

Club members. Other meetings the agent held or participated in included eighteen with adults and sixty-seven with 4-H Clubs. Leaders held three with adults and twenty-seven with 4-H Club members.

Each of the project activities conducted had some affect on the people's change of attitude. The work of leaders, professional and business people, and organized groups have assisted in influencing the people in making agricultural changes.

## X COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

In order to further the Extension Program and develop good public relations, the Agent worked with other agencies in the capacity of informing farmers as to their program. The work with all agencies included meetings, demonstrations, personal conferences and activities pertaining to the overall agricultural program. Agencies worked with were the: Vocational Agricultural Department, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, Welfare Department, and the Social Security Administration.

## XI EVALUATION OF 1959 EXTENSION PROGRAM

The results of the Agricultural Extension Program in Brunswick County in 1959 helped to determine the degree to which the agent and leaders accomplished the objectives as set up at the beginning of the year. From the situation, the agent established and used a "bench mark" in measuring the progress of the Extension Program. This helped to determine what improvements could be made for the following year's plan of work.

The Extension Agent made 562 farm visits, consulted with 346 office callers, and received 423 telephone calls. Two news stories were written, five radio broadcasts were presented, and 1,511 bulletins were distributed. Twenty-two result demonstrations were conducted with adults. Five training meetings were held with adults and four with 4-H

from Law school with an outstanding record.

Scholarships won by James financed his college and post graduate education. Because of the low income, his parents could give little support other than encouragement and good wishes.

When former 4-H'ers make outstanding accomplishments it gives the Extension Service another boast as having a part in Developing Better Citizens for Tomorrow's World.

#### IX OFF-FARM INFLUENCES

There are off-farm forces having direct bearing on the operation of individual farms. Examples are: acreage controls; marketing agreements; price supports; tax policies; social security, and many other factors. Families are turning to the Extension Service for help in acquiring facts and for methods of analyzing and appraising such facts.

The general objective is to help people to understand and identify issues through educational processes on the basis of all available facts. The specific objectives were to present facts related to other agencies; to let the people make their own decisions on policy issues.

The techniques used in presenting information to the people were done through educational meetings, office conferences, bulletins, and circulars. Assistance rendered provided a clearer understanding of outside issues involving farm families.

The program climaxed with the 4-H Candle Lighting Ceremony conducted by Scott-Lewis 4-H Clubs III and IV.

### 3. Recreation

The fourth county-wide 4-H picnic was held on the recreational area of the Can-Do-Civic-Club, Lawrenceville, June 6. 4-H'ers, leaders, and parents attended and joined in the games (soft ball, badminton, croquet, and volley ball). They fished at a lake located on the recreational area. The group brought lunches.

#### A SALUTE TO AN OUTSTANDING 4-H CLUB MEMBER

James H. Coleman, Jr., Lawrenceville, Virginia, a 4-H club member for 7 years and junior leader for 2 years was conferred the degree of Law, at Howard University, Washington, D. C., June 5, 1959.

James lived on a small farm near Lawrenceville during the nine years in 4-H work. He was County Council President for 3 years, President of his local club for 4 years and conducted project demonstrations in garden, corn, tobacco, and livestock. He was a delegate to several State 4-H Conferences and the Third Regional 4-H Club Camp held at Virginia State College in 1950.

He was graduated from James Russell High School in 1952 and rated second in his class. In 1956 James Coleman graduated from Virginia State College with honors in the field of History and Social Studies. He was also graduated

three leaders attended the program held March 17, at Oak Grove. Four-H Club members gave the meaning of the 4-H's and related progress made during the year. The Agent stated the purpose of the County 4-H Program. Parents were encouraged to support the organization in developing better citizens of tomorrow.

A film was shown entitled "A Heritage We Guard"

2. Rural Life Sunday

The Fourteenth Annual 4-H Rural Life Sunday services were conducted May 3, at Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, Lawrenceville, Virginia.

The program consisted of songs, readings, musical selections, the 4-H Prayer, a sermonette, and the 4-H Candle Lighting Ceremony.

