A RETROSPECTIVE
OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
THROUGH
SCHOOL BOARD SERVICE

1946-1996

DELAWARE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book has been a labor of love over the past nine months.  
It is with grateful appreciation that the following people and organizations are acknowledged for their assistance in this project.

This book could have not have been completed and printed without the enormous help of Susan F. Shupard who donated her talents, resources, and many hours to see this book through the editing and printing process.

It is also appropriate to acknowledge Christopher Perry who read the original manuscript and gave good advice to help us reach the finished product.

The following have our thanks for their contributions to the printing costs:

- The Delaware State Board of Education
- David H. Truitt
- UAW Chrysler Training Center - Mr. Bobby Clemente
- Rodel, Inc. - Mr. William D. Budinger, President

October, 1996
INTRODUCTION

The Delaware School Boards Association began in 1946. With this publication, we are taking a look at where the association has been and the issues that were of primary importance over the 50 year history. Included are also selected items such as pupil enrollments, state appropriations, and major legislative initiatives.

At the back of this publication, we have also listed the board members of school districts and "State Board Units" over the years.

Most of our information was gleaned from the Annual Reports on Public Education and the Directories of the Department of Public Instruction found in the Department of Public Instruction Library, along with minutes of the Board of Directors and other documents held by DSBA.

For convenience purposes, this publication is divided into chapters that cover ten year segments.

It is our hope that by seeing where we have been, we can put some perspective to where we are going. The journey has been interesting to date.

Ann C. Case
Executive Director
1996
CHAPTER ONE

Early Education in the United States

Public school education in the United States had its beginning in the pauper schools of Massachusetts and other New England colonies in the first half of the seventeenth century. In the beginning, these common schools had as their chief purpose the teaching of reading as a means to salvation. Frequently they were taught by ministers; and even though other branches of learning were added, they continued under the domination of the churches. With independence as a new country came a sharp separation from the church and a new emphasis on common learning that would prepare the pupils for work and self-government.

As schools became separated from the church, the municipal authorities or town meetings created school committees which had as their duties the overseeing of the schools. These duties consisted of maintaining a building, providing fuel, hiring a teacher, and examining the pupils.

As the various states created public school systems, the state school codes provided for school boards as the state’s representatives in the districts, empowered to employ teachers and operate schools under provisions of the law, usually with a discretionary authority to act in all matters not specifically denied to them. They were also authorized to levy and collect taxes for the support of the schools.

As life in the United States became more complex, public education became a proliferation of many branches. As we know it today, it has as its principal purposes: learning the best of our common heritage (culture); training for work, and for citizenship. Ideally, the school strives to develop each pupil to the fullest extent in order that he or she might serve the best interests of society.

Early Education in Delaware

Very early education in Delaware, as in other states, was local and organized by the churches. The first State Constitution of 1776, however, directed the legislature “as soon as conveniently may be” to provide by law for the establishment of schools. Fifty-three years later in 1829, the first public school law gave each district the authority to determine the character of its own school.
In 1875, the Legislature created the State Board of Education for “the general administration and supervision of the free public schools and of the educational interests of the State.”

Article X of the State Constitution of 1897 made the following provision for free public schools:

The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and efficient system of free public schools, and may require by law that every child, not physically or mentally disabled, shall attend the public school, unless educated by other means.

In addition to the income of the investments of the Public School Fund, the General Assembly shall make provision for the annual payment of not less than one hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the free public schools which, with the income of the investments of the Public School Fund, shall be equitably apportioned among the school districts of the State as the General Assembly shall provide; and the money so apportioned shall be used exclusively for the payment of teachers’ salaries and for furnishing free textbooks; provided, however, that in such apportionment, no distinction shall be made on account of race or color, and separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained. All other expenses connected with the maintenance of free public schools, and all expenses connected with the erection or repair of free public school buildings shall be defrayed in such manner as shall be provided by law.

No portion of any fund now existing, or which may hereafter be appropriated, or raised by tax, for educational purposes, shall be appropriated to, or used by, or in aid of any sectarian, church or denominational school; provided, that all real or personal property used for school purposes, where the tuition is free, shall be exempt from taxation and assessment for public purposes.

No part of the principal or income of the Public School Fund, now or hereafter existing, shall be used for any other purpose than the support of free public schools.

Specifically, Delaware Code, Title 14, Subchapter III, beginning with Subsection 1041 provides for local school boards and delegates the responsibility and authority to administer and supervise public schools in the State, including determining educational policy; promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct and management of schools; adopting courses of study; select, purchase, and distribute supplies; appoint personnel; and maintain school buildings.
CHAPTER TWO

1946-1956

1946-47

At the September 20, 1946, meeting of the State Board of Education, State Superintendent Dr. Miller reported "that the school board members of the State has formed an organization with Mr. W. Riley Brown, President of the Board of Caesar Rodney School District, as its President, and expressed the opinion that it was one of the most forward looking things in the State of Delaware on Education, and that the organization would be most valuable in working for legislation on education." (Delaware School Report 1946-47 Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., State Superintendent)

Unfortunately, there are no other references to the group and no existing records of the Delaware Association of School Boards, as it was named then, until 1954.

For the school year 1946-47, the Legislature made a total appropriation for current expenses, transfers and encumbered funds of $6,268,149.26 and for other costs, including new equipment and library books, $31,750. The State share was better than 90% of the total cost of public education.

The total public school enrollment for the year 1946-47 was 42,428 pupils.

  Wilmington - 13,385
  Special Districts - 14,760
  State Board Units - 14,283

Schools during this period were classified into three groups. State Board Units (114), which ranged from rural one-room schools to H. C. Conrad High School; Special School Districts (15); and the City of Wilmington School District.

Schools directly supervised by the State Board of Education were called "State Board Units".

Special School Districts were under the State Board but had a greater level of independence.

"State Board Units" and Special School Districts could raise funds by referendum beyond those provided by the State. The City of Wilmington did not go to referendum. Rather, the Wilmington City Council had the power to establish a property tax rate up to a limit set by law.
“State Board Units” had Boards of Trustees which were designated by law as the “representatives of the State Board of Education”. These districts usually contained a single school, most often to serve elementary aged children. They did not have the power to establish education policy.

Special School Districts had Boards of Education. They had high schools, junior high schools and one or more elementary schools.

All boards had four members with four year terms except for the High School Units which had seven member boards.

In Kent and Sussex Counties, board members were elected at special elections held the second Saturday in May (election hours were from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.).

In New Castle County, the board members were appointed by the resident judge of Superior Court, except for the trustees of the Middletown School District and the Board of Education of the Claymont Special School District.

The City of Wilmington had six member boards, appointed by City Council.

Teachers in the “State Board Units” were paid from a uniform salary schedule set by the General Assembly. In the Special School Districts, the boards could determine local salary supplements with approval from the State Board.

At this time, the State had three types of schools, those for white children, those for colored children and a free public school for “all children of the people called Moors (a group of Delawareans whose origin is uncertain) or the people called Indians.” The state school for Indians was the Nanticoke Indian School in Sussex County and the Moors attended a school in Kent County. (The Delaware Citizen written by Cy Liberman and James M. Rosbrow, copyright 1952)

Dr. Miller further reported, “The school year, 1946-47, belied the promise of the end of armed conflict. The emergency, beginning about 1941, still existed, and schools found themselves literally moving from crisis to crisis. Classrooms were overcrowded; faculties reduced in numbers, overworked and underpaid; and the securing of adequate personnel still suffered from the unequal competition of governmental agencies and private industry.” He went on to note, “The high school opportunities for Negro youth in lower Delaware are very meager. So long as this situation exists, equality of educational opportunity is merely a myth.”

“In 1946-47, there were 167 buildings provided for school purposes. Of these, 51 were one-room schools and 19 two-room schools. Forty-six buildings were used partially or wholly for high school purposes. Seventy-five buildings were given over to the education of colored children.”

State law required that all children between the ages of 7 and 14 attend school unless they were receiving “regular and thorough instruction” elsewhere or if their mental or physical condition rendered instruction impracticable. The State Board also had the authority to, but
did not, establish a special school for children who were insubordinate or disorderly at school, or who habitually failed to attend. All schools were open an average of 182 days during the school year.

Dr. Miller’s recommendations in his 1946-47 report were to continue to move toward district consolidation, provide for kindergartens, improve guidance services in the districts, provide for scholarships for prospective teachers, redefine and reallocate the service function of the Department of Public Instruction, employ teachers for 11 or 12 months to provide for in-service training and other professional activities, and publish a State survey of public opinion on the way education must move in the years immediately ahead.

The 15 Special School Districts were: Claymont, Alexis I. duPont, Mt. Pleasant, Newark, New Castle, Smyrna, Dover, Caesar Rodney, Harrington, Milford, Georgetown, Lewes, Rehoboth, Seaford and Laurel.

There were 43 Three or More Teacher Schools of the “State Board Units”:

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<th>New Castle County - &quot;White&quot;</th>
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<td>Hockessin #29</td>
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<td>Stanton #38</td>
<td>Christiana #44</td>
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<td>Rose Hill #47</td>
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<td>Delaware City #52</td>
<td>Commodore MacDonough #53</td>
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<td>Middletown #60</td>
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<td>Townsend #81</td>
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<td>Oak Grove #130</td>
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<td>Felton #54</td>
<td>Hartly #96</td>
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<td>Clayton #119</td>
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<td>Millsboro #23</td>
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<td>Roxana #31</td>
<td>Selbyville #32</td>
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<td>Gumboro #37</td>
<td>Bridgeville #90</td>
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<td>Greenwood #91</td>
<td>John M. Clayton #97</td>
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<td>Ellendale #125</td>
<td>Delmar #163</td>
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<td>Blades #172</td>
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</table>
Sussex County - “Colored”
Slaughter Neck #193-C  Millsboro #204-C
Frankford #206-C  Selbyville #210-C
Bridgeville #220-C

In addition, there were 71 smaller schools for “White”, “Colored”, “Indian”, and “Moor”.

1945-46 Statistics:
• 1,273 or 3% of all pupils enrolled in the State were enrolled in one-teacher schools. (In 1930
  the number was 4,581 - 10.9%)
• 1,045 or 2.5% of all pupils enrolled were enrolled in two-teacher schools. (In 1930 the number
  was 2,250 - 5.3%)
• 11,965 or 28.2% were enrolled in three or more teacher schools. (In 1930 the number was 8,422 or
  20%)
• 14,760 or 34.8% were enrolled in special districts. (In 1930 the number was 8,400+ - 21.9%)
• 13,385 or 31.5% were enrolled in Wilmington. (In 1930 the number was 16,000+ or 39.3%)

1947-48

In his Delaware Annual Report - 1947-48, Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., State Superintendent,
noted:

Because of the growing sensitivity of communities throughout the State
of the problems of education, it became apparent early in the year that the State
Department could help in the development of better understanding of the prob-
lems of education and the clarification of the functions and responsibilities of
those entrusted with educational administration and organization.

From our observations it soon became evident that people in general,
did not understand very clearly the functions and responsibilities of either the
local boards or of the State Department of Education.

Out of these contacts much of value has come. A clearer understanding
of the job of the local boards contacted has been effected; the relationships to
the State Board have been somewhat clarified; a feeling of appreciation for the
active interest and participation of the staff of the State Department of Educa-
tion has been apparent; and finally, a realization that only by intelligent, coop-
erative action can sound conclusions upon educational problems be reached.

He further added that it was time to revise and update the Handbook for School Boards
and School Trustees.
In Delmar, Delaware, it was determined that the cost of per pupil education had reached unreasonable proportions. One previously raised solution came again to the forefront - that of consolidation of the Delmar Delaware and Delmar Maryland School Districts. The communities of both saw the advantages. It was determined, after complete study that the best solution was for Delmar Delaware to admit Maryland students to its high school on a tuition basis. That was seen as the beginning of a complete merger between the two districts.

1948-49

A Unified Legislative Program Committee was established in February, 1948, by the State Superintendent. It was made up of 18 lay and professional groups. Through their efforts the following were passed:

- Legislation enacted to establish the Uniform Salary Schedule with a minimum starting salary of $2,400 for a teacher with a bachelor’s degree.
- The Unit Plan of Distribution of State Money was also enacted to alleviate inequalities.

Another bill that passed was the School Construction Program.

The General Assembly also passed a consolidation enabling act to allow for redistricting to create comprehensive K-12 districts of at least 1,500 pupils. Throughout the 1948-49 school year, small schools were closed or consolidated.

1950-51

During the 1950-51 school year, The School Construction Bill was passed by the General Assembly along with The Bill for the Education of Exceptional Children. A bill requiring redistricting did not pass the General Assembly in spite of it being the number one priority of the State Board and other organizations.

It should be noted that the following State Board Resolution was passed on July 21, 1950:

Whereas, the peace of the world is being again threatened in North Korea, and

Whereas, there is a well founded fear that a new world conflagration will be the ultimate outcome, and

Whereas, full mobilization of all of America’s resources may be called for, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the State Board of Education convey to the Governor, His Excellency, Elbert N. Carvel, the assurance that the public schools of the State will eagerly and willingly assume any and all responsibilities that may fall to their lot in the event of an all-out effort against Communism.
In his 1951-52 Annual Report, Dr. Miller noted, "Out of the strivings of the citizenry to improve education, there has been developed a greater local responsibility for the schools. Presently local communities are assuming some share in the support of their schools. This is a healthy condition... For the people to lose contact with their schools is to lose the essence of the democratic way."

Another major issue identified in the report was the recruitment and retention of teachers. The beginning teacher salary in 1950-51 was $2,400 for a "No Degree" teacher, and $2,800 for a beginning teacher with a Bachelor's Degree.

At least five verses of the Bible must be read at the opening of each school day and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer was permitted. A pledge of allegiance to the flag was also part of the opening exercises.

All schools were required to teach the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Delaware, beginning no later than the eighth grade and continuing in high school. Instruction was also required in the dangers of the use of narcotics and alcohol. Every high school also offered driver education.

Special classes for the mentally handicapped were set up in several locations and the State provided aid to a special school for the physically handicapped in Wilmington.

Visiting teachers were assigned to institutions in which children resided. Part-time teachers were provided for home-bound children.

Speech correctionists were employed by the schools and hearing tests were also provided. Psychologists tested to determine if children were ready to read in the first grade. Other testing was done to determine if a child was learning as fast as his or her abilities permitted.

Approximately one-third of the public school pupils were transported to school at State expense during the 1950-51 school year.

Again, in his annual report for the year 1951-52, Dr. Miller, State Superintendent noted that Delaware was the seventh fastest growing state in the Nation. This growth resulted in the need for ever more building "against a background of ever-increasing taxes and resistance on part of many citizens to underwrite the mounting costs for public schools."

He further added, "This resistance in some instances has taken the form of insidious propaganda against the schools. The effectiveness of the teaching has been questioned. The infiltration of subversives in the teaching force is alleged, and all sorts of dire results are laid at the feet of public education."

He went on to note that if public education is to serve the needs of society, it must constantly expand. Likewise, it was imperative to evaluate and reevaluate the things being done in
public schools.

Some of the other issues noted were: the need to reduce the teacher load, the need to provide education for the "feeble minded" and others with exceptions (estimated at 10% of the school population), the establishment of a guide for elementary social studies, recertification of teachers, teacher training, the establishment of civil defense drills in schools, and the "noteworthy" growth of vocational education.

1951-52 Statistics

- Total pupil enrollment: 49,567
- Total funds available for public education: $28,628,029.41
- Total State appropriations: $16,871,374.84
- Federal Grants: $253,609.34
- Bond Sales: $4,479,790.00
- Local Taxes for Debt Service: $713,035.85
- Local Taxes for Current Expenses: $1,179,682.60
- The State cost of pupil transportation: $586,995.24

1952-53

The 1952-53 Annual Report on Education noted that the State funded teacher salaries based on the teacher's salary of the previous year. This resulted in schools being hampered from hiring more experienced teachers to replace those who left, unless they supplemented the State portion. The reality was that many districts had to hire inexperienced or substandard teachers to fill vacancies if they could not raise additional local money.

In 1953, the General Assembly appropriated $17,000,000 for school construction. The State Board had no guidelines for school construction, believing that the needs of the community and the school should dictate the building program. However, a pamphlet was being developed by the Department of Public Instruction on suggestions for school construction.

It was further noted that the per pupil cost of education in Delaware was high due to teacher salaries and the number of small school organizations. As stated in the 1953 Annual Report, "Experience over the country and current efforts everywhere indicate that the problem of small schools can be solved by enlarging districts which can provide a complete educational program from kindergarten through grade 12." To this point, permissive legislation failed to achieve significant results in this area. One suggestion was to increase the funding to larger districts as an incentive to reorganize.

Dr. Miller also noted that the legislature had given local school authorities more control in the conduct of local school affairs. He added, "The fact remains, however, that in the process education in Delaware has lost something vital and essential to life in a democratic society - namely, a local interest in school affairs."
State Board minutes reveal that in August of 1952, the State Supreme Court ruled to allow certain “colored” children be admitted to the Claymont and Hockessin Districts. Upon advice of the State Attorney General, the State Board decided to appeal the decision to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The State Board also endorsed legislation that would allow the Delmar, Delaware School to operate as a high school for both towns, and allow the transfer of fourth, fifth and sixth graders who desired to attend school in Delmar, Maryland.

The report also stated that 25 pupils per elementary class was an ideal number.

1953-54

The U. S. Supreme Court found in 1954 that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. The State Board reacted by adopting a statement of policy that reaffirmed the request of the City of Wilmington authorities that they could move promptly to integrate their schools, and that plans should be developed to enable other districts to reorganize and integrate.

The plan that the State Board developed was voluntary. It called for a gradual transition to integrated schools, “realizing that some parts of the State could bring about the transition more easily than others.” It also called for community cooperation.

This issue was certainly a topic of much debate. It was coupled with the continuing priority of the State Board to reduce the number of school districts. The State Board had drafted legislation to reduce the current 105 school districts to 15. According the Annual Report at that time, “Protests were heard against the ‘master’ plan; it was undemocratic; school districts would lose the little autonomy they had left; elementary children would be carted miles to a new school; juvenile delinquency would increase; and the plan was offered by the State Board to bring about integration in the schools of Delaware.”

At the same time, the birth rate was continuing to rise at unprecedented rates and schools were still overcrowded. The State Board recommended that new high schools should be built throughout the state and the existing high schools should become junior high schools.

The report goes on to say, “The tremendous economic and social changes which have occurred during recent years and which are now taking place have come about with a speed that has left us almost breathless. We find ourselves in a new world, a world of science and technology. Many of the hopes and aspirations of the 19th Century have already been realized; human life expectancy has been increased by about two decades; the standard of living has reached a new high in America, far beyond one’s wildest imaginings; universal free public education is virtually an accomplished fact. The old industries of a generation ago have almost disappeared. They have been replaced by modern industries of electricity, aeronautics, communications,
automobiles and chemicals...The President of the General Electric Company stated, "The important reason for concern is the level of training and education which will be required in the industrial world of the future. Brains will be in much greater demand than brawn as motors and electronic controls take over more and more of the back-breaking jobs."

Meanwhile, the General Assembly passed legislation that did away with requirements for teachers to periodically recertify their credentials. The State Superintendent lamented, "How will the public schools fulfill their functions unless some way is found to keep school people 'on their educational toes'."

In January of 1954, the earliest set of minutes retained, the Executive Committee of the Delaware Association of School Boards met. One of their agenda items was the payment of $100 to the National School Boards Association for their annual dues. It was further noted that the National School Boards Association Annual Convention would be held in mid February in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

1954-55

Following dinner at the September meeting of the Executive Committee of the Delaware Association of School Boards (DASB), a main address was given on "What it Means to be a School Board Member." Further discussion was held on the issues of desegregation and the "situation" in Milford.

On October 7, 1954, DASB held a special meeting of the membership. The roll call revealed that 65 schools were represented. The major focus of the meeting was a request from Governor Boggs that DASB formulate "an expression of opinion in regard to controversial school matters, and to establish a policy or principle for use in settling school problems."

After lively and sometimes heated discussion, the summary of the points made were "that prompt study and action should be taken by proper State Officials in handling controversial school problems, competent leadership by the State Board of Education should be expected at all times, and loyalty to set rules of conduct and order should be expected by all schools."

The following statement was then adopted:

The Delaware Association of School Boards have today met to review methods for the public and private handling of controversial school problems. We reaffirm our allegiance to our State and Nation, and our willingness and intention to be governed by their constitutions, laws, and courts. We believe in the principles and methods of democracy, in the right of every individual to form and hold his own opinions, and in peaceful, thoughtful,
law-abiding methods for reaching equitable solutions when differences of opinion arise. We condemn the use of all illegal methods of attempting to settle disputes.

We call upon all duly constituted authority for prompt and decisive action when peace is threatened.

In February of 1955, the DASB voted to establish annual dues at 50 cents per unit of enrollment, not to exceed $50 per board beginning July 1, 1955. They further decided to hold regular meetings of the association on the third Thursday of February, May and November. Those present also took positions on the recommendations of the Unified Legislative Committee on various bills and unit funding proposals.

Since the major issue of the day was the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling prohibiting segregated schools, it is assumed that this is the topic that most consumed the public and certainly the schools and school boards.

1955-56

DASB activities began in August with a meeting of the membership. Those schools in attendance were: New Castle, Lincoln, Richardson Park, Bridgeville, Smyrna, Eden, Lewis L. Redding, Lewes, Harrington, Mt. Pleasant, Delmar, Georgetown, Claymont, Rehoboth, Caesar Rodney, Dover, Townsend, Kenton, Laurel, Greenwood, Wm. M. Henry and Hartly.

The treasury had a balance of $237.24. Robert H. Reed of Dover was the Association President.

The two topics of conversation were a “Community Conference” Program and Redistricting.

The following week, the Executive Committee met and determined that, at the November General Meeting, DASB would present a program entitled “What Should a Good School Cost?” This was to address the continuing building needs.

At the State level, the major activity was the “Delaware White House Conference on Education” as a prelude to the Washington White House Conference on Education called by President Eisenhower. Delaware’s conference was attended by educators and citizens, with citizens making up approximately two-thirds of the membership. The need for good public relations was identified as most pressing.

The Conference in Washington, attended by some 1,800 individuals, identified nine recommendations:
A continuation of White House Conferences on Education held periodically.
- Educational television channels and programming.
- School Board meetings that are open to the public.
- Encouraging more citizens to vote in school elections.
- Education of students on the organization and purpose of public and non-public schools.
- Initiation by boards of programs that relate to educational matters.
- Cooperation between public school and public libraries.
- National and local recognition of outstanding students, just as they do for student athletes.

Public relations should be organized and a planned part in every school program.

In May and June of 1956, the DASB made several major changes to the way the organization functioned. They voted to increase the Board of Directors to eleven members; 3 from Sussex, 3 from Kent, 3 from New Castle, and 2 from the City of Wilmington.

They approved the hiring of a part-time Executive Director who could "be at the Legislature during all sessions, would know what bills were being presented and when, (and would) get essential information promptly into the hands of all school board members." In order to finance this move, they voted to increase dues to $1.00 per unit with no limit on the number of units in each school. Mr. Wright from Smyrna was hired as the first Executive Director with a budget of $200 per month. Salary was $50, clerical assistance $50, office $50, and travel $50.

Under discussion at this time was also the proposition to increase the number of board members from four to five and revision of the school election laws.

The Association also moved to oppose legislation that would control how local funds are spent.

1955-56 Statistics
Total pupil enrollment: 63,936.
- (61.3 % of the total school population was in grades 1-6)
- 1% of the student population was enrolled in one-teacher schools.
- 1.4% of the student population was enrolled in two-teacher schools.
- 29.7% of the student population was enrolled in three or more teacher schools.
- 42.5 % of the student population were enrolled in "Special School Districts."
- 20% of the student population were enrolled in the City of Wilmington School District.
- Growth in student population was 5.7% over the previous year, taking place in all areas of the State, except the City of Wilmington, which lost 212 pupils over the previous year.

The State paid $882,707.50 for pupil transportation.
The school district organization consisted of 15 Special School Districts, the City of Wilmington, and 92 "State Board Units".
State Board of Education
1946-1947

Jacob Speicher, Wallace Woodford, George Miller, Jr.
W. R. MacIntyre, James Beebe, Howard Bramhall, Peter Collins

Mr. W. Riley Brown
1st President
Delaware Association of School Boards
1946
CHAPTER THREE

1957-1966

The second decade of the Delaware School Boards Association opens with the concern that the United States will become a second or third rate world power if there is not significant improvement in the teaching of math and science in its public schools. In many arenas it was stated that the dominance of our country was being threatened by the growing power of the Soviet Union. The political reaction was to radically infuse Federal funding and programs that emphasize math and science instruction across all grades and to suggest paying math and science teachers more than other teachers. Others argued that a balanced approach was required. “The Rockefeller Report on Education” published in 1958 cited, “For not only must our educators offer higher quality education, they must handle a large increase in the numbers of new students and,....we cannot choose between quality in education and quantity.”

In Delaware, this call for more math and science renewed the concern for the number of small schools and their ability to offer a full range of programs with fully qualified teachers. The identification of children gifted in the areas of math and science at an earlier age was also pursued in order to accelerate instruction in math and science.

1957-58

In 1957, the public school enrollment grew by 4,000 pupils to 68,042. This enrollment increase was also accompanied by an increase in current expense of $10 million.

Programs were also put in place to serve the “mentally retarded”. Those who were “retarded” or “mildly retarded” were served by the public schools. Those classified as “severely retarded” were served by the State Hospital. Then State Superintendent George Miller noted, “The Department (of Public Instruction) still has its reservations as to the value of training to certain of these children. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made in establishing centers for them.” A wing was also added to the Colwyck School to provide for orthopedically handicapped children in a “more or less normal situation.”

The State Board was also calling for a rewriting of the Delaware Code to clarify and update their role.

An appropriation was made by the General Assembly to establish vocational centers in
Kent and Sussex Counties in 1957. However, throughout the State there was a debate about whether vocational centers or comprehensive high schools were the best way to proceed to meet the demand for skilled workers and technicians.

The consolidation of schools continued, but at a modest pace. In 1956, there continued to be 15 “Special” School Districts, the City of Wilmington, and some 86 “State Board” Units. By 1958, the number of “State Board” Units had been reduced to 81.

In the matter of desegregation, the State Board decided in May, 1957, that local boards should continue to submit their voluntary plans to the State Board for submission to the Court. However, if that was deemed to be “untenable”, and Judge Leahy ordered the Board to prepare a desegregation plan, that was Statewide in scope. By summer of that year, the Judge did so order the State Board to submit desegregation plans for all schools that did not have a State Board approved plan within 60 days, to take effect for the fall of 1957.

In 1957, DSBA was active in a variety of areas. At its Winter Meeting, attended by some 200 persons, there was a movie shown on “The Dangers of Dynamite Caps”. Legislative priorities were also discussed. They included certification of the number of units for state funding; funds for the acquisition of school sites; the establishment of school maintenance and improvement funds; procedures for district consolidation through referendum; and the modernization of school election laws to allow for the election of all board members, and various procedures for carrying out elections. At this time some boards were elected and others were appointed by the Resident Judge of Superior Court.

At the spring meeting of the Delaware Association of School Boards, a motion was made and approved to change the name of the organization to the Delaware School Boards Association. At this same meeting there was much discussion about the State Board proposal to issue unified diplomas for high school graduates.

