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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Paul G. Houts entitled "An Educational, Economic and Community Survey of Blount 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.

C. E. Allred, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

J. A. Switzer, C. A. Willson

Accepted for the Council:

Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

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

THESIS
AN EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC
AND COMMUNITY SURVEY
OF
BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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

BY
PAUL G. HOUTS

MAY 19, 1928

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**Superintendent H.B. McCall and the teachers of
Blount County.**

**Miss Florence Beatty and Mary House of the
Knoxville High School.**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL STATEMENTS

In 1922 the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee acting on the suggestion of President Morgan, authorized the establishment of a Department of Rural Education in the University, whose functions should be; first, to study intensively rural school conditions in Tennessee; second, to train teachers for the rural schools; and, third, to co-operate with the State school authorities in every way possible to make the work of the rural schools more nearly meet the needs of the rural communities.¹

Following the approval and promise of co-operation of the State Department of Education, it was decided to make a series of surveys of rural communities for the purpose of determining conditions in the different counties and of offering suggestions for their improvement. The first of the series was that of Union County, made in the fall of 1922. Following this were surveys of Lewis, Crockett, Pickett, Monroe, Bledsoe, and Jackson counties.

At the request of the County Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools for a study of the economic, social, and educational conditions in Blount county, this survey was conducted. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain existing conditions in the county and with the aid of the University, to devise some plans for improving these conditions.

1. Survey of Union County, 1922

The information to be presented in this survey has been taken from reports of fifty-one of sixty-one rural school communities. Although not mathematically correct in every detail, it is believed that the data included in this survey are fairly representative of conditions in the county.

Procedure

After conferring with the Superintendent of Schools and the teachers of Blount County relative to the objectives of the survey, committees of teachers and citizens were asked to serve in various communities to secure the desired information. As in the preceding surveys the school community was taken as the unit. The actual work of the survey began August 27, 1926 and was completed January 10, 1927. The survey committees were directed by Paul G. Houts, Graduate Student in Rural Education, in the University of Tennessee, under the direction and supervision of B. O. Duggan, Professor of Rural Education.

History

"By an act passed by the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the territory, Knox county was divided and Blount county established. William Wallace, Joseph Black, Samuel Glass, David Craig, John Trimble, Alexander Kelley, and Samuel Henry were appointed commissioners to select the place for the county seat and erect county buildings. The act names the seat of Justice, Maryville. This was out of respect to Mrs. Mary Blount, the wife of the Governor. The county was thus named for Governor Blount."¹

1. Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee pp 643-658

The population of the county on July 11, 1795 was as follows: free white males 16 years and upwards including heads of families, 585; free white males under sixteen years, 817; free white females including heads of families, 1231; and slaves, 183. The total was 2,816.¹

Alexander Kelley was the first Senator from Blount County, James Houston and Joseph Black were the first representatives.¹

The first means of transportation was that of the stage coach established as early as 1806. A mail route from Knoxville via Maryville, Blair's Ferry on the Tennessee river, through to Savannah, Georgia, was established by the United States Government. After 1819 the state route was changed via Dalton, Georgia and after 1852, when a railroad was being constructed, it met the trains as they advanced into East Tennessee from Georgia. Freight was hauled by wagon trains from Baltimore, Maryland; Louisville, Ky.; Charleston, S.C.; and Savannah, Georgia to Maryville.²

Blount County's output of iron, whiskey, bacon, and corn was loaded on flatboats on the Little Tennessee river at Louisville, Tennessee and taken to Huntsville, Alabama, and New Orleans, Louisiana; this mode of transportation continued

1. Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee pp 643-658

2. Information received from Will Parham, one of Blount county's oldest citizens and an authority on its history.

until the use of the steamboat in 1828. After this date steamboats carried practically all of the imports and exports.¹

A newspaper was published as early as 1833. In 1835 Ferdinand Augustus Parham was induced to come to Maryville and publish a paper in the interest of Maryville College. Professor Hoyt of Maryville College was associated with him in this work. This paper was continued until the latter part of 1837. It was called the "Maryville Intelligencer". Parham later moved his printings press to Chattanooga. In 1838, Montgomery McTeer succeeded Parham in establishing the "American Journal of Productive Industry". This publication continued for an indefinite period of time. In 1838 a newspaper called the "Temperance Banner" was published and continued several years. In 1853 W. P. Collins founded the "Blount County Advocate". Two years later, James Swan established "The Tennessean". After the Civil War there were many other publications, among which was the "Maryville Times" which still exists. This one with the "Maryville Enterprise" are active newspapers of the county to-day.¹

Blount county has had five court houses. The first one was built in 1796; second in 1800; third in 1842; fourth in 1885; and the fifth in 1907-8. The first two were built of logs, the third made of brick was burned in 1879; the fourth was built of brick at a cost of \$12,779.01. It was destroyed by fire in 1906. The fifth one is the present modern building erected at a cost of \$51,780.47.¹

1. Files of Will Parham.

Topography

The surface of the county is mountainous. In addition to the two large mountain ranges, the Alleghaney and Smoky, there are numerous knobs and spurs. Cades cove which lies at the foot of the great Smoky mountain is about six miles in length and three miles in width. This cove is one of the most fertile spots in the county and has many very fine farms. Blount county, we might say, has two distinct divisions; one is the farming area, and the other is the non-farming area which consists of mountains, knobs and spurs upon which agricultural pursuits are impossible.¹

Geologists tell us that the Great Smokies are America's oldest mountains, and they are older, by far, than the Alps, Pyrenees, and our own Rockies. The Smokies were already relatively old mountains when the Alps and Rockies were formed. The rocks of the Great Smokies have, therefore, disintegrated much more than in the Rockies, for instance. We are also told that the hardwood forests of America, and perhaps of the entire world, originated in the Great Smoky Mountains. Even of greater importance is the fact that the nation's largest remaining body of Virgin hardwood is in these mountains.²

Possibly the greatest difference in the general appearance of the Great Smoky Mountains and the Rockies is the fact that the high peaks of the Rockies are barren, whereas, the Great Smokies are verdure-clad to the highest summits.²

1. Topographic Sheet, Knoxville Folio, 1902

2. Carlos C. Campbell, Manager of Chamber of Commerce,
Knoxville, Tennessee

Abundant rains also contribute largely to the varied and luxuriant plant growth in the Smokies. The world's greatest variety of plant life is found in these mountains. Botanists from many sections who have studied the flora of these mountains report that there is no other area of equal size in the world which contains so many separate species of trees, flowering shrubs, wild flowers, ferns, mosses, fungi, etc. The Great Smokies are without a doubt the most interesting collecting ground for scientists in America to-day.¹

. . .

Streams

There are three major streams in or bordering the county; Little River, Tennessee River, and the Little Tennessee River.

Little River rises in North Carolina and flows through the county. Although it is not navigable, it possesses much undeveloped water power. It furnishes power for Townsend's lighting system and the Walland tannery and lighting system. Among the most important mills which get their power from it are: Peery's Flour Mill, Lawson Milling Company, Harris Flour Mill, and Rockford Cotton Mill.²

1. Carlos C. Campbell, Manager of Chamber of Commerce, Knoxville, Tennessee

2. Information obtained from H.B. McCall, Superintendent of Schools.

The Tennessee River, at one time more navigable than at present, borders Blount county at the junction of Little River and Tennessee River and follows the county line for several miles to a point below Friendsville.¹

The Little Tennessee River rises in North Carolina and joins Blount county below Cheek dam and runs as a border line from between Cheek and Calderwood to Sunline.¹

Waterpower

There are several small developments of water power in Blount county located on Little River, Little Tennessee River and Tennessee River.

The majority of the power developments are found on Little River, which flows in a north westerly direction and extends through the greater part of the county. The Schlosser Tannery located at Walland and the Rockford Cotton Mill located at Rockford, two of the most important industries in the county secure their power from Little River. Three large flour mills, Peery's Mill, Rockford Milling Company, and Lawson Milling Company also secure power from Little River.

There are no large power developments on the Little Tennessee River except at Calderwood. The power developed there is utilized by the Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa. There is one large dam now under construction at Calderwood which will greatly increase power production for the Aluminum Company.

1. Information obtained from H.B. McCall, Superintendent of Schools.

A power survey made by Major Watkins indicates the following possible power developments: two developments on Little River of 17,000 horse power and 15,000 horse power respectively; one on the Tennessee River bordering Blount county at Coulter's Shoals of 153,000 horse power; and one on the Little Tennessee River at Davis' Ferry of 40,000¹ horse power.

Rock Formations

There are numerous rocks of UNKNOWN ORIGIN though mostly of sedimentary formation. They are classified as: Wilhite Slate, Citico conglomerate, and Cades conglomerate. The Wilhite Slate Formation is the lowest bed of the ocean series, and is bluish gray or black argillaceous slate. The Citico is entirely siliceous and varies from fine white sandstone to coarse quartz conglomerate with a few thin beds of sandy slate. Cades conglomerate appears in a belt forming high spurs and outlying mountains along the N. E. side of the Smoky Mountains.²

The CAMBRIAN group consists of Land Slack Shale, Cochran Conglomerate, Nichols Shale, Hebo Sandstone, Hesse Sandstone, Rutledge Limestone, and Matyville Limestone. Land Slack Shale is the lowest level occurring in the Chilhowee Mountains and is of lower Cambrian age. Cochran Conglomerate is mainly shown at the north east end of the mountains but

1. Information obtained from J. A. Switzer, Professor of Hydraulic Engineering, University of Tennessee.

2. Geologic Atlas, Knoxville Folio-1902

occurs also in a small strip south west of Montvale Springs. Nichols Shale is of practically no value. Nebo Sandstone occurs in the nearly continuous areas along the top of the mountain. It is a uniform bed of fine, white sandstone, which contains only grains of fine white sand and small quartz pebble. Hesse Sandstone is a fine white sandstone, formed of round quartz grains. It is found in two separate areas. Rutledge Limestone is found in massive forms that range in color from blue and dark blue, black and gray. Maryville Limestone consists of massive blue limestone, with little change in appearance except frequent earthy, siliceous bands and occasional grayish blue and mottled beds.¹

The types belonging to the SILURIAN epoch are: Knox Dolomite, Chickamauga limestone, Athens shale, Sevier shale, Bays sandstone, and Clinch sandstone. Of these, Knox Dolomite is the most important. This formation consists of a series of blue, gray, and whitish limestone and dolomites.¹

Debonaire rocks including Chattanooga black shale and gray shale may be found in the Chilhowee mountains.¹

The rocks of the Knoxville area (including Blount County) have been disturbed from the horizontal position in which they were deposited and bend and broken to a high degree.¹

Mineral resources

There are several quarries in the county which produce an excellent quality of commercial marble. It is a variagated type which does not deteriorate easily. There is one large vein which runs through the county and other small deposits scattered in

1. Geographic Atlas, Knoxville Folio--1902

different sections of the county. The largest quarries are near Friendsville. An excellent quality of iron ore has been developed recently which is very rich in percentage of iron. A rare variety of this ore is found in Cades Cove. Slate, which is used for roofing, has been found in the Chilhowee mountains. Gold has been mined in the vicinity near Walland.¹

Timber¹

Very little virgin timber remains except in the Smoky mountains. The Morton-Butler tract and the Little River Lumber Company tract are the ones of greatest importance. The long and continued operation of the Little River Lumber Company has greatly decreased the amount of virgin timber.

Numerous local rangers are employed by the State Forestry Department to assist in preventing and controlling forest fires. This is of great necessity because of the damage occurring each year through such a destructive agency.

Improvements²

(a) Roads

Blount county has an excellent net work of roads and railroads running throughout the county which affords ease of accessibility to almost any point. The county has had fairly good roads for a number of years and has expended many thousands of dollars each year on their upkeep.

1. Information obtained from H. B. McCall, Superintendent of Schools.
2. Report of County Superintendent of Schools, 1927

There are approximately 500 miles of different types of roads in the county excluding the incorporated towns of Maryville and Alcoa. This is divided as follows; 11 miles of hard surfaced road (This is the asphalt Maryville-Knoxville highway from the Knox county line to Maryville and a prong of the same highway which connects at Clark's Grove and extends to Alcoa); 356 miles of improved roads (gravel or macadamized); and 135 miles of unimproved roads (graded but not graveled). Maryville is the center of numerous bus lines within and without the county. The local lines operate between Maryville and Townsend via Walland, Maryville and Friendsville, Maryville and Calderwood. The lines operating outside of the county are Maryville-Knoxville and Maryville-Chattanooga via Etowah. The Maryville-Knoxville division is operated by the White Star Line, Inc. of Maryville. This line is perhaps the most popular one of any in the state because of frequency of schedule, as it makes twenty round trips each day, gives splendid service, and extends every courtesy to passengers. The Maryville-Etowah line makes connection with the Chattanooga bus at Etowah thus making it possible to go from Maryville to Chattanooga in a few hours.

On account of the excellent condition of the Maryville-Knoxville highway, it is possible to make the trip of about sixteen miles in thirty or forty minutes.

(b) Railroads

There are 98 miles of railroad which connect the principal towns of the county. The two main lines are operated

by the Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railroad companies. The third line connects with the Southern at Walland and extends several miles above Townsend. This is owned and operated by the Little River Railroad Company. There are only six counties in the state which have more railroad mileage than Blount. They are Shelby 231, Davidson 150, Hamilton 146, Knox 120, Madison 115, and Maury 102.¹

The railroads operate principally for carrying mail, express, and freight, as the majority of the people who travel use busses.

