

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Upon the request of the Committee on Graduate Study the undersigned
have examined a thesis entitled
An Educational, Economic, and Community
Survey of Jackson County, Tennessee
presented by Walter Bruce Overton
candidate for the degree of Master of Science in Education
_____, and hereby certify that it is worthy of
acceptance.

Joseph Thackston }
R. E. Allred } Examiners.

THESIS

AN EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC,
AND COMMUNITY SURVEY
OF
JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

BY
WALTER BRUCE OVERTON

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AN EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND COMMUNITY SURVEY
OF
JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL STATEMENTS

Introduction. For sometime the educators of the State have been realizing that the present system of education is not meeting the needs of the rural population. Foremost among these is President H. A. Morgan, who feels that it is the duty of the University to solve the problem for Tennessee. With this thought in view he presented a plan to the Board of Trustees in 1922 for the establishment of a Department of Rural Education in the University of Tennessee whose function should be: 1, to study intensively rural school conditions in the State; 2, to train teachers for the rural schools; 3, to cooperate with the State school authorities in every way possible to make the work of the rural school more nearly meet the needs of the rural communities.*

*Union County Survey, 1923, H. O. Duggan. - - - - -

The plan met the approval of the Trustees and the state Department of Education promised its cooperation. Since the approval detailed educational and economic surveys have been made of the following counties: Union, Lewis, Crockett, Pickett, Monroe, Bledsoe, and Jackson by and under the supervision of B. O. Duggan, Professor of Rural Education.

This survey has been made with the hope that it may help solve some of the problems of Jackson County and an attempt has been made to present the findings in a way that will be easily understood by all the people of the county.

Procedure. The work of the Department of Rural Education was brought to the attention of Superintendent L. H. Botts of Jackson County in July 1926. He expressed a desire for the survey and promised the cooperation of the officials. On August 28th plans were formulated for making the survey, and the actual work begun the 30th, and was finished September 25th with the exception of some general information and current changes which were secured by visits on February 25th and 26th, and March 26 - 31, 1927. The data were gathered by W. B. Overton, Graduate Student in Rural Education, in the University of Tennessee, under the direction and supervision of B. O. Duggan, Professor of Rural Education.

History. Jackson County was erected from a part of

Smith in 1801, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson. It bears the distinction of being the first of scores of geographical divisions and cities to honor him.* Portions of the original territory were lost in the erection of Overton in 1806, Putnam in 1850, and Clay in 1870.** Many arrowheads and Indian weapons are found over the county, which indicates that the Indians were using the territory as a hunting ground before the white man came across the Alleghanies. Graves and relics found on the farm of T. N. Berry on Roaring River are evidences of camping grounds or homes in that vicinity. The first white settlement in what is now Jackson County was probably made at Fort Blount. The date is unknown, but circumstantial evidence indicates that it was between 1790 and 1797. Governor William Blount, in whose honor it was named, did not become territorial governor until 1790, and the following taken from John Sevier's diary of May 4th, 1797 shows the fort was erected prior to May 1797: "Thur. 4 Rained in Mornng. Brak, at Anderson's. pd. Expenses 4/6. Crossed Fort Blount to the Cumberland river pd 1/6. Lodged at Peter Turneys. rained much in the night."** Michau in his Travels to the Westward Alleghany Mountains says: (1802) Fort Blount was constructed about 18 years ago to protect the imigrantsat present there is a good plantation on the spot, which belongs to Captain Sampson Williams ..."

* -- Among the early settlers of the county were Phillip --

**Tennessee the Volunteer State, Moore, Vol. I.

Mulky, Thomas Butler, William Scantland, James Terry, Joseph Hawkins, James Vance, Alexander Keith, James W. Smith, William Rush, David Cox, Francis McConnell, Robert Jennings, Swancy Burris, John Mathews, George Cox, Alfred Murray, Andrew Whitley, Alexander Montgomery, Leroy Settle, Samuel G. Smith, Col. J. W. Smith, Col. William Lock, John McCarver, Robert Jennings, and John Bowen.* The first county site was on the Gore farm on Roaring River, and later moved to near Fort Blount, a place to be called Williamsburg. In 1818 it was moved to Gainesboro, the present site. The town was named in honor of General Edmond Pendleton Gaines.* It was incorporated in 1820.

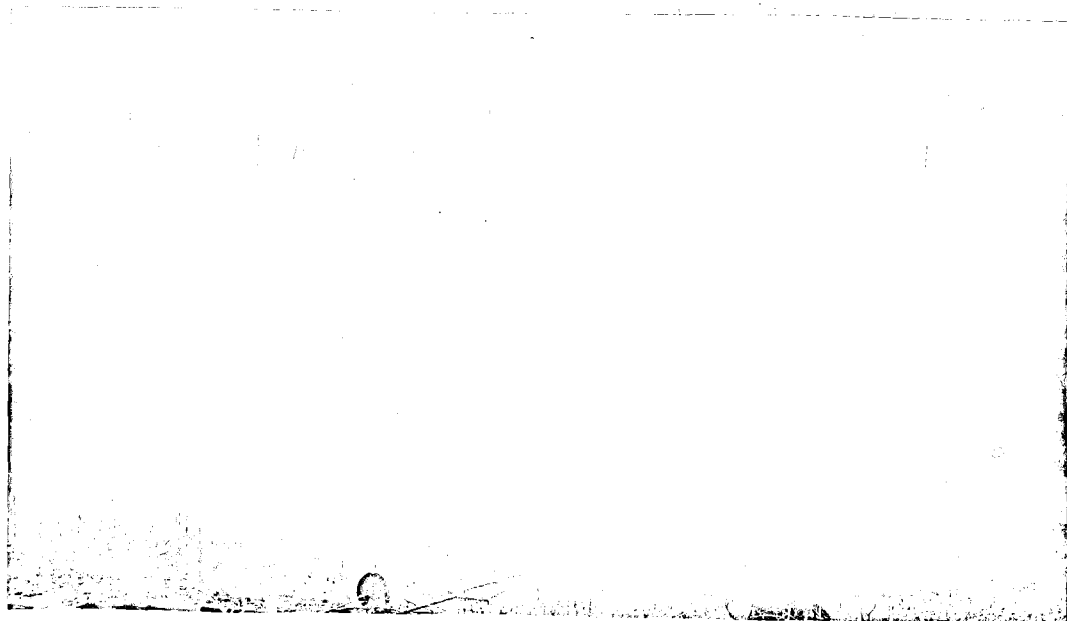
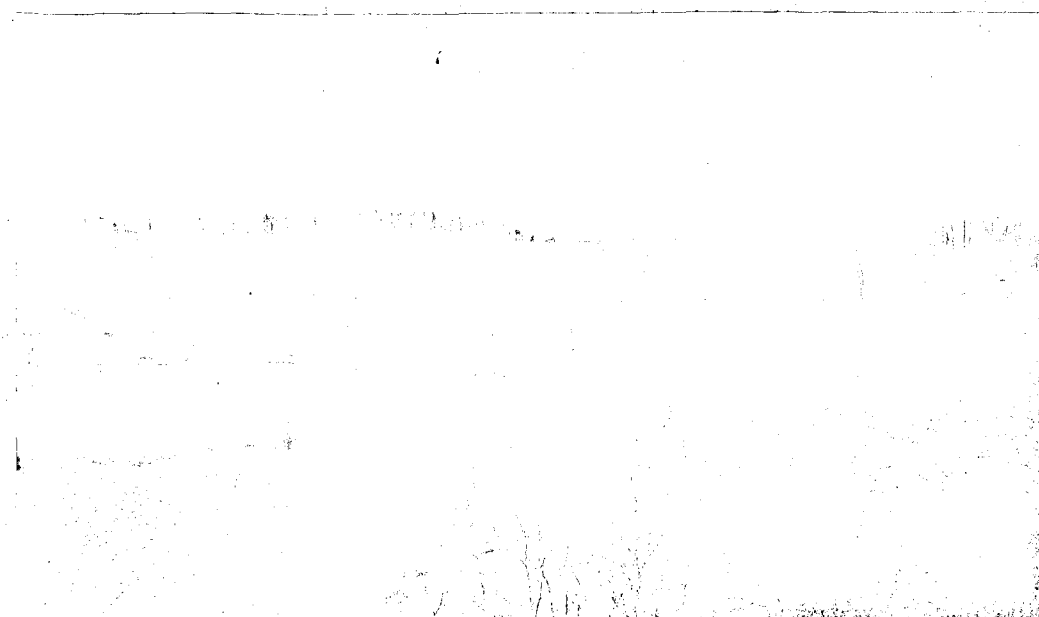
Joseph Eaton and Elizabeth Dudney were the first couple to marry in Gainesboro and their daughter, Mrs. America Harris, was the first child born in Gainesboro.*

The first courthouse erected in Gainesboro burned August 14, 1872.** The one erected in 1873 burned November 5, 1926. The third is being erected on the same foundation at the present time.

Topography. The surface of the county is hilly. The hills rise from three to five hundred feet above the river valleys. The lowest place in the county is approximately 450 feet above sea level at the Smith County line below Granville, while the highest place, 1082 feet above sea level is at Mount Union Church near Putnam County line.**

*History of Jackson County, Dr. H. P. Loftis. - - - - -
 **Advance Sheet, Geological Survey, Gainesboro Quadrangle.

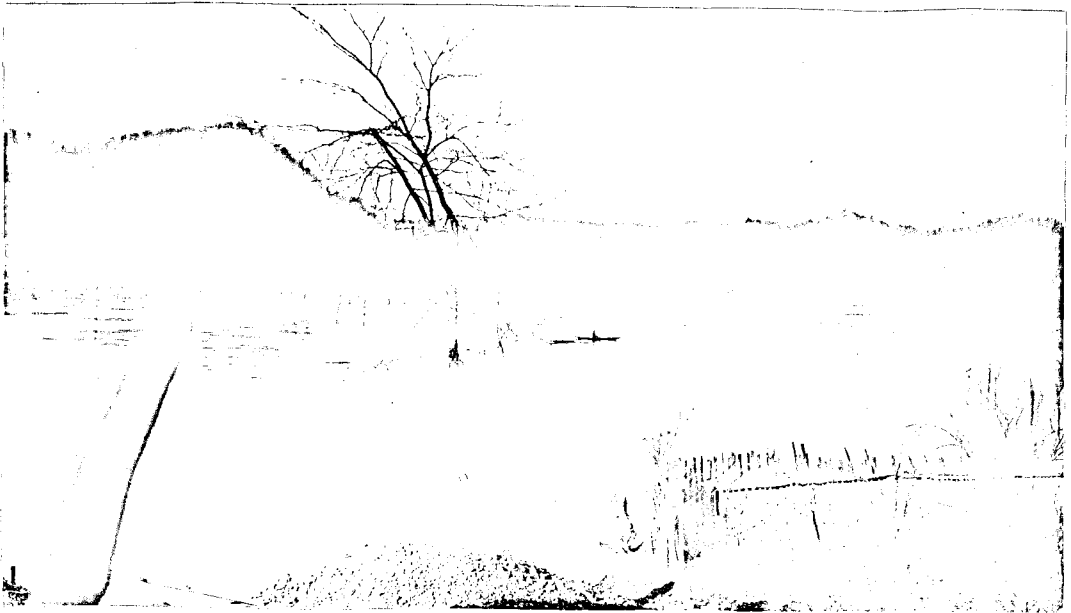
Practically all the uplands or "ridges" are about 1000 feet above sea level. Many of the slopes on the hills are in cultivation. Below are pictures of typical scenes of the county.



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Streams. The county is drained by the Cumberland River and its tributaries. Some of the larger streams are Roaring River, Blackburn's Fork, Spring Creek, Jennings's Creek, Sugar Creek, Wartrace Creek, Morrison Creek, Flynn's Creek, Martin's Creek, and Indian Creek. These streams create a problem in road construction in the county, however they furnish an abundance of gravel for surfacing the roads. Below is a picture of the Cumberland at the mouth of Roaring River.



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Water Power. Cumberland River, Roaring River, Blackburn's Fork, and the smaller swiftly flowing streams suggest great water power possibilities. The Government has recently made a survey of the possibility of locating a large dam across the Cumberland near Granville. This information has not yet been made public. The survey committee found water power being used for grinding corn at six places and operating small saw mills at two. Before the day of the gas engine, there were other mills operated by water power.

Mineral Resources. At present there is considerable interest in the prospect of oil development in the county. During March and April, 1927, two wells were brought in, in the Lock Branch community which the operators claim give indications of good production.

Timber. The county was originally heavily forested with poplar, walnut, hickory, oak, beech, elm, buckeye, ash, lin, maple, chestnut, cedar, and dogwood. For sometime lumber was the principal industry of the county, but the rapid cutting away of the forest has reduced it to a minor place. The standing timber of today consists largely of oak and hickory which is being rapidly cut and manufactured into ties, heading, and handles.

Improvements. During recent years improvement of the Cumberland River has made possible year round river transportation from Nashville to Granville. This with improved

roads and bridges has decreased the transportation problem of the county.

(a) Roads. There are 460 miles of public road in the county, 70 of which are hard surfaced.* 40 miles of the improved road are being maintained by the State Highway Department. The county has made remarkable progress in road construction during the past fifteen years. Double Springs, the nearest railway point, can be reached in a 35 minute drive from Gainesboro, and Nashville in four hours.

(b) Bridges. There are 18 bridges in the county which were built at an approximate cost of \$65,400. All are in good condition. At present a bridge is being built across Cumberland River at Gainesboro Landing at an approximate cost of \$220,000.

(c) Ferries. There are six ferries in the county all of which are privately owned. Two were reported in good condition, three fair, and one poor.

Population. There has been very little change in the population of Jackson County since 1840 when it was 12,872.** The largest population was reported by the Census of 1900. At that time it was 15,039. Since 1900 there has been a decrease of .5 percent. TABLE I on page 9 shows changes in population since 1810.

* Information from district road commissioners. - - - - -

** U. S. Census Report of 1840.

TABLE I

Census Year	Population
1810.....	5,401*
1820.....	7,593
1830.....	9,902
1840.....	12,872**
1860.....	11,725
1870.....	11,816
1880.....	11,575
1890.....	13,325
1900.....	15,039
1910.....	15,036
1920.....	14,955

Towns and Villages. Gainesboro is the only incorporated town in the county. It had a population of 351 according to the census of 1920. There was no increase over the report of the census of 1910. During 1926-27 considerable new dwellings have been erected. At present the following buildings are under construction: courthouse, school, store, theatre, and hotel.

Granville has an approximate population of 100. Other small villages are: Flynn's Lick, Whitleyville, North Springs Gladdico, and New Bethel.

*History of Tennessee, Goodspeed Publishing Company. ---

**U.S. Census Reports for all data from 1840 to 1920.

Industries. There were 18 handle, heading, and saw mills in the county at the time of the survey with an approximate value of \$45,550. These mills were employing 137 men with a monthly payroll of \$5,460. These mills seldom remain at one location longer than 12 months.

While the committee did not make note of the number of corn mills in the county, they feel that a conservative estimate is an average of one for each community or fifty-eight. Six are operated by water power. The remainder are operated by stationary gas engines or tractors.

Business. There are 63 general merchandise, four, grocery, one hardware, and one drug store in the county. The total estimated capital of all stores is \$317,100. Other concerns are seven garages, four barber shops, one weekly newspaper, one shoe shop, and many blacksmith shops throughout the county.

Banks. There are three banks in the county; Bank of Gainesboro, Bank of Granville, and Bank of Whitleyville. While the banks have not been active as organizations in sponsoring improvements, this lack of interest is not the result of indifference on their part, but the failure of the communities in showing an interest and requesting aid. Each bank proved its willingness to assist in putting over an agricultural program by cooperating with G. H. Smith, Itorant Agent, of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, in furnishing many settings of eggs to the boys and

girls of the county in 1925. The banks have a fine spirit toward improvements and can be depended upon for liberal support of any conservative program which has as its purpose the advancement of the agricultural, economic, and educational interests of the county. The following is a composite of the financial statements received from the cashiers:

Capital Stock.....	\$80,000
Deposits	\$685,000
Loans to farmers- estimated	\$445,000
Rate of interest charged	6% to 8%
Percent of stock owned by farmers.....	53%
All bank directors are farmers except three.	
Number of farmers having deposits	1700
Number of saving accounts	200
Amount of deposits on saving accounts.....	\$40,000

Banks in Cookeville, Baxter, Hilham, Red Boiling Springs, and Carthage have depositors in Jackson County. Merchants often patronize these banks because of direct mail connections.

Property. The information on page 12 relative to the property of the county was secured from G. Lee McGlasson, Deputy Trustee, in February 1927.

Property*

12

About 2700 farms.

Total number of acres of land in county.....	179,083
Value, assessed.....	\$3,206,575
Number of town lots.....	299
Assessed valuation of town lots.....	\$148,100
Assessed valuation of personal property	\$455,600
Value of public utilities.....	\$250,000
Total value all property.....	\$4,060,275

Indebtedness*

Good Road Bonds Number 1 ..	\$50,000
Good Road Bonds Number 2	85,000
Good Road Bonds Number 3	98,000
Good Road Bonds Number 4	9,000
School Bonds.....	40,000
Courthouse Bonds..(\$15000 to be issued).....	30,000
Total indebtedness.....	\$312,000

The following shows the source of income for the county:

Tax Rate	\$1.22
Total property tax.....	\$69,143.96
Polls -assessed \$12298 - Collect approximately	6,000.00
Fees and fines	5,000.00**
Privelege tax.....	6,966.16***
Income from state.....	22,421.89*
Total yearly income.....	109,532.01

EG. Lee McGlasson, Deputy Trustee

** Fred Haile, Circuit Court Clerk.

*** Carl Anderson, County Court Clerk.

Occupation. With the exception of thirteen professional men and the people engaged in the mills, shops, banks, stores and other concerns previously mentioned the people are engaged directly or indirectly in farming.

Jackson County's Rank in the State-1924.*

Rank		Amount
29	In county tax rate for all purposes.....	\$1.0025
	Wilson is smallest with.....	\$0.54
	Scott is largest with.....	2.20
38	In population per square mile	49.7
	Davidson is largest with.....	328.4
	Van Buren is smallest with....	9.0
41	In number miles of public road per square mile....	1.66
	Moore is largest with.....	4.25
	Sequatchie is smallest with...	.40
54	In total white population per county.....	14,667
	Shelby is largest with...	124,196
	Van Buren is smallest with..	2,574
63	In percentage increase in population.....	-.5
	Union is largest with	40.5
	Sequatchie is smallest with ..	-13.6
66	In assessed valuation of all property.....	\$5,819,262
	Shelby is largest with..	\$276,087,000
	Pickett is smallest with..	1,259,060
67	In amount of total state tax collected.....	\$21,000
	Shelby is largest with.....	\$994,000
	Pickett is smallest with...	5,000
74	In total banking resources.....	\$670,000
	Shelby is largest with	\$113,767,000
	Union is smallest with.....	66,000
74	In amount of total county tax collected.....	\$54,000
	Shelby is largest with...	\$2,568,000
	Pickett is smallest with..	13,000

*Economic and Social Study of Tennessee, C. E. Alfred. - - -

Rank(Continued)

Rank		Amount
74	In land area in square miles.....	301
	Shelby is largest with.....801	
	Trousdale is smallest with...106	
85	In total number of income tax returns.....	13
	Shelby is largest with ...17,537	
	Union is smallest with 1	
86	In population of all incorporated places.....	351
	Shelby is largest with ..165,417	
	Six counties tie for lowest.. 0	
90	In value added by manufacturing.....	\$8,000
	Shelby is largest with 50,102,692	
	Hancock is smallest with... 245	

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE

Introduction. Agriculture is by far the most important industry in the county. In fact with the exception of lumbering, which at the present rate of deforestation is rapidly becoming extinct, agriculture is the only industry. Even though agriculture is the only industry of importance it is far below its possibilities of development. Slopes being destroyed by erosion, soils sapped of their strength by a one crop system, idle fields, dilapidated farm buildings, neglected fences, and livestock "boarders" are too common throughout the county. There are a large number of excellent farms in the county, many of which are being well managed and are rewarding their owners with reasonable incomes. Less than 40 percent of the farmers interviewed during the survey reported incomes greater than living expenses, and with few exceptions those that were saving money believed that agricultural conditions could be improved by practicing better methods. The most progressive farmers, as a rule are in favor of the employment of a farm demonstration agent. Climatic conditions are very favorable for agriculture.

The winters are mild with an occasional drop to 0 F. and

the summers are moderate with an occasional rise in temperature to from 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.* The growing season is about seven months. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 7th, and the first in the fall is October 24th. The earliest recorded killing frost in the fall is October 3rd, and the latest in the spring is April 18th.** The mean rainfall for June, July, and August is nearly the same, being a little more than four inches.* The Soil Survey Committee had the following to say about agriculture: "The soil and climate of Jackson County favor a widely diversified agriculture, but the lack of transportation facilities has retarded agricultural development." The present system of roads, constructed since the Soil Survey- 1913, along with the development of Cumberland River has given agriculture a more promising outlook.

Number and Type of Farms.** In 1900 there were 2,365 farms containing 175,842 acres of which 81,560 acres were reported as improved land. The average farm contained 74.2 acres, of which 46.3 percent was given as improved land. By 1910 the number of farms had increased to 2,529, with a total acreage of 181,809 of which 90,167 were improved. The size of farms had decreased to 71.9 acres with the percentage of improved land increased to 49.6 percent. The number of farms decreased to 2,403 by 1920 and the acreage in farms decreased to 179,998. The total acreage in farms is made

*Soil Survey of Jackson County, Tennessee. 1913. - - - - -

**U. S. Census Reports 1900; 1910; 1920.

from estimates of the person cultivating the land; tenants, managers, and owners. This is likely to result in small inaccuracies which probably accounts for the indicated decrease. The size of farms had increased to 74.9 acres with 51.2 percent of it improved. TABLE I below shows the above changes.

TABLE I

	: 1900 :	1910 :	1920 :
Number of farms	: 2,365:	2,529:	2,403:
Total acreage in farms	:175,842:	181,809:	179,998:
Number acres improved land	: 81,560:	90,167:	92,134:
Average acreage per farm	: 74.2:	71.9:	74.9:
Percentage improved farm land	: 46.3:	49.6:	51.2:

Soils.* Jackson County comprises three broad soil divisions which correspond to the physiographic sections: (1) Soils of the smooth, plateau-like uplands- the Highland Rim region; (2) soils of the valley slopes between the high uplands and the stream bottoms; and (3) soils of the comparatively level stream bottoms.

Division (1) consists largely of the Clarkesville silt loam type of soil. It "consists of a gray to brownish-gray silt loam, grading at an average depth of about

*Soil Survey of Jackson County, Tennessee; U. S. Department of Agriculture.

6 to 8 inches into a pale-yellow, friable, silty clay loam, 18 which in turn passes at about 12 to 18 inches into yellow, silty clay loam or silty clay of a moderately friable structure. The yellow subsoil material extends to 3 feet or more without important changes." 7.7 percent of the total area of the county or 15,552 acres consists of this type of soil. The Clarksville silt loam although considered a weak soil will under proper treatment give fair yields of the staple crops. Soils of other sections of Tennessee and Kentucky give good yields of tobacco. "Truck gardening would be profitable on this type if good markets were available." Applications of lime as well as a crop rotation, which includes leguminous crops will generally prove profitable in soil improvement and crop returns.

Division (2) contains 81.1 percent of the soil areas of the county. It consists of the following types of soils: Clarksville gravelly loam; Clarksville stony loam; Hagerstown loam; and Hagerstown stony loam. The Clarksville gravelly loam and the Clarksville stony loam belong to the same series as the Clarksville silt loam. With the exception of texture the description of these soils is the same as the Clarksville silt loam. The Clarksville gravelly loam occupies the first slopes from the uplands. About 26 of the area of the county consists of this type of soil. Under present methods of cultivation it produces from 12 to 25 bushels of corn per acre.

"Fruit and vegetable growing is practiced on a commercial scale on this type of soil in other parts of Tennessee and in northern Georgia, and is a promising industry for this county on this soil, though not profitable under existing economic conditions." This soil responds well to lime and phosphate fertilizers. The addition of organic matter and the growing of leguminous crops adds to its productive value. Many of the farmers are losing a large amount of the fertility by erosion because of the failure to provide winter cover crops for this type of soil.

The Clarksville stony loam is on the slopes beneath the Clarksville gravelly loam. This soil comprises about 16 percent of the soil area of the county. As a rule it is too rough for profitable cultivation and would give more profitable returns if kept in permanent pasture, or forest.

The soils of the Hagerstown series are prevailingly brown, with a light brown or yellowish brown to dull red subsoil. There are five members of this series listed by the Soil Committee; loam, clay loam, stony loam, gravelly loam, and stony clay. "The topography is undulating to gently rolling."

