To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Lewis I. Chase and entitled "Changes in Social and Economic Status of the People in Sullivan County for a Thirty Year Period," and recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Sociology.

Major Professor

At the request of the Committee on Graduate Study, we have read this thesis, and recommend its acceptance.

Accepted by the Committee

Chairman

CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE PEOPLE IN SULLIVAN COUNTY FOR A THIRTY YEAR PERIOD

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A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for
the degree of Master of Arts

By

Lewis I. Chase

August, 1936

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SOCIAL TRENDS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, TENNESSEE

CHAPTER I

Orientation

Purpose of Study. The purpose of this study is to indicate some of the more important trends in Sullivan County, largely within the last thirty years.

Wherever it has been difficult to get information indicating trends then it has been necessary to present conditions without adequate foundational information to indicate trends.

Technique of Study. The thesis is largely documentary in nature. The questionnaire technique was used in the chapter on recreation. Observation, within the writer's life time, has flavored the subject-matter to some degree, because he has lived and worked with the people of Sullivan County for some years.

Historical Retrospect. Sullivan County, the second county formed in Tennessee, was created by the State of North Carolina in 1779, after a survey had shown that the territory was in Tennessee and not in Virginia as had been previously thought. The county was significantly named for General John Sullivan.[1] Regarding "first" settlements Moore and Foster say:

> "The claim is made by the people of Sullivan that the first permanent settlements in what is now Tennesse

1 Moore, John T., and Foster, Austin P., Tennessee The Volunteer State, Vol. 1, Nashville, The S. J. Clark Pub. Co., 1923, p. 836.

were made by John and Thomas Sharpe in 1765, who located in Holston Valley and soon thereafter Joseph Martin, who had been with Dr. Thomas Walker on his early pathfinding expedition, made his home near Kingsport.[2]

Blountville, a town of one thousand, the county seat, is the second oldest town in the state, being only two years younger than Jonesboro, in Washington County. Taylor[3] contends that the first church to be erected on Tennessee soil, was located near Gunnings, about four miles west of Blountville, and was known as the "Taylor Meetin' House". The old Netherland Hotel, at Kingsport, which sheltered and entertained many noted persons, among them Andrew Jackson, prior to the Civil War, is still standing. Too, there are the reputed trails of Daniel Boone and other pioneers, Indian graves and battle grounds and the old Cobb home, where William Blount resided as governor of the Territory South of the Ohio, may now be seen at Piney Flats. It has been established that the men of King's Mountain used the Devault's Ford near the mouth of Muddy Creek in crossing the Holston River on their way to the battle.[4]

Immediately after the formation of Washington County, which was at that time all of what is now Tennessee,

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2 Ibid, p. 837.
3 Taylor, Oliver, Historic Sullivan, Bristol, Tennessee, King Printing Co., 1909, p. 176.
4 Ibid, pp. 321-322.

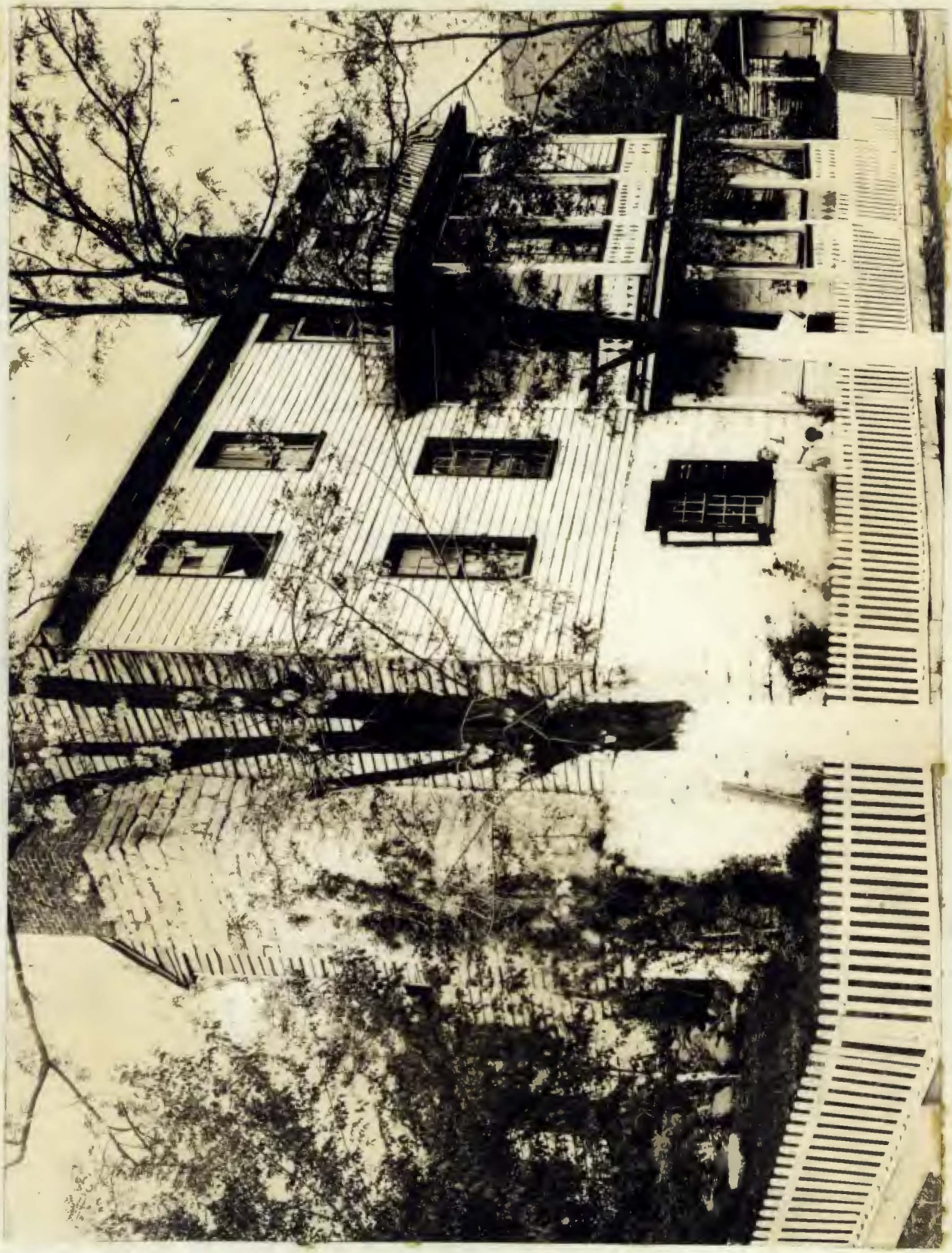


Figure 1. The Old Netherland Inn.

a land office was provided for the County, and each family head was permitted to take up for himself 640 acres of land, an additional 100 acres for his wife, and 100 acres for each of his children. The ease and low cost which land could be acquired, led many poor men westward, for without a dollar a man could become a large landholder, creating independency for himself and family. "These men brought no wealth, but they did bring what was of more value -- industry, frugality, hardihood, courage, economy and self-reliance."[5]

Topography and the Soils. The valley topography ranges from gently rolling to hilly. Some of the ridges may be classed as small mountains or "knobs". One in the east portion of the County is known as Holston Mountain and in the west end of the County is Bay's Mountain. The mountains or ridges run north, east and southwest.

The limestone soil is usually deep; in color, red-brown or gray, and in texture, a loam, usually naturally fertile. Shale, so common in the steep lands, produces soils which are thin, yellow and clayey, and of no great agricultural value. There is a type of soil known as chert which is poor in plant food, but well suited to orchards and small fruits. The alluvial soils are the most fertile of the County.

5 Goodspeed History of Tennessee, Nashville; The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1887, p. 126.

Size in Area and Population. Sullivan County, which joins Johnson, the extreme eastern tip of the State of Tennessee, has an area of 436 square miles. There has been a gain in population of 41 per cent from 1920 to 1930 and 82 per cent from 1910 to 1930. Of the total population, 1930, only 3.5 per cent was colored.

It is interesting to note that the population of the County is nearly equally divided between rural and urban, 23,919 urban and 27,168 rural or 46.8 per cent urban and 53.2 per cent rural. (See Figure 2) The urban population for the State is 34.3 per cent, and for the United States 56.2 per cent. On the basis of comparisons Sullivan County is 12.5 more urban than the State and 9.4 per cent less urban than the United States.

Figures 3 and 4 show the comparative size of Sullivan County families with those of Washington and Johnson Counties, while Table 1 compares the size of families in adjoining counties.

The two principal cities of the County are Kingsport and Bristol. Kingsport with a population of 11,914, within the corporation, in 1930 is located in the western part of the County, and exemplifies a modern planned industrial city. Bristol with a population of 12,005 is in the eastern part of the County on the Virginia state line. This city has an additional population of 8,840 on the Virginia side. It is chiefly a merchantile and trading

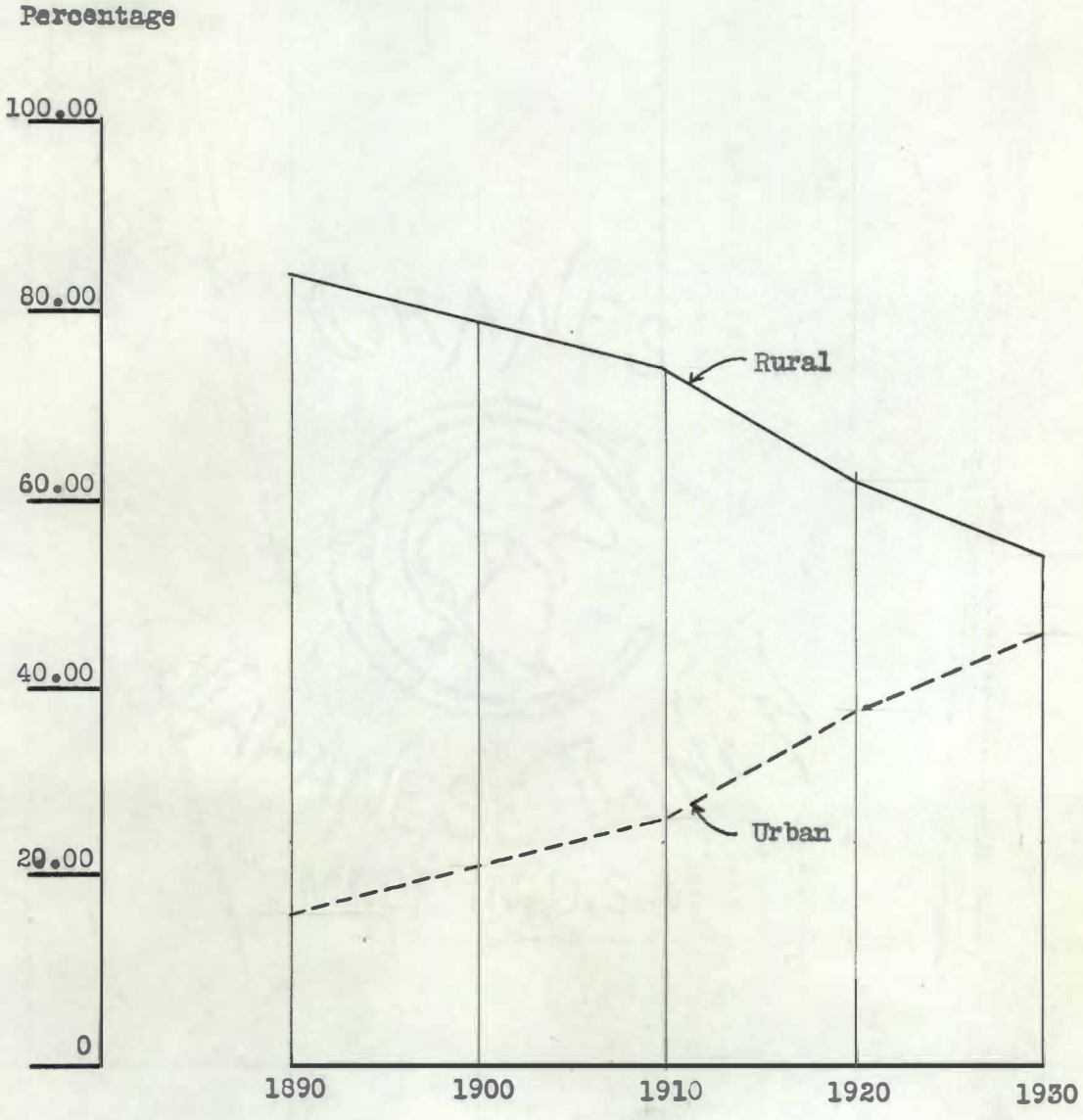


Figure 2. Urban and Rural Trends of Population.

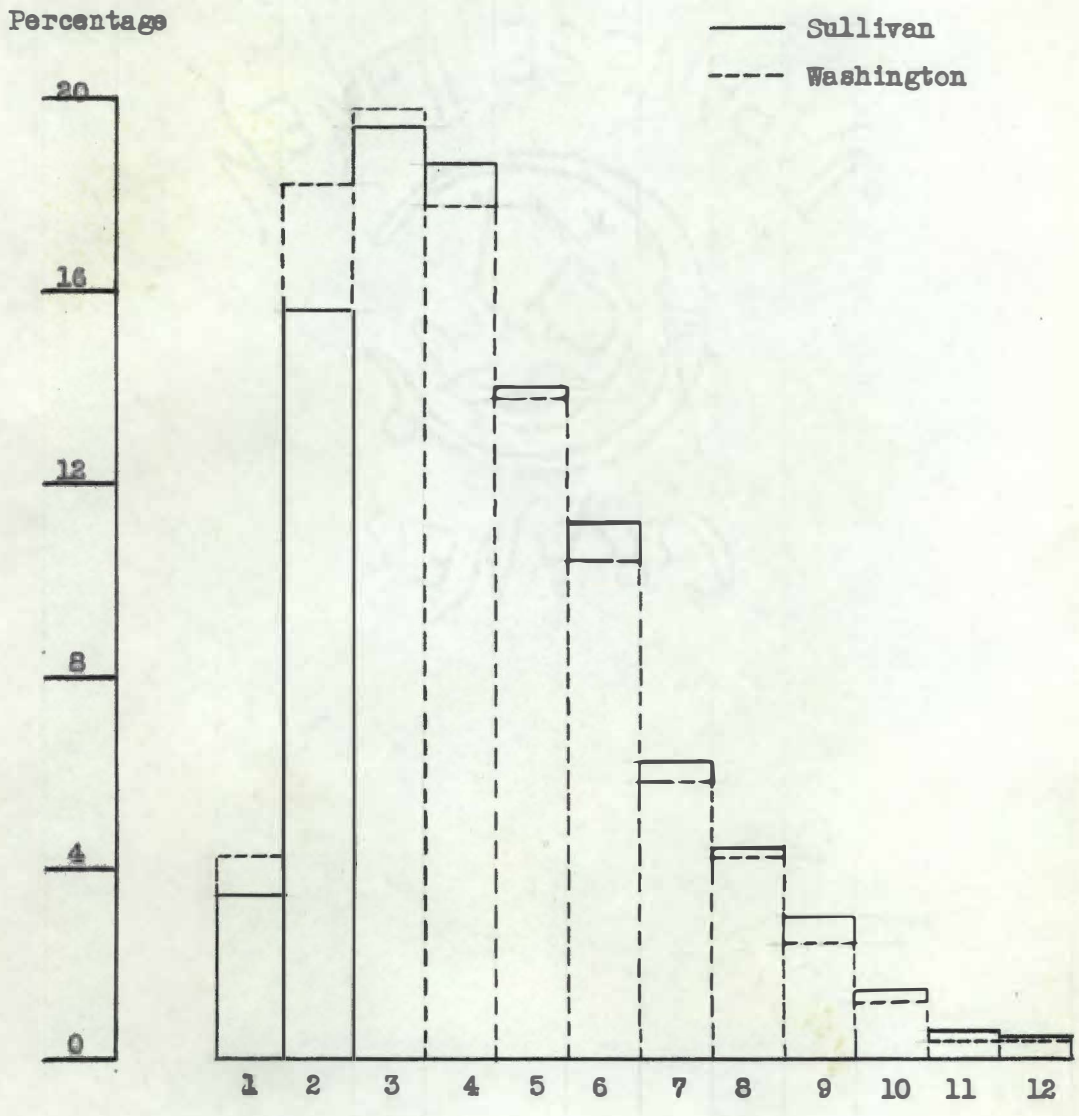


Figure 3. Comparison in Size of Family, Washington and Sullivan Counties.

