

THE RELATION OF AGRICULTURE TO INDUSTRY
IN HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

A Study of Indafarming

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INTRODUCTION

The rural industrial movement. Although part-time farming is an old practice, its use, as a means to supplement low incomes caused by irregular employment or by low wage industries, has been relied on increasingly in certain areas of Virginia. In these cases it is often marked by back-to-the-land movements of people. In another way, part-time farming is resorted to by persons formerly engaged in full-time farming, when the productivity of their land declines or when economic changes make their type of farming no longer profitable.

When an industrial worker engages in part-time farming and resides in the country he is strategically located between city and country and occupies a unique position with regard to community membership. His residence in the country reduces his associations in the city, but he is somehow not identified with the rural community in which he lives. His problems must be considered from the viewpoint of both the farmer and the city dweller.

Agriculture and industry. An opinion held by many leaders of Virginia and of other southern states suggests that one approach to the solution of the social and economic problems of the South lies in increased industrialization. While this conception has been expressed a number of times in recent years, a pertinent question has followed in its wake: should farming or manufacturing constitute the foundation of a securely stable civilization? It is well recognized today that our

national economy is based on urban manufacturing, with farming a secondary part of the cultural organization. The ills that have and are attending our civilization are of sufficient significance to warrant research on the problem of what should be the proportion of the industrial and agricultural elements in our total culture.

Many pages have been written, and many hours spent in discussing whether agriculture or industry is the more fundamental part of our social and economic order. No attempt is made to take up this discussion here, however interesting it may be. Perhaps, rather than to hold one up as the "sumum bonum", some time and thought could profitably be used to determine in what ways they (agriculture and industry) are interrelated and inseparable. With social and economic planning a paramount feature today, we might well ask ourselves if there is any relation between agriculture and industry, and if so, how we can take advantage of this relationship to benefit human ends. The nature of this problem is such that a research project of real value in answering it would require years of intensive study. Such a research project is beyond the scope and ability of this writer.

Purpose

It is recognized that questions like the one just raised are seldom answered by avoiding them. In an effort, therefore, to shed a little light on this problem, a study was made of the rural industrial area of Henry County, Virginia. Forty years ago Henry County was almost entirely

an agricultural area; today it is predominantly an industrial locality. The point of emphasis in this research project is the importance of agriculture and industry to the people of this area. The "sight" of the study is further focused on the lives of those persons who are engaged in a combination of farming and industrial employment.

Previous research projects on this subject usually have been called "part-time" farming studies, confined to inquiries of the social and economic characteristics of the "part-time" farmers, and to an analysis of their farms as business units. In some cases a comparison is made between part-time farmers and industrial workers.

The present study, entitled "The Relation of Agriculture to Industry in Henry County, Virginia," had for its purpose to discover in what ways, to what extent, and under what conditions, both farming and industrial employment contribute to the family living of those persons in Henry County, Virginia, who are engaged in both part-time farming and industrial employment.

Definition of Terms

To clarify collection of the data, and subsequent analysis, the following terms and units were used.

Part-time farm is a combination of farming with other occupations in which the operator devotes a considerable part of his time to non-farm occupations. ^{1/}

^{1/} Committee on Definition of Terms, Journal of Farm Economics, Volume XXIII, No. 1 (Feb., 1941) p. 373.

Indafarm is a part-time farm on which the principal non-farm occupation of the operator is industrial employment.

Indafarming. The use of this term to describe the concept of farming and industrial work combined is by assignment rather than by the inherent meaning of the word. The first three letters of the word industry are placed before the word farming, the letter a placed between, and a new word, indafarming, is derived.

Most of the words in common use today have meanings that were assigned to them, and the actual word itself is then the symbol of that meaning or concept. A good example is the word "industry", which in its Latin derivation means diligence. Yet today we use this word to mean the process of manufacturing or commercial production in general. Other words of our language have arisen from sounds, as swish, crack, boom, etc.

Indafarmer. The essential requirements for classification as an indafarmer were (1) at least one acre of land operated, (2) at least \$100 worth of farm produce raised during the year, and (3) at least 65 days of labor in industrial work or \$150 of income from employment in industry during the year. The operator of the farm and the head of the household were considered one and the same person, and was the oldest male in the household employed in industry.

Family earnings is the compensation, including the value of family living from the farm, for the operator's labor and management and for labor of unpaid members of the operator's family. It is derived by deducting an interest charge for the use of farm capital, and farm expenses, exclusive of value of unpaid family labor, from gross farm income.

Family living from the farm is the farm value of farm-grown food, fuel, and other products used by the family, plus the value of the use of the farm dwelling.

Household is the entire group of persons living on the indafarm in the same house, whether or not they are related to the head of the family, except boarders and roomers.

Attitude is an established tendency to act positively, negatively, or indifferently toward an object, situation or thing.

Social organization is the working arrangement whereby people interact in a common universe of attitudes and values. 1/

Neighborhood is that first group outside of the family having social significance and some sense of local unity. 2/

Rural community consists of the social interaction of the people and their institutions in the local area in which they live on dispersed farmsteads and in a hamlet or village which forms the center of their common activities. 3/

1/ Bogardus, E. S., Contemporary Sociology, p. 299. University of Southern California Press, 1931.

2/ Kolb, J. H. and Brunner, E. deS., A Study of Rural Society, p. 44. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1935.

3/ Sanderson, Dwight, The Rural Community, p. 481. Ginn & Co., 1932.

Methods Employed

Secondary sources of information were first explored. The United States Bureau of the Census assisted by making a special summary of the industries of Henry County for the period 1899 to 1937. The published reports of the census of agriculture and the census of population were drawn upon considerably. Historical data concerning Henry County were obtained from a special edition of the Martinsville Daily Bulletin. Several publications used in the study appear in the literature cited at the end of this report. All of these were particularly useful in presenting a background of information for interpreting the results of the analysis of data secured first hand.

Direct observations. A field study was undertaken to provide additional factual information. This was a schedule study of a sample of the indafarmers of the county. Using the survey method, farm and household records were secured from 100 indafarmers in Henry County by means of personal interviews. The following types of information were gathered: (1) personal data concerning each member of the household; (2) a record of the past years farm business covering the period October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940; (3) facilities available for family living; (4) participation in community activities.

The data and information hereby secured were analyzed and a report prepared. In the report a comparison of findings was made with several studies carried out by other research workers.

Sampling procedure. Before taking any records in the area the county agent, local storekeepers, and a few other local persons were consulted concerning the location of the indafarmers. The results of this preliminary inquiry seemed to indicate that the proportion of indafarmers to all farmers was much larger in the northwestern part of the county, especially in the area around Fieldale and Bassett. Consequently, about as many records were taken in this section as in the other sections of the county combined. Within each of three non-adjacent sub-areas of the county records were taken at random (figure 1). Upon first going into an area, information was usually secured at a local store concerning the location of households engaged in indafarming within the immediate vicinity. Enumeration then proceeded from one to another as they could be located. The chief difficulties encountered in this procedure were (1) confusing of full-time farmers with part-time farmers, and (2) mistaking indafarming for other types of part-time farming.

