THE ADEQUACY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT RECEIVED BY
THE SMALL HIGH-SCHOOL BANDS IN TEXAS

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THE SMALL HIGH-SCHOOL BANDS IN TEXAS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Introduction

Many band directors feel that the acquisition of the proper amount of the various types of band equipment necessary for a well-balanced band is essential before their primary educational aims can be realized. Their personal experiences have indicated that the difficulty of accomplishing this aim is due, in nearly all cases, to an insufficient amount of finances. Certainly the ideal situation for a band director would be one in which no financial worries exist; but unfortunately, as will be shown in this study, this is not the usual situation.

Investigation in the field of band finance was chosen by the writer for study because it was felt that this administrative phase of band work is often neglected in the academic preparation for the profession. As Peter W. Dykema, former editor of the Music Supervisor's Journal, and his associate Karl W. Gehrkens, Professor Emeritus of Oberlin College and departmental editor of Etude, point out, the study of the cost of music instruction in the high school is a peculiarly difficult one which has thus far been
studied only slightly.\footnote{1} A second but less important reason for this investigation was a personal desire on the part of the writer to discover successful and practical methods of financing the band program.

It is hoped that this study will be of significance and interest to students planning to direct high school bands, to directors, and to administrators.

Statement of the Problem

The problem undertaken in this study is to attempt to determine the adequacy of financial support received by the small high school bands in Texas.

In order to determine the adequacy of the financial support received by bands in the small high school, this investigation purposes to compile from authorities in the field of music education a set of accepted standards for physical equipment for a high school band; to determine the present financial status of the bands in the small high schools in Texas by determining how much money these bands spend on their programs and through what methods these bands obtain their financial support, incidentally pointing out that certain methods of securing money are preferable to others now also in use; and finally to determine whether or not the amount of financing these

\footnote{1Peter W. Dykema and Karl W. Gehrke, The Teaching and Administration of High School Music, p. 441.}
bands now receive is adequate for the maintenance of the accepted standards.

Limitations of the Study

This study will be limited to a consideration of the bands in Texas high schools of Class A or below. This limitation will include only bands in Class A, B, and in some cases, Class D schools. Since Class C and CC schools are junior high schools, they are not included in this study. The schools under consideration have total enrollments of less than five hundred students in the upper four grades.\(^2\) This area was chosen for investigation because there are more schools of this size in Texas than schools of greater enrollment, and because, since most beginning band directors will be working in the smaller schools in their initial positions, a study of the problems of smaller schools will be of particular value to students now majoring in music education with the emphasis on band.

Sources of Data

Information about the bands in the small high schools of Texas was gathered through the use of a questionnaire;\(^3\) information about the cost of equipment was secured from

\(^2\)The University Scholastic League, Constitution and Rules, p. 71.

\(^3\)See Appendix A.
catalogs, price lists of instruments, letters from manufacturers, and retail music and instrument dealers.

Preliminary question lists were made up and revised until a short questionnaire covering the major financing items of the band was evolved. This questionnaire, with a letter explaining its purpose and intended use, was sent to band directors in eighty-six small high schools in Texas. The Class A, B, and D schools selected are all those that participated in the Interscholastic League Music Festivals in 1949 as listed in the Texas Music Educator. Self-addressed envelopes were enclosed with the letter and questionnaire, and a summary of the returns was promised to those requesting it.

Of the eighty-six questionnaires mailed to all sections of Texas, fifty-seven, or 66.4 per cent were returned. The complete list of schools returning the questionnaire may be found in the Appendix to this study. Since one of the fifty-seven returned questionnaire reported an enrollment exceeding five hundred students in the high school, it was considered too large to be included. As is mentioned in the limitations of this study, only high schools with enrollments less than five hundred students are under consideration. Therefore, the results of

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5See Appendix B.
fifty-six reports were tabulated and used in this study. The replies represent schools in most parts of the State of Texas. The relatively even distribution encourages the thought that perhaps the tabulations give a fairly accurate picture of the financial structure of the average bands in the small high schools of Texas.

The questionnaire was formulated to gather the following information: (1) the number of students taking band in these small high schools; (2) the approximate amount of money spent on the band program exclusive of the director’s salary; (3) the amount of money appropriated by the school board for the band program; (4) the other methods of financing the band program; (5) the number of schools that take advantage of the opportunity for the municipal government to help support the band as provided for in the Texas Civil Statutes; and (6) the director’s own opinion as to the adequacy of the financial support which his band receives in relation to the needs of his band program. A brief summary of the tabulations was made and sent to each of the band directors who requested it.

Current price of the physical equipment of the band was obtained from music supply catalogs, instrument and uniform manufacturers’ price lists, and letters from reputable music and instrument dealers.
Summary of Related Studies

It is especially difficult to find studies similar to the present one, perhaps because the whole study of the administration of the band program is comparatively new. The few studies found which deal with the financial aspect of the high school band or instrumental music were usually of a general nature and had few specific statistics included with which to make comparisons.

The most useful information was found in theses by Guy E. Bush and M. L. Winger in the library of North Texas State College and C. B. Beene in the library of the Colorado State College of Education. Information from these sources that may be related to this study is summarized below.

The study of ninety-five Texas bands made in 1940 by Bush revealed that not one school out of this group attained the standards for the physical equipment of the band as established by the National Band Association and those set up by G. R. Prescott, eminent teacher and one of the leading authorities on band standards. Bush organized these standards for physical equipment into the following categories: (1) recommended instruments to be owned by the school, (2) recommended instrumentation.

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(3) recommended uniforms and ownership of uniforms, and
(4) recommended housing for the band. In this survey, Bush
found that none of the schools met the requirements for
instrumentation, uniforms, libraries, solo and ensemble;
practice periods, or outside practice and sectional practice.

M. L. Winger, in 1949, made a study of the adequacy
of band libraries in Texas and found that the majority of
the ninety-seven libraries studied appeared to have ade-
quate facilities for the storing of music materials.7
This study revealed that, except in the lower brackets, the
average band appeared to be receiving sufficient funds for
purchasing needed band music. The bands in the lower
brackets, however, were receiving amounts so small that
any systematic procedure toward building a library of
satisfying music materials seemed highly improbable.

A survey made by C. E. Beene in 1941 revealed that
66 per cent of the bands in small communities in Texas
received financial assistance from sources outside the
school.8 Fifty per cent of the bands earned for them-
selves an average of $230.00 per year. This investigation
offered the generalization that the annual per pupil cost
of band instruction in the small high school in Texas in

7M. L. Winger, "Study of Class B Band Libraries"
(Unpublished Master's thesis, School of Education, North
Texas State College, 1949), p. 54.

8C. E. Beene, "The Financial Requirements of the
Bands in the Small High Schools of Texas" (Unpublished
Master's thesis, Department of Education, Colorado State
College of Education, 1941), p. 87.
1941 was between $20.11 and $37.00 per year. The average value of the high school band music library was $547.00, and 50 per cent of the schools had appropriations for new music which averaged $133.33 annually. However, it is obvious that these costs have increased because of the economic changes that have occurred since 1941.

The principal value of these studies to this thesis was merely to show the need for a more detailed study of band finances.

Proposed Treatment of Data

The problem, as stated earlier in this chapter, is to determine the adequacy of the financial support received by the small high school bands in Texas. The present chapter has presented the purpose of the study, described the limitations imposed, summarized studies related to the present one, and explained the usefulness of the study of this particular problem. Subsequent chapters will attempt to establish the premises upon which the recommendations and conclusions of the final chapters shall rest.

A statement of the type and quantity of physical equipment that authorities recommend as standard for well organized bands is presented in Chapter II. Chapter III deals exclusively with information about the financial status of the small high school bands on which the
questionnaire supplied the information requested. This chapter analyzes the various sources from which these bands receive their financial support, and tabulates the amount of money received from each source for the band program. The average amount of money normally spent annually per band is arrived at in this chapter.

