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# An Educational Survey of Daisy Community, Hamilton County, Tennessee

William Belger Griffin  
*University of Tennessee - Knoxville*

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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by William Belger Griffin entitled "An Educational Survey of Daisy Community, Hamilton County, Tennessee." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Education.

B. O. Duggan, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

A. W. Mueller, Joseph Avent

Accepted for the Council:

Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

(Original signatures are on file with official student records.)

August 10, 1934

To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis by William Belger Griffin, "An Educational Survey of Daisy Community, Hamilton County, Tennessee," and recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours credit in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Education.

Bodurran  
Major Professor

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

Ad Mueller

Jos Stuent

Accepted by the Committee

Jos Stuent  
Chairman

AN EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF DAISY COMMUNITY,  
HAMILTON 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

WILLIAM BELGER GRIFFIN

August 1934

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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL STATEMENTS

#### INTRODUCTION.

At the July, 1922, meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, President H. A. Morgan submitted a plan for the establishment of a Department of Rural Education in the University whose functions should be: first, to study intensively rural school conditions in the state; second, to train teachers for the rural schools; third, to cooperate with the state school authorities in every possible way to make the work of the rural schools more nearly meet the needs of the rural communities.<sup>1</sup>

It was in an effort to further this program that a survey of the Daisy community was undertaken. Surveys have been made in several counties and communities in various parts of the state, all of which have been in line with the policy outlined above. After a careful analysis has been made of conditions in the counties, recommendations are made which are designed to effect constructive changes in the social, economic, educational, and religious life of that county or community. The writer in this instance proposes to take one step further than has been taken by others making surveys of this nature; he proposes to show not only general conditions in the community, but also to show to what extent the community is supporting education, as evidenced by the amount of property tax paid to the county and state by the community.

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1. Duggan, B. O., Survey of Union County, 1923, p. 4.

## PROCEDURE.

The work of gathering data for this report was carried on by the writer without the assistance of other persons. The information contained in this report was obtained through the following channels: first, conferences; second, questionnaires; third, study of county records; fourth, personal inspection of certain features (such as determining size of classrooms, acreage in campus); fifth, careful examination of school records in the office of the Daisy school and in the office of the county superintendent; sixth, reference to publications of the state educational department.

This report is divided into four chapters. Chapter I, General Statements, sets forth the introduction, the purpose, and the procedure used in gathering data. In order that the reader may have a reasonable understanding of the financial system and the financial status of Hamilton County, of which Daisy is a part, certain features relating to the financial system are presented in Chapter I. Chapter II, The Daisy Community, sets forth the social, economic, and religious conditions in the community. Chapter III, The Daisy School, presents a rather detailed treatment of certain features of the Daisy school. Chapter IV, Conclusions and Recommendations, sets forth the conclusions which have been reached after a study of the data gathered. Recommendations are then presented, which are designed to point out ways to improve unsatisfactory conditions in the community.



All information relating to the financial status and the financial system of Hamilton County was obtained, either verbally or in written form, from the county auditor and county tax assessor. The writer is indebted to these officials for their cooperation in furnishing essential data.

The task of ascertaining the amount of tax paid by the citizens of the Daisy community was rather tedious. This was done by obtaining the names of the taxpayers in the community, and then by consulting the records in the office of the tax assessor the writer was able to determine the amount of tax paid by each individual taxpayer. The amount of tax paid by the industries in the community was also determined by a study of the tax assessor's books. The schools of Hamilton County receive annually forty-seven per cent of the general property tax dollar, which is \$1.41 per hundred dollars valuation. By totaling the amount of property tax paid by the Daisy community and by computing the amount allocated to schools, the writer was able to determine the extent to which the community is supporting the local school.

Information relating to the Daisy community was obtained through conferences and by the use of the questionnaire. Very little written information relating to the development of the community was available. For this reason, it was found necessary to depend on a large measure on verbal information given by the residents of the community.



Information relating to the Daisy school was obtained: (1) by use of the questionnaire; (2) by a careful study of school records in the office of the local school and from the office of the county superintendent of schools; (3) by personal inspection of the school plant and premises. The teachers in the Daisy school were most cooperative in furnishing the necessary information.

#### HAMILTON COUNTY.

In order that the reader may gain a reasonable understanding of the financial status and financial system of Hamilton County, of which the Daisy community is a part, certain features relating to the financial phase of the county government are presented.

Tax rate. The property tax rate in that part of Hamilton County lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Chattanooga is \$1.41 per \$100 valuation. The rate within the corporate limits is \$1.31 per \$100 valuation. The distribution of the tax dollar is as follows:

State of Tennessee.....	\$0.08
Road tax.....	.10
Pike tax.....	.05
All county purposes.....	<u>1.18</u>
Total.....	\$1.41

The county rate within the corporate limits of the city of Chattanooga is the same as the county rate outside Chattanooga, less the ten cents road tax. This does not include the special levy made by Chattanooga.

The distribution of the \$1.18 is as follows:

County purposes.....	\$0.0985
Interest and sinking fund....	.30
Elementary schools.....	.55
County high schools.....	.11
Bonny Oaks Industrial School.	.0115
Hospitals, sanitariums, and charitable institutions.....	<u>.11</u>
Total.....	\$1.18

County budget. A casual perusal of the budget for Hamilton County will probably be sufficient to impress upon the reader the fact that the operation of the county government calls for a relatively large outlay annually. The budget for the county is given in Table I, page 6. Five items relating to the general budget will be treated briefly: first, property tax return; second, bonded indebtedness; third, public and charitable institutions; fourth, salaries; fifth, schools.

TABLE I. BUDGET FOR HAMILTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1933,  
AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Source of Revenue	Amount
<b>Anticipated Revenue</b>	
Property tax	\$1,750,700.00
County court clerk (including excess fees)	100,000.00
Circuit court clerk (including excess fees)	7,500.00
Criminal court clerk (including workhouse fines and costs and excess fees)	15,000.00
Clerk and master of the chancery court (including excess fees)	184,400.00
Justice of peace	2,000.00
County register - excess fees	1,500.00
County trustee - excess fees	34,000.00
Sheriff - excess fees	15,000.00
Schools, from state	375,000.00
Poll tax (including penalties)	35,000.00
State highway reimbursement board	43,000.00
All other sources	35,000.00
Total	\$2,598,400.00
Less, for city of Chattanooga schools	1,000,638.69
Balance for county purposes	1,597,761.31
<hr/>	
Item of Expenditure	Amount
<b>Estimated Expense</b>	
Buildings and grounds - general	18,000.00
Buildings and grounds - schools	52,235.00
Board of Health	20,000.00
Chancery court	750.00
Circuit court	16,000.00
Criminal court	48,000.00
County court per diem	150.00
Elections	5,000.00
Lunatics	1,500.00
Office expense	10,000.00
Pauper burial	3,000.00



TABLE I. (continued)

Item of Expenditure	Amount
County hospital	29,000.00
Public and charitable institutions: except buildings and grounds - general	186,760.00
Salaries	38,400.00
Sheriff and jail	40,000.00
Elementary schools	302,167.00
High schools	225,340.00
Interest on bonds	371,614.29
Addition to sinking fund	107,000.00
Interest on loans and discounts on taxes	40,000.00
Trustee's commission	43,000.00
Miscellaneous	39,845.00
Total for county purposes	<u>\$1,597,761.31</u>
For city of Chattanooga schools	<u>1,000,638.69</u>

a. Property tax return. The estimated amount of property tax for Hamilton County for the fiscal year 1933-34 is \$1,837,040. Of this amount, \$350,000 is paid by public utilities operating within the limits of the county. The amount of the property tax used by the county is \$1,750,000.

The total assessed valuation on taxable property in Hamilton County is \$111,507,750. The county is divided into four districts. The first district comprises the city of Chattanooga; the second district comprises all the suburban area lying outside the corporate limits of Chattanooga; the third district comprises that part of the county lying to the north of the Tennessee River; the fourth district comprises the area formerly known as James County. The assessed valuation in each of these districts is as follows:

First district.....	\$ 92,220,450
Second district.....	4,904,300
Third district.....	12,819,050
Fourth district.....	<u>1,563,950</u>
Total.....	\$111,507,750

b. Bonded indebtedness. The total bonded indebtedness of Hamilton County is \$8,007,500. The interest on these bonds for the fiscal year 1933-34 was \$371,614.29. It is to be noted that the interest on these bonds is the second largest item in the budget, being exceeded only by the outlay for schools. It is also

interesting to note that, with few exceptions, these are thirty year bonds. The interest rate on most of the bonds is 4.5 per cent.

c. Public and charitable institutions.

It will be noted that the estimated expense for public and charitable institutions for the fiscal year 1933-34 is \$186,760. In order that the reader may know the names of these institutions and the amounts allocated to them this information is presented below.

Pine Breeze Sanitarium.....	\$ 44,760.00
Erlanger Hospital.....	74,500.00
Bonny Oaks Industrial School.....	16,000.00
Chattanooga Public Library.....	17,360.00
Vine Street Orphans Home.....	2,880.00
Humane Educational Society.....	2,400.00
Florence Crittenden Home.....	1,200.00
Old Ladies Home.....	960.00
Children's Refuge.....	800.00
Anti-Tuberculosis Association....	900.00
Children's Hospital.....	25,000.00
	<u>\$186,760.00</u>

d. Salaries. Remarks are frequently heard in Hamilton County to the effect that the salaries of the county officials are too high. It will be noted that the estimated expense for salaries of public officials is \$38,400. A list of these officials and the salaries they receive is given below.



County judge.....	\$ 3,750.00
Chief clerk and purchasing agent.....	2,700.00
Clerk to county judge.....	1,440.00
Chairman board of education..	2,250.00
Superintendent of education..	2,550.00
County attorney.....	2,250.00
Clerk to superintendent of education.....	1,125.00
County physician.....	1,800.00
Tax assessor and clerks.....	18,026.25
License inspector.....	1,800.00
Chairman finance committee...	157.50
Four members finance committee	315.00
Three members poor house commission.....	<u>236.25</u>
Total.....	\$38,400.00

e. Schools. The sources and the amount of funds allocated to the Hamilton County schools for the fiscal year 1933-34 are as follows:

Elementary Schools

Estimated receipts:

Property tax, 55¢ per \$100 valuation.....	\$822,805.00
From State of Tennessee.....	333,000.00
From poll tax.....	35,000.00
From clerks of various courts.	<u>112,000.69</u>
	\$1,302,805.69
Less city of Chattanooga schools	<u>1,000,638.69</u>
Balance for county elementary schools.....	\$ 302,167.00



County High Schools

Estimated receipts:

Property tax, 11¢ per \$100 valuation.....	\$162,270.00
From State of Tennessee.....	42,000.00
From clerks of various courts....	<u>21,070.00</u>
Total for county high schools.....	\$225,340.00

Under an agreement between the county and city administrations the county pays to the city for city elementary schools the sum of \$750,000 annually, contingent upon collections by the county government. That is, the county pays to the city a percentage of the elementary school fund collected by the county, the amount not to exceed \$750,000. A little less than \$500,000 was paid to the city during 1932-33.