Patsy Gillus, County Council President and a member of the James Solomon Russell 4-H Club gave the purpose as providing an opportunity for 4-H'ers to develop the Heart H spiritually and take an active part in churches of their choice.

The Reverend Joshua Hutchins, Saint Paul's College, delivered the sermonette. His subject was "What Are We Going To Do With Our Lives?" In his message to 4-H'ers he advised to use every spiritual, educational, and healthful opportunity that will better prepare them to compete with the challenges of the world.

to develop useful work experiences, management, marketing, practical record keeping, and reporting of achievements; and to create skills, and desirable character traits.

The 4-H County program for 1959 involved thirteen organized 4-H Clubs with an enrollment number of 500 boys and girls. Of this number 246 boys were enrolled in 344 project and completed 276 project demonstrations. The 4-H boys were enrolled in 18 different projects. One hundred and twenty-eight local meetings with an attendance of 5,120 were held in 1959. A total of forty-nine meetings with an attendance of 1,340 were held by local leaders. The County Council held three meetings to plan the 4-H program and activities. Thirty-seven adult leaders and sixty-five junior leaders assisted in carrying out the 4-H program.

4-H Club County Council conducted a Rural Life Sunday Program, celebrated National 4-H Club Week, held one County picnic, made tours, and sent 23 delegates to State meetings. Four boys did outstanding project work and were recommended for County 4-H Awards.

Other Activities    1. National 4-H Club Week

The 4-H members and leaders in Brunswick celebrated the month of March as County 4-H Month. Activities were centered around the Observance of National 4-H Club Week.

Special programs were conducted by Oak Grove, Hickory Run, and Scott-Lewis 4-H Clubs. Twenty 4-H parents and

and made covers for 3 pieces; 7 families purchased 10 pieces of furniture. Four families painted 3 floors and covered 4; 11 families bought 24 blinds, shades and pairs of curtains; 5 families bought 7 major appliances; 5 families painted homes; 4 families painted roofs; 1 family added a porch and 3 families repaired porches; 1 home had temporary under-pinning added while 3 had permanent under-pinning added; 4 families added 6 doors and 18 windows. Four families added 7 screen doors and screened 2 windows; 1 family built a chimney and 2 families repaired chimneys; 2 families added family name and painted mail boxes; 29 families used available facilities for recreation; 1 family purchased 2 pieces of garden furniture; 23 families have family council; 27 families have family prayer; 13 families keep family records; 11 families participate in health clinics; 29 families had physical examinations; 11 families carry hospital insurance while only 5 carry surgical insurance.

A better home garden is the goal of each family.

#### VIII 4-H CLUB WORK

The rapidly increasing number of youth living on farms and in rural areas calls for specially oriented programs for these future citizens and for the volunteer leaders who will assist them.

The general objective is to provide opportunities to 4-H members to prepare for future economic, social, and leadership responsibilities. The specific objectives were

Brodnax and the James B. Harrison of Edgerton are the families.

Because of the low income and high cost of living the families have a hard time making loans. Therefore, better management of money, time and energy is the big problem that confronts them. This management is needed in the home and on the farm. The families have been given assistance in these problems. The Extension Service was able to have the Farmers' Home Administration Supervisor make visits to the Mitchell home.

No outstanding changes in progress has been made by either family since last year.

#### VII COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Community Improvement work was conducted in the Dolphin Community. Families were scored on improvement twice yearly and progress was recorded. This was to encourage all families in a community to improve their living conditions by working with Extension Service.

Fifty families are in the Dolphin Community Improvement Area. Thirty are owners, 16 tenants and 4 renters. The farms have a total of 2,019 acres, of which 637 are crops, 194 pastures, and 673 forest. The farms in the community are small and tobacco is the main cash crop.

The following improvements were made during the year: 1 family installed water; 16 families painted 26 rooms and papered 4 rooms; 4 families upholstered 4 pieces of furniture

## V HOME AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Many requests are being made for help from the Extension Service on selecting home plans, remodeling, and home ground beautification.