The Hagerstown loam is a brown, mellow, silty loam which changes to a reddish-yellow clay at about 6 to 12 inches. Limestone and chert fragments are often found in small quantities in this soil. The Hagerstown loam is

found along the Cumberland River and its larger tributaries. This type under ordinary methods of cultivation produces from 35 to 40 bushels of corn per acre and from 12 to 25 bushels of wheat. Proper cultivation and care of soil will materially increase the yields. The chief value of this soil is its adaptation to bluegrass. About 50 percent of the area is in grass.

The Hagerstown stony clay is generally too steep and stony for cultivation and is usually kept in pasture. Where cultivated it is suitable for the same crops that are found on the Hagerstown loam.

The Hagerstown gravelly loam, which covers an area of about 26,240 acres or 13 percent of the total area of the county, is the most important upland soil. Corn is the principal crop grown on this type and gives a yield of from 35 to 75 bushels per acre. It gives profitable results with other grains and the grasses.

The Hagerstown clay loam comprises but a small area of the county which is generally too steep for cultivation. When cultivated properly good yields of corn, wheat, clover, bluegrass, and cowpeas are obtained.

The Hagerstown stony clay is a strong productive soil, but ranks low in value because of topography. It has a wide distribution throughout the county, and occupies sloping to hilly areas, consisting of ridges and valley slopes.

This soil is capable of producing good bluegrass, other grasses, and clover. Its greatest value is for pasturage and forestry.

Division (3) consists largely of the Huntington series, which has five types listed by the Soil Committee: silt loam, gravelly loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay loam, and loam. This series was formed by alluvium or sediments deposited by overflow waters from streams. With the exception of the soils along the Cumberland River these deposits are largely from soils of the Clarksville and Hagerstown series. The bottoms along the Cumberland River probably contain wash from sandstone and shale of the Cumberland Plateau. The Huntington series comprises only 8.2 percent of the area of the county.

The Huntington silt loam is an alluvial soil which is derived chiefly from limestone soils. It is subject to overflow during high waters and is known locally as "backwater" land. During recent years there has been frequent loss from inundations of the areas covered by this type during the growing season. This soil has been giving a yield of from 40 to 75 bushels of corn per acre for years without any apparent loss of fertility. Alfalfa will grow, if protected from inundation, on this type of soil.

The Huntington gravelly loam is found along the bottoms near all streams except the Cumberland. This type is of a lower value than the silt loam. However under favorable seasons it will give good yields of corn, cowpeas, and sorghum.

The remainder of the Huntington series is of very little importance in the county.

Other soils of minor importance are: Westmorland gravelly loam, Decatur silt loam, and Elk silt loam.

Livestock.* The Census Report of 1860 gives the value of livestock to be \$507,323. Twenty years later the value was \$343,983. The decrease in part is probably due to the loss in territory in 1870 when Clay County was erected. During the forty year period from 1880 to 1920 the increase was more than 300 percent. While at first this seems to be a large increase, a study of the period will show that it is nothing more than a normal increase. TABLE II shows the value at different periods from 1860 to 1920.

TABLE II

Census Year	Livestock Value
1860.....	\$507,323
1880.....	343,983
1900.....	514,566
1910.....	995,218
1920.....	1 455 042

TABLE III on page 23 shows the number of the different kind of livestock in 1920 with them arranged according to value. **

* U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1880; 1890; 1900; 1910; 1920. --
 ** U. S. Census Report 1920.

TABLE III

	Number	Value
Horses and Mules	6,193	\$791,478
Hogs	26,989	279,802
Dairy Cattle	5,771	251,590
Poultry	169,700	136,078
Beef Cattle	3,018	90,311
Sheep	4,494	39,362

Horses and Mules. TABLE IV shows the number of horses and mules at different periods from 1860 to 1920.*

TABLE IV

Census Year	Number
1860.....	3 638
1880.....	3 479
1900.....	..5 431
1910.....	..5 913
1920.....	..6 193

In 1920 there was an average of about one work animal for each 12 acres cultivated. The average for the State

*U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1880; 1900; 1910; 1920 - - - - -

was about eighteen. Good saddle horses have been replaced by automobiles in the last ten years, but the topography of the county has not permitted machinery to have any noticeable effect on the number of mules.

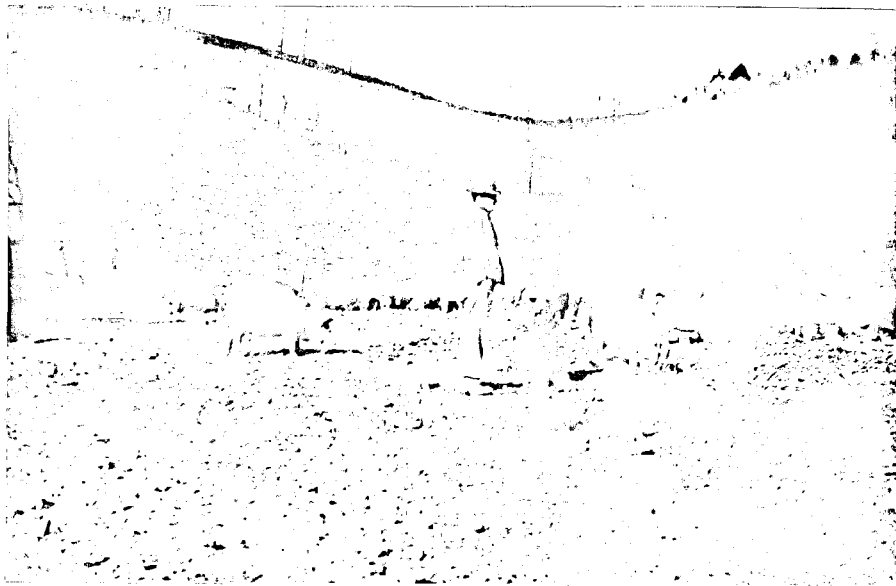
Hogs. Hogs are the principal source of revenue of the county. Since November 1926 local buyers have reported sales in excess of \$300,000. With the exception of 1910 there has been little change in the number of hogs since 1860. TABLE V shows the number of hogs at different periods from 1860 to 1920.

TABLE V

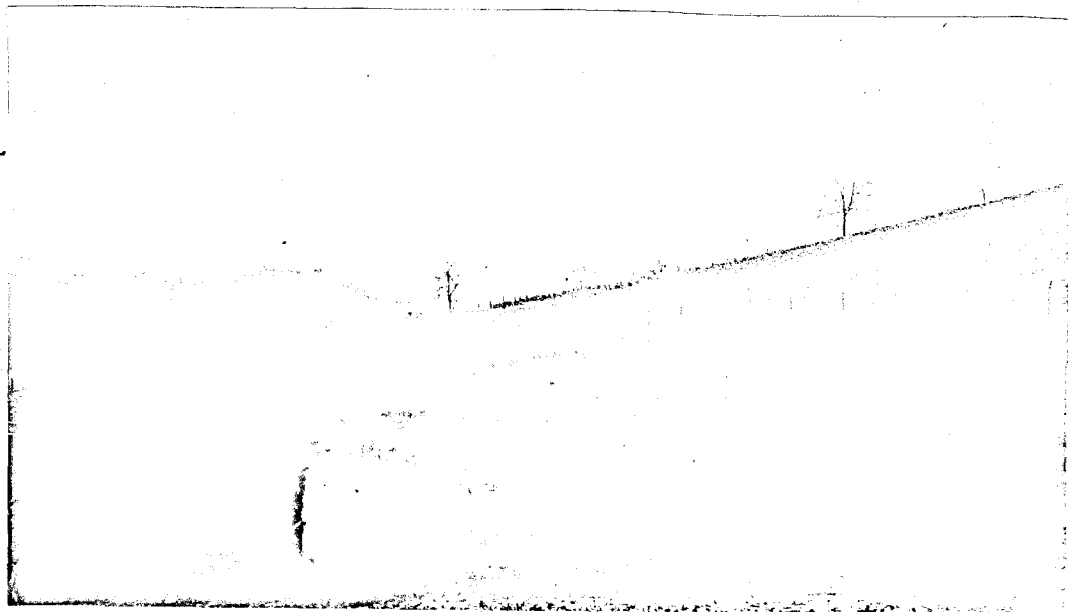
Census Year	Number
1860.....	25,462
1880.....	22,324
1900.....	23,777
1910.....	16,694
1920.....	26,989

There are very few purebred hogs in the county, however, the majority of the farmers keep a good grade with the Blood of the Poland China and Duroc holding first place. The hogs are fattened almost wholly on corn. Feeding in "dry lots" is common. The following pictures show part of the

herd that the committee found one young farmer feeding.



The farmer above was feeding about 250 hogs at the time the committee saw him.



herd that the committee found one young farmer feeding.



The farmer above was feeding about 250 hogs at the time the committee saw him.



Dairy Cattle. The number of dairy cattle have been steadily increasing since 1880. The smallest number of cows in proportion to the number of people was in 1900 when there was only one cow to every 5.2 persons. The largest number was in 1920 when there was one cow for every 2.5 persons. There are a few Jersey cattle in the county, but the majority are scrubs and grades. TABLE VI shows the number of dairy cattle at different periods from 1860 to 1920 and the number of persons per cow at the same period.*

TABLE VI

Census Year.....	: 1860	: 1880	: 1900	: 1910	: 1920	:
Number dairy cattle	2,668:	2,327:	2,849:	3,381:	5,777:	
Number persons per cow	4.3:	4.9:	5.2:	4.4:	2.5:	

Beef Cattle. While there are a few pure bred Herefords and Aberdeen-Anguses in the county the majority of the cattle there today thought of as beef cattle are grades, scrubs, and the steers of the dairy type. TABLE VII shows the number of beef cattle at different periods from 1860 to 1920.*

TABLE VII

Census Year	: 1860	: 1880	: 1900	: 1910	: 1920	:
Number of beef cattle	: 3 765;	2 934:	4 701:	4 681:	3 018:	

* U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1880; 1900; 1910; 1920. ---

Sheep. There had been a steady decrease in the number of sheep since 1860 with the exception of 1910. In 1860 there were 10,479 sheep in the county, while in 1920 there were only 4,494. Sheep-killing dogs are a handicap to the increasing of sheep in the county. While at work in the county March 26, 1927, the committee learned of one farmer losing 21 in this way on March twenty-fifth. TABLE VIII shows the number of sheep at different periods from 1860 to 1920.*

TABLE VIII

Census Year	Sheep	Number
1860.....		10,479
1880.....		6,727
1900.....		6,227
1910.....		8,833
1920.....		4,494

Poultry. Until recently there were very few purebred chickens in the county. The people seem to have awoken to the value of the standard breeds. The committee found flocks of Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, and White Leghorns. TABLE IX shows the number of chickens in 1900, 1910, and 1920.** There was an increase of 137 percent between 1900 and 1920.

* U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1880; 1900; 1910; 1920. - - - - -

** U. S. Census Reports 1900; 1910; 1920.

TABLE IX

Census Year	:	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:
Number of Chickens	:	68,314	:	97,331	:	161,401	:
Average number per farm	:	28.9	:	38.5	:	66.7	:

Bees. People who understand bees have found them a profitable source of income. In 1920 there were 2,418 hives in the county valued at \$9,983.*

Crops. The ealy settlers of the county produced practically all of the supplies needed in the home, including both clothing and food. Cotton and hemp were grown during the first half of the 19th century.** Both were abandoned about the middle of the century, with the exception of small patches of cotton which have been grown for home use. In 1923 a few farmers of the Hurricane Community planted a small acreage in cotton and reported fair success with the crop. Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, cowpeas, soybeans, clover, grasses, sorghum, potatoes, and the common vegetables are grown in varying quantities throughout the county.

Corn. Corn is by far the most importnant crop. From 50 to 65 percent of the land is planted to corn each year. In 1924 the county ranked 3rd with other counties of the Atate in percent of land cultivated in corn with 58.4 percent.*** From 1860 to 1920 the total yield in bushels

*U. S. Census Report 1920.

** Soil survey of Jackson County, Tennessee.

*** Files of C. E. Allred, Professor of Agricultural Economics.

increased about 73 percent. From 1900 to 1920 the increase in total yield and acreage was about 10 percent. However in yield per acre there is little change from 1900 to 1920. The yield in 1900 was 22 bushels and in 1920 it was 22.13. This tends to indicate that as a whole the farmers of 1920 had made no improvement over the farmers of 1900 in methods of production. With the 1910 report of 22.22 bushels average per acre as a basis the Soil Committee had the following to say about yields: "The yields are good on the principal corn soils but there is room for considerable improvement on soils such as the Elk silt loam and Clarksville silt loam and gravelly loam, where, owing to long cultivation to practically one crop, without the restoration of vegetable matter and with shallow plowing, much of the land has declined in productiveness."* TABLE X shows the number of acres in corn, the total yield in bushels, and the yield per acre in bushels at periods given by Census Reports since 1860.

TABLE X

Census Year	1860	:	1880	:	1900	:	1910	:	1920
Acres in Corn	....	:	...	:	41,396	:	38,764	:	45,714
Total Yield in Bushels	584,475	:	683,019	:	912,960	:	861,587	:	1,011,875
Yield per Acre in Bushels	...	:	...	:	22	:	22.22	:	22.13

* Soil Survey of Jackson County, Tennessee; Page 8.

During recent years the county has shipped considerable seed corn. Corn from Jackson County has won in shows at Memphis, Atlanta, and Chicago. The largest percent of the crop is consumed locally, principally in fattening hogs. Farmers who sell their corn find a market in the nearby towns of Cookeville, Baxter, Algood, and Livingston. The local merchants buy several hundred bushels and ship out of the county or sell locally.

Wheat. Wheat ranks a poor second to corn with a production in 1920 of 21,806 bushels on 3,597 acres, which is an average of six bushels per acre. The total yield and yield per acre was lower than in previous years. Topography and machinery has been a handicap to wheat growing. Some farmers use the cradle for harvesting wheat, oats, and rye. Wheat gives the greatest returns on the Hagerstown soils.** TABLE XI shows the acreage of wheat and production in bushels at periods given by U. S. Census Reports since 1860.*

TABLE XI

Census Year	1860	: 1880	: 1900	: 1920	: 1920	:
Acres in Wheat	.....	: .....	: 8,527	: 5,035	: 3,597	:
Total Yield in Bushels,.	34,581	: 40,294	: 54,590	: 35,500	: 21,806	:
Yield per Acre in Bushels	....	: .....	: 6.41	: 7	: 6	:

*U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1880; 1900; 1910; 1920.

** Soil Survey of Jackson County, Tennessee.

Oats rank third in importance with 2,178 acres in 1920. A yield of 11.1 bushels per acre or a total yield of 25,262 bushels was reported in 1920. This was a decrease in acreage and total yield from the 1910 report, but an increase in the number of bushels per acre. The largest part of the oat crop is used for forage. This probably accounts in part for the low yield reported. A fair yield is obtained on the Hagerstown soils. TABLE XII shows the acreage, total yield, and yield per acre in 1900, 1910, and 1920.*

TABLE XII

Census Year	1900	: 1910	: 1920
Acres in Oats	2,162	3,591	2,178
Total Yield in Bushels	23,370	34,743	25,262
Yield per Acre in Bushels 10:8		9.6	11.1

The acreage of rye was 732 in 1920 with a total yield of 3,091 bushels.** Rye is used throughout the county at present largely as a cover crop and for winter pasturage.

Hay and Forage. The tonnage of hay increased from 53 tons in 1860 to 6,837 in 1920.** This is due in part to farmers discarding the pulling of fodder from corn for forage and the introduction of clover and grasses for soil improvement. The survey committee found successful farmers

* U. S. Census Reports 1900; 1910; 1920

** U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1920.

with a field of meadow. The principal grasses grown are: bluegrass, orchard grass, red top, and timothy. Timothy is generally seeded with red clover. Other crops grown in varying amounts in the county for forage are: cowpeas, soybeans, mung beans, millet, sorghum, and alfalfa. TABLE XIII shows the tons of hay at different periods from 1860 to 1920.*

TABLE XIII

Census Year	Number Tons of Hay
1860.....	53
1880.....	245
1900.....	3,124
1910.....	2,924
1920.....	6,837

Tobacco. Tobacco increased from 233,072 lbs. in 1880 to 1,980,448 in 1910 and then decreased to 1,225,627 pounds in 1920. The yield per acre increased from 657.9 pounds in 1900 to 812.3 in 1920. At present the bulk of the crop is produced in the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 11th, 13th, and 14th districts. "Tobacco production here has not nearly attained the importance it has in certain other parts of the State, especially on the Clarksville soils, and the growing and curing of the crop is not as efficiently done as in some

* U. S. Census Reports 1860; 1880; 1900; 1910; 1920. ---

other sections, although the soils in Jackson County are just as well suited to the crop.*

Potatoes. Sweet and Irish potatoes, with very few exceptions, are grown only for home consumption. There has been little change in the acreage and yields during the period covered by the Census Reports. In 1920 the yield of sweet potatoes was 97.3 bushels per acre and that of Irish 60.2.

Orchards. With the exception of setting the trees little attention has been given to fruit growing in the county. Less than 5 percent of the farmers have ever given any attention to spraying and pruning. The number of apple trees decreased from 76,352 in 1900 to 36,024 in 1920. The production per tree decreased more than 80 percent during the same period. The number of peach trees increased from 17,972 in 1900 to 21,268 in 1920. The production in 1920 was 9,341 bushels. This was a small increase per tree over the production in 1900, but a decrease of about 65 percent is shown from the 1910 report. There are a small number of pear and cherry trees in the county, with a rank in production on an average with other fruit. There were 644 grape vines in 1920 which produced 2,043 pounds of grapes. "Fruit and vegetable growing is practiced on a commercial scale on this type of soil (Clarksville gravelly loam) in other parts of Tennessee and in northern Georgia, and is a promising industry for this county on this soil, ---
*Soil Survey of Jackson County, Tennessee.

though not profitable under existing economic conditions."

TABLE XIV shows the number of fruit trees and production in 1900, 1910, and 1920.

TABLE XIV

Census Year	1900	1910	1920
Number Apple Trees	76,352	48,733	36,024
Bushels Produced	69,281	88,424	5,573
Number Peach Trees	17,972	20,928	21,268
Bushels Produced	665	25,102	9,341
Number Pear Trees	1,663	868	1,982
Bushels Produced	363	855	364
Number Cherry Trees	1,068	372	765
Bushels Produced	62	62	41
Number Grape Vines	778	191	644
Pounds Produced	6,608	1,567	2,043

Gardens. Practically all families have gardens for home use only. A few, near Gainesboro, market some garden products, however the majority of the families of Gainesboro have their own gardens. All the vegetables grown throughout the State do well in the county. Very few of the farms have year round gardens. During recent years the bean beetle has practically destroyed the bean crop in many sections of the

county. Only one community reported to the survey committee that the bean beetle had not done serious damage.

Size of Farms. In 1920 the farms ranged in size from less than three acres to over 1000. About 50 percent are from 20 to 100 acres. TABLE V shows the number and size of farms in 1920.*

TABLE XV

Number Of Farms.	Size- Acres
2.. .. .	under 3
77.....	3 to 9
234.....	10 to 19
723.....	20 to 49
725.....	50 to 99
456.....	100 to 174
126.....	175 to 259
54.....	260 to 499
4.....	500 to 999
2.....	1000 and over.

Tenure. The upland farms are largely operated by owners, while practically all of the river farms have one or more tenants living on them. In 1900 there were 1439 home owners, 962 tenants, and two managers operating farms. The owners represented 59.9 percent of the farmers. In 1920 the percentage of owners had decreased to 56.4 percent.

U. S. Census Report 1920. -----

The survey committee found 64.46 percent of the farms operators to be owners. There are a few cash renters, but by far the largest percent are those who receive a portion of the crop. TABLE XVI shows the number of owners, tenants, and managers in 1900, 1910, and 1920.*

TABLE XVI

Census Year	Owners	:	Tenants	:	Managers	:	Percent: Owners
1900.....	1,439	:	962	:	2	:	59.9
1910.....	1,412	:	1,115	:	2	:	55.8
1920.....	1,333	:	1,027	:	5	:	56.4

General Farm Upkeep. Twelve of the communities reported the farms in poor condition; 27 fair; and 19 good. When requested to mention the needs of the farms, the following were named: fencing, buildings, rotation, "rest", lime, and fertilizer.

Fertilizers. Twenty-two communities reported that they were using commercial fertilizers. In the individual surveys 18.33 percent of the farmers interviewed were using fertilizers. In practically all cases they were using 100 pounds of 16% acid phosphate per acre. In 1920 499 farms reported an expenditure of \$17,017 for commercial fertilizers.**

* U. S. Census Reports 1900; 1910; 1920.

** U. S. Census Report 1920.

Indebtedness.* The number of farms reported mortgaged increased from 101 in 1910 to 249 in 1920. The amount of indebtedness increased from \$63,427 to \$338,952 during the same period of time. The percent the debt was of the value of the property mortgaged increased from 26.2 to 32.7.

Agricultural Rank of Jackson County in the State.**

Ranks 3rd in percent of land in corn.	1924	53.4
Ranks 10th in percentage of value poultry is of all livestock		9.3
Ranks 13th in poultry other than chicken		7,294
Ranks 18th in the number of bushels of oats produced.		
Ranks 20th in the number of hogs		26,089
Ranks 20th in the number of sheep		4,499
Ranks 21st in the percentage value chickens and eggs produced are of crop value		13
Ranks 22nd in the number of chickens on hand		161,401
Ranks 22nd in the number of pounds of wool produced		13,125
Ranks 30th in the number of chickens raised		186,392
Ranks 30th in the number of dozens of eggs produced		539,382
Ranks 37th in the average number of gallons of milk produced per cow		301
Ranks 37th in percent of land mortgaged		19.7
Ranks 42nd in number of bushels of wheat produced		
Ranks 44th in the value of all crops per acre		\$41.87
Ranks 46th in net agricultural income		\$2,143,000
Ranks 48th in value of all farm property		\$10,097,000

*U. S. Census Reports 1910; 1920.

** Taken from the files of C. E. Allred, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee.

Rank— Continued.

Ranks 49th in the number of horses and mules	5,229
Ranks 59th in the total number of gallons of milk produced	1,111,035
Ranks 58th in number of pounds of butter produced	308,405
Ranks 61st in the amount of fertilizer bought	\$17,417
Ranks 63 in the percentage of farms operated by tenants	40
Ranks 70th in the number of beef cattle	
Ranks 82nd in the amount of hay produced	
Ranks 85th in the value of all agricultural machinery per crop acre.	\$4.80

CHAPTER III

HOMES

In order to have first hand information concerning the conditions existing in the homes of the county one hundred twenty-one homes were visited in four typical communities. New Bethel, Roaring River Arbor, Dotson Branch, and Whites Bend were selected because it was believed that they are fairly representative of the county as a whole. The report contains certain inaccuracies because: 1st. No records of farm activities were kept and therefore in many instances the statements are estimates, or guesses of the farmer. 2nd. At times there was a reluctance on the part of the home-owners in giving information and their answers may be more or less inaccurate. However the following may be considered a fairly correct picture of the existing conditions in the county.

Buildings and Grounds. Figure I is a graphic representation of the number of rooms in the homes visited. The figures below the graph represent the number of rooms in the house and the figures at the top represent the number of homes of that size. There were two homes of the one-room type, 23 of the two-room type, 33 of the three-room type, 24 of the four-room type, etc. Forty-two, or about 34 percent of the homes visited were painted.

Figures at top show number of homes.

Figures at bottom show the number of rooms in the home.