It will be noted that, after the deduction of \$1,000,638.69 for city elementary schools, the county has a balance of \$1,597,761.31 for all county purposes. It will also be noted that the county rural schools cost \$527,507.00 during the fiscal year 1933-34. In view of the fact that the county pays to the city a large sum for the support of city elementary schools several factors are involved in determining accurately the percentage cost of the rural schools of Hamilton County.

For the fiscal year 1931-32, the rural schools of Hamilton County cost \$619,689.39; for 1932-33, the schools cost \$597,453.94; for 1933-34, the schools cost

\$527,507. The school budget for 1934-35 has not yet been adopted by the county court; however, the budget proposed by the county board of education is presented below.

	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Total</u>
General control	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 6,400.00
Instructional service	270,830.00	186,159.46	456,990.00
Operation of school plant	11,880.00	8,965.00	20,845.00
Auxiliary agencies	31,895.00	34,465.00	66,450.00
Capital outlay	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00

The teachers were required to teach nine months for eight and one half months' pay during 1933-34. The school budget given above provides for pay for the full term. If the teachers are again required to donate two weeks' salary, a saving of \$27,300 will be effected.

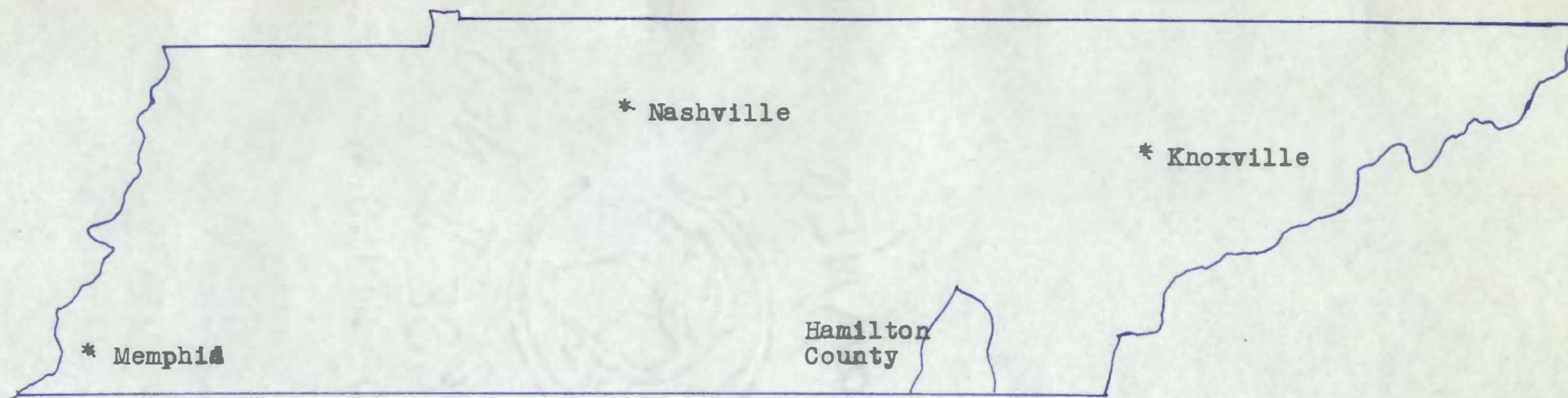


Figure 1. Location of Hamilton County.



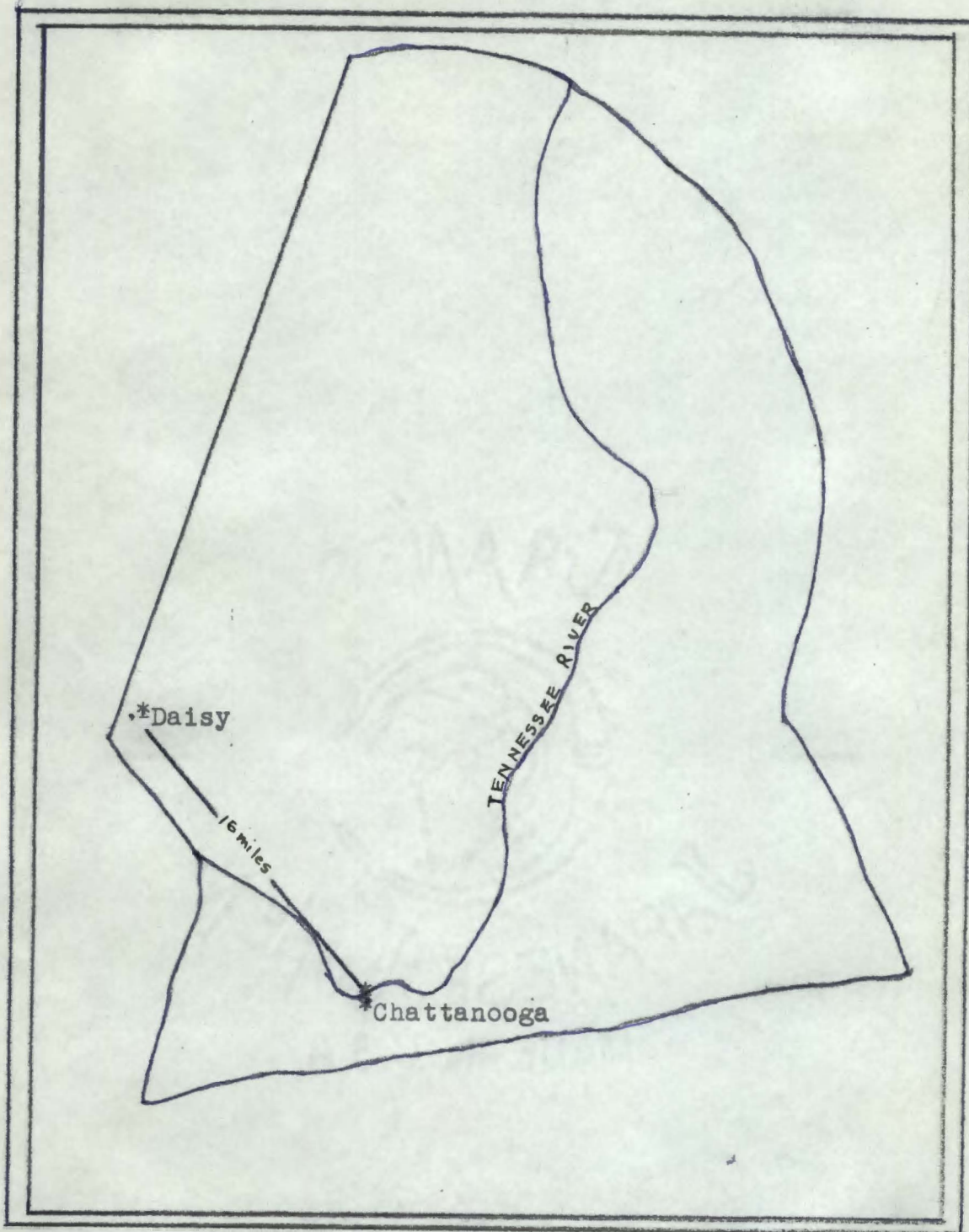


Figure 2. Location of Daisy.

## CHAPTER II

### THE DAISY COMMUNITY

#### SIZE AND LOCATION.

At the foot of Walden's Ridge, sixteen miles to the northwest of Chattanooga, is situated the Daisy community. Twenty miles to the north is Dayton, scene of the famous Scopes Evolution trial. The present limits of Daisy are the same as those defined in 1880. The southern boundary is Chickamauga Creek; the northern boundary is the Lovelady cemetery. The distance between these two points is three miles. The community occupies the entire width of a valley approximately a mile wide. To the west is Walden's Ridge, and to the east is a series of elevations known as "The Ridges."

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of the entire community is rolling or hilly. The northern part of the community is considerably more hilly than the southern part. Four gulches intersect the mountainous region to the west. The names of these gulches are: (1) Chickamauga, (2) Binding, (3) Little Daisy, and (4) Shadwick.

#### STREAMS.

Four streams flow through the community. They are: (1) Binding stream, (2) Little Daisy stream, (3) Shadwick stream, and (4) Chickamauga creek. Binding stream flows through the south-central part of the

community; Little Daisy stream flows through the north-central part of the community; Shadwick stream flows through the northern part of the community; Chickamauga creek flows westward, marking the southern boundary of the community. All of these streams have their headwaters in Walden's Ridge, and all of them flow westward. Little Daisy stream, Binding stream, and Shadwick stream empty into Chickamauga creek some distance to the east of the Daisy community. Chickamauga creek empties into the Tennessee River a few miles to the south of Hixson, Tennessee.

#### WATER POWER.

None of the streams mentioned above is suitable for private or commercial use. Chickamauga creek, the largest of the streams, has a considerable volume of water during the spring and summer months, but is dry during the fall and winter months.

#### TIMBER.

Oak, pine, ash, hickory, and chestnut trees are found in the community but not in sufficient quantities to justify sawmilling operations. Several years ago the supply of desirable timber was depleted.

#### MINERALS.

Coal is the only mineral found within the limits of the community; this mineral is found in large quantities. Three coal mining companies are operating in the community at present, two of which carry on small-scale operations. All the mines have their entrances on Walden's





View of Daisy looking east



View of Daisy showing hosiery mill in  
the background



Ridge.

CLAY.

It is for its fine clay that the Daisy community is known. The clay obtainable in the Daisy community is reputed to be of the finest grade in the world. As stated above, the production of quarry tile at Daisy was the beginning of this industry in the South. It is roughly estimated that the supply of clay in the Daisy community will last <sup>1</sup>several hundred years at the present rate of production.



A clay pit

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1. Hood, B. Mifflin, Interview.

## BRIDGES.

Each of the four streams mentioned above is crossed by concrete bridges built by the state highway department. The cost of these bridges was not available. All of them are in good shape.

## RAILROADS.

Three miles of railway traverse the community. The Cincinnati-New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad, a branch of the Southern Railway system, is the only one passing through the community. The railway station is situated on the western edge of the community, in the section known as Melville. Two local passenger trains, six fast passenger trains, and at least two local freight trains pass through the community daily.

## ROADS.

The Cincinnati-Lookout Mountain Airline highway passes through the center of the community. This affords three miles of concrete road in the community. There are several dirt roads leading to points outside the community, all of which are in good shape most of the year. The turnpike going over Walden's Ridge into Sequatchie Valley leaves the highway one hundred yards south of the site of Poe's Tavern, the present home of Mr. Bert Poe. Two coal companies deliver coal over this road.

