July 30, 1937

To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. James H. Davis and entitled "A Study of Seven School Communities of Hawkins County, Tennessee," and recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Education.

R. D. Duggan
Major Professor

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

William E. Cole

Joe S. Guest

Accepted by the Committee

F. C. Smith

A STUDY OF SEVEN SCHOOL COMMUNITIES OF HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

A THESIS

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

by

JAMES H. DAVIS

August 1937

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. Introduction.

The University of Tennessee is the legal head of the public school system of Tennessee and its function is to serve the whole state in every possible way.

Therefore, to meet a very urgent need, President H. A. Morgan established a Department of Rural Education in 1922 with the following objectives: (1) to study intensively rural school conditions in Tennessee; (2) to train teachers for the rural schools; (3) to cooperate with the state school authorities in every possible way in making the rural schools more nearly to meet the needs of the rural communities.[1]

In order that this program might be done more effectively, it was planned to make detailed surveys of the educational, social, and economic conditions in the rural counties of Tennessee: carefully study the data gathered; and then make such practical suggestions and recommendations as would tend to bring about an improvement, not only in educational, but in economic and social conditions as well.[2]

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1. Duggan, B. O., Survey of Union County.
2. Ibid.

The first county to be surveyed was Union County in the fall of 1922 by B. O. Duggan, Professor of Rural Education in the University of Tennessee.

This study of seven high school communities in Hawkins County, Tennessee, has been made for the two-fold purpose of promoting a readjustment of the organization and management of the schools and the improvement of instruction.

2. History.

In November, 1786, the Legislature of North Carolina passed an act creating Hawkins County. It is of North Carolina lineage and was carved from a portion of Sullivan County by an act of Legislature in 1786. It was named for Benjamin Hawkins who was United States Senator.[3]

Hawkins County lies in upper East Tennessee and extends somewhat in the shape of a parallelogram from the Virginia line to northern boundaries of Grainger and Hamblin Counties. It is bounded on the east by Green County, and on the north west by Hancock County. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the Holston River and the Lee Highway which traverses its entire length. The county has an area of 570 square miles.[4]

It included within its limits all the territory between Bay Mountain and the Holston and Tennessee Rivers on the east to the Cumberland Mountains on the west.

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3. Ramsey, J. G. M., Annals of Tennessee.
4. Ibid.

The first permanent settlement within the limits of Hawkins County was made in 1772, in Carter's Valley near New Canton. Some of the settlers were: John Carter, Joseph Parker, Robert Lucas, and men by the name of Love, Long, and Reverend Mulkey. Soon after Carter and Parker established their store, a party of Cherokee Indians robbed it, and when the Henderson and Company Treaty was made with the Cherokee Indians, the proprietors of the store demanded as compensation, all the lands in Carter's Valley extending from Cloud Creek to Chimney Top Mountain of Beech Creek. This demand was granted on the payment of a small fee by Robert Lucas.[5]

The deed obtained by Henderson and Company from the Cherokee Indians is recorded in the Register's office of Hawkins County. It was given by Oconistoto, the chief warrior and representative of the Cherokee Nation.[6] However, there is evidence of an expedition led by Dr. Thomas Walker, Surveyor and Explorer, into the Holston Valley as early as 1748. In 1750, a settlement was begun near the junction of the north and south branches of the Holston River near the site of historic Rotherwood.[7]

The settlement in Hawkins County was confined chiefly to Carter's Valley until about 1780. It is said that a Presbyterian Church was organized there as early as 1780.

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5. Ibid.
6. Register's office of Hawkins County.
7. Dr. Thomas Walker's Diary, March 31, 1748.

Thomas Amis, in 1780 or 1781, established a home near Big Creek which was to be the second settlement in Hawkins County. In 1784, Joseph Rogers, an Irishman, arrived at Amis' and for a short time was engaged in keeping store. But in 1786, he married Mary Amis, the daughter of Thomas Amis, who gave the newly married pair a tract of land. The county seat of Hawkins County was established on this tract of land in 1787.[8]

The Amis will of November 16, 1797, reveals perhaps the first endowed school in Tennessee. The will reads: "It is also my will and desire that my library of all my books be kept together for the use of my school."[9]

Hawkins County had many illustrious men for her citizenry during the early days of development of the county. Perhaps no Tennesseean of his time ranked higher than William Cocke who settled at what was known as Mullberry Grove about 1780. He was a lawyer by profession, and his name appears upon the records of all the older counties of East Tennessee as a practicing attorney.

Joseph McMinn who became governor of the State of Tennessee, settled in the extreme upper end of Hawkins County about 1787 and soon took an active interest in political affairs.

The County Court was organized at the house of Thomas Gibbons, but as the early records were destroyed during the Civil War, nothing is known of its transactions.

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8. Ramsey, op. cit.
9. Green, Mrs. Joseph Wayne, The Hugenot Bulletin, No. 4.

The Circuit Court for Hawkins County was organized on the first Monday in October, 1810, by William Cocke, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit. He appointed Thomas Cocke clerk of the Court. The first Grand Jury empanelled was as follows: Joseph McMinn, foreman; John Johnston, Hezekiah Hamblen, George Hale, John Critz, John Hamblen, Robert McMinn, John Remer, Jacob Miller, James Haygood, Samuel Smith, Rodham Keener, David Bagley, Joel Gillenwater, and Gabriel McCraw. The first Chancery Court was held in 1825.[10]

The county seat of Rogersville was founded by Joseph Rogers who settled upon the site in 1786. Rogersville was staked off and laid off into a town on June 15, 1787. It was made into a town by the General Assembly of North Carolina on December 22, 1789. Thomas King, Thomas Hutchings, Joseph McCulloch, Thomas Jackson, and Elijah Chissom were appointed Commissioners and Trustees for designing, building, and carrying out a town at Hawkins Court House by the name of Rogersville and were required to have thirty acres of land in one-half acre lots, alleys, and streets.[11]

In 1794, the Territorial Assembly granted the county permission to levy a tax for a jail and courthouse.[12]

The principal villages of Hawkins County are:

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10. Rogersville Review, Rogersville, Tennessee.
11. Ramsey, op. cit.
12. Ibid.

Mooresburg, Bulls Gap, Surgoinsville, Church Hill, St. Clair, and Pressman's Home. The smaller villages and hamlets are: Eidson, Stringtown, Lee Valley, Froglevel, Grassey Springs, Klondike, Alum Well, Mount Carmel, New Canton, Stoney Point, Piney Grove, White Horn, Otis, Persia, Strawl, Robertson's Creek, County Line, McCloud, Burem, Honeycut, Kepler, North Fork, McFerian, Rotherwood.

Surgoinsville was established by an act of the Legislature in October, 1815. It was laid out upon the land owned by James Surgoin.[13] James Surgoin married a daughter of a settler near Big Creek.[14]

Mooresburg was founded by Hugh G. Moore who opened a store at that point.[15]

Bulls Gap postoffice took its name from the Gap in the Ridge one mile to the east. This in turn was named for John Bull, the first settler in the vicinity. No data for the other villages was found.

Rotherwood was built in 1818 by Dr. Fredrick A. Ross, a Presbyterian Minister who came from Cumberland County, Virginia. The name of this home comes from the Castle of Cedric, the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe.[16]

The first newspaper in the state was published at Rogersville. It was known as the Knoxville Gazette. The first issue appeared on November 5, 1791. The publication of this paper continued at Rogersville for about one year

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13. Ramsey, op. cit.
14. Rogersville Review, op. cit.
15. Ramsey, op. cit.
16. Piquet, John A., Kingsport Press, 1937, p. 6.

and then moved to Knoxville. Western Pilot was published by John B. Hood in Rogersville, but moved his paper to Rhea County, the first East Tennessee paper to be published below Knoxville.

On July 4, 1831, the first number of the Railroad Advocate was issued by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of encouraging and advocating the building of railroads in Tennessee. It continued for a little less than a year. This was probably the first journal of the kind ever published.[17]

The New Providence Church at Stoney Point is said to have been established as early as 1780.[18] The Methodist Church was organized about 1816.[19] The Baptist did not have a house of worship until about 1850. This church was in Rogersville. However, a Baptist Church was organized on the Amis farm by Thomas Murrell, probably before 1782.[20]

Overton Lodge Number Five, A. F. and A. M. is the eldest Masonic lodge in Tennessee and was organized in Rogersville under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee on December 14, 1805.[21] The officers were: Samuel Powell, Worshipful Master; Jonathan Spryker, Senior Warden; and John Johnson, Junior Warden.

The Yellow Store, a historic building, is standing in an amazing state of preservation on the Lee Highway

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17. Rogersville Review, op. cit.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Chiles, Rev. J. R., Rogersville, Tennessee.
21. Rogersville Review, op. cit.

just two miles south of Surgoinsville. This store has been repainted for the past one-hundred and twenty-six years with yellow paint. It has been vacant only two years since its opening in 1796. The present owner, W. J. Thurman, has occupied the building for the past thirty years.[22]

Virginia has been called the Mother of States. Hawkins County can be justly called the Mother of Counties in Tennessee. About one-half of the thirty-five counties now composing East Tennessee were carved from Hawkins County.

Out of Hawkins County have been carved and created, in whole or in part, and by successive acts of our General Assembly, the following eighteen counties: Anderson, Bledsoe, Campbell, Claiborne, Cumberland, Granger, Hamblin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Marion, Morgan, Rhea, Sequatchie, Roane, Scott and Union.[23]

3. Topography.

Hawkins County in the main is mountainous. On the north west the Clinch Mountain extends from the Virginia line across the county and beyond its southern boundary, isolating a large section of the county. On the south east, the Bays Mountain traverses the entire length of the county. There are a number of hills and ridges running through the county in various places and between them lie fertile valleys, some of which are not surpassed in the state for their beauty and fertility. The beautiful Holston Valley is one of the

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22. Information secured from W. J. Thurman, present storekeeper.
23. Kyle, Judge Hugh G., Rogersville, Tennessee.

richest and most beautiful to be found in the county, and extends the entire length of the county. Carter and Stanley Valleys are somewhat similar in formation and are some ten or fifteen miles in length. There are twelve valleys in the county, all of which run parallel with the Holston River. They are as follows: Pumpkin Valley, Clinch Valley, Poor Valley, Caney Valley, Stanley Valley, Carter's Valley, Holston Valley, North Fork Valley, Creek Valley, Webster's Valley, Tarpin Valley and War Valley. Practically all these valleys are very fertile.[24]

(a) Drainage. The Holston and North Fork Rivers enter the county from the northeast, forming a junction at Retherwood, and flow in a southernly direction through the county. This body of water served for transportation purposes, carrying iron, bacon, salt, logs and other commodities to towns down the Holston and Tennessee Rivers, during the early history of the county.[25] From the junction of these rivers, on December 22, 1779, a thirteen year old girl, later to be identified as Rachel Donaldson, wife of General Andrew Jackson, boarded one of the flat boats, composed of thirty logs and travelled down the Holston and Tennessee Rivers and up the Cumberland to French Salt Lick in Middle Tennessee.[26] Clinch River joins the county on the southwest and flows in a southerly direction.

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24. Cox, J. N., Farmer and Resident of the County.
25. Long, Howard, A Romance of Industry, Kingsport, Tennessee.
26. Piquet, John A., op. cit.

There are several creeks in the county, all of which drain into the Holsten and Clinch Rivers. Among the most important creeks in the county are: Bradley, New Canton, Stoney Point, Surgoinsville, Forgy, Sinking, Big Creek, Crockets, Caney, Coulds, Poor Valley, War, Grassey, Richardson, Mill, Beech, Robinson, and North Fork.[27]

(b) Waterpower. Sounding has been made of the Holsten River at Surgoinsville for a dam, but for some reason, unknown to the public, this project has never been developed. The Holsten River has great potential possibilities if it were developed commercially. The flow of water throughout the year is sufficient to guarantee a large amount of power.[28]

There are several grist mills being propelled by water power from the smaller streams. There are three ferries in the county which span the Holsten River.

4. Resources.

(a) Minerals. Iron ore is found in some localities, but it is not worked now. Marble is found in large quantities and ranks high in quality. It is found in all tints from pink to a dark, richly variegated chocolate color, and in inexhaustible quantities.[29]

(b) Timber. Very little virgin timber remains in the county. The Eastman Corporation owns a large boundary of the small timber and it is being used for commercial purposes connected with their plant. Some commercial timber remains on the privately owned farms. The chief products

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27. J. N. Cox, Farmer and lifelong resident of the county.
28. Representative of the Ford Motor Inc., Detroit, Mich.
29. Ramsey, J. G. M., op. cit.

produced from the forests are: lumber, telephone poles, electric light poles, crossties, acid wood, and wood used in the heating of homes.

5. Improvements.

(a) Roads. Hawkins County has the Lee Highway passing through the entire confines of the county, a distance of forty-five miles. This road has been called the "Broadway of America", but lack of improvement lost for it the famous name. There is a state maintained road running from Rogersville to Bulls Gap, a distance of about sixteen miles. The Lonesome Pine Road, maintained by the state, runs through the county by way of Rogersville, connecting Sneedville and Greeneville.

There is a total of 1,308 miles of county maintained roads, of which, 1164 miles are macadam and 144 miles "unrocked".[30] The county maintains a rather progressive road system, financed chiefly by a gasoline tax.

(b) Railroads. There are fifty-two miles of railroad in Hawkins County. The assessed valuation is $1,696,000. The railroad extends from Bulls Gap, running through Rogersville, Surgoinsville, Church Hill and beyond the northeastern boundary of the county.[31] This is a branch line of the Southern Railroad and has depreciated in value and use since freight and passenger busses have been established. The railroad formerly served as the chief means of passenger transportation and gave the people of the county an outlet

30. Steel, George, Superintendent of Roads in Hawkins County.
31. Allred, C. E., Economic and Social Study of Tennessee, Volume 6-7, p. 158.

as well as an inlet for their farm products.

6. Towns and Villages.

There is only one incorporated town in the county. This is Rogersville, the county seat, which has a population of 1590.[32] The largest and best known villages are Bulls Gap, Church Hill, Pressman's Home, Surgoinsville, Mooresburg, St. Clair, all of which maintain high schools except Pressman's Home. These villages support stores, churches, barber shops, drug stores, hotels, blacksmith shops, post offices, restaurants, doctor's offices, filling stations, and until of recent date, banks were located in Surgoinsville and Bulls Gap. Church Hill still maintains a branch office of the Citizen's Bank.

7. Banks.

There is only one bank in Hawkins County - the Citizen's Union Bank, with a branch in Church Hill. The greater bulk of banking in the county is done with this bank. However, some banking is done outside the county in Knoxville, Kingsport, and other banks in adjoining counties.