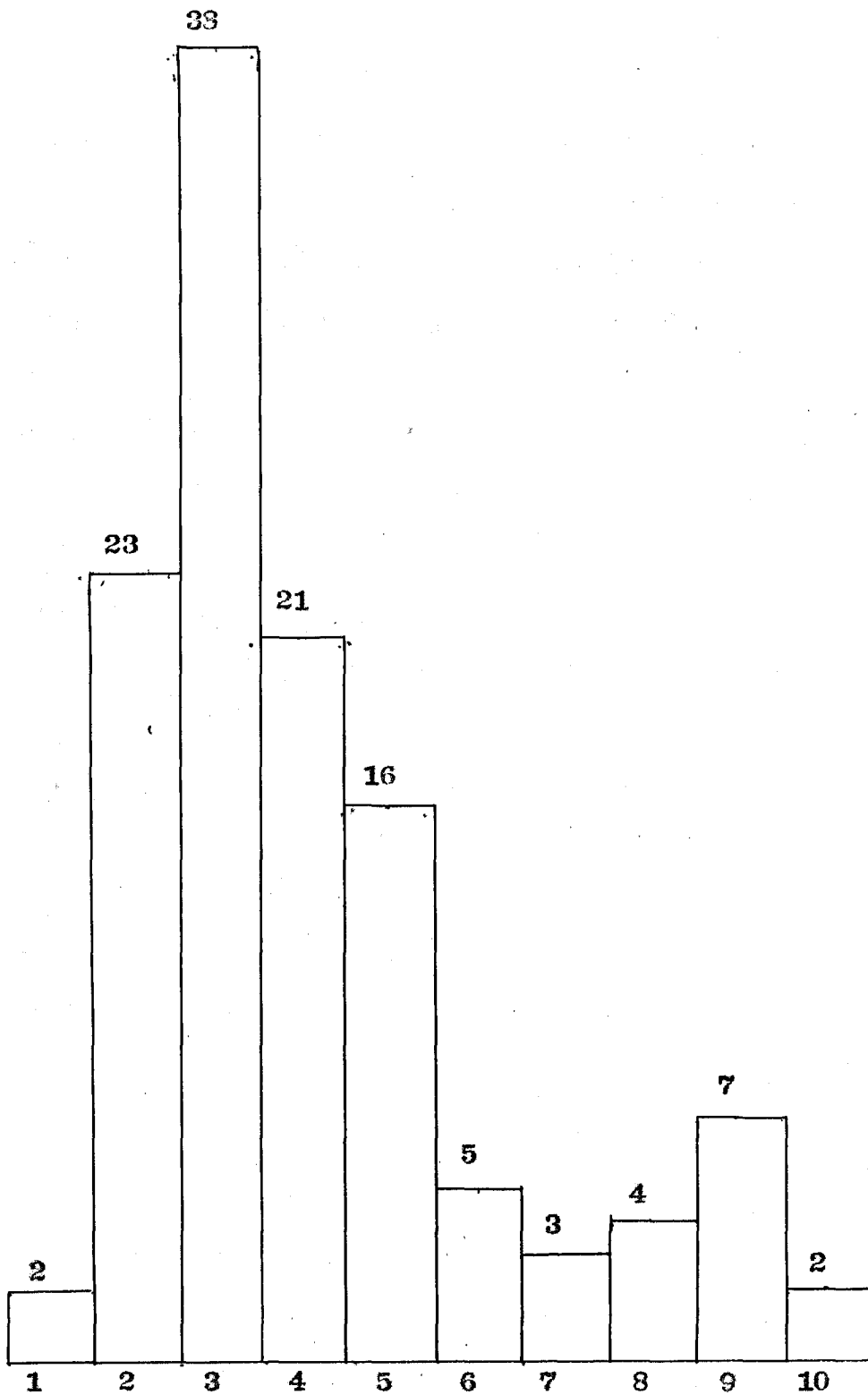


FIGURE I

The lawns are sadly neglected. Only 24 or less than 20 percent of the homes visited could report attractive lawns.

Home Conveniences. Very little attention has been given to home conveniences. In no home were there as many "helps" as might have been provided. The farmer does not seem to realize the need of relieving the housewife of some of the household drudgeries nor the ease with which many of these burdens could be removed.

(a) Water System. Only two homes reported running water in the house. These were using elevated tanks which were filled by water from the eaves of the house during rains— a convenience that could be provided for all homes at a nominal cost. Five homes were provided with cisterns; seventy-four secured water from wells; the remainder obtained their water from springs. The county is well supplied with springs which in the absence of ice make excellent "coolers" for keeping milk, butter, etc.

(b) Telephones. The county as a whole is well provided with telephones, being served by a cooperative system known as the Home Telephone Company. Each farmer having a telephone in his home is a stockholder. The charges for service range from 25 cents to 50 cents per month. Sixty of the homes visited had telephones. This is slightly less than 50 percent. The majority reported that they were receiving fair service. Talks with the operators placed the greatest

defect of the system in the neglect of the lines. The stockholders are supposed to maintain the lines, but they have failed to realize the necessity of close attention after the lines are once built.

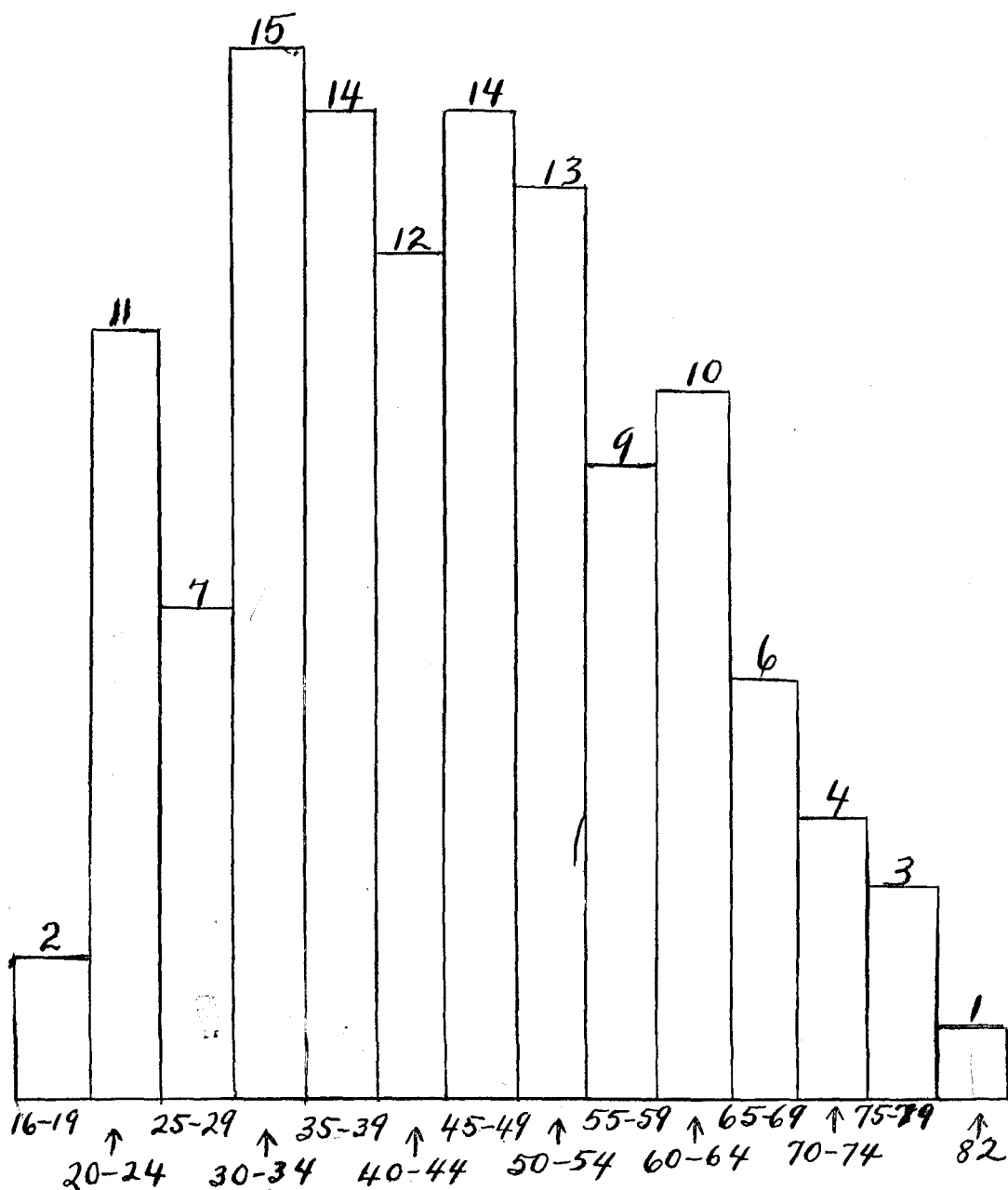
(c) Lighting. One home was using carbide lights and four were using electric lights from Delco plants. The remainder were using the common oil lamps. During 1926 the Tennessee Power Company ran about thirty miles of lines through the county and installed three transformers; one each at Granville, Flynn's Lick, and Gainesboro. In the future other sections will be able to secure this service.

(d) Conveyances. Of the homes visited, 23, or 24 percent, had automobiles. There were 630 automobiles registered in the county for 1927 on April 28, 1927.* As the improvement of roads continues there is a steady replacement of the horse and buggy by automobiles.

(e) Sanitation. Forty-six of the homes were screened. This is 38 percent of those visited. Many of the homes do not have toilets, while those that do have them are provided with the outside insanitary type. Too little attention is given to sanitation. Open garbage pails, unprotected wells and springs, and other disease breeding places are too common around the homes.

Recreation and Culture. Recreation is left to care for itself. In a few homes pianos and phonographs were found. There is a greater need for wholesome enjoyment around the * Carl Anderson, County Court Clerk. - - - - -

Age of Heads of Families. FIGURE III is a graphic representation of the families according to the age of the head of each family. The figures below the graph represent the ages of the heads; those above the number of families.



home in the country than in the city and the farmer must provide for this if he expects his boys and girls to remain with him on the farm. Thirty homes were receiving the county paper and thirty a daily paper- The Nashville Banner or Tennessean. Other papers found in the home are: Southern Agriculturist; Successful Farming; Comfort; Pathfinder; Gospel Advocate; Progressive Farmer; Tobacco Association; Upper Cumberland; McCall's; Woman's World; Ladies Home Journal; and sixteen others of a similiar nature. Seventy-six homes did not take any paper. Nine libraries of from 20 to 50 volumes were reported. The remainder of the homes are without books with the exception of school books and the Bible which was reported in 107 homes.

Size of Families. The families ranged in size from two to thirteen. The median was four and the average 4.4. There were 20 families of two people; 25 of three people; 26 of four people; etc. FIGURE II on page 44 is a graphic representation of the size of the families.

The figures at the top represent the number of families.

The figures at the bottom represent the size of the family.

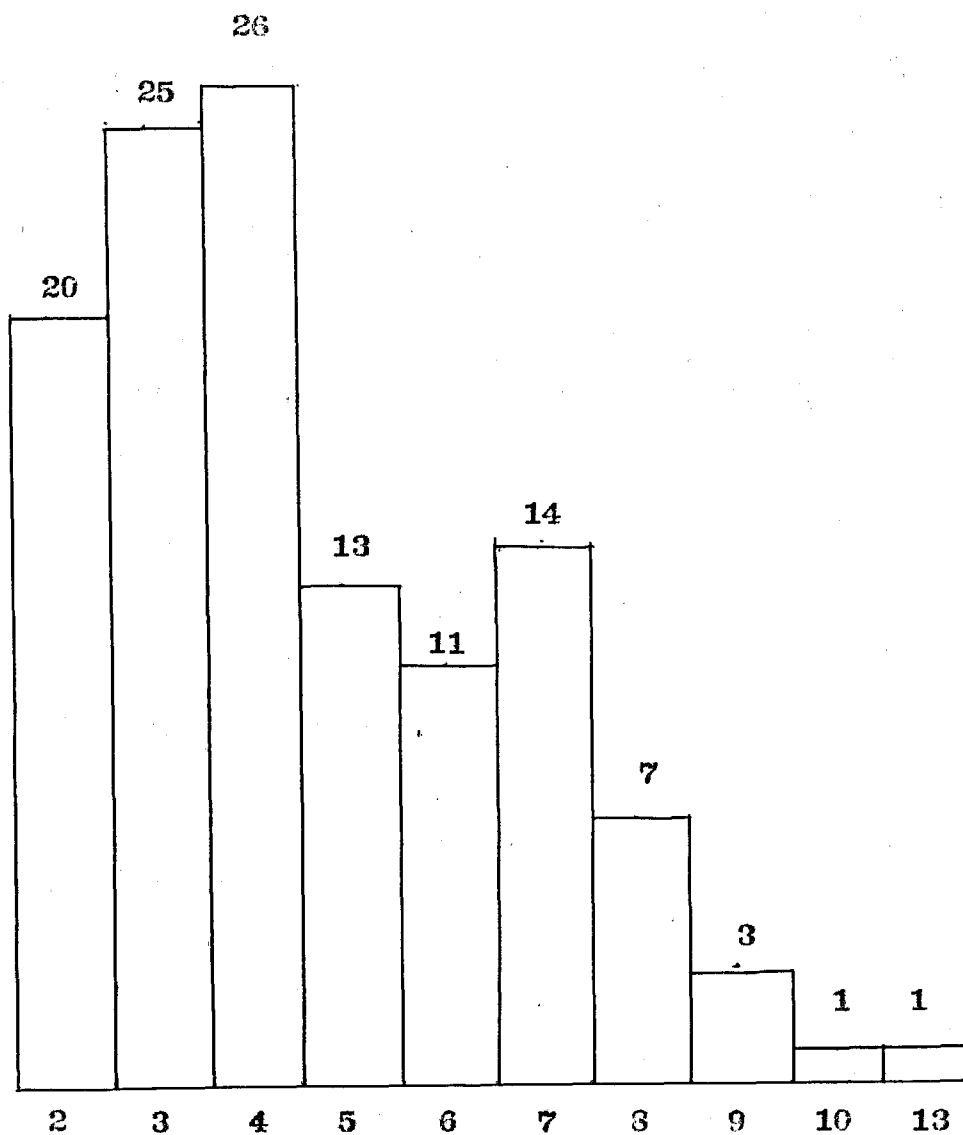


FIGURE II

A graphic representation of families according to size.

Age of Heads of Families. FIGURE III is a graphic representation of the families according to the age of the head of each family. The figures below the graph represent the ages of the heads; those above the number of families.

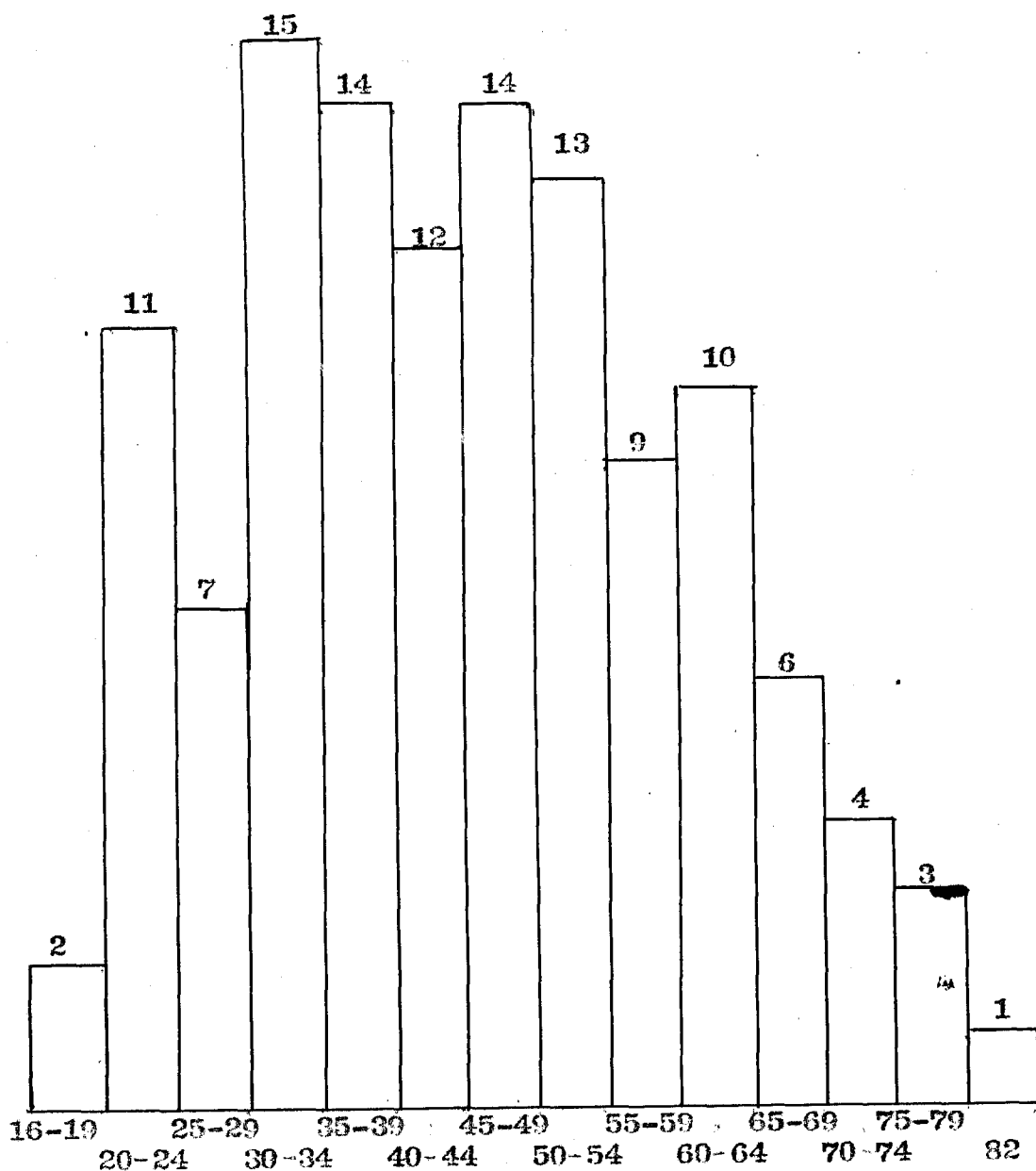


FIGURE III

Religious Affiliation of Heads of Families. Only

37 percent of the heads of families are church members.

This does not mean that there is not a religious atmosphere about the homes. Over 90 percent of the women are church members. TABLE I, below, gives the number of heads of families that are church members in each community and the church with which they are affiliated.

TABLE I

Community	Baptist	Presby- terian	Church of Christ	Methodist	Non Members
Arbor	1	3	0	0	9
New Bethel	0	5	7	3	31
Dotson Branch	7	3	1	0	19
White's Bend	1	3	8	1	18
.....					
Total	9	14	16	4	78

Education of Heads of Families. The median number of grades completed was four. The average was five and thirty-seven hundredths. FIGURE IV is a graphic representation of the number of families according to the education of the heads of the families. It shows that there were seven who were illiterate; twelve who had finished only the second grade; sixteen who had finished only the third grade; twenty-four who had finished only the fourth grade; etc.

The figures below the graph represent the education of the heads of families; those above the number of families.

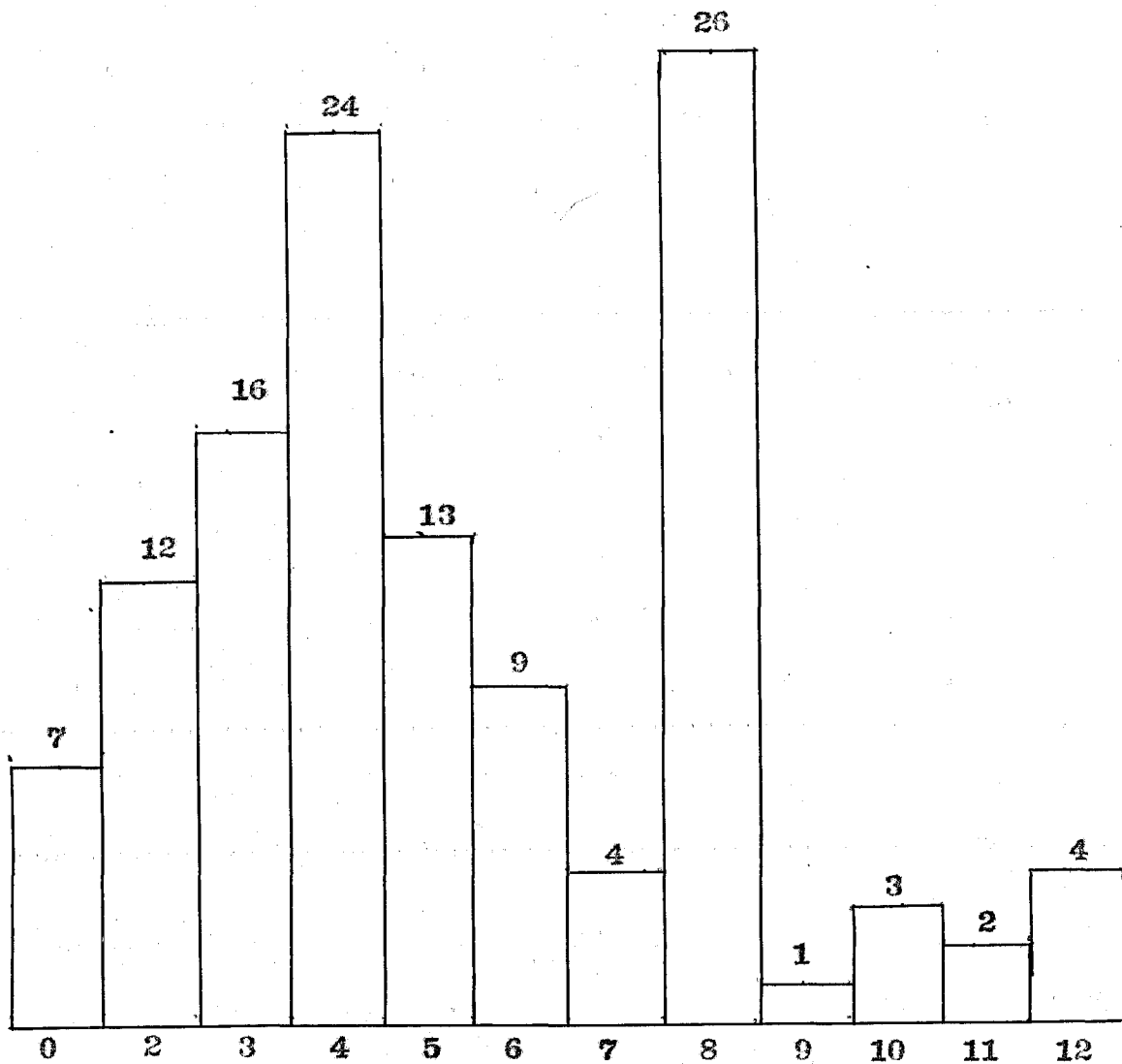


FIGURE IV

A graphic representation of education of
heads of families.

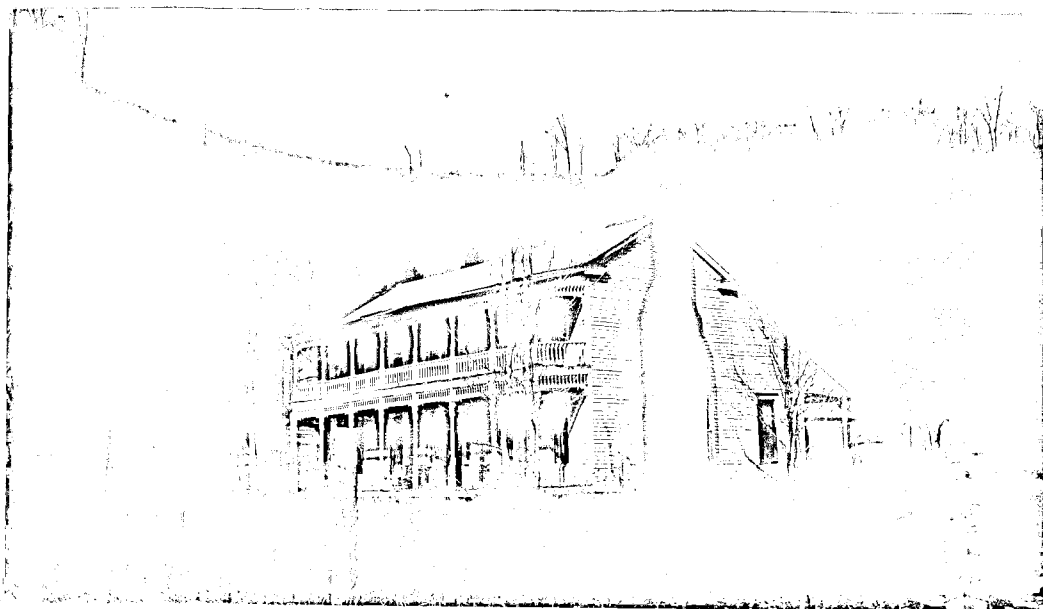
Family Finances. Of the heads of the homes visited, five were hired-men; 33 were renters; and 78 owned their homes. The home-owners were 64.46 percent of the total number visited.

(a) Bank Accounts. Fifty-six, or 46.3 percent of the heads of families have bank accounts. Only seven wives reported separate accounts. Children in six homes had bank accounts.

(b) Source of Income. The principal sources of income given according to their importance were; corn, hogs, chickens, labor, and tobacco. Minor sources were wheat, sheep, cattle, hay, and truck. Only 43, or 35.53 percent of the farmers reported that their incomes were greater than their expenses. The majority of those who reported they were clearing money were investing it in land and improvements.

