

A STUDY OF SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA TO DETERMINE
THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANDING THE PROGRAM FOR VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

SUBMITTED IN PART FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE MAJORING IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

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HISTORICAL SETTING OF PROBLEM

The National Vocational Act (Smith Hughes) which was approved in February 1917 provides federal aid for: first, the establishing of instruction in agriculture, home economics, and trades and industries; second, preparation of teachers for these subjects; and third, the making of studies, investigations and reports which will aid the states in establishing such vocational schools. (1)

As far back as 1862 the Congress of the United States granted federal aid for the promotion of agricultural education by establishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Later the land grant act, which provided for the establishment of state agricultural colleges, was formed and brought into existence a country-wide system of agricultural education of college grade. Thus it will be seen that the Smith Hughes Act merely extends federal aid for the teaching of vocational agriculture in schools of less than college grade.

In the beginning only all-day schools offered instruction in vocational agriculture. Later it was found that day-unit, part-time, and evening classes were essential to meet the needs of both the youth and the adult farm population.

Vocational agriculture has been taught in Virginia since 1917 and during this time the departments have been increased from 18 to 212 in 1935. This is an increase of about ten departments each year.

A similar growth has been experienced practically all over the United States, the number of schools having increased from 895 in 1918, to 8811 in 1933. (2)

In the beginning there was very little demand on the part of local communities for the establishment of departments of vocational agriculture in Virginia. Here and there community leaders, after learning about the possibility

of securing a department, became enthusiastic. Since the demand did not at first exceed the supply, it is perfectly natural that the schools were put where these enthusiastic individuals asked for them to be located. Under these conditions it is not surprising that a few schools were not properly located.

The problem of proper location and discontinuance of departments of vocational agriculture has become a very important one. Considerable study has been given this general problem by individuals, (Wiseman (3), Collins (4), and Sheffer (5)) and it has been discussed at various state and regional conferences. A survey in the central region including eleven states shows that vocational agriculture is being taught in approximately 16 per cent of the high schools, the percentage varying from 10.4 in South Dakota to 36.7 in Michigan. (6) Comments from the supervisors of these states show that there are many more requests for new departments than available funds will allow to be established. The problem, therefore, now is in selecting the more desirable schools rather than in looking for schools which desire the work. Other comments show that the various states are now placing a great deal of emphasis on expanding their programs along the line of part-time and evening classes.

The study of Wiseman (3) in Minnesota shows more than 50 per cent of schools have been discontinued because they were not properly located.

In Virginia the percent of discontinuance has been much lower than in Minnesota, there being only 18 departments discontinued up to 1935. However, there are some schools still in operation which are making a poor showing, probably because they are improperly located. It is very natural for some departments to be improperly located due to changes in the communities, particularly with consolidation of schools, but these cases should be kept at a minimum

Many factors operate in various communities to cause discontinuance of departments. Some of the main reasons given by those in position to know are: poor or indifferent teacher, indifference or opposition of community, antagonism between principal and instructor in vocational agriculture, small enrollment, and departments being established in communities where the major interests are not in agriculture.

Reasons given for discontinuance of departments by those who have made a study of this problem in other states are similar. However, the different states have set their own standards and minimum requirements for the location of new departments. No one set of standards would meet the needs of all the states because there is such a wide difference between them.

Objectives in Study

The two main objectives in the study are: first, to determine the fitness of the various communities within the southeastern section of the state for the four types of instruction that are recognized in the Virginia program for vocational agriculture; second, to determine what funds will be necessary for teaching vocational agriculture in all the localities fitted for the work.

The Procedure Followed

In the beginning of this study it was recognized that in order to make it worthwhile, rather definite standards for judging communities would have to be set up. At first it was hoped that satisfactory standards might be obtained from an outside source already set up. Search was made in all available literature with the hope that other states, or preferably the Federal Department of Vocational Education would have set up standards which were sufficiently definite and suitable for our purpose. Nothing was found which was considered suitable for our needs. During the spring of 1929, the graduate class in vocational agriculture at V.P.I., with the help of Professor E. C. Magill, Head of the Department of Agricultural Education; Mr. J. O. Hoge, District Supervisor for Southwestern Virginia; (who was working on a similar study) and the writer drew up a set of standards on a theoretical basis which are being used in this study.

The following standards are here given with the means for securing the needed information. They are taken from the thesis of J. O. Hoge, "Vocational Agriculture in Southwest Virginia," 1931.

Tentative Standards for Selecting Communities for Departments of Vocational Agriculture in Virginia

Standards	Information and Means of Securing
I. Attitude of community.	
1. Toward vocational agriculture.	1. Personal visit by supervisor
a. County superintendent, school board, and principal must desire a department.	2. Conferences with local authorities and 3 leading citizens.
b. Community leaders, especially the agricultural leaders, must know what vocational agriculture is and they must desire it.	3. General observation of attitudes.
	4. Written evidence in the way of an actual application from a county superintendent authorized by the school board.

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| <p>2. Toward agriculture in general.</p> <p>a. County school authorities must appreciate agriculture and its welfare in the community.</p> <p>b. Some of community leaders must be farmers.</p> | <p>1. Personal visit by supervisor and observation.</p> <p>2. Confidential information from some reliable well informed individual.</p> |
| <p>3. Size of town, or village.</p> <p>a. Town or village should not exceed 1000.</p> <p>b. If all other conditions are favorable the work may be established in towns up to 5000 - 6000 population.</p> | <p>1. Rand McNally maps give last census figures.</p> |
| <p>4. Extent of competing industries and non-agricultural occupations.</p> <p>a. Farming should be the pre-dominant occupation.</p> | <p>1. Personal visit needed for general observation.</p> <p>2. A listing of industries needed:</p> <p>Agricultural-</p> <p>Number of farmers</p> <p>Number of people not farmers</p> <p>Allied agricultural-</p> <p>Such as tobacco warehouses, cotton gins, kraut factories, creameries, etc.</p> <p>Total employment</p> <p>Non-agricultural-</p> <p>Such as furniture factories and knitting mills</p> <p>Total employment.</p> |
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II. The Agriculture.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The importance of agriculture.</p> <p>a. Must predominate.</p> <p>2. Need and liklihood for maximum service.</p> <p>a. A vocational program is justified where agriculture is profitable, potentially profitable or where there is much actual farming even if it is not profitable.</p> <p>b. Vocational program is justified in areas where agriculture has only moderate possibilities due to poor soil, climate, and location, and where abbreviated programs can be arranged and when the first group have first been satisfied.</p> | <p>1. Supervisor should personally see something of the farms within four miles of the school.</p> <p>2. Personal conference with a few leaders such as the banker.</p> <p>3. The census can furnish figures of some value. The more extended the farming and the larger the number of farmers, the more sound the agriculture.</p> <p>a. Farm real estate values compared with other real estate.</p> <p>b. Farm population compared with rest of population.</p> <p>It is not sound economics nor good vocational training to favor poor agricultural areas where farming has less liklihood of being profitable and where much of the population must accept low standards of living, move out or find part time</p> |
|---|---|

- c. General farming communities are to be given preference for highly specialized ones.

employment. Special programs must be worked out giving partial farmer-training at low cost. More difficult to secure highly specialized instructors and experience shows departments are not apt to be so successful.

III. The School System.

1. Quarters possible.

- a. There shall be written agreement providing for a standard agricultural building where a four year program is intended.
- b. For a two year program quarters shall consist of suitable class room adapted to instruction and such quarters used for other classes only when necessary and when the agricultural facilities are not milled.
- c. Quarters (except for 2 year programs) shall include store room or closet, office space, shop, and suitable light, heat, and water.

2. Equipment.

- a. The equipment designated by state authorities as a minimum for all day department must be provided.
- b. Such equipment must be ample and suited to the specific situation.
- c. Adequate supplies must be assured for present and future years by an agreement of allowing a department \$3 annually per student.

3. School standards.

- a. The school must be on the state accredited list.
- b. The following principles must be recognized by the school authorities concerning vocational agriculture.
 - (1) The instruction is for any boy 14 years of age, or the mental equivalent, who shows prospects of benefiting from the training vocationally.

- 1. Personal conference of supervisor with authorities to be sure these features are understood and what the minimum standards are.
- 2. These shall be specified in the application blank or in something approaching a contract, the same specifying the time in which the conditions are to be satisfied.
- 3. Personal observation of the school plant and written agreement as to any remodeling.

Note: There is some question as to specifying separate agricultural quarters.

- 4. A list of minimum requirements for teaching agriculture shall be set-up and this shall be supplemented by additions made by the supervisor for each prospective department and total budget for the same specified. There should be a special list for day unit schools.
- 5. For new departments the state supervisor shall match local funds for equipment needed; for old departments furnish one third and for quarters match funds if funds shall permit.

- 1. State accredited list - Annual Report of Public Schools of Virginia.

- 2. Agreed to by Supt., School Board and Principals in conferences and appear in the application.

Note: This means any farm boy, whether he has chosen his occupation or not. It can include farm boys in the grades when desirable.

- (2) The agricultural instructor shall teach subjects other than agriculture only as a temporary expediency and when a limited amount of other teaching is necessary. Such a dispensation shall be temporary and shall not interfere with the vocational agriculture program.
 - (3) The instructor of vocational agriculture shall assume only his fair share, as one of the teachers, of extra curricular activities but such activities shall in no case be allowed to interfere with the vocational program.
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IV. Prospects for Expansion.

1. If the prospective enrollment is but slightly above the standard.
 - a. There should be one or more outlying high schools within reach.
 - b. There should be good prospect for evening school and part-time instruction.
 - c. All told there should be good possibilities for 50 or more students within two years.
2. Where county lines interfere, the superintendents or school boards must work out a cooperative agreement as to finances and the other provisions essential.
3. The road system.
 - a. It shall be passable all year between day-unit and central school.
 - b. It shall be passable to prospective evening and part-time schools.
 - (1) County and state plans for road improvement should be considered.
4. Distances to prospective day-unit, part-time and evening schools:
 - a. Not to be over 18 miles on improved road.
 - b. Not to be over 10 miles on all-weather road.
 - c. Not to be over 4 miles on unimproved road.
1. Personal visits.
 1. This data should be furnished in the application.
 2. The supervisor should verify this information through personal conference with county superintendent and principal.
 3. County agent and one or two leading farmers can furnish information as to evening schools and road system.
 4. Conference with the two superintendents involved and written agreement at least by correspondence.
 5. A sketch of the possible patronage area for the instructor should be made showing possible points of service, kind of road and distances.
 6. County and state plans should be inquired of with reference to the possible patronage area.

5. Consolidation plans:

- a. Plan for future consolidation of schools should not interfere with but should strengthen the prospects for increasing enrollment.

6. Type of boys in school:

- a. Fifty percent of the high school boy enrollment shall be farm boys.
- b. The majority of these boys shall be from homes in the school patronage area.

7. Finances:

- a. The county shall agree to pay the sum of \$660.00 annually plus 1/2 the cost of travel at 8 cents a mile.
- b. The county shall agree to meet their portion of the housing and equipment expense as set up in Standards III - 1 and 2.

7. The county superintendent can furnish consolidation plans.

8. The county superintendent or principal can furnish information as to the type of boy.

Note: This is debatable. It should preferable be higher. Tenancy would be reflected below but should perhaps be set-up here.
Note: This may no longer be necessary but there are still some schools where this might be a factor.

Finances should be stated in the application form.

Note: Of course the county finances should permit and the authorities be fully willing to agree to do this before any department is located.

V. Social Conditions:

1. Satisfactory living accommodations for the instructor shall be assured.
2. Communities that have shown evidence of community spirit and cooperation shall be given preference.
3. The same is true as regards improved standards for health, recreation and moral ethics.
4. The majority of the white farmers shall be land owners.
5. Communities shall be shown preference which have fairly good facilities for the dissemination of news and information such as a community service newspaper, good community meetings, rural service telephone, and rural free delivery route.

1. Personal observation plus conference with the county superintendent and one or two leaders will give this information.

Note: If there have been local difficulties or ill feeling, these shall not prevent the location of a department if prospects are good.

Note: This reflects a willingness to farm better and more ambition and intelligence on the part of the people.

Land ownership can be secured from the census for the county, but this is not always indicative of what it is for a community in that county.

It will be recognized that the above standards being set up on a rather theoretical basis are in their nature tentative and that a more exhaustive study should be made to determine the relative value of all factors affecting the placement of vocational agriculture schools in the future. These measurements all seem pertinent and are easily obtainable before establishing a department of vocational agriculture.

In general these standards differ from those set up by Wiseman (3) and Collins (4) in that they seem more definite, more directly applicable and better apply to Virginia conditions. While these standards are definite, they are not intended as hard and fast rules.. Allowance must be made for communities which rank high in several major factors, but low in one or several minor factors. It is felt that considerable detailed information is necessary in order that those responsible for locating departments of vocational agriculture, may properly locate them. The following are the chief factors considered in this study:

1. The attitudes of the community towards vocational agriculture and agriculture in general.
2. The size of the town.
3. The extent of competing industries.
4. The type and importance of the agriculture in the community.
5. The school system and possibilities for quarters and equipment.
6. Prospects for expansion, day unit, part time, and evening classes.
7. Plans for consolidation in counties.
8. Type of boys in school, whether majority are from farms.
9. Whether county can finance program.
10. Social conditions in the community.

In order to secure this information in detail, a blank form should be formulated for securing and organizing it.

In this study, questionnaires (see appendix) were prepared and sent to all county superintendents, high school principals, and elementary school principals in the following 20 counties of Southeastern Virginia:

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Greenville, Sussex, Surry, Prince George, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan, Cumberland, Prince Edward, and Charlotte. These questionnaires covered all the factors mentioned in the standards set up for judging communities.

It was necessary to make a second appeal in order to get replies from approximately all superintendents and principals concerned. To get information on the few schools which did not return the questionnaires and to supplement this information, the agricultural teachers, county agents, district and state supervisors for vocational agriculture were interviewed.

Maps were secured of each of the counties to be covered by this study and the author made several visits to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Virginia, at which time the location of all the schools in the various counties were indicated on the maps. These maps were then sent to the county superintendents with the request that they indicate any recent changes in location of schools and return to the writer.

A copy was secured from the State Board of Education of all the surveys which had been made recently and the recommendations for consolidation noted.

As these questionnaires were sent out several years ago, it was necessary to bring the information up to date by interviewing agricultural teachers and district supervisors of vocational agriculture a second time and also consulting the 1933 Bulletin of the State Board of Education (7) for high school enrollment.

Population figures, unless otherwise stated, are for 1930 and were secured from the Rand McNally Pocket Maps of Virginia (8) and the U. S. Department

of Commerce Census (9). Data as to the road systems were got from Virginia State Highway Maps (10).

It is recognized that when the actual job of placement arises it will be necessary for the supervisor to re-check the information presented in this study and to even go farther than could be done here on account of the impossibility of making a personal survey for each case on the grounds. Also local conditions sometime change very quickly, particularly attitudes and social and economic conditions.

Explanation of Tables and Maps.

In an effort to condense this study somewhat, several tables are given where the information for the different counties are presented in a comparative way instead of being given when the counties are discussed separately.

The agricultural ranking in Table I was secured by first finding the rank of each county in the six following agricultural factors: white population, farm population, percent of land in crops, value of farm property, value of livestock, and value of crops, and then getting the average rank for all six factors combined.

The educational ranking is taken from index numbers (11) for Virginia county school systems for the session 1926-27, which includes 12 educational factors. These appear to be the most recent figures published by the Virginia State Board of Education along this line.

Table II was copied from a study made by Professor E. C. Magill, and is based on 1930 census figures of the U. S. Department of Commerce(9).

Table III was copied directly from the 1930 census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (8) to show certain agricultural factors in a comparative way.

Table IV attempts to show several different features which are placed side by side so that they may be more easily considered together. The first three items were copied from the 1930 census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (9).

In order to get an idea of approximately how many farm boys should be trained to meet the future needs for replacement of farmers who annually die or retire (9) from farming, the following study was made: The 1930 census of the U. S. Department of Commerce as to the number of white farmers in each county was taken as a starting point. It was assumed that the average active life of a farm operator is approximately twenty years (a figure which is frequently used.) It is also assumed that probably one-half of the farmers in each county are living on small farms of less than 30 acres, or otherwise under such conditions that would not require or justify a four-year course in vocational agriculture. It is further assumed that a four-year course in vocational agriculture is required for satisfactory training. With these assumptions the replacement needs for each county, as shown in Table IV, were figured as follows:

Example: 919 white farmers in Dinwiddie County

919 divided by 20 years (the average active life) equals 45.9

45.9 divided by 2 (only one half can justify training) equals 22.9

22.9 x 4 (years required for training) equals 91.6 or 92

This means that 92 white farm boys should be receiving training in vocational agriculture each year in order to replace those white farmers who annually retire from farming. For comparison the four year replacement needs are placed along beside the present enrollment in vocational agriculture, columns number five and six in Table IV.

For the twenty counties being studied, there is a total replacement

need of 1622, while there is a total of 933 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture. Thus the present enrollment is 57.5 percent of the replacement needs.

The first two columns in Table V were taken from the tabulation figures which Dr. Garnett used in Bul. No. 291 (12), Virginia Experiment Station. (Virginia County Conditions and Needs of Social Significance.) The figures are based on the 1930 census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (8). Figures on present enrollment in all-day and day-unit classes were secured from the district supervisors, or the teachers of vocational agriculture in the counties concerned.

Table VI is a tabulation of the replies of 82 high school principals as to their opinions of the attitude of the different groups listed, and also their own attitudes toward vocational agriculture. The total percentage of favorable replies was 71.

Table VII is a summary of the findings and recommendations for placement of the four types of classes considered in this study.

Table VIII is a summary of the finances needed to carry out the program as recommended in this thesis. Further discussion of Tables VII and VIII is given in the summary where they are presented.

Tables I to VI are presented immediately following the introduction.

A map of each county studied is included with the discussion of findings and recommendations for that county. The figures and symbols on these maps in black show conditions as found when the study was made. Figures and letters in red show the recommendations for placement of the four types of classes.

The author has come to the conclusion that probably the most important factor in the placement of agricultural schools is the number of farm boys enrolled; therefore, most emphasis is placed on this factor in making the recommendations for the different communities. The conclusion that enrollment of farm

boys was the most important factor is rather strongly brought out in "A Study to Determine Some of the Qualifications Necessary to Success in Teaching Vocational Agriculture," by Harry Morgan Love. Most localities are probably capable of being successful as long as the students of the proper type are there.

The twenty counties in Southeastern Virginia included in this study are present one after the other in alphabetical order.

TABLE I

Ranking of twenty counties in Southeastern Virginia.
Agricultural ranking based on six agricultural factors. Educational
ranking from index numbers for Virginia County School Systems,
session 1926-1927.

	AGRICULTURAL RANK			EDUCATIONAL RANK		
	: State :	Group :	:	: State :	Group :	:
Amelia	: 68 :	14 :	:	: 90 :	20 :	:
Brunswick	: 24 :	3 :	:	: 78 :	17 :	:
Charlotte	: 27 :	4 :	:	: 54 :	12 :	:
Chesterfield	: 49 :	11 :	:	: 13 :	4 :	:
Cumberland	: 72 :	15 :	:	: 72 :	16 :	:
Dinwiddie	: 38 :	7 :	:	: 28 :	8 :	:
Greenville	: 75 :	18 :	:	: 59 :	14 :	:
Isle of Wight	: 44 :	10 :	:	: 25 :	6 :	:
Lunenburg	: 43 :	9 :	:	: 49 :	11 :	:
Mecklenburg	: 6 :	1 :	:	: 83 :	19 :	:
Nansemond	: 28 :	5 :	:	: 34 :	10 :	:
Norfolk	: 40 :	8 :	:	: 5 :	1 :	:
Nottaway	: 71 :	16 :	:	: 7 :	2 :	:
Powhatan	: 86 :	19 :	:	: 81 :	18 :	:
Prince Edward	: 52 :	12 :	:	: 32 :	9 :	:
Prince George	: 74 :	17 :	:	: 12 :	3 :	:
Princess Anne	: 30 :	6 :	:	: 20 :	5 :	:
South Hampton	: 12 :	2 :	:	: 57 :	7 :	:
Surry	: 90 :	20 :	:	: 61 :	15 :	:
Sussex	: 57 :	13 :	:	: 27 :	7 :	:

TABLE II

	: WHITE :	: AVERAGE :	: FARMS :	: RATIO :	: VALUE :	: VALUE :
	: POPULATION :	: TENANCY :	: ACRE PER :	: DEBT TO :	: PER :	: PER :
	: % :	: % :	: FARM :	: % :	: VALUE :	: FARM :
						: ACRE :
Amelia	: 51 :	: 20 :	: 106 :	: 29 :	: 30 :	: 4517 :
Brunswick	: 43 :	: 41 :	: 95 :	: 33 :	: 41 :	: 3497 :
Charlotte	: 57 :	: 43 :	: 99 :	: 28 :	: 33 :	: 4380 :
Chesterfield	: 71 :	: 16 :	: 93 :	: 28 :	: 33 :	: 4380 :
Cumberland	: 41 :	: 21 :	: 117 :	: 25 :	: 34 :	: 4856 :
Dinwiddie	: 38 :	: 32 :	: 114 :	: 34 :	: 38 :	: 3743 :
Greenville	: 38 :	: 49 :	: 87 :	: 41 :	: 35 :	: 3710 :
Isle of Wight	: 48 :	: 53 :	: 93 :	: 40 :	: 58 :	: 4438 :
Lunenburg	: 55 :	: 38 :	: 98 :	: 33 :	: 43 :	: 3920 :
Mecklenburg	: 47 :	: 55 :	: 74 :	: 31 :	: 40 :	: 4346 :
Nansemond	: 32 :	: 47 :	: 71 :	: 29 :	: 50 :	: 5460 :
Norfolk	: 55 :	: 35 :	: 76 :	: 41 :	: 47 :	: 9900 :
Nottaway	: 54 :	: 28 :	: 92 :	: 28 :	: 36 :	: 4464 :
Powhatan	: 47 :	: 14 :	: 134 :	: 23 :	: 27 :	: 6129 :
Prince Edward	: 47 :	: 32 :	: 95 :	: 27 :	: 33 :	: 3596 :
Prince George	: 54 :	: 29 :	: 119 :	: 33 :	: 40 :	: 4149 :
Princess Anne	: 53 :	: 31 :	: 76 :	: 32 :	: 37 :	: 9477 :
South Hampton	: 38 :	: 66 :	: 83 :	: 41 :	: 50 :	: 4773 :
Surry	: 39 :	: 34 :	: 99 :	: 40 :	: 33 :	: 4488 :
Sussex	: 33 :	: 48 :	: 134 :	: 31 :	: 42 :	: 4946 :

TABLE III

	: NUMBER :	ACRES	: ACRES :	ACRES	: VALUE ALL :	VALUE :
	: FARMS :	CROP LAND	: PASTURE :	WOOD LAND	: FARM REAL ESTATE :	LIVESTOCK :
Amelia	: 1475 :	49543	: 38816 :	61596	: 5,290,225 :	201,578 :
Brunswick	: 2631 :	79141	: 54660 :	98398	: 6,078,658 :	828,171 :
Charlotte	: 2349 :	67402	: 56196 :	93639	: 6,931,698 :	683,969 :
Chesterfield	: 1289 :	34659	: 23190 :	55108	: 8,671,920 :	562,482 :
Cumberland	: 1034 :	36972	: 36555 :	39270	: 2,891,600 :	424,865 :
Dinwiddie	: 1852 :	64410	: 38756 :	99345	: 5,671,505 :	719,125 :
Greenville	: 1285 :	40480	: 15058 :	52847	: 3,262,060 :	400,049 :
Isle of Wight	: 1338 :	49348	: 23759 :	47132	: 4,473,214 :	689,341 :
Lunenburg	: 1946 :	63769	: 40072 :	72872	: 5,281,856 :	562,242 :
Mecklenburg	: 4538 :	125449	: 64126 :	119191	: 12,856,291 :	1,413,241 :
Nansemond	: 2154 :	64270	: 17865 :	63173	: 8,190,118 :	788,297 :
Norfolk	: 1044 :	50614	: 8745 :	15238	: 7,892,663 :	525,944 :
Nottaway	: 1423 :	37333	: 36241 :	48645	: 4,593,110 :	486,593 :
Powhatan	: 768 :	28286	: 26526 :	45713	: 3,472,625 :	374,922 :
Prince Edward	: 1694 :	51198	: 39113 :	60358	: 4,790,360 :	542,718 :
Prince George	: 865 :	43089	: 8369 :	45572	: 3,495,980 :	467,142 :
Princess Anne	: 1180 :	53504	: 10728 :	18360	: 9,128,675 :	625,456 :
Southampton	: 3212 :	103873	: 41387 :	113582	: 9,442,509 :	1,160,466 :
Surry	: 938 :	32182	: 14408 :	42304	: 3,374,935 :	420,009 :
Sussex	: 1285 :	57047	: 31678 :	70395	: 3,968,210 :	548,466 :

TABLE IV

Population 1930, replacement needs, and present enrollment in Vocational Agriculture.

	: NUMBER FARMS IN COUNTY :			REPLACEMENT NEEDS :	PRESENT ENROLLMENT :
				EACH 4 YEARS	VOC. AGRICULTURE
	Total	White	Colored		
Amelia	1475	749	726	75	0
Brunswick	2631	1302	1329	130	0
Charlotte	2349	1508	841	151	117
Chesterfield	1289	1054	235	105	0
Cumberland	1034	481	553	48	45
Dinwiddie	1852	919	933	92	71
Greenville	1285	497	788	50	16
Isle of Wight	1338	869	469	87	73
Lunenburg	1946	1103	843	110	61
Mecklenburg	4538	2262	2276	226	137
Nansemond	2154	1236	918	123	79
Norfolk	1044	742	302	74	38
Nottaway	1423	712	711	71	0
Powhatan	768	395	373	39	56
Prince Edward	1694	864	830	86	0
Prince George	865	491	374	49	62
Princess Anne	1180	800	380	80	44
Southhampton	3212	1303	1909	130	89
Surry	938	438	500	44	25
Sussex	1285	519	766	52	20
TOTAL - 1622					933 = 57.5%

TABLE V

Farm population between ages of 14-18 being reached by
Vocational Agriculture (1930).

	FARM	ENROLLED VOCATIONAL	ENROLLMENT VOCATIONAL
	POPULATION	AGRICULTURE - 1930	AGRICULTURE - 1935
Amelia	140	0	0
Brunswick	247	0	0
Charlotte	239	76	117
Chesterfield	262	0	0
Cumberland	121	56	45
Dinwiddie	241	52	71
Greenville	94	0	22
Isle of Wight	194	36	67
Lunenburg	191	56	61
Mecklenburg	458	70	137
Nansemond	267	79	64
Norfolk	460	42	50
Nottaway	144	15	0
Powhatan	180	29	56
Prince Edward	142	0	0
Prince George	180	45	61
Princess Anne	148	25	46
Southampton	243	73	75
Surry	69	23	27
Sussex	96	16	11

TABLE V

Attitude in regard to the teaching
of
Vocational Agriculture

(Schedule sent to high school principals by R. M. Ritchie.)
82 replies.