Population

(a) Changes in population²

Year	Population
1800-----	5,587
1810-----	8,839
1820-----	11,258
1830-----	11,028
1840-----	11,745
1850-----	12,424
1860-----	13,270
1870-----	14,237
1880-----	15,985
1890-----	19,206
1900-----	17,589
1910-----	20,809
1920-----	28,800

(b) Towns and Villages

There are two large towns in the county and five villages of good size. Maryville with a population in 1920 of 3,739 is the county seat and the center of practically all commercial activities. Adjoining Maryville is Alcoa, the

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1. Map of Tennessee published 1922, by Tennessee Department of Agriculture.
 2. U.S.Census reports of dates given.

"Aluminum City of America", with an approximate population of 3,500. Louisville has a population of 300, Friendsville 400, Walland 500, and Townsend 700. There are other rural villages in the county but they are populated principally by farmers and not by industrial workers.¹

Banks²

There are four banks in the county; one is located at Friendsville and the other three at Maryville. The report given below is the composite data obtained from the Maryville banks alone; namely, the First National Bank, the Bank of Maryville, and the Bank of Blount County:

Capital stock -----	\$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus -----	159,595.00
Total deposits (present) -----	2,466,119.78
Savings deposits (present) -----	1,368,640.88
Percent of savings deposits by all children (one bank reporting)	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%
Total resources -----	3,066,435.08
Percent of savings deposits by Farmers and their children -----	56.6%
Percent of Time deposits made by farmers -----	70 %
Percent of stock owned by farmers -----	40 %
Loans to farmers (two banks reporting)---	600,000.00
Rate of interest charged -----	6 % to 8%

-
1. Estimates made by H. B. McCall, Superintendent of Schools.
 2. Information obtained from Cashiers' report of the Maryville Banks.

From the above report we find that in the Maryville banks more than fifty percent of the savings deposits are made by farmers and their children. Farmers take advantage of the opportunity of borrowing money in promoting their agricultural pursuits. Two banks alone made loans to farmers in 1927 sums to the amount of \$600,000.

In spite of the fact that farmers have to borrow money, we also find that they have learned to save it as 70⁰/₁₀₀ of all time deposits are made by farmers.

Practically all farmers do their banking within the county and with the exception of a few merchants, nearly all local industries use the Maryville banks. The attitude of the banks toward the schools, farmers, and business men is very favorable.

Industries

Blount county has numerous industries which employ hundreds of people. The value of these industries in the county is \$1,374,824. Among the most important industries of the county are:

Little River Lumber Company -----	Townsend
England Walton Company (Tannery) -----	Walland
Rockford Cotton Mill -----	Rockford
Craig Marble Company -----	Friendsville
Peery's Flour Mill -----	Walland
Lawson's Milling Company -----	Townsend
Harris Flour Mill -----	Wildwood
Rockford Milling Co. (Flour mill) -----	Rockford
Friendsville Flour Mill -----	Friendsville
Babcock Lumber Company -----	Alcoa
Aluminum Company of America -----	Alcoa
Knoxville Power Company -----	Alcoa
Williams Flour Mill -----	Maryville
Cherokee Lumber Company -----	Maryville
Cooper Lumber Company -----	Maryville
Maryville Hosiery Mill -----	Maryville
Maryville Ice Company -----	Maryville
Maryville Laundry -----	Maryville
Marble Quarries -----	Friendsville

Other business

As previously stated, Maryville is the center of all trade activities. Some of the important business interests are as follows:

- 12 Grocery stores
- 5 Drug stores
- 2 Hardware stores
- 3 Furniture stores
- 2 Large department stores
- 1 5 & 10¢ store
- 4 Clothing stores
- 2 Jewelry stores
- 5 Restaurants
- 1 Bakery
- 3 Shoe repair shops
- 5 Barber shops
- 5 Auto agencies
- 7 Garages
- 11 Filling stations
- 2 Undertakers
- 2 Theaters
- 11 Practicing physicians
- 5 Dentists
- 8 Law firms

Property

The following information was obtained from the tax books of the county trustee's office. The amount and value of land for 1927 was as follows:

Total number of acres of land in county---	312,096
Value of land -----	\$11,477,070.00
Value of town lots -----	4,312,740.00
Value of personal property -----	2,754,600.00
Value of Railroad property -----	1,729,303.06
Value of public utilities -----	1,374,824.03

\$21,648,537.08

1. The term public utilities used in the Blount County trustee's office includes all industries except railroads.

Taxes¹

The sources of income for the county are as follows:

Total property tax -----	\$367,459.13
Polls (Assessed) -----	15,504.00
Fees and fines -----	1,655.06
Revenues from public utilities -----	55,253.46
From state for public schools -----	37,810.03
From other sources -----	96,801.90

Total county income -----	574,493.58
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Occupations²

Blount county has a number of industrial plants which afford employment to a large number of people. In fact, it has been estimated that over 50 % of the population of the county are engaged in industrial pursuits. Perhaps more than fifty percent of the population live on the farms, but this does not mean that they earn their living there. A great many farmers drive into Maryville, Alcoa, or some of the smaller villages where plants are located and work there to supplement their yearly income. Some depend solely upon public works for financial support.

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1. Taken from the records of the County Trustee
 2. H. B. McCall --Supt.--Blount County Schools

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Introduction

In addition to the statements made herein by the survey committee, the content of this chapter is a summary of data collected from the United States Census reports from 1860 to 1920 and in a few instances it has been obtained from a survey made in 1925 by the United States department of Agriculture. Blount county is considered as an agricultural county due to the fact that about two-thirds of the population live on the farm. In spite of this fact, however, it has been estimated that only about fifty percent of the population actually make their living wholly from the farm. (See Chapter 1, page 16, paragraph 2.)

Number and Type of Farms

From the table below the following comparison may be observed: In 1920 there were 2,601 farms with a total acreage of 276,679 as compared with 2,460 farms with a total acreage of 229,169 in 1910. In 1900 there were 2,161 farms with a total acreage of 277,982. From these figures we find a continuous increase in the number of farms but a sharp decrease in the total number of acres for the ten years after 1900. From 1910 to 1920 the number of farms increased gradually while the total acreage increased noticeably. On the other hand the report of the United States Census of Agriculture which was made in 1925 shows a decided increase in the number of farms and a very decided decrease in the total acreage. In 1920 there were 144,453 acres of improved farm

land with an average of 106.4 acres per farm. Of the total number of acres, 52.2^o/o was improved. In 1910 there were 137,922 acres of improved farm land with an average acreage per farm of 93.2. Of the total number of acres reported in 1910, 60.2^o/o was improved. In 1900 there were 131,944 acres of improved farm land with an average acreage per farm of 128.6. In comparing the figures on the average acreage per farm it is noticed that the farms of 1900 were larger than those of either period following; while the percentage of improved farm land was lower in 1900 with only 47.4^o/o. The smallest number of acres of improved farm land occurred in 1925, but the percentage of improved farm land was greater that year than it was in 1920. In comparing the average number of acres per farm for the state in 1920 with that of Blount county, we find the latter is very much above that of the former. The State average was 77.2 acres, while that of Blount county was 106.4 acres.

The following table indicates these facts:

Table I

	1900 ¹	:	1910 ¹	:	1920 ¹	:	1925 ²	:
Number of Farms	2,161	:	2,460	:	2,601	:	2,909	:
Total Acreage in Farms	277,982	:	229,169	:	276,679	:	216,415	:
Number of Acres improved	131,944	:	137,922	:	144,453	:	87,126	:
Average Acreage per Farm	128.6	:	93.2	:	106.4	:	74.4	:
Percentage improved Farm land		:	60.2	:	52.2	:	59.2	:

1. United States Census reports, 1900, 1910, 1920

2. United States census of Agriculture, 1925

General farming is practiced throughout the county. A great many farmers however, who live near Maryville specialize in truck farming and make it a profitable occupation. Before the World War a great portion of the area was used for the purpose of grazing. Shortly after the war the amount of cattle production decreased noticeably; but at the present time many of the farmers are turning their attention again to the raising of cattle. A great deal of interest has also been taken recently in the raising of strawberries and a farmer's association has been formed to promote this project in the county. The poultry business is very profitable in the county. A few small farms are devoted exclusively to this business.

Soils

A number of soil surveys have been made by the United States Bureau of Soils but none has been made of Blount County. The brief summary of soils given here has been approved by C. A. Mooers, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee. The soils of Blount County consist of:

Sandy Loam which may be found on the river bottom land. This soil is especially adapted to the raising of corn. This type of land averages approximately 50 bushels per acre.

Clay Loam is the predominating soil of the county. From this soil is produced many of the leading farm products; hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, and leguminous plants (beans and peas).

Acid soil which is found in small patches in Cades Cove, is very infertile despite its richness in appearance. Many experiments have proved unsuccessful in determining its cause. It reveals, however, that there are some chemicals in the soil which are poisonous to vegetables.

Blue shale which is a type of non-producing soil, is found in the Chilhowee mountains and adjoining spurs and ridges.

Limestone Loam is found in the mountainous area around the vicinity of Maryville. This soil is adapted to general farm crops.

Among minor types of soil may be found clay, slate, gravel, conglomerate, and black shale.

Livestock

The table given below shows the variation in value of livestock over a period of 60 years from 1860 to 1925:

Table II

Census year	Livestock value
1860 ¹	\$663,718
1880 ¹	414,013
1900 ¹	585,318
1910 ¹	1,054,841
1920 ¹	1,957,592
1925 ²	906,216

-
1. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920
 2. U. S. Census of Agriculture 1925

It is observed that from the above facts there was a decrease in value between 1860 and 1880 but a slight increase in the 20 years following. Between 1900 and 1910 values practically doubled and continued to increase until 1925. In 1925 the value of livestock decreased more than a million dollars according to the United States Census of Agriculture. The 1920 report included war time prices of livestock which were very much higher than the prices of 1925.¹

The following table gives the ranking in value of livestock enterprises in 1920 accompanied by the total number of each:

Table III²

	Number	Value
Horses and Mules	6,425	\$874,699
Beef Cattle	9,077	448,081
Dairy Cattle	8,293	419,239
Hogs	14,697	187,150
Poultry	124,648	105,198
Sheep	2,167	21,878
Bees and Hives(stands)	2,534	9,723

In the following discussion we will take each according to its ranking order.

Horses and Mules

The United States Census Reports indicate an increase

-
1. C. E. Allred, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee.
 2. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920

in the production of horses and mules after 1880. However, the 1860 report shows more horses and mules than in 1880.

In 1920 we find an average of 2.4 horses and mules for each farm. In the same year the census reports 6,425 horses and mules valued at \$874,699, giving a value of \$134 per head. This number of horses and mules is much smaller at present due to the recent introduction of tractors, automobiles, and trucks. The present value of horses and mules is very low; in some cases they are sold for ten dollars per head.

The following table will show the variations in number of horses and mules since 1860.¹

Table IV

Census Year	Number
1860	4,871
18801880	4,141
1890	No report
1910	5,842
1920	6,425

Beef Cattle

The United States Census reports show a decrease in the number of beef cattle between 1860 and 1880, but a gradual increase after these dates.

. . .

1. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920

There seems to be at the present more attention to dairy cattle production than to beef cattle. However, the farmers who are producing beef cattle are finding it a very profitable business.

The following table will show the variation in the number of beef cattle since 1860.¹

Census Year	Number
1860	5,560
1880	5,296
1900	8,524
1910	8,476
1920	9,077

Dairy Cattle

The raising of dairy cattle has always been a profitable business in Blount County. The greatest increase in number has occurred since 1910. For a period of ten years from 1910 to 1920 there was an increase of almost 100⁰%. Practically all farmers have enough cows to supply their own needs and in addition many of them have a surplus for market.

The number of dairy cattle increased from 3,204 in 1880 to 8,293 in 1920. The Census of Agriculture made in 1925 by the United States Department of Agriculture shows 5,875 dairy cows with 2.5 persons per cow.

In 1880 there was one cow for every 4.9 persons, which

1. U. S. Census Reports: 1860-1920

was the greatest proportion given. The Jersey and the Holstein are given most consideration. One farmer reported a herd of 118 Jersey Milk Cows. Pictures of this herd are included in this survey. The following table shows the number of dairy cattle, and the number of persons per cow at different periods from 1860¹ to 1925²

Table VI

	1860	1880	1900	1910	1920	1925
Number of Milk Cows	3,266	3,204	3,759	4,776	8,293	5,875
Number of persons per cow	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.4	2.5

Creameries

There are approximately fifteen farms in the county which produce milk and butter for commercial purposes. The number of cows kept for dairy purposes ranges from 5 to 118. The largest dairy reported was the Little River Creamery owned and operated by Jas. N. Haddox. This creamery has a daily output of 280 gallons of milk, 925 pounds of butter and 1800 gallons of buttermilk are sold in Knoxville each week.

In 1924 there were 5,875 cows milked and 1,938,750 gallons of milk produced. There were 505,474 pounds of butter made. The value of dairy products for this year was \$225,070.²

Hogs

Blount county raises only about half as many hogs now

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1. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920
 2. U. S. Census of Agriculture 1925

as were raised 60 years ago. With the exception of an increase in 1900 the production of hogs has been on a steady decrease until 1920. At this date there was a slight increase in number. Many farmers at present are devoting much of their time and attention to the raising of hogs and some of them raise one type to the exclusion of all others. Among the most common pure bred herds are: Berkshires, Hampshires, Poland-China, and Durocs. In addition to those may be found numerous "scrubs". "Mountain hogs, or Razor backs" are also found in large numbers in the mountainous area, especially in the Smokies.