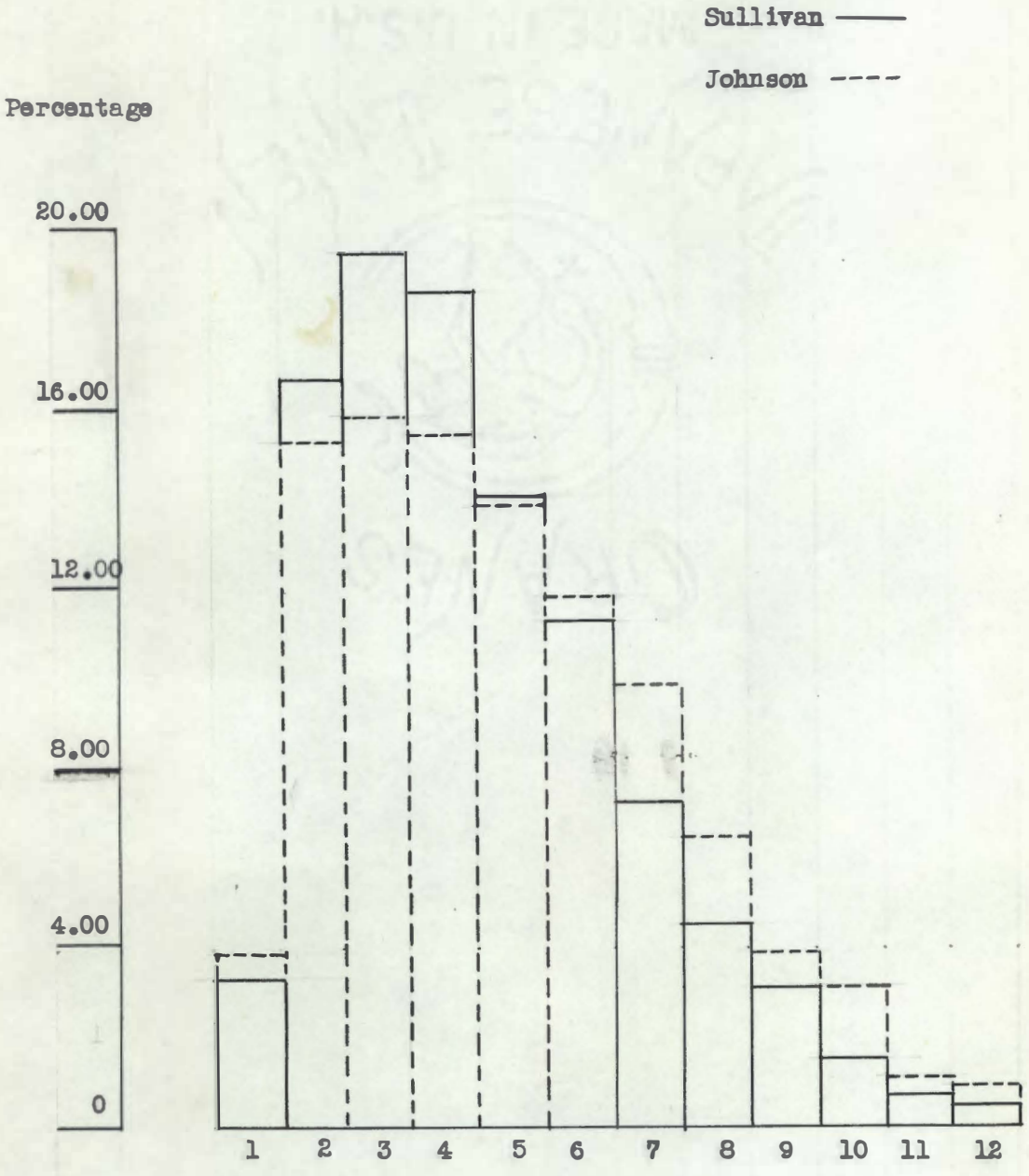


Figure 4. Comparison in Size of Family, Johnson and Sullivan Counties.

TABLE I. COMPARISON OF FAMILIES IN SIZE, SULLIVAN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES, 1930

Size in persons	Sullivan		Carter		Hawkins		Johnson		Greene		Washington	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	369	3.36	212	3.63	210	4.01	82	3.34	321	4.24	410	4.24
2	1,815	16.53	841	14.50	891	17.02	371	15.13	1,233	16.30	1,769	18.28
3	2,134	19.43	952	16.41	977	18.66	386	15.74	1,381	18.26	1,928	19.91
4	2,038	18.56	955	16.46	844	16.12	379	15.46	1,319	17.44	1,738	17.96
5	1,531	13.94	818	14.10	760	14.52	338	13.78	1,087	14.37	1,333	13.77
6	1,210	11.02	656	11.31	552	10.54	287	11.71	792	10.47	997	10.30
7	790	7.19	505	8.71	339	7.62	241	9.83	594	7.85	661	6.83
8	476	4.33	384	6.62	260	4.97	155	6.32	372	4.92	393	4.06
9	334	3.04	220	3.79	171	3.27	95	3.87	239	3.16	230	2.38
10	153	1.39	129	2.22	98	1.87	74	3.02	129	1.70	118	1.22
11	70	.64	80	1.38	39	.75	24	.98	61	.81	52	.54
12	62	.57	49	.85	34	.65	20	.82	36	.48	49	.51
Total	10982		5801		5235		2452		7564		9678	

Adapted from, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

center for rural peoples.

TABLE II. POPULATION CHANGES IN SULLIVAN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES, 1890-1930 [6]

County	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Sullivan	20,879	24,935	23,120	36,259	51,087
Hawkins	22,246	24,267	23,587	22,918	24,117
Greene	26,614	30,596	31,083	32,824	35,119
Johnson	8,858	10,589	13,191	12,230	12,209
Carter	13,839	16,688	19,383	21,448	29,223
Washington	20,354	22,604	28,968	34,052	45,805

TABLE III. MARITAL CONDITIONS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY, COMPARED WITH MADISON COUNTY AND TENNESSEE AS A WHOLE [7]

	Sullivan	Per Cent	Madison	Per Cent	State	Per Cent
Males fifteen years and over	16,371		17,148		862,409	
Single	5,369	32.79	5,070	29.57	270,671	31.39
Married	10,332	63.11	11,075	64.58	541,796	62.82
Widowed	574	3.51	882	5.14	41,673	4.83
Divorced	96	.59	121	.71	8,269	.96
Total	16,371	100	17,148	100	862,409	100

6 Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930 and for 1890 and 1900, the Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.

7 Adjusted and Adapted from the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population; Tennessee, Vol. III.

TABLE III. (continued) MARITAL CONDITIONS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY, COMPARED WITH MADISON COUNTY AND TENNESSEE AS A WHOLE

	Sullivan	Per Cent	Madison	Per Cent	State	Per Cent
Females fifteen years and over	16,919		18,142		881,202	
Single	4,740	28.02	4,234	23.39	218,534	24.80
Married	10,395	61.44	11,117	61.78	543,405	61.67
Widowed	1,616	9.55	2,533	13.96	106,237	12.05
Divorced	168	.99	249	1.37	13,026	1.48
Population	51,059	100	51,087	100		100

Family life in Sullivan County is apparently pretty stable. This fact is brought out in Table III which compares the marital condition of Sullivan County, Madison County, a rural county and the State.

Madison and Sullivan have about the same population yet Sullivan County only had 574 widowed males compared to Madison 882 and 96 divorced males as compared with Madison's 121. Proportionably more of Madison County's female population was widowed and divorced than is true of Sullivan. Sullivan falls below the State average in the per cent of persons divorced.

Mr. Allred[8] has pointed out that the rural population in this county is increasing near the industrial

8 Allred, Charles E., Effects of Industrial Development on Rural Life in Sullivan County; The University of Tennessee Record Extension Series Knoxville, May 1928, p. 9-13.

centers whereas, on the other hand, it is decreasing in areas that are furtherest from the manufacturing areas. Mr. Allred further points out that the people who move near town are of three groups: (a) those coming in from marginal areas to "baby" farms where they will be near the local market; (b) those coming in with the intention of doing truck-farming while some of the members of the family work in the factories, and (c) those who move from the city to nearby farms.

Population changes from 1910 to 1920 in fourteen counties of Tennessee, ranked in order of value added by manufacturing in 1919 showed that Sullivan County ranked sixth while Hawkins, an adjoining county, ranked sixty-fourth.

County Government. As shown in Figure 4, the structure of government of Sullivan County is much the same as that of other Tennessee counties. Sims[11] makes the following statement converning the general structure of county government of Tennessee:

> "All of the evils of county government pictured by writers in the last quarter of a century seem to have centered in Tennessee. Here one finds an obsolete system inherited from colonial North Carolina, which in turn received it from England. The Tennessee county, therefore, resembles in many respects the English county of the time of Columbus."

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9 Sims, Carlton C., County Government in Tennessee, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Edward Brothers, 1932, p.188.

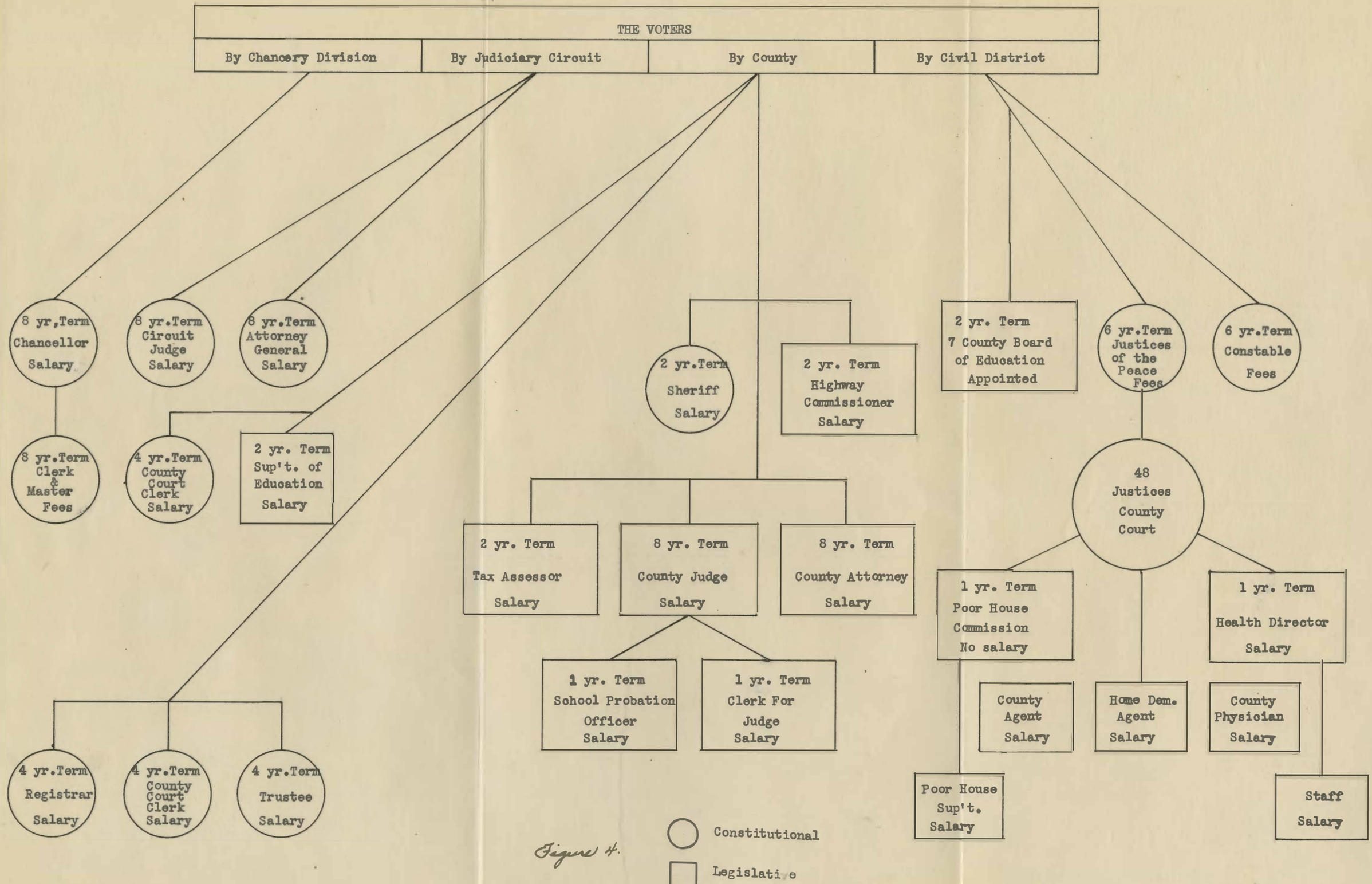

THE VOTERS
By Chancery Division
By Judiciary Circuit
By County
By Civil District
8 yr,Term Chancellor Salary
8 yr.Term Circuit Judge Salary
8 yr.Term Attorney General Salary
8 yr.Term Clerk & Master Fees
4 yr.Term County Court Clerk Salary
2 yr. Term Sup't. of Education Salary
4 yr.Term Registrar Salary
4 yr.Term County Court Clerk Salary
4 yr.Term Trustee Salary
2 yr.Term Sheriff Salary
2 yr. Term Highway Commissioner Salary
2 yr. Term Tax Assessor Salary
8 yr. Term County Judge Salary
8 yr. Term County Attorney Salary
1 yr. Term School Probation Officer Salary
1 yr. Term Clerk For Judge Salary
2 yr. Term 7 County Board of Education Appointed
6 yr.Term Justices of the Peace Fees
6 yr.Term Constable Fees
48 Justices County Court
1 yr. Term Poor House Commission No salary
1 yr. Term Health Director Salary
Poor House Sup't. Salary
County Agent Salary
Home Dem. Agent Salary
County Physician Salary
Staff Salary
Constitutional
Legislative

Figure 4.

CHAPTER II

PUBLIC HEALTH TRENDS AND TRENDS IN MORTALITY IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

Historical Explanation. For many decades the health and sanitary conditions of the South received less consideration in other sections of the country, however, within the last decade public health work in general, and particularly Public Health Organization, in the southern states has advanced at an amazing pace. Tennessee has been well to the front in this advancement. The fact remains, however, that public health work in Tennessee only a few years ago consisted largely of control of epidemic and infectious diseases.

As indicated in Table IV , the movement to improve local health conditions by the organization of county units of Public Health was fortunately started in Tennessee before the peak of the depression was reached and when people were clamoring for lower tax rates, and were striving to eliminate every possible expense. People, especially the remote rural people, were skeptical of the control measures which public health measures necessarily involve. Many parents were unwilling to have their children vaccinated, and in some cases it was held that physical examinations, by the county physician, were unnecessary, and constituted just another "new frill".

In the face of acknowledged bad health conditions,

TABLE IV. PROGRESS IN FULL TIME LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE IN TENNESSEE BY CALENDER YEARS

Year	Number of Counties Having Health Service
1919	1*
1920	4
1921	5
1922	6
1923	8
1924	9
1925	10
1926	14
1927	17
1928	23**
1929	28
1930	35
1931	37
1932	37
1933	38
1934	40
1935	40
1936	42

* Blount County was the first county to establish a health unit.

** Sullivan County established a health unit in this year.

1 Biennial Report of the Department of Public Health, State of Tennessee Fiscal Year 1931-1933, Nashville, Tennessee, Department of Health.

and poor public health facilities, steps for the establishment of a County Health Unit in Sullivan County were undertaken in 1926 by progressive individuals in the county, who recognized the importance of taking advantage of the subsidy offered by the State Health Department, whose policy was to decentralize the funds available for the promotion of public health by giving assistance to such counties as desired to raise the level of health services within their borders. The County Court and the cities of Bristol and Kingsport made appropriations in January 1928. This was the first active step toward providing for facilities which would in turn educate the people to health needs and problems and promote better health for the citizens of Sullivan County. In April of the same year, the Sullivan County Health Department was organized. The original personnel consisted of a health officer, one nurse, one sanitary inspector and one clerk. For a period of two years this personnel carried on a generalized public health program, but the staff proved insufficient to adequately provide a reasonably good health service.