GROUP	: FAVORABLE :		: INDIFFERENT :		: UNFAVORABLE :		: NOT INFORMED :	
	: No. :	% :	: No. :	% :	: No. :	% :	: No. :	% :
County Supt.	: 63 :	90.0 :	0 :		: 3 :	4.3 :	4 :	5.7 :
Co. School Board	: 55 :	73.3 :	6 :	8.0 :	4 :	5.3 :	10 :	13.3 :
Co. Board of Supv.	: 38 :	56.7 :	9 :	13.4 :	6 :	8.9 :	14 :	20.9 :
People of Community	: 47 :	61.8 :	16 :	21.0 :	3 :	3.9 :	10 :	13.1 :
Your Attitude	: 65 :	86.7 :	3 :	4.0 :	4 :	5.3 :	3 :	4.0 :
TOTAL	: 268 :		: 34 :		: 20 :		: 41 :	

Amelia County

Amelia County has an area of 371 square miles (9) and a population of 8,979. There are no towns larger than Amelia Court House, which has only 400 population, so it is evident that this is largely rural population.

Among the counties being studied Amelia (Table I) ranks 14th from the agricultural standpoint. The chief crops are tobacco, corn, wheat and hay. There is some interest in dairy cattle and poultry.

There are no important industries located in the county to attract boys from the farm.

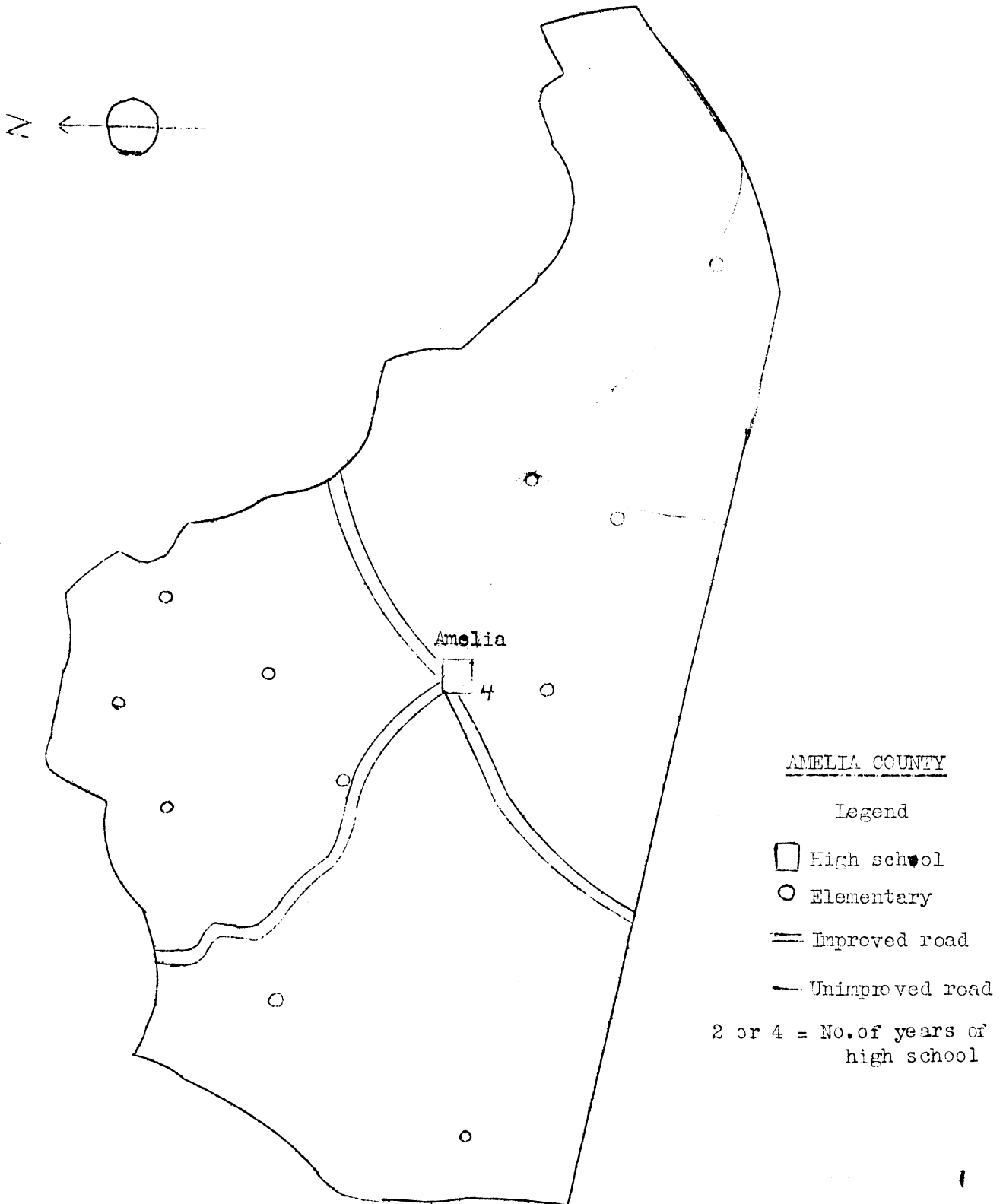
Dr. Garnett's (1930) study (12) shows 140 white farm boys, 14 to 18 years of age, none of whom are receiving vocational agriculture instruction.

Educationally Amelia is ranked (11) at the bottom in this list of 20 counties and 90th in the state. There is only one high school in the county.

The school debt (7) is only \$25,000 and the tax rate 95¢, both of which are low compared with many other counties.

The findings for Amelia High School are here given.

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



AMELIA COUNTY

STANDARDS	AMELIA HIGH SCHOOL
I. Attitudes of Community.	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:
a. School Officials.	:
b. Community Leaders.	:
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:
a. School Officials.	:
b. Community Leaders.	:
3. Size of Town.	:
4. Competing Industries.	:
II. The Agriculture.	:
1. Importance.	:
2. Need.	:
III. School System.	:
1. Quarters.	:
2. Equipment.	:
3. Standards.	:

STANDARDS	AMELIA HIGH SCHOOL
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:
1. Enrollment.	:
a. Present.	:
b. Future.	:
2. Road System.	:
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	:
4. Consolidation Plans.	:
5. Type of Boys.	:
6. Finances.	:
V. Social Conditions.	:
1. Living Accomodations.	:
2. Community Spirit.	:
3. Health Standards.	:
4. Percent Land Owners.	:
5. News Facilities.	:

1. 68 boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys in high school.
3. 95 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades local and feeder school.
4. 50 evening class pupils possible at Nainboro and Jetersville.

Has excellent system of hard surface roads running in four directions and good roads in county generally.

Jetersville - 8 miles. Mannboro - 12 miles.

None except to discontinue number of small rural schools.

80% farm boys.

Financing should be easily arranged if people are informed as to importance.

Living accomodations for instructor should be good.

Good.

Good.

80% land owners.

Good.

General Remarks:

This would appear to be one of the best counties in the group for establishing vocational agriculture. It is entirely an agriculture community, with over 50% white population (Table II) and only 20% tenancy. There is no heavy school debt (7) in the county and only one high school to support. If the work can be sold to the County Superintendent, there should be no trouble getting a department of vocational agriculture at Amelia Court House almost immediately.

Conclusions:

Amelia High School:- Establish all-day department because:

1. 55 farm boys in high school
2. 95 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 50 evening class pupils possible at Mannboro and Jetersville.
4. 105 pupils possible at present.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Salary of Teacher	800.00	Annual	680.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Increased Annual Operation	950.00		810.00

Brunswick County

Brunswick County contains 557 square miles and supports a population (9) of 20,496. The only town of any size is Lawrenceville with 1,629 population. It is one among the foremost agricultural counties in middle Virginia and ranks third (Table I) among the counties being studied.

There are no industries which attract any material number of farm boys. Cotton gins and saw mills are located at most of the small towns and a few other small industries are found at Lawrenceville.

The 1930 census (9) gives the number of farms for Brunswick County as 2,631, of which 1,302 are operated by white farmers.

Dr. Garnett shows (1930) 247 farm boys (Table V) between 14 and 18 years of age in the county, none of whom are receiving instruction in vocational agriculture.

In an educational way Brunswick is not (11) ranked so high, it being 17th among these 20 counties (Table I). There are four accredited high schools in the county. Vocational agriculture was taught for several years at Lawrenceville, but was discontinued about 1923.

The school debt (7) for \$53,043.00 is not excessive for a county with as much taxable wealth as Brunswick, amounting to only about \$2.65 per capita.

The findings for all the high schools are here given.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Legend

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles

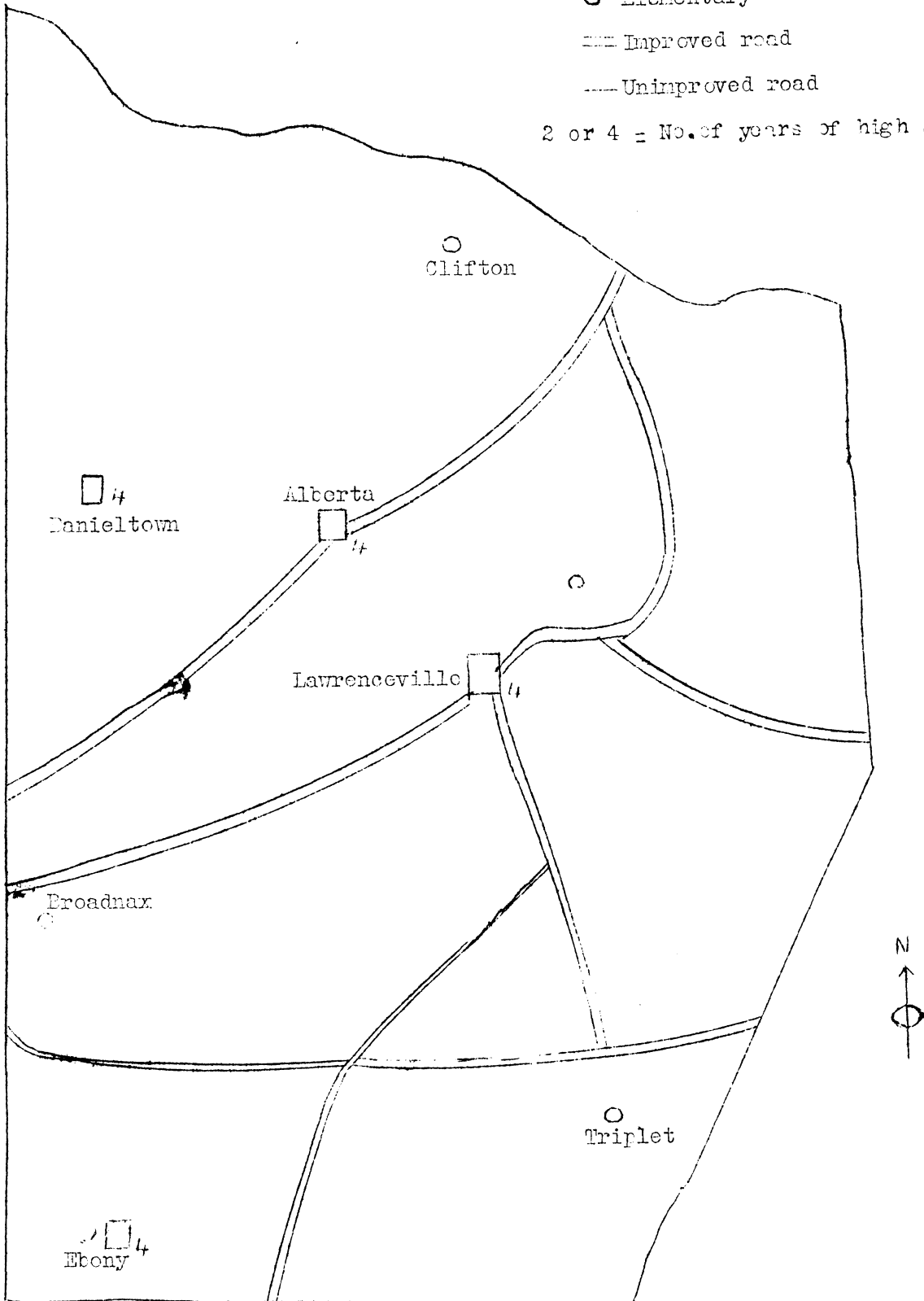
□ High school

○ Elementary

== Improved road

--- Unimproved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of high school.



BRUNSWICK COUNTY

STANDARDS	ALBERTA	DANIELTOWN
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	County superintendent favorable. Other officials sympathetic and favorable when informed.	County superintendent favorable. Other officials sympathetic and favorable when informed.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable.	Community leaders favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	Officials and community leaders mostly farmers and appreciate importance of agriculture.	
3. Size of Town.	Population - 328.	Population - 25.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None locally.	None.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	General crop farming. Tobacco, corn and cotton leading crops.	
2. Need.	Needs better farming system for controlling soil fertility and more livestock.	
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	No building.	No building.
2. Equipment.	No equipment.	No equipment.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 55 boys in high school.	1. 13 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 50 farm boys in high school.	2. 12 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Day unit class at Danielstown - 12.	4. 25 adults in evening class.
	5. Evening class at Alberta - 25.	
	Danielstown - 25.	

STANDARDS	ALBERTA	DANIELTOWN
2. Road System.	Hard surface road. County roads good.	On good road. County roads good.
3. Distance to Prospective Schools.	Danielstown - 6 miles.	Alberta - 5 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	Plan to transport Danielstown High School to Alberta.	To be transported to Alberta.
5. Type of Boys.	90% farm boys.	90% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Need new building and equipment, which can be arranged soon.	No financing needed if transported to Alberta.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Good.	May be difficult to secure suitable living quarters.
2. Community Spirit.	Fair.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per cent Land Owners.	60%.	60%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	EBONY	LAWRENCEVILLE
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: County superintendent favorable, but : wants more consolidation in this end : of county.	: County superintendent not favorable. Officials : not sympathetic.
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders favorable when : informed.	: Community leaders do not appreciate agriculture.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	: Officials and community leaders mostly : farmers and appreciate importance of : agriculture.	: Community and officials not farmers.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 16.	: Population - 1629.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None.	: Number of small industries about town which : compete.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: General crop farming. Cotton, peanuts : and tobacco chief crops.	: General farming. Tobacco, corn and cotton : leading crops.
Need.	: Needs more livestock and better : system of rotation.	: Needs more livestock and better farming : system.
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: No building.	: No building.
2. Equipment.	: No equipment.	: No equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	EBONY	LAWRENCEVILLE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 23 boys in high school.	1. 133 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 21 farm boys in high school.	2. 50 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: Ebony - 20. Broodnax - 20. Triplet - 20.	
2. Road System.	On good road. County roads good.	Has hard surface roads leading in several directions.
3. Distance to Prospective Schools.	Broodnax - 12 miles. Triplet - 12 miles.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	To be consolidated with Broodnax and Triplet.	No further consolidation plans.
5. Type of Boys.	90 % farm boys.	40 % farm boys.
6. Finances.	Need new building here or at place of consolidation.	None recommended.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	No information as to living quarters.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Not so good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent Land Owners.	60%	60%
5. News Facilities.	Fair.	Good.

Brunswick County

General Remarks:

Enough information has already been given to show the need of vocational agriculture in Brunswick County. The County Superintendent and officials have felt this need for a number of years, but are slow about establishing a department until plans for consolidation are perfected. This time appears to be about here and it is felt that one or two departments of vocational agriculture can be established within the next year or two if state funds are available.

Conclusions:

Alberta:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 12 farm boys in day unit class at Danieltown.
(Until consolidation is affected.)
4. 25 adults in evening class at Alberta.
25 adults in evening class at Danieltown.
5. 112 possible pupils at present.

Danieltown:- Day unit department until consolidated because:

1. 12 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Ebony:- Establish all-day department here or at some central point of consolidation because:

1. 21 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 60 adults in evening classes at Ebony, Brodnax and Triplet.
4. 80 pupils possible at present.

Lawrenceville:- No department is recommended because:

1. Only 40% farm boys.
2. Past experience with department which was discontinued.
3. Large town.
4. Attitude of officials.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Alberta:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00
<u>Daniel town:-</u>			
Equipment (Day unit class)	\$ 100.00	Initial	\$ 100.00
<u>Ebony:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 2,100.00		\$ 2,100.00
Increased Annual Operation	1,900.00		1,620.00

Charlotte County

Charlotte County has an area of 496 square miles (9) and a population of 16,061. Between 1500 and 2,000 live in the small towns and villages, leaving a farm population of about 1400.

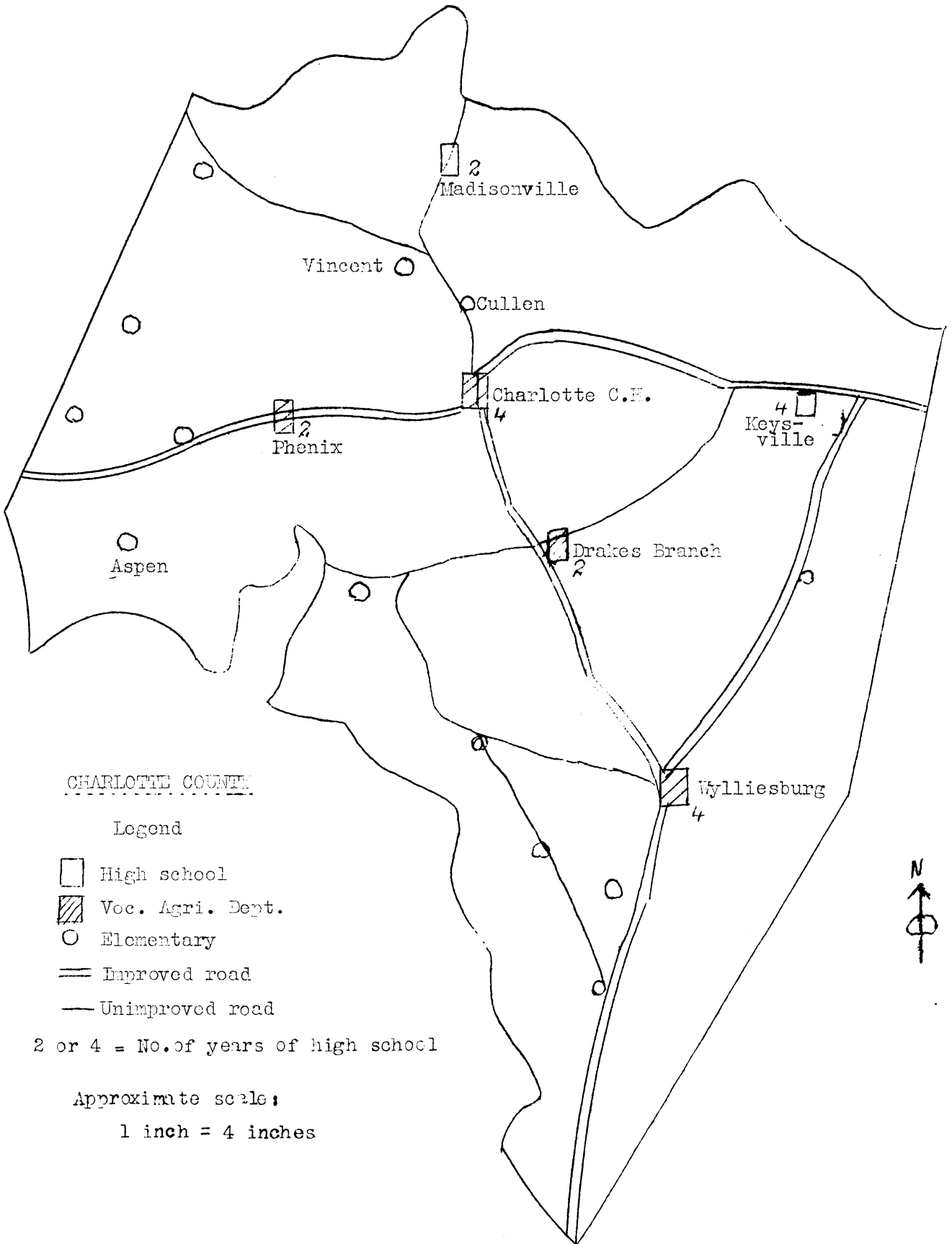
The study (Table I) including six agricultural factors, gives Charlotte County fourth place among these twenty southeastern counties.

The farming type would probably be classed as general. However, tobacco is the outstanding money crop. Both bright and dark tobaccos are grown extensively in the county. In recent years there has been an increase in interest in the "live at home program" and more food and feed crops are being grown. Considerable interest has recently been shown in poultry, resulting in an increased production in this enterprise.

The 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce gives Charlotte County 1508 white and 841 colored farmers. Dr. Garnett's (12) study (1930) shows 289 white farm boys 14 to 18 years of age, 76 of whom were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. This figure was raised to 117 in 1933-34.

The school system in Charlotte is (11) ranked 12th in this group of 20 counties by the State Board of Education. There are six accredited high schools, all of which have had classes in vocational agriculture.

The findings for all the high schools are here given:



CHARLOTTE COUNTY

STANDARDS	CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE	MADISONVILLE
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	School officials and community leaders generally favorable to vocational agriculture.	
b. Community Leaders.	Some leaders not so favorable around Court House.	Community leaders not enthusiastic.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	School officials all seem to appreciate the importance of agriculture to the various communities.	
b. Community Leaders.	Some community leaders may not realize its value.	Community leaders are all farmers and realize the importance of agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 366.	All rural population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None except Court House crowd.	None.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	Agriculture is only important occupation.	Dark tobacco is the important crop.
2. Need.		
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has agricultural building.	Has room in auditorium.
2. Equipment.	Has equipped shop.	Has shop equipped in basement.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE	MADISONVILLE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 47 boys in high school.	1. 35 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 40 farm boys in high school.	2. 35 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: Charlotte Court House - 20. Eureka - 20.	4. Evening classes: Madisonville - 20. Vincent - 20.
2. Road System.	Hard surface roads lead in several directions. All county roads.	On gravel road in good condition.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Keysville - 11 miles. Eureka - 6 miles.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	No more high school consolidation is planned for the near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	80% farm boys.	All farm boys.
6. Finances.	No additional finances needed.	Need building and equipment.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Good.	Fair.
2. Community Spirit.	Fair.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	57%.	60%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Fair.

STANDARDS	DRAKES BRANCH	PHENIX
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	School officials and community leaders generally favorable to vocational agriculture.	
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders very strong for vocational agriculture.	
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	School authorities all seem to appreciate the importance of agriculture to the various communities.	
b. Community Leaders.	Some leaders are not primarily interested in agriculture, but appreciate its importance.	Most community leaders realize the value of agriculture to their community.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 583.	Population - 120.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Tobacco re-drying plant furnishes employment for a few farm boys.	Small lumber mill which gives very little competition.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	Bright and dark tobacco are important.	General farming, with tobacco the leading crop.
2. Need.	Need more livestock and soil building program.	Need more livestock and soil building program.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has room in auditorium.	Now putting up new building.
2. Equipment.	Shop equipped in basement.	No further equipment needed.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	DRAKES BRANCH	PHENIX
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 32 boys in high school.	1. 30 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 20 farm boys in high school.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 25 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
		4. Evening classes: Madisonville - 20. Vincent - 20.
2. Road System.	On good hard surface road.	On good hard surface road. County roads good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.		Madisonville - 10 miles. Vincent - 6 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No more high school consolidation is planned for the near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	60% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
6. Finances.	No additional financing needed.	No additional financing needed.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	57%.	55%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	KEYSVILLE	WYLLIESBURG
I. Attitudes of Community.	School officials and community leaders all favorable toward vocational agriculture.	
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.		Board members and leaders are very favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Some leaders are not farmers, but they appreciate the value of vocational agriculture.	
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	School officials all seem to appreciate the importance of agriculture to the various communities.	
b. Community Leaders.	Some community leaders are not farmers, but they appear to appreciate the importance of agriculture to the community.	All leaders are farmers, and so realize the importance of agriculture and its importance to the community.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 589.	Population - 158.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None of importance.	No competing industries.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	General farming, with bright tobacco the leading crop.	Bright tobacco and cotton are the leading crops.
2. Need.	Need better rotation system and more livestock.	Need more soil building crops and livestock.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has class room.	Has old building.
2. Equipment.	Needs equipment for shop.	Has shop equipped.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	KEYSVILLE	WILLIESEBURG
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 41 boys in high school.	1. 38 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.	2. 36 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 65 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
		4. Evening classes: Red Oak - 15. Hugh - 20. Formosa - 15.
2. Road System.	Hard surface road in five directions.	On good hard surface road. County roads good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.		Drakes Branch - 10 miles. Hugh - 3 miles. Red Oak - 5 miles. Formosa - 4 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No more high school consolidation is planned for the near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	About 70% farm boys.	95% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Needs shop equipment.	None needed.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Fair.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent Land Owners.	60%.	60%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

A committee from the State Board of Education has made a survey of the school system in Charlotte County, and recommended consolidating to only three high schools. There are evidently too many high schools for a county of the size and population of Charlotte. However, the County Superintendent thinks no more consolidation will be effected in the near future. It also seems almost impossible for two men to do satisfactory work with three schools each. Therefore, one more instructor is being recommended for the county.

Conclusions:

Charlotte Court House:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 40 farm boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys for replacement local and feeder schools.
3. 40 evening class pupils at Charlotte and Bureka.
4. 80 pupils possible at present.

Madisonville:- Establish all-day department because:

1. 35 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 evening class pupils at Madisonville.
4. 55 pupils possible at present.

Drakes Branch:- Establish all-day department because:

1. 20 farm boys in local high school.
2. 25 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Phenix:- Locate all-day department because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 adults in evening class at Phenix.

Keysville:- Locate an all-day department because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Wylliesburg:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 36 farm boys in local high school.
2. 65 farm boys in local high school.
3. 50 adults in evening class at Hugh, Ferosa, Red Oak.
4. 86 pupils possible at present.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Madisonville:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Teachers Salary	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00

Keysville:-

Equipment	\$ 150.00	Initial	\$ 150.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,150.00		\$ 1,150.00
Increased Annual Operation	950.00		810.00

Note:- With three instructors in the county, the schools should all be put on one-half time basis and grouped as follows: Charlotte--Keysville; Phenix--Madisonville; Wylliesburg--Drakes Branch.

Note:- Since these recommendations were made the third agricultural instructor has been placed in the county.

Chesterfield County

Chesterfield County has an area of 469 square miles (9) and a population of 26,049. There are no large towns within its borders. However, Richmond is on the northeast corner and Petersburg on the southeast; hence, it has a rather large population which is not strictly rural.

From an agricultural standpoint Chesterfield is about an average county, ranking (Table I) 11th in this group of 20 counties and 49th in the state. There are no outstanding money crops in the county. Corn and hay are the chief crops, with some tobacco being grown. There are a number of dairy farms in the county and poultry is becoming an important enterprise.