The following table shows the variation in production of hogs since 1860;¹

Table VII

Census Year	Number
1860	24,639
1880	19,476
1900	22,520
1910	14,252
1920	14,697

Poultry

Poultry raising has made noticeable increase since 1900. It has increased almost three fold as there were 58,358 in 1900 compared with 124,648 in 1920. As this survey covered only a limited number of homes, it would not be at all accurate

1. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920

to make comparison with the 1920 census report. From observation, however, it is estimated that the number of fowls raised at present is still on the increase. An exclusive poultry farm may be found on the outskirts of Maryville and many other farmers are making poultry raising a very profitable business. Over \$100,000 was invested in poultry according to the census report of 1920.

The following table shows a rapid increase in the number of poultry since 1900¹ and the average per farm:

Table VIII

	1900 :	1910 :	1920 :
	:	:	:
Total Number ..	58,358 :	82,724 :	124,648 :
	:	:	:
Average per	:	:	:
farm.....	27.0 :	33.6 :	47.9 :
	:	:	:

Sheep

The production of sheep is one item which has shown a greater decrease than any other. The number of sheep in 1860² was 11,097 and in 1920² only 2,167. A more recent comparison shows that from 1910 to 1920 the production of sheep decreased over 100⁰%. With such rapid decrease it is believed that sheep raising will be almost wholly abandoned. The valuation of sheep in 1920 was \$21,878.²

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1. U.S. Census Reports 1900-1920
 2. U.S. Census Reports 1860-1920

The following table shows variation in production of sheep since 1860;¹

Table IX

Census Year	Number
1860	11,097
1880	11,992
1900	5,040
1910	5,543
1920	2,167

Bees and Hives

More attention is given to the care of bees now than ever before. In 1860 there were 14,902 pounds of bees wax and honey produced. In 1910 there were 2,326 hives which produced 24,570 pounds valued at \$5,649.00. In 1920 there were 2,534 hives which produced 33,826 pounds of honey.¹

Grain crops

The principal grain crops are those general throughout the state including corn, wheat, and oats. Rye and Barley are also grown in large quantities. Hay and forage crops include soy beans, clover, cow peas, and different grasses.

1. U. S. Census Reports 1860 - 1920

The table below shows the total yield and yield per
 acre of corn, wheat, and oats since 1860.¹ Also a report
 for the entire state in 1920 is given for comparative purposes.

Table X

	State			County		
Census Year	1920	1860	1880	1900	1910	1920
Acres in corn	3,301,175			38,549	32,372	34,808
Total Yield in Bushels	70,639,252	557,680	450,101	608,900	627,072	671,736
Yield per Acre in Bushels	21.3			15.8	19.3	19.3
Acres in Wheat	684,497			24,269	16,089	16,755
Total Yield in Bushels	6,362,357	106,341	110,196	167,500	130,617	139,118
Yield per Acre in Bushels	9.3			6.4	8.6	8.3
Acres of Oats	162,417			5,108	5,101	2,314
Total Yield in Bushels	22,413,409	57,217	95,367	49,520	58,879	32,156
Yield per Acre in Bushels	14.9			9.7	11.5	13.9

1. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920

From Table X we find that of the three crops produced in the county, corn is the greatest; the number of acres given to corn being more than double the number given to wheat, the second in rank. Of the 144,453 acres of improved land in the county, 34,808 acres were devoted to the raising of corn in 1920. Despite the fact this is the principal, the yield per acre in bushels is slightly below that of the state. The average for the county being 19.3 bushels, while the average for the state was 21.3 bushels. Since 1900 the average yield per acre has increased. This is perhaps due to the increased interest to the use of commercial fertilizers.

Wheat is the second in rank with an acreage in 1920 of 16,755 and a total yield of 139,118 bushels. The yield per acre can be compared only since 1900 as no data before this date are available. The production of wheat declined in 1910 but increased practically 10,000 bushels by 1920. The yield per acre in 1920 was 8.3 bushels as compared with 9.3 bushels for the state.

Oats, the last of the three considered, shows a continued decrease in acreage since 1900 but an increase in the average number of bushels per acre. Again we find only a slight variation in yield per bushel from that of the state. The yield for the county in 1920 was 13.9 bushels; while that of the state was 14.9 bushels. Crop rotation and the use of commercial fertilizer account for this increase.

Hay and Forage

The production of hay and forage has greatly increased since 1880; in fact, almost fifteen times as much hay and forage were

produced in 1920 as were produced in 1880. The only decrease over a period of sixty years came between 1860 and 1880 when it dropped almost 50⁰/. During the ten year period between 1910 and 1920 the number of tons of hay produced more than doubled. The following table indicates these facts;¹

Table XI

Census Year	Number Tons of Hay
1860	7,002
1880	3,810
1910	22,531
1920	49,154

The crops cut for hay and forage include those generally produced over the state. They are: Clover, soy beans, red top, cow peas, timothy, alfalfa, and wild grasses. The leguminous plants in many cases are "plowed under" the soil or left in the fields for the hogs to harvest. If all this forage were cut for hay, the number of tons produced would be considerably increased.

Corn is cut for forage in different ways. Some cut the entire stalk and shock it in the field until sufficiently cured for storage in the barn. Another method commonly used is "topping", the process of cutting only the upper portion of the stalk for forage and leaving the remainder in the field to be harvested later.

1. U. S. Census Reports 1860-1920

Special Crops

Among special crops deserving consideration are Irish and Sweet potatoes. Definite information relative to production of these crops was not available to survey committees, but observation indicates a decided increase in their production. The table below shows the number of acres devoted to the raising of each crop with the total number of bushels raised and the average yield per acre.¹

Table XII

Irish Potatoes	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:
Acres	178	:	320	:	397	:
Numbers of Bushels	9,236	:	26,891	:	27,329	:
Yield per Acre in Bushels :	51.8	:	84	:	69.8	:
Sweet Potatoes		:		:		:
Acres	389	:	386	:	467	:
Number of Bushels	27,413	:	36,238	:	55,850	:
Yield per acre in Bushels :	70.4	:	93.8	:	119.6	:

The Irish potato crop in Blount county increased very noticeable in 1910. The increase between 1900 and 1910 was 17,655 bushels. There was a comparatively small increase between 1910 and 1920. The average yield per acre varied each Census year. The largest yield per acre was in 1910 when the average was 84 bushels.

The number of bushels of Irish potatoes produced in 1920 was less than half the number of bushels of Sweet potatoes produced.

1. U. S. Census Reports 1900-1920

The increase in production of sweet potatoes has been continuous since 1900. The average yield per acre of sweet potatoes has increased from 70.4 bushels in 1900 to 119.6 bushels in 1920.

In addition to the communities where farming is the sole occupation, Blount county has several villages the inhabitants of which have their own truck crops. They raise produce not only for local use but for marketing purpose as well.

The crops produced by truck farmers which have not already been discussed are: beans, tomatoes, peas, cabbage, radishes, etc. This is a very profitable business for the truck farmers who live near the towns of Maryville and Alcoa.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are raised in large quantity, many of which are marketed outside of the county. Last year considerable acreage was devoted to the raising of these crops.

Strawberries are given much more consideration now than formerly as evidenced by the following report from the Blount county "Fruit Grower's Association": (Fall meeting 1927)

"Ten thousand crates will be required for the strawberry crop this year, it was announced at the meeting of the Blount County Fruit Grower's Association. The acreage has increased from 11 to 200 in three years. Two hundred acres of cantaloupes and as many of string beans were reported. The advisability of raising tomatoes and corn was considered."

Molasses, the product of sorghum cane, is made by many farmers of the county. This, however, is made principally for home use; only a few farmers produce cane on a commercial basis.

Oorchards and Gardens

a. Oorchards

The following table shows the number of fruit trees with the number of bushels produced, and the number of grape vines with the number of pounds produced:¹

Table XIII

Census Year	1900	1910	1920
Number of Apple Trees	110,067	66,979	72,108
Number Bushels Produced	66,892	115,095	44,234
Number Peach Trees	40,838	47,873	47,122
Number Bushels Produced	32	27,090	1,843
Number Pear Trees	2,199	2,237	6,311
Number Bushels Produced	353	716	360
Number Grape Vines	15,499	8,016	17,471
Pounds Produced	135,951	69,028	18,207

The production of apples decreased more than fifty per cent from 1910 to 1920, despite the fact that the number of trees increased. The greatest apple crop reported was in 1910 when 115,095 bushels were produced. The number of Peach trees has varied very little in the past thirty years although the number of bushels produced does very considerably. This is probably due to a poor crop during the census year. In 1900 only 32 bushels of peaches were reported while in 1910, there were 27,090 bushels and in 1920 only 1,843 bushels.

1.. U. S. Census Reports 1900-1920

The number of pear trees has steadily increased since 1900, the increase being from 2,199 at this date to 6,311 in 1920. In 1910 the yield in bushels of pears doubled the yield in 1900. In 1900 there were 15,499 grape vines in the county which yielded 135,951 pounds. In 1910 however, only half as many vines were reported with a decrease in yield of approximately one-half. From 1910 to 1920 the number of vines increased 117⁰/o while the production of the vines decreased 279⁰/o.

Since the last census report was taken a few farmers have planted hundreds of fruit trees, which will increase the production of fruit in the future. In addition to these young orchards, there are a great many old ones which have failed to produce a good crop in a number of years.

b. Gardens

Much attention is given to gardening throughout the county by those engaged in almost every occupation. Town residents have their own "back yard" gardens as do the farmers in the most isolated sections of the county. "Back yard gardens" are devoted chiefly to the raising of vegetables for home use although some gardeners market their produce. The vegetables common to the state are also common to Blount county.

Size of farms

The following table shows the distribution of the 2,601 farms in the county according to the 1920 census:

Table XIV (a)

No. Farms	Acres in Each
5	0 - 3
133	3 - 9
261	10 - 19
657	20 - 49
735	50 - 99
519	100 - 174
179	175 - 259
76	260 - 499
25	500 - 999
11	1,000 & Over

The U.S. Census of Agriculture gives 2,909 farms in 1925, which are distributed as follows:

Table XIV (b)

No. Farms	Acres in Each
0	0 - 3
307	3 - 9
377	10 - 19
762	20 - 49
770	50 - 99
451	100 - 174
144	175 - 259
79	260 - 499
16	500 - 999
4	1,000 - 4,999
0	5,000 & over

Tenure

In 1925, 73⁰/o of the farmers of Blount County were either full owners, part owners or managers of their farms.¹ The same report is given for 1910 but was decreased to 70⁰/o in 1920.² The survey shows that 84⁰/o of the people interviewed own their homes.

General Farm Upkeep

Of the forty-six communities reporting in the survey, twenty reported that the general farm upkeep was good, nineteen reported the condition as of farms fair, and seven reported the condition as poor.

. . .

Crop rotation

Considerable attention is given to the rotation of crops by the farmers who operate the larger farms. This does not mean, however, that those who operate the small farms do not practice this plan, but the proportion of the larger farms to the total is much greater. According to table XIV (a) there are 810 farms of one-hundred acres or more and in table XIV (b) there are only 693 of equivalent acreage.

Fertilizers

Thirty-eight communities reported the use of commercial fertilizers. The range was from fifty pounds to one-hundred-fifty pounds per acre. The individual survey shows 83⁰/o of the farmers interviewed were using some kind of fertilizer. The city of Knoxville supplies most of the fertilizers used. According to the report of the 1925 census of Agriculture, 1,189 farms reported the expenditure of \$36,966 for fertilizers including lime.

1. U.S. Census of Agriculture 1925
2. U.S. Census of Agriculture 1910-1920

Marketing

According to the survey, the average distance of communities from the railroad is only 2.7 miles and 11.3 miles from the county seat. Six communities reported roads to market as good, one reported fair, while none reported the condition of the roads bad. As explained in the preceding chapter, the general condition of all roads in the county is very good. With these good roads farmers usually haul their products to Maryville in trucks; or in case of delivery to foreign markets, they are brought to Knoxville. Live-stock is usually marketed through a "dealer" who buys from different sections of the county and markets all of them together. Although hogs are usually slaughtered in Maryville and sold on the local market, some are shipped to Knoxville. The Fruit Grower's Association is arranging to market its products on a cooperative basis.

Effect of Low Prices on Cattle and Mule Production

After the war when prices began to decline, many of the farms were well stocked with cattle, and their owners suffered great financial losses. This deflation forced many farmers to abandon cattle production. The tendency at present, however, is to increase production.

The production of mules is gradually decreasing in Blount county. In 1925¹ there were 5,931 horses and mules as compared with 6,425 in 1920.² The tractor is supplanting the mule now, as 49 were reported on farms in 1925.¹

1. U.S. Census of Agriculture 1925
2. U.S. Census Reports 1920

Agricultural Rank of Blount County in the State in 1925¹

Ranks 10th in number of bushels of wheat produced	81,772
Ranks 16th in number of beef cattle (two years and older)	2,918
Ranks 19th in number of tons of hay produced	18,444
Ranks 20th in number of pounds of butter produced	505,474
Ranks 22nd in number of cords of firewood cut on farms	32,107
Ranks 23rd in total number of gallons of milk produced	1,938,750
Ranks 26th in number of dozens of eggs produced	567,745
Ranks 26th in total number of sheep	2,543
Ranks 27th in number of dairy cattle (two years and older)	4,714
Ranks 27th in value of all farm property	\$11,570,146
Ranks 29th in number of pounds of wool produced	8,415
Ranks 31st in number of sheep shorn	1,910
Ranks 35th in number of pounds of tobacco raised	162,660
Ranks 36th in number of tractors	49
Ranks 44th in number of chickens raised	172,590
Ranks 44th in corn production for all purposes	2,356
Ranks 45th in per cent of land mortgaged	20.9
Ranks 45th in average number of gallons of milk produced per cow	330
Ranks 52nd in number of horses	2,910
Ranks 53rd in number of mules	3,021
Ranks 60th in number of hogs	6,950
Ranks 67th in per cent of tenancy	27.3

1. U. S. Census of Agriculture 1925

CHAPTER III

HOMES

The information submitted in this chapter was obtained with much difficulty. One-hundred-fifty homes of the following seven communities were visited: Cades Cove, Alynwick, Hubbard, West View, Rasan, Forest Hill, and the Brown School community. In many of the homes it was impossible to obtain full information. Therefore the data herein in some respects is incomplete; but on the whole, fairly represents the actual conditions in the homes of the county.