(c) Food Supply. One hundred homes reported that they had sufficient fresh and canned fruit for home use. Ninety-four reported enough vegetables for home use. Seven reported year-round gardens; 111 partial gardens; and three no gardens. Forty reported a continuous supply of milk and butter; 74 reported a partial supply; and seven were not receiving any. One hundred six stated they killed enough hogs for their meat supply. These families stated they killed 328 with an estimated weight of 84,337 pounds. This is an average of 257.11 pounds per hog. Fifteen families stated they either did without or bought their meat supply.

The following pictures represent typical homes
of the county.



Farm Owner's Home.



Tenant's Home

**The following pictures represent typical homes
of the county.**



Farm Owner's Home.



Tenant's Home

Homes, Continued.



Farm Owner's Homes.



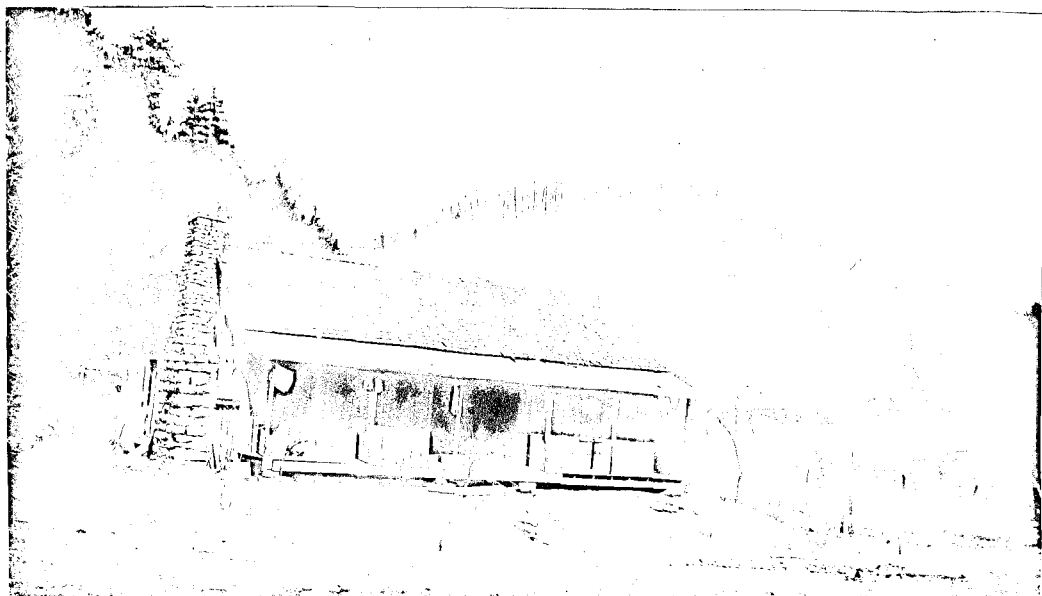
Homes, Continued.



Farm Owner's Homes.



Homes, Continued.



Homes, Continued.



CHAPTER IV

COMMUNITIES

Introduction. A community as used in this chapter is the school and the homes within its radius. Fifty-seven of the 58 communities were visited in securing the information for this chapter. The 58th, Lick Fork, was not visited because the school was not in session when the survey was made, and the Superintendent stated that the school would likely be discontinued. In securing the information the committee made an effort to interview the best informed citizens of the community. Frequently they were fortunate enough to find a group of citizens who willingly assisted them in obtaining an accurate report.

Fifty-six of the communities are distinctly rural. In the remaining two, there are one incorporated town with a population of 351 according to the 1920 census report, and one village with a population of approximately one hundred.

Isolation. On an average the communities are 16.5 miles from a railway shipping point. The nearest is eight miles and the farthest is thirty. The Cumberland River, which originally was the only means of transportation, continues to carry a large portion of the supplies and products during the winter season. Only 13 of the communi-

ties have good roads to the railroad during the whole year. Twenty-three have difficulty getting there the year round. Five of these will secure good outlets by roads which are at present being constructed largely through the cooperative efforts of the people. Other isolated communities could profitably follow their examples. The County Court has been very liberal in supplementing the efforts of the communities in road building.

The farthest community from the county seat is 16 miles- the average is 9.3 miles. However, many of the rough roads make the distance seem much greater.

Gainesboro and Granville receive two mails a day out of Nashville and Knoxville. Rural Routes from Gainesboro, Granville, Whitleyville, Haydenburg, Defeated, Red Boiling Springs, Hilham, Cookeville, and Bloomington Springs. distribute mail daily to all communities, with the exception of three which receive three mails per week.

The following towns outside the county are frequently visited for business and social purposes: Cookeville, Carthage, Livingston, Baxter, Hilham, Celina, Hartsville, Algood, and Red Boiling Springs.

Topography. Fifty-two of the communities are hilly. The six remaining are rolling with hills not far distant. The Cumberland River and its tributaries have thoroughly dissected the county and made road construction one of the greatest problems of the communities. Many of the streams

are not bridged, therefore many of the communities are isolated for hours, days, and weeks after heavy rainfalls.

Racial Descent. There has been practically no immigration to Jackson County during the last 40 years, therefore more than 98 percent of her citizens are native born.* There were 275 negroes in the vicinity of Gainesboro and Granville in 1920** This was 1.8 percent of the total population. The remaining 98.2 percent are almost wholly of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Recreational Activities. There is no commercial form of entertainment in the county. A building for a picture show is being erected in Gainesboro and will be opened about June 1, 1927.

"Workings", days when people of the community meet and help a neighbor with difficult or urgent work, are common in some communities, and offer a form of wholesome recreational and social life for the community.

With the exception of the Masonic lodges at Gainesboro, Granville, and New Bethel; the I. O. O. F., Eastern Star, and Civitan Club of Gainesboro, there are no community organizations in the county that are active. The benefits of the organizations above are limited almost exclusively to the members of the organization. Three communities reported yearly picnics given under the supervision of churches.

Pie suppers are common in the county. This is the chief

*Census Reports 1880; 1890; 1900; 1910; 1920. - - - - -

**Census Report 1920.

means used by the teachers in securing equipment for the schools that is not furnished by the County Board of Education. This furnishes a form of social activity, and when the teacher is energetic the people generally cooperate in seeing that the "suppers" are successful. The number given during the year is determined by the efforts of the teachers.

Hunting is a form of recreation found in all communities during the hunting season. Fishing is another sport common to many communities.

The greatest social event of the year for most communities is the church revival. The revival is generally initiated with an all-day service and "dinner on the ground" which brings together people from neighboring communities. Those who are away from home or have moved to distant communities generally select this occasion for "home-coming week", because they realize it is the one opportunity of the year to meet all their friends. It is unfortunate for the social life of the community that these events do not happen more than once each year.

Parties are given occasionally in some of the homes of most communities. In general, card playing and dancing are not permitted. These social gatherings are condemned in more than 50 percent of the communities by the churches.

That the communities are not providing the necessary attractions for the young people, is shown by the report of the number leaving the county. Two hundred seventy-three

young people have left the different communities within the last five years. Twenty of these have been in high school and 16 in college. By far the greater percent of those leaving never return to the county to make it their home. The community leaders and the churches must awake to the social and recreational needs of their youth if they expect to keep them in the community.

Morality. Only two communities reported that the general tone of the community is immoral. Whisky and gambling were the agencies bearing the responsibility. While this does not mean that the other communities are free of vice, it does indicate that the county does not have as serious a moral problem to deal with as is found in other sections of the State. An educational program which stresses the duties of a citizen would likely prove an effective means of solving the present moral problems of the county.

Churches. According to the survey there are 68 congregations with 3635 church members in the county. This represents about 30 percent of the population over 15 years of age.

(a) Denominations. TABLE I shows the number of congregations and membership of each denomination.

TABLE I

Denominations	Number of Congregations	Total Members	Average Number Members per Congregation
Church of Christ....	38	1685	44.3
Methodist.....	14	1151	82.2
Presbyterians.....	10	452	45.2
Baptist.....	6	297	49.5
Others.....	.....	50	
Total.....	68	3635	53.4

(b) Ministers. There are eight resident ministers who hold regular services in the county and 16 non-resident ministers who hold occasional services in the county.

Twelve congregations pay a regular yearly salary of from \$50 to \$1200. The remainder give the collections, or nothing, except during the revival season when the minister, who is generally imported, receives a liberal donation. Only four of the ministers of the county are receiving a salary sufficient to support them. Fifty percent of the communities reported that the needs of the community were not met in religious leadership.

(c) Services. Two congregations have preaching three time each month; two two times; 24 one time; and the remainder from one to four times during the year. In many communities no attempt is made to have services except

during the revival which usually runs one week or more. Twelve of the congregations of the Church of Christ meet each Sunday for worship. Five communities had organized Sunday schools. Fifty percent of the communities reported that the needs of the community were not met in religious leadership. Since the survey, a Sunday school association has placed a worker in the county who has organized Sunday schools in some of the isolated communities and has received a hearty response from the people of the communities. This is demonstrating what can be done with trained leadership.

(d) Buildings. Twenty-one congregations own their buildings. Many of these buildings are kept in excellent condition. The remainder of the congregations use the school building and in some communities are joint owners of the buildings. This often proves unsatisfactory from the school point of view.

Cooperation. Only five communities have factions which interfere with the progress of the community. Personal prejudices were given as the cause of three; location of a road one, and another was attributed to ignorance and selfishness. The committee learned that there has been considerable improvement in community cooperation during late years. The people are realizing the value of working in harmony and are more and more becoming willing to sacrifice personal desires for the good of the community. The committee saw evidence of this in many communities in the improvements

made and those under conststruction. Appeals at recent meetings of the County Court have shown that sectional prejudices are being discarded and that the time is not far distant when the county will work as a unit for all improvements.

Health. The county has no serious health problems, however, conditions could be improved by a better knowledge of the laws of sanitation. Twenty-six communities reported the prevailing vitality high; the remainder medium. There had been 148 deaths and 298 births within the last twelve months. There were 27 feeble-minded persons and 41 cripples or a total of 68 who are not physically able to support themselves. Nothing is being done in the county to fit them to contribute in any way to their own support.

There are six doctors in the county, five of whom have had college training. The average distance to the nearest doctor is 5.3 miles. The farthest is 13 miles. The most distant community does not have a direct telephone connection with the doctor. There is only one dentist in the county.

Community Contentment. One of the problems which any improvement program must take into consideration is that the people are in general satisfied with the present conditions under which they are living. Only 22, or a fraction less than 33 percent, reported that the people were not satisfied with the existing school and social conditions. And less

than 50 percent of those reporting unfavorable conditions were doing anything to improve them.

Pictures. The following pictures, grouped by communities, are typical of the county.

GROUP I - FLYNN'S LICK



Methodist Church

than 50 percent of those reporting unfavorable conditions were doing anything to improve them.

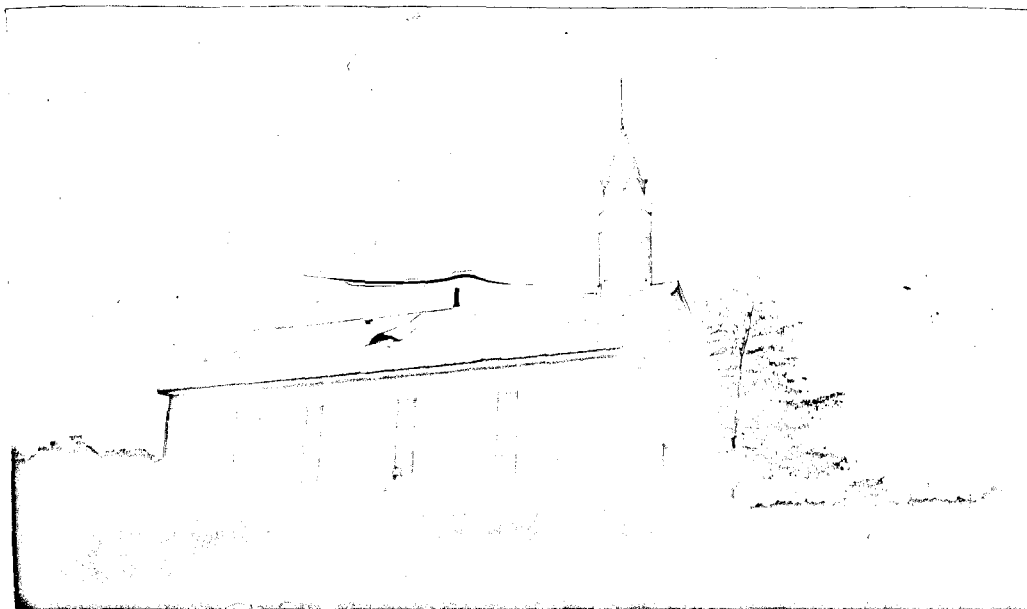
Pictures. The following pictures, grouped by communities, are typical of the county.

GROUP I - FLYNN'S LICK



Methodist Church

GROUP I, Continued.



School

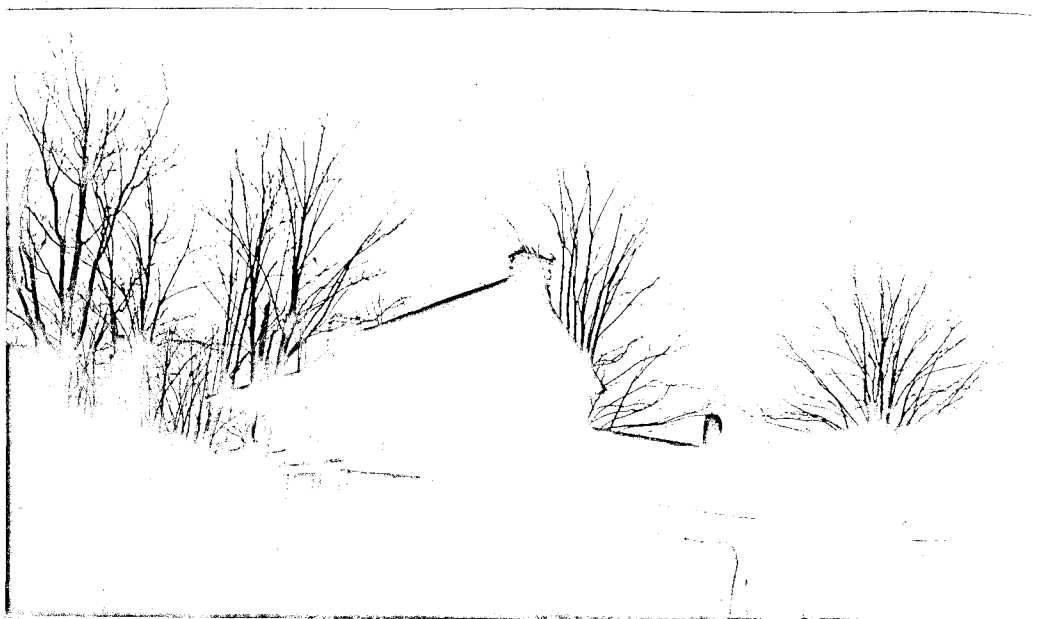


Dwelling

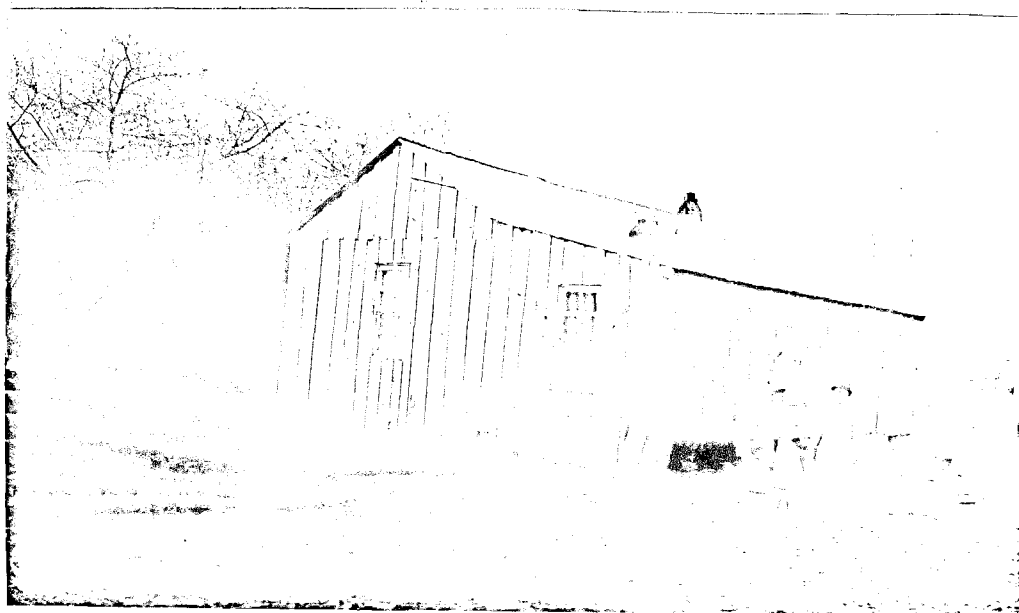
Store

GROUP I, Continued.**School****Dwelling****Store**

GROUP I, Continued.



Home of Circuit Court Clerk



The above home contains the telephone exchange.

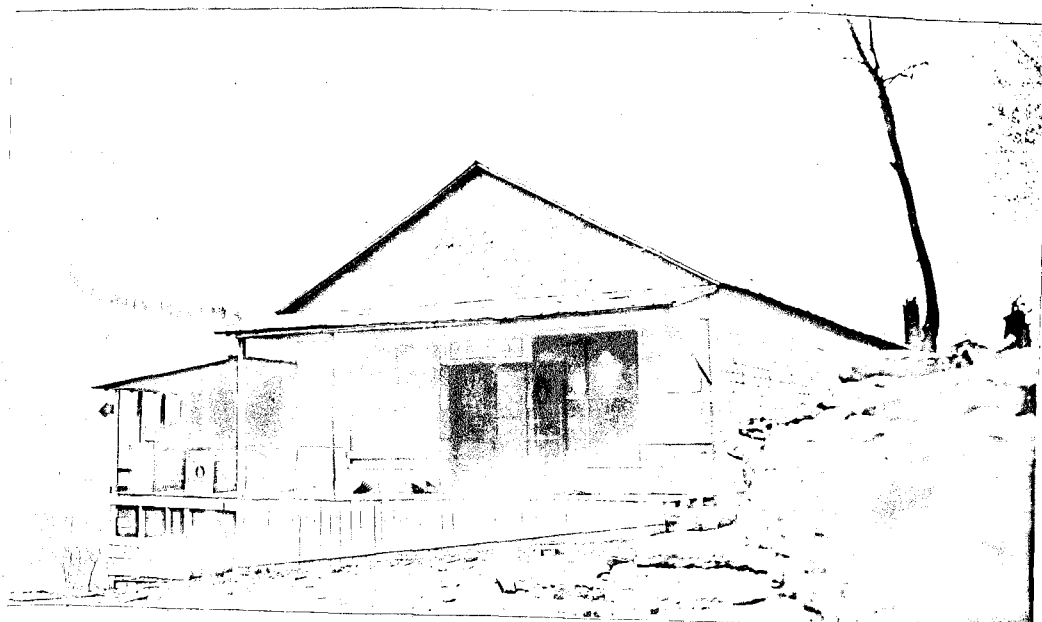
GROUP I, Continued.

Home of Circuit Court Clerk

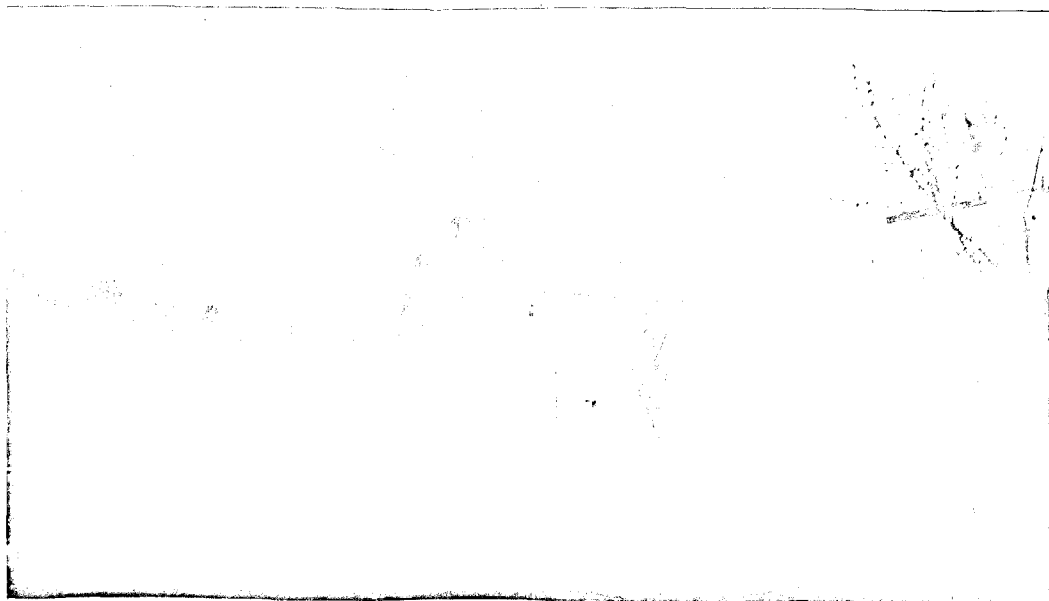


The above home contains the telephone exchange.

GROUP II - NEW BETHEL



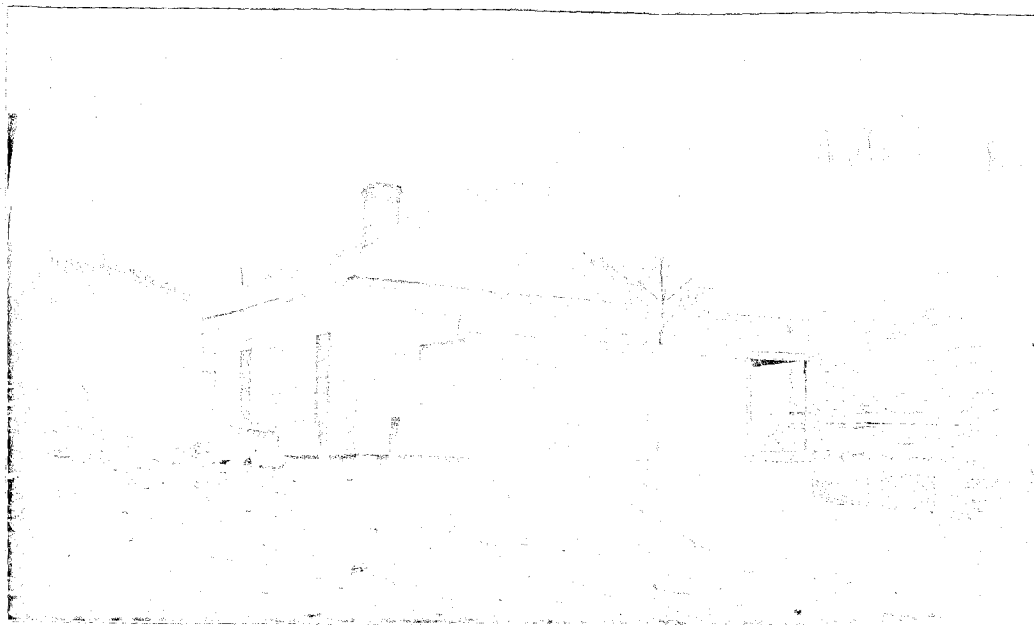
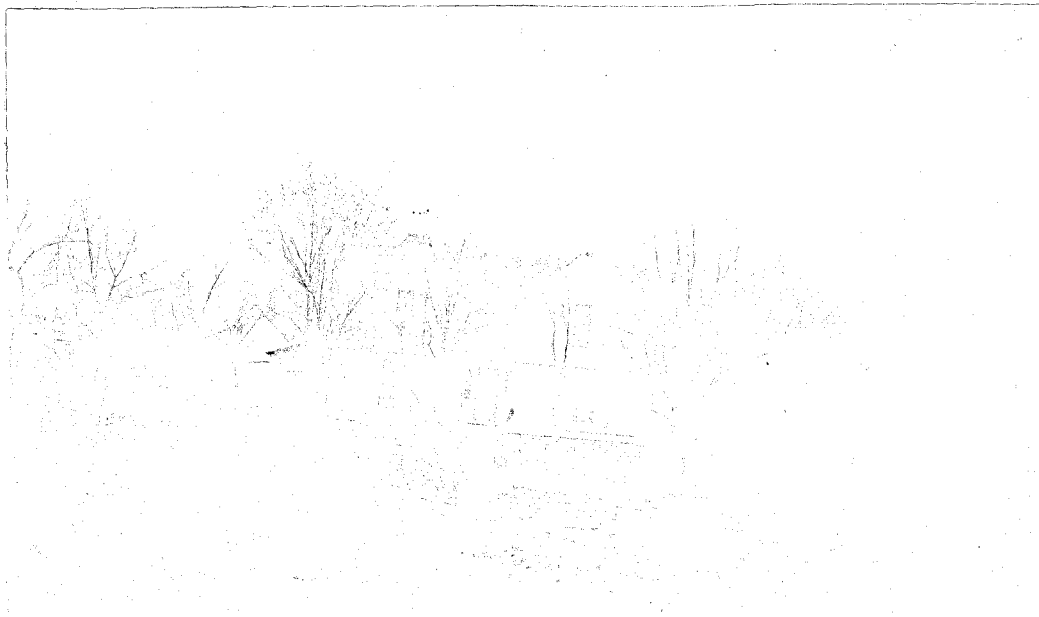
Store



The above building is used by the school, church and
Masonic lodge.