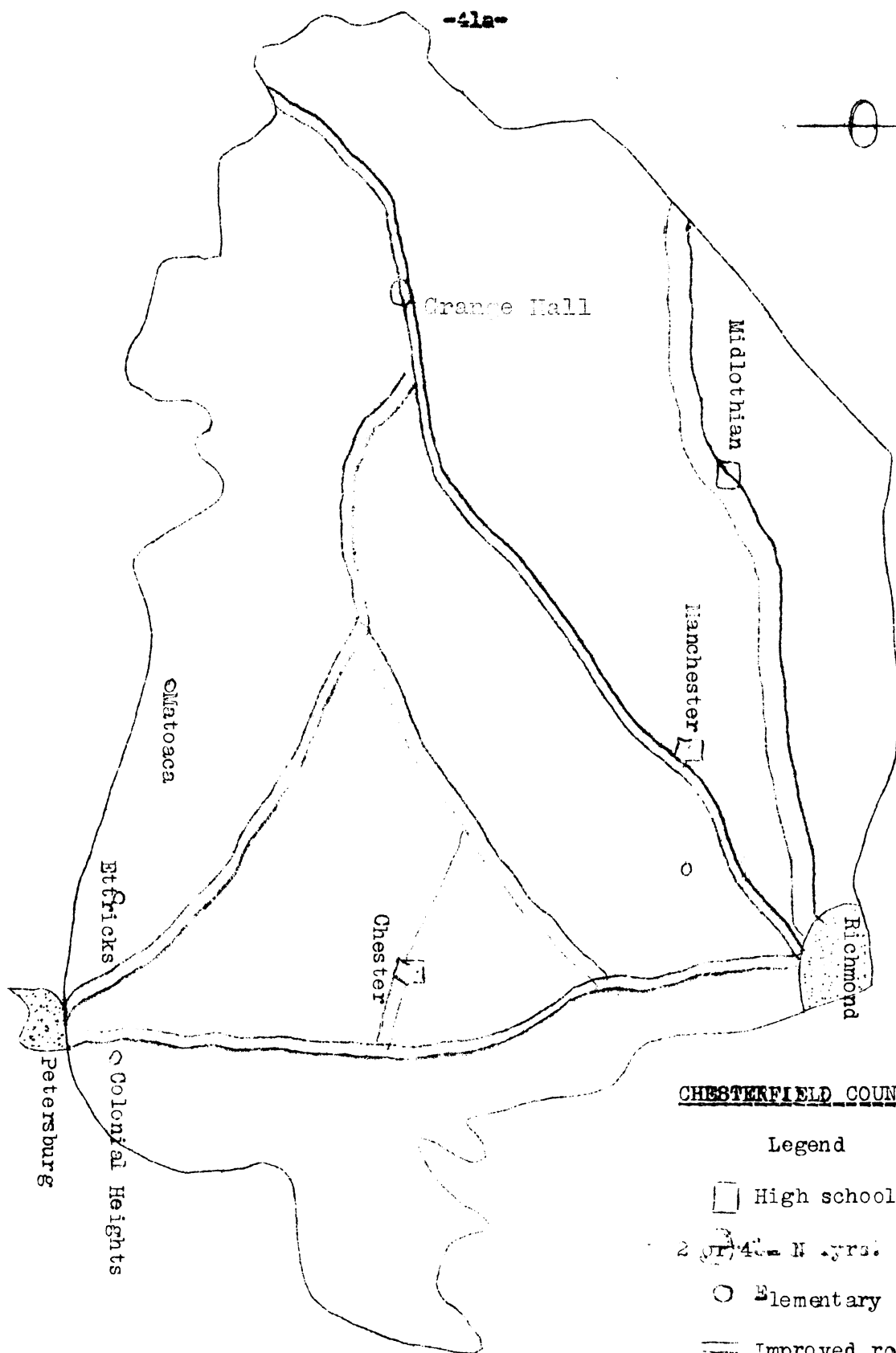
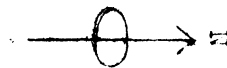
The industries around Richmond, Petersburg, and Hopewell attract a large per cent of the farm boys, particularly in the eastern part of the county.

Dr. Garnett found (12) there were (1930) 262 farm boys in the county between the ages of 14 and 18.

The index figures (11) given Chesterfield County by the State Board of Education place it in 4th place in this group and 13th in the state. There are four accredited high schools in the county. No vocational agriculture is being taught.

The school debt is (7) \$131,514, which is about \$5.00 per person.

-41a-



CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Legend

□ High school

○ 2 yr. H.S.

○ Elementary

== Improved road

— Unimproved road

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

STANDARDS	CHESTER HIGH	MANCHESTER
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	Principals not favorable. Other officials indifferent.	Principal favorable. District men not so favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders not all favorable.	Community leaders favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	Officials and community leaders not favorable and some do not appreciate agriculture.	Most officials and community leaders are farmers and favorable to agriculture in general.
b. Community Leaders.		
3. Size of Town.	Population - 1050.	Rural population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	No important industries in town but competing from nearby cities.	Some attraction from Richmond.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	General farming, crops and livestock.	Mostly general farming. Some poultry, trucks and livestock.
2. Need.	Needs better rotation and soil improvement.	Needs soil improvement.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has building.	No building.
2. Equipment.	No equipment.	No equipment.
3. Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CHESTER HIGH	MANCHESTER
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 156 boys in high school.	1. 55 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 60 farm boys in high school.	2. 50 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 75 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 70 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening class at Chester.	4. Evening classes: Manchester - 25. Midlothian - 20.
2. Road System.	All schools are on hard surface roads with county roads good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.		Midlothian - 10 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further consolidation is planned for county in near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	40% farm boys.	90% farm boys.
6. Finances.	None needed.	Building and equipment can be financed.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Fair.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	85%.	85%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	GRANGE HALL	MIDLOTHIAN
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	Officials generally favorable.	Officials not so favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable.	Community leaders not informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:
a. School Officials.	Officials and community leaders generally favorable, most of them being farmers.	Some officials not farmers and fail to appreciate agriculture.
b. Community Leaders.	:	Many community leaders not farmers.
3. Size of Town.	Rural population.	Population - 350.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None nearby.	Competition from Richmond.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	Mostly general crop farming. Some poultry and dairying.	Dairying, truck, nursery, general crops.
2. Need.	Needs to adjust system to present conditions.	:
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	No building.	No building.
2. Equipment.	No equipment.	No equipment.
3. Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	GRANGE HALL	MIDLOTHIAN
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 32 boys in high school.	1. 48 farm boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 55 boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades are from farms.	
	4. Evening classes: Grange Hall - 25. Winterpock - 20.	
2. Road System.	All schools are on hard surface roads with county roads good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Winterpock - 8 miles.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further consolidation is planned for county in near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	95% farm boys.	50% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Building and equipment can be financed.	None recommended.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Fair.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	80%.	85%.
5. News Facilities.	Fair.	Good.

General Remarks:

A study of figures from the 1930 Census of the Department of Commerce in the following table helps to understand conditions in Chesterfield County.

Number farms in county	1,289
Number white farmers	1,054
Per cent farm tenancy	16%
Number acres crops	34,659
Number acres in pasture	23,190
Number acres in woods	55,108
Value all farm real estate	\$8,671,920
Value livestock	\$562,482

The above figures show Chesterfield to have a higher per cent of white farmers than most counties; also a higher per cent of land in pastures and less in crops.

There is an apparent need for at least two departments of vocational agriculture in the county.

Conclusions:

Chester:- No department is recommended because:

1. Only 40% boys from farms.
2. Principal not favorable.
3. Department once here was discontinued.

Manchester:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 70 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 in evening class at Manchester.
20 in evening class at Midlothian.
4. 95 pupils possible at present.

Grange Hall:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 in evening class at Grange Hall.
20 in evening class at Winterpock.
4. 75 pupils possible at present.

Note:- Grange Hall should probably be a day-unit class from Manchester the first year or two.

Midlothian:- No department is recommended because:

1. Only 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 50% of boys not from farms.

Note:- Might be a day-unit class from Manchester.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Manchester:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Salary Teacher	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00
<u>Grange Hall:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Salary Teacher	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 2,000.00		\$ 2,000.00
Increased Annual Operation	1,900.00		1,620.00

Cumberland County

Cumberland County has an area of only 293 square miles (9) and a population of only 7,535, this being one of the smaller counties in this study. There are no towns of any size so the population is almost entirely rural. Cumberland (Table I) ranks 15th from an agricultural standpoint among this group of 20 counties and 72nd in the state. Tobacco is the only money crop of importance. There is some commercial poultry and dairying.

There are no other industries in the county of importance to compete with agriculture.

Dr. Garnett (12) found only (1930) 121 white farm boys between the ages of 14 and 18 in the county, 56 of which were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. The number was 45 in 1933.

The educational ranking (11) is about on a par with the agricultural, being 16th and 72nd respectively in the county and state. There are (1935) three accredited high schools all of which have been receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. The school debt (7) in 1933 was only \$7,771, approximately one dollar per capita. However, the county is considered to be in poor financial circumstances. The real estate and taxable wealth is the lowest of any county in this group according to 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The findings are here given for all the high schools.

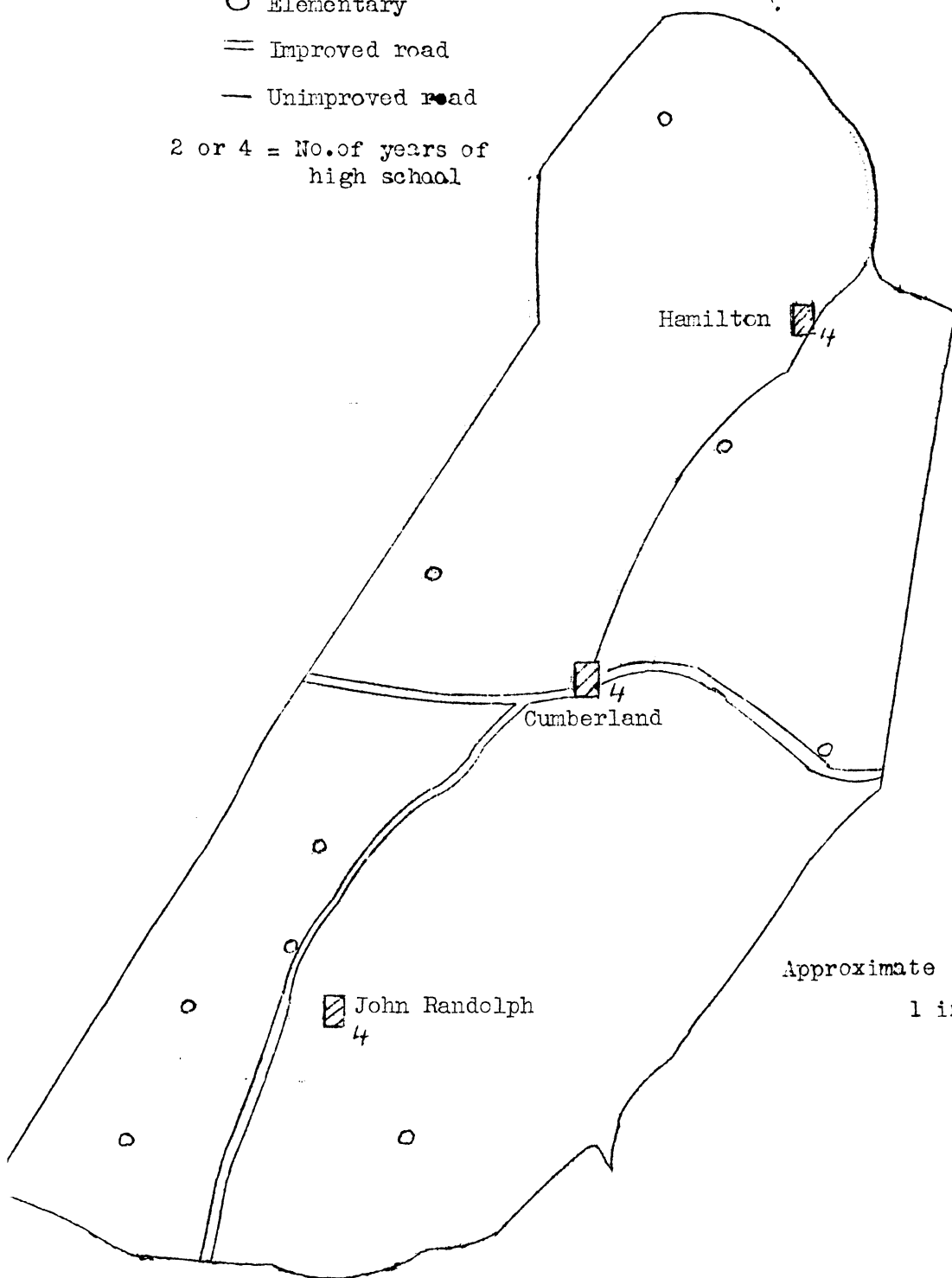


CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.
-  Elementary
-  Improved road
-  Unimproved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of
high school



Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

STANDARDS	HAMILTON	CUMBERLAND	JOHN RANDOLPH
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	:	School officials and community leaders all appear to be very favorable towards vocational agriculture.	
b. Community Leaders.	:		
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	:	All officials and community leaders are interested directly in agriculture or otherwise very closely associated. They all seem to appreciate its importance to the county.	
b. Community Leaders.	:		
3. Size of Town.	:	Rural community.	Population - 130.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	:	There are no competing industries of any importance in the county.	
II. The Agriculture.	:	:	:
1. Importance.	The agriculture is rather uniform throughout the county being general crop farming with tobacco the leading crop.		
2. Need.	There is a need for more livestock and a better balanced system of farming.		
III. School System.	:	:	:
1. Quarters.	:	Has room.	Has room for day-unit class.
2. Equipment.	:	Has equipment.	Very little equipment.
3. Standards.	:	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	HAMILTON	CUMBERLAND	JOHN RANDOLPH
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:	:	:
1. Enrollment.	:	:	:
a. Present.	:	:	:
b. Future.	:	:	:
	1. 35 boys in high school.	1. 34 boys in high school.	1. 46 boys in high school.
	2. 33 farm boys in high school.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.	2. 44 farm boys in high school.
	3. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. 15 in day-unit class at Hamilton.	4. 25 in part-time class at Cumberland.	4. 15 in part-time class at John Randolph.
	5. Evening classes: Hamilton and Fork of Willis - 40.	5. Evening class: Cumberland - 25.	5. Evening class: John Randolph - 25.
2. Road System.	:	:	:
	All schools are located on or near hard surface roads.	Road system in county very good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	:	:	:
	Willis - 10 miles.	John Randolph - 10 miles.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	:	:	:
	There are no plans for high school consolidation in near future.		
5. Type of Boys.	:	:	:
	95% farm boys.	90% farm boys.	95% farm boys.
6. Finances.	:	:	:
	County is in poor condition financially and expense will have to be kept to a minimum.		
V. Social Conditions.	:	:	:
1. Living Accomodations.	:	:	:
	Uncertain.	Good.	May not be easily found.
2. Community Spirit.	:	:	:
	Good.	Fair.	Good.
3. Health Conditions.	:	:	:
	Good.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent Land Owners.	:	:	:
	80%.	75%.	80%.
5. News Facilities.	:	:	:
	Fair.	Good.	Fair.

General Remarks:

Some of the factors being studied would indicate Cumberland County to be in rather poor circumstances, while others make it look more favorable. It ranks low in value of real estate and per cent of white population. On the other hand, there is a relatively low per cent of tenancy (Table II) and of farm mortgages and ratio of total debts to value. It would appear that with the return of prosperity Cumberland might be better off than many other counties that are more heavily in debt.

Conclusions:

Hamilton:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 33 farm boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 15 farm boys in part-time class at Hamilton.
4. 40 adult evening class pupils at Hamilton and Willis.
5. 88 pupils possible at present.

Cumberland:- To be continued on half-time basis with John Randolph because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 15 farm boys in part-time class at Cumberland.
4. 25 adults in evening class at Cumberland.

John Randolph:- To be continued on half-time basis with Cumberland because:

1. 44 farm boys in high school.
2. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 15 farm boys in part-time class at John Randolph.
4. 25 adults in evening class at John Randolph.
5. 150 possible pupils at Cumberland and John Randolph.

Finances:

<u>Hamilton:-</u>	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>	<u>County Funds</u>
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00 Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00 Annual	660.00
Travel	100.00 Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 1,760.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Increased Annual Operation	900.00	760.00

Note:- Since these recommendations were made, Cumberland has been discontinued and the department moved to John Randolph on full-time basis.

Dinwiddie County

In point of size Dinwiddie is one of the larger counties in this study, containing 581 square miles (9). It has a population of 47,056, which includes the city of Petersburg with a population of 23,564. There are no towns of any size in the county proper, so it has a rural population of about 18,000. As an agricultural county Dinwiddie ranks (Table I) 7th in this group and 38th in the state. The money crops are tobacco, peanuts and cotton. In the northern end of the county, where dark tobacco is grown, wheat is also an important crop. Poultry and dairy cattle are the leading livestock enterprises.

The chief industries consist of saw mills, which are scattered pretty well all over the county. At McKenney there is a button factory which employs several hundred persons. This is the only factory of its kind south of Philadelphia. Furniture, trunk and tobacco factories around Petersburg and the industries around Hopewell furnish employment for a number of Dinwiddie County farm boys.

Figures from Dr. Garnett (12) show (1930) 241 white farm boys between 14 and 18 years of age, 52 of which were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. This number in 1935 was 81. From an educational standpoint Dinwiddie is (11) ranked 8th in the group and 28th in the state.

There are four accredited high schools, all of which have classes in vocational agriculture.

The total school debt (7) in 1933 was \$103,906, this being about \$5.75 per capita.

The findings for all the high schools are here given.



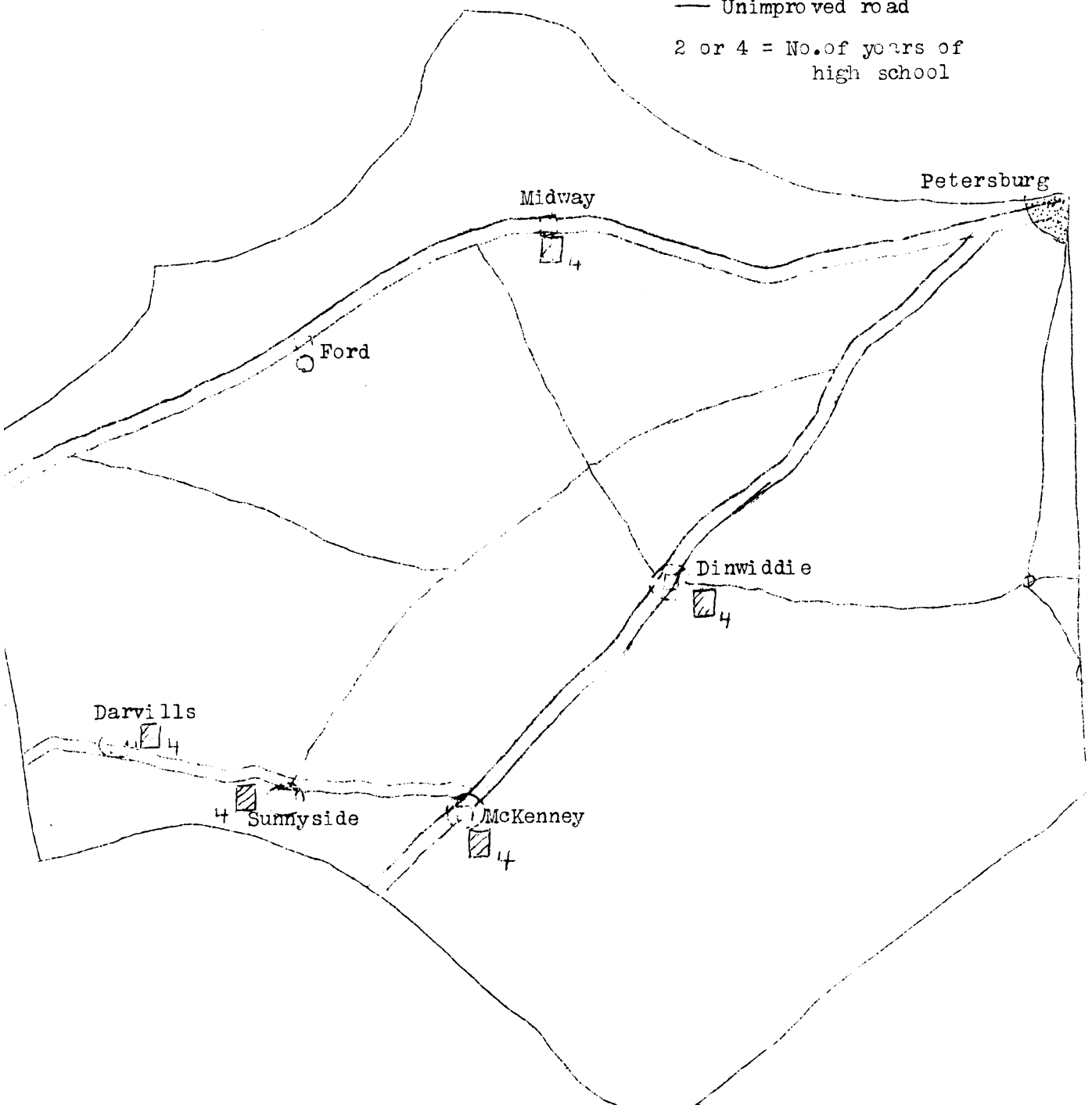
-33a-

DINWIDDIE COUNTY

Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.
-  Elementary
-  Hard Surface road
-  Unimproved road
- 2 or 4 = No. of years of high school

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



DINWIDDIE COUNTY

STANDARDS	MCKENNEY	DINWIDDIE
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	All school officials very favorable.	Most school officials favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable.	Community leaders favorable or indifferent.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	Agriculture is the only important occupation in the county. All officials and community leaders appreciate its importance and see the need of trying to improve conditions.	
b. Community Leaders.		
3. Size of Town.	Population - 341.	Population - 115.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Button factory employs several hundred.	None in locality.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	Bright and dark tobacco, cotton and corn are chief crops. Several are doing farms and some poultry.	Bright tobacco, peanuts and cotton are chief crops. Not much interest in livestock.
2. Need.	Needs system of crop rotation and soil improvement.	Needs more livestock and system for soil improvement.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has room for agriculture.	Has new agricultural building.
2. Equipment.	No shop or equipment.	Has shop with fair equipment.
3. Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	MCKENNEY	DINWIDDIE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 42 boys in high school.	1. 36 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 35 farm boys in high school.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 45 boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 60 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: McKenney - 25. Sunnyside - 25.	4. Part-time class of 20 at Dinwiddie. 5. Evening class: Dinwiddie - 20.
2. Road System.	On hard surface road which extends in five directions. County roads good.	Hard surface road extends in four directions. County roads good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Sunnyside - 3 miles. Dervills - 9 miles.	Midway - 11 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans	No further plans for consolidation in county in near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	80% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
6. Finances.	No further finances recommended at present.	None needed at present.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Good.	Fair.
2. Community Spirit.	Excellent.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	75%.	70%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	MIDWAY	DARVILLS
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials favorable.	: School officials very favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders favorable.	: Community leaders favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: Agriculture is the only important occupation in the county. All officials and	:
b. Community Leaders.	: community leaders appreciate its importance and see the need of trying to improve	:
	: conditions.	:
3. Size of Town.	: Rural population.	: Rural population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None in locality.	: None in this section of the county.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: Dark tobacco, corn and wheat are the	: Dark and bright tobacco and corn are
	: chief crops. Some dairying and	: the chief crops. Not much livestock.
	: poultry.	:
2. Need.	: One of the best sections in the	: Needs better cropping system and
	: county, but needs to adopt cropping	: more livestock.
	: system to present conditions.	:
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: No separate room for agriculture.	: Has agricultural building.
2. Equipment.	: No shop or equipment.	: Has shop with equipment.
3. Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	MIDWAY	DARVILLS
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 45 boys in high school.	1. 27 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 35 farm boys in high school.	2. 27 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. 25 in evening class at Midway.	4. 20 in part-time class at Darvills.
		5. 25 in evening class at Darvills.
2. Road System.	On hard surface road. County roads good.	Near hard surface road. County roads good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Dinwiddie - 11 miles.	McKenney - 9 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further plans for consolidation in county	in near future.
5. Type of Boys.	80%.	100%.
6. Finances.	Needs agricultural room and shop.	None needed.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Fair.	Fair.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	75%.	70%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Fair.

General Remarks:-

Dinwiddie seems to be about an average county in such factors as number of farms (Table III) acres in crops, acres in pasture, per cent of white population, tenancy and ratio of debts to farm values.

The small enrollment in the high schools will not justify more than two agricultural instructors in the county at present.

Conclusions:-

McKenney:- Continue half-time department because:

1. 35 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 50 possible pupils in evening classes at Sunnyside and McKenney.

Darvills:- Continue half-time department because:

1. 27 farm boys in high school.
2. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 part-time possible at Darvills.
4. 25 evening class pupils possible at Darvills.

Dinwiddie:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 60 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 part-time pupils possible at Dinwiddie.
4. 25 evening class pupils possible at Dinwiddie.

Midway:- Continue day-unit until separate room is provided because:

1. 35 farm boys in high school.
2. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 pupils possible in evening class at Midway.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>	<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Midway:-</u>		
Building and Equipment	\$ 500.00	\$500.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

Greenville County

Greenville County contains 307 square miles (9) and has a population of 13,388. There is only one town of any size, that being Emporia with a population of 2,141. The county ranks near the bottom from an agricultural standpoint (Table I) among the counties in this group. This is at least partially explained by the fact that it is a small county.

The farming type is general crops, with the income well distributed between cotton, peanuts and tobacco.

There are very few interests in the county besides agriculture. However, there are a few small industries around Emporia which furnish employment for a small number of farm boys.

Of the 1,285 farms (9) in the county, only 497 are operated by white farmers. Thus we see that the majority are colored.

Dr. Garnett's study (12) found (1930) only 94 white farm boys between 14 and 18 years of age in the county. In 1935 22 of these boys were enrolled in vocational agriculture.

Greenville now has only one school in which high school work is being offered, having recently done some consolidating, probably as a result of a survey made in 1926 by the State Department of Education, which recommended only one high school for the county. The county now has a very small school debt, being only \$6,050 (7) in 1933.

Vocational agriculture has recently been introduced in the school at Emporia.