Buildings and Grounds

The survey shows 1 two-room building, 22 three-room, 25 four-room, 30 five-room, 30 six-room, 19 seven-room, 20 eight-room, 2 nine-room, and 1 ten-room building. Very good care seems to have been taken of these buildings as sixty-eight per cent of them were painted. The lawns of seventy-two per cent of the homes were in good condition. Figure I shows graphically the number of buildings and the number of rooms in each type. The figures at the top indicate the number of houses and the figures at the bottom show the number of rooms in the buildings.

BUILDINGS

Figures at the top show number of houses.

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

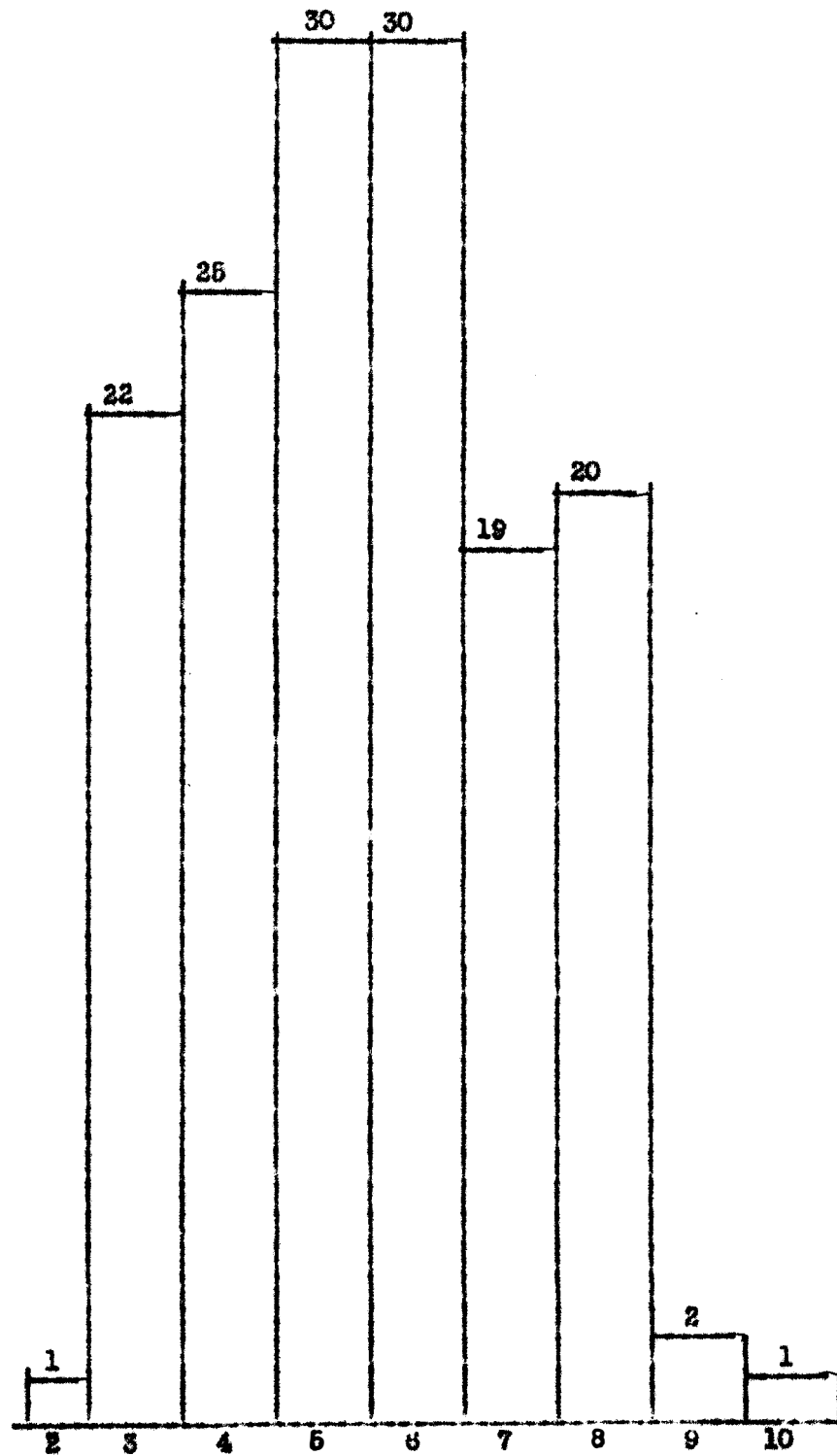


Figure I

HOME CONVENIENCES

A great many of the homes in the county have modern home conveniences. The following report indicates the conveniences found in the homes:

Water System

Water systems were found in five homes with kitchen and bath room fixtures. Thirty-seven per cent of the homes secured water from wells, thirty-six per cent from cisterns, twenty-one per cent from springs, and the remainder secured water from both springs and wells. There was only one more well reported than cisterns. With a few exceptions, the water used by all homes is considered as pure.

Telephones

The telephone service is extended to almost all sections of the county. In the homes inspected, thirty-two percent of them had telephones, all of which were party lines.

Lighting.

The old kerosene lamp is still the prevailing type of light used throughout the county. Electric lights were found in five homes; two of these had the Delco systems, while the others used the regular current of the Knoxville Power Company. A carbide lighting system was found in one home. Townsend and Walland furnish their own power for lights in these villages.

Conveyances

Good roads call for automobiles, and the people of Blount county have them. Although the horse and buggy is still used, they are gradually being replaced by the automobile. Fifty-eight per

cent of the homes reported the ownership of an automobile. Many farmers use them for the transportation of farm products to markets.

Sanitation

A great deal of attention is given to sanitation in the rural sections of the county. Seventy-one per cent of the homes were properly screened. Four homes had inside toilets, six, outside but sanitary, eight, outside and very insanitary, and the remainder were outside and in fair condition. Most of the toilets were within a reasonable distance of the house. Garbage and manure heaps were found near many homes.

Recreation and Culture

This phase of community life is greatly neglected. With the exception of organs, pianos, phonographs, and radios in a few homes, the recreational life is lacking. Most of the rural people who have automobiles drive to Maryville or Knoxville for recreation.

Newspapers and Magazines

Ninty-six homes were receiving the county paper and sixty-two, a daily paper--The Knoxville Journal or the Knoxville Sentinel. Among other papers and magazines found in the homes are: Comfort; National Geographic; Southern Agriculturists; Farm Journal; Farm and Fireside; Peoples Popular Monthly; Southern Ruralists; Needle Craft; The Country Gentleman; Physical Culture; McCall's; Farm Life; Yellow Jacket; Progressive Farmer; Every Day Life; Youths Companion; Baptist and Reflector; Ladies Home Journal; Christian Herald; True Story; Saturday Blade and Ledger; The Home Circle; Farmer's Wife; Illustrated Mechanics; Colliers; Pathfinder; Hollands; Woman's World; Literary Digest; Southern Cultivator; Gentlewoman;

Liberty; and Pictorial Review. The above list shows that the bad as well as the good type of literature goes into the rural home. The Bible was found in practically all homes. The largest number of books reported from any home was 500 volumes. The range is from none to five-hundred with an average of fifteen.

FAMILIES

Size of Families

The size of families ranges from two to fourteen. There were 7 families of two people; 21 of three people; 30 of four people; 23 of five people; 14 of six people; etc. Figure II on the next page gives a graphic representation of the size of families. The average number in each family is 5.7 people.

Figures at the top represent the number of families.

Figures at the bottom represent the size of the family.

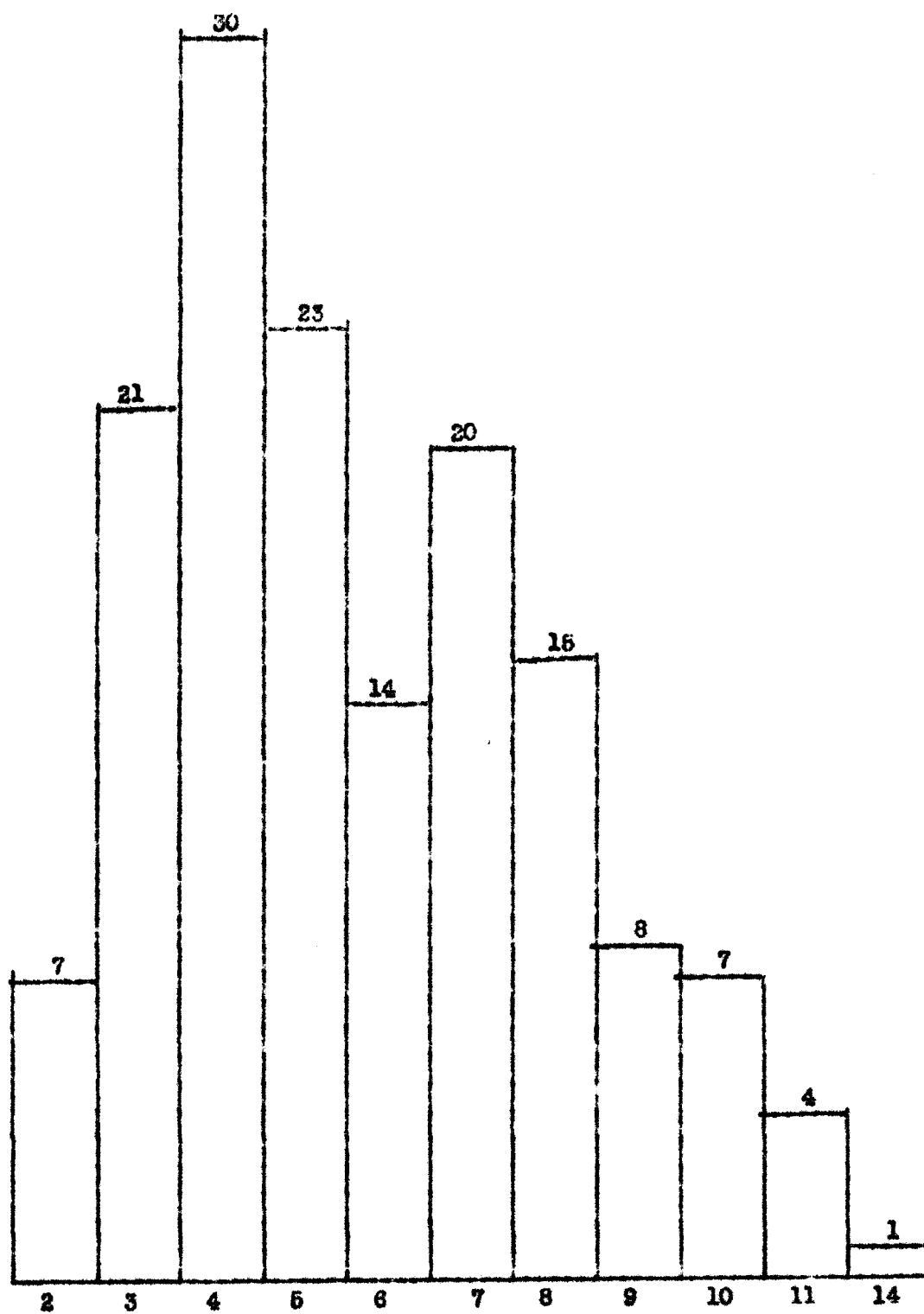


Figure II

Age of Heads of Families

The age of the heads of families varies from twenty-eight years to eighty-one years. The following figure is a graphic representation of their ages. The figures above the graph show the number of families; those below the age of heads.