GROUP II - NEW BETHEL**Store**

**The above building is used by the school, church and
Masonic lodge.**

GROUP II, Continued.**Homes**

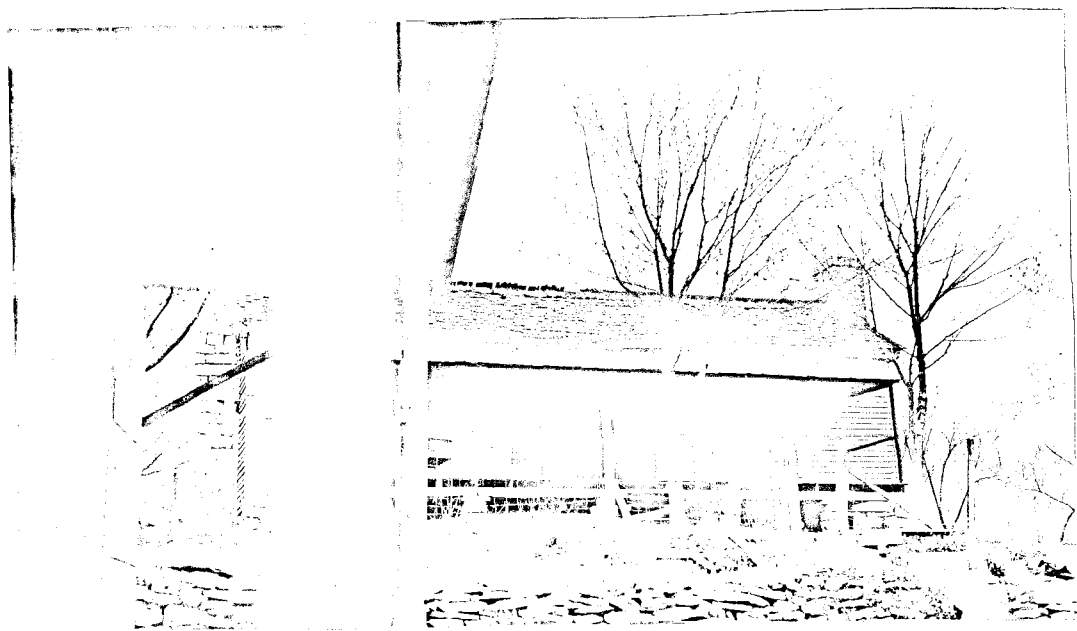
GROUP II, Continued.



Homes



GROUP II, Continued.

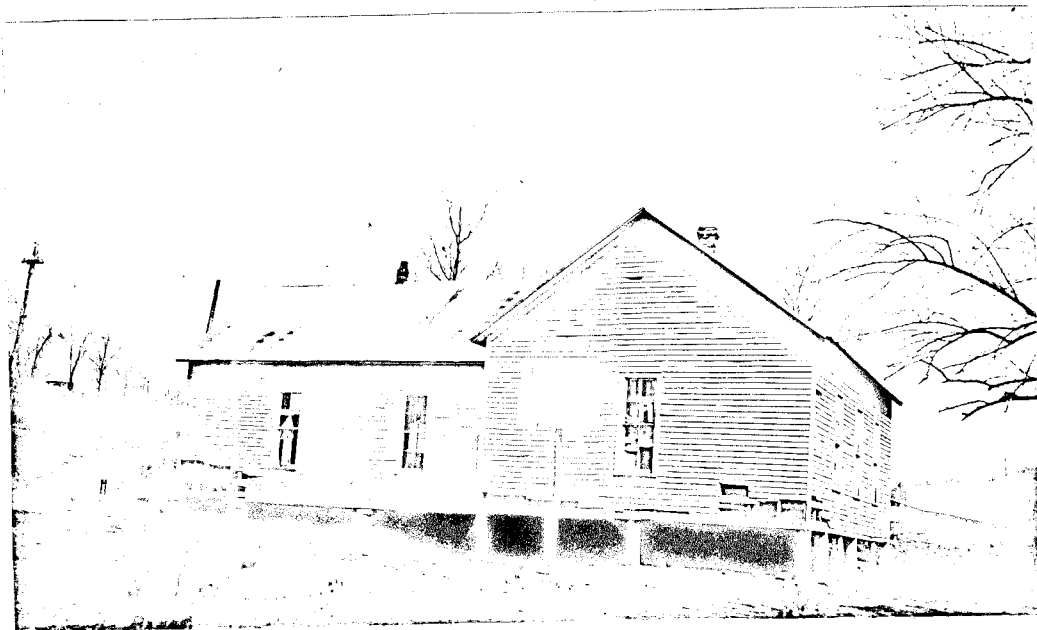


HOMES

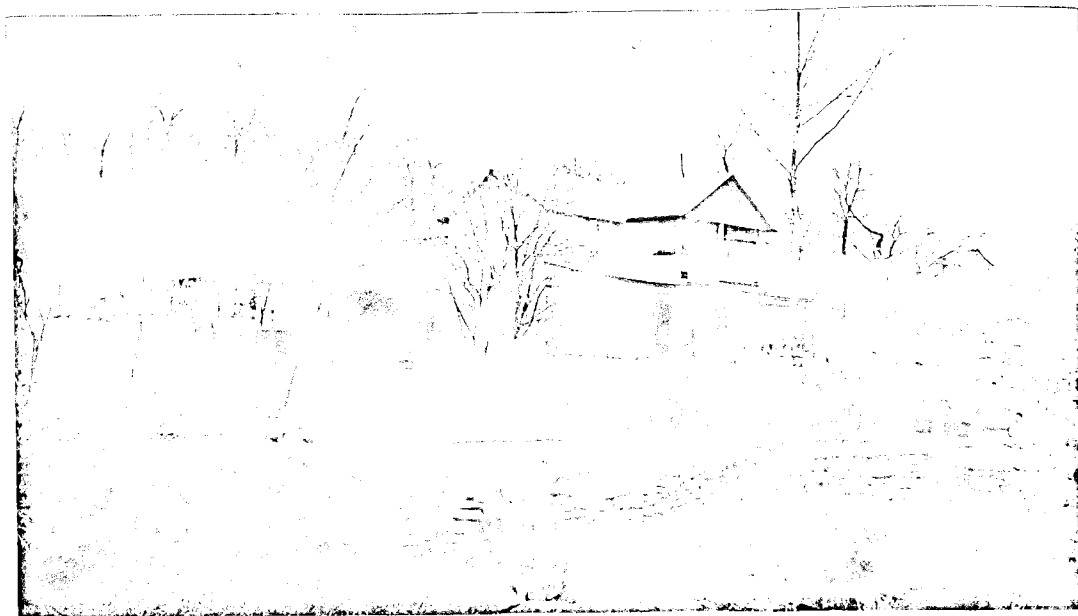


GROUP II, Continued.**Homes**

GROUP III - LIBERTY



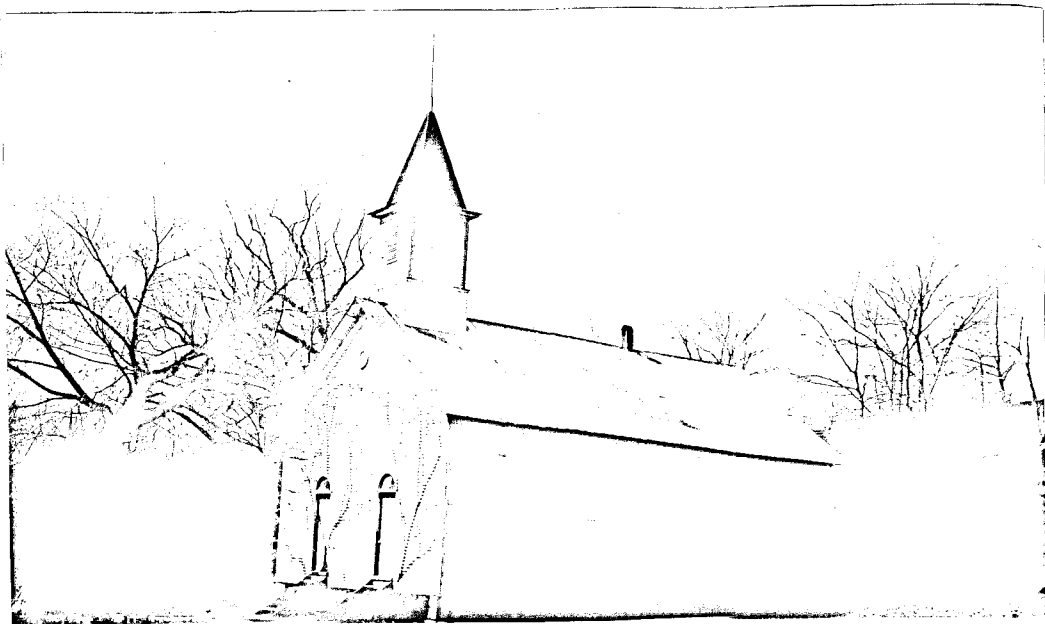
School



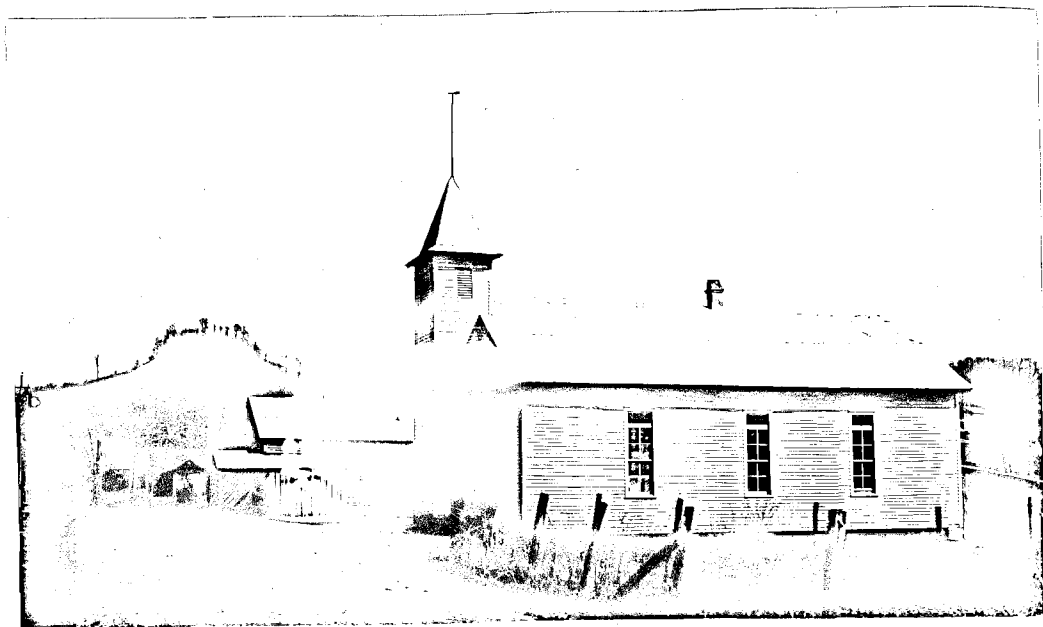
Homes. Tenant home at a distance- upper right.

GROUP III - LIBERTY**School****Homes. Tenant home at a distance- upper right.**

GROUP III, Continued.



Methodist Church



Store

Church of Christ

GROUP III, Continued.



Methodist Church

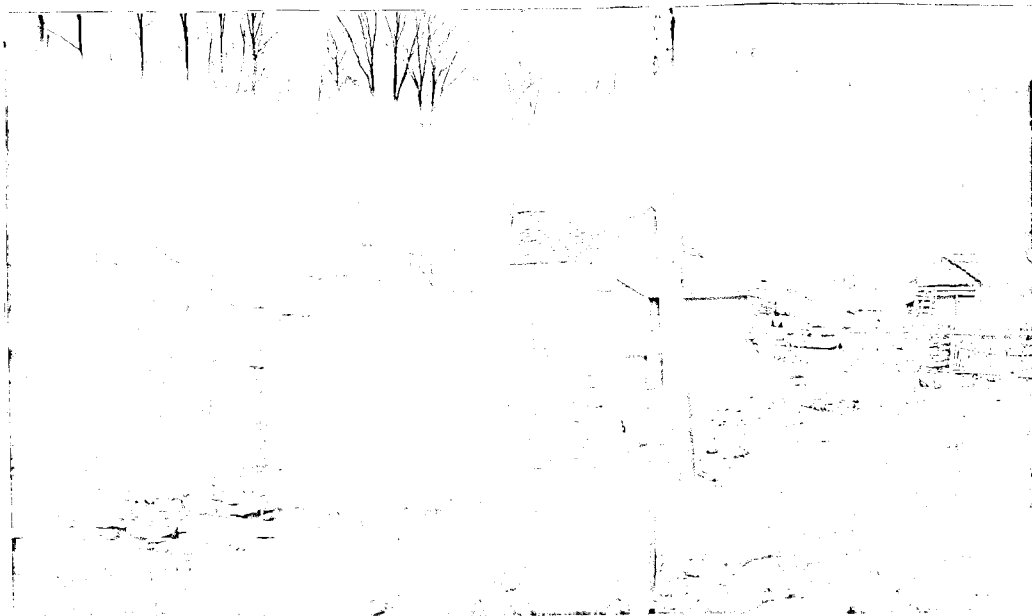


store Church of Christ

GROUP III, Continued.



Homes

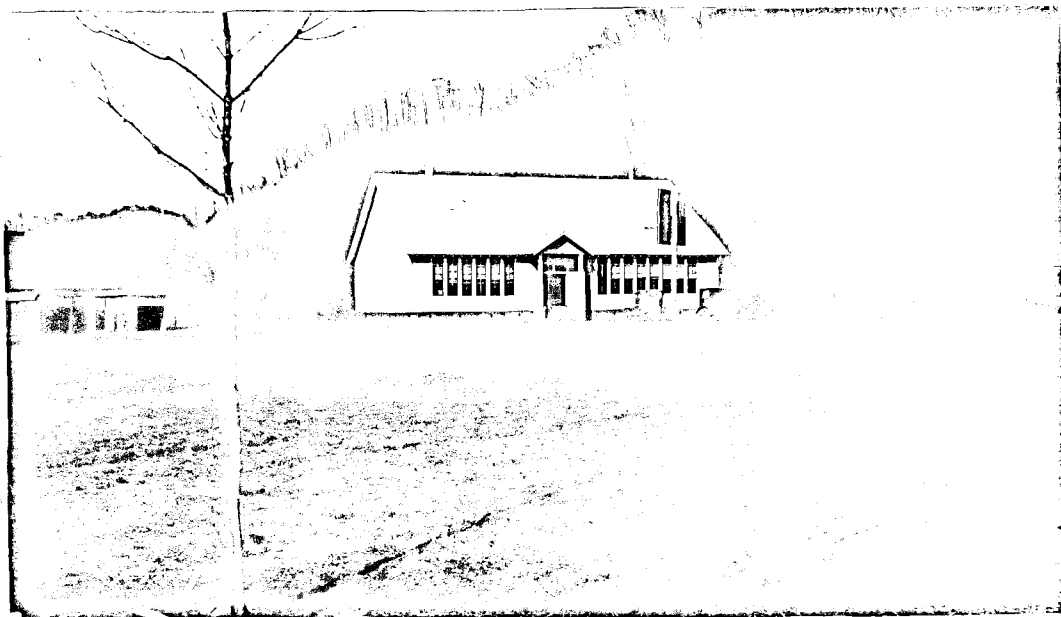


Tenant Home

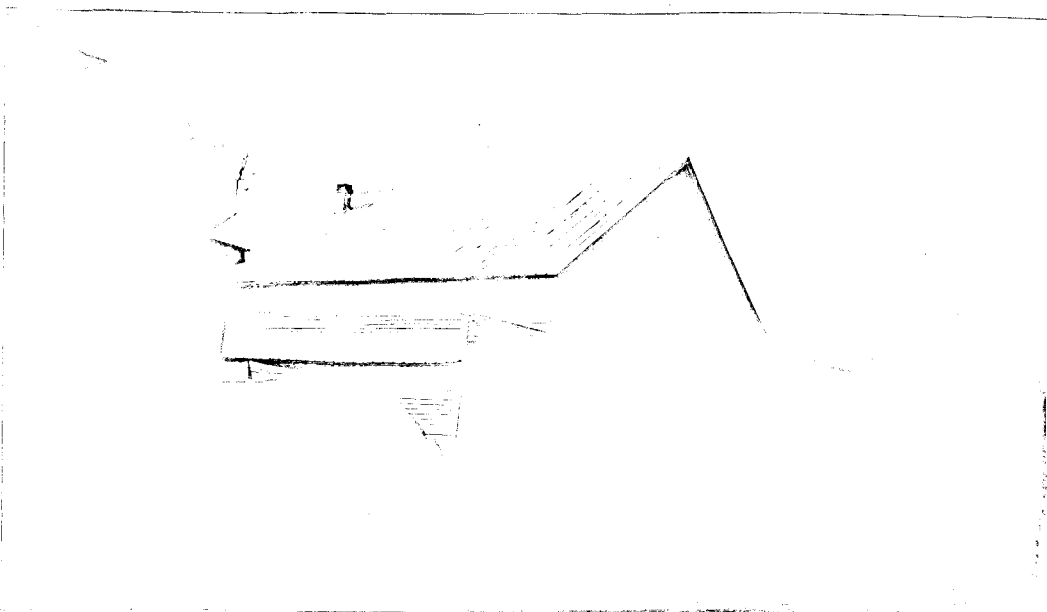
Barn

GROUP III, Continued.**Homes****Tenant Home****Barn**

GROUP IV - NORTH SPRINGS



School



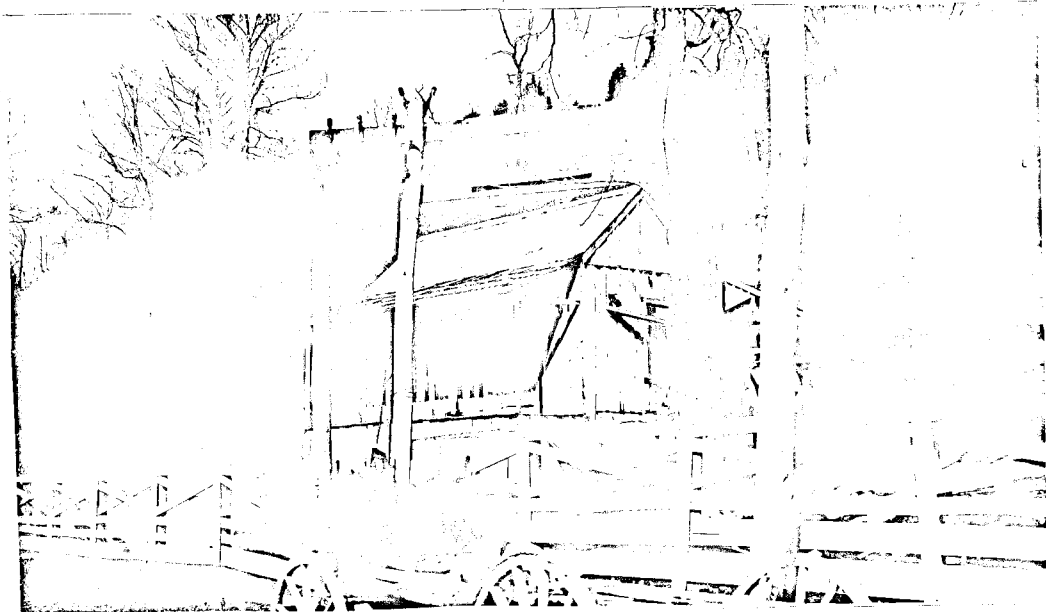
Store

GROUP IV - NORTH SPRINGS**School****Store**

GROUP IV, Continued.



HOMES



The above home contains the telephone exchange.

GROUP IV, Continued.



Homes

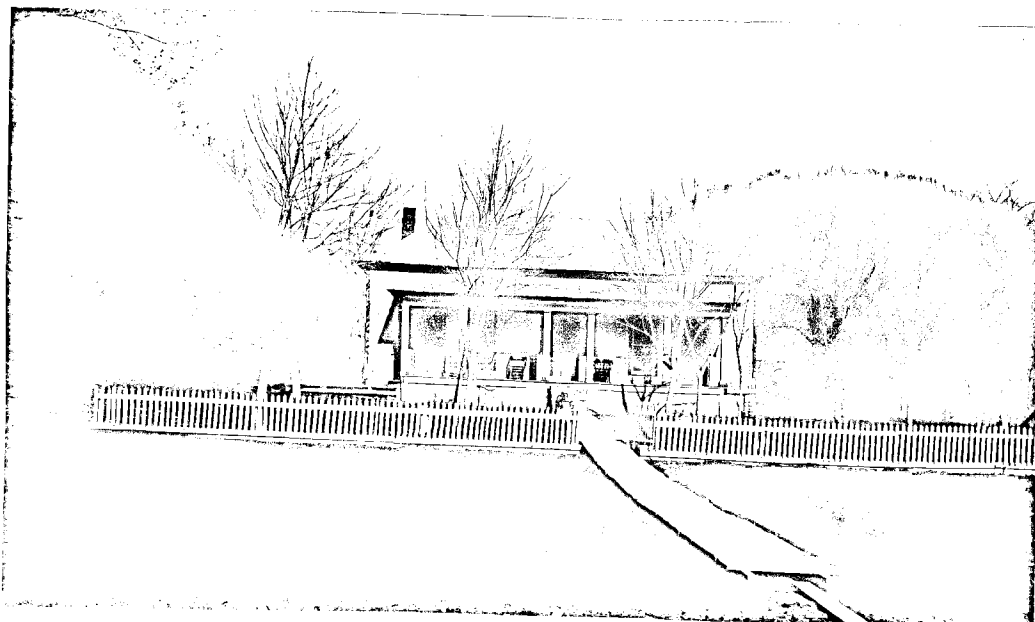


The above home contains the telephone exchange.

GROUP IV, Continued.



Homes



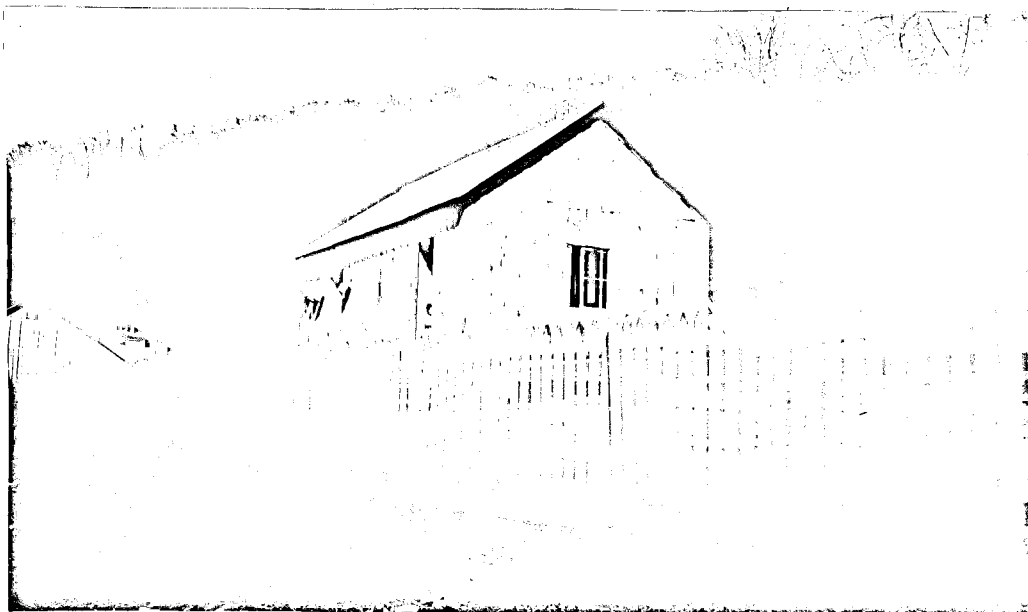
GROUP IV, Continued.