GREENVILLE COUNTY



-60a-

Legend

□ High School

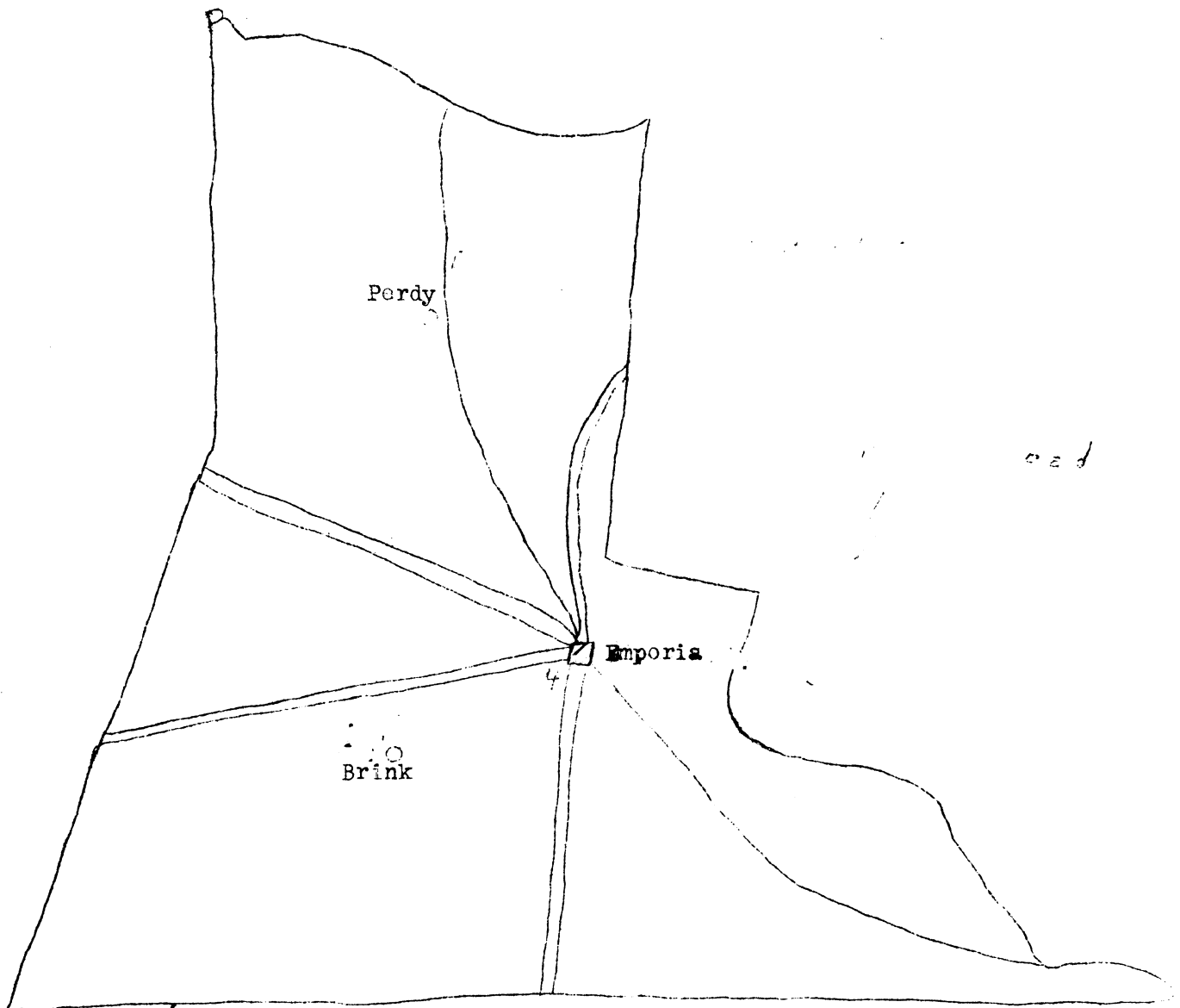
○ Elementary

== Improved road

--- Unimproved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of
high school

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



GREENVILLE COUNTY

STANDARDS	EMPORTA
I. Attitudes of Community.	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials have been very sympathetic to vocational agriculture.
b. Community Leaders.	: People in community generally favorable when informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:
a. School Officials.	: All seem to appreciate the importance of agriculture and need for study.
b. Community Leaders.	: All seem to appreciate the importance of agriculture and need for study.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 2,141.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: Only small per cent of boys are attracted from farms by competing industries.
II. The Agriculture.	:
1. Importance.	: Income is well divided between cotton, peanuts, and tobacco.
2. Need.	: Need for more livestock and better soil building program.
III. School System.	:
1. Quarters.	: Has good building.
2. Equipment.	: Has good equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	EMPORIA
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	
1. Enrollment.	1. 154 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 70 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 100 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes:
	Emporia - 30.
	Purdy - 20.
	Brink - 20.
2. Road System.	Excellent hard surface roads leading to all sections of county.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Purdy - 12 miles. Brink - 8 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further consolidation planned.
V. Social Conditions.	
1. Living Accomodations.	All these social factors are very favorable.
2. Community Spirit.	
3. Health Standards.	
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	51%.
5. News Facilities.	Size of town interferes somewhat with agricultural community spirit.

Remarks:

The size of the town of Euporia raises a question as to the success of vocational agriculture. However, all other factors appear favorable and with the large number of farm boys enrolled, the need for a department is very evident.

Conclusion:

Continue the department recently established at Euporia.

Finances:

No further financing is recommended.

Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight contains only 314 square miles (9) and has a population of 13,409, most of which is rural. The largest town is Smithfield with 1179 population. This is one of the most noted counties in the state, being the home of the famous "Smithfield Ham."

In comparing Isle of Wight agriculturally with the other counties in this study we find it ranks (Table I) tenth among the 20 counties and 44th in the state as a whole. The ranking would be much higher but for the fact that it is a small county.

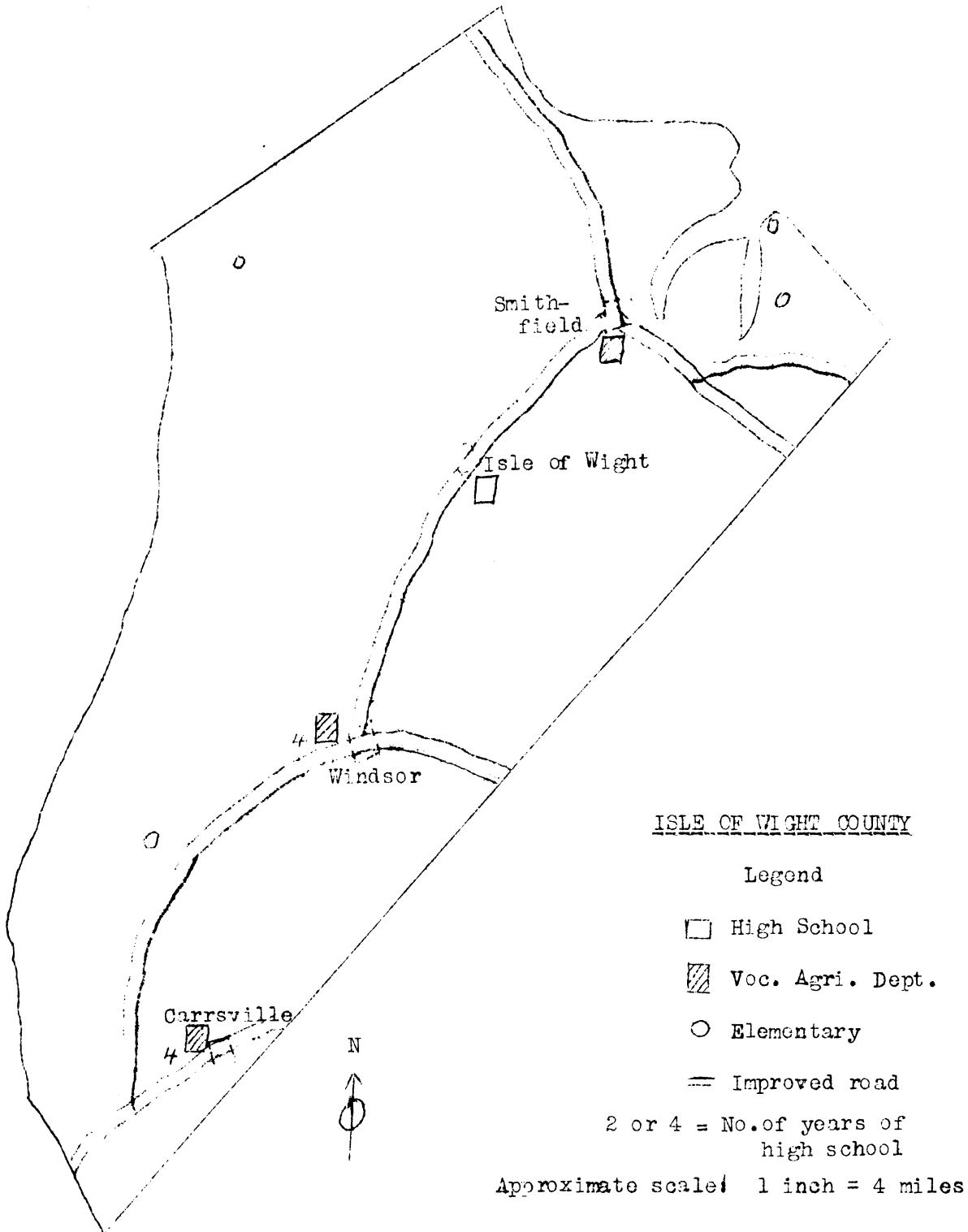
There are few industries other than agriculture to attract from the farm. Smithfield has a large meat packing plant where "Smithfield Hams" are processed, and also several other small industries, including saw mills and peanut factories. These industries employ mostly colored labor.

There are 1338 farms in the county (9), 869 of which are operated by white farmers.

Dr. Garnett's study (12) shows (1930) only 194 white boys between 15 and 18 years of age. In 1935 67 boys were being reached with vocational agriculture.

The school system is ranked above the average by the state authorities(11) being 6th among the 20 counties in this study. There are four accredited high schools and vocational agriculture is being taught in all of them.

The findings for all schools are here given.



ISLE OF WIGHT

STANDARDS	ISLE OF WIGHT	SMITHFIELD
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	The attitudes of county and local authorities, as well as community leaders, all seem to be favorable to vocational agriculture.	
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	This county is almost entirely rural and the people seem to appreciate agriculture and the need for studying it.	
3. Size of Town.	Population - 30.	Population - 1179.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	There are no industries which attract any material number of farm boys in this county.	
II. The Agriculture.	The agriculture in this county is well diversified and fairly uniform throughout the county.	
1. Importance.	The leading crops are corn, peanuts, and cotton. Hogs are the most important livestock enterprise in most sections.	
2. Need.	There is need for working out a system of farming better adapted to present conditions.	
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has room but no separate agricultural building.	Has agricultural buildings.
2. Equipment.	No shop or equipment.	Has shops well equipped.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	ISLE OF WIGHT	SMITHFIELD
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 30 boys in high school.	1. 99 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.	2. 75 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 70 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
		4. Evening classes: Smithfield - 35. Carrollton - 25. Pons - 30.
2. Road System.	All schools are located on hard surface roads. Roads are generally good throughout the county.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Windsor - 1 miles.	Carrollton - 6 miles. Pons - 12 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	There are no plans for high school consolidation at present.	
5. Type of Boys.	90% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Need small amount for shop.	None needed.
V. Social Conditions.	All these social factors are very favorable in all the different communities.	
1. Living Accomodations.		
2. Community Spirit.		
3. Health Standards.		
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.		
5. News Facilities.		

STANDARDS	WINDSOR	CARRSVILLE
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	The attitudes of county and local authorities, as well as community leaders, all seem to be favorable to vocational agriculture.	
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	This county is almost entirely rural and the people seem to appreciate agriculture and the need for studying it.	
3. Size of Town.	Population - 371.	Population - 283.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	There are no industries which attract any material number of farm boys in this county.	
II. The Agriculture.	The agriculture in this county is well diversified and fairly uniform throughout the county.	
1. Importance.	The leading crops are corn, peanuts, and cotton. Hogs are the most important livestock enterprise in most sections.	
2. Need.	There is need for working out a system of farming better adopted to present conditions.	
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has agricultural building.	Has agricultural building.
2. Equipment.	Has well equipped shop.	Has well equipped shop.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	WINDSOR	CARRSVILLE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:	:
1. Enrollment.	:	:
a. Present.	1. 37 boys in high school.	1. 15 boys in high school.
b. Future.	2. 32 farm boys in high school.	2. 15 farm boys in high school.
	3. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes:	4. Evening classes:
	Windsor - 30.	Carrsville - 25.
	Isle of Wight - 30.	Collone - 20.
	Zuni - 20.	5. 20 in part-time class at Carrsville.
	Uzzells - 20.	:
	5. 20 in part-time class at Windsor.	:
2. Road System.	All schools are located on hard surface roads. Roads are generally good throughout the county.	:
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Isle of Wight - 8 miles.	Collone - 5 miles.
	Zuni - 10 miles.	:
	Uzzells - 10 miles.	:
4. Consolidation Plans.	No plans for high school consolidation at present.	:
5. Type of Boys.	90% farm boys.	90% farm boys.
6. Finances.	None needed.	None needed.

V. Social Conditions.

All these social factors are very favorable in all the different communities.

1. Living Accomodations.

2. Community Spirit.

3. Health Standards.

4. Per Cent of Land Owners.

5. News Facilities.

General Remarks:

The 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (9) figures below will further help to understand conditions in Isle of Wight County:

Number of farms in county	1,338
Number of acres crop land	49,348
Number of acres pasture land	23,759
Number of acres wood land	47,132
Value all from real estate	4,473,214
Value all livestock	689,341
Ratio of debt to farm value	58%

These figures indicate that the county has farms of medium size (93 acres) and of comparative low value (\$35) per acre. Forty per cent of the farms are mortgaged with a ratio of debt (Table II) to value of 58%, which is the highest for any county in the study.

Conclusion:

The facts that have been cited above would tend to indicate that the three agricultural instructors already in the county are sufficient for the present.

The small enrollment of farm boys at Carrsville would suggest that it might be in danger unless the enrollment can be built up by consolidation, or else be tied up with some school in an adjoining county, possibly Franklin in Southampton County.

Finances:

No further financing is recommended at present.

Lunenburg County

Lunenburg County has an area of 430 square miles (9) and a population of 14,058. The towns of Victoria and Kenbridge have a population of 2,321, leaving between 1,100 and 1,200 of rural population for the county.

From an agricultural standpoint this is just about an average county, ranking (Table I) 9th in this group of 20 counties and 43rd among the 100 counties in Virginia. Tobacco is the chief money crop. However, some cotton is grown. Considerable poultry are being raised in recent years.

The chief industry in the county, other than agriculture, is the railroad shops at Victoria. A few minor industries are located in Victoria and Kenbridge.

Dr. Garnett's study (12) shows 191 white farm boys between 14 and 18 years of age (1930) and that 56 were receiving some instruction in vocational agriculture. In 1933 the number was 61.

The State Board of Education (11) ranks Lunenburg County 11th among this group and 49th in the state from the educational standpoint. There are three accredited high schools in the county, two of which have classes in vocational agriculture. The school debt in 1933 was \$136,066, amounting to \$9.70 per capita.

The findings for all the high schools are here given.

LUNENBURG COUNTY

-70a-

Legend

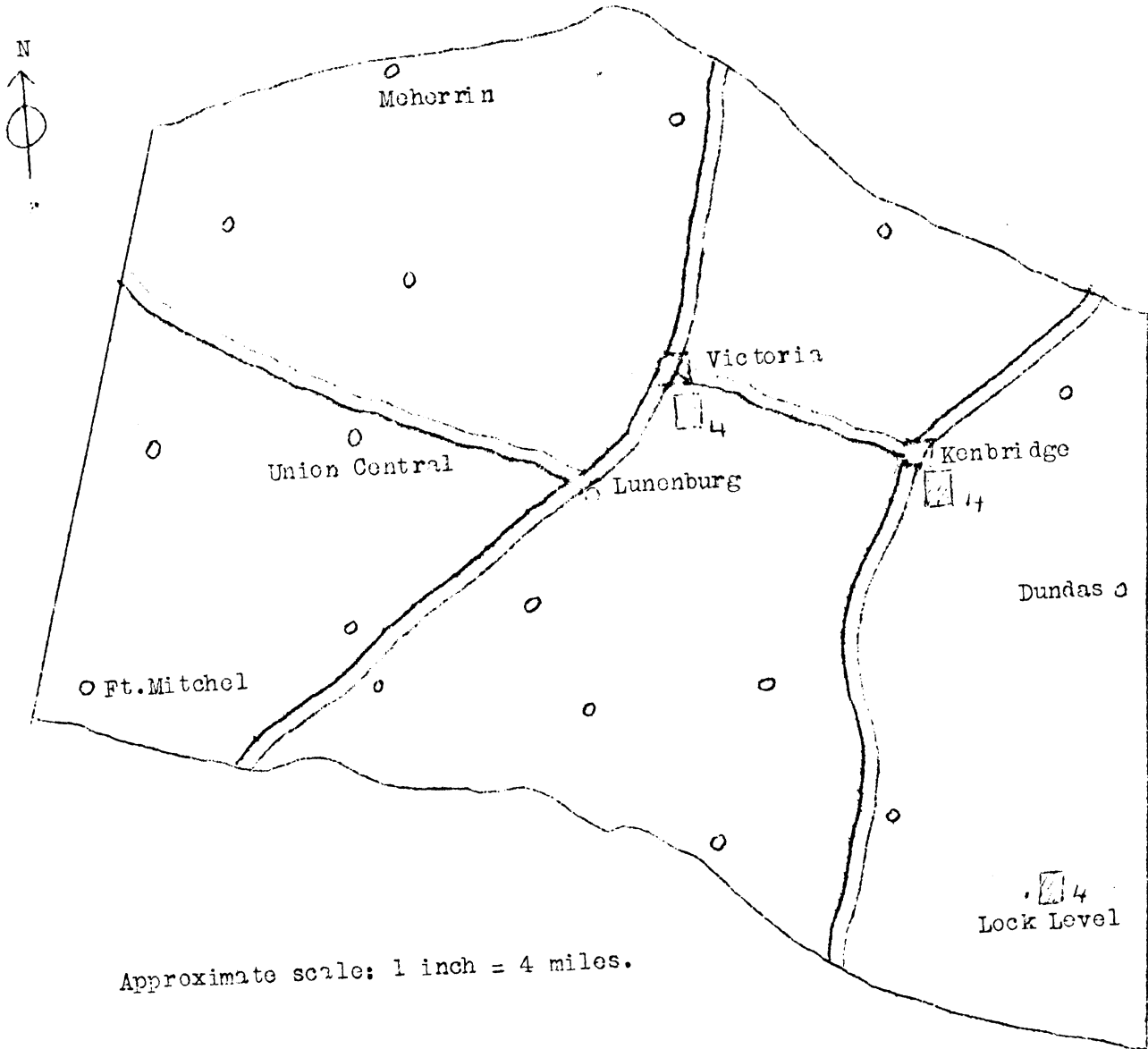
□ High School

▨ Voc. Agri. Dept.

2 or 4 = No. of years of high school

○ Elementary

== Improved road



Approximate scale: 1 inch = 4 miles.

LUNenburg COUNTY

STANDARDS	VICTORIA	KENBRIDGE
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	All school officials very favorable.	All concerned are very favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable when informed.	
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	School officials all appreciate the importance of agriculture.	School officials all realize the importance of agriculture to the community.
b. Community Leaders.	Most community leaders are interested in agriculture.	Community leaders all realize the importance of agriculture to the community.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 1568.	Population - 753.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Railroad shops detract some from agriculture.	No competing industries of importance.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	General farming with tobacco the leading money crop and some poultry.	Bright tobacco and cotton the leading crops.
2. Need.	Need more livestock and better system of crop rotation.	Farmers are cooperating with vocational agriculture department and have improved system of farming markedly.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has room where agriculture could be taught.	Has room for agriculture.
2. Equipment.	Needs equipment.	Has equipment.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	VICTORIA	KENBRIDGE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 123 boys in high school.	1. 69 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 60 farm boys in high school.	2. 45 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 105 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 57 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: Victoria - 20. Rehobeth - 20.	4. 20 in day-unit class at Lockleven. 5. Evening Classes: Kenbridge - 30. Lockleven - 20. Non Intervention - 20.
2. Road System.	Hard surface roads running in several directions from both places.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Rehobeth - 8 miles.	Lockleven - 12 miles. Non Intervention - 8 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No plans for further consolidation of high schools in near future.	
5. Type of Boys.	50% farm boys.	75% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Need some equipment.	Nothing needed.
V. Social Conditions.	All factors seem to be favorable in both schools.	
1. Living Accomodations.		
2. Community Spirit.		
3. Health Standards.		
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.		62% land owners.
5. News Facilities.		

STANDARDS	LOCKLEVEN
I. Attitudes of Community.	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:
a. School Officials.	: All concerned are favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	: All concerned are favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials all appreciate importance of agriculture.
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders are all farmers and know importance of agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	: Rural Population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None.
II. The Agriculture.	:
1. Importance.	: General farming with tobacco the leading crop.
2. Need.	: Need better rounded system and more livestock.
III. School System.	:
1. Quarters.	: Has room for day-unit class.
2. Equipment.	: Needs equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	LOCKLEVEN
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	
1. Enrollment.	1. 28 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 38 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
2. Road System.	On good county road.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further plans for consolidation of high schools in near future.
5. Type of Boys.	90% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Need equipment.
V. Social Conditions.	
1. Living Accomodations.	Question about securing living accomodations.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	60%.
5. News Facilities.	Fair.

General Remarks:

As was said before this is about an average agricultural county where general farming is practiced. Vocational agriculture has been so well sold in the county that the instructor now there has too much load. He should be relieved by putting another man in the county.

Conclusions:

Victoria:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 60 farm boys in high school.
2. 105 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 40 in evening class possible at Victoria and Rahobeth.
4. 100 pupils possible at present.

Kenbridge:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 45 farm boys in high school.
2. 57 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 in day-unit class at Lockleven.
4. 70 pupils possible in evening classes at Kenbridge, Lockleven and Non Intervention.
5. 135 pupils possible at present.

Lockleven:- Continue day-unit department because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 38 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>	<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Victoria:-</u>		
Equipment	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	660.00
Travel	150.00	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1150.00	\$ 1010.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00
Increased Annual Operation	950.00	810.00

Note:- Since these recommendations were made, a department in vocational agriculture has been established at Victoria.

Mecklenburg County

Mecklenburg is one of the largest counties in Virginia, consisting of 669 square miles with a population (9) of 38,622 (1930). It is also one of the leading counties from an agricultural standpoint. The study made, including six agricultural factors (Table I) shows this to be the sixth county in the state and first in this group of twenty southeastern counties.

The type of farming would be classed as general crop farming, with tobacco the leading money crop. There is also considerable interest being shown in livestock, particularly dairying and pure bred Guernseys.

There are several small industries located around the towns of Chase City, South Hill and Clarksville, including box mills, tobacco warehouses, re-drying plants, furniture factories, and a wagon factory.

The 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (9) shows a total of 4,538 farmers, 2,262 white and 2,076 colored.

The study made by Dr. Garnett of the Rural Sociology Department, V.P.I. (12) shows that there are 458 white farm boys between the ages of 14 and 18 in the county. Of this number 70 were studying vocational agriculture (1930), the percentage being 15.2. This number was 137 in 1933.

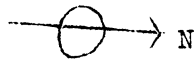
Mecklenburg has a fairly well developed system of high schools. However, it ranks low (11) educationally in contrast to its ranking agriculturally. The ranking given it by the State Department of Education (1927) places it 83rd among the counties of the state and 19th in this group of 20 southeastern counties.

There are at present six accredited high schools and about twenty elementary schools. A survey of the school situation has been made by a state committee and their report calls for ultimately doing away with high school work at all except four schools.

Vocational agriculture has been taught in Mecklenburg since 1919 when it was started at Chase City. In 1926 a department was started at South Hill and also one at Buckhorn the same year. Due to small enrollment at Buckhorn, it was grouped with South Hill in 1930 with one instructor for the two schools.

Since the department at Chase City has apparently always done splendid work, it is assumed to be properly located and no further effort will be made to justify its placement.

The findings for all the other high schools are here given with recommendations as to teaching vocational agriculture.



-78a-

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Legend

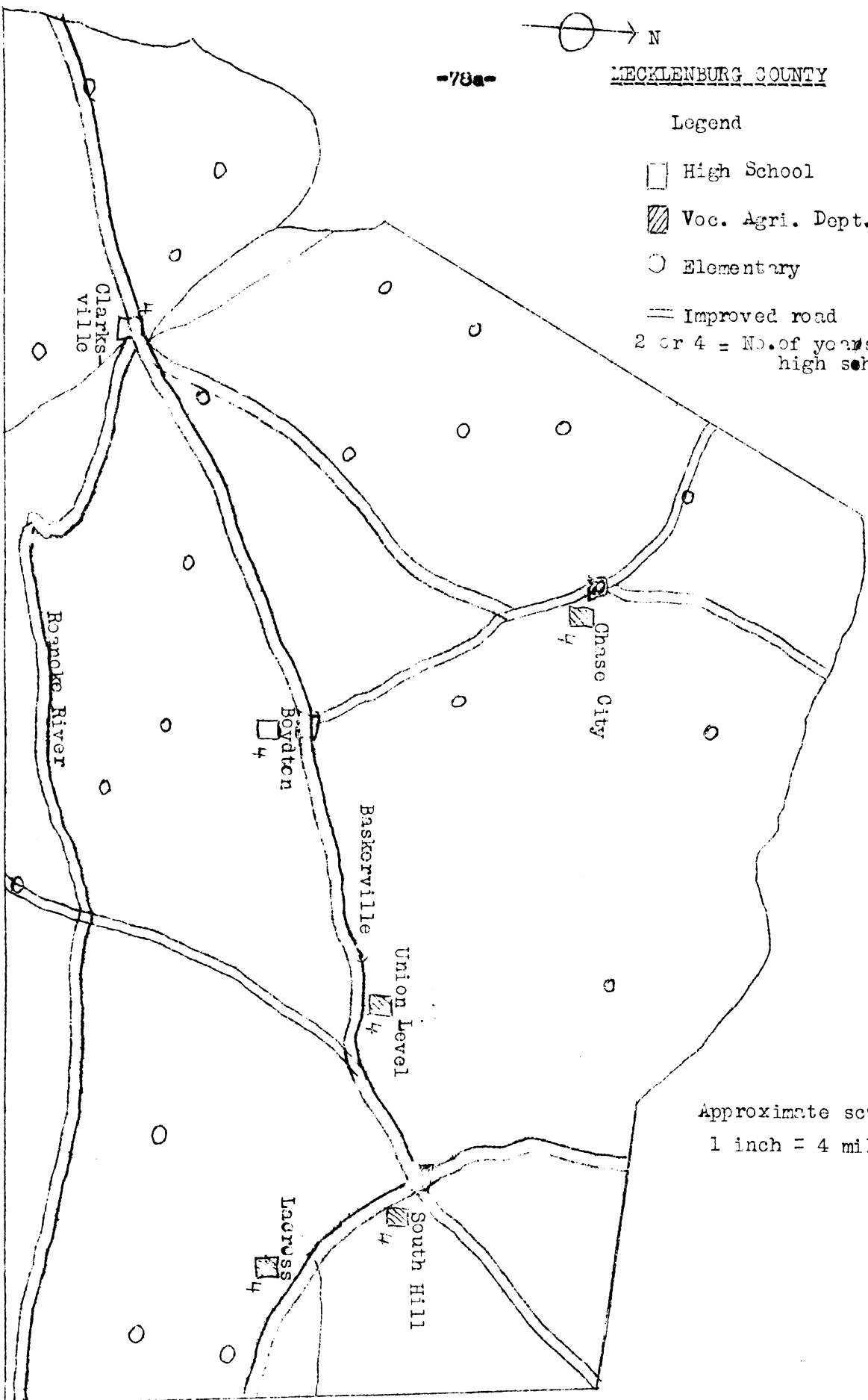
□ High School

▨ Voc. Agri. Dept.

○ Elementary

== Improved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of
high school



Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

STANDARDS	SOUTH HILL	LACROSSE
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: Principal, County Superintendent, : School Board and Board of Super- : visors all favorable to vocational : agriculture.	: All county officials are favorable to : vocational agriculture.
b. Community Leaders.	: People of community have shown very : favorable attitude.	: People of community are favorable and have : requested that a department be established.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials all appreciate : agriculture.	: School officials all appreciate importance : of agriculture.
b. Community Leaders.	: Majority of community leaders are : farmers or are connected with farms.	: Community leaders are farmers and : appreciate importance of agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	: Population in 1930 - 1405.	: Population in 1930 - 427.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: There are several small factories, : including three tobacco warehouses : and a re-drying plant.	: There are no factories except cotton gin.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: Town is surrounded by a good farming : section and agriculture is : predominant occupation.	: Agriculture is the only occupation of : importance.
2. Need.	: Tobacco is leading crop grown.	: Cotton and peanuts are the main crops : grown.