Dr. Moore,[2] the director, makes the following comment:

> "The problems at the beginning were many. The people needed to be educated to the point where the necessity of carrying out measures for their own protection would be considered desirable. 'Rome was not built in a day.' This was a pioneer work; haste would not attain the desired results. We began to move slowly and built a firm foundation. The structure developed on that foundation will, I think, survive the storm."

2 Statement to the writer.

At the time of the organization of the health unit, smallpox had reached epidemic proportions in the County and was costing much money. Typhoid was also unusually prevalent, (in 1931 the Tennessee death rate from this disease was among the highest in the United States). Bacillary Dysentery (flux) ran rampant throughout the County during the summer months, resulting in an unusually high infantile mortality. One of the worst curses to public health was the lack of sanitary methods of sewage disposal in the thickly settled suburban areas. Probably the best public health safeguards were to be found in the protected water supplies of the incorporated cities, especially Kingsport, Bristol having a safe, but inadequate water supply during emergencies. Particularly through the efforts of the County Department of Health, a new water system is now being constructed for Bristol.

It should be to the everlasting credit of the medical and dental professions and hospitals in this County that in spite of the stress of conditions brought upon them by the lowered economic status of the County (during the depression), they have not neglected the health work. Support and cooperation have been given by the local governing bodies, the county court, the governing boards in the cities of the county, the school boards of the county, civic clubs and the Parent-Teacher Associations.

The trend in expenditures for Public Health work, the source of funds and the number of personnel of the health

TABLE V. BUDGET, SOURCE AND STAFF OF SULLIVAN COUNTY HEALTH UNIT[5]

Fiscal Year July 1-June 30	Amount of Budget	Source of Funds	Number on Staff
1928-29	$10,000.00	Bristol, Kingsport County and State	4
1929-30	10,000.00	" " "	4
1930-31	22,000.00	" " "*	8
1931-32	24,000.00	" " "	9
1932-33	22,222.00	" " "	9
1933-34	23,620.00	" " "	10
1934-35	23,542.00	" " "	10

* Beginning in 1931 the Commonwealth Foundation added in the support of the health unit.

5 Records in office of County Health Unit, Blountville, 1935.

unit are indicated in Table V.

Public Health Accomplishments and Trends in Mortality. It is not easy to measure all the effects of a public health program, particularly public health education. To judge the adequacy of, say, a school health program for children, we would have to follow in reality the children through the period of childhood, youth, adulthood and old age.

Observation is an effective tool in evaluating health work. So, when, the public health officer sees unsanitary privies dismanteled and sanitary privies built as replacements, he has a real reason to speak of this change in methods of sewage disposal as an accomplishment.

The real thermometer for measuring accomplishment in public health is the death rate. This is concrete and becomes a most effective unit of measurement.

Public health programs in Sullivan County may be traced through some of the measurements which we have mentioned above.

As is shown on Table VI, mid-wives are still used in Sullivan County instead of physicians at birth, however ,the number is not alarming, neither is it the common practice. It is noted that the per cent of mid-wives used increases with the remoteness of the district and the community. The per cent of urbanization in Hawkins (the control county) is not as high as in Sullivan, and it will be noted, for example, that in 1928 Hawkins County had 400

TABLE VI. A COMPARISON OF HAWKINS AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1927-1933

BIRTHS	Sullivan 1927	Hawkins 1927	Sullivan 1928	Hawkins 1928	Sullivan 1933	Hawkins 1933
Total No.	954	486	782	400	1024	465
Rate Per 1000	26.5	21.1	21.7	17.4	20.1	19.4
Attended by physician	915	425	744	347	964	
Rate per 1000 based on total county population	25.4	18.5	20.7	15.1	18.9	
Attended by mid-wives	39	60	38	53	60	
Rate per 1000 based on total county population	1.08	2.61	1.06	2.3	1.18	
DEATHS						
Under one month	39	10	45	13	16	16
Rate based on 1000 total county population	1.06	.43	1.25	.57	.67	.67
Under one year	81	16	74	20	36	27
Rate based on 1000 total county population	2.25	.70	2.06	.87	.71	1.12
Under five years	118	25	93	36	46	34
Rate based on 1000 total county population	3.28	1.09	2.58	1.57	.9	1.42

Statistics in County Health Office, Blountville, Tennessee, and Tennessee Vital Statistics, 1927, 1928 and 1933, Nashville, Tennessee Health Department

births, out of which 53 were attended by mid-wives; while on the other hand, Sullivan in the same year had 782 births, nearly twice as many, with only 38 attended by mid-wives. In addition, however, to remoteness there are two other chief contributing factors to mid-wifery, namely, (1) economic reasons, it being less expensive to have a mid-wife than a physician, and (2) the fact that mid-wifery is more or less traditional with some people and families. (This is more true with some foreign races which are segregated in the larger cities, as well as isolated pockets of population.)

In 1926, mid-wives attended 5,946 or approximately 10 per cent of all births in the state. There is no law regulating mid-wifery except one which requires that a solution of nitrate of silver be dropped in the eyes of the new born infant for the prevention of blindness, and a law which requires that a certificate of birth be properly completed and filed with the local registrar of vital statistics; hence the aim of the health officials of both state and county have been to improve the practice of mid-wifery and render it more effective. A short course consisting of ten lessons has been prepared by the State Health Department which covers the fundamentals of cleanliness, simple delivery techniques, when to call for a doctor, post-natal care of mother and child,etc. One hundred and twenty-three classes have been organized in the State and 1,322 mid-wives have completed the course. Many mid-wives who were grossly unfit by reason of ignorance, age and infirmity failed to qaulify

and no longer engage in the practice. In Sullivan County the percentage of births delivered by mid-wives runs about 5.0 per cent which is about 8.0 per cent below the rate for Hawkins County, the neighboring county.

There are no clubs or specialized courses organized for the mid-wives of the county, but the few (Dr. Moore, the director, says there are not more than fourteen mid-wives) are contacted periodically by the nursing personnel and are given instruction in the proper methods of carrying out their work. This represents a recent trend in health work in the county.

It is impossible to appraise the results of this work, it is obvious that some progress has been made. The mid-wives present a more cleanly appearence; they seem to realize that their practice is being closely watched and consequently are more careful.

A rough indication of the effectiveness of the Sullivan County Health Unit may be gained by comparing certain services rendered by Sullivan and Shelby Counties.

This comparison is made with the view of showing how Sullivan with comparative small total funds as indicated below, inclusive of extra state funds, ranks with Shelby with the highest local and extra state funds, ending June 30, 1933. The total expenses per county and per capita population in 1933 was as follows:

Counties	Total funds expended	Per Capita Expense
Shelby	$41,196,00	$0.648
Sullivan	$23,620.00	$0.435

Table VII shows the comparative accomplishments of the two health departments in 1933. The table shows in general that the Sullivan County health unit has somewhat a more creditable record, on paper at least, than has Shelby County.

Sullivan County is highly pleased with its school and child health work. On phase of this work is indicated is indicated by Figures 5 and 6 which show the number and per cent of children who were enrolled in Blue Ribbon Health Clubs during the school year 1932-33. It is noted that from 1930 to 1935 the number of Blue Ribbon children increased from 164 in 1930 to 6,000 in 1935.

The infant death rate fluctuates greatly from year to year but Table VIII shows in general a rapid decline in infant mortality between 1928, the first date became available in 1934, this decline being from 93.9 in 1928 to 55.3 in 1934, per 1000 line births.

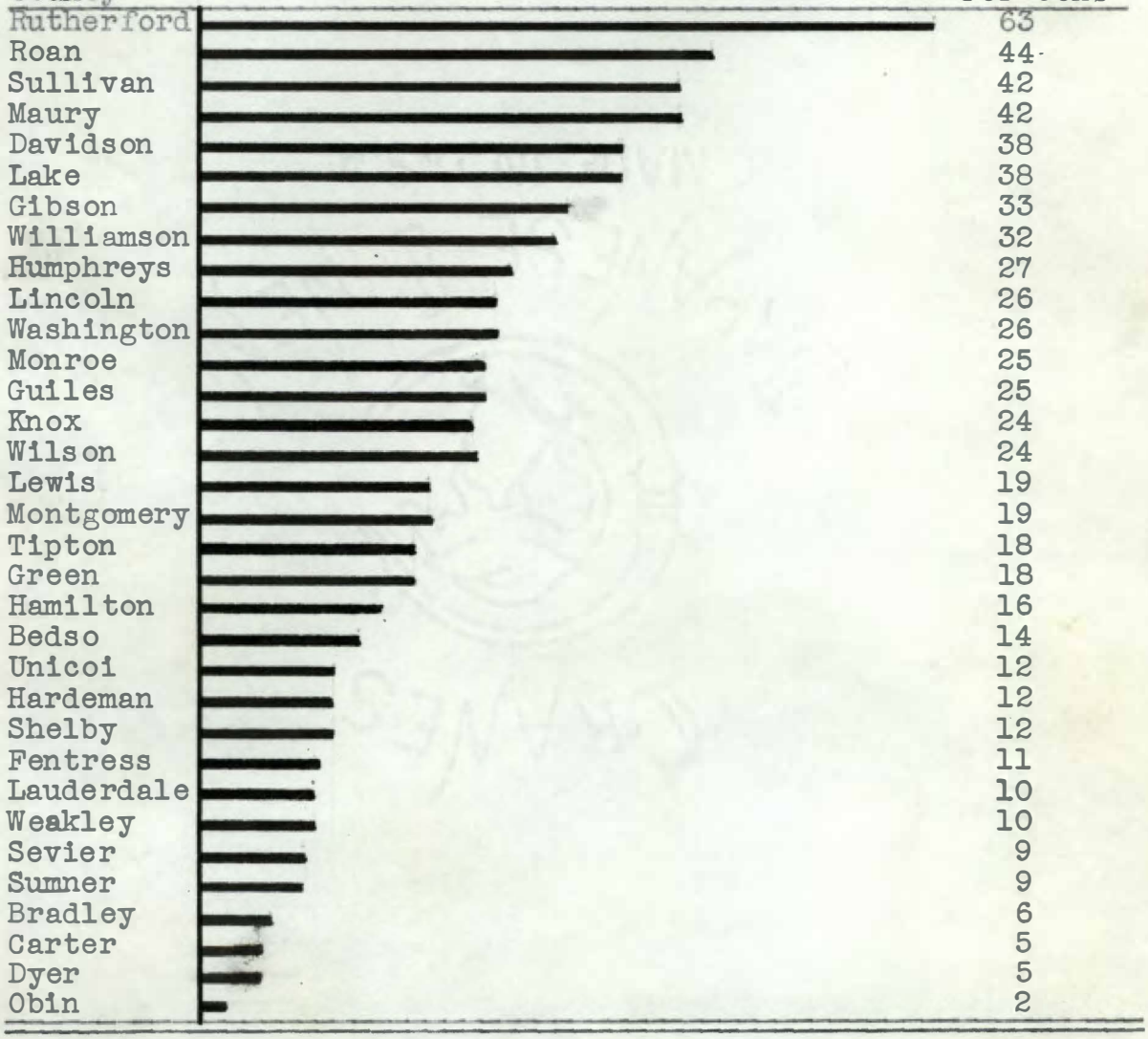
As also indicated in Table VIII, the great increase in number of nursing visits and number of children examined without a doubt is greatly responsible for the decrease. During the first year of the health unit only 1,586 children were examined and 96 visits were made, while in 1934, 4,923 children were examined and 2,089 visits were made.

TABLE VII. COMPARISON OF HEALTH SERVICES RENDERED BY SHELBY AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES, 1933 [4]

	Sullivan	Shelby
Medical Officers	2	3
Nurses	4	6
Inspectors	1	7
Others	2	3
Schick Tests	4,382	317
Typhoid Immunization	4,962	5,661
Diphtheria	1,491	708
Small pox Vaccination	1,720	2,335
Acute Communicible disease, Field Visits	1,391	750
Consultant Visits	45	36
T.B. Field Visits	1,507	744
T.B. Clinic Visits	690	356
Venereal Disease Clinic Visits	8,871	7,222

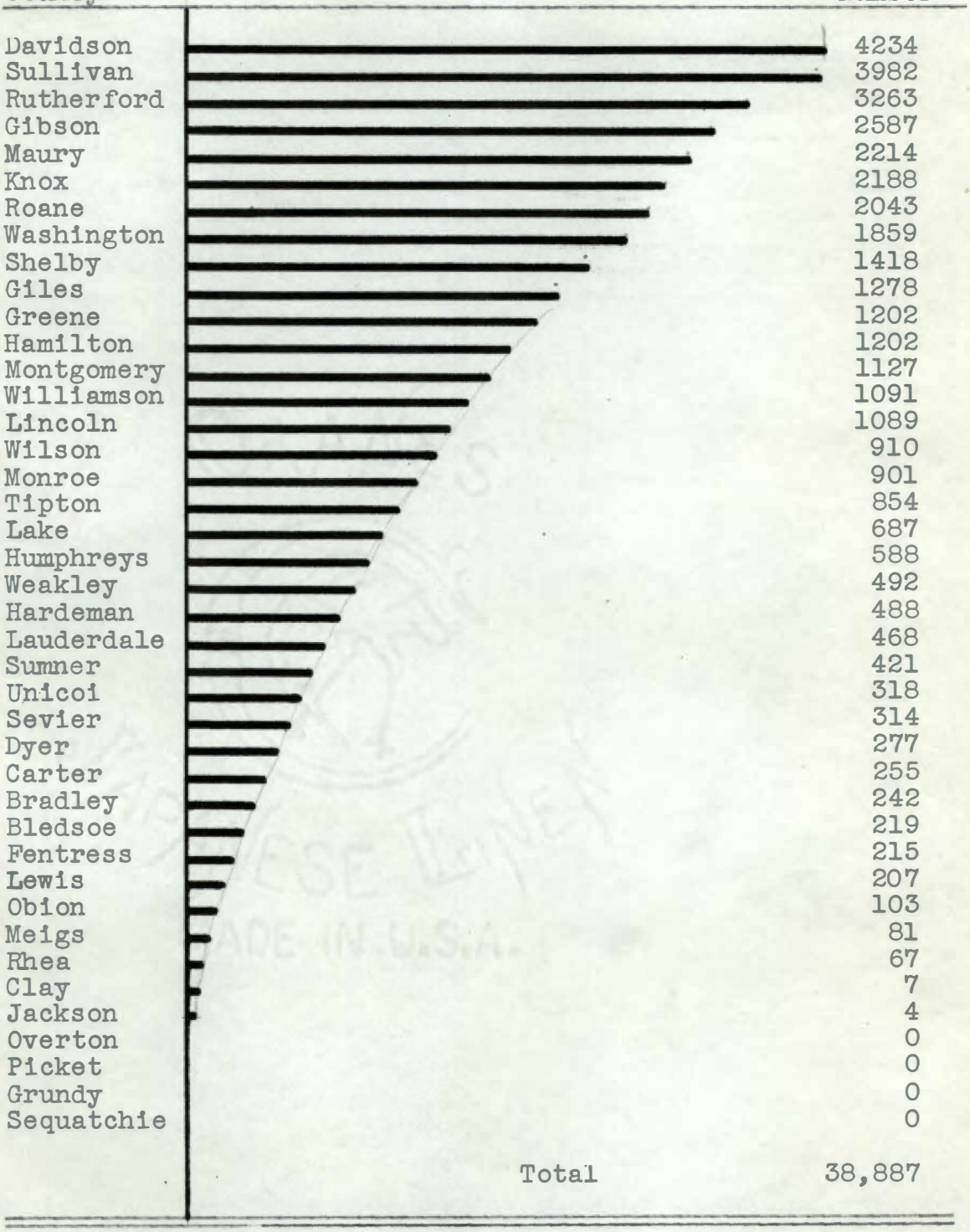
4 Biennial Report of the Department of Public Health State of Tennessee, Fiscal Years 1931-1933.

FIG. 5. PER CENT OF ALL CHILDREN ENROLLED IN BLUE RIBBON HEALTH CLUBS, BY COUNTIES, 1932-1933



Source: Biennial Report of the Department of Public Health State of Tennessee Fiscal years 1931-1933.