## HISTORY.

In order that the reader may come to an understanding of the economic life of the Daisy community, a

brief history of the community will be presented.

Although there is some farming, Daisy is essentially an industrial community. At least 95 per cent of the people living in Daisy are connected with an industrial enterprise. Other than farming, there are three industries operating in the community at present. They are: (1) clay products plants; (2) a complete unit hosiery mill; (3) and coal mining. Under normal operating conditions, the pottery plants employ approximately 285 men; the hosiery mill employs 500 men and women; and the mines employ approximately 100 men.

The starting point of Daisy was Poe's Tavern, built in 1818 by Mr. Hasten Poe. When Hamilton County was established in 1819, Poe's Tavern was designated as the first court house. Here the courts were held for several years. They were later removed to Dallas, a nearby community. Poe's Tavern was situated at the foot of Walden's Ridge, at a point where the Poe turnpike leading into Sequatchie Valley starts up the mountain. It was a large two-story log house and was used as a stock stand for the accommodation of travelers and stock drivers through this sparsely settled region. The body of this old house still stands, though built over in 1911 by Mr. Bert Poe, a great-great grandson of the first Hasten Poe. <sup>2</sup>

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2. Armstrong, Zella, History of Hamilton County and Chattanooga, Vol. 1, p. 223.



Daisy was known as Poe's Crossroads. In 1850, the name was changed to Chickamauga. In 1872, Mr. Mel Adams made a gift to the Cincinnati and Southern Railway of a tract of land lying along the railway on condition that a station bearing his name be erected on the spot. In 1878, the name of the community was changed from Chickamauga to Melville, a name still applied locally to the older section of the community. A singular incident was responsible for changing the name of the community from Melville to Daisy in 1883. Colonel Thomas Parks, one of the operators of the first coal mine in Daisy, wished to have the postoffice located near his place of business. In deference to his wishes, the citizens of the community agreed to move the postoffice to a position at the head of Igou Lane. The name of the postoffice was then changed to Daisy in honor of Daisy Parks, Colonel Parks' daughter. The community has since been known as Daisy.

From this period until the present time, the history of Daisy is little more than the story of the industrial development of the community.

The first factor contributing to the industrial development of the community was the establishment of the Daisy Coal Company, April 16, 1881. The members of the company were Colonel Thomas Parks, Colonel James G. Adelotte, and Mr. William McLemore. Other persons commonly connected with the company were Mr. John T. Wilder, Major Dodson, Mr. R. M. Barton, and Mr. L. B. Headrick. This

company continued to operate until 1885, at which time the Tabler Kleudup Company was organized with a capital stock of \$400,000. The average annual output was 50,000 tons of coal and 10,000 tons of coke. In 1880 the company<sup>3</sup> employed 100 men and owned 700 acres of land.

Clay products manufacturing was the second step in the industrial development of the community. The first clay products plant in the community was owned and operated by Mr. James W. Berry. The product made was stoneware. In 1891, the land and property of Mr. Berry were bought by the Chattanooga Pottery Company. The product made by this concern was stoneware. The Chattanooga Pottery Company was bought out by the Herty Turpentine Company in 1909. This company manufactured turpentine cups only until 1920, at which time the manufacture of drain tiles was begun. In 1922, the company began the manufacture of building tiles. At present, the Herty Turpentine Cup Company manufactures turpentine<sup>4</sup> cups, drain tiles, and building tiles.

The third industrial enterprise, the Duquo Rock and Lime Company, began operations in Daisy in 1902 and continued under this management until 1907, at which time the business was taken over by Mr. William Orr. Mr. Orr operated the plant until 1909. It was then taken over by the First National Bank of Chattanooga. Mr. Euclid Waterhouse and sons bought the plant in 1909 and immediately

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3. Goodspeed Pub. Co., History of Tennessee, Vol. 1, p. 899.

4. Pratt, J. W., Interview.

began operations. They were handicapped by limited capital and were unable to operate the plant at a profit. This was partly because of keen competition and partly because of the expenses of operation. Hence, operations ceased, and the machinery was "junked" in 1913. Probably not more than \$5,000 was invested in the business at any time. The maximum number of employees, mostly negroes, was sixty-five to seventy-five. The semi-monthly payroll<sup>5</sup> was approximately \$2,500.

A third clay products company began operations in Daisy in 1906. This was the Pringle Turpentine Company. The product made was turpentine cups. The Edwards Clay Company set up a plant and began operations in Daisy in 1911; this company combined with the Pringle Turpentine<sup>6</sup> Company in 1914.

The last clay products enterprise to be set up in Daisy was the Hood Brick and Tile Company. In 1913, Mr. B. Mifflin Hood leased both plants of the Chattanooga Pottery Company and employed Mr. Charles L. Kreger to supervise the manufacture of chemical clay products. One of the products made was acid rings, used in large quantities by the Federal Government during the World War. Mr. Walter Thomas, superintendent of the Hood Brick and Tile Company plants, devised a pattern for these rings. In

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5. Alexander, T. A., Interview.

6. Hood, B. Mifflin, Interview.



1916, Mr. Hood built a plant for the manufacture of building tile, and in 1917 and in 1925 he purchased the Pringle plants. The following kinds of tile are manufactured by the Hood Brick and Tile Company: roofing, floor, wall, paving, landscape, fire plates, fire proof-<sup>7</sup>ing, face brick, and tower packing.

The name of Mr. Charles L. Kreger stands out prominently in the development of the clay industry in Daisy. To him is due the credit for showing the possibilities in this industry. The production of quarry tile at Daisy was the beginning of this industry in the South. It is claimed that in no other community in the United States is so great a variety of clay products manufactured. At the present rate of production, it is estimated that the supply of clay will last several hundred years.<sup>8</sup>

A branch of the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Georgia, was established in Daisy in 1919. The first operations were carried on in the OddFellows Hall with twenty knitting machines. The maximum capacity of the mill was 150 dozen pairs of unfinished hose per day. At a later date, the machinery was moved to a brick building on the present site of the completed plant. By the addition of a dye house and a finishing room in 1931, a complete unit was established. The present capacity of the mill is 3,000 dozen finished hose per day. The

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7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.



products made are men's hose, ladies' and infants' anklets, and infants' hose.

Very little written data relating to the history of the Daisy community was available; in consequence, it was found necessary to depend in a large measure upon information furnished by the residents of the community.

An accurate population figure was not available; however, it is estimated that approximately fifteen hundred people live within the limits of the Daisy community. This estimate checks with the population figure determined by a church survey made several months ago.

#### RACIAL DESCENT.

Almost the entire population is of either Scotch-Irish or English descent. A few negroes live on the outskirts of the community. There are no foreigners in the community, nor are there any persons living in the community whose parents came from a foreign country.

#### MORALITY.

There seems to be no uniform opinion concerning the moral tone of the community as a whole. It is the general opinion that the moral tone among the non-industrial group is good. It is, however, generally conceded that the moral tone among the industrial group is not entirely desirable. It should be noted, however, that moral delinquency existing among the industrial group is confined

principally to the younger members of that group. There is relatively little mixing between the industrial and the non-industrial groups. It is a recognized fact that liquor can be easily obtained from bootleggers living within the community, and it is not infrequent that drunken persons are seen on the streets. In view of the conditions described above, the writer is forced to the conclusion that the moral tone of the community as a whole is not entirely wholesome.

#### CHURCHES.

Six active churches are in existence in the community at present. They are: (1) Baptist; (2) Methodist; (3) Congregational; (4) Church of God; (5) Seventh Day Adventist; (6) Church of Christ. All of the churches have separate Sunday schools, the membership varying from forty to 175. At present, the Baptist church has the largest enrolled membership in Sunday school. Out of a population of approximately 1,500, less than 500 persons are contacted by the churches or their auxiliaries. In this respect, at least, the churches are not meeting the spiritual needs of the community.

Several years ago the Methodist church burned, and the members of that church have just completed the building of a new church. It is an attractive frame structure, situated on the highway approximately midway of the community. The Baptist church instituted a pay-as-

you-go plan in building Sunday school rooms to the rear of the present church building. The building of these rooms was begun during the latter part of 1933, and it is estimated that the addition will be completed by July. Each class in the Sunday school and each auxiliary of the church pledged a specified amount of money each month, the total pledges amounting to \$100 per month. It is estimated that the completed addition will cost approximately \$800. The lower part of the addition is so arranged that it may be used for social and other assemblies. It has a seating capacity of 150.

It is a regrettable fact that only two ministers live in the community. There is a great opportunity in the Daisy community for wide-awake ministers.

Three of the churches are paying stipulated salaries to their pastors, while three churches give free-will offerings to their pastors. The pastor of the Baptist church is not an ordained minister but a successful business man who preaches because he feels called to do so. He has often stated that the amount the church pays him is of little significance to him. The Baptist church is paying him a salary of \$25 per month.



TABLE II. FEATURES RELATING TO DAISY COMMUNITY CHURCHES

Name of Church	:Resident:Minister:	How Paid:	:No. of Members:	:Number Active Members:	:Average Church Attendance:	:Names of Auxiliary Agencies	:Kind of Building:	:Condition of Building:
Congregational	Yes	Salary	62	40	40	Christian Endeavor	Frame	Fair
Baptist	No	Salary	150	75	75	B.Y.P.U. W. M. U.	Frame	Good
Methodist	Yes	Salary	90	50	40	Epworth League Ladies' Aid	Frame	Good
Church of God	No	Free-will offering	50	35	50	Young People's Endeavor	Tile	Fair
Christian	No	Free-will offering	35	35	50	None	Frame	Fair
Seventh Day Adventist	No	Free-will offering	14	14	18	Dorcas Society	Frame	Fair



Congregational church



Christian church



Baptist church



Methodist church





Church of God



Seventh-Day Adventist

Three of the churches reported that they are rendering social and civic service in the community. The Congregational church sponsors the local Boy Scout troop and provides for a monthly social for the young people of the church. Through the Ladies' Guild, the Congregational church is active in charitable work. The Methodist and Baptist churches are carrying on similar activity.

The larger number of persons interviewed stated that the spiritual needs of the community were not being met satisfactorily, largely because the churches contacted so small a part of the population.