A detailed estimate of the cost of maintaining each of the physical standards recognized in Chapter II is given in Chapter IV, with an analysis of the bands' financial ability to meet and maintain these standards. Chapter V will present the conclusions arrived at in this study and give recommendations concerning the improvement of the financial support of bands in small high schools in Texas.
CHAPTER II

STANDARD EQUIPMENT FOR THE HIGH-SCHOOL BAND

The purpose of this chapter is to compile a set of standards for the physical equipment of the band based on studies conducted by the following foremost scholars in the field of music education: G. R. Prescott, L. W. Chidester, F. W. Dykema, Karl W. Gehrkens, and S. D. Ward. Lists of the items of equipment such as instruments, uniforms, library, and miscellaneous items necessary for a well-organized band will be presented and the quantities of this equipment recommended by these authorities in the field of high-school band work will be indicated. It is necessary to this study that the recognized standards be emphasized and an estimate of the cost of maintaining those standards be stated in order to ascertain whether or not the average small high-school band in Texas is receiving sufficient financial subsistence to maintain a stabilized program meeting these standards.

The structure of the modern high-school band is so complex that it is difficult to arrange in any simple order the various items for which it spends the money it receives. Such expenses as housing, instruments, library,
uniforms, and general equipment are all considered as individual requisites of the band program on which money is spent. It is sometimes very difficult for the band director wisely and efficiently to apportion the band's money in order to assure each of these essentials its proper share of the budget. Some of the bands under consideration find that it is often necessary to eliminate completely one of these items from the budget in order to satisfy partially another which may be seriously deficient. However, without any one of these purchasable commodities the band program would be incomplete and definitely sub-standard.

The advisability of more uniformity among high-school bands in regard to the essential expenditures for the band program mentioned above has resulted in studies by the afore-mentioned authorities whose findings have led toward the establishment of certain band standards towards which the high-school band directors work. Prominent among the exponents for more uniformity among the high-school bands are Prescott and Chidester who are recognized as eminent teachers and authors of college texts on the workings of the high-school band. The recommendations set forth by these band technicians are important contributions to the formulation of standards for high-school bands, and are cited later in this chapter.
Obviously, the physical properties of the high-school band are included in the following categories, for which widely accepted standards will be presented in this chapter: (1) the band library, (2) instruments, (3) uniforms, and (4) miscellaneous equipment. The housing of the band has been purposely eliminated from this discussion because it is felt that this is an item of classroom space which the school should provide. However, it is known that some high-school bands have been forced to raise money to construct their band buildings with little or no financial help from the school administration.

The Band Library

The high-school-band library is as important to the band as the literary library is to the school as a whole. The proper care of band music, which must be issued in large quantities to students, requires special equipment and efficient handling to prevent heavy losses.¹

In regard to the music materials for a good band library, Dykema and Gehrken make the following statement:

The band library should contain material of wide-scope compositions of various degrees of difficulty, of many types of appeal, of suitableness for seasonal, festival, and commemorative occasions, and with many different kinds of instrumentation from full band down through various ensembles, to solos for practically every instrument.²

¹Theodore F. Normann, Instrumental Music in the Public Schools, p. 114.
If the band director is to submit a budget requesting a definite sum for band music, it becomes necessary that he ascertain accurately how much money can be effectively used on an annual basis. Prescott and Chidester in 1938 recommended that a small band be allocated $400.00 annually for band music. According to the Southern Music Company of San Antonio, Texas, present prices on band music are approximately 30 per cent above those for music in 1938, and at current prices it would require approximately $520.00 to purchase the same amount of music.

Reporting on the results of his survey of leading band directors in 1933-34 to determine the financial needs of the band library, S. D. Ward offers these statistics:

The lowest figure reported/spent for band music/ was thirty dollars and the highest six hundred dollars. The average amount spent for band music for the year was one hundred sixty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents. However, the median showed that fifty per cent of the directors spent more than one hundred nine dollars and sixty-two cents per year.

In a more recent survey made by M. L. Winger of approximately eighty class B band libraries in Texas, it was found that the average expenditure for band music for the 1948-49 school year was $200.38 per band. The top

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4. See Appendix C.
50 per cent of the eighty band directors in Winger's report spent a minimum of $150.00 per band for band music, with an average expenditure of $360.50 per band during the school year of 1948-49. It should be noted that a Class B band is one in a school which has fewer than 200 students enrolled in the top four grades.

Instruments

The proper instrumentation for the small high-school band is often difficult to obtain because of the limited funds with which many of the bands are forced to operate. In the average small high school the vast majority of the instruments are individually owned by the students. The larger and more expensive instruments are usually furnished by the school or are provided by some agency other than the individual parents of the band students.

Dykema and Gehrkens explain this situation as follows:

Many of the instruments are so specialized, so bulky, so expensive, or so lacking in possibilities for solo or home use that parents are, and should be, reluctant to select and purchase them for their children, at least until it is evident that this is wise because of the particular talent of some child or for some other special reason. Parents are usually willing to buy a cornet, a snare drum, a clarinet, a flute, a baritone, a trombone, a saxophone, or even a French horn long before they will put money into an oboe.

a piccolo, a bassoon, an alto clarinet, an E-flat or Bb-flat bass or sousaphone, or most of the percussion instruments. But without practically all of these instruments a good band is impossible. Consequently the rare and bulkier instruments must be supplied either by the school or by some agency other than the individual parent.

Proper instrumentation in the high-school band is not only necessary for a well-balanced band but also, in some cases, in order for the pupils to receive credit in their band work when they enter college. Typical of the standards maintained by leading musical educators is the following quotation from the specifications laid down by the University of Wisconsin in its plan of recognizing, for university entrance, credits gained in high-school band:

Band (elective), laboratory type, 5 periods per week, ½ unit

A student cannot get entrance credit for both band and orchestra taken at the same time.

The following minimum instrumentation is necessary for accredited bands:
6 B-flat clarinets 2 trombones
1 flute and piccolo 2 French horns
1 oboe 2 tubas (1 B-flat, 1 BB-flat)
1 bassoon 2 percussion
4 cornets or trumpets 1 baritone

Instruments are added in the following order:
2 or more B-flat clarinets, 2 French horns, 1 trombone, 1 E-flat alto clarinet, 1 bass clarinet, 1 small E-flat clarinet, 4 saxophones (B-flat, soprano, E-flat alto, E-flat tenor, E-flat baritone).

Unlike Wisconsin there is no standard instrumentation prescribed as a requirement for high-school bands in Texas;

7 Dykema and Gehrken, op. cit., p. 143.
8 Ibid.
however, Table 1 shows the recommended instrumentation for a 42-piece band as given in the State Department of Education Bulletin No. 492:9.

**TABLE 1**

RECOMMENDED INSTRUMENTATION FOR A 42-PIECE HIGH-SCHOOL BAND*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Number Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flute (piccolo)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oboe (English horn)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat clarinet</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat clarinet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto clarinet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto saxophone</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenor saxophone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass saxophone</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat cornet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat trumpet</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flugel horn</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trombone</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat tuba</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat tuba</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String bass</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percussion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This band instrumentation table is suggested for concert bands and should not be considered as applying to the marching band.