The Citizen's Union Bank has a very fine attitude toward the schools, helping on different occasions to pull through financial embarrassment.

8. Industries.

Hawkins County is strictly an agricultural section, there being no major industries of any importance in the county. The Card and Label Plant, located in Rogersville and owned by Senator George Berry, is the most important.

32. Ibid.

Statement of Citizens' Union Bank of Rogersville

Resources:

Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	$979,993.99
Bonds and Securities	448,802.15
Loans & Discounts	741,728.83
Banking House & Fixtures	22,500.00
Other Real Estate	52,521.22
Checks and Cash Items	253.33
Other Assets	3,434.86
	$2,249,234.38

Liabilities:

Capital Stock-Preferred	$100,000.00	
Capital Stock-Common	75,000.00	175,000.00
Surplus Fund		16,500.00
Undivided Profits		1,636.00
Reserves		21,000.00
Deposits		2,035,097.97
		$2,249,234.38

Per Cent of Stock Owned by Farmers	65%
Number of Depositors	6,500
Rate of Interest Charged	6% to 8%
Saving Deposits	$327,000.00
Time Deposits	$774,000.00

9. Resorts.

Hale's Spring Hotel is located at Rogersville. At the present time this hotel is not being operated as a health resort but is now on a commercial basis. It has been in the past one of the ideal spots in East Tennessee for amusement and recreation. The waters of these springs were rich in minerals and people from all sections of the south patronized them.

Galbraith Springs, located ten miles southwest of Rogersville, two miles off the Lee Highway, is not actively in operation at the present, but has been an ideal rural retreat and was noted for its fine Southern hospitality.

Silver Lakes are located in the eastern part of the county, twenty-four miles northeast of Rogersville. They have grown in patronage until many people look upon them as an excellent place for swimming, boating, and camping.

10. Property.

The assessed valuation of property in Hawkins County has been decreased while the tax rate has been increased. The County Records show the assessed value of all property in the county at the present time, 1937, to be as follows:

Value of county property	$6,622,548.29
County tax rate	2.30
Total property tax income	152,318.00
Elementary School levy	.63
High School levy	.30
Building and Repairs levy	.10

(a) County Revenue for schools

	Elementary	High	Total
Regular	$29,218.34	$13,881.37	$43,099.71
Polls	6,388.31		6,388.31
Fees from County Court Clerk's Office	2,047.99	247.32	2,295.31
Sale of School Property	2,500.00		2,500.00
Total	$40,154.64	$14,128.69	$54,283.33

(b) State Revenue

	Elementary	High	Total
Per Capita Apportionment	$24,624.96	$3,735.68	$28,360.64
Equalization Fund Allotment	28,325.92	1,000.00	29,325.92
Beer Tax Allotment	1,502.67		
Supplement to Salary of County Superintendent			785.45
Total	$54,453.55	$4,735.68	$58,472.01
Total County and State Revenue	$94,608.19	$18,864.37	$113,472.56

(c) County Expenditures

	Elementary	High	Total
Per Diem of Board of Education	$100.00		$100.00
Salary of County Superintendent	$2,200.00		$2,200.00
Salary of Clerks, Stenographers	25.00		25.00
Office Supplies	143.66		143.66
Other Expenses of General Control	209.27		209.27
Supervision supplies	35.00		35.00
Salary of teachers	64,192.35	$15,916.50	80,108.85
Other expenses of Instruction	2.47	73.00	75.47
Medical and nursing Supplies	115.00		115.00
Fuel	2,825.96		2,825.96
Materials and Supplies	1,527.10	107.50	1,634.60
Materials for Replacement	177.21		177.21
Capital outlay purchases of grounds	14.10		14.10

County Exp. con't.	Elementary	High	Total
New Additions to Old Buildings	$9,122.21		$9,122.21
New furniture and instructional Equipment	381.79		381.79
Total	$81,071.12	$16,097.00	$97,168.12

33

13. Occupations.

There are a good many people engaged by the various small industries in the county, but since farming is the chief occupation, the greater part of the population is thus engaged. The Card and Label Plant maintains the largest payroll in the county. Many young people, both boys and girls of the county, seek employment in the various industries of Kingsport.

14. Hotels.

There are six hotels in Hawkins County. The largest and best one is located at Pressman's Home and is called Pressman's Tavern. This hotel is chiefly for the Pressman's Union. However, it is open to the public.

Hale Springs Hotel is located in Rogersville on the Lee Highway No. 11 and serves as a center for the business and travelling men.

The Kyle House is an old landmark and has housed some of the greatest celebrities during the days of the stage coach. It stands on the opposite side of the street from the Hale Springs Hotel.

The Shanks Hotel is little more than a boarding house and is located in Rogersville.

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33. Cope, E. A., Superintendent of Hawkins County Schools Annual Report ending June 30, 1936-37.

The Gilley Hotel is in Bulls Gap on the old macadamized highway leading from Knoxville to Johnson City. This hotel serves its people well, in that it is superior to many other hotels of similar environment.

The Hodge Home caters to the tourist trade but also serves local patrons. It is located on the Lee Highway in Surgoinsville.

There are two tourist homes in Hawkins County. One is in Surgoinsville and the other in Rogersville, both on the Lee Highway.

CHAPTER II

THE COMMUNITIES

This chapter includes the seven communities in which the high schools are located. The five communities in which the four-year high schools are located are Rogersville, Church Hill, Surgoinsville, Bulls Gap, and Clinch Valley. These high schools are studied in the first division of the chapter. The second division is devoted to the study of the two-year high school communities, Mooresburg and St. Clair.

Information was furnished by the high school principals, leading citizens of the different communities, through personal calls, and by general conversation.

A. The Four-Year High School Communities.

1. Isolation.

Only one of the five communities of Clinch Valley may be classified as having natural barriers that make travel prohibitive, except in cases of necessity. This community which supports the Clinch Valley High School is cut off from the southeast by two high mountains, on the northeast by a very poor road, and on the west and southwest by several mountain ranges.

(a) Distance from the County Seat. Rogersville is the county seat and is located near the center of the county on the Lee Highway. Church Hill is twenty-two miles north-

east of Rogersville on the Lee Highway. Surgoinsville lies ten miles northeast of Rogersville on the Lee Highway. Bulls Gap is divided by the Andrew Johnson Highway and is also intersected by the state highway leading from Rogersville to Bulls Gap.

Bulls Gap is sixteen miles from Rogersville. Clinch Valley High School is eighteen miles from the county seat. This community is the most isolated section in Hawkins County. The distance from the seven community centers to the county seat ranged from 0 miles to 22 miles, an average of 11.2.

(b) Mail Connections. Rogersville has mail connection with Knoxville, Kingsport, Bulls Gap, Surgoinsville, Church Hill and other points of less importance. Several rural routes lead out from the town. City delivery serves the town.

Church Hill has mail connection with Bulls Gap and Kingsport and the community is served by daily rural routes.

Surgoinsville dispatches mail to Kingsport, Bristol, Rogersville, and Bulls Gap. This community is served by two rural routes. Bulls Gap has seven outlets, one star route and six daily trains. Rural routes serve the community.

Clinch Valley, or Eidson, has daily mail. The community has rural route service.

2. Topography.

The Rogersville community is surrounded by hills with valleys and rolling land fading out into the more level sections.

Church Hill is classed as a flat rolling section. This is one of the best farming sections in the county and will rank favorably with any section in the state.

Surgoinsville has broad, rich river bottoms, and the upland is a rich red loam. The Holston River drains this community.

The surface of the Bulls Gap community is rolling and hilly. It lies in the northeast section of the county, joining Green County on the east and Hamblin County on the south.

The Clinch Valley community is very mountainous. The soil is of a limestone formation and although much of the land is steep, it affords excellent grazing. The valleys are fertile and produce well. The chief foe of agriculture in this region is erosion, which is rapidly washing away the soil from the hills.

3. Social Conditions.

The social conditions are discussed under two headings.

(a) Recreational activities. The county seat is the center of recreational activities. The town supports two excellent moving picture shows at a very nominal cost. The town at this time is show conscious, since there is a great deal of rivalry between the two houses, the people, of course, getting the advantage of the low prices offered by each house.

There is also a swimming pool which is frequented by the youngsters during the summer months.

There is one pool room in town. However, this form of entertainment is not desirable, yet it is usually well patronized.

Tent shows very often put up in the town and run from one night to as long as the show is patronized.

The town is flooded with country people on Saturdays who look forward with great joy to being within the confines of the County Seat to trade, to meet their friends, and to collect the current everyday gossip.

The other four large communities have such forms of recreation as Community Clubs, Independent Athletic teams, Home Demonstration Clubs. Groups from these communities attend shows in Rogersville and Kingsport, and all-day church meetings of different kinds furnish recreation for many.

Boy Scout Organizations furnish wholesome recreation for the younger set in some of the communities.

(b) Racial Descent. In the five communities of this study, the white race is predominately in the lead. However, Rogersville has more negroes than the other four communities combined. Rogersville has been referred to as a town having a population of 2,000 inhabitants, including the whites. Perhaps one of the reasons for such a high percentage of negro residents is the fact that a negro college, Swift Memorial, is located in the town. Further, Hawkins County was a large slave holding county, and when the negroes were freed, many continued to live on in the county.

There is yet one negro nominally owned by Dr. G. C.

Lyons of Surgoinsville. Dr. Lyons came into possession of the negro through the transfer of property. After the slaves were freed, this negro continued to live on the farm with two old ladies whose slave he had been. He was born on the farm and had lived with them all his life. In disposing of their property, they willed the negro along with their farm to Dr. G. C. Lyons, who was required by the request to support the negro as long as he lived.

The negroes make excellent citizens and this fact can be substantiated by court records which reveal that the negro stays clear of court litigations.

There are a few Melungeons who live in the Clinch Valley community whose descent is unknown. They are classified with the white race but have a very dark and swarthy color.

4. Health Conditions.

The five communities report the general health conditions good. Although there is no health unit in the county, the Red Cross cooperates with the schools by furnishing a nurse, accompanied by the local doctor, who in turn makes examinations and gives medical assistance to those in need. The amount of service given the children varies, since this civic organization is maintained through gifts and membership drives, coming from public spirited contributors. Examinations reveal many cases of bad tonsils, bad teeth, goitre, and anaemia.

5. Morality.

The chief harmful agency in the communities is whiskey. Petty prowlers who deface and destroy public property, bands of thieves who prey upon chicken and farm products, groups who often disturb at church worship and other public gatherings in the communities, come in as second offenses.

Taking the communities as a whole, the moral conditions appear to be fairly satisfactory.

6. Religious Activities.

Each of the communities has churches in proportion to the area to be served. The leading denominations in the communities are: Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Some of the church auxiliaries that are functional are the Baptist Young Peoples Union (B.Y.P.U.), Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, Brethren Young Peoples Devotionals (B.Y.P.D.), and Ladies Aid. One of the reports show that annual revivals, all-day meetings, and baptisms are much better attended than Sunday Schools.

(a) Ministers. The Rogersville churches are served by ministers who devote their entire time to church work. Rev. J. R. Chiles serves the Baptist church as pastor, which has a Sunday School enrollment of 311 and a church membership of 549. His salary is $1,500.00.[1] No data was found on the other churches.

The other four communities pay less for their church

1. Published Report, The Holston Valley Association of Baptists, September 19, 1935.

services, depending upon the time the pastor gives his church.

Church Hill has two resident pastors, Baptist and Methodist, who hold preaching service semi-monthly and serve churches in adjoining communities. Surgoinsville has four ministers, Baptist, Methodist (Northern and Southern), and Presbyterian. These ministers also serve other churches in the county as well as outside the county.

Bulls Gap has two ministers, Baptist and Methodist, who give their time to their church work. Clinch Valley is served by ministers whose belief is in the Methodist and Baptist faith. There are ten one-room churches in this valley. These ministers in general are not very well trained.

(b) Church Services. All the communities have Sunday School in their respective churches, some having prayer meetings weekly. Preaching service is held in some of the communities weekly, others semi-monthly and in the Clinch Valley community, preaching services are held in most cases monthly. Church revivals and series of preaching services are customary in the communities.

(c) Cooperation. Family grudges and petty politics are perhaps two of the greatest hindrances that keep the churches from working harmoniously in their field of service. There seems to be a lack of spiritual fellowship among some of the churches as well as a religious lag. Factions in the church and neighborhood, carry over into the schools.

Strife is rampant in the schools of Hawkins

County. Groups are dissatisfied if certain teachers are not employed in certain schools. Too often teachers have been employed and placed in schools without due consideration as to the teacher's training, experience, and fitness for the position.

In general, the churches and the schools work well together. It is customary for the minister who is conducting a revival or giving a series of sermons to visit the high school and conduct chapel services. The local ministers are exceedingly cooperative with the high schools, serving on commencement programs, appearing on school assembly programs, and patronizing literary programs and athletic contests. One community has the misfortune and shame of having a so-called preacher who was unfriendly toward any type of progressive education.

(d) Church Buildings. Rogersville has four churches, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, (Northern and Southern). The churches are in excellent condition.

Church Hill has two churches, Baptist and Methodist. These churches are also in an excellent condition.

Surgoinsville has three churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian located at Stoney Point. The Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest in the state, is undergoing major repairs and when it is completed it will be very beautiful. The Baptist building is a brick structure, while the Methodist is frame. These are all well preserved buildings.

Clinch Valley has ten one-room frame church buildings. Some are in fair condition, others are in very poor condition. All the buildings have been very sadly neglected.

7. Cemeteries.

The interest manifested in caring for burial grounds varies greatly in the communities. Two communities have cemeteries kept in excellent condition with interest from trust funds. Two others maintain a very well kept public grave yard and one other community keeps the family graveyard. Most of the family graveyards are cleaned off occasionally.

8. Professional Men.

A group of three professions will be discussed.

(a) Doctors. Rogersville has four doctors, Church Hill has three, Surgoinsville has two, Bulls Gap has four, Clinch Valley has two, all of which serve their respective communities and some have a wide county practice. These doctors have access to hospital advantages, since one of the doctors owns and operates a hospital in Rogersville. However, many of the patients are advised by these doctors to seek hospitalization in Knoxville, Greeneville, Johnson City, Bristol, and Kingsport.

(b) Dentists. The dental service of the communities is confined to Rogersville with the exception of Bulls Gap where there is one dentist. There is no dental clinic in any of the communities. Dental service is offered to a few children and a limited number of adults.

(c) Lawyers. There are eight lawyers in the communities, seven of whom are located in Rogersville and one in Bulls Gap. The other communities rely upon the services given by the Rogersville lawyers. One lawyer is now Chairman of the County Court, another one is County Attorney. The lawyers take an active part in school work, especially the political and factional side.