STANDARDS	SOUTH HILL	LACROSSE
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Quarters for class room and shop are available in basement and being used at present.	: Has new high school building with quarters for teaching agriculture.
2. Equipment.	: School is very well equipped.	: Equipment can be provided.
3. School Standards.	: Four year accredited high school.	: Four year accredited high school.
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:	:
1. Enrollment.	: 1. 85 boys in high school.	: 1. 52 boys in high school.
a. Present.	: 2. 50 farm boys in high school.	: 2. 45 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	: 3. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	: 3. 54 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	: 4. South Hill is an excellent place for part-time and evening school.	: 4. Evening school prospects good at: Lacrosse - 30.
	: 5. Prospective evening class - 30.	: Brocey - 20.
	: 6. Prospective part-time - 20.	:
2. Road System.	: Excellent hard surface road in several directions, with good roads general in this section.	:
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	: Only 3 miles to Lacrosse.	: From Lacrosse to South Hill - 3 miles.
	:	: Brocey - 8 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	: No plans for consolidation which should interfere.	: State survey committee has recommended that Lacrosse be consolidated with South Hill, but this will not be done in the near future.
5. Type of Boys.	: 60% farm boys.	: 85% farm boys.
6. Finances.	: None needed.	: Need and can secure small amount for equipment.
V. Social Conditions.	:	:
1. Living Accomodations.	: Available and Good.	: Available.
2. Community Spirit.	: Excellent spirit of cooperation.	: Good.
3. Health Standards.	: Good water, churches and morals.	: Good water, churches and morals.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	: 70%.	: 70%.
5. News Facilities.	: Good.	: Good.

STANDARDS	BUCKHORN	BOYDTON
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: All school officials are favorable.	: All school officials favorable. Principal not informed.
b. Community Leaders.	: People of community either favorable or indifferent.	: People not informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	: County authorities and community leaders all appreciate value of agriculture.	: County officials appreciate value of agriculture. Community leaders not all farmers. This is a court house community.
3. Size of Town.	: Entirely rural population.	: County Seat. Population 1930 - 492.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None.	: No industry of importance except agriculture.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: Tobacco is the leading money crop, though crop farming is diversified.	: Tobacco leading money crop. Largely system of crop farming.
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Now has department of vocational agriculture and necessary room.	: Has vacant room which might be used temporarily for teaching agriculture.
2. Equipment.	: Has equipment.	:
3. School Standards.	: Four year accredited high school.	: Four year accredited high school.

STANDARDS	BUCKHORN	BOYDTON
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Prospective Enrollment.	1. 52 boys in high school. 2. 50 farm boys in high school. 3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades. 4. Prospective evening school of 25.	1. 36 boys in high school. 2. 30 farm boys in high school. 3. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades. 4. Evening school prospects: Boydton - 25. Palmer Springs - 20.
2. Road System.	Roads in this section are good and passable all year.	Has hard surface road extending in several directions, with other roads generally good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Boydton - 12 miles.	Buckhorn - 12 miles. Palmer Springs - 10 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	There are no plans for consolidation in near future. However, the state survey committee recommended that this school be discontinued and consolidated with Boydton and South Hill.	There are no plans to discontinue this school. There may be larger enrollment of farm boys in future, due to pupils from Palmer Springs and Buckhorn.
5. Type of Boys.	100% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Already have department established and equipped.	Would require building and equipment, which could be financed.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Living accomodations available for boarding in community.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	70% .	60% .
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Excellent.

STANDARDS	CLARKSVILLE
I. Attitudes of Community.	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:
a. School Officials.	: All favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	: People not informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	: Community officials appreciate value of agriculture. Community leaders not all farmers.
	: Rather large town, though agriculture is leading industry.
3. Size of Town.	: Population of 781 in 1930.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: Several small factories, including wagon factory and furniture factory.
II. The Agriculture.	:
1. Importance.	: Cotton and tobacco leading crops. Considerable grain and livestock grown, particularly along Roanoke River.
III. School System.	:
1. Quarters.	: Has room which might be used for agriculture.
2. Equipment.	: Are expecting to put up new building when plans can be made for agriculture.
3. School Standards.	: Four year accredited high school.
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:
1. Prospective Enrollment.	: 83 boys in high school.
	: 50 farm boys in high school.
	: 52 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	: Evening school prospects: Clarksville - 25; Buffalo Springs - 25; Oakly - 20.

STANDARDS	CLARKSVILLE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:
2. Road System.	: On good hard surface road with roads generally good in the community.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	: Buffaloe Springs - 6 miles.
	: Oakly - 8 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	: No consolidation plans will interfere, except probably to bring in more farm boys.
5. Type of Boys.	: 65% farm boys.
6. Finances.	: Fine as for building. Equipment can be arranged.
V. Social Conditions.	:
1. Living Accomodations.	: Good.
2. Community Spirit.	: Good.
3. Health Standards.	: Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	: 75%.
5. News Facilities.	: Good.

General Remarks:

The following figures in addition to those given elsewhere in tables will help to give a picture of conditions in Mecklenburg County. Figures are from the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Number of farms in county	4,538
Number acres crop land	125,449
Number acres pasture land	64,126
Number acres woodland	119,191
Value all farm real estate	12,856,291
Value all livestock	1,413,241

Considerably over one half of the total acres in this county are in crops or pasture which indicates that it is well developed agriculturally as compared with some of the neighboring counties.

Consolidation of high schools should be continued, but will probably not be effected in the near future. However, there are a large number of small elementary schools in the county which should be discontinued and pupils transported to existing high schools, which will eventually mean a larger high school enrollment.

Conclusions:

South Hill:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. 20 part-time pupils possible.
4. 30 pupils possible in adult evening class.
5. 100 pupils possible at present.

Lacrosse:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 45 farm boys in high school.
2. 54 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 50 adults in evening classes at Lacrosse and Brocey.
4. 95 pupils possible at present.

Boydton:- Establish a day-unit class from Buckhorn because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 45 pupils possible in evening classes at Boydton and Palmer Springs.
4. 65 pupils possible at present.

Clarksville:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 52 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 70 evening class pupils possible at Clarksville, Buffalo Springs and Oakly.
4. 120 pupils possible at present.

Buckhorn:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 evening class pupils at Buckhorn.
4. 75 pupils possible at present.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Boydton:-</u>			
Room and Equipment	\$ 250.00	Initial	\$ 250.00
Travel	100.00	Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 350.00		\$ 350.00
 <u>Clarkesville:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$1000.00	Initial	\$1000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$1950.00		\$1810.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$1250.00		\$1250.00
Increased Annual Operation	1050.00		910.00

Nansemond County

The total area of Nansemond County consists of 423 square miles (9), with a population of 32,801. There is only one town of any considerable size in the county, which is Suffolk with a population of 10,271. This leaves the county with a comparatively large rural population as eastern Virginia counties go.

The study (Table I) including six agricultural factors gives Nansemond fifth place among these twenty southeastern counties.

The farming type would be classed as general, with peanuts, corn and cotton the leading crops. There is also considerable trucking in some sections, considerable increase in commercial and semi-commercial poultry production. Hogs are of some prominence in the peanut areas.

There are a number of industries around the city of Suffolk, particularly peanut factories, which attract and furnish employment to the people in the surrounding territory. There is also a considerable lumber industry in the county, with large saw mills located at Holland and Chuckatuck.

The 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (9) gives Nansemond a total of 2,154 farmers; 1,236 being white and 918 colored.

Dr. Garnett's study, based on the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (12), shows there are 267 white farm boys between the ages of 14 and 18 in Nansemond County and 79 were being reached by vocational agriculture.

Nansemond apparently has a very well developed school system. However, it is only ranked (11) 10th among the 20 counties being studied and 34th in the state as a whole. There are at present (1935) four accredited high schools in the county.

The county has a rather large school debt (7), the total being \$317,816

in 1933. This amounts to \$9.70 per capita. The school tax rate is \$1.45, which is above the average.

Vocational agriculture is now being taught on an all-day basis at three of the above accredited schools.

The findings for all the high schools of the county, except Suffolk which is an independent city, are here given.

NAUSEMOND COUNTY

-69a-

Legend

□ High School

▨ Voc. Agri. Dept.

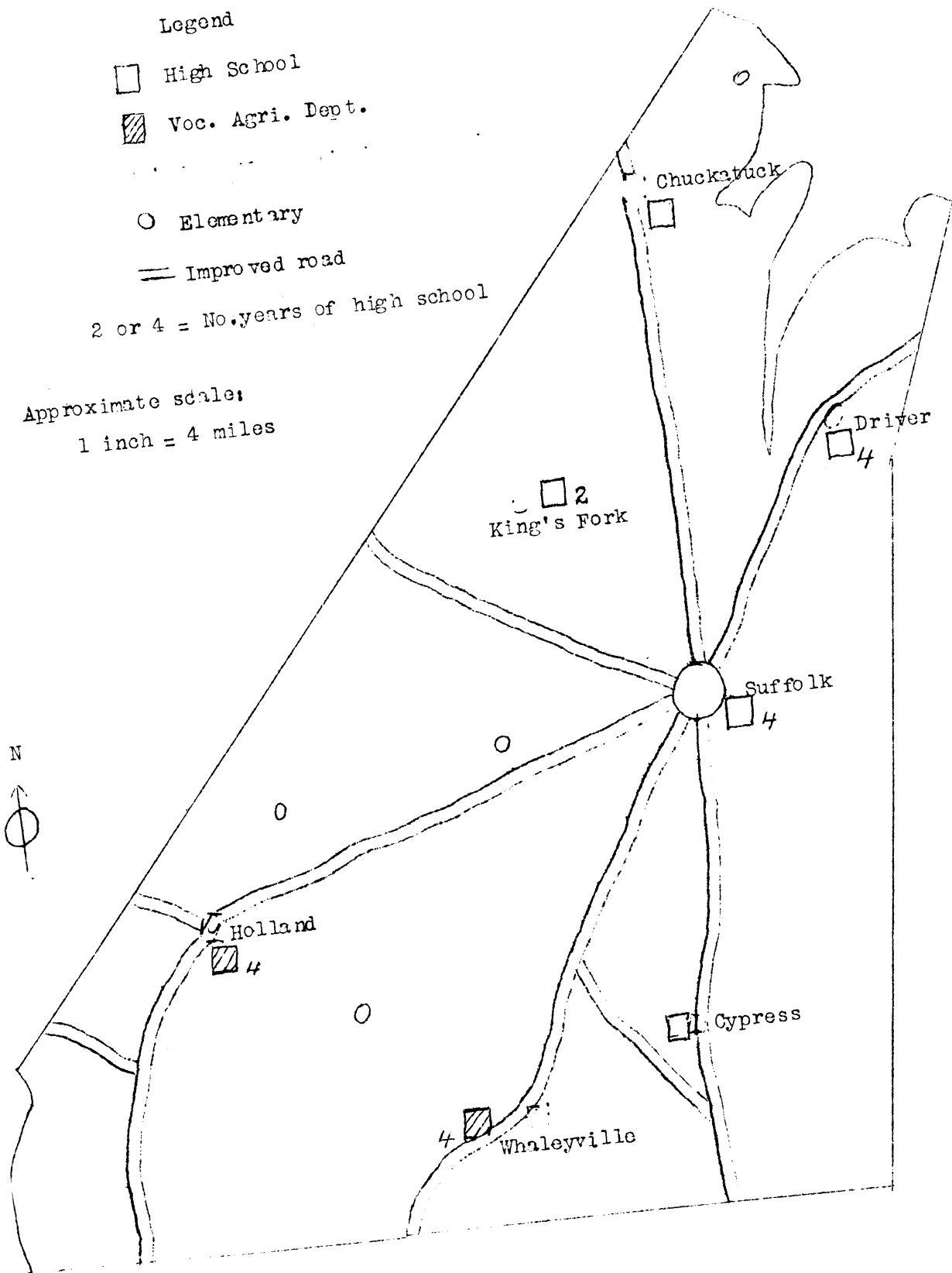
○ Elementary

== Improved road

2 or 4 = No. years of high school

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles



NANSEMOND COUNTY

STANDARDS	CHUCKATUCK	CYPRESS
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	: Department established several years ago.	: Day-unit class here a number of years ago.
a. School Officials.	: School authorities and community in general have been very favorable to the work.	: Principal not so favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	:	: Community leaders want department.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: County school authorities seem to appreciate the fact that agriculture is the leading occupation and that it should be taught in a vocational way.	:
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders very favorable. All interested in agriculture.	: Community leaders all farmers.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 137.	: All rural population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: Locally, ice plant, cotton gin, large saw mill. About 30 per cent of boys go to work in Suffolk and other near-by cities.	: No other industries. Small per cent go to Suffolk or Norfolk.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: Good general farming section and considerable trucking.	: Near Dismal Swamps, but some excellent farming land in community.
2. Needs.	: Need more livestock.	: Need more intensive farming and more livestock.
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Has good accommodation for class room and shop.	: Has no suitable quarters for teaching agriculture.
2. Equipment.	: Both well equipped.	: None.
3. School Standards.	: Four year accredited high school.	: Four year accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CHUCKATUCK	CYPRESS
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 66 boys in high school.	1. 20 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 45 farm boys in high school.	2. 20 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 80 boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades from farms.	3. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 4, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Excellent prospects for evening classes: Driver - 20. King's Fork - 20. Chuckatuck - 30.	4. 20 prospective pupils from Whaleyville for day-unit and evening class.
2. Road System.	On good roads, with roads in this section generally good.	On good road. Roads generally good except some sandy county roads and some roads in swampy section below Cypress which are not so good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Driver - 7 miles. King's Fork - 8 miles.	Whaleyville - 10 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further plans for consolidation.	No plans for consolidation at present.
5. Type of Boys.	At least 75% farm boys.	Practically all farm boys.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accomodations.	Good.	Not so good.
2. Community Spirit.	Excellent.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Part of area is swampy.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	50%.	50%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	WHALEYVILLE	HOLLAND
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	One of the leading agricultural school.
a. School Officials.	School officials generally favorable.	Attitude of officials is good.
b. Community Leaders.	Community giving excellent support.	Attitude of community is good.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:
a. School Officials.	County school authorities seem to appreciate the fact that agriculture is the leading occupation and that it should be taught in a vocational way.	:
b. Community Leaders.	Community very favorable. All appreciate importance of agriculture.	Community leaders very agriculturally minded.
3. Size of Town.	Village very small. Practically all farmers.	Population - 371.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Only small saw mills and cotton gin. Some go to Suffolk or Norfolk.	Has meat packing plant, cotton gin and saw mill.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	Agriculture only occupation of importance. Peanuts and cotton leading money crops.	Excellent farming section and in general has good farming system, with cotton and peanuts the leading money crops.
2. Needs.	Need better farming system and more livestock.	:
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	Has agriculture room and shop.	Has separate agriculture building and shop.
2. Equipment.	Shop well equipped.	Shop well equipped.
3. School Standards.	Four year accredited high school.	Four year accredited high school.

STANDARDS	WHALEYVILLE	HOLLAND
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 38 boys in high school.	1. 55 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.	2. 50 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 60 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: Whaleyville - 35. Cypress - 20.	4. Evening classes: Holland - 35. Buckhorn - 20.
	5. 20 in part-time class at Whaleyville.	5. 20 in part-time class at Holland.
2. Road System.	On good roads. Roads generally good in section, except some which are very sandy.	Has excellent roads leading out in several directions.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Cypress - 10 miles.	Buckhorn - 6 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further plans for consolidation.	No plan for consolidation.
5. Type of Boys.	More than 80% farm boys.	Approximately 80% farm boys.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Excellent.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Excellent.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	50%.	50%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

In addition to information already given, the following figures will help to show conditions in Nansemond County. The figures are from the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Number of farms in county	2,154
Number of acres in crop land	64,270
Number of acres in pasture land	17,865
Number of acres in woodland	63,173
Value of all farm real estate	\$ 8,190,118
Value of all livestock	\$ 788,297

The total value of real estate and the proportion of crop land to woodland shows that the county is fairly well developed. There is an evident need for more livestock and more pastures.

Consolidation of schools in the county has probably gone as far as practicable for the present, unless the high school department at Cypress can be discontinued and the pupils transported to Whaleyville.

With the above conditions in mind, it would seem that the three agricultural instructors already in the county would be sufficient to take care of the present needs.

Conclusions:

Chuckatuck:- Continue full-time department because:

1. 45 farm boys in high school.
2. 80 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. Prospects for evening class at Driver, King's Fork and Chuckatuck with total enrollment of 70.
4. Part-time class at Chuckatuck of 25 farm boys.
5. Total pupils possible at present about 150.

- Cypress:- 1. Because of small enrollment of 20 farm boys, a full-time department is not recommended.
2. It being a strictly agricultural section, and interest having been manifest, it is recommended that a day-unit department be established from Whaleyville and possibly an evening class.

Whaleyville:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. Prospects for evening classes at Whaleyville and Cypress with enrollment of 55 or 60.
4. Part-time class of 20 at Whaleyville.
5. Approximately 120 pupils possible at present.

Holland:- Continue full-time department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 60 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. Prospects for evening class at Holland and Buckhorn with total enrollment of 55 or 60.
4. 20 in part-time class at Holland.
5. More than 130 pupils possible at present.

Finances:

As there are no additional all-day departments recommended, there should be very little additional finances needed for the vocational agricultural program in Nansemond County.

Norfolk County

Norfolk County consists of 408 square miles and has a population (9) of 213,353, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. This would apparently leave a rural population of about 37,000. A large part of this, however, consists of residents in the urban areas outside the cities proper. A rather large portion of the southwestern corner of the county is occupied by the Dismal Swamp and is very thinly populated.

From an agricultural standpoint Norfolk County is a little above the average, ranking 40th (Table I) among the 100 counties of the state and 8th among the 20 counties in the southeastern part of the state. The farming is fairly well diversified, with no outstanding money crop.

The various industries around Norfolk and Portsmouth furnish employment for large numbers of farm boys and attract them from the farms.

Dr. Garnett's (12) study (1930) indicates that there are 460 farm boys between 14 and 18 years of age living on the farms and only 42 are being reached with vocational agriculture. At present this number is 50. (1935)

According to the ranking (11) given by the State Board of Education, Norfolk leads in this group of 20 counties from the educational standpoint. There are seven accredited high schools, not including the cities. The school debt (7) is rather high, being \$560,666 in 1933, amounting to \$2.80 per capita.

There is only one all-day department of vocational agriculture and one day-unit department.

The findings for all the high schools of the county are here given.

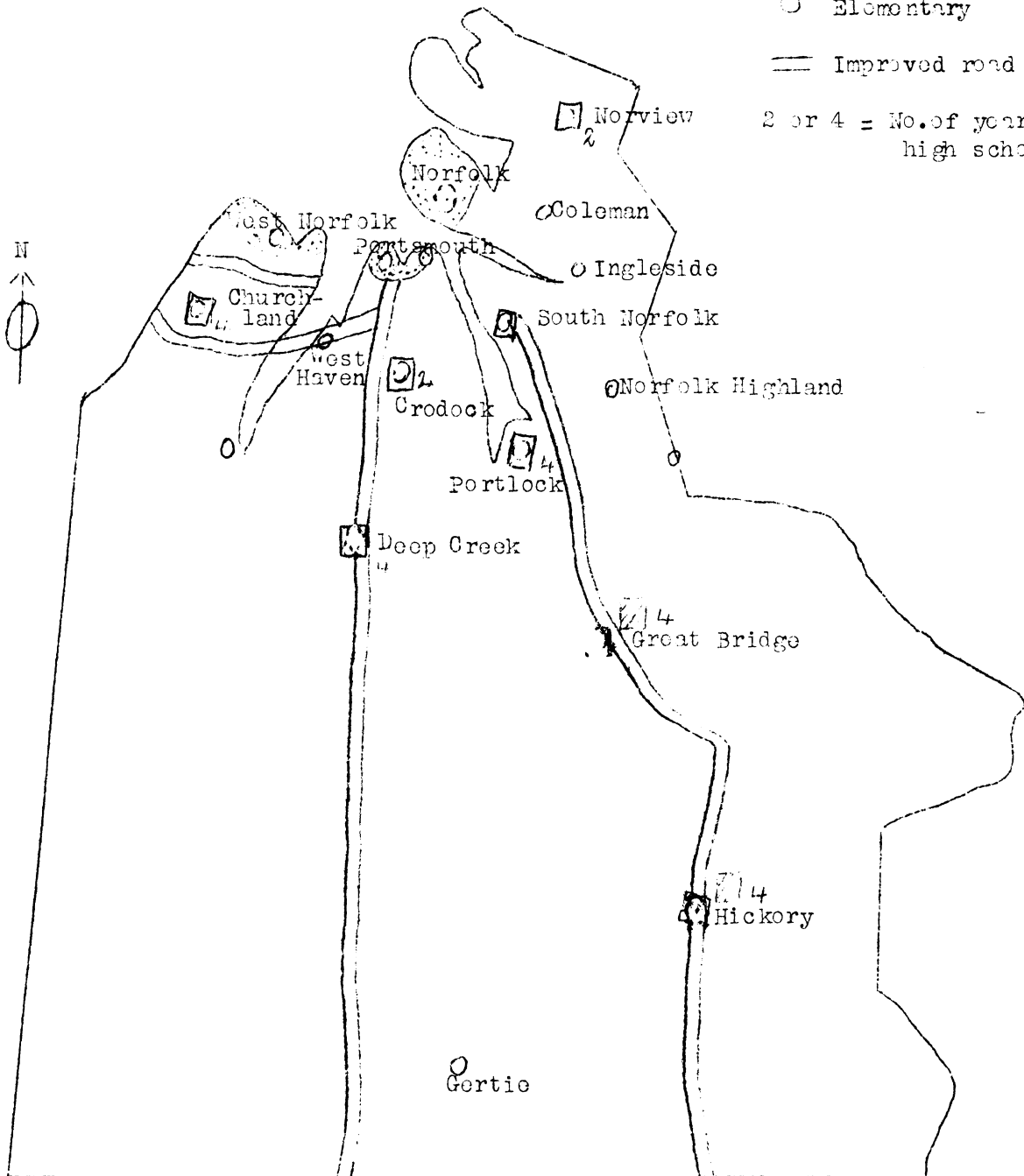
NORFOLK COUNTY

Legend

-  High School
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.
-  Elementary

== Improved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of high school



Approximate scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

NORFOLK COUNTY

STANDARDS	HICKORY	CRADDOCK
I. Attitude of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: Day-unit department running several	: Very few farm boys. Principal, school
b. Community Leaders.	: years. School officials and com-	: authorities and community leaders are
	: munity leaders very favorable.	: unfavorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	: Local authorities and community	: No interest in agriculture, as this
	: leaders all favorable.	: is urban area.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 153.	: Urban area.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None except Norfolk, which is	: Norfolk.
	: about 20 miles distant.	:
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: General farming only occupation	: No farming.
	: locally.	:
2. Need.	: Needs farming system to build soils	:
	: and more livestock.	:
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Has room.	: No suitable quarters.
2. Equipment.	: Very little equipment.	: No equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	HICKORY	GRADDOCK
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 41 boys in high school.	1. 127 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 40 farm boys in high school.	2. No farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 40 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades of local school.	3. No farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades of local school.
2. Road System.	On good hard surface road. County roads in good condition.	Good roads.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Great Bridge - 6 miles.	None.
4. Consolidation Plans.	None.	None.
5. Type of Boys in School.	All farm boys.	No farm boys.
6. Finances.	Local people and county will provide what finances are needed.	None needed.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Suitable.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	65%.	
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS		GREAT BRIDGE		DEEP CREEK
I. Attitude of Community.	:		:	
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:		:	
a. School Officials.	:	Has had all-day department since 1920. All officials favorable.	:	Officials not over enthusiastic.
b. Community Leaders.	:	Community leaders favorable.	:	Community not informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	Local officials and community leaders all interested in agriculture.	:	Most people in community interested in farming, though this is close to urban area and has some other interests.
3. Size of Town.	:	Population - 210.	:	Rural section, but close to Norfolk.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	:	Mostly those around Norfolk.	:	Mostly those around Norfolk.
II. The Agriculture.	:		:	
1. Importance.	:	General farming only occupation of importance in community.	:	Most important occupation, though has competition from city.
2. Need.	:	Need more livestock and better rotation.	:	Needs more intensive farming.
III. School System.	:		:	
1. Quarters.	:	Has suitable quarters.	:	Has no suitable quarters.
2. Equipment.	:	Has suitable equipment.	:	No equipment.
3. School Standards.	:	Accredited high school.	:	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	GREAT BRIDGE	DEEP CREEK
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 76 boys in high school.	1. 86 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 65 farm boys in high school.	2. 70 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 55 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades of local school.	3. 60 farm boys in local and feeder school.
	4. 25 in day-unit class at Hickory.	
	5. Evening classes:	
	Great Bridge - 30.	
	Hickory - 25.	
	Gertie - 20.	
2. Road System.	On hard surface road which leads out in several directions.	On hard surface road.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Hickory - 6 miles. Gertie - 8 miles.	Great Bridge - 10 miles. Portlock - 6 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	None.	None.
5. Type of Boys in School.	90% farm boys.	75% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Has all equipment needed.	No financing recommended at present.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	65%.	65%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	PORTLOCK	NORVIEW	CHURCHLAND
I. Attitude of Community.			
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.			
a. School Officials.	School officials and community leaders seem favorable.	Very few farm boys. Principal says no demand in community. Officials favorable in general.	Community generally not informed.
b. Community Leaders.			
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	Community leaders mostly interested in farming.	Very little interest in agriculture.	Most interest is in trucking.
3. Size of Town.	No population given, though close to urban area.	Population - 114. Near urban area.	Population - 1050.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Industries around Norfolk. Fishing.	Industries around Norfolk. Fishing.	Industries around Norfolk. Fishing and trucking.
II. The Agriculture.			
1. Importance.	Approximately 50% of people are farming.	Very little farming being done.	About 50% of people are farming for a living. Mostly truck farming.
2. Need.	Need better farming system and more live-stock.		
III. School System.			
1. Quarters.	None.	None.	None.
2. Equipment.	None.	None.	None.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	PORTLOCK	NORVIEW	CHURCHLAND
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:	:	:
1. Enrollment.	:	:	:
a. Present.	:	:	:
b. Future.	:	:	:
	:	:	:
	:	:	:
2. Road System.	:	:	:
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	:	:	:
	:	:	:
4. Consolidation Plans.	:	:	:
5. Type of Boys.	:	:	:
6. Finances.	:	:	:
	:	:	:
V. Social Conditions.	:	:	:
1. Living Accommodations.	:	:	:
2. Community Spirit.	:	:	:
3. Health Standards.	:	:	:
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	:	:	:
5. News Facilities.	:	:	:
	:	:	:

General Remarks:

The following figures from the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce help to show conditions in Norfolk County.

Number of farms in county	1,044
Number acres crop land	50,614
Number acres pasture land	8,745
Number acres woodland	15,238
Value all farm real estate	\$ 7,892,663
Value all livestock	\$ 525,944

The small number of farms and comparatively large acreage in crops would suggest that farms in this county are rather large. This is true in the southern end of the county, but around Norfolk the farms are small and land values high, which accounts for the high total value of farm real estate.

To provide adequate instruction in vocational agriculture, at least one more instructor is needed. Due to conditions around the city of Norfolk, it is hard to say where the department or departments should be located.

Conclusions:

Hickory:- Continue day-unit class for present because:

1. 40 farm boys in high school.
2. 40 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. Evening class at Hickory.

Craddock:- No classes proposed because there are practically no farmers in community.