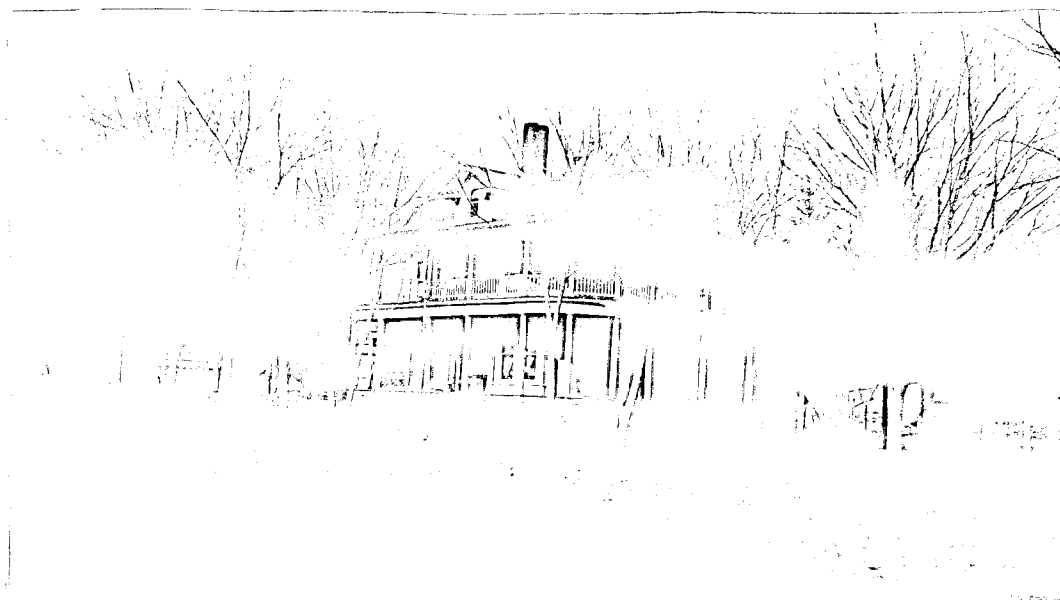
Homes



GROUP IV, Continued.



Homes



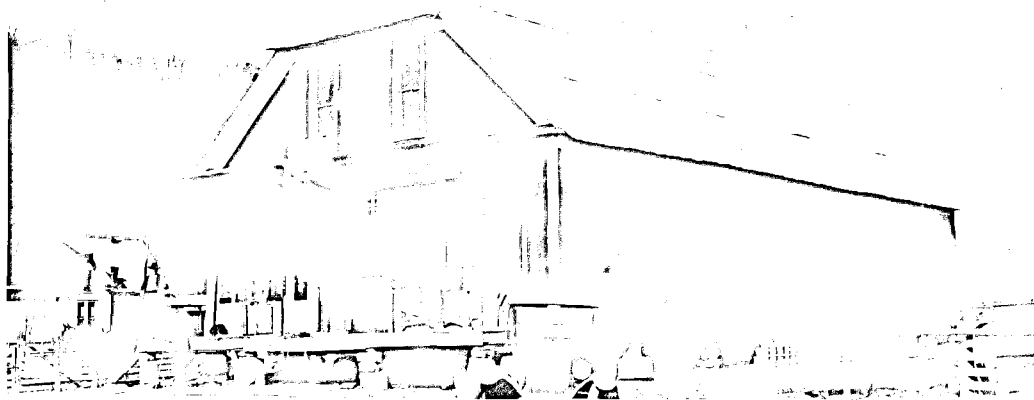
GROUP IV, Continued.



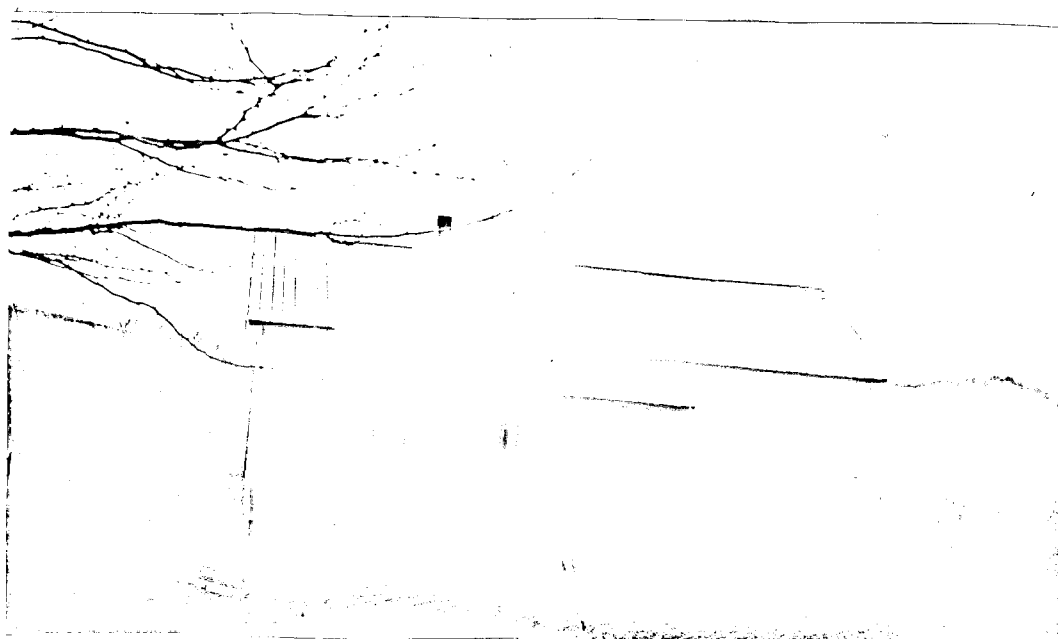
Homes



GROUP V - WHITLEYVILLE (ARBOR)



One of the largest country stores in the county



Church

GROUP V - WHITLEYVILLE (ARBOR)

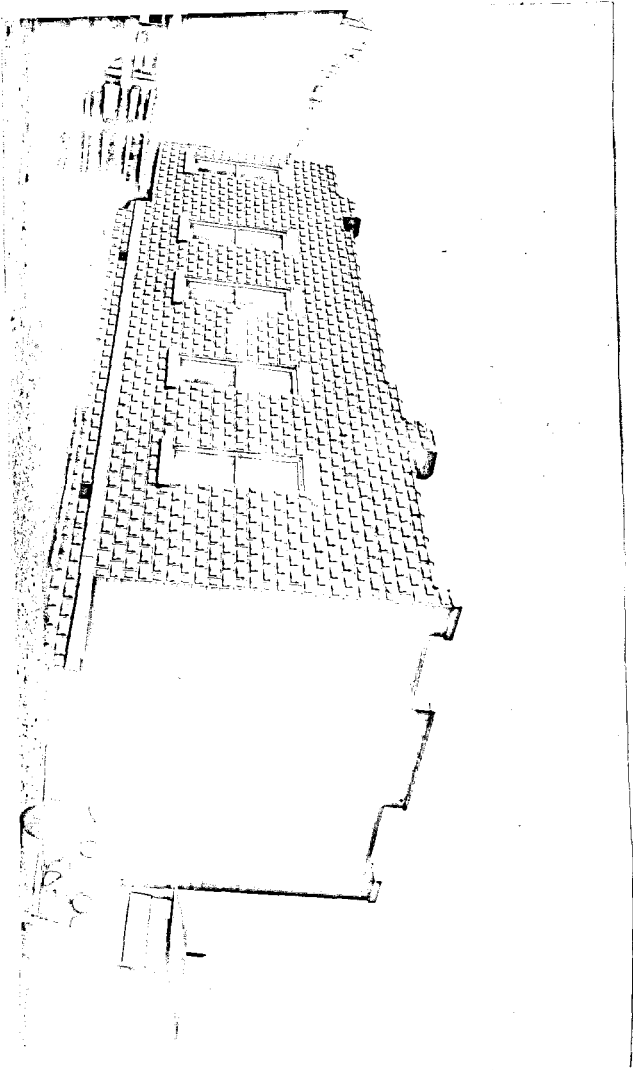


One of the largest country stores in the county

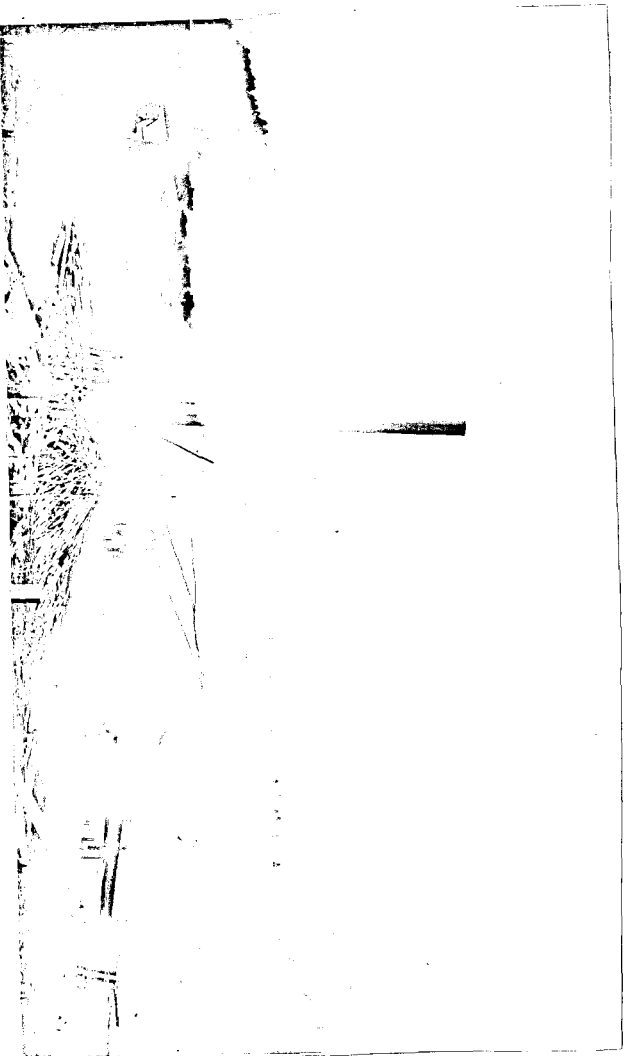


Church

GROUP V, Continued



A prosperous country bank



The largest saw mill in the county

GROUP V, Continued

Alprosperous country bank



The largest saw mill in the county

CHAPTER V

SCHOOLS

Early History. -- The history of the early educational activities of the county is very meager. In 1806 an Act of the Legislature chartered academics in all counties. There are no records to show that Jackson County took advantage of this opportunity. The earliest record obtained was the United States Census Report of 1840. At that date there were 4 schools classed as primary and common schools with 119 "scholars", of which number 113 were under public charge. The report states there were 2,147 people over twenty years old who could not read and write. In 1870, thirty years later, there were 3,994 over ten years of age who could not read and write. This is evidence that the schools that were established prior to 1870 were far from meeting the needs of the county. TABLE I shows the number of schools, teachers, and the length of the school term at different periods from 1869 until the present. There was a gradual increase in the number of schools until 1900. Since that date there has been a decline until today there are only 60.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of teachers since 1869 with the exception of 1873 and 1910. The length of the school year has increased from 51 days in 1873 to 160 in 1927. From the table it can be seen that there is a tendency to decrease the number of schools, increase the number of teachers, and lengthen the school term.

TABLE I***

	1869:	1873:	1883:	1890:	1900:	1910:	1920:	1924:	1926:	Survey
Number of schools	47	: 44::	57	: 64	: 80	: 62	: 60	: 61	: 60	: 60
Number of teachers	46	: 44	: 61	: 64	: 82	: 68	: 72	: 86	: 91*	: 88**
Length of school -days...	51	: 80	: 80	: 80	: 117	: 97	: 119	: 132::	160	

TABLE II shows the scholastic population at different periods from 1869 to 1926. In 1874 there were 3,154 white children of school age. This increased to 5,924 by 1910. From 1910 to 1926 it decreased to 4,351. The colored children of school age decreased from 279 in 1869 to 69 in 1926. The total scholastic population increased from 3,270 in 1874 to 6,125 in 1910. It had decreased to 4,420 in 1926

***With the exception of the "survey" the data were secured from the Annual Report of the State Superintendent in the year given.

* There were only 83 teaching positions in 1926.

** Teaching positions.

TABLE II

Year	1869:	1874:	1883:	1890:	1900:	1910:	1920:	1924:	1926:
White	4873:	3154:	4101:	5041:	5680:	5924:	5900:	.. :	4351:
Colored	279:	116:	160:	175:	153:	201:	132:	.. :	69 :
Total	5152*:	3270:	4261:	5215:	5833:	6125:	6032:	5591:	4420:

TABLE III shows the enrollment at different periods from 1869 to 1926. The enrollment found during the Survey is given, however, it is not complete because it includes only the enrollment during the first month of school. The enrollment of white children increased from 2042 in 1869 to 5744 in 1910. In 1926 it had decreased to 3888. The colored enrollment which was at its peak in 1910 with 185, decreased to 47 by 1926. In the enrollment by grades, since 1900, the total number of white and colored is given. In 1924, 1926, and the Survey the colored is also given separately so that the small percent of colored pupils might be easily ascertained. The enrollment of 1924 is most satisfactorily distributed according to grades. Prior to 1900 the number of pupils in each subject was given in the reports of the State Superintendent. Table II includes the report of 1869.

* This includes the territory given to Clay County in 1870.

TABLE III

GRADE:	1869:	1874:	1883:	1900:	1910:	1920:	1924:	1926:	Survey
First	209 (Alphabet)	:	1275:	1323:	1738:	940:	1255:	1036	
						37:	30:	23*	
Second	601 (Reading)	:	1409:	1594:	883 :	680:	518:	397	
						18:	7:	5*	
Third	1509 (Spelling)	:	906:	925:	'732:	616:	485:	452	
						10:	7:	5*	
Fourth	518 (Writing)	:	654:	755:	672 :	605:	493:	451	
						7:	8:	10*	
Fifth	500 (Arithmetic:	307:	608:	610 :	342:	396:	369		
					0:	6:	1*		
Sixth	205 (Grammar)	:	281:	109:	372 :	298:	295:	216	
						2:	2:	3*	
Seventh	97 (Geography):	0:	44:	241 :	311:	227:	218		
					0:	3:	0*		
Eighth		:	0:	21:	184 :	289:	219:	170	
TOTAL	2042:	2000:	3227:	4704:	5744:	5374:	4081:	3888:	3262**
	29:	:	72:	128:	185:	58:	74:	63:	47*
	2071:	2000:	3299:	4832:	5929:	5432:	4155:	3951:	3309

TABLE IV gives the average daily attendance from 1874 to 1926. There was an increase from 1493 in 1874 to 4879 in 1910. Between 1910 and 1926 there was a decrease of 2440 or one over 50 percent. The average daily attendance for colored pupils decreased approximately 70 percent during the same period.

* These horizontal lines contain the colored enrollment. It is also included with the white enrollment in total for grades.
 ** Total white enrollment.

TABLE IV

YEAR	1874:	1883:	1890:	1900:	1910:	1920:	1924:	1926:	Survey
White	:	1383:	2990:	3290:	4751:	4230:	2992:	..	: 2600
Colored	:	80:	62:	89:	128:	41:	59:	..	: 39
Total	1493:	1915:	3052:	3879:	4879:	4271:	3051:	2439:	2639

The following letter written by B. Clark, who appears to have been the first county superintendent, to State Superintendent Eaton suggests some of the difficulties at the beginning of public education or "Free-schools".*

"Our free school system can never succeed under the present wretched mismanagement of the school moneys. That and that only, ruins the whole thing. B. Clark, County Superintendent"
July 25, 1869.

Superintendent Clark's financial worries extended into other administrations as can be seen from County Superintendent R. H. Washburn's report in 1874.**

"Our County Court has not levied an additional tax for the benefit of free schools, from the fact that, in August 1872, the Courthouse was burned and a new one had to be built by direct taxation, and it was thought too burdensome to levy an additional tax for anything else."

It is gratifying to note the change of sentiment 53 years later (1927), after the burning of the Courthouse in November 1926, for which the people of 1874 sacrificed, in the follow-

* Report of the State Superintendent, 1869, Page

** Report of the State Superintendent, 1874, Page

ing article:

"The Budget of the Board of Education for the coming year submitted to the County Court, Monday by Superintendent Estelle Gailbreath was unanimously adopted by the Court, carrying a \$6,000.00 building item and levying a 50 cents tax for elementary schools."

-Jackson County Sentinel, April 6, 1927.

TABLE V shows the financial reports of the schools at different periods from 1869 to 1926 as given by the county superintendents. The report of 1869 is the first report made and includes the summaries of the amount collected and expended in 1866, 1867, and 1868. There has been a gradual increase in the receipts from the county since 1874 when it was \$980, to \$21,071 in 1926. The table shows very little change in State receipts until 1910 when it had increased from \$1,070 in 1900 to \$5,829. After 1910 it increased rapidly from \$5,829 to \$23,715 in 1926. The superintendent's salary increased from \$100 in 1874 to \$1500 in 1926 (the salary for 1927 is \$2000). The length of the school term was not given in the report of 1869 but the average salary for the term was approximately \$30. In 1874 the average salary was \$32 per month. The expenditures for that year exceeded the income by \$1325. The salary was lowered to \$24.00 per month by 1883. It had increased from \$24 in 1883 to \$68.30 for men and \$62.50 for women in 1926. There was no property tax in 1874, while it was 48 cents in 1926. A \$1.00 poll tax was the only source of revenue from the county in 1874.

TABLE V

	1869	1874	1883	1890	1900	1910	1920	1924	1926
State Receipts:	\$13,634*	\$1,532	\$1,113	\$1,045	\$1,070	\$5,829	\$10,602	\$23,048	\$23,715
County Receipts:		900	2,208	6,563	8,282	12,070	14,830	27,336	21,071
On hand at beginning of yr.:	.....	.....	.....	2,203	2,594	3,052	11,892	10,314	7,488
Total Receipts:	13,634	2,508	3,321	10,175	11,948	20,951	37,324	60,699	52,275
Expenditures:	7,709	3,833	2,987	8,978	9,725	19,947	23,345	45,029	
Salary of Supt.:	563	100	71	100	100	500	500	1,100	1,500
Average salary of teachers per month:	..	32	24	24.40	27.50	39.55	53.06	63.75	68.80M
Tax rate on \$100:	....	0	0	.30	.35	.40	.50	.38	.48W
Value of school property:	....	....	....	10,033	9,200	28,000	68,775	90,540	61,825

* The receipts and expenditures of the years 1866, 1867, and 1868 were included in the first Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1869.

The remainder of the chapter will be devoted to the information secured from the survey, which shows conditions as they existed in September 1926.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Number and Type. There are 45 one-room, 11 two-room, one three-room, one four-room, one five-room, and one nine-room buildings, making a total of 60 school buildings. One of the two-room buildings is used by one teacher, while 9 of the one-room buildings are used by two teachers each. Two teachers are using the three-room building, while the four- and five-room buildings are each used by four teachers--three elementary and one high school. The nine-room building is used by seven teachers--five elementary and two high school. the other high school teacher is using a church building for her class-work.

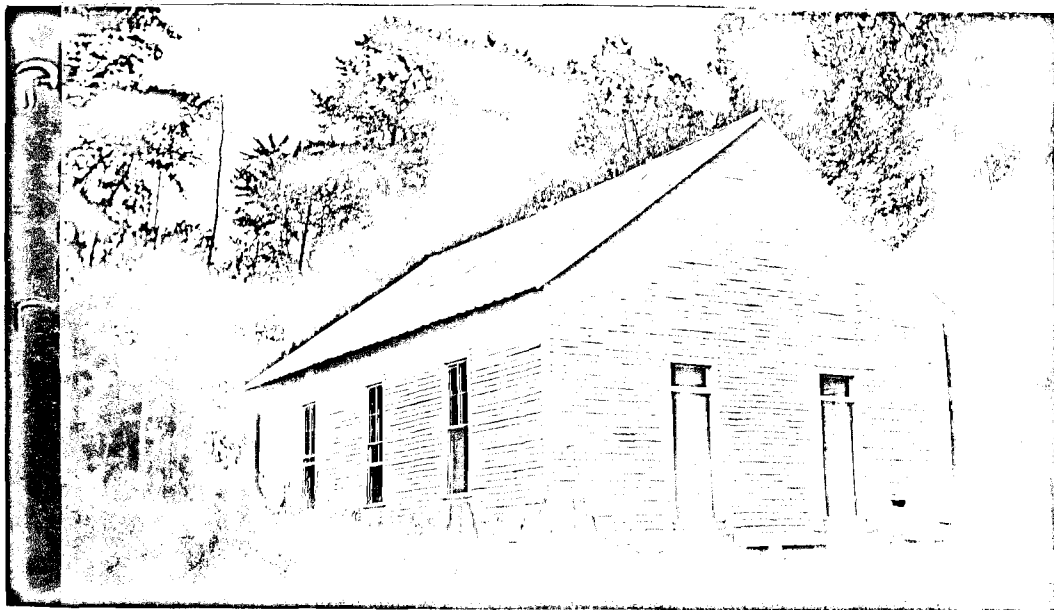
All of the buildings are of the frame type. Only one was erected according to modern plans.

Only two of the buildings have closed foundations--one of these being of rough lumber, the other of native stone.

