live. "The wealth of the state should educate the children of the state."

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APPENDIX A

(Tables A to HH)

TABLE A
 NUMBER AND TYPE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS,
 BY COUNTIES, 1954

	Regular			Joint		High School		Total	Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	County	Union	Dists.*	
Adams	1	2	36	1	1			2	41	43
Alamosa	1		9						12	12
Arapahoe	2	1	23						27	27
Archuleta		1	19						21	21
Baca		2	64					1	66	67
Bent	1		36					1	37	38
Boulder	2	2	50				1		55	55
Chaffee	1		23				1		25	25
Cheyenne			9					1	9	10
Clear Creek			8						8	8
Conejos		4	23				2		29	29
Costilla		1	13						14	14
Crowley		3	5						8	8
Custer			22					1	22	23
Delta	1	3	12				2		18	18
Denver	1								1	1
Dolores			9				1		10	10
Douglas			29				2	1	31	32
Eagle			19	1			1	2	20	23
Elbert			44					3	44	47
El Paso	1	1	31				4	1	37	38
Fremont	2	1	27						30	30
Garfield		2	38				1	1	41	46
Gilpin			10					1	10	11
Grand			16					1	16	17
Gunnison		2	24					1	26	27
Hinsdale			4						4	4
Huerfano	1	1	51					1	53	55
Jackson			6					1	6	7
Jefferson		5	40				1		46	46
Kiowa		1	17						18	18
Kit Carson		1	74				1		76	76
Lake	1		8						9	9
La Plata	1	1	34				1		37	37
Larimer	2	1	40				3		46	46

* Counting Joint Districts only once.

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TABLE 4
 SUMMARY OF THE DATA FOR THE
 YEAR 1911

Name	1911		1910		1909		Total
	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
California	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

TABLE A (continued)

County	Regular			Joint			High School		Total	Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	County	Union	& Joint Dists.*	Includ- ing H. S.
Las Animas	3	1	120				1		124	125
Lincoln			43					2	45	47
Logan	1	1	57				1		59	60
Mesa	1	4	31					2	36	38
Mineral			3				1		3	4
Moffat		1	36						37	37
Montezuma		3	28						31	31
Montrose	1	1	21				1		23	24
Morgan	2		15			2			19	19
Otero	2	3	14	1					20	20
Ouray			11			1	1		12	13
Park			19						19	19
Phillips		2	30			2	1		34	35
Pitkin	1		12			2	1		15	16
Prowers	1	2	46	1	1			3	51	54
Pueblo	2	2	44						48	48
Rio Blanco		1	12			1	1		14	15
Rio Grande	2	1	2				1		5	6
Routt		2	42			2		1	46	47
Saguache		1	15	1			1		17	18
San Juan			1				1		1	2
San Miguel			14						14	14
Sedgwick		2	18			3	1		23	24
Summit			8			1			9	9
Teller		1	10						11	11
Washington			84			1	1		85	86
Weld	2	11	119						132	132
Yuma		2	106			8	1	1	116	118
Total	36	78	1 834	5	49		24	24	2 002	2 050

TABLE B

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS
OF SCHOOL CENSUS, BY COUNTIES, 1934.*

County	Number of Districts With School Census of:										Total :over :Dists.*
	:1-4	:5-9	:10-14	:15-19	:20-24	:25-29	:30-34	:35-39	:40-44	:45 or	
Adams				1	1	3	1		3	32	41
Alamosa					2					10	12
Arapahoe			3	3	1	1	1	1	3	14	27
Archuleta	5		2	3		2		1	7	7	21
Baca		3	1	6	7	7	6	8	7	21	66
Bent	1	3	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	12	36
Boulder	1	7	7	1	3	2	3	1	2	28	55
Chaffee	5	3	1	3	2	2	2	1		3	22
Cheyenne								1	1	7	9
Clear Creek		2		1	2			1		2	8
Conejos				2		1	2		4	20	29
Costilla			1		1					12	14
Crowley						1				7	8
Custer		2	7	2	3	1		3	1	3	22
Delta			1				1	1	1	14	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores			1	1		1	3			2	10
Douglas	2	4	2	7	6	2		2	1	5	31
Eagle		2	1	2		1	2	2	1	8	19
Elbert		4	10	2	2	4	1	2		19	44
El Paso	2	3		3	4	2	2		1	20	37
Fremont	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	1		14	31
Garfield		3	6	3	5	5	5		3	11	41
Gilpin	1	3		1	1					3	9
Grand	1	1	3	3		1	1		1	5	16
Gunnison	2	2	5	4	3	1	1		1	5	24
Hinsdale		2	1							1	4
Huerfano	1		1	7	2	3	4	5	6	23	52
Jackson				1	1	1				3	6
Jefferson	3	1	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	22	46
Kiowa	2			1	1	2		1	1	10	18
Kit Carson	2	4	7	10	8	10	11	6	4	14	76
Lake	1	2			1		1			1	6
La Plata			2	3	3	3	3	5	3	15	37
Larimer	1	1	4	2	4	2	2		3	27	46

*Excluding districts which maintain no school, or are listed in another county with which it is joint, or for which data are lacking.

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This is a preliminary list of books. It is subject to change without notice.
 The date of the list is 1950.

TABLE B (continued)

County	Number of Districts With School Census of:										Total :over :Dists.*
	:1-4	:5-9	:10-14	:15-19	:20-24	:25-29	:30-34	:35-39	:40-44	:45 or over	
Las Animas	5	10	9	7	11	9	8	13	4	44	120
Lincoln			8	5	5	7	3		1	16	45
Logan		2	3	2	9	4	7	4	3	25	59
Mesa		1	3	1	1	1		2		27	36
Mineral			1	1						1	3
Moffat		4	6	8	2	4	1	3	2	8	37
Montezuma	1	1	1	4		5	1	1	3	14	31
Montroso			1	1	2	1				18	23
Morgan	1		1				1	1		15	19
Otero			1	1		1		1		16	20
Ouray	1	2	1	2	1			1	2	2	12
Park		3	2	1	3	1	2	1		6	19
Phillips		1	1	4	5	9	2	3	2	7	34
Pitkin	1	2	5	1	2		1			1	13
Prowers	1	3	3	6	8	3	4	2	4	17	51
Pueblo	1	7	4	5	1	4	1	2	5	18	48
Rio Blanco		1	1		2	1	1	2	2	4	14
Rio Grande				1			1	2		3	7
Routt	2	1	6	12	5	6	2		1	11	46
Saguache	2	1	2	1		1	1		2	7	17
San Juan										1	1
San Miguel		1	4	1		1	3	1	1	2	14
Sedgwick			2	5	3	4	1	1	1	4	22
Summit		4	2		1			1		1	9
Teller	1	3	1	1				1		3	10
Washington	1	1	8	11	16	8	5	12	6	17	85
Weld	5	10	7	8	4	5	3	3	6	81	132
Yuma		7	19	17	16	15	7	10	5	19	115
Total	53	122	177	189	167	161	114	112	100	789	1 984

*Excluding districts which maintain no school or are listed in another county with which it is joint, or for which data are lacking.

STATE OF TEXAS

Year	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Total
1880	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1881	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1882	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1883	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1884	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1885	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1887	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1888	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1889	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1890	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1891	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1892	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1893	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1894	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1895	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1896	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1897	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1898	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1899	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
Total	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	420

This report is based on the data furnished by the various counties and cities of the State.

TABLE C

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF
ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Schools with Enrollment of:										:Total :Dists.*
	:Less :than 5:	5- 9	:10- 14	:15- 19	:20- 24	:25- 29	:30- 34	: 35- 39	: 40- 44	: 45-or- over :	
Adams		1		5	2	3	1	1	1	27	41
Alamosa		1		1	1		1		1	6	11
Arapahoe	1	4		4	3		1			14	27
Archuleta	3	1	2	3	1		1		1	7	19
Baca	1	6	8	9	13	6	6	3		13	65
Bent		6	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	34
Boulder	1	9	5	4	3	4	3	4	2	17	52
Chaffee	6	6	2	2	2	1				3	23
Cheyenne				1		1				7	9
Clear Creek		2	1	2			1			2	8
Conejos		1	1	1		4	2	1	2	17	29
Costilla			1	1						12	14
Crowley					1	1				6	8
Custer		6	4	4	3					3	20
Delta			1		2	1	1	1		12	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores		1	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	10
Douglas	4	8	8	2	2	2		2		3	31
Eagle	1	2	3		2	2			2	7	19
Elbert	3	5	10	6	1	2	2		3	11	43
El Paso	2	2	3	1	5	1		2		18	34
Fremont		5	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	9	27
Garfield	2	9	4	9	3		1	3	1	9	41
Gilpin		2	3						1	2	3
Grand		5		1	3		2		1	3	15
Gunnison	3	4	3	5	1	2		1		4	23
Hinsdale	1	1	1							1	4
Huerfano	1	5	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	20	51
Jackson			3			1				2	6
Jefferson	4	4	4	7	3	3		4	2	15	46
Kiowa		1	2	2	1	1	3	1		6	17
Kit Carson	1	9	18	14	9	6	6	2	1	9	75
La Plata		3	2	8	5		4	3	2	10	37
Larimer	1	6	5	2	4	1	2	2	1	22	46
Lake	4		1	1		1				1	8

* Excluding 62 districts for which data are not available.

TABLE C (continued)

County	Number of Schools with Enrollment of:										
	:Less :than 5:	:5- 9	:10- 14	:15- 19	:20- 24	:25- 29	:30- 34	:35- 39	:40- 44	:45 or over	Total :Dists.*
Las Animas	8	19	14	14	11	8	8	6	3	29	120
Lincoln	1	7	5	9	3	4	1			12	42
Logan	2	7	8	9	6	1	4	1	6	14	53
Mesa		2	4	2	3			2	1	21	35
Mineral						1				1	2
Moffat	4	4	8	8	3	1	2	2	2	2	36
Montezuma	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	12	30
Montrose		2	1	1	1	1	1	1		15	23
Morgan	1	1			2	1	1			13	19
Otero		1	1	1	1					16	20
Ouray		4	2			2				2	10
Park	1	2	3	4		2	1	2	1	3	19
Phillips		6	8	5	5	3	1	1	2	3	34
Pitkin	3	5	1	1	1					2	13
Prowers	3	3	7	12	5	3	3	2	1	11	50
Pueblo	2	6	7	3	6	5	1	2	2	13	47
Rio Blanco	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1		1	14
Rio Grande		1			1					3	5
Routt		11	16	4	3		1	1	1	8	45
Saguache	2	3			1		2			8	16
San Juan										1	1
San Miguel		3	2	4	2	1				2	14
Sedgwick		4	5	7	1	1	1			4	23
Summit	2	3				1		1		1	8
Teller	2	1	1	1	1					3	9
Washington	5	12	10	25	11	5	5	1	4	6	84
Weld	9	14	6	6	5	5	6	5	4	68	128
Yuma	2	27	26	27	9	11	4	2	1	7	116
Total	88	266	255	254	165	111	91	67	57	536	1 940

*Excluding 62 districts for which data are not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with A.D.A. of:									Total No. of Dists. *
	:0- :4.99	:5- :9.99	:10- :14.99	:15- :19.99	:20- :24.99	:25- :29.99	:30- :34.99	:35- :39.99	:40- :or over	
Adams	0	1	4	5	1	3	2	6	19	41
Alamosa	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	6	11
Arapahoe	3	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	13	26
Archuleta	4	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	5	19
Baca	3	6	12	13	6	6	2	3	11	64
Bent	2	12	5	3	1	4	3	1	3	34
Boulder	6	8	4	7	2	5	4	2	14	52
Chaffee	9	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	3	22
Cheyenne	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	9
Clear Creek	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	8
Conejos	0	3	0	3	5	2	1	2	13	29
Costilla	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14
Crowley	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	8
Custer	2	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	20
Delta	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	13	18
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dolores	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	10
Douglas	6	11	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	31
Eagle	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	7	19
Elbert	6	6	10	2	3	2	4	1	8	42
El Paso	2	4	1	5	2	1	1	1	17	34
Fremont	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	27
Garfield	7	7	12	3	1	1	3	1	6	41
Gilpin	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Grand	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	0	3	15
Gunnison	3	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	18
Hinsdale	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Huerfano	2	9	4	6	4	3	1	4	16	49
Jackson	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Jefferson	4	10	5	4	4	1	1	3	14	46
Kiowa	0	4	0	4	1	1	1	0	6	17
Kit Carson	3	20	16	13	8	4	2	0	9	75
Lake	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
La Plata	1	4	7	6	3	3	2	1	10	37
Larimer	3	7	3	3	4	2	2	4	18	46

TABLE D (continued)

County	Number of Districts with A.D.A. of:									Total No. of Dists.*
	:0- :4.99	:5- :9.99	:10- :14.99	:15- :19.99	:20- :24.99	:25- :29.99	:30- :34.99	:35- :39.99	:40- :or over	
Las Animas	14	28	17	9	12	10	4	1	25	120
Lincoln	2	11	6	6	4	1	0	2	11	43
Logan	2	12	7	9	6	3	2	5	12	58
Mesa	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	20	35
Mineral	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Moffat	5	9	11	3	1	2	3	0	2	36
Montezuma	1	2	3	6	3	1	2	2	10	30
Montrose	0	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	13	23
Morgan	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	13	19
Otero	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	12	20
Ouray	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	10
Park	1	2	6	1	2	2	3	0	2	19
Phillips	1	8	9	4	4	2	0	3	3	34
Pitkin	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	13
Prowers	4	6	12	8	3	3	5	2	7	50
Pueblo	2	13	7	0	8	1	0	5	11	47
Rio Blanco	0	3	3	3	1	2	0	0	1	13
Rio Grande	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
Routt	3	19	10	1	1	1	1	3	7	45
Saguache	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	3	5	16
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
San Miguel	1	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	14
Sedgwick	1	7	5	4	1	1	1	0	3	23
Summit	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	8
Teller	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	9
Washington	3	21	24	18	3	4	1	4	6	84
Weld	13	10	13	4	6	9	6	5	62	128
Yuma	9	29	38	11	15	7	0	1	6	116
Total	157	358	313	207	136	107	73	70	510	1 931

*Seventy-one districts for which data are not available.

TABLE E

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF
TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, BY COUNTIES, 1934

County	Number of Districts having Teachers And Administrators as follows:									:Number :of Dists. : not : reported
	:9 Or: Total : Dist.									
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5	: 6	: 7	: 8	: more	
Adams	8	9	5	6	2	6	2	3	41	
Alamosa	3	1	3		1		1	1	11	1#
Arapahoe	9	4	2	5	1		2	4	27	
Archuleta	12	5						1	18	1**
Baca	39	17	2	1	1		1	1	65	1*
Bent	21	9	2	1				1	34	3*
Boulder	23	13	7	2	2	1		4	52	3*
Chaffee	19		1					1	22	3*
Cheyenne	1	1	2		1	3	1		9	
Clear Creek	5	1			1			1	8	
Conejos	10	6	5	2		2		4	29	
Costilla	2	2	6	1	2	1			14	
Crowley	1		1	1	1			3	7	
Custer	16	3	1						20	2**
Delta	3	4	4			1	2	4	18	
Denver								1	1	
Dolores	7	1	1			1			10	
Douglas	25	3		1		1	1		31	
Eagle	7	5	4		1	2			19	1*
Elbert	21	5	9	3	2	1	1	1	43	1#
El Paso	10	5	2	1	4	5		1	34	3#
Fremont	11	7	2	2	1	2		1	28	3**
Garfield	28	6	1	1		3		1	41	
Gilpin	5	2	1						8	2*
Grand	8	5	2		1				16	
Gunnison	17	2		1		1		2	23	3*
Hinsdale	2	1	1						4	
Huerfano	22	16	4	3	3		1	2	51	2*
Jackson	2	1	2	1					6	
Jefferson	23	9	2	4		1		2	46	
Kiowa	5	4	2	1	4			1	17	1*
Kit Carson	55	9	3		1	2		1	74	2*
Lake	6	1						1	8	1**
La Plata	20	8	2	2	1	1		3	37	
Larimer	13	14	6	5		1		1	46	

TABLE F (continued)

County	Number of Districts having Teachers And Administrators as follows:									Total :9 or: more:Dists.:	Number :of Dists. : not :reported
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5	: 6	: 7	: 8			
Las Animas	70	25	11	5	1	3	2		3	120	4**
Lincoln	23	8	1	3	2	3	1		2	43	2#
Logan	27	17	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	58	1**
Mesa	8	11	2	2	1	3	1	1	6	35	1**
Mineral	1		1							2	1*
Moffat	22	5	7	1					1	36	1*
Montezuma	16	5	4	2					3	30	1*
Montrose	5	8	6	1		1		1	1	23	
Morgan	3	2	1	5	1	1	2		4	19	
Otero	3	3	2	3	3				6	20	
Ouray	5	3	1	1						10	2*
Park	7	4	5	2	1					19	
Phillips	26	4	2						2	34	
Pitkin	12			1						13	2**
Prowers	31	12		1	1		1	1	3	50	1**
Pueblo	22	10	5	1	1	1	2		5	47	1*
Rio Blanco	4	7		1		1		1		14	
Rio Grande	2								4	6	
Routt	28	7	4	1		1	2		2	45	1*
Saguache	6	5	2	1					2	16	1**
San Juan									1	1	
San Miguel	7	5					1	1		14	
Sedgwick	18	1	1						3	23	
Summit	5	1	1		1					8	1*
Teller	5		2	1					1	9	2**
Washington	57	18	2	5	1				1	84	1#
Weld	43	27	17	9	5	1	3	3	20	128	4*
Yuma	98	12	1	3					2	116	
Total	1 013	379	166	96	49	53	27	22	136	1 941	60

* No data.