DSBA held a conference on November 17, 1957, at the University of Delaware. There were 121 reservations for lunch and 75 reservations for dinner. A panel discussion entitled “Financing Delaware’s Future Public Education Program” was presented. At this meeting, a motion was made and passed to increase the dues to $2 per unit with a maximum of $100 for any board. The proposed budget for the year was $2,800; with $2,000 for salaries, $400 for conventions, $150 for postage and stationery, and $250 for miscellaneous. Mr. George W. Wright was also renewed as Executive Director for an additional six months, until June 30, 1958, with an automatic renewal for a 10 month year until notice is given by either party to terminate the arrangement.
1958 saw the adoption of the DSBA Constitution and By-laws and the extension of an invitation to the State Board to join the Association. DSBA's membership at this time represented 94.2% of the public school students in the State. In a recommendation to the Board of Directors at its June meeting, it was stated, "We are a small organization, with limited finances, and consequently limited facilities for service. However, service can be propelled with cooperation, in spite of the lack of funds. The easiest way to foster, promote, encourage, and develop SERVICE is through participation....With approximately 275 members in the DSBA our meetings are attended by approximately 150 members. WHERE ARE THE OTHER 125?"

The major topics of discussion during this year were whether or not to have a 12 month school year; whether or not there needed to be curriculum revisions to "meet the demands of a scientific age"; opposition to the legislative proposal to eliminate driver education programs; the need for greater parental responsibility; and how to increase the financial income to DSBA.

In May of 1959, DSBA voted to increase the dues to $3 per unit with a cap of $250 for any board.

During the 1958-59 school year, desegregation continued to be much debated. The N.A.A.C.P. urged the closing of "colored" schools. The State Board preferred voluntary attendance at the school of choice. Judge Layton, U. S. District Court Judge, ordered that beginning with the 1959 school year, any district that had not previously desegregated must accept minority students beginning in the first grade and continuing until complete integration has been effected beginning in 1970. He further added that the public schools could also admit minority pupils in other grades with approval of the State Board of Education.

It was during this year that the Revised School Laws were finalized and presented to the Governor for action. One of the changes in the School Laws was an increase in the length of terms of State Board members from three to six years.

**1958-59 Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>75,921 pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average cost per pupil:</td>
<td>$381 excluding Wilmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$495 Wilmington</td>
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</table>

**Tax Rates:** Capitation taxes were levied by 30 districts and "Units" with a low of $1 to a high of $7 per capitation.

Real Estate taxes for current expense and debt service were levied in 46 districts and "Units" with a rate from $.05 in Bethel to $1.00 in Claymont and Gunning Bedford.
1959-60

As a result of the Russian’s launch of Sputnik, the National Defense Education Act was passed in 1958. It “was not too enthusiastically received by the General Assembly,” according to Dr. Miller, State Superintendent.

During the 1959-60 school year, the State Board approved the building of a half-time vocational high school for Sussex County. This year also saw the adoption of a school construction formula.

District consolidation continued to be an area of much discussion. The Harrington, Felton and Frederica Boards of Education came together to request a joint high school, six schools in the Smyrna-Townsend area met to discuss consolidation and Smyrna also discussed consolidation with Dover. Farmington and Greenwood also pursued consolidation.

In the Annual Report of 1959-60, State Superintendent George R. Miller recommended the following:

- Updating the public education system with a financial framework that is not subject to political whims, and the consolidation of schools to provide viable programs.
- Keeping more students in school and encouraging more students to go to college.
- Fully utilizing school facilities by experimenting with a 12 month school year.
- Evaluating what is being done in public schools. “There is considerable controversy abroad today concerning the function of the pubic school. Some emphasize that the main function of the school is to promote intellectual competence and that the schools, to paraphrase Dean John Fischer, Teacher’s College, Columbia University, are not intended to be entertainment centers, or centers for the development of civic competence and charitable enterprises.”
- Communicating with publics the Department serves has been a weakness of the Department, and lack of proper communication has bred misunderstanding and criticism of the duties and responsibilities of the Department. A Division of Pubic Communication and Relations is desperately needed.

At the April, 1960, State Board meeting, State Superintendent George Miller was authorized to notify the Resident Judge of Sussex County that he could appoint the new board of trustees for the new vocational-technical school in Sussex County. Once appointed, the board would also become the building commission and take over the responsibilities for the construction of the school. The site of the school was an 85 acre farm purchased for $12,000. The final building plans were approved in September.

For the Kent County vocational-technical high school, the State Board considered a resolution that placed the high school under the direction of the Dover Special School District and the Dover Board of Education. An advisory committee with representation from each of the other
Kent County school districts was also proposed.

DSBA, during the 1959-60 school year, determined that it was time to hire a full time Executive Director. The Board appointed George W. Wright to the position he had previously held as part-time Executive Director. His position was for 10 months per year at a salary of $350 per month with an additional $200 per month for expenses.

In his report at the May Annual Meeting of DSBA, Mr. Wright noted that 55 boards were members, having paid $6,851 in dues. This represented 292 board members.

1960-61

The Delaware School Boards Association minutes from 1960-61 reveal that Wesley College provided the organization with an office at no charge. Programs offered for the membership that year included a panel presentation entitled “Financing Delaware’s Public Schools in the 60’s”, a proposal for action to deal with teacher recruitment, two seminars on “Ethical Employment Practices” dealing with teacher recruitment, employment, and termination as well as the need to establish a “Code of Ethics” that would encourage boards to refuse to consider applications for employment from those employed by other school districts after a pre-determined summer deadline.

The Association budget for that year was $7,823.38. One of the budget expenses was $173 for NSBA dues.

At the State level, the State Board adopted a resolution presented by the Commander of the American Legion suggesting that steps be taken to combat the influence of Communism in the public schools.

1960-61 Statistics

Total State funds: $39,027,936.95
Local tax receipts: $9,601,560.08

District organizations remained at 15 “Special” School Districts and 77 State Board “Units”, ranging from the Alfred I. duPont School District to Rabbit’s Ferry School with one teacher for six grades.

1961-62

The State Department of Public Instruction began seeking automation for data gathering. One of the concerns before entering this “new age” was the ability to train the staff in its use.

The State Department also noted that The United School Legislation Committee (USCL) had been a major factor in promoting education legislation since 1947. This committee was made up of representatives of the education organizations and members of the public. However,
the committee had become dominated by professional educators, lost its effectiveness and was disbanded. State Superintendent George Miller called for its revival with better balance to the committee make-up.

Educational technology was an emerging focus. Dr. Miller noted in his Annual Report for 1961-62, “Today, professional educators are bombarded by those who would have them believe that unless schools are equipped with teaching machines, TV sets, and flexible classrooms the road to educational salvation is closed. But not so, for the school equipped with an excellent teacher, one who loves children, can still be counted upon to educate them to their fullest stature. In the continuous search for better ways of educating children, one must never lose sight of the humanizing touch that results in the person to person relationship of teacher and pupil.”

Dr. Miller also continued his call for an increase in the number of positions for the department in order for it to fulfill its leadership position and potential.

Equalization and School District Reorganization legislation continued to be a priority with the legislature and drop-outs continued to be of concern of the Department. Dr. Miller reported, “It is unnecessary to point out here what losses result not only through crime and loss of productivity but, more importantly, through reduced social contributions of those who are culturally deprived and unprepared to be productive members of society during their lifetime. It is clear, however, that the schools alone cannot resolve this problem. The solution lies in a total effort of school and community, for it takes a good community to produce youths of worth and integrity, as well as teachers who are deeply committed to their welfare.”

During this period, DSBA held meetings that demonstrated the use of closed circuit television for instruction, talks on “Improving School Administration”, and teacher training. At the Annual Meeting of the Association, where action was taken on resolutions and plans for the upcoming year, as well as changes to the Constitution and By-laws made, a resolution was passed thanking Robert H. Reed for his five years of service on the National School Boards Association Board of Directors. A resolution was passed to encourage uniform State appropriations for all districts based on a proportional pupil unit scale.

1962-63

At the November, 1962 meeting of the State Board, a resolution was passed to initiate an Adult High School. The Board further voted in March of 1963 to name the Adult High School the James H. Groves High School, named after the first State Superintendent of Delaware public schools.

In February of that year, the State Board also reported that Judge William J. Storey, Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, had appointed the members of the Kent County
Vocational-Technical School Board. These seven members were also members of Kent County school district boards.

The Board voted in May of 1963, that, beginning with the graduates of 1964, there be a Certificate of Attendance for those pupils who had been in elementary and secondary school for 12 years, but were not capable of earning a regular high school diploma. Guidelines were established as to who would meet this criteria. Beginning in 1959, higher requirements were established and phased-in for high school graduation. Beginning in 1964, the State required 18 credits in order for graduating students to qualify for a high school diploma. Included in these credits are one in mathematics, one in science, and three in social studies.

During this year, district consolidation continued to be an issue. Millsboro, John M. Clayton, Lord Baltimore and Selbyville School Districts went to referendum in an attempt to consolidate the senior high schools. The referendum failed. The Dover and Caesar Rodney Districts also went to referendum that year regarding consolidation. That referendum also failed and both districts proceeded with plans to build separate high schools.

Educational television was being developed and was in use in some secondary schools in the State.

DSBA held a number of workshops including “A Program of Education for Delaware”, a legislative workshop, a “Law Symposium” and an orientation for new board members.

In his annual report, George Wright, Executive Director, lamented, “How easy it would be for the president or chairman of each board, after discussion of educational legislation in a board meeting, to pick up the telephone and call their Representative or Senator. You would be surprised how welcome such contact and an expression from the folks back home would be received. One person in the legislature is not convincing enough - when a legislator says, ‘the board or boards in my district have not mentioned this to me’. ” This year the Executive Director was extended an 11 month contract, with one of the 11 months to be vacation, and an increase in salary to $6,000 per year.

1963-64

The 1963-64 Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction noted that since 1943, the pupil enrollment had more than doubled as had the number of teachers. The average salaries of teachers had grown from $1032 in 1923 to $6627 in 1963-64. The number of school buildings decreased from 420 in 1923 to 135 in 1953, primarily due to the decrease of one-room schools. However, since 1953, school districts were constructing schools to meet the growing student population and the number of buildings increased to 187; and as a result of school district consolidation and the closing of one-room schools, the number of one-teacher school districts
was reduced from 282 in 1923 to 15 in 1963-64. The cost of education per pupil increased from $133 in 1943 to $526 in 1963-64. That year the State provided an average of 80% of the cost of education, with the range of 100% in some districts to less than 80% in others.

There were 78 school districts under the “State Board Units”. Thirty-three of them had enrollments of less than 300 pupils and 45 did not support a 1-12 program. Those 45 districts sent their children to other school districts for the additional grades and paid tuition. Dr. Miller noted, “These sending districts cannot furnish the type of education which is needed today; neither do they have any voice in the administration of the schools which their children attend. There are also schools with grades 1-12, which, because of their size, cannot provide a rounded educational program.”

Recommendations of the Department of Public Instruction at this time included a study to investigate the offering of kindergarten programs in all districts along with the State funding that would be required; and the expansion of the James H. Groves High School to additional sites, including Kent and Sussex Counties.

The State Board was also involved in devising a plan to eliminate the “dual system” of education - or the elimination of segregated schools.

The Department announced that it had been awarded a medal and citation for it’s pamphlet entitled “The Challenge of Our Times, Democracy Faces Communism” from the Freedom’s Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa.

Dr. Richard P. Gousha was hired as State Superintendent, following the retirement of Dr. George Miller.

DSBA passed a resolution at its January, 1964, meeting supporting the appointment of Dr. Gousha. In February, the Board of Directors recommended a new dues structure. The first 25 units would be assessed at $4 each, the next 50 at $3 each, the next 75 at $1 each, and over 150 units at $.25 each. For those schools not on a unit basis, the dues would be assessed at $20 per hundred students. They also recommended that the Constitution and By-laws be amended to prohibit the association from participating in any political campaigns.

In May of 1964, DSBA passed a resolution opposing procedures developed by the State Budget Director that “financial obligations of each agency (including school districts) must be approved by the Budget Director.” The DSBA Resolution noted that “this action of the Budget Director seeks to interpose a barrier to the exercise of the legal authority of Boards of Education to obligate funds, and constitutes a preemption of the powers of Boards of Education.”

It was at this May meeting that a committee was also appointed to investigate whether or not to incorporate the Delaware School Boards Association.
1963-64 Statistics
Enrollment grades 1-12: 97,446 pupils
- School District Enrollments ranges from 8,883 pupils in the Newark School District to 5 in the Townsend School.
Number of School Districts: 16 “Special” School Districts
71 “State Board Units”
16 One-room schools
9 Two-teacher schools
7 Three-teacher schools
Local combined current expense and debt service tax rates in 51 districts ranged from $1.37 in DeLaWarr to $.17 in Ellendale.
Capitation taxes were levied in 37 districts and ranged from $18 in Harly to $2 in Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, and Little Creek Districts.
Total Current Expenditure: $47,450,803
Total Capital Outlay and Debt Service: $19,656,217
Average Transportation Cost per pupil: $ 47

1964-65

On February 9, 1965, the State Board passed a Resolution stating that it would no longer support “those aspects of a public school system which result in the education of children of the State upon a segregated basis.” It went on to order the closing of 25 school districts serving “Negro” children. Those districts were urged to consolidate with other districts. The impact covered 61 school districts, 95 buildings, 37,957 pupils and 1,732 teachers. Of the number of pupils involved, 23% were “Negro” and 17% of the staff were “Negro”. The vast majority of the schools closed were one, two, and three room facilities built about 1920.

At the same time, the State Department reorganized its activities. Beginning in 1921, when the State system was established, persons in the Department were, in many instances, the principals and superintendents of the local school districts (State Board Units). This practice was phased out and the day-to-day supervision became the purview of the local school district. This was made more possible by the end of the segregated school system and the consolidation of school districts.

During this school year, DSBA endorsed State-supported kindergarten and the standardization of school construction. The organization opposed tenure for non-professional employees and the reconstitution of the Tenure Law Hearing Board. The organization also approved a “Basic Policy Statement on Operating Procedures for Delaware School Personnel”. This document suggested policy guidelines for the local professional organization, the district superintendent, and the local board of education.

DSBA also called upon the State Board to re-establish the Delaware School Legislation Study Council as a means to improve communications and allow for the resolutions of differences over education legislation.
1965-66

During this year, the Major Capital Improvement Plan, the Minor Capital Improvement Plan and the Maintenance Program were instituted as funding streams.

District reorganization resulted in the number of school districts being reduced from 86 in 1963 to 51 in 1966.

Educational TV also came into its own this year. The network could produce its own programs as well as rebroadcast taped material.

In the Report of the Superintendent in the Annual Report for 1965-66, it was also noted that “in recent years the local districts have been paying an increasing percentage of the operating costs.” The State average support was approximately 70%. The report further called for local boards to have the authority to levy taxes - within stipulated limits- without referendum and for construction costs to be equalized. It was recommended that as districts were now reaching a size where they can better serve their children, the local functions should be performed at the local level, not the State. These programs included driver education, psychological services, speech therapy and pupil transportation.

Kent County Vocational-Technical School opened in September of 1965, enrolling 625 half-time day students and 265 evening students. The General Assembly also authorized the construction of a fourth vocational technical high school in New Castle County, outside the city limits.

The DSBA Board of Directors voted to proceed with incorporation of the association. The Association also endorsed the United Forces for Education (UFE) and agreed to join the organization. One of the first act of this new group was to support four major proposals aimed at helping school districts meet school construction costs. These proposals were also endorsed by DSBA at its Annual Meeting in May of 1966, along with support for legislation that provide for local teacher negotiations.

1965-66 Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pupil Enrollment grades 1-12:</th>
<th>106,526</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Districts:</td>
<td>16 “Special” School Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38 “State Board Unit” Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Vocational-Technical Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 One-Two-Three Teacher Schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Current Expenses:          | $58,928,459 |
| Capital Outlay & Debt Service: | $42, 570,186 |
| Average Teacher Salary:    | $7,631 |
| Average per pupil cost:    | $526 |
Laurel Board of Education
1959
Homer L. Disharoon, Jr.
Ford M. Warrington
Leon B. Elder
Clarence J. Evans
Harry G. McAllister

Mt. Pleasant Board of Education
1961
Raymond Crittendon
John F. Henry
John M. Fletcher
Jane W. McAdam
Robert V. Huber

Milford High School
1956
CHAPTER FOUR

1967-1976

1967-1968

The most significant event to take place this year was the Educational Advancement Act. This effectively took some 60 school districts and reorganized them into 26 school districts. In addition, the State agreed to increase school district appropriations by $8,000,000 to provide for additional personnel over three years.

During this school year, Dr. Richard P. Gousha, State Superintendent, resigned. He was succeeded by Dr. Kenneth C. Madden.

At its Annual Meeting in May of 1967, DSBA passed 7 Resolutions. One of them supported the Educational Advancement Act and called on the General Assembly to increase income taxes to cover the additional funding required. Another reaffirmed the right of local boards to administer and control funds derived from local school taxes. It further called for funds collected from such sources as scholarship funds, athletic receipts, and cafeteria funds to be considered local funds under the administration and control of the local district board.

DSBA's legislative program was very active. The Association opposed legislation to provide for a 30 minute duty-free lunch period for teachers because it did not provide the funds to provide for cafeteria aides. Also opposed was legislation to provide for teacher negotiations. It supported legislation to provide for State supported kindergarten, legislation to provide for hospital and medical benefits for State employees, and legislation to permit school employees to use up to three days of sick leave for personal reasons.

1968-69

State supported, voluntary kindergarten programs became a reality in the Fall of 1968. Nineteen districts provided programs for 5,100 pupils.

Educational Television came under attack by the General Assembly when all State funding was eliminated by the Joint Finance Committee in April. In June, funding was restored, but the ETV Board was disbanded and the responsibility was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. A study was established to make recommendations for the future of ETV. Family
life and sex education programs also came under strong attack in many communities.

The Educational Advancement Act, enacted in June of 1968, was scheduled for full implementation on July 1, 1969. In the Annual Report for 1968-69, it was stated, “This action came at the conclusion of a 50 year era in Delaware Public Education. In 1919, a confused group of about 450 local districts came under limited State supervision was changed to a county system. In 1921 that organization yielded to a highly centralized and powerful state system with limited powers delegated to local districts. Generally, since the end of World War II and particularly since the early 1960’s a transition toward day-to-day local control of a few adequate districts with a strong and influential state leadership agency has been occurring. On July 1, 1969, all remnants of a 1919 dual system of schools based upon race and many of the restrictive State Board controls were gone. A new era - a new direction - was at hand.”

The report went on to add, “It was a unique year in Delaware education - a year when interim school boards were formed, certain taxes levied without referendum, and personnel hired for districts that didn’t yet exist.”

On January 16, 1969, the State Board approved a reorganization plan that resulted in 23 comprehensive school districts and three county vocational-technical school districts. The interim boards were formed between January 16 and March 1. One of the provisions of the Educational Advancement Act was to allow tax hikes without referendum so that the salaries and educational standards in the newly reorganized districts would “be on a par with the highest in the component districts.” Administratively, the new districts became responsible for school transportation, school psychologists, speech and hearing therapists and visiting teachers. By this time local board elections had been standardized and legislated in Title 14 of the Delaware Code.

During this year, the State also entered into the Interstate Certification Compact along with 22 other states. This allowed for reciprocal teaching certificates.

In December of 1968, the Sterck School for hearing impaired children was opened. It joined the Bush School for “trainables”, the Leach School for the orthopedically handicapped, the Meadowood School for “trainables”, Shortledge School for the physically handicapped, the Opportunity School for “trainables”, the Kent County School for “trainables” and the Sussex County School for “trainables”.

The State Department of Public Instruction also undertook a feasibility study to extend the school year to 200 days. Pilot sites were sought, but with the massive school reorganization under way, no sites volunteered.

At the February Board of Directors Meeting of DSBA, Mr. George Wright, Executive Director announced his resignation as of December 31, 1969. DSBA was also grappling with the future of the organization as a result of the district consolidation that reduced the number of school districts, and therefore, the number of boards and board members. New dues formulas
were developed, as were necessary changes to the Constitution and by-laws. The organization was also deciding if it could present an alternative Professional Negotiations bill to the General Assembly.

1969-70

The 125th General Assembly passed several notable bills. They included a formula for assistant principals, an employee negotiations bill, units for occupational-vocational units (509 units), summer vocational programs, and provisions for districts to select their own textbooks, as opposed to using an approved list developed by the Department of Public Instruction.

DSBA, after a search process, hired Dr. Robert W. Lawrence as Executive Director, beginning July 1, 1970. The office was also moved from Wesley College to Odessa (where Dr. Lawrence lived) for the term of Dr. Lawrence’s tenure. A new dues formula was enacted that established dues based on a sliding scale related to the number of units (the 1st 50 units, 2nd 50 units, 3rd 50 units, over 150 units), along with a “multiplier”. This is the “Factor A” and “Factor B” in use today. The association budget was set at $33,000.

On the Legislative front, DSBA was instrumental in securing the passage of a two-year salary package that increased salaries by 7.5% and 5% respectively, 12 month contracts for assistant principals, and HB 509 for occupational-vocational units. DSBA and the Chief School Officers’ Association supported the continuation of ETV, but funding was not provided by the Legislature.

1970-71

The focus for this year at the State level involved career education. According the Superintendent’s Report for this year, “To make sure that each Delaware student understands the world of work and can earn a living at graduation or after college, the department will develop an instructional system that will blend academic and vocational training to serve all students.” HB 509, which provided funding for occupational-technical courses, was an impetus for this system development.

The Delaware Educational Accountability System was also launched this year. It was a compilation of goals and objectives and pupil assessment.

Attention was given to programs for the “disadvantaged”. These included career education programs in agriculture and business. Programs were added for foreign-born students, and successful urban teaching was examined. Human relations, student rights and drug education came into the forefront this year, as well.
In December of 1970, the State Board "declared its opposition to direct state financial aid for instruction in non-public schools and opposed specifically the purchase of secular services."

The United States Office of Education performed a management review of DPI and declared the following programs exemplary - career education, drug education, and planning and evaluation.

At the September 24, 1970 Delegate Assembly of DSBA, Mr. Albert Jones, Legislative Chairman reported "the administration is cutting expenses and there is a real shortage of funds allocated to education." Items that were noted to be deleted included $500,000 for school maintenance, no minor improvements, and no increase for transportation. Mr. McBride, State Board President noted "there is a state crisis in funding which may result in property taxes without referendum." Mr. Jones further noted, "We cannot afford for any one school district to throw political weight around for their own benefit. We must act as a group." At that meeting, DSBA also approved a motion to bring in Warren King and Associates, Inc. to act as consultant for a feasibility study to reduce education costs. Mr. King estimated that savings in the range of $3 to $5 million could be achieved. His costs for the consulting were estimated at $72,000.

The Annual Meeting for 1971 was held in May. At that meeting, Dr. Lawrence announced his resignation as Executive Director.

1970-71 Statistics
September 30, 1970 Enrollment K-12: 132,745
Number of professional employees: 6,795
Number of administrative positions: 166
Number of School Districts: 26
Average per pupil cost of transportation: $71
Average teacher salary: $10,212
Average administrative salary: $18,512

1971-72

The Department of Public Instruction's Annual Report for 1971-72 noted that for the first time, every school district offered a kindergarten program. Furthermore, 2,500 volunteers were recruited to work with students as reading tutors in conjunction with the National Reading Center program to improve reading throughout the State. Thirty-two thousand students were enrolled in career education courses. During this year, all districts adopted policies governing student rights and responsibilities as determined by a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision. The State Board also passed a regulation that year requiring all teachers to receive six hours of instruction on drug education. Those responsible for teaching drug education were required to take
an additional 15 hours of instruction.

This was the first year of a state testing program for pupils in grades 1, 4 and 8.

In July, the Delegate Assembly of DSBA voted to accept a 2% cut ($1.53 million) in education dollars, along with a 50% reduction in substitute teacher funds ($400,00) from the State as a result of the financial crisis.

Effective August 1, 1971, was the employment of Gary Patterson as Executive Director of the Delaware School Boards Association. He was also directed to move the DSBA office to Dover within six months. His salary was listed as $13,500 plus travel expenses.

By October, DSBA offices had been moved to 308 S. State Street in Dover for a rent of $250 per month.

An invitation was extended this year for the State Board to become a full member of DSBA. The State Board accepted the invitation.

Concern was raised at the October Board of Directors meeting and the November Delegate Assembly meeting regarding the excessive amount of paper work being requested by the Department of Public Instruction.

At the March Board of Directors meeting, the issue of an “amicus curiae” was raised in response to the Wilmington suit pending against the State Board of Education. During the March meeting of the Delegate Assembly the following resolution was passed:

In order to be directly informed, to promote inter-district communication to guarantee that the Court is apprised of all facts affecting the education of all children of New Castle County and to be of assistance to the Court if called upon, it is recommended that interested School Boards of Delaware join together and engage legal counsel to petition the Court for permission to participate in the proceedings as Amicus Curiae.

Costs of this action (initial petition and subsequent participation) shall be apportioned equally to each district in New Castle County and in the aggregate to Districts in each of Kent and Sussex Counties. The initial apportionment shall be $1,000 per District or County unit and shall be administered by the DSBA. Any excess contributions over expenditures for this project shall revert proportionately to the contributing districts.

Districts are requested to consider ratification within two weeks from March 29, 1972, and report the results of that consideration to the DSBA office before April 11, 1972.

Sufficient ratifications were received and the Association proceeded to determine legal counsel.
The State Board approved the construction of three half-day vocational-technical high schools, Paul M. Hodgson Vocational-Technical Center in Newark, the Howard Educational Park in Wilmington, and the Kent North building for Kent County Vo-Tech. Career Guidance and Placement Counselors were employed in every district as well.

The second year of the State pupil assessment was conducted. Year one results showed that the first grade scored at the national average while 4th and 8th graders fell below the national average.

During this school year, there were three teacher strikes - Capital School District, Conrad School District and the DeLaWarr School District. These strikes were set against a backdrop of unusual dissension within and between teachers' organizations. At this time both the NEA and AFT represented groups of teachers within the State. The State PTA also divided over several issues this year. As a result of these divisions, a consortium of state educational groups came together to address legislators and the public on common issues and emphasize the many areas of agreement. The Consortium, including DSBA, endorsed a 5.5% salary increase, full funding of equalization, restoration of staff to 1969 levels, reduction of elementary and kindergarten units, and school maintenance personnel added to the custodial staffs.

The State Board and local districts were also engaged in a suit regarding segregation in Wilmington schools and the problem of unequal resources of local districts.

With regard to unequal resources, a study conducted by the National Educational Finance Project recommended that the State fund teacher salaries at 100%.

Graduation requirements were under study as well. One of the recommendations was to allow for some students to be given a proficiency rating as a partial qualification for academic credit.

At the local district level, elementary guidance counselors were hired in a number of districts.

The State Board prevailed, with the concurrence of the State Attorney General, in an attempt to eliminate the cap placed on the number of special education units allowed.

It should also be noted that this was the first year since the end of World War II that pupil enrollments in public schools declined. The number of students on September 30, 1971 was 135,013, and for 1972 the number was 134,317.

DSBA entered into an agreement with the Educational Services Bureau to provide negotiations consultation services for one year, five conferences per year for subscribing districts and a negotiations source kit. The expected cost of this service was $850 per district.

This year DSBA increased the “multiplying factor for the 1973-74 dues to 3.3. This
resulted in dues income for the next year in the amount of $45,028.

The search was also on for a new Executive Director. Mr. Patterson had submitted his resignation in order to work for Senator William Roth.

1973-74

Every district began the school year with comprehensive plans for special education programs. The State also piloted a program for severely handicapped students who had been served in daytime care centers by placing them in the schools for “trainable mentally handicapped”.