#### HOMES.

In order that the reader may gain a better conception of the homes of the different social groups in the community, the writer has selected from a group of pictures made recently those pictures which portray most accurately the physical conditions of the homes representative of a given social group. The relatively large percentage of home owners among the industrial group has been pointed out; 90 per cent of the non-industrial group are home owners. There is relatively little mobility among the non-industrial group. With few exceptions, the homes of the non-industrial group are well-screened, and most of them have well-kept lawns. A large percentage of the homes of the industrial workers are screened, but few lawns are well kept. Ninety-five per cent of the homes

of the non-industrial group are furnished with electricity, while approximately 30 per cent of the homes of the industrial workers are furnished with electricity. The Tennessee Light and Power Company furnishes electricity. Both tile manufacturing companies furnish homes for those of their employees who do not own homes; the Richmond Hosiery Mill does not furnish homes for any of its employees except for the local plant superintendent. The average monthly rental on the tile company houses is five dollars. When the Hood Brick and Tile Company employees are not working, due either to lack of demand for labor or to illness, the rent is allowed to accumulate. When the employee returns to work, the amount of rent due the company is deducted from his wages. During the depression, the Herty Turpentine Cup Company is not demanding rent from its employees living in company houses. These employees are responsible for the upkeep of the houses they occupy during the period in which they pay no rent. This is an incentive to the employee to take care of the house he occupies. Water is furnished to the Hood Brick and Tile Company houses from a tank owned by the company. In a few instances, water is piped into the houses, but in most instances one outside spigot furnishes water for several houses. Neither the Herty Turpentine Cup Company nor the Richmond Hosiery Mill furnishes water for its employees. One or two wells or a spring serve most of the members of this group. The Daisy community has no water system. Very few of the homes of





Home of tile company office worker



Home of coal mine operator



Home of a progressive farmer



Home of the superintendent of the hosiery  
mill



Home of hosiery mill worker



Home of tile company employee



the non-industrial group are furnished with private water systems. The principal sources of the water supply are wells, cisterns, and springs. Curiously enough, the prevalence of an adequate water supply seems to be a matter of secondary consideration when locations for homes are determined. Due partly to the absence of a community water system, there are relatively few indoor toilets. All homes not furnished with indoor toilets are provided with sanitary outdoor toilets of the type approved by the county health department.

#### HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Health conditions in the community are very favorable. The people exercise reasonable care as regards sanitation, thereby preventing the development of diseases which might arise as a result of filth. Except for occasional epidemics, communicable diseases are rare in the community. There have been no deaths from the more serious communicable diseases within the last several years. The county health department requests that all cases of communicable diseases be reported to the department at once. The department then takes steps to prevent the spread of the disease. At irregular intervals, inspections are made of the homes to determine the extent of sanitation and to effect changes which will accrue to the betterment of the general health of the community. Those unable to pay for necessary medical attention may receive free medical service at the county clinic.

## RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY.

There are at present no regular forms of commercial entertainment in the community. At infrequent intervals, a play is presented by one of the civic organizations, or a musical program is presented by some outside organization. Two or three unsuccessful attempts have been made to institute motion pictures as a regular feature. The proximity of the Daisy community to Chattanooga and first-class theatres was probably the principal reason for the failure of the motion picture business at Daisy. A charge is made for most of the programs put on by the school.

The young people's auxiliaries of the churches have socials at irregular intervals. Many of the young people, however, have stated that they consider the social activities sponsored by the churches as inadequate. The activities sponsored by the school are discussed in Chapter III.

## PROFESSIONS.

Doctors. Two general practitioners live and practice in the Daisy community, both of whom have been practicing in the community for several years. Table III gives certain data relating to these doctors.

TABLE III. PHYSICIANS IN DAISY

Data	:Dector :Ritchie	: Doctor : Allan
Age	51	45
Medical college attended	Chattanooga Medical College	Univers- ity of Alabama Med. Col
Date of graduation	1907	1912
Years spent in Daisy	26	15
Membership in medical societies	None	County and State
Fee for regular visits	Average \$3.00	Average \$3.00

There are no osteopaths or chiropractors living or practicing in the community.

Dentists. No dentist lives in the community, nor has one lived in the community within the past several years. In several instances, dentists from surrounding communities have arranged to do dental work in the Daisy community one or two days per week. None of these dentists, however, has practiced in the community for more than a few months at a time. At present, a dentist from Spring City, Tennessee, comes to Daisy each Thursday to do dental work. Most of the work of these itinerant dentists is confined to the industrial group.

No other professions are represented in the community.



## INDUSTRIES.

Three major industries and one minor industry operate within the community. The three major industries are tile manufacturing, coal mining, and hosiery manufacturing. The minor industry is farming. Each of these industries will be discussed, and tables will be presented showing important features relating to these industries.

Tile manufacturing. Since a brief history of the development of the tile industry has been given, no further historical data will be offered here. There are two clay products plants operating in the community. A study has been made of each plant, and the information<sup>10</sup> gained will be presented in Table IV.

TABLE IV. TILE MANUFACTURING IN DAISY

Data	Herty Tur- pentine Co.:	Hood Brick and Tile Co.
Capitalization of company	\$300,000	\$500,000
Amount invested locally	300,000	225,000
Semi-monthly payroll	1,500	7,000
Wage scale per day	\$2.00-\$3.00	\$2.00-\$3.00
Per cent of workers saving part of their earnings	10 - 50	25 - 75
Number of employees	60	215
Annual turnover of workers	5 per cent	5 per cent
Number of workers owning homes	60 per cent	40 per cent
Amount of tax paid county and state by company	\$509.71	\$751.53

10. Pratt, J. W., and Hood, B. Mifflin, Interviews.

With the exception of the amount of county and state tax paid by the tile industries, the figures given in Table IV are valid during normal times. During the present depression, however, a great deviation from the normal has occurred in the number of employees and the amount of the payrolls. For example, the present number of employees of the Hood Brick and Tile Company is seventy; the semi-monthly payroll is \$2,300.



Home office of the Hood Brick  
and Tile Company



Brick kilns, Hood Brick and Tile  
Company

Coal mining. Three coal mines are operating in the community. Table V gives important data relating to these coal mines.  
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TABLE V. COAL MINING IN DAISY

Data	Milsaps Mine	Skiles : Mine	Sunshine : Coal Company
Amount of capital invested	\$14,000	\$5,000	\$75,000
Average number tons mined daily	25	15	100
Number of employees	16	10	60
Average daily wage of miner	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$2.30
Market value of coal mined annually	\$ 5,000	\$5,000	\$40,000
Sale price per ton(delivered)	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$3.40
Amount of tax paid county and state	\$102	\$200	\$200

11. Milsaps, Adam; Skiles, C. A.; Flannigan, J. D., Interviews.



Hosiery manufacturing. Table VI gives important  
<sup>12</sup>  
 data relating to the hosiery industry.

TABLE VI. HOSIERY MANUFACTURING IN DAISY

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Amount of capital invested locally	\$500,000
Number of employees	500
Weekly payroll	\$5,000
Wage scale per day	\$2.40-\$5.00
Value of products produced annually	\$800,000
Percentage of workers living in Daisy	30
Number of home-owners among employees	50
Approximate annual turnover of workers	2 per cent
Amount of county and state tax paid	\$453

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Hosiery mill

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12. Hill, C. H., Interview.

Farming. In view of the fact that farming plays a minor role in the industrial life of the Daisy community, the writer has not made a detailed study of all farming operations. He has selected for study, however, a representative cross-section of the farming population. Of the total farming population, which is very small, eight farm owners, six tenant farmers, and two renters have been selected as representative of the farming population. In some instances, tenant farmers own small farms themselves. In several instances, small farm owners work part time in the mines or at the tile plants. In the main, very few of those engaged in farming depend upon this activity solely as a means of livelihood. It will be noted from a study of the tables which follow that all farming is on a small scale.

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a. Tenant farmers. Contractual agreements between tenants and farm owners seem to be uniform in the Daisy community. The owner furnishes a house, land, farming implements, and fertilizer, and receives one third of the crop; the tenant furnishes the seeds and the labor and receives two thirds of the crop. The tenant farmers in the Daisy community are more stable than the average tenant farmer. This is accounted for in part by the fact that some of the tenant farmers own small farms themselves,

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13. A tenant farmer is one who farms land for another and receives a share of the crop produced. A renter is one who pays a yearly rental for the use of a piece of land, farms it himself, and receives all of the crop produced.

while others work part time in the mines or at the clay plants. Part-time employment elsewhere is hard to find. Of the six tenant farmers interviewed, only one had been living at his present location less than two years. The greatest length of tenure was thirty-five years; the average length of tenure was nineteen years.

Four of the six tenants interviewed stated that they were satisfied with their present living conditions. One stated that he did not like to farm; that he preferred to do public work. He was formerly employed by the Southern Railway. The sixth tenant farmer stated that he desired more fertile land. The last-mentioned tenant did not use commercial fertilizer during the past farming year.

Three of the tenants used stable manure as the only kind of fertilizer, while two of them used no fertilizer. Another tenant used \$6.00 worth of commercial fertilizer. Four tenant farmers reported their land to be in fair condition; another reported his land to be in poor condition, while a sixth reported his land to be in good condition.

None of the tenant farmers had employed any definite system of accounting, and, as was true with the farm owners, few of the tenant farmers had any definite idea regarding their net profits from farming. One tenant farmer estimated that his net profits from farming were \$100 during the past farming year; another, \$250. None of the other tenant farmers were able to give estimates.



b. Renters. The economic status of renters in the Daisy community is somewhat better than that of the tenant farmers. One renter paid \$50 per year and the second renter paid \$75 per year for rent. The length of tenure was two and three years, respectively. Neither of them was satisfied with his living conditions. One reported that he wanted a better house, better fences, an orchard and a pasture. The other renter stated that he was not making enough net profit on his farm products to meet his needs. This was partly due to the low market price on farm products. One renter spent \$10 and the second renter spent \$15 for commercial fertilizer during the past farming year. Neither of them was able to ascertain accurately the amount of net profit on his farm products. One renter estimated that the cash value of all his farm products was \$120; the second renter estimated that the cash value of his farm products was \$150. Both renters had other sources of income. One of them drove a school bus, for which he received an annual salary of \$670. He owned the bus. He estimated that his total income was \$790. The second renter estimated that he had earned approximately \$100 during the past farming year working at common labor jobs. His total annual income, according to his estimate, was \$250.

c. Farm owners. Five of the eight farmers interviewed stated that the soil on their farms was in fair shape, while three of them stated that the soil on the farms was in good shape. Twenty to twenty-five dollars

was spent for fertilizers by each of five farm owners; three owners used stable manure only.

Table VII gives the size of the farm and the amount of the products grown by each of the farm owners interviewed.

TABLE VII. SIZE OF FARM AND KINDS OF PRODUCTS GROWN BY FARM OWNERS

No. of Owners:	No. of Acres:	No. of Cultivated Acres:	Number Acres in:				
			Corn:	Hay:	Potatoes:	Oats:	Sorghum
1	47	47	30	20	2	5	0
2	15	13	8	3	1	0	0
3	21	15	6	7	0	0	2
4	6	6	4	2	0	0	0
5	20	17	10	5	1	0	0
6	60	15	10	3	2	0	0
7	3	3	1	2	0	0	0
8	28	20	10	4	6	0	0
Total	200	136	74	53	15	5	2

The absence of a definite system of accounting is an outstanding weakness among all groups of the farming population. One farm owner estimated his net profits from farming during the past farming year as approximately \$250 (fifteen-acre farm); another, \$500 (forty-seven-acre farm); another, \$100 (twenty-acre farm); another, \$250 (thirteen-acre farm); another, \$250 (seventeen-acre farm); Since none of these farmers was able to back up his estimate with figures, the writer was able to ascertain the correctness of the figures submitted.