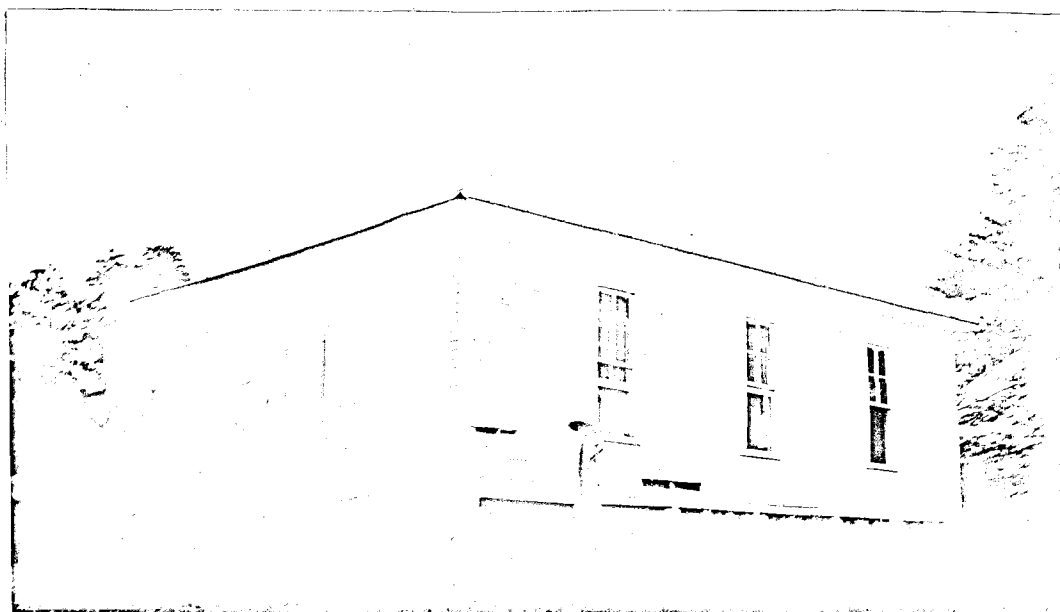
Condition. Fourteen buildings are in good condition, 20 fair, and 26 poor. Many were in very poor condition. Three of the buildings have never been painted, while more than 60 percent of the remainder need painting at present. Broken window panes is one of the greatest defects. In one school out of a possible 48, 36 were out. In many instances

the whole frame was gone. The following pictures illustrate the various types of schools:

One-room One-teacher



Greenwood



Center Grove

the whole frame was gone. The following pictures illustrate the various types of schools:

One-room One-teacher

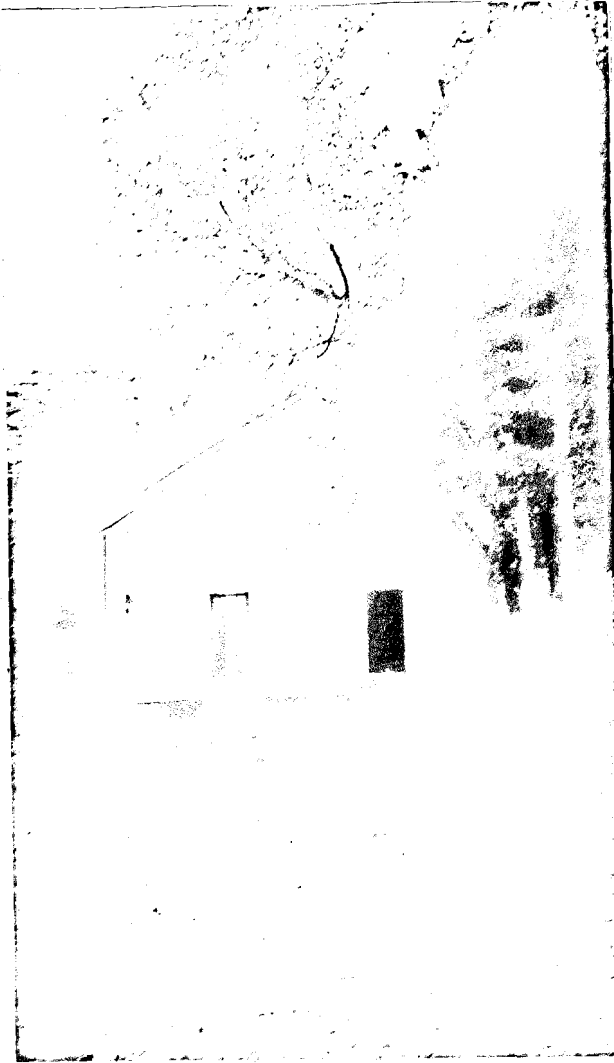


Greenwood



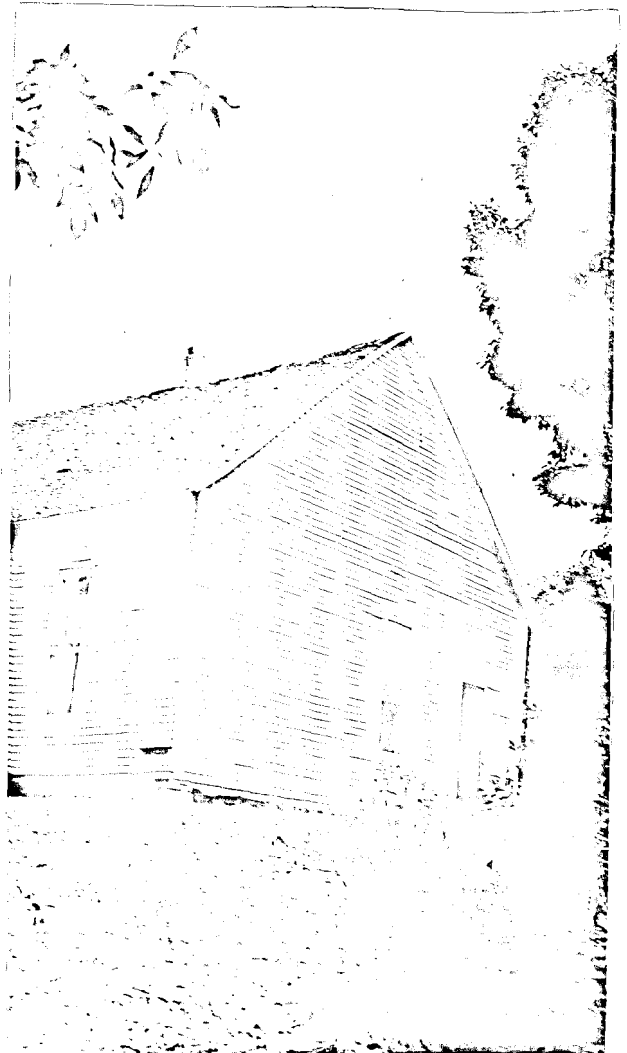
Center Grove

One-room One-teacher, Continued.



Above - Sugar Creek

ow, Philadelphia



One-room One-teacher, Continued.

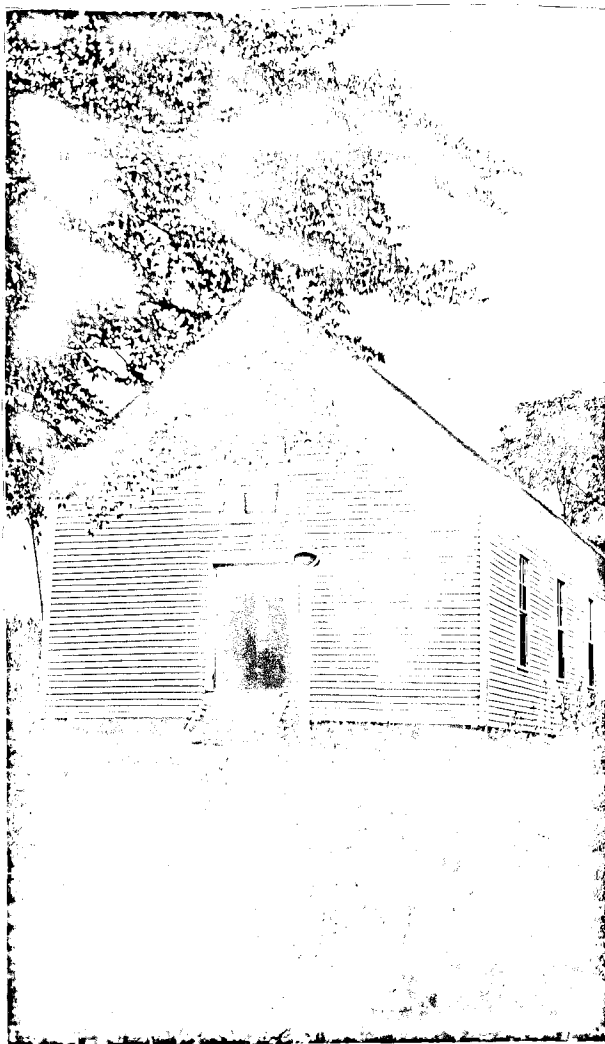


Above - Sugar Creek

ow, Philadelphia



One-room One-teacher, Continued.



Fairview

One-room One-teacher, Continued.



Fairview

One-room One-teacher, Continued.



Corinth (Flynn's
Creek). This building
has never been painted.



Nameless

One-room One-teacher, Continued.

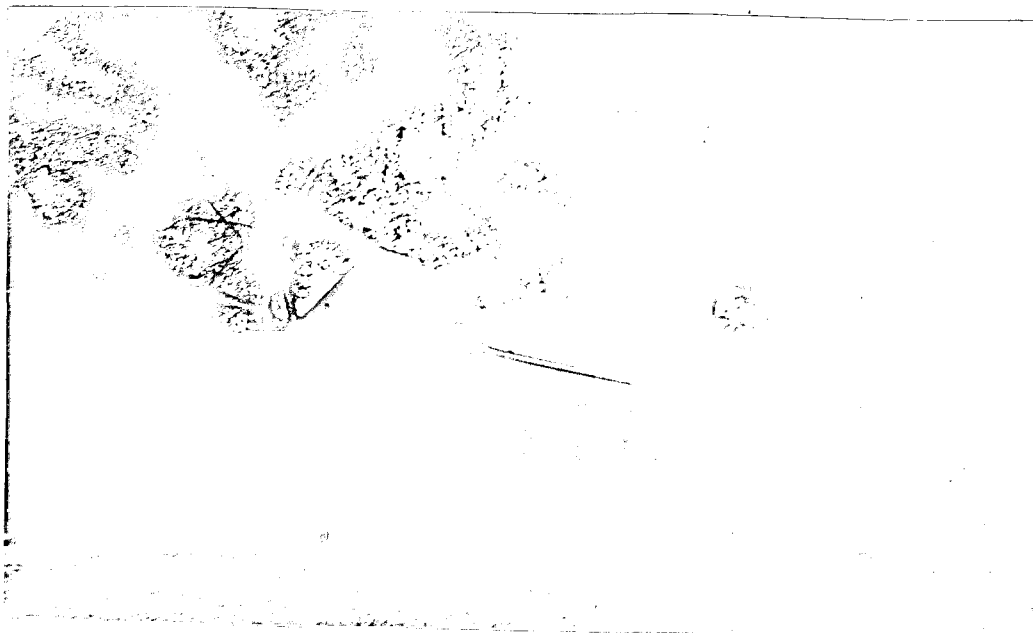


**Corinth (Flynn's
Creek). This building
has never been painted.**

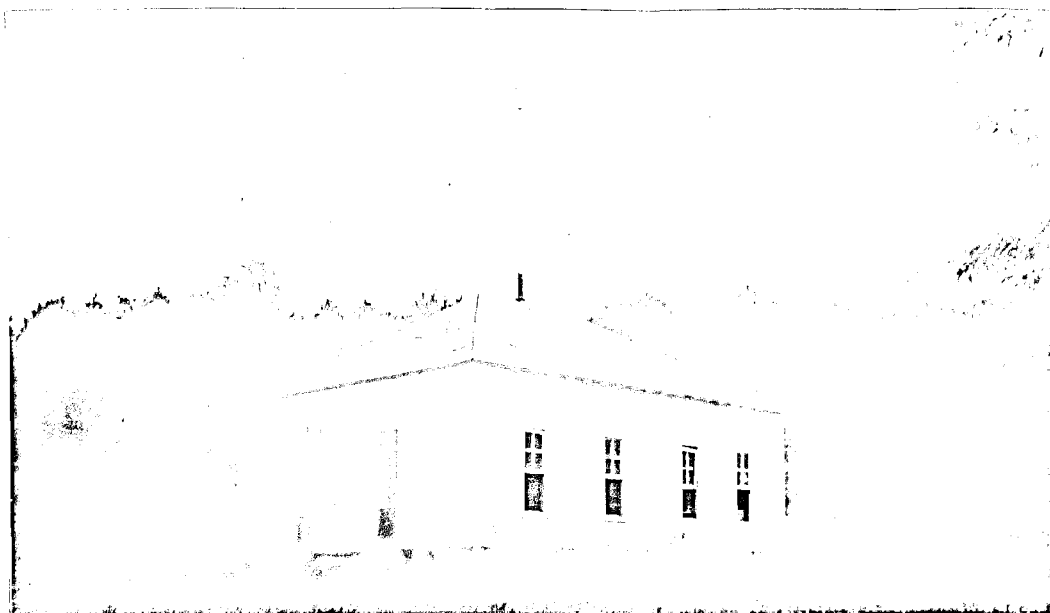


Nameless

One-room Two-teacher



Forks of Creek



Hurricane

One-room Two-teacher



Forks of Creek



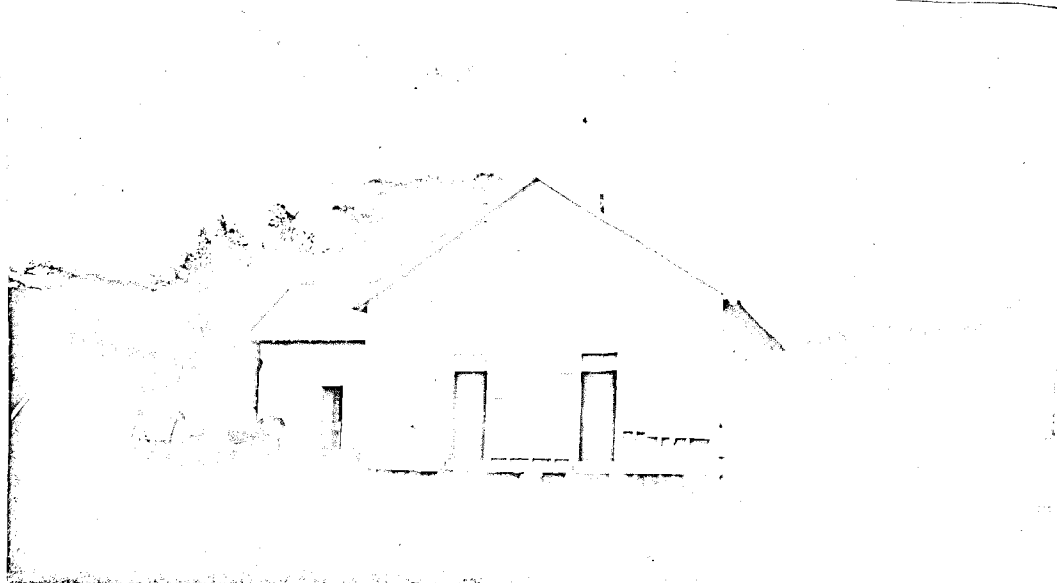
Hurricane

One-room One-teacher, Continued.



New Hope

Two-room Two-teacher



Stone

One-room One-teacher, Continued.



New Hope

Two-room Two-teacher

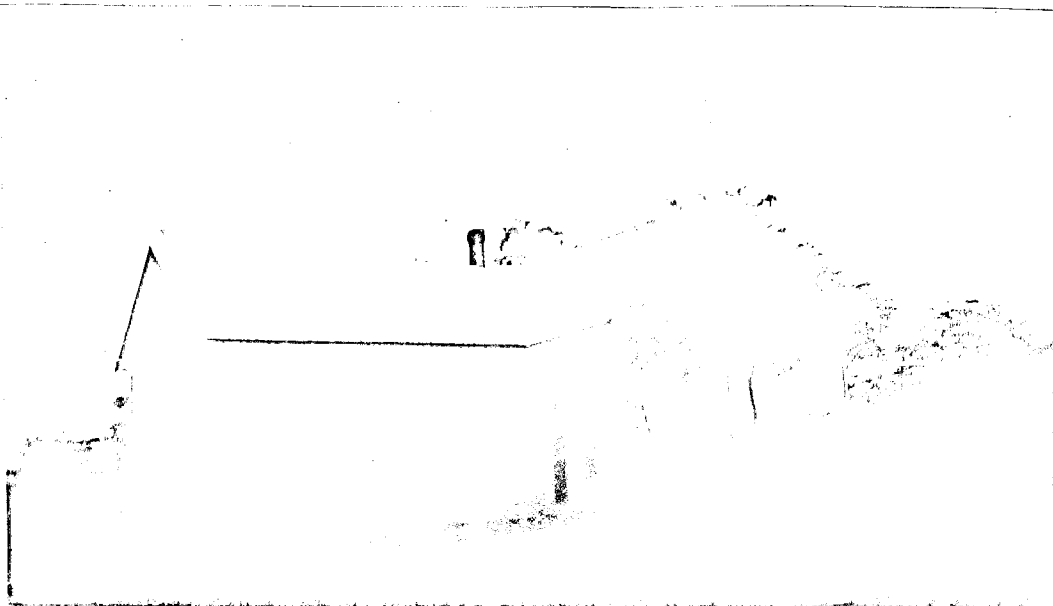


Stone

Two-room Two-teacher



Antioch (Flynn's Creek)



Union

Two-room Two-teacher

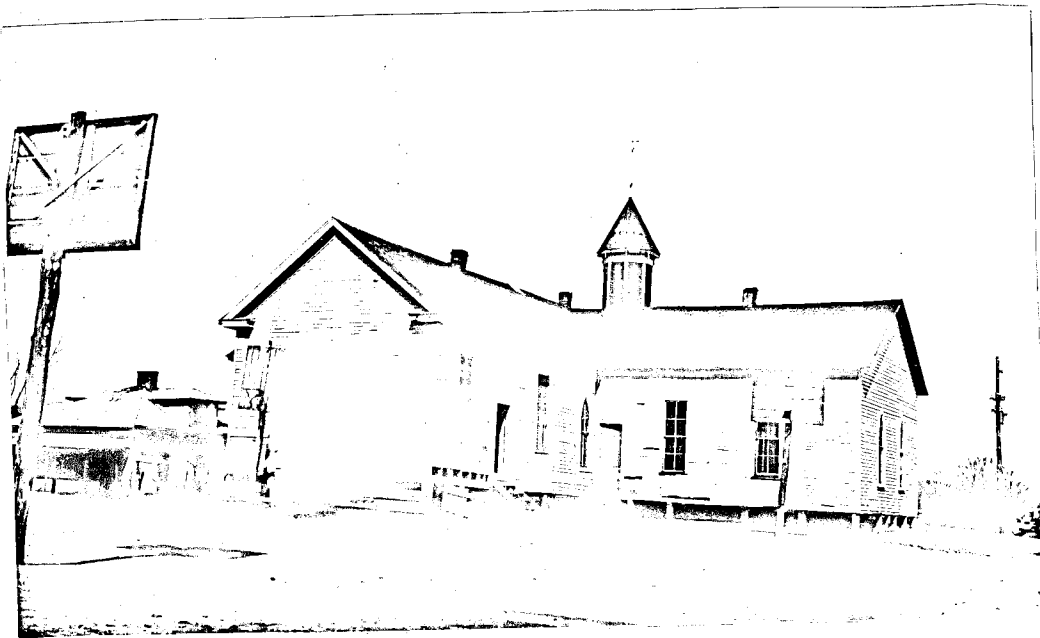


Antioch (Flynn's Creek)

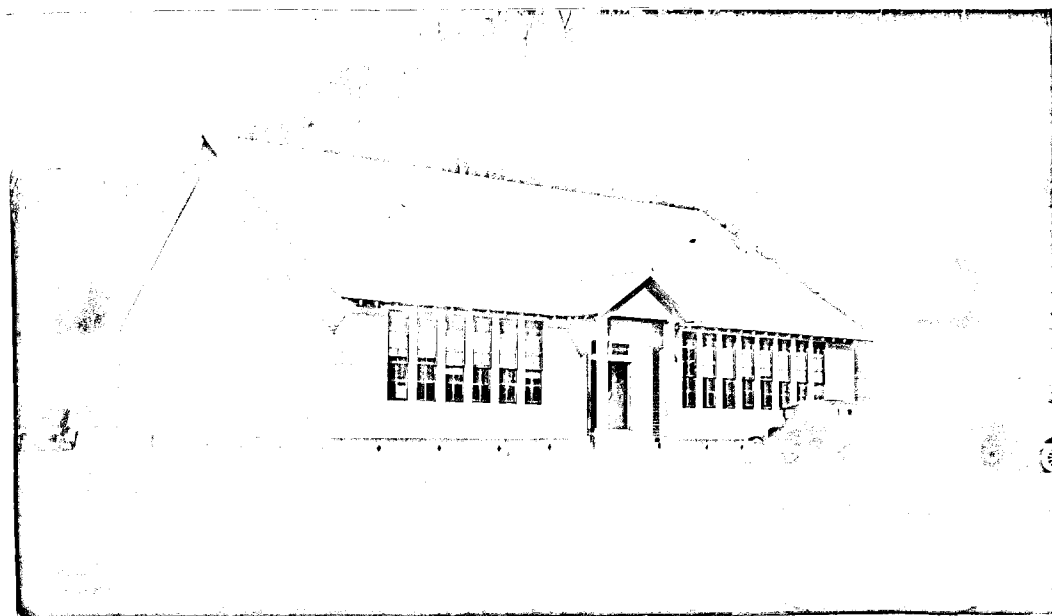


Union

Elementary and Two-year High School.



Granville



North Springs

Elementary and Two-year High School.

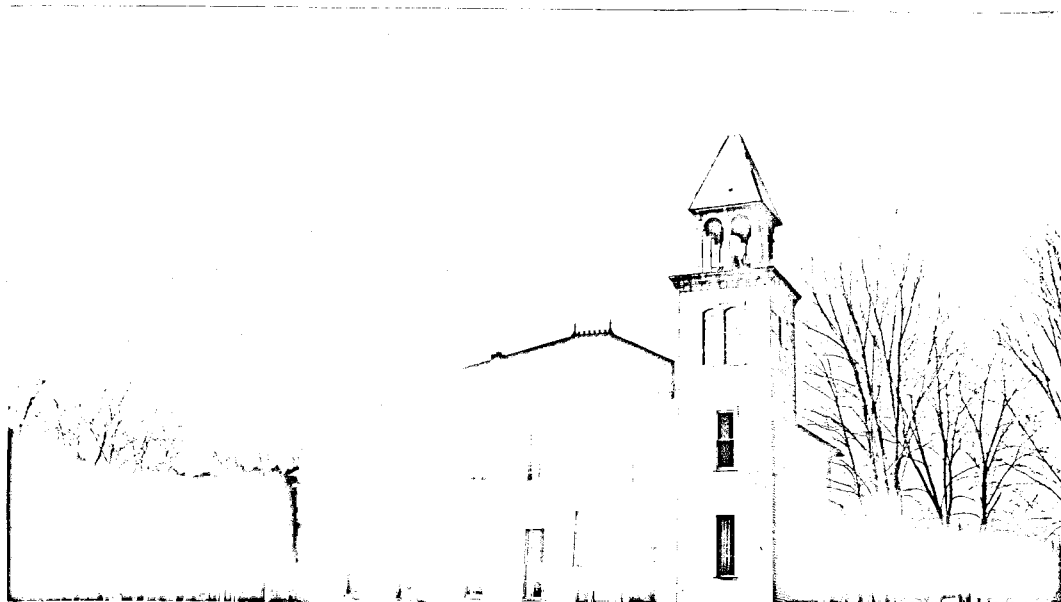


Granville



North Springs

Central High School



Gainesboro

Central High School



Gainesboro

Floor Space. There is an average of 1111 square feet of floor space per building. This gives an average of 24 square feet of floor space per child.

Lighting. None of the buildings is adequately lighted. The ratio of window space to floor space varies from 1 : 6 to 1 : 14.7. The average for all buildings is 1 : 9.5. Table VI shows the arrangement of the windows.

TABLE VI

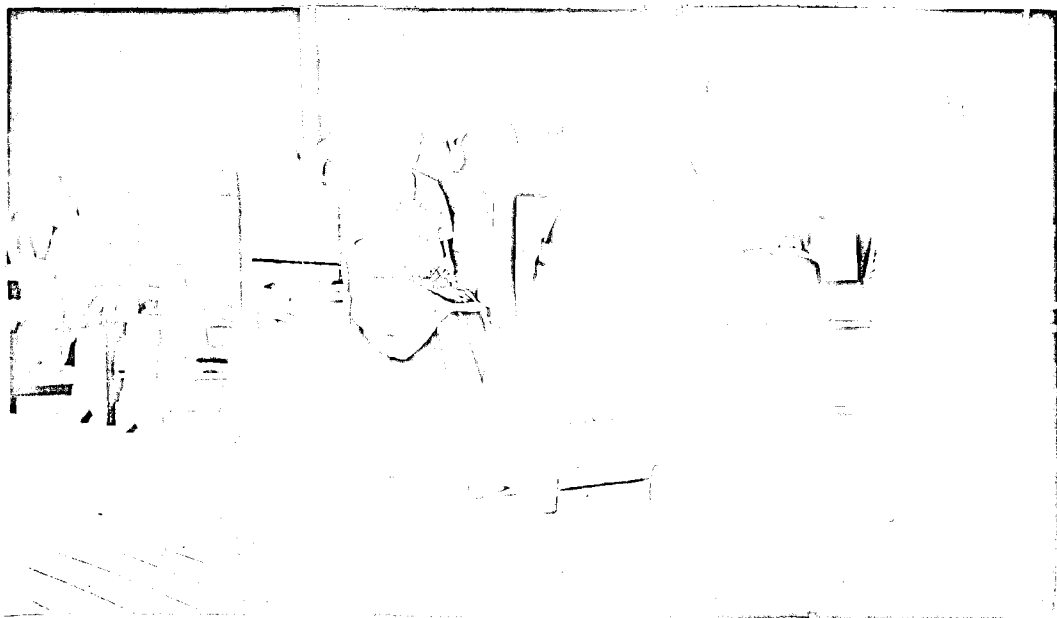
Arrangement	Number of Buildings
Left only -----	3
Left and rear -----	4
Left and right -----	15
Three sides -----	35
Four sides -----	3

Twelve buildings have transoms over the doors thus admitting light on the fourth side. In addition to this, practically all of the buildings have doors on the side that does not have a window, which remains open during the summer and fall.

On an average the windows are 26.5 inches from the floor and 30.5 inches from the ceiling.

Heating. All buildings are heated by the common unjacketed stove. Many of the stoves are in very poor condition. Gainesboro and Granville use coal for fuel; the remainder use wood.

Equipment. Only 23 of the buildings are provided with desks, and many of these are in poor conditions. The remaining 37 schools are furnished with benches many of which are of the crudest form. A few schools are provided with benches which have solid backs, but the majority are of the type shown in the following pictures or worse.



Fairview, Interior
Superintendent L. M. Botts in front seat.

Heating. All buildings are heated by the common unjacketed stove. Many of the stoves are in very poor condition. Gainesboro and Granville use coal for fuel; the remainder use wood.

Equipment. Only 23 of the buildings are provided with desks, and many of these are in poor conditions. The remaining 37 schools are furnished with benches many of which are of the crudest form. A few schools are provided with benches which have solid backs, but the majority are of the type shown in the following pictures or worse.