Prescott and Chidester have compiled the following

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instrumentation table for the average and small high-school concert bands:¹⁰

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Average Band</th>
<th>Small Band</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flutes</td>
<td>4 or more</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-flat Clarinets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oboes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Horn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat Clarinets</td>
<td>18 or more</td>
<td>12 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto Clarinets</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass Clarinets</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxophones</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat Cornets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat Trumpets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluegel Horns</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Horns</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trombones</td>
<td>3 or more</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritones</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-flat Tubas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB-flat Tubas</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String Basses</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympani (pair)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Percussion</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 56 to 60, 37 to 40

¹⁰Prescott and Chidester, op. cit., p. 39.
Table 3 gives the instrumentation recommended by the Band and Orchestra Handbook for a 40- and 50-piece band.\(^{11}\)

**TABLE 3**

**INSTRUMENTATION RECOMMENDED FOR BANDS OF VARIOUS SIZES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Size of Band</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flute (piccolo)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-flat clarinet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat clarinet</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto clarinet</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oboe (English horn)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soprano saxophone</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto saxophone</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenor saxophone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass saxophone</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat cornets</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat trumpets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flugel horn</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn (mellophone or alto)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trombone</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat bass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB-flat bass</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String bass</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympani</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other percussion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarities and differences in the recommended

\(^{11}\) *Band and Orchestra Handbook*, p. 35.
instrumentation as given in Tables 1, 2, and 3 may be noted in the following composite table of these recommended instrumentations:

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF INSTRUMENTATION TABLES
FOR A 40- TO 42-PIECE BAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Table 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flute</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-flat clarinet</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat clarinet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto clarinet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto saxophone</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenor saxophone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass saxophone</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat cornet</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-flat trumpet</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluegal horn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trombone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-flat bass</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB-flat bass</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percussion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is rather interesting to note that all three sources agreed on the number of tenor saxophones, bass saxophones, French horns, baritones, basses and percussion instruments for the 40- to 42-piece high-school band. Further analysis indicates a rather wide variation in the number of B-flat clarinets—eight to twelve—in this size band. All other instrumentation recommendations varied only slightly except
in the cornet, trumpet and Fluegal horn categories where considerable difference in opinion may be noted. It is likely that a symphonic band was anticipated in some cases, whereas a combination symphonic and marching band was intended in others. This would explain the slight variation in the choice of instruments.

As has been stated earlier in this chapter, the smaller and less expensive instruments such as the flute, cornet, and trumpet are usually owned by the individual members of the band. Trombones and baritones, as a rule, are also owned by the students themselves. The larger and more expensive instruments ordinarily are owned by the band because it is extremely difficult for a parent to be convinced that he should buy an oboe, bassoon, or some other such instrument for his child. Consequently, in order to obtain the proper instruments, the school or the band usually must own such instruments as the oboe, bassoon, bass clarinet, baritone saxophone, French horn, bass horn, snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, and bells.

Not only the initial acquisition of the standard instruments must be considered, but also the replacement of worn-out instruments. Life of an instrument can be prolonged by minor repairs and periodical major overhauls, but the band should plan to replace its school-owned instruments at rather definite periods. In his study
entitled College and University Bands, quoted by Prescott and Chidester, LaVerne Buckton compiled a table showing the probable life of various band instruments. The following excerpts from this table show the life expectancy of those band instruments normally furnished by the small high-school band for the use of its students:

**TABLE 5**

**PROBABLE LIFE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Probable Life in Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass horn</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snare drum</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass drum</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although financing the band program is discussed in detail in Chapter IV of this study, a general idea of the cost of band equipment (band library, instruments, uniforms, and miscellaneous equipment) should be kept in mind during this chapter on standard equipment and during Chapter III which deals with the methods of financing used by high-school bands.

---

12 Prescott and Chidester, op. cit., p. 196.
The average current prices of the instruments normally owned by the school band if purchased new are contained in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Average Current Prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>$463.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>$999.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>$607.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>$539.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass horn</td>
<td>$636.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snare drum</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass drum</td>
<td>$126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells</td>
<td>$105.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These prices are arrived at by taking an average of the prices of those instruments as given by the leading manufacturers for their student, semi-professional, and professional models.*

Further discussion of the price of instruments is in Chapter IV of this study which deals in detail with prices of instruments and gives an analysis and comparison of prices with an average price per instrument.

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Uniforms

It is certainly not impossible for a band to perform creditably without being attired in uniforms; however, the appearance of the band is a very important factor in public acceptance of a band performance. According to public opinion, a band is supposed to have uniforms and wear them at all public appearances, regardless of the fact that the problem of uniforming a band is a major one financially. Budgetary allocations in the majority of the small high schools in Texas are not sufficient to allow for the purchase of uniforms; therefore, the band must look elsewhere for money to cover this major item of expense.

Prescott and Chidester recommend as the type of uniform to be used the military model, consisting of military cap, lapel coat, trousers, and Sam Browne belt. Experience has proved, according to these authorities, that this type is very adaptable, because band members average about the same sizes every year, and therefore can be satisfactorily fitted year after year with only slight alterations. It is recommended that the uniforms be purchased after the instruments and library; however, it is difficult for laymen to appreciate that a school band ought to have most of the necessary musical equipment before it obtains a set of uniforms.

14 Prescott and Chidester, op. cit., p. 209.

15 Ibid., p. 207.
The average band uniform of the type mentioned above costs approximately $57.50 at the current price level.16 Thus, uniforms for the average small high-school band of 43 pieces will cost approximately $2,470.50.

Miscellaneous Equipment

In order to teach properly any subject in the public schools, adequate amounts and types of equipment for that purpose are necessary. In addition to the band library, instruments, uniforms, and other pieces of equipment that the public normally knows about, there are many essential items that do not draw the attention that uniforms and instruments do. Equipment of this type includes a piano, a radio, a phonograph, a recorder, music-sorting racks and tables, filing cabinets, music folios, music stands, and dozens of smaller items essential to the satisfactory operation of a high-school band. Typical prices for such equipment are as follows: Prices on usable second-hand pianos range upward from about $150.00, while new pianos cost $550.00 or more.17 A suitable radio with a wide range

Stanbury and Company, 720 Delaware Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
Sol Frank Company, 517 E. Houston Street, San Antonio, Texas.
Craddock Uniforms, Craddock Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

17Ivers and Pond Spinet Model.
for station selections and equipped with a high fidelity speaker for good tonal reproduction will cost about $60.00.\textsuperscript{18} A phonograph capable of playing all three speeds of records currently on the market with a satisfactory reproduction of the tones will cost approximately $90.00.\textsuperscript{19} A good tape recorder can be obtained for approximately $145.00.\textsuperscript{20}

Although the maintenance of standard physical equipment represents a considerable outlay of capital the value of a good band library, of proper instrumentation in the musical organization, and of suitable uniforms for the band members cannot be overestimated. A good band library is one of the most important factors in the successful development of the band program. The right combination of types and numbers of instruments to maintain a balanced performance of the musical selections is also deemed essential to a well-organized band. A band can probably play as well without uniforms as it can when properly uniformed, but the morale of the organization is definitely strengthened by uniforms. A uniformed marching band at a football game, in a parade, or in a concert stimulates public interest in the band and helps create a feeling of pride in the hearts of the people of the community for the band and for the school it represents.

\textsuperscript{18} Victor Table Model, price $60.00, see Appendix E.

\textsuperscript{19} Webster 3-Speed Model, price $90.00, see Appendix E.

\textsuperscript{20} Eicor Tape Recorder, price $145.00, see Appendix E.
CHAPTER III

FINANCING THE BAND PROGRAM

It is the purpose of this chapter to determine the actual financial status and sources of financial support of the small high-school band in Texas on the basis of the information contained in the questionnaire which was sent to band directors in Class A, B, and D schools, those with an enrollment of less than 500 students. Information concerning the amount of financial aid the small high-school bands in Texas are receiving will be used in Chapter IV of this study in an attempt to determine whether the bands studied are receiving an adequate amount of money to comply with the standards for physical equipment recognized in Chapter II.

In several communities in Texas, the school, by virtue of its having lucrative oil or other valuable properties within its district, has become rather wealthy. In such schools the band program is financed entirely by the school, and the annual budget allocated for the band program is adequate to finance this school activity. Unfortunately.

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1See Appendix A.
however, this situation does not represent the vast majority of the small high schools in Texas. In the majority of communities throughout the state, as the results of this survey show, instrumental music in the school is forced to rely upon its own resources to supply much or all of the equipment necessary for a properly functioning program. It is not uncommon to find boards of education furnishing only the salary of the instructor and a few books for vocal music, thus burdening the band and its director with the problem of earning money and soliciting gifts with which to purchase standard equipment. The many devices which have been used for raising money by school musical organizations are nothing short of ingenious. Many a successful musical organization has developed with little or no special appropriation from the school authorities.  