9. Community Cooperation.

There is some factional strife in the communities. It is more pronounced and aggravating in some of the communities. These factions generally center around some political difference. Too, there is some social antagonism which develops ill feeling between the so-called inferior and superior classes.

There is considerable rivalry between some of the communities. Rivalry properly directed will encourage, improve, and stimulate. Perhaps this condition needs no further encouragement, since a very jealous spirit exists between some of the communities in both youngsters and adults.

10. Public Buildings.

The communities maintain four public buildings. A County Court House, County Jail, County Poor Farm and the The Hut are some of them. The first three named receive support from the County Court who allot a fixed sum for the maintenance of these institutions.

The Hut, which was built by the American Legion and the second of its kind to be built in the state, is supported

by this organization. The building serves the general public and is used for many civic and social gatherings.

The County Poor Farm is located in the Surgoinsville community. This farm was formerly owned by one of the lawyers in the county, who, not finding a ready sale for his property, bargained with the county and succeeded in loading it on the county at an exorbitant price. There are eight inmates housed in the home, three men, three women and two children. Two of the inmates are blind, one man and one woman. The woman has been in the home for fourteen years and has three or four children, but has never been married. The caretaker of the home receives $8.00 per head from the county for the support of these inmates. The range in age varies considerably, the youngest being four years and the oldest ninety-six. The women smoke and the men chew.

11. Community Contentment.

Under ordinary circumstances the attitude of the communities is rather progressive. Yet, political expediency, factional strife, and petty personalities have caused the teachers to be cowed and have reduced the schools to distressingly low level. Even with an immediate return of more healthy conditions, it will require several years to restore the elementary schools to a normal status.

The high schools are in fairly good condition, probably due to rigid inspection by the State Department of Education and the rigid enforcement of the rules for recognition.

12. Agriculture.

The communities are predominantly agricultural. Farms surround each of the villages except Clinch Valley, where the people are more sparsely settled. The farmers devote their time to small crop farming, grazing, and poultry raising. This section is mountainous, yet there are productive valleys running through the community. Church Hill and Surgeinsville communities are excellent farming sections. These two communities are enriched by the Holston River flowing through them.

(a) Farms. The farm belt in these communities is divided into plots of ground ranging from a few acres to several hundred. As a general rule, the farms are given special attention. The farmers rotate their crops, use barnyard litter, commercial fertilizers and some lime. Some of the farms are everything that one could expect. However, there are some sections in these communities in which soil erosion seems to be a deadly foe, but in general, the farms are very productive and show special care.

(b) Live Stock. There are great numbers of pure bred live stock and high grade scrub. Since these communities are especially adapted by nature and location to live stock farming, it would seem that the best live stock in all branches would be ranging the broad acres of some of the pretentious farms, and this is true.

(c) Crops. Corn and tobacco are the two leading crops, with dairy products, wheat, clover, grasses and

The following data shows the number of farms and acres valued at $31.42 per acre relative to the seven communities in Hawkins County.

Total number of farms in seven communities	$2099
Total number of acres in seven communities	159,865
Total number of acres harvested in seven comm...	42,849
Total number of acres (crop failures) in seven communities	913
Total number of acres idle in seven communities	7,583
Total number of tillable acres in seven comm....	33,655
Total number of acres in woodland in seven communities	5,902
Total number of acres (all others) in seven communities	16,123
Total number of acres in woodland and not used for pasture	43,647
Total number of acres in other farm land	9,343
Total value of farm land	$6,776,554
Total value of all farm buildings	$1,753,858
Total value of all farmers' dwellings	$1,094,710
Total value of farm implements and machinery	$327,402

This information secured from C. E. Allred's Economic and Social Study of Tennessee, Vol. 6 and 7, pages 58-59.

grazing running them close seconds. Tobacco is the chief money crop.

B. The Two-Year High School Communities.

1. Isolation.

These two communities will be discussed in the order as named above.

(a) Distance from the County Seat. The distance from each community center to the County Seat is fourteen and twelve miles respectively, an average of thirteen miles.

(b) Mail Connections. Mooresburg is served twice daily from Morristown by Star Route and has R.F.D. service. Saint Clair is served by R.F.D. service from Bulls Gap.

2. Topography.

The two communities have rolling land, both located in excellent farming sections. The communities are drained by the Holston River which flows through each of the neighborhoods.

3. Social Conditions.

The social conditions of these communities are discussed under two headings.

(a) Recreational Activities. Independent baseball, basketball, junior and senior glee clubs, seem to be the forms of recreational activities in the Mooresburg Community, while in the St. Clair Community, the report shows no activities what-so-ever.

(b) Racial Descent. The Anglo-Saxon stock is predominate in both communities, however, there are a few Germans and Italians in the Mooresburg Community.

4. Health Conditions.

The general health conditions of the communities seem to be good. The report reveals no special precautions are taken to immunize the community.

5. Morality.

Both communities report their conditions as moral in tone. This, of course, has reference to the outstanding immoral conditions.

6. Religious Activity.

The ministers seem to be the only ones that take an active part in this activity.

(a) Ministers. In these two communities the reports reveal that there are two Presbyterian ministers, two Methodists, and four Baptists. The salary paid these ministers is wholly inadequate to maintain a standard of living that is commensurate with their services.

(b) Church Services in the Mooresburg Community. Church services are held semi-monthly, while in the St. Clair Community, church services are held only once a month. Sunday School is held each Sunday morning with only a small per cent of its membership present.

(c) Cooperation. Evidence reveals there is a high degree of cooperation among the churches. This is shown very evident since there is very little dissention among the churches.

(d) Church Buildings. There are eight church buildings listed as being in these communities, three in Mooresburg and five in the Saint Clair Community. All these buildings are reported as being in a fair state of repair.

7. Cemeteries.

This survey shows Mooresburg to have a community cemetry where the entire village has access to the grounds. This seems to be the logical thing to do, since the village is small and would work hardships on the people to maintain a well-kept cemetry for each of the respective churches. This shows loyalty and cooperation. The Saint Clair report shows no cemeteries, but list three graveyards as serving the neighborhood. There are several family graveyards in each of the neighborhoods.

8. Professional Men.

This topic will be confined to doctors, dentists, and lawyers.

(a) Doctors. The only professional men in these communities are two doctors of the general practitioner type, and both are located in Mooresburg Community. Saint Clair does not have any professional men.

(b) Dentists. Neither of these communities has the services of a dentist and are compelled to leave their neighborhood for dental treatment.

(c) Lawyers. Both of these communities are without the services of a lawyer. However, most patronage is given the Rogersville lawyers, very little legal business leaving the county.

9. Community Cooperation.

The cooperation in these communities is exceptionally good as compared with some sections of the county. There are of course, little petty factions in each of the respective communities, but none of a serious nature.

10. Public Buildings.

There are two public buildings excluding the churches and schools. Mooresburg reports no public buildings, while Saint Clair has an Odd Fellows Hall and a Junior Order United American Mechanics (J.O.U.A.M.) Hall, which are used exclusively for the assembly of the members.

11. Community Contentment.

Both of these communities supported a four-year high school until recently. The average daily attendance falling below 50, the state reduced these schools to two-year high schools. Both reports show the communities to be satisfied, even with the existing conditions.

12. Agriculture.

These communities are strictly agricultural, much of the land being in a high state of cultivation. Many acres are classified as first river bottom land. Commercial fertilizer is used to some extent upon the uplands.

(a) Farms. The approximate number of farms as given by the most reliable source, indicate there are 150 farms for the Mooresburg Community and 85 serving the Saint Clair Community.

(b) Live Stock. It is estimated there are 1500 head of hogs, 2500 head of cattle, 250 head of sheep, in the Mooresburg neighborhood, and 225 head of hogs, 500 head of cattle, 50 head of sheep, 120 mules and 120 head of horses belonging to the Saint Clair neighborhood.

(c) Crops. The leading crops are corn, wheat, tobacco, grasses, and legumes with oats, rye, potatoes, and vegetables growing in some sections in rather noticable quantities.



CHAPTER III

HIGH SCHOOLS

A. Early Secondary Schools.

The early secondary schools of Hawkins County were called academies and were established in the communities that now have the high schools. These schools depended largely upon private subscriptions, church funds, tuition, and fees. From 1800 to about 1890, there were few public schools. The length of the public school term was two or three months, while the academic term was nine or ten months.

McMinn Academy.

This was the first secondary school established in Hawkins County.[1] The General Assembly in September 13, 1806, incorporated the academy, and trustees were appointed. In 1813, or 1814, the school was erected by money obtained from a lottery.[2] The school site was donated by Joseph Rogers and the school was named for Governor Joseph McMinn. Governor McMinn, a resident of Hawkins County, gave $1,700 toward the establishment of the school. Joseph Rogers gave the town site and Rogersville was named for him.

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1. Kyle, Judge Hugh G., op. cit.
2. Rogersville Review, op. cit.

The school ran without any serious interruption from 1817 until 1861. The Civil War necessitated the closing of the school, but in 1866, a new building was erected upon the site of the old one and the school opened as a private institution and continued until 1897. By an act of the General Assembly, the school ceased to exist as a private school, the property was relinquished to the town of Rogersville, and was operated as a city school, until the Rogersville High School was established in 1913.[3]

Rogersville Synodical College.

In 1849, Hawkins Lodge, Number Forty-one, I.O.O.F, established the Odd Fellows' Female Collegiate Institute.

The school opened with Dr. W. D. Jones, a Kentuckian, as President and with 115 students.[4] These students came from East Tennessee and two counties in Virginia. During the Presidency of Dr. Jones, the school drew students from Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, and California. The school passed through several changes in ownership and in 1892, May 25th, it was incorporated as Rogersville Synodical College, under the direction of the Holston Presbytery of the Synod of Nashville and continued as such until it suspended operation in 1913.

Maxwell Academy.

This school was founded by the Carters Valley settlers about 1780, and was operated as a private elementary school until 1852. At that time the school began regular

3. Ibid.
4. Parks, Rev. James, Catalogue of Schools, Greeneville, Tenn.

high school work. The first school house was made of logs, the second was a small brick structure, while the third was a three room brick building. This building burned in 1900. The fourth building was a two story brick, erected in 1901. This school was supported wholly by tuition and subscriptions until 1891, at which time it became a county secondary school. The county secondary schools operated from three to six months, while this school was in session nine and ten months, the money coming from tuition and subscription. Training on the secondary level was continued in the Maxwell Academy until 1924. Competition from Surgoinsville High School forced the Academy to disband.[5]

Church Hill Academy.

This Academy was established in 1889. It drew support from public funds, tuition, and subscription. After 1900, the school was unable to operate with any degree of consistency, and was replaced by the Eidson High School, now Clinch Valley, in 1913.[6]

McKinley Memorial Institute.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Bulls Gap established this school in 1901, and named it in memory of our president. The school drew county funds and collected funds from the students. The school enrolled some fifteen to twenty students. Lack of funds closed the school in 1907. The community was without a high school

5. Armstrong, R. C., Church and School Records, Surgoinsville.
6. Davis, T. J., Eidson, Tennessee.

until 1913 when the Bulls Gap High School was established.[7]

Saint Clair Academy.

This Academy was established in 1874. A stock company was formed and one-hundred and twenty shares were offered for sale at $25 each. The Board of Directors built a two-story brick building, costing $3,000. This is today the Saint Clair High School. The teaching positions were obtained by competitive bidding, and one teacher bid as low as $7.50 per month. The school was financed by tuition, private subscriptions, and county funds. The high school work was abandoned in 1904.[8]

B. High Schools of Today - Four year.

Rogersville High School.

(a) Building. The present building is a two story brick erected in 1928 and has a campus of fifty acres. This building stands on the site of the old Rogersville Synodical College. The Rogersville High School was established in the old Rogersville Synodical building in 1913. This building houses both high school and elementary. The principals's office is located on the second floor at the head of the stairway at the front of the building. The large auditorium with hardwood floors and concrete walls, is back of the principal's office near the center of the building.

(b) Equipment. The building is heated with steam and is lighted by electricity. It is equipped with showers and inside flush toilets for boys and girls. Drinking water is supplied by the city water plant, and drinking fountains

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7. Self, Dr. J. C., Greeneville, Tennessee.
8. Saint Clair School Records.

have been installed in suitable places throughout the building.

Shades are on most of the windows and the inside walls are tan color. Few pictures hang on the wall. The ratio of window space to floor space is 1:5, and the lighting is unilateral. Other than windows, there is no system of ventilation, and the janitorial work is done by National Youth Administration (NYA) students.

There were 559 volumes in the library at the beginning of the school year. The equipment is valued at $2,280.

(c) Students. The total enrollment for 1935 and 1936 was 124 boys and 134 girls with an average daily attendance of 101 boys and 113 girls.[9]

Extra-curricular activities are encouraged. Football and basketball are the two major sports.

The school is organized on the 8-4 plan. The pupil-teacher ratio is 1:37 and the per capita cost of instruction is $26.70.[10]

(d) Teachers. Seven high school teachers and thirteen elementary teachers are employed by the Board of Education and one music teacher, not employed by the Board, but who is paid tuition by parents of students who elect the music course, complete the staff.

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9. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
10. State Department of Education Annual Report.

The average teaching experience of the high school faculty is 7.28 years. The average number of years teaching experience in secondary schools is 5.71 years, and their average teaching experience in this school is 1.71 years.

All the high school teachers have a Bachelor's degree and hold permanent professional high school certificates. Very little advanced study has been done by any of the teachers leading to a Master's degree.

The Rogersville High School has been approved by the State High School Supervisor and is an A Grade school. It offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

Church Hill High School.

(a) Building. The building is a two story brick structure and was erected in 1882, then an Academy, at a cost of $3,000. An addition was built by the WPA in 1935-1936, at a cost of $52,000.[11] The building houses the high school and grade school. The school grounds consist of one and one-half acres of land, which is entirely inadequate to provide the necessary play activities. The high school is located in Church Hill, twenty-two miles east of Rogersville on the Lee Highway.

(b) Equipment. This school has one of the nicest and best arranged auditoriums in the county. This was made possible by the new addition to the building. The principal's office is in the new addition, near the front of the

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11. Church Hill High School Records, Church Hill, Tennessee.

building. The gymnasium is in the basement of the new addition. It has hardwood floors and the playing space is protected by bannisters from the public.

The building is lighted with electricity and is heated by coal burning, unjacketed stoves. However, the school is assured of steam heat for the ensuing year and the necessary materials have been purchased.

So far, this building does not have the advantages of showers. Outside toilets are provided for both boys and girls. They pass state inspection, however. The water is on the school grounds below the building and is forced to the school through pipes by a hydraulic ram. Fountains are installed to serve the needs of the school. Window shades are over most of the windows.