Greatbridge:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 65 farm boys in high school.
2. 55 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 in day-unit class at Greatbridge.
4. 20 in part-time class at Greatbridge.
5. 75 in evening classes at Greatbridge, Hickory and Gertie.
6. Total pupil possibility of at least 175.

Deep Creek:- All-day department at Deep Creek because:

1. 70 farm boys in local high school.
2. 60 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. 25 in day-unit class at Portlock.
4. 50 in evening class at Deep Creek and Portlock.
5. Possible to reach 150 individuals.

Portlock:- Day-unit class because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 60 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Norview:- No classes recommended because of small number of farmers.

Churchland:- No classes recommended because:

1. Small number of farmers.
2. 25 farm boys in high school.
3. 70% of boys not from farms.

Finances:

-105-

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Deep Creek:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Salary of Teacher	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
Total	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00

Portlock:-

Building and Equipment	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,100.00
Increased Annual Operation	950.00	810.00

Nottoway County

Nottoway County has a total area of 310 square miles (9) and a population of 14,866, including the towns of Crewe, Blackstone and Burkeville, with a total population of 3,679, which leaves approximately 11,000 rural population in the county.

Tobacco is the only money crop of importance, but the county also grows considerable corn and wheat. There are several high class dairies in the county and also several small commercial peach orchards. Poultry is becoming an important enterprise.

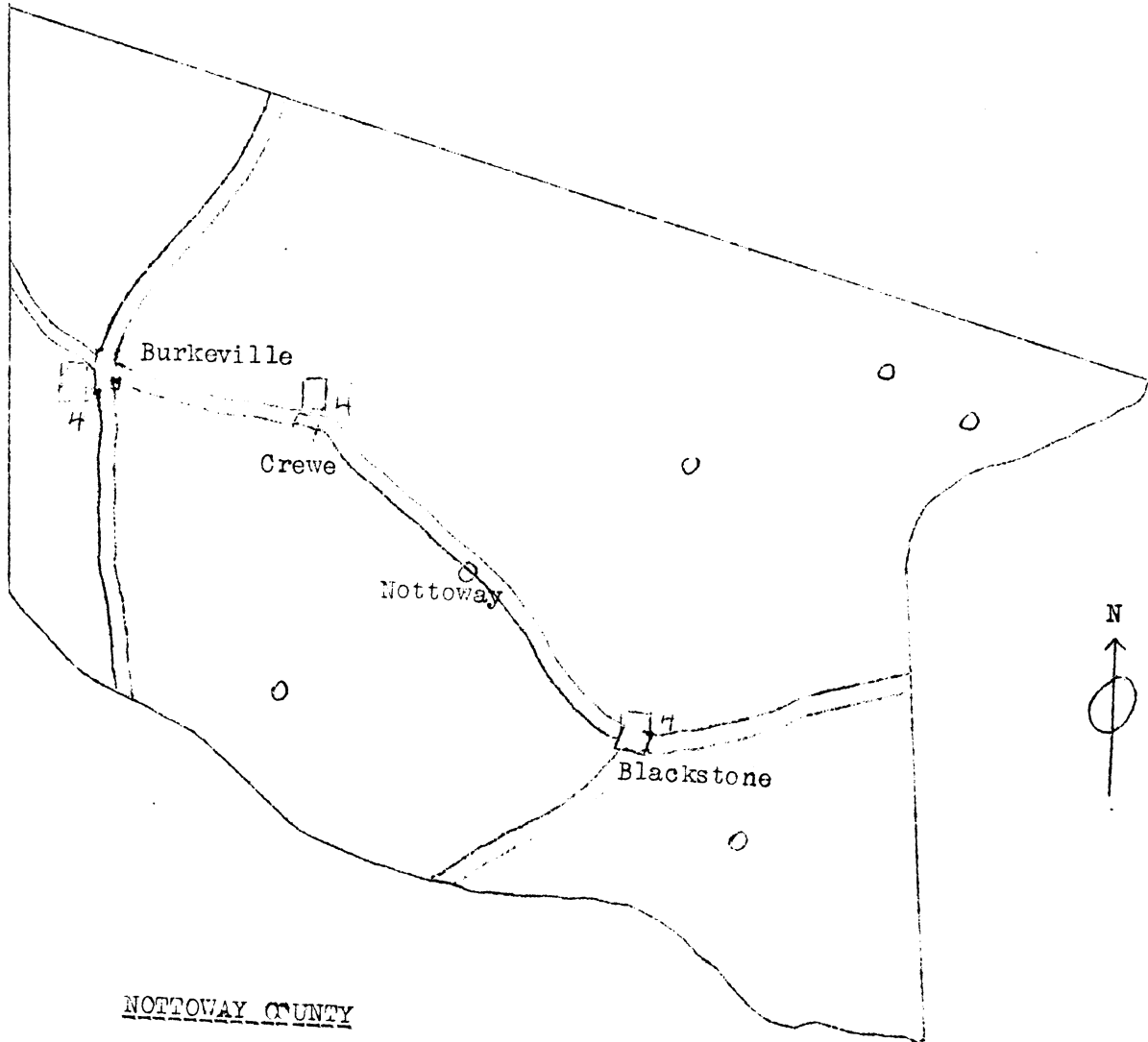
The chief other industry which competes somewhat with agriculture is the railroad shops at Crewe. Also there are a few small industries around Blackstone and Burkeville.

Dr. Garnett (12) found (1930) only 144 white farm boys of 14 to 18 years of age, none of whom are now receiving instruction in vocational agriculture.

Educationally Nottoway County is ranked (11) rather high by the State Board of Education, being in 2nd and 7th place in this group and in the state respectively. There are three accredited high schools in the county. No vocational agriculture is being offered at present. A department formerly located at Burkeville has been discontinued.

The school debt is about average for a county of its size and taxable wealth, it being \$116,615 (7) in 1933, which is about \$7.75 per capita.

The findings are here given.



NOTTOWAY COUNTY

Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.
-  Elementary
-  Improved road

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles

2 or 4 = No. of years of high school

NOTTOWAY COUNTY

STANDARDS	CREWE	BLACKSTONE	HURKEVILLE
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials unfavorable .	: School officials not favorable.	: School officials not inclined to favor.
b. Community Leaders.	: Unfavorable or not informed.	: Generally favorable.	: Mostly favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	: Do not realize importance of agriculture.	: County Superintendent appreciates agriculture, but not inclined to favor teaching it here.	: Appear to not fully appreciate importance of agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 2,152.	: Population - 1,772.	: Population - 755.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: Railroad shops chief industry in town.	: Several small industries; not of great importance.	: No industries of much importance.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:	:
1. Importance.	: Agriculture is the only occupation of importance except shops. General crop farming is practiced.	: This is a good dark tobacco section and dark tobacco is the principal money crop.	: Mostly a bright tobacco section. Some commercial peach orchards nearby.
2. Need.	: Needs adjusting to present economic conditions.	: Some good farming practiced, but more livestock needed.	: Needs a good soil building program and more livestock.
III. School System.	:	:	:
1. Quarters	: None.	: None.	: Has quarters.
2. Equipment.	: None.	: None.	: Has some equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CREWE	BLACKSTONE	BURKEVILLE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.			
1. Enrollment.	1. 111 boys in high school.	1. 89 boys in high school.	1. 45 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 10 farm boys in high school.	2. 45 farm boys in high school.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 35 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 60 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 40 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades.
		4. 60 possible in evening class at Blackstone, Spainville, and Nottoway.	4. 25 possible in evening class at Burkeville.
			5. 20 in part-time class at Burkeville.
2. Road System.	All schools are on good hard surface roads, with good hard surface roads leading in several directions.		
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.		Spainville - 10 miles. Nottoway - 4 miles.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further high school consolidation is planned		
5. Type of Boys.	10% farm boys.	50% farm boys.	60% farm boys.
6. Finances.	None recommended.	Should be easy to secure if need is shown.	Very little needed. Should be easy to secure if need is shown.
V. Social Conditions.			
1. Living Accommodations.	Only fair.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Not so good.	Very good.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent Land Owners.		70%.	70%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

The agricultural conditions in Nottoway County are such that it appears vocational agriculture should be offered the farm boys there. The chief obstacle to introducing it seems to be the rather unfavorable attitude of the County Superintendent and the fact that all the high schools are located in towns where there are some interests other than agriculture. The per cent of farm boys is not sufficient to make an ideal situation for vocational agriculture.

Conclusions:

Crewe:- No vocational agriculture to be offered because of the small percentage of farm boys.

Blackstone:- All-day department established because:

1. 45 farm boys in high school.
2. 60 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 60 evening class pupils possible at Blackstone, Sparrowville and Nottoway.
4. 100 pupils possible at present.

Burkeville:- No department established at present because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. No other school suitable to connect with Burkeville, unless arrangements can be made with adjoining county of Prince Edward.
4. Department once located was discontinued.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>	<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Blackstone:-</u>		
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Salary of Teacher	800.00	660.00
Travel	100.00	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 1,760.00
Increased Capital Expenses	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Increased Annual Operation	900.00	760.00

Powhatan County

Powhatan is one of the smaller counties in this study, both in area and population. It contains 273 square miles and has a population (9) of 6,143, practically all of which is rural.

Partly due to its small size and partly to poor agricultural conditions, it has an agricultural ranking (Table I) of 19th in this group of 20 counties.

There are no outstanding money crops, although some tobacco is grown. Wheat and corn are the chief grain crops. There are several dairies in the county which ship milk to Richmond. Recently considerable interest has been shown in poultry.

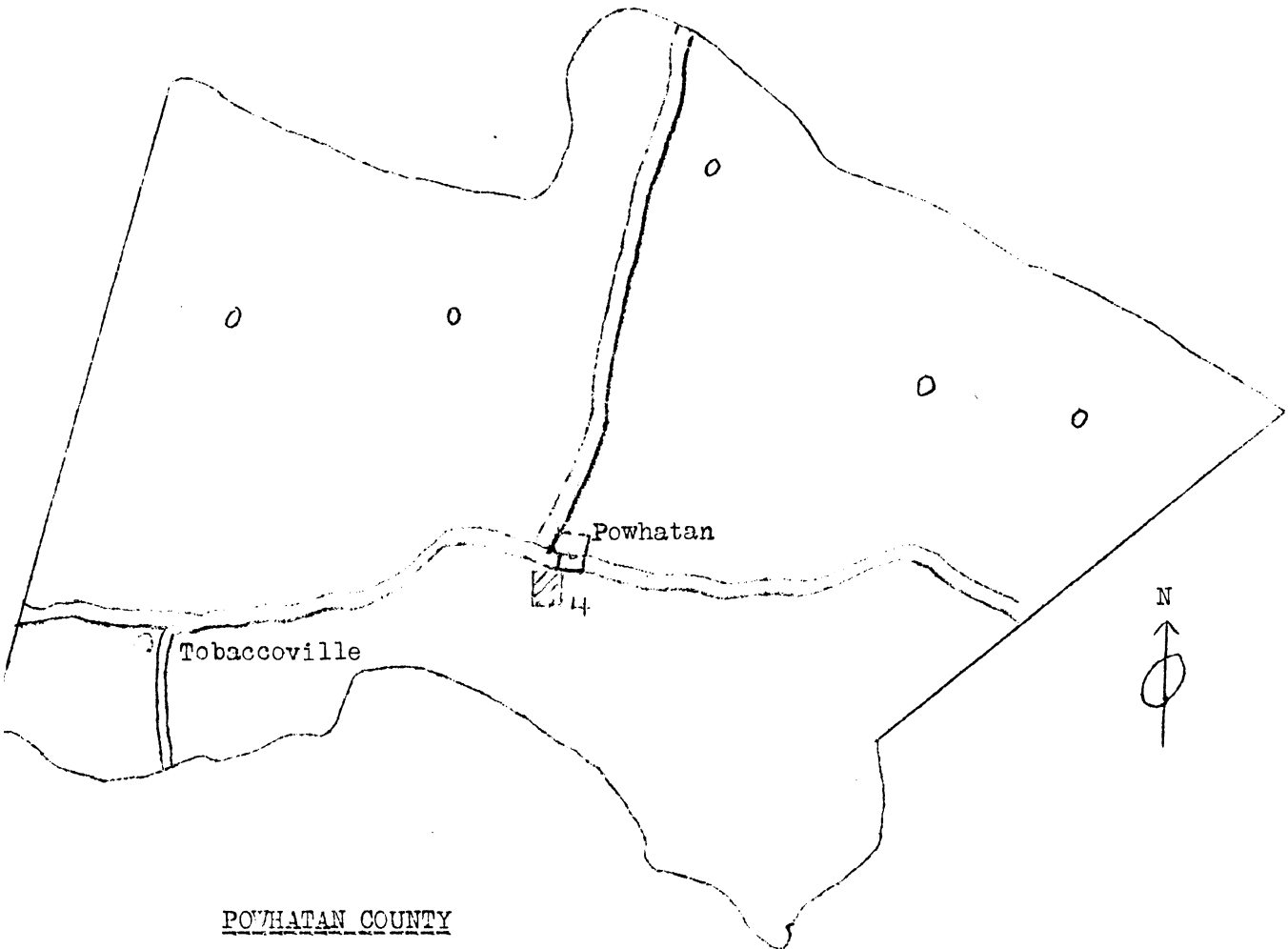
There are no local industries to attract any material number of farm boys. However, there are around the town of Powhatan the usual conditions which go with a county seat, which prevent it from being an ideal agricultural community. Reference is made to the fact that lawyers, doctors, bankers and politicians are the usually the community leaders at county seats.

Dr. Garnett (1930) shows a total of (12) 180 white farm boys between 14 and 18 years of age, 29 of whom were studying vocational agriculture. In 1933 this number was 56.

From an educational standpoint, as well as from the agricultural, Powhatan ranks (11) pretty low, being 18th in this group and 81st in Virginia.

There is only one high school in the county and it now offers courses in vocational agriculture.

The findings are here given.



POWATHAN COUNTY

Legend

 Voc. Agri. Dept.

 Elementary

 Improved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of high school

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles

POWHATAN COUNTY

STANDARDS	POWHATAN HIGH SCHOOL
I. Attitudes of Community.	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:
a. School Officials.	: All concerned seem to be favorably impressed with the importance of
b. Community Leaders.	: vocational agriculture.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	: This is purely a rural community and all concerned seem to realize the fact
3. Size of Town.	: that they depend upon agriculture as a source of livelihood.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: Population - 275.
	: There are no industries of importance in the county.
II. The Agriculture.	:
1. Importance.	: General farming is practiced with no outstanding money crops.
2. Need.	: Need a program of soil building and more livestock.
III. School System.	:
1. Quarters.	: Have satisfactory quarters and equipment in basement of new high school
2. Equipment.	: building.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.
	:
	:

STANDARDS	POWHATAN HIGH SCHOOL
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:
1. Enrollment.	:
a. Present.	:
b. Future.	:
2. Road System.	:
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	:
4. Consolidation Plans.	:
5. Type of Boys.	:
6. Finances.	:
V. Social Conditions.	:
1. Living Accommodations.	:
2. Community Spirit.	:
3. Health Standards.	:
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	:
5. News Facilities.	:
	:
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General Remarks:

Since there is only one high school in Powhatan County and not likely to be more in the near future, and since it is almost purely a rural population, there is very little question about the location of the vocational agriculture department.

Conclusions:

Powhatan:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 60 farm boys in high school.
2. 65 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. 20 farm boys in part-time class at Powhatan.
4. 75 in evening classes at Bosville, Trenholm, Genito and Huguenot.

Finances:

No additional financing needed.

Prince Edward County

Prince Edward County has a population of 14,520 (9) and an area of 356 square miles. The only town of any size in the county is Farmville, with a population of 3,133. This leaves a farm population of about 11,000 for Prince Edward.

From an agricultural standpoint this is about an average county, being ranked (Table I) 13th in this group of 20 counties and 52nd among the 100 counties in Virginia.

There are several small industries around Farmville which attract a few of the farm boys in this section.

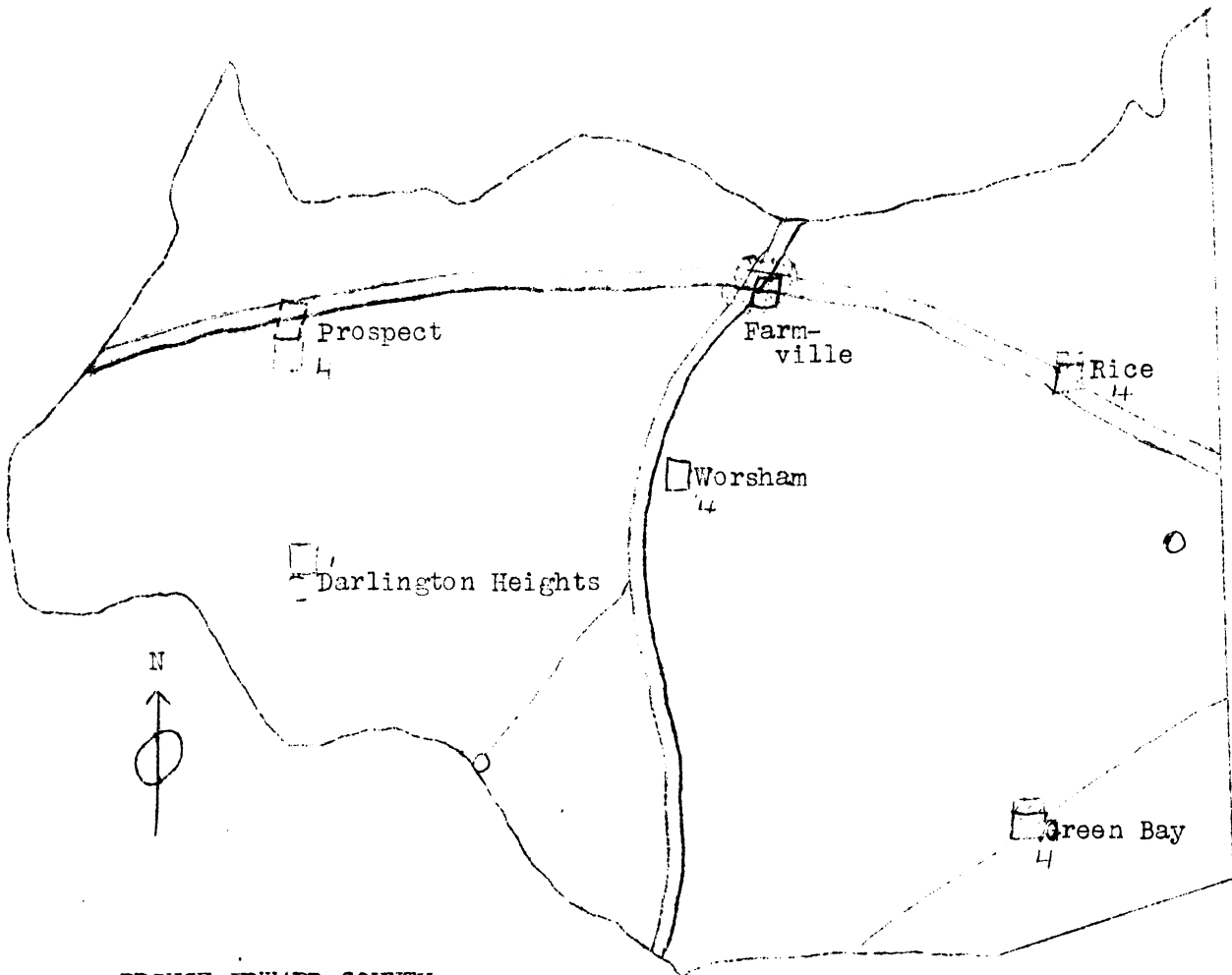
Dr. Garnett's study based on the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (12) shows there are only 142 farm boys from 14 to 16 years of age. None of them were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. Day-unit classes were run a few years at Green Bay and Rice as extensions from the all-day department which used to be located at Burkeville.

The educational ranking (11), while not high, is better than the agricultural, being 9th and 32nd in the group and in the state respectively. There are at present (1933) five accredited high schools and one non-accredited. No vocational agriculture has been taught for several years.

Since Farmville is rather a large town and has a school with practically no farm boys, it is assumed not to be favorable for vocational agriculture.

The county has a rather heavy school debt (7) of \$227,355 in 1933, which is about \$15.00 per capita.

The findings for all high schools except Farmville are here given.



PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.

2 or 4 = #. of years of high school.

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles

-  Elementary
-  Improved road
-  Unimproved road

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

STANDARDS	PROSPECT	GREEN BAY	DARLINGTON
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials generally favorable.	: County officials and school board favorable.	: County superintendent favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	: Favorable.	: Favorable.	: Not favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials and other county leaders appear to appreciate the importance	:	:
b. Community Leaders.	: of agriculture to the county.	:	:
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 132.	: Population - 125.	: Population - 73.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None locally.	: None locally.	: None locally.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:	:
1. Importance.	: Dark tobacco leading crop.	: Bright tobacco leading crop.	: General crop section.
2. Need.	: Needs soil improvement and more livestock.	: Badly in need of soil improvement. Need more livestock.	: Needs better system of corn rotation and more livestock.
III. School System.	:	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Has no quarters.	: Has room.	: Has room.
2. Equipment.	: No equipment.	: No equipment.	: No equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.	: Non-accredited high school.

STANDARDS	PROSPECT	GREEN BAY	DARLINGTON
IV. Prospects for Expansion.			
1. Enrollment.	1. 30 boys in high school.	1. 27 boys in high school.	1. 14 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 26 farm boys in high school.	2. 23 farm boys in high school.	2. 12 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 41 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades, local and feeder schools.	3. 35 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades, local and feeder schools.	3. 20 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades, local and feeder schools.
	4. 25 in evening class at Prospect.	4. 25 in evening class at Green Bay.	4. 20 in evening class at Darlington.
2. Road System.	All schools except Darlington on hard surface road. Darlington is on an improved sand-clay road. County road system very good.		
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Pamplin - 10 miles.	Worsham - 12 miles.	Worsham - 8 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No definite plans for consolidation at present. Small high school at Darlington should be transported to Worsham.		
5. Type of Boys in School.	90% farm boys.	85% farm boys.	85% farm boys.
6. Finances.	None recommended at present.	Room and equipment for day-unit class.	None recommended.
V. Social Conditions.			
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.	Questionable.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	70%.	65%.	70%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	WORSHAM	RICE
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	County Superintendent has said he wanted department here.	County Superintendent favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable.	Community leaders indifferent.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	School officials and other county leaders appear to appreciate the importance of agriculture to the county.	
3. Size of Town.	Population - 54.	Population - 132.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None locally. Close to Hampden-Sidney College.	None locally.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	Bright and dark tobacco leading crops.	General crops. Some dairying.
2. Need.	Needs better balanced system of farming.	Needs better balanced system of farming.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	No quarters.	Has room.
2. Equipment.	No equipment.	No equipment.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	WORSHAM	RICE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 38 boys in high school.	1. 33 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. 20 in evening class at Worsham.	4. 25 in evening class at Rice.
2. Road System.	All schools on hard surface road. County road system very good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Rice- 10 miles.	Worsham-10 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No definite plans for consolidation at present. Small high school at Darlington should be transported to Worsham.	
5. Type of Boys in School.	70% farm boys.	90% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Building and equipment needed.	Room equipment needed for day-unit class.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Questionable.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	70%.	65%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

This is one of the counties where vocational agriculture is very evidently needed, but where, for one reason or another, it has never had a chance to prove its worth. Probably the biggest difficulty is the large number of small high schools. In order to give the work a chance, it is recommended that one all-day department be established and several day-unit classes.

Conclusions:

Prospect:- Day unit class be extended from Pamplin in Appomattox County:

1. Too small enrollment for all-day department without tying up with other school.
2. 26 farm boys in high school.
3. 41 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Green Bay:- Day-unit department from Worsham because:

1. 23 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 adults possible in evening class at Green Bay.

Darlington:- No department recommended because of small enrollment of farm boys (12). Should be transported to Worsham.

Worsham:- All-day department because:

1. More centrally located.
2. 25 farm boys in high school.
3. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
4. 20 adults possible in evening class at Worsham.

Rice:- Day-unit department because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 25 adults possible in evening class at Rice.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>	<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Green Bay:-</u>		
Equipment	\$ 150.00 Initial	\$ 150.00
Travel	100.00 Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
<u>Prospect:-</u>		
Equipment	\$ 150.00 Initial	\$ 150.00
Travel	100.00 Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
<u>Worsham:-</u>		
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00 Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Salary to Teacher	800.00 Annual	660.00
Travel	100.00 Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 1,760.00
<u>Rice:-</u>		
Equipment	\$ 150.00 Initial	\$ 150.00
Travel	100.00 Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,450.00	\$ 1,450.00
Increased Annual Operation	1,200.00	1,060.00

Prince George County

Prince George is one of the smallest counties in this study, containing only 294 square miles and having a population of only 21,638 (9), including Hopewell with a population of 11,327, which leaves approximately 10,000 rural population.

There is no large money crop in the county except peanuts. In recent years considerable interest has been shown in trucking and poultry. The agricultural ranking (Table I) is 17th among the 20 counties being studied.

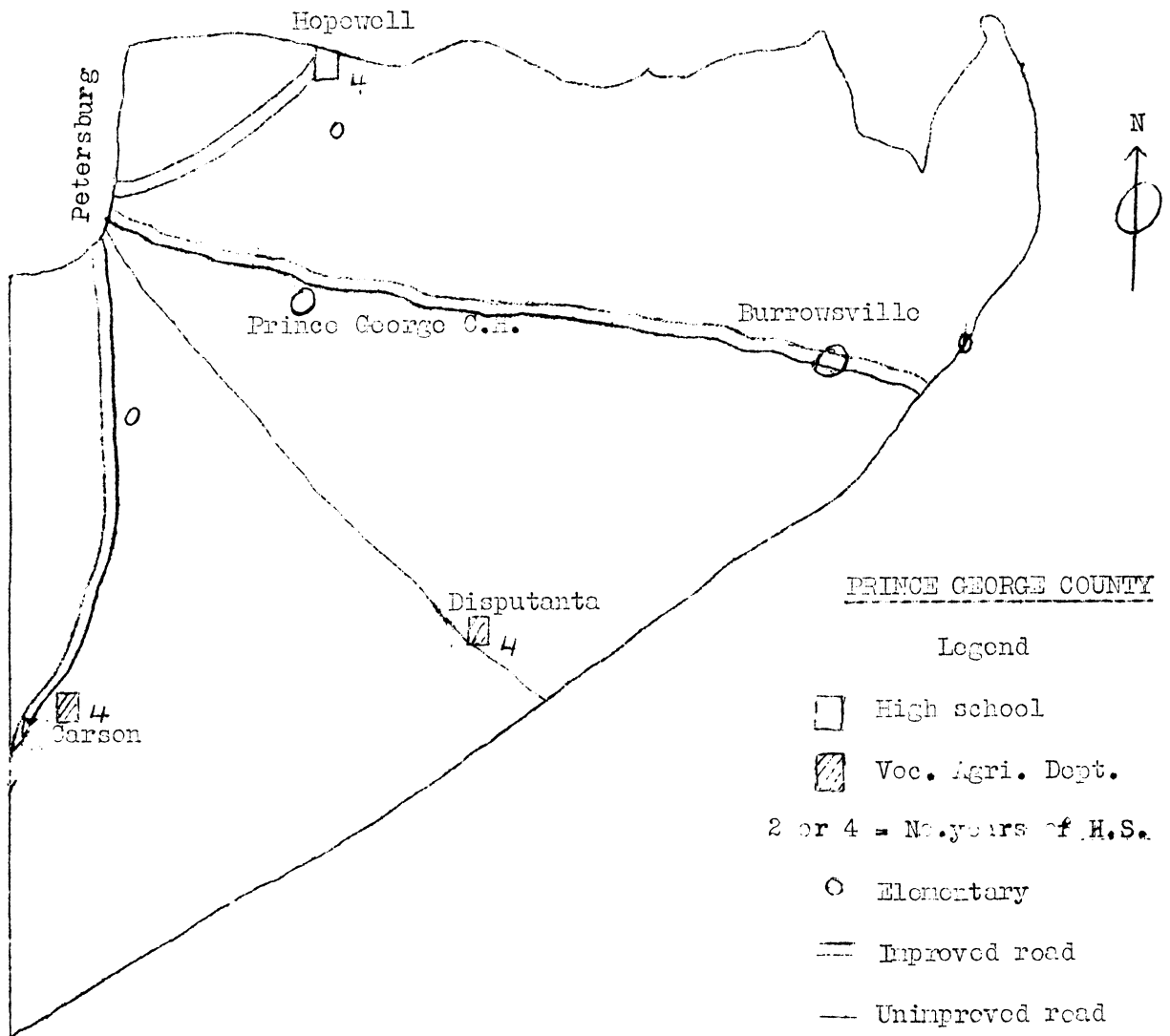
The other industries at Hopewell and Petersburg attract considerable farm boys from this county.