The Questionnaire

To obtain information concerning the actual financial conditions of the bands for this study and to find out how these bands are supported, a survey questionnaire was prepared and sent to eighty-six directors of small high-school bands in Texas. Of these eighty-six questionnaires, fifty-seven were returned and fifty-six were used in the majority

2 Theodore F. Normann, Instrumental Music in the Public Schools, p. 114.

3 See Appendix A.
of the tabulations. As noted previously, one reply was disqualified because it came from a school with more than 500 students.

Enrollment reported by the schools included in this survey indicated that enrollments varied from ninety students to 475 students in the high school. The average high-school enrollment as calculated from the data received was 231 students per school. Of the fifty-six schools returning information used in this study, only one school reported an enrollment of fewer than 100 students. Forty-three schools, or 76.7 per cent, reported enrollments between 100 and 300 students.

Fifty-five schools reported the number of students in the ninth grade and above who are in their bands. The total number of students in the high-school bands in these fifty-five schools was 2,406 or an average of 43.7 students per school engaging in band work.

The high school showing the highest percentage of its students enrolled in the band program reported an enrollment of 120 students with fifty or 41.6 per cent of the entire high-school enrollment participating in the band program. The lowest percentage reported was from a school which indicated that 150 pupils were enrolled in the high school with only three students or 2 per cent of the total taking band. Obviously, this band was made up largely of junior-high and elementary-school students.
Table 7 indicates the number and percentage of schools of a particular size which answered the questionnaire.

**TABLE 7**

**THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS OF PARTICULAR ENROLLMENTS ANSWERING THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-School Enrollment</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-150</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-200</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-250</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251-300</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401-450</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>451-500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is significant to note from the preceding table that twenty-six schools had enrollments between 101 and 200 students whereas only five of the schools under consideration had enrollments over 351 students. Only one school indicated an enrollment of less than 100 students. This demonstrates a rather even distribution of the small schools, since 76.7 per cent of the schools included in this study have enrollments between 100 and 300 students.

**Treatment of Data Derived from the Questionnaire**

This chapter will attempt to show just how the small high-school band in Texas obtains the financing necessary to carry out its music objectives. On the basis of information obtained from the questionnaire, the principal
sources of financial support for the band are: (1) the school board, (2) the band parents' organization, (3) civic organizations, (4) the municipal government, and (5) the band's own earning power. These sources of financial aid to the band program will be described in detail with additional information concerning the amount of aid contributed by each to the high-school band.

Appropriations from the School Board

The importance of financial aid from the school board is of great significance to the success of the high-school band program. Since band is usually taught as a classroom subject with students receiving one scholastic credit per year for their band work, it is the duty of the school board to furnish the classroom space, the recommended textbooks, and other materials.\(^4\)

Of the fifty-five bands reporting, forty-one, or 74.5 per cent, indicated that they received some support from the school board. However, fourteen, or 25.5 per cent, indicated that they received no financial support from that body except the director's salary. Only thirty-three, or 58.1 per cent, of the fifty-five bands reported the amount appropriated for the band program by the school board.

\(^4\)State Department of Education Bulletin No. 492, Teaching of Music in Texas Public Schools, pp. 18, 34.
The largest appropriation reported was $7,000.00 per year and the smallest reported was $15.00. One band did not report whether it received an appropriation from the school board.

In analyzing the school-board appropriations it is worthy of note that the average appropriation for the fifty-five bands was $924.36, the average expenditure was $1,746.32, and the average deficit $822.46. The thirty-three bands reporting the definite amount of appropriation received an average of $1,540.60, but this average was misleading because 15 per cent of these school bands received 50 per cent of the total appropriations whereas 69.7 per cent received less than the average appropriation. The total amount of school board appropriations for the thirty-three bands reporting a definite amount totaled $50,340.00, or an average of $1,540.60 per band. For the fifty-five bands reporting in this survey, this gives an average school-board appropriation of $924.36 per band. The total amount reported spent by the fifty-five bands was computed as $96,075.00. Thus an amount of $45,235.46, averaging $822.46 per band, was obtained from sources other than the school board. However, all of these arithmetical averages are greatly affected by the extremely large school-board appropriations (over $4,000.00) received by five bands under consideration. These 15 per cent received 50 per cent
of the total school-board appropriations. Of the thirty-three reporting positive appropriations, 69.6 per cent received less than the average amount of $1,540.60. Seventeen, or 51.2 per cent of these same thirty-three bands, received less than $1,000.00 each from this source of financial aid.

In view of the foregoing paragraph, it must be recognized that the $50,840.00 appropriated by the school boards for the use of the bands represents more than 50 per cent of the $96,075.00 reported spent. It is likely that this percentage would run higher than is indicated because eight bands reported that they did receive some funds from the school board but did not specify the amount received.

As is indicated in Table 8, eleven bands stated that they are supported entirely by school-board appropriations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Bands</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Income Contributed by School Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>75-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Some—not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

without any outside help. Only nine bands reported receiving between 50 and 99 per cent of the total income from the
school board whereas thirty-four bands received 49 per cent or less of their income from that source.

**Contributions from the Band Parents' Organization**

The band parents' or band booster organization is also one of the principal sources from which many bands receive much of their needed financial assistance. The band parents' organization is usually organized for the sole purpose of helping support the band financially, and it is sometimes the chief or only financial support of the band program. Of the fifty-five bands reporting, thirty-five of them, or 63.6 per cent, indicated that they had an active parent or booster organization and received financial aid from this group, as may be noted in Table 9. Five of these thirty-five bands reported that they received 100 per cent of their

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF BANDS REPORTING PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME SUPPLIED BY BAND PARENTS' ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Total Income from Band Parents' Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

financial support from the booster organization. The total amount of band parents' or booster aid was reported as
$21,100.00 for the thirty-five bands indicating that type of financial support. However, only thirty-two bands indicated a specific amount that was obtained through the parents' organization. Three bands indicated that they received help from their booster organization but did not specify the amount received. Table 9 indicates the number of bands receiving band parents' organization support and the percentage of total income contributed.

Support from Civic Organizations

Many civic clubs are willing to help sponsor a band program. The help and influence of these groups is frequently an important factor in securing necessary financial support, and the band director need not hesitate to call upon these organizations for moral and financial help, as this survey shows. Since the school band usually serves also as a municipal band and advertises the town or community in many ways and at various functions, the civic clubs are a natural source of financial and moral support for the band. Many of these civic organizations successfully sponsor minstrels, variety shows, and other programs to raise the money to buy a bass horn, oboe, bassoon, or any other large or expensive instruments. These groups often help sponsor band concerts and act in conjunction with the band booster organization on money-raisin schemes for the band.
Of the fifty-five bands reporting on this section of the questionnaire, only nine, or 16.3 per cent, indicated that they received financial help from service or civic organizations in their communities. Seven of these bands indicated a specific amount of money that they received, while the other two stated only that they received aid, not specifying the amount. The total amount of money received by the seven bands reporting income from this source was $2,300.00.

Aid from the Municipal Government

Some municipal governments help sponsor the band program. In some municipalities a special tax is levied to help defray the cost of the band program, while in others the city includes a specified appropriation in its annual budget for band purposes. The Texas statutes governing the amount of public tax money that can legally be allocated for the band program are as follows:

Art. 1269a. Municipal Bands. That the word "band" as used in this act shall mean a band composed of such musical instruments as are recognized in the standard instrumentation established for the use of the United States Army Bands. Acts 1925, 39th Leg., Ch. 22, p. 82, 91.