The inside of the new building is of a rough white plaster finish, while the old addition is dingy and needs repair very badly. The school has a few pictures. The lighting ratio of the glass space to the floor space is 1:5. The building is bilaterally lighted. There is no system of ventilation. The janitor is employed and paid by the teachers. He has the general care of the building. He is aided by NYA students.

There were 926 volumes of library books in the high school library at the beginning of the school year, valued at $750. The equipment of the school is valued at $1,550.

(c) Students. There is a total enrollment of 49 boys and 54 girls, with an average daily attendance of 42 boys and 49 girls.[12]

Science, English, and Home Economic Clubs are listed as extra-curricular activities in the high school. The forms of athletics are: basketball, playground ball and intramural.

The 8-4 plan of school organization is followed in the school. The pupil-teacher ratio is 26:75 and the per capita cost of instruction is $33.65.[13]

(d) Teachers. Four high school teachers and five elementary teachers are employed in the school. The school has the service of one private music teacher. The high school teachers hold permanent professional certificates.

The principal has done some graduate work. The average number of years teaching experience of the high school faculty is 8.75 years. Their teaching experience in secondary schools is 5.25 years, and their average teaching experience in this school is 2.75 years.

The Church Hill High School has been approved by the State High School Supervisor as a B Grade school, and offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

Surgoinsville High School.

(a) Building. The building, a one story brick veneer was erected in 1920, on a six acre campus and houses

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12. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
13. State Department of Education, op. cit.

both the elementary and high school. The building was erected by the community at a cost of $14,000. Since this is the only high school building in the county that had its birth in the community, naturally the community takes double pride in supporting the school.

Since the establishment of the building, the county and Works Progress Administration (WPA), have added additional improvements to the building. Concrete walks extend around the building.

The high school and elementary school are housed in the same building, operating on the 8-4 plan. The school is located in Surgoinsville, ten miles east of Rogersville on the Lee Highway.

(b) Equipment. The auditorium serves the school fairly well, but additional improvement should be made so as to eliminate the over crowded condition in this room. The principal's office joins the library and one of the classrooms. The school has a basement and additional work is needed on it so as to enable the installation of a water system that would carry inside toilets and showers. A large gymnasium is located on the campus. The lighting ratio is 1:5 of glass to floor space. The building is unilaterally lighted. There is no system of ventilation. The building is heated by unjacketed stoves and lighted with electricity. The inside of the building is painted white, over a rough finished plaster. A supply of pictures hang on the walls. Window shades of a tannish color hang over the windows. Outside toilets of pit and natural drainage type are located

on the school ground for both boys and girls. They are kept in excellent condition. Drinking water is drawn from a well by an electric pump. Spigots and fountains are installed in the gymnasium and in the high school. The janitor is paid by the Parent-Teacher Association and has complete charge and care of the building.

The janitor draws his salary for nine month's work. However, he is retained for the summer months on part pay. The library consisted of 725 volumes at the opening of the school year, valued at $600. The school equipment is valued at $1,655.

(c) Students. The school has a total enrollment of forty-three boys and fifty-two girls and has an average daily attendance of thirty-six boys and forty-four girls.[14]

One period a week is devoted to extra-curricular activities. Each student is required to participate in some form of activity, based upon the students' interest. Basketball is the major sport in the school.

Greater enthusiasm and loyalty exists in this school for this sport than is found elsewhere in the county. Baseball and tennis are encouraged in the school. Students help with the library, assist in grading papers and general work around the building. The pupil-teacher ratio is 24:25 and the per capita cost of instruction is $42.18.[15]

(d) Teachers. There are four high school teachers and four elementary teachers employed in the school. Piano

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14. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
15. State Department of Education, op. cit.

and instrumental music are taught by two private music teachers. The high school teachers are college graduates and hold permanent professional certificates.

The average number of years teaching experience for the faculty is 5.5 years. Their teaching experience in secondary schools is 3.25 years and their average teaching experience in this school is two years.

The Surgoinsville High School has been approved by the State High School Supervisor as a B Grade school. It offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

Bulls Gap High School.

(a) Building. The building, a three story brick, was erected in 1913 at a cost of $13,200 and houses both the elementary and high school. The school grounds consist of two and one-half acres of land, an amount which is rather small for a high school to successfully carry on the necessary play activities. The high school is located in Bulls Gap, sixteen miles southeast of Rogersville at the intersection of the Andrew Johnson and Bulls Gap-Rogersville Highway and is organized on the 8-4 plan.

(b) Equipment. The auditorium-gymnasium is located only a few feet from the high school building and serves as an assembly hall and basketball court. All the public activities of the school and community are held in this building. The principal's office is located in front of the building on the first floor. The school building is heated by common stoves and lighted with electricity. The

school is equipped with indoor toilets and the drinking water is drawn by an electric pump from a well located on the school ground. The school is served with drinking fountains wherever needed. The inside of the building is painted over the plaster finish.

The windows are equipped with few shades and few pictures hang on the walls. The building is bilaterally lighted and the lighting ratio of the glass area to the floor space is 1:5. There is no system of ventilation, other than windows. Janitor service, such as dry sweeping, oiling, dusting and general repair, is secured by the teachers and the Parent-Teacher Association. The library contains 1200 volumes of books at the beginning of the year which carried a value of $1,150. The equipment of the school is listed at $3,800.

(c) Students. The school has a total enrollment of 45 boys and 42 girls, an average daily attendance of 38 boys and 39 girls.[16]

A Debating Club and Home Economics Club are listed in the survey as extra-curricular activities. The different forms of athletics that are encouraged are: basketball, baseball, volley ball, soft ball, and horse shoe pitching.

NYA students work under the supervision of the principal. The pupil-teacher ratio is 22:00 and the per capita cost of instruction is $48.83.[17]

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16. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
17. State Department of Education, Survey of Hawkins County Schools, Nashville, Tennessee.

(d) Teachers. There are four high school teachers and five elementary teachers employed in the school. Music of various forms is taught in the school by three private music teachers. All the high school teachers hold permanent professional certificates. The average number of years teaching experience for the faculty is nine years. Their teaching experience in secondary schools is eight years and their average teaching experience in this school is three and one-half years.

The Bulls Gap High School has been approved by the State High School Supervisor and is classed as a B Grade school. It offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

Clinch Valley High School.

(a) Building. The building is a one story frame structure and was established in the fall of 1936 at a cost of $3,000. In 1913, the Eidsqn High School was established and for some reason, the school failed to remain in operation. Later, a two year high school was started at Shiloh under the name of Eidson.

The Clinch Valley High School inherited two attempts to establish secondary education in the valley since 1913. The present building was constructed to serve the needs of the community temporarily until a more suitable building could be erected. The community deserves a better building and it will be necessary to have one if the school

is to function effectively. The high school and elementary schools are housed in the same building, operating on the 8-4 plan. The school has access to six acres of land, yet it owns only one acre. The school is located in Clinch Valley, eighteen miles northeast of Rogersville.

(b) Equipment. The school does not have an auditorium suitable to meet the needs of the school and community. The principal's office is located in the library room, an arrangement not wholly satisfactory, since the library space is small and the room is shelved with a large number of books.

The school does not have a gymnasium. The school building is heated by common stoves. It does not have electricity. There is no system of ventilation, windows being the only means. The building has five rooms, the library is housed in one of them. The lighting ratio of glass area to floor space is 1:6. The building is bilaterally lighted.

Outdoor toilets are provided for both boys and girls. The drinking water is furnished from a spring. There is no water system in the school. Shades are on some of the windows, and the inside of the building is clean. There are no pictures to speak of on the walls and the inside of the building needs painting.

The library has a large collection of reference material. No data on the number or value of the books for the present high school is given. However, the last year, (1935-1936) the two-year high school (Eidson) operated, the

number of volumes were listed at 300 and the value $1,200. Many books have been donated to the school by people from many points in the United States.

The school equipment was estimated to be worth $200 before the school was promoted to its present status. No data was given on the equipment for the present high school.

(c) Students. The school has an enrollment of 74 students. NYA students have charge of the janitorial work such as dusting, and sweeping. The school offers four units in English, four units in history, biology, chemistry, two units in home economics, three units in mathematics, Bible, sociology, geography and economics.

The extra-curricular activities are listed as: 4-H Club, basketball and baseball. The pupil-teacher ratio is 12:5 and the per capita cost of instruction is $51.42.[18]

(d) Teachers. There are four high school teachers and one elementary teacher employed in the school. The high school teachers are employed and paid by the Methodist Board who have headquarters in New York. The elementary teacher is employed and paid by Hawkins County Board of Education. She teaches the seventh and eighth grades which have an enrollment of eleven students.

The average number of years of teaching experience for the high school faculty is five years. They have taught one year in their present position. The high school teachers hold permanent professional certificates. The principal

18. Ibid.

is now doing graduate study.

The Clinch Valley High School has been placed on probation by the State High School Supervisor, pending the erection of a new school building. It offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

C. Two-Year High Schools of Today.

Mooresburg High School.

(a) Building. The building is a two-story stone structure and was established in 1913, at a cost of $6,000. The building houses both elementary and high school. The school, when first established, was a four-year high school and was operated as such for several years, but since the school failed to maintain an average daily attendance of fifty students, it was demoted to a two-year high school.

There are three acres of land in the school site, and it is very suitable for playground activities. The school is located in Mooresburg, fourteen miles south of Rogersville on the Lee Highway.

(b) Equipment. The school has an excellent auditorium-gymnasium which has recently been built by the WPA at a cost of $5,000 and is proving to be of great value to the school. It is only a few feet from the high school building. The principal's office is located on the second floor in the assembly room.

The building is heated by ordinary coal burning stoves and lighted by electricity. The lighting ratio of

the glass area to the floor space is 1:5. The building is bilaterally lighted. There is no system of ventilation.

Window shades are hanging on some of the windows. The inside of the building is painted and is in excellent repair. Few pictures hang on the walls. There is no water system. Outdoor toilets are provided for both boys and girls. The state approves them.

Janitorial work is supplied by NYA students. There were 500 volumes in the high school library at the beginning of the year, valued at $375. The school equipment is valued at $950.

(c) Students. There is a total enrollment of ten boys and thirteen girls and the average daily attendance is eight boys and eleven girls.[19] The extra-curricular activities are listed as an English Club and Home Economics Club.

The school participates in basketball and baseball. The school has a pupil-teacher ratio of 13:0 and a per capita cost of instruction of $56.84.[20]

(d) Teachers. The two high school teachers are the only ones employed in this school. The principal has a permanent professional certificate and the assistant teacher has a limited professional certificate. The average number of years of teaching experience of the high school teachers is five years.

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19. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
20. State Department of Education, op. cit.

The Mooresburg Two-Year High School is approved by the State High School Supervisor and it offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

Saint Clair High School.

(a) Building. The building is a two story brick structure, erected in 1874, at a cost of $3,000. Additions have been added to the building until a total cost of $7,500 has been spent.[21]

The high school and the elementary school are housed in the same building. The school grounds consist of two acres of land. The school is located in the village of Saint Clair, twelve miles south of Rogersville and four miles northwest of Bulls Gap.

(a) Equipment. The auditorium is on the second floor and is used as a big classroom. Both first and second year high school students occupy the room as a study hall, recitation room and auditorium. The principal's office is located on the second floor in the library room. The building is heated by common coal burning stoves. The lighting ratio of the glass area to the floor space is 1:5. The building is bilaterally lighted. There is no system of ventilation. There are no shades over the windows and there are no pictures hanging on the walls. The inside of the room needs painting very badly. The building is totally unsuited in design for high school work.

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21. Saint Clair School Records, op. cit.

The care of the building is entrusted to NYA students who sweep and dust three times daily. Outdoor toilets are provided for both boys and girls. The school is supplied with drinking water from a well located on the school grounds. There is no water system.

The school has a library with 815 volumes, valued at $500. The equipment of the school is listed as being worth $575.

(c) Students. The school has a total enrollment of seven boys and thirteen girls with an average daily attendance of six boys and twelve girls.[22] There are no extra-curricular activities, no clubs and no form of athletics in the school. The pupil-teacher ratio is 10:00 and the per capita cost of instruction is $60.[23]

(d) Teachers. There is only one high school teacher employed in the school. The average number of years teaching experience for the faculty is ten years. His teaching experience in secondary schools is four years and his teaching experience in this school is one year. The high school teacher is a college graduate and holds a permanent professional certificate. He was a former county superintendent of Hawkins County Schools.

The Saint Clair Two-Year High School is approved by the State High School Supervisor and it offers courses of study approved by the State Board of Education.

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22. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
23. State Department of Education, op. cit.

The purpose of the summary in this table is to show enrollment, number of teachers, salaries, per capita cost, and pupil-teacher ratio in the seven high schools.

TABLE I

INSTRUCTIONAL COST IN HAWKINS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS 1936

School	Enrollment	Number of Teachers	Salaries	Per Capita Cost	Pupils Per Teacher
Rogersville	258	7	$5,715	$26.70	37
Church Hill	103	4	3,240	33.65	26.75
Surgoinsville	95	4	3,375	42.18	24.25
Bulls Gap	87	4	3,375	48.83	22
*Clinch Valley	74	4	2,880	33.88	for 1937
Eidson	26	2	1,080	51.42	12.5
Mooresburg	23	2	1,080	56.84	13.
Saint Clair	20	2	825	60	10
	612	25	$18,690	$45.66	29.79

*Established 1936-1937, not included in the grand total.