FIG. 6. NUMBER OF BLUE RIBBON CHILDREN IN SULLIVAN COUNTY CHILD HEALTH CLUBS, 1931-1933



County	Number
Davidson	4234
Sullivan	3982
Rutherford	3263
Gibson	2587
Maury	2214
Knox	2188
Roane	2043
Washington	1859
Shelby	1418
Giles	1278
Greene	1202
Hamilton	1202
Montgomery	1127
Williamson	1091
Lincoln	1089
Wilson	910
Monroe	901
Tipton	854
Lake	687
Humphreys	588
Weakley	492
Hardeman	488
Lauderdale	468
Sumner	421
Unicoi	318
Sevier	314
Dyer	277
Carter	255
Bradley	242
Bledsoe	219
Fentress	215
Lewis	207
Obion	103
Meigs	81
Rhea	67
Clay	7
Jackson	4
Overton	0
Picket	0
Grundy	0
Sequatchie	0
Total	38,887

Source: Biennial Report of the Department of Public Health State of Tennessee Fiscal Years 1931-1933.

TABLE VIII. INFANT DEATH RATE TRENDS AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES, SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1928-1934

Item	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of infant deaths	74	58	71	48	65	73	74
Rate per 1000 living births	93.9	71.3	83.4	44.1	59.9	71.4	55.3
Children Exam'ed	1586	4477	3507	4074	5553	7093	4923
Number nursing visits	96	92	977	2327	2138	2423	2089
Number of Blue Ribbons	—	—	164	1442	2738	3982	4708

TABLE IX. TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN SULLIVAN AND HAWKINS COUNTIES

	SULLIVAN				HAWKINS			
Year	Typhoid	Tuberculosis	Diptheria	Dysentery	Typhoid	Tuberculosis	Diptheria	Dysentery
1909	14	27	4	1	5	30	4	0
*1927	9	56	2	9	2	33	1	3
*1928	2	35	2	7	3	18	2	4
*1933	1	13	2	4	2	18	2	1

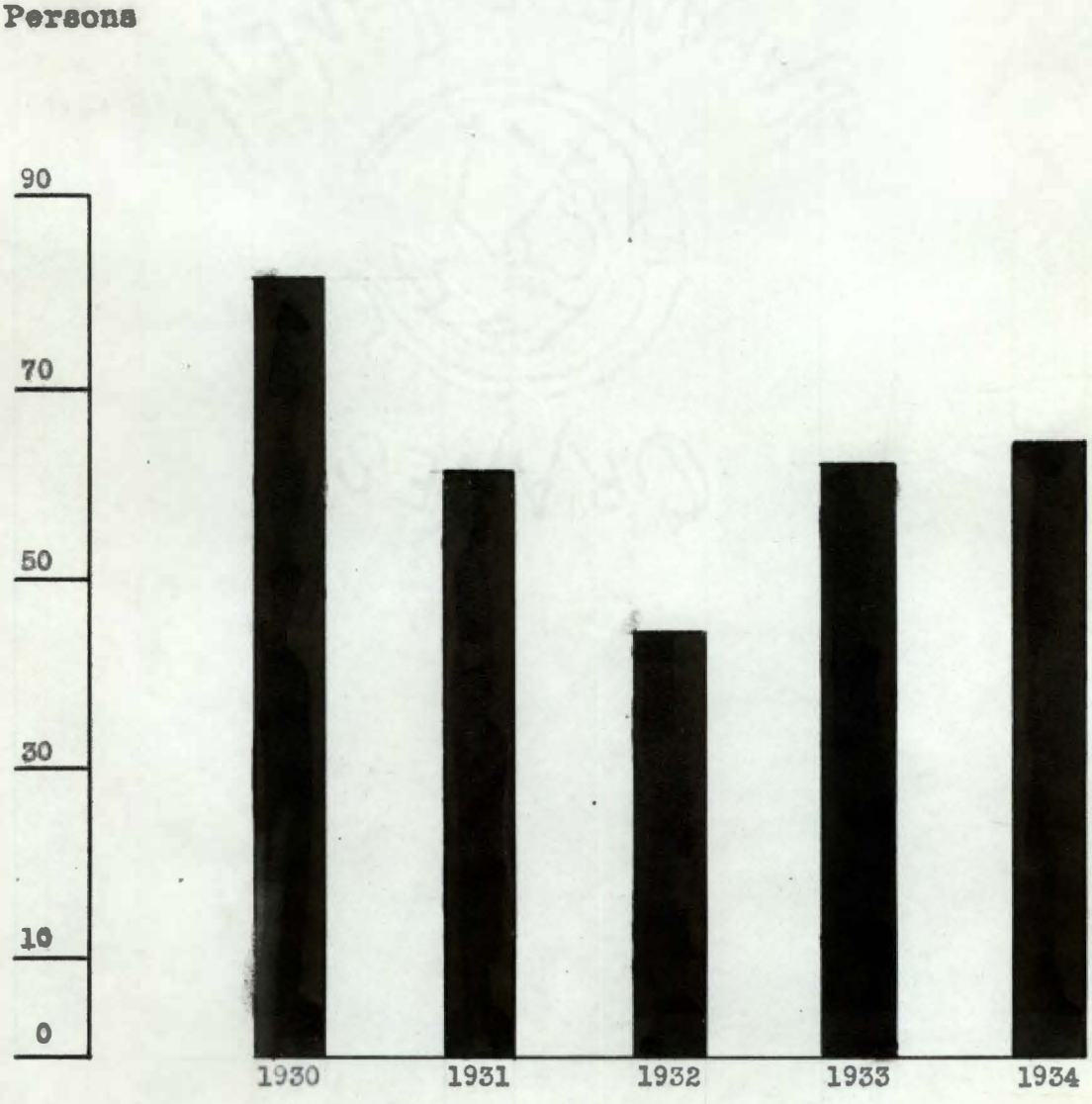
*Tennessee Vital Statistics, 1933
Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Tennessee, 1933

It will be noted in each comparison except dysentery, there is a greater decline and the range is wider in Sullivan than in Hawkins county. It is the writer's opinion that Hawkins county is benefited by the Sullivan County Health Unit by (1) a high per cent of the Hawkins County people find employment in Kingsport, thus this city becomes the trade and shopping city for Hawkins county people. This being true they are benefited by the industrial and county clinics. (2) Children of border line families attend the Sullivan County schools even though the distance is greater, in some instances, affords an occasion for the children to be benefited by the clinics.

The standard of health conditions, and the efficiency demonstrated in the control of contagious diseases is often measured by the prevalence of typhoid fever. There is a downward trend in deaths caused by the most common diseases, which is attributed largely to the trained staff of health workers and the programs which have been inaugurated by this department.

Deaths, resulting from tuberculosis, reached its low mark in 1932-1933 for the county, with a sharp up-turn, and leveling off in 1934-35. It is difficult to determine the exact cause for this local trend, which is contrary to the declining death rate for the country as a whole. However, two factors may be cited that contributed and affected materially the fluctuation of tuberculosis death rate in Sullivan County, first, economic depressions work peculiar

FIGURE 7. TREND OF TUBERCULOSIS RATES, SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1930-1934.

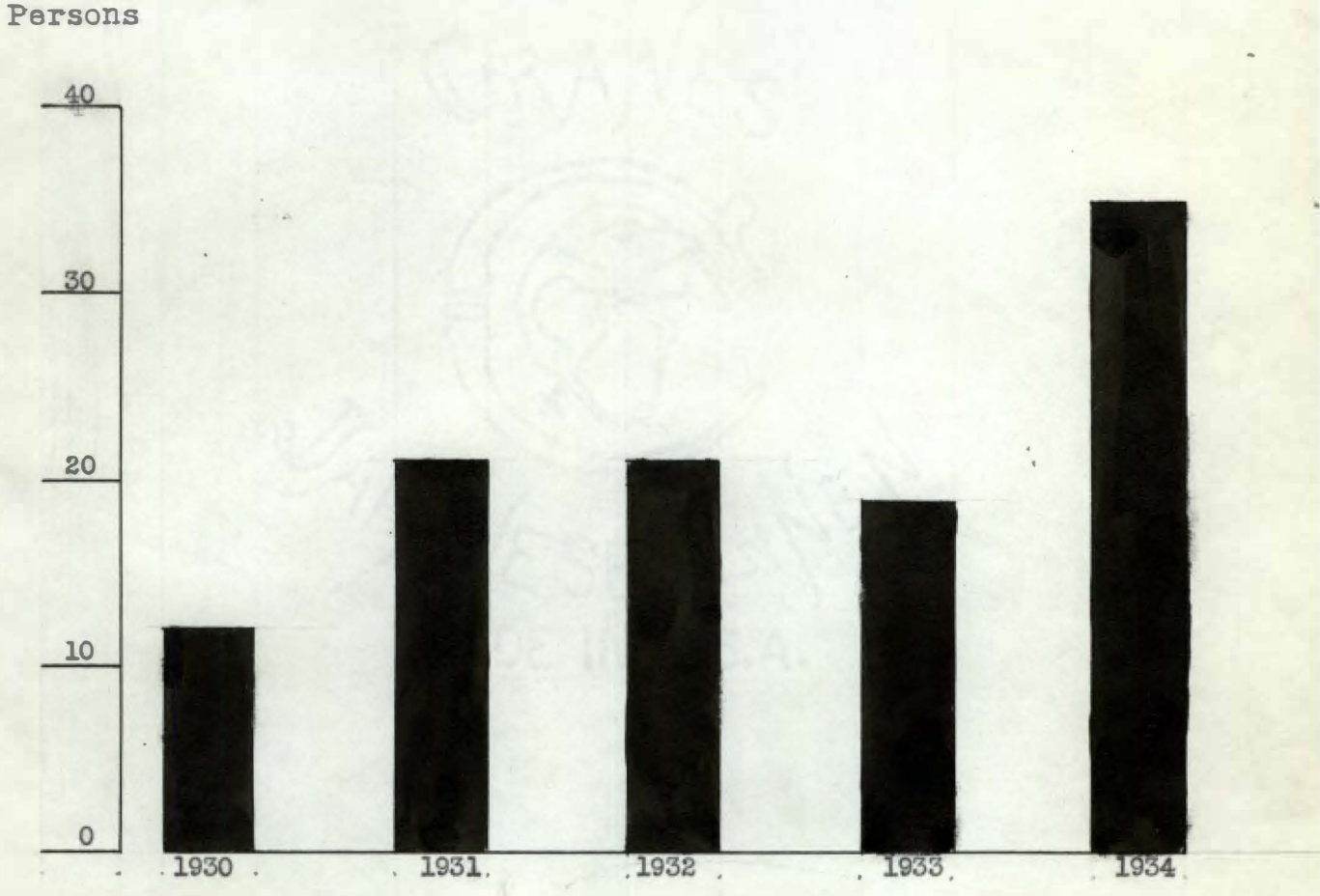


hardships on people, their standards of living and sanitary conditions within the home and community, and secondly, by 1932, the staff of the County Health Department had been increased sufficiently to render more adequate service. Consequently a closer check on the causes of deaths and more accurate tabulation may have revealed more deaths caused by tuberculosis which had previously been attributed to other causes.

The effect of the depression on automobile casualties has not as yet been ascertained, but during this period, Sullivan County showed a declining rate, only to take a sudden upward leap in 1934. The low rate from 1930 to 1933 was due partly to fewer automobiles in operation and a less consumption of gasoline for those being operated. On the other hand, with a general pick-up in business, more automobiles were operated, and many of the older models were replaced with high powered motors. This replacement would be especially true when industry affects the county like that of Sullivan; employees drive to work from all parts of the county. Within recent years, the county has made wide strides in road building; at the present time there are approxmately 1,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads maintained by the county. Too, liquor, in Virginia, became more easily available to Sullivan county through the legalization of liquor sales in Virginia in 1934.

According to the Traveler's Insurance Company, the death toll caused by automobile accidents in 1934, for the country as a whole, was 36,000; pedestrains accounted for

FIGURE 8. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT RATES, SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1930-1934.



44 per cent of the fatalities.

> "The death gain (over 1933) was 16 per per cent against an increase of only 6 per cent in registrations and gasoline consumption. Fast driving is given as a dominant factor. Alcohol is known to be figured with 3.16 per cent of the drivers and 4.46 per cent of the pedestrians, compared with 2.43 and 2.99 per cent respectively in 1933."[5]

The trend of depression suicides in Sullivan County is on a curve similar to that which characterizes the State and the United States. During periods of financial and industrial distress the suicide rate invariably shows a tendency to increase.

When asked what kind of people kill themselves during a depression, Miriam DeFord answered.

> "Our kind. These men and women for the most part were native born Americans of native parentage; the typical suicide of this group was above the average in education and training, in early middle age, (52.5) married, in fairly good health, not noticeably neurotic or unstable. Very few were drunkards, few could be suspected of insanity. But in general the suicide was a man of sensitive, though not unbalanced, make up, who had worked hard and well, had achieved some success and prosperity, had been unemployed for a long time, and had reached an age when his intelligence made it plain that he was henceforth unemployable."[6]

The most recent trend in providing Sullivan County with good health and medical facilities is marked by the completion of a health institution, matched by only a few counties in the South, which not only affects the health conditions in this County but also those near by, even Scott County, Virginia, is located in Kingsport under the

5 American City, 50: p.68, March 1935.
6 DeFord, Miriam A., "This Way Out Suicide and the Depression," The Nation, Vol. 139, July 11,1934.

Figure 9. Suicide Trends in Sullivan County, 1930-1934.