Art. 1269b. Same Subject. That an incorporated city or town in this state is authorized to establish and maintain a band in such city or town, and to appropriate such part of the revenues of such city or town for the maintenance and operation of such band as the governing body of such city or town may determine. It is provided, however, that the total amount of such appropriation for any one year shall not exceed three
mills for each one dollar of taxable value of property within such city or town. Act 1925, 39th. Leg. Ch. 22, p. 32, par. 2.5

It is significant that, of the fifty-five bands under consideration, only three or 5.4 per cent received financial assistance from the municipal government in their cities. The amount of money that these three bands received from the city government totaled $2,600.00, or an average of $866.66 per band.

Money Earned by the High-School Band

Many school bands earn money for equipment or other expenses by presenting concerts and other musical entertainments, by winning cash prizes, and by other methods further removed from musical endeavor. The questionnaire reveals that a few bands are very successful in raising money and earn enough to buy and care for much new equipment, but that many others are not so fortunate in earning money. A few are fortunate in having an adequate school band budget which makes earning money unnecessary.

According to the results of the questionnaire used in this study, Table 10 indicates that the most popular means of raising money by the band itself are giving concerts; selling refreshments at ball games, rodeos, and other entertainments; holding carnivals and cake walks; and

renting school-owned instruments. Holding raffles, giving plays, minstrel shows, or benefits performances; sponsoring beauty or popularity contests; and charging tuition for band students were other methods used by many bands. These methods of raising money are rather standard, being in use in schools throughout the country. As the following table shows, of the fifty-five schools reporting on this section of the questionnaire, thirty-four, or 61.8 per cent, raised money by giving concerts. Twenty-seven bands, or 49 per cent, held concession rights at various public events. Twenty-one bands held carnivals as a means of obtaining a part of their needed finances. Eighteen of the fifty-five bands reporting rent school-owned instruments to their students. Five directors reported that their bands received sizeable outright donations from school patrons or other interested parties.

TABLE 10

BANDS REPORTING USE OF VARIOUS PLANS FOR RAISING MONEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan for Raising Money</th>
<th>Number Bands Using Plan</th>
<th>Percentage of Bands Using Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concerts</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>61.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivals</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauty contests</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band tuition</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessions</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>49.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plays</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cake walks</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raffles</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument rental</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School bands made money by selling magazine subscriptions and school car tags; holding a raffle for a new car; by giving box-suppers; by holding auction sales, dog and monkey shows, donkey ball games, and Tom Thumb weddings; and by renting the school auditorium. Useful as these non-musical activities are in raising money, there is some question as to the advisability of using the time of both the students and the band director in pursuits of very doubtful educational value, although the cooperation necessary for the raising of money is of value in promoting loyalty and enthusiasm.

In four-fifths of the small communities in Texas the high-school band, whose average membership is 43.7, is left to its own resources in securing much of the money necessary for its program, although approximately one-fifth of the school districts, those endowed with valuable property, finance their band programs completely. Of the fifty-five bands reporting school-board appropriations, eleven, or 20 per cent, are supported entirely by school-board appropriations. Forty-one bands indicated that they receive some support from the school board, and fourteen bands receive none. Of the bands receiving such support, it was indicated that a total of $50,040.60 was appropriated by these boards for the band programs, or an
average of $1,540.60 per band. Band parents' or booster organizations of thirty-two bands contributed $21,100.00 toward their support, while civic organizations contributed $2,300.00 towards the band programs of the six schools which reported receiving such financial aid. Only three school bands reported receiving any financial help from their respective municipal governments; they received $2,600.00, or an average of $866.66 per band. The total amount of money spent by the fifty-five bands included in this survey was $96,075.00 or an average expenditure of $1,746.82 per band.
CHAPTER IV

ADEQUACY OF BAND FINANCES

It is the purpose of this chapter to attempt to determine whether the small high-school band in Texas is receiving sufficient financial support to maintain the physical standards recognized in Chapter II of this study. To establish the adequacy of the financial support these bands are receiving, it becomes necessary to analyze the cost of maintaining the standards and to compare that cost with the actual amount of financing that is made available to these bands for that purpose.

An average of $1,746.32 per band or a grand total of $96,075.00 was spent during the 1949-50 school year by the fifty-five small high-school bands in Texas which furnished this information in the questionnaire for this study. The greatest amount of money spent by any one band was reported as $7,000.00 per year, while the smallest amount reported spent was $50.00. These remarkable extremes obviously make the average amount of $1,746.32 spent per band of little value; therefore, the figures will be analyzed more closely for a better conception of the true picture. This study revealed
that of the fifty-five bands which reported the amount of money spent during the 1949-50 school year, the lower twenty-eight bands, or 51.2 per cent, spent only $18,475.00, or an average of $659.32 per band, whereas the top twenty-seven bands, or 48.8 per cent, spent the remaining $77,600.00, or an average of $2,882.22 per band. It is also significant to note that 16.2 per cent of these bands spent in excess of $3,500.00 each. The significance of the above figures to this study is noted later in this chapter and also in Chapter V.

Cost of a Satisfactory Library of Band Music

The amount of band music required for any particular size of band is largely a matter of the director's discretion. He should know the type and quantity of music that can be effectively used by his band during the school year to satisfy the objectives of his instrumental music program. However, authorities in the field of high-school band work have come to certain conclusions concerning a minimum amount of music that they believe necessary.

M. L. Winger in 1949 reported in his study of Class B band libraries in Texas, previously referred to in this study, that the top 50 per cent of the eighty high-school bands in Texas included in his study spent an average of $350.00 per year for band music.\(^1\) The Class B bands

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referred to in Winger's study are in high schools having fewer than 200 students enrolled.\textsuperscript{2}

According to information received from the Southern Music Company, one of the largest and most reputable music retailers in Texas, the cost of band music has increased approximately 30 per cent since 1938,\textsuperscript{3} the year Prescott and Chidester recommended an expenditure of $400.00 per year for band music for the small high-school band.\textsuperscript{4} Using their recommendations and allowing for the increase in price, the cost of the minimum amount of music now required per year for the band amounts to $520.00.

Cost of Instruments Usually Owned by the School Band

As has been mentioned in Chapter II, the average small high-school band in Texas usually furnishes the following instruments: oboes, bassoons, bass clarinets, baritone saxophones, French horns, bass horns, snare drums, bass drums, cymbals, and bells.

To achieve the recommendations outlined for the instrumentation of the concert band by the State Department of Education\textsuperscript{5} as mentioned in Chapter II of this study,

\textsuperscript{2}University Scholastic League Constitution and Rules, p. 71.

\textsuperscript{3}See Appendix C.

\textsuperscript{4}C. R. Prescott and L. W. Chidester, Getting Results with School Bands, p. 213.

\textsuperscript{5}State Department of Education Bulletin No. 492, The Teaching of Music in Texas Public Schools, p. 32.
it would be necessary for the small high-school band of
forty-two to forty-four members to be supplied with the
following quantities of the above-named instruments:
2 oboes, 2 bassoons, 1 bass clarinet, 1 baritone saxophone,
4 French horns, 3 basses, 1 pair of cymbals, 1 bass drum,
3 snare drums, and 1 bell lyra.

Current prices for new instruments of the types
mentioned above are shown in Table II.

TABLE II
INSTRUMENT PRICES AS GIVEN BY LEADING
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Lowest Price</th>
<th>Highest Price</th>
<th>Average Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>$258.50</td>
<td>$675.00</td>
<td>$465.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>343.00</td>
<td>901.50</td>
<td>699.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>547.00</td>
<td>679.50</td>
<td>607.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>415.00</td>
<td>579.00</td>
<td>509.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>247.00</td>
<td>382.50</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass horn</td>
<td>591.00</td>
<td>760.00</td>
<td>636.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymbals</td>
<td>57.00</td>
<td>57.00</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass drum</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>132.50</td>
<td>126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snare drum</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell lyra</td>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The average price given is not necessarily the average
between the highest and lowest price but is an average of
all the prices obtained on that instrument.

*The cymbals priced were Zildjian 15" medium.