The general objective is to plan and develop the architectural design of homes and their surroundings. The specific objectives were to help farm, non-farm and professional people; to provide a more liveable home and a desirable surrounding; and reduce cost by planning ahead.

Specialist help was used in group meetings to discuss home construction with prospective home builders. Landscape plans were made for families desiring to improve their yards. Landscape Notes were mailed leaders monthly. The agent met with Garden Club members and discussed Types of Shrubbery and Planting. Lawn seed, lime, and fertilizer recommendations were given to nine families. Direct supervision was given to five families in Landscaping and Seeding Lawns.

Only two families have completed their homes and landscaped grounds. Others are in the process of being completed in 1960.

## VI FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

There are two farm and home development families in the county. They were selected and approved by the County Advisory Board in 1955. Little progress was made by the families during the year. The Samuel E. Mitchells of

The teaching methods that have been used involved office conferences, farm visits, method demonstrations, result demonstrations, meetings and research materials.

Farm families have requested over 400 Farm Record Books. At the Farmers' Conference, Mr. Nuckolls, Extension Economist, discussed Farm Management with emphasis on Insurance and Social Security.

Nineteen families have been assisted with soil sampling and selecting the right analysis of fertilizer. A large number have been helped with the amount and approved analysis of fertilizer to apply for various crops. Seed varieties, the rate of planting and soil selection are other phases of assistance given in developing the management program.

Since the enactment of the Farm Social Security Law, there has been much concern in records and reporting taxes. Farm families have been given information in reporting income and social security taxes. This law, more than anything else, has been an incentive to families in stimulating the importance of record keeping.

Families are keeping better records of farm enterprises and are showing improvements in management. To some extent the standard of living of older families have improved through Social Security benefits.

So far only one demonstration was started in forestry management. One family planted 2,000 pine seedlings. No marked change has been made as a result of this years program. It is felt that new changes in forestry management will come on many farms as a result of the work done this year. The forestry program will be continued in 1960 with emphasis on planting pine seedlings.

#### IV FARM MANAGEMENT

Essential major adjustments in the Agricultural economy, arising from surplus production and other factors, present comparable adjustment problems on individual farms which significantly affect income possibilities. These and other related factors emphasize the complexity of current day farming. The higher financial risks make it necessary that each individual farm family become increasingly efficient in understanding and applying technology and sound management to farming in order to compete successfully and stay in business.

The general county objective is to improve the efficiency in agricultural production. The specific objectives were to help families identify their needs, problems and opportunities; to help them study their resources; analyze alternative solutions to their problems; and arrive at the most promising course of action in light of their own desires, resources, and abilities.

were to start five forestry management demonstration; to get the cooperation of the Forestry Committee in developing the program; and improve marketing.

The Forestry Committee met in the Extension Office on January 15, to plan for this year's forestry program and receive training in establishing and maintaining a County Forestry Program. C. E. Gill, Extension Forester, V. P. I., Blacksburg, assisted in the training and planning meeting. Mr. Gill outlined methods to follow in directing the program. Two demonstrators were selected to begin work in February. They were Robert Callis, Freeman Community and Otis Pair, Fitzhugh Community.

On February 5, Mr. Gill and the Forestry Committee visited the demonstrators and set up jobs to begin immediately.

The agent, Mr. Gill, and two of the elementary school teachers who attended the Natural Resource Short Course at Virginia State College, Petersburg, last summer, made tentative plans for the County teachers to tour Seward Forest, Triplet.

Through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, land owners were informed as to share payment available when certain forestry practices are carried out. The agent worked with county forester in presenting educational information to families when requested. Information was given on the purchase of the planting of pine seedlings.

The county Veterinarian worked closely with the livestock program in eradicating diseases and parasites. Also in recommending good management and possibilities of improvement.

The number of livestock on more farms increased this year and the quality is improving. Farmers are realizing more income from livestock. The Extension Service assisted 192 families directly with their management program. Seventeen families purchased pure-bred swine and beef cattle to improve their livestock. Three new families started producing livestock this year for market. Families who began livestock farming years ago are continuing to improve, and their farm income has increased.