School district equity rose to the forefront. It was determined that even though Delaware had the second highest level of State support in the country - 65% of the public school budget on average, there was a disparity between local tax revenues of a magnitude of up to seven to one. In the Alexis I duPont District, local revenue per pupil was $695. In Woodbridge the local revenue per pupil was $100. Equalization at $1,200 per unit was used to help offset this disparity, but the level was so low that no district had to increase their local taxes to qualify for their full share.

The average teacher that year had 10 years of teaching experience, but only one-fourth of them had earned 30 credits beyond their Bachelor’s Degree.

The Del-Mod Project, funded by the National Science Foundation, the DuPont Company, and the State, had completed the second full year of training teachers throughout the State in mathematics and science instruction.

The State Department was also in its third year of district evaluations. Each year the Department undertook a full scale program evaluation in five school districts, listing strengths and weaknesses. Other schools were also evaluated with the objective of training staff in self-appraisal of programs.

The 1974 results of the State testing program for grades 1, 4 and 8 again revealed that the 1st grade scored slightly above the national average, while the 4th and 8th grades fell slightly below the national average. According to Dr. Kenneth Madden, State Superintendent, “the national standards may be set too high.” He further added, “There are two well-established examinations in which the validity of the results is beyond question, because each student throughout the nation takes the same test. One of three is the College Entrance Examination Board battery. In this test Delaware students scored 5.3% above the national average in achievement. The other program is the National Merit Scholarships. In this competition, Delaware one again attained the highest average score of any state, making this the fourth consecutive year in which Delaware students, on the average, outscored those of all other states.”

Unresolved in this year was a proposal from the National Commission on Reform of the
Secondary School that would allow students to earn a high school diploma in less than four years, establishing minimum academic standards for high school graduation in conjunction with the 18 credits already required, and alternative programs for students who are disruptive in the regular school setting.

The Evans vs. Buchanan suit filed in 1971 charging segregation in New Castle County was still unresolved, as well.

In October of 1973, the City of Wilmington teachers staged a two-day strike. That brought to four the total number of teacher strikes in the past two years.

Student enrollment continued to decline, and the estimates were that by 1978, Division I units would decrease by 5%. As a result, the State Board was requesting that the General Assembly reduce the unit size for the elementary grades. Teacher salaries continued to be a concern as Delaware salaries were dropping below those of surrounding states.

School districts were also under investigation by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on complaints that minorities and women were discriminated against in hiring and promotion practices.

The State Board also adopted a policy requiring that, by 1980, all schools would convert all measurement to the International Metric System. Beginning with the 1976-77 school year, all schools were required to provide instruction in the Metric System.

In the General Assembly, State funds were provided for the first time for a 25% portion of cafeteria workers salaries, along with a State salary schedule for these employees. Equalization was increased to $1,500 per unit, and Division II was funded at $1,375 per unit (this included energy and books and supplies).

On June 20, 1973, DSBA hired Miss Dee Lafferty to be the Executive Director at a salary of $13,000.

At the October 29, 1973, Delegate Assembly meeting of DSBA, Dr. Earl Abrahamson, chairman of the DSBA Wilmington Suit Steering Committee reported:

(T)he current suit was brought in 1971 by five Wilmington families and is predicated upon the Evans vs. Buchanan case, a collection of individual law suits dating from the 1950's and resulting from the Supreme Court's 1954 Brown decision. The reopening of the Evans vs. Buchanan case is based upon the plaintiff's contention that Delaware's dual school system had not been abolished and vestiges of it have produced patterns of segregation in the public schools.

As originally stated, the plaintiffs argued that the 1968 Educational Advancement Act failed to eliminate such segregation. That argument has
subsequently been broadened to include other patterns of governmental action which have produced racial imbalance.

In February, 1971, a meeting of New Castle County school board presidents recommended the formation of two DSBA committees. The first, chaired by Mr. Gilbert Scarborough of Alfred I. duPont, was appointed to explore whether DSBA should petition the Court to enter the case as an amicus curiae.

Dr. William Sharkey of Alexis I. duPont was asked to chair the second committee whose function was to consider and/or develop plans which would eliminate the racial imbalance. The committee met once, and concluded it was impossible to consider plans until the case has been through the courts.

The Delegate Assembly authorized the DSBA in March, 1972, to hire an attorney and petition the Court for permission to participate in the proceedings as an amicus curiae. Mr. John P. Sinclair of Potter, Anderson and Corroon was subsequently retained and presented three options at the May, 1972 meeting of the Delegate Assembly: (1) enter the suit as defendants; (2) take no active part while securing information on the progress of the case; and (3) petition the Court as an amicus curiae. The last option also carries three possibilities. An amicus could be neutral, which Mr. Sinclair did not recommend, or on the side of either the plaintiffs for the defendants. The delegates were unable to reach a decision at that meeting. The recommendation of each district was subsequently conveyed in writing to the DSBA and supported entry in the matter as a neutral amicus. The Court accepted the amicus petition in August, 1972. A subsequent request from the Wilmington Board to become a co-plaintiff in the suit was also granted.

Mr. Sinclair kept DSBA informed, provided counsel to the districts, and assisted in the interrogatories. In August, 1973, the State Board hired Mr. William Prickett to represent it in the suit.

The Wilmington Suit Steering Committee as reconstituted met with Mr. Sinclair in early October. He described a neutral amicus as a "non-position" and urged DSBA to determine what its position actually is. The committee expressed concern about the course and impact of the suit as it pertained to two areas: (1) the contention of the plaintiffs that the 1968 reorganization represented a deliberate effort to maintain racially segregated districts; and (2) the implication of a ruling favoring the plaintiffs which call for a unitary or single county district, the reorganization of districts or other major changes in school financing, organization, etc.
Based on those considerations, the steering committee recommended DSBA shift its position to that of an amicus curiae on the side of the defendants. This recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the presidents and superintendents of the New Castle County boards, who voted to take the matter to the Delegate Assembly for a decision. Nine New Castle County districts originally agreed to contribute $2,000 per district for legal and associated costs entailed in DSBA’s participation, and have already paid $1,000 each (Alexis I duPont, Alfred I. duPont, Claymont, Conrad, Marshallton-McKean, Mt. Pleasant, New Castle-Gunning Bedford, Newark and Stanton). A difficulty arose in having to seek a Delegate Assembly meeting each time advice was needed by Mr. Sinclair. The steering committee recommend it be authorized to act on behalf of the association in this matter.

Dr. Abrahamson moved that DSBA direct the amicus curiae on the side of the defendants and the Wilmington Suit Steering Committee act on behalf of the Association. That motion was passed with 17 yes votes and 4 abstaining.

One of the results of this action was to deepen problems between the City of Wilmington School District and the other New Castle County districts. Concern was raised by Mr. Albert Jones, DSBA President, that DSBA make every effort to see that the difficulties do not undermine DSBA’s effectiveness.

In other areas, 13 school districts had contracts with the Educational Services Bureau to provide negotiations consultations under the auspices of DSBA, and DSBA initiated a study of equalization funding, in cooperation with the State Board and DPI.

1974-75

There were a number of significant events this year. There were two state-wide teacher strikes over salaries, the court ruled in the Evans vs. Buchanan suit, and the oil shortage was in full swing.

The federal district court handed down two finding in Evan vs. Buchanan. In July, the three judge panel ruled that racial segregation persisted in Wilmington. In March, by a two to one vote, the court held that government actions contributed to that segregation, including provisions of the 1968 Educational Advancement Act that permitted the Wilmington District to remain within the boundaries of the City of Wilmington.

The State Board was directed to submit a plan for desegregation by August, 1975, as well as review other plans that might be submitted. The preliminary plan developed by the State
Board called for New Castle County to be divided into six districts. In the meantime, the Board maintained its innocence of any segregative action and it appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court against the lower court finding of its liability. Once the district court ruled on a remedy, the Board intended to appeal that ruling as well.

On September 5, 1974, half of the State's teachers went on strike, protesting the lack of salary increases at the State level. Fourteen districts had to close schools for that day. Schools reopened when the Governor pledged he would try to secure an increase in January when the General Assembly returned to session. The General Assembly passed a salary increase measure, but the Governor vetoed it in January. This caused a three-day teacher strike from February 18-20, 1975. Again, a number of districts were forced to close their schools. On April 2, a bill was passed and signed granting an 8% increase, retroactive to January.

A supplemental appropriation was passed during the year for energy costs. Within the year, the price of 1,000 gallons of heating oil rose from $142 to $338, while the cost of electricity was expected to increase by some 35%.

Operating costs in general had increased 30% over the previous year. Pencils and paper had doubled in cost, along with increases in most other school products.

In the meantime, the portion of Delaware's state budget allocated to public education had decreased from 47.5% in 1970 to 41% in 1975, and local district referendums were harder and harder to pass.

Enrollment projections indicated that by 1984, school enrollments would decline by 17%. By 1979, it was projected that the number of units would decline by 10% statewide. This decline in units translated into a loss of $7 million in State revenue. The State Board urged that the unit sizes be reduced in the elementary grades - from 50 pupils per unit for kindergarten and 25 pupils per unit in grades 1-6 to 40 and 20 over a multi-year period. The net cost was negligible with the accompanying enrollment decline.

In other action, the State Board approved Options/Alternatives for A Program of Studies Relative to High School Graduation. This provided five options by which local districts could implement alternatives to allow some students to graduate early.

In the President's Report at the 1975 DSBA Annual Meeting, Mr. Robert Bewick noted:

1974-75 has been a crisis the entire year. It started with the statewide teacher strike and is ending with potential disastrous education financing for the next school year.

DSBA has reached a plateau. With its present staff, they are accomplishing as much as anyone can rightfully expect......If the voice of DSBA is to remain strong and effective in education and legislative circles, we must
recognize that there is a limit to what two people can accomplish. Many of you are unaware of the total activities and accomplishments of your association this year.

During the strike, we were appointed to the Governor's Special Revenue Committee. That committee played an important role in resolving the strike. Later we served on the Unit Reduction Task Force. Although we supported the concept recommended for unit reduction, we emphasized that other needed education priorities had to come first. We served on the State Board’s State/Local Board Relationship Committee. It was concluded that this was too great a task for the committee to resolve with the other pressures facing us. It was recommended that an in-depth study be undertaken with DSBA, Chiefs and DPI serving as a steering committee.

As most of you are hopeful aware, if several present legislative proposals pass, local school districts are in deep trouble. In addition, the threat from EEOC and others is still present. We all have to continue working together through DSBA to insure the survival of our present quality of education in Delaware.

Some of the legislative actions that were proposed were a 2% across the board cut for each school district and state agency, no continuation of the supplemental energy appropriation, a requirement that local districts pay the fringe benefit costs of local salary supplements, and a reduction of administrative and clerical positions.

1975-76

Desegregation took center stage this year with a remedy ordered to begin with the 1977-78 school year. In May of 1975, the court ordered the State Board to receive proposals and analyze them for presentation to the Court in August of 1975. Nineteen proposals of substance were submitted to the State Board. They contained a variety of approaches from open enrollment or transfer; center/magnet schools; unitary/county district; clustering across district lines; and Wilmington-only plans. Plans came from attorneys, consultants, graduate students, a school district, associations, a State senator, a retired Wilmington fireman, and a former teacher in the Delaware public schools.

In May of 1976, the Court rejected all of the plans and, in its own remedy, ordered that all secondary schools in the desegregated area have an enrollment between 10% and 35% black by September, 1977, and all elementary schools reach the same ratio by 1978. All New Castle
County districts were included in the remedy except Appoquimink. The Court further ordered that an Interim Board be established to develop pupil assignment plans. The Interim Board established by the Court had five members. The General Assembly enacted legislation that increased the Board to 13.

In June of 1976, the State Board was ready to appoint and install the Interim Board, while the Attorney General and defense counsel were preparing to appeal on remedy and liability to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

The General Assembly also passed legislation that allowed students from the 11 districts in the desegregation area to transfer to another school district under a tuition arrangement. This plan was to encourage voluntary transfer and voluntary desegregation.

School revenues were cut this year. The impact was especially severe because they came about long after districts had committed most of their funds. The transportation funds were cut by 7%, ventilation and lighting standards were reduced to save on utility costs, and the Governor ordered a 2% cut in state funds in October, resulting in a $3.1 million loss to school districts.

Teachers in the City of Wilmington went out on strike for 27 days over salary. The strike ended when the board raised the local supplement by 3% and raised the maximum teacher salary to $22,000.

Enrollment declines resulted in a loss of 36 Division I units. DPI projected a further loss of 684 teaching positions by 1980. Legislation was passed this year, however, to reduce the size of the elementary units to 40 for kindergarten and 20 for grades 1-6 over a five year period. While some lay-offs were still necessary, the impact was certainly softened.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) recommended that the school system in Delaware pay more than $1 million in settlement for alleged discrimination in hiring and promotion.

Public concern over schools increased in part because of national reports on the decline of test scores, vandalism and problems with student conduct.

School climate issues were addressed with the passage of legislation that provided for local districts to establish policies dealing with corporal punishment. Another law allowed for religious activity to be part of the opening exercises under local district policies. A committee of principals continued to study and develop special alternative programs for those students who are disruptive in the regular school setting.

In the General Assembly, attention was focused on the crisis with Farmer's Bank and state finances.

DSBA conducted a survey on its proposed Goals and Objectives. The survey results, compiled from responses from 30% of all school board members, indicated emphasis on training and orientation, increasing DSBA visibility and improving communications.
The Goals and Objectives developed were:

1. DSBA should assume a strong position of leadership with the Legislature to enable it to establish good laws for the betterment of education and act as a watchdog to prevent untenable situations from developing.

2. DSBA should devise programs for orientation and training to improve the effectiveness for all board members.

3. DSBA should communicate regularly with local boards on general matters, important legislation and significant activities of other boards.

4. DSBA should develop the stature to enable local boards to have the confidence that they may receive guidance on how to solve local problems.

5. DSBA should become a more active spokesman for lay control of education.

Dues for the 1975-76 year produced $45,401 in revenue for the Association. An increase was recommended and adopted by the members at the Annual Meeting that would generate $56,425 in dues income for the next year by increasing the multiplying factor to 4.1.

Legislatively, DSBA established priorities that would provide a utility supplement, increase Division II and Division III, protect board members from personal liability, fund minor capital improvement funds and school maintenance funds in the State operating budget, fund the State pension program, provide for the mandatory special education of handicapped students, and increase the tax authorization for the vocational schools in the three counties. DSBA also opposed legislation that would allow teacher strikes, permit voluntary binding arbitration, and mandate binding arbitration in the event of a strike.

**1975-76 Statistics**

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**1976-77**

On July 15, 1976, the Interim Board for the New Castle County School District was sworn in to develop plans for desegregation as directed by the U. S. District Court. The Interim Board recommended that pupils be assigned to countywide grade centers including those in Grades 5 and 9 in Wilmington and DeLaWarr. The State Board adopted a three-district reorganization plan
on March 21, 1977, keeping the grade center concept. This proposal was submitted to the General Assembly.

In May, 1977, the U. S. Circuit Court, on appeal from the State, upheld the District Court on a 4-3 vote for desegregation to be attained by September, 1977.

In June, the State Board adopted a But-For Plan that called for some 6,600 black students from Wilmington to be assigned to suburban districts. The General Assembly, later in June, called for a reverse-transfer plan requiring that black students be transferred out of the city unless they volunteered to remain in Wilmington. In July, the State Board and Governor duPont concurred in the But-For-Plus Plan incorporating both the State Board Plan and that proposed by the General Assembly.

U. S. District Court Judge Schwartz rejected that plan and stayed desegregation until the U. S. Supreme Court reviewed the state's appeal against the May Circuit Court ruling. He also ordered a new plan to be developed by September 30, 1977.

In the meantime, the voluntary transfer program was advertised allowing students to transfer in grades 6 to 10 to districts where they would be in the racial minority. Some 1600 students volunteered to the transfer, including some 1200 black students from the city of Wilmington.

The General Assembly passed legislation on special education. At the federal level, Public Law 94-142 had previously passed requiring that each handicapped person aged 4 - 18 be given free, appropriate education. The resulting impact was 12 month programs for the “trainable handicapped”, private placement of students with rare and complex handicaps, programs for the deaf and blind students on a unit basis, and individualized education plans for all students identified with handicaps.

Local districts throughout the State were struggling with the continued decline in pupil enrollments and the accompanying decrease in state funding, along with overall budget cuts taking place in all state agencies.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) which had been conducting an investigation on the issue of race and sex in hiring and promotion practices in Delaware schools, offered to conciliate the issue if districts agreed to accept liability for back pay in affected classes. Barring conciliation, the cases would be referred to the U. S. Attorney General with the possibility of civil action in U.S. District Court against any or all districts.

DSBA initiated the Distinguished Service Award to recognize lay contributions to public education.

DSBA also joined the Citizens’ Alliance for Public Education, a new group comprised of individuals and organizations interested in maintaining effective education in New Castle County and the peaceful implementation of the court order.

The Board of Directors of DSBA determined that the appropriate role for the association
with respect to the reorganization and desegregation in New Castle County was one of providing information, participating in the planning process, and articulating statewide concerns.

DSBA was also engaged in discussions with the State Board with respect to competency based education. Mr. Jones, State Board President, characterized competency based education as being performance oriented in that it established standards that must be met on a statewide basis in order to receive a diploma.

At the February Board of Directors meeting, a motion was made, and adopted, that DSBA convene such organizations as the Chief School Officers Association, the Delaware Association of School Administrators, the Delaware Federation of Teachers and the Delaware State Education Association, the State Board and the PTA to form an education leadership consortium to discuss items of mutual concern, develop and make recommendations regarding educational priorities.

DSBA was also discussing the implications of the New Castle County reorganization on the association.
Newark Board of Education
1972

William B. Keene, William H. Clark, George Kerle (Superintendent)
Albert H. Jones, Priscilla Crowder, Dr. Frederick E. Williams

Delcastle Technical High School Board of Education
1972

Margaret Gardner, Ernest Seitz, John F. Fiske
Carl Hornberger, Ross E. Anderson, Harry C. Stephan
CHAPTER FIVE

1977-1986

1977-78

As a result of the State Board’s Competency Based Education, each district revised elementary school promotion policies to require students to reach certain levels in basic skills before being promoted. The Department of Public Instruction piloted the reading, writing and arithmetic requirements for high school students that would be required for graduation. In the meantime, the General Assembly passed legislation that would expand state testing to grades 1-8 and 11.

Despite attempts by the General Assembly for a multi-district desegregation remedy, U.S. District Court Judge Schwartz ordered the New Castle County desegregation area to be reorganized into one district, with Wilmington students assigned to schools in the suburbs for nine years and the suburban students assigned to city schools for three years. The order exempted kindergarten, special schools, and the New Castle County Vocational-Technical School District from the changes, but called for one senior high school to be retained in Wilmington. The effective date for the desegregation was September, 1978. On July 1, 1978, the New Castle County School District began to operate with four attendance areas formed within the district. The judge further ordered special ancillary programs in reading, guidance, and human relations, with full costs met by the State in the first year, shared equally by the state and the new district in 1979-80, and the district taking on a 10% share each year until all costs were met with local funds. A district tax rate was also to be set.

The State asked for a stay of the decision and other appeals were also discussed while the reorganization was underway.

During this period, DSBA was urging legislative action to create three to five districts in the New Castle County area to be desegregated following the U. S. Supreme Court’s decision not to hear the Wilmington case, and Judge Murray Schwartz position that he would not amend his order requiring a single district configuration. There was strong sentiment in DSBA that a single district achieved by combining the existing 11 was inappropriate. DSBA, in conjunction with the State PTA, undertook a media campaign involving radio and newspaper advertisements to focus on the rationale for a four district configuration in New Castle County. As a
result, legislation was introduced and passed in the General Assembly. However, the legislation was unacceptable to the Court.

DSBA was also involved in the State Board proposal for competency based education, student testing in all grades and the role of the State Board versus the local board. DSBA was also a member of the Commission on the Future of Education. This Commission was charged with reviewing the State education structure, the “reach” of education, competency based education, declining enrollments and discipline.

Internally, the DSBA Board of Directors was discussing the future of DSBA in light of desegregation and the fact that it would result in a reduction in the number of school districts and school board members.

DSBA was also disputing the State Board position on the State release of student testing data. DSBA believed that the test results were the property of the local districts and they should be the ones to release the information. DSBA worked with the State Deputy Attorney General who was defending the State Board in a suit brought by the News-Journal for access to the test results.

DSBA determined that in order to meet the needs of all districts, the Board of Directors would be reconfigured to provide a seat for each of the State’s local boards and the State Board. This proposal also provided for weighted voting based on the number of Division one units. This Constitutional revision, along with those dealing with dues and the election of officers was adopted.

It was at the end of this year that Mrs. Dee Lafferty Pugh, DSBA Executive Director announced her resignation in order to move to Pennsylvania with her husband.

1978-79

The beginning of this school year was marked by a six week strike in the New Castle County School District. The issues were salary and reassignment in light of reorganization.

Equity was also an increasingly important issues across the state. With the settlement of the New Castle County strike, salaries were “leveled up” to the highest of the previous districts for those employees, and a legislated tax rate was established to pay for the increased costs. The result was a greater difference in per pupil revenue with the other, smaller districts.

Legislation was introduced in the General Assembly that would provide personal income tax credits to those individuals who sent their children to non-public schools, along with legislation that would provide text book sharing with non-public schools. Neither of these bills passed, in large part because of DSBA activity with legislators.

Statewide, enrollments continued to decline.

Governor duPont urged school districts to establish basic schools that would provide
emphasis on the reading, writing and mathematics at the elementary school level.

Dr. Kenneth Madden, State Superintendent, was replaced by Dr. William B. Keene, Deputy State Superintendent.

DSBA conducted a search for a new Executive Director. Sixty seven applications were received and 10 interviews conducted. As a result, the Search Committee recommended the hiring of Ann Case for the position.

DSBA continued to call for the division of the New Castle County School District into four districts. This issue was communicated to the members of the General Assembly and the Governor.

DSBA, concerned over the Advisory Board Meeting format, suggested changes to allow for issues to be generated by both the State Board and the local boards.

It was during this year that DSBA instituted a monthly newsletter to all of its members.

1979-80

The State Board adopted minimum competencies that a student had to achieve before earning a high school diploma. These competencies were in addition to the 18 credits required for graduation.

In the General Assembly, Division II funds were split between “energy” and “other”. Teacher salaries were increased by 9.5% and administrative salary increases were phased in over a two year period. The tuition tax was expanded to allow districts to charge themselves for students that they served in their own programs. Authorization was also given to divide the New Castle County School District into four districts by August 31, 1981.

A School Finance Study Committee was also established to recommend ways to eliminate the disparities among school districts because of local revenue.

Energy conservation was a State priority. The Delaware Energy Office, in making a presentation to board members, noted that school districts were in the forefront of conservation efforts among the various state agencies.

DSBA formed a committee to design and write a handbook for school board members. Another committee was formed to proactively look at changes to the collective bargaining law, as there were legislative attempts to provide for binding arbitration and the right to strike for teachers.

1979-80 Statistics
September 30, 1979 Enrollments K-12: 104,035
Classroom teachers: 6,021
Total number of district personnel: 11,521
Number of districts: 16
Number of schools: 180
1979-80 Statistics, Cont.
Average cost of transportation per pupil: $183
Average teacher salary: $16,418
Average per pupil cost: $2,639

1980-81

For the first time, all graduates from Delaware public schools were required to meet 17 minimal performance requirements or competencies in reading, mathematics and writing in addition to 18 course credit requirements. Approximately 95% of all seniors met this requirement this school year.

Work continued on finding a way to narrow the disparity between school district revenues. Several approaches to equalize these revenues were discussed.

The DSBA Board Member Handbook was completed and distributed to all school board members and superintendents.

DSBA was involved for the first time in assisting a local school board with its search for a new superintendent.

DSBA also began to collect information on school district negotiators to be shared with its members.

1981-82

The transition to four districts from the single New Castle County School District was not completed in time for the beginning of the school year. Various legal challenges delayed the elections for the new boards until February and the actual dissolution of the single district until the summer.

In the General Assembly, efforts were renewed to reduce the unit size for elementary schools. The original effort, called the Worthen Bill had been suspended due to a down turn in the State’s economy. Another issue that arose was increased taxing authority for local districts. Through the Governor’s office, there were bills drafted that rewrote the collective bargaining statute. DSBA worked with the Governor’s office in reviewing the drafts. Strong opposition was raised by DSBA relative to binding arbitration and the right to strike. Eventually the legislation was passed providing optional binding arbitration and no right to strike. It also established timelines for impasse resolution and established the Public Employment Relations Board to rule on unfair labor practices and to provide assistance for mediation and fact finding.

DSBA also opposed legislation that would turn over school board elections to the county elections departments during this year.
At the federal level, the funds allocated to the states and districts were being consolidated into block grants. The block grants increased some of the flexibility, but reduced the overall federal funding for education.

The Education Consortium that was begun in 1977 continued to meet, but was still a very informal organization. Most of the meetings were devoted to the discussion and understanding of common issues. Legislative priorities of the organizations involved were assimilated and a common listing was developed. This did not inhibit the organizations from pursuing other issues that were not on the common listing. The Consortium took a united stand against the reduction and block funding of federal education dollars.

One additional service of note that was added to DSBA was the Contract Comparison files. All teacher contracts in the State were collected by DSBA, analyzed and filed by category in the DSBA office. As contracts were renewed, the changes were also added to the file.

The DSBA offices were relocated to the Bank of Delaware Building on the corner of State and Loockerman Streets in Dover.

1982-83

The State Board increased the high school graduation requirements to 19 credits by requiring an additional credit in math and in science. In addition, the State Board addressed the importance of writing in the English/language arts curriculum, citizenship education as a total school concern, and computer literacy.

DSBA entered as amicus curiae in a suit brought against the State Board by the Delaware State Education Association regarding using Division I teacher units for administrative positions. The suit was subsequently amended to add the Seaford School District as an indispensable party.

Discussion and background information was also prepared to better understand the legislative proposal to allow for limited tax increases by local school boards up to the level of $1.58 per $100 of assessed value. A DSBA Committee on Local Taxing Authority recommended that in lieu of a flat rate, school boards should be allowed to increase their local tax rate by a number that was reflective of the rate of inflation, not to exceed 10% per year. This proposal was defeated by the DSBA Legislative Committee.

DSBA had a committee on Middle Management that rejected the notion of legislation that would allow school administrators to form bargaining units. Instead, the committee recommended a meet and confer process to meet the needs of middle managers.

As a result of the recently passed collective bargaining law, DSBA proposed and approved the establishment of a legal defense fund. The fund was capitalized by assessing the local
districts a per/unit amount over a three year period that would generate $50,000.

The Education Consortium continued to be more active. Along with generating a common list of legislative priorities, the group also met with the members of the House and Senate Education Committees.

On the federal level, there was an attempt to enact legislation that would provide for a tuition tax credit for those parents who sent their children to non-public schools.

In the Spring, "A Nation At Risk" was published. This was to become the first in a series of national reports critical of public education.

1983-84

On the State level, Governor du Pont established the Delaware Task Force on Education for Economic Growth. This task force was in response to the conclusions drawn by "A Nation At Risk" issued the previous year. In January they issued their report entitled "Agenda for Excellence: The Challenge for Delaware Education in the 1980's". It called for, among other items, the establishment of a teacher career development program.

DSBA, along with the Education Consortium, urged additional unit reductions since, with increased high school graduation requirements and declining pupil enrollments, it was becoming increasingly difficult to provide the desired range of program offerings.

Several years of depressed state revenue had also impacted teacher salaries.