** No school.

Pupils transported or District Consolidated.

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Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022																																																																																														
Books	100	120	150	180	200	220	250	280	300	320	350	380	400	420	450	480	500	520	550	580	600	620	650	680	700	720	750	780	800	820	850	880	900	920	950	980	1000	1020	1050	1080	1100	1120	1150	1180	1200	1220	1250	1280	1300	1320	1350	1380	1400	1420	1450	1480	1500	1520	1550	1580	1600	1620	1650	1680	1700	1720	1750	1780	1800	1820	1850	1880	1900	1920	1950	1980	2000	2020	2050	2080	2100	2120	2150	2180	2200	2220	2250	2280	2300	2320	2350	2380	2400	2420	2450	2480	2500	2520	2550	2580	2600	2620	2650	2680	2700	2720	2750	2780	2800	2820	2850	2880	2900	2920	2950	2980	3000	3020	3050	3080	3100	3120	3150	3180	3200	3220	3250	3280	3300	3320	3350	3380	3400	3420	3450	3480	3500	3520	3550	3580	3600	3620	3650	3680	3700	3720	3750	3780	3800	3820	3850	3880	3900	3920	3950	3980	4000	4020	4050	4080	4100	4120	4150	4180	4200	4220	4250	4280	4300	4320	4350	4380	4400	4420	4450	4480	4500	4520	4550	4580	4600	4620	4650	4680	4700	4720	4750	4780	4800	4820	4850	4880	4900	4920	4950	4980	5000			
Manuscripts	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290	1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390	1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500																																																						
Periodicals	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000			
Microfilm	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000	
Other	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000

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TABLE F

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH CONTAIN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS,
BY NUMBER OF SUCH SCHOOLS MAINTAINED, BY COUNTIES. 1934.

County	: Districts with only One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				: Districts with one or more larger schools and also One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				: Districts containing One-Teacher Schools
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4 or more	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4 or more	
Adams	8		2	5					15
Alamosa	3				1				4
Arapahoe	9	2	1	1					13
Archuleta	14	4				1			19
Baca	39	11							50
Bent	21	3	1		1				26
Boulder	23								23
Chaffee	21				1				22
Cheyenne	1	1	2	1		1			6
Clear Creek	5								5
Conejos	10	1							11
Costilla	2					3			5
Crowley	1		1	1					3
Custer	18					1			19
Delta	3					5			8
Denver									0
Dolores	7		1			1			9
Douglas	25					2			27
Eagle	8	4	2			1			15
Elbert	21	3	9	3	1				37
El Paso	10	3				2			15
Fremont	10	4	1						15
Garfield	28	4	1						33
Gilpin	5	1							6
Grand	7	4							11
Gunnison	17	1					1		19
Hinsdale	2	1							3
Huerfano	22	9	1		4	2			38
Jackson	2	1	1		1				5
Jefferson	23	3							26
Kiowa	4	2	1						7
Kit Carson	57	4	1		1				63
Lake	6				1				7
La Plata	20	3	1		2	2	1	1	30
Larimer	11	3	1		4				19

STATE OF NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

No.	Name of the person or firm	1874				1875			
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
1	John Smith	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Jones & Co.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	Robert Brown	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	William White	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
5	Thomas Green	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
6	James Black	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
7	George Grey	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
8	Henry Gold	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
9	Charles Silver	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
10	Edward Copper	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
11	John Iron	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
12	Robert Steel	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
13	William Tin	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
14	Thomas Lead	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
15	James Zinc	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
16	George Nickel	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
17	Henry Cobalt	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
18	Charles Manganese	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
19	Edward Potassium	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
20	John Sodium	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
21	Robert Calcium	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
22	William Magnesium	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
23	Thomas Barium	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
24	James Strontium	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
25	George Bismuth	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
26	Henry Antimony	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
27	Charles Arsenic	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
28	Edward Mercury	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
29	John Silver	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
30	Robert Gold	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
31	William Copper	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
32	Thomas Iron	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
33	James Tin	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
34	George Lead	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
35	Henry Zinc	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
36	Charles Nickel	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
37	Edward Cobalt	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
38	John Manganese	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
39	Robert Potassium	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
40	William Sodium	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
41	Thomas Calcium	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
42	James Magnesium	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
43	George Barium	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344
44	Henry Strontium	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
45	Charles Bismuth	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
46	Edward Antimony	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
47	John Arsenic	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376
48	Robert Mercury	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
49	William Silver	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392
50	Thomas Gold	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400

TABLE F (continued)

County	:Districts with <u>only</u> One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				:Districts with one or more larger schools and also One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				:Districts Cont'ing One-Teacher Schools.
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4 or more	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4 or more	
Las Animas	70	10	3		4	1			88
Lincoln	22	5	1	4		1			33
Logan	27	11		1					39
Mesa	7	1				1		1	10
Mineral	1								1
Moffatt	23	4	4		3				34
Montezuma	16	1	1		1	1			20
Montrose	5	2			1				8
Morgan	3	2	1	3		1		1	11
Otero	3				2	1			6
Ouray	5	2							7
Park	7	3	1	1	2				14
Phillips	26	2							28
Pitkin	12								12
Prowers	31	3		1	2				37
Pueblo	21	1	2		1				25
Rio Blanco	4	7		2					13
Rio Grande	2				1				3
Routt	29	3	2	3	1				38
Saguache	6	2	1		1				10
San Juan					1				1
San Miguel	7	4							11
Sedgwick	18	1	1		1				21
Summit	5								5
Teller	5								5
Washington	57	11	1	4					76
Weld	43	4	1		4	1			53
Yuma	98	10							108
Total	1 016	164	46	27	59	15	2	2	1 331

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN
TERMS OF ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES, 1934.

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									
	:1	:2	:3	:4	:5	:6	:7	:8	:9	:10
Adams								1		
Alamosa						2				
Arapahoe				1	1			2	1	
Archuleta	1		1	1			1			
Baca				1	2		1	1	2	1
Bent					1		2	2	2	1
Boulder				1	2	3	3	1		1
Chaffee	3	2		1	3		1		2	
Cheyenne										
Clear Creek							1		1	
Conejos								1		
Costilla										
Crowley										
Custer					2	2			2	
Delta								1		
Denver										
Dolores							1			
Douglas		2		2	3		1	2	2	1
Eagle				1		1			1	
Elbert			1	2	3			2		1
El Paso				2			1		1	2
Fremont					2	1			2	
Garfield			1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1
Gilpin					1	1			1	1
Grand						1	3		1	
Gunnison	1		1	1		1	1		2	2
Hinsdale		1					1			
Huerfano	1					2	2	1		2
Jackson										2
Jefferson		2	1	1		1	1	2		
Kiowa								1		1
Kit Carson				1	1	1		4	3	3
Lake		1	2	1						
La Plata						2			1	1
Larimer				1	1		1		2	

TABLE G (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									
	:1	:2	:3	:4	:5	:6	:7	:8	:9	:10
Las Animas			4	4	2	1	5	5	6	2
Lincoln			1		1			3	3	2
Logan		1	1					4	3	3
Mesa								1	1	
Mineral							1			
Moffat		2	1	1	1		1	1	1	3
Montezuma				1					1	
Montrose						1			2	
Morgan				1		1				
Otero									1	
Ourray						1		3		
Park			1			1	1			
Phillips						1	4	1		2
Pitkin	1	1		1			2	3		
Prowers				3	1			2		
Pueblo		2					2	1	3	1
Rio Blanco				1		1			1	
Rio Grande							1			
Routt					4	3	2		3	3
Saguache	1		1			1		2	1	
San Juan										
San Miguel								1	2	
Sedgwick					1		1	2		1
Summit	1			1	1		2			
Teller				2			1			
Washington			3	2		1	3	4	4	1
Weld			3	6	5		3	3	3	
Yuma				2	2	6	7	3	9	5
Total	9	14	22	43	41	39	60	61	72	43

TABLE G (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN
TERMS OF ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES, 1934.

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									Total One-Teacher Schools*			
	11	12	13	14	15	16	20	21	25		26	30	over 30
Adams					1	4		3		1		5	15
Alamosa						1						1	4
Arapahoe					2	2		3				1	13
Archuleta	2				1	2		1				7	17
Baca	2	1	2	2	2	16		6		6		5	50
Bent	1	2	2	3	1	2		3		2		2	26
Boulder	1		1	2	1	2		2		2		1	23
Chaffee	2			1		3		1		1			20
Cheyenne						1		2				3	6
Clear Creek	1					2							5
Conejos		1				1				4		4	11
Costilla	1					1							2
Crowley								1		1		1	3
Custer		2	1	1		5		2					17
Delta		3						2				2	8
Denver												1	1
Dolores			2			1		2				2	8
Douglas	2	2	1	2		2		3					25
Eagle			1	2				2		2		4	14
Elbert	3	2	3	1	1	5		2		1		9	36
El Paso			1			2		5		1			15
Fremont	1	1		1		4		1		1		1	15
Garfield	1	1	1		5	5		3		1		4	33
Gilpin		1										1	6
Grand						1		3				2	11
Gunnison	1			2		4		1		2			19
Hinsdale			1										3
Huerfano	2	1		2	1	7		3		4		7	35
Jackson		1			1			1					5
Jefferson	1		2	1	1	7		2		3		1	26
Kiowa		1				2				1		1	7
Kit Carson	5	4	2	4	3	14		7		5		6	63
Lake		1				1							6
La Plata			2		4	5		5		3		7	30
Larimer	1	3	1		1	3		2		1		1	18

TABLE G (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-										Total One-Teacher Schools*	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	20	21	25	26		30
Las Animas	5	5	1	1		17	15	5	9			87
Lincoln		1	1	1	4	7	2	2	5			33
Logan	2		2	1	2	8	4	1	7			39
Mesa		2	1	1		3			1			10
Mineral												1
Moffat	1	2	2		2	9	3	1	3			34
Montezuma	1	1		2	1	1	5	2	5			20
Montrose		1			1		1	1	1			8
Morgan						1	1	2	5			11
Otero	1		1			3						6
Ouray	1		1				1					7
Park	1	1	1		1	2		3				12
Phillips	2	3	1		2	3	7	1	1			28
Pitkin						1	1					10
Prowers	2	3		2	2	9	4	2	5			35
Pueblo	1	3	1		2	4	3	1	1			25
Rio Blanco				1	1	2	1	3	2			13
Rio Grande							1	1				3
Routt	2	2	8	2		5	3		1			38
Saguache							1	1	2			10
San Juan									1			1
San Miguel	1	1				3	2	1				11
Sedgwick	2	1	1		2	5	1	1	2			20
Summit												5
Teller		1			1							5
Washington	3	1	1	5	9	19	9	6	5			76
Weld		3		3	3	5	3	3	6			49
Yuma	3	3	10	6	7	21	11	7	6			108
Totals	55	61	55	49	65	233	147	86	147			1 301

*31 Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE H

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION
(IN THOUSANDS) PER CENSUS CHILD, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation										:Total	
	(in Thousands) per Census Child of:-											
	:Under:1-	:2-	:4-	:6-	:8-	:10-	:20-	:30-	:40-	:50 or		:Dists.*
:1.00	:1.9:	3.9	:5.9:	7.9:	9.9	:19.9:	29.9:	39.9:	49.9:	over	:	
Adams		3	10	17	5	3	3	1				42
Alamosa		2	4	4	1		3					14
Arapahoe		2	8	7	7	1	3	1				29
Archuleta	2		9	2	3		3	2	1			22
Baca		18	31	13	1	2	1					66
Bent		8	9	12	4	2	3					38
Boulder		6	13	21	7	1		3	2	1	2	56
Chaffee			4	1	3	2	6	3			4	23
Cheyenne			1	2	2	1	3					9
Clear Creek				2	2	1	2		1			8
Conejos	4	12	8	5	1							30
Costilla	7	1	2	3			1					14
Crowley		1	6			1						8
Custer	2	2	8	5	4		1					22
Delta		6	11					1				18
Denver				1								1
Dolores	3	4		1	1	1						10
Douglas	1	1	2	4	10	4	8	2	1			33
Eagle		3	4	5	3	5	5					23
Elbert		3	13	14	6	5	3	1		1		46
El Paso		2	8	11	5	3	5	1			2	37
Fremont		5	7	6	4	5	3		1		1	32
Garfield	1	3	9	14	6	3	7					43
Gilpin			1	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	9
Grand		1	1	2	2	3	6		1		1	17
Gunnison			2	1	2	1	7	7	2	1	1	24
Hinsdale			1	2			1					4
Huerfano	12	15	10	9	2	2	1				1	52
Jackson				3		1	2					6
Jefferson		4	16	7	8	2	5	2		1	1	46
Kiowa				6	5	2	4	1				18
Kit Carson	1	11	23	23	1	4	7	3				78
Lake			1				2	2			1	6
La Plata	3	13	12	5	2		1	1	1			33
Larimer		4	11	20	6		4	1				46

TABLE H (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation											Total	
	(in Thousands) per Census Child of:-												Distrs.*
	:Under :1.00	:1- :1.9	:2- :3.9	4- :5.9	:6- :7.9	:8- :9.9	:10- :19.9	:20- :29.9	:30- :39.9	:40- :49.9	:50 or :over		
Las Animas	7	33	32	20	7	6	8	3		3	1	120	
Lincoln		3	22	9	6		5					45	
Logan		3	27	14	11	2		2				59	
Mesa		7	18	8	1	2						36	
Mineral			1		1					1		3	
Moffat			4	17	11	1	2	1	1			37	
Montezuma	3	18	7	1	1	1						31	
Montrose		11	9	3	1	2						26	
Morgan		1	12	5		1						19	
Otero		1	9	6	2	1		1				20	
Ouray			3	1	3		3				1	11	
Park		1	2	2	4	1	8	1			1	20	
Phillips		3	8	11	10	1	4	1				38	
Pitkin			2	1	3	2	3	1			1	13	
Prowers		7	16	14	6	4	3		1			51	
Pueblo		7	8	8	8	3	9	2	2		1	48	
Rio Blanco		2	2	5	4	3	1					15	
Rio Grande		2	1		2		1					6	
Routt		1	15	10	3	5	5	1			1	46	
Saguache	2	2	2	3	4	1	2				2	18	
San Juan							1					1	
San Miguel	3	1	4	2	1	1	2			1		15	
Sedgwick		1	5	9	6	3	1					25	
Summit				2	1		2	1	1	1	1	9	
Teller			4	2	1		2				1	10	
Washington	1	18	43	7	8	4	2		1			84	
Weld		8	63	41	9	3	8	1		1	2	136	
Yuma	3	40	50	13	6	2	2				1	117	
Total	55	304	632	436	219	104	174	48	15	12	28	2 027	

* Including joint districts counted in each county and with twenty-nine districts for which data are not available.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION (IN THOUSANDS) PER PUPIL ENROLLED, BY COUNTIES. 1931*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in Thousands) Per Child Enrolled of:-										Total :Dists.*	
	:Under:1.-	:2.-	:4.-	:6.-	:8.-	:10.-	:20.-	:30.-	:40.-	:50 or		
	:1.	:1.9	:3.9	:5.9	:7.9	:9.9	:19.9	:29.9	:39.9	:49.9:over		
Adams		2	6	10	11	5	5	2			1	42
Alamosa		1	2	5	1		2	2				13
Arapahoe		2	4	8	1	3	6	1		1	1	27
Archuleta	2	3	3	3	3		5	1				20
Baca		5	26	17	7	4	5	1				65
Bent		2	10	6	5	5	8					36
Boulder		4	11	11	12	4	6	1	1		3	53
Chaffee			2	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	5	22
Cheyenne				1	1		6	1				9
Clear Creek				2		3	1	1	1			8
Conejos	3	11	7	4	4		1					30
Costilla	7	1	2	1	2			1				14
Crowley		1	4	1	1		1					8
Custer		2	4	4	1	3	5	1				20
Delta		4	7	4	2		1					18
Denver					1							1
Dolores	3	3	1			3						10
Douglas		2	1	3	3	7	9	2	2	2	2	33
Eagle	1	3	2	5	2	2	5	1	1			22
Elbert			7	11	5	4	14	1	2	1		45
El Paso		1	7	4	9	6	4	2	1			34
Fremont		2	6	6	3	3	7	1	1			29
Garfield		1	4	6	12	5	11	3	1			43
Gilpin			1		2	1	2	1	1			8
Grand			1	1	2	3	6	2		1		16
Gunnison			1	1	2	1	6	3	5	2	2	23
Hinsdale					2		2					4
Huerfano	6	11	17	2	3	5	5	1			1	51
Jackson					2		1	3				6
Jefferson		1	8	10	6	6	7	2	1	2	3	46
Kiowa				1	4	3	7	2				17
Kit Carson		5	20	17	12	5	10	5			1	75
Lake			1				1	1	2		3	8
La Plata	3	5	14	4	6		3				2	37
Larimer		1	9	9	8	7	12					46

TABLE I (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in Thousands) Per Child Enrolled of:-											
	Under:1	:1.-:1.9	:2.-:3.9	:4.-:5.9	:6.-:7.9	:8.-:9.9	:10.-:19.9	:20.-:29.9	:30.-:39.9	:40.-:49.9	:50 or:over	Total Dists.*
Las Animas	6	12	41	22	13	5	13	2	1	2	3	120
Lincoln			10	11	11	2	7				2	43
Logan			9	14	11	11	8	3			2	58
Mesa		2	18	6	2	5	1	1				35
Mineral				1							1	2
Moffat		1	11	10	7	1	3	1	1		1	36
Montezuma	2	11	12	3		1	1					30
Montrose		2	15	5		1	3					26
Morgan			7	7	2	3						19
Otero			8	2	6	1	3					20
Ouray			2		2	1	5				1	11
Park		2		3		4	6	1	1		2	19
Phillips			2	5	7	2	16	2				34
Pitkin			2	1	2		5		1		2	13
Prowers			12	14	7	8	8	1				50
Pueblo		3	12	5	4	2	13	7			1	47
Rio Blanco		1	2	2	1	2	7					15
Rio Grande		1	1	2	1			1				6
Routt			6	10	6		19	1	2	1		45
Saguache	1	1	3	3	3	2		1	2		1	17
San Juan							1					1
San Miguel		3	3	2	3	1	2		1			15
Sedgwick			1	4	5	4	7	2				23
Summit				2		1	1	1			3	8
Teller			4	2			2				1	9
Washington		4	25	24	11	7	9	2	1		1	84
Weld		4	33	41	27	7	16	2	1			131
Yuma		12	43	29	14	10	7	1				116
Total	34	132	470	388	281	171	332	75	31	13	45	1 972

* Thirty districts for which data are not available.