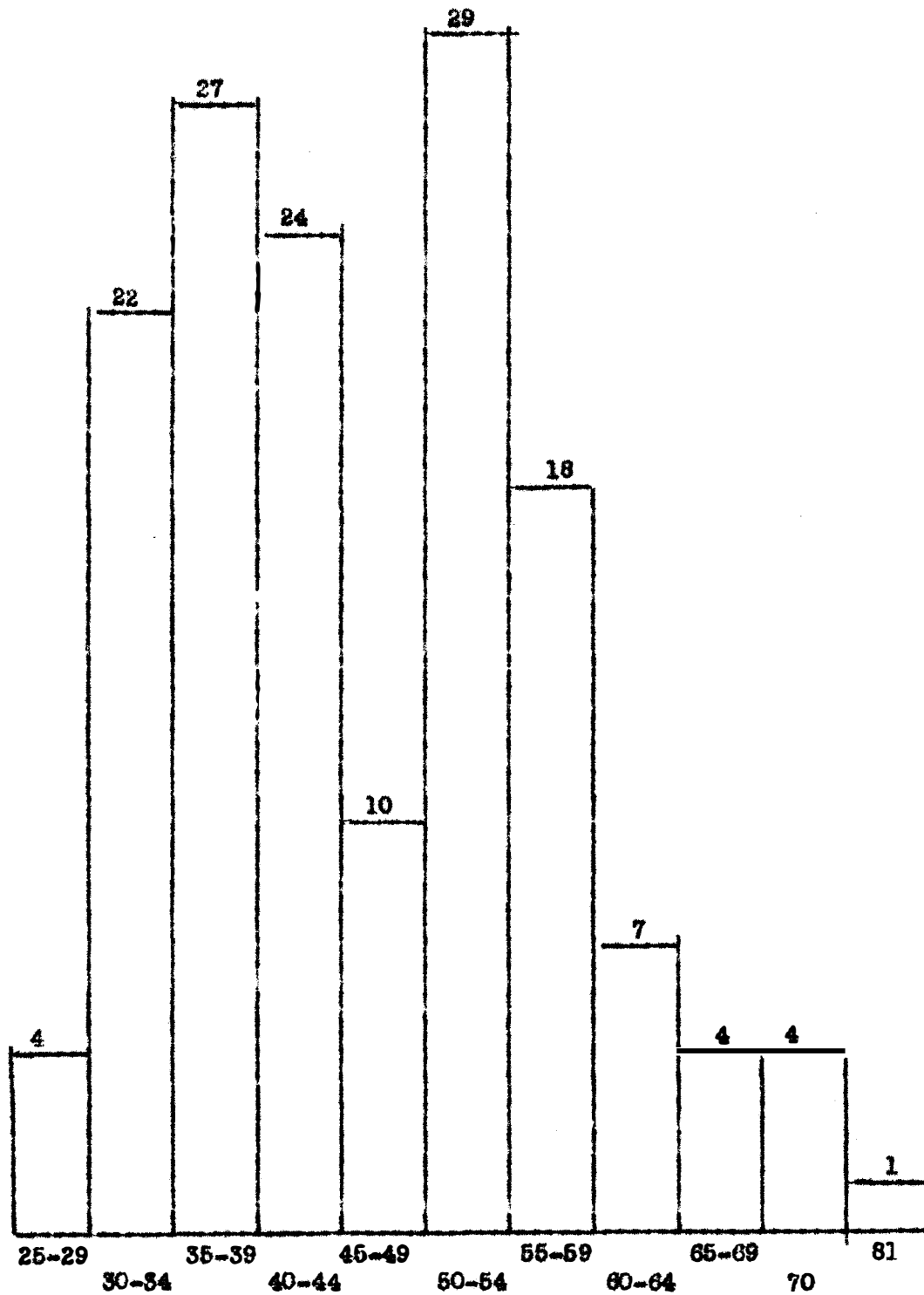


Figure III

Religious Affiliation of Heads of Families

Only about half of the homes reported their religious affiliations. Of these 39 were Baptists; 13 Methodists; 10 Presbyterians; 1 Christian; and 7 who belong to no Church at all. As this report is incomplete and was taken from so many different communities it has not been possible to compile a table showing how many people in each community belong to the different denominations. 90% of those reporting were affiliated with some church. This would, perhaps, not be too high for the county as a whole.

Education of Heads of Families

The great majority of the heads of families received a very meager education. The 6th grade was the average. In spite of the fact that there were three persons who never went to school at all, there were 32 who reached the eighth grade, 18 who reached high school and 5 who reached college. There are many more college men in the rural sections than this report shows. Maryville College has made it possible for many farmers to receive a high school and college education, who would otherwise never have gotten it. Figure IV shows the education of the heads of families. The figures below the graph show the grades reached by the heads of families; those above, the number of families.

EDUCATION OF HEADS OF FAMILIES

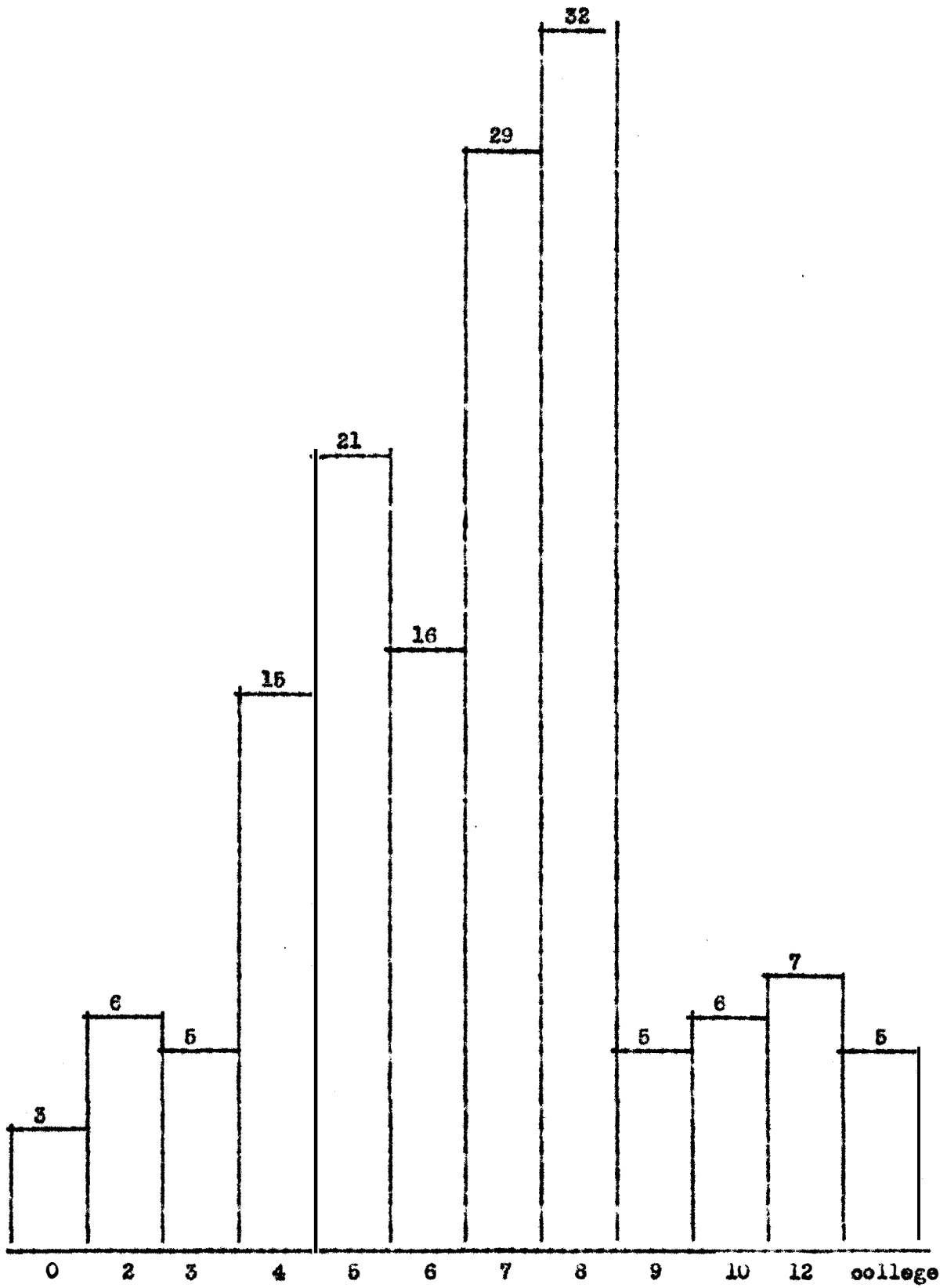


Figure IV

Family Finances

Of the 150 homes visited it was found that 84⁰/₁₀₀ of the homes were owned by those living in them, while 13⁰/₁₀₀ were renters and 3⁰/₁₀₀ hired men. The home ownership percentage is too high for the entire county.

(a) Bank Accounts

The following table shows the attention given to banking by farmers and their families. The percentages have been computed for the number of families reporting in the survey.

Heads of families having bank accounts----	60 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Wives having bank accounts -----	29 "
Heads of families having savings account--	27 "
Wives having savings account -----	20 "
Wives having separate income -----	20 "
Children having bank accounts -----	23 "

(b) Sources of Income

There are numerous sources of income given by farmers; most of which are the result of farm labor. Among the sources of income mentioned the greatest number of times are: (1) crops, such as corn, wheat, watermelons, tobacco, strawberries, and hay; (2) livestock; (3) dairy products; (4) poultry and eggs; (5) teaching; (6) carpentering; and (7) preaching. Even with so many different ways of making money the majority of the farmers are not making any more than is necessary for farm and family upkeep. Forty per cent reported they were able to make more than necessary living expenses.

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CHAPTER IV

THE COMMUNITIES

Introduction

This survey includes 51 school communities of which forty-seven are rural and four are village. The teacher in each community acted as chairman of the local committees in working out the data included in the survey blanks. ... The committee was composed of the teacher and citizens of the community who were either native or who had resided in the community for a long period of time.

Isolation

The average distance of all communities from the railroad is only 2.7 miles. There are 93 miles of railroad in the county, which, with a network of excellent macadamized roads give the farmers easy access to the market centers. The average distance of communities from the county seat is 11.3 miles. The distance is comparatively short when the excellent means of transportation is considered. The greatest distance of any community from the railroad is 11 miles and from the county seat it is 30 miles. The people in the rural communities are not compelled to do their shopping within their own community nor at the county seat, Maryville. Thirty-four communities reported visits to Knoxville for business and social purposes and two reported visits to Chattanooga. Among other towns or cities visited outside the county for the same purpose are: Greenback, Loudon, Sevierville, Lenoir City, and Atlanta.

Practically all communities have the advantage of a daily mail as there are mail routes from Maryville, Townsend, Friendsville, Halland, and other centers throughout the various communities.

Topography

In twenty-one communities topography is rolling, in seventeen hilly, in nine mountainous, and in one level. The surface of the county is very irregular as thirty-eight communities out of forty-eight reported either rolling or hilly. The average community is drained by 1.1 streams. One community is drained by six streams while five are drained by none. Little River is a very important river in the county and drains six of the communities reporting.

Racial Decent

The mass of the population includes Native Americans or Anglo-Saxons. Thirty-three communities reported only Anglo-Saxons, five reported Anglo-Saxons and a few negroes. Among the nationalities represented are: English, American, Swiss, Irish, Germans, and Dutch. The negro population in the county is very small, only 2,775 reported in 1920 which is 9.3% of the total population.

From the 1920 Census the following data were gathered concerning Blount County people:

Total population	28,800
People of Native Parentage (white) ..	25,742
Per cent of Native White Parentage ..	90.1
People of Foreign Born Parentage	77
Foreign Born White	175
Negro Population	2,675
Per cent of Negro Population	9.3

Recreational Activities

Moving pictures are the only source of commercialized recreation. These are found at Tremont, Townsend, and Maryville. Pictures run daily at Maryville, but semi-weekly at the other places. Schools and churches sponsored picnics in seven communities, pie suppers in seven, lectures in two, athletics in four, and general community meetings in two. Five communities have no recreation furnished by the church. Other recreations offered by the communities are: fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, and dancing.

There is a great deficiency of club organizations throughout the county. This condition should not exist as the University of Tennessee would be glad to furnish programs to the various communities for club organizations for both boys and girls.

Singing and church revivals constitute the greatest social activities during the year. The revivals afford an opportunity for social contacts within the community, while the singings bring together people from different communities throughout the county.

Too many of the young people of the various communities leave before attending four years of high school. Thirty communities reported that one hundred forty of its young people had left the community within the past five years. Of these, thirty-three had never attended high school, eighty-five had attended, many of whom graduated, and twenty-two of them had attended college. Many of these young people migrated to eastern cities, where they have continued to make their homes. The greatest problem of the rural community to-day is that of keeping the young people on the farm when they reach the age of social and economic value to the community.

Morality

With only two exceptions, the moral conditions in the various communities were reported as being very favorable. The most objectionable things mentioned are whiskey, thievery, and fighting. Except for the existence of a moral atmosphere in the churches and schools, nothing is being done to raise the moral standards in the communities.

Churches

The following report will include denominations, ministers, church services, and buildings.

Denominations

The following table gives information concerning the principal denominations of the county arranged according to the size of congregations:

Denomination	Number of Congregations	Total members	Average Number Persons per Congregation
Baptist	31	1,759	104
Methodists	13	490	81
Presbyterians	6	295	73
Christian	2	50	25
Union	1	41	41

The survey found fifty-two active churches in the communities visited, two inactive, and seven abandoned. Four of the communities had no church building. There were reported in several communities Quakers and members of the Holiness church but since their numbers were inconsiderable, no attempt was made to determine the exact number.

Ministers

There are nine resident ministers and twenty-one ministers having a circuit with 2 to 5 churches. Most of these, like those of other counties, supplement their salaries by farming or other type of industry. The reason for this is that compensation for their services is so small, averaging \$513.46 per year or \$26.12 per month. Salaries range from \$75.00 to \$1500.00 per year, the latter being paid to a resident minister. The attitude of ministers toward education is friendly but in many cases they do not take an active part in school welfare work. The committees in the various communities are almost evenly divided on the question of religious leadership. Seventeen of them reported the needs as being met, while twenty-two say that they are not.

Preaching services

One community reported weekly church service, or "preaching", twenty reported semi-monthly services, and twenty monthly services. Twenty-seven reported individual Sunday Schools, while nine reported Union, and one reported none. Twenty-seven communities reported individual revivals and eleven reported union, thirty-three of which are held yearly, two are held twice a year and one reported every two years. The average attendance at church services other than revivals is fifty-four.

Buildings

Only four communities reported no church building, two of these reported the use of the school building for church purposes. In thirty-eight of the communities reported, there are fifty-two

churches. This shows that the county church is active in practically all communities, some having as many as three in a single community. Of the total number of churches only four are of brick. Twenty-nine of the churches were found in good condition, and the remainder were fair except four which were in poor condition. The grounds of the majority of churches are in good condition.