Table VIII gives the number and kind of live-stock owned by the farm owners. Several of the tenants and a few renters had chickens, but few of them had cows and hogs.

Regarding all three classes of the farming population, the writer has attempted to show the direction rather than the extent of their farming activity in the Daisy community. The reader should keep in mind the significant fact that this study was made at a time when the market price on farm products was at a low ebb.

#### GARDENING.

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the home owners and renters among the non-industrial group have gardens. All of these are spring gardens only. Approximately 30 per cent of the home owners and renters among the industrial group have spring gardens. The products grown are peas, beans, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, carrots, strawberries, beets, turnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, and sweet corn. With few exceptions, the garden products are grown for home consumption.

#### DAIRYING.

In view of the fact that no dairying is carried on within the limits of the Daisy community, no data relating to a small dairy operating just outside the community were given under the title "Industries in the Daisy community." Although this small dairy, known as the Daisy dairy, is situated just outside the limits of the community, practically all of its products are sold within the community. The number of cows, Jersey and Holstein, totals



twenty-four. They are registered, and the milk is tested quarterly. The average number of gallons of milk sold per day is forty. Sweet milk retails for ten cents per quart, while buttermilk retails for five cents per quart. Four of the local cafes and a majority of the citizens who purchase milk buy milk from this dairy. The proprietor estimates his annual gross profits to be approximately <sup>14</sup> \$3,600.

TABLE VIII. NUMBER AND KIND OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY OWNED BY FARMERS

Number of Owners:	No. of Chick-ens	Kind of Chick-ens	No. of Hogs	Kind of Hogs	No. of Cows	Kind of Cows
1	15	Plymouth Rock	1	Poland China	1	Jersey
2	100	Plymouth Rock	2	Poland China	2	Jersey Holstein
3	21	Barred Rock	2	Berkshire	4	Jersey
4	25	Plymouth Rock	2	Poland China	5	Jersey Holstein
5	30	Plymouth Rock	0		2	Jersey
6	25	White Leghorn	7	Poland China	10	Jersey Holstein
7	35	Plymouth Rock	1	Poland China	1	Jersey
8	30	Plymouth Rock	1	Poland China	6	Jersey
Total	281		16		31	

14. Miller, C. R., Interview.

# MERCHANDISING.

The number of merchandising establishments in the Daisy community seems to be out of proportion to the population of the community. The sum of \$36,000 is invested in dry goods and grocery stores. The writer was unable to ascertain the amount of capital invested in the other business establishments. A list of all the merchandising establishments in the Daisy community is given below:

- 5 restaurants
- 2 meat markets
- 1 drug store
- 3 barber shops
- 3 garages
- 1 blacksmith shop
- 6 filling stations
- 2 dry goods stores
- 1 grocery store (chain)
- 1 shoe shop
- 1 radio shop
- 9 general stores.



Drug store and grocery store



Daisy's largest garage





Postoffice and barber shop



Meat market and cafe



Daisy's only blacksmith shop



Daisy's largest cafe

## BUSINESS CENTERS.

Chattanooga is the principal center visited by citizens of the Daisy community for business reasons. Since there are no banks in the community, most of the banking business of the community is transacted with the banks of Chattanooga. The largest banking institutions of Chattanooga are the Hamilton National Bank, the American Bank and Trust Company, and the Chattanooga Commercial Bank. Because of the proximity to Chattanooga, and the lower prices and greater variety obtainable there, quite a few of the citizens of the Daisy community do most of their buying in Chattanooga.

Dayton, county seat of Rhea County, is another center visited by citizens of the Daisy community for business reasons. Nevertheless, relatively little business is transacted in Dayton by the citizens of the Daisy community.

## BANKS.

There are no banks operating in the Daisy community at present. Prior to 1930, a small commercial and savings bank occupied part of the quarters now used by the Home Store. In 1930, this bank was forced to close its doors, not because of insolvency but as a reaction to the closing of the bank at Soddy, a neighboring community. The cashier of the Soddy bank absconded with the funds of that bank and has not been heard of since. Depositors immediately began withdrawing their funds from the Daisy bank, resulting in the closing of that institution.



A few months later the Daisy bank was reorganized and banking operations were begun again. Approximately a year later, the state bank examiner forced the bank to close its doors again. None of the stockholders seems to know why the bank was closed by the examiner.<sup>15</sup> They claim that the affairs of the bank were in good shape. With the exception of a few small accounts in the Dayton banks, practically all the banking business of the Daisy community is transacted with the banks of Chattanooga.

#### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are at present only two active fraternal organizations in the Daisy community: the Masons, and the Eastern Star. There are about forty members in each of these organizations. The Odd Fellows exist as an organization, but they are inactive. Neither the Masons nor the members of the Eastern Star carry on any organized activity relating to the school. Both organizations, however, are active in charitable work.<sup>16</sup>

#### COMMUNITY CONTENTMENT.

A large number of citizens interviewed expressed a desire to see effected a more stimulating social life in the community. There seems to be a general desire for a greater degree of harmony among the social groups than exists at present. Nevertheless, suggestions for the accomplishment of this objective are few. There is an evident lack of initiative on the part of those who are

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15. Beasley, M. E., Interview.

16. Lewis, Ella, Interview.

potential leaders. Regarding the school, there is much dissatisfaction with the present local administration; it is beyond the scope of this report, however, to set forth the reasons for this dissatisfaction. This evident lack of cooperation existing among the various social groups is a condition which is generally recognized. There are many cliques, and harmony between them is the exception rather than the rule. As a general rule, the cliques center around the churches; there are, however, marked exceptions. Other than the Parent-Teacher Association, the only agency in the community tending to promote harmonious relations is the Community Singing Convention. This organization meets the last Sunday night in each month. Some unusual musical ability is found in the community, and it is often brought to the forefront at these singing conventions. Those who attend the singing conventions are, for the most part, members of the Congregational, the Methodist, and the Baptist churches.

#### TAXABLE WEALTH.

A study of the county tax books shows that the assessed valuation on all personal and real property in the Daisy community is \$245,000, this yielding a property tax return of \$3,775. Table IX gives the sources and amount  
17  
of property tax from the community.

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17. Hamilton County Tax Books, 1933.

TABLE IX. PROPERTY TAX PAID BY DAISY  
COMMUNITY

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Richmond Hosiery Mill	\$ 453.00
Hood Brick and Tile Company	751.16
Herty Turpentine Cup Company	509.71
Coal mines	400.00
Private citizens	1,660.56
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$3,775.43</u>

It will be noted that the industries in the Daisy community are paying a property tax of \$2,113.87, as compared with \$1,660.56 paid by the citizens of the community. By private citizens are meant those not engaged in industrial enterprise (one of the above-mentioned industries). The figures in Table IX represent the amount of tax paid during the fiscal year 1933-34. During normal times, the Hood Brick and Tile Company paid approximately \$1,500, and the Herty Turpentine Cup Company paid approximately \$1,300 in property tax.<sup>18</sup> The total property tax paid by all industries in the Daisy community during normal times was approximately \$5,000.

In order that the reader may see the relation between the capital investment in industries in the community, the assessed valuation of these industries, and the amount of tax paid by them, these items are given in Table X.<sup>19</sup>

18. Hood, B. Mifflin; Pratt, J. W., Interviews.

19. Hamilton County Tax Books, 1933.



TABLE X. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX PAID BY DAISY INDUSTRIES

Name of Industry	:Capital :Investment	:Assessed :Valuation	:Amount of :Tax Paid
Richmond Hosiery Mill	\$500,000.00	\$ 32,500.00	\$ 453.00
Hood Brickaand Tile Company	225,000.00	53,500.00	751.16
Herty Turpentine Cup Company	300,000.00	36,150.00	509.71
Coal mines	94,000.00	27,750.00	400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,119,000.00</b>	<b>\$149,500.00</b>	<b>\$2,113.87</b>

#### SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.

One of the purposes of this report is to show to what extent the Daisy community is contributing to the support of the Daisy school, as evidenced by the amount of property tax paid by the community.

Hamilton County schools receive annually sixty-six cents (47 per cent) out of the property tax dollar, which is \$1.41 per \$100 valuation. On this basis, the amount of tax money from the Daisy community going toward the support of the Daisy school is \$1,774.00. It costs \$26,000 per year to operate the Daisy school (including all items). Figured on a percentage basis, the Daisy community is supporting education within the community to the extent of only 6.8 per cent. During normal times, the extent of support is approximately 10 per cent.

A separate study of the Daisy school is given in Chapter III.

## CHAPTER III

### THE DAISY SCHOOL

#### HISTORY.

In view of the fact that complete records of the development of the Daisy school were not available, the writer found it necessary to supplement available written information with verbal information given by residents of the community.

The first school in Daisy, known as Poe Springs Academy, was built in 1880. It was a one-room structure situated on the present site of the Congregational church. In 1884 another room was added. Two teachers of outstanding ability taught in the Daisy school during the early years of its existence; they were Miss Katie Price and Mr. J. B. Zeigler. At this time the school term was five months in length. In 1898, a new building was erected on the present site of the Ketchersid home. This building was a four-room structure.

The older part of the present main building was erected in 1912. It is a brick structure consisting of seven rooms, a combination auditorium and study hall, and a principal's office. A frame building, consisting of three rooms, was built in 1919, and a second frame building, consisting of two rooms, was built in 1927.

An addition, consisting of eight classrooms and an auditorium-gymnasium, was built in 1930.

In order to relieve overcrowded conditions in the elementary school and to provide a more suitable place for the home economics department, a piece of property, consisting of a dwelling house and lot, was purchased from Mr. Marian E. Beasley, a Daisy merchant, in 1933. Approximately \$3,500 was paid for the property.

There existed no high school department in the Daisy school until 1916. It was first established as a two-year course; the four-year course was offered<sup>1</sup> in 1918.

#### PRESENT PLANT.

The present Daisy school plant consists of one large brick building (containing sixteen classrooms, a study hall, an auditorium-gymnasium, toilets, storage rooms, shower rooms, and a basement), two frame buildings, and a dwelling house remodeled for use of the elementary school and the home economics department. It is roughly estimated that the value of the present plant is \$50,000. The value of all school property in Hamilton County in 1933 was \$2,188,602.<sup>2</sup> Figures on the present valuation are not available.

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1. Alexander, Myrtle, Interview.

2. Annual Report of the Tennessee Commissioner of Education, June, 1933, pp. 236, 276.



Table XI gives the dimensions of the classrooms in the entire school plant.