In the General Assembly, salaries were increased by a combination of percentage and across the board appropriations. Funds were also appropriated for computer education. The Basic Skills Unit, begun statewide when desegregation was initiated in New Castle County, was funded at one for every 530 pupils. Unit reduction was also funded to provide for additional funding grades 1 to 3. Mandatory kindergarten was funded, along with funds to begin programs for disruptive students.

The issue of local taxing authority was rejected by the DSBA Board of Directors with the rationale that increased taxing authority did not compensate for the fact that there were unequal tax bases across the districts. This position renewed efforts with respect to equalization of local district revenue and legislation was introduced to significantly increase the amount of equalization funding provided by the State and to tie these appropriations to local district efforts.

At the district level, a shortage of teachers was becoming evident as teachers were retiring or leaving the profession in greater numbers than were being graduated from teacher preparation programs in colleges.

The New Castle Vocational-Technical School District proposed to make their third and final high school full time instead of shared time for its students. This created heated debate and
concern on the impact to the comprehensive school districts in New Castle County.

1983-84 Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pupil enrollment September 30, 1983:</td>
<td>91,406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of classroom teachers:</td>
<td>5,429</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average classroom teacher salary</td>
<td>$20,934</td>
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<td>Average per pupil transportation cost:</td>
<td>$277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school districts:</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school districts:</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1984-85

Asbestos removal in public buildings came to the forefront as a result of federal laws and regulations citing asbestos as a health hazard. Schools were faced with expensive abatement programs and minimal extra state funding in the Bond Bill to deal with the abatement.

At the State level, the Governor authorized a career ladder study for public education from an outside consulting firm.

The Delaware State Education Association (DSEA) suit against the State Board and the Seaford School District over the use of Division I units for administrative positions was settled and found in favor of DSEA.

The State Board proposed increasing the eligibility for high school sports programs, an increase in the length of the school day, and Mastery Testing for students. Additionally, a committee was established to develop a program for teacher appraisal.

The General Assembly, in late June, passed legislation to tighten up the Freedom of Information Act provisions. One of the effects was to reduce the number of reasons for calling for executive sessions of public bodies, including orientation sessions. The FY’86 budget created an Education Refinement Unit to provide for such positions as elementary guidance counselors, art, music, physical education, or any other classroom or support positions that districts deem necessary. In addition, the second year funding for the new equalization formula, teacher salary increases, an energy contingency, and asbestos abatement funding were all provided.

For the first time in a number of years, the enrollment at the elementary schools increased over the previous year. At the secondary level, the decline in student population continued. Overall, the total number of students increased by a little over 1,100.

With the increasing number of programs in the schools, attention in DSBA and other organizations turned to a request to reduce the number of units required for assistant principals. School buildings were also aging and additional funds were needed for building maintenance and renovation. Elementary Guidance Counselors were becoming more important and additional units were also requested in this area.
DSBA’s Finance Committee recommended, and had approved, an increase in DSBA dues by increasing the multiplier factor from 5.5 to 7. This generated a dues income of $75,502 for 1985-96, up from the current $58,760. This increase was in some part offset by the completed assessments for the Legal Fund.

Through the Consortium, DSBA was involved in a counter proposal to the Career Ladder Study recommendations. Key to the counter proposal was a call for increased teacher in-service and staff development. The notion of differentiated salaries for the same qualifications was rejected as unworkable.

DSBA’s Committee on Mastery Tests recommended, and had approved by the Board of Directors, that the testing be opposed. Some of the rationale cited included costs, time, reliability and the erosion of local control. DSBA also opposed the lengthening of the school day. Neither proposal was adopted by the State Board. Increased requirements for athletic eligibility were approved.

1985-86

The State Board proposed and adopted the Delaware School Improvement Model. The focus of the program was on the training of administrators and teachers in identifying the elements of good instruction, along with the development of an evaluation tool begun the previous year to be used in teacher and administrator appraisal.

In the General Assembly, several bills had been introduced relating to professional development and accountability, an outgrowth of the Career Ladder Study. DSBA’s Legislative Committee developed its own bill draft that addressed a number of concerns. Foremost was the notion that the legislation should be broad and general in scope. Rules and regulations should be left in the hands of the State Board to enable a more dynamic approach. It was the committee’s belief that all teachers should be encouraged to improve with a variety of incentives, including the state salary schedule and increased staff development opportunities. The Board of Directors did not accept the bill draft, but did approve the draft as the basis for continued discussion of the issue.

The third year of the equalization formula funding was adopted. Equalization now accounted for more than $13 million in state dollars, matched by some $15 million in local tax revenue increases. Much of this equalization money was used for teacher salaries. In 1974, Delaware was 10th in the nation in average teacher salaries. By 1983, Delaware was 25th. By 1985, we had risen to 21st. However, as local tax rates increased, concern was raised over farmland assessment as a method for reducing local property tax liability, as well as the formula establishing tax rates under the program. Through the auspices of the New Castle County districts, legislation was drafted and introduced. The bills did not pass. However, a Resolution was
adopted that called for a study of the issues and concerns.

In the General Assembly, a bill was passed in the Senate that provided for a $500 education exemption on state taxes. DSBA, along with other education groups, opposed this bill. It did not pass in the House.

Minor capital improvement funding was becoming more critical as buildings were aging. DSBA developed and distributed approaches for local districts to use with their legislators to help focus on the importance of the issue.

DSBA conducted a member survey to determine whether or not the Association’s goals and objectives and programs were reflective of the needs of school board members. As a result, some new workshops were developed, and meeting formats adjusted.

DSBA proposed the initiation of the Delaware Council of School Attorneys. This group, under the auspices of DSBA, would also be affiliated with the National School Boards Association Council of School Board Attorneys. An exploratory meeting was held with a group of attorneys to determine the interest level.

The enrollment trend established the year before continued. Elementary enrollments were increasing, secondary declining, and the overall population going up.

1985-86 Statistics

| Enrollment as of September 30, 1985:   | 92,901 |
| Number of classroom teachers:         | 5,745.6 |
| Total number of school employees:     | 10,369.5 |
| Average per pupil transportation cost:| $305   |
| Number of school districts:           | 19     |
| Number of school buildings:           | 162    |

1986-87

With interest from attorneys who represented school boards and the approval of the Board of Directors, DSBA began the Council of School Board Attorneys with nine members, representing a vast majority of attorneys who represent local boards of education.

The Joint Finance Committee, in conjunction with the Governor, established a salary task force to review education salary schedules and policies. DSBA was represented on this committee. Its recommendations were adopted by the governor and General Assembly to fund the state salary schedule at a regional benchmark. Another task force established at the State level with representation from DSBA was the Early Childhood Education Study Committee.

DSBA also developed and distributed copies of a candidate’s guide for those interested in running for a local school board entitled “Do You Want to Run for the School Board?”

A proposal was also developed by DSBA regarding a program to recognize board members attendance and participation in activities that enhance their knowledge and board
skills. This proposal was not adopted by the Board of Directors.

The DSBA Legal Fund was amended to allow for a broader application of legal support to those districts facing litigation on issues of state-wide importance beyond collective bargaining.

This was the first year that the Education Consortium joined together to provide a state-wide, day-long conference on legislative issues. In excess of 100 persons from teachers, administrators, board members, and parents were in attendance.

In cooperation with NSBA, DSBA distributed public service radio spots to a number of Delaware radio stations promoting the importance of local boards of education.

A Task Force on Vocational Education issued a report to the Governor that called for, along with other recommendations, the elimination of the .5 deduct. This proposal had the effect of reducing the number of units that high schools and middle schools would qualify for following the September unit counts. Another significant recommendation was for all of the vocational-technical school districts to provide full day programs for students instead of shared-time as existed in Kent and Sussex Counties. These recommendations were not viewed positively by the comprehensive school districts and resulted in poor relations between them and the vocational-technical school districts.

In the General Assembly, a number of bills were introduced relating to how school boards hold elections. These bills were opposed by DSBA. In the end, a resolution was passed to set up a committee to look at and make recommendations relative to school board elections.

On the State level, pilot programs were being conducted using the newly developed teacher appraisal program. Work had also begun on a companion program to evaluate administrators. Another State level issue that rose to the forefront was AIDS education. The Division of Public Health expressed grave concerns on the growing incidents of AIDS in pupils, particularly teenagers, across the country and further noted that this is a disease that kills. In 1987, Delaware identified its first adult AIDS case and the potential for additional identifications was significant. Curriculum materials were to be developed that would be appropriate at various age levels. Funding for this initiative was provided by monies secured through the Surgeon General’s office in Washington, D.C.
Kent Vo-Tech Board of Education
(now Polytech)
Somewhere between 1982 and 1987

Bill Myers, Wayne Collison, Jack Walls
Ray Patterson, Alice Holmes, Joe Orlando (Superintendent)

Laurel Board of Education
1985

Horace Pepper, John Shwed, Ernest Allen, Donna Moyer, Howard Griffith
CHAPTER SIX

1987-96

1987-88

Under the auspices of the Education Consortium, a second annual legislative conference was held.

Responses continued to the task force report on vocational education. Those districts with middle and junior high schools were most severely impacted by the proposed loss of vocational units used for vocational awareness opportunities in those grades. DSBA proposed that in order to “soften the impact, the unit size for grades 7-12 be reduced to 19 from the current 20.”

A report from the State Board, entitled “Delaware Agenda for Education,” was released. This report outlined a planning process for long and short range goals of the Board. Some of the elements of this report included planning and implementation for the placement of handicapped children in the least restrictive environment, establishing strategies for teaching higher order thinking skills across curriculum areas, developing school profile reports, early childhood strategies, program options for at-risk students, wellness programs, and the development of a policy statement on middle level programs.

A proposed policy change by the State Board on the length of the teacher day resulted in much discussion and concern. To this point, districts determined the length of the teacher day. Some were in excess of the proposed 7.5 hour day minimum and some were less. Local boards were concerned that the state minimum would become the maximum, and that the State Board was intruding on an area of local autonomy. DSBA developed a position paper on the subject to present to the State Board. An Advisory Board meeting was also held on the topic.

The State Board also passed a resolution, endorsed by DSBA, encouraging that child care be provided in school districts. The resolution did not suggest that schools alone be responsible but that they may want to contract out with existing child care providers.

On the State level, the Salary Task Force continued to meet. The focus was now on salaries of other school personnel such as secretaries and custodians.

The “Report on Delaware Public School Finances”, more commonly referred to as the “Grimes” report, was also released. This report was a continuation of recommendations delivered in the report from the Task Force on Education for Economic Growth. The report determined that
there was no compelling reason to change the basic way Delaware financed its schools. However, there were recommendations that major and minor capital improvements should be “equalized”. Other recommendations included central purchasing, review of special education funding, and the simplification of the transportation formula. The education groups in the state reviewed the report and recommendations and commented through the Education Consortium. The recommendations were viewed as a starting point for additional discussion and formulation.

The DSBA Board of Directors requested that the Executive Director investigate additional negotiations services that the organization could provide to local districts.

Due to serious financial problems, the Smyrna Board of Education informed DSBA that they would not be able to continue their membership. In response, the DSBA Board of Directors adopted a policy that allows for “dues forgiveness”. One of the reasons for the policy was that a district in extreme financial distress needed the support and services that DSBA and its members could provide during this time. This policy allowed a local board to continue membership and voting rights for one year without paying dues, upon the recommendation and affirmative vote of the Board of Directors. This policy was enacted on behalf of Smyrna and they were invited, and accepted, to continue participating in the organization.

On the regional level, Mrs. Janet Durig, President of DSBA, was elected Chairperson of the Northeast Region of the National School Boards Association. She went on later that year to be elected to the National School Boards Association Board of Directors. She was the third Delawarean to be elected to such a post. Earlier in DSBA’s history, Robert Reed and Cerdric Marsh also served on the National Board.

The General Assembly responded to the concerns about aging buildings and the need for repairs by increasing the amount authorized for minor capital improvements.

They also enacted the second phase of the new teacher salary schedule. The formula for secretaries was modified, along with those for custodians. These changes allowed for more flexibility at the local level.

Farmland assessment concerns continued to be expressed by districts, particularly those in New Castle County, where the program was most active. As a result, the Department of Agriculture began drafting amendments to correct some of the worst problems.

1988-89

DSBA began a new negotiations service for school districts by adding support staff contracts to the files kept in the DSBA office. Contract analysis was also developed by way of a “Negotiations Notebook” to be distributed to all school district offices and school board attorneys. DSBA had representation on State level committees on school elections, teacher recruitment and retention, and the Education Consortium. The School Elections Committee released a
report that recommended among other things, that school elections should be run by the Department of Elections in each county. The report also reaffirmed the current school board selection process and recommended a process for filling vacancies. The previous year, legislation was passed and signed into law requiring the use of voting machines in school board elections. The Recruitment and Retention Committee concentrated on research to determine why teachers leave the profession, and how to encourage more students to enter teaching as a profession. The Education Consortium held its third legislative conference.

At the State level, interest was focused on “Out-come Based Education”. A number of Delaware leaders traveled to Johnson City, New York, to see such a program in operation.

The General Assembly continued to fund the equalization formula, provided additional funds for school nurses, funded three parent education centers, provided increases in Division II funds, and provided additional salary money for the paraprofessional, principal and secretary schedules. This was also the first year that the State funded in-state programs for some of those students who previously required out-of-state placement.

1989-90

The first edition of the DSBA Negotiations Notebook was completed and distributed. Each year the notebook had at least one update prepared and distributed to those who had the binder. In conjunction with the publishing of the notebook, DSBA held a full day workshop with district administrators and board members dealing with negotiations. An additional full day workshop on school board governance was held. DSBA also initiated a committee on Boardsmanship to survey the membership for training and information needs. As a result, a Boardsmanship recognition program was approved. The Education Consortium held its fourth legislative conference.

DSBA’s budget for this year was $96,385, $85,064 of which was raised through member dues. The balance was funded through prior year carry-over and interest.

To this point, DSBA had assisted several districts with legal fund support for issues around collective bargaining. This year, the legal fund assisted the Red Clay Consolidated School Board in a suit brought against them related to electing school board members at-large. The suit alleged that at-large voting denied minority representation on the board. The Red Clay Consolidated School Board and the DSBA Board of Directors were concerned that elections by nominating districts would make board members less responsive to the needs of all pupils. The legal fund contributed $20,000 to the suit. Eventually by 1996, the Red Clay Consolidated Board’s position was upheld by the courts.

At the State level the General Assembly dealt with bills to increase the authorized amount
of equalization funding, recommendations of the School Election Committee, and collective bargaining amendments. They passed legislation setting up drug-free school zones and requiring 30 hours of drug education for all pupils grades K-12.

On the national level, the National Education Goals were being developed as a result of a National Summit on Education.

Architectural barrier removal in schools and other public buildings arose as a new funding need as a result of federal legislation.

1989-90 Statistics

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>September 30, 1989 pupil enrollment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average transportation cost per pupil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of classroom teachers</td>
<td>5,981.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average classroom teacher salary</td>
<td>$33,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of employees</td>
<td>10,913.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of districts</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of buildings</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1990-91

As a result of DSBA's Boardsmanship program, 30 Certificates of Boardsmanship were awarded at the end of the first year.

Discussions continued on the National Education Goals and on the development of State Board Education Goals. The State Board Goals included the requirement for districts to engage in strategic planning that involved their employee and community members. It was also developing student out-come performance measures. Another initiative of the State Board was the formation of a Professional Standards Council to review teacher certification, alternative certification and teacher development. The State Board was also in the process of finding a candidate to replace Dr. William B. Keene as State Superintendent. Eventually they named Dr. Pascal Forgione, Jr. to the post.

On the State level, a drop in State revenue caused a number of programs to be placed in a “block” grant. The net result was less money for programs that supported ancillary services such as basic skills programs, gifted and talented programs, at-risk pupil programs and discipline programs. The State also passed some expenditures directly back to the school districts. These included a 30% local share for students requiring private placement. A 2% cutback of State agencies' budgets was also ordered by the Governor after the fiscal year began. DSBA and the local districts successfully protested the cuts to education as extremely inappropriate after the beginning of the school year.

Absentee voting for school board elections was enacted this year, along with campaign
finance reform that included school board candidates who raised and/or spent in excess of $2,000 during their campaign. Other legislation that was enacted included a DSBA drafted bill to allow for contracting out for speech and hearing services. This was necessitated when the State required minimum qualifications of a Master's degree for certification, making it very difficult for districts to find candidates to fill their openings. DSBA also drafted legislation to increase the penalties for parents who were found guilty of failure to send their children to school. An equalization formula for major capital projects was also enacted.

As additional costs were being passed back to the districts, concern was growing as to whether or not it was possible to pass referenda for increased local funding. Several boards approached DSBA to investigate local taxing authority. As a result, a committee was formed to gauge interest and opinion.

For the fifth year, the Education Consortium sponsored a joint legislative conference.

1991-92

With the advent of Dr. Forgione, the State Board adopted Delaware 2000 Goals. This was an integration of the National Goals and the State Board Goals. One of the first activities was the development of a State Assessment for Writing at the 10th grade.

Another initiative of the State Board was the formation of a Research and Development Center at the University of Delaware to help Delaware public education move forward with research based decisions.

In the General Assembly, DSBA was successful in securing the enactment of farmland assessment legislation that closed some of the loop-holes that had previously existed. Education funding was also restored to some of the programs that had been cut the year before.

One of DSBA's focuses this year was board self-evaluation. To promote the concept, a pocket fold entitled "One-minute Board Self-evaluation Checklist" was developed and distributed. In addition, workshops and sample evaluation instruments were provided. The Boardsmanship Program resulted in 54 certificates being distributed for that year.

The Education Consortium conference for this year focused on emerging issues in light of the Delaware Goals 2000.

Concerns were also raised relative to property assessment and the lack of consistent standards across the State. Another related issue was the fact that counties did not assess on a regular basis. Often 20 or more years passed between assessment and the result was that there was an inequity among and between property taxes within and between counties. DSBA supported the forming of a Blue Ribbon Committee to study the issues and make recommendations.
Pupil populations continued to increase and, as a result, school districts were beginning to plan building programs, the first in some 20 years.

1992-93

Delaware 2000 became New Directions. This was a school reform effort that focused on high, world class standards and assessments to measure progress against the standards. Four curriculum frameworks commissions were established, one in mathematics, one in science, one in English/language arts, and the other in social studies. These committees were comprised of teachers, administrators, parents, school board members, university professors, community, and business members. Their charge was to determine what children should know and be able to do at various points in their K-12 education. At the same time the State assessment system was under review and was replaced with an Interim Assessment considered to be more in line with the high standards being developed.

The Delaware Business Roundtable contracted with Dr. David Hornbeck to conduct a Gap Analysis of Delaware Education. The Gap Analysis looked at nine components determined by the National Business Roundtable as essential for a good education system and compared them to the actual status. As part of that analysis, a number of people were interviewed, including school board members.

In the General Assembly, the focus became student discipline and labor relations. Legislation was enacted that required schools to report certain offenses to the police and the State Board. With the combined effort of the superintendents and DSBA, legislation that would have required binding arbitration was defeated. Other labor related bills such as teacher terminations being appealed to Superior Court for re-hearing did not get through both houses of the General Assembly. In other action, the General Assembly enacted legislation that removed the requirement that four members of the State Board have prior school board experience and replaced the requirement with two members having had prior experience. This legislation was opposed by DSBA and other education groups, but to no avail.

DSBA awarded 67 Certificates of Boardsmanship to board members who had earned at least 15 credits during the year.

1993-94

During this year, DSBA distributed 50 Certificates of Boardsmanship to board members who had qualified.

DSBA, in conjunction with the Research and Development Center, conducted a survey of
board members to determine how they viewed their role in school reform and New Directions. On the whole, school board members who responded supported higher standards, believed that new assessment instruments were important, and believed that more staff development was critical for success.

For the first time in seven years, the Education Consortium decided not to hold a joint conference.

The Interim Assessment results were released and indicated, as expected, that a majority of students in grades 3, 5, 8 and 10 did not achieve at levels that would meet or exceed the upcoming standards.

One of the major undertakings this year was a report on Capacity Building. The components of capacity building related to staff development, technology, research and development, and extra time for students. These elements would be needed to gear the system up for higher standards and new teaching techniques that encouraged cooperative learning, critical thinking skills, and student directed learning. Begun by the superintendents, it was further developed by the Education Consortium.

Governor Carper established the Minner Commission, led by Lt. Governor Minner to review State government and make recommendations for greater efficiency and customer friendly procedures. Public education was included in this study. Among the recommendations was that the State Superintendent become a Cabinet level appointment made by the Governor, that property assessment practices be improved, and that alternative methods of improving school funding at the local level should be explored.

Efforts were also underway to end the federal court oversight of the four districts in New Castle County. Under the Governor’s leadership, a tentative agreement was put forth to the plaintiffs. The General Assembly, however, objected to the Consent Agreement and the matter went back to the Federal District Court for relief. This relief was granted in 1996.

In the General Assembly, student discipline continued to be a major initiative. Programs were authorized for alternative and early intervention programs. In the final budget for 1993-94, State funding actually increased for the first time in four years over the funding required to meet increased enrollment. Capacity building issues were addressed in the form of increased funding, and discipline initiatives were begun. Other legislation that passed included a bill that changed the entrance age for kindergarten by requiring kindergartners to be one month older each year for five years until by, September of 1999, entrants had to be five years old by August 31. DSBA drafted a bill that was enacted to allow districts to hold up to two referenda per year, but waived the six month wait between elections.

Nationally, debate was raging about school reform and out-comes based education. Objections were raised about issues such as cooperative learning, allowing all children to succeed
by giving them more time to meet standards, and values education. In the meantime, Congress passed Goals 2000. This program provided additional funding to the states for education reform. Delaware’s plan was one of the first approved for such funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics 1993-94</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30 pupil enrollment: 105,547</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average cost of pupil transportation: $403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of classroom teachers: 6,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of employees: 11,643.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of districts: 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of buildings: 182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1994-95

Governor Carper established the Education Improvement Commission and the Technology Task Force to further develop some of the recommendations made in the Gap Analysis. School board members served on both of these groups. As a result of the recommendations of the Technology Task Force, a Center for Education Technology was established. Its first priority was the wiring of all school buildings for computer networks. Training and maintenance of the system were also priorities. The Education Improvement Commission (EIC) focused on governance issues and recommendations to finance school reform needs.

Another State-level committee with DSBA representation was established to review funding for special education. The recommendations of this committee extended to a proposal for a simplified funding system for all students. It would provide local districts with additional flexibility in staffing and support services. These recommendations were also endorsed by the EIC.

The General Assembly established a committee to review and make recommendations relative to school elections. The conclusions were that school elections should be run by the Department of Elections. This was supported by DSBA.

School discipline continued to occupy much time in the General Assembly. Additional funds were provided for alternative education programs in each county, pilot public-private partnerships between schools and community agencies to assist at-risk pupils, and prevention programs in all schools. A new construction formula, approved by the State Board, that allows for more classroom space to accommodate technology and special needs students in regular classrooms was put on hold. In addition, the General Assembly passed legislation that provided for charter schools and public school choice across district lines for the 1996-97 school year. Additional funding was also provided to the local school districts for staff and curriculum development.

The Research and Development Center, as part of its mission, conducted public opinion polls on schools in general and school reform efforts in Delaware specifically. School reform had
a high level of support overall.

The State Board adopted the curriculum standards for grades 3, 5, 8 and 10 in mathematics, science, English/language arts, and social studies proposed by the frameworks commissions. Districts began incorporating the standards into their curriculums. In the meantime, new frameworks commissions were begun in areas including the arts, vocational education, and health and physical education.

The third year of interim testing also took place. Concern was raised that the interim tests did not necessarily reflect the new standards. As a result, the interim testing program was suspended for the upcoming year in all areas except writing, pending development of the new assessment system specifically tied to Delaware standards.

DSBA was continuing its efforts relative to board surveys and the development of a board training program that would work with specific boards to improve and enhance their operations.

DSBA also drafted, and had passed, legislation that exempted local school districts from time consuming and expensive administrative procedures required for all State agencies.

Sixty-six Certificates of Boardsmanship were distributed that year. For the first time, five local boards had all of their board members qualify for these certificates.

1995-96

With Charter School legislation enacted, two applications were approved by the State Board for start-up in 1996-97. In addition, the Red Clay Consolidated School Board approved a charter for the Wilmington Charter School, specializing in math and science.

Public School Choice legislation resulted in applications to school districts by parents who wanted their children to attend schools other that those they would normally attend. In excess of 90% of those applications were for pupils to stay within their “home” districts, but attend other schools within that district.

As a result of the EIC recommendations, the Governor introduced six bills ranging from deregulation to moving more decision-making to the district and building level. The Education Consortium devoted significant time in the Fall discussing and learning about ways to move decision-making into other levels of the school system. As a result, they published the “Shared Decision-Making Planning Guide”. This guide also served as the basis of rewriting the Governor’s site-based decision-making bill.

Legislation to change the way property is assessed was not enacted, but the concern remained that change was necessary. Also put on hold was legislation that would change the way districts raised local funding. This proposal, endorsed by the EIC, would allow districts to set tax rates that would allow for an inflationary adjustment, if warranted, without referendum.
A State Board committee was established, with DSBA representation, to design the new assessment program to measure progress against the standards. This assessment is scheduled for piloting in the 1996-97 school year. Full implementation will require several years and will require a higher level of student performance than previous testing programs. Another State Board committee was established to make recommendations on increased graduation requirements. They concluded that students graduating from Delaware public high schools should have an additional year of lab science; an additional year of mathematics, including Algebra I; and computer skills, along with a focus for their elective courses that include such strands as foreign languages or the arts. By the year 2000, graduating seniors must have a minimum of 22 credit hours. The net result was that there will be no “general” track; all students must have completed a program of course study that will provide them with an adequate background to either continue their education at the post-secondary level or secure more highly technical jobs. Several local school districts had already begun moving in that direction. Not only had they increased the number of credits that they required for graduation beyond the State requirements, they had also moved to revise the high school class periods to provide “block” scheduling. This was to allow students to take more courses in shorter, concentrated blocks of time. It further allowed teachers to provide more in-depth experiences for the students.

Through legislative action, a committee was also established to review and design evaluation procedures for the discipline programs that began over the past two years and funded in excess of $6 million. DSBA was represented on this committee as well. It designed the evaluation instruments, but it will be another year before any definitive information can be collected and assessed.

With great strides having been made in the past several years on staff development, technology, and research and development, the final priority for capacity building, more student time, became a funding priority for the State Board of Education. The Governor’s budget provided for half of the request. It would allow districts to devise ways for those students who were significantly below standards to make more progress through additional teaching strategies after school, on Saturdays or with an extended school year.

In the General Assembly, the need for major capital improvement funds to build new schools continued to put pressure on the Bond Bill.