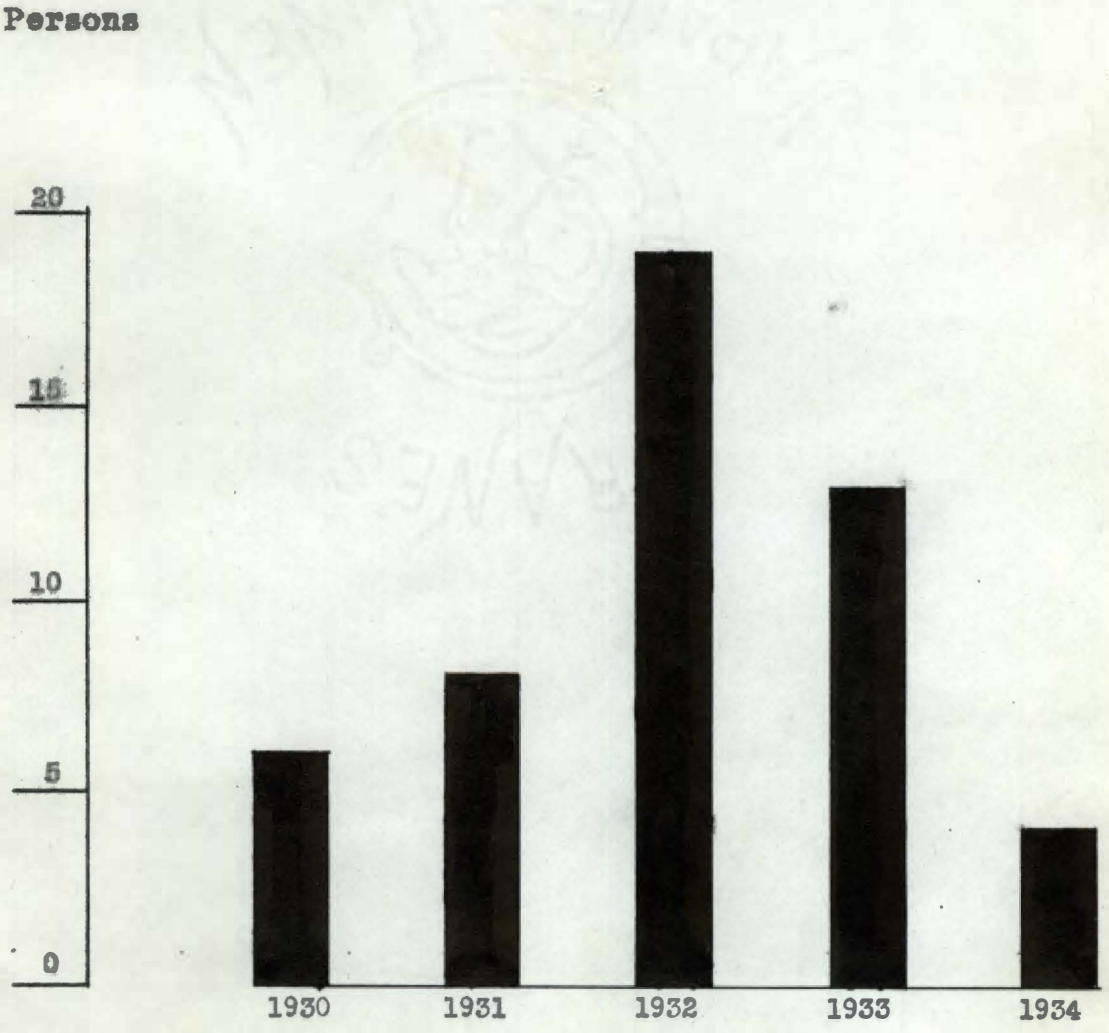
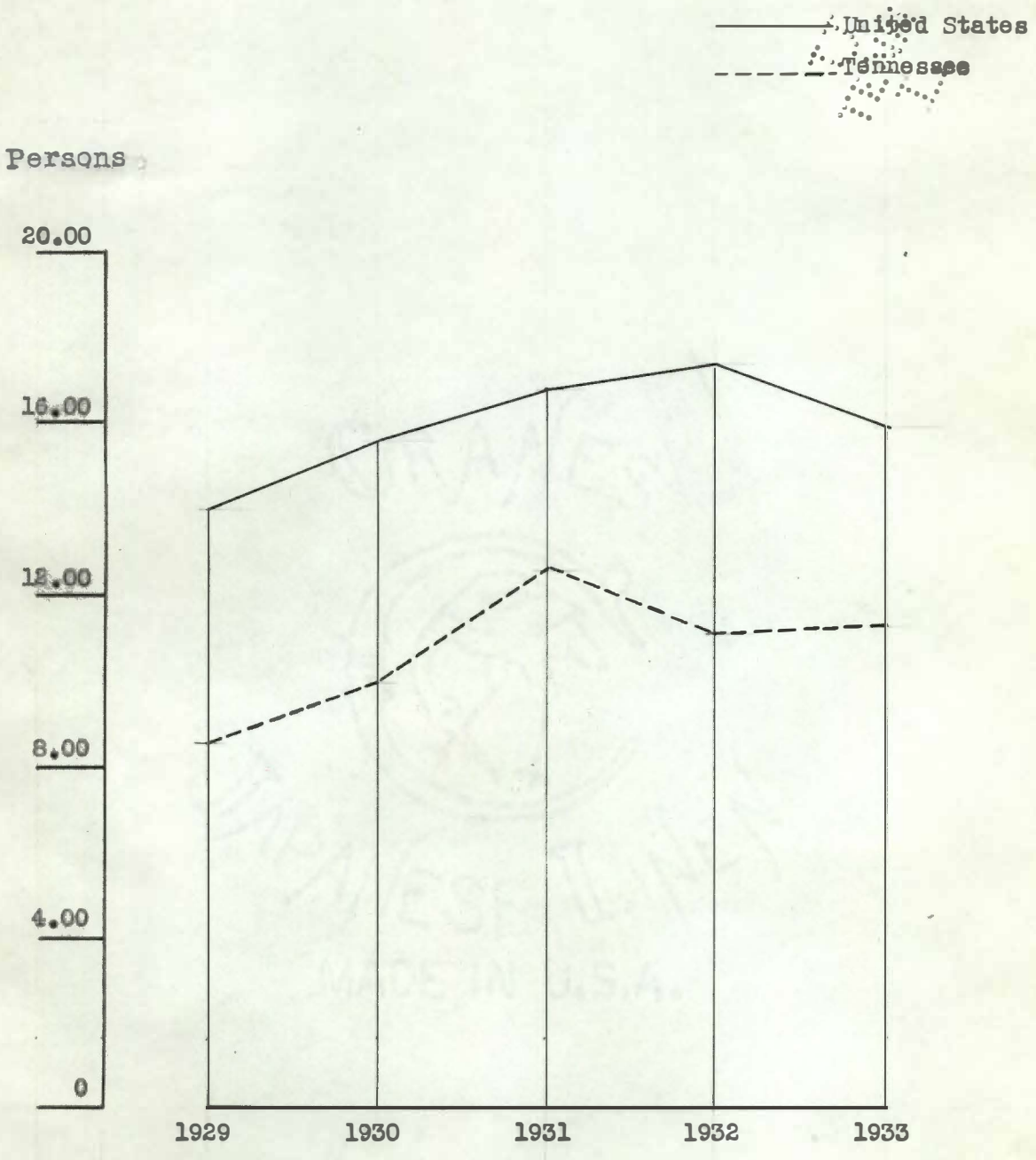


FIGURE 10. SUICIDE DEATH RATE, BASED ON 100,000 POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND TENNESSEE.



name of the Holston Valley Community Hospital. This hospital, although incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee as a private corporation, is truly public in its ownership and purposes as any non-governmental agency can be. It is owned by more than six thousand contributors of a dollar or more each to the building fund and the members of the Hospital's Service Plan. It is controlled by the owners through the election of a Board of Directors, who in turn select an Executive Committee and entrust to it the responsibility of immediate supervision.

In the community chest campaign of November 1933, the original nine directors presented to the people of Kingsport the opportunity of establishing the institution through the help of the Commonwealth Fund. In a remarkable short period of time a total of $76,985.00 was pledged, and in less than a year every cent was paid. On June 8,1934 the contract for construction of the two buildings was awarded and ground was broken the following week. The buildings were delivered to the owners on July 27,1935.

(The Commonwealth Fund was established in 1918 by a gift of approximately $10,000,000, from the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. Subsequent donations from Mrs. Harkness increased the endowment to approximately $43,000,000.)

In each of the chosen committees, the Commonwealth Fund provides about three-quarters of the construction and equipment cost of a modern hospital on condition that the community meet the remainder of the building and equipment



Figure 11. View of the Community Hospital and Nurses Home.



Figure 12. Sun Parlor, Community Hospital.

cost, provide the site, and undertake operating expenses. The program involves more than a building project; it seeks to show to the people what a good hospital should be and the service that it should render. It removes the hospitals from the private owned doctors, who do not have sufficient funds for detail equipment or equip only in proportion to his annual gains.

Kingsport was the first town to make application for the Commonwealth Fund during a five year period (this was during the depression), and is now the largest in which is located a hospital aided by the Commonwealth. The Community Hospital serves an area of twenty-five square miles which has about 60,000 population. It is interesting to note that the number of patients of the hospitals in the two neighboring towns, Bristol and Johnson City have increased since the Community Hospital came to Kingsport, and there is about two and one half times the work done in the Community Hospital than was done in both the private owned hospitals prior to this time.

The rates, in dollars and cents are lower in the new hospital than in the neighboring towns, and then in addition to this more services are extended to the patients which would otherwise be charged as an additional fee to the patient. We do not infer that the Community Hospital is competing for business; in reality this hospital does not want patients to change from the ones which they are accustomed to patronize. In spite of rendering services and



Figure 13. One Bed Room, Community Hospital.



Figure 14. Two Bed Room, Community Hospital.



Figure 15. Operating Room, Community Hospital.

hospitalization to an area with sixty thousand population, the Executive Committee has ear-marked twenty-five per cent of the work for charity cases. For charity cases, so far, average about seventeen per cent.

In conclusion, we might say, it is difficult to measure the good that has been accomplished along public health lines in Sullivan County. We cannot evaluate work of this kind merely in dollars and cents. We do not know how many lives have been saved, how much sickness has been averted, how much happier and healthier the people of Sullivan County have been made or how many years have been added to their life's span. But we do believe that from an economic and social view, Sullivan County has made a good investment by providing for the establishment and maintaining of the Health Unit, and has shown constant tendency to improve and expand its health services.

CHAPTER III

CHANGES IN RECREATIONAL AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITES

Historical Consideration. In answer to questionnaires and personal interviews, there seemed to be very little of what we today term "leisure time," in Sullivan County, more than two decades ago. On Saturdays, the Sunday's baking was to be done, enough wood was to be chopped to last over the week end, clothing needed to be mended and complete preparation made for Sunday. On Saturday night the work for the day was finished, if it had not been finished during the day. In addition to this, church and Sunday school preparation was made. Few people read on Sunday and many remained at home idle.

For people who did not walk, saddle horses, wagons and buggies were the most popular modes of travel. There was a tendency for people, at thistime to recreate in groups. Families would club together furnishing a horse or a wagon and take trips, attend revivals and camp meetings or visit friends. Walking to and from gatherings served as a social occasion for the younger people.

The popular events or occasions at this period were camp meetings, revivals, apple peelings, corn huskings, picnics, school closings, usually termed "exhibitions", and ice cream suppers. The older people contented themselves with the old fashioned dances and the shifting feet were accompanied by such tunes as "Liza Jane" and "Sourwood

Mountain". The leading sports were baseball, checkers, flinch, boxing and track. The following letter will give some insight of the games played at school.

3Board of Education[1]
of
Sullivan County,Tennessee
J. E. L. Seneker, Supt.
Blountville,Tenn., December 14,1908

Mr. Oliver Taylor,
Bristol,Tenn.

Dear Sir-
Yes, I remember well that years ago children at school in the country playes "atne Over", "bull pen", prisoner's base", "blackman", "What will you do when you see the black man coming?" (answer.) "Kill him and eat him."

String music was the popular music at that time, just as it is now in the more remote sections. It was this type of music that added color to the school exhibitions. Many musicians decorated their banjos and fiddles with attractive bows of ribbon. On "exhibition" nights a hush would come over the eagerly waiting crowd when the musicians entered the door. A few minutes were then spent in tuning the instruments which were followed by an 'old time number, to which the audience responded by keeping time with their feet.

The town did not hold the attraction for the rural people that it does today, largely because it was inaccesible. Families only went to town once or twice a year. These trips were usually made in the spring and fall or on circus days.

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1 Taylor, Oliver, Historic Sullivan, Bristol, Tennessee, King Printing Co., 1908, p. 266.

Present-Day Recreational Trends. The widening scope of recreation is indicated by Sims in the following statement:

> "As the automobile has come into general use among farmers and good roads have been built, the village has become more of a social center for its farm constituency. Many schools have been consolidated and located in villages."[2]

The village churches, likewise attract a large number of people who live in the rural districts of Sullivan County but who perhaps are employed in the city. The motion picture, band concerts, pool halls, bowling alleys, and ball games offer facilities for pleasure that the farmer must come to town to get. The social and recreational life of the open country community is tending to disintergrate under present day conditions of travel. The village is taking advantage of, and catering to, the country man's needs in this direction.

The following tables show the extent to which both rural and urban high school boys and girls, in Sullivan County, attend church. They indicate a relatively high per cent of church attendance, however, the attendance is less on Sunday evenings than for day services for both groups. Possibly the rural section is more favored in church attendance than the urban. Sixty-five per cent of the rural and sixty per cent of the urban high school senior boys work on

2 Sims, Newell Leroy, Elements of Rural Sociology, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1924, p. 120.

TABLE X. HOW SULLIVAN COUNTY BOYS USE THEIR LEISURE TIME DURING THE WEEK (1936)

First of week	Middle of week	Last of week			
		Saturday	Sat. Evening	Sunday	Sunday Evening
URBAN BOYS (57)					
Ball 16%	Ball 16%	Work 60%	Show 23%	Church 67%	Date 37%
Show 16%	Study 12%		Work 16%	Date 6%	Church 26%
Study 13%	Work 7%		Date 19%	Idle 6%	Radio 10%
Work 7%	Home 5%		Radio 7%		Home 6%
	Show 7%		Town 7%		Study 9%
RURAL BOYS (48)					
Read 50%	Read 23%	Work 65%	Town 25%	Church 81%	Church 60%
Study 13%	Study 14%	Town 27%	Radio 21%	Date 2%	Read 10%
Work 11%	Ball 14%		Show 23%	Idle 4%	Idle 4%
			Read 16%		Ride 4%
					Date 4%

Source: From questionnaire sent to all high school seniors in the County.

TABLE XI. HOW SULLIVAN COUNTY GIRLS USE THEIR LEISURE TIME DURING THE WEEK (1936)

First of week	Middle of week	Last of week			
		Saturday	Sat. Evening	Sunday	Sunday Evening
URBAN GIRLS (78)					
Study 28%	Study 31%	Work 78%	Date 27%	Church 73%	Church 42%
Movie 15%	Read 22%		Shows 15%	Date 6%	Date 35%
Read 21%	Show 6%		Work 17%	Visit 5%	Home 8%
Radio 5%	Music 6%		Town 5%	Study 2%	Study 5%
Music 5%	Athletics 6%		Home 4%	Out 2%	Radio 4%
Work 4%			Radio 5%		Ride 3%
RURAL GIRLS (72)					
Study 33%	Study 38%	Work 60%	Read 17%	Church 94%	Church 68%
Read 40%	Read 29%	Town 31%	Show 32%	Trips 3%	Date 14%
Work 4%	Radio 4%	Show 3%	Radio 18%		Read 3%
	Church 7%		Visit 6%		Home 3%
	Show 3%		Date 4%		Ride 3%

Source: From questionnaires sent to all high school seniors in the County.

Saturday. On Saturday afternoon the rural boy "goes to town", about fifty per cent of them making one trip each week. Little more than two decades ago, boys of this age did not, on an average, exceed four trips to town during the entire year.

The radio has become an added recreational asset to the city home and is rapidly coming into use for the rural home. Radios in rural areas should increase greatly with rural electrification. The radio alone does not have the force to keep boys and girls at home, but it does contribute to a more cheerful and pleasant home environment.

In a recent unpublished study of the Southern Mountain People made by Dr. L. R. Wheeler, it was found within a twenty-five year period that the two room house had increased in size to a five room structure and that the number of children in the family has decreased. This general trend favors the youth of today in that it offers an additional room in the home into which the younger folks may segregate themselves.

It is further observed that a higher per cent of the rural families have cars than the urban, but the urban homes in seventy per cent of the cases have telephones as compared with forty per cent for the rural homes.

Now, when it comes to the choice of music, by the two groups, no sharpe lines of distinction are drawn. More than fifty per cent of the high school seniors gave "string music" as their choice, with little or no desire for popular

TABLE XII. MISCELLEANOUS COMPARISONS OF RECREATIONAL HABITS AND FACILITIES OF SULLIVAN COUNTY BOYS (1936)

Does family own car?	Telephones in home	Radios in home	Type of music preferred	Favorite game	Favorite Movie Star
URBAN BOYS (57)					
Yes 67%	Yes 70%	Yes 91%	Orchestra 30%	Football 70%	Mae West 9%
			Popular 25%	Basketball 9%	James Cagney 7%
			Jazz 12%	Tennis 12%	G. Rogers 7%
			String 7%	Pool 12%	C. Gable 10%
			Classical 3%	Baseball 5%	W. Berry 5%
					W. Powell 5%
RURAL BOYS (48)					
Yes 85%	Yes 40%	Yes 54%	String 56%	Football 58%	Will Rogers 25%
			Orchestra 19%	Basketball 16%	James Cagney 10%
			Popular 8%	Baseball 23%	Mae West 6%
			Band 4%		C. Gable 8%
			Jazz 4%		S. Temple 4%
			Vocal 4%		

Source: From questionnaire sent to all high school seniors in the County.

TABLE XII. MISCELLEANOUS COMPARISONS OF RECREATION HABITS AND FACILITIES OF SULLIVAN COUNTY GIRLS (1936)

Does family own car?		Telephones in home		Radios in home		Type of music preferred		Favorite game		Favorite Movie Star	
URBAN GIRLS (78)											
Yes	72%	Yes	80%	Yes	91%	Orchestra	31%	Football	72%	J. Gaynor	12%
						Popular	24%	Basketball	26%	K. Hepburn	10%
						Classical	17%	Tennis	2%	G. Garbo	8%
						Piano	8%			C. Gable	9%
						String	3%			C. Colbert	6%
						Jazz	4%				
RURAL GIRLS (72)											
Yes	68%	Yes	35%	Yes	42%	Orchestra	42%	Basketball	56%	Will Rogers	26%
						Popular	23%	Football	26%	Clark Gable	23%
						String	17%	Baseball	4%	Shirley Temple	11%
						Classical	12%			Dick Powell	6%
										B. Crosby	6%

Source: From questionnaire sent to all high school seniors in the County.

music and twelve per cent jazz.