TABLE XI. NUMBER AND SIZE OF CLASSROOMS

Number of Classrooms	Size of Classrooms
4	22' x 28'
4	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 26'
6	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
1	21' x 10'
1	32' x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
1	26' x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
1	23' x 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
1	16' x 21'
1	14' x 16'

The dimensions of other rooms are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII. NAMES AND SIZES OF CLASSROOMS

Name of Room	Size of Rooms
High school study hall	53' x 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
Hall in main building	135' x 11'
Principal's office	23' x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
Gymnasium-auditorium	40' x 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
Toilets	10' x 12'
Shower rooms	12' x 18'
Cloakrooms in main building	5' x 20'
Home economics kitchen	10' x 15'
Home economics sewing room	10' x 24'
Cafeteria	12' x 24'

The total number of classrooms is twenty-three; the average floor space per pupil is twenty square feet.



Manual arts workshop and classroom



Home economics cottage

Janitorial service. A full time janitor is employed for the school term at a salary of \$90 per month. He is expected to maintain oversight of the buildings during the vacation period. The present janitor has served several years.

Building material. The main building is a brick structure; the recently purchased home economics building and the other two buildings are frame structures. All of the buildings have closed foundations.

Sweeping and dusting. All the floors in the school plant are oiled twice per year; once during the summer and once during the Christmas holidays. Since the floors are relatively well oiled, little dusting is required.

Grounds. The school grounds are inadequate. The entire campus contains less than eight acres.

Equipment. Equipment will be discussed under the following heads: toilets, water, heating and ventilation, lighting, laboratory, library, and playgrounds.

Toilets. Modern flush toilets emptying into a septic tank are provided for both boys and girls. A shower room is located between the boys' and girls' toilets. This equipment was installed in 1930, when an addition was made to the original brick building.



Water. An electrically-driven deep-well pump furnishes a good pressure. The well is located under the gymnasium. Bubbler fountains are installed on both floors of the main building. There are no provisions for drinking water in the other buildings.

Lighting. Lighting is not satisfactory at all times. Window lighting and semi-indirect lights are used; there is an insufficient amount of light on dark days. The ratio of glass area to floor area is one to five in the classrooms and one to three in the home economics sewing room. Windows are located on the left side only in all the rooms. The distance from the floor to the glass area in the older part of the main building is thirty-eight inches. In the newer part of the building, the distance is thirty-three inches. At present, electricians are re-wiring the entire plant so as to provide adequate lighting. Suspended lights and wall switches are being installed.

Heating. The main building is heated by steam; the other buildings are heated by jacketed stoves. In the gymnasium, the heat is circulated by electric fans.

Ventilation. Ventilation through the windows is the only system in operation in the classrooms. This system is very unsatisfactory in the classrooms in the older part of the main building; the windows in the newer part of the main building are so constructed that

window ventilation is reasonably satisfactory.

Library. The Daisy school has a library of which it is justly proud. Although facilities are not entirely adequate, the library is modern in every respect. The Daisy school library is a branch of the Chattanooga Public Library. It is available for use of the public as well as the school pupils. The librarian, one of the high school teachers, is specially trained for library work. She devotes half time to library work. Each school year a number of students from the high school are trained as library assistants. During the summer months, the library is open one day per week to the public. Table XIII gives the number and kinds of books available in the Daisy school library.

TABLE XIII. LIBRARY FACILITIES

Kind of Volumes	Number of Volumes
Standard fiction	1,096
History	195
Poetry	60
Essays and other literature	189
Biography	110
Science	150
Reference	61
General	190

In addition to the facilities listed above, the library subscribes to twenty magazines and two newspapers. A standard dictionary is also provided.

Laboratory. Equipment for the home economics department is reasonably adequate; it is inadequate in the other departments, however, especially



Three-room frame building



Main building, Daisy School



in the manual arts department. The value of laboratory equipment is given in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV. VALUE OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

Subject	Value of Equipment
Chemistry	\$ 400.00
Physics	350.00
Biology	140.00
General science	135.00
Home economics	600.00
Manual training	200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,835.00</b>

Playground equipment. Playground equipment is most inadequate. The equipment consists of only four acting bars and an outdoor basketball court for boys. A tennis court and a volley ball court are being built on the campus of the home economics cottage.

#### PUPILS.

The pupils in the elementary department and the pupils in the high school department will be considered separately.

Elementary school pupils. Table XV gives the enrollment in the elementary department for 1932-33 and 1933-34.

TABLE XV. ENROLLMENT IN THE ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT

Item	Enrollment
Enrollment, Sept. 19, 1933	578
Enrollment, May 8, 1934	552
Per cent present enrollment is of original enrollment	95.5
Enrollment at the end of previous school year	534

There are seven rural high schools in Hamilton County, each of which has an elementary department connected with it. Table XVI gives the enrollment and non-promotions in each of the elementary departments connected with these high schools.<sup>3</sup>

The percentage relation of non-promotions to enrollment is as follows: Hixson, 3 per cent; Tyner, 5.8 per cent; Daisy, 9.7 per cent; Sale Creek, 11.4 per cent; Birchwood, 10 per cent; Ooltewah, 14.2 per cent; Soddy, 14.9 per cent.

TABLE XVI. COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENTS AND NON-PROMOTIONS

Name of School	Enrollment			Non-Promotions			Percentage, Non-Promotions
	B	G	T	B	G	T	
Hixson	133	131	264	8	0	8	3.
Tyner	104	84	188	8	3	11	5.8
Birchwood	103	174	277	14	8	22	7.8
Sale Creek	132	104	236	18	10	28	11.
Ooltewah	155	188	343	27	22	49	14.2
Daisy	258	247	505	25	24	49	9.7
Soddy	338	385	723	64	44	108	14.9
Total	1223	1313	2536	164	111	275	9.5

The age-grade placement of the pupils in the elementary department of the Daisy school is given in Table XVII.

High school pupils. In the high school department of the Daisy school, there is an enrollment at present of 108, as compared with an enrollment of 125 at the beginning of the school year. The enrollment at the beginning of the 1932-33 term was 123, as compared with an enrollment of 105 at the end of the school term. Of the present enrollment, 59.6 per cent graduated from the elementary department of the Daisy school; 40.4 per cent graduated from the four contributing elementary schools. Table XVIII gives the number of pupils from each of the contributing elementary schools. All of the graduates of the elementary schools at Falling Water and Mowbray who attend high school come to the Daisy high school. Several of the graduates of Gann's and Gold Point elementary schools attend high school at Soddy. The combined enrollment of these four contributing elementary schools was 375 for the 1932-33 school term. None of the high school pupils graduated from a one-teacher school; twelve pupils graduated from a two-teacher school; ninety-eight pupils graduated from a three-or-more teacher school.



TABLE XVI. AGE-GRADE TABLE - DAISY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

AGE	Grade Placement																								: Total							
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8										
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T					
5	4	4	8	:			:			:			:			:			:			:			:	4	4	8				
6	:21	33	54	:	0	1	1	:			:			:			:			:			:			:	21	34	55			
7	:29	16	45	:	8	11	19	:	0	1	1	:				:			:			:			:		:	37	28	55		
8	: 5	3	8	:14	16	30	: 6	17	23	: 2	1	3	:0	1	1	:			:			:			:		:	27	38	65		
9	: 1	3	4	: 9	6	15	:10	7	17	:11	20	21	: 1	5	6	:			:			:			:		:	32	31	63		
10	: 1	0	1	: 4	3	7	:12	3	15	:14	8	22	: 7	17	24	:	4	3	7	:			:			:		:	42	34	76	
11	:			: 1	0	1	: 5	5	10	: 7	5	12	:14	4	18	:	9	11	20	:	4	2	6	:			:		:	40	27	67
12	: 0	1	1	:			: 2	1	3	: 4	1	5	:13	3	16	:	10	15	25	:	7	9	16	:	1	3	4	:	37	33	70	
13	:			: 1	0	1	: 2	1	3	: 4	1	5	: 5	4	9	:	6	3	9	:	5	4	9	:	5	3	8	:	28	16	44	
14	:			:			: 1	0	1	: 3	1	4	: 3	0	3	:	4	3	7	:	3	2	5	:	1	3	4	:	15	9	24	
15	:			:			:			:			: 1	0	1	:	4	0	4	:				:	5	4	9	:	10	4	14	
16	:			:			:			:			:			:				:				:	1	0	1	:	1	0	1	
T	:61	:60	:121	:37	:37	:74	:38	:35	:73	:45	:27	:72	:44	:34	:78	:	37	:35	:72	:	19	:17	:36	:13	:13	:26	:294	:258	:552			
U	: 4	: 4	: 8	: 0	: 1	: 1	: 0	: 1	: 1	: 2	: 1	: 3	: 1	: 6	: 7	:	4	: 3	: 7	:	4	: 2	: 6	: 1	: 3	: 4	: 16	: 21	: 37			
N	:50	:49	: 99	:22	:27	:49	:16	:24	:40	:32	:23	:55	:21	:21	:42	:	19	:26	:45	:	12	:13	:25	: 6	: 6	:12	:178	:189	:367			
O	: 7	: 7	:14	:19	: 9	:24	:22	:10	:32	:11	: 3	:14	:22	: 7	:29	:	14	: 6	:20	:	3	: 2	: 5	: 6	: 4	:10	:100	: 48	:148			

T-----TOTAL

U-----UNDER-AGE

N-----NORMAL

O-----OVER-AGE

TABLE XVIII. NUMBER OF PUPILS FROM  
CONTRIBUTING SCHOOLS

Name of School	: Number of Pupils		
	: Boys	Girls	Total
Gann's	2	1	3
Gold Point	3	2	5
Falling Water	5	7	12
Mowbray	5	10	15
Total	15	20	35

The age-grade table for the Daisy high school is given in Table XIX. This table shows that 12.04 per cent of the pupils in the high school are under-age; 68.52 per cent are normal-age; and 19.44 per cent are over-age.

TABLE XIX. AGE GRADE TABLE - DAISY HIGH SCHOOL

Age:	Grade Placement												: Total		
	I			II			III			IV					
	: B	: G	: T	: B	: G	: T	: B	: G	: T	: B	: G	: T	: B	: G	: T
12:															
13:	2	2	4										2	2	4
14:	0	13	13	2	3	5							2	16	18
15:	5	12	17	7	6	13	0	1	1				12	19	31
16:	1	1	2	6	4	10	5	2	7	2	1	3	14	9	23
17:	2	1	3	3	11	14	1	5	6	1	2	3	7	19	26
18:	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	8	3	11
19:							0	1	1				0	1	1
20:										2	1	3	2	1	3
21:										1	1	2	1	1	2
Tot-															
al :	11	29	40	20	14	34	7	11	18	10	6	16	48	60	108
U :	2	2	4	2	3	5	0	1	1	2	1	3	6	7	13
N :	5	25	30	13	10	23	6	7	13	5	3	8	29	45	74
O :	4	2	6	5	1	6	1	3	4	3	2	5	13	8	21



Table XX gives the enrollment in the Daisy high school by classes.