Within the education community, concern was increasing with regard to public confidence in education in Delaware. Demographics show that only 25% of the population has children in public schools. The vast majority of Delaware citizens get their information about our schools from newspapers or other media. As with most media, it is not the good news that gets reported. As a result, the Education Consortium is exploring the launching of a media campaign to counteract the negative perceptions held by the public in general.
Dr. Pascal Forgione, having been appointed to a position in Washington, D. C. as Director for the Center of Educational Statistics, resigned as State Superintendent at the end of the school year. The State Board is in the process of finding his successor.
Cape Henlopen Board of Education
1993

Walter Hopkins
Marshall Jones (Superintendent)
Milton Archer
William Wallace
David Baker
Susan Shupard
Rebecca Millman
Dean Dey

Woodbridge Board of Education
1994

Pierce Thompson
Dr. Robert Sutton (Superintendent)
Dane Kingery
Eddie Parker
William Pritchett
Ruth Isaacs

Christina Board of Education
1995

James Kent
Charles E. Hockersmith
Cynthia Oates
Charles Mullin
Teresa Schooley
Michael Guilfoyle
George Evans
IN CONCLUSION

It is hoped that the reader has noted how many changes have occurred in the past 50 years in public education. Like society in general, it is forever evolving. Yet, there are trends that recur. We have gone from a very decentralized system to one that is very centralized, and now we are decentralizing again. Student behavior has always been a concern. While fifty years ago the concerns were about students who didn't follow school rules, today it is about students who exhibit drug and alcohol abuse or do not know how to resolve conflict. Public support for education was an issue in just about every decade, and commission after commission studied what schools should be teaching. National defense and economic growth was another theme that was heard again and again. Teacher training, effectiveness, and availability were other areas that arose with regularity.

Fifty years ago, students with special needs were not served by the public schools. Today many of them are integrated into regular classrooms. Likewise, fifty years ago, Delaware had a segregated system of education. For some students, it was difficult to get a 12th grade education as high schools tended to be regional. Vocational education was available to only a few. Today, while students are being challenged to graduate with far more required courses, taught at higher levels, the dropout rate has been declining.

Schools are a reflection of who we are and what we desire as a community, a state, and a nation. We have not finished evolving, nor will we ever be done. Change is the constant.

Through it all, however, local, lay control of schools has been an underlying principle. Lay control allows communities an opportunity to ensure that community values are translated into the school environment.
APPENDIX I

LISTING OF DISTRICTS
### LIST OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS 1969 - 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1969-78</th>
<th>1978-81</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexis I. duPont</td>
<td>Appoquinimink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfred I. duPont</td>
<td>Caesar Rodney</td>
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<td>Kent County Vocational-Technical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conrad Area</td>
<td>Lake Forest</td>
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<td>Milford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>New Castle County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kent County Vocational-Technical</td>
<td>(Formerly Alexis I. duPont, Alfred I. duPont, Claymont Conrad Area, DeLaWarr, Marshallton-McKean, Mount Pleasant, New Castle-Gunning Bedford, Newark, Newark, Stanton, and Wilmington School Districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Forest</td>
<td>Bedford, Newark, Stanton, and Wilmington School Districts)</td>
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APPENDIX II

LISTING OF BOARD MEMBERS
## State Board of Education

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>James Beebe (1951)*</td>
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<td>Peter Collins (1949)*</td>
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<td>W.R. Machnhyte (1949)*</td>
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<td>Wallace Woodford (1949)*</td>
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<td>George Miller, Jr. (Superintendent) (1963)*</td>
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<td>1947-48</td>
<td>Harold Purnell (1950)*</td>
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<td>J. Ohrum Small (1955)*</td>
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<td>Eugene Shallcross (1952)*</td>
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<td>Max Terry (1953)*</td>
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<td>William Horner (1952)*</td>
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<td>Marvel Watson (1962)*</td>
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<td>Kenneth Madden (Superintendent) (1991)*</td>
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<td>Jefferson Reed (1993)*</td>
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<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Paul Fine</td>
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<td>Dorothy Smith (1993)*</td>
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<td>1990-91</td>
<td>Howard Cosgrove (1993)*</td>
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<td>1991-92</td>
<td>Pascal Forgione (Superintendent) (1996)*</td>
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<td>1993-94</td>
<td>Jean Allen</td>
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<td>Nancy Doorey</td>
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<td>Claibourne Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996-96</td>
<td>Michael Ferguson (Interim Superintendent)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## New Castle County

### Alexis I. duPont

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>Henry duPont (1968)*</td>
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<td>Daniel Shields, Jr. (1965)*</td>
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<td>Natalie Edmonds (1958)*</td>
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<td>Frederick King (1948)*</td>
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<td>Thomas Howie (Superintendent) (1972)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>James Denham (1951)*</td>
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1958-59: I. Fletcher Walker (1973)*
1964-65: Daniel Shields, Jr. (1965)*
         William Sharkey (1975)*
1968-69: John Castle (1976)*
1971-72: Mrs. A. Alan MacLeod (1980)*
         James Pugh (Superintendent) (1978)*
1973-74: Bruce Kirk (1978)*
1974-75: Donald Williams (1978)*
1975-76: Mrs. W. Bartoshesky (1978)*
1976-77 Maynard Turk (1978)*

Alfred I. DuPont

1946-47: Pusey Passmore (1954)*
         Willard Springer, Jr. (1953)*
         Charles Bush (1958)*
         Herbert Chandler (1947)*
         David McMenamin (Clerk) (1957)*
1948-49: James Werntz (1960)*
1953-54: H. Stewart Cline (1965)*
1954-55: Norman Searle (1962)*
1958-59: Howard Williams (1964)*
         Arthur Nelson (Clerk) (1964)*
1960-61: Cedric Marsh (1971)*
1962-63: Howard Herbert, Jr. (1967)*
1963-64: Leroy Olson (Acting Superintendent) (1964)*
1964-65: Gilbert Scarborough, Jr. (1978)*
         Carroll Biggs (Superintendent) (1978)*
1965-66: Gerald Clark (1978)*
         William Franta (1970)*
1969-70: Kathryn Andersen (1978)*
1971-72: Donald Baer (1978)*
1977-78: Betty Lewis (1978)*

Appoquinimink
(Formerly Middletown and Odessa Districts)

1969-7: John Pickett (1984)*
         Helen Kimmy (1981)*
         Lewis Hagerty (1970)*
         Morris Collins (1972)*
         W. Otis Jefferson (1986)*
         Eugene Thornton (1971)*
         William Keene (Superintendent) (1978)*
1970-71: Charles Roberts (1975)*
1972-73: Clarence Reihm (1973)*
1975-76: Elizabeth Rodgers (1985)*
1977-78: Wallace Cook (1982)*
1982-83: Dorothy Smith (1989)*
1983-84: Thomas Burgoon (1992)*
1984-85: John Goodier (1989)*
         Ronald Mersky (Superintendent) (1993)*
1986-87: Marecellus Bryant (1991)*
1989-90: Franklin Chandler (1990)*
         Kathy Gravell (1990)*
         Charles Miller (1994)*
1990-91: David Thomas
         Deborah Walker (1992)*
1992-93: Charles Mulholland
1993-94: Phillip Jefferson
         John Holton (Superintendent) (1994)*
1994-95: Hyland Tindall
         Freeman Williams (Acting Superintendent) (1996)
1995-96: William Hutchison
         Tony Marchio (Superintendent)
Brandywine
(Formerly New Castle County District)

1981-82: Joan Spiegelman (1984)*
    Neil Fongeallaz (1993)*
    Aaron Hamburger (1986)*
    Sally Sonnichsen (1986)*
    Augustus Graham (1993)*
    Sylvia Mack (1993)*
    Anthony Burton (1982)*
    Frank Furgele (Superintendent) (1991)*

1982-83: Richard Hartman (1992)*

1985-86: Julie Shenk (1995)*

1986-87: George Sonnichsen (1990)*
    Zarah Ainbinder (1991)*

1990-91: Kathleen DiCamilla (1996)*

    Carl Smith (Superintendent) (1995)*

1992-93: Ray Tomasetti

1993-94: Ralph Ackerman
    Augustus Graham (1995)*
    G. Harold Thompson

1994-95: Enid Rapkin

1995-96: Paul Hart
    Lawrence Pelkey
    Joseph DeJohn (Superintendent)

1996-97: Robert Blew

Christina
(Formerly New Castle County School District)

1981-82: James Sills (1983)*
    Barbara Duncan (1984)*
    Carole Ann Boyd (1988)*
    Alfred Daniel (1986)*
    Phillip Darby (1986)*
    George Evans
    Richard Koch (1982)*
    George Kirk (Superintendent) (1985)*

1982-83: Georgia Wampler (1993)*

1983-84: Cynthia Oates (1996)*

1984-85: James Kent

1985-86: Michael Walls (Superintendent) (1990)*

1986-87: Charles Hockersmith
    Dona Price (1992)*

1988-89: Ja'net Crouse (1993)*

1990-91: Iris Metts (Superintendent)

1992-93: Michael Guilfoyle

1993-94: Susan Mitchell (1994)*
    Charles Mullin

1995-96: Teresa Schooley

1996-97: Dennis Savage

Claymont

1946-47: Millard Pinney (1948)*
    Melvin Dietrick (1950)*
    John Banks (1947)*
    Alan Knight (1948)*
    A. Eugene Fletcher (1955)*
    H.E. Stahl (Superintendent) (1955)*

1948-49: Clifford Johnson (1952)*
    Edward Rowles (1953)*

1950-51: Sager Tryon (1962)*

1952-53: George Brown (1960)*

1953-54: Charles Krister (1956)*

1955-56: Thomas Barr (1963)*
    Robert Durkee (Superintendent) (1967)*

1956-57: John Brand (1961)*

1960-61: John Dickson (1962)*

1961-62: George Brown (1965)*

1962-63: Joseph Rosshair (1968)*
    Raymond Tomasetti (1978)*

1963-64: John Senigo (1965)*

    James Scanlan (1978)*
    James Elder (1978)*

1967-68: Jack Clinch (Acting Superintendent) (1968)*

1968-69: Albert Clark, Jr. (1978)*
    Frank Furgele (Superintendent) (1978)*

1969-70: Robert Stowe (1972)*
    James Elder (1978)*
    Albert Clark, Jr. (1973)*

1972-73: John Fannin (1978)*
1973-74: Margaret Reese (1978)*
1976-77: Archie Rapposelli (1978)*

**Colonial**
_(Formerly New Castle County School District)_

1981-82: Earl Reed (1986)*
         Kathleen Wilbur
         John Mattheske (1982)*
         Margaret Zachois (1984)*
         Cheryl Morton (1983)*
         Lynne Howar (1982)*
         Herman Wooley (1988)*
         Ray Christian (Superintendent) (1990)*

1982-83: Daniel Muir (1992)*
         Howard Gesner (1985)*

1983-84: Sandra Kret (1988)*

1984-85: Sandra Brainard (1986)*

1985-86: Jacquelyn King

1986-87: Robert Minnich (1991)*
         Thomas Taylor

1988-89: John Wyk (1993)*
         Deborah Wailes (1991)*

1990-91: David Campbell (Superintendent)

         Kenneth Schilling

         La Don Terry

1993-94: James Stockwell

1995-96: James Byers

**Conrad District**
_(Formerly Henry C. Conrad, Oak Grove, Richardson Park and Newport Districts)_

1969-70: Frank Broujos (1976)*
         Clifford Stelle (1977)*
         Robert Faedtke (1971)*
         J. Raymond Frederick, Jr. (1971)*
         Edward Meginniss (1971)*
         Richard Stubbs (1971)*
         John Dillman (1971)*
         William Pry, Jr. (1971)*
         J. Earl Cummings (1972)*
         Frank Davis (1972)*
         Charles Liddicoat (1972)*

1971-72: Ronald Diefenderfer (1978)*

1973-74: Dard Buckwalter (1978)*

1974-75: Angelo Falasco (1978)*

1976-77: David McBride (1978)*

1977-78: Virginia Van Sciver (1978)*

**De La Warr**

1964-65: Randall Ward (1977)*
         John Hardy (1965)*
         Ervin Jester (1966)*
         John Herbert, Jr. (1966)*
         Harry Eisenberg (Clerk) (1973)*

1965-66: Albert Grant (1978)*
         Victor Hirsch, Jr. (1978)*

1966-67: Richard Tulowitzi (1973)*
         Lenox Jackson (1976)*

1969-70: John Ryan, Jr. (1970)*
         Victor Hirsch, Jr. (1970)*

         Guenter Schwab (1975)*

1972-73: Laurence Hopp (Superintendent) (1978)*

1973-74: Eleanor Tiggs (1978)*

1974-75: Alberta Torrence (1978)*

1975-76: Ephraim Sutton (1978)*

1976-77: David Green (1978)*

1977-78: Kathy Wilbur (1978)*

**Gunning Bedford**

1957-58: Presley Geoghegan (1961)*
         Claude Lester (1965)*
         Robert Swan (1967)*
         Wilmer Meitzler (Clerk) (1969)*
1958-59: William Smith (1962)*
1962-63: Charles Armstrong (1966)*
1964-65: Charles Crompton, Jr. (1966)*
1964-65: John Kirk (1970)*
       Alfred Appleby (1969)*
       William Beck (1969)*
1967-68: Margaret Zachens (1969)*
1968-69: Richard Lester (1969)*
1948-49: Vernal Hardy (1960)*
1949-50: Robert Huber (1961)*
       John Heiney (Superintendent) (1968)*
1952-53: Jane McAdam (1963)*
1956-57: John Fletcher (1964)*
1963-64: Mrs. Edward Merchant, Jr. (1967)*
1964-65: Robert McBride (1977)*
1965-66: Earl Abrahamson (1976)*
1968-69: Charles Welch (1977)*
       Mrs. James Birney (1977)*
       Jack Irion (Superintendent) (1973)*
1969-70: Charles Klein (1977)*
       Mrs. Robert Patricoski (1974)*
       Charles Welch (1973)*
       Erhard Hoegger (1974)*
       David Fauser, Superintendent (1977)*
1974-75: Arthur Brill (1975)*
       Beverly Wright (1977)*
1975-76: Aaron Hamburger (1977)*
1976-77: Joan Booz (1977)*
New Castle (Grades 1-6) to 1953
New Castle District to 1969
1946-47: Howard Wilhelm (1949)*
       J. Henry Speicher (1948)*
       George Klevier (1960)*
       J. Herbert Tobin (1965)*
       Joseph Kleckner (Superintendent) (1973)*
1947-48: George Lyon (1953)*
1949-50: William McKelvey, Jr. (1958)*
1953-54: James Rosbrow (1956)*
1956-57: Norman Rossiter (1960)*
1958-59: Ralph Sidwell (1966)*

 Marshallton-McKean
(Formerly Marshallton and McKean Districts)
1961-62: Nelson Cooper (1965)*
       William Jobling (1964)*
       Martha Bachman (1964)*
       Wayne Ashbee (1978)*
       Robert Fisher (Clerk) (1968)*
1964-65: Andrew Cope (1967)*
       Graydon Hopkins (1974)*
       Mary DiVirgilio (1978)*
1967-68: Edward Mead (1977)*
1969-70: John Shanks (1971)*
       J. William Lewis (1974)*
       Charles Ballard (1974)*
       Bruce Furman (1978)*
       Michael Visnovsky, Superintendent (1972)*
1971-72: Ronald Nagle (1973)*
       Reginald Parris (1976)*
1972-73: Richard Linett, Superintendent (1978)*
1973-74: Earnest Linsay (1978)*
1976-77: Leonard Mroz (1978)*
1977-78: Robert Shellenbarger (1978)*

Mount Pleasant School District
1946-47: Charles Duffy (1948)*
       Lillian Paschall (1949)*
       Elizabeth Rinehart (1951)*
       Crayton Black (1956)*
       Ross Neagley (Superintendent) (1949)*

1958-59: Ralph Sidwell (1966)*
1960-61: Henry Voigt (1967)*
       Mayard Williamson (1962)*

1962-63: Kimber Shoop (1969)*

1965-66: Charles Darby (1969)*
       Richard Farmer (1969)*

1966-67: Robert Chynoweth (1969)*

1967-68: Alfred Elasser (1969)*

New Castle Gunning Bedford 1969-78
(Formerly New Castle and Gunning Bedford Districts)

1969-70: Alfred Elasser (1972)*
       Alfred Appleby (1975)*
       William Beck (1971)*
       Richard Farmer (1970)*
       Robert Chynoweth (1971)*
       Margaret Zacheis (1978)*
       Richard Lester (1973)*
       Kimber Shoop (1974)*
       John Kirk (1970)*
       Charles Darby (1974)*
       Joseph Kleckner (Superintendent) (1973)*

       William Burris, Jr. (1971)*

1973-74: Newlin Buckson (1978)*
       George Rosentreter (1977)*
       Ray Christian, Superintendent (1978)*

1974-75: Earl Reed (1978)*

1975-76: Walter Kearney (1978)*

1977-78: Dirk Schulze (1978)*

(Formerly Alexis I. DuPont, Alfred I. DuPont,
Claymont, Conrad, DelaWarr, Newark, New
Castle - Gunning Bedford, Marshallton, McKean,
Mount Pleasant, Stanton and Wilmington Districts)

1978-79: Gilbert Scarborough (1981)*
       William Clark (1981)*
       Mary DiVirgilio (1981)*
       James Sills (1981)
       Carroll Biggs (Superintendent) (1980)*

1980-81: George Kirk (Superintendent) (1981)*

New Castle Vo Tech

1967-68: John Fiske (1978)*
       Francis Callahan (1972)*
       George Crossland (1970)*
       Carl Hornberger (1975)*
       Ernest DiSabatino (1968)*
       Richard Joyce, Jr. (1975)*

1968-69: Ernest Seitz (1972)*
       Richard George (1972)*
       Harry Stephan (Superintendent) (1976)*

1969-70: William Sheldrick (1972)*

1970-71: Ross Anderson (1975)*
       Margaret Gardiner (1974)*

1972-73: Robert Russell (1976)*
       Mrs. Avis Obold (1984)*

1973-74: Richard Colgate (1975)*

1974-75: JoAnn Ingram (1977)*

1975-76: Frederick Cottrell (1989)*
       Robert DuHadaway (1987)*


1977-78: Harry Reed (1980)*
       Carl Slabach (1994)*

       Beatrice Coker (1985)*

1981-82: James Campbell (1987)*

1984-85: John Lynch

1985-86: Lloyd Schmesisser (1988)*

1986-87: Bonita Williams (1989)*

1987-88: Eric Edstorm (1992)*
       Philip Saxon (1990)*

1988-89: Joseph Hagee

1989-90: Thomas Kerstetter (1991)*
       Arnetta McRae
       Dennis Loftus (Superintendent)

1990-91: Joshua Martin (1993)*


1992-93: Marcille Bierlein

1993-94: John McMahon

1994-95: Pedro Correa
Newark School District

1946-47: Joseph McVey (1960)*
W. Franklin Wilson (1960)*
Robert Gallaher (1950)*
J. Pearce Cann (1958)*
Wilmer Shue (Superintendent) (1967)*

1950-51: C.M. Olson (1953)*

1953-54: Martin Gauger (1966)*

1960-61: William Cooke (1967)*
Frank Dianich (1961)*
Dorothy Munroe (1964)*

1961-62: Alan Duff (1965)*

1964-65: Albert Jones (1976)*

Frederick Williams (1976)*


1967-68: Elmer Monroe (1978)*
George Kirk (Superintendent) (1978)*

Frederick Williams (1975)*
Elmer Monroe (1972)*
William Keene (1974)*

1972-73: Priscilla Crowder (1978)*

1974-75: Richard Nelson (1978)*
Dorothy Ross (1978)*

1975-76: Randolph Lindell (1978)*

Arden (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Gladys Frank (Clerk) (1952)*
Herman Kumme (1952)*
Mrs. Ray Lincoln (1948)*

1947-48: Fritz Geissler (1948)*
William May (Clerk) (1952)*

1948-49: Helen McClure (1951)*

1949-50: Ester Vik (1952)*

1951-52: Harold Monfort (1956)*

1952-53: Charles Zunser (1958)*
Ambrose McAlevy (1961)*
Edmund Hurlong (Clerk) (1967)*

1954-55: Walter Hosier (Clerk) (1960)*

1956-57: William Morley (1969)*

1958-59: Lloyd Estes (1963)*


1964-65: Larry Lipstein (1966)*

1965-66: Erhard Hoegger (1969)*

1966-67: Mrs. Thomas Colgan (1969)*

1967-68: Reese Davis (1969)*
Patrick Devlin (Clerk) (1969)*

Red Clay
(Formerly New Castle County School District)

1981-82: Joseph Reardon (1986)*
Harlan Roberts (1985)*
Susan Mathe (1990)*
Ellen Thompson (1984)*
Mary Lou Bushko (1983)*
Charles Cavanaugh
Virginia Van Sciver (1982)*
Joseph Johnson (Superintendent) (1990)*


1983-84: Edwina Michael (1988)*

1984-85: Leon Elder (1987)*
Donald Schneck (1989)*

1985-86: Richard Eckman (1990)*

1986-87: David Allen (1991)*

1987-88: Sherlynn Jackson (1991)*

1988-89: William Manning

1989-90: Patricia Reinhold (1994)*

1990-91: Irwin Beene
Carolece Scotton
Reginald Green (Superintendent) (1993)*

Jacky Witt (1996)*

1992-93: Loretta Rice

1993-94: Robert Simons (Superintendent)

1994-95: Edward Sosnowski

1996-97: Toni Eaton
(Consolidated with Mount Pleasant School District 1969)

Richardson Park (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Theodore Work (1954)*
          Max Matthes (1949)*
          John Simpers (1960)*
          Elizabeth Miller (1947)*
          A.M. Easterbrook (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48:  Mark Herron (1951)*
          Ramon Cobbs (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49:  A.M. Easterbrook (Clerk) (1965)*

1949-50:  Clinton Weslager (1960)*

1951-52:  William Huxtable (1960)*

1954-55:  W.J. Rowe (1963)*

1960-61:  Irvine Powell (1961)*
          James King (1961)*
          James Baldwin (1964)*

1961-62:  Harvey Stuart (1962)*
          William Polaski (1965)*
          Arthur Easterbrook (Superintendent) (1965)*

1962-63:  Lawrence Huber (1964)*
          Edgard Harvey, Jr. (1966)*

1964-65:  Edwin Clapp (1967)*
          Robert Farness (1968)*

1965-66:  Steven Snyder (1968)*
          Edward Meginiss (1968)*
          Leon Elder (Superintendent) (1968)*

1967-68:  William Pry, Jr. (1968)*
          Earl Cummings, Jr. (1968)*

John Dickinson

          Wayne Ashbee (1965)*
          Milton Potter (1969)*
          William Guthrie (1967)*
          William McCormack (1969)*
          Darrell Long (Clerk) (1966)*

1965-66:  William Muto (1968)*

1966-67:  John Carrow, III (1969)*
          Michael Visnovsky (1968)*

1967-68:  John Shanks (1969)*

1968-69:  Francis Waegal (1969)*

Newport (Grades 1-8)

1946-47:  Herman Walker (1951)*
          Helen Tammany (1948)*
          Frank Lindsay (1949)*
          Arthur Craig (1963)*
          Donald Richey (Clerk) (1960)*

1948-49:  Victor Graham (1960)*

1949-50:  Henry Lautenklos (1957)*

1951-52:  Olivia Thomas (1960)*

1956-57:  Benjamin Vinton, Jr. (1958)*

1958-59:  C. Winfield Rash (1963)*

1960-61:  Charles Young (1966)*
          Mrs. Stanley Bretz (1962)*
          Jack Caum (Clerk) (1966)*

1962-63:  Frank Broujos (1966)*

1963-64:  Harvey Mears (1966)*

1964-65:  Frank Davis (1966)*

1965-66:  Richard Stubbs (1966)*

Walnut Green (Grades 1-6)

1946-47:  Isaac Hoopes
          Leroy Edler
          Mary Thompson
          Harry Frederick (Clerk)

(Closed Oct. 17, 1947)

Hockessin (Grades 1-8)

1946-47:  Gordon Biehn (1954)*
          Helen Crossan (1947)*
          Henry Mitchell (1952)*
          Ethel McVaugh (Clerk) (1958)*

1947-48:  Elie Walker (1949)*

1949-50:  Frederick Smith (1957)*


1954-55:  I. Fletcher Walker (1958)*

1957-58:  Darrel Neidigh (1958)*
Harmony (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Ethel Brackin (1949)*
          Frank Dennison (1948)*
          Edward Naudain (1955)*
          Rowena Pennington (Clerk) (1954)*

1948-49: Calvin Ball (1955)*

1949-50: Sara Evans (1955)*

1954-55: Mary Farmer (Clerk) (1955)*

Mt. Pleasant (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Fred Trimble
          Lewis Clark, Jr.
          Marvin Shakespeare
          Joseph Pierson
          (Closed 1947)

Stanton (Grades 1-8) 1963 (Grades 1-9)
1967 (Grades 1-12) (In 1969 Consolidated with Dickinson to form 1-12 Stanton District)

1946-47: Ernest Lacey (1958)*
          Robert Major (1949)*
          W. Paul Wier (1953)*
          Clarence McVey (1948)*
          Lora Little (Clerk) (1960)*

1947-48: Joseph Meyer (1960)*

1949-50: William Guthrie (1961)*

1953-54: Russell Barlett (1958)*

1957-58: G. Paul Lynam (1967)*

1958-59: John Wyks (1974)*

1960-61: Alvin Benjamin (1972)*
          Harlan Highfield (Clerk) (1975)*

1961-62: Richard Emmert (1964)*

1964-65: Robert Austin (1975)*

1965-66: Richard Baird (1968)*

1967-68: Lindsay Greenplate (1971)*

1968-69: Thomas Arnott (1975)*

          Milton Potter (1971)*
          Alvin Benjamin (1972)*
          John Guillotte (1975)*

1971-72: Andrew Betley (1972)*

1972-73: Alice Alikman (1973)*
          James Brabson (1975)*
          George Glynn, Jr. (Superintendent) (1975)*

1973-74: Joseph Reardon (1975)*

1974-75: Ellen Thompson (1975)*

Christiana (Grades 1-8)

1946-47: R. Earle Dickey (1947)*
          David McMullin (1950)*
          Elsie Thorpe (1947)*
          John Moore, Sr. (1948)*
          Ellen Vernon (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: Lillian Frazier (Clerk) (1957)*

1948-49: Homer Vincent (1959)*
          Lewis Buckingham (1958)*

1950-51: Rowland Walker (1957)*
          John Moore, Sr. (1951)*

1951-52: Breta Wolleyhan (1957)*

1956-57: J. Herbert Nichols (Clerk) (1957)*

1957-58: Albert Jones, Jr. (1959)*
          Frank Dianich (1959)*
          Edwin Hughes (Clerk) (1958)*

1958-59: Florence Blest (1959)*
          Sidney McClain (Clerk) (1959)*

Rose Hill - Minquadale (Grades 1-8)

1946-47: Artur Northwood (1947)*
          Ernest Becker (1948)*
          Woodrow Stanley (1947)*
          Allen Jones (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: Edwin Barlow, Jr. (1950)*
          A Roman Mesch (1949)*
          Franklin Baker (1949)*
          S.M. Stouffer (Clerk) (1950)*

1948-49: J.B. Eggleston, Jr. (1952)*

1949-50: Scott Gregg (1950)*

1950-51: Ervin Jester (1952)*
          Harry Redding (1951)*
          Frank Lampe (1952)*

1951-52: John Hardy (1964)*
1952-53: George Rossiter (1956)*
          Norman Kingsley (1955)*
          Harry Eisenberg (Clerk) (1964)*
1953-54: Ervin Jester (1964)*
1955-56: Alfred Keibler (1963)*
1956-57: Elwood Lewis (1960)*
1960-61: John Herbert, Jr. (1964)*
1962-63: Ervin Jester (1964)*
1963-64: Randall Ward (1964)*

**Delaware City (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: William Austin (1948)*
          James Renninger (1947)*
          Harry Nickle (1948)*
          John Bittle (1951)*
          J.H.M. Darbie (Clerk) (1948)*
1947-48: Francis Holliday (1948)*
1948-49: Presley Geoghegan (1957)*
          Charles Crompton (1957)*
          Mary Brannon (1953)*
          Frank Wangler (Clerk) (1956)*
1951-52: William Smith (1957)*
1953-54: Helen Utley (1957)*
1956-57: Stirling Brinkman (Clerk) (1957)*