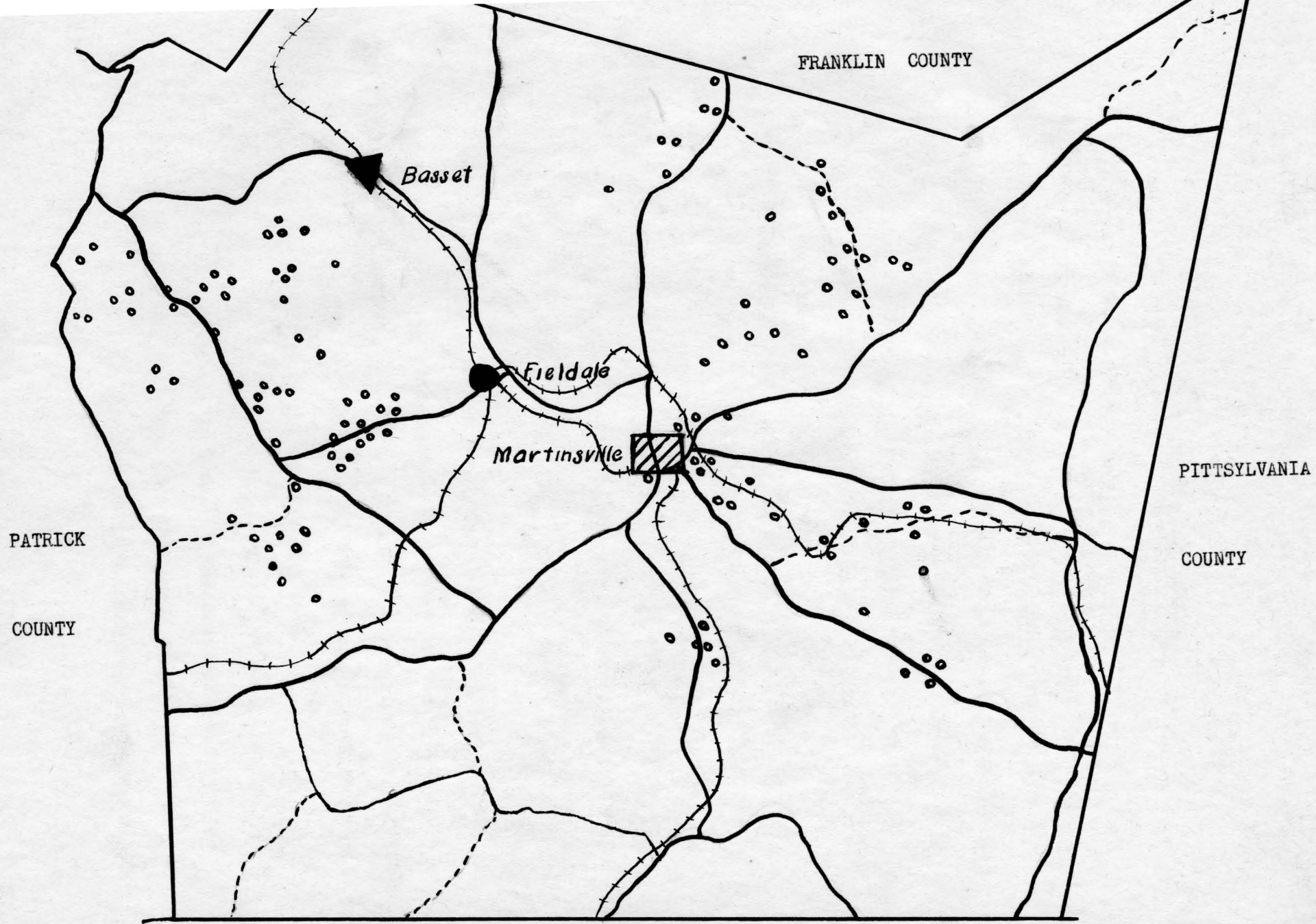


FIGURE 1 - TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND LOCATION OF 100 INDAFARMS STUDIED, IN HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1940

DESCRIPTION OF HENRY COUNTY

Physiographic Features

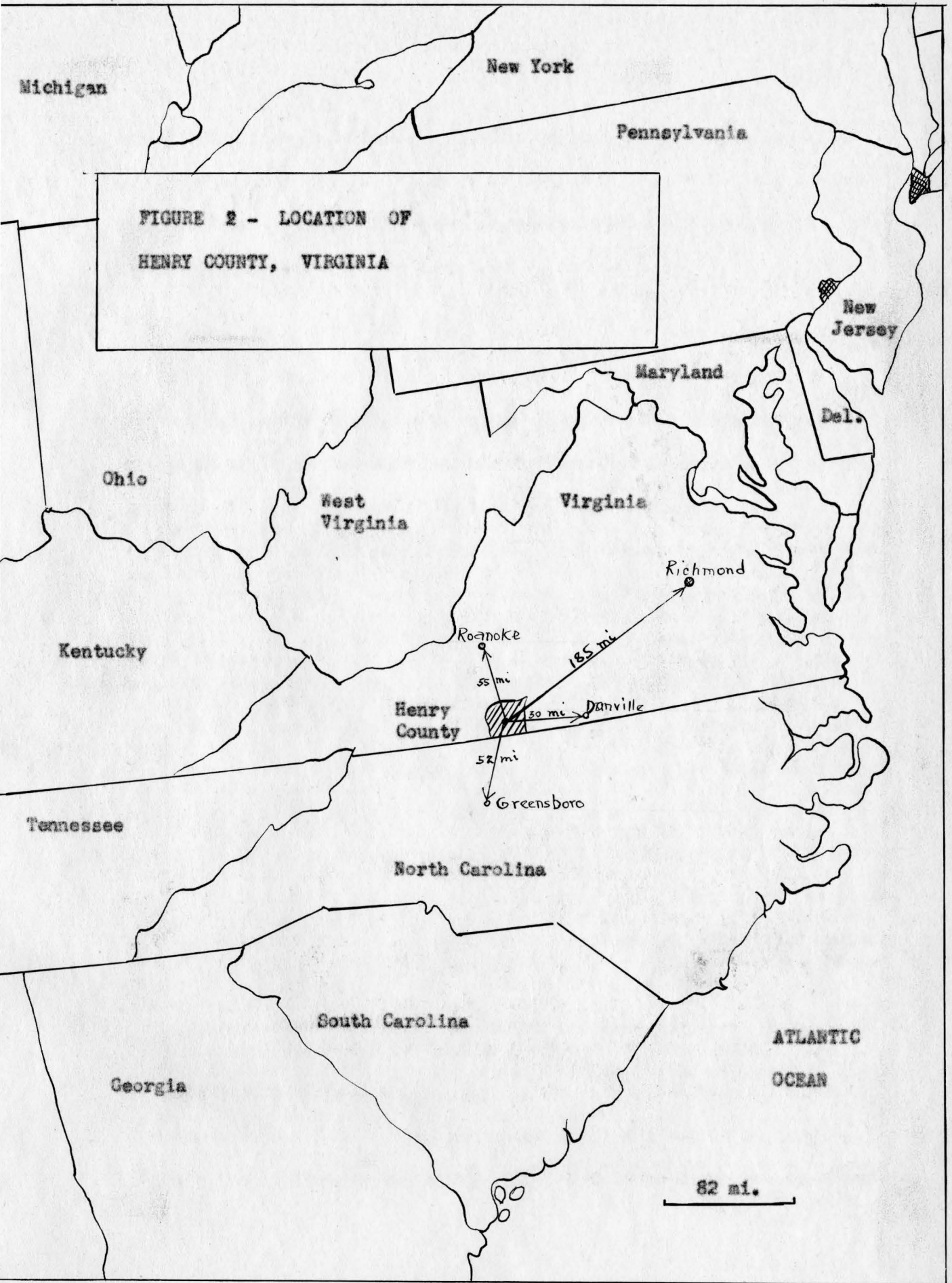
Henry County, bordering on North Carolina, is located at the western edge of Piedmont Virginia and near the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Nearly square in shape, it includes an area of 442 square miles. The border counties are Patrick on the west, Franklin to the north, and Pittsylvania on the east.

Topography and Soils. Henry County lies in what is known as the Piedmont Province. Its surface is rough and hilly, ranging in altitude from 750 feet on its eastern boundary to 900 feet on its western border. The average altitude is about 800 feet. Some of its highest points are Chestnut Knob in the south-central portion of the county, Nantes Mountain in the northeast, and Holt Mountain on the southern border.

The principal rivers of Henry County are Smyth River, which flows diagonally across the county in a southeasterly direction, and Mayo River, which enters the county for a short distance in the southwestern corner. The valleys through which these rivers flow contain some of the best agricultural land in the county.

Soil and its productivity have a direct influence on the type of farming that exists in an area. In the southwestern section of the county the soil is a fine gray sand, well adapted to tobacco, but it erodes and gullies very readily. The predominant soil in the nor-

FIGURE 2 - LOCATION OF HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA



them and eastern sections is Cecil. In the more rugged areas this soil washes away easily, and much of the good land in these areas has been eroded. This condition has undoubtedly been a factor in the increased abandonment of marginal land in recent years.

Forests and Timber ^{1/}

It has been estimated that about 75 percent of the lumber used in the planing mills and furniture factories of Henry County is secured from local sawmills of Patrick and Henry counties.

"Since the settlement of the area, the forest resources have been changed in many ways. Once covered with virgin forests it is now practically all second-growth timber. In the early days the settlers were destructive exploiters of this resource. They needed land for cultivation. They could have it for the clearing of it. There was no market for the products of the forest in the frontier areas. Their only objective was to destroy these timber products to get them out of the way. "Log rollings" were common occurrences. The virgin growth of the very finest grade was cut and burned. So extensive were the forest resources that the settlers gave no thought to the seriousness of a rapid depletion of timber.

"Not all the timber was cut for destructive purposes, however. Much of it was used for the construction of buildings and in making all types of farm implements.

^{1/} Adapted from Conner, M. C. and Bing, W. K., "An Economic and Social Survey of Patric County," University of Virginia Record Extension Series, Vol. 21, No. 6, 1937: '32.