The local Veterinarian has assisted in reducing livestock losses from disease and parasites.

Generally farmers who have the resources are gradually introducing more and better livestock in their farming program.

#### G. Forestry

The lack of interest and knowledge on the part of land owners to practice good woodland management and have appreciation of the value of timber makes it imperative that the Extension Service work much closer with landlords in setting up a forestry program.

The overall objective is to establish and maintain a good county forestry program. This years specific objectives

Although the quality of flue-cured tobacco was below last year, the program was successful in that it demonstrated the results of efficient production and management under suitable weather conditions. Good examples were farmers who irrigated their crops. Yields were high and quality was good.

In order to provide for good assurance of a high yielding quality crop of bright tobacco year after year, a good irrigation system must be tied in the management program.

#### B. Livestock

There has been an increasing demand for additional cash enterprises to raise the family income. Livestock is one that can do just that where adequate resources are available.

The objective in this year's program were to increase the number and general quality of livestock, and to establish an efficient and economical livestock enterprise on five farms.

The program was started with a county survey of the families interested in improving their livestock enterprise, through better management and additional livestock. This survey was made during farm visits and individual conferences. Interested families were provided information through radio, circular letters, farm visits, field meetings, and visits to experiment stations and livestock shows.

grew fast and in many cases too fast and too large. This presented a problem of harvesting and curing. Many farmers were short of barn curing room and had to suffer the loss of some tobacco. Farmers had trouble in curing. Because of the fast growth and size, it was not as easy to cure as it had been. Farm visits were made in several communities to check on barn ventilation and temperature range in curing. In many instances, ventilation was poor and farmers were too slow with the curing process. After the survey, a radio broadcast was presented advising farmers to provide more ventilation and speed up the curing process. A circular letter was sent farmers giving the same information. According to reports tobacco curing improved where proper ventilation and temperature range was provided.

There was an abundance of healthy tobacco plants for transplanting. Nineteen farmers had tobacco soils analysed, fifteen improved rotation practices. Fifty farmers did a better job in fertilizer placement and row and hill spacing. In some instances, farmers over fertilized which resulted in poor quality tobacco.

Tobacco yield was above average but below in quality. This was due largely to weather conditions during the growing season. Most encouraging, growers did a good job in separating and grading; market prices were favorable for fair quality tobacco.

With the increase demand for filter tip and king size cigarettes farmers were encouraged to grow more leaf tobacco and let it ripen before harvesting. Thicker leaf tobacco can be produced by spacing the rows and the plants in the row further apart and topping plants lower.

Growers were advised to speed up the harvesting operation at the beginning by pulling the bottom thin leaves a little green to avoid cures of dead non-descript tobacco. After the thin leaves have been harvested the operation should be slower to give the thicker leaves time to ripen.

These training meetings have been conducted annually for several years and have proven very beneficial to tobacco growers. The results are being recognized more each year on the tobacco markets. This type of training must continue if we expect to improve tobacco marketing and increase farm income.

Two demonstrations were held using chemical to control diseases and grass in tobacco beds. Four fertilizer placement and spacing demonstrations were held. Routine visits and conferences were made during the tobacco season to check management practices and give information in an effort to increase efficiency and the quality of tobacco.

There was a dry period during the month of June, which retarded tobacco growth. In July, the rainfall amounted to ten plus inches in the county. As a result, tobacco

field meetings, radio, farm visits and result demonstrations. Fertilizer placement, plant bed management, seed varieties, fertilizer recommendation, rotation, soil sampling and soil selection were stressed through farm visits and circular letters. On a number of farms assistance was rendered in selecting tobacco bed sites, the proper method of applying fertilizer and spacing in the field. Three hundred fifty bulletins were sent farmers giving information on insect and disease control and how to identify same.