Dr. Garnett's 1930 study (12) shows 190 farm boys between 14 and 18 years of age in the county, with 45 of them studying vocational agriculture. This number was increased to 61 in 1935.

The state educational ranking (11) is 12th among the 100 counties of the state and 5th in this group of 20 counties.

There are two accredited high schools in the county not counting Hopewell.

Agriculture is now being taught in both high schools.



PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

STANDARDS	CARSON	DISPUTANTA
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	All concerned appear favorable to	All officials favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	vocational agriculture.	Community leaders favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	All are farmers or interested in	Practically all are interested in
b. Community Leaders.	farming and appreciate the importance	and appreciate importance of
	of agriculture.	agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 85.	Population - 120.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Hopewell attracts considerable	Hopewell attracts number of farm boys.
	number of farm boys.	
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	General farming is the only important	General farming, with some trucking.
	occupation.	
2. Need.	Need more pastures and livestock.	Need more livestock. Program for soil
		improvement.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Have quarters.	Have quarters.
2. Equipment.	Have equipment.	Have equipment.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CARSON	DISPUTANTA
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 53 boys in high school.	1. 46 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 50 farm boys in school.	2. 40 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: Carson - 30. Lee's Mill - 30.	4. Evening classes: Disputanta - 40. Burrowsville - 20.
		5. 20 in part-time class at Disputanta.
2. Road System.	Both schools are on good hard surface roads, with roads in county generally good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Lee's Mill - 8 miles.	Burrowsville - 12 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further plans for consolidation. High school recently discontinued at Burrowsville.	
5. Type of Boys in School.	Practically all from farms.	90% farm boys.
6. Finances.	No more financing recommended.	No more financing recommended.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	70%.	70%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

Since vocational agriculture is already being taught at all the high schools in the county on a full time basis, it is evident no more departments are needed at present.

Conclusions:

Carson:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 30 in evening classes, both at Carson and Lee's Mill.
4. Over 100 pupils possible at present.

Disputanta:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 40 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 40 in evening class at Disputanta.
20 in evening class at Burrowsville.
4. 20 in part-time class at Disputanta.
5. About 120 pupils possible at present.

Finances:

No additional financing needed at present.

Princess Anne County

Princess Anne comprises 285 square miles (9) of territory in the southeastern corner of Virginia, and supports a population of 16,282, most of which is rural, since there are no large towns.

The farming is fairly well diversified, there being no outstanding money crops. Poultry is the leading livestock enterprise and there is considerable interest in swine and dairying.

There are considerable other interests in the county besides agriculture. Fishing and the summer resorts along the beach furnish an occupation for a large per cent of the people in the northern end of the county. The industries around Norfolk also furnish employment for a considerable number who otherwise might be farmers.

According to the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Princess Anne County has 1180 farmers, 800 of which are white. The study by Dr. Garnett (12) shows only 148 farm (1930) boys between 14 and 18 years of age, 25 of whom were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture in 1930. In 1935 there were 46 so enrolled.

The survey made by the State Department of Education in 1927 would indicate that the educational conditions in Princess Anne are above the average, it ranking (11) 20th in the state and 5th among the 20 counties in this study. There are three accredited high schools, and vocational agriculture is now being taught at two of them.

The school debt (7) is very small, being only \$783 in 1933.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

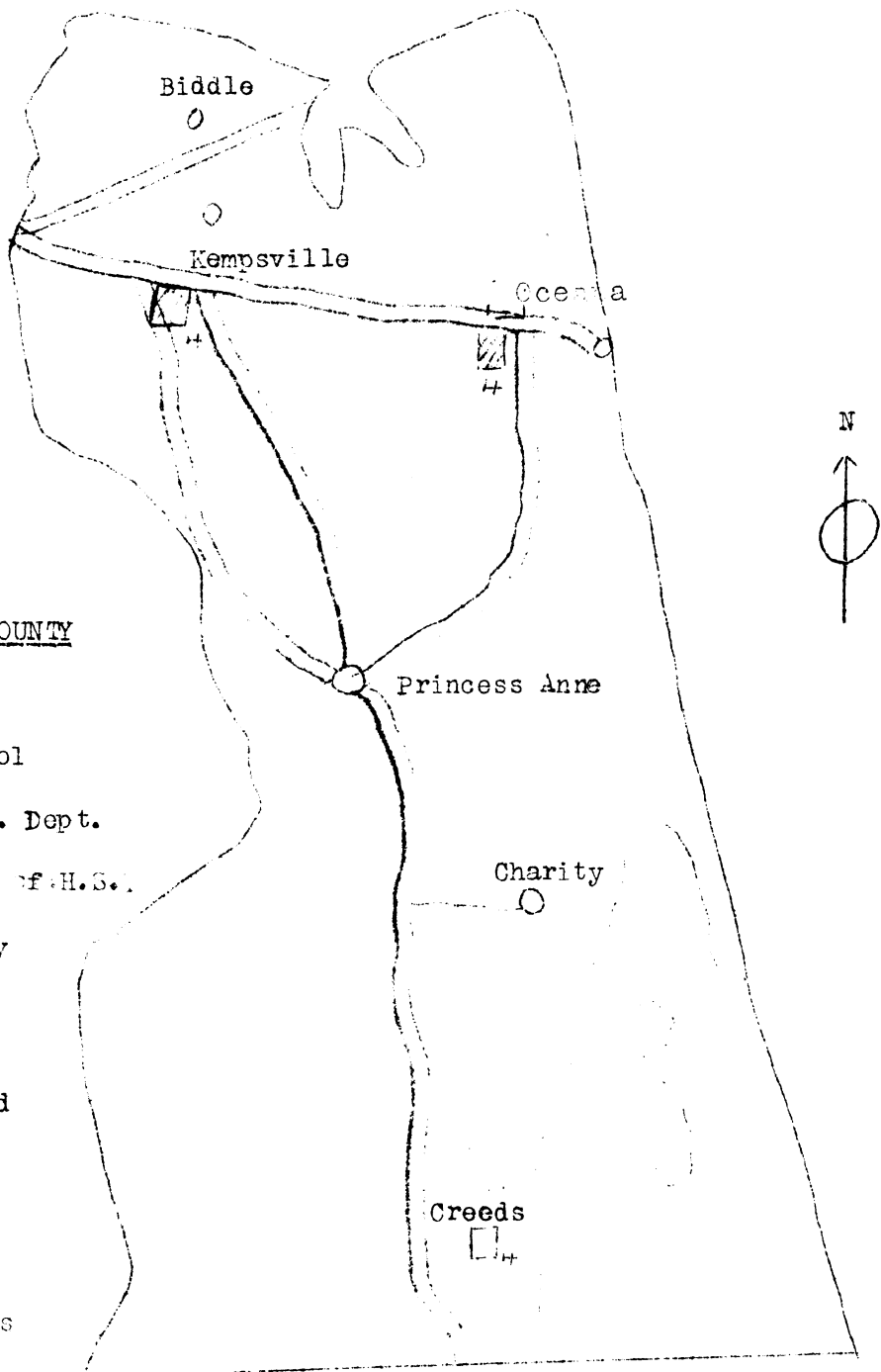
Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.

2 or 4 = No. years of H.S.

-  Elementary
-  Improved road
-  Unimproved road

Approximate scale:
1 inch = 4 miles



PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

STANDARDS		CREEDS		KEMPSVILLE		OCEANA
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	Department has been	:	Has had department for	:	Has had department
	:	requested.	:	several years.	:	since 1920.
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:		:		:	
a. School Officials.	:	Favorable.	:	Favorable.	:	Favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	:	Favorable.	:	Generally favorable.	:	Favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	This is entirely an	:	Some other interests	:	Not all directly
	:	agricultural section.	:	besides agriculture.	:	interested in agriculture.
a. School Officials.	:	Interest in agriculture	:	Authorities and leaders	:	Authorities and leaders
	:	is general.	:	generally favorable to	:	sympathetic.
b. Community Leaders.	:		:	agriculture.	:	
3. Size of Town.	:	Population - 50.	:	Population of village	:	Population - 79.
	:		:	is small, but is close	:	Close to Virginia Beach,
	:		:	to urban area.	:	with a population of 1719.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	:	None.	:	Considerable competi-	:	Summer resorts at Virginia
	:		:	tion from Norfolk and	:	Beach attract large per
	:		:	Virginia Beach.	:	cent of farm boys.
II. The Agriculture.	:		:		:	
1. Importance.	:	General farming, with	:	General farming is	:	General farming is the
	:	cotton, potatoes and	:	mostly practiced.	:	practice.
	:	poultry the leading	:		:	
	:	enterprises.	:		:	
2. Need.	:	Need more diversifica-	:	Should specialize more.	:	Need more specialities
	:	tion and soil improve-	:	ment.	:	to suit the resort area.
	:		:	Truck, flower and	:	
	:		:	poultry farming.	:	
III. School System.	:		:		:	
1. Quarters.	:	Has no quarters at	:	Has quarters.	:	Has quarters.
	:	present, but consider-	:		:	
	:	ing new building.	:		:	
2. Equipment.	:	Can be secured.	:	Has necessary equipment.	:	Has necessary equipment.
3. School Standards.	:	Accredited high school.	:	Accredited high school.	:	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CREEDS	KEMPSVILLE	OCEANA
IV. Prospects for Expansion.			
1. Enrollment.	1. 52 boys in high school.	1. 59 boys in high school.	1. 106 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 48 farm boys in high school.	2. 55 farm boys in high school.	2. Evening classes: Oceana - 30.
b. Future.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 65 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	Princess Anne - 25.
	4. Evening classes: Creeds - 30. Chontz - 20.	4. Evening classes: Kempsville - 30. Biddle - 20.	3. 20 in part-time class at Oceana.
2. Road System.	On hard surface road. County roads in passable condition all year.	Good hard surface roads throughout the section.	Good hard surface roads in several directions.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Chontz - 10 miles.	Biddle - 8 miles.	Princess Anne - 10 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No further plans for high school consolidation, although it has been recommended for all high schools in northern end of county, including Kempsville, Oceana and Virginia Beach.		
5. Type of Boys in School.	Practically all farm boys.	90% farm boys.	75% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Local finances for agricultural building and equipment can be secured.	No additional finances needed for building.	No additional finances needed.
V. Social Conditions.			
1. Living Accommodations.	May be some trouble in finding satisfactory place to live.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Very good.	Fair.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	70%.	70%.	70%.
5. News Facilities.	Fair.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

A look at the following figures may help to get a picture of conditions in the county. Figures are from the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Number farms in county	1,180
Number acres in crops	53,504
Number acres in pasture	10,728
Number acres in woods	18,360
Value all farm real estate	\$ 9,128,675
Value all livestock	\$ 625,450

The most noticeable thing about the above figures is the high value of real estate. This amounts to a value of \$9,477 per farm and \$109.54 per acre, which is the highest value for any county in the group being studied. This is probably accounted for by the high land values near the resorts in the northern end of the county.

A survey was made of the school situation in this county in 1924 by a committee from the State Board of Education. The recommendations included the location of one central high school to replace Kempsville, Oceana and Virginia Beach. This recommendation will probably not be carried out.

Conclusions:

Creeds:- All-day department located here because:

1. 48 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. Prospective evening class at Creeds of 30.
Prospective evening class at Charity of 20.
4. About 100 pupils possible at present.

Kempsville:- Continue the full time department because:

1. 55 farm boys in high school.
2. 65 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 30 in evening class at Kempsville.
20 in evening class at Biddle.
4. 100 total pupils possible at present.

Oceana:- Continue full time department because:

1. 106 boys in high school.
2. 75% are farm boys.
3. 30 in evening class at Oceana.
20 in evening class at Princess Anne.
4. 20 in part-time class at Oceana.
5. 150 total pupils possible at present time.

Finances:

No additional financing is proposed for Kempsville and Oceana.

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>	<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Creeds:-</u>		
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial \$ 1,000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	Annual 660.00
Travel	100.00	Annual 100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 1,760.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Increased Annual Operations	900.00	760.00

Note:- Since these recommendations were written, work in vocational agriculture has been started at Creeds.

Southampton County

Southampton is the second largest county in this group, having an area of 604 square miles (9) and a population of 26,870. There is only one town with more than 1,000 population, this being Franklin with 2,630. The rural population in the county will thus be seen to be large.

From an agricultural standpoint Southampton also ranks (Table I) second in this group of 20 counties and 12th among all the counties of the state.

The principal crops grown are peanuts, cotton and corn. A considerable number of hogs are grown in the peanut section. Poultry is also of considerable importance in several sections of the county.

There are a number of small industries around the town of Franklin, particularly lumbering. However, a very small per cent of the white farm boys are attracted by them.

The 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce (Table IV) gives the county a total of 3,212 farms, 1,303 of which were being operated by white farmers.

Dr. Garnett's study (12) showed that in 1930 there were 243 white farm boys in the county between the ages of 14 and 18, 73 of whom were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. In 1935 this number was 75.

Southampton does not rank as high educationally (Table I) as it does agriculturally. It has the 13th position among these 20 counties and 57th in the state. There are seven accredited high schools, five of which are now receiving some instruction in vocational agriculture.

The county school debt (7) is not excessive for a county of this size, being \$161,266 in 1933, which is about \$6.70 per capita.

The findings for all high schools in the county are here given.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.
-  Elementary

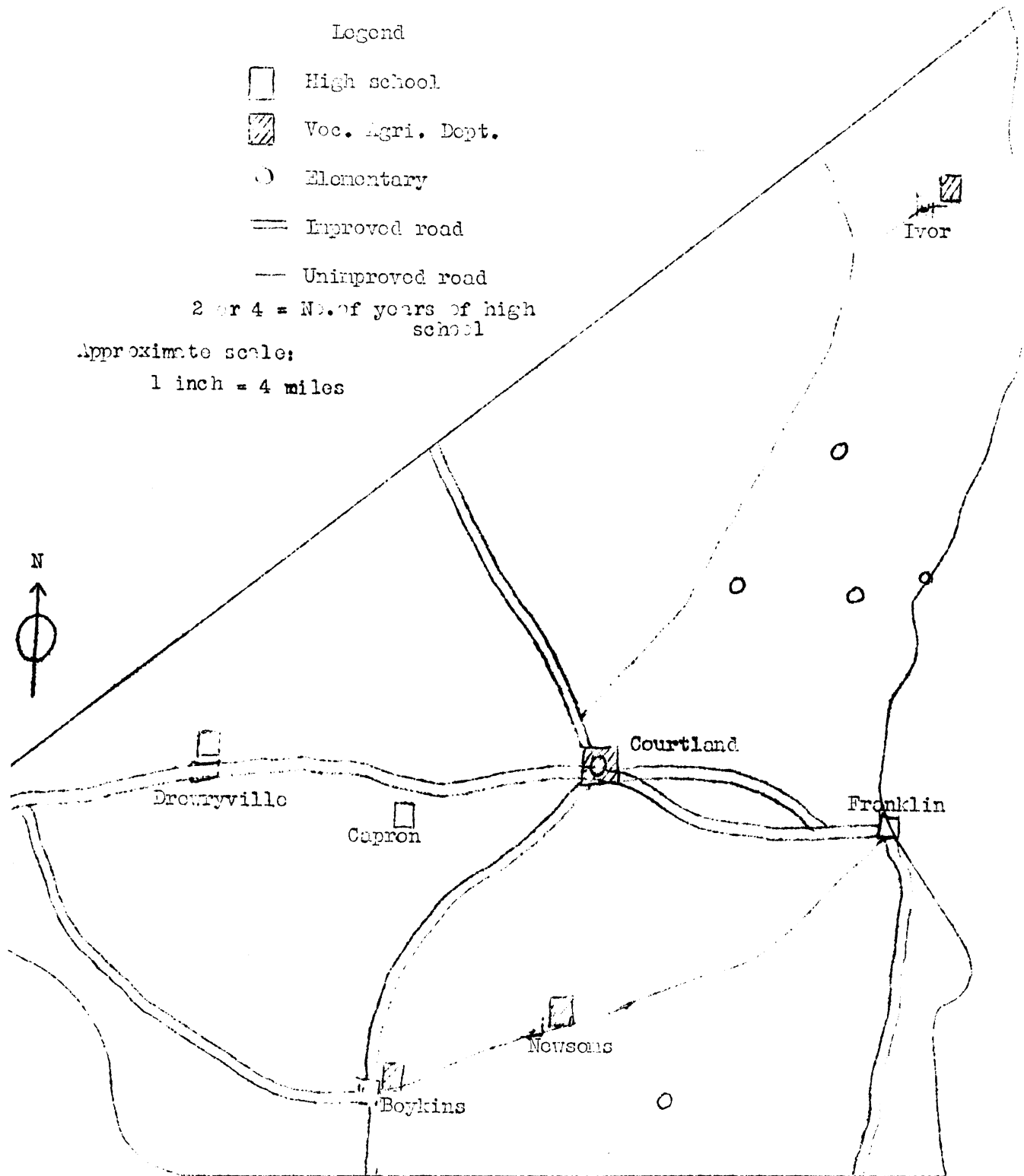
 Improved road

 Unimproved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of high school

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles



SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

STANDARDS	CAPRON	COURTLAND	DREWRYSVILLE
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials in county all are favorable to vocational agriculture.	:	:
b. Community Leaders.	: Favorable when informed.	: Favorable.	: Favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	: County school authorities all appreciate importance of agriculture.	:	:
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders practically all interested in farming.	: Community leaders mostly farmers and interested in agriculture.	: Community leaders all farmers and interested in agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 337.	: Population - 355.	: Almost entirely rural population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None in town.	: None of importance.	: None.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:	:
1. Importance.	: General farming is practiced in all the communities of this county.	:	:
2. Need.	: Need more livestock and better soil building program.	:	:
III. School System.	:	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Has room for teaching day-unit class.	: Has building.	: Has no building.
2. Equipment.	: Has equipment for all-day class.	: Has equipment.	: Has no equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.	: Non-accredited high school.

STANDARDS	CAPRON	COURTLAND	DREWRYSVILLE
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:	:	:
1. Enrollment.	:	:	:
a. Present.	:	:	:
b. Future.	:	:	:
	1. 31 boys in high school.	1. 65 boys in high school.	1. 14 boys in high school.
	2. 25 farm boys in high school.	2. 50 farm boys in high school.	2. 12 farm boys in high school.
	3. 25 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 20 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Evening classes: Capron - 25.	4. 20 in part-time class at Courtland.	
	Drewrysville - 20.	5. Evening classes: Courtland - 30.	
	5. 12 in day-unit class at Drewrysville.	Franklin - 20.	
		6. 20 in day-unit class at Franklin.	
2. Road System.	All schools are located on hard surface roads. Roads in county are good.		
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Drewrysville - 5 miles.	Franklin - 10 miles.	
4. Consolidation Plans.	No plans are on for consolidation. Drewrysville should be transported to Capron.		
5. Type of Boys in School.	80% farm boys.	80% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Needs new building and equipment. Can be financed.	No more needed.	None needed.
V. Social Conditions.	All these factors appear to be favorable in all three communities except per cent of		
1. Living Accommodations.	land owners which, according to the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce,		
2. Community Spirit.	is only 34% for the county as a whole.		
3. Health Standards.			
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.			
5. News Facilities.			

STANDARDS	BOYKINS	FRANKLIN
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	School officials in county are all favorable.	
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable.	Community leaders not enthusiastic.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.		
a. School Officials.	County school authorities all appreciate importance of agriculture.	
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders all farmers and appreciate importance of agriculture.	Community leaders not all farmers and so may not appreciate importance of agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 636.	Population - 2,930.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None of importance.	Considerable competition from industries, particularly saw mills.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	The agriculture is very similar in all communities, being largely general crop farming, with peanuts, cotton and corn the leading crops.	
2. Need.	Need more livestock and adopting the farming system to present conditions.	
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	Has quarters.	Has no agriculture building.
2. Equipment.	Has equipment needed.	Has no equipment.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	BOYKINS	FRANKLIN
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 22 boys in high school.	1. 81 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 18 farm boys in high school.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. Part-time classes:	4. 25 in evening class at Franklin.
	Boykins - 20.	
	Newsoms - 20.	
	5. Evening classes:	
	Boykins - 25.	
	Newsoms - 25.	
2. Road System.	All schools located on good hard surface roads. County roads good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Newsoms - 5 miles.	Courtland - 10 miles.
4. Type of Boys in School.	80% farm boys.	40% farm boys.
5. Finances.	None needed.	Very little needed for day-unit class.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	34%.	34%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	IVOR	NEWSOMS
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials in county are all favorable.	:
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders favorable.	: Community leaders favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:
a. School officials.	: County school authorities all appreciate importance of agriculture.	:
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders all farmers or : interested in agriculture.	: Community leaders all farmers or : interested in agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 309.	: Practically all rural population.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None.	: None.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: The agriculture is very similar in all communities, being largely general crop : farming, with peanuts, cotton and corn the leading crops.	:
2. Need.	: Need more livestock and adopting the farming system to present conditions.	:
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Has building.	: Has quarters.
2. Equipment.	: Has equipment.	: Has equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	IVOR	NEWSOMS
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 29 boys in high school.	1. 33 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.	2. 28 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 40 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
	4. 20 in part-time class at Ivor.	4. 20 in part-time class at Newsoms.
	5. Evening classes:	5. Evening classes:
	Ivor - 25.	Newsoms - 25.
	Dory - 20.	Boykins - 25.
2. Road System.	All schools located on good hard surface roads. County roads good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Dory - 10 miles.	Boykins - 5 miles.
4. Type of Boys in School.	80% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
5. Finances.	None needed.	None needed.
V. Social Conditions.	All factors very favorable.	
1. Living Accommodations.		Good.
2. Community Spirit.		Good.
3. Health Standards.		Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.		34%.
5. News Facilities.		Good.

General Remarks:

Additional information given below may help to see the needs of Southampton County. The figures are from the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Number farms in county	3,212
Number acres in crops	103,873
Number acres in pasture	41,387
Number acres in woods	113,582
Value all farm real estate	\$ 9,443,509
Value all livestock	\$ 1,160,466
Per cent tenancy	66%
Per cent farms mortgaged	41%
Ratio of debt to value	50%

These figures tend to impress one with relatively large size of the county. The last three items, however, suggest an unsatisfactory condition. It has the highest per cent of tenancy of any county in the study and is among the two highest in the last two items listed above. The high per cent of tenancy is at least partially explained by the large number of colored farmers.

The number of high schools in the county, the small size, and the short distance between some of them would suggest the need for further consolidation. It would appear that Boykins and Newsoms could be combined and that Drewryville high school pupils should be transported to Capron.

Conclusions:

Capron:- Be made an all-day department because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 25 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. 12 farm boys in day-unit class at Drewryville.
4. 25 in evening class at Capron.
20 in evening class at Drewryville.
5. 80 pupils possible at present.

Courtland:- Be continued as an all-day department because:

1. 50 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 farm boys in part-time class at Courtland.
4. 30 adults in evening class at Courtland.
20 adults in evening class at Franklin.
5. 20 farm boys in day-unit class at Franklin.
6. 140 pupils possible at present.

Drewryville:- Be made day-unit class until it can be consolidated with Capron:

1. 12 boys from farms in high school.
2. 20 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Boykins:- Be continued on half-time basis with Newsoms because:

1. 18 farm boys in high school.
2. 35 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 farm boys in part-time class at Boykins.
4. 25 adults in evening class at Boykins.
5. 63 pupils possible at present.

Newsoms:- Be continued on half-time basis with Boykins because:

1. 28 farm boys in high school.
2. 50 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 pupils in part-time class at Newsoms.
4. 25 adults in evening class at Newsoms.
5. 72 pupils possible at present.

Franklin:- Establish day-unit class from Courtland because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 45 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Ivor:- Continue all-day class because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 40 farm boys in local and feeder school.
3. 20 pupils in part-time class at Ivor.
4. 25 pupils in evening class at Ivor.
20 pupils in evening class at Dory.
5. 90 pupils possible at present.

Finances:

	<u>State and Federal Funds</u>		<u>County Funds</u>
<u>Capron:-</u>			
Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	150.00	Annual	150.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,950.00		\$ 1,810.00
<u>Franklin:-</u>			
Equip Day Unit Class	\$ 100.00		\$ 100.00
<u>Drewryville:-</u>			
Equip Day Unit Class	\$ 100.00		\$ 100.00
TOTAL	\$ 2,150.00		\$ 2,010.00
Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,200.00		\$ 1,200.00
Increased Annual Operation	950.00		810.00

Surry County

Surry County has an area of 278 square miles (9) and a population of 7,096 almost entirely rural. It contains a number of historic plantations along the James River, and just across the river is Jamestown.

From an agricultural standpoint Surry ranks (Table I) at the bottom of this group of twenty counties and 90th in the state as a whole.

Peanuts are considered the leading money crop. However, there are a number of large farms along the river where considerable corn and small grains are grown for market.

There are no industries of importance in the county except saw milling.

According to the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce there are 938 farms, 438 being operated by white farmers.

Dr. Garnett's study (12) found only 69 white farm boys (1930) between 14 and 18 years of age, 23 of whom were receiving instruction in vocational agriculture. In 1935 27 were receiving instruction.

The educational ranking (11) of the county is higher than the agricultural, it being 15th in the group of 20 and 61st in the state.

There are three accredited high schools, two of which are receiving instruction in vocational agriculture.

The findings for the different high schools are here given.