"It has been seen that the first exploitation was for purposes of securing land for cultivation. With the rise of markets for forest products these resources were exploited for commercial reasons. In cutting the timber no regard was given to young growing trees. Only the very best timber was cut and it was very poorly utilized. Much timber was allowed to waste as "tree laps." This extravagance has occurred most rapidly in the last twenty years. Many circular sawmills have operated in the county during this period and many are still in operation.

"Exploitation has been prevalent since the very first days. Mr. W. H. Stoneburner of the Virginia Forest Service says, however, that the most ruthless and inexcusable destruction of the forest resources occurred at the time of the increased demand for tan bark. This occurred more or less all over Virginia, but at different times. This practice took place in Henry around 1900 to 1910. At this time tan bark was in great demand for tanning purposes. The fine virgin chestnut oak was cut and barked. The tree itself, one of the most durable of the oaks, was not utilized but allowed to waste. A few of these trees were carried to sawmills many years later when the demand arose for chestnut oak railroad ties.

"From 1905 to 1920 the chief products of the forest were poplar and oak barrel staves, framing timber, tan bark and cross ties. In 1907 the County Board of Supervisors said the supply of timber for these uses was practically inexhaustible. Many changes have occurred since then. The rapid thinning out of the timber has gone a long way toward exhausting the supply.

"During the last 20 years, 1920-40, there was a rising demand for board lumber. This demand came from the development of furniture manufacturing plants in nearby towns. The process of veneering enabled these plants to use soft woods in the manufacture of furniture. This was of great importance to Henry County, whose forests, particularly in the northern part, consisted of a large percent of standing dead chestnut which is considered a soft wood. It had been killed by the chestnut blight and needed to be marketed. The furniture factories now furnished a market. Large quantities of chestnut lumber went out on wagons and trucks. This has continued until at present the chestnut is fast becoming extinct. In losing this tree the county is losing a very important resource because of its quick growing quality. In harvesting this type, however, many other types of young growing timber were unwisely cut, leaving much of the land bare."

History 1/

Settlement. Settlement in Henry County began before the Revolutionary War. Like in other settlements, there was a constant fear of attack from the Indians. After the Revolution, agricultural development proceeded rapidly. With it was associated a marked population increase. It was characteristic of some settlers in this and other parts of the

1/ Pedigo, "History of Patrick and Henry Counties." Stone Printing Co., Roanoke, Virginia, 1933.

Piedmont to take up large tracts of land in the level sections, with plantations embracing hundreds or even thousands of acres. However, the rougher sections of the county were settled by smaller operators. Patents and grants recorded in the land books in Richmond show that most of the acreages recorded for Henry County were small. Of course many persons took out two or more holdings.

Settlers. The original inhabitants of what is now Henry County were probably Algonquin Indians who lived in and near the Blue Ridge Mountains. Since the coming of the white man in the eighteenth century, the Indians have gradually and completely disappeared. The very earliest settlers were largely Scotch-Irish or their descendants. They may have come directly from Scotland, or from Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah Valley, the Carolinas, and eastern Virginia. The next largest national group immigrating to Henry County were the English, coming mainly from eastern Virginia. Still other settlers were of German, French, or Dutch origin. At the present time less than one-tenth of one percent of the population is foreign born.

County organization. The first court and first county organization of Henry was achieved in January, 1777. The land that now comprises the county has passed through a long territorial ancestry. When the Virginia Colony was organized into shires in 1634, the area now in Henry County was a part of the Isle of Wight Shire. In succession it became a part of new shires or counties as they were created;

Surry County in 1852, Brunswick County in 1720, Lunenburg County in 1746, Halifax in 1752, Pittsylvania in 1767, and finally came into its own in 1777. Henry County's last territorial change occurred in 1790, when the western half was used to form Patrick County. These county formations paralleled the westward settlement of Virginia.

Prominent leaders. ^{1/} The story of Henry County's history is closely linked with the lives of some of its outstanding leaders. Only a few of these can be mentioned here, for lack of space.

Most prominent is, perhaps, Patrick Henry, Virginia statesman, for whom the county was named, and who made his home in the county from 1781 until his death. He lived on a large estate comprising 10,000 acres of land, located about seven miles east of Henry County Court House (now Martinsville).

The Gravelys have had a place in the industrial development of the county. They were successful tobacco manufacturers and are now engaged in making novelty furniture.

The Hairston families of Henry County, today being rather numerous, have descended from Colonel George Hairston (1784-1863) whose parents were of Scotch origin. From his lineage have come many outstanding business and professional leaders.

Walter Lee Penn and D. W. Spencer are noted for achievements in the mercantile business. The former is now associated with Pannill Textile Mills in Martinsville. In the latter part of the nineteenth

^{1/} Pedigo, History of Patrick and Henry Counties, p. 91.

century the Penn family business was important enough that Penn's Store became the name of a village and community.

In the present picture of Henry County, J. D. and C. C. Bassett have been very influential. Pedigo says of them, "They are founders of a thriving town about ten miles northwest of Martinsville, which is in itself a monument to the industry, foresight and business ability of these two men. The furniture factory, starting on a small scale, now ships a large amount of furniture to many parts of the United States."

During the past five years many civic improvements have been promoted by J. Frank Wilson, general manager of the Marshall Field and Company's textile mills in Fieldale.

Crises. Aside from enduring the same "ups" and "downs" that other areas have experienced, Henry County faced a serious situation when its chief tobacco market and several other manufacturing concerns collapsed in 1906-1907. This crisis came when the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company bought the existing factories and promptly closed them, removing the processing equipment into North Carolina. The story of how Henry County has recovered from its economic plight at this time is nothing less than a brilliant page in the saga of American industry. It was one of the least affected areas of Virginia during the great depression of the 1930's.

Industries

"The industrial development of Henry County may be divided into three periods: 1/

1. Diversified industries, largely for local consumption, ending about 1890.
2. Growth and decline of tobacco manufacturing, 1890-1906.
3. Development of furniture, textile and other industries, mainly for export, 1907 to the present.

"An outstanding feature of the industrial development is that, with a few important exceptions, it has been made by local people and with local capital.

"The first period, before 1890, was relatively self-sufficient and was characterized by a lack of good transportation facilities. It was not until 1882 that the first railroad was built into Martinsville. This stimulated industrial development, but in 1889 production was still mainly for home consumption. That year there were two boot and shoe factories, six firms making carriages and wagons, 23 distillers, located in practically every neighborhood in the county, six saloons, two cigar manufacturing firms, 14 other tobacco manufacturers, makers chiefly of plug tobacco, two tobacco warehouses, one factory for making boxes and packages, an iron foundry, many sawmills, 22 corn and flour mills, and 12 flour mills. There were six tanneries and four saddle and harness makers. At this time there was only one bank in the

1/ Adapted from Edwards, Allen D., "Youth in a Rural-Industrial Situation." Va. Agri. Experiment Station, June, 1940.

county, and only one dentist, but there were 14 physicians. It is apparent from the number of physicians that travel was difficult, and that each community was populated densely enough to require the services of its own doctor. Apparently each doctor carried his own satchel full of pills and herb juices, for only three drug stores were in operation in the county. There were 37 general stores, each with a great variety of products as well as one dry goods store, one furniture store, one hardware, one grain and hay, two millinery stores, two liverys, and five hotels in the county. Flour and feed mills were located in almost every neighborhood. Sawmills were scattered throughout the rural areas and have continued to be of importance to the present time.

"The second period, 1890-1906, was one of increasing specialization in tobacco manufacture, followed by its final collapse locally through removal to North Carolina. The industry was stimulated by the building of the Danville and New River Railroad in 1882, which facilitated the marketing of chewing tobaccos which had become famous throughout the country and even abroad. Because of this fame the tobacco industry grew in Patrick and Henry counties. It was also the beginning of the great R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, its established old brands continuing to be sold by this and, quite recently, the Larus and Brothers Company. D. H. Spencer, at Spencer, was one of the pioneers in making plug tobacco. Martinsville's many small tobacco factories were prospering to such an extent that imitators were

trying to sell all kinds of products as Henry County tobacco. Meanwhile, the Penns and Reynoldses had moved from Henry and Patrick to Carolina. R. J. Reynolds purchased the Rucker-Witten Tobacco Company, then the largest tobacco factory in Martinsville, in 1905, and in 1907 followed with the purchase of the consolidated Spencer Brothers-Gravelly-Spencer Sons plant, brands and good will. Those plants were discontinued in Martinsville and there followed a slump in the tobacco business which threatened for a time to leave the city economically stranded.