TABLE XX. DAISY HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES

Class	: Sept. 1933			: March 1934		
	: B	G	T	: B	G	T
Freshman	19	29	48	: 16	27	43
Sophomore	22	16	38	: 22	14	36
Junior	9	13	22	: 7	12	19
Senior	9	8	17	: 10	6	16
Total	59	66	125	: 55	59	114

A comparison of the enrollments and non-promotions in each of the county rural high schools is given in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI. COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENTS AND NON-PROMOTIONS IN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS

Name of School	: Enrollment			: Non-			: Percentage		
	:			: Promotions:			: Non-		
	:			:			: Promotions		
	: B	G	T	: B	G	T	:	:	
Tyner High School	88	87	175	:	5	0	5	:	2.8
Sale Creek High School	26	43	69	:	1	2	3	:	4.3
Ooltewah High School	53	69	122	:	5	2	7	:	5.7
Birchwood High School	26	36	62	:	6	3	9	:	14.5
Hixson High School	67	97	164	:	4	0	4	:	2.4
Soddy High School	80	83	163	:	20	6	26	:	15.9
Daisy High School	48	50	108	:	14	2	16	:	14.8
Total	398	465	863	:	55	15	70	:	8.6



The percentage holding power of the high school over the period 1929 to 1934 was 34 per cent. The greatest number of pupils leave school during or at the end of the freshman year. Many of them leave school to work in the hosiery mill. But even after graduation many of the high school pupils go to work in the hosiery mill. Approximately 60 per cent of the graduating class of 1933 started to work in the hosiery mill shortly after graduation. Economic necessity was probably the basic cause in most of the cases.

A study of the following figures, based on the period 1928-29 to 1933-34, will bear out the statement that more pupils leave school during or at the end of the freshman year than at any other period. The percentage of freshman who entered the sophomore class over this period was 59.2 per cent; the percentage of sophomores who entered the junior class was 73.8 per cent; the percentage of juniors who entered the senior class was 84.7 per cent. Table XXII gives a comparison of enrollments for the period 1928-29 to 1933-34.

TABLE XXII. COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENT IN DAISY HIGH SCHOOL, 1928-29 to 1933-34

Class	: 1928-:1929-:	1930-:	1931-:	1932-:	1933-:	
	: 1929 :	1930 :	1931 :	1932 :	1933 :	1934
Freshman	31	43	50	40	53	48
Sophomore	20	29	24	24	32	38
Junior	11	19	25	20	21	22
Senior	13	8	18	27	17	17
Total	75	99	117	111	123	125

Length of school term. The length of the school term for 1933-34 was 180 days; the number of days taught was 177. Most fortunately, it has been possible for Hamilton County to keep both the high schools and elementary schools open for nine-month terms during the depression period.

Extra-curricular activities. These activities will be discussed under the following heads: athletics, clubs, and music.

Athletics. Basketball is a major sport in the high school. There are teams for both girls and boys in the senior high school, and a boys' team in the junior high school department. There are no organized basketball teams in the elementary department. Several years ago the boys' high school basketball teams held enviable positions in the state basketball field. A high school girls' team was organized five years ago. Both boys' and girls' teams play county and out-of-county teams.

Baseball is played by teams in both the elementary and high school departments. These teams play other county school teams only. Within the past two years, indoor baseball has become popular among the high school girls.

Volley ball and tennis have played a minor role in sports activity, partly because of inadequate space for playing. A court for tennis and volley ball has

recently been built on the campus of the home economics cottage.

Clubs. More clubs were organized during the present school year than at any time previous. The following kinds of clubs are in operation at present:

4-H clubs for boys and girls in the junior  
and senior high school

home economics clubs

High-Y for junior and senior high school boys

High-Y for junior and senior high school girls

dramatic club

debating club

Junior Red Cross club

science club

social science club

civics club

literary societies for each English class in  
high school

Under the supervision of the English teacher, much constructive work has been carried on in the dramatic club. Entertaining short plays have been presented from time to time by members of this club.

Progress in debating has been slow. None of the members of this club has had any experience in debating. Very few pupils seem interested in this field of activity.

The county board of education has made possible, through the employment of special teachers of music, training in the following kinds of music:



band  
orchestra  
glee club  
choral singing  
voice training.

Much improvement has come about in the group singing of the pupils since the introduction of training in this field. Under the direction of a competent glee club director, three successful operettas have been presented within the last two years. Training in the use of musical instruments is available to any pupil in the school; most of those who have taken advantage of the opportunity for free training are high school pupils. No training in band playing is being offered this school year.

The curriculum. As is true in many small high schools, the curriculum in the Daisy high school is too narrow to meet adequately the needs of all the pupils who attend high school. The work offered is, in the main, a college preparatory course. As a logical result of such a narrow curriculum, many of the high school pupils are forced to pursue studies which are distasteful to them and for which they have no aptitudes. The curriculum offered is given in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII. CURRICULUM OFFERED IN DAISY  
HIGH SCHOOL

Subject	Number of Units
English	4
Algebra	2
Geometry	1
Latin	2
Spanish	2
History	3
Agriculture	2
Home economics	2
Science	4
Commercial law	$\frac{1}{2}$
Manual training	1
Economics	1
Civics	1

In order to show that a relatively small percentage of the high school graduates attend college, and to show that the curriculum is therefore inadequate, the occupational grouping of the high school graduates of the period 1929 to 1933 is given in Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING OF DAISY  
HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS, 1929-1933

Occupation	: 1929	: 1930	: 1931	: 1932	: 1933	: Total
In colleges	1		3	5	2	11
In professional schools			2	1	1	4
In trades		1	4			5
Farming	1		1		2	4
Business	3		1			4
Teaching						0
Other work	5	6	3	2	7	23
Total	10	7	14	8	12	51

Per pupil instructional cost. The instructional cost per pupil in the high school is \$68.72; the instructional cost per pupil in the elementary school is \$20.94. For Hamilton County, the per pupil instructional cost in the high schools is \$60.15; the instructional cost for elementary pupils is \$27.73.<sup>5</sup>

Transportation. Five school buses, all motor driven vehicles, are engaged in transporting pupils to the Daisy school. All of the buses are in satisfactory condition. The total number of pupils transported by bus is 253. Sixty-five of these are high school pupils, and 193 are elementary school pupils. Thirty-six and four tenths per cent of all the high school pupils are transported by bus. All pupils in the school district living more than two miles from the school are permitted to ride a school bus. Table XXV gives the distance hauled, the capacity of the bus, and the average load of each school bus.

TABLE XXV. FACTS RELATIVE TO TRANSPORTATION

School	: Distance	: Capacity	: Average
Bus	: Hauled	: of Bus	: Load
1	14 miles	50	60
2	18 miles	35	28
3	19 miles	35	35
4	9 miles	35	40
5	24 miles	40	38
84 miles		39 Average	40.2 Aver.

5. Annual Report, Superintendent of Education, Hamilton County, 1933.



Teachers. There are twenty-three teachers in the Daisy school; eight are men, and fifteen are women. In the high school department, there are six men and three women; in the elementary department, there are thirteen women and one man. Table XXVI gives the certificate, salary, training, experience, and tenure of each teacher.

The average number of years of experience of the entire faculty is 8.6. The average number of years of training for the high school faculty is 4.2. All of the high school teachers, with the exception of the home economics teacher, are graduates of standard four-year colleges. Eight of the high school faculty report special training for their work other than the four-year college course. Two of the high school teachers have done some work toward the Master's degree. The average number of years of training for the elementary faculty is 2.5. Three of the elementary teachers are college graduates; none has done graduate work, however. Only six of the elementary teachers report special training for their work.

The average salary for the elementary teachers is \$90 per month. The average salary for the high school teachers is \$120 per month. The average for the entire faculty is \$106 per month. In 1933, the median salary for women teachers in the elementary schools in Hamilton County was \$928.63, as compared with a median salary of

TABLE XXVI. CERTIFICATE, SALARY, TENURE, EXPERIENCE, AND  
TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Teacher	: Kind of Certificate:	: Number Years: Experience	: Number Years : in This School:	: Number Years: Training	: Number : Schools	: Monthly : Salary
:	:	:	:	:	: Taught In:	:
1	PP*	35	3	7	7	\$ 215.00
2	PP	13	13	5	1	155.00
3	PP	8	7	4	2	140.00
4	PP	5	5	4	1	130.00
5	PP	5	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	125.00
6	PP	7	5	4	3	125.00
7	PE**	20	5	3	6	120.00
8	PP	2	1	4	2	80.00
9	PP	4	1	4	3	80.00
10	PP	20	20	4	1	125.00
11	PE	9	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	105.00
12	4-yr.	9	9	2	1	95.00
13	PE	11	3	2	4	90.00
14	PE	5	5	2	1	90.00
15	PE	5	2	2	2	90.00
16	PE	5	5	2	2	90.00
17	4-yr.	4	4	2	1	85.00
18	PE	6	3	2	2	85.00
19	PE	4	1	2	3	85.00
20	PE	1	1	4	1	80.00
21	PE	8	1	4	3	80.00
22	PE	2	1	4	2	80.00
23	PE	5	5	2	1	80.00
Average		8	6.4	3.2	2.3	
Total.....						\$2430.00

\*PP - Permanent Professional  
\*\*PE - Permanent Elementary

\$577.08 for the state of Tennessee. The median for men teachers in the elementary schools was \$1,133.34 for the county, as compared with \$603.12 for the state. For men teachers in high school, the median salary in 1933 was \$1,502.50 for the county, as compared with the median salary of \$1,091.66 for the state. For women teachers in high school, the median salary in Hamilton County in 1933 was \$1,172.91, as compared with the median salary of \$904.16 for the state.<sup>6</sup>

Only one member of the faculty, the principal, is related to a member of the county court. None of the faculty is related to the superintendent of education or members of the board of education.

With the exception of the home economics teacher, all the high school teachers hold permanent professional high school certificates. Only two members of the elementary faculty hold permanent professional certificates.

The average number of schools taught in by the high school faculty is 2.9. The average for the elementary faculty is 1.9. The average number of years of experience in the Daisy school for the high school faculty is five; the average for the elementary faculty is seven.

Eight of the high school teachers and thirteen of the elementary teachers report that they like to teach,

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6. Annual Report of Commissioner of Education, 1933, pp. 227-270.



and they intend to remain in the teaching profession permanently. One teacher stated that he had no intention of remaining in the profession permanently, while another teacher stated that she was undecided about remaining in the profession. Although all but two of the teachers expect to remain in the profession permanently, many of them are dissatisfied with existing conditions in the school system. Frequent complaints are heard from the teachers to the effect that politics rather than merit determines their tenure, promotion, and salary.