Co-operation

Twenty-three communities reported that their people work together well and have the community's welfare at heart. Seven reported factions, due to chiefly to church differences. In one community it is reported that a controversy began ten years ago, when two groups of people disagreed on the selection of a preacher.

The organization of Parent-Teacher Associations has done much in bringing together the citizens of the communities in promoting educational welfare. The number of these organizations has increased greatly in the past year.

There are four different Lodge organizations in the county, all of which assume a favorable attitude toward the schools and community. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics was reported as active in ten communities. Nearly all schools reported that they have been given a Bible by this organization. The Masons, K of P's, and Odd Fellows were also reported as being active.

Health conditions

Forty-one communities reported the vitality of their people as medium, nine as high, and one as low. There were found sixty-one persons over 80 years of age. There were one-hundred-forty-nine deaths

and two-hundred-thirteen births in the past year. There were thirty-six feeble minded persons reported, twenty-two adults, eight boys, and six girls. Ten communities report that no effort was being made to care for these, while four communities reported hospital treatment. There were twenty-four adult cripples, seven boys, and five girls, making a total of thirty-six. Nothing is being done for them.

Health unit

Blount County has a very efficient health unit. It was first established in 1919 and has been serving the county since that time with the exception of about twenty-one months in 1922 and 1923. The present director, Dr. K.A. Bryant, was in charge of the first organization and has rendered a very valuable service to the county in developing this type of work. He is assisted in his work by two nurses who spend their time both in the city and county schools. Dr. Bryant and his nurses go into the schools and the homes of the remotest communities and give whatever help seems to be needed. Although their chief interest is in taking care of school children, they do not confine their services to children of school age. The following report submitted by the health unit to the State Commissioner of Health and the Blount County Court shows the range of its services to the county for the year 1927:

Diseases	Reported Deaths	Reported Cases
a. Chickenpox	0	17
b. Diphtheria	0	6

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Reported Deaths</u>		<u>Reported Cases</u>
c. Gonorrhea	:	0	4
d. Hookworm	:	0	0
e. Malaria	:	0	0
f. Measles	:	0	134
g. Mumps	:	0	7
h. Pneumonia	:	0	20
i. Scarlet Fever	:	0(Epidemic Calderwood)	15
j. Smallpox	:	0	0
k. Syphilis	:		38
l. Tuberculosis (all forms)	:	22 (All cases are not diagnoses and reported by county physicians)	
m. Typhoid and paratyphoid		3	34
n. Whooping Cough	:	0	31
o. Other diseases	:	0	21

Services (Communicable Disease)

Total to Date

a. Cases under supervision	47
b. Diagnosis established	29
c. Cases studied epidemiologically	23
d. Field visits (Cases, contacts, suspects)	144
e. School exclusions	4

Services (Immunizations)

a. Diphtheria (Toxin-antitoxin)	625
b. Small pox	317
c. Typhoid Fever	4,336

<u>Venereal Disease</u>	<u>Reported Cases</u>
a. Suspects examined	48
b. Cases treated (New)	28
c. Clinical visits	407
d. Field visits (Cases and contacts)	19
<hr/>	
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	
a. Cases under supervision (New)	25
b. Number examined	25
c. Clinical visits	31
d. Field visits (Cases and contacts)	41
<hr/>	
<u>Maternal Hygiene</u>	
a. Cases under supervision (New)	9
b. Conference visits	5
c. Field visits (Prenatal)	16
d. Field visits (Postnatal)	16
e. Prenatal letters distributed	18
<hr/>	
<u>Infant Hygiene (Under 1 year)</u>	
a. Infants under supervision (New)	46
b. Number examined (Physical)	30
c. Clinical visits	135
d. Conference visits	114
e. Field visits	110
f. Number defectives	19
g. Defects found	20
h. Defects corrected	1

<u>School hygiene</u>	Cases Reported
a. Number weighed	159
b. Number examined (Physical)	3,858
c. Number inspected (Physical)	92
d. Field Visits	272
e. Defects found	3,809
f. Defects corrected	889

<u>Food Supply</u>	
a. Inspections, all establishments	117
b. Number improved	32
c. Number approved	40

<u>Milk supply</u>	
a. Cows tuberculin tested	11
b. Inspections dairy farms	27
c. Milk supplies improved	2

<u>Water supply</u>	
a. Connections, approved Public supply	4
b. Wells or Springs improved	5

<u>Excreta Disposal</u>	
a. Connections to public sewer	13
b. Connects, other approved systems	13
c. Approved privies installed (Rural)	497
d. Approved privies installed (Urban)	25
e. Privies restored to approved type	22

<u>General Sanitation (Not listed elsewhere)</u>	
a. Dwellings screened	4
b. Sanitary inspections (not listed elsewhere)	1,796
c. Nuisance corrections	4

<u>General Sanitation (Continued)</u>	Cases Reported
d. Stables made sanitary	3
<hr/>	
<u>Medical examinations</u>	
a. Dairymen	1
b. Life extension	4
<hr/>	
<u>Treatments (Persons treated)</u>	
a. Hookworm	3
b. Rabies (Prophylactic)	8
c. Emergency Aid	4
<hr/>	
<u>Sociological Investigations</u>	6
<hr/>	
<u>Medical and Surgical Services</u>	
a. Persons under care (now)	11
b. Clinical visits	16
c. Field visits	22
<hr/>	
<u>Crippled Children</u>	
a. Number examined	13
b. Number hospitalized	1
c. Number improved	2
<hr/>	
<u>Health Education</u>	
a. Number lectures	22
b. Attendance at lectures	1,577
c. Bulletins distributed	2,359
d. Number health demonstrations	2

The above report includes with few exceptions, treatment given to persons who were unable to pay a regular Physician

for such services rendered.

In the schools, contests were conducted for the purpose of stimulating the child to correct his physical defects. It was known as the "Blue Button" Contest. A blue button was given to each child who had all his defects corrected. One-hundred-thirty-nine of these were given to children in the rural schools.

It is hoped that Blount County shall continue such a valuable service to its rural communities, and give every assistance possible in promoting the health of the people of the county.

Community Contentment

Of the forty-one communities reporting, twenty-four of them stated that their people were satisfied with schools and social conditions, while seventeen said that they were not satisfied with conditions. The majority of the people of the county are law-abiding, peace-loving citizens, always interested in progressive movements introduced into the county. Among the causes given for discontentment are: lack of social activities, lack of water supply both in the homes and at the school.

The majority of the people welcome progressive ideas and are always glad to entertain visitors who are interested in community welfare activities.

. . .

CHAPTER V

SCHOOLS

History

The history of Blount County education prior to 1820 is very vague. Definite information has been found relative to the organization of four private schools; namely, Porter Academy, Maryville College, Masonic Female Institute, and Friendsville Academy.

Porter Academy was established by an Act of the Legislature in 1806. It began operation in a log building in Maryville. After the Civil War it was moved to a place near Logan's Chapel Camp Ground. In 1918 by a resolution of the County Court under Act of State Legislature of Tennessee, 1907, the trustees of Porter Academy were authorized to transfer to the Blount County Board of Education all property held by them in trust. After this transfer the County Board of Education established a four-year county high school and named it Porter High School.¹

In 1819 Reverend Isaac Anderson came to Blount County and established Southern and Western Theological Seminary. In 1842 it was incorporated by the Legislature as Maryville College. This school grew rather slowly at first but has grown tremendously within the past fifty years.¹ The following report to the State Superintendent of schools will show the work of the college for the year 1869:

1. H.B. McCall, County Superintendent of Public Instruction

"President: Rev. P. Mason Bartlett, A.M.
 Professors: Rev. T. J. Lamar
 Rev. Alexander Bartlett

In college last year, 10. In preparatory course, 20. Graduates since foundation, 400. Graduates in Theological course, 30. Graduates in college course last year, 1. Volumes in Library, 3,000. Value of buildings and grounds, \$30,000. Founded 1819. First President, Isaac Anderson, D.D. Under Presbyterian control. Permanent endowment, amounts to \$12,000 with some hope of increasing it soon."¹

A comparative study of this report and a report for 1927 shows that the school has now a total enrollment of 786 students. The preparatory course has been discontinued and the college has been admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. All courses offered at present are standard college courses. Maryville College now has a campus of 250 acres and an endowment of \$2,100.00.²

The East Tennessee Masonic Female Institute was organized and went into operation in 1850 in an old brick edifice on Main Street which was later used as a public school building, until it was condemned as unsafe and later was torn down. Under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity this institution was conducted until the out break of the Civil War, when it was suspended, never to be revived.³

Friendsville Academy was established in 1855 by David Morgan and was incorporated in 1860. This school is still in op-

1. Report of State Superintendent, 1869

2. H.B. McCall, County Superintendent of Public Instruction

3. Scrapbook---Dr. Jno. A. Goddard

eration although the number of students is very small.¹

It seems as if the public schools had not done a great deal for the people of the County before 1873, as there was bitter opposition to their establishment and maintenance. This opposition however, had decreased by 1873, the year the Tennessee school law was passed establishing public Education in the State. This is evidenced by the following report of John H. Morton, Superintendent of Schools in 1873:

"The school districts in the past, have had but few schools, and poor government, while the people looked at the schools of this County as short lived, and paid little attention to the education of the masses. Now schools are organized to give every child, both black and white, a chance to be at a public free school. The opposition that people manifested toward public schools has greatly subsided. The schools were generally late in starting, owing to our disorganized condition (No Directors in the County until after August), and school houses had to be repaired and built. There would have been a much larger enrollment in school, and a more regular attendance, if schools could have been started earlier. We have a Teachers' Institute organized, and hope to have a good attendance."²

That the school system of Blount county has made splendid progress since 1869 is evidenced by the following tables:

-
1. H.B. McCall, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
 2. Report of State Superintendent, 1873.

Table I gives the number of schools, number of teachers, and length of school term from 1869 to the present time. The smallest number of schools ever maintained in the county did not occur in the beginning of the school organization as in most cases, but fifteen years later in 1883. The range in number of schools is from 68 to 95. The largest number was maintained in 1910 - 95. The number is gradually diminishing from year to year as consolidations are made. According to the report of the County Superintendent for the year ending 1927, five one-teacher schools were abandoned. There was one consolidated school established and two of the schools abandoned merged into schools already established. Larger buildings of the modern type with better equipment, are supplanting the older type buildings. The smallest number of teachers also occurred in 1883, but the largest number was reported in 1924. The number of teachers ranges 70 days in 1874 to 160 days (including holidays) in 1926. The number of days in the school year is remaining constant, while the number of schools and teachers is gradually on the decrease.

Table II shows the scholastic population from 1869 to 1926. In 1869 there were 2,367 white children of school age, which was increased to 8,645 in 1924. While the scholastic population of white children of the same age shows a noticeable

(1)
Table I

Number of schools, teachers, and the length of
school term in days.

	: 1869	: 1874	: 1883	: 1890	: 1900	: 1910	: 1920	: 1924	: 1926	: 1927
No. schools	: 78	: 74	: 68	: 88	: 92	: 95	: 89	: 94	: 85	: 81
No. teachers	: 83	: 85	: 72	: 93	: 100	: 107	: 125	: 187	: 176	: 155
Length of school term in days	:	: 70	: 75	: 90	: 96	: 119	: 100	: 136	: 156	: 160

(1)
Table II

Scholastic Population

Year	: 1869	: 1874	: 1883	: 1890	: 1900	: 1910	: 1920	: 1924	: 1926
White	: 2367	: 3906	: 5251	: 3264	: 6402	: 6446	: 7851	: 8645	: 6575
Colored	: 2057	: 447	: 506	: 2936	: 743	: 405	: 203	: 619	: 577
Total	: 4424	: 4353	: 5757	: 6200	: 7145	: 6851	: 8054	: 9264	: 7152

(1.) Report of State Superintendent of Instruction for the years given.

decrease. The range is from 2,057 in 1869 to 203 in 1920. The scholastic population of the county has more than doubled in the fifty year period from 1874 to 1924. There was a decrease between 1924 and 1926 of 2,112.

Table III shows the enrollment according to grades at different periods from 1869 to 1927. Prior to 1900 the enrollment of students was given by subjects. Beginning with 1900 the enrollment is given in the State Superintendent's Report by grades. According to the report of subjects, more students were enrolled in Reading than any other.

There has been no great variation in enrollment since 1883 as the alternate dates of 1900, 1920, and 1926 show a decrease in enrollment of white children. The range is from 3,906 in 1874 to 6,786 in 1927. A very favorable distribution is found in the report of 1926. The enrollment of negro children also shows much variation. After decreasing from 389 in 1874 to 163 in 1926, the survey shows 551 negroes were enrolled in 1927 which is more than any other period reported since 1874.

Table IV shows the average daily attendance in the elementary schools of the county from 1869 to 1927. There were 212 more children in average daily attendance in 1869 than were reported in 1874. The average daily attendance of all children in the elementary schools has increased 111⁰/o since 1874. There was an increase in colored attendance within the past year of 254⁰/o.

(1)
Table III

Enrollment in schools

Subjects	1869	1874	1883	Grade	1900	1910	1920	1924	1926	1927
Alphabet	859			1st	1,576	1,932	2,028	1,678	1,503	
								66	43	(2)
Reading	3,142			2nd	752	850	677	862	648	
								37	23	(2)
Spelling	1,986			3rd	636	944	636	752	795	
								35	22	(2)
Writing	1,049			4th	699	998	672	696	658	
								27	27	(2)
Arithmetic	962			5th	543	833	505	542	613	
								19	23	(2)
Grammar	183			6th	7		380	441	476	
								13	8	(2)
Geography	412			7th	7		275	315	398	
								8	8	(2)
				8th	13		222	318	301	
								0	9	(2)
Total	8,593	3,906	4,860		3,976	5,223	5,212	5,604	5,392	6,786 (3)
		447	389		491	334	183	205	163	551 (2)

(1) Report of State Superintendent 1869-1926 (inclusive)

(2) Report of colored schools.