"The third period, 1907 to the present, was a period of industrial development in which products for a national and world market were produced. The development of the furniture industry, which had been started in 1901 on a small scale, led the industrial development of Henry County. The county now has 16 furniture factories with an annual production of \$17,000,000. Seven of the factories are situated in Martinsville and nine in Bassett. The textile industry got its start some years later with the establishment of the Martinsville cotton mills, followed at intervals by the Pannill Knitting Mills, the Virginia Underwear Company, Pannill-Walker Underwear Company, Sale Knitting Company, Jobbers Pants Company, and more recently the Fontaine Converting Works, a dyeing and finishing plant. The largest enterprise is that of the Fieldale industrial community of Marshall Field and Company, about four miles northwest of Martinsville, where there are

located mills for the manufacture of turkish towels and full-fashioned hosiery. These operations were established in 1916-17 and now employ about 1700 persons and have a payroll in excess of \$1,000,000 a year."

Factories and employment, 1940. There were 7,498 wage earners normally employed in 1940 by 28 factories of Henry County, according to records of the Virginia State Employment office at Martinsville. These factories were chiefly furniture and textile mills, but represent other manufacturing enterprises as dyeing, woodworking, and tobacco processing. Of all workers, 54 percent were employed in production of furniture, and 42 percent in making fabrics. Thirteen factories employed less than 100 workers each. Nineteen factories hiring 55 percent of the workers were in Martinsville, and five companies employing 21 percent of the workers were in Bassett.

Changes in employment. During the past twenty years employment in the area has increased steadily, with the number of persons employed doubling three times since 1919. The average annual wage per worker was \$692 in 1937. ^{1/} With the development of textile mills employment of women has increased. Sixty-nine percent of the textile workers were women in 1940, while for all factories in the area, 29 percent of the wage earners were women.

^{1/} United States Census of Manufactures.

Hourly wages. In the furniture factories about 70 percent of the workers were unskilled, 15 to 20 percent were semi-skilled, and 10 to 15 percent were skilled. Hourly wages ranged from 30 to 33 cents for unskilled labor, 35 to 45 cents for semi-skilled labor, and 45 to 60 cents for skilled help.

In the textile mills from 65 to 80 percent of the workers were semi-skilled, and wages ranged from 35 to 47 cents per hour. Ten to 15 percent were skilled laborers receiving 45 to 80 cents per hour; 10 to 25 percent were unskilled workers receiving 30 to 35 cents per hour. In the three major occupational classes, hourly wage rates for women compare favorably with rates paid to men, except in the highest skill group where the wage ceiling is lower than for men. In some of the textile mills many of the workers are paid on a piece-work basis, and hourly earnings have been estimated.

Furniture-textile contrasts. The large majority of workers in furniture factories were unskilled, while about three-fourths of textile workers were semi-skilled. In securing laborers for making furniture, employers practically always give preference to local people. In fact, the furniture factory is sometimes called a family affair. It is estimated that 40 percent of the furniture help lives in the open country, compared to 20 percent of the textile workers.

Because of the high proportion of skilled workers used, much of the extra labor for a sudden increase in textile production would

have to be obtained outside the county. Help for the expanding furniture factories has come largely from the local areas. In their releasing policy for workers, most of the furniture plants consider, (1) the worker's ability and his value to the plant; (2) the size of his family; and (3) other sources of income.

Agriculture

Farm land. Since the coming of the industrial development in Henry County the amount of land in farms has been gradually decreasing. ^{1/} About 200,000 acres were reported in 1920, a decrease of 9 percent during the decade 1910 to 1920. In the following decade (1920-1930) land in farms decreased 21 percent, and at present little more than half of the land in the county is in farms (figure 3). The land going out of farms falls chiefly in three groups: (1) land for rural residences, (2) industrial areas and factory sites, and (3) idle or unoccupied land which is omitted in the census of agriculture reports as if it were not in farms.

Part-time farms. The 1935 Census of Agriculture found 967 farm operators engaged in part-time work off the farm, or approximately 43 percent of all farmers. About 40 percent of all operators (898) reported nonagricultural work as the principal off-the-farm employment.

^{1/} United States Census of Agriculture.

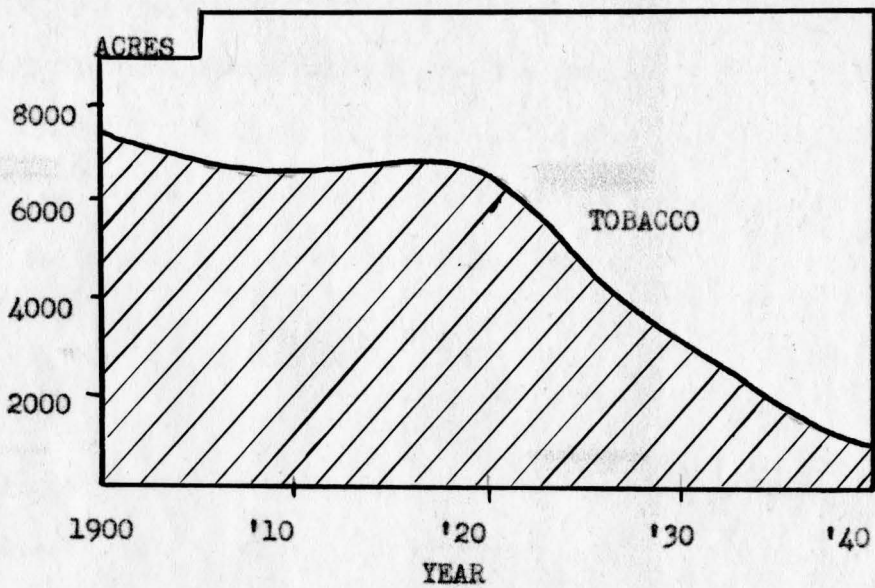


FIGURE 4 - Acres of Tobacco on Farms in Henty County Virginia, 1900-1940 (Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture)

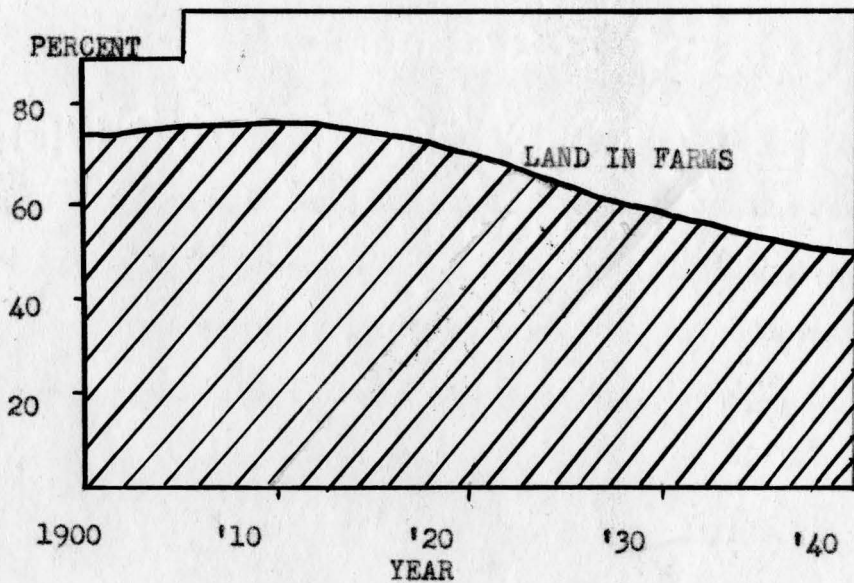


FIGURE 3 - Percent of Total Land That is in Farms in Henty County, Virginia, 1900-1940 (Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture)

Probably the majority of part-time farmers are employed in the numerous industrial establishments in the county.

Tenure. ^{1/} The proportion of owners among Henry County farmers has been gradually increasing since 1900. This is well indicated by the percent of operators that were tenants, which was reported 59 percent in 1900, 47 percent in 1920, and 34 percent in 1935. This decrease in tenancy is likely associated with the increase in the number of part-time farmers who are more frequently owners than farmers generally.

Type of farm. ^{1/} The United States Census of Agriculture, in 1930, classified farms by type in the groups: general, cash-grain, cotton, crop specialty, fruit, truck, dairy, poultry, self-sufficing, abnormal, and unclassified. Ninety-two percent of the farms of Henry County fell into four of these groups. Nearly half (43 percent) of all farms were classified as self-sufficing, i.e., where the value of farm products used by the family was 50 percent or more of the total value of all products of the farm. Twenty-four percent of the farms were classified as crop specialty farms, which, in Henry County, were predominantly tobacco farms. Twelve percent were classified as general farms, and 13 percent as abnormal. The latter group included mainly institution farms, country estates, forest-product farms, and part-time farms (see Appendix).

^{1/} United States Census of Agriculture.