6 Price List, Oct., 1950, Pan-American Band Instrument
Co., Elkhart, Indiana.
Price List, Oct., 1950, Conn Band Instrument Co.,
Elkhart, Indiana.
Price List, Oct., 1950, Martin Band Instrument Co.,
Elkhart, Indiana.
Price List, B-123, Frank Holton and Co., Elkhorn,
Wisconsin.
Catalog No. 50, Fred Gretsch Manufacturing Company,
Brooklyn, New York.
According to Table 11, the cash outlay for the instruments named at the average prices listed would amount to a total of $3,784.00. Should the lowest price instruments be obtained, the cost would amount to $3,263.50. On the other hand, if the highest priced instruments are purchased, a cash outlay of $4,540.00 would be necessary.

Upkeep of these school-furnished instruments must also be taken into consideration when attempting to compute the cost of instruments over a period of years. Prescott and Chidester, in 1933, presented a table showing the approximate upkeep cost of the instruments referred to above. According to the Lyons Band Instrument Company, one of the largest instrument repair companies in the nation, the cost of instrument repair has risen approximately 60 per cent since 1933. Table 12 indicates the present annual upkeep cost of the school-owned instruments.

**TABLE 12**

**PRESENT ANNUAL UPKEEP COST OF SCHOOL-OWNED INSTRUMENTS AS CALCULATED BY TAKING 1933 UPKEEP COST AND ADDING THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>1933 Annual Upkeep Cost</th>
<th>Present Annual Upkeep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>$8.25</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>12.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>13.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>12.60</td>
<td>20.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>9.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass horn</td>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>23.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass drum</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>14.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snare drum</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 See Appendix D.
As may be seen from an analysis of Table 12, the upkeep cost per year of the school-owned instruments amounts to a considerable expenditure for the high-school band. This upkeep cost of instruments is further analyzed in Table 13. The cost of the recommended number of these school-owned instruments per year including the upkeep cost and the cost of the instrument per year for its average or probable life is indicated in the following table:

**TABLE 13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Average Cost of Recommended Number of Instruments</th>
<th>Probable Life of Instrument in Years</th>
<th>Annual Upkeep Cost of Instrument for Recommended Number</th>
<th>Total Cost of Recommended Number Plus Upkeep Cost for Life of Instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oboe</td>
<td>$930.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$26.20</td>
<td>$1194.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>1793.00</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24.45</td>
<td>2116.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass clarinet</td>
<td>607.00</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.46</td>
<td>728.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baritone saxophone</td>
<td>999.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.36</td>
<td>777.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>1290.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35.80</td>
<td>1558.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass horn</td>
<td>1908.00</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45.60</td>
<td>2363.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymbals</td>
<td>97.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>97.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass drum</td>
<td>126.00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14.60</td>
<td>241.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snare drum</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19.20</td>
<td>329.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell lyra</td>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>130.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Annual Cost of Recommended Instruments $9814.32
In consideration of the recommended standards for instrumentation for the average small high-school band as mentioned in Chapter II of this study, the above table indicates the annual cash outlay per instrument necessary to maintain those standards. The cost figure here is obtained by adding the annual upkeep cost to the price of the instrument and dividing this total by the probable life in years which gives the annual cost of that instrument. Thus, the annual cash outlay for all of the recommended school-owned instruments necessary to meet the standards amounts to $984.32.

Cost of Uniforms

Although uniforms as standard equipment for any military or concert band amount to a considerable outlay of money, their importance, which has been stressed in a preceding chapter, more than offsets the monetary value. Thirty-three, or 60 per cent of the fifty-five bands reporting, indicated that special drives for money are made for the purchase of new uniforms for their bands; however, it is assumed that this money was included in their annual expenditure figures.

Since, as reported in Chapter III, the average number of students per band as reported in the survey made for this study was forty-three plus band members, if all the students were uniformed, obviously forty-three plus uniforms would be needed for each band.
The present price for the average military-type uniforms described in Chapter II, according to prices submitted by George Evans & Co., Stanbury & Co., the Sol Frank Co., and Craddock Uniforms, averages $57.50 per uniform. The cash outlay to furnish uniforms for 43.7 students would amount to $2,512.75. However, this cash outlay is not required every year, because the average uniform will last approximately seven years under normal wearing conditions, which means that over a period of seven years, the uniforms would cost approximately $358.96 per year.

Cost of Miscellaneous Equipment

As has been mentioned in Chapter II, there are many more items of equipment besides the library, instruments, and uniforms which are required to carry on a successful band program. Although most of this miscellaneous equipment is not nearly so expensive as uniforms or instruments, this expense is another factor which must be included in this study in order to give a complete picture of the small high-school band's financial situation.

Every band room needs a piano, a radio, a phonograph, and a recording instrument as a part of its equipment. Inasmuch as all solos and many ensembles need piano accompaniment, a good piano is of prime importance. New pianos will cost from about $550.00 upward, while fairly

9Statement by Maurice McAdow, personal interview.
10Ivers and Pond Spinet Model
good used pianos which can be tuned to proper pitch may sometimes be acquired for as little as $150.00. The annual upkeep of any piano will likely be in excess of $15.00 (two tunings per year), depending upon the age and condition of the piano. The desirability of a radio and a phonograph in the band room is also to be taken into consideration because they are both very valuable as teaching aids in the study of band music. A radio suitable for use in the band room must be one with a good tone and wide selectivity range. A high fidelity speaker in the radio is necessary for the proper reproduction of the high and low tones produced by the orchestral instruments broadcasting. In the selection of a phonograph care should be taken to choose one which, like the radio, has a good speaker in it for satisfactory reproduction of the tones. In addition to "having a good tone," the phonograph should be capable of playing all three types of records now being produced by the recording companies, 75, 45, and 33 R. P. M. A good radio suitable for use in the music education portion of the band program will cost approximately $60.0011 whereas a suitable phonograph with all of the desirable features will average about $90.00.12 A good tape recorder can be obtained for approximately $145.00.13

11 Victor Table Model, price $60.00, see Appendix E.
12 Webster 3-Speed Table Model, price $90.00, see Appendix E.
13 Elcor Tape Recorder, Portable Type, price $145.00, see Appendix E.
Still less expensive but essential equipment are suitable racks for sorting and filing music, filing cabinets, manila folders of various types, a tuning bar, and music stands. Suitable racks for sorting and filing band music are certainly necessary for a well-organized band library, but it is difficult to estimate their cost because they are usually not purchased commercially, being either home-made or a built-in feature in the band room. Two filing cabinets will ordinarily be needed to house the band's music at an approximate cost of $90.00 each, or a total cost of $180.00 for the two. A total of sixty-four manila folders per year will ordinarily be used by the band at a cost of six cents each, or a total annual expenditure of $3.84. A plastic march-size folio will be needed for every member of the band at a cost of $1.35 each. The ordinary life of the plastic folder is about two years; therefore, an average expenditure of $28.35 per year will be necessary.

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14 Invincible 4-Drawer Metal Cabinet, Invincible Metal Furniture Company, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Price List No. 90.
15 Catalog No. 143, Continental Music Co., 630 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, p. 147.
17 Catalog No. 143, Continental Music Co., p. 146.
A tuning bar or an electronic tuning device is also a necessity in order to help the individual musicians secure the correct pitch on their instruments. Good tuning bars cost from $9.00\textsuperscript{18} to $15.00\textsuperscript{19} each. Electronic tuning devices will cost from $57.50\textsuperscript{20} to $525.00\textsuperscript{21} each.

Music stands are another item of nominal expense. The average music stand (hanger type) costs approximately $2.85\textsuperscript{22} each. For a forty-two- to forty-four-piece band there should be at least thirty-two music stands; therefore, the cost would be approximately $91.20. Music stands, like instruments and uniforms, will not last indefinitely but must be replaced at intervals. Under normal conditions the average music rack can be depended upon to last not more than four years. This would amount to an annual replacement figure of $22.80 for music racks. Some schools are now buying a more sturdy type of music stand which under normal conditions of usage will last from eight to ten years; however, their initial cost is approximately four times that of the folding rack.