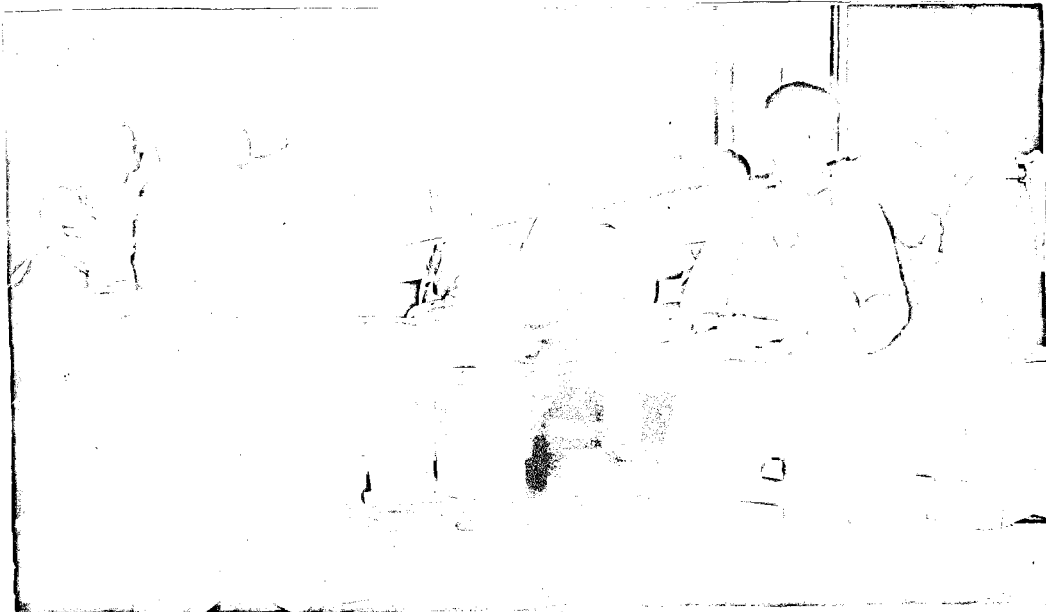


Fairview, Interior
Superintendent L. M. Botts in front seat.



Greenwood, Interior

These pictures represent typical benches in thirty-seven schools.

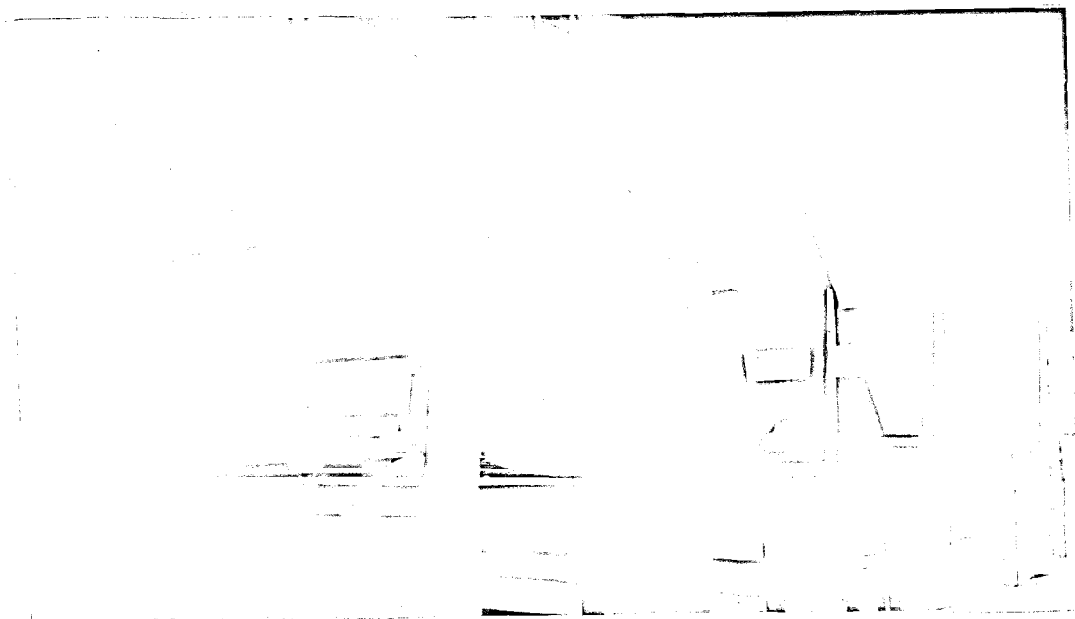




Greenwood, Interior

These pictures represent typical benches in thirty-seven schools.





Union, Interior

Assistant Teacher's Room



Union, Interior
Assistant Teacher's Room



North Springs, Interior
during Chapel Hour.

This represents the
most favorable condi-
tions in the county.



North Springs, Interior
during Chapel Hour.

This represents the
most favorable condi-
tions in the county.

Teaching equipment is very limited. It consists of 19 maps; 2 globes; 12 dictionaries; 15 libraies with a total of 1027 volumes; 14 flags; 2 teacher's desks; 6 oil lamps; and one organ.

Less than 10 percent of the schools are sufficiently supplied with commercial blackboard. There is an average of 140 square feet of painted wall in each building used for blackboard space. In over 25 percent of the schools this wall is made of grooved ceiling varying in width from 2 1/2" to 4".

Sweeping and Dusting. All the teachers reported that the floors were swept daily. During the year the County Board of Education furnishes oil for the floors. In many instances there is a delay in getting the oil to the school and in the meantime the teacher usually sprinkles water on the floors before sweeping. Very few of the schools dust the furniture in any way except by the natural movements of the children. The town of Gainesboro furnishes a janitor for the central high school. In the remainder of the schools this work is left for the teachers and pupils.

Toilets. 23 schools are provided with toilets. The remaining 37 have to take advantage of the little concealment that nature has provided in the form of shrubbery, rocks, depressions, etc. Seven of the toilets were in good

condition; the remainder from poor to very poor. No lime or disinfectant was used in any of the toilets. The picture below is a fair example of the type found.



Grounds. There is an average of less than an acre of ground belonging to each school. The range is from 1200

condition; the remainder from poor to very poor. No lime or disinfectant was used in any of the toilets. The picture below is a fair example of the type found.



Grounds. There is an average of less than an acre of ground belonging to each school. The range is from 1200

square feet to 4 acres. 12 schools have reasonably good playgrounds. A few others have room for a basket ball or velley ball court. In many instances the road or "borrowed ground" serve for a playground. No school is using any of its ground for agricultural demonstrations.

Water. 33 schools are obtaining their water supply from springs. In most cases these springs belong to private homes. 23 schools obtain their water from wells. In some instances these wells belong to private homes. Open school wells are often filled up with rocks, dirt, and rubbish. 4 schools have cisterns. 5 teachers stated that the water was not pure. 54 schools were keeping their water in open buckets. 52 were using the common drinking cup.

TEACHERS.

Introduction. As a whole the teachers of Jackson County will not rank with the average of the state. However, the majority are deeply interested in their work and are willing to enter whole-heartedly into anything that will help to advance the cause of education.

During the year there have been 98 or more different teachers in the county filling 88 positions. In the main this has been caused by resignations to enter school for better training. There were 32 men and 66 women teachers. 22 men and 11 women are married. 14 men and 26 women were in the one-teacher schools. Sixteen men and 31 women were

in the two-teacher schools. There were two men and nine women in the three and five teacher schools. The principals of the three and five teacher schools are also principals of high schools and are giving all of their teaching time to high school subjects and therefore are not considered in the averages for the elementary teachers.

Preparation. The scholastic attainments of the teachers ranged from eighth grade graduates to those with more than two years of college training. TABLE VII below shows the amount of training of the teachers and the types of school in which they were teaching.

TABLE VII

	One-teacher:		Two-teacher:		Three or more teacher		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Eighth Grade	1	3	5	2	1	0	12
One Year High	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Two Year High	2	5	5	4	1	1	18
Three Year High	3	5	3	6	0	2	19
High School Graduat.	3	7	1	10	0	5	26*
One Year College	2	3	1	4	0	1	11
Two Year College	1	1	1	5	0	0	8

* 18 of the high school graduates have had one or more six weeks summer term.

In 1926 there were 89 white elementary teachers in Jackson County and 9293 in Tennessee.* TABLE VIII is a comparison of the percentage of the elementary teachers of Jackson County having college, normal, high school, and elementary training with the percentage of the elementary teachers of Tennessee having similiar training. 51.67 percent of the teachers of the county were below high school graduates, while the percentage of the elementary teachers of the state who were not high school graduates was only 24.43 percent.

TABLE VIII

	College		:	Normal		:	High School		:	Elem.
	Graduates:Part:		:	Graduates:Part:		:	Acad.:Graduates:Part:		:	Elem.
County	0.00	15.73:	0	10.11:	0	:	22.47	38.20:	13.47	
State	2.77	12.37:	2.05	22.22:	1.76:	:	34.37	20.03:	4.40	

The survey shows that approximately 12 percent of the teachers have had only elementary training. This is a decrease of more than one percent from the 1926 report. The number of teachers with college training increased to approximately 19 percent. This is an increase of three percent of the total number of teachers.

* 1926 Report of the Commissioner of Education. -----

TABLE IX below shows the grade of certificates held by the teachers and the number of teachers in each type of school.

TABLE IX

	One-teacher School	Two-teacher School	Three or More Teacher School	Total
Permit	9	10	0	19
1 Year	8	7	3	18
2nd Grade	7	6	2	15
4 Year Exam.	4	2	0	6
1st Grade	7	12	4	23
Prof. Elem.	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	40	47	11	98

TABLE X compares the percentage of the elementary teachers of Jackson County holding the different grades of certificates with the elementary teachers of the State of Tennessee holding similiar grades of certificates. (1926)

TABLE X*

Grade	: Professional:	First:	Second:	Limited Tr.:	Permits
County	: 7.86	: 32.58:	29.21:	14.60	: 15.73
State	: 12.47	: 31.23:	21.40:	25.63	: "9.27

*Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1926.

In the tables that are to follow the teachers will be divided into three classes: those in the one-teacher schools; the principals of the two-teacher schools; and the assistants in the two, three, and five-teacher schools.

Experience. The teachers ranged in experience from beginners to 198 months. TABLE XI below gives the experience and range according to type of school.

TABLE XI

	One-teacher School	Two-teacher School	Assitant Teachers All Types
Range, months	1 - 144	1 - 198	1 - 125
Average months	42	64	40

TABLE XI shows that the principals of the two-teacher schools have an average of 22 months more teaching experience than the teachers of the one-teacher schools. Many of the teachers did not know the number of months they had taught, but always remembered the number of years. Therefore to obtain the number of months the years were generally multiplied by six. In some instances this may have given too many months but as a whole it may be considered fairly accurate.

TABLE XII shows the number of schools taught by the teachers, the number taught in the same community, and the number taught in the community in which they were teaching at the time of the survey and the type of school in which they were teaching during the survey.

TABLE XII

	One-teacher School	Two-teacher School	Assistants All Types
Average number of schools taught	4.7	6.5	3.2
Range	1 - 25	1 - 17	1 - 9
.....			
Average number of schools taught in the same community	2.3	3.8	2.2
Range	1 - 6	1 - 7	1 - 8
.....			
Number of schools taught in present community	2	2	1.5
Range	1 - 5	1 - 7	1 - 6

TABLE XIII gives the answers received to the question "Do you expect to remain in the profession?"

TABLE XIII

	Teachers of One-teacher schools	Principals of Two-Teacher Schools	Assistants All Types Schools
Yes	15	16	14
No	11	1	16
Undecided	14	2	9

The teachers who stated they did not expect to remain in the profession gave the following reasons:

Expected to enter mission work	3
Preparing for the ministry	1
Do not like teaching	3
Salary too low	2
Unprepared	5
Expecting something better	13

TABLE XIV shows the range and average salary of the teachers per month at the time of the survey.

TABLE XIV

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Assistants of All Types Schools
Range	\$45 - \$95	\$45 - \$110	\$40 - \$87.50
Average	\$72.98	\$79.08	\$72.62

Many of the teachers who have resigned have been replaced with teachers of inferior training. These changes will likely lower the average monthly salary for the year slightly below the salary at the time of the survey.

According to information from the County Superintendent on March the first, the average salary for the 88 teaching positions of the county for the school year will be \$542.28

The 98 teachers who have taught have received an average of \$68.89 for each month taught. The State Schedule as outlined by the Department of Education is used in determining the salary of the teachers.

TABLE XV shows the amount paid for board and room rent per month.

TABLE XV

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Assistants of All Types Schools
Range	\$8 - \$18	\$15 - \$20	\$10 - \$20
Average	\$13.90	\$16.60	\$16.08

TABLE XVI gives the residence of the teachers during the school term.

TABLE XVI

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Assistants of All Types Schools	Total
Board in Community	12	5	13	30
Home in Community	13	9	29	42
Home in Another Com.	15	5	6	26

The teachers boarding in their school communities with two exceptions stated that boarding conditions were satisfactory. One of these said she was having to stay too far away from the school building. The other stated that the conditions in the home were not "inviting".

In no case is a home furnished by the community or county.

With three exceptions all teachers stated that they had visited or expected to visit all homes of their community during the school year.

Thirty-four teachers stated that they did not spend Saturday and Sunday in the community in which they were teaching.

School Management. TABLE XVII shows the number of recitations per day by each type of teachers.

TABLE XVII

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Assistants of All Types Schools
Range	18 - 40	12 - 32	10 - 37
Average	26.4	20	22
Average for all teachers	22.		

There was no provision for hot lunches in any of the schools. One teacher said that he was planning to provide

hot soup, but the committee has learned that his plans were never carried out. In some communities many of the pupils live near the school and go home for their lunch at noon. Those who bring their lunches to school, bring them in baskets, buckets, or wrapped in paper- generally a newspaper. These lunches are kept in the schoolroom on the floor, benches, desks, or in abandoned bookcases.

Two teachers stated that they were planning to do organized community work. Each planned to give a community fair.

Fifteen schools had had visits from the county superintendent during the first month of school.

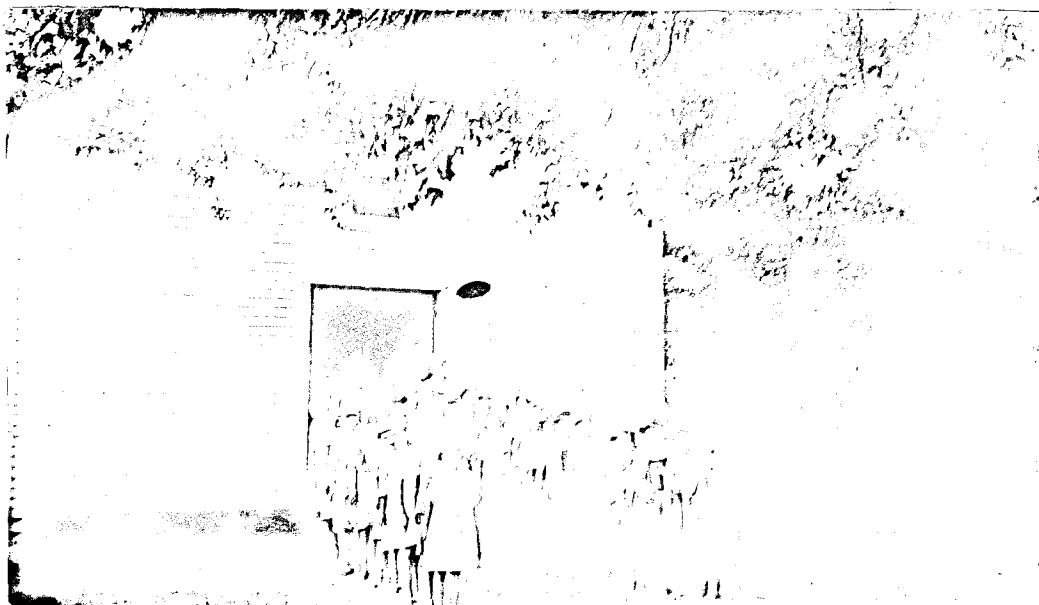
TABLE XVIII

Age	Under 6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18	Total
I	70	219	206	169	91	86	30	27	11	4	4				897
II		3	27	64	75	79	39	25	19	10	4	4			349
III		63	5	25	51	79	60	64	36	22	12	5	1		363
IV				7	28	49	61	78	74	43	20	14	6	2	382
V				3	9	32	31	54	57	51	44	22	10	4	317
VI						6	12	25	33	37	39	20	6	12	190
VII					1		3	16	29	42	35	29	14	10	179
VIII						1		2	6	9	35	30	33	23	139
Total															
Ages	70	225	238	268	255	312	236	291	265	218	193	124	70	51	2816

The figures between the dark lines represent the children making normal progress; those to the left above normal and those to the right below normal. There were 899 who were making the progress they should make; 40 who were accelerated; and 1,877 who were retarded.

The above enrollment is for the first month and does not include Gainesboro, Pine Lick, Shady Grove, Free States, New Salem, and Freewill which could not be obtained at the time of the survey.

The following pictures show pupils of typical one-teacher and two-teacher schools.



Fairview - One-teacher

Teacher in rear between lines.



Union - Two-teacher

Principal in rear at right; assistant in rear at left.

The following pictures show pupils of typical one-teacher and two-teacher schools.



Fairview - One-teacher
Teacher in rear between lines.



Union - Two-teacher
Principal in rear at right; assistant in
rear at left.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Conclusions.

A. Agriculture.

11 Although Jackson County has a seven months growing season and soils suitable for widely diversified farming, a one-crop system is largely practiced.

2. Too much land is cultivated in corn each year in proportion to other grains and the number of livestock. There has been no increase in production in bushels per acre in the last 20 years.

3. Very few of the farmers are realizing any profit from their farms. This is causing many progressive farmers to see the need of employing an agricultural agent.

4. Hogs are the chief source of income for the county, and would prove more profitable if scientific methods of feeding were practiced. An increase in the number of hogs in the county is justifiable.

5. The increasing number of creameries and milk plants in nearby counties indicates that dairying would prove profitable on a small scale in Jackson County.

6. No one who visits Jackson County will question the advisability of increasing the number of sheep.

7. Farmers who do not wish to raise sheep should find beef

cattle profitable on land not suitable for cultivation.

8. Very few farmers are realizing what they should from poultry, because of low grade flocks and unprofitable management.

9. Wheat growing deserves more attention. The yield in the county is low because many farmers are trying to grow it on soil not suited to wheat.

10. The farmers are not growing enough oats for feed.

11. More grass and legumes are needed for soil improvement and for pasturage and hay for livestock. Pasturage is too small for profitable stock raising.

12. Tobacco growing can be expanded considerable if the market justifies an increased acreage.

13. Although fruit growing should prove profitable in the county practically nothing is realized from it because of inattention to the orchards.

14. The garden is not doing its part in supplying the family table.

15. Approximately 40 percent of the farms are operated by tenants.

16. Experiments with fertilizers are needed. Many farmers do not realize the grade they buy. The soil needs liming for legumes, grasses, etc.

16. Mortgaged indebtedness is increasing.

B. Homes.

1. Homes are not provided with conveniences that could be added with little expense. Running water is in reach of many homes that have not provided it. The telephone service in some communities is poor because of neglect of lines.

2. The importance of sanitation around the home needs stressing.

3. The principal sources of income for the home are: corn, hogs, chicken, and tobacco.

4. Bank accounts are usually not kept separate in the family.

5. Too many families are not growing their meat supply.

6. The median number of grades completed by the heads of families is four.

C. Communities.

1. The county does not have any serious moral problems, however some communities would profit from a more rigid law enforcement.

2. The churches are slowly losing ground. The salaries paid the ministers will not justify worthy boys to prepare themselves for the ministry.

3. The county is in need of more doctors and dentists.

4. The county needs a better system of roads. The increasing number of automobiles insures more interest in road building.

4. The recreational life of the communities is inadequate

for the homes of the county. The community and church leaders must give this attention if the boys and girls are to be kept in the community. The homes are lacking in wholesome and entertaining reading matter.

5. The communities are in need of trained leadership-educational, social, and religious.

6. The greatest problem that an improvement program must face is that as a rule the people are satisfied with their present educational and social conditions. And while they are not satisfied with the economic condition, they are making no demand for a change.

D. Schools.

1. School progress has been retarded because of an inadequate school revenue, and untrained teachers and leadership.

2. School buildings needs were unknown by those who directed the constructions of the buildings.

3. The schools need equipment- especially desks, and blackboard space.

4. Many schools are jointly owned by churches and school. This proves unsatisfactory from the school point of view.

5. There are too many one-teacher schools.

6. The County Board has difficulty in supplying water for some schools. Costly wells are often ruined by being filled with dirt, rocks, sticks, etc.

7. The County Board has failed to see the need of placing toilets at isolated schools.

8. The teachers are energetic and have a progressive attitude, but are lacking in training.

9. Many teachers are using teaching as a stepping stone to something better.

10. While the present salary schedule may work hardships on some deserving teachers, it is the fairest plan so far suggested to the counties by the State Department of Education for rewarding the teachers who have taken professional training.

11. Satisfactory boarding places are generally found near the school building.

12. The teachers are not doing very much community work.

13. The number of recitations per day is too great in the vast majority of the schools.

14. Approximately 65 percent of the pupils are retarded.

15. While with one exception the Board of Education are men of little educational training, they have been very successful in the business management and are very receptive to suggestions for improvements when they come from people qualified to make them.

II. Recommendations. The following recommendations are submitted:

1. That an agricultural demonstration agent be employed to

direct and supervise an agricultural improvement program.

2. That an agricultural committee composed of at least one

member from each civil district be organized to cooperate with the Extension Department of the University of Tennessee until an agent is secured. That this committee have as its goal:

- (a) To educate the farmers to the value and necessity of a definite agricultural program for the farmers.
- (b) The adjustment of the agricultural program on a correct proportional basis of livestock and grain farming.
- (c) The elimination of barren fields by the introduction of plants of the clover-grass kind.
- (d) A soil improvement program by systematic rotation of crops.
- (e) Permanent pastures on land that erodes easily and increasing the number of sheep to a number consistent with the acreage of available pasturage.
- (f) The replacement of rye by barley for cover crop and winter pasturage on many farms.
- (g) Feeding of all grains and forage raised on the farm to livestock and returning it to the farm in the form of manure.
- (h) Purebred sires for all livestock.
- (i) At least one good brood sow on every farm.
- (j) From 50 to 100 hens of some standard breed, preferably the American breeds, on the average farm, with the introduction of modern poultry management.
- (k) The placing of from five to seven dairy cattle on the average farm.

- (l) The introduction of scientific methods of feeding livestock.
 - (m) The improvement of the home orchard by pruning, spraying, etc.
 - (n) The determining by experimentation the fertilizers best suited for the crops grown.
 - (o) The liming of soils for clover and alfalfa.
 - (p) The introduction of sweet clover for pasturage and soil improvement.
3. That a home demonstration agent be employed. The conditions of the homes; the lack of knowledge of the farm women in the preparation and preserving of foods; and a need of enlightenment in the art of clothing the family justifies the immediate employment of a woman for this work.
 4. That a home improvement committee of seven women headed by the home economics teacher of the central high school be organized to cooperate with the Extension Department of the University of Tennessee in bringing the work of the Extension Department to the the women of the county until a demonstration agent is employed.
 5. That the county superintendent and board of education sponsor the agricultural improvement program and insist that the teachers become a part of the organization in carrying the program over to the people.
 6. That the County Board of Education offer encouragement to the teachers to better prepare themselves for their work,

by recognizing work done in summer schools, extension classes, and correspondence work and rewarding them accordingly.

7. That no building be erected in the county except according to modern State plans.
8. That a conservative program for seating all buildings with desks be adopted immediately. Preference should be shown those schools which have shown a desire to care for their property.
9. That commercial blackboard be placed in all schools that are at present having to use grooved ceiling.
10. That no building be erected on less than two acres of ground, one of which must be suitable for playground.
11. A conservative program of consolidation should be adopted. The individual recommendations will be made to the County Board of Education.
12. Where the church and school occupy the same building, the building should be equipped for school work.
13. That the Superintendent designate one day during the year as school improvement day when all parents would be invited to come to the school to assist the teacher in improvements of the school building and grounds.
14. That toilets be erected at all schools and that time be provided to keep them in sanitary conditions. Plans for building sanitary toilets can be secured from the State Department of Education.

15. That libraries be established at all schools, and that provisions be made to care for the books and other property during school vacations.
16. That the teachers be encouraged to remain at the same place several years. The practice of moving each year is detrimental to the students and unless there is a good reason no one should be permitted to change. At no time should the teacher be required to change in order to give the place to some other teacher.
17. That the Superintendent appoint a committee of the teachers to cooperate with the State Health Department in working out a health program for Jackson County.

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