(3) Report of County Superintendent.

Table IV¹

Average Daily Attendance in Elementary Schools

Year	1869	1874	1890	1900	1910	1920	1924	1926	1927 ²
White	2380	----	2994	2628	3407	3683	3997	3839	4759
Col- ored	276	----	217	253	223	126	121	113	401
Total	2656	2444	3211	2881	3630	3708	3708	3952	5160

Among the greatest difficulties encountered by the early school system in the County was that of securing funds for the maintenance of schools. The following letter written to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by T.J. Lamar, Superintendent of Blount County Schools shows such a condition existing in 1869;

"January 1, 1869 - All the Civil districts are able to draw the money of 1866 except two, and these would have been, but could not get teachers in time. Hope they will not lose it. The present school system is becoming very popular since we are able to pay some of the money to teachers. I have no fears of its success if we are only able to meet our obligations."³

In another letter dated six months later it shows that there was uncertainty of securing state funds for school maintenance;

"August 24, 1869 - I have forwarded all reports. The school system has given general satisfaction here. The great drawback is the tardiness with which the State has disbursed the school money and the uncertainty of future disbursements. Schools are slow to report this Fall, as there is general fear that the Legislature will not allow the apportionment of 1868--T.J. Lamar
County Superintendent ³

1. Reports of State Superintendent-1869-1926

2. Report of County Superintendent 1927

3. Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1869.

Table V shows the financial report of the schools at different periods from 1869 to 1927 as given by the County Superintendents. The report of 1869 is very meager as there were only four items listed and these were a summary of receipts and expenditures of 1866, 1867, and 1868 combined. The receipts from the state decreased from 1874 to 1910 when there was a very noticeable increase. Within twenty-seven years state receipts have increased from \$1,311 in 1900 to \$40,095 in 1927. The receipts from the county, however, have continually increased since 1869. The range is from \$5,124 in 1874 to \$153,548 in 1927. The annual salary of the Superintendent increased from \$125 in 1863 to \$2,850 in 1927. The average monthly salary of teachers was less in 1900 (\$23.80) than it was in 1874 (\$27.50). Within twenty-four years teachers salaries per month increased from \$23.80 in 1900 to \$80.51 in 1924. The tax rate for elementary schools ranges from nothing in 1874 to sixty-five cents in 1920.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The following discussion shows condition of the schools at the time of the survey in the fall of 1927:

Number and Type

There are 42 one-room, 20 two-room, and 14 three-or-more-room buildings which make a total of 76 buildings in the county.¹ There are very few buildings having rooms not in use. In one case two teachers were using a one-room building with a

1. Report of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1927

Table V
Financial Report

	1869 ¹	1874 ¹	1883 ¹	1890 ¹	1900 ¹	1910 ¹	1920 ¹	1924 ¹	1927 ²
State									
Receipts	\$2,102:	\$1,495	: \$1,406	: \$1,311	: \$6,445	: \$15,168:	\$38,226	: \$40,095	
County									
Receipts	\$14,567	: 5,124:	6,890	: 13,428	: 11,784	: 22,788	: 102,199:	102,571	: 153,548
On Hand at									
Beginning									
Of Year	:	:	8,151	: 12,694	: 13,822	: 27,868	: 30,900:	64,319	: 58,601
Total									
Receipts	14,557	: 8,027:	16,866	: 27,528	: 26,918	: 57,103	: 117,462:	205,116	: 249,295
Expendi-									
tures	8,638	: 8,384:	10,036	: 11,939	: 12,136	:	: 148,268:	205,116	: 197,613
Salary of									
Supt.	250	: 350:	125	: 300	: 340	: 870.80	: 1,350:	2,800	: 2,850
Av. Salary									
of Teachers									
Per month	: 27.50:	25.35	: 26.12	: 23.80	: 36.00	: 51.60	: 80.51	: 80.00	
Tax Rate									
per \$1.00									
Elem. Sch.	:	:	.25	: .40	: .30	: .45	: .65	: .49	: .46
Value of									
Sch. Prop.	:	:	: 18,740	: 17,452	: 37,300	: 306,948:	264,615	: 224,269	

1. Reports of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1869-1924
2. Report of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1927

partition in the center of the room. Many of the three-or-more-room buildings have an auditorium which is used not only for school purposes but also for community meetings.

There is one two-room brick and one five-room brick buildings in the county used exclusively for elementary schools. Although the others are of the frame type, many of them are made according to the most modern plans. . . .

There were 21 buildings having closed foundations of either concrete or brick and stone.

Condition

Twelve buildings were found in good condition, 29 fair, and 10 poor. The poorest type of buildings were found in the one-room group. These are being eliminated as fast as possible by consolidation. Five were abandoned this year. One building has never been painted, while many others have not been painted in twenty years. In most communities very good care is taken of the buildings by its patrons. Some of them take such pride in the care of their buildings that they devote time and money of their own in making necessary improvements and repairs. In only one community was vandalism reported.

Floor Space

The average floor space per building is 2,098 square feet, which means that each child has an average of 32 square feet.

Lighting

The ratio of window space to floor space ranges from 1 : 30 to 1 : 2 with an average of 1:10. There is an over-age of 206 square feet of window space for building.

The windows are arranged so that the average distance from the floor is 2.5 feet and from the ceiling, 2.7 feet. Most of the buildings are lighted on the left and right side and many are lighted on the left side only. Table VI shows the arrangement of windows in the fifty-one schools surveyed:

Table VI

Lighting

Arrangement	Number of Buildings
Left only	14
Left and Right	33
Left and Rear	2
Three sides	1
Right and front	1
Total	51

Heating

Two buildings were using the jacketed stove, all others were using the ordinary "heaters". Coal is used when it is available, though most of the schools use wood. Heating and ventilation are very poorly provided for the schools.

Equipment

Only one school was using benches for seating pupils. Twenty-eight of the schools use double desks and 23 use single desks. Of these, 7 schools use the adjustable type and the others use the stationary type. There is great deficiency in equipment such as

supplementary readers, reference books, charts, maps, and globes. There were only 54 dictionaries found in 46 schools. There was an average of 2.4 reference books per school. Some of the schools in the county have good libraries, while others have no books at all. The majority of the schools have flags which have been placed there through some fraternal organization. Some of the larger schools have raised enough money to buy pianos, but none of the smaller schools have them. Thirty-two schools have good pictures on the walls which add much to the attractiveness of the room. Shades are used in 39 of the schools.

All schools are supplied with some sort of blackboards. Slate boards are used only in the more modern buildings. Beaver board is used chiefly throughout the county. The average wall space used for blackboard is 120 square feet for each building.

Sweeping and Dusting

All floors are daily swept according to the teachers' reports. Teachers do their own janitor service except those who hire some of the children to do it for them. The County Board has not seen fit to relieve the teachers from performing this duty. Floor oil is furnished by the board, if the teachers will go to Maryville for it, take it back to the school, and see that it is used. Dusting seems to be the least of all worries. Some schools use oiled cloths in dusting but in most cases the dust lies where it falls. Janitor service is furnished in all the rural schools offering high school work.

Toilets

Only 7 schools are not provided with toilets. Most of these are in mountain sections where nature furnishes the only privacy. Two schools report the use of flush toilets, while the others are the common out-door type. Seventeen toilets were found in good condition, 13 were very poor, and the others were only fair.

Grounds

There is a very wide range in area of school grounds, being from one-fourth of an acre to four acres. Fifteen schools have an acre or more used for playground. Some buildings have such little playground that children are forced to do their playing on private property. Most of the schools, however, have room for a small baseball field and a basketball court. No school reported the use of its grounds for agricultural purposes.

Water

Water was reported as being on the ground in 34 communities but off the grounds in 17 communities. Thirty-four schools get their water from wells, 9 from springs, and 8 from cisterns. In all cases but three, the water was considered as pure. Twenty-six schools still use the open pail for containing water and 17 of these use the common drinking cup. Sixteen schools use closed receptacles and 9 have drinking fountains. Individual drinking cups were used in 42 schools.

TEACHERS

Introduction

Most of the teachers in the county are conscientious

and perform their duties with fidelity. This is evidenced by the following tribute paid to the teachers by Superintendent H. B. McCall in his 1927 report to the County Court:

"The teacher is the soul of the school. All instructions must minister to the development of the child mentally, morally and physically and growth comes only through the exercise of the mind, conscience, and body, making for right behavior and right thinking. With this fundamental principle in mind, we have had an encouraging degree of success. I have made a very careful study of the work of the teachers of the county during this school year and must say for them as a group that the work is good. High standard of discipline maintained, better methods of instruction used, students better classified, and graded houses better kept."

There are numerous ways in which school Superintendents get their teachers to do more efficient work. The present superintendent uses an entirely different method in stimulating his teachers than did the superintendent of 1885. The following quotation shows how Superintendent A. M. Gamble in that year succeeded in getting many of his teachers to improve their teaching:

"The greatest want with most of our teachers is a knowledge of the art of teaching. In my school visitations I take notes on manner of hearing different classes, order in school, class drill, etc. These notes I publish in our county paper, under the head of "School Notes." Though this has given offense to some parties, I am persuaded it does considerable good.¹

There was a time in the development of the school system, prior to 1904, when more men were engaged in teaching than women. To-day the reports show ~~that~~^{just} the reverse. Practically two-thirds of the rural school teachers in the county are women. There are

1. Report of Superintendent of Public Instructions 1885, p.101

more than twice the number of women teaching in one-room schools than there are men, seven times as many women as men in the two-teacher schools, and almost twice as many women as men in the three-or-more-teacher schools.

Preparation

The majority of the teachers in the county are very young and inexperienced. Their scholastic attainments range from a first year high school preparation to the college graduate. Table VII shows the preparation of teachers with the type of school in which they teach.

Table VIII is a comparison of the percentages of the elementary teachers of the county having College, Normal, and High School training with the percentages of elementary teachers of Tennessee having similar training. All teachers have had more than elementary training. Ninety percent of the teachers of Blount County are high school graduates or above high school training. 36.79% are high school graduates most of whom have had one or more terms of summer school work. 4.54% of these teachers are college graduates as compared with 2.77% for the state.

All of the teachers in the county hold a certificate of some type. Only a short time ago numerous permits were issued to teachers which enabled them to teach; but to-day no such condition exists. Table IX shows the grade of certificate held by teachers and the type of school in which they teach. Most of the teachers holding one-year certificates are teaching in the one-teacher school.

Table VII

Preparation	One-teacher		Two-teacher		Three-or-more-teacher		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
One Year High School	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Two Year High School	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Three Year High School	1	2	3	6	2	1	15
High School Graduate	8	14	1	15	3	9	50
One Year College	1	5	0	0	0	2	8
Two year College	0	1	0	3	2	1	7
Three Year College	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
College Graduate	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table VIII

	College		Normal		High School	
	Graduate	Part	Graduate	Part	Graduate	Part
County	4.54	18.18	13.62	17.6	35.79	10.22
State	2.77	12.37	2.05	22.22	34.37	20.03

There are only two teachers holding professional certificates and they are found in the one-teacher group.

Table IX

	One-teacher School	Two-teacher School	Three or More Teacher School	Total
One Year	16	12	6	34
2nd Grade	4	9	4	17
4 Yr. Exam	0	3	3	6
1st Grade	7	0	2	9
Professional Elementary	2	0	0	2
Life	0	5	0	5
Total	29	29	15	73

Table X compares the percentage of elementary teachers of Blount County holding different grades of certificates with the teachers of Tennessee holding the same grades of certificates for the year of 1926.

Table X¹

Grade	Professional	First	Second	Limited	Permits
County	2.7	13.7	23.3	46.5	0.0
State	12.47	31.23	21.4	25.63	9.27

1. Report of Commissioner of Education 1926

In the following tables four divisions are made as regards classification: teachers in the one-teacher schools; the principals of two-teacher schools; the principals of three-or-more-teacher schools; and the assistant teachers of all types of schools.

Experience

The experience of teachers ranges from one month to 260 months, the latter being a principal of a two-teacher school. Table XI shows experience and range of months with the average number of months taught.

Table XI

	: One-teacher :	Principal : : Two-teacher :	: Principal Three : : or More Teacher :	: Teachers : : All Types :
Range in Months	: 1-120 :	: 2-260 :	: 17-150 :	: 1-147 :
Average Months	: 19.7 :	: 67.9 :	: 61.5 :	: 23.6 :

According to the table above the principals of the two-teacher schools have an average of 48 months more teaching experience than the teachers of the one-teacher schools. Practically all high school graduates who begin teaching, get their first experience in a one-room school.

Table XII shows the average number of schools taught by all teachers, the average number of years taught in the same community, the average number of years taught in the present community, and the range of each according to the survey.

Table XII

	One-teacher	Principal Two-teacher	Principal Three-or-more	Assistants all types
Average	:	:	:	:
Number of	:	:	:	:
Schools Taught	2.57 :	7 :	7 :	3.75 :
Range	1-10 :	1-32 :	2-21 :	1-16 :
Average Number	:	:	:	:
of Years Taught in	:	:	:	:
same community	2.44 :	2.3 :	2.6 :	2.2 :
Range	1-7 :	$\frac{1}{2}$ -6 :	1-6 :	1-5 :
Average Number	:	:	:	:
of Years in Present	:	:	:	:
Community	1.25 :	0.83 :	2 :	2.2 :
Range	1 Mo.-7 Yrs. :	1 Mo.-3 Yrs. :	1-3 :	2 Mo.-7 Yrs. :

Table XIII shows the answers given by teachers when asked if they expected to remain in the profession.