Number and classification of farms, 1940. All of the land in farms in Henry County was classified according to the intensity of use to which it is best adapted, by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, during the summer and fall of 1940, with the Virginia State Land Use Committee cooperating. On places that were formerly farms, but are now used only as residences, and on part-time farms the buildings were classified separately.

Slightly less than one-half of all farms in Henry County were operated as full-time businesses (table 1), and more than one-fourth were operated on a part-time basis. The total number of farms, 1441, is considerably less than the number reported by the Census in 1935, (2260). This is explained by the fact that the Census counts farms by operators, including sharecroppers, which boosts the total number considerably above the actual number of individual farm properties.

Table 1.- Number of Farms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940 ^{1/}

Kind	Number	Percent
Full-time	679	47
Part-time	403	28
Rural residences	292	20
Unoccupied	67	5
Total	1,441	100

^{1/} Unpublished data, records of Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

In addition, the number of farms in the county has declined since 1935, for the reasons cited under "Part-time farms," above.

As the number of the land class goes up, the intensity of use to which the farm is adapted goes up also. Most of the farms in Henry County are not adapted to very intensive use (table 2), since about half of them fall in Class III, and most of the other half fall in Class II. However, there are a few farms that could be expected to yield profitable returns. These are sixty-four full-time farms and 25 part-time farms in Classes III plus, and IV.

Table 2.- Number and Classification of Farms, by Kind, Henry County, Virginia, 1940 ^{1/}

Classification	Full-time farms		Part-time farms		Rural residences	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Class II	304	45	128	32	200	68
Class III	311	46	250	62	92	32
Class III plus	57	8	24	6	-	-
Class IV	7	1	1	-	-	-
Total	679	100	403	100	292	100

^{1/} Unpublished data, records of Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Crops. Tobacco has been an important factor in the life of Henry County since the land was carved into farms when it was settled. During the 50-year period 1880-1920, tobacco acreage averaged 6661. ^{1/}

^{1/} United States Census of Agriculture.

During the past twenty years the production of tobacco has declined to little more than a tenth of its former importance (figure 4). In a farming economy in which tobacco is the chief cash crop the decline in the use of tobacco as a source of income is of tremendous significance. Three factors associated with the decreased production of tobacco in Henry County are (1) the change in consumption habits from chewing to smoking, (2) the loss of foreign markets, and (3) the decline in soil productivity.

Livestock. The most important change in livestock production on Henry County farms is the increase in perishable livestock products, notably dairy and poultry products. (figures 5 and 6). Milk sold on the farms increased from 7,715 gallons in 1909 to 19,773 gallons in 1919, and to 123,083 gallons in 1929. Butter sold increased from 50,558 pounds in 1909 to 66,172 pounds in 1919, and to 105,560 pounds in 1929. ^{1/}

Similarly, eggs produced moved from 223,204 dozens in 1909 to 238,042 dozens in 1919, and to 353,915 dozens in 1929; while eggs sold increased from 90,125 dozens in 1909 to 100,674 in 1919, and to 185,461 dozens in 1929. These large increases in dairy and poultry products are likely associated with the increased market for agricultural products resulting from the industrial development in the county during this same period.

^{1/} United States Census of Agriculture.

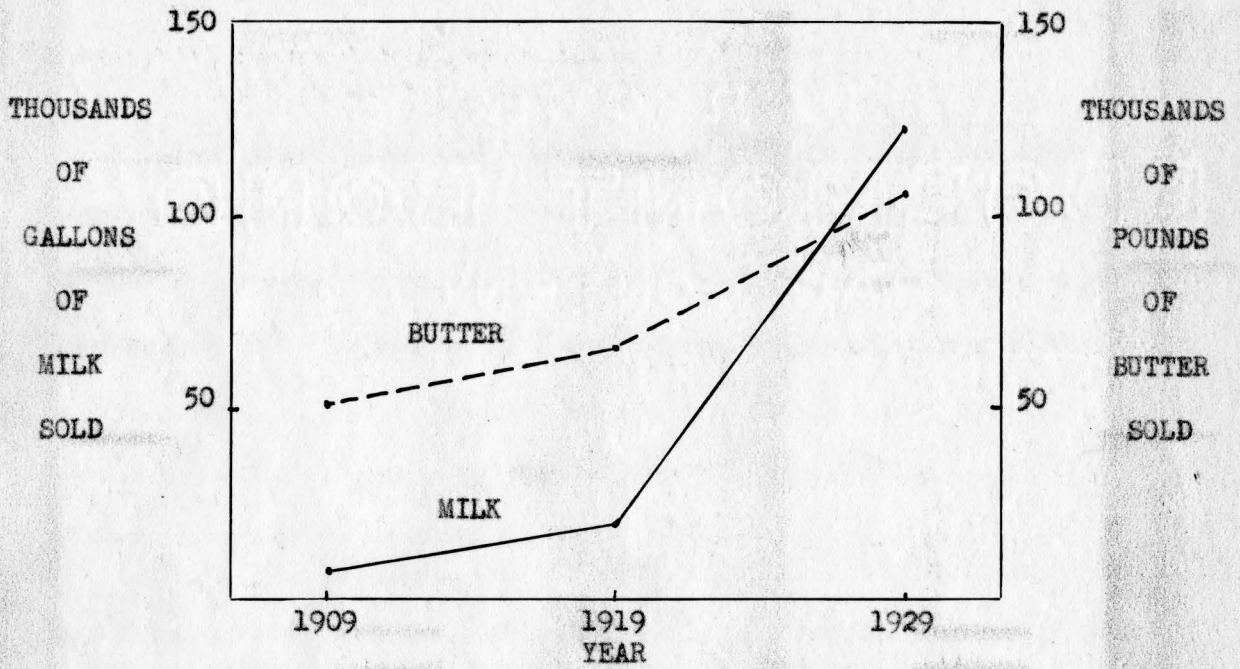


FIGURE 5 - Dairy Products Sold, 1909-1929, Henry County, Virginia (Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture)

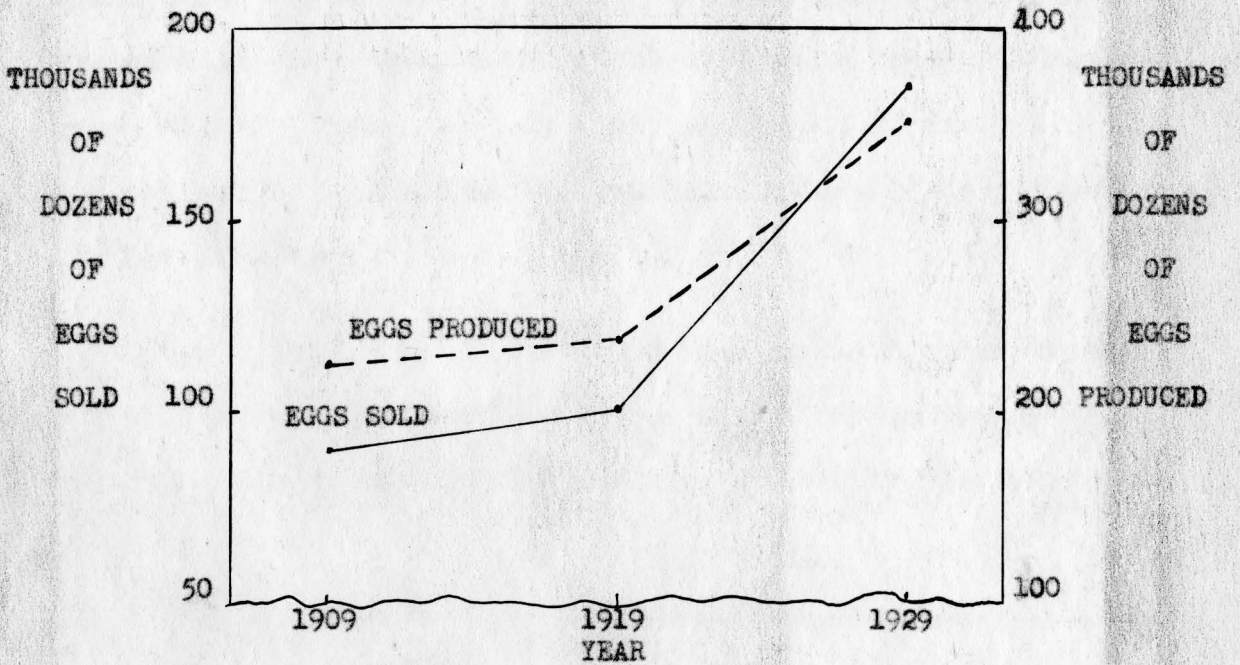


FIGURE 6 - Eggs Produced and Eggs Sold, 1909-1929, in Henry County, Virginia (Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture)

Some kinds of livestock have made appreciable decreases in numbers. Numbers of horses, swine, and sheep have decreased about 50 percent since 1920. Mules are still the chief work animal on farms, but have decreased in number about 25 percent since 1920.