School Athletics. Football in the fall, basketball in the winter, track and baseball in the spring make up the athletic program for County high schools. Two of the high schools have not yet taken up football as an inter-scholastic game, but play the game as an intra-mural game. Most every elementary school has a basketball team. Since much of the playing is yet done on out-door courts, the game offers interest early in the fall. Some of the larger elementary schools have baseball teams and are reasonably well equipped to play a fair game.

An annual athletic program has been built up in Sullivan County which creates an athletic pride and interest from the beginning grades to the last year of high school. One day in the spring of the year is set aside as "Field Day" for all the schools of the County. The County is so zoned that a high school serves as a center of each zone and the surrounding schools of this center meet for the elimination contests. The winners from the five zones meet at Blountville, the County Seat, to compete for the County championship in the various events offered on the program. There is a movement on foot now to have a county basketball tournament for the elementary schools, similar to the regional basketball tournament for the high schools, with each high school serving as a center of the zone. Little interest is shown in any form of athletics during the summer months by the rural dwellers except those who live in the

rural districts that belong to industrial leagues.

Recreational Center for Kingsport. In 1935, the Kingsport City Council appropriated $500.00 for the creation of a recreational center. Although this type of program for play activities is successfully carried on in the North and East, it has remained an untried project in Sullivan County. The major objectives that the 'City Fathers' had in mind in initiating the program were (1) to teach the children how to use their leisure time to the greatest advantage, (2) to prevent delinquency. (Only a very small per cent of the children who have directed play are delinquents; it has been estimated to be less than five per cent.) (3) to keep children off the streets, and thereby lower the accident rate among children.

With these objectives in mind, the program was outlined by Frederick W. East of Ann Arbor, Michigan, under whose supervision the work was carried on for eight weeks. The program as outlined was divided into four activities; sports, handicraft, music and dramatics, but the major interest was centered around sports.

Since the new always attracts,a high per cent of the 1600 boys and girls of Kingsport below high school age, attended a few of the opening days and then attendance dropped. The average daily attendance for the term was a gratifying number of six hundred. The play activities began at 9:30 in the morning and closed at 6:00 in the afternoon,

with special emphasis being placed on scheduling group play throughout the entire day. Mayor Holyoke was pleased to point out that the group of six hundred boys and girls meeting at the Recreational Center was a typical cross section of the youth of Kingsport.

In view of the success of the venture, Kingsport made an appropriation for 1936, and to this was added both moral and financial support by the American Legion and all the civic organizations. It is the Mayor's opinion that this new project for the boys and girls will become a permanent part of the City's recreational work and will be carried along as any other functioning social agency.

Boys' and Girls' Popeye Club. Mr. Pepper, manager of the State Theater, in Kingsport, gave for the first time in 1936 a new type of entertainment and recreation to the boys and girls of this town and the surrounding communities in the form of a club known as the Popeye Club. The Club is organized and named particularly to attract the younger boys and girls. Each child pays an admission fee of ten cents to attend the program, and for this the child is given a free membership to the Popeye Club, which entitles him to participate in the birthday gifts and the prizes given at each weekly program.

The program is especially planned for children ranging from five to about twelve years in age. Saturday is the only day on which the Club meets. Club members are

given an opportunity to appear on the weekly programs. There is a very enthusizstic interest shown in this part of the program by the children. At these programs, the boys and girls have an occasion to meet the policemen who come to the programs and talk with the youngsters. In this way they learn to think of the officers as friends rather than as enemies. After presents are given those who have birthdays, and the prizes awarded, a picture which runs as a series, makes up the remaining part of the program; the entire program lasting about two and one-half hours.

The first program was given May 2, 1936, and was attended by seven hundred. The total membership now is fourteen hundred, with average program attendance of about one thousand. The deportment of this number of boys and girls is very commendable. All have a very high respect for Mr. Pepper, who is Popeye, and Mrs. Pepper, who plays the part of Olive Oyle, and are ready to follow any suggestions they have to offer to the "sailors".

Only few of the children who attend the Club return to another show during the day, from which the conclusion might be justified that this program cares for the recreational and movie desires of the day, and possibly the entire week. The writer is of the opinion that if a thousand boys and girls are taken from the streets and other dangerous places of play, the hazards of accidents are much reduced, and that the Popeye Club has a real recreational value.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATIONAL TRENDS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

Historical Development. Many log school buildings could be easily found in Sullivan County twenty-five years ago. Although there were frame school buildings which were painted on the outside, twenty-five years ago, the inside of the buildings were not painted and the walls exhibited no decorations except paper black boards and an occasional picture from the front of a magazine. The floors, made from lumber manufactured in the near by woods, were unjointed and had hand dressed surfaces. The desks, which composed about the only articles of furniture, were of home-made type, although some schools, largely the newer ones, at this time, were provided with patent desks.

A bucket, which was placed usually at the back of the room, contained the drinking water into which all the students dipped the common drinking cup. The bucket was refilled during the day, as the need demanded, from a near by spring or well, the sanitation of which was often questionable. It was a rare privilege for a student to be allowed to carry the water during the day. Often the boys would ask the teacher days in advance for the privilege of carrying water.

The heat was furnished by a wood stove. Fuel was not provided for except through the teacher's meager

salary or the courtesy of some school patron. In most cases the wood was cut in stove lengths before it was brought to the school house, but often the wood had to be re-processed into stove lengths by the boys and the teacher after it had been hauled to the school premises. Some of the boys usually went to school early in the morning, before the teacher arrived, and built the fires without the thought of receiving pay. Again, the building of fires was a rare privilege for most pupils.

With respect to the teacher and his job, three decades ago, each civil district had three school directors who were elected by the people for a term of two years, that directed the school system for that district. Of these three directors, one served as chairman and another, usually the best educated, as clerk. These three men selected the teachers for the district, and hired, paid and dismissed, if dismissal was necessary. They also made their own written contracts with the teacher. One teacher stated that one of the contracts was drawn up and signed out in a field, in the shade of an old cedar tree. By this system, there were as many separately controlled systems as there were magistarial districts in the County; the average size district having only about three schools. The length of the term, and the salary of teachers, determined by the assessments which were made on the number of students available in a particular district.

Little thought and consideration was given to

equipment, and if the school had any equipment at all, great pains were taken to indicate that it was a well equipped school. One school in a particular community which was furnished with a dictionary, a reading chart and about thirty library books, was far above the average school in equipment and was often referred to as a "model school".

The County Superintendent who was elected by the County Court was required to pass a special superintendent's examination prepared by the State Board of Education. His salary ranged from $400.00 to $600.00 per year. His duties were largely confined to visiting schools, holding teachers' institutes, consoling parents, giving examinations to the teachers, issuing certificates, and building political "fences". He was furnished information about the schools, in addition to that gained through visitation, from the monthly reports submitted by the teachers. Each teacher was required to make two monthly reports, one for the Superintendent and one for the clerk of the Board of Directors.

The teacher's success and tenure at the same school was determined largely by how well he could discipline his pupils and get along with parents. As now, there were two groups of teachers, the primary and the secondary. The primary teacher taught the grades from one to five and received a salary from $15.00 to $40.00 per month. Salary was determined by the funds of the district, and the directors' pleasure. Teachers in the secondary schools

taught also the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. These teachers could not receive more than $52.00 per month regardless of the training and experience of the teacher. Schools ran, on the average six months, however, some were much shorter than the average. Students were not permitted to attend schools in adjoining districts, in order to take advantage of the longer school session, except through a transfer, which was nothing more than an agreement of the directors in the two involved districts to accept pupils from the other district for certain considerations.

Transition Trends and Present Practices. In 1921 the system of the County Board of Education was introduced, which was similar to what we have today. In the early days of the County Board practice, the people, in general, felt that this was taking the control of the schools too far out of their hands, or that it was more or less taking their privilege from them. But a situation occurred that favored the County Board plan. Under the Director system, as mentioned, the salaries and expenses came from the districts. In a course of years there had accumulated several thousand dollars in the hands of the directors which had not been spent for schools. When the change of systems took place, this accumulated fund was turned over to the County Board of Education. For this reason, the new system was able to extend all the schools to a seven and half month school term without any additional tax levy. This, naturally, met with approval throughout the entire County.



Figure 16. Two of the Largest and Most Modern Sullivan County Elementary Schools. The lower is known as the Dickson School, named for Magistrate J. W. Dickson, who was instrumental in securing these two modern buildings for his district.

Enrollment by Size of Elementary Schools in Sullivan County.

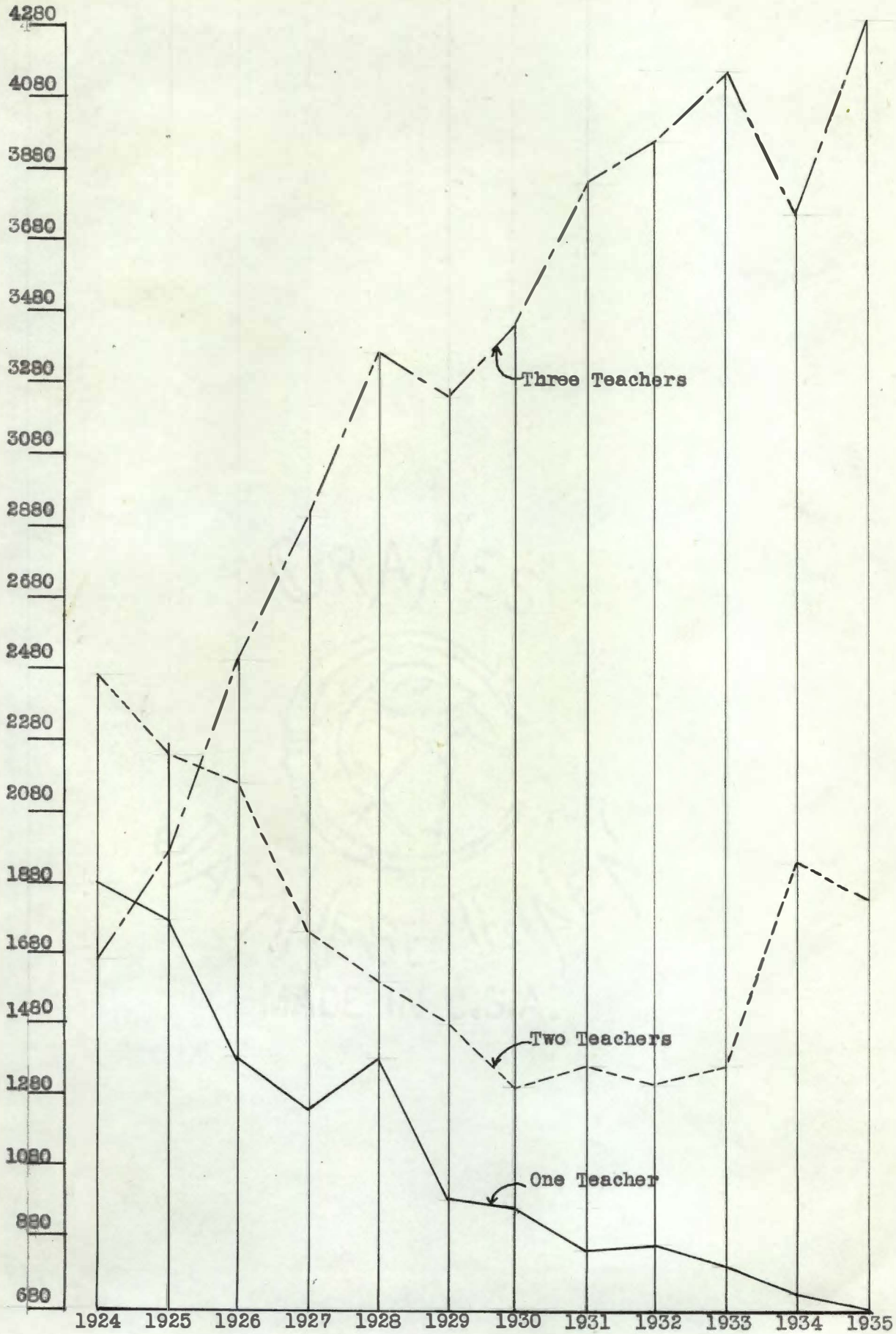


Figure 17.

TABLE XIV. ELEMENTARY MEN TEACHERS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

	Experience in Years		Age		Number of Teachers	
	1924	1934	1924	1924	1924	1934
One-Teacher School	9 plus	3 plus	33 plus	26	13	8
Two-Teacher School	13 "	8 "	35 "	29	12	18
Three or More Teacher School	6	6 "	37-	28	4	22

Note: Experience and ages are average. Total average in 1924: 10½ years experience; 34½ years old; the youngest man was 19 years of age, while the oldest 60. Total average in 1934: 6½ years experience; 28 years old; the youngest man was 21 years of age, while the oldest was 58.

Note again that the men are younger, however with less experience, but training takes its place. Experience increases with the size of the school. The number of men teachers has increased from 29, in 1924 to 48, in 1934.

TABLE XV. ELEMENTARY WOMEN TEACHERS IN THE COUNTY

T	Experience in Years		Age		Number of Teachers	
	1924	1934	1924	1934	1924	1934
One-Teacher School	5 plus	9 3/4	26 plus	31 3/4	26	12
Two-Teacher School	3½	7(P)	25 plus	26	44	40
Three or more Teacher School	5 plus	6	28	27½	35	94

Note: The total average in 1924: little more than four years experience; 26 years old; the youngest woman 18, while the oldest 60. The total average in 1934: little more than six years experience; and more than 27, but less than 28 years old. The youngest woman 19 while the oldest was 55.

Further note, that the larger number of women are used in two and more than two teacher schools.

At present, the schools in Sullivan County are probably typical of the county schools found in Tennessee. Figure 19 and Table XVI show the trends in types of buildings. At present the buildings, in structure, range from a one room log to modern brick structures with class rooms, laboratories, teachers' rest rooms, sanitary toilets, auditoriums, gymnasiums and principal's office. In training of teachers, the range is from less than a high school education to a Doctor's degree; in age, from nineteen to sixty years.

It will be found that the schools of Sullivan County are of a comparative high standard, possessing enough of the latest developments in buildings, equipment and trained teachers to off-set the poor conditions and makes the County a typical one of the State.

The Department of Education of Sullivan County is charged with the duty of administering the school facilities of the County government. The educational functions in the towns of Kingsport and Bristol are administered by the City Boards of Education of each of these two municipalities. The County Board of Education, functioning through the County Superintendent, administers the schools in the rural section of the County.

The present organization of the County Department of Education, as fixed by chapter 418 of the Private Acts of 1933 provides:

Figure 18. Trend in Types of School Buildings in use in Sullivan County, 1924-1935.