A few teachers were definite in stating their reasons for not teaching. Among the reasons offered for not teaching were: expected to enter college, preferred home life, expected to enter the ministry, law and the different professions. Some of the teachers stated a dislike for the type of work.

Table XIII

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Principals of Three-or-more Teacher Schools	Assistants All Type Schools
Yes	26	8	2	16
No	3	3	0	1
Undecided	3	1	3	2

Table XIV shows the range and average salary of teachers per month according to the survey.

Table XIV

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Principals of Three-or-more Teacher Schools	Assistants All Types Schools
Range	\$65-105	\$65-95	\$78-125	\$65-95
Average	75.58	85.06	108.33	72.72

According to the report of the County Superintendent for the year ending 1927, the average salary paid to all elementary teachers in the county was \$80.00 per month.

Table XV shows the amount paid by teachers for board and room per month.

Table XV

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Principals of Three-or-more Teacher Schools	Assistants All Schools
Range	\$10-22.50	\$10-20	\$20-30	\$10-22.40
Average	16.10	15.93	23.33	15.13

Table XVI shows the residence of teachers during the school year.

Table XVI

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Principals of Three-or-more Teacher Schools	Assistants all schools
Board in Community	27	8	2	17
Home in Community	0	3	0	2
Home in Another Community	7	4	4	9

Practically all the teachers live in the school community during the school week only. Forty-one teachers reported that they did not spend Saturday and Sunday in their communities.

Satisfactory living conditions were reported, with five exceptions, by all teachers. Many teachers help furnish their own room, and, by making it look attractive, they inspire the housewife to make other improvements throughout the house.

There is a cottage furnished by the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs for teachers in the Rocky Branch Community. With this exception, no other homes are furnished for teachers.

School Management

Table XVII shows the number of recitations per day including range and average.

Table XVII

	Teachers of One-teacher Schools	Principals of Two-teacher Schools	Principals of Three-or-more T.Schools	Assistants all Types
Range	24-50	30-31	15-25	13-27
Average	31.5	25.2	21	19.54
Average for All Teachers	-----24.31-----			

Two schools had provision for hot lunches. Others bring their lunches to school in pails, baskets, or paper, and are kept mostly on open shelves, made expressly for that purpose. Many children live within close range of the building, and go home for their lunch each day. The more modern buildings have special arrangements made in the cloak rooms for the storage of lunches.

A number of the teachers expressed their intention to visit all the homes of their communities. A few frankly admitted that they did not expect to visit any homes.

Forty-nine schools reported visits from the County Superintendent in the first three months of school work. The number of visits made by him ranged from one to eight in each school.

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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. CONCLUSIONS

A. Agriculture

1. The discontinuance of the services of the Agricultural demonstration agent has resulted in the retardation of the agricultural progress of the county.

2. Only about fifty per cent of the farmers of the county actually make their living from the farm.

3. Dairying has proved to be a very profitable business by many of the farmers and yet the number of milk cows decreased from 8,293 in 1920 to 5,875 in 1925. There is a shift from the production of beef cattle to the production of dairy cattle, however.

4. The greatest investment in livestock is in horses and mules despite the fact that there are 49 tractors now in use over the county. In 1925, however, the value of livestock had decreased 100% over 1920 and the total number of livestock decreased over 10,000.

5. The production of hay has greatly decreased since 1920 which is due to bad markets caused by the introduction of the automobile. There is also no city market for hay.

6. Greater attention has been given to orchards as evidenced by the increase in number of apple trees, pear trees, and grape vines; also the formation of a Fruit Grower's Association. There have been many young orchards planted during the past three years.

7. There is an increased production of sheep due chiefly to the increase in market price.

8. The number of chickens raised has increased approximately 50,000 within the past five years. One cause for this is the education of the people by information furnished by the Division of Extension of the University of Tennessee, and second, Blount county farms furnish enough pure-bred eggs for hatcheries.

9. The proportion of land devoted to the raising of corn is too high as is the case in most counties of the state. Rotation is not used enough which results in low production of crops per acre.

10. $27.3\frac{0}{0}$ of the farms are operated by tenants.

11. The number of hogs raised is on the decrease which is probably due to the decrease in price of hogs.

12. The soil is especially adapted to the raising of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes; but the production has greatly decreased within the past five years. Farmers have not been taking advantage of the extension work of the University of Tennessee in studying better means of production.

13. Farm production is greatly hampered through the neglect of the use of proper fertilizers. The increased and intelligent use of fertilizer would increase production.

14. The production of beef cattle is decreasing because only a few farmers are devoting their attention to it. However, those who raise them, find it a very profitable business. Beef cattle raising has been very discouraging during the past few years. There is a greater depression in prices of beef cattle than any other livestock.

B. Homes

1. There are too few homes having conveniences which could easily be afforded. With large power lines running through or near practically every farm in the county, the kerosene lamp is still in use. With an excellent telephone system throughout the county, comparatively few homes are making use of it. With running water available on most farms, too many wells and cisterns are used.

2. There is a deficiency in library facilities in the homes. The number of books found ranges from none to 500, with an average of 15.

3. Sanitation offers no serious problem to the people of the county. The county Health Unit has done much improving health conditions over the county since its existence. The work has been particularly effective during the past three years through a health campaign in the schools.

4. Not enough attention is given to banking by farmers and their families.

5. Crops, such as corn, wheat, watermelons, tobacco, strawberries, and hay are the principal sources of income. Many farmers are forced to do other types of work in order to make a living.

6. The toilets of most homes are very insanitary. Only ten toilets of 150 homes inspected were considered as positively sanitary.

7. 68⁰/o of the homes had been recently painted.

C. Communities.

1. There are not enough recreational activities offered by the communities to induce the younger people to remain in the

community until they have at least finished school. This is evidenced by the following:

a. Five communities report that the church offers no recreation at all.

b. Seven communities have picnics.

c. Seven communities have pie and box suppers.

d. Only one community had a club organization for boys.

e. No community has a club organization for girls.

f. Three communities have fairs.

g. One community has moving pictures.

2. Moral conditions in practically all communities rank high but the exceptional cases need more attention.

3. The majority of the communities reported that the needs of the community in religious leadership were not met for:

a. There were 15 churches reported as abandoned or inactive.

b. One church reported weekly services; all the others either monthly or semi-monthly services.

c. The ratio of the communities reporting the increase in population over church membership was 11 to 1.

d. The average salary paid to ministers was only \$513.46 per year or \$26.12 per month.

e. The average attendance at church services other than revivals was 54.

f. Too little attention is given to the development of religious leaders by the great denominational organizations.

4. Twenty-nine communities reported no Parent-Teacher organisation.

5. Although 23 communities reported their people worked together, there were 7 which reported otherwise.

6. There are several lodges in the county all of which assume a very favorable attitude toward the school.

7. In regard to health the following conditions are Noted;

a. The prevailing vitality of the people is medium.

b. There are 36 feeble minded people reported while only four were being cared for.

c. There are 36 cripples in the county most of whom lack attention.

d. The County Health Officer and his nurses are doing a splendid piece of work in improving health conditions in the county.

The greatest handicaps of the Health Unit are;

(1). Lack of centralization in the control of communicable diseases.

(2). Lack of authority to enforce sanitary regulations.

(3). Small pox vaccination is not compulsory.

(4). Birth registration is not in the hands of the health department.

8. The majority of the people of the county are satisfied with school and social conditions. This condition may lead to stagnation.

D. Schools

1. In 1927 the scholastic population increased 401, making the total scholastic population 7,561. In contrast with this the enrollment in the schools increased 1,783 making a total enrollment for 1926-27 of 7,338. This increase in enrollment is probably due to a more active enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law.

2. The general administration of schools in the county is very commendable. Superintendent McCall is to be congratulated on the recent improvements which have been made both in the personnel of the teaching force and the extensive building program, which is being carried on.

3. While there is a sufficiently high ratio of window space to floor space, the windows in most buildings distribute the light very badly. The average distance of the window from the floor is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and from the ceiling 2.7 feet. The ceilings should average not less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor and the top of the window should extend within 6 inches of the ceiling, while the bottom of the window should not be nearer than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the floor.

4. The schools are poorly heated, most of them using the ordinary heater which is ^apoor distributor of heat.

5. The schools are very well equipped with desks, but there is a deficiency in other equipment such as maps, charts, books, globes, and athletic material.

6. Too little attention is given to sanitation in caring

for the buildings. The floors are swept without oil and practically no attention is given to dusting.

7. The majority of the toilets are the common out door type and are very insanitary.

8. Playgrounds of most schools are inadequate. There should be at least two acres per school except in the three-or-more-teacher schools which would require additional acreage.

9. Twenty-six schools use open pails for containing water and 17 schools use the common drinking cup both of which are a menace to the health of the children.

10. There is a lack of transportation facilities for school children in the county.

11. The general school spirit over the county is indifferent.

12. A system of classification and promotion of pupils is not definitely arranged.

13. 22⁰/₁₀₀ of the elementary teachers are below high school graduation. With Maryville College and an excellent system of high schools in the county together with the University of Tennessee only 16 miles away, all teachers should be high school graduates with at least some college training.

14. Too few teachers cause a greater number of classes per teacher. The average number of recitations for all teachers is 24.31 which means that during a school day an average of 12 minutes is devoted to each recitation.

15. There are 42 one-room schools in the county. The teachers of these schools have the heaviest program of them all. But as a rule the poorest trained, least experienced teachers are placed in charge, and, no matter how hard they may try, their work will be the least efficient in the county.

16. The percentage of teachers holding professional and first grade certificates is far below that of the state. 2.7% of the teachers in the county hold professional certificates as compared with 12.47% for the state and 13.7% hold first grade certificates as compared with 31.23% for the state.

II RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Agriculture.

1. If Blount county expects to make agricultural progress, an agricultural program must be conducted in the county, and an agricultural demonstration agent employed to direct its activities.

2. More attention should be given to the building up of pastures to feed an increased production of cattle.

3. Lamb production should be increased because it is a by product as it can be marketed off the winter cover crops.

4. Rotation of crops should be practiced in order to increase production.

5. Farmers should avail themselves of material furnished by the Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, in order to obtain better methods of farming.

6. Fertilizers of the right sort and denomination should be used.

B. Homes

1. In every home where conveniences are possible they should be utilized. The kerosene lamp should be discarded and electric lights installed. Telephones and running water can be installed in most homes with comparatively low cost.

2. All homes should contain at least a small library of good books. This will add greatly to the recreational and cultural development of the home.

3. Greater attention should be devoted to thrift by heads of families and their children. A more careful study should be made by families of the advantages offered to them by the banks and they should use these advantages whenever possible.

4. The toilets of all homes should be made sanitary.

5. Homes should be painted and beautified in every way possible.

C. Communities

1. All communities should have a community recreational program. The churches and schools should cooperate in this program.

2. In communities where moral conditions are low, remedial measures should be taken immediately to correct them.

3. In the communities where there is no church, one should be established to meet the religious needs of the people, unless the adjoining community offers easily accessible religious opportunity.

4. Ministers should have a sufficient increase in salary to enable them to give more time and attention to religious activities.

5. More attention should be given to the care of feeble minded, and special efforts should be made to place the worst types in asylums.

6. Cripples should be cared for by some civic or fraternal organization. This is being done in a few cases.

7. The Blount County Court should continue the service of the Health Unit for improving health conditions in the county. Among the additional powers which should be exercised by this organization are:

- a. Centralization in control of communicable diseases.
- b. Authority to enforce sanitary regulations.
- c. Birth registration should be in the hands of the health department.

8. The people of the county should not be satisfied with existing social and school conditions in the County. The Superintendent of Schools and the County Board of Education should promote a campaign to encourage the improvement, not only of the school but the social, moral, and religious conditions as well.

D. Schools

1. The Superintendent and County Board of Education should continue to enforce the attendance law and give special attention to regular attendance in the schools.

2. No new buildings should be erected without having first submitted the plans to the State Department of Education, for approval.

Old buildings when renewed or enlarged, should be changed when necessary to satisfy modern school building practice.

3. The ordinary open stoves which offer two extremes of temperature should be abolished and modern heaters should be installed.

4. Steel lockers should be installed for the caring of equipment such as charts, globes, books, and athletic materials.

5. The County Board of Education should not only supply floor oil to all schools but require its use. A small appropriation should be made to take care of janitor service in every school in the county.

6. Sanitary out-door toilets for both boys and girls should be supplied every school in the county.

7. In the schools where playground is inadequate, the county board should acquire additional land for that purpose.

8. The County Board should furnish each school in the county with enough water coolers to meet their demand, and make the use of individual drinking cups compulsory.

9. Standard busses, owned and operated by the County Board of Education should be used in all communities where consolidations have been effected.

10. There should be an intensive campaign throughout the county for the purpose of creating greater school spirit and developing an appreciation of the real value of the schools.

11. A better system of classification and promotion of pupils should be arranged through the cooperation of committees appointed by the president of the Teacher's Association and approved by the County Superintendent.

12. With the educational facilities offered by the high school system of the county, Maryville College, and the University of Tennessee, no teacher should be employed who is not a high school graduate with one year of college training.

13. As soon as practicable, the Board of Education should either supply additional teachers so that more time can be given to class recitations or the number of one-teacher schools should be reduced by consolidation until the present teaching corps can adequately operate the schools.

14. The pupils in the one-teacher schools should have equal opportunity with all the others. Therefore, these schools should be taught by the best trained, best paid, and most successful teachers of the county.

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