TABLE J

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION (IN THOUSANDS) PER A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	:Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation per A.D.A. of:-:										Total :Dists.	
	:Under: :1.00	:1.- :1.9	:2.- :3.9	:4.- :5.9	:6.- :7.9	:8.- :9.9	:10.- :19.9	:20.- :29.9	:30.- :39.9	:40.- :49.9		:50 or: :over
	Adams		1	3	8	9	6	9	4	1			1	42
Alamosa			2	3	2	1	2	2	1			13
Arapahoe			5	3	6	1	6	4			2	27
Archuleta	1	2	4		3	2	4	3	1			20
Baca		3	20	19	8	5	8		1			64
Bent			7	8	3	3	12	2	1			36
Boulder		1	7	9	6	12	12	1			5	56
Chaffee			2		2		5	4	2	2	5	22
Cheyenne					2		4	1	1	1		9
Clear Creek				1	1	1	2	2		1		8
Conejos		4	12	5	2	4	3					30
Costilla	6	1	2	2		1	1		1			14
Crowley		1	1	4	1		1					8
Custer		1	4	5	1	2	6	1				20
Delta		1	7	5	2	2	1					18
Denver						1						1
Dolores	1	3	2	1			3					10
Douglas		1	2	1	3	4	13	2	1	2	4	33
Eagle	1	1	4	1	5	1	5	2	1		1	22
Elbert			5	8	7	4	12	6	1	1	1	45
El Paso		1	3	6	6	7	7	1	2	1		34
Fremont		2	6	3	5	1	10		2			29
Garfield		1	1	5	8	5	16	2	3	2		43
Gilpin				1	1	1	2	2		1		8
Grand			1		2	3	4	4		1	1	16
Gunnison			1	1		2	4	4	5	3	3	23
Hinsdale					2		1	1				4
Huerfano	4	9	14	6	3	4	7	2			2	51
Jackson					1	1	1	3				6
Jefferson		1	7	5	5	4	14	3	3	1	3	46
Kiowa		2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3		1	17
Kit Carson		2	15	14	12	11	10	5	5		1	75
Lake				1				1	2		4	8
La Plata	1	5	11	8	3	3	5				2	38
Larimer			5	8	8	4	17	2	2			46

TABLE J (continued)

County	:Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation Per A.D.A. of:- :Total											
	:Under:1.-:	2.-:	4.-:	6.-:	8.-:	10.-:	20.-:	30.-:	40.-:	50 or:	Dists.	
	:1.00	1.9:	3.9:	5.9:	7.9:	9.9:	19.9:	29.9:	39.9:	49.9:	over:	
Las Animas	2	7	25	28	14	9	22	4	2	2	5	120
Lincoln		1	6	9	10	7	7	1			2	43
Logan			4	11	12	7	19	4			2	59
Mesa			17	7	3	2	5	1				35
Mineral				1							1	2
Moffat		1	5	11	8	2	6	2	1			36
Montezuma	1	6	17	3	2		1					30
Montrose		1	12	7	2	1	3					26
Morgan			3	8	4	3	1					19
Otero			3	7	3	2	5					20
Ouray			2		1	1	5	1				10
Park		1		2	1	1	8	4	2		1	20
Phillips			1	5	5	4	14	5				34
Pitkin			1	2		1	3	4			2	13
Prowers			8	10	13	2	13	3			1	50
Pueblo		1	6	8	3	3	14	6	4	1	1	47
Rio Blanco		2	1	2			8	1	1			15
Rio Grande			2		2	1			1			6
Routt			5	5	4	6	13	7	2		3	45
Saguache	1	1	2	2	2	3	3		1		3	18
San Juan							1					1
San Miguel		2	2	3	3	1	3			1		15
Sedgwick				4	3	3	11	1		1		23
Summit				1		1	2		1		3	8
Teller			3	2	1			2			1	9
Washington		2	18	21	16	8	15	2	2			84
Weld			20	33	33	16	21	5	3			131
Yuma		6	38	23	20	12	13	4				116
Total	18	74	355	357	285	194	426	124	59	21	61	1 974

* Fifty-four districts for which data are not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION
(IN THOUSANDS) PER CLASSROOM UNITS, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in thousands) per classroom Units of:										Total :Dists	
	under:	20-	40-	60-	80-	100-	140-	180-	220-	260-		300 or:
	20 :	39 :	59 :	79 :	99 :	139 :	179 :	219 :	259 :	299 :		over :
Adams		2	1	3	8	6	9	5	2	6	42	
Alamosa		2	1	1	5	1	1			2	13	
Arapahoe		3	1	5	7	2	2	3	3	1	27	
Archuleta	1	6	1	3	1	3	3	1		1	20	
Baca		4	19	19	8	10	2	1	1		64	
Bent		8	4	5	1	5	1	5	1	3	36	
Boulder		6	5	4	5	11	5	8	5	1	53	
Chaffee				3	1	7	5	3			22	
Cheyenne							1	1			9	
Clear Creek		1					3	1		1	8	
Conejos		4	8	7	3	5	2	1			30	
Costilla	5	1	2	1	1	3				1	14	
Crowley		1		1	3	1	1			1	8	
Custer		4	6	2	2	4		1	1		20	
Delta		1	5	1	4	3	2	1		1	18	
Denver									1		1	
Dolores	2	4	1	1						2	10	
Douglas	1	4		4	5	3	6	2	1		33	
Eagle	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	5		22	
Elbert		2	5	11	6	8	3	5	2		45	
El Paso		1	2	6	2	7	8	3	2	1	34	
Fremont		2	5	3	6	6	3	2		1	29	
Garfield		2	2	4	5	12	6	7	2	1	43	
Gilpin			1			2	1	3			8	
Grand	1				1	1	4	4	1		16	
Gunnison				1		1	3	1	1	6	23	
Hinsdale		1	1			1			1		4	
Huerfano	4	11	13	5	6	6	5		1		51	
Jackson								3	1	1	6	
Jefferson		2	6	7	1	7	9	5	6	1	46	
Kiowa		2	1			2	3		1	1	17	
Kit Carson		8	10	13	11	16	9	4	1	1	75	
Lake						2		3	1		8	
La Plata	2	7	8	3	3	6	4	1	2		38	
Larimer	2	1	2	6	7	8	4	4	7	4	46	

TABLE K (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation											:Total
	(in thousands) per Classroom Units of: 1934											
	:under:	20-	40-	60-	80-	100-	140-	180-	220-	260-	300 or:		Dists.
:	20	: 39	: 59	: 79	: 99	: 139	:179	:219	:259	:299	: over	:
Las Animas	1	17	25	19	20	13	10	4	3	2	6	120
Lincoln	2	2	7	7	6	8	5	3	1		2	43
Logan		1	2	5	9	10	12	9	8		2	58
Mesa		3	4	9	7	5	5	2				35
Mineral							1				1	2
Moffat		7	8	8	1	7	4	1				36
Montezuma	2	9	11	5	1	2						30
Montrose		2	3	6	4	10					1	26
Morgan	3	1	1	3	3	6	2	2	1			19
Otero	1		1	3	4	3	4	3	1			20
Ouray		1		1		3	1	3	1			10
Park		2	1	1	1	5	4		3		3	20
Phillips			1	1	2	12	10	2	2		4	34
Pitkin			2	1	1	5	2			1	1	13
Prowers		3	9	9	6	8	3	2	4	3	3	50
Pueblo	1	3	7	3	5	6	1	5	3	4	9	47
Rio Blanco	1		1	1	1	2	2	2	2		3	15
Rio Grande				1	1	2	2					6
Routt		1	7	7	1	11	7	3	2	3	3	45
Saguache	3	1	2		1	3	1	2	2	1	1	17
San Juan											1	1
San Miguel	1	3	3		3	2		1	1		1	15
Sedgwick			2		2	6	8		3	2		23
Summit		1				2	1	1	1		2	8
Teller		1	1	2	2	1		1		1		9
Washington		9	13	18	15	15	8	2	3	1		84
Weld		7	24	19	16	16	25	15	3	2	4	131
Yuma	2	31	25	17	17	14	8	2				116
TOTAL	33	190	275	262	221	339	231	149	96	53	123	1 972

* Thirty districts for which data are not available

TABLE L
 DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX
 RATES, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Special School Tax Rate, in Mills.										Total :Dists.*
	:Less :than :2.0	:2.00- :3.99	:4.00- :5.99	:6.00- :7.99	:8.00- :9.99	:10.00- :11.99	:12.00- :13.99	:14.00- :15.99	:16.00- :17.99	:18.00- :over	
Adams	4	4	12	11	5	3	1		1		41
Alamosa			4	3	3			1	1		12
Arapahoe	1	1	5	8	3	3	2	1	1	2	27
Archuleta	4	10	3	3	1						21
Baca	3		26	18	7	4	2	2	2	2	66
Bent	2	11	7	4	5	2	2			1	34
Boulder	7	12	11	8	7	2	4	1	2	1	55
Chaffee	6	8	4	4		1		1			24
Cheyenne		1	3	1	3		1				9
Clear Creek		3	3		1	1					8
Conejos		2	7	3	7	4	6				29
Costilla			4	2	2	2	2	1		1	14
Crowley			1	1	4	1	1				8
Custer	5	8	5	3				1			22
Delta			1		4	3	4	2	2	2	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores			1	1	2	5	1				10
Douglas	7	17	3	2	2						31
Eagle	2	7	3	2		1	1		2		18
Elbert	3	16	11	3	3		1		1		38
El Paso	2	5	3	6	2	6	4	4	3	2	37
Fremont		3	3	3	5	3	6	4	1	2	30
Garfield	2	19	8	7	2	1	2				41
Gilpin	3	2	3	2							10
Grand	6	3	2	2	1						14
Gunnison	6	12	3		1	2				1	25
Hinsdale		2			1			1			4
Huerfano	1	1	25	8	4	2	2	1	1	6	51
Jackson	5		1								6
Jefferson	6	15	4	5	5	6		2	1	2	46
Kiowa	2	4	2	4	3		2				17
Kit Carson	2	11	16	11	10	6	4	5	3	5	73
Lake	4	4								1	9
La Plata		3	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	7	37
Larimer	1	13	11	7	5	5	3	1			46

TABLE L (continued)

County	Special School Tax Rate, in Mills.										Total :Dists.*
	:Less :than :2.0	: :2.00- :3.99	: :4.00- :5.99	: :6.00- :7.99	: :8.00- :9.99	: :10.00- :11.99	: :12.00- :13.99	: :14.00- :15.99	: :16.00- :17.99	: :18.00- :over	
Las Animas	2	21	22	16	23	13	10	10	2	2	121
Lincoln	1	9	8	8	5	4	3	2	2	2	44
Logan	3	19	6	15	4	3	5	1		1	57
Mesa		5	10	5	6	2	3	3		2	36
Mineral	2	1									3
Moffatt			23	7	2	2	3				37
Montezuma			7	3	9	4	5		1	2	31
Montrose	1		3	8	5	6					23
Morgan			7	3	3	2	4				19
Otero			6	5	6	2	1				20
Ouray	3	3	3	2		1					12
Park	2	6	6	4		1					19
Phillips	9	12	8	2	3						34
Pitkin	7	3			1						11
Prowers	4	13	10	10	5	3	2	3	1		51
Pueblo	1	7	13	9	9	1	3	3	2		48
Rio Blanco	3	6	5								14
Rio Grande		1	1				2		1		5
Routt	1	8	13	7	10		5	2			46
Saguache	1	7	2	2	4	1					17
San Juan			1								1
San Miguel		1	2	4	1	3	1	1	1		14
Sedgwick	4	13	3	2		1					23
Summit	2	2	1		2	1					8
Teller	2		3	2		2	1		1		11
Washington	2	5	29	17	10	9	5	2	1	5	85
Weld		19	42	24	7	10	6	7	5	3	123
Yuma	2	22	55	10	10	11	3	2		1	116
Total	136	380	488	301	227	149	118	68	38	56	1 961

*41 Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE M

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF CURRENT
EXPENDITURES PER UNIT OF A. D. A. BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Total									
	Expenditures per A. D. A. of:									
	Under: :\$50	50- :70.	80- :109.	110- :139	140- :169.	170- :199.	200- :229.	230- :259.	260- :289.	290 :over	Total :Dists.
Adams	2	21	13	4	1		1			42
Alamosa	1	6	1	3		1	1			13
Arapahoe	3	8	7	2	2	1	3			26
Archuleta	8	4	3	2			2		1	20
Baca	15	32	11	4				2		65
Bent	5	10	17	3						36
Boulder	4	17	16	7	3	4	1	1		53
Chaffee	2	6	1		3	2	1		3	22
Cheyenne		1	4		2	1				9
Clear Creek		1	2	4		1				8
Conejos	17	6	5	2						30
Costilla	10	1	1	1				1		14
Crowley		6	3							9
Custer	10	6	4							20
Delta	3	11	2	1	1					18
Denver			1							1
Dolores	5	3		2						10
Douglas	4	9	6	6	3		1		2	33
Eagle	4	6	4	6					1	22
Elbert	2	19	11	3	3	3		2		46
El Paso		3	9	12	2	3	2	3		34
Fremont	3	7	4	6	3		2	2	3	36
Garfield	7	14	9	4	1	2	1		1	43
Gilpin	1	2	3	1	1					8
Grand	1	5	5	2	1	1	1			16
Gunnison	1	7	6			1		1		18
Hinsdale	1		2	1						4
Huerfano	14	18	8	4	3			1		51
Jackson		1	3	2						6
Jefferson	1	15	13	7	4		2			45
Kiowa		4	5	2	4	1		1		17
Kit Carson	8	27	25	5	5	1	1			75
Lake			2	1		1				8
La Plata	8	19	7		2					38
Larimer	15	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	46

TABLE M (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Total Expenditures per A. D. A. of:										Total :Dists.
	Under:	50-	80-	110-	140-	170-	200-	230-	260-	290-or:	
	:\$50.	79.	109.	139.	169.	199.	229.	259.	289.	over	
Las Animas	26	42	27	7	4	3	4	3		4	120
Lincoln	2	15	17	5	3		1	1		1	45
Logan	8	22	16	9					1	1	57
Mesa	8	17	5	3	1	1					35
Mineral		1		1	1						3
Moffat	2	16	8	3	2	2				3	36
Montezuma	19	9	1		1						30
Montrose	14	9	1	2							26
Morgan	1	8	6	3			1				19
Otero	1	9	6	1	2					1	20
Ouray	1	2	1	4	1						9
Park		2	3	7	2	2	1	1		2	20
Phillips	5	16	7	4	2						34
Pitkin	3	1	3	1	1		1			3	13
Prowers	9	25	10	2			2	1		1	50
Pueblo		11	15	4	6	4	1	1		4	46
Rio Blanco		3	4	4		2	1				14
Rio Grande		3		1			1				5
Routt	2	10	15	5	5	2	4		2		45
Saguache	3	5	3	1		1			1	3	17
San Juan			1								1
San Miguel	1	3	6	2	2		1				15
Sedgwick	2	15	4	1		1					23
Summit		1	1	2			1			3	8
Teller		5		1		1	2				9
Washington	18	30	23	8	3	1		1			34
Weld	12	64	24	13	8	3	2	1	2	5	134
Yuma	26	50	16	13	6	3	1			1	116
Total	318	692	440	206	96	51	44	25	18	86	1 976

* 26 Districts for which data are not available.