TABLE II

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS FOR 1936

Name of School	Average Daily Attendance	Total Enrollment	Per Cent of Enrollment in Attendance
Rogersville	214	258	82.9
Church Hill	91	103	88.3
Surgoinsville	80	95	84.2
Bulls Gap	77	87	88.5
Clinch Valley	Established in the Fall of 1936		
Eidson	21	26	80.8
Mooresburg	19	23	82.6
Saint Clair	18	20	90
Total	520	612	86.6

TABLE III

x Part Time Teachers
* Perm. Professional HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING FORCE OF HAWKINS COUNTY FOR 1936
- Limited Professional

Salary	Certificates Held Kind	When Issued	Degrees Held	Year When Rec'd	Elem. School	High School	This School	Subjects Covered By Certificates
$855	P.P.*	1930	B.S.	1930	9	5	1	Math., Social Sc., English
855	L.P.-	1935	B.A.	1935	9	5	1	All two-year high school subjects
1350	P.P.	1925	B.A.	1935	11	11	1	Hist., Biol., Spanish, Eng., Fr.
990	P.P.	1928	B.S.	1928	11	6	2	English, Math., Hist., Science
1215	P.P.	1930	B.S.	1930	6	6	4	English, History, Ag., Sociology, Economics, Geography, Physics
810	P.P.	1933	B.A.	1933	3	1	1	Hist., Latin, French, Eng., Math.
1215	P.P.	1931	B.S.	1931	5	5	4	Math., Science, English, French
675	P.P.	1931	B.S.	1931	5	3	3	Home Economics, History, English
675	P.P.	1926	B.A.	1926	16	16	3	Math., Eng., Latin, Sc., Mod. Lan
225x	L.P.	1933						English, Home Economics, History
225x	L.P.	1936						
225x	P.P.	1935	B.A.	1935	1	1	1	Eng., Gen.Sc., Fr., Biol., Chem.
675	P.P.	1931	B.A.	1931	5	5	5	French, Math., History, Spanish
675	P.P.	1934	B.A.	1934	1	1	1	Eng., French, Spanish, History
675	P.P.	1927	B.S.	1927	8	5	1	Math., Science, English, Spanish
675	P.P.	1926	B.A.	1926	17	17	10	Home Ec., Eng., Latin, Science
675	P.P.	1929	B.S.	1929	13	11	1	H.Ec., Eng., Hist., Fr., Sp.,Chem.
675	P.P.	1931	B.S.	1931	12	5	2	Hist., Home Ec., Math., English
675	P.P.	1935	B.S.	1935	1	1	1	Hist., Home Ec., Math., English
675	P.P.	1913	B.A.	1913	9	5	3	All high school subjects
675	P.P.	1929	B.A.	1929	20	10	3	Hist., Geog., Eng., Home Economics
675	P.P.	1935	B.S.	1935	1	1	1	Eng., French, Latin, Math., Histoy
1215	P.P.	1925	B.A.	1925	10	8	3	Eng., History, Modern Language
810	P.P.	1931	B.A.	1935	5	5	5	Science, Math., French
825	P.P.	1935	B.S.	1935	17	3	1	Eng., History, Science, Ind. Arts

CHAPTER IV

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SUPPORTING THE SEVEN HIGH SCHOOLS.

A. Rogersville High School.

Rogersville High School is supported by the city elementary school, which has thirteen teachers, and by seventeen county schools with twenty-nine teachers. These are discussed in the following order: Rogersville Elementary School, the seven one-teacher schools, and the eleven two-teacher schools.

Rogersville Elementary School.

(a) Building. The Rogersville Elementary School is housed in the building with the high school, thirteen rooms being reserved for elementary school purposes.

(b) Teachers. There are thirteen teachers, three men and ten women, in the school. The men teachers have college training ranging from one to three years, an average of 2.3 years training. The women teachers' training ranges from one to two years of college, an average of 1.2 years. The average training for both men and women in the Rogersville Elementary School is 1.8 years of college. Two of the men teachers hold permanent professional certificates, the other one holds a permanent certificate by examination.

Two of the women teachers hold permanent professional certificates and eight of the women teachers hold four-year professional certificates.

The teaching experience of the men teachers varies from two to thirteen years with an average of nine years. The women teachers have taught school from one to twenty-one years with an average of 10.9 years. The average teaching experience for both men and women is 9.9 years.

(c) Salary. The salary for male teachers ranges from $65 to $115 per month with an average of $85. The salary for women ranges from $60 to $65 with an average of $62.50 per month. The average monthly salary for both men and women is $73.75.

(d) Enrollment. The total enrollment of the city elementary school is 258 boys and 249 girls, a total of 507 pupils. The school is divided into two divisions, city and county. The pupils coming from within the city number 162 boys and 129 girls, leaving 95 boys and 120 girls attending the school from the county. There are 90 boys and 111 girls coming from the county to the city school. There are 147 boys and 122 girls coming from within the city to this school.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for pupils coming from the county to the city elementary school is 72 boys and 92 girls, and for the pupils coming from within the city limits, 123 boys and 100 girls.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost for instruction is $15.56 for all elementary pupils.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost of the Rogersville Elementary School is $7,785.

(h) Graduates. Thirty-three pupils completed the elementary grades in the Rogersville Elementary School. Seventeen of the thirty-three pupils that graduated from the city elementary school came from beyond the city limits.

The Seven One-Teacher Schools.

There are seven one-room schools included in this phase of the study, all of which will be treated as one.

(a) Buildings. All the buildings are of frame construction. Four of them were erected between 1900 and 1910, one between 1910 and 1920, and two since 1920. The total value of the schools is estimated at $8,600.[1]

These buildings are in a very poor state of repair. The foundations, porches, steps, roofs, underpinning, weather boarding, and windows are in very bad condition. They are unattractive and unkept. The cost of the needed repair for the schools is estimated at $1,982.[2]

Four of the buildings are bilaterally lighted and three are unilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area ranges from 1:5 to 1:9.

There is no system of ventilation other than windows and doors. The floors are supposed to be oiled

1. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
2. Survey of Hawkins County Schools, op. cit.

annually and swept and dusted daily. However, general appearances seem to indicate this procedure is not followed closely. Some of the rooms have a musty smell due to poor ventilation.

The value of the equipment in the seven schools was estimated at $1,550.[3] This is evidently too high, since the schools only have 55 library books, no maps nor charts, no playground equipment, and only 156 single desks and 16 double desks.

The toilets are poorly constructed and are in a deplorable state of repair besides being highly insanitary. Four of the schools obtain drinking water from wells located on the school grounds, and three are supplied from springs off the grounds. Only one school has a sanitary drinking arrangement.

The schools have ten acres of land, valued at $675. The size of the school sites range from one-half acre to two acres, and the value of the school sites varies from $25 to $150. Erosion is a deadly foe to the school grounds.

(b) Teachers. There are seven teachers in the seven one-room schools. All the one-room schools are taught by women. Four of the teachers have one year of college training, two have two years, and one has training equivalent to less than high school graduation. The average training is just a little more than a year of college. Two of the teachers hold permanent professional certificates, four teachers

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3. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

hold four-year professional certificates and one teacher holds a four-year examination certificate. The teachers have attended summer school on an average of 21.4 weeks, from 1927 to 1934 inclusive, and have earned, on an average, of 28.71 quarter hours credit.

The average teaching experience for the teachers from these schools is six years and the average teaching tenure per teacher is 1.29 years in her present position. The average age of the teachers is 27.14 years. The average number of months taught in 1936 by each teacher is 6.79 months.

(c) Salary. There is a range from $50 to $90 per month in salaries. The average salary for this group of teachers is $62.14.

(d) Enrollment. The total enrollment for the seven schools is 138 boys and 124 girls, a total of 262 pupils. The net enrollment is 131 boys and 113 girls, a total of 244 pupils, an average of 37.4 pupils per school.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 99 and for girls 94.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction per pupil is $13.50.

(g) Instructional Cost. The county is spending annually $3,480 for instructional service in the seven one-room schools.

(h) Graduates. The seven one-room schools graduated fifteen elementary pupils, all of whom will probably

receive their high school training in the Rogersville High School.

The Eleven Two-Teacher Elementary Schools.

(a) Building. These schools are very similar in all respects and are combined and treated as one in this discussion. There are ten frame buildings and one log building, all having an estimated value of $31,200.[4] The log building has an estimated value of $10,000. This building has four rooms with an auditorium. It was erected by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), upon land donated by United States Senator George L. Berry, who also gave the logs that were used in the construction of the building.

One building was erected prior to 1900, one between 1900 and 1910, five between 1910 and 1920, and four buildings have been erected since 1920.

Some of the buildings are in very bad condition. Two of the buildings are in such poor condition that they are beyond repair. Window panes are broken. All the buildings are in need of paint. The needed repairs for the eleven buildings are estimated at $4,450.[5]

Four of the buildings are bilaterally lighted and seven are unilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area varies from 1:4 to 1:8. The only means of ventilation in the schools is by windows and doors.

All the buildings are poorly cared for. The floors

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4. Cope, E. A., op. cit.
5. State Department of Education, op. cit.

are swept in most cases daily, either by the teacher or by an employed student. In some cases, sweeping is looked upon by the teacher as part of the school program, a general routine of work to be carried out by the students. This is usually done at the noon hour, each student taking his regular weekly or monthly turn at the broom, as the case might be. Occasionally, dusting is done.

The schools have a total value of equipment listed at $2,700.[6] There are 756 library books, 481 single desks, and 69 double desks. All the toilets are insanitary and poorly kept. Nine of the schools get their drinking water from wells, eight of which are located on the school grounds. Drinking arrangements are sanitary in seven of the schools. Two of the schools get their drinking water from springs located off the school grounds, and these have insanitary drinking arrangements.

There are twenty-six acres of land in the eleven school sites valued at $1,725. The school grounds vary in size from one acre to five acres. The price ranges from $50 to $500. Most of the school grounds are poorly kept.

(b) Teachers. There are twenty-two teachers employed in the eleven schools, sixteen women and six men.

The four-room log school discussed in this group carries on a program of socialized study which is being effectively supervised by Miss Alice Sturm who has had five years of university training.

6. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

Four teachers have four years college training, one has three years, six have two years, and ten have only one year of training. Twelve of the teachers hold permanent professional certificates and ten hold four-year professional certificates. The average number of years of professional training for the teachers is 2.09 years. The teachers have an average summer school attendance of 14.45 weeks over a period ranging from 1926 to 1935. The average number of quarter hours earned in summer school is 19.

The average number of years teaching experience for this group of teachers is 6.3 years. The average number of years taught in their present position is 3.68 years. The average age of the teachers is 28.41 years. The average number of months taught in 1936 is 7.76 months.

(c) Salary. The salary range is from $55 to $100 per month, an average of $61.82.

(d) Enrollment. The schools have a total enrollment of 367 boys and 363 girls, a total of 730 students. The net enrollment is 357 boys and 344 girls, a total of 701.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The boys have an average daily attendance of 237 and the girls 241.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $14.90.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost for the eleven two-teacher schools with an enrollment of 730 students is $10,880.

(h) Graduates. The eleven two-room schools graduated forty-three elementary pupils that contribute to the Rogersville High School.

B. Church Hill High School.

The Church Hill High School is supported by the Church Hill Elementary School with five teachers, sixteen county schools, six one-teacher and ten two-teacher schools. These schools are discussed in the following order; Church Hill Elementary School, six one-teacher schools and the ten two-teacher schools.

Church Hill Elementary School.

(a) Building. The school building is a two-story brick structure. Five classrooms are given over to the elementary grades. The elementary division joins the high school department. Both elementary and high school are housed in the same building. The old section of the building is used for the elementary grades. The building is in a fair condition. However, much needed repairs on the inside of the rooms should be done.

The building is lighted with electricity and heated with common stoves. The rooms are bilaterally lighted. Windows and doors supply ventilation.

Dry sweeping is the method used in the school. The floor is oiled every six weeks by the janitor who is hired by the teachers. Since the school is located as it is,

the school grounds being barren, much work is entailed in order to keep the inside attractive and clean.

The school has no equipment and it is unable to give the proper training to which the children are entitled. Outdoor toilets are provided for both boys and girls. The grade children have access to the toilets used by the high school students. The school is supplied with drinking water from the city water plant and it is served through fountains.

The school grounds consist of one and one-half acres of hillside land, none of which is suited for playground purposes.

(b) Teachers. Five teachers are employed in the school who devote their time to grade work. The elementary teachers' training ranges from one to four years with an average of 2.2 years college training. Four of the teachers hold permanent professional certificates and one holds a four-year professional certificate. Their experience ranges from one to eleven years, an average of 5.6 years.

(c) Salary. The highest salary paid is $90 per month, while the lowest is $55 per month. The average salary for these teachers is $68.

(d) Enrollment. The total enrollment for boys is 108 and for girls 78, a total of 186 students. The net enrollment for boys is 96 and for girls 70, the total being 166 students.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 86 and for girls 65.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction in the Church Hill Elementary School is $14.52.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost in the elementary school is $2,720.

(h) Graduates. Eight pupils completed the elementary course for the year ending June, 1936.

Six One-Teacher Schools.

These schools are combined and treated as one in this discussion.

(a) Buildings. The school houses are frame buildings. The county has complete title to four of the buildings and has incomplete titles to two of the buildings. One of the schools was erected prior to 1900, one was erected between 1900 and 1910, two between 1910 and 1920, and two since 1920. The buildings are estimated to be worth $11,500.[7] The buildings are in a very poor state of repair. The sills, doors, roofs, underpinning, steps, foundation, porches and windows are in great need of repair. Some of the buildings are in such a bad condition that they resemble out-buildings more than houses in which children are to receive instruction. This can be said of practically all the one and two-teacher schools of the county. The estimated needed repairs for this group of one-room schools is $955.[8]

7. Ibid.
8. State Department of Education, op. cit.

Four of the buildings are bilaterally lighted and two are unilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area varies from 1:6 to 1:8. Sweeping and dusting is done occasionally from the looks of the floors.

The school equipment is listed at $1,150.[9] This includes 157 single desks, 40 double desks and 255 library books. This seems rather high for the articles listed.

Some of the schools do not have boys' toilets. The girls' toilets are in a shameful condition. All the toilets are insanitary and poorly kept.

Two of the schools get their drinking water from wells located on the school grounds. Three of the schools are supplied with drinking water from springs located off the school grounds. One school receives drinking water from a spring off the school grounds, the water being forced to the school by a ram. This is the only school that has drinking water served in a sanitary manner. The other five have insanitary drinking arrangements.

There are eight acres of land included in the six school sites. The land is valued at $345. The school sites vary from one acre to one and one-half acres. The value of the school plots range from $25 to $200.

(b) Teachers. There are six teachers employed in the six schools, two men and four women. One teacher has four years of college training, two teachers have two years

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9. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

of college training and three teachers have one year of college training. The average college training for this group of teachers is 1.83 years. Three of the teachers hold permanent professional certificates and three are holders of the four-year professional certificate. The amount of time spent in summer school is twenty-nine weeks over a period beginning in 1930 and extending to 1935, inclusive. The average credits received by the teachers is 37.33 quarter hours. The teaching experience varies from one to four years. The average teaching experience for these teachers is 2.5 years. Their teaching tenure in the present school is 1.16 years. The average age of the teachers is 25 years.

(c) Salary. The salary range is from $55 to $90, an average of $62.50.

(d) Enrollment. These schools enrolled 143 boys and 119 girls, with a net enrollment of 133 boys and 110 girls. The total enrollment is 262 and the net enrollment is 243.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 84 and 69 for the girls.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $11.45.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost in these schools is $3,000 for six schools.

(h) Graduates. These six one-room schools graduated eighteen students in the Spring of 1936.

Ten Two-Teacher Schools.

These schools are very similar in all respects and are combined and treated as one in this discussion.