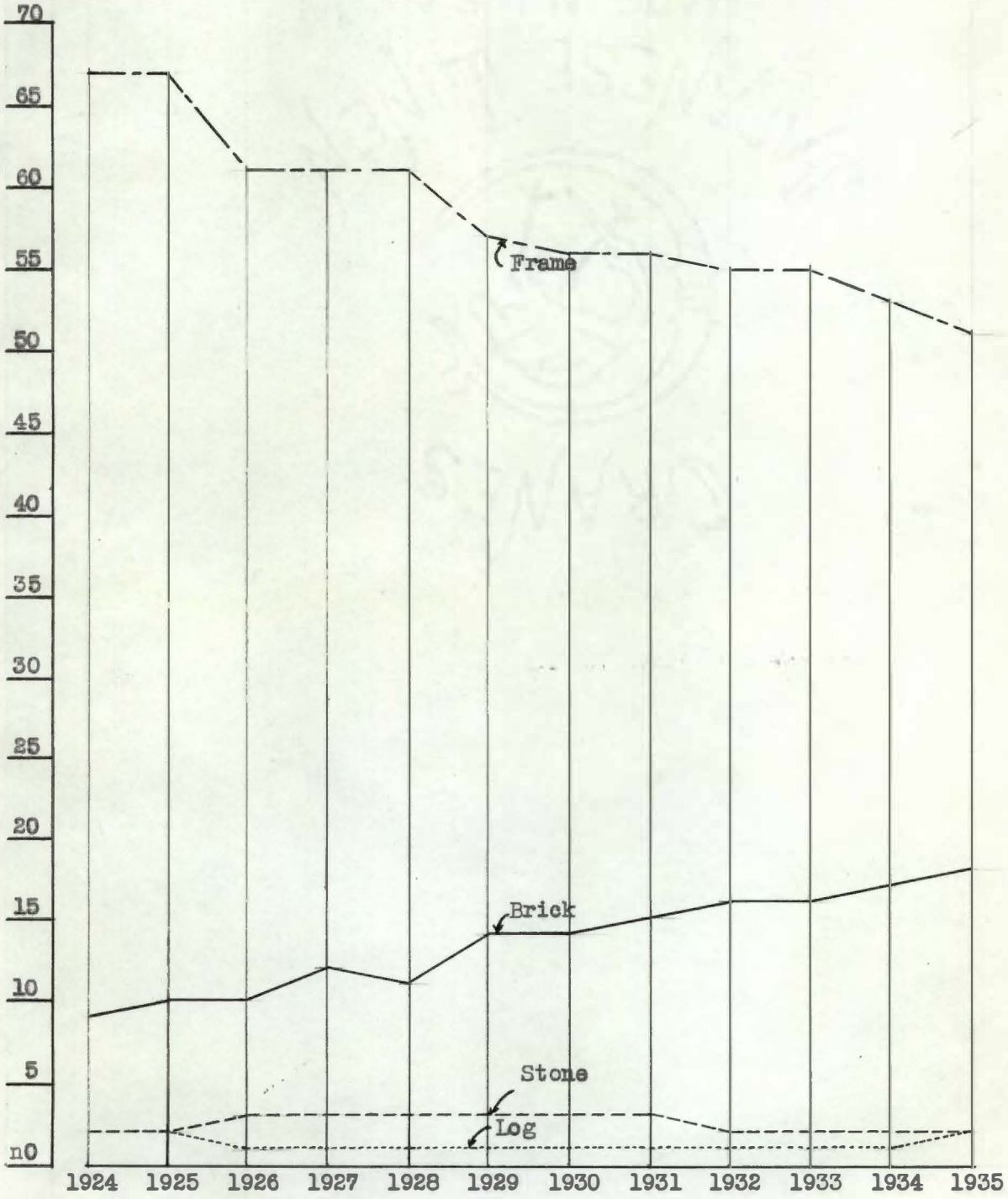




Figure 19. Three of the Newer County High Schools.

"That the County be divided into seven educational zones or districts, and that one member of the Board of Education be elected by the people from each of these zones, the terms of the individual members to be two years each, all expiring simultaneously."

Chapter 417, Private Acts of 1933, provides:

"That the County Superintendent of Schools be elected by the people of the County for a term of two years."

TABLE XVI. KINDS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN USE IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1924-1935. [1]

Year	Brick	Stone	Frame	Log	Total Number
1924	8	2	67	2	79
1925	10	2	67	2	81
1926	10	3	61	1	75
1927	12	3	61	1	77
1928	11	3	61	1	76
1929	14	3	57	1	75
1930	14	3	56	1	74
1931	15	3	56	1	75
1932	16	2	55	1	74
1933	16	2	55	1	74
1934	17	2	53	1	73
1935	18	2	51	2	73

Status of Teachers. Prior to 1924 the school records of Sullivan County were meagre and inaccurately kept, making needful data unavailable. In order to arrive at the knowledge of the changes which have taken place in the school system of Sullivan County during the decade from 1924 to 1934, a comparison is made of (1) the number of teachers, both elementary and secondary; (2) certification and (3) salary status.

1 Annual Statistical Reports of Sullivan County Office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

An adequate number of teachers, with professional training, with sufficient salary to retain those who are better trained and experienced characterizes, in large measure, the school system and the type of instruction rendered in the public schools.

It will be noted that only thirteen teachers in the elementary schools in 1924, had professional certificates; and only one teacher held a professional certificate to teach in any high school in the County.

The salaries in 1934 are above those in adjoining counties, but slightly lower than in 1924, the pre-depression period. Although the teachers' salaries in Sullivan County are in accordance with the State salary schedule, they are yet too low for teachers who are professionally trained, and those who are continuing their education to maintain a decent standard of living.

TABLE XVII. NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

Year	Men	Women	Total
Elementary			
1924	29	105	134
1934	45	146	191
High School			
1924	8	4	12
1934	15	14	29

TABLE XVIII. CERTIFICATION OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

	Men	Women
Elementary Teachers,1924		
Professional	3	10
First Grade	10	16
Second Grade	7	39
One Year County	6	34
Temporary	3	6
Elementary Teachers, 1934		
College Graduate	8	11
Three Years College	2	3
Two Years College	18	68
One Year College	14	60
High School Graduate	2	4
Two Years High School	1	0

TABLE XIX. CERTIFICATION OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

High School Teachers, 1924	Men	Women
Professional in any High School	0	1
Professional in 2 and 3 Year High Schools	3	3
Examination, First Grade	1	2
Examination, Second Grade	0	2
High School Teachers,1934		
Professional Certificate on College Degree	15	14

TABLE XX. AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY OF ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1924-1934

Elementary	Men	Women	High School	Men	Women
1924	$87.00	$74.00		$144.00	$120.00
1934	72.74	67.74		135.54	104.98

TABLE XXI. PUPIL ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Year	Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance
1924	6,061	3,743	225	179
1926	6,056	3,993	341	285
1928	6,162	4,225	395	339
1930	5,638	4,315	442	379
1932	6,062	4,661	644	555
1934	6,330	4,848	744	629

The significant point of interest in this comparison, in both the elementary and high school pupils, is the increase in the average daily attendance. In the elementary schools, only a few more pupils enrolled in 1934 than was enrolled in 1924, but the average daily attendance clarifies the difference between the two dates in comparison. Better school attendance is shown in high school than in the elementary school.

The following tables show the enrollment of the elementary pupils by grades, the number that completed the elementary school and the number that enter high school, by years.

TABLE XXII. STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY YEARS: COUNTY AND CITY

Grades	1923-1924 County No.	1923-1924 City No.	1924-1925 County No.	1924-1925 City No.	1925-1926 County No.	1925-1926 City No.
1	1884	631	1852	670	1976	825
2	767	492	732	490	715	627
3	703	502	669	540	704	543
4	807	422	687	492	714	509
5	652	328	696	430	577	499
6	483	239	474	288	539	315
7	379	236	378	192	411	254
8	302	202	345	261	360	230
Number completing eighth grade	206	82	178	122	197	105

RECAPITULATION

Number entering First year high school (Fall) 1924.	156	152
Number entering First year high school (Fall) 1925.	188	155
Number entering First year high school (Fall) 1926.	161	186

TABLE XXII. (continued) STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY YEARS: COUNTY AND CITY

	1926-1927		1931-1932		1932-1933	
Grades	County No.	City No.	County No.	City No.	County No.	City No.
1	1920	933	1831	787	1823	774
2	735	610	789	840	801	673
3	695	648	822	688	823	772
4	678	574	742	660	759	647
5	611	480	633	600	649	612
6	468	398	504	469	532	497
7	397	288	415	372	407	360
8	332	250	326	317	360	344
Number completing eighth grade	201	152	270	231	294	284

RECAPITULATION

Number entering First year high school (Fall) 1927.
128 233

Number entering First year high school (Fall) 1932.
251 314

Number entering First year high school (Fall) 1933.
268 342

TABLE XXII. (continued) STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY YEARS: COUNTY AND CITY

Grades	1933-1934		1934-1935	
	County No.	City No.	County No.	City No.
1	1877	813	2046	839
2	803	681	942	713
3	885	705	928	649
4	721	738	779	684
5	678	674	677	664
6	561	504	611	580
7	452	393	481	411
8	353	317	411	347
Number completing eighth grade	296	158	338	156

RECAPITULATION

Numbering entering First year high school (Fall) 1934.

265 380

There is a greater desire shown for the continuation of education beyond the high school by the urban group and above that of the rural. For the rural thirty-five per cent of the boys and fifty-three of the girls indicated in answer to questionnaire sent to all high school seniors in the County that they had plans to attend college next year. This compares with seventy per cent of the urban boys and sixty per cent of the urban girls who plan to go to college next year.

TABLE XXIII. PUPILS ENROLLED IN SULLIVAN COUNTY SCHOOLS OF GIVEN SIZE, 1924-1935

Year	One-Teacher	Two-Teacher	Three-Teacher or More
1924	1881	2439	1657
1925	1708	2228	1924
1926	1348	2153	2495
1927	1231	1714	2891
1928	1308	1528	3326
1929	958	1480	3254
1930	923	1287	3428
1931	828	1320	3859
1932	846	1291	3925
1933	713	1313	4128
1934	689	1911	3730
1935	682	1831	4362

There was no consolidation in Sullivan County system prior to 1923; two schools were consolidated during the year 1923-1924. This year may be marked as the beginning of consolidation in Sullivan County. The following year five additional schools were consolidated, making a total of six.

TABLE XXIV. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF INDICATED SIZE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1924-1934.

Size of School	1924	1934
One-teacher	39	20
Two-teacher	28	29
Three or more teacher	12	24

Not until 1926, when there were ten schools combined, was the first step made in transporting pupils to the County schools. The following year, 1927, showed a marked change from 1924; twelve schools were then consolidated and six trucks and one wagon were employed to transport 214 students to their respective schools. In 1935, there were seventeen consolidated schools, requiring a fleet of twenty-eight busses to carry more than sixteen hundred students to their modernly equipped schools.

TABLE XXV. TRANSPORTATION DATA, ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS, 1935.

Number of Students	Number of Busses	Length of Routes	Drivers' Monthly Salaries	Total Cost Per Month	Total Cost Per Pupil
990	12	435 miles	$1278.00	$10,224.00	$1.29
High School					
713	16	713 miles	1793.10	16,137.90	2.51







Figure 20.





Figure 21.

The photographs shown on page 74 and the one at the top of this page are examples of traditional school buildings in Sullivan County. These four buildings were replaced by the modern consolidated building shown in the lower photograph. This is in the Fordtown Community.

One of the chief factors hindering consolidation in both elementary and high schools has been the lack of hard surface roads. Not until recent years has the net work of hard roads been extended to the remote sections of the County. Transportation is utterly impossible unless roads are kept passable during the winter months.

TABLE XXVI. COMPARISON OF THE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF HEADS OF SCHOOLS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY WITH THOSE OF THE STATE

Sullivan County Size of School	Educational Training
Four teacher	Master's Degree
Five teacher	Master's Degree
Seven teacher (two)	Master's and Bachelor's
Eight teacher	Master's Degree
The State	**Per Cent**
Three teacher	15.2 with no degrees
Four to seven teacher	9.6 with no degrees
Eight or more teacher	5.0 with no degrees

The high school principal of Sullivan County, in educational training is above the average for the State. True, as in the general trend, these principals are a little older in years, have more experience and have more advanced educational training than the other teachers.

Principals were placed in groups according to the number of students in the school of which they were principal.

Group I, are principals of schools with an enrollment of 100 to 250 students; group II, with an enrollment of 250 to 400, group III, 400 to 600 students.

TABLE XXVII. TRAINING, EXPERIENCE AND TENURE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Group	Experience	Training	Tenure in Same School
I	9	2 years college	6
	5	2	2
	12	2	8
	7	2	1
	3	2	2
	16	College	8
	5	3	3
	7	2	2
Average	8-	2 (plus)	4
II	13	2	7
	25	1	6
	12	1	7
	12	College	2
	6	2	6
Average	13.6	2-	5.6
III	8	Part Master's	5
	7	College	4
Average	7.5	More than college	4.5

Conclusion. Although in many respects, the schools of Sullivan County exemplify the typical schools of Tennessee, which have emerged from the pioneer type into some of the most modern. Within recent years, Sullivan County has forged ahead in the construction of hard surface roads making possible the consolidation of inadequate remote schools into well equipped buildings with better trained and more experienced teachers, giving the students advantage of thoroughness in training and occasion to participate in extra- curricular activities.

Much credit is due to Superintendent John E. Dail and the Boards of Education that have worked with him during his twelve years in office in formulating and carrying out the school policies, and directing one of the largest county school building programs, which is not complete, in East Tennessee.

CHAPTER V.

CARE OF THE INDIGENT

Relief. Sullivan County has always provided means of caring for the afflicted and indigent persons. There has always been a class of people in the County that have continually needed relief, and the evil effects of the depression have added more to this class. The location of a large number of the industrial plants in Sullivan County has both created and solved relief problems. Transient workers, with their families, come to the cities where industries were located with the hopes of finding employment or getting on the relief rolls. In this respect, problems were created. But on the other hand the factories maintaining production basis, gave employment to a large number of workers many of whom lived on "baby farms" and produced a part of the food supply. Many families during the depression moved to nearby farms and did gardening and trucking until business regained normalcy. In spite of the large County population, at no time did Sullivan need as much relief as other counties. In February,1935, only nine per cent of the total population was receiving unemployment relief. Just six counties of the State received a smaller amount of unemployment relief at this time than Sullivan. By interviewing the relief offices, it was found that the amount of relief needed is declining.

At all times, federal direct and work relief have aided the public and private agencies of Kingsport and Bristol by taking from their rolls a large number of cases. The social welfare and relief agencies of Sullivan County are placed in three groups, County, City of Kingsport, and the City of Bristol.

Table XXVIII shows unemployment in Sullivan and adjoining counties in 1930.

For obvious reasons there were more unemployed people of both classes in Sullivan County than any other County shown in the 1930 comparison. First Sullivan has a larger total population, supporting more gainful workers. Second, it must be considered that a large number of people from the adjoining counties find employment in Sullivan County. This number in addition to the wandering workers, which would be listed in Class A, gave Sullivan a large number of unemployed people in comparison to the other counties in 1930. Not all persons in Class A were sincere in seeking employment after they qualified for the city or county relief rolls.

Care of Indigent Persons by the County. An equal appropriation is made to the Salvation Army of Kingsport and Bristol by the County Court annually. For the last four years this appropriation has been $1,200.00, although this may vary from year to year; the County Court may appropriate such amounts as it sees fit and necessity demands. Three hundred

TABLE XXVIII.UNEMPLOYMENT IN SULLIVAN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

County	Total Population	Number of Gainful Workers	Class A, Persons Out of a Job, Able to Work and Looking for a Job			Class B, Persons Having Jobs, but Layed Off Without Pay		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Sullivan	51,087	17,787	521	453	68	247	176	71
Hawkins	24,117	7,190	55	48	7	33	23	10
Greene	35,119	11,164	47	43	4	59	55	4
Johnson	12,209	3,604	29	28	1	11	11	0
Carter	29,223	9,727	389	320	69	67	48	19
Washington	45,805	15,096	371	314	57	131	108	23

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Vol. 1.

dollars per year is paid by the County to each of three County physicians, who render medical services to those who are unable to pay.

Families that are on the border line of public charges may receive $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 on the basis of need per quarter upon the recommendation to the County Court by the Justice of Peace of a local district. During the April to July quarter, 1936 this type of relief amounted to $798.00. For paupers who are unable to bury their dead the County will allow $15.00 on funeral expenses of adults and $10.00 for children; this expense averages from $30.00 to $50.00 per quarter.

Sullivan County's welfare organizations are listed on the following pages together with a brief description of the duties they perform.

In Sullivan County, including Kingsport and Bristol, there are fifty sources, other than the government direct and work relief, from which relief and public welfare assistance may be obtained. These agencies are both private and public in nature and function in an unorganized and unsystematic manner. Over-lapping and duplication of public and charitable funds is not only characteristic but has become a problem to to the directors of welfare agencies. However, some effort is exhausted by the independent agencies to avoid duplicating. This method only functions at its best when a friendly and cooperative relationship exists between the agencies. Fortunately for Sullivan County, there has been a very fine spirit

shown in cooperating to make the relief and welfare agencies effective and worth while.