SURRY COUNTY

Legend

-  High school
-  Voc. Agri. Dept.
-  Elementary

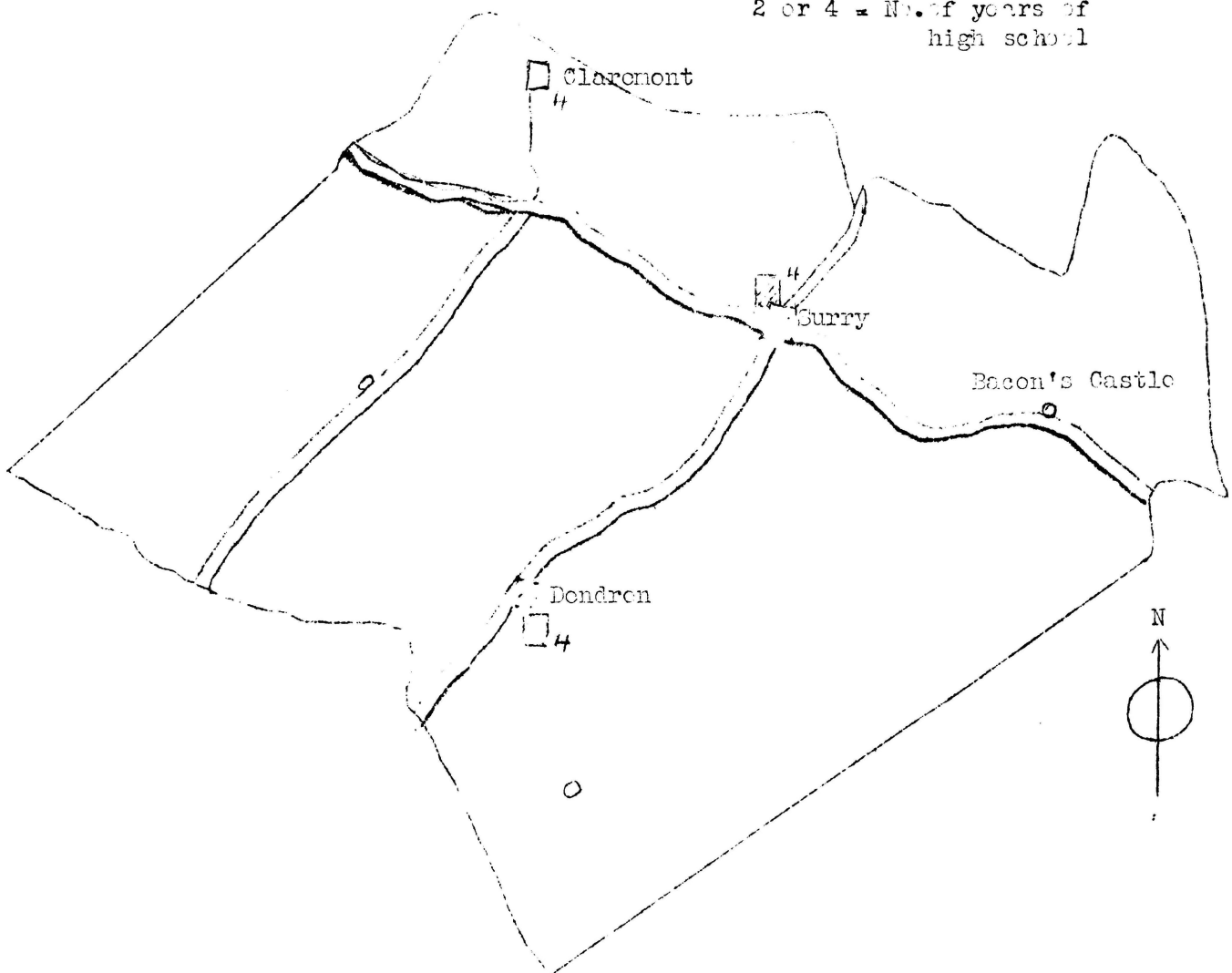
 Improved road

 Unimproved road

2 or 4 = No. of years of
high school

Approximate scale:

1 inch = 4 miles



SURRY COUNTY

STANDARDS	DENDRON	CLAREMONT	SUREY
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	Favorable.	Favorable.	Favorable.
b. Community Leaders.	Mostly favorable.	Mostly favorable.	Favorable.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	:	:	:
a. School Officials.	Officials and community leaders generally appreciate importance of agriculture. This was formerly a saw milling town.	Not a very good agricultural community center. Some old aristocratic ideas still predominate.	All concerned appreciate the importance of agriculture and the need for studying its problems.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 671.	Population - 434.	Population - 243.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	Formerly lumber interests, but abandoned now.	None.	None.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:	:
1. Importance.	Mostly general farming. Peanuts the leading crop.	Number of large river farms. Corn and grain chief crops.	Farming is fairly well diversified.
2. Need.	Need more livestock and readjustment of farming system.	Need more livestock.	Needs adjusting to prevent economic conditions.
III. School System.	:	:	:
1. Quarters.	Has room and equipment	Has building where agriculture used to be taught.	Has new agricultural building which is equipped.
2. Equipment.	for day-unit class.		
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.	Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	DENDRON	CLAREMONT	SURRY
IV. Prospects for Expansion.			
1. Enrollment.	1. 41 boys in high school.	1. 27 boys in high school.	1. 39 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 25 farm boys in high school.	2. 20 farm boys in high school.	2. 30 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 25 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 58 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.
		4. Evening classes: Claremont - 20. Spring Grove - 20.	4. 20 in day-unit class at Dendron.
			5. Evening classes: Surry - 20. Dendron - 20. Moore's Swamp - 20.
2. Road System.	All schools are located on hard surface roads with road system in county good.		
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Surry - 12 miles.	Spring Grove - 5 miles.	Dendron - 12 miles. Moore's Swamp - 10 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	No plans at present. All high school pupils should eventually go to Surry, or Wakefield in Sussex County.		
5. Type of Boys in School.	75% farm boys.	75% farm boys.	85% farm boys.
6. Finances.	The small numbers do not justify any more building at the present.		
V. Social Conditions.			
1. Living Accommodations.	Fair.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	None too good.	None too good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	60%.	50%.	60%.
5. News Facilities.	Fair.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

The following figures from the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce show conditions in Surry County.

Number farms in county	938
Number acres in crops	32,182
Number acres in pasture	14,408
Number acres in woods	42,304
Value farm real estate	3,374,935
Value livestock	420,009

The small number of farms and low value of real estate would argue against the establishment of more departments of vocational agriculture, and for more consolidation of schools in the county as soon as this can be financed.

Conclusions:

Dendron:- Continue day-unit department at present because:

1. 25 farm boys in high school.
2. 30 farm boys in local and feeder schools.

Claremont:- No department established at present because:

1. 20 farm boys in high school.
2. 25 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. Past experience with department.
4. Should be consolidated with Surry.

Surry:- Continue all-day department because:

1. 30 farm boys in high school.
2. 58 farm boys in local and feeder schools.
3. 20 pupils in day-unit class at Dendron.
4. Prospects for evening classes:
 Surry - 20
 Dendron - 20
 Moore's Swamp - 20.
5. 100 total pupils possible application.

Finances:

No additional financing is recommended at present.

Sussex County

Sussex County has an area of 515 square miles (9) and a population of 12,100, being about an average county in these respects. It also is near average when the six agricultural factors are considered, having a ranking (Table I) of 57th in the state and 13th in this group.

The farming type is general, with peanuts, cotton and corn the main crops. Hogs and poultry are also important enterprises in some sections.

Other industries in the county are of minor importance, consisting of saw mills, cotton gins and peanut factories.

The rural population is more than one half colored, there being 518 white and 766 colored farmers according to the 1930 Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

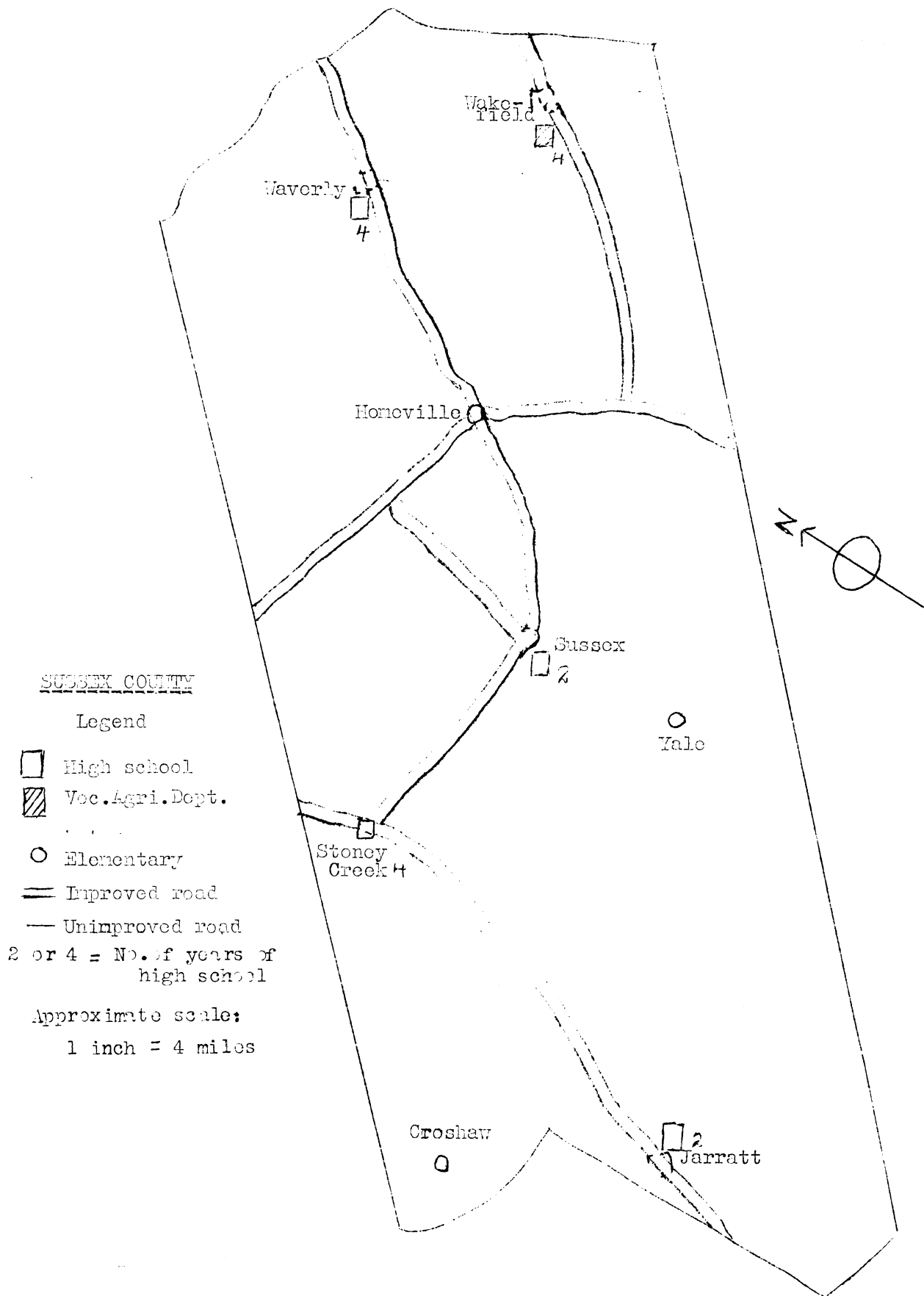
Dr. Garnett's study (12) found (1930) only 96 white farm boys between the ages of 14 and 18, of which 16 were were being reached by vocational agriculture. In 1935 this number was 11.

From an educational standpoint Sussex ranks 27th (11) in the state and 7th in the group of 20 counties.

There are at present three accredited high schools in the county and one non-accredited in 1933. Sussex school also offers high school work for first and second year students, but the enrollment is very small and it is not listed as a high school in the bulletin of the State Board of Education. Vocational agriculture is being offered at only one school, Wakefield.

The county school debt (7) is \$87,833, which is not excessive for a county of this size, being only \$7.25 per capita.

The findings are here given for all high schools.



SUSSEX COUNTY

STANDARDS	WAKEFIELD	WAVERLY
I. Attitudes of Community.	:	:
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.	:	:
a. School Officials.	: School officials sympathetic, but not enthusiastic.	: School officials sympathetic.
b. Community Leaders.	: Community leaders generally favorable.	: Community leaders not informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	: Officials appreciate importance of agriculture.	: Other interests tend to cause lack of appreciation for agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	: Population - 881.	: Population - 1,355.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	: None of importance. Farming predominates.	: Some competition from small industries around town. Farming predominates.
II. The Agriculture.	:	:
1. Importance.	: Agriculture is the only occupation of importance. General crop farming is practiced.	: Agriculture is the leading occupation. General crop farming is practiced.
2. Need.	: Need more livestock and better rotation system.	: Need more livestock and better rotation system.
III. School System.	:	:
1. Quarters.	: Has quarters.	: No quarters available.
2. Equipment.	: Has equipment.	: No equipment.
3. School Standards.	: Accredited high school.	: Accredited high school.

STANDARDS	WAKEFIELD	WAVERLY
IV. Prospects for Expansion.	:	:
1. Enrollment.	:	:
a. Present.	1. 39 boys in high school.	1. 54 boys in high school.
b. Future.	2. 20 farm boys in high school.	2. 20 farm boys in high school.
	3. 20 farm boys in local and feeder schools, 5, 6, 7th grades.	3. 25 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades local school.
	4. 20 in part-time class at Wakefield.	:
	5. 20 in evening class at Wakefield.	:
	6. 20 in day-unit class at Waverly.	:
2. Road System.	All schools now located on hard surface	roads with county roads generally good.
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Waverly - 8 miles.	Wakefield - 8 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	None.	None.
5. Type of Boys in School.	60% farm boys.	40% farm boys.
6. Finances.	None needed.	Need room for day-unit class.
V. Social Conditions.	:	:
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Good.
2. Community Spirit.	Fair.	Fair.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	55%.	55%.
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

STANDARDS	STONEY CREEK	JARRATTS
I. Attitudes of Community.		
1. Towards Vocational Agriculture.		
a. School Officials.	School principal favorable. Other officials sympathetic.	School officials sympathetic.
b. Community Leaders.	Community leaders favorable when informed.	Community leaders not informed.
2. Towards Agriculture in General.	Principal realizes importance of agriculture.	Practically all farmers and appreciate importance of agriculture.
3. Size of Town.	Population - 465.	Population - 175.
4. Extent of Competing Industries.	None.	None.
II. The Agriculture.		
1. Importance.	Agriculture is only important occupation. Mostly peanuts and cotton.	Agriculture is only important occupation. General crop farming.
2. Need.	Need better system of rotation and diversification.	Need more livestock.
III. School System.		
1. Quarters.	No agricultural building.	No satisfactory quarters.
2. Equipment.	No equipment.	No equipment.
3. School Standards.	Accredited high school.	Non-accredited high school.

STANDARDS	STONE CREEK	JARRATTS
IV. Prospects for Expansion.		
1. Enrollment.	1. 50 boys in high school.	1. 15 boys in high school.
a. Present.	2. 35 farm boys in high school.	2. 12 farm boys in high school.
b. Future.	3. 30 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades of local school.	3. 20 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades, local school.
	4. 12 in day-unit class at Jarratts.	
	5. Evening classes:	
	Stoney Creek - 25.	
	Jarratts.- 20.	
2. Road System.	All schools now located on hard surface roads with county roads generally good.	
3. Distance to Prospective Classes.	Jarratts - 11 miles.	Stoney Creek - 11 miles.
4. Consolidation Plans.	Jarratts should be discontinued and go to Stoney Creek and Emporia.	
5. Type of Boys in School.	70% farm boys.	80% farm boys.
6. Finances.	Need building and equipment.	Need room for day-unit class, if not consolidated.
V. Social Conditions.		
1. Living Accommodations.	Good.	Questionable.
2. Community Spirit.	Good.	Good.
3. Health Standards.	Good.	Good.
4. Per Cent of Land Owners.	60%.	
5. News Facilities.	Good.	Good.

General Remarks:

The figures given below, taken from the U. S. Department of Commerce Census, may help to get a picture of Sussex County.

Number farms in county	1,285
Number acres in pasture	31,678
Number acres in crops	57,087
Number acres in woods	70,395
Value all farm real estate	\$ 3,968,210
Value all livestock	\$ 548,466
Value land per acre	\$ 27.43

The above figures appear about average for a county of this size in southeastern Virginia. The value (Table II) per acre is the lowest of any in the group except Cumberland.

Jarratts High School will probably soon be transported either to Stoney Creek or to Emporia in Greenville County.

Conclusions:

Wakefield:- All-day department continued because:

1. 20 farm boys in high school.
2. 20 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades.
3. 20 in part-time class at Wakefield.
4. 25 in evening class at Wakefield.
5. Possibility of 20 in day unit at Waverly.
6. About 90 pupils possible at present.

Waverly:- Establish day-unit department because:

1. 20 farm boys in high school.
2. 25 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades in local school.

Stoney Creek:- Establish an all-day department because:

1. 35 farm boys in high school.
2. 30 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades local school.
3. Possibility of day-unit class at Jarratts of 12.
4. Possibility of evening class of 25 at Stoney Creek.
Possibility of evening class of 20 at Jarratts.
5. Total of about 90 pupils possible.

Jarratts:- Day-unit department, unless high school department is discontinued:

1. 12 farm boys in high school.
2. 20 farm boys in 5, 6, 7th grades.

Finances:

No additional financing is needed for Wakefield.

Suitable rooms may be obtained at Waverly and Jarratts for day-unit classes with very little expense.

State and Federal Funds

County Funds

Stoney Creek:-

Building and Equipment	\$ 1,000.00	Initial	\$ 1,000.00
Teacher's Salary	800.00	Annual	660.00
Travel	100.00	Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,900.00		\$ 1,760.00

Waverly:-

Equipment	\$ 150.00	Initial	\$ 150.00
Travel	100.00	Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 250.00		\$ 250.00

Jarratts:-

Equipment	\$ 150.00	Initial	\$ 150.00
Travel	100.00	Annual	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 250.00		\$ 250.00

Increased Capital Investment	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 1,300.00
Increased Annual Operation	1,100.00	960.00

Summary of Recommendations

In summarizing the findings and recommendations made for the placement of the four types of instruction that are recognized in the Virginia program for vocational agriculture in all the localities fitted for the work, it is thought that this can be best done by presenting two tables.

As will be seen in Table VII, there are now a total of 27 instructors in vocational agriculture employed in this area of twenty counties being studied. Based on the findings in this study, at least 15 more instructors are needed in order that the counties may be reasonably well served.

There is a total of 62 high schools in the area where it is recommended that agriculture be taught, either on full time, one-half time or day unit basis. Where the enrollment in agriculture is small, it has been suggested that an instructor should teach in only one school, probably teaching some of the sciences in addition to agriculture. If this program were put into effect, it would require 20 instructors in vocational agriculture in addition to the 42 here recommended. If the latter program were carried out, the total amount of money needed to finance it would probably not be very different from what is shown in Table VIII, since in this case there would be less travel needed, and a part of the instructor's salary would be paid from other than vocational funds.

It is recognized that the information secured is not very adequate on which to base recommendations for the proper placement of evening and part-time classes. Therefore, recommendations for these two types of classes have largely been based on the opinions of agricultural instructors, district supervisors and county agricultural agents as to where the more desirable locations are. No adequate check was made to determine just where evening and part-time classes are now in operation. The recommendations, a summary of which is given in Table VII,

are based on where it is thought they should be located, regardless of where they are now located. In locating these classes consideration was also given to whether the instructors recommended would have a full load in all-day and day-unit classes.

In estimating the amount of additional funds needed to carry out the program recommended, it is assumed that the state will continue approximately the present plan of matching dollar for dollar funds for building, equipment and travel and that the counties or localities will be required to pay \$660.00 towards the salary of the instructor in vocational agriculture.

TABLE VII

Summary of Findings and Recommendations for Placement
of the Four Types of Classes.

	NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS		SCHOOLS SERVED AND RECOMMENDED TO BE SERVED			
	At Present	Additional Recommended	All Day	Day Unit	Evening	Part Time
Amelia	0	1	1	0	3	0
Brunswick	0	2	2	1	5	0
Charlotte	2	1	6	0	7	0
Chesterfield	0	2	2	0	4	0
Cumberland	1	1	3	0	4	3
Dinwiddie	2	0	3	1	5	2
Greenville	1	0	1	0	3	1
Isle of Wight	3	0	3	0	4	0
Lunenburg	1	1	2	1	5	0
Mecklenburg	3	1	5	1	9	1
Nansemond	3	0	3	1	6	3
Norfolk	1	1	2	2	4	1
Nottaway	0	1	1	0	3	0
Powhatan	1	0	1	0	4	1
Prince Edward	0	1	1	2	3	0
Prince George	2	0	2	0	4	1
Princess Anne	2	1	3	0	5	1
Southampton	3	1	4	2	7	4
Surry	1	0	1	1	2	0
Sussex	1	1	2	2	3	1
TOTAL	27	15	48	14	90	19

TABLE VIII

Summary of Finances Needed to Carry Out Program as Recommended.

	STATE FUNDS		COUNTY FUNDS	
	Capital Investment	Annual Operation	Capital Investment	Annual Operation
Amelia	\$1000.00	\$ 950.00	\$1000.00	\$ 810.00
Brunswick	2100.00	1900.00	2100.00	1620.00
Charlotte	1150.00	950.00	1150.00	810.00
Chesterfield	2000.00	1900.00	2000.00	1620.00
Cumberland	1000.00	900.00	1000.00	760.00
Dinwiddie	500.00		500.00	
Greenville				
Isle of Wight				
Lunenburg	200.00	950.00	200.00	810.00
Mecklenburg	1250.00	1050.00	1250.00	910.00
Nansemond				
Norfolk	1100.00	950.00	1100.00	810.00
Nottaway	1000.00	900.00	1000.00	760.00
Powhatan				
Prince Edward	1450.00	1200.00	1450.00	1060.00
Prince George				
Princess Anne	1000.00	900.00	1000.00	760.00
Southampton	1200.00	950.00	1200.00	810.00
Surry				
Sussex	1300.00	1100.00	1300.00	960.00
TOTAL	\$ 16250.00	\$ 14600.00	\$ 16250.00	\$ 12500.00

Acknowledgements

The writer is indebted to a large number of persons for the data used in the preparation of this thesis. Valuable contributions were made by county superintendents, school principals, county agricultural agents and agricultural instructors in the various counties studied.

The two district supervisors of vocational agriculture, Mr. F. B. Cole and Mr. T. V. Downing, who work in these counties gave much helpful information.

Dr. W. S. Newman, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, made helpful suggestions and assisted the writer in getting much necessary information from the State Board of Education.

To Professor E. C. Magill, head of the Department of Vocational Agricultural Education at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the writer is deeply indebted for his patient supervision, encouragement and constructive criticism.

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Return to:
R. M. Ritchie
Dinwiddie, Va.

Name _____

I have been delegated to make a study of twenty counties in southeastern Virginia to determine the opportunities for agriculture in the public high schools.

Certain information in regard to enrollment of farm boys from each high school and graded school giving instruction to pupils above the fourth grade is necessary. It appears that this information can best be secured from the principals of the schools concerned.

I am therefore taking the liberty of asking you for a list of the names and addresses of all principals of high schools and graded or rural schools giving work above the fourth grade. Please use the enclosed blank form for this information.

There is certain other information in regard to consolidation, facilities for teaching, attitudes of various persons concerned, etc., for which I may have to ask you later. However, I will trouble you for this only in case I cannot secure it without your help.

I assure you of my appreciation of this courtesy and hope it may be possible to secure the list of principals by October 1st.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Ritchie

County _____

Return to:
R. M. Ritchie
Dinwiddie, Va.

County reporting _____

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Name of Principal or Teacher in Charge.</u>	<u>Address</u>
Accredited High School.		
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
Non-accredited High School.		
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
Graded or rural schools teaching above 4th grade not included above.		
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____

Return to:
R. M. Ritchie
Dinwiddie, Va.

Name _____

Last October I wrote you for a list of all your principals, both high and graded schools teaching above the fourth grade. You were very kind in furnishing me this list, and your principals have given me the information asked for, with but few exceptions, for which I am very thankful.

In making my study to make recommendations for the future placement of agriculture schools I need a little further information, which it seems I should best be able to get from you. I am therefore taking the liberty of asking you the few questions listed below. Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.

A. Consolidation:

1. What is the no. of high schools in your county for 1928-'29?
Accredited _____ None-accredited _____
2. Where educational surveys have been made by the state survey committee, to what extent are their recommendations likely to be carried out?
3. What other proposals have been made in regard to consolidation which will likely be carried out?
4. I am enclosing a sketch of your county, showing the location of schools as taken from the map in the State Superintendent's office. Please indicate by means of an (x) any schools which have been discontinued, and by means of a (0) any consolidated schools which have been located since the map was sent to the state office. If there is a likely consolidation between schools of your county and schools from any other county, please indicate this location by means of (*).

B. Need of service and prospects for support.

1. Where in your opinion are departments of vocational agriculture most needed? Name in order of preference.
2. In what schools are the people sufficiently interested to help finance any extra buildings needed for teaching vocational agriculture?
3. What is the present school tax? Amount _____ Rate _____
4. What is the county school debt?
5. What is the attitude of the county school board toward vocational agriculture?
6. What is the attitude of the Board of Supervisors?
7. What communities especially want departments of vocational agriculture?
8. What schools would seem best suited for teaching day-unit classes? (By day-unit work is meant teaching classes in vocational agriculture two or three times per week at outlying rural schools.)

Return to:
R. M. Ritchie
Dinwiddie, Va.

Name _____

A study is being made of southeastern Virginia to determine the suitability of localities for departments of vocational agriculture in the future. I believe that you will agree that all the information called for below has a bearing on determining these locations. You are probably the only person sufficiently informed to supply this information for your school. I am therefore taking the liberty of sending you this request for necessary information and trust that you will favor me with a prompt reply. Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.

I. Present enrollment.

1. Total enrollment of H. S. _____
2. " " of boys in H. S. _____
3. " " of boys living on farms in H. S. _____
4. " " of other boys whose fathers own farms _____

II. Future supply.

1. Total enrollment of boys in 5, 6, 7th grades of local high school _____
2. Total enrollment of boys living on farms in 5, 6, 7th grades of local high school _____

III. Prospects for service.

1. Total number of white farmers in the patronage area of H. S. _____
2. What farmers organizations are in the community?
Name: 1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
3. What local industries attract boys from the farms?
Name: 1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
4. What per cent of your farm boys enter these industries? _____
5. What per cent of your H. S. graduates remain on farms? _____
6. What per cent of those dropping out before graduation remain on farms? _____
7. What is the total number of boys in H. S. and 5, 6, 7th grades whose fathers are tenants? _____

IV. Prospects for proper support.

1. Number full time H. S. teachers _____
2. Number divided time H. S. teachers _____
3. Is there a vacant room or present space for teaching voc. agri.? _____
4. Are there any plans for additional building in the near future? _____
5. Check in the proper column the attitudes of those listed below in regard to the teaching of vocational agriculture.

:Favorable : Indifferent : Unfavorable : Not informed

County Supt.	:	:	:	:
Co.School Board	:	:	:	:
Co.Board of Sup.	:	:	:	:
People of Comm.	:	:	:	:
Your Attitude	:	:	:	:

County _____ School _____

Return to:
R. M. Ritchie
Dinwiddie, Va.

Name _____

A study is being made of southeastern Virginia to determine the suitability of localities for departments of vocational agriculture in the future. The most important factor is that of present and future supply of farm boys. Therefore, you will appreciate the fact that the following information is very necessary. I trust you will furnish it to me. Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.

R. M. Ritchie

1. What is your school enrollment of boys in the following grades?
5th _____ 6th _____ 7th _____
2. What is your school enrollment of boys from farm homes in these grades?
5th _____ 6th _____ 7th _____
3. Show below the name of high school and the per cent of your graduates which attend each high school.

Name of High School

Per Cent Attending

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

County _____

School _____