(a) Buildings. All the buildings are of frame construction and have an estimated value of $15,000.[10] Four of the buildings were erected between 1900 and 1910, three between 1910 and 1920, and the remaining three since 1920. The condition of some of the buildings is deplorable. All the buildings look as though years had passed since they were painted. The interior of some of the buildings has never been painted. The doors, windows, steps, roofs and underpinning are in great need of repairs. The ten schools are estimated to need $1,725 worth of repair to put them in condition so they may be used as they stand.[11]

Five of the buildings are bilaterally lighted and five are unilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area runs from 1:6 to 1:8. Sweeping and dusting are two duties as a rule that are performed daily. In some cases the students sweep and dust, while in other instances, the teachers sweep and dust.

The school equipment is listed at $2,225.[12] This includes 385 single desks, 83 double desks, and 253 library books. Some of the schools do not have toilets for boys. All of the toilets are insanitary and poorly kept. Six of the schools receive drinking water from wells of which five

10. Ibid.
11. State Department of Education, op. cit.
12. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

are located on the school grounds. Four of the schools are supplied with water from springs, all of which are located off the school grounds. Five of the schools have sanitary drinking arrangements and five have insanitary arrangements.

The school grounds consist of sixteen acres, valued at $700. The grounds vary in size from one to three acres and the value of the school grounds range from $50 to $150 per school site.

(b) Teachers. Twenty teachers, all of which are women, are employed in the ten schools. Three of the teachers have four years college training, six have two years of college training, and eleven teachers have one year of college training. Seven of the teachers have permanent professional certificates and thirteen have four-year professional certificates. The average professional training is 1.75 years. The number of quarter hours earned in summer school ranges from 7 to 96 with an average of 24.1 quarter hours. This training was received from 1929 to 1935. The summer school attendance of the teachers varies from six weeks to seventy-two, an average of 17.4 weeks spent in summer school. The twenty teachers have a teaching experience of 104½ years. Their experience varies from one year to thirteen years, an average of 5.23 years. They hold an average teaching tenure in their present school of 1.25 years. The ages of the teachers range from 19 to 24 years, an average of 25.6 years. The average number of months raught in 1936 was 7.7 months.

(c) Salary. The lowest salary is $55 and the highest is $90 for services rendered by this group of teachers. The average salary for the teachers is $61.50.

(d) Enrollment. There are 396 boys and 311 girls enrolled in the ten two-teacher schools. The net enrollment is 380 for the boys and 297 for the girls. The total enrollment is 707 students and the net enrollment is 677 students.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 250 and for girls 196.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $13.50.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost for the ten schools operating on an average of 7.7 months and with 707 students enrolled is $9,471.

(h) Graduates. Ten schools and twenty teachers gave thirty-seven elementary pupils diplomas.

C. Surgoinsville High School.

Surgoinsville High School is supported by the Surgoinsville Elementary School with four teachers, and six two-teacher schools. These schools are discussed in the following order: Surgoinsville Elementary and the six two-teacher schools.

Surgoinsville Elementary School.

(a) Building. The building houses the elementary and high school students. It is a brick veneer building with five classrooms and an auditorium. The elementary

students have access to the gymnasium at regular intervals for play activities. The gymnasium is a frame building and is in excellent repair. This building is used by the neighboring elementary schools that contribute to Surgoinsville.

The buildings have recently been repaired and are now in a fairly good condition. The buildings are lighted with electricity and heated with common coal burning stoves. The school rooms are unilaterally lighted.

The rooms are swept daily. The floors are oiled whenever needed and dusting is done often enough to keep the rooms in fair condition. The janitor who is hired by the P.T.A., is custodian of the building. At different times he hires additional help.

The building is meagerly equipped and the school is unable to carry on a modern educational program. The school is provided with outdoor toilets for both boys and girls. The elementary and high school students share the toilets together. Drinking fountains are installed in the building. The grounds are shared together with both elementary and high school students. Six acres compose the school grounds.

(b) Teachers. Four teachers are employed in the school, each teacher having two grades. Scholastic training varies from one to four years of college. One of the teachers has one year of college training, two have two years, and one has four years. Three of the teachers hold permanent professional certificates and one holds a four-year professional certificate. The average college training

for the four teachers is 2.25 years. The average number of weeks spent in summer school from 1933 to 1935 inclusive, is 6.75 weeks and the average number of quarter hours earned in summer school is 7.5 hours.

The range in teaching experience is from two to ten years, the average being 6.75 years.

(c) Salary. The salaries paid the teachers are as follows: one teacher receives $55, two teachers receive $65 each, and one teacher receives $90 per month. The average salary is $68.75 per month.

(d) Enrollment. The total enrollment for boys is 87 and for girls 97. The net enrollment for boys and girls is 77 and 77 respectively.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance is 60 for boys and 73 for girls.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $11.95.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost in the Surgoinsville Elementary School is $2,200.

(h) Graduates. Twelve pupils completed the eighth grade in 1936.

The Elementary Two-Teacher Schools.

These schools, being very similar in all respects, are combined and treated as one in this discussion. There are six of these two-teacher schools that contribute to Surgoinsville High School at the present time. However, there are other schools that will contribute to Surgoinsville in the near future.

(a) Buildings. The buildings are frame and cheaply constructed. Five of the buildings are unsuited for school work. The estimated value of the six buildings is $6,900.[13] One of the buildings was erected prior to 1900, three between 1900 and 1910, one between 1910 and 1920, and one since 1920.

Five of the buildings have been neglected until they now are in very poor condition. One building is painted and the general appearance of it is good. The needed repairs for the six buildings is estimated at $1,650.[14]

One of the buildings is unilaterally lighted and five are bilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area varies from 1:4 to 1:8. There is no janitorial service employed in these schools except teacher-pupil service. Sweeping and dusting is done on a very small scale. Some of the rooms indicate, by the general appearance, the lack of being serviced altogether.

The value of the equipment is listed at $1,075.[15] The schools have 155 single desks, 60 double desks, and 75 library books. Rather high value is placed on the desks and books.

The toilets are all insanitary and poorly kept. Two of the schools are supplied with drinking water from wells located on the school grounds and both are supplied with sanitary drinking water from springs, all of which are located off of the school grounds and insanitary drinking

13. Ibid.
14. State Department of Education, op. cit.
15. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

provisions exist.

The schools have from one to two acres of land. Six acres are included in the school sites. One of the schools is housed in a church. The value of the school grounds is listed at $300.

(b) Teachers. There are twelve teachers employed in the schools, two men and ten women. One teacher has four years of college training, five have two years of college training, and six have one year of college. Six teachers hold permanent professional certificates, five have four-year professional certificates and one has a four-year examination certificate. The average college training for the teachers is 1.58 years. The average number of quarter hours the teachers have earned in summer school is twenty-three. The average tenure in summer school is 16.83 weeks. This training was received from 1920 to 1936.

The twelve teachers have an average teaching experience of 5.58 years. Their teaching experience ranges from one year to eleven, an average teaching experience of 2.08 years in their respective schools. The age of the teachers ranges from 22 to 42 years, the average age being 27.42 years.

(c) Salary. Eight of the teachers are paid $55 per month, two are paid $65, and one $75 and another $90. The average monthly salary is $61.25.

(d) Enrollment. The enrollment for boys is 242

and for girls 204, a total of 446 students. The net enrollment is 225 boys and 188 girls.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 144 and for girls 134.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $13.19.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost of these schools is $5,880.

(h) Graduates. Twenty-three elementary pupils graduated from the six two-teacher schools.

D. Bulls Gap High School.

Bulls Gap High School is supported by the Bulls Gap elementary school with five teachers, and two two-teacher schools. These schools are discussed in the following order: Bulls Gap Elementary School and the two-teacher schools.

Bulls Gap Elementary School.

(a) Building. There are two buildings used for school purposes. The school building is a two-story brick structure. The auditorium-gymnasium is a frame building. The buildings are in a fair state of repair, however, the school building needs some window panes replaced and a general reconditioning of the outside.

The building is lighted with electricity and heated with common coal stoves. The school rooms are bilaterally lighted and windows are used to ventilate the rooms.

Dry dusting is done daily in the rooms by the janitor. The floors are oiled when needed by the janitor who is paid by the teachers and the P.T.A. Dusting is done often enough to insure cleanliness.

There is no playground equipment. The principal of the school estimated the inside equipment to be worth $800, while the County Superintendent's Records show the value to be $2,000.

Inside flush toilets are installed in the building and the drinking water is provided through fountains. There are two and one-half acres in the school grounds which are cut by the Andrew Johnson Highway and the Rogersville-Bulls Gap Road.

(b) Teachers. There are five teachers employed in the school, all of which are women. One of the teachers is a high school graduate with no college training, one has one year of college training, and three have had two years of college training. Three of the teachers hold permanent professional certificates, one holds a four-year professional and one holds a four-year certificate by examination. The average college training for the five teachers is 1.4 years. One of the teachers attended summer school for the last time in 1920 for six weeks and earned nine quarter hours credit. Another teacher attended eighteen weeks in 1929 and earned twenty-three quarter hours, another one attended twelve weeks in 1932 and earned eighteen quarter hours, another one attended eighteen weeks

in 1934 and earned twenty-four quarter hours and the fifth one attended eighteen weeks in 1935 and earned twenty-six quarter hours. The average number of quarter hours earned by the teachers is twenty and the average number of weeks spent in summer school is 14.4 weeks, ranging over a period beginning in 1920 and ending in 1935. The age of the teachers ranges from 25 to 54 years. The average age of the teachers is 36.8 years.

The teaching experience of the teachers varies from five to twenty-eight years, an average of 15.6 years. The teaching experience in this school for the teachers runs from one to seventeen years. One teacher has taught seventeen years, one fifteen years, one fourteen years, one six years, and one one year. The average number of years taught by the teachers in the school is 10.6 years.

(c) Salary. One of the teachers receives $70 per month, two receive $65 each, and two receive $55 each per month. The average salary per month is $62.

(d) Enrollment. The enrollment for boys is 86 and for girls 122. The net enrollment is 86 for boys and 118 for girls.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 67 and for girls 100.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $11.92.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost is $2,480.

(h) Graduates. There are twenty-three pupils who completed the eighth grade.

The Two Two-Teacher Schools.

These schools being very similar in all respects are combined and treated as one in this discussion.

(a) Buildings. There are two two-teacher schools that contribute to Bulls Gap, both frame structures. The estimated value of the two buildings is $2,250.[16] One was erected between 1900 and 1910, the other one was built between 1910 and 1920.

The estimated needed repairs for the two buildings is $362.[17] Painting, underpinning, and porch floors are in a poor state of repair. Both of the buildings are unilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area is 1:7. The rooms receive fresh air from windows and doors. Some sweeping and dusting is done, enough that the schools are not criticised by the communities for being neglected.

The equipment is valued at $700.[17-a] The schools have eighty-two single desks, twelve double desks, and fifty-two library books.

Both schools have insanitary and poorly kept toilets. The schools are supplied with drinking water from wells on the grounds, and both have sanitary drinking arrangements.

One of the schools has one acre of land and the other has two acres. The value of the school grounds is $150.

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16. Ibid.
17. State Department of Education, op. cit.
17.-a Cope, E. A., op. cit.

(b) Teachers. There are four women teachers. One of the teachers has two years of college training, two have one year college training, and one is a high school graduate. One teacher holds a permanent professional certificate, two hold four-year professional certificates, and one teacher has a limited training certificate. There were 12,75 quarter hours of average credits earned in summer school. The teachers have spent an average of nine weeks in summer school since 1932 to 1935.

The average teaching experience is 9.38 years. One teacher has taught twenty-four years. The age of the teachers varies from 24 years to 48 years, an average of 35.

(c) Salary. The average monthly salary is $56.25, the lowest is $55, and the highest salary is $65.

(d) Enrollment. The enrollment for the two schools is 57 for boys and 60 for girls. The net enrollment is 64 boys and 58 girls.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 46 and for girls 38.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $15.38.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost is $1,800.

(h) Graduates. Six elementary pupils completed the eighth grade from these schools.

E. Clinch Valley High School.

Clinch Valley High School is supported by ten one-teacher schools.

Clinch Valley Elementary School.

There are ten one-teacher schools that contribute to Clinch Valley High School. Since the high school does not maintain a grade department, the discussion of these schools will be confined to the one-teacher schools in the community that contributes to the high school.

(a) Buildings. The buildings are all frame constructions. Two of the buildings were erected prior to 1900, six between 1910 and 1920, and two since 1920. The estimated value of the buildings is listed at $12,325.[18]

All the buildings are in a very poor state of repair. The needed repairs are estimated at $3,900.[19] Four of them are unilaterally lighted and six are bilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area is 1:7. Windows and doors are used to regulate the heat and cold. The buildings show that very little dusting is done and the floors look unkept and untidy.

There are 209 single desks, 26 double desks, and 215 library books with an estimated value of $1,875.[20]

Four of the schools do not provide for boys' toilets. The girls' toilets are in a shameful condition. Four of the schools are supplied with drinking water from

18. Ibid.
19. State Department of Education, op. cit.
20. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

wells. Three of the wells are located off the school grounds, and insanitary drinking provisions exist. Six of the schools get drinking water from springs that are located off the school grounds.

There are thirteen acres of land in the ten school sites valued at $395. The school grounds show that there is a lack of civic pride in each of the school communities.

(b) Teachers. There are ten teachers employed in the ten schools, four men and six women. Only one teacher in the group has four years of college training. Two of the teachers have two years of college training and seven have one year of college training. Three teachers hold permanent professional certificates and seven hold four year professional certificates.

The average teaching experience is 5.8 years. Their teaching experience varies from two to twelve years. The average age of the teachers is 24.9 years.

(c) Salary. One teacher receives $90 per month, another teacher receives $65 and eight each receive $55 per month. The average salary is $59.50.

(d) Enrollment. The enrollment for boys is 215 and for girls 192. The net enrollment is 204 for boys and 180 for girls.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 137 and for girls 124.

(f) Per Capita Cost. The per capita cost of instruction is $11.25.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost is $4,760.

(h) Graduates. Twenty-one pupils were given eighth grade diplomas from these ten schools.

F. Mooresburg High School.

Mooresburg High School is supported by the Mooresburg Elementary School with two teachers, and three two-teacher schools. These schools are discussed in this study as one group.

Mooresburg Elementary School.

There are four two-teacher schools that contribute to Mooresburg High School. Three of the schools are located in nearby communities, and one is located in Mooresburg.

(a) Buildings. Three of the buildings are frame and one is stone. One building was erected prior to 1900, two between 1910 and 1920, and one since 1920. The estimated value of the buildings is $22,000.[21] All of the buildings need repairs. Some of the buildings are in a fair state of repair. The estimated needed repairs for the four buildings is $475.[22]

The buildings are unilaterally lighted. The ratio of glass area to floor area is 1:6. There is no system of ventilation. Windows are used to provide the necessary fresh air. The schools are swept and dusted at regular intervals, as a general rule, daily.