Population ^{1/}

Number and density. The combined population of Henry County and Martinsville city in 1940 was 36,561. It represented an increase of 32 percent during the previous decade. The density of population was 83 persons per square mile in 1940. This was 20 percent greater than the density for the state as a whole, of 67 persons per square mile. Since the county's organization, its population has increased during every decade except 1900-1910, when the loss in population was associated with the decline of tobacco manufacturing. Population growth in Henry County has been more rapid since 1910 than in any previous period, and was due in large part to immigration of workers for the industries.

Color. The population of Henry County is almost three-fourths white. The trend toward a larger proportion of whites than non-whites has been greater for Martinsville city than for the rural part of the county.

^{1/} United States Census of Population.

Henry County is predominantly rural. About three-fourths (72 percent) of the 36,561 persons in Henry County were classed as rural in the 1940 census. Rural in this sense means living outside incorporated towns or cities of more than 2500 people. The city of Martinsville, the County Seat, was made independent of the county in 1929. Its population in 1940 was 10,080. In the county are two smaller population centers, Fieldale 700, and Bassett 1500. The rural nature of the majority of the county's population is related to its problems of education, government and other social services and institutions.

Farm population. Between 1930 and 1935 ^{1/} the number of persons on farms increased from 11,073 to 13,557, or 22 percent. This change in farm population is associated with the increase in part-time farmers and the decreasing size of farms. It parallels the increase in the number of non-farm homes of 33 percent during the decade 1930 to 1940.

Occupations. ^{2/} About one-fourth of all persons 10 years old or older in 1930 were engaged in agriculture, about 35 percent in mechanical and furniture industries, and about 25 percent in textile mills.

^{1/} United States Census of Agriculture, 1935.

^{2/} United States Census of Population, 1930.

Henry County-Virginia comparisons. ^{1/} Fifty percent of the people of Henry County in 1930 were under 20 years of age, compared with 44 percent for the state as a whole. This fact may be due to a higher birth rate in Henry County than in Virginia.

Eleven percent of all persons 10 years old or older were reported illiterate, compared to 9 percent for Virginia. This higher rate of illiteracy was confined almost entirely to the negroes, who were 23 percent illiterate compared with less than one percent for the whites.

Other Social Aspects

Education. ^{2/} The public school enrollment of Henry County during the 1938-1939 session was 4,377 white and 1,886 negro pupils. There were 107 white and 44 negro teachers. The average salary was \$848 for whites and \$481 for negroes. Two of the white high schools had vocational agriculture in the curriculum, all but one had home economics, and one had industrial arts. The negro high school had vocational courses in agriculture, home economics, and industrial arts.

^{1/} United States Census of Population, 1930.

^{2/} Edwards, Allen D., "Youth in a Rural Industrial Situation." Va. Agricultural Experiment Station, 1940.

The schools of Martinsville compare favorably with the schools of other cities of similar size.

Churches. In the rural areas today, much like forty years ago, social life centers about the church. This is especially true for the negroes. But this fact in itself indicates the lack of opportunities for organized social life for the low-income families of the area. About one-third of the people of the entire area reported church membership.

Service agencies. ^{1/} Important differences exist in the relative availability of goods and services in rural Henry County, compared with Martinsville city. Try as it may, Martinsville can not yet claim to be the community center for the entire county because difficulties of transportation and communication have not yet been overcome. Many smaller areas are comparatively isolated, being located 8 to 10 miles from a hard-surfaced road.

In 1939 there were 20 service establishments employing 36 persons in Henry County, compared with 73 establishments employing 238 persons in Martinsville. ^{2/} The proportion of population in the county to that in Martinsville is about two to one.

^{1/} Census of Service Establishments, 1939.

^{2/} Census of Retail Distribution, 1939.

Except for food stores and filling stations, there are more retail agencies in Martinsville than in the county. This is especially true for clothing and furniture stores. Retail agencies in Martinsville city are also usually larger and better equipped and stocked.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDAFARMERS

Attention is first directed to some of the personal aspects which bear upon the indafarmers included in this study, such as color, tenure, age, size of household, where they have been reared, education, mobility, occupations, and health.

Tenure and color. Indafarmers are more often owners than are farmers of the county generally, of whom 66 percent were reported owners in the 1935 Census of Agriculture. Eighty-four percent of the indafarmers in this study were owners, and 16 percent were renters or part-owners (table 3). Eighty percent of the indafarmers were of the white race, and 20 percent were negroes.

Table 3.- Farm Tenure on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, by Color of Operator, 1940

Tenure	White		Negro		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owners	67	83.8	17	85	84	84
Tenants*	13	16.2	3	15	16	16
Total	80	80.0	20	20	100	100

* Tenants include part-owners.

Size of household. Households of indafarmers were found larger than both rural farm and rural non-farm households. This may be due to the tendency for part-time farms to attract larger families. The

average size of the indafarm household was 5.8 persons, contrasted with 4.9 for rural farm and 4.3 for the rural non-farm households of Henry County (table 4).

Table 4.- Average Size of 100 Indafarm Households and Rural Farm and Rural Non-Farm Households in Henry County, by Color, 1940

Color	Part-time farm households		Rural farm population*	Rural non-farm population*
	Number	Size		
White	80	5.9	4.7	4.2
Negro	20	6.5	5.6	4.3
Total	100	5.8	4.9	4.3

* U. S. Census of Population, 1930.

That negro indafarm households were larger than white households corresponds with the general tendency for negro families to be larger than white families.

Henry County indafarm households were found to be larger than the part-time farm families reported by Hummel, which showed 4.3 persons per family. ^{1/}

Age. When the age distribution of the indafarm population was compared with the age distribution of the rural population of Henry County three significant differences appeared (figure 7). The indafarming population included a larger proportion of persons between the

^{1/} Hummel, B. L., "Part-time Farming in Virginia." W.P.A. of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1938.