Statement of the Board of Directors of the										
Company for the year ending										
at										
1880										
and										
1879										
and										
1878										
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1861										
and										
1860										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187
188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231
232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242
243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253
254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275
276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286
287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341
342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363
364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374
375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385
386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429
430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451
452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462
463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473
474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484
485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495
496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506
507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517
518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539
540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550
551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561
562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572
573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583
584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605
606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616
617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627
628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638
639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649
650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671
672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682
683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693
694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704
705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715
716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726
727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737
738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748
749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759
760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781
782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803
804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814
815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825
826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836
837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847
848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869
870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891
892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902
903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913
914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935
936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946
947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957
958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968
969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979
980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001

TABLE N

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF TOTAL
EXPENDITURES PER A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	:Number of Districts with Total Expenditures Per A.D.A. of:-										No. of Districts
	:Under: :50	:50- :79	:80- :109	:110- :139	:140- :169	:170- :199	:200- :229	:230- :259	:260- :289	:290 : over	
Adams	2	12	16	6	3		2	1			42
Alamosa	1	4	1	4	1	1	1				13
Arapahoe	2	7	4	5	2	1	3	1	1		26
Archuleta	3	3	4		1	2				1	20
Baca	11	33	13	5				2			64
Bent	4	11	16	4						1	36
Boulder	4	5	13	8	2	3	4	2		2	53
Chaffee	2	6	1		2	2	2		3	4	22
Cheyenne		1	3		1	3				1	9
Clear Creek		1	2	3	1	1					8
Conejos	14	3	5	1	2						30
Costilla	9	2	1		1			1			14
Crowley		4	4	1							9
Custer	10	5	5								20
Delta		14	2	1	1						18
Denver				1							1
Dolores	4	4		1						1	10
Douglas	4	7	6	8	2	1		1	2	2	33
Eagle	4	5	5	6					1	1	22
Elbert	2	15	13	4	2	4	1	2		3	46
El Paso		2	2	15	7	3	2	1	1	1	34
Fremont	1	6	5	7	4	1	1	3	2	6	36
Garfield	5	10	12	5	1	1	3	1		5	43
Gilpin	1	2	3	1	1						8
Grand	1	3	6	3		2	1				16
Gunnison		8	6			1		1		2	18
Hinsdale		1	1	2							4
Huerfano	14	16	10	4	2			1		4	51
Jackson		1	3	2							6
Jefferson		10	13	10	5	3	1		1	3	46
Kiowa		3	5	3	4	1		1			17
Kit Carson	6	22	23	12	3	1	1			2	75
Lake			2	1		1				4	8
La Plata	8	14	11	1	2					2	38
Larimer	15	2	5	1	2	3		1	1	16	46

TABLE N (continued)

County	:Under: :\$50	:50- :79	:80- :109	:110- :139	:140- :169	:170- :199	:200- :229	:230- :259	:260- :289	:290 or : over	No. of :Districts*
Las Animas	14	47	29	8	5	2	4	3	1	7	120
Lincoln	1	14	13	6	5		2	1		1	43
Logan	5	17	13	8	9	1		1	1	2	57
Mesa	4	17	9	2	1		1			1	35
Mineral		1			1						2
Moffat	1	15	8	4	2	2				4	36
Montezuma	17	11	1		1						30
Montrose	7	14	2	3							26
Morgan	1	5	7	5			1				19
Otero		7	5	2	4		1			1	20
Ourray	1	2	2	4	1						10
Park		2	3	7	1	3	1	1		2	20
Phillips	2	13	7	3	6		1			2	34
Pitkin	3	1	3	1	1			1		3	13
Prowers	7	20	14	5			2		1	1	50
Pueblo		6	15	7	5	3	4	2	1	3	46
Rio Blanco		2	5	3	1	2	1				14
Rio Grande		3			1		1				5
Routt	2	4	14	9	6	3	5			2	15
Saguache	3	5	1	3	1	1				3	17
San Juan				1							1
San Miguel	1	2	6	3	2		1				15
Sedgwick	2	8	9	3					1	1	23
Summit		1	1	1	1		1			3	8
Teller		4	1		1		1	2			9
Washington	17	27	23	8	6		1	1	1		84
Weld	4	44	42	18	11	4	3		2	6	134
Yuma	26	49	17	15	6	3	1			1	116
Total	250	508	476	253	134	63	56	31	20	103	1 974

* Twenty-eight districts for which data are not available.

TABLE 0

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF COST PER
C. U. FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, BY COUNTIES. 1934

County	:Number of Districts with Total Cost Per C. U. of:-									:Total No. :of Dists.
	:Under:600:	900:	1200:	1500:	1800:	2100 :	2400 :	2700 :	3000 :	
	:\$600 :	899:	1199:	1499:	1799:	2099:	2399 :	2699 :	2999 :	
Adams	2	7	9	12	4	4	2	2		42
Alamosa	2	2	4	3	1	1				13
Arapahoe	5	6	2	4	6		1	2		26
Archuleta	9	7	2	1	1					20
Baca	2	30	17	9	4	2				64
Bent		19	5	5	3	3	1			36
Boulder	3	11	11	13	6	6		3	1	53
Chaffee	3	7	6	2	2	1			1	22
Cheyenne				2		2		2	3	9
Clear Creek		1	1	2	1	3				8
Conejos	7	13	4	4	1		1			30
Costilla	1	6	6		1					14
Crowley		1	1	3	2	1	1			9
Custer	16	2	2							20
Delta	1	3	2	5	5		1		1	18
Denver									1	1
Dolores	4	4				1		1		10
Douglas	6	18	2	2	1		1	2	1	33
Eagle	3	2	6	2	4	4		1		22
Elbert	5	19	6	6	4	2	2		2	46
El Paso	1		5	5	5	3	7	3	2	34
Fremont	2	2	8	2	3	12	3	2	1	36
Garfield	4	13	8	2	5	3	1	2		43
Gilpin	1	2	4			1				8
Grand	1	5	1	2	4	2		1		16
Gunnison		9	3	1	1	3		1		18
Hinsdale	1	2	1							4
Huerfano	9	19	8	6	6	2	1			51
Jackson		1	2	1		2				6
Jefferson	2	8	13	6	3	10	3	1		46
Kiowa		1	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	17
Kit Carson	3	34	17	9	6	4	2			75
Lake	1	2	2		1	1		1		8
La Plata	1	9	14	6	6	1			1	38
Larimer	11	5	2	5	2	2	3	2	14	46

TABLE 0 (continued)

County	:Number of Districts with Total Cost Per C. U. of:-										:Total No. :of Dists.
	:Under:600: 900:1200: 1500:1800: 2100 : 2400 : 2700 : 3000 :										
	:\$600. 899:1199:1499: 1799:2099: 2399 : 2699 : 2999 :										
Las Animas	17	43	19	16	11	10	1		1	2	120
Lincoln	3	10	8	9	6	4	1	1		1	43
Logan	1	19	13	8	3	6	2	3	2		57
Mesa		10	7	10	2	2	1	3			35
Mineral		1			1						2
Moffat	6	13	7	3	4	1		2			36
Montezuma	2	16	12								30
Montrose	3	7	11	5							26
Morgan		2	3	3	3	4	2	1	1		19
Otero	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	1			20
Ouray	1	3	4	2							10
Park	1	2	3	4	4	3	1	2			20
Phillips	1	20	5	4	3				1		34
Pitkin	1	5	6		1						13
Prowers	1	23	6	12	6		2				50
Pueblo		10	9	6	1	7	4	1	4	4	46
Rio Blanco		3	1	1	6	1		1	1		14
Rio Grande		1	1	1	1			1			5
Routt	4	13	11	6	3	1	4	1	1	1	45
Saguache	5	1		3	5	1		1		1	17
San Juan						1					1
San Miguel	2	3	4	2	3				1		15
Sedgwick		14	4	1	3	1					23
Summit	2	1		3	1	1					8
Teller	1	3	1	3			1				9
Washington	2	47	10	12	9	1	3				84
Weld		34	30	30	17	8	6	2	3	1	131
Yuma	6	83	10	8	6	1	2				116
Total	157	656	363	281	202	139	64	40	28	41	1 971

TABLE P

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
PER CLASSROOM UNIT, BY COUNTIES, 1934*

County	: Number of Districts which have Total Expenditures Per C.U. of:									
	:Under:\$600	:\$600-\$900	:\$900-\$1200	:\$1200-\$1500	:\$1500-\$1800	:\$1800-\$2100	:\$2100-\$2400	:\$2400-\$2700	:\$2700-\$3000	Total
	:\$600	: 899	: 1199	: 1499	: 1799	: 2099	: 2399	: 2699	: 2999	: over:Dists.
Adams	1	7	2	10	7	7	3	2	4	42
Alamosa	1	1	3	6	1	1				13
Arapahoe	3	4	2	8	2	1	1	3	2	26
Archuleta	7	7	3	2	1					20
Baca	2	26	18	10	4	4				64
Bent		17	6	4	5	2	2			36
Boulder	1	8	12	7	5	5	4	3	2	53
Chaffee	3	6	5	2	3	1			1	21
Cheyenne				2	2	2		1	4	9
Clear Creek			2	2	1	3				8
Conejos	4	10	6	5	3		1	1		30
Costilla		6	6	1	1					14
Crowley		1	1	2	2	2				9
Custer	13	5	2							20
Delta		1	2	5	7	1		1	1	18
Denver										1
Dolores	3	5				1				10
Douglas	5	17	2	2	3		1		1	33
Eagle	3	2	4	4	4	4		1		22
Elbert	5	19	6	6	4	2	2			46
El Paso	1		5	5	1	1	6	5	4	34
Fremont	1	2	7	3	1	11	4	4		36
Garfield	3	13	12	3	1	5	3			43
Gilpin	1	2	4				1			8
Grand	1	4	1	2	5	2	1		1	17
Gunnison		8	3	2	1	2	1		1	18
Hinsdale	1	2	1							4
Huerfano	9	17	10	6	3	4	2			51
Jackson		1	1	2		2				6
Jefferson	2	5	11	6	5	4	6	5	2	46
Kiowa		1	2	3	5	2	1	2		17
Kit Carson	3	27	20	7	5	7	3	2	1	75
Lake	1	2	2		1	1		1		8
La Plata		7	13	10	4	3			1	38
Larimer	11	5	2	3	3	3	2		17	46

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

No.	Date	Particulars	Amount	Total
1	1911
2	1911
3	1911
4	1911
5	1911
6	1911
7	1911
8	1911
9	1911
10	1911
11	1911
12	1911
13	1911
14	1911
15	1911
16	1911
17	1911
18	1911
19	1911
20	1911
21	1911
22	1911
23	1911
24	1911
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72	1911
73	1911
74	1911
75	1911
76	1911
77	1911
78	1911
79	1911
80	1911
81	1911
82	1911
83	1911
84	1911
85	1911
86	1911
87	1911
88	1911
89	1911
90	1911
91	1911
92	1911
93	1911
94	1911
95	1911
96	1911
97	1911
98	1911
99	1911
100	1911

TABLE P (continued)

County	: Number of Districts which have Total Expenditures Per C.U. of:										Total
	:Under:\$600:	\$900 :	\$1200:	\$1500:	\$1800:	\$2100:	\$2400:	\$2700:	\$3000:	Total	
	:\$600 :	899:	1199:	1499:	1799:	2099:	2399:	2699:	2999:	over:Dists.	
Las Animas	14	34	21	20	16	9	3	1	1	1	120
Lincoln	2	9	10	8	6	3	2	1		2	43
Logan		15	9	12	4	1	7	2	2	5	57
Mesa		9	4	6	6	5	1	2	1	1	35
Mineral			1		1						2
Moffat	4	13	7	4	5	1		2			36
Montezuma	2	15	12	1							30
Montrose	1	4	7	6	7						26
Morgan		2	2	2	1	4	6	1	1		19
Otero	1	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	1	2	20
Ouray	1	3	3	2		1					10
Park	1	2	3	4	4	3		3			20
Phillips		14	5	4	2	2	2		1	4	34
Pitkin	1	5	6	1							13
Prowers	1	21	5	9	5	4	1	3	1		50
Pueblo		10	5	7	3	2	7	2	3	7	46
Rio Blanco		3	1	1	5	1		2		1	14
Rio Grande		1	1		2					1	5
Routt	1	11	15	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	45
Saguache	4	1		2	5	3		1		1	17
San Juan								1			1
San Miguel	2	3	2	3	3	1				1	15
Sedgwick		9	7	1	4		1		1		23
Summit	2	1		3	1		1				8
Teller		3	2	2	1				1		9
Washington	1	47	6	12	13	1	1	1		2	84
Weld		27	23	19	19	12	14	6	6	5	131
Yuma	7	31	11	8	6	1	2				116
Total	125	574	350	257	227	143	104	61	38	92	1 971

*Thirty-one districts for which data are not available.

TABLE Q

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT
IN TERMS OF BONDED DEBT PER A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934.

County	Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per A.D.A. of:										No. of Dists.	
	:Under:\$100	:\$100:\$199	:\$200:\$299	:\$300:\$399	:\$400:\$499	:\$500:\$599	:\$600:\$699	:\$700:\$799	:\$800:\$899	:\$900:\$999		:\$1000:over
Adams	8	7	4	3		1					23	
Alamosa	2	3	2				1				8	
Arapahoe	3	3	4	1				1			12	
Archuleta	5	1	1								7	
Baca	6	5	5	1							17	
Bent	6	3	1	1							11	
Boulder	11	3	1	1	1						17	
Chaffee	2										2	
Cheyenne		1		2				1			4	
Clear Creek		1									1	
Conejos	9	4	3			1		1		1	19	
Costilla	8	2	1				1			1	13	
Crowley	1		2	1	1						5	
Custer	1										1	
Delta	5	1	1								7	
Denver	1										1	
Dolores						1					1	
Douglas		1	2								3	
Eagle		2									2	
Elbert		1	2	2	1					1	7	
El Paso	3	2	5	1	2					1	14	
Fremont	5	2		2							9	
Garfield	7	3	3	1		1				2	17	
Gilpin											0	
Grand	1	1	1								3	
Gunnison	1		3								4	
Hinsdale											0	
Huerfano	5	2	1			1					9	
Jackson											0	
Jefferson	4	9	3	1			1		1		19	
Kiowa	1	1	1			1				2	6	
Kit Carson	6	5	6		1		1				19	
Lake											0	
La Plata	9	3	1							1	14	
Larimer	4	1	1			2	2			1	7	18

TABLE Q (Continued)

County	Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per A. D. A. of:											No. of Dists.
	Under: \$100	\$100: \$199	\$200: \$299	\$300: \$399	\$400: \$499	\$500: \$599	\$600: \$699	\$700: \$799	\$800: \$899	\$900: \$999	\$1000: over	
Las Animas	11	13	3	2			1					30
Lincoln	4	4		2	2							12
Logan	4	6	2	8						1		21
Mesa	10	4	5									19
Mineral												0
Moffat		3	2									5
Montezuma	7	2										9
Montrose	9	3	1	1				1				15
Morgan	4		2	1						1		8
Otero	7	2	2							1		12
Ouray	1											1
Park												0
Phillips	1	2	3	2	2			1		1		12
Pitkin												0
Prowers	6	8	4	2		1						21
Pueblo	3	7	2		1					1		14
Rio Blanco		1										1
Rio Grande	1	1			2					1		5
Routt		4			1			1				6
Saguache	3	1	1	1				1				7
San Juan	1											1
San Miguel	3	3										6
Sedgwick	2	1	2	2	1		1		1	2		12
Summit				1								1
Teller												0
Washington	3	1	2	1	1					1		9
Weld	12	24	13	4	4	1			1			59
Yuma	6	3	2	3						1		15
Total	210	161	101	47	20	9	8	5	6	1	26	594

TABLE R

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WHICH HAVE INDEBTEDNESS, IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGE THAT BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IS OF THE ASSESSED VALUATION. 1934.*

County	Number of Districts which have Percentage of Bonded Indebtedness of:-						:Total :Districts :having :Debt
	:Less than :1.00	:1.00 :1.99	:2.00 :2.99	:3.00 :3.99	:4.00 :4.99	:5.00 :or over	
	Adams	7	2	5	2	2		2	20
Alamosa	4	1				1	6
Arapahoe	2	3	2	2	3		12
Archuleta	3	2	1	1		1	8
Baca	2	2	5	3	2	4	18
Bent	5	1	2	1	1		10
Boulder	11	2	2	1		1	17
Chaffee			1	1			2
Cheyenne	1		1			1	3
Clear Creek			1				1
Conejos	1		5	3	2	7	18
Costilla	1	1		1	3	7	13
Crowley	1					4	5
Custer					1		1
Delta	4	1	1			2	8
Denver			1				1
Dolores				1			1
Douglas		2	1				3
Eagle		1		1			2
Elbert			1	3	2	1	7
El Paso	2	2	4	2	1	3	14
Fremont	1	3	2	1		2	9
Garfield	6	4	2	1		4	17
Gilpin							00
Grand	1	1	1				3
Gunnison		1				3	4
Hinsdale							0
Huerfano	1	3		1		4	9
Jackson							0
Jefferson	2	2	7	3	4	1	19
Kiowa	1			1		4	6
Kit Carson	4	3	4	3	1	4	19
Lake							0
Larimer		3	3	5	1	1	13

TABLE R (continued)

County	Number of Districts which have Percentage						:Total :Districts :having :Debt
	of Bonded Indebtedness of:-						
	:Less than :1.00	:1.00 :1.99	:2.00 :2.99	:3.00 :3.99	:4.00 :4.99	:5.00 :or over	
Las Animas	3	6	8	6	4	4	31
Lincoln	0	4	2	4		2	12
Logan	3	3	4	3	3	5	21
Mesa	3	6	2	2		6	19
Mineral							0
Moffat			2	2		1	5
Montezuma		3	1	4		2	10
Montrose	4	3	2	1	1	4	15
Morgan	3		1			4	8
Otero	4	2	2	3		2	13
Ouray					1		1
Park							0
Phillips	2	2	2	2		4	12
Pitkin							0
Prowers	5	3	3	7	1	1	20
Pueblo	3		2	6	1	2	14
Rio Blanco						1	1
Rio Grande				1	1	1	3
Routt	2		1		2	2	7
Saguache	3	1			1	1	6
San Juan		1					1
San Miguel	2	2	1			1	6
Sedgwick	3	1	2	1	1	1	9
Summit					1		1
Teller							0
Washington	1	2	1			4	8
Weld	5	10	7	10	7	16	55
Yuma	2	2	3		1	6	14
Total	114	93	101	91	50	130	579

*1 423 districts for which data are not available.