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21. Ibid.
22. Department of Education, op. cit.

The equipment is listed at $1,650.[23] The schools have 193 single desks, 24 double desks, and 119 library books. Three of the toilets are listed as insanitarily kept. Outside toilets are provided for all the schools. Three of the schools are supplied with drinking water from wells located on the school grounds. Sanitary drinking arrangements are provided. One school is supplied with drinking water from a spring located off the school ground. Insanitary drinking provisions prevail.

The school grounds consist of seven and one-half acres, valued at $650. The school grounds are given scant attention.

(b) Teachers. There are eight teachers employed in the four schools, one man and seven women. Three teachers have had two years of college training and five teachers have one year of college training. Three teachers hold permanent professional certificates and five hold four-year professional certificates. The average number of weeks spent in summer school by the teachers is eleven weeks. This is over a period of time beginning in 1912, and ending in 1935. The average number of quarter hours earned by the teachers in summer school is 16.5 hours. The teaching experience for this group of teachers ranges from one to twenty-one years, the average being 10.5 years. The age of the teachers varies from 22 to 48. The average age is 32.13 years. The teaching tenure is four years average.

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23. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

(c) Salary. The highest paid teacher makes $75, and the lowest paid makes $50. The average salary is $60.62.

(d) Enrollment. The schools enrolled 170 boys and 169 girls. The net enrollment is 168 boys and 169 girls.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The average daily attendance for boys is 118 and for girls 112.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $11.45.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost for the four two-teacher schools is $3,880.

(h) Graduates. Twenty-one pupils completed the eighth grade in 1936.

G. Saint Clair High School.

The Saint Clair High School is supported by the Saint Clair Elementary School with two teachers.

Saint Clair Elementary School.

(a) Building. This two-teacher school houses the elementary and high school students. It is a two-story brick structure and was erected in 1874. The building is unsuited in design for school work, however, the building is in a remarkable state of preservation and is valued at $7,500.[24] The building is bilaterally lighted and is heated by common coal burning stoves.

The rooms are swept and dusted three times daily by NYA students. There is no outside equipment, however, the inside equipment is valued at $500.[25] This includes

24. Saint Clair High School Record.
25. Cope, E. A., op. cit.

fifty single desks and two hundred library books.

Outside toilets are provided for both boys and girls and are well kept. The school is supplied with water from a well located on the school ground and sanitary drinking arrangements are provided. The school campus of two acres is valued at $600. It is rolling and well drained and has grass sod.

(b) Teachers. Two women teachers are employed in the school. One of them has one year of college training and the other one has two years. One teacher holds a permanent professional certificate and one holds a four year professional certificate. One of the teachers was in summer school six weeks in 1922 and earned nine quarter hours credit.

One teacher has five years experience and one has fourteen. The average teaching experience of the teachers in their present position is 3.5 years.

(c) Salary. One teacher receives $60 per month and the other one receives $55 per month. The average salary is $52.50 per month.

(d) Enrollment. The school has an enrollment of 25 boys and 18 girls. The net enrollment is 24 boys and 16 girls.

(e) Average Daily Attendance. The school maintained for the year, an average daily attendance of 21 boys and 16 girls. The average daily attendance for the girls and the net enrollments were the same.

(f) Per Capita Cost of Instruction. The per capita cost of instruction is $19.54.

(g) Instructional Cost. The instructional cost is $840.

(h) Graduates. Only one pupil completed the eighth grade.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A. Conclusions.

1. Hawkins County has splendid highways and mail connections with Knoxville, Bristol, Johnson City, Kingsport, Greeneville and Morristown. One railroad runs through the county, beginning at Bulls Gap and extending through Church Hill and beyond the county border.

2. The county is well drained by the Holston and Clinch Rivers. Eighteen important creeks carry water to the two rivers.

3. The water power in the county is undeveloped.

4. The communities are settled chiefly by Anglo-Saxon stock.

5. Agriculture is predominately the chief industry of the county.

6. Corn and tobacco are the two leading crops. Wheat, clover, and grasses are raised in large quantities.

7. Tobacco is the chief money crop.

8. The county is particularly adapted to grazing, dairying, and live stock industry.

9. Poultry is receiving more attention from the farmers of the county.

10. Sixty-five per cent of the bank stock is owned by the farmers of the county.

11. The bank in Hawkins County is very soundly and conservatively managed.

12. The Holston Valley is the best farming section in Hawkins County. It runs parallel with the Holston River and the Lee Highway.

13. Community cooperation is fair.

14. High school buildings are inadequate and poorly equipped with desks, maps, charts, library books, and globes.

15. Six of the high school buildings are heated with common coal burning stoves.

16. High schools have small libraries and antiquated books.

17. Janitorial services are supplied by the teachers and the P.T.A.

18. The curriculum of all the Hawkins County high schools consists of the traditional subjects: history, home economics, foreign languages, science, mathematics, and English.

19. All the full-time high school teaching staff are graduates of standard colleges.

20. There is no system of transportation.

21. The elementary school buildings that are not combined with the high school buildings, are in a very poor

state of repair. All the elementary schools that contribute to the high schools are one and two-teacher schools. Rogersville has one thirteen-teacher school, eleven two-teacher schools, and seven one-teacher schools.

Church Hill has one five-teacher school, ten two-teacher schools and six one-teacher schools.

Surgoinsville has one four-teacher school and six two-teacher schools.

Bulls Gap has one five-teacher school and two two-teacher schools.

Clinch Valley has ten one-teacher schools.

Mooresburg has four two-teacher schools.

Saint Clair has one two-teacher school.

22. All the school buildings are heated with the common coal burning stoves.

23. The elementary schools are deficient in desks, library books, charts, globes and maps.

24. Toilet facilities are unsatisfactory. Some of the schools do not have toilets for boys.

25. Sweeping and dusting are given very little attention.

26. Little attention is given to the health of the pupils.

27. Insanitary drinking conditions exist in most of the schools.

28. The playgrounds are too small in several of the schools.

29. The training of several of the elementary teachers is inadequate.

30. There is too great a gap between the enrollment and the average daily attendance.

31. Too few pupils who enter school complete the eighth grade.

32. Delinquent property taxes are rather heavy.

33. Many poll taxes are unpaid.

34. There is no form of supervision in the elementary schools.

B. Recommendations.

1. Since the survey shows all the school buildings, and especially the one and two-teacher schools to be in a very poor state of repair, the county should put on a building program.

2. The high school buildings should be adequately equipped with the necessary equipment that would enable the schools to put into operation a modern educational program.

3. There should be installed in every four-year high school a library that would be suitable to the needs and mental level of the high school students.

4. Janitorial services and operating expenses such as coal, brooms, floor oil, crayon, home economics laboratory, science laboratory, light and water bills, and other incidental expenses should be assumed and paid by the county.

5. The curriculum of Hawkins County high schools should be enriched and broadened. Physical education, health education, agriculture and industrial arts should be offered in the high schools. The program of studies are too limited to meet the needs of the boys and girls of Hawkins County. College entrance requirements are being met in the high schools, but there should be vocational subjects incorporated into the curriculum so as to provide for specific training in the vocations which a majority of the students will enter.

6. Transportation facilities should be provided so as to enable the students who are graduating from the elementary schools to attend the high schools in larger numbers and free themselves from the sheckles of illiteracy. Too many students completing the eighth grade never attend high school.

7. One and two-teacher schools should be merged with their respective big community elementary schools. This can be done by consolidation and transportation.

8. The County Superintendent and the County Board of Education, working with the State Elementary School Supervisor should prepare a definite program of consolidation for the county.

9. Sanitary toilets should be provided for all elementary schools and drinking arrangements made sanitary.

10. A health unit should be established in the county. A nurse and a doctor should be employed on a full time basis. This unit should be under the supervision of the State Board of Health.

11. Beginning elementary teachers should be required to have a minimum of two years of college training.

12. Salaries for elementary teachers should be raised.

13. Teachers' meetings should be held regularly and conducted professionally.

14. A visiting teacher-supervisor with special training in methods of teaching and supervision and aptitude for the work should be employed and paid an adequate living wage.

SUMMARY.

Teachers. In the sixty-one schools covered by this survey, one-hundred and eighteen teachers were employed. In thirteen of these schools, teachers are college graduates; forten-one have had two or more years of college training; sixty have had one year of college training; three teachers have high school training, while one teacher has had less than high school training.

Fifty-one teachers hold permanent professional certificates; one holds a permanent examination certificate; sixty-two hold four year professional certificates; three teachers hold four year examination certificates, and one teacher holds a limited training certificate.

The average age for the teachers is 29.55 years while the teaching experience is 8.04 years, and the average salary paid the teachers is $60.95.

Schools. There are twenty-three one room schools; thirty-four two room schools; and four three or more room schools.

There are thirty-one acres in the one-teacher schools, an average of 1.35 acres per school; sixty and one-half acres in the two-teacher schools, an average of 1.78 acres per school; and sixty acres in the three-or-more teacher schools with an average of fifteen acres per school.

The average value of the school grounds is placed as follows: the one-teacher school grounds have an average value of $61.52; the total value is $1,415; while the average value of the two-teacher school grounds is $121.32, with a total value of $4,125; whereas the three-or-more teacher school grounds have an average value of $1,250; with a total valuation of $5,000.

The average value of the buildings was $3,783.20 with a total value of $230,775, while the average value of equipment was $302.05, with a total value of $18,425, and the needed repairs total $15,674.

All the school buildings are heated with ordinary stoves except Rogersville which is heated by steam.

Water Supply. Thirty-two schools have wells on the grounds; three have wells off the grounds; twenty-five schools are supplied by springs off the grounds, while one school is supplied by the Rogersville water plant.

Library Books. The average number of library books per one-teacher schools is twenty-two, with a total of 525; while the average number of books for the two-teacher school is 42, with a total of 1,455; and the average number of library books in the three-or-more teacher schools is 143, with a total number of 575 library books in the four three-or-more-teacher schools.

The approximate date of erection of the school buildings is as follows: Three of one-teacher schools were erected prior to 1900, five between 1900 and 1910, nine between 1910 and 1920 and six since 1920.

Four of the two-teacher schools were erected prior to 1900; ten between 1900 and 1910, eleven between 1910 and 1920, and nine since 1920.

One of the three-or-more teacher schools were erected prior to 1900, two between 1910 and 1920, and one since 1920.

The per capita cost by types of schools is as follows: the one-teacher school is costing $11.73 for each student enrolled, the two-teacher school $14.65, and the three-or-more teacher school $13.44 per student.

The average instructional cost for the one-teacher schools is $488.70 with a total instructional cost of $11,240, the two-teacher schools have an average instructional cost of $963.26 per school with a total instructional cost of $32,751, while the three-or-more teacher schools have an average instructional cost of $3,796.25, the total being $15,185 for the four three-or-more teacher schools.

There were fifty-four students to graduate from the eighth grade out of the one-teacher schools, 131 graduated from the two-teacher schools, and seventy-six graduated from the three-or-more teacher schools.

The average enrollment for boys in the one-teacher schools is 21.57 students, and the average enrollment for the girls is 18.91 students, a total average of 40.48 students per school. The total enrollment for boys is 496 and for girls 435, a total of 931 student enrolled in the one-teacher schools.

The average enrollment for boys in each of the two-teacher schools is 36.97 student s and the average enrollment for the girls is 33.09 students, a total average of 70.06 students per school. The total enrollment for boys is 1,257 and for girls 1,125, a total of 2,382 students enrolled in the two-teacher schools.

The average enrollment for boys in each of the three-or-more teacher schools is 134.75 students and the average enrollment for the girls is 136.50 students in the three-or-more teacher schools, a total average of 271.25 students per school. The total enrollment for the boys is 539 and for girls 546, a total of 1,085 students enrolled in the three-or-more teacher schools.

The average daily attendance in the one-teacher school for boys is 320 and for girls 287, a total average daily attendance of 607 students.

The average daily attendance in the two-teacher schools for boys is 816 and for girls 737, a total average daily attendance of 1,553 students.

The average daily attendance in the three-or-more teacher schools for boys is 408 and for girls 430, a total average daily attendance of 838 students.

There are 522 single desks and 82 double desks, a total of 604 desks in the one-teacher schools.

The two-teacher schools have 1,346 single desks and 247 double desks, a total of 2,593 desks.

The three-or-more teacher schools have 465 single desks and 27 double desks, a total of 492.

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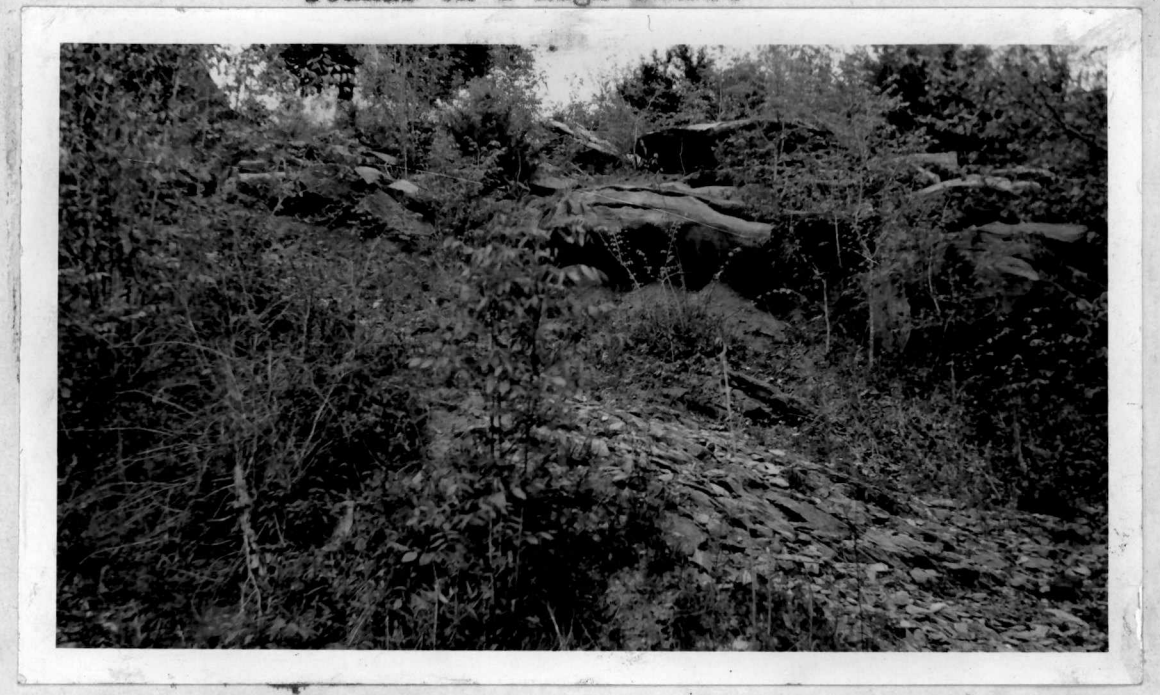
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PICTORIAL APPENDIX

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Fisher's Creek School. This is a one-teacher school and it stands on a high cliff.