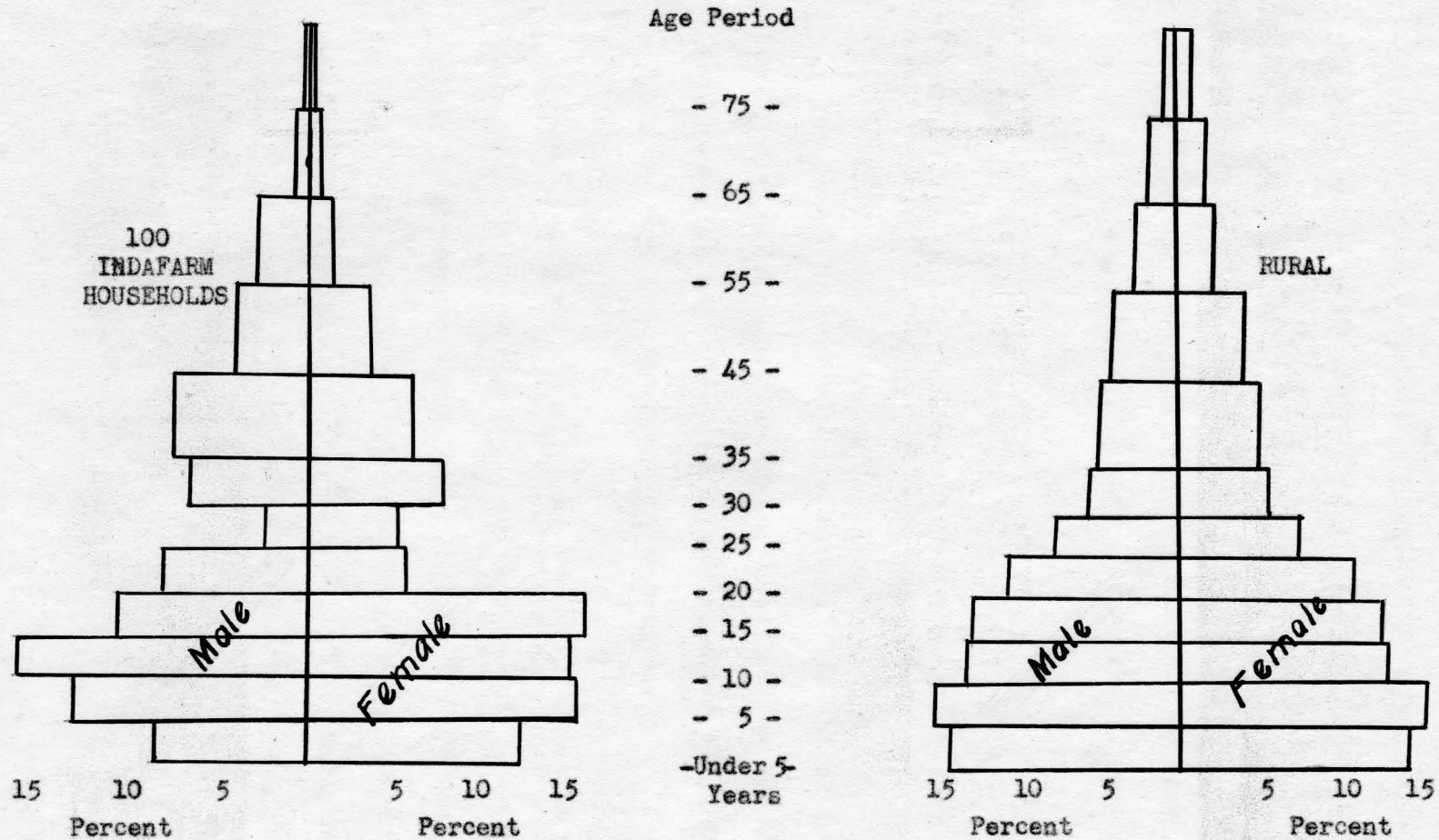


FIGURE 7 - Age and Sex Pyramids for the Population of 100 Indafarm Households, 1940, and for the Rural Population of Henry County, Virginia, 1930.

ages of 30 and 54, a smaller proportion of persons between the ages of 20-29, and a larger proportion of persons in the ages 10-19. The first difference may have been due to the tendency for industrial workers in the towns or city to engage in part-time farming after they have accumulated enough savings to buy a tract of land in the country and build an inexpensive home on it. The last difference may have been due to the tendency for the out-of-school youth of indafarm families to follow the examples of their fathers and combine some farming activity with industrial employment while continuing to live at home.

The larger proportion of persons, 10-19, included in the indafarming population also indicates a relatively favorable labor situation on the part-time farms studied, since persons 10 years of age and over can give some help on an indafarm.

Where indafarmers were reared. Most of the heads and housewives of the indafarm families were farm reared (table 5). The proportion farm-reared was higher for negroes than for whites. Ninety-one percent of the heads, and 94 percent of the housewives of the indafarm families were farm reared. All of the heads and housewives of negro indafarm households reported they were brought up on a farm, compared with 89 percent of the heads of white families and 92 percent of their wives.

Table 5.- Where Heads and Housewives of 100 Indafarm Families in Henry County, Virginia, were reared

Place	Total whites: 80 cases	Negroes: 20 cases	All families: 100 cases
Farm reared:			
Heads	89	100	91
Wives	92	100	94
Non-farm reared:			
Heads	11	-	9
Wives	8	-	6

Education. White indafarmers were better educated than negro indafarmers, and housewives had received more schooling than heads of indafarm households (table 6). The tendency for women to have more education than men parallels the situation in Virginia generally for women to be better educated than men. Only 23 percent of the indafarmers had gone to school more than seven years, compared with 38 percent of their wives.

Table 6. Education of Heads and Housewives of 100 Indafarm Households, Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Years in school	Whites 80 cases		Negroes 20 cases		Total 100 cases	
	Heads	Wives	Heads	Wives	Heads	Wives
Less than 5	28	17	50	26	32	19
5 - 7	45	42	45	47	45	43
8 or more	27	41	5	26	23	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sons and daughters of indafarmers went to school longer than their parents (table 7). Out-of-school persons includes all persons in the household who have completed their schooling. For both whites and negroes, and for both males and females, years of school attended are higher for all out-of-school persons than for the parents.

Table 7.- Years of School Completed by Out-of-School Persons on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Color	Years completed by		All out-of-school persons	
	Heads	House-wives	Males	Females
Whites	6.1	7.3	6.4	7.5
Negroes	4.5	7.0	4.9	7.1
Total	5.8	7.2	6.1	7.4

White indafarm operators reported an average of 6.1 years of schooling, compared with 6.7 grades, reported by Hummel. ^{1/} Negro operators reported 4.5 years completed, compared with 4.6 years found by Hummel. White and negro indafarmers average 5.8 years completed, compared with 5.2 school grades reported by part-time farmers in the Southeastern Area. ^{2/} Although years of school completed is not congruous with school grades completed, the terms are similar enough to form a basis for comparison.

^{1/} Hummel, B. L., "Part-time Farming in Virginia." W.P.A. of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1938.

^{2/} "Part-time Farming in the Southeast." W.P.A. Research Monograph IX, 1937.

The average distance traveled to school by in-school youth was five miles for those who went by bus and two miles for those who walked. Negro children walked an average distance of 2.6 miles, or twice as far as children of white families (table 8). None of the negro children traveled by bus. The greater distance traveled to school by whites than negroes may have been due to the relatively fewer negro children going to high school.

Table 8.- Miles to School and Means of Travel of In-School Youth on 74 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Travel means	Whites	Negroes	Total
Bus	4.9	-	5.0
Walked	1.3	2.6	2.0

Mobility. White indafarmers were relatively more mobile than negroes, as measured in years lived on the present farm. Seventy percent of the negro indafarmers were on their present farms six or more years, compared to 54 percent of the whites (table 9). Twenty-five percent of the negroes had lived on the present farm sixteen years, compared with 9 percent of the white indafarmers.

White indafarmers were relatively more mobile than negroes, as measured by the number of changes in residence since their first marriage. While 50 percent of the negroes reported no changes at all, only six percent of the white indafarmers so reported (table 10). Similarly,

52 percent of the white indafarmers reported two or more changes in residence, compared with 25 percent of the negroes.

Table 9.- Years Lived on Present Farm by 100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Years	Whites: 80 cases Percent	Negroes: 20 cases Percent	Total 100 cases Percent
Less than 6	46	30	43
6 - 15	45	45	45
16 or more	9	25	12

Table 10.- Number of Changes in Residence Since First Marriage by 100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Changes	Whites: 80 cases Percent	Negroes: 20 cases Percent	Total 100 cases Percent
None	6	50	16
1	42	25	38
2	28	5	23
3 or more	24	20	23

Health. Operators of indafarms in Henry County reported a relatively small amount of time lost from work due to sickness or injury. Of the 40 percent who reported sickness or injury, more than one-half lost less than two weeks time from work (table 11). Sixty percent reported none at all. This relatively good showing in health may be associated with the avowed belief of many indafarmers that the country is a healthier place in which to live.

Table 11.- Time Lost From Work Due to Sickness or Injury of Operators on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Time lost	Whites:	Negroes:	Total
	80 cases	20 cases	100 cases
	Percent	Percent	Percent
None	64	45	60
1 - 3 days	12	20	14
1 - 2 weeks	9	15	10
3 - 5 weeks	8	5	7
6 weeks - 2 months	7	15	9

The average number of days that women were unable to work due to sickness or injury was about twice that for men. At the same time, less than one-half as many women reported sickness as men (table 12). A larger proportion (55 percent) of the heads of negro families reported time lost from work due to ill health than heads of white families, and the average length of time lost was longer for the negroes.

Table 12.- Average Number of Days Heads and Housewives of 100 Indafarm Families in Henry County, Virginia, were Unable to Work, 1940

Group	Whites		Negroes		Total	
	Percent reporting	Days	Percent reporting	Days	Percent reporting	Days
Heads	36	23	55	40	40	31
Wives	17	66	21	54	18	64

Occupations. Indafarmers in Henry County were employed in industry chiefly as unskilled laborers. White indafarmers generally were found in occupations of higher skill than negroes. Forty percent of the white indafarmers were classed as skilled workers, compared with no negroes in the skilled group (table 13). The proportion of negro indafarmers in the unskilled group was more than twice that of the whites, or 80 percent compared with 30 percent. These differences are partly explained by two factors: (1) there is a general tendency for employers to hire negroes as unskilled laborers; and (2) there is a high proportion of negro indafarmers employed in the furniture factories where 70 percent of the workers are unskilled. On the other hand, a large proportion of the white men are employed in the textile mills, where women constitute the semi-skilled and unskilled laborers.

Table 13.- Industrial Occupations of 100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Occupational group	Whites: 80 cases Percent	Negroes: 20 cases Percent	Total: 100 cases Percent
Skilled	40	0	32
Semi-skilled	30	20	27
Unskilled	30	80	41

Indafarmers in Henry County worked an average of 46 weeks in industrial employment, receiving an average weekly wage of \$18, and an average wage of \$829 for the year (table 14). Belonging to the higher skilled groups entitled the worker not only to a higher weekly rate of pay, but also more regular employment and a higher yearly wage.