Three meetings were held for the purpose of training tobacco growers in grading flue-cured tobacco. These meetings were conducted by Jones E. Jeffries, USDA Marketing Specialist, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Outlined in these meetings were an account of the change over brought about as a result of the development of king size and filter tip cigarettes during the past several years. Most of the leaf, formerly exported, is now being used to make king size and filtered cigarettes. As a result of these new developments it is necessary for growers to separate tobacco according to what it will be used for. Thin tobacco is used for regular cigarettes; non-descript tobacco, roll your own; ripe leaf tobacco is used for king size, and green tobacco for chewing and as a blend in some filter tips. Some leaf and over ripe is still being used for chewing and pipe tobacco.

The Soil Conservation Service assisted in planning the location for the pastures. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service shared the cost in establishing the pasture demonstrations.

During the year 1959, nineteen farmers seeded from one to six acres of permanent pasture (a total of 51 acres) and eight seeded small grain mixtures for fall, winter and spring grazing. The above farmers were under direct supervision of the Extension Service. It is felt that indirect influence of the pasture program spreaded much farther in the change of the pasture situation in the county based on observations and other reports.

### 3. Tobacco (Flue-cured)

Over supply of tobacco, especially poor quality, demanded a closer look at the flue-cured tobacco situation in 1959.

To improve the quality was the main objective in this years' tobacco program.

The success of a good quality tobacco crop depend largely on producing sufficient high grade plants in time for transplanting, soil selection, fertilizer, variety of seed, placement of fertilizer, spacing of plants in rows, harvesting, and many other management practices.

In presenting the management jobs required in the production of quality tobacco, many methods were used in the process. Some of the most effective methods used were

broadcasts were made, news letters sent, farm visits made and bulletins and charts used to get the program started. Three permanent pasture result demonstrations were set up and a field meeting held at each demonstration. The pastures included a mixture of Ladino Clover and orchard grass and Ladino Clover and fescue. The demonstrations involved a total of twenty-six acres of pasture.

The most outstanding demonstration was conducted on the Coleman Royster Farm, Freeman, Virginia. Mr. Royster, started with one acre of pasture in 1946, since that time he has developed twelve acres. The pastures are divided into seven sections which provide a good system of rotational grazing. On these pastures there were 51 heads of hogs and 12 heads of grade cattle. Thirty-one people attended a field meeting and toured the pasture areas.

The four acres of pasture on the Sam Mitchell Farm, Brodnax, Virginia was a result of the Plant Food Fertilizer demonstration started in 1956 and the Farm and Home Development work.

On Joseph Goode's Farm, Blackridge, Virginia there were 10 acres of pasture, seeded in 1958. The pasture was seeded on steep and rough land that had been under cultivation for many years. It was brought out in the meeting held, that this land had not paid off in crop yields. The community people were very impressed at the change from low yielding row crops to a productive pasture.

most of them obtained good stands. An estimate of ninety percent used a recommended variety of hybrid seed, planted and fertilized on time. As a whole, good cultural practice were carried out. Unfavorable weather conditions reduced corn yields. Farmers who turned under a good green cover crop or manured land increased their yield twenty-five percent over growers using no type of cover. This factor points out that despite droughty conditions crops planted on land with a manure fallow will result in good yields.

## 2. Pasture

In light of the present prices of livestock, there is a greater demand for feed, especially good forage crops. This trend is largely responsible for increased demand for pasture. Farmers are requesting additional enterprises to increase income. A good established pasture system provides a source for additional livestock, which with proper management will add to farmers income.

The objectives were to provide adequate year round pasture system on ten farms, following a good rotational system of grazing.

In order to develop a good pasture program, the first job is to develop an appreciation for good pastures and show the people the value of good pasture.

At the beginning the members of the Agronomy Committee and the Advisory Board approved establishing field demonstrations. As a follow up - meetings were held, radio

## III ADULT PROJECT WORK

## A. Field Crops

## 1. Corn

In a large number of instances farmers have failed in getting good stands of corn resulting in lower crop yields. It is concluded that this factor is largely due to planting too deep and when the soil is wet and poorly prepared.

The objective was to get more farmers to practice an efficient system of corn production. Through the use of adapted soil, follow good cultural practices, fertilize according to recommendation and plant recommended hybrid seed.