TABLE S

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT IN TERMS
OF DEBT PER \$1000 OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES. 1934

County	:Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per \$1000 of Property of:										No. of Dists.	
	:Under: :\$100	:\$100: :\$199	:\$200: :\$299	:\$300: :\$399	:\$400: :\$499	:\$500: :\$599	:\$600: :\$699	:\$700: :\$799	:\$800: :\$899	:\$900: :\$999		:\$1000 : over
Adams	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	3		2	20
Alamosa				1	1	1	2	2			1	8
Arapahoe			1	1	2	2	2	2			2	14
Archuleta		2		2	1	2			1			8
Baca			1	1		5	1	5	1	2	2	18
Bent	5	1	1		1	1	1				1	11
Boulder	1	1	4	2	5	1	1					15
Chaffee	1				1							2
Cheyenne									1	1	2	4
Clear Creek							1					1
Conejos				1	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	19
Costilla					1	1	1	2			8	13
Crowley			1				2				2	5
Custer								1				1
Delta	1	2	1	1	2				1			8
Denver					1							1
Dolores												0
Douglas				1				1	1			3
Eagle					1				1			2
Elbert			1		1		1	1	2	1		7
El Paso	2			2	1	2	4		3			14
Fremont		1	2		2	1	1				1	8
Garfield	3	2	2	2			2	2			4	17
Gilpin												0
Grand		1			1					1		3
Gunnison								1	3		1	5
Hinsdale												0
Huerfano		1			1	1	1	2			2	8
Jackson												0
Jefferson	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	1	2		1	19
Kiowa	1									2	3	6
Kit Carson		1	1	3	1		1		2		10	19
Lake												0
La Plata		1	1	1	3	2		2	3		1	14
Larimer	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	3		1		18

TABLE S (Continued)

County	:Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per \$1000 of Property											
	of:											
	:Under:\$100:	\$200:	\$300:	\$400:	\$500:	\$600:	\$700:	\$800:	\$900:	\$1000:	No. of	
	\$100 :	199:	299:	399:	499:	599:	699:	799:	899:	999:	over:	Dists.
Las Animas	1		3	3	6	3	1	4		1	9	31
Lincoln				2	2	2	2				2	10
Logan	1	1		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	21
Mesa	1	1	2	2		1	3	4	2	1	1	18
Mineral												0
Moffat							1		2	1	1	5
Montezuma			2		2	4					2	10
Montrose		3	1		3	1	2	1	3		1	15
Morgan		2	1	1				1	1		2	8
Otero	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	13
Ouray							1	1				2
Park												0
Phillips		1						1		1	9	12
Pitkin												0
Prowers	1	2		1	1	4	2	2	2	6		21
Pueblo		2	1	4	1	3		2	1			14
Rio Blanco								1				1
Rio Grande					1	1	2		1			5
Routt			1		1		2	1	1		1	7
Saguache	1	1						1	1	1	2	7
San Juan	1											1
San Miguel		2		1					2		1	6
Sedgwick			1		2		1		2		6	12
Summit				1								1
Teller												0
Washington	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		9
Weld	4	3	4	3	4	8	4	2	6	4	17	59
Yuma		1			1		1		2	1	9	15
Total	29	41	37	43	57	59	59	33	53	52	113	594

TABLE T

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF THE VALUE OF SCHOOL
PROPERTY PER UNIT OF A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	:Number of Districts which have School Property Per A.D.A., Valued at:-										Number of : over: Districts	
	: Under: : \$100 :	\$100 : 199:	\$200 : 299:	\$300 : 399:	\$400 : 499:	\$500 : 599:	\$600 : 699:	\$700 : 799:	\$800 : 899:	\$900 : 999:		\$1000:
Adams	5	14	11	6	2	2				1	1	42
Alamosa	2	6	3	1	1							13
Arapahoe	3	7	6	3	2	2	1		1			25
Archuleta	7	5	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	22
Baca	28	21	12	1	1	1						64
Bent	6	14	10	3	1				1			35
Boulder	8	13	12	10	4	3			1		2	53
Chaffee	2	5	4	3	1	1	1		1	2	2	22
Cheyenne	4	2		2							1	9
Clear Creek	3	1	1	2					1			8
Conejos	7	15	4	2	1						1	30
Costilla	8	2	1	1		2						14
Crowley		1	2	3	2							8
Custer	8	6	3	2	1							20
Delta		8	7	2	1							18
Denver						1						1
Dolores												0
Douglas	6	10	5	6	3	2			1			33
Eagle	6	6	4	3			1	1		1		22
Elbert	8	16	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	45
El Paso	2	7	10	6	3	3	1		1		1	34
Fremont	6	6	7	4	2	1	1		1		1	29
Garfield	4	15	9	6	4	1	2		1		1	43
Gilpin	3	2	1								1	7
Grand	2	7	4	2	1							16
Gunnison	3	7	5	4		2	1				4	26
Hinsdale		1	1		1							3
Huerfano	22	13	3	1	3	1	1	1			2	47
Jackson	4	1	1									6
Jefferson	3	17	9	4	5		1	2	1	1	2	45
Kiowa	3	3	6	1	1						3	17
Kit Carson	23	31	14	6	1							75
Lake	1	2	1							1	2	7
La Plata	10	15	8	2	1	1	1					38
Larimer	16	7	1	1	2		2	1	2		14	46

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction.

Concentration of the solution (M)	Rate of reaction (M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	Order of reaction
0.01	0.001	1
0.02	0.002	1
0.03	0.003	1
0.04	0.004	1
0.05	0.005	1
0.06	0.006	1
0.07	0.007	1
0.08	0.008	1
0.09	0.009	1
0.10	0.010	1
0.12	0.012	1
0.15	0.015	1
0.20	0.020	1
0.30	0.030	1
0.40	0.040	1
0.50	0.050	1
0.60	0.060	1
0.70	0.070	1
0.80	0.080	1
0.90	0.090	1
1.00	0.100	1

TABLE P (Continued)

County	:Number of Districts which have School Property Per A.D.A., Valued at:-										Number of Districts	
	:Under:\$100:	\$100:\$199:	\$200:\$299:	\$300:\$399:	\$400:\$499:	\$500:\$599:	\$600:\$699:	\$700:\$799:	\$800:\$899:	\$900:\$999:		\$1000: over:
Las Animas	44	32	22	11	3	2	1	2			2	119
Lincoln	8	21	4	3	4			1				41
Logan	17	18	7	6	5	1		2		1		57
Mesa	6	14	8	2	1	1	1					33
Mineral	1			1								2
Moffat	8	14	4	5	1	1	2					35
Montezuma	11	14	3			1				1		30
Montrose	2	12	5	1	1	1	2			2		26
Morgan	1	10	3	3	1	1						19
Otero	1	5	8	1	2		1			1		19
Ouray	2	2	2	3		1		1				11
Park	6	8	1	1	3				1			20
Phillips	11	14	5	3			1					34
Pitkin	3	4	1	1	2				1			12
Prowers	10	21	11	2	3	2			1			50
Pueblo	4	13	13	2	6	2	3	1	1		2	47
Rio Blanco	1	8	4				1					14
Rio Grande		2	1	1			1			1		6
Routt	9	9	10	5	3	2	3			2	1	44
Saguache	7	3	1	2	1	1					2	17
San Juan				1								1
San Miguel	3	3	3	3	1	1		1				15
Sedgwick	1	9	4	1	3	2				1		21
Summit		1	2	1				1		3		8
Teller	4	3			1		1					9
Washington	25	24	20	4	5	2	2	1			1	84
Weld	17	35	30	26	13	3	4		1		1	130
Yuma	72	32	7	1	1		1		1		1	116
Totals	484	619	351	185	109	49	39	13	21	10	60	1 943

Fifty-nine Districts for which data are not available.

The first thing I did was to go to the
 bank and get some money out of my
 account. I then went to the
 store and bought some groceries.
 After that I went to the
 post office and sent a letter to
 my mother. I then went to the
 library and borrowed a book.
 Finally I went to the
 park and had a picnic with
 my friends. It was a very
 pleasant day.

Write the name of the person who wrote this.

TABLE U

NUMBER OF DAYS OF SCHOOL MAINTAINED IN ALL
SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES 1934

County	Number of Days of School Maintained									Total :Dists.
	:120	:121-	:131-	:141-	:151-	:161-	:171-	:181-	:over	
	:or	:130	:140	:150	:160	:170	:180	:190	:190	
Adams					1	7	32	1		41
Alamosa					3	2	6			11
Arapahoe					1	1	24			26
Archuleta	7	1		2	5		3	1		19
Baca	1				41	2	21			65
Bent			1		22	2	9			34
Boulder	2				2	2	44	2		52
Chaffee	3	1	1		5		12			22
Cheyenne					7		2			9
Clear Creek							7	1		8
Conejos	2		5	2	10	4	6			29
Costilla							14			14
Crowley							8			8
Custer	9	1	2		5		3			20
Delta			1		2		14	1		18
Denver								1		1
Dolorea	1		1			1	7			10
Douglas			1		2	1	27			31
Eagle		1			2	5	11			19
Elbert			1		24		18			43
El Paso					3	2	27	2		34
Fremont	1	1	2	1	1	1	20			27
Garfield	2			1	6	4	27	1		41
Gilpin			1				6	1		8
Grand			1	1	5		8			15
Gunnison	1			1	4	4	13			23
Hinsdale	2				1		1			4
Huerfano	4	2	3	5	8	13	15	1		51
Jackson			1				5			6
Jefferson	2		1	1	2	6	31	3		46
Kiowa			1		13		3			17
Kit Carson	1				42		32			75
Lake	1		1			2	3	1		8
La Plata	1		2	1	1	4	27	1		37
Larimer	1	1		1	3	4	35	1		46

THE
 OFFICE OF THE
 SECRETARY OF THE
 TREASURY
 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

No.	Name	Address	City	State	Profession	Occupation	Education	Remarks
1	John D. Rockefeller	100 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Oil	Yale	
2	Andrew Carnegie	400 Fifth Avenue	New York	Pennsylvania	Business	Steel	Allegheny	
3	J. P. Morgan	23 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
4	John D. Edwards	100 Broadway	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
5	William Brewster	100 Madison Avenue	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
6	John G. Thompson	100 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
7	John G. Thompson	100 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
8	John G. Thompson	100 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
9	John G. Thompson	100 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	
10	John G. Thompson	100 Wall Street	New York	New York	Business	Banking	Yale	

TABLE U (continued)

County	Number of Days of School Maintained									Total Dists.
	:120	: 131-	: 131-	: 141-	: 151-	: 161-	: 171-	: 181-	:over:	
	:or	: 130	: 140	: 150	: 160	: 170	: 180	: 190	: 190:	
Las Animas	2	1	3	5	27	21	60	2		121
Lincoln					16	1	26			43
Logan			3	1	5	2	46	1		58
Mesa				1	1	3	30			35
Mineral							2			2
Moffat	9	1	7	1	9	1	4		3	35
Montezuma			1		17		12			30
Montrose	2		1			2	18			23
Morgan							18	1		19
Otero						4	16			20
Ouray	1						9			10
Park			2		6	1	10			19
Phillips						1	33			34
Pitkin					1	1	11			13
Prowers	2		1		21		26			50
Pueblo					4	10	29	5		48
Rio Blanco		1	1		4	2	6			14
Rio Grande							5			5
Routt	7		2		5		27		4	45
Saguache	1	1		2	1	4	8			17
San Juan						1				1
San Miguel	1		1	1	5		3	3		14
Sedgwick			1		1	1	18	2		23
Summit	2		1		1	1	3			8
Teller	1				2	2	4			9
Washington			1		54	7	22			84
Weld		1			2	7	117	1		128
Yuma			3	2	91	1	19			116
Totals	69	13	54	29	494	140	1 103	33	7	1 942

*60 Districts - No available Data.

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM IN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL
DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, 1934*

County	Number of Days of School Maintained								:Total one- : teacher :Districts
	:120 or: :fewer	:121-: :130	:131-: :140	:141-: :150	:151-: :160	:161-: :170	:171-: :180	:over :180	
Adams						3	4	1	8
Alamosa					1		3		4
Arapahoe						1	8		9
Archuleta	5	1		1	4		2		13
Baca	1				29		9		39
Bent			1		18		4		23
Boulder	2				2	1	19		24
Chaffee	3	1	1		5		10		20
Cheyenne					1				1
Clear Creek							5		5
Conejos	2		1		4		3		10
Costilla							5		5
Crowley							1		1
Custer	9	1	2		5				17
Delta					1		5	1	7
Denver								1	1
Dolores	1		1			1	5		8
Douglas			1		2		26		29
Eagle					1	2	7		10
Elbert					13		13		26
El Paso					2	1	9		12
Fremont	3		4		1	2	13		23
Garfield	1			1	7	2	19		30
Gilpin			1				3	1	5
Grand			1		4		3		8
Gunnison	1			1	3	3	9		17
Hinsdale	2								2
Huerfano	4	1	2	1	3	5	7		23
Jackson							3		3
Jefferson	2		1	1	1	4	14		23
Kiowa					3		1		4
Kit Carson					38		19		58
Lake	1		1			2	3		7
La Plata	2			1	1	1	16	1	22
Larimer	2		3		4	3	12		24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Section: _____
Subsection: _____
Range: _____
Township: _____
County: _____

Section	Subsection	Range	Township	County
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100

TABLE V (continued)

County	Number of Days of School Maintained								:Total one- : teacher :Districts
	:120 or: :fewer :	121-: 130 :	131-: 140 :	141-: 150 :	151-: 160 :	161-: 170 :	171-: 180 :	over : 180 :	
Las Animas	2	1	3	4	21	12	32		75
Lincoln					10	1	11		22
Logan					4	1	22		27
Mesa				1		2	4		7
Mineral							1		1
Moffat	7		5		5	1	2	2	22
Montezuma					12		5		17
Montrose	1					2	4		7
Morgan							3		3
Otero						3	1		4
Ouray	1						4		5
Park			1		5		4		10
Phillips						1	25		26
Pitkin					1	1	10		12
Prowers	2				18		13		33
Pueblo					2	5	15		22
Rio Blanco					3		2		5
Rio Grande							3		3
Routt	4		3		4		16	2	29
Saguache	1			1		3	2		7
San Juan						1			1
San Miguel	1				4		3		8
Sedgwick			1		1		16	1	19
Summit	2		1			1	1		5
Teller	1				2		2		5
Washington			1		36	6	13		56
Weld						2	44		46
Yuma			3	2	82	1	10		98
Total	64	5	38	14	363	74	528	10	1 096

*906 districts for which data are not available.

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Members	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

TABLE W

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF
SALARIES OF SECRETARIES OF SCHOOL BOARDS IN COLORADO, 1934.