\textsuperscript{18}Catalog No. 4, Maxwell Myers, Inc., San Antonio, Texas, p. 130.

\textsuperscript{19}Catalog No. 48, Continental Music Co., Chicago, Illinois, p. 183.

\textsuperscript{20}Lektro Tuner, Catalog No. 58, Continental Music Co., p. 47.

\textsuperscript{21}Strobocomm, Model 6T-3, "How to Improve Your Music Department," C. G. Conn, Ltd., Elkhart, Indiana.

\textsuperscript{22}Catalog No. 4, Maxwell Myers, Inc., p. 114.
In addition to the above-mentioned items a little matter which may properly be called "incidentals" should be entered here as another expense to the band program. These "incidentals" cover postage, stationery, card files, scissors, paper cutters, mending tape, staples, and similar items of almost every-day usage. As most of these items are classified as office or administrative supplies, they are usually furnished by the school.

A Comparison of Total Band Costs with Income

A general average of $1,746.82 per band was spent last year or the fifty-five bands reporting in this survey. This average, however, is misleading because 50 per cent of these bands reported spending less than $1,500.00 each and 45 per cent spent less than $1,000.00 each. Actually, 51.2 per cent of these bands spent only $18,475.00 or $659.02 per band of the total $96,075.00, while 48.8 per cent spent the remaining $77,600.00 averaging $2,882.22 per band. Of these bands 16.3 per cent spent in excess of $3,500.00 last year, a gentle reminder that a fortunate few enjoy the luxury of excellent equipment and that minimum standards discussed in this study are by no means generous.

Recommendations in 1938 by authorities on high-school bands are to the effect that a minimum of $400.00 be spent annually on band music; translated into 1951 prices, the cost of that music would amount to approximately $520.00.
In order to provide a semblance of proper instrumentation in the band, most school bands are forced to provide the larger, more expensive instruments and those instruments which are least adaptable to popular solo work. To fulfill the recommendations of the state board of education for instrumentation, it would be necessary for the band to provide the following instruments: 2 oboes, 2 bassoons, 1 bass clarinet, 1 baritone saxophone, 4 French horns, 3 bass horns, 1 bass drum, and 3 snare drums. For effectiveness as a marching band a pair of cymbals and a bell lyra should be added to these instruments. To provide these instruments and their upkeep will necessitate an annual expenditure of approximately $984.32.

According to information received from the bands reporting in the survey for this study, the average band has 43.7 members for which uniforms must be provided. To purchase uniforms and replace them as they wear out will require approximately $358.96 per year. As this study intended to include only those band students in the top four grades of the school system, no provision was made to estimate the number of students in the lower junior-high-school or elementary grades who play in the high-school band. It is a known fact that many, if not all of the schools, included in this study, use a number of talented students in their bands who are in the eighth grade or below in order
to bring the band enrollment up to a satisfactory size. This point being true, it is assumed that the expenditure for uniforms will be higher than the figure given.

The incidental cost of providing a suitable radio, phonograph, tuning bar, piano, and recording instrument for the band program will amount to at least $357.00. This equipment, however, will last an indefinite period of time, and, therefore, it is very difficult to establish a cost-per-year figure. A rather loose estimate on the amortization of this equipment leads to a figure of approximately $65.70 per year or 10 per cent of the initial cost per year.

The total cost of filing folders, rehearsal folders, plastic march folders, and music stands will be approximately $60.49 per year.

When the costs of the recommended number of the various articles of standard equipment for a band in a small high school are added, $2,009.47 emerges as a total cost per year of acquiring and maintaining a satisfactory supply of band music, instruments, uniforms, and miscellaneous equipment.

An analysis of the comparison of the amount of money spent by the fifty-five small bands considered here with the total of $2,009.47 required for the recommended band equipment indicates that only sixteen, or 29 per cent, of these bands spent enough money to maintain the standards.
Eight schools, or 14.5 per cent, spent from 30 to 99 per cent of that amount; six, or 10.9 per cent, spent from 60 to 79 per cent; eight, or 14.5 per cent, spent from 40 to 59 per cent; nine, or 13.1 per cent, spent 20 to 39 per cent; and eight, or 14.5 per cent, spent from 1 to 19 per cent.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In consideration of this study intended to determine the adequacy of band finances, it is the purpose of this chapter to present certain conclusions that appear justified in the analysis of the findings relative to the present financial status of the small high-school bands in Class A, B, and D schools in Texas, and to offer recommendations based on this study of financial ability to meet minimum standards of band music, instruments, uniforms, and miscellaneous equipment arrived at in Chapter II.

Conclusions

From this study of the financial status of small high-school bands in Texas the following conclusions appear to be justified:

1. The majority of the fifty-five bands concerned are not receiving from all sources adequate amounts of finances to maintain the recommended minimum standards for physical equipment as set forth in this study. It was found that only 29 per cent of the bands under consideration spent the minimum amount of money (§2,009.47) required to maintain the recommended standards. Thus it can be concluded
that over two-thirds of these bands are not spending an adequate amount of money to maintain these standards.

2. Although the total school-board appropriation amounts to more than half of the total expenditures, less than one-fifth of these bands received more than 50 per cent of that total appropriation; thus, it may be concluded that the vast majority of the bands under consideration are receiving amounts so small that the standards could not hope to be met by this appropriation.

3. The average amount of financial aid given by the band parents' organization of these bands amounted to approximately one-fifth of the minimum amount required to meet the recommended standards. Five bands received 100 per cent of their financial support from the band parents' organization while the average expenditure per band by this source amounted to $383.63.

4. Financial support contributed by civic organizations is negligible in comparison to the amount needed to finance the standards recommended for the small high-school band. Support from this source was extended to 16.3 per cent of the bands averaging $41.81 per band for the fifty-five bands under consideration.

5. On an average, the municipal governments are not furnishing enough financial aid to these bands to warrant being included in the major sources of financial aid to
the band. The municipal governments contributed only $47.27 per band for these fifty-five bands.

6. The earning power of the band itself assumes a prominent position among the major sources of financial aid to its program. The bands earned for themselves, or received through outright contributions, all of their finances over and above the aid given by the school boards, band parents' organizations, civic organizations, and the municipal governments. The principal means of earning money by the band consisted of charging admission for concerts, holding concession rights at various public events, holding carnivals and cake walks, and renting school-owned instruments.

Recommendations

In view of and in keeping with the foregoing conclusions, the following recommendations appear to be pertinent:

Inasmuch as the high-school band nearly always serves as a municipal band in addition to its school function, it is recommended that more bands attempt to take advantage of the statutory provisions and seek financial aid from the municipal government in their towns.

Civic organizations should be called upon more frequently to assist with the financial problems of the band. The potential aid of these organizations is apparently not being fully utilized.
It is recommended that the school boards be called upon to appropriate a more adequate amount of money for the use of the band. Every school offering band as a subject in its curriculum should provide sufficient instruments of standard quality for the basis of a symphonic band, furnish an adequate library of band music and instructional material, and provide sufficient money through its budget for maintenance and improvement. The school board as a rule does not ask other teachers to raise funds for equipment such as sewing machines, laboratory equipment, typewriters, shop tools, and other essentials for good teaching. Neither should the band director and his band students be asked to use their time in making money for the band by methods of doubtful educational value.
APPENDIX A

NAME OF SCHOOL ___________________________ DATE ___________________

DIRECTOR ________________________________

CLASSIFICATION OF BAND A B C D

DO YOU WISH COPY OF FINDINGS? YES ( ) NO ( )

1. How many students are enrolled in your high school? ______

2. How many band students do you have in 9th grade and above? ______

3. How much does your school board annually appropriate for your band program? ______

4. Approximately how much is normally spent per year on your band program including school-owned instruments, uniforms, music, repair of instruments, etc., exclusive of director's salary? ______

5. If your school does not finance the entire band program, please give an estimate of the amount of money contributed to your band program annually from each of the following sources:

   Band Parents' Association ______

   Civic or service organizations in your town ______

   City council ______

   Outright donations ______

   Others (please specify) ______

_______________________________________
6. If you receive any financial support from the municipal
government, does your city impose a special band tax?
YES ( ) NO ( )

7. On special occasions when you are trying to buy new uni-
forms or instruments for your band, do you have a
special drive for donations to obtain this equipment?
YES ( ) NO ( ) NOT APPLICABLE ( )

8. Please check the methods your band or its sponsoring
agency uses to raise money for the band program:

- Concerts ( )
- Carnivals ( )
- Beauty or popularity contests ( )
- Band tuition ( )
- Concession rights at community rodeos or other functions ( )
- Other methods (please specify)

9. Is the amount of financial support you are now receiving
adequate to carry on your band program effectively as it
should be? YES ( ) NO ( )
APPENDIX B

LIST OF SCHOOLS RETURNING QUESTIONNAIRE

Albany
Andrews
Anson
Archer City
Baird
Ballinger
Banks
Bowie
Brady
Burkburnett
Calvert
Canyon
Cisco
Coleman
Cross Plains
Colorado City
Dalhart
Decatur
DeLeon
Denver City
Dublin
Eastland
Electra
French H. S. (Beaumont)
Friona
Gatesville
Glen Rose
Goldthwaite

Corrigan
Graham
Haskell
Henrietta
Hereford
Holliday
Iowa Park
Jacksboro
Kerens
Memphis
Monahans
Muleshoe
Munday
Nocona
Olney
Perryton
Ranger
Roby
Roscoe
Rosebud
Seymour
Sonora
Sundown
Talco
Weatherford
Wellington
Whiteface
Winters
APPENDIX C

Box 614
Henrietta, Texas
May 24, 1951

Mr. John Bell
Southern Music Co.
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am currently at work on a research problem at North Texas State College regarding band finance in the small high schools in Texas and I need your assistance.

In regard to the general prices of band music, I know from my experience with band work over the past several years that all band music has increased in price but I don't know and can't seem to figure accurately how much it has increased.

I would appreciate very much a statement from you as to the approximate percentage increase that band music as a whole has taken since about 1938.

Any help you can give me on this will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Marches advanced 25% to 40%
Octavo size concert music 25% to 33 1/3%
Large concert size music 20% to 33 1/3%

An overall picture would be approximately 30%

James B. Settle
Band Director
Henrietta High School

Excuse haste, will answer on your letter.

J. Bell
Mr. James B. Settle
Box 6642
N. T. Station
Denton, Texas

Dear Mr. Settle:

Your letter received regarding the problem of band financing in the average high school.

I am enclosing our latest repair pricelist, and while I do not recall exactly the figures on all of the instruments, we used to charge $9.00 for a Clarinet overhaul in 1938, and today's price is $15.00.

The cost of overhaul and lacquering a Cornet used to be $8.00, and is now $13.50, and our other prices have been raised in approximately the same ratio.

During the same period of time, however, our salaries in the repair department have been raised considerably over one hundred percent, in fact, the raise in Clarinet repair prices have not kept up with the salary advances.

Hoping this information will be helpful, I remain

Sincerely yours

W. H. Lyons
President

Wilson
APPENDIX E

July 15, 1951

Mr. James B. Settle
Henrietta, Texas

Dear Mr. Settle:

In regard to our recent conversation relative to current prices on recorders, pianos, etc. I am happy to quote you the prices on these items. These prices are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivers and Pond's Poole Spinet Piano</td>
<td>$545.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCA Victor Radio Model (small table)</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eicor Tape Recorder Model 115</td>
<td>145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster 3-Speed Phonograph Model 100-1</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hoping this will be of service to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Shirley Donnell, Jr.
Asst. Manager
June 12, 1951

Mr. James B. Settle
Box 6642
N. T. Station
Denton, Texas

Dear Mr. Settle:

We are in receipt of your letter of June 8 and wish to state that the approximate cost of a uniform consisting of a 100% all wool whip-cord trousers, coat, cap, Sam Browne belt is $54.50.

You might mention in your thesis that band uniforms have risen very little in comparison to the cost of living and other commodities including wearing apparel. The same uniform sold three years ago for approximately the same price. Most manufacturers have absorbed the majority of cost increases in order to retain their volume of business.

If we can be of any further help to you, do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

SOL FRANK COMPANY

Abe Rosenberg

mk
APPENDIX G

June 14, 1951

James B. Settle
Box 6642
N. T. Station
Denton, Texas

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an illustration of our style 1332-B uniform and we are pleased to submit the following prices which are based on a quantity of 25 uniforms or more.

- Coat - Style 1332-B of lot 1030/whipcord - trimmed as shown------------------------$ 38.10
- Citation Cord - Style 1830-B------------ 1.05
- Trousers - Regular style of lot 1030/whipcord - trimmed as shown----- 18.50
- Belt - Style 2434-B Tom Brown belt - Colonial hardware----------------------- 4.30
- Cap - Style 2132-B of 1030/whipcord - trimmed as shown----------------------- 4.90

We trust this information will be of some value to you and if there is any additional information that you desire, just let us know and the matter will have prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

CRADDOCK COMPANY

Lois V. Hammons

LVH/1
cc Huntley
APPENDIX H

June 20th, 1951

Mr. James B. Settle, Dir.,
Henrietta Public Schools Band,
Box 6642 N. T. Station,
Denton, Texas.

Dear Mr. Settle:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 3th requesting information concerning the cost of uniforms for help in the preparation of your thesis.

We are quite glad to be able to assist you to the best of our ability and are sending you enclosed a colored folder illustrating popular style designs. We believe that possibly the uniform that most nearly answers the description given in your letter is our style B-1015.

For your convenience we are listing itemized list prices of the various articles of the uniform as shown. These prices are as follows:

- Cap, each: $5.40
- Plume holder, each: $0.20
- 5" Plume, each: $1.80
- Coat, each: $39.70
- Citation Cord, each: $1.50
- Sleevehead Emblem, each: $1.25
- Koraseal Sam Brown Belt: $3.50 (net-no discount)
- Trousers, per pair: $18.50 (discount)
- Wool trouser stripe, extra: $1.20
- Price, complete, list: $73.20

On the average Band consisting of 50 pieces or slightly more a quantity discount of 12% from the above quotations would be allowed.

We have itemized the above prices so that you can easily see how the various items of trim do affect the cost of a uniform. For example the Cap price could be materially reduced by the use of a smaller plume the trousers price...
could be reduced by the substitution of a silk braid stripe instead of the wool stripe or the trouser price could be further increased by putting a contrasting braid edge on the stripe.

Actually the thing that governs the cost of uniforms, like any article of clothing, is the amount of labor that goes into the various garments. The less expensive uniforms have less labor hours spent in their construction and according the Coat or the Uniform is less expensive and naturally less substantial and less stylish in appearance.

For the most part all uniform manufacturers use the same basic wool whipcord material, when a wool whipcord is specified, to be made up in a set of Uniforms. Regardless of the technical aspect of any specifications you may prepare in calling for bids you cannot, through these specifications, govern the quality of garment you will receive. It is for this reason that upon the most complicated of specifications sometimes Uniforms vary as much as $10.00 or $12.00 per unit. It has, however, been proven all too often that the better made merchandise is cheaper in the long run. Many Texas Band Directors with whom I have talked in the past four or five years have stated quite definitely that they do not expect uniforms to last over four or five years. By spending just a few more dollars more per unit they would secure uniforms that would given ten to twelve years' service without any difficulty and thus make the yearly unit cost much less than the initial purchase.

However, that is up to the individual to decide and our best suggestion is, that one contemplating the purchase of new Uniforms get in touch with a manufacturer of reliability and dependability, one who can advise them well and honestly upon the best possible purchase in accordance with their wants and financial abilities.

Sincerely yours,

STANBURY & COMPANY

G. S. Caldwell

GSC/c
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