Groups visited experiment stations to see the performance of corn hybrid varieties planted and fertilized according to recommendation. Radio, circular letters, circulars, farm visits, office conferences, and meetings were some of the teaching methods used. The results of experiment stations varietal testing has proven effective in the corn program. The Agronomy Committee served in introducing the objective to the people in the county. Commercial dealers helped farmers in seed and fertilizer selection. Other government agencies cooperated in tying their program in with the overall county activity.

A large number of corn growers got good starts and

more effective management of both time and resources.

## II COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

The County Board of Supervisors is the legal organization that heads the County's Agricultural Extension Program. The Advisory Board, Agronomy Committee, Agricultural Professional Workers Group, and the 4-H Council, consisting of local men, women, boys, and girls are responsible, primarily, for setting up, planning and conducting the Extension work in the county.

The County Advisory Board is an over-all planning organization which is composed of 58 members who are farm men and women representing 12 committees. The Board sponsors a county-wide Farmers' Conference, appoints committees to aid in reaching goals set up by the Board, sets up the Community Improvement Program, and approves the Farm and Home Development families. Four meetings were held in 1959.

The Agronomy Committee is composed of eight members representing the five magisterial districts in the county.

The Professional Workers Group consists of all agricultural agencies in the county and some business and professional men and women. This group meets whenever it is necessary to plan and sponsor a special agricultural program.

The County 4-H Club Council is composed of all 4-H Club officers from the thirteen local organized 4-H Clubs. It is the planning body and sponsor of the County 4-H programs. The organization held three meetings in 1959.

factories, lumber mills, pulp wood buyers, stores, (furniture, equipment, supplies, etc.) construction work, railroad companies and public utilities.

Essential major adjustments in the total agricultural economy arising from surplus production, and other factors, present adjustment problems on individual farms which affect income possibilities. An increasing number of farmers have found it necessary or desirable to supplement their income through off-farm employment.

These and other related factors emphasize the complexity of current-day farming. The higher financial risks make it necessary that each individual farm family become increasingly efficient in understanding and applying technology and sound management to farming in order to complete successfully and stay in business.

Conspicuous differences in the mode of living of farm and non-farm people are fast disappearing. Better transportation and communication facilities, greater mixing of rural and urban families by virtue of opportunities in social activities, and rising educational levels all have contributed. As a result, we find families having greater average cash expenditure for services; higher standards for food, clothing, conveniences, and housing; plus shorter working hours and more leisure time.

With a rapid increase in the number of both farm and non-farm women employed outside the home, the need arises for a greater sharing of responsibilities in the home by all family members. Families also feel a greater need for training in the

## I COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

1

Brunswick County is a rural area covering 576 square miles. It is located in the Southern Piedmont section of the state of Virginia. There are three towns in the county - Lawrenceville, Alberta, and Brodnax. Lawrenceville, the county seat, is located approximately in the center of the county.

According to recent census, there are 2835 Negro families of which 1463 are non-farm families and 1392 are farm families. There are 593 Negro farm owners, 262 part owners, and 537 renters in the county. The average size Negro farm is 5 1/2 acres. From these farm families there are 29% youth between the ages 10 and 19. Of this number, there are 500 boys and girls in organized 4-H Clubs.

The average size of farms increased 12 per cent since 1950. With increasing mechanization and higher investments in equipment and with rising land prices, the value of productive assets on farms increased 21 per cent.

The farm families are engaged in general farming. They grow tobacco, cotton, peanuts, cucumbers, poultry, hogs, and cattle as cash enterprises. Corn, hay, vegetables, hollers and small grain are produced mostly for farm and home consumption. Forestry products such as pulp wood, veneer wood and logs are other sources of farm income. Some families find time for off-farm work to supplement their family income. The non-farmers and part-time farmers receive their income from employment at

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# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

*Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

Mr. H. L. Molin

**Name**

Local Farm Agent

**Agent**

**Title**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**



1959

Brunswick

**County**