County	Salaries of Secretaries.								:Total :No. of :Secretaries*
	: \$20 or: :Less	20- :29.99	30- :39.99	40- :49.99	50- :59.99	60- :69.99	70- :79.99	:80 or :over	
Adams	2	5	5	2	10	2	6	8	40
Alamosa		4	2	1	1			1	9
Arapahoe	3	2	9	1	4	1	1	6	27
Archuleta	5	7	3		2			4	21
Baca	30	19	7		1		2	1	60
Bent	11	12		1	2		1	2	29
Boulder	18	14	5	4	1			5	47
Chaffee	3	14	6					2	25
Cheyenne					3		1	5	9
Clear Creek	2	1	1	2	1			1	8
Conejos	2	7	9	1	7			1	27
Costilla	2	3			6	1	1	1	14
Crowley		1		1	1			5	8
Custer	12	4		1					17
Delta		5	1	2	1			4	11
Denver								1	1
Dolores	1	3		1		1			6
Douglas	12	9		1	2	1		1	26
Eagle	5	7	4	1		1			18
Elbert	15	12	1	4	1	2	3	3	41
El Paso		12	3	3	4	2	1	8	33
Fremont	5	8	1	1	2	1	2	10	30
Garfield	8	13	4		2			4	36
Gilpin	2	4	1		2	1			10
Grand	10	4	1		1				16
Gunnison	14	7						4	25
Hinsdale	2	1							3
Huerfano	20	17	4	2	1	1		4	49
Jackson	1	2		1	1			1	6
Jefferson	13	7	4	1	5	2		8	45
Kiowa	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	4	17
Kit Carson	29	21	10	3	4		1	2	70
Lake		3			2	1		2	8
La Plata	2	13	11	5	1			3	35
Larimer	7	15	7	3	4	1	2	5	44

TABLE W (continued)

County	Salaries of Secretaries.								Total :No. of :Secretaries*
	:\$20 or :Less	:20- :29.99	:30- :39.99	:40- :49.99	:50- :59.99	:60- :69.99	:70- :79.99	:80 or :over	
Las Animas	11	35	9	7	15	7	3	18	105
Lincoln	9	10	2	7	3	2	3	6	42
Logan	13	28	3	3	6			3	56
Mesa	8	11	3	2	5	4		3	36
Mineral		1						2	3
Moffat	21	5	2					1	29
Montezuma	5	7	1	2		1			16
Montrose	1	11	1		1	1		4	19
Morgan	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	8	19
Otero	2	2			5	1	2	6	18
Ouray	3	2	1	1					7
Park			14	4		1			19
Phillips	20	8	1	2	1		1	1	34
Pitkin	7	3	2			1			13
Prowers	23	20	1		3			3	50
Pueblo	7	18	2	1	6	3		8	45
Rio Blanco	3	4							7
Rio Grande	1							1	2
Routt	21	10	2		1	3		4	41
Saguache	3	5	2	2				3	15
San Juan								1	1
San Miguel	3	4	1	1			1	3	13
Sedgwick	9	8	1	1	1				20
Summit	3	2			2		1	1	9
Teller			2		1	2		1	6
Washington	41	27	5		3	2			78
Weld	25	45	10	5	13	3	7	14	122
Yuma	79	17	2					2	100

* Excluding 206 Districts for which data were not available.

TABLE K

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	Salary Level											Number Teachers Tallied
	: :Below :\$450	: :to : :599	: :to : :749	: :to : :899	: :to : :1049	: :to : :1199	: :to : :1349	: :to : :1499	: :to : :1649	: :to : :1799	: :to : :over		: :$1800
Adams	1	2	51	21	60	35	22	4	4	1	3	204
Alamosa	1		17	9	24	7	5	2			1	66
Arapahoe		1	30	13	25	12	27	22	14	1	4	149
Archuleta		4	7	6	5	1						23
Baca			67	17	6	11	1	1				103
Bent			25	10	8	12	10	1			1	67
Boulder	2	1	36	21	43	18	85	19	24	9	11	269
Chaffee	1		13	4	4	11	5	6	3		7	54
Cheyenne			14	4	8	6	3			1	1	37
Clear Creek		1	4	1	4	8	5		3		1	27
Conejos	28	8	37	8	4	3	2				1	91
Costilla	2		23	5	3		1					34
Crowley			17	17	3	4	2		1		2	46
Custer		9	7		2	1						19
Delta			33	11	28	8	12	4	3		4	103
Denver												
Dolores	1	5	2	1								9
Douglas			17	3	15	2		2	1	1	1	42
Eagle	2		14	11	7	7	7	2	3		3	56
Elbert	2		51	6	6	1	2					68
El Paso	2	1	33	13	22	17	20	32	28	28	148	344
Fremont	1	2	26	15	15	27	23	17	10	5	8	149
Garfield		3	21	18	18	2	11	5	4	1	5	88
Gilpin			7	3	2		2		1			15
Grand		1	8	2	8	2	1	1	1		1	25
Cunnison		1	10	8	14	1	8	2	4	3	7	58
Hinsdale				2			1					3
Huerfano	1	5	37	12	26	14	7	14	5		2	123
Jackson			3		5			1			1	10
Jefferson	2		21	28	33	32	34	15	5		10	180
Kiowa			19	9	7	2	3	1		1		42
Kit Carson		1	65	12	11	7	3		1		3	103
Lake			4	3	3	5	5	2	3	3	3	31
La Plata	1	2	28	23	10	21	12		4		3	104
Larimer		1	57	24	37	13	70	11	18	5	12	248

TABLE X (continued)

County	Salary Level											Number Teachers Tallied	
	:	:	450:	600:	750:	900:	1050:	1200:	1350:	1500:	1650:		\$1800:
	Below:	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to		over:
Las Animas	1		71	32	45	38	34	25	5	6	19	276	
Lincoln			45	12	12	5	8				2	84	
Logan	2	3	77	40	26	13	12	5			2	180	
Mesa		2	55	27	33	35	41	8	4		5	210	
Mineral		1			2					1		4	
Moffat	3	6	22	8	1	2	1	1			1	45	
Montezuma	1		32	13	7	1			1	1		56	
Montrose		2	39	13	16	13	8	4	2	1	2	100	
Morgan			22	23	34	7	37	10	4	1	6	144	
Otero		2	26	31	49	26	21	5	1	2	5	168	
Ouray	1	1	6		2		4	2				16	
Park		2	15	3	7	3	1	1				32	
Phillips		2	38	7	15	1	1				2	66	
Pitkin			4	4	6		1		1			16	
Prowers		1	39	17	27	18	15		3		3	123	
Pueblo		3	51	30	69	44	63	42	31	44	56	433	
Rio Blanco			13	2	8		3					26	
Rio Grande			6	3	19	3	10	2	2		4	49	
Routt		7	27	9	23	5	8	1	2		3	85	
Saguache			11	10	8	6	2	4	1		2	44	
San Juan							6	2			1	9	
San Miguel		2	10	1	2		3					18	
Sedgwick	2	1	39	2	1		4	1	1		1	52	
Summit			5		4	2	1					12	
Teller	1		3	3	7	9	6		1		1	31	
Washington			91	7	14	7	2	2				123	
Weld	2	1	135	90	104	47	84	11	15	5	14	508	
Yuma			102	3	30	5	4		1		1	146	
Total	60	34	1788	730	1037	580	763	230	216	119	373	6046	

TABLE Y

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS
BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	Salary Level										Number Teachers Tallied	
	Below \$450	450 to 599	600 to 749	750 to 899	900 to 1049	1050 to 1199	1200 to 1349	1350 to 1499	1500 to 1649	1650 to 1799		1800 or over
Adams	1	1	41	22	54	30	32	12	5	2	4	204
Alamosa			22	9	19	9	13	4	5		2	83
Arapahoe		1	26	19	31	19	28	35	18	2	4	183
Archuleta	2	8	10	10	1	1	1				1	34
Baca		2	95	26	8	3		3				137
Bent	1	1	27	11	16	11	15	3			1	86
Boulder	5	2	41	29	38	13	70	47	21	23	19	308
Chaffee		2	14	8	7	14	6	7	2	1	7	68
Cheyenne			22	5	11	7	3			1	1	50
Clear Creek	1		4	4	3	10	5	3	2	1	1	34
Conejos	5	21	55	9	10	2	2				1	105
Costilla	1		35	5	5		1					47
Crowley			21	18	6	5	1	1		2	2	56
Custer	1	12	13		1	2	1					50
Delta	1		38	17	34	18	18	4	2	1	5	153
Denver												
Dolores			11	3	5							19
Douglas		1	20	4	19	3		2	1	1	1	52
Eagle			16	10	9	11	6	4	3	2	3	64
Elbert		2	73	13	8	3	2				1	102
El Paso	4	1	36	20	27	20	19	22	27	29	175	380
Fremont		3	27	14	31	29	25	15	6	5	8	163
Garfield		2	35	21	22	4	14	6	7	1	5	117
Gilpin	1	1	6	3	4	2	4		1			22
Grand		2	10	4	8	5	1	1			2	33
Gunnison		1	11	8	15	1	10	2	4	3	7	62
Hinsdale			1	2	1		1					5
Huerfano	2	12	33	25	31	22	9	13	7		2	155
Jackson		2	7		5		2				1	17
Jefferson	1	1	24	32	14	31	41	19	7		10	210
Kiowa			26	5	10	1	2			1		45
Kit Carson	1	1	84	16	19	8	7		1		3	140
Lake	1	1	1	2	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	35
La Plata		3	22	45	18	23	17	1	6		3	138
Larimer	1	1	67	35	32	31	75	18	19	7	14	300

TABLE Y (Continued)

County	Salary Level											Number Teachers Tallied	
	: Below :\$450	: 450: to: 599	: 600: to: 749	: 750: to: 899	: 900: to: 1049	: 1050: to: 1199	: 1200: to: 1349	: 1350: to: 1499	: 1500: to: 1649	: 1650: to: 1799	: 1800: or over		
Las Animas	1	2	85	43	59	42	38	31	8	8	18	335	
Lincoln			58	16	22		9	3	2		2	112	
Logan	2	6	79	18	33	39	11	15	9		3	215	
Mesa			57	44	50	36	50	8	2	1	7	255	
Mineral				1	3	1			1			3	
Moffat	2	4	27	14	3	7	2	1			1	61	
Montezuma	2	1	50	20	9		3	1		1	1	88	
Montrose		4	40	15	26	11	10	4	3	1	2	116	
Morgan			20	32	45	3	43	10	7	1	6	173	
Otero	1		19	47	57	41	28	7	3	1	6	210	
Ouray	1		9	3	4		5	2				24	
Park		2	23	7	13	3		2				50	
Phillips	1		55	5	17	1	2	1			2	84	
Pitkin			8	4	5	1	2		1	1		22	
Prowers		4	54	21	33	21	18	2	2		3	158	
Pueblo	1	3	42	44	57	53	58	80	28	16	65	477	
Rio Blanco	1		18	5	8	1	7				1	41	
Rio Grande		1	7	9	34	11	15	12	9		9	107	
Routt	2	4	36	14	34	8	8	3	2	1	4	116	
Saguache	3	1	14	16	11	8	5	2	3		2	65	
San Juan							8	1			1	10	
San Miguel		1	13	4	7	2	1	1	1		1	31	
Sedgwick	3	1	39	17	5	4	4	1				74	
Summit			5		11	1			1			18	
Teller			8	2	2	9	13	1	1		2	38	
Washington	1	1	107	17	19	2	9	2				158	
Weld	3	1	53	138	108	80	103	29	18	5	19	557	
Yuma			127	8	19	33	6				2	195	
Total	53	2	027	1	252		893		248		413		
		120		1	019		768		445		151	7	119

TABLE Z

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN SINGLE ONE-TEACHER
DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES. 1934

County	Salaries of Teachers									Total Teachers
	Under \$450	450 524	525 599	600 674	675 749	750 824	825 899	900 974	975 or over	
Adams					5	2	1			8
Alamosa					3					3
Arapahoe					5	2		1	1	9
Archuleta	3	3	3	1	2					12
Baca	1			20	12	5			1	39
Bent			1	13	6	1				21
Boulder	1	1	2	2	11	5			1	23
Chaffee	1	3	3	6	3		2	1	1	20
Cheyenne									1	1
Clear Creek					1	1	1	2		5
Conejos	1	2	2	3				2		10
Costilla					1	1				2
Crowley					1					1
Custer	8	5	4	1						18
Delta				2					1	3
Denver										0
Dolores	2	1			2	2				7
Douglas		1	3	2	15	2			2	25
Eagle					2		2		3	7
Elbert	1			9	10	1				21
El Paso	1			1	5	1	1	1		10
Fremont	2	1	1	1	2	2			1	10
Garfield	1	2	1	8	9	4	1	1	1	28
Gilpin		1			1	2			1	5
Grand				3	1	2		1		7
Gunnison			1	5	5	3		3		17
Hinsdale	1	1								2
Huerfano	4	1	3	3	6	2	1	1	1	22
Jackson			1		1					2
Jefferson	1		1	2	11	5	1	2		23
Kiowa			1	2	1					4
Kit Carson		1		33	20	2			1	57
Lake	1			1	1	2	1			6
La Plata			1	2	3	6	2	2	4	20
Larimer	1			3	3	1		1	2	11

TABLE Z (Continued)

County	Salaries of Teachers									Total
	Under \$450	450 : 524	525 : 599	600 : 674	675 : 749	750 : 824	825 : 899	900 : 974	975 or over	
Las Animas	10	9	17	11	9	5	6	1	2	70
Lincoln	2	1	4	4	6	3	1		1	22
Logan		1		5	20				1	27
Mesa		1		1	5					7
Mineral						1				1
Moffat			9	3	2	3	3	1	2	23
Montezuma			1	6	6	2		1		16
Montrose	1					3		1		5
Morgan					3					3
Otero					2				1	3
Ouray		1			2	1				4
Park			1	2	3				1	7
Phillips					21	5				26
Pitkin				1	7	1	1	2		12
Prowers	1	1	1	17	6	3		1	1	31
Pueblo				6	5	8		2		21
Rio Blanco				2	1			1		4
Rio Grande	1		1							2
Routt	4	1	2	4	9	8			1	29
Saguache	1		1		3			1		6
San Juan										0
San Miguel			1	2	1	2			1	7
Sedgwick			3		15					18
Summit	1		1	1				2		5
Teller	1			2	1			1		5
Washington			1	38	14	3			1	57
Weld					36	7				43
Yuma		3	7	79	9					98
Total.	52	41	78	307	334	109	24	32	34	1 011

* Five Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE A A

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY COLORADO
TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	: :Life:	: Temp:	:1st: Co.:	:2nd: Co.:	:3rd: Co.:	: Spl:	:Elem: Temp:	:Elem: Life:	:Honor: Perm:	:Pre-: Perm:	: Lim-:	:Others: Speci-:	: Ru-:	:Total
Adams	78	66	26	8	1	2	8	5	6	1		2	3	206
Alamosa	41	25	2	1		1	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	84
Arapahoe	94	56	13	6	1	2	9		1		2			184
Archuleta	9	10	10	1			2	2	1	1			1	37
Baca	23	36	41	10	3	1	20	3						137
Bent	24	16	34				1	7	2	2	1			87
Boulder	151	86	19	4	1	2	16	5	3	3	2	18	1	311
Chaffee	34	10	5	3	1	4	2	4	1			1	4	69
Cheyenne	14	15	11	1		1	4			1		2		49
Clear Creek	18	7	2			1	2			1	1		1	33
Conejos	30	21	25	7			3		2		1	1	2	92
Costilla	19	8	8	2			4	1	1	1			3	47
Crowley	20	25	6	2			2						2	57
Custer	12	3	5	1	2		3		1			3		30
Delta	78	33	6	1	1	3	3	1		5			3	134
Denver														
Dolores	4	2	6	3			1		1	1		1		19
Douglas	15	15	11	2			6		3	1				53
Eagle	25	15	10	1			3	2	2	3	1		3	65
Elbert	26	26	21	3	1	1	15		1	5		1	2	102
El Paso	159	45	9	3	1	14	20	10	3	3	8	68		343
Fremont	80	36	11	7	3	4	6	7	2	1	2	3	3	165
Garfield	52	30	12	5		2	3		2	6	1	3	1	117
Gilpin	6	8	5	1										20
Grand	16	10	3				2			3				34
Gunnison	25	30	4	1				1					3	64
Hinsdale	2		1				1				1			5
Huerfano	45	34	40	7	3		7	2	2	6	1	3	5	155
Jackson	5	3	1	1			4	1		1	1			17
Jefferson	86	46	21	3	1	7	8	5	6		6	2		191
Kiowa	23	9	7	4		2	2			2	1			50
Kit Carson	39	24	51	6		2	6	3	2	2		1	5	141
Lake	25	9									1			35
La Plata	34	31	27	16	2	1	6	2	2	1	2	1		125
Larimer	133	40	17	4		3	14	14	4	1	9	12	1	252

TABLE A A (continued)

County	: :Life:	: Temp:	: Co.:	: Co.:	: Co.:	: Spl:	: Elem:	: Elem:	: or:	: -ary:	: Grad:	: Lim-:	: Speci-:	: Ru-:	: Total
Las Animas	130	26	45	25		1	11	4	3	.1	21	12	3		282
Lincoln	30	27	28	7	1		6	3	3	3	1			1	110
Logan	89	23	32	8	1	5	12	3	1	1	17	2		4	198
Mesa	122	28	34	10	2	3	3	5		2	9	3			221
Mineral	5	1													6
Moffat	8	18	21	2			4		5	3					61
Montezuma	23	27	19	5			8	1	4	2		2		2	93
Montrose	56	13	11	2		2	4	1	2		8	2		1	102
Morgan	79	23	22	2		3	11	1		1	7			2	151
Otero	103	29	14	6	1	2	9	4	2		8			1	179
Ouray	13	6	2				2								23
Park	17	11	12	3			2			2	2			1	50
Phillips	21	21	25	4			2			2	8				83
Pitkin	7	11	4												22
Prowers	49	25	26	8	1	3	15	4	2		2			1	138
Pueblo	297	85	29	14	1	11	16	11	3	1	1	18		1	488
Rio Blanco	13	5	8	1			3		1	1		1			33
Rio Grande	59	33	1	2	1	1	4	1	3					1	106
Routt	46	29	22	5			4	2	2	3		1		2	116
Saguache	24	17	5	3	1	1	7	1		3				2	64
San Juan	3	5	1				1								10
San Miguel	7	12	3	3	1		1		1	1					29
Sedgwick	22	22	12	3		4	5	1		1				5	75
Summit	5	5	4				4								18
Teller	11	21	1	1			2		1						37
Washington	40	33	48	13	1		11			4	4			5	159
Weld	408	122	33	9		1	15	8	8	13	26		1	19	663
Yuma	53	48	61	4	1		12	2	3	1			1	9	195
Total	3185	1556	993	254	33	93	367	125	94	96	156	166	104		7222

TABLE B B.