A wide step was taken in the spring of 1936, in the organization of a Sullivan County Council of Social Agencies. Although the organization is new, the keen interest by the business leaders, the directors of all public and private agencies indicate that a far more effective social service will be rendered in the future.

I. WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS IN KINGSPORT

(1) Community Chest.

(2) American Red Cross.

(3) Holston Valley Hospital.

(4) Church Home for Children

A home supported through the efforts of the various churches, especially the Episcopal Church, and through donations by various other organizations and by individuals. All help is unsolicited.

(5) The Salvation Army

The salvation army has been carrying on the regular relief program of Kingsport's underprivileged for several years. The religious program consists of Womens Clubs, Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and work with the young people.

The relief work is under the supervision of the Advisory Board which is composed of re-

presentive business men in Kingsport. The religious program is carried on solely under the supervision of the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army is entrusted with the investigation and relief of the needy families.

(6) American Legion

Welfare work is in charge of a committee from this organization. Through the Legion, relief is given to families of ex-service men in the way of food, clothing, medical care, etc. Aid is given penniless transients. At Christmas time baskets of food are delivered to needy families whether or not they are dependants of ex-service men. A donation was made this year toward the support of the Children's Home. At present, the Legion is working on their project of establishing a Community Center.

(7) American Legion Auxiliary

Gives aid to needy families of ex-service men in the way of food, clothing, school supplies.

(8) Parent Teachers Associations

Some of these groups furnish lunches for under privileged children. All do general welfare work with needy school children by

supplying clothing, books, etc.

(9) City of Kingsport

Appropriates funds for Salvation Army, cooperates with City Schools, operates a playground during the summer months.

(10) Rotary Club

Supplies between 500 and 600 one-half pint bottles of milk per week to school children. Raises funds for the student loan fund. Boy-Scout work; cooperates with Shriners in crippled children's and crippled adults' work.

(11) Kiwanis Club

Builds portable rooms for T. B. patients. Is interested in doing something for T. B. situation with children. Sponsers Boy Scout troop.

(12) Wednesday Club

Does work with underprivileged school children and a few of pre-school age with emphasis on medical attention for those needing tonsil operations and eye glasses. Supplies clothing, medicine and occasionally milk for needy children. They are interested in bettering home conditions and in the juvenile delinquent situation.

(13) Junior Welfare Guild

A new organization whose major project at present is making bandages at the Community

Hospital.

(14) Juvenile Court.

(15) Truant Officer.

(16) Sullivan County Health Unit .

(17) Business and Professional Women's Club -- sponsers Girl Scout troup .

(18) Boy Scouts.

(19) Girl Scouts .

(20) Tennessee Society for Crippled Chrildren .

(21) Virginia Club.

(22) Book Club.

II. WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS BRISTOL,TENNESSEE

(1) American Red Cross.

(2) Y. M. C. A.

Baths and instructions in health to under-priviledged boys, etc.

(3) Salvation Army

Investigates all cases and handles city appropriation for poor and relief; furnishing fuel, food,etc. To poor besides their regular religious program and attention to transients.

(4) Sullivan County Health Unit.

(5) City of Bristol,Tennessee.

$150.00 per month to the Salvation Army

$600.00 per year to the B.S.C. hospitalization.

$300.00 per year to the Mercy Hospital, Colored.

$300.00 to $350.00 per year to relief through Tennessee Welfare Office, 7th Street.

(6) Sewing Club

Quilts and carpets made and distributed to needy families.

(7) Tanaxi Club

Red Cross dressings; help given to needy families.

(8) Yachtir Club

Quilts and comforts made and distributed through Red Cross.

(9) Hackler-Wood Post-American Legion

Relief given to ex-service men and families; compensation problems and hospitalization needs of soldiers.

(10) Hackler-Wood Auxillary

Clothing, food, fuel, school books, etc. to needy families of ex-service men. Winter 1935-36 nine families cared for with a total of 32 children in said families.

(11) Rural Friendship Club

Not restricted but membership largely Virginian. Some work done in Tennessee. Expend about $100.00 per year on groceries, bed clothing, layettes, etc. outside of city.

(12) Needle Work Club

New garments, either purchased or made, given to the needy.

(13) Blue Stocking Club

With the $600.00 per year from the City of Bristol, Tennessee, and from $700.00 to $1,000.00 raised by their own efforts, this club devotes most of its funds to hospitalizations. Every case is thoroughly investigated. Milk is also supplied to many families and medical care furnished. Furnish cars each week to Out-Patient Clinic at Kings Mountain Memorial Hospital and tonsilectomies for school children.

(14) Kings Mountain Memorial Hospital

Donate $25.00 per month to Kings Mountain Memorial Hospital.

(15) Child Study Club

Raised about $800.00 for playground. Contribute food, clothing and toys to clinic for underprivileged children.

(16) Lions Club

Provide milk for the needy,etc.

(18) Rotary Club

Provide milk to undernourished

school children, both white and colored. Hold crippled children clinics and take care of the crippled children in this vacinity by sending them to hospitals, furnishing braces, crutches, etc. Donate to Tennessee Society for Cripples. Boy's Work Committee does work among all classes.

(19) Civitan Club

Assist Rotary Club in Milk Fund. Project this year to establish a Juvenile Court.

(20) Tuberculosis Association

T. B. work, both hospitalization and home work.

(21) Business and Professional Woman's Club

Erected and furnished Burr Cottage for T. B. treatment.

(22) Parent Teachers Associations.

(23) Elks Club

Provides a large number of shoes and breakfasts for underprivileged school children.

(24) Bristol Ministerial Association

A modern step is being taken now to establish a County Council of Social Agencies for purposes of coordinating the work of the various agencies. The following by-laws have been proposed.

PROPOSED BY-LAWS FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Article 1. Name

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "Sullivan County Council of Social Agencies".

Article 2. Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this organization shall be:

(a) To study the social problems of Sullivan County.
(b) To coordinate the work of existing Social Welfare Agencies.
(c) To recommend and assist in formulating a constructive program of long range planning to take care of the future needs of Sullivan Countys' social problems.

Article 3. Membership

Section 1. Membership in this organization shall be limited to one representive from each of the Welfare Agencies in Sullivan County.

Section 2. A Welfare Agency shall be defined as any agency in Sullivan County that has definitely outlined a welfare program.

Article 4. Meetings

Section 1. The meetings of this organization shall be held on the third Monday of each month at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. 20% of the Membership shall constitute a quorum. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.

Section 3. The first meeting in July shall be considered the annual meeting of this organization.

Section 4. The order of business shall be as follows:

(1) Roll Call.
(2) Reading of minutes of last meeting.
(3) Unfinished business from last meeting.
(4) Report of Committees.
(5) New business.
(6) Open discussion.
(7) Adjournment.

Article 5. Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of 7 members of this organization for a period of one year and shall be subject to re-election.

Section 2. The Directors shall have general management of the officers, funds and records of the Organization.

Section 3. The Directors shall be empowered to fill vacancies on the board until the election and qualification of successors.

Section 4. The Board shall have the authority to call any special meeting which they or 20% of the membership shall deem necessary.

Article 6. Officers

Section 1. The Officers of this Organization shall be President, a Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer elected by the members for a term of one year and eligible for reelection.

Section 2. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings, of either the Board of Directors or the membership, to sign all checks drawn by the Association and to perform all other duties connected with this office.

Section 3. The Vice-President shall in the absence of the President, perform all the duties of the President and any such other duties as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Section 4. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds and records of this Organization; shall keep all records in an acceptable and business-like manner and shall countersign all checks drawn on the Association. The Secretary-Treasurer shall send out all notices of meetings and shall serve as Secretary to the Board and as recording Secretary at all meetings of the members.

Article 7. Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Association may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

Section 2. Any proposed Amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws must be submitted in writing at a regular meeting of this Association at least one month in advance.

Article 8. Dissolution

Section 1. Upon the affirmative vote of 60% of the total membership, this Association shall be dissolved.

The County Alms House. Although the County Alms House should not be classified as an emergency or temporary relief agency for poverty stricken people, there is a relationship between this type of institution and people living on subsistent means. It endeavors to furnish assistance to many classes of people: the poor, orphans, aged, and the insane; and since these steps are taken to care for the public charges, the writer feels that mention should be given the County Alms House.

As one is usually directed, so it is in Sullivan County, over the hill to the Poor House. The road is good, though only few people travel it who are not visitors to County institution for those poor souls who are less fortunate than others.

The building is a large frame structure, badly in need of paint and general repair, (Possibly the cost would be $1,000.00 to make the immediate needed repairs.) surrounded by a spacious shady lawn, with long worn seats for the inmates' use. On the long back porches on either side can be seen more seats, chairs and trunks. It is in this build-

ing that most of the now thirty-eight (twenty women and eighteen men) public charges are confined. Further to the back there are two small stone buildings which are assigned to special use. One serves as a kind of jail house for the insane and the unruly; the other accomodates two families which are county charges and in addition receives any over flow which might come from the other building.

When the Superintendent was asked for permission to visit the rooms and talk with the inmates, he very willingly gave his consent and added that Mr. X could go along and give any information that was desired concerning the institution and the people who were kept there. This man, we later learned was of valuable assistance to the Superintendent. He had been in the Alms House for three years, because he did not want to be a burden to his people. He was informed in detail about the inmates and the management of the institution.

First, the writer was shown the part of the building which was occupied by the Superintendent and his family, then passed on to the smaller rooms used by the inmates. The rooms could not be described as being in a deplorable condition, though many improvements could be made which would add to the comfort and pleasure of the occupants. In the small rooms, each of which was lighted and ventilated by one window, but heated by a central heating system, was a bed on an uncovered floor, surrounded by four dark unpainted walls. In one room there was a small rug on the floor and

a dusty picture on the wall. The bed clothing was in a fair state of cleanliness. Screened doors and windows protected the inmates, and added to the sanitation of the building. On one end of the building were separate sanitary toilets. Near the center of the 'long' part of the house were two dining rooms. Not all however, go there to eat, food being carried to the mentally sick and feeble ones while others carry food to their own rooms to eat.

In the stone jail, as it was called, conditions were worse than in any other room or building although this might be expected since it was here the insane ones were kept. The second stone building showed much improvement over the bastile; even with this, it was not so desirable, in many respects, as the 'big house'.

Fighting among the inmates was said to be one form of amusement. A radio was so installed that those who cared to do so could hear the programs. Some ministers visit the institution and talk to the inmates, who are apparently little impressed with what they hear.

The cost of operating and maintaining the Sullivan County Poor Farm for the year ending June 30, 1934 was $4,515.50.[1] The remuneration of the Poor Farm Superintendent is based on allowance made to him by the Quarterly County Court of $40.00 per quarter per inmate.

Food, grains, forage for the cows and other live stock is produced by the able-bodied inmates, on the portion of the fifty acre farm which is under cultivation. Thus, this

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1 A Report of The Survey of The Finances and Management of the Government of Sullivan County, Tennessee; 1934, p.117.

serves a dual purpose by providing employment for those who are able to work and reducing the amount of food which would otherwise have to be purchased. Figures are not available as to how much food was produced during the year 1933-34, but the total cost per inmate, including the cost of food purchased to supplement that raised on the farm, was fifty-eight cents.

DETAILED RECORD OF POOR FARM COMMISSION EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1934

Poor Farm Commission	$185.00
Poor Farm Superintendent for board and care of inmates	3,452.77
Other Expenses:	
Lights	187.15
Fuel	271.88
Medical Supplies	8.00
Bedding	36.00
Supplies	188.83
Disinfectant	77.80
Repairs	100.57
Transportation of inmates	7.50
	$4,515.50

Aid given to paupers in 1914 by the County was as follows:[2]

First Quarter,1914,	paupers outside the poor house:	$305.00
	Paupers inside the poor house:	182.71
Second Quarter,1914,	paupers outside the poor house:	681.50
	Paupers inside the poor house:	159.35
Third Quarter,1914,	paupers outside the poor house:	681.50
	Paupers inside the poor house:	216.04
Fourth Quarter,1914,	paupers outside the poor house:	696.50
	Paupers inside the poor house:	298.60
		$3,221.20

2 Chairman's Register of Warrants, Sullivan County Courts; Vol. 4.

While it is impossible to trace the care of the indigent through any progressive steps in Sullivan County, since the original method of care, the almshouse and outdoor pauper relief are still in existence, the data of the chapter show a tendency for a multiplicity of agencies and organizations to spring up to administer to such problems. Finally, in the Sullivan County Council of Social Agencies there is an attempt at coordination.

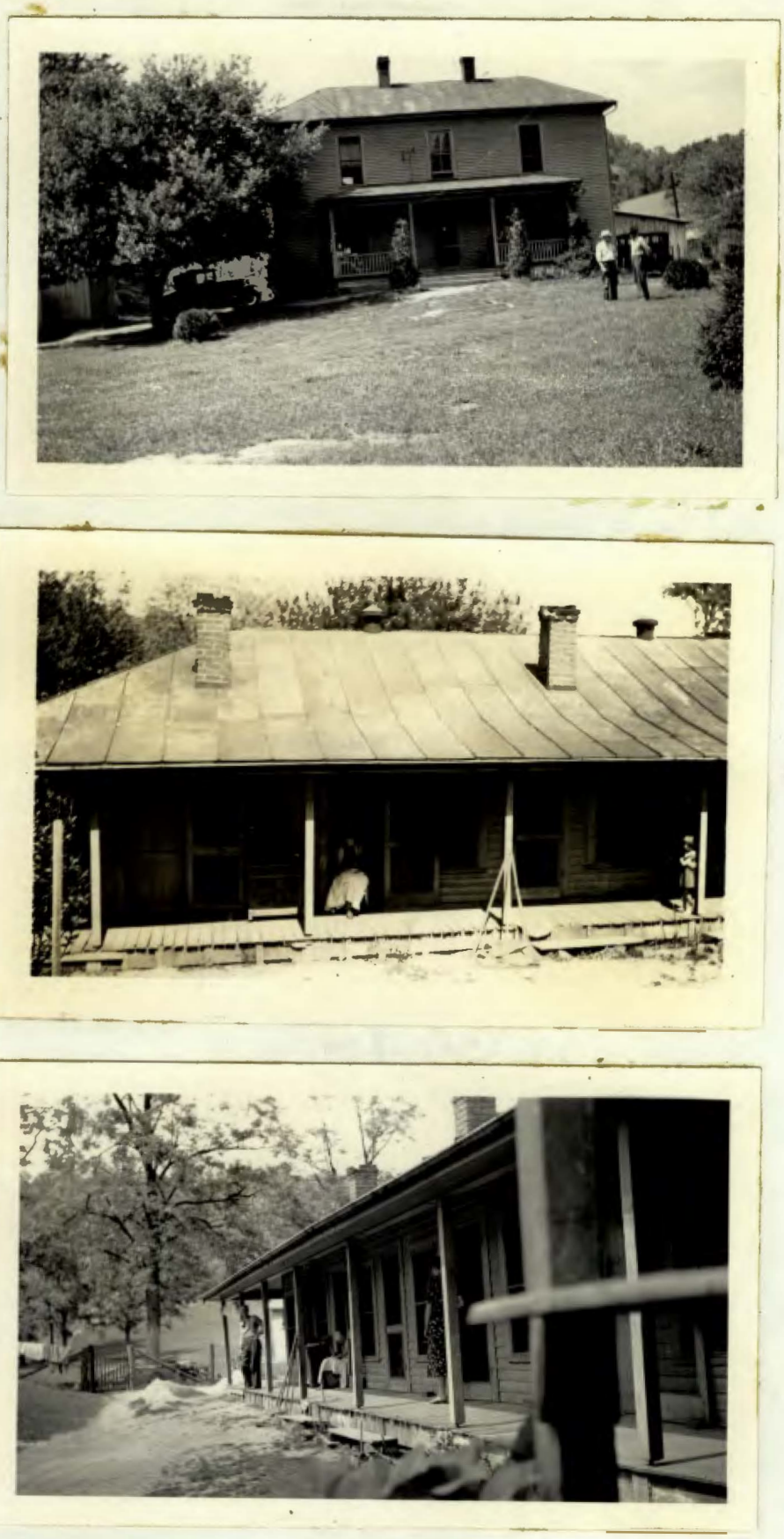


Figure 22. Scenes at Sullivan County Alms House.





Figure 23. Scenes at Sullivan County Alms House.

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