**Commodore Macdonough (Grades 1-7)**

1946-47: Henry Lester (1954)*
          Ralph Deakyne (1950)*
          H. Vaughn Ginn (1952)*
          Tyson Sartin (1954)*
          Frances McCoy (Clerk) (1948)*
1948-49: Earl Keller (Clerk) (1949)*
1949-50: Wilmer Meitzler (Clerk) (1964)*
1950-51: Richard Crossland (1963)*
1953-54: James Hughes (1956)*
1954-55: Willard Ocheltree (1955)*
          Claude Lester (1964)*
1955-56: Henry Sneedek (1963)*
1956-57: George Baxter (1963)*
1963-64: Charles Armstrong (1964)*
          Charles Crompton (1964)*
          Robert Swan (1964)*

**Glasgow (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: John McDaniel (1948)*
          Claude Brooks (1951)*
          Edward Wilson (1950)*
          Julian Laws (1950)*
          Elizabeth Brooks (Clerk) (1951)*
1948-49: Harvey Ogden (1950)*
1950-51: Ann Barczewski (1951)*
          Helen Woerner (1951)*
          Lewis Hagerty (1951)*

(Closed as of July 1, 1951)

**Middletown (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: John Jolls (1954)*
          Victor Kohl (1953)*
          John Green (1956)*
          Howard Crothers (1955)*
          Ellis Lecrone (Clerk) (1960)*
1953-54: John Fennemore, Jr. (1965)*
1954-55: Leland Money (1958)*
1955-56: Charles Hall (1958)*
1956-57: Earl Sheats (1960)*
1958-59: Carl Hutchison (1960)*
          Allan Cruchley (1962)*
1960-61: Groome Mears, Jr. (1963)*
          William Brady (1968)*
          C.W. Cummings (Clerk) (1961)*
1961-62: James Johnson (Clerk) (1969)*
1961-62: George Crossland (1966)*
1963-64: John Sparks (1967)*
          Lewis Hagerty (1969)*
1966-67: Helen Kimmey (1969)*
1967-68: Morris Collins (1969)*
**Odessa (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: W. Kline Cook (1953)*
         Louise Davis (1949)*
         Sherman Webb (1954)*
         Helen Hickman (Clerk) (1952)*

1949-50: Florence Taylor (Clerk) (1954)*
         Ruth Reed (1954)*

1953-54: Fred Cleaver (1958)*

1954-55: Jane Calloway (1960)*
         Sherman Tribbitt (1963)*
         Marian Miller (Clerk) (1962)*

1955-56: Martha Cook (Clerk) (1956)*

1958-59: Donald Wheatcraft (1961)*

1960-61: William Buckworth (1968)*

1961-62: Marian Miller (1962)*
         Leonard Hampson (1969)*

1962-63: Walter Kabis (1966)*

1963-64: Dean Hatton (1969)*

1965-66: John Pickett (1969)*


         Horace Tibbitt (1969)*

**Port Penn (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: J. Albert Kumpel (1957)*
         Gilbert Moore (1947)*
         Harper Carey (1947)*
         Carl Zachies (1957)*
         Evelyn Burris (Clerk) (1947)*

         Carl Eaton (1957)*

1949-50: Robert Swan (1957)*

1952-53: Carl Eaton (Clerk) (1956)*

1956-57: Harry Budd (1957)*

**Taylor's Bridge (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Pauline Francis
         Edna Dukes
         Anna David
         Frederick Bell (Clerk)

(Closed 1947)*

**Marshallton (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: J. Raymond Blackson (1955)*
         C. Wardon Gass (1953)*
         Charles Barlow (1947)*
         Walter Fanning (1960)*
         Harry Menser (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: J. Raymond Blackson (Clerk) (1957)*

1948-49: Robert Groves (1955)*

1952-53: Harry Menser (Clerk) (1955)*

1953-54: Richard Lindsey, Jr. (1958)*

1955-56: Nelson Cooper (1961)*
         Harry Lambert (1961)*
         Reese Dukes (Clerk) (1960)*

1958-59: Richard Lindsey, Jr. (1961)*

         Robert Fisher (Clerk) (1961)*

**Townsend (Grades 1-8)**

1946-47: Walter Lee (1961)*
         J. Wilmer Fennemore (1957)*
         William Money (1948)*
         James Dickinson (1947)*
         Katherine Ratledge (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: Winfield Cochran (1951)*
         Frank Wangler (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49: William Carey (1964)*
         Harry Irwin (Clerk) (1950)*

1949-50: Malcolm Kemp (Clerk) (1951)*

1951-52: Leon Van Horn (1963)*

1953-54: Henry Crawford (Clerk) (1966)*

1957-58: Bette Butler (1966)*

1961-62: George Keeler, Jr. (1965)*

1963-64: Leon Henderson (1965)*

1964-65: Charles Roberts (1966)*

1965-66: John Wilson (1966)*
         Earl Robinson (1966)*
         Helen Kimmey (1966)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yorklyn (Grades 1-7)</th>
<th>Oak Grove (Grades 1-8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Kane (1949)*</td>
<td>Arthur Webber (1948)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Guyer (1948)*</td>
<td>Charles Green (1948)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Marsey (Clerk) (1948)*</td>
<td>John Brown (1947)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948-49: Samuel Dennison (1951)*</td>
<td>Earl Keller (Clerk) (1948)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calvin Hastings (Clerk) (1953)*</td>
<td>1947-48: William Dryden (1955)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Lloyd (1954)*</td>
<td>Clement Theobald (1953)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52: Ella Harrison (Clerk) (1953)</td>
<td>Austin Baltz (Clerk) (1969)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Press (Clerk) (1956)*</td>
<td>1955-56: Robert Patterson (1960)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955-56: John Alexander (Clerk) (1961)*</td>
<td>Freeman Clauss (1962)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira Bennett (Clerk) (1961)*</td>
<td>Clifford Stelle (1969)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pleasant Valley (Grades 1-6)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Henry C. Conrad</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47: August Sistl</td>
<td>1946-47: Edgar Miller (1947)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Stanton</td>
<td>Isaac Morrison (1949)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanche Stewart</td>
<td>Clinton Brown (1953)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth McCormick (Clerk)</td>
<td>Kemper Pierson (1957)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Closed 1947)</td>
<td>Howard Cronin (1949)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eden (Grades 1-6)</strong></td>
<td>Paul Mitchell (1955)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace Eastburn (1949)*</td>
<td>C.W. Cummings (Clerk) (1956)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce Fox (1955)*</td>
<td>1949-50: Henry Tatnall (1956)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Leasure (Clerk) (1955)*</td>
<td>Clinton Harris, Sr. (1960)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Moore (1955)*</td>
<td>1955-56: Curtis Patterson (1961)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55: Dorothy Whittington (1955)*</td>
<td>Millard Squires, Jr. (1960)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Darrell Long (Clerk) (1964)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1961-62: George Fisher (1964)*
   David Chalmers (1969)*
1962-63: William McCormack (1964)*
1963-64: Raymond Frederick, Jr. (1969)*
1964-65: George Haney (1968)*
   John Dillman (1969)*
   Clifford Stelle (1969)*
   John Lacek (Clerk) (1969)*
1968-69: Kenneth Meidling (1969)*

**Wilmington**

1946-47: Howard McCall (1947)*
   Ella Mode (1951)*
   Aaron Finger (1961)*
   James Horts (1949)*
   Gerald Montaigne (1950)*
   Edgar Starling (1953)*
   Ward Miller (Superintendent) (1963)*
1948-47: Thomas Payne (1953)*
1949-50: Richard Corroon (1953)*
1950-51: Gail Belden (1965)*
1951-52: Eleanor Cussler (1958)*
1953-54: William Cantwell (1955)*
   Thomas Healy, Jr. (1956)*
   Hilmar Jensen (1954)*
1955-56: Robert Lawrence (1969)*
1956-57: John Cahalan (1960)*
1957-58: Aaron Finger (1961)*
1958-59: Elizabeth Latchum (1971)*
   John Murray (Superintendent) (1960)*
1960-61: Paul Jennings (1969)*
1961-62: Daniel Herrmann (1965)*
1963-64: Paul Smith (Superintendent) (1965)*
1965-66: Philip Rhoads (Superintendent) (1966)*
1966-67: Joseph Flanzer (1974)*
   Paul Smith (Superintendent) (1967)*
1967-68: Muriel Crosby (Superintendent) (1969)*
1968-69: Gene Geisert (1978)*
1969-70: Gerald Kavanaugh (1970)*
   Roy Wagstaff (1974)*
   Mildred Tordella (1974)*
   Lloyd Casson (1972)*
   Hermenia Garrett (1975)*
1971-72: Janet Greenwell (1975)*
   Saul Sophrin (1975)*
1972-73: John Redmond (1974)*
   Earl Jackson, Superintendent (1978)*
1974-75: Wendell Howell (1978)*
   Benjamin Amos (1978)*
   Allie Holley (1977)*
   William Lewis (1978)*
   Daniel Frawley (1978)*
1975-76: Morris Bronstein (1978)*
   Allan Goldfeder (1978)*
   Thomas Minter (Superintendent) (1978)*
1976-77: Eric Loges (1978)*
1977-78: Ruth Graham (1978)*

**Newport (Grades 1-6) Colored**

1946-47: New Brown
   William Ross (1961)*
   Charles Hayes (1960)*
   Charles Reason (1960)*
   J.A. Taliaferro (Clerk) (1964)*
1960-61: Edward Knotts (1962)*
   Elwood Brooks (1964)*
1961-62: Luther Porter (1964)*
1963-64: Clifford Cooper (1964)*

**Hockessin (Grades 1-6) Colored**

1946-47: Lewis Cornish (1956)*
   Paul Waters (1956)*
   James Knotts (1948)*
   Jacob Johnston, Jr. (Clerk) (1955)*
1948-49: Joseph Thomas (1956)*
1955-56: Joseph Thomas (Clerk) (1956)*
   Oliver Battin (1956)*
Marshallton (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: George Roberts
Maurice Davis
William Knots
Robert Ford (Clerk)

(Closed in 1947)

Christiana (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Henry Blake (1947)*
      Alfred Moody
      James Munson
      Richard Neal (Clerk)

1947-48: Levi Graddis
       James Munson (Clerk)

(Closed as of June 30, 1952)

Iron Hill (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Maynard Earl (1962)*
            Howard Congo (1957)*
            Frank Williams (1962)*
            Oliver Smith (Clerk) (1962)*

1951-52: Maynard Earl (Clerk) (1962)*

1954-55: Minnie Ryder (Clerk) (1957)*

1957-58: Edgar Grinnage, Jr. (1962)*

1961-62: Oliver Smith (1962)*

Kirkwood - St. Georges (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Isadore Fields
            Lenoard Sadler
            Claytton Roy
            Harry Moore
            Charlotte Taylor (Clerk)

(Closed as of June 30, 1953)

Delaware City (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47: William Brown (1949)*
            Perry Harding (1958)
            John Steward (1949)*
            Arthur Watson (Clerk) (1958)*

1949-50: Roland Henry (1958)*
            Beulah Beacham (1958)*

1957-58: Arthur Watson (1958)*

Mt. Pleasant (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Frank Blackson (1957)*
            Elwood Harvey (1956)*
            Garfield Berry (1957)*
            Alfred Johnson (Clerk) (1952)*

1948-49: Anna Russum (Clerk) (1950)*

1950-51: Harry Ross (Clerk) (1957)*

1956-57: James Dickerson (1957)*

Middletown (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Edward Fields (1964)*
            George Pierce (1952)*
            Martha Morris (1947)*
            Oscar Tod (1964)*
            Alfred Waters (Clerk) (1964)*

1947-48: Wallace Sudler (1964)*

1952-53: Homer Miles (1964)*

(Became Louise L. Redding)

Lee's Chapel (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Ernest Chandler (1954)*
            James Blee (1951)*
            Harry Cottingham (1954)*
            William Davis (Clerk) (1954)*

1951-52: Mary Holden (1954)*

1953-54: Harry Cottingham (Clerk) (1954)*

Louis L. Redding (Grades 1-6) Colored

1953-54: Edward Fields (1964)*
            Howard Cong (1962)*
            Wallace Sudler (1964)*
            Walter Rider (1957)*
            Homer Miles (1964)*
            Oscar Todd (1960)*
            Alfred Waters (Clerk) (1964)*

1954-55: William Davis (1962)*

1957-58: Otis Jefferson (1964)*

1960-61: Clarence Marvel (1964)*

1962-63: Marshall Williams (1964)*

1963-64: Storer Parker (1964)*
Townsend (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Elias Chandler, Sr. (1947)*  
Andrew Ray (1949)*  
Richard Watson (1949)*  
Emory Hayes (1953)*  
Margaret West (Clerk) (1947)*  
1947-48: Ferdinand Calk (1954)*  
Harrison Carney (1949)*  
1949-50: Henry Wharton (1955)*  
Walter Brown (1955)*  
1951-52: Henry Wharton (Clerk) (1955)*  
1953-54: John Henry (1955)*  
1954-55: Willis Montgomery (1955)*  
1951-52: Fred Fifer (1963)*  
1953-54: H. Kline Lingo (1961)*  
1954-55: Harry Neese (1966)*  
1956-57: James Bennett (1964)*  
1961-62: Joseph Wild (1965)*  
F.N. Postlethwait (Superintendent) (1968)*  
1963-64: Joshua West (1982)*  
1964-65: William Spence (1972)*  
1965-66: William Saulsbury, Jr. (1972)*  
Chester Benson (1967)*  
1966-67: Harld Bennett (1971)*  
1967-68: Jay Harmic (1971)*  
1968-69: Warren White (Superintendent) (1971)*  
1971-72: Harry Neese (1976)*  
Gooden Warren (1990)*  
F. Niel Postlewait (Superintendent) (1989)*  
1972-73: Bruce Walton (1984)*  
1976-77: Ruth Sanderson (1980)*  
1978-79: Kenneth LaVere (1983)*  
1980-81: Wellford Inge (1996)*  
1982-83: Faye Spartz (1992)*  
1983-84: Robert Welch (1986)*  
1984-85: Clyde Jensen (1991)*  
1986-87: Eunice Craig (1993)*  
1989-90: William Bach (Superintendent)  
1990-91: Jon Nichols (1995)*  
1991-92: Dwight Meyer  
1992-93: James Cooke  
1993-94: Bobby Brown

Ebenezer (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: Joseph Henry, Sr.  
Anna Cauk  
Bessie Henry  
Walter Hopkins  
Portia Loper (Clerk)  
(Closed as of June 30, 1953)

Millside (Grades 1-8) Colored

1948-49: Oliver Harris (1954)*  
William Lowery (1954)*  
James Rudd, Jr. (1950)*  
Gertrude Bundy (Clerk) (1953)*  
1952-53: Paul Haughton (1953)*  
1953-54: Palmer Hunt (1956)*  
Alberia Torrence (1961)*  
1954-55: George Toliver, Jr. (1960)*  
Walter Ransom (1961)*  
Earle Brown (Clerk) (1961)*  
1956-57: Lorin Hunt (1961)*  

Kent County

Caesar Rodney

1946-67: W. Reily Brown (1956)*  
T. Edgar Townsend (1951)*  
Frank Manahan (1953)*  
Frank Richardson (1954)*  
William Simpson (Superintendent) (1961)*
1995-96: Constance Welde
1996-67: Charles Whitehurst

Capital
(Formerly Dover, Rose Valley, Wileys and Hartley Districts)

1969-70: Robert Bewick (1975)*
         Homer Minus (1971)*
         Lawrence Ornston (1971)*
         Dale Dougherty (1973)*
         Dorothea Samardza (1974)*
         George Hill, Jr. (1974)*
         Robert Rasmussen (Superintendent) (1972)*

1971-72: Edgar Harman (1972)*
         Harry Camper (1977)*

         Edward Powell (Superintendent) (1980)*


1975-76: John Geissinger (1980)*
         Ralph Hazelton (1981)*

1976-77: Charles Hall (1981)*


1978-79: Jefferson Reed (1991)*

1979-80: Barbara Geissinger (1980)*

         Edward Goate (Superintendent) (1992)*

1981-82: Judith Leaming (1993)*
         Raymond Taraila (1991)*

1982-83: McKingley Wardlaw (1987)*

1985-86: George Locke (1990)*

1987-88: Lynn Edgell (1993)*
         William Hearne (1992)*

1990-91: Robert Roswell (1994)*


1992-93: Joseph Crossen (Superintendent)
         Gerald Street

1993-94: Guillermo Flores, Jr.

1994-95: Paul Fleming
         Wilma Mishoe

1996-97: Martin Burns

Dover

1946-47: M.A. Hartnett, Jr. (1947)*
         G. Daniel Enterline (1954)*
         Mrs. Charolitte Tuller (1957)*
         Norman Ward (1951)*
         Byron Hartley (Superintendent) (1950)*

1947-48: Robert Reed (1955)*

1948-49: John Halderman (Superintendent) (1951)*

1951-52: Paul Baker (1964)*

1952-53: David Green (Superintendent) (1963)*

1954-55: John Tarburton (1955)*

1955-56: Samuel Kendall (1960)*
         Hudson Gruwell (1962)*

1957-58: Ceci Henry (1961)*

1960-61: Paul Scotton (1962)*

1961-62: Alvin Leisey, Jr. (1963)*

1962-63: Frank Powles (1964)*
         Charles Brown (1966)*

1963-64: James McClements (1967)*
         Dustin Wilson (Superintendent) (1968)*

1964-65: Verle Wilson (1965)*
         David King (1968)*

         Robert Bewick, Jr. (1969)*

1966-67: Walter Robertson (1968)*

1967-68: Lawrence Ornston (1969)*

1968-69: Homer Minus (1969)*
         Dale Dougherty (1969)*
         Rasmussen (Clerk) (1969)*

Farmington (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Elmer Tull (1948)*
         Arthur Lynch (1948)*
         William Grey (1948)*
         Charles Griffith (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49: Hugh Vincent (1956)*
         Lester Hafield (1955)*
         Daniel Smith (1954)*
         Fred Tibbett (1953)*
         Clara Steele (Clerk) (1952)*
1952-53: Grace Hastings (Clerk) (1954)*
1954-55: Wallace Smith (1957)*
    Ray Cannon, Jr. (1957)*
    Clara Steele (1957)*
1955-56: Leon Rust (1957)*
1956-57: Edward Collings (1957)*

**Felton (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: R. Edmond Harrington (1949)*
    Charles Bostick (1950)*
    Charles Sipple (1947)*
    Nelson Hammond (1949)*
    D.A. Petry (Clerk) (1947)*
1947-48: J. Louis Hopkins (1949)*
    Herbert Cobley (Clerk) (1949)*
1949-50: Walter Moore (1954)*
    W.W. Wood (1954)*
    W. Lott Ludlow (1951)*
    Howard Henry (Clerk)
1950-51: Courtland Dill (1962)*
1951-52: Purnal Friedel (1956)*
    Russell Torbert (1960)*
1956-57: Virgil Jarrell (1969)*
1962-63: Raymond Hughes (1965)*
    Everett Worlington, Jr. (1969)*
1966-67: Medford Killen (1967)*
1967-68: James Pzzadili (1969)*
1968-69: Medford Killen (1969)*

**Frederica (Grades 1-8)**

1946-47: John Darby (1951)*
    Reynolds Robbins (1950)*
    Joseph Gerow (1949)*
    Joseph Cook (1947)*
    Joseph Kephart (Clerk) (1950)*
1949-50: Clarence Jester (1955)*
1950-51: Casper Powell (1954)*
    Joseph Glackin (Clerk) (1951)*
1951-52: James Webb (1955)*
    Benjamin Matlack (1952)*
    John Kready (Clerk) (1953)*
1953-54: Benjamin Matlack (1962)*
    Ray Hancock (Clerk) (1956)*
1954-55: Charles Irons (1958)*
1955-56: Zora Tatman (1969)*
    Thomas Webb (1957)*
1958-59: Herbert Robbins (1961)*
    Lister Hall, Jr. (1969)*
1962-63: Charles Stubbs (1968)*
1965-66: Charles West (1969)*
    Bryon Phillips (Clerk) (1966)*
1967-68: Samuel Shumar (1969)*
1968-69: Franklin Wilkins (1969)*

**Harrington (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Robert Nelson (1952)*
    Allen Parsons (1951)*
    Elwood Gruwell (1957)
    Fred Powell (1947)*
    J.C. Messner (Superintendent) (1960)*
1947-48: Fulton Downing (1951)*
1951-52: Hayward Quillen (1954)*
    Brinton Holloway (1955)*
1952-53: Allan Parsons (1956)*
1954-55: Paul Neeman (1958)*
1955-56: Clifford Outten (1995)*
1956-57: Russell Bowdle (1960)*
    Luther Hatfield (1960)*
1957-58: Roland Hitchens (1969)*
1958-59: Keith Burgess (1966)*
1960-61: Mrs. Musetta Cox (1963)*
    William Shaw (1964)*
    Albert Adams (Superintendent) (1969)*
1963-64: James Rash (1967)*
1964-65: Melvin Wyatt (1968)*
1967-68: Keith Burgess (1969)*

Kent Co Vo Tech

1964-65: Fred Fifer (1970)*
    Lister Hall, Jr. (1967)*
    Francis Gebhart (1965)*
    Charles Brown (1972)*
    James Rash (1968)*
    William Myers (1992)*
    Joseph Wright (1967)*
    Thomas Inter (Superintendent) (1967)*
1966-67: Robert Naftzinger (1972)*
1968-69: John Walls
1969-70: Charles Brown (1972)*
    Nathan Cohen (1972)*
    Robert Holloway (1984)*
    Robert Proud, Jr. (1979)*
1971-72: Thelma Moerschel (1973)*
1972-73: Hattie Rucker (1973)*
1973-74: Alice Holmes (1987)*
    Charles Hoff (Superintendent) (1980)*
1974-75: Chester Harris (1988)*
1977-78: Virgil Jarrell (1987)*
1978-79: Deborah Wicks (1985)*
1980-81: Thomas Inter (Superintendent) (1985)*
1983-84: Wayne Collison
1985-86: Raymond Patterson
    Joseph Orlando (Superintendent) (1988)*
1987-88: Grover Biddle (1996)*
    Jane Richter (1996)*
1988-89: James Collins
    Jefferson Adams (Superintendent)
1993-94 CHANGED NAME TO POYLTECH
1993-94: Cynthia Brown
1995-96: Frank Ingram, Jr.

Kenton (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Levi Everett (1948)*
    Edward Hughes (1948)*
    Mildred Carter (1952)*
    Clifford Clark (Clerk) (1948)*
1948-49: Ernest Smith, Jr. (1951)*
    Allen Cook (1954)*
1949-50: Mildred Carter (Clerk) (1953)*
1950-51: Marvel Everett (1957)*
1951-52: Walter McGinnes (Clerk) (1960)*
1952-53: Laurence O'Neil (1956)*
1954-55: Edward Hughes, Jr. (Clerk) (1968)*
1956-57: Stanley Graham (1960)*
1957-58: Donald Clark (1965)*
    Stanley Graham (Clerk) (1960)*
1960-61: Charles Austin (1963)*
    George Everett (1967)*
1964-65: Donald Clark (1965)*
    Willard Legar (1969)*
    Mrs. Raymond Ballinger (1967)*
1967-68: Martha Snow (1968)*
    Carl Orth (1969)*
1968-69: Martha Hughes (1969)*

Lake Forest
(Formerly Harrington, Felton and Frederica Districts)

    E.B. Warrington, Jr. (1980)*
    Marvin Brown (1979)*
    Edna Gruwell (1972)*
    Medford Killen (1971)*
    Keith Burgess (1972)*
James Pizzadili (1978)*
Virgil Jarrell (1973)*
Albert Price (1983)*
Nyle Callaway, Jr. (1973)*
Joseph Hughes (1973)*
Albert Adams (Superintendent) (1978)

1971-72: Donald Garey (1983)*
1977-78: Clifton Chambers (1982)*
1978-79: William Cline (Superintendent) (1981)*
1979-80: James Gussett (1984)*
1980-81: Frederick Feutz (1985)*
1981-82: Edward Powell (Superintendent) (1983)*
1982-83: Wallace Caulk (1985)*
1983-84: Marvin Brown (1984)*
Roberta O'Neal (1994)*
Gerald Lysik (Superintendent) (1987)*
1984-85: Russell McCready (1986)*
Sara Williams (1986)*
1985-86: Earl Roberts (1992)*
David Welch (1989)*
1986-87: Michael Thompson (1989)*
Edward Welch (1996)*
1987-88: James VanSciver (Superintendent)
1989-90: Edward Voshell (1994)*
1992-93: Cheryl Moore
1993-94: Donald Brown
1994-95: Ronald Draper
1995-96: Russell McCready
1996-96: Harland Blades

Leipsie (Grades 1-6)
1946-47: George Rothwell (1947)*
Alonzo Jones (1947)*
Hilda Wilson (1947)*
1947-48: James Parker (1961)*
Horace Pugh (1960)*
Harry Helm (1957)*
Harold Stauffer (Clerk) (1952)*
1950-51: Beulah Rodway (Clerk) (1956)*
1956-57: Samuel Moffitt (Clerk) (1961)*
1957-58: Harold Remley (1961)*
1960-61: Robert Thomas (1961)*

Milford
(1969 Consolidated with Lincoln, Houston and Ellendale Districts)
1947-48: Alphonso Humes (1951)*
Edmund Steiner (1948)*
Russell Robbins (1949)*
John Roosa (1955)*
Harold Shaterian (Superintendent) (1952)*
Ramon Cobbs (Superintendent) (1955)*
1949-50: Harry Mayhew (1954)*
1951-52: Dean Kimmel (1955)*
1954-55: Edmund Steiner (1955)*
George Robbins (1966)*
George Adams (1955)*
David Green (1955)*
1955-56: Max Corder (1967)*
Glen Bennett, Jr. (1960)*
Ernest Macklin (1961)*
Chester Dickerson (Superintendent) (1968)*
1961-62: Joseph Pennel (1964)*
Joseph Wright (1965)*
1964-65: John Glenn (1968)*
1966-67: John Walls (1971)*
1967-68: Claude Tease (1972)*
1968-69: Donald Johnson (1974)*
Mark Dufendach (1974)*
William Kimmel, Jr. (1973)*
Margaret Martin (1974)*
Edgar Switzer (1973)*
Charles McLaughlin (Superintendent) (1974)*
1970-71: Charles Carpenter (1973)*
Charles West (1981)*
1973-74: John Walls (1983)*
Lewis Darlin (1979)*
Carol Dugan (1975)*
1974-75: Frank Draper (1989)*
   Raymond Stoops (1994)*
   Jay Young (1978)*
   Michael Woodall (Superintendent) (1988)*

1975-76: Harvey Kenton (1976)*

1976-77: Robert Davis (1990)*


1979-80: Donald Steiner (1991)*

1981-82: Eugene Sharp

1982-83: Marvin Schelhouse (1987)*

1983-84: Lynn Hitchens (1993)*

1987-88: Walter Feindt
   Richard Klute


1989-90: Marvin Schelhouse

1990-91: Catherine Marvel (1995)*

1991-92: Barbara Rutt

1993-94: Vance Daniels

1994-95: Charles Postles

1995-96: Edwin Kee

1996-97: Robert Smith (Superintendent)

**Oak Point (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Eli Chupp (1966)*
   Daniel Beachy (1948)*
   Henry Miller (1949)*
   Dan Yoder (Clerk) (1967)*

1947-48: Daniel Beachy (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49: Milton Lee (1950)*