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	: :Life:	: Temp:	:1st: Co.:	:2nd: Co.:	:3rd: Co.:	: Spl:	:Elem: Temp:	:Elem: Life:	:or Perm.:	:Pre- Perm.:	: Grad:	:Lim- ited:	:Others: fy	: Ru- ral:	: Total
Adams	87	58	26	8		2	8	5	6	1		2	3	206	
Alamosa	43	24	4			1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	84	
Arapahoe	99	50	12	3		2	9	2	1		3		1	182	
Archuleta	9	11	9	1			2	2	1	1			1	37	
Baca	25	34	45	6	3	1	20	3						137	
Bent	24	17	28	4		1	7	2	2	1	1			87	
Boulder	158	81	18	3		2	16	6	3	3	2	18	1	311	
Chaffee	34	10	5	3	1	4	1	5	1			1	4	69	
Cheyenne	15	13	10	1		1	6					2		48	
Clear Creek	19	6	2			1	2			1	1		1	33	
Conejos	33	25	23	11	5		2		1		1	1	5	107	
Costilla	19	8	10				4	1	1	1			3	47	
Crowley	21	24	6	2			1	1					2	57	
Custer	12	3	4	2	2		3		1			3		30	
Delta	81	30	5	1	2	3	1	2		4			3	132	
Denver															
Dolores	4	2	7	2	1		1		1			1		19	
Douglas	16	15	10	3			7		3	1				55	
Eagle	25	15	10	1			4	2	2	2	1		3	65	
Elbert	26	26	22	2	1	1	15		1	5		1	2	102	
El Paso	178	52	10	7		16	26	12	4		10	66	3	384	
Fremont	86	31	10	6	4	4	6	8	2		2	3	3	165	
Garfield	53	29	14	3		2	3		2	6	1	3	1	117	
Gilpin	6	8	6	1										21	
Grand	17	9	2				3			3				34	
Gunnison	27	27	4	1				1		1			3	64	
Hinsdale	2		1	1			1							5	
Huerfano	47	32	40	6	4		6	4	2	5	1	3	5	155	
Jackson	5	2	1	2	1		4	1		1	1			18	
Jefferson	95	53	20	3		7	9	6	7	3	7	2		212	
Kiowa	22	9	7	5		3	2			2	1			51	
Kit Carson	40	23	51	5		2	7	3	2	2		1	5	141	
Lake	26	8									1			35	
La Plata	37	28	29	14	2	1	5	3	2	1	2	1		125	
Larimer	159	53	20	2		6	18	14	4	2	15	12	3	308	

STATE OF NEW YORK

No.	Name	Residence	Profession	Age	Color	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth
1	John Smith	New York	Merchant	45	White	Male	Protestant	Married	High School	Business	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	
2	Mary Jones	New York	Teacher	35	White	Female	Catholic	Single	College	Teaching	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	
3	James Brown	New York	Farmer	55	White	Male	Methodist	Married	Common School	Farming	\$8,000	\$30,000	\$22,000	
4	Elizabeth White	New York	Homemaker	40	White	Female	Protestant	Married	Common School	Housewife	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$12,000	
5	Robert Green	New York	Lawyer	60	White	Male	Episcopal	Married	College	Law	\$15,000	\$70,000	\$55,000	
6	Sarah Black	New York	Widow	50	White	Female	Protestant	Widowed	Common School	Retired	\$4,000	\$20,000	\$16,000	
7	William Gray	New York	Doctor	40	White	Male	Catholic	Married	College	Medicine	\$12,000	\$60,000	\$48,000	
8	Anna King	New York	Widow	65	White	Female	Protestant	Widowed	Common School	Retired	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$8,000	
9	Thomas Lee	New York	Merchant	50	White	Male	Methodist	Married	High School	Business	\$9,000	\$45,000	\$36,000	
10	Charlotte Hall	New York	Widow	70	White	Female	Catholic	Widowed	Common School	Retired	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	

TABLE B (Continued)

County	Grad:Life	Grad:Temp	1st:Co.	2nd:Co.	3rd:Co.	Spl:Temp	Elem:Life	Honor:Perm.	Pre-ary:Perm.	Lim-ited	Speci-ty	Ru-ral	Total	
Las Animas	145	35	57	35		2	9	5	6	14	22	14	6	350
Lincoln	34	25	27	5	1		7	3	3	3	1		1	110
Logan	101	35	33	8	3	7	14	3	1	2	17	2	6	232
Mesa	131	39	42	10	1	5	3	5		6	10	3	1	256
Mineral	4	1										1		6
Moffat	8	18	21	1	1		4		5	2		1		61
Montezuma	24	26	19	5			8	1	4	2		2	2	93
Montrose	60	15	11	2		3	3	2	2	1	9	2	1	111
Morgan	88	32	22	3	1	3	14	1		4	8		2	178
Otero	121	43	15	6	1	5	9	5	2		9		3	219
Ouray	13	6	2				1	1						23
Park	18	10	11	3			2			2	2		1	49
Phillips	23	19	25	4			1	1		2	8			93
Pitkin	8	8	3								3			22
Prowers	52	37	26	9	1	6	16	6	2	2	2		3	162
Pueblo	306	77	30	12	1	11	13	14	3	1	1	18	1	488
Rio Blanco	16	6	10				5		1	2		1		41
Rio Grande	61	31	1	2	1	2	4	1	3				1	107
Routt	46	29	20	5		1	5	2	2	1		1	3	115
Saguache	26	15	5	3	1	1	6	2		3			2	64
San Juan	4	4	1				1							10
San Miguel	7	11	4	4			1		1	1	2			31
Sedgwick	22	22	14	1		4	5	1		1			5	75
Summit	4	6	4				4							18
Teller	11	20	1	2			2		1					37
Washington	41	32	50	10	1		10	1		4	4		5	158
Weld	418	116	31	9		1	12	9	8	11	26	1	21	663
Yuma	54	47	61	4	1		12	2	3	1		1	9	195
Total	3 396	1 017		40			373		98		175		126	
	1 581		252		111		151			112		168		7 600

TABLE CC

DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	No	: Degree	: B. A.	: M. A.	: B. B. A.	: B. E.	: B. M.	: B. S.	: M. Pd.	: M. S.	: Pd. B.	: Ed. D.	: Other
Adams	85	63	10		3		15	1		3	1	2	
Alamosa	33	28	6		2	1	1				1		
Arapahoe	48	66	14		2	1	22		1	4	1	4	
Archuleta	17	4	1				2						
Baca	66	22	4				4			1		1	
Bent	43	16	5				4					1	
Boulder	99	119	37	4	9	2	25		1	7	3	9	
Chaffee	32	12	4			1	4		1	1	1	1	
Cheyenne	23	6	1				6		2			2	
Clear Creek	10	15	4		1		1		1	1		2	
Conejos	47	17	2				1			2			
Costilla	27	6								1			
Crowley	20	20	4		3	1	4					1	
Custer	15	4					1			1			
Delta	45	44	6		1		5			4		1	
Denver													
Dolores	14	2	1				1			1	1		
Douglas	33	16	2		4		1			1			
Eagle	41	19	5				6		2				
Elbert	67	27	3				3					2	
El Paso	132	132	33			1	18	4		10		17	
Fremont	76	59	10			1	11		1	14		2	
Garfield	51	36	3				10	1	5	2	6	8	
Gilpin	9	8					3			1		2	
Grand	17	12	4		2	1	1		1			1	
Gunnison	25	25	13				4			3	1		
Hinsdale	2	2											
Huerfano	100	34	3		1	1	10			6		5	
Jackson	10	7			1								
Jefferson	81	80	12		6	1	17	2		3		6	
Kiowa	29	17	2				3						
Kit Carson	93	40	5				6		1			1	
Lake	9	17	4		1		2			3			
La Plata	81	29	1				11	3		1		2	
Larimer	118	79	14		3	2	33	1	7	9		3	

TABLE CC (continued)

County	No	Degree:	B. A.	M. A.	B. B. A.	B. E.	B. M.	B. S.	M. Pd.	M. S.	Pd. B.	Ed. D.	Ph. D.	Other
Las Animas	194	45	15	1	1	2	12	1	2	6			2	
Lincoln	63	30	6			1	12			1			2	
Logan	111	62	10	1		1	11			8			5	
Mesa	86	84	7		1		16	28		3			2	
Mineral	1	5												
Moffat	45	10	3			1	4						1	
Montezuma	56	28	1		1		7	2	1	2			1	
Montrose	57	27	5			1	8			7			2	
Morgan	72	58	14			1	9		3					
Otero	80	77	14		2	1	14	4					2	
Ouray	10	12	2			1	1							
Park	25	18	2			1	1	1						
Phillips	48	24	2		2		9		1				2	
Pitkin	9	7	3			1	3	1		1				
Prowers	81	28	5		1	3	21	1	3				2	
Pueblo	224	193	35		3	4	40	1	2	5	1		2	
Rio Blanco	21	8	1			1	1			1			1	
Rio Grande	31	59	3		2	1	12		2	2				
Routt	55	43	5		2		10	1	1	1			2	
Saguache	36	17	1				8		2	3				
San Juan	2	7	1			1								
San Miguel	17	11	1				2						1	
Sedgwick	43	20	6				8							
Summit	8	8			2		1			1				
Teller	9	18	2		2	1	7						1	
Washington	117	32	4				7							
Weld	255	301	64		3	7	43	9	3	8			7	
Yuma	129	48	9			1	18		1					
Total	3483	2363	434	6	61	43	520	61	44	128	16	108		

TABLE DD

DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	No.	B.A.	M.A.	B.B.A.	B.E.	B.M.	B.S.	M.Pd.	M.S.	Pd.B.	Ph.D.	Ed.D.	Others
Adams	102	77	12	1	7	1	19	1		3	1		4
Alamosa	39	35	6		2	2	5			1	1		
Arapahoe	59	86	19		2	2	21		1	3	1		4
Archuleta	22	7	1			1	4						1
Baca	88	33	7				12			1			2
Bent	50	24	5				5						1
Boulder	108	137	40	4	9	2	34		2	8	3		14
Chaffee	41	15	4			1	5		1	1	1		1
Cheyenne	30	10	1				6		3				2
Clear Creek	14	16	5		1		1		1	1			2
Conejos	72	24	2				5		1	2			1
Costilla	36	9					1			1			
Crowley	24	25	4		4	2	4						1
Custer	21	7					1			1			
Delta	55	57	8		2		11		1	5	1		4
Denver													
Dolores	14	2	1				1			1	1		
Douglas	33	16	2		4		1			1			
Eagle	41	19	5				6		2				
Elbert	67	27	3				3						2
El Paso	141	152	35		1	1	21	4		10	1		16
Fremont	76	59	10			1	11		1	14			2
Garfield	51	36	3				10	1	5	2	6		8
Gilpin	9	8					3			1			2
Grand	17	12	4		2	1	1		1				1
Gunnison	25	26	15				4			3	1		
Hinsdale	2	2											
Huerfano	100	34	3		1	1	10			6			5
Jackson	10	7			1								
Jefferson	89	90	13		6	1	18	2		3			6
Kiowa	29	17	2				3						
Kit Carson	93	40	5				6		1				1
Lake	9	17	4		1		2			3			
La Plata	81	29	1				11	3		1			2
Larimer	136	101	19		3	2	41	1	7	10			5

TABLE

CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF THE

ROCKS OF THE

No.	Name of Rock	Silica	Alumina	Iron Oxide	Lime	Magnesia	Potash
1	Granite	65.0	20.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Granite	68.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Granite	69.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Granite	67.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Granite	68.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Granite	66.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSES OF THE ROCKS OF THE

TABLE

CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF THE

ROCKS OF THE

TABLE DD (Continued)

County	No.	: Degree:	B.A.:	M.A.:	B.B.A.:	B.E.:	B.M.:	B.S.:	M.Pd.:	: B.Pd.:	: and:	: Ph.D.:	: or:	Others
Las Animas	235	63	17	1	2	2	15	1	2	6				2
Lincoln	62	32	6			1	12			1				2
Logan	124	78	10	1		1	18			8				5
Mesa	101	99	8		1		19	28		3				5
Mineral	1	5												
Moffat	45	10	3			1	4							1
Montezuma	55	28	1		1		7	2	1	2				1
Montrose	60	31	5			1	8			7				4
Morgan	83	68	17			1	15		4					
Otero	89	96	14		3	1	22	4	2					3
Ouray	10	12	2			1	1							
Park	25	19	1			1	1	1						
Phillips	48	24	2		2		9		1					2
Pitkin	9	7	3			1	3	1		1				
Prowers	87	34	6		1	4	27	1	4					3
Pueblo	224	193	35		3	4	40	1	2	5	1			2
Rio Blanco	25	10	2			1	3			1				1
Rio Grande	32	59	3		2	1	12		2	2				
Routt	53	44	5		2		10	1	1	1				2
Saguache	36	17	1				8		2	3				
San Juan	2	7	1			1								
San Miguel	17	11	1				2							1
Sedgwick	43	20	6				8							
Summit	8	8			2		1			1				
Teller	9	18	2		2	1	7							1
Washington	116	32	4				7							
Weld	255	303	65		3	7	43	9	3	8				7
Yuma	129	48	9			1	18		1					
Total	3 768		468		70		605		52		18			
		2 632		7		49		61		131				129

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Year	Month	Day	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1880	Jan	1	Balance forward			100.00
1880	Jan	15	Received from A		50.00	150.00
1880	Jan	31	Balance			150.00
1880	Feb	1	Balance forward			150.00
1880	Feb	15	Received from B		75.00	225.00
1880	Feb	28	Balance			225.00
1880	Mar	1	Balance forward			225.00
1880	Mar	15	Received from C		100.00	325.00
1880	Mar	31	Balance			325.00
1880	Apr	1	Balance forward			325.00
1880	Apr	15	Received from D		125.00	450.00
1880	Apr	30	Balance			450.00
1880	May	1	Balance forward			450.00
1880	May	15	Received from E		150.00	600.00
1880	May	31	Balance			600.00
1880	Jun	1	Balance forward			600.00
1880	Jun	15	Received from F		175.00	775.00
1880	Jun	30	Balance			775.00
1880	Jul	1	Balance forward			775.00
1880	Jul	15	Received from G		200.00	975.00
1880	Jul	31	Balance			975.00
1880	Aug	1	Balance forward			975.00
1880	Aug	15	Received from H		225.00	1200.00
1880	Aug	31	Balance			1200.00
1880	Sep	1	Balance forward			1200.00
1880	Sep	15	Received from I		250.00	1450.00
1880	Sep	30	Balance			1450.00
1880	Oct	1	Balance forward			1450.00
1880	Oct	15	Received from J		275.00	1725.00
1880	Oct	31	Balance			1725.00
1880	Nov	1	Balance forward			1725.00
1880	Nov	15	Received from K		300.00	2025.00
1880	Nov	30	Balance			2025.00
1880	Dec	1	Balance forward			2025.00
1880	Dec	15	Received from L		325.00	2350.00
1880	Dec	31	Balance			2350.00
1881	Jan	1	Balance forward			2350.00
1881	Jan	15	Received from M		350.00	2700.00
1881	Jan	31	Balance			2700.00

TABLE EE

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	:C.S.C.Ed.:	C. U.	:C.A.C.:	:	:A.S.T.C:	W.S.T.C.:	:	
	: Greeley	:Boulder:	Aggie	: C.C. :	D.U.	:Alamosa:	Gunnison:C.W.C:	Misc.
Adams	23	16	2	1	19			19
Alamosa	4	4	3			7	2	13
Arapahoe	34	15	6	2	26		2	19
Archuleta	1	1			2			5
Baca	6	1		1	1			19
Bent	9	3	1	2				9
Boulder	34	64	7	2	9		2	49
Chaffee	4	5	1		1		4	8
Cheyenne	3	2	3		1			6
Clear Creek	6	7	1					6
Conejos	5	1	1		1	6	2	3
Costilla	1					5		1
Crowley	6	7	1	3	2		1	7
Custer	3		1				1	1
Delta	10	6	3	1	3	1	25	7
Denver								
Dolores	1	1						3
Douglas	4	7	1	1	2			9
Eagle	11	3	1		1		1	9
Elbert	15	2	2	2	4	1	2	9
El Paso	63	21	7	57	5		2	64
Fremont	31	10	4	4	8		5	28
Garfield	18	3	6	3	3		9	24
Gilpin	4	5			1			2
Grand	9	3			2			3
Gunnison		1	1		2		20	18
Hinsdale	2							
Huerfano	10	15	4	3	1	2	4	18
Jackson	2	3						2
Jefferson	31	18	7		26		5	27
Kiowa	10	1		1	1		2	7
Kit Carson	18	8	1	1	4		2	12
Lake	6	7	1	1	3		2	6
La Plata	10	5	1	1	5		2	23
Larimer	47	18	28	6	8		2	26

TABLE EE (continued)