None of the high school teachers is teaching subjects in which he is not certified. The average number of subjects taught by the high school teachers is 2.4. The average number of classes taught per day is 4.6.

Four of the high school teachers, all men, live in the community and take an active part in the civic, social, and religious life of the community. The other high school teachers live in Chattanooga, traveling to and from school by car. Seven of the elementary teachers, all women, live in the community. All of them are engaged in one or more phases of community activity. The elementary teachers not living in the community live in Chattanooga.

Only one of the high school teachers and one of the elementary school teachers have no dependents. All the other teachers have one or more dependents. The average number of dependents for the high school faculty

is two; the average for the elementary faculty is 2.5. The average number of dependents for the entire faculty is 2.3. Only three high school teachers and two elementary teachers report that they are able to save any of their salary. In several instances, the teachers receiving the lowest salaries report the greatest number of dependents.

The names of the teachers' organizations, to which teachers in the Daisy school belong, are given in Table XXVII.

TABLE XXVII. MEMBERSHIP IN TEACHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Number of Teachers Belonging</u>
National Education Association	23
East Tennessee Educational Association	19
State Teachers Association	23
Federation of Teachers	16
American Childhood Educational Association	4
<u>Hamilton County Teachers Association</u>	<u>23</u>

A list of the professional magazines read by the teachers in the Daisy school is given in Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII. PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS

Name of Magazine	Number Teachers Reading
Journal of the National Education Association	23
Normal Instructor	14
Grade Teacher	13
American Teacher	10
Tennessee Teacher	7
Home Economics Journal	1
English Journal	2
School Board Journal	2
Mathematics Teacher	1

A list of the professional books read by the teachers in the Daisy school is given in Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX. PROFESSIONAL BOOKS

Name of Book	Number Teachers Reading
The Adjustment of the School to the Child	4
Standard Practices in Teaching	3
Principles of Guidance	3
The Intelligence of School Children	4
The Study of Nature	4
Thinking and Learning	2
The Recitation	1
Modern Methods of Teaching	2
The Dull and Retarded Child	5



TABLE XXIX. (continued)

Name of Book	Number Teachers Reading
Changing Education for a Changing Civilization	1
Teaching Without Textbooks	1
The Improvement of Reading	6
Interest and Ability in Reading	5
The New Method in Primary Reading	3
The New School	3
Twenty-fourth Yearbook	3
First Grade Manual	1
Second Grade Manual	2
Third Grade Manual	1
Nutrition and Physical Fitness	1
Teaching Arithmetic in the Elementary Grades	1
A Teacher's Geography	1
The Child-Centered School	2
Teaching Nutrition for Boys and Girls	1
A Girl's Problem in Home Economics	1
Junior Home Problems	1
Educational Measurements and the Classroom Teacher	1
Modern Methods in High School Teaching	1
Psychology of the Abnormal Child	1
Vocational Guidance	2
Principles of Secondary Education	1
The School Survey	1
High School Administration	3

TABLE XXIX. (continued)

Name of Book	Number Teachers Reading
High School Supervision	1
Supervision of Instruction	1
School Finance	1
School Library Management	1

## PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION.

The first organization of this nature in the Daisy community, the Improvement League, was organized in 1912, the date of construction of the present main building. No record of the activities of this organization was available. The Parent-Teacher Association was organized in 1926. The activities of this organization touch all phases of Daisy school life. The Association has been rendering a most valuable service during the depression, by furnishing food and clothing to pupils whose parents are unable to furnish these necessities.

## ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

A thorough physical examination is made of each child in the first, third, and fifth grades each year by the county physician and the county nurse. Examinations are not made of pupils above the fifth grade; any pupil in school may, however, receive free medical attention at the county clinic if the parents are not able to pay for medical attention. Each year the county nurse and her assistant visit all the schools in the county to inoculate

and to vaccinate all children who have not received immunization treatment. Since the county physician and the county nurse handle the situation efficiently, there is little occasion for assistance by the local physicians. Whenever minor accidents occur on the school ground, however, the local doctors readily give assistance.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Conclusions

##### THE COMMUNITY.

1. Daisy is essentially an industrial community. Although there is some farming, less than 15 per cent are engaged in that occupation. Coal mining, hosiery manufacturing, and tile manufacturing occupy the time of a majority of the working population of the community.

2. Tile manufacturing engages a larger percentage of the working population of the Daisy community than do the other industries. Less than 40 per cent of the hosiery mill employees reside in the community.

3. There is relatively little mobility among either the industrial group or the non-industrial group, partly because so many of the people own homes, and partly because of the diversity of occupations offered in the community.

4. The churches are not meeting the spiritual needs of the community, largely because of the limited contacts of the churches. Out of a population of 1,500, less than 500 persons are contacted by the churches or their auxiliaries.

5. None of the churches is adequately equipped for Sunday school teaching.

6. Only two of the ministers reside in the community. None of the churches provides sufficient remuneration for its minister.

7. Opportunity for a more elevating social life in the community is needed.

8. There is a marked lack of cooperation between or among the social groups in the community. If the numerous cliques would forget their petty differences and unite in an effort to improve the social life of the community, a much improved social environment would result.

9. All farming in the community is done on a small scale. The smallest farm contains three acres; the largest farm contains less than fifty acres under cultivation.

10. Too little fertilizer is used by most of the farmers to get the maximum return from the land.

11. Health conditions in the community are very favorable. There has been no death from the more serious communicable diseases within the last few years.

12. Situated on a concrete highway, and with adequate railway facilities, the Daisy community offers an excellent location to various industries.

13. The tax burden on the industries in the community is not equitably distributed.

14. The community is not supporting education in

the community to the fullest extent of its ability to do so.

### Recommendations

#### THE COMMUNITY.

1. The churches in the community should put forth a concerted effort to contact a larger part of the population.

2. A business-like organization in the administration of church affairs should be effected and through this means pay adequate salaries to ministers who would live in the community and devote full time to community leadership.

3. The potential leaders of the community should strive to promote a desire for community improvement along social, educational, economic, and religious lines.

4. A wholesome social life for the young people should be provided through the cooperative efforts of all civic organizations in the community.

5. More fertilizers should be used by the farmers and more intensive farming should be practiced.

6. The citizens of the community should sponsor an advertising program in an effort to induce industries to locate within the community.

7. A re-assessment of all taxable property in the community should be made so as to effect a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.



### Conclusions

#### THE SCHOOL.

1. The school has greatly outgrown its present buildings. All of the space now used by the high school is needed by the elementary department.

2. The curriculum of the high school is too narrow to serve adequately all the pupils who attend the high school. In the main, it is the conventional college preparatory curriculum.

3. Equipment in the biology and manual arts departments of the high school is inadequate.

4. Playground space is inadequate. The campus contains less than eight acres; at least fifteen acres should be provided.

5. As a whole, the teachers in the Daisy school are reasonably well paid for their work. The average number of years of college training for the elementary teachers is 2.5 years. The average number of years of college training for the high school teachers is 4.2 years. Only two of the high school teachers have done graduate work.

6. Only two of the teachers have been teaching in the Daisy school less than two years. The average for the faculty is six years.

7. Transportation facilities are adequate.

8. Inconsistencies exist in the salary scale. In many instances, the salaries of the teachers are not commensurate with their training, experience, and ability.

9. The per pupil instructional cost in the Daisy high school is \$68.72; the per pupil instructional cost in the elementary school is \$27.73.

10. The high school enrollment at the beginning of the 1933-34 term was 125; the enrollment at the end of the term was 108, a loss of 13.6 per cent. The elementary school enrollment at the beginning of the 1933-34 term was 578; the enrollment at the end of the term was 552, a loss of 5.5 per cent.

11. The high school at Soddy has an enrollment of less than 200 pupils; the high school at Daisy has an enrollment of less than 150 pupils. The maintenance of high schools in both these communities, situated less than four miles apart, is an unnecessary expense to the taxpayer. A consolidation of these high schools would make possible a lower per pupil cost, an enriched curriculum, adequate teaching facilities, and lower operating expenses. A lower per-pupil-per-unit instructional cost would be effected by the consolidation of the traditionally small classes, such as Latin, French, and Spanish. Because of the small number of pupils usually enrolled in these classes, per-pupil-per-unit instructional cost is high in contrast with the instructional cost in most of the other high school subjects. The average per-pupil-per-unit instructional cost for French is \$10.55 for the state of Tennessee and \$13.65 for Hamilton County, while the per-pupil-per-unit instructional cost for English is

\$7.25 for the state of Tennessee and \$8.06 for Hamilton County. Again, the per-pupil-per-unit instructional cost for Latin is \$14.34 for the state of Tennessee and \$17.02 for Hamilton County, while the instructional cost for civics is \$7.43 for the state of Tennessee and \$6.17 for Hamilton County.

A lower administrative cost would be effected by consolidation; one principal could effectively administer the high school.

A decreased operating cost would be effected by consolidation. It would obviously require less coal to heat one large plant than is required to heat the two plants now in operation. One janitor and three or four assistants could efficiently care for the plant; a full time janitor and three assistants are employed in each of the high schools at present. Transportation costs should be materially decreased. Fewer bus drivers would be necessary if these drivers were employed to haul two or more loads per day.

The greatest value resulting from a consolidation would be an enriched curriculum. It would be possible to offer courses which more nearly meet the needs and the interests of the pupils than do the traditional college-preparatory subjects. Many of the pupils who attend the high school do not possess the native ability to do satisfactory work in certain of the college preparatory courses. The practice of requiring pupils to pursue courses



for which they have no aptitudes often results in failure and discouragement.

### Recommendations

#### THE SCHOOL.

1. A modern high school should be built to accommodate both the Daisy and Soddy high school pupils, thereby decreasing the instructional cost, providing more adequate teaching facilities, and decreasing operating costs.

2. The curriculum of the high school should be revised and readjusted so that it will more nearly meet the needs of the pupils attending the high school.

a. A mechanic arts course should be offered providing for training in woodwork, fundamentals of automotive engineering, and fundamentals of electricity.

b. The home economics course should be enriched so as to provide a more intensive training in this field.

c. The teaching of agriculture should be continued and expanded. An effort should be put forth to enlist the interest of a larger per cent of the boys from the rural districts.

d. Less attention should be given to foreign languages. Very few of the pupils graduating from high school

attend college or do work beyond  
high school graduation.

3. The salary scale should be so adjusted that teachers in both the elementary and high school departments would receive salaries commensurate with their training, experience, and ability.

4. Provision should be made for more adequate playground space. The board of education should take under advisement the purchase of the lot adjoining the school grounds owned by Mr. T. A. Alexander.

5. A publicity program should be instituted as a means of keeping the public informed regarding school activities. The program should be carried on by a committee of teachers, headed by the principal.

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