1949-50: Henry Miller (1961)*
   Ezra Bontrager (1952)*

1952-53: Andrew Stutzman (1967)*

1953-54: Henry Miller (Clerk) (1961)*

1961-62: Joe Byler (1967)*

1966-67: Freeman Coblenz (1967)*
   Simon Yoder (1967)*

**Magnolia (Grades 1-8)**

1946-47: C.F. Johnson (1949)*
   John Huesman (1949)*
   William Paradee (1957)*
   Peter Collins (1957)*
   Ralph Mellvania (Clerk) (1965)*

1949-50: Roy Gourley (1951)*
   Isaac Orvis (1951)*

1952-53: Charles Callaway (1962)*
   C.F. Johnson (1954)*

1954-55: Edward Hardy (1958)*

1957-58: Jay Keller (1966)*
   Marshall Stubbs (1964)*

1958-59: C. Fletcher Bryan (1966)*

1962-63: Herman Roe (1967)*

1964-65: Herbert Semans (1967)*


1966-67: Carl Anderson (1969)*
   Russell Rash (1969)*

1967-68: James Clendaniel (1969)*
   Donald Appenzeller (1969)*


**Pratt's (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Ralph Bryant
   Luther Lyons
   Donald Owens
   Cummings Wolf (Clerk)

(Consolidated 1947)

**Smyrna**

1969 Consolidated with Kenton District

1946-47: C.J. Prickett (1955)*
   Helen Harmonson (1956)*
   Henry Price (1957)*
   Richard Long (1948)*
   George Wright (Superintendent) (1956)*

1949-50: Lee Deakyne (1954)*

1954-55: Margaret O'Neill (1957)*

1955-56: Francis Gebhart (1963)*
1956-57: W. Howard Nowland (1964)*
      George Kirk (Superintendent) (1962)*
1957-58: Norman Wilder (1962)*
1958-59: Margaret O'Neill (1965)*
1962-63: Harry Moor (1966)*
      William James (Superintendent) (1964)*
1963-64: William Matthews, Jr. (1968)*
1964-65: George Wright (1968)*
      David Fauser (Superintendent) (1967)*
1965-66: Medford Davis (1970)*
      Pauline Guy (1970)*
1966-67: James Vaughn (1981)*
1968-69: Charles Rebar, III (1973)*
      Charles Williams (Superintendent) (1985)*
1969-70: William Matthews (1972)*
      John Dukes (1979)*
      Donald Clark (1974)*
1970-71: Karl Gebhart (1975)*
1972-73: John Porter (1977)*
1975-76: Ciprian Clemente (1985)*
1977-78: Paul Modesto (1982)*
1979-80: Jefferson Adams (1985)*
1982-83: Richard Downes (1987)*
1983-84: Carolyn Bailey (1988)*
1985-86: David Morrison (1989)*
      John Dinunzio (Superintendent) (1988)*
1987-88: Michael McGrath (1992)*
      Wayne Barton (Superintendent) (1995)*
1989-90: Robert Jones
      Donna Noel (1990)*
      James Vaughn, Jr. (1994)*
1990-91: Kenneth Messer (1995)*
1991-92: Patrick Grant
1992-93: Louis Martin
1994-95: Charles Taylor
1995-96: Barry Meekins
      Mary Scott (Superintendent)
1996-97: Dale Scuse

**Rose Valley (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Nelson Massey (1948)*
      Emmert Hutchins (1947)*
      Olin Raughley (1947)*
      Norman Willis (Clerk) (1950)*
1947-48: Jacob Stutzman (1960)*
      Enos Yoder (1957)*
1948-49: Paul Schike (1952)*
1950-51: Henry Detweiler (Clerk) (1953)*
1952-53: Crist Byler (1968)*
1953-54: Neal Miller (1957)*
1954-55: Enos Yoder (Clerk) (1957)*
1956-57: Neal Miller (Clerk) (1957)*
1957-58: Adam Miller (1958)*
      Manilus Miller (1968)*
1958-59: Ervin Byler (1963)*
1960-61: Andy Byler (1968)*
1963-64: Eli Yoder (1967)*
1965-66: Andy Yoder (1968)*
1967-68: Daniel Miller (1968)*

**Cheswold (Grades 1-4)**

1946-47: Howard Rash (1948)*
      J. Gilton McCrystal (1948)*
      W.S. Scarborough (Clerk) (1948)*
1947-48: Howard Rash (Clerk) (1948)*

**Little Creek (Grades 1-6)**

      Robert Green (1947)*
      Roy Shorts (1948)*
      Benjamin Marvel (Clerk) (1950)*
1947-48: Smith Hand (1950)*
  George Davis (1950)*
  Charles Hegman (Clerk) (1955)*
  U. Lee Harman (1960)*
  William Poore (1951)*
  Ralph Holland (Clerk) (1968)*
1949-50: George Bundock (Clerk) (1950)*
1950-51: Edward Little (1958)*
  Charles Woodley (1958)*
  James Hutchins (Clerk) (1955)*
  1951-52: Charles Hegman (1954)*
  1954-55: Smith Hand (Clerk) (1957)*
  1956-57: Robert Knight (1960)*
  1957-58: Ferris Wright (Clerk) (1960)*
  1958-59: Wilbert Sherman (1960)*
  Roy Hand (1962)*
  1960-61: Charles Hegman (1962)*
  Richard Shorts (1966)*
  Shirley Little (1966)*
  1962-63: Mrs. Olive Gafford (1966)*
  1965-66: Mildred Jarman (1966)*
  Grace Ferguson (1966)*

Wiley's (Grades 1-6)
1946-47: Walter Bishop (1950)*
  Mrs. Norman Johnson (1950)*
  Anthony Gaab (1960)*
  Frederick Hubbard (Clerk) (1962)*
  1950-51: Henry Mast (1960)*
  Moses Beachy (Clerk) (1961)*
  1960-61: John King (1968)*
  Daniel Beachy (1968)*
  1961-62: Eli Miller (1963)*
  1962-63: Jacob Kurtz (1969)*
  1963-64: David Miller (1965)*
  1965-66: Jonas Mast (1969)*
  Jacob Herschberger (1968)*
  Reuben Byler (1969)*
  Henry Mast (1969)*

Clayton (Grades 1-8)
1946-47: Edward Machlin (1949)*
  Charles Machamer (1948)*
  Charles Clements (1947)*
  Harry Bostick (Clerk) (1948)*
  1947-48: W. L. Wheatly (1951)*
  Wm. L. Torbert, Jr. (Clerk) (1955)*
  1949-50: Robert Douglas (1953)*
  G. Medford Sparks (1950)*
  Dudley Crossley (1954)*
  1950-51: G. Edward Wooten (1957)*
  1951-52: Jack Robinson (1995)*
  1953-54: W.L. Wheatley (1956)*
  1954-55: Margaret Hackman (1957)*
  1955-56: Richard Comegys (1958)*
  Ray Hancock (Clerk) (1957)*
  1956-57: Harry Moor (1958)*
  1957-58: G. Francis Downs (1958)*
  Mary Jarrell (1958)*
  Coleman Metzler (Clerk) (1958)*
Houston (Grades 1-8)
1946-47: Robert Yerkes (1967)*
         Fred Hayes (1956)*
         C. Emory Webb (1960)*
         George Kirkley (1951)*
         John Brittingham (Clerk) (1954)*
1951-52: Francis Simpson (1968)*
1954-55: Byron Phillips (Clerk) (1962)*
1955-56: Charles Dutton (1963)*
1963-64: Ralph Jump, Jr. (1967)*
1965-66: William Counselman (1968)*
         John Eisenbrey (1968)*
1967-68: Theodore Yerkes (1968)*
         Mark Dufendach (1968)*
Clayton (Grades 1-6) Colored
1946-47: Risdon Simmons (1947)*
         Gilbert Sammons
         Nathaniel Denby
1947-48: Herman Murray
         Harley Mears
1948-49: Mary Boyer (Clerk)
        (Closed as of June 30, 1952)
William Henry (Colored)
1952-53: Hayes Fountain (1960)*
         Martin Roberts (1953)*
         Edward Gibbs (1955)*
         J. Harold Schabinger (1966)*
         A. B. Parsons (1966)*
         Rynear Slaughter (1958)*
         Robert Reed (1965)*
         Harley Taylor (Clerk) (1955)*
1953-54: Helen Simmons (1954)*
1955-56: James Hardcastle (Clerk) (1966)*
1956-57: Edward Gibbs (1966)*
         Helen Simmons (1958)*
1957-58: Henry Price (1961)*
1958-59: Clarence Barrett (1962)*
1960-61: Erma Reese (1966)*
1962-63: William White (1965)*
1965-66: Robert Reed (1966)*
         Emile Shockley (1966)*
Kenton (Grades 1-8) Colored
1946-47: Oscar Ward (1951)*
         Clarence Barrett (1963)*
         Frank Jackson (1956)*
         Davis Murray (Clerk) (1958)*
1956-57: Elmer Griffin (1963)*
1958-59: Allee Watson (1962)*
Lockwood (Grades 1-6) Colored
1946-47: Eugene Sudler (1948)*
         Roy Fountain (1963)*
         Clarence Fountain (1963)*
         George Wilson (Clerk) (1952)*
1949-50: George Gibbs (1961)*
1952-53: Roy Fountain (Clerk) (1963)*
1953-54: George Wilson (1960)*
1958-59: John Adams (1963)*
1961-62: Medford Gibbs (1962)*
1962-63: Thomas Fountain (1963)*
Cheswold (Grades 1-8) Colored
1946-47: James Reed (1948)*
         Harvey Ridgeway (1948)*
         Roland Coker (1947)*
         Leonard Grigsby (1947)*
         Dorothy Carney (Clerk) (1947)*
1947-48: Garland Carney (1951)*
         Wm. Christensen (Clerk) (1950)*
1948-49: Charles Reed (1951)*
         Harry Morgan (1951)*
1949-50: Charles Reed (Clerk) (1951)*
1950-51: LeRoy Durham (1951)*
Fork Branch (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47:  Cyrus Ayres (1951)*
          Alfred Morris (1958)*
          Wm. Morgan (1958)*
          Minous Durham (Clerk) (1957)*

1951-52:  Albert Bratcher (1958)*

1957-58:  Calvin Carter (1959)*

White Oak (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47:  Thomas Sullivan (1954)*
          Hankless Harris (1951)*
          Thomas Young (1951)*
          Calvin Farlow (1951)*
          Mildred Henry (Clerk) (1954)*

1951-52:  Thomas Morris (1954)*
          John Sullivan, Sr. (1954)*

(Closed as of June 30, 1954)

Parkers's Chapel (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47:  Noble Minus (1950)*
          William Grae (1947)*
          Fred Brown (1947)*
          Phillip Walker (Clerk) (1950)*

1947-48:  Noble Minus (Clerk) (1950)*
          Stanford Sudler (1950)*
          Calvin Golson (1949)*

1949-50:  William Woodlin, Jr. (1950)*

Woodside (Grades 1-7) Colored

1946-47:  Wm. Thomas Hawkins
          MeElory Chase
          Abel Gibbs (1953)*
          John Bowers (Clerk) (1952)*

1951-52:  Edward Gibbs (Clerk)
          Clarence Bowers

(Closed as of June 30, 1954)

Mt. Olive (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47:  William Pratiss (1950)*
          Emile Stevenson (1955)*
          George Clark (1958)*
          J. Everett Bowers (Clerk) (1963)*

1950-51:  James Harris (1958)*

1955-56:  Emile Shockley (1963)*

1958-59:  Daniel Backus (Clerk) (1961)*
          Willard Scott (1962)*

1961-62:  Glen Clark (1963)*

1962-63:  Nathan Bowers (1963)*

Viola (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47:  Matthew Powell (1958)*
          Edward Hovington (1963)*
          Emory Cannon (1960)*
          Daniel Smith (Clerk) (1958)*

1948-49:  Edward Hovington (Clerk) (1963)*

1958-59:  Lester Scott (1960)*
          Edward Teat (1963)*

          James Taylor (1962)*

1962-63:  William Gibbs (1963)*

Union (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47:  Alvin Mosley (1955)*
          Edward Pettyjohn (1953)*
          James Hanesly (1953)*
          Nat Mosley (Clerk) (1960)*

1953-54:  Charles Benson (1961)*
          Eugene Young (1965)*

1955-56:  Kermit Mosley (1960)*

1960-61:  Henry Allan (1961)*
          James Taylor (1961)*

1961-62:  Charles Besselieu (1963)*
          Bradford Lisby (1963)*
          Russell Perry (1955)*

1964-65:  Bradford Lisby (1965)*
          Mary Perry (1965)*

Reeve's Crossing (Colored)

1946-47:  Martha Perry (1948)*
          Clarence Burris (1953)*
          Russell Perry (1953)*
          Wayman Scott (Clerk) (1953)*

1948-49:  John Perry (1949)*

1949-50:  Arvil Postles (Clerk) (1953)*

(Closed as of June 30, 1953)
Sussex County

Cape Henlopen
(Formerly Rehoboth, Laurel and Milton Districts)

1969-70: Earle Isaacs (1973)*
   Gerald Scheirer (1973)*
   Donald Ratledge (1982)*
   James Bounds (1970)*
   Mrs. Carl Pierce, Jr. (1970)*
   Samuel Sloan (1970)*
   Kenneth Lingo (1976)*
   H. William Lynch (1973)*
   William Hopkins (1973)*
   Arthur Hanby (1973)*
   James Reed, Jr. (1983)*
   Scott Walsmit (1973)*
   Mrs. Richard Derrickson (1974)*
   John Keefe (1980)*
   Jesse Millman (1980)*
   Robert Mercer (Superintendent) (1981)*


1974-75: David Truitt (1989)*

1976-77: Gerald Reynolds (1981)*

1979-80: Allen Riley (1989)*

1980-81: Joseph Lo Biondo (1985)*
   Kent Price (1986)*

1981-82: John Dean (1987)*
   James Wilson (Superintendent) (1993)*

1982-83: Waymon Harmon (1972)*

1983-84: Harry Isaacs (1991)*

1985-86: Louis Rickards (1990)*


1987-88: Susan Shuppard
   Barbara Wright (1990)

1989-90: Dean Dey (1994)*
   William Wallace (1996)*

1990-91: Walter Hopkins (1996)*
   David Baker (1996)*

1991-92: Rebecca Millman
   Milton Archer (1996)*

1993-94: Suellen Skeen (Superintendent)

1994-95: William Porter

1995-96: Brent Moore
   Anthony Streett
   June Turansky

1996-97: Estella Class

Cedar Neck (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Granville Shockley (1949)*
   Arthur Reed (1947)*
   James Mills (1947)*
   F. Davis Watson (Clerk) (1949)*

1947-48: Cecil Watson (1949)*
   Norman Collins (1949)*

1948-49: Elizabeth Heath (Clerk) (1949)*

Delmar (Grades 1-6)

1966 (Grades 7-12)

1946-47: Clarence Workman (1948)*
   J. Frank Thorington (1949)*
   J. Lee Phillips (1953)*
   Mildred Jones (1947)*
   David Green (Clerk) (1952)*

1947-48: Leon Bailey (1955)*

1948-49: Paul Ellis (1953)*
   Frank Tappan (1950)*

1950-51: Howard Workman (1954)*

1952-53: Herman Elzy (1955)*

1953-54: Matthew Aydelotte (1957)*
   Marvin Jones (1954)*
   Herman Elzy (Clerk) (1955)*

   Joseph Elliott (1960)*

1955-56: Roland Ellis (1960)*
   Earl Schubert (Clerk) (1956)*

1956-57: Hugh Kelly (Clerk) (1977)*

1957-58: Mrs. Daniel Culver (1961)*

1960-61: Charles Cullen (1974)*
   Ralph Phillips (1973)*

1961-62: Ralph Good (1969)*

1962-63: Carl Wilkins (1971)*

1969-70: Thomas Nelson (1973)*
        John Whitley (1978)*
1972-73: Faye Hudson (1982)*
1973-74: Jerry Rider (1978)*
1974-75: Phillip Banks (1979)*
1976-77: Marion Foxwell (1981)*
1977-78: Wayne Bastian (Superintendent)
1980-81: J. Franklin Cooper (1980)*
1981-82: Charles Riley (1992)*
1982-83: Mary Lee Smith (1987)*
        Jerry Campbell (1984)*
1984-85: Martin Naugle (1994)*
1985-86: Faye Hudson (1995)*
1986-87: Timothy Smith
1987-88: Jane Long (1992)*
1989-90: William Nichols
1992-93: Patricia Short
1994-95: G. Franklin Pusey
1995-96: David Hudson

Georgetown

1946-47: Alden Short (1951)*
        Walter Townsend (1949)*
        Ralph Swain (1954)*
        Henry Graves (1948)*
        Joseph Thomas (Superintendent) (1953)*
1948-49: James Baker (1949)*
1949-50: Carey Sapp (1953)*
1950-51: Henry Graves (1953)*
1951-52: Charles Spicer (1955)*
1952-53: Carl Utz (1960)*
1953-54: Joseph Pittard (1965)*
        George Keen (Superintendent) (1966)*
1954-55: Irwin Murray (1962)*
1955-56: G.M. VanValkenburgh (1960)*
1960-61: Ralston Pettyjohn (1967)*
        Robert Short (1964)*
1962-63: Harvey Melson (1968)*
1964-65: James Baxter, Jr. (1968)*
        Madalyn Richardson (1968)*
1966-67: William Bant (Superintendent) (1968)*
1967-68: Albert Wildberger (1968)*

Indian River
(Formerly John M. Clayton & Lord Baltimore, Selbyville, Millsboro and Georgetown Districts)

1968-69: Roland Derricksdon (1971)*
        Charles Steele, J. (1972)*
        Elred Cress (1974)*
        Mrs. Duane Browne (1970)*
        Thomas Hickman (1971)*
        Norris Bunting (1971)*
        Evalyn Hickman (1971)*
1969-70: Charles Mitchell (1986)*
        Madalyn Richardson (1971)*
        Mary Lou Parker (1971)*
        Meyer Ableman (1971)*
        Mrs. Duane Lynch (1970)*
        Hance Pepper (1971)*
        Ralph Halloway (1972)*
        Paul Moore (1972)*
        John Reese (1972)*
        Albert Wildberger (1972)*
        Gerald Albright (1974)*
        James Baxter, Jr. (1973)*
        Elton Godfrey (1974)*
        Otis Jefferson, Jr. (1973)*
        Kenneth Laws (1974)*
        Donald Collins (1978)*
        William Lambden (1982)*
        Raymond McCabe, Jr. (1974)*
        Robert Tribbitt (1981)*
        Charles Stevenson (1975)*
1974-75: Charles Bireley (1989)*  
   Jack Lewis (1979)*  
   Chester Townsend (1979)*
Laurel
1946-47:  J. Roscoe Elliot (1947)*  
   George Gody (1948)*  
   John Stallings (1950)*  
   Harry English (1950)*  
   Charles Helm (Superintendent) (1956)*
1975-76: Alden Murray (1980)*
1976-77: Ronald Radish (1982)*
1977-78: Kenneth Evans (1982)*
1978-79: Donald Murray (1983)*
1979-80: Ray Bunting (1989)*
1980-81: Glenn Hudson (1990)*  
   William Savage (1983)*
1982-83: Terry McGee (1986)*  
   Kenneth Sutton (1986)*
1983-84: Harold Johnson (1992)*  
   Sherman Smith (1989)*
1984-85: Lisa Griffin (1987)*
1985-86: Harold Carmean (1992)*  
   Donald Hearn (1990)*  
   Primo Toccoalfonci (Superintendent) (1988)*
1986-87: Linda Pusey (1996)*
1987-88: Harry Dukes (1992)*
1988-89: Susan Collins (1994)*  
   Charles Hudson (Superintendent) (1996)*
1989-90: Frederick Duncan (1994)*  
   Lewis Reeves (1994)*
1990-91: George Harrison (1996)*  
   Bruce Rogers (1994)*
1991-92: Reginald Helms
1992-93: Harvey Walls  
   Charles Bireley
1993-94: Richard Cohr
   Gregory Hastings
1994-95: David Devine  
   Elaine McCabe  
   J. Everett Moore (1995)*
1995-96: Christine LeCates
1996-96: John Evans  
   William Howlett  
   Lois Hubbs (Superintendent)
1997-98: E.N. Carvel (1949)*
1999-2000: Milton Yerkes (1954)*
2000-01: William Prettyman (1956)*
2001-02: H.E. English (1953)*
2002-03: W. Pierce Ellis (1957)*
2003-04: Lawrence Allen (1955)*
2004-05: Harry McAllister (1960)*
2005-06: Carlton Tyndall (1958)*  
   Leon Elder (Superintendent) (1965)*
2006-07: Clarence Evans (1963)*
2007-08: Homer Disharoon, Jr. (1961)*
2008-09: Clarence Evans (1962)*  
   Otis Carmine (1964)*
2009-10: Rudolph Hastings (1967)*
2010-11: Ford Warrington (1965)*  
   Thelma Moyer (1966)*
2011-12: James Williams (1973)*
   Roy Owens (1971)*  
   Donald Vansant (Superintendent) (1968)*
2013-14: Samuel Tyndall (1974)*
2014-15: Arthur King (1977)*
2015-16: Robert Hupp (1989)*
2016-17: Robert Hupp (Superintendent) (1989)*
2018-19: Richard Givens (1983)*
2019-20: Gene Littleton (1974)*  
   John Shwed (1990)*
1977-78: Brenda Leslie (1983)*
1980-81: Donna Moyer (1985)*
1983-84: Horace Pepper (1988)*
1984-85: Howard Griffith (1992)*
1985-86: Cathy Parker (1990)*
1986-87: Mona Wright (1991)*
1988-89: Robert Smith (1990)*
1989-90: George Purpur (1994)*
        Richard Walker (Superintendent) (1990)*
1990-91: Bruce Venables (1991)*
        Irene Graham (1994)*
        Heniz Retzlaff (Superintendent) (1994)*
        Calvin Musser
1992-93: Michael Jones
        Mark Rubino
        Keith Duda (Acting Superintendent) (1995)*
1995-96: Corrie King
        John Sandy
        Patricia Carlson (Superintendent)

Lincoln (Grades 1-8)

1946-47: Russell Brittingham (1953)*
        George Metz (1953)*
        Clifford Donovan (1951)*
        Arthur Sackett (1948)*
        John Ruth (Clerk) (1948)*
1948-49: James Berwick (1956)*
        Russell Brittingham (Clerk) (1956)*
1949-50: Solomon Markowitz (Clerk) (1954)*
1951-52: David Greenly (1955)*
1953-54: Riley Jefferson (1957)*
1954-55: Huriah Fitzgerald (1962)*
1955-56: Russell Bradley (1960)*
1956-57: Douglas Morgan (1964)*
        Soloman Markowitz (Clerk) (1960)*
1960-61: John LeCompte (1964)*
1961-62: Calvin Clendaniel (1969)*
        Reese Stevenson (1966)*
1964-65: Howard LeCompte (1967)*
        Evan Shours (1967)*
1967-68: Harvey Shockley (1969)*
        Lloyd Carter (1969)*

Lewes

1947-48: Laurence Knapp (1951)*
        Molloy Vaughn (1949)*
        Leland Burton (1948)*
        Weston Ellis (1950)*
        H. Geiger Omwake (Superintendent) (1952)*
1948-49: James Marshall (1956)*
1949-50: Elizabeth Hill (1953)*
1950-51: Joseph Phillips (1951)*
1951-52: John Joseph (1955)*
1952-53: Ralph Karl (1954)*
        George Keen (Superintendent) (1953)*
1953-54: Glenwood Harrington (1961)*
        Leon Harris (Superintendent) (1954)*
1954-55: James Beebe, Jr. (1966)*
        Leon Farrin (Superintendent) (1960)*
Milton (Grades 1-8)

1946-47: Charles Barker (1947)*
A. Webster Jefferson (1947)*
J. Leon Black (1947)*
Sinclair Campbell (1947)*
A. J. Bolin (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: Harmon Lewis (1956)*
David Donovan (1956)*
Harry Draper (1953)*
Harold Davis (1953)*
Warren Good (Clerk) (1953)*

1953-54: Glenn Marvel (1956)*
James Brooks (1956)*
Edison Blevins (Clerk) (1956)*

1956-57: Howard West (1964)*
Thomas Jones (1960)*
Robert Jennings (1958)*
Norman Clifton (1961)*
H.O. Brittingham (Clerk) (1969)*

1958-59: Albert Lank (1962)*

1960-61: John Fisher (1963)*

1961-62: Jesse Millman (1969)*

1962-63: Paul Smith (1966)*

1963-64: Earl Isaacs, Jr. (1969)*

1964-65: Charles Stuchlik, III (1968)*

1965-66: Frederick Lehmann (1968)*


1968-69: James Bounds (1969)*
James Reed (1969)*

Lord Baltimore (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Harry Dukes, Jr. (1963)*
George Mitchell (1947)*
I. Robert Willey (1947)*
Lester Kauffman (1947)*
Frank Wangler (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: Chester Townsend, Jr. (1961)*
Amos McCabe (1961)*
Willis Mitchell (Clerk) (1954)*

1948-49: Amos McCabe (1960)*

1949-50: Fred Graef (Clerk) (1964)*


Millsboro (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Edwin Ryan (1954)*
Harley Mitchell (1953)*
Harold Dobson (1951)*
William Rose (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49: Frank Harrison (1956)*

1949-50: Harley Mitchell (Clerk) (1953)*

1951-52: Granville Messick (1960)*

1953-54: Norris Godwin, Sr. (1957)*
Leslie Timmons (Clerk) (1955)*

1954-55: Raymond West (1961)*

1955-56: Wayne Burton (Clerk) (1961)*

1956-57: Frank Smith (1960)*

1957-58: Edward Hickman (1961)*

1960-61: W. Arnold Steele (1963)*
Dale Workman (1968)*

1961-62: Granville Messick (1968)*
Meyer Ableman (1969)*
Vincent Tritch (Clerk) (1962)*

1962-63: James Proudfoot (Clerk) (1968)*

1963-64: Paul Moore (1969)*

1965-66: Granville Hudson (1966)*

1966-67: Charles Mitchell (1969)*

1968-69: Granville Hudson (1969)*
Elton Godfrey (1969)*
Edward Hurley (Clerk) (1969)*
Charles Steele, Jr. (1967)*
Thomas Hickman (1967)*

1966-67: Clyde Davis (Clerk) (1967)*

**Williamsville (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Horace Lynch (1950)*
James Brasure, Jr. (1952)*
Herman Evans (1950)*
Fred MaGee (1950)*
Henry Johnson (Clerk) (1951)*

1950-51: Oliver Copper (1952)*
Thomas Hudson (1952)*
Preston Truitt (1952)*

1951-52: Oliver Copper (Clerk) (1952)*

**Roxana (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Frank Harper (1962)*
George Gibbs (1953)*
Walter Wimbrow (1960)*
Raymond Savage (1947)*
Tilghman Johnson (Clerk) (1958)*

1947-48: James Carey (1948)*

1948-49: James Savage (1960)*

1949-50: Tilghman Johnson (Clerk) (1958)*

1953-54: Orlando Lewis (1961)*

1958-59: Edward Johnson (Clerk) (1963)*

1960-61: Hugh Stephens (1963)*
Charles Houston, Jr. (1963)*

1961-62: Tilghman Johnson (1963)*

1962-63: George West (1963)*

**Selbyville (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Homer Pepper (1950)*
Frank Long (1949)*
Raymond Morris (1948)*
Willis Hudson (1947)*
Harold Whiteside (1950)*