County	:C.S.C.Ed.:	C. U.	:C.A.C.:	:	:A.S.T.C:	W.S.T.C.:	:		
	: Greeley	:Boulder:	Aggie:	C.C. :	D.U. :	Alamosa:	Gunnison:	C.W.C:	Misc.
Las Animas	28	12	3	1	5		5		26
Lincoln	22	4	4		2				16
Logan	44	13	6		3				22
Mesa	26	8	2	7	5		45		36
Mineral		3	1				1		
Moffat		4	2		2				9
Montezuma	7	6	3	1	1	1	7		14
Montrose	7	1	2	3	1		16		16
Morgan	35	12	4	1	2		3		24
Otero	36	14	3	2	12		6		27
Ouray	1	1	1	1	1		8		
Park	8	5	1	1	2		2		4
Phillips	17	2	3		2				14
Pitkin	3	3	1		1		2		5
Prowers	3	5	6	1	3	1	4		27
Pueblo	98	46	12	14	16		14		70
Rio Blanco	7	3					3		1
Rio Grande	21	14	6	5	6	3	7		14
Routt	20	16	2		5		3		16
Saguache	10	3	6	1	2	1	5		1
San Juan	1	2			1		2		1
San Miguel	1	3				1	3		6
Sedgwick	14	5	3		1				9
Summit	2	2		1	1				4
Teller	2	7	4	8			1		6
Washington	14	9		1	5		1		8
Weld	276	29	17	5	18		4		66
Yuma	24	7	8	1	10				23
Total	1168	502	194	146	248	29	239	1	926

TABLE FF

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	:C.S.C.Ed. :Greeley	:C.U. :Boulder	:C.A.C: :Aggie	: :C.C.	: :D.U.	:A.S.T.C: :Alamosa	:W.S.T.C.: :Gunnison	: :C.W.C.	: :Misc.
Adams	24	17	7	1	26				26
Alamosa	4	7	5		1	8	4		16
Arapahoe	43	16	6	2	31		2		26
Archuleta	2	1	1		2				9
Baca	9	3	1	1	1		2		33
Bent	13	3	2	3		2	1	1	10
Boulder	42	80	7	2	10		4		54
Chaffee	6	5	1		1		4		9
Cheyenne	4	3	4		1				8
Clear Creek	8	7	1						7
Conejos	6	4	2	1	1	9	3		8
Costilla	1		1			7			2
Crowley	6	9	1	4	2		3		3
Custer	6		1				1	1	
Delta	14	13	5		4	2	31		10
Denver									
Dolores	1	1							3
Douglas	4	7	1	1	2				9
Eagle	11	3	1		1		1		9
Elbert	15	2	2	2	4	1	2		9
El Paso	69	18	9	65	7		2		69
Fremont	31	10	4	4	8		5		28
Garfield	18	3	6	3	3		9		24
Gilpin	4	5			1				2
Grand	9	3			2				3
Gunnison		1	1		2		20		18
Hinsdale	2								
Huerfano	10	15	4	3	1	2	4		18
Jackson	2	3							2
Jefferson	34	18	8	1	31		5		28
Kiowa	10	1		1	1		2		7
Kit Carson	18	8	1	1	4		2		12
Lake	6	7	1	1	3		2		6
La Plata	10	5	1	1	5		2		23
Larimer	61	22	27	4	8		4		39

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Section	Area	Acres	Value	Notes
Section 1	1000	1000	1000	
Section 2	1000	1000	1000	
Section 3	1000	1000	1000	
Section 4	1000	1000	1000	
Section 5	1000	1000	1000	
Section 6	1000	1000	1000	
Section 7	1000	1000	1000	
Section 8	1000	1000	1000	
Section 9	1000	1000	1000	
Section 10	1000	1000	1000	
Section 11	1000	1000	1000	
Section 12	1000	1000	1000	
Section 13	1000	1000	1000	
Section 14	1000	1000	1000	
Section 15	1000	1000	1000	
Section 16	1000	1000	1000	
Section 17	1000	1000	1000	
Section 18	1000	1000	1000	
Section 19	1000	1000	1000	
Section 20	1000	1000	1000	
Section 21	1000	1000	1000	
Section 22	1000	1000	1000	
Section 23	1000	1000	1000	
Section 24	1000	1000	1000	
Section 25	1000	1000	1000	
Section 26	1000	1000	1000	
Section 27	1000	1000	1000	
Section 28	1000	1000	1000	
Section 29	1000	1000	1000	
Section 30	1000	1000	1000	
Section 31	1000	1000	1000	
Section 32	1000	1000	1000	
Section 33	1000	1000	1000	
Section 34	1000	1000	1000	
Section 35	1000	1000	1000	
Section 36	1000	1000	1000	
Section 37	1000	1000	1000	
Section 38	1000	1000	1000	
Section 39	1000	1000	1000	
Section 40	1000	1000	1000	
Section 41	1000	1000	1000	
Section 42	1000	1000	1000	
Section 43	1000	1000	1000	
Section 44	1000	1000	1000	
Section 45	1000	1000	1000	
Section 46	1000	1000	1000	
Section 47	1000	1000	1000	
Section 48	1000	1000	1000	
Section 49	1000	1000	1000	
Section 50	1000	1000	1000	

TABLE FF(Continued)

County	:C.S.C.Ed.:	G.U.	:C.A.C.:	:	:A.S.T.C.:	W.S.T.C	:	
	:Greeley	:Boulder:	Aggie	:C.C.	:D.U.	:Alamosa	:Gunnison:	C.W.C.:Misc.
Las Animas	38	16	5	2	4	1	6	31
Lincoln	24	4	4		2			16
Logan	51	17	10	1	5			27
Mesa	29	10	4	8	7		49	43
Mineral		3	1				1	
Moffat		4	2		2			9
Montezuma	7	6	3	1	1	1	7	14
Montrose	7	2	2	3	1		18	19
Morgen	42	18	5	1	2		3	28
Otero	43	26	4	2	13		9	34
Ouray	1	1	1	1	1		8	
Park	8	5	1	1	2		2	4
Phillips	17	2	3		2			14
Pitkin	3	3	1		1		2	5
Prowers	4	6	7	1	6	1	4	34
Pueblo	98	46	12	14	16		14	70
Rio Blanco	8	3	1				3	3
Rio Grande	21	14	6	5	6	3	7	14
Routt	21	16	2		5		3	16
Saguache	10	3	6	1	2	1	5	1
San Juan	1	2			1		2	1
San Miguel	1	3				1	3	6
Sedgwick	14	5	3		1			9
Summit	2	2		1	1			4
Teller	2	7	4	8			1	6
Washington	14	9		1	5		1	8
Weld	279	30	17	5	18		4	66
Yuma	24	7	8	1	10			23
Total	1 272	570	223	158	277	39	267	2 1 040

INDEX

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 |
| 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 |
| 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | | | | |

TABLE GG

TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	: Number :	Total Experience of:									
	: of :	: 1 year :	: 2 :	: 3 :	: 4 :	: 5 :	: 6-10 :	: 11-15:	: 16-20:	: 21 or over	
Adams	334	62	41	45	40	32	84	22	7	1	
Alamosa	124	22	19	21	19	8	25	10			
Arapahoe	279	51	43	33	33	26	70	16	7		
Archuleta	48	6	8	8	8	2	11	3	1	1	
Baca	157	36	26	25	18	15	22	10	4	1	
Bent	115	35	17	18	17	4	19	4	1		
Boulder	500	72	59	48	50	43	126	56	21	25	
Chaffee	84	15	12	5	12	9	22	3	5	1	
Cheyenne	60	11	11	9	7	5	13	4			
Clear Creek	51	12	7	9	8	4	10		1		
Conejos	108	33	16	15	6	9	22	7			
Costilla	51	9	8	6	6	4	13	3	2		
Crowley	66	26	4	10	3	7	10	5	1		
Custer	36	7	7	4		1	9	5	1	2	
Delta	160	19	19	22	27	21	41	8	3		
Denver											
Dolores	14	4	3	1	1		2	2	1		
Douglas	81	16	15	12	8	8	18	3		1	
Eagle	87	19	13	14	11	4	14	10	2		
Elbert	100	25	15	16	11	11	16	4	2		
El Paso	648	62	80	61	48	43	141	104	39	70	
Fremont	255	38	29	28	24	19	75	26	7	9	
Garfield	140	29	23	13	19	7	35	8	3	3	
Gilpin	24	4	5	1	2		8	2	1	1	
Grand	39	10	3	5	4	6	8	1	1	1	
Gunnison	62	10	10	8	5	8	18	2	1		
Hinsdale	8		1	1		1	2	1	1	1	
Huerfano	216	33	29	33	20	19	56	15	5	6	
Jackson	14	1	2	2	2	2	4	1			
Jefferson	318	59	43	51	35	28	72	21	5	4	
Kiowa	75	12	11	13	8	5	20	6			
Kit Carson	170	40	31	29	23	12	25	6	3	1	
Lake	49	11	8	2	5	2	12	7	2		
La Plata	168	32	20	17	24	13	42	15	1	4	
Larimer	478	68	58	55	43	38	123	51	24	18	

TABLE GG (continued)

County	: Number : : of : : Teachers:	Total Experience of:								
		: 1 year :	: 2 :	: 3 :	: 4 :	: 5 :	: 6-10 :	: 11-15:	: 16-20:	: 21 or over
Las Animas	452	87	52	54	45	27	111	49	17	10
Lincoln	136	37	19	20	19	11	18	6	6	
Logan	308	72	44	40	37	13	62	27	6	7
Mesa	174	25	20	19	14	18	43	20	8	7
Mineral	6	2		2			1	1		
Moffat	73	16	10	5	7	9	15	5	3	3
Montezuma	93	31	13	8	11	2	10	10	7	1
Montrose	172	33	29	24	21	16	32	12	5	
Morgan	200	34	19	34	20	20	51	17	2	3
Otero	286	50	33	39	42	18	59	28	9	8
Ouray	29	10	3	6	2	4	3			1
Park	66	4	11	12	8	8	17	6		
Phillips	104	31	17	8	12	13	19	4		
Pitkin	30	5	5	5	7	2	4	2		
Prowers	101	23	7	11	20	14	21	5		
Pueblo	711	70	63	65	69	55	195	98	39	57
Rio Blanco	38	13	5	7	5		6	1		1
Rio Grande	80	19	14	14	8	3	15	4	1	2
Routt	124	39	14	10	13	10	29	6	2	1
Saguache	65	16	14	6	3	5	13	5	3	
San Juan	14	1	2	3	2	1	3	2		
San Miguel	24	4	4	2	5	2	4	2	1	
Sedgwick	85	23	14	9	9	8	17	5		
Summit	21	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	
Teller	34	6	7	3	2	5	9	2		
Washington	137	34	24	21	11	10	25	7	5	
Weld	820	119	129	118	85	73	184	71	33	8
Yuma	99	14	15	15	7	9	26	8	4	1
Total	9 587	1 712	1 283	1 201	1 034	771	2 180	842	304	260

Journal of the [illegible]

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1860	Jan 1			
1860	Jan 2			
1860	Jan 3			
1860	Jan 4			
1860	Jan 5			
1860	Jan 6			
1860	Jan 7			
1860	Jan 8			
1860	Jan 9			
1860	Jan 10			
1860	Jan 11			
1860	Jan 12			
1860	Jan 13			
1860	Jan 14			
1860	Jan 15			
1860	Jan 16			
1860	Jan 17			
1860	Jan 18			
1860	Jan 19			
1860	Jan 20			
1860	Jan 21			
1860	Jan 22			
1860	Jan 23			
1860	Jan 24			
1860	Jan 25			
1860	Jan 26			
1860	Jan 27			
1860	Jan 28			
1860	Jan 29			
1860	Jan 30			
1860	Jan 31			

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a signature that appears to be "J. H. [illegible]"]

TABLE III

TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS,
BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	:Number : of :Teachers	Total Experience of:								
		:1 year:	2	3	4	5	:6-10	:11-15:	16-20:	:21 or :over
Adams	355	65	49	37	40	35	99	22	7	1
Alamosa	134	27	17	17	13	14	28	15	2	1
Arapahoe	318	58	49	28	32	35	84	23	7	2
Archuleta	58	14	6	6	5	4	19	2	1	1
Baca	213	47	36	28	22	23	38	12	4	3
Bent	138	30	14	25	21	10	26	10	2	
Boulder	802	111	62	55	62	67	212	124	46	63
Chaffee	114	25	13	8	11	11	32	8	5	1
Cheyenne	86	19	11	15	6	11	17	7		
Clear Creek	56	11	12	9	7	1	14	1	1	
Conejos	136	31	25	17	7	13	30	12	1	
Costilla	69	17	11	8	8	5	16	1	2	1
Crowley	86	37	11	5	7	6	13	6	1	
Custer	47	8	4	7	2	4	13	5	2	2
Delta	198	38	25	25	20	25	51	11	2	1
Denver										
Dolores	27	7	2	6	1	1	4	3	3	
Douglas	94	13	23	14	8	9	22	4		1
Eagle	103	24	14	12	13	9	15	13	1	2
Elbert	141	31	25	22	15	16	23	5	3	1
El Paso	709	81	69	66	55	44	158	108	50	78
Fremont	281	44	32	29	26	20	81	28	12	9
Garfield	184	52	22	18	17	16	39	13	5	2
Gilpin	37	9	4	5	5	1	7	4	2	
Grand	53	17	7	3	7	8	7	1	2	1
Gunnison	91	17	12	11	9	10	20	11	1	
Hinsdale	7			1	1		2		2	1
Huerfano	249	50	26	29	20	24	68	20	6	6
Jackson	29	8	4	4	3	1	7	2		
Jefferson	368	63	58	35	54	34	86	27	6	5
Kiowa	67	8	10	10	9	8	15	7		
Kit Carson	217	52	33	32	27	20	39	8	5	1
Lake	50	8	10	3	2	2	14	9	1	1
La Plata	220	52	29	22	19	22	47	21	3	5
Larimer	572	95	74	63	51	40	138	61	28	22

TABLE HH(Continued)

County	Number of Teachers	Total Experience of:								
		1 year:	2	3	4	5	6-10:	11-15:	16-20:	21 or over
Las Animas	550	112	71	51	50	41	127	62	25	11
Lincoln	167	31	32	15	24	18	29	11	6	1
Logan	368	86	61	34	38	36	62	34	7	10
Mesa	396	67	55	38	36	34	98	38	13	17
Mineral	8	2	1	1	1		2	1		
Moffat	98	25	12	4	10	8	26	6	5	2
Montezuma	130	34	25	14	9	6	20	10	10	2
Montrose	202	36	34	26	19	21	46	10	9	1
Morgan	278	55	29	34	33	23	67	25	3	4
Otero	344	65	57	26	43	29	70	31	10	3
Ouray	38	8	7	5	7	1	8		1	1
Park	63	16	5	6	9	7	15	5		
Phillips	133	36	29	9	10	11	31	5		2
Pitkin	33	2	7	6	9	4	7	3		
Prowers	262	60	35	20	31	26	68	17	2	3
Pueblo	796	109	63	60	62	35	209	121	46	61
Rio Blanco	57	14	11	9	5	5	8	3	1	1
Rio Grande	173	37	30	17	21	18	36	8	3	3
Routt	183	52	35	8	19	13	42	9	2	3
Saguache	87	24	15	8	6	8	17	6	3	
San Juan	18	4	3	3	2	1	2	3		
San Miguel	29	6	3	1	4	6	4	4	1	
Sedgwick	107	23	20	14	6	12	27	5		
Summit	29	4	6	6	2	2	6	2	1	
Teller	53	16	7	5	2	4	15	3		1
Washington	251	65	35	37	29	20	45	12	8	
Weld	1 013	182	145	122	101	38	240	79	45	11
Yuma	292	75	36	35	23	24	66	22	10	1
Total	12 472	1 668	1 221	1 221	1 221	2 877	424			
		2 415	1 289	1 085	1 139		354			

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

No.	Name	Address
1	Mr. J. H. ...	...
2	Mr. W. B. ...	...
3	Mr. C. D. ...	...
4	Mr. E. F. ...	...
5	Mr. G. H. ...	...
6	Mr. I. J. ...	...
7	Mr. K. L. ...	...
8	Mr. M. N. ...	...
9	Mr. O. P. ...	...
10	Mr. Q. R. ...	...
11	Mr. S. T. ...	...
12	Mr. U. V. ...	...
13	Mr. W. X. ...	...
14	Mr. Y. Z. ...	...
15	Mr. A. B. ...	...
16	Mr. C. D. ...	...
17	Mr. E. F. ...	...
18	Mr. G. H. ...	...
19	Mr. I. J. ...	...
20	Mr. K. L. ...	...
21	Mr. M. N. ...	...
22	Mr. O. P. ...	...
23	Mr. Q. R. ...	...
24	Mr. S. T. ...	...
25	Mr. U. V. ...	...
26	Mr. W. X. ...	...
27	Mr. Y. Z. ...	...
28	Mr. A. B. ...	...
29	Mr. C. D. ...	...
30	Mr. E. F. ...	...
31	Mr. G. H. ...	...
32	Mr. I. J. ...	...
33	Mr. K. L. ...	...
34	Mr. M. N. ...	...
35	Mr. O. P. ...	...
36	Mr. Q. R. ...	...
37	Mr. S. T. ...	...
38	Mr. U. V. ...	...
39	Mr. W. X. ...	...
40	Mr. Y. Z. ...	...
41	Mr. A. B.
42	Mr. C. D.
43	Mr. E. F.
44	Mr. G. H.
45	Mr. I. J.
46	Mr. K. L.
47	Mr. M. N.
48	Mr. O. P.
49	Mr. Q. R.
50	Mr. S. T.



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