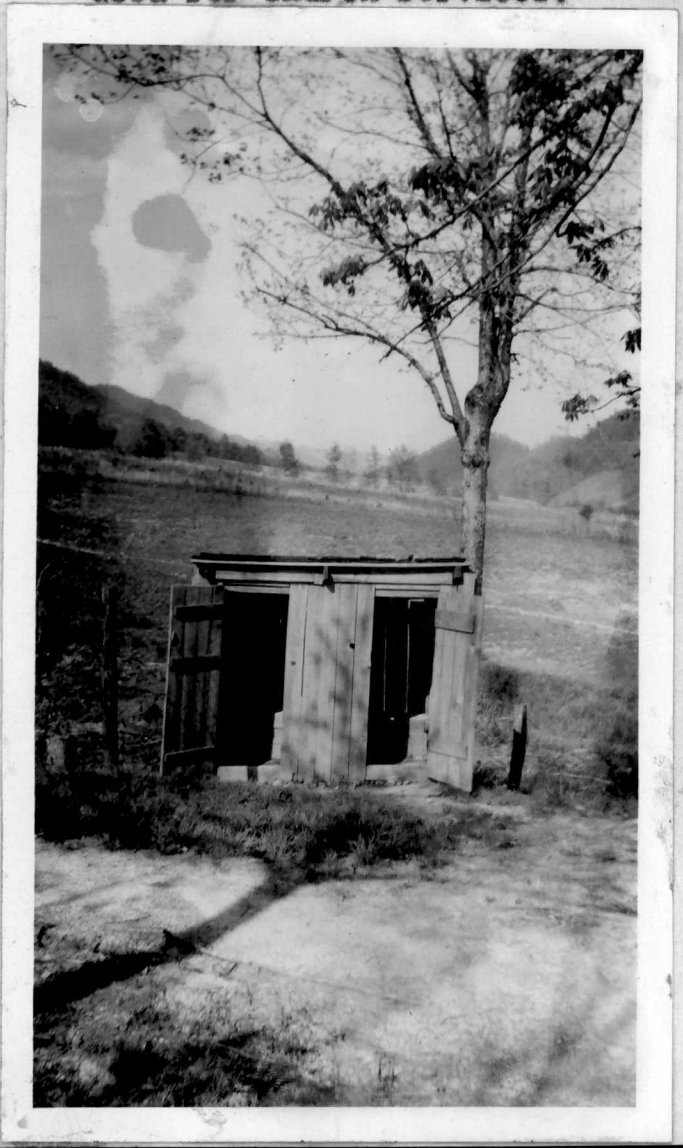
Walk-way leading up to the Fisher's Creek School.



Toilet. The toilets are reported as being poorly kept and in insanitary condition.



Pink Hill School. This one-teacher school is one of the poorest buildings in the county. This building is also used for church services.



Toilet. Notice the double particion. Only one toilet serves the school.



Cobbs Chapel. This is a one-teacher school. Note the lack of underpinning.



Toilet. Note the absence of a door.



Looney's School. Two teachers occupy the building. Curtains separate the rooms.



Dairy Scene taken in the county.



Ebbing and Flowing Springs School. This is a one-teacher school. The Amis will of November 16, 1797 reveals perhaps the first endowed school in Tennessee. The will reads:

"It is also my will and desire that my library of all my books be kept together for the use of my school." This school was built of logs and remained as such until 1935-1936 at which time weather-boarding was applied to the building by the W.P.A. This building was erected by Thomas Amis somewhere between 1780 and 1782.



The Amis Home. Built by Thomas Amis in 1780 or 1781. The lower part of the building is the original structure. It was originally a two-story structure made of stone, but the first story was torn down and replaced with weather boarding when the first saw mill moved into the community. The stones are not hewn, but were placed in the building just as nature made them. The great granddaughter of Thomas Amis owns the building. A great grandson of Thomas Amis also makes his home in this building.



Magnolia School. This is a two-teacher school. The building is in a very poor state of repair.



Midway School. This building formerly housed a four-teacher school. At the present time only one teacher is maintained with a very low enrollment. The building has been very badly abused.



Rotherwood School. This is a two-Teacher school. The repair of the building was reported to be in poor condition.



A Servant's Home in the Rotherwood Community.

A Country Home at a Distance.



Campbell's School. Both buildings pictured on this page are used for school purposes, although one is also used for a church. The lower grades are taught in the church.





High Point School. This is one of the best two-teacher schools in the county.



Toilet. Insanitary and poorly kept.



Stone Mountain School. A log school house constructed by W. P. A. labor with the logs being donated by United States Senator, George L. Berry. The estimated cost of the building is $10,000.



Maxwell Academy. This is a two-teacher school. High School work was abandoned in the building in 1924. This was the last academy in the county to be abandoned.



McMinn Academy. The first secondary school established in the county. The building is now converted into an apartment.



Rogersville High School. This high school building replaced the Rogersville Synodical College building which was torn down in 1921 and a new building costing $125,000 was erected. This building was burned in 1927 and the present building, a two-story brick, which cost $72,000 was ready for use in 1928.



Church Hill High School. This school was started as an academy in 1882 at a cost of $3,000. An addition to the building was added by the W.P.A. in 1935 and 1936, making the cost of the building $52,000.



Toilet. This toilet serves a one-room two-teacher school.

Surgoinsville First School Building.



Surgoinsville first school building.



Surgoinsville High School. The present high school had its birth in the community, later the county and the W.P.A. made improvements to the building.



Surgoinsville High School Graduates in the Spring of 1937.



Surgoinsville High School Gymnasium. This is one of the largest in the county.



Bulls Gap High School. This school was established in 1913.



Mooresburg High School. This building was established in 1913 as a four-year high school at a cost of $6,000. The school is now a two-year high school.



Clinch Valley High School. This building was established in the fall of 1936. It is under the supervision of the Methodist Board.



Toilet. This toilet serves the Clinch Valley High School.



Saint Clair High School. This is a two-story brick erected in 1874 as an Academy at a cost of $3,000. Additions have been added to the building.



Home of E. A. Cope, Superintendent of Hawkins County Schools.



The Hut. This building was erected by the American Legion, the second of its kind to be built in the state and supported by this organization. The building is used for many civic and social affairs.



New Providence Presbyterian Church. This church is said to have been established as early as 1780. The church is being remodeled, which is an index to the religious and social pride.



Yellow Store. This building was opened for business in 1796. The building has been vacant only two years since its opening for business. This building has been painted yellow for the past 126 years. The present occupant, W. J. Thurman has sold merchandise in the building for the last thirty years. The building stands on the Lee Highway, two miles south of Surgoinsville.



Circuit Court House. This is the building in which the first Circuit Court of Hawkins County was held in 1810 by William Cocke, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit.



Hoard Home. This is the original Hoard home. "The house is probably 150 years old or perhaps 160 years old" says Fred Ellis.



Hoard Mill. This mill is stands as it was constructed except the tin roofing and galvanized mill-race. Fred Ellis, a darkey ninety years old said, "The Mill is at least 140 years old." People from different states stop and buy meal ground on this mill by T. C. Alley who has been miller here for eighteen years.



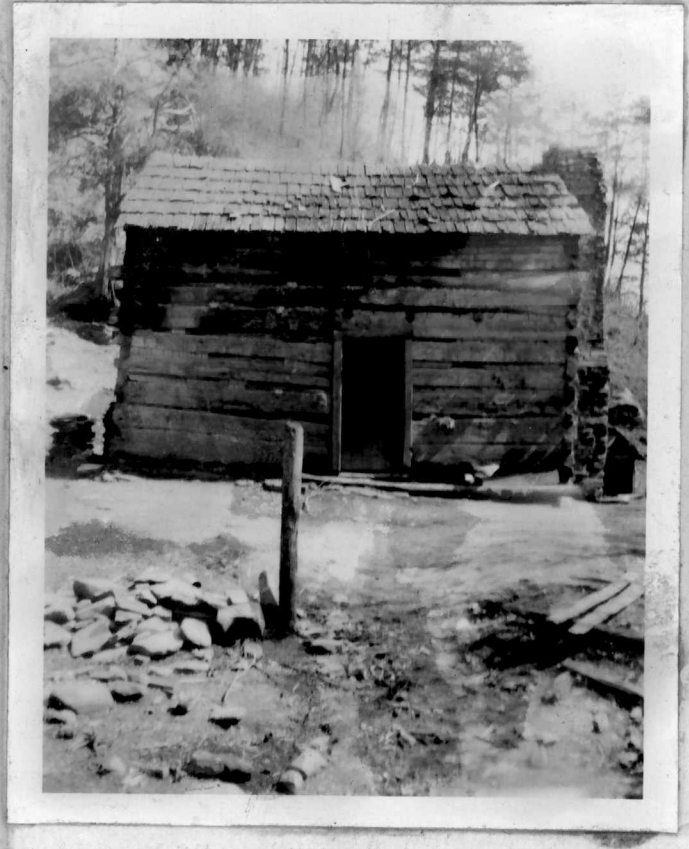
The Present Hoard Home. This home is occupied by Eldredge Hoard who was financially and socially connected in Knoxville in the hardware business. Their home is 100 years old. This home has never been out of the Hoard family since entry of land.



Site of Carter and Parker store. This store site is beleived to be the original Carter-Parker settlement (1772), which was the second settlement in the state of Tennessee. The site is near New Canton.



The County Poor Farm Home. There are eight inmates housed in the home; three men, three women, and two children. The home has a drab and dreary appearance.



A Home a short distance from the Lee Highway.



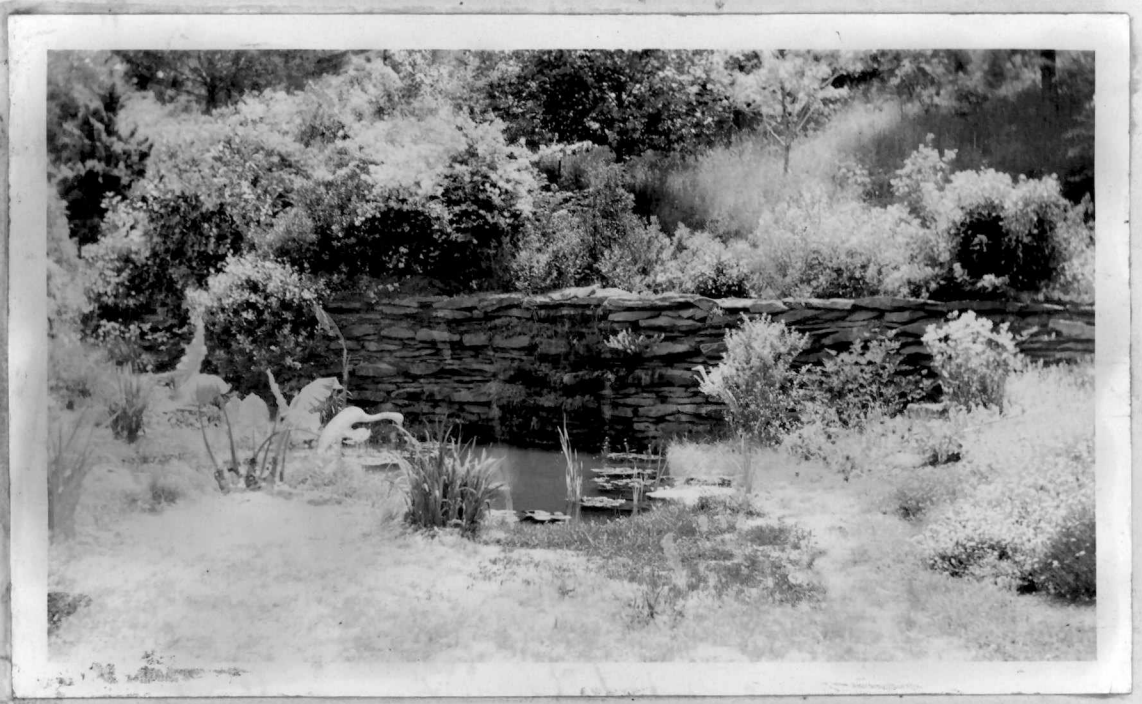
A rented home fronting the Lee Highway.



A home in the isolated section of the county.



A water scene looking from the Lee Highway.



A lily pool at one of the homes in the county.



Flower Garden. This is one of the most beautiful secn scenes to be found in the state.



Historic Elm. Dr. Thomas Walker, a surveyor and explorer in 1748 led a white expedition into the Holston Valley and made entry of March 31, 1748: "We kept down Reedy Creek to Holston where we measured an Elm 25 feet round, three feet from the ground. This elm stands near the forks of the Holston River.



The Birthplace of United States Senator Goerge L. Berry. This is a one room log cabin which has been moved from its original location by Senator Berry to a site back of his home.



A dog house. This building houses two large German Police dogs.



Card and Label Plant. This is the only major industrial plant in the county. It is located in Rogersville and owned by Senator George L. Berry.



Bridge spanning the Holston River at Rotherwood.

Bridge spanning the Holston River at Rotherwood.



Dairy Scene. The herd of cows seen in the picture was imported from Jersey Isles. This is one of the finest herd of dairy cows in the state. Nothing is spared to give them the best food and care. Extreme care is taken to keep the premises clean.



A picture of one of the mills in the county.



Champion Cow. When this cow was seven years and eight months old she was put on test for 365 days and produced seven hundred fifty-nine and one-tenth pounds of butter fat, carrying a calf 221 days. This cow has produced three daughters that are classified, and one son that rates as excellent. The cow is now seventeen years old and calved in July.



Champion Male. This son was born April 21, 1930 and was grand champion of the state in 1934. $10,000 was paid for the sire of this animal.



Home of the Chairman of the County Board of Education.



The principal of one of the high schools has made his home here for the past five years.



A beautiful log home in the Surgoinsville Community.



A beautiful and well kept country home in the Surgoinsville Community.



A Colonial home unsurpassed in setting and Colonial design in East Tennessee.



A country estate. This home is ideally located and is one of the historic and beauty spots in Tennessee.



A Country Castle. This country home is unsurpassed in architectural design in the state. It is of Tudor design, the home of Senator George L. Berry.