Harold Whiteside (Clerk) (1951)*

1948-49: Charles Hudson (1950)*

1949-50: C. Grice McCabe (1953)*

1950-51: Everett Bunting (1954)*

Madison Gray (1956)*
George Keen (Clerk) (1952)*

1951-52: Burl Adams (1956)*

1952-53: Herbert Nichols (Clerk) (1953)*

1953-54: Aldon Murray (1961)*
Joseph Thomas (Clerk) (1955)*

1954-55: Irvin Hudson, Sr. (1962)*

1955-56: Edgar Rickards (1964)*
Alvin Fry (Clerk) (1957)*

1956-57: George Gray (1964)*

1957-58: Paul Timmons (Clerk) (1968)*

1961-62: Cashar Evans (1965)*

1962-63: Winford Murray (1966)*

1964-65: John Reese (1969)*
Ralph Grapperhaus (1968)*

1965-66: Donald Lynch (1969)*
Mary Lou Parker (1969)*

1966-67: Hance Pepper (1969)*

Phillip Slacum (1969)*

**Stockley (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: J. Edward Melivanie
Fred Marvel
Fred Dodd
Clarence Betts (Clerk)

(Closed 1947)

**Gumboro (Grades 1-8)**

1946-47: Robert Smith (1951)*
George Phillips (1953)*
Roman Fisher (1964)*
Fred Wootten (1950)*
Thomas Hickman (Clerk) (1951)*

1950-51: James Murray (1954)*

1951-52: Preston Niblett (1960)*
Walter Short (Clerk) (1966)*

1953-54: James Collins (1965)*

1954-55: Calvin Tull (1956)*

1956-57: Edward Collins (1966)*
1961-62: Charles West (1963)*
1962-63: Roman Fisher (1964)*
1963-64: Wayne Smith (1966)*
1964-65: John Downes (1966)*
      Robert Collins (1966)*

**Sycamore (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Norman Hedges (1949)*
      John Lowe (1952)*
      Thomas Elliott (1947)*
      W. Bonard Layton (Clerk) (1951)*

1949-50: Carlton Tyndall (1958)*

1951-52: Granville Lowe (Clerk) (1947)*
      (Consolidated with Laurel in 1953)

**Concord (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: John Newson (1948)*
      John Collins (1954)*
      Richard Sloan (1950)*
      Walter Conoway (Clerk) (1954)*


1950-51: Alfred Rogers (1954)*
      Johnny Wilson (1954)*

1953-54: Lida Fleetwood (Clerk) (1954)*
      (Consolidated with Seafood in 1954)

**Bridgeville (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Gottfried Metzler (1950)*
      Norman Scott (1949)*
      Edwin Layton (1952)*
      Harry Davis (1950)*
      Virgil Wiley (Clerk) (1957)*

1949-50: Lee Carey (1957)*

1950-51: James Culver (1954)*
      Ralph Davis (1955)*

1952-53: Kenneth Baker (1956)*

1954-55: George Tuck (1962)*

1955-56: C. Walton Smith, Jr. (1967)*

1956-57: John Hammond (1965)*

1957-58: Roy Friedel (1961)*
      Foster Flint (Clerk) (1968)*

1961-62: William Tull (1968)*


1964-65: Paul O'Bier (1968)*
      John Hopkins, III (1968)*

1966-67: Ray Passwaters (1968)*

1967-68: Edward Williams (1968)*

**Greenwood (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: Matthew Russell (1953)*
      Richard Mai (1949)*
      William Carlisle (1948)*
      Wilson Hatfield (1947)*
      Ethel Gibson (Clerk) (1949)*

1947-48: Medford Calhoun (1951)*
      Esther Lyons (1951)*

1949-50: Carl Schulze, Jr. (1957)*
      Herbert Cobley (Clerk) (1952)*

1951-52: Allison Davis (1955)*
      William Carlisle (1956)*

1952-53: H. Geiger Omwake (Clerk) (1958)*

1953-54: James Anthony (1954)*

1954-55: Luther Lyons (1956)*

1955-56: Wilbur Root (1960)*

1956-57: Marjorie Baker (1968)*
      Norman Hamstead (1960)*
      W. I. Tawes (Clerk) (1962)*

1957-58: Harry Webb (1961)*

1958-59: Wilbur Root (1960)*

1960-61: John Mervine (1963)*
      Earl Keel (1963)*

1961-62: Louis Mills (1968)*

1963-64: Willard Thomson (1968)*
      Robert Messick (1968)*
      Sidney Collison (Clerk) (1964)*

1964-65: Fred Graef (Clerk) (1968)*

1965-66: John Mervine (1968)*

1967-68: Louis Mills (1968)*
John Clayton (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: Francis Gum, Jr. (1948)*
         Charles Townsend (1953)*
         Truman Campbell (1954)*
         Clifton Breasure (1954)*
         Harold Lynch (Clerk) (1948)*
     1948-49: Elias Tingle (1952)*
              Albert Adams (Clerk) (1960)*
     1952-53: Lester Hudson (1956)*
     1953-54: Andrew Hickman (1957)*
              Levi Bunting (1955)*
     1955-56: Raymond Townsend (1963)*
     1956-57: George Bunting (1961)*
     1957-58: William Chandler (1965)*
     1958-59: Roland Cobb (1963)*
     1960-61: Glen Muirhead (Clerk) (1963)*
     1961-62: Atwood Lynch (1964)*
     1963-64: Frederick Baker (1966)*
              Charles Blades (1967)*
              Donald Vansant (Clerk) (1965)*
     1964-65: Edward Patterson (1968)*
     1965-66: Eldred Cress (1968)*
              Van Browne (1968)*
              William Norton, Jr. (Clerk) (1968)*
     1966-67: Norris Bunting (1968)*
     1967-68: Ralph Holloway (1968)*

Bethel (Grades 1-6)

1946-47: H. Cecil Wright (1949)*
         Howard Furniss (1949)*
         William Davies (1949)*
         Clarence Garrett (Clerk) (1949)*
     1949-50: Frank Eskridge (1951)*
              Norman Hastings (1953)*
              John Klatte (1950)*
              Anna Lee Allen (Clerk) (1950)*
     1950-51: Herman Cubbage (1961)*
              Howard LeCates (1961)*
              Norman Hastings (Clerk) (1952)*
      1951-52: Rudolph Hastings (Clerk) (1961)*
      1952-53: Harvey Spence (1957)*
              Herman Cubbage (Clerk) (1961)*
      1956-57: James Scott (1961)*
      1960-61: Rudolph Hastings (1961)*

Ellendale (Grades 1-8)

1946-47: Paul Smith (1954)*
         Lawrence Warren (1954)*
         John West (1953)*
         Raymond Tucker (1947)*
     1947-48: Lawrence Sammons (1968)*
              Lawrence Warren (Clerk) (1954)*
     1953-54: William Donovan (1969)*
              Eugene Parker (1960)*
              John Brittingham (Clerk) (1956)*
     1956-57: Ernest Smith (1960)*
              Frank Bradigan (Clerk) (1969)*
     1960-61: Elmer Ennis (1966)*
              Alden Wilson (1965)*
     1965-66: Donald Johnson (1969)*
              John Argo (1969)*
     1968-69: Oscar Bailey, Jr. (1969)*

Blades (Grades 1-8)

1946-47: Hartzell Walker (1950)*
         Oliver Taylor (1950)*
         Arthur Hatfield (1950)*
         Clarence Clifton (1948)*
         Gladys Henry (Clerk) (1947)*
     1947-48: Virginia Collins (Clerk) (1949)*
     1949-50: Floyd Cantrell (Clerk) (1963)*
     1950-51: Jennings Moore (1953)*
              Norris Davis (1963)*
              Howard Griffith (1953)*
              Alan Chipman (Clerk) (1953)*
     1952-53: Floyd Cantrell (Clerk) (1961)*
1953-54: William Hughes (1965)*
         William Taylor (1956)*
         Karl Hastings (1966)*
1956-57: C. Bland Sullivan (1966)*
1962-63: Norris Davis (1963)*
1963-64: William Hammond (1965)*
1965-66: David Passwaters, Sr. (1966)*
         Wilson Taylor (1966)*
         Donald Pogwik (1966)*

**William C. Jason (High School) Colored**

1950-51: George Macklin (1963)*
         Coleridge Moore (1964)*
         Urah Long (1962)*
         Marvel Lynch (1954)*
         Foster Douglas (1953)*
         Thomas Purnell (1964)*
         Clarence Norwood (1964)*
1951-52: James Webb (Clerk) (1962)*
1953-54: Lester Williams (1964)*
1956-57: Marvel Lynch (1964)*
1962-63: Roland Scott (1964)*
1963-64: Raymond Masten (1965)*
         John Parker (Clerk) (1964)*

**Lincoln (Grades 1-6) Colored**

1946-47: William Harris (1947)*
         Nathaniel Powell (1948)*
         Raymond Pettyjohn (1950)*
         Harvey Young (Clerk) (1963)*
1947-48: Leonard Ross (1963)*
1948-49: Willis Young (1960)*
1950-51: Winford Gregory (1956)*
1956-57: Leslie Freeman (1960)*
1960-61: Roland Benson (1964)*
         Nathaniel Powell (1964)*
1963-64: James Daniels (1964)*
         Clarin Duffy (1964)*

**Ellendale (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Daniel Carey (1949)*
         Ernest Brown (1949)*
         Otis Harmon (1961)*
         Walter Pettyjohn (Clerk) (1964)*
1949-50: Willis Pettyjohn (1963)*
         Oscar Pettyjohn (1962)*
1961-62: Olden Waples (1964)*
1962-63: Burel Pettyjohn (1964)*
1963-64: Andrew Spellman (1964)*

**Milton (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Louis White (1949)*
         Roland White (1948)*
         Robert Cirwithian (1947)*
         Eric Hazzard (Clerk) (1949)*
1947-48: Herman Piper (1964)*
1948-49: Arthur Piper (1965)*
1949-50: James Prettyman (1953)*
         Joseph Draper (1954)*
1950-51: Viola Piper (Clerk) (1965)*
1953-54: Charles Allen (1964)*
1954-55: Elijah Banks (1963)*
1964-65: Oliver Neal (1965)*
         Hansom Young, Sr. (1965)*
         Paul Bratten (1965)*

**Drawbridge (Grades 1-6) Colored**

1946-47: Winchester Holland (1961)*
         Marshall Ward (1948)*
         Charles Allen (1961)*
         William Ward (Clerk) (1951)*
1948-49: Virgil Cottman (1953)*
         Winchester Holland (Clerk) (1949)*
1951-52: Holmes Allen (Clerk) (1961)*
1953-54: Trannie Poole (1961)*
1957-58: H. Ranford Allen (1961)*
1960-61: Charles Allen (1961)*

**Nassau (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Charles Miller (1962)*
         John Watson (1957)*
Ross Maull (1948)*
Harry Burton (Clerk) (1957)*

1957-58: William Harmon (1964)*
Alfred Palmer (1964)*
1962-63: Frederick Glenn (1964)*
1963-64: Braven Duffy (1964)*

Rehoboth (Grades 1-6) Colored

1946-47: William Jackson (1948)*
John Duffie (1958)*
Benjamin Burton (1948)*
John Harmon (Clerk) (1948)*

1947-48: Priscilla Fountain (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49: Leroy Harmon (1959)*
York Hall (1959)*
Walter Harmon (Clerk) (1953)*

1953-54: Priscilla Fountain (Clerk) (1959)*
1958-59: John Duffy (1959)*

Rabbits Ferry (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47: Luther Drain (1949)*
Clarence Norwood (1950)*
Charles Johnson (1950)*
Joseph Johnson (Clerk) (1950)*

1949-50: Vernon Street (1950)*

Friendship (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47: Walter Stockley (1951)*
Alonzo Tull
Elias Ricketts
Lincoln Hitchens (Clerk)

1951-52: Fred Hall
(Closed as of June 30, 1954)

Slaughter Neck (Grades 1-9) Colored

1946-47: Jacob Davis (1958)*
Hanson Young (1964)*
Robert Young (1947)*
Dalton Carroll (Clerk) (1951)*

1947-48: Jeremiah Groves (1948)*
1948-49: Elmer Burton (1953)*

1951-52: Robert Young (Clerk) (1964)*
1953-54: Oliver Neal (1964)*
1956-57: Nelson Nottingham (Clerk) (1964)*
1958-59: Randolph Davis (1964)*

(See Milton School District as of 1964)

Warwick (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47: Harley Johnson (1958)*
Albert Hall (1954)*
Dorsey Johnson (1959)*
Harvey Burton (Clerk) (1956)*

1953-54: Albert Clark (1959)*

1955-56: Harley Johnson (Clerk) (1958)*
1956-57: William Street (1959)*

1958-59: Kermit Campbell (1959)*

Millsboro (Grades 1-8) Colored

1946-47: Elmer Bethards (1964)*
Shelton Taylor (1963)*
Herbert Burton (1948)*
Joshua Hitchens (1948)*
J. Stanley James (Clerk) (1952)*

1948-49: Thomas Taylor (1956)*
Cardona Waters (1956)*

1951-52: Cardonsal Waters (Clerk) (1954)*

1954-55: George Oliver (1955)*
Shelton Taylor (Clerk) (1963)*

1955-56: Martin Conoway (1963)*

1956-57: James Hall (1963)*

1963-64: Wallace Tunnell (1964)*
Washington Kolloch (1964)*
George Oliver (1964)*
Charles Goslee (Clerk) (1964)*

Frankford (Grades 1-9) Colored

1946-47: Elmer Oliver (1949)*
Haywood Burton (1948)*
John Andrew (1955)*
Thomas Oliver (Clerk) (1951)*

1948-49: Ernest Ingram (1957)*
1949-50: Virgil McCray (1966)*
        Thomas Oliver (1930)*

1950-51: Weldon Cropper (1958)*
        Ernest Ingram (Clerk) (1956)*

1955-56 George Beckett (Clerk) (1961)*

1956-57: Leroy Bivens (1966)*

1958-59: Charles Roberts (1962)*

1961-62: Weldon Cropper (1963)*

1962-63: Hilda Sample (1963)*
        Samuel Dodson (Clerk) (1966)*


1964-65: Weldon Cropper (1966)*

1965-66: Walter Bridwell (1966)*

**Greenwood (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Leola Hayes (1965)*
        George Watson (1965)*
        Arlie Taylor (1965)*
        Alonzo Taylor (1965)*
        Webster Jolley (Clerk) (1958)*

1951-52: James Dickerson (1965)*

1956-57: Solomon Daniels (1965)*

1960-61: Joseph Hutson (1965)*

1963-64: James Fisher (1965)*

1964-65: Mary Daniels (Clerk) (1965)*

**Blackwater (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Orlando Drew (1948)*
        Robert Showell (1948)*
        Willard Dingle (1947)*
        Harold Hall (Clerk)

1947-48: Walter McCray
        Robert Showell (Clerk) (1948)*

1948-49: Daniel Tunnell
        James Kelly (1949)*
        Walter McCray (Clerk)

1949-50: Berleigh Ashby

1950-51: Herbert Hall
        Daniel Tunnell (Clerk)
        (School Closed 1951)

**Selbyville (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Ephraim Mumford (1954)*
        Arthur Powell (1966)*
        Charles Showell (1960)*
        Harley Derrickson (Clerk) (1957)*

1947-48: Charles Showell (Clerk) (1964)*

1954-55: Joshua Handy (1961)*

1956-57: Charles Handy (Clerk) (1961)*

1957-58: Harley Taylor (Clerk) (1964)*

1960-61: Ernest Bivens (1966)*

1961-62: Clyde Smith (1966)*

1963-64: Charlie Showell (1964)*

1964-65: Frank Harris (1966)*

1965-66: Charles Handy (1966)*

**Delmar (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: William Wailes (1949)*
        Virgil West (1947)*
        Joseph Duffy (1948)*
        Vernon Hearne (Clerk) (1957)*

1948-49: Richard Hudson (Clerk) (1951)*
        William Horsey (1950)*

1949-50: William Deshields (1953)*

1950-51: Charles Winder (Clerk) (1954)*

1951-52: Robert Allen (1955)*
        William Deshields (Clerk) (1953)*

1953-54: Joseph Duffy (1960)*
        Robert Allen (Clerk) (1955)*

1954-55: William Truitt (Clerk) (1957)*

1955-56: Granville Hearne (Clerk) (1962)*

1957-58: Samuel Byrum (1964)*
        Fred Mitchell (1958)*

1958-59: Fred Nicholas (1964)*

1960-61: Andrew Marshall, Sr. (1964)*

1963-64: Wiliam Horsey (1964)*
**Owens Corner (Colored)**

1946-47: Roland Gaines (1961)*  
Azariah Games (1951)*  
James Smiley (1956)*  
Arthur Burns (Clerk) (1961)*

1951-52: Ralph Holland (1956)*

1956-57: George Gattis (1961)*
Arthur Burris (1960)*

1957-58: Noah Burris (1961)*

1960-61: Clement Smiley (1961)*

**Portsville (Grades 1-6) Colored**

1946-47: Alec Dorsey (1951)*  
Charles Huland (1956)*  
Elias Parker (1956)*  
Noah Bradley (Clerk) (1956)*

1953-54: Benjamin Rogers (Clerk) (1955)*

1955-56: Joyce Brown (1956)*

**Ross Point (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Paul Jiles (1947)*  
Edgar West (1953)*  
George West (1953)*  
Vassa West (Clerk) (1947)*

1947-48: Clyde Truitt (1963)*  
Paul Selby (Clerk) (1961)*

1953-54: Vassa West (1963)*  
George West (1963)*

1957-58: Paul Selby (1961)*

1962-63: Rosco West (1963)*

**Concord (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Alonzo Matthews (1950)*  
Hugh Laws (1961)*  
Edgar Roberts (1960)*  
Robert Neal (Clerk) (1960)*

1950-51: Harry Matthews (1961)*

1958-59: Henry West (1964)*

1960-61: Emory Laws (1961)*  
Leon Waters (1961)*

**Blockson's (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Clarence Tokley (1961)*  
Victor Brown (1950)*  
Guy Roach (1961)*  
Edward Cannon (1950)*  
Gertrude Johnson (Clerk) (1954)*

1950-51: Earl Dickerson (1960)*  
Edward Cannon (1961)*


**Middleford (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: John Purnell (1947)*  
Dolphus Roach  
Horace Clark  
Herbert Harper (Clerk) (1950)*

1947-48: John Cyphas

1949-50: Louise Street (Clerk)

(Closed as of June 30, 1953)

**Bridgeville (Grades 1-9) Colored**

1946-47: Lester Williams (1962)*  
Edward Johnson (1964)*  
Nathan Cephus (1964)*  
Emory Nichols (Clerk)

1947-48: George Dredden (Clerk) (1964)*

1948-49: Emory Nichols (Clerk) (1963)*

1958-59: George Dredden (Clerk) (1964)*

1962-63: Nelson Crockett (1964)*

1963-64: Benny Hickman (1964)*

**Trinity (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: George Beulah (1949)*  
Charles Beulah (1947)*  
Alex Johnson  
Charles Roach (Clerk)

1947-48: Dudley Evans

1949-50: Edwin Tilghman

(Closed as of June 30, 1952)

**Hollyville (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Alberta Jackson  
Thomas Burton
Clarence Street
William Jackson (Clerk)
(Closed January 31, 1954)

**Warwick (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Noah Harmon (1947)*
Robert Davis (1963)*
Wilbur Harmon (1957)*
Samuel Jackson (Clerk) (1961)*

1947-48: Hershel Jackson (1963)*

1957-58: Edward Harmon (1963)*

1962-63: Everett Hall (1963)*

**Williamsville (Grades 1-8) Colored**

1946-47: Elisha Purnell (1949)*
Ernest Mumford (1948)*
Frederick Jarmon, Sr. (1956)*
Harrison Smith (Clerk) (1956)*

1948-49: Frederick Thomas (1949)*
John Jarmon (1956)*
Ardale Riley (1956)*

1950-51: Frederick Thomas (Clerk) (1951)*

1951-52: Kenneth Fountain (Clerk) (1958)*

1956-57: Louis Sturgis (1958)*
Linwood Toppins (1958)*
Charles Collins (1957)*
Herbert Predoux (1958)*

1957-58: Charles Toppins (1958)*

**Nanticoke Indian School (Grades 1-8)**

1946-47: Walter Wright
Charles Clark
Warren Wright
Ephraim Harmon (Clerk)
(Closed in 1962)

**Rehoboth (Grades 1-6)**

1946-47: J. Arthur Downing (1957)*
A. Felix duPont (1948)*
John McManus (1961)*
Anthony Higgins (1950)*
Joseph Vansant (Superintendent) (1967)*

1947-48: Samuel Fried (1956)*

1950-51: Jay Wingate (1962)*

1956-57: Margaret Dick (1963)*

1957-58: Robert Klingel (1965)*

1960-61: Jay Wingate (1962)*


1962-63: Joseph Crowley (1969)*

1963-64: John LeCato (1967)*

1964-65: Robert Hoyt (1969)*

1965-66: Richard Hackett (1969)*
Meredith Pierce (1969)*

1967-68: Robert Engel (Superintendent) (1968)*

1968-69: Donald Ratledge (1969)*
Lester Johnson (Superintendent) (1969)*

**Seaford**

1946-47: LeRoy Hurley (1950)*
Thomas Evens (1949)*
Harry Alexander (1949)*
Fannie Callaway (1951)*
Milman Prettyman (Superintendent) (1954)*

1949-50: Jacob Moore (1957)*
Donald Freiday (1952)*

1950-51: I. Benson Allen (1958)*

1951-52: Marie Fox (1955)*

1952-53: Gordon McCormick (1954)*
Kenneth Madden (Superintendent) (1967)*

1954-55: Marvin Bradley (1957)*

1955-56: Cecil Tull (1961)*

1957-58: Robert Stamm (1960)*
Irene Larrimore (1963)*

1958-59: John Rawlins (1962)*

1960-61: Oscar Allen, Jr. (1963)*
Charles Jackson (1964)*

1962-63: Philip Wainwright (1967)*

1963-64: H.A. Newton (1965)*
Oscar Peterson, Jr. (1970)*

1964-65: Sally Higgins (1975)*

Betty Tull (1966)*
1967-68: Charles Hollis, Jr. (1971)*
   Edward Moynihan (1968)*


1970-71: Mary Ellen Farquhar (1972)*

1971-72: Robert Thomas, Sr. (1976)*
   Leon Gast (1976)*

1972-73: James Yori (1977)*

1974-75: David Sterrett (1980)*

1975-76: Fred Teets (1978)*
   Grace Thackery (1978)*

1976-77: Jim Blackwell (1980)*

1977-78: David Mulford (1982)*

1978-79: Ralph Palmer (1981)*
   Jean Allen (1980)*
   Fred Sales (Superintendent) (1983)*

1979-80: Lewis Blackwell (1986)*
   Ashok Champaneria (1994)*


1981-82: Bryan Bennett (1983)*
   George Westcott (1987)*

1983-84: Harvey Kimbrough (1992)*
   Jean Allen (1990)*
   Russ Knorr (Superintendent)
   Gladys Briggs

1987-88: James Head (1992)*


1990-91: William Winchester (1992)*


1992-93: Michael McGroerty
   William Parmalee


1994-95: Carol Sapna

1995-96: David Speicher

Sussex Co. Vo Tech

1961-62: Carl Utz (1965)*

1965-66: Newal Isaacs (1987)*

1966-67: Howard Elliott (1994)*


   Richard Hackett (1978)*
   Richard Merrill (1972)*

1972-73: Bruce Kallos (1974)*

1974-75: Harry Trammell

1977-78: Elias Tingle (1984)*

1979-80: Joan Moore (1994)*

1983-84: Richard Lewis

1984-85: Carlton Marcus (1968)*

1987-88: Charles Mitchell

1988-89: George Frunzi (Superintendent)

1990-91: William Dellinger (1996)*

1994-95: Frank Calio
   Gregory Williams

1995-96: Teresa Carey

1996-97: Judy Emory

Woodbridge
Formerly Bridgeville and Greenwood Districts

1969-70: John Mervine (1972)*
   William Conway (1972)*
   Marjorie Baker (1970)*
   John Hopkins, III (1971)*
   Louis Mills (1971)*
   Ray Passwaters (1971)*
   Robert Messick (1978)*
   William Tull (1984)*
   Foster Flint (Superintendent) (1981)*

1971-72: George Dredden (1972)*
1972-73: Raymond Baker (1976)*
          Rudolph Beckert (1978)*
          William Hartzell (1974)*

1973-74: Alvin Adams (1975)*

1975-76: William Vanderwende (1985)*

1976-77: Charles Davis (1981)*

1977-78: Elwood Webb (1992)*
          William Griffin (Superintendent) (1981)*

1978-79: JoAnn Conaway (1984)*

1979-80: Norma Prettyman (1981)*

          James Pressley (Superintendent) (1987)*

1983-84: Janet Durig (1988)*


1985-86: William Mervine (1989)*

1987-88: Andrew Cannon (1991)*
          J. Alan Ferner (Superintendent) (1993)*

1988-89: Joseph Conaway (1990)*
          Eddy Parker

1989-90: Lee Daugherty (1994)*


1991-92: Harold Sheets
          Ruth Isaacs

1993-94: Robert Sutton (Superintendent)

1994-95: Joanne Collison

1995-96: Milton Morozowich

*Year Term Ended
Clerk Denotes Supervising Principal and
Clerk of Board of Trustees
APPENDIX III

DSBA PRESIDENTS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>President</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>Crayton Black</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>Don Bair</td>
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<td>1954-55</td>
<td>Sager Tryon</td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Harry Moore</td>
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<td>1955-60</td>
<td>Robert Reed</td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>Gooden Warren</td>
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<td>1960-62</td>
<td>Max Corder</td>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>Earl Reed</td>
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<td>1962-64</td>
<td>Robert Lawrence</td>
<td>1981-82</td>
<td>Charles Mitchell</td>
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<td>1964-65</td>
<td>Margaret M. O’Neill</td>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td>Jack Walls</td>
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<td>1965-67</td>
<td>Ralph Good</td>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>John Shwed</td>
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<td>1967-68</td>
<td>John R. Wyks</td>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>Augustus Graham</td>
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<td>1968-69</td>
<td>John M. Mervine</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>R. Jefferson Reed</td>
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<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Cerdric E. Marsh</td>
<td>1986-88</td>
<td>Janet E. Durig</td>
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<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Earl Abrahamson</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>David C. Allen</td>
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<td>1972-73</td>
<td>Sally Higgins</td>
<td>1991-93</td>
<td>Dr. James W. Kent</td>
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<td>1973-74</td>
<td>Al Jones</td>
<td>1993-95</td>
<td>Susan F. Shupard</td>
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<td>1974-75</td>
<td>Robert Bewick</td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Arnetta McRae</td>
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<td>1975-76</td>
<td>Jack Pickett</td>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>Cheryl Moore</td>
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<td>1976-77</td>
<td>Jim Pizzadili</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX IV

DSBA DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

1977   Albert H. Jones
1978   Robert McBride
1979   Cerdric Marsh
1980   Robert Reed
1981   Martha Bachman
1982   Betty Lewis
1983   Joshua West
1984   Gilbert Scarborough, Jr.
1985   Harry Camper
1986   Pauline Hammond
1987   Earl J. Reed, Jr.
        Charles H. Mitchell
1988   Richard Farmer
1989   Howard R. Elliott
1990   Jean Allen
1991   Susan Mathe'
1992   John S. Walls
1993   Kathleen Wilbur
1994   John Lynch
1995   George E. Evans, Esq.
1996   Ja’Net Crouse