Table 14. Relation of Industrial Occupation to Weekly Earnings and Annual Income of 100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Occupational group	Number	Weeks employed	Weekly rate	Income from industry
Skilled	32	48.8	\$24.74	\$1,158
Semi-skilled	27	45.2	17.15	776
Unskilled	41	44.4	13.68	608
All workers	100	46.0	\$18.01	\$ 829

THE INDAFARMS

Location

Type of road. Most of the indafarms were located on dirt roads, although the distance to a hard-surfaced road was usually not great. Sixty-three percent of the farms were located on dirt roads, and 37 percent on hard-surfaced roads.

Distance to work. Ninety-seven percent of the indafarmers had a means to ride to work. Twelve percent went by bus and 85 percent traveled in autos. Three percent, all of whom were negro indafarmers, walked to work.

Most of the indafarmers had less than 10 miles to travel to their place of work. Fifty-eight percent were located 5 to 10 miles, 28 percent less than 5 miles, and 14 percent 11 or more miles (table 15). Indafarms operated by negroes had a tendency to be nearer the place of work than those operated by whites. Sixty percent of the negro indafarmers were less than 5 miles from their place of work, compared with only 20 percent of the white indafarmers so located.

Table 15.- Distance Traveled to Work by 100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Miles to work	Whites: 80 cases <u>Percent</u>	Negroes: 20 cases <u>Percent</u>	Total: 100 cases <u>Percent</u>
Less than 5	20	60	28
5 - 10	64	35	58
11 or more	16	5	14

Size. The size of the indafarms in this study ranged from one acre to 205 acres (table 16). Indafarmers who were formerly full-time farm operators usually had larger farms than those who formerly lived in a town or city. Nearly one-fifth of all the farms had less than 10 acres of land, and 13 percent had 100 acres or more. Over half of the farms had less than 30 acres. Farms operated by negroes were usually smaller than those having white operators.

Table 16.- Total Land in Farms for 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Acres	Percent reporting			:	Acres	Percent reporting
	White	Negro	Total			
0 - 9	16	25	17	:	0 - 9	18
10 - 19	20	25	21	:	0 - 19	39
20 - 29	12	25	15	:	0 - 29	54
30 - 39	11	15	12	:	0 - 39	66
40 - 49	8	0	6	:	0 - 49	72
50 - 59	2	5	3	:	0 - 59	75
60 - 69	6	0	5	:	0 - 69	80
70 - 99	8	5	7	:	0 - 99	87
100 - 149	10	0	8	:	0 - 149	95
150 or more	6	0	5	:	150 or more	5

The land that is actually in use, either for crops or pasture, is perhaps a better measure of size than total land in the farm. The term "improved land" is here used to indicate the former situation. The amount of land permanently idle or growing up in brush and second growth timber was unusually large for the indafarms studied. Cropland pasture, permanent pasture, and land used for crops at least once during the

past five years were all taken together in this study as improved land.

Using this measure of size, the farms appear much smaller than when total acreage per farm is used. More than one-half of the farms reported less than 10 acres of improved land (table 17), compared with one-fifth having less than 10 acres of total land, (table 16). Some of the farms had fairly large operations, with 14 percent having 40 acres or more of improved land.

Table 17.- Acres of Improved Land and Acres of Cropland Harvested on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Acreage group	Percent reporting	
	Improved land	Cropland harvested
0 - 4	30	44
5 - 9	22	20
10 - 19	20	19
20 - 29	5	9
30 - 39	9	6
40 - 49	5	2
50 - 59	3	--
60 or more	6	--

Type. Crop acreage was not a very important item on indafarms in 1940 (table 17). Sixty-four percent of all farms had less than 10 acres of cropland harvested. Sixteen percent had only one acre or less in crops. One-fourth of the farms had 10 to 29 acres, and

eight percent had 30 to 49 acres of crops harvested. The crops reported most frequently were corn, wheat, hay, and garden vegetables.

Livestock. All of the indafarmers in this study kept some kind of livestock. Eighty-two percent had a poultry flock averaging 40 birds. In practically every case these were laying hens. However, a few operators reported geese, ducks, or turkeys. All of the negro operators reported poultry; less than two-thirds of the white operators (table 18). About one-third of all operators reported either a horse or a mule, or both, averaging 1.4 head per farm. All of the negro operators and 90 percent of the white operators kept hogs or pigs, averaging 2.3 head per farm. Ninety percent of all operators reported dairy cattle, averaging 2 head per farm.

Table 18.- Livestock on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Kind of livestock	Whites: 80 cases		Negroes: 20 cases		Total: 100 cases	
	Percent re- porting	Average per farm	Percent re- porting	Average per farm	Percent re- porting	Average per farm
Dairy cattle	91	2.2	85	1.5	90	2.0
Horses or mules	36	1.4	35	1.4	36	1.4
Hogs and pigs	90	2.4	100	1.9	92	2.3
All poultry	78	42.6	100	30.7	82	39.7

Average capital and debt. The amount of capital invested in the farm was highest for the white owners, averaging \$2514 per farm (table 19).

Investment of negroes was about \$1000 per farm less than for white owners. Capital invested by tenants averaged \$272 per farm.

Debt per farm was higher for white owners than for white tenants, but the occurrence of indebtedness was more frequent in the latter group. Only one-third of the negro operators reported indebtedness, with an average of \$266 per farm. Sixty-four percent of the white indafarmers reported indebtedness averaging \$583 per farm.

Table 19.- Average Capital Invested and Indebtedness on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940, by Color and Tenure

Color and tenure	Number	Capital invested per farm	Indebtedness	
			Percent reporting	Average per indafarmer
White owners	67	\$2,514	64	\$583
White tenants	13	272	85	138
Negroes	20	1,507	35	266
All indafarmers	100	2,021	61	467

Farm Income

Gross farm income. The main source of income from the farm for both white and negro households was farm produce consumed (table 20). Cash receipts were higher for the farms of white operators than for negroes: \$91 compared with \$34. The average gross income amounted to \$386 per farm. Returns for farms of white operators averaged about

60 percent higher than for farms having negro operators. Next to produce consumed, use of the dwelling was the most important source of farm income.

Table 20.- Gross Farm Income, by Source, on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Source	Whites	Negroes	All farms	
			Income per farm	Percent
Cash receipts	\$ 91	\$ 34	79	21
Produce consumed	217	179	209	54
Change in capital	-13	-39	-18	-5
Use of dwelling	122	88	116	30
Total	\$ 417	\$ 262	386	100

Farm produce consumed. Seventy percent of produce consumed on the indafarms was livestock meats and products (table 21). These products included milk, butter, eggs, and honey. Truck crops accounted for the next largest part, averaging 18 percent. Practically all of the indafarmers reported produce from truck crops and livestock, but only 44 percent of the white operators and 55 percent of the colored reported fruit as a produce consumed. Twenty-eight percent of the white indafarmers and 40 percent of the negro indafarmers reported wheat flour or cornmeal produced for home consumption.

Table 21.- Farm Produce Consumed on 100 Indafarms in
Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Farm produce	All farms		Percent reporting		
	Amount	Percent	Owners	Tenants	Negro
Meats	\$5,604	27	26	28	30
Livestock products	9,008	43	42	45	46
Truck crops	3,820	18	20	17	13
Fruit	551	3	3	1	3
Flour and cornmeal	474	2	2	2	2
Wood	1,403	7	7	7	6

Factors Related to the Amount of Family Earnings
From the Farm

The labor earnings received from an indafarm varied from \$-189 to \$568. Since financial return is the most widely used measure of success of any kind of part-time farming, an effort is made to find out what factors had the most effect on family earnings from the farm.

Education of operator. Those operators who had more than a grade school education had labor earnings of \$120, as compared with an average of \$96 for those who had only seven years of school or less (table 22).

Size of household. Those households having eight or more persons had labor earnings of \$132, compared with an average of \$86 for those households having from 2 to 7 members. That households of 5 to 7 had no larger labor earnings than households of 2 to 4 may have been due to the tendency for a large proportion of the indafarmers to fall in the younger ages of 20-29, with the result that the children in families of 5-7 are not yet able to give much help on the farm.

Table 22.- Amount of Schooling and Size of Household, as Related to Family Earnings, for 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Years of school attended	Number of operators	Family earnings	Persons in household	Number of households	Family earnings
0 - 4	31	\$102	2 - 4	35	\$ 86
5 - 7	45	92	5 - 7	31	86
8 or more	24	120	8 or more	34	132
	100	\$102		100	\$102

Acres of improved land. The indafarms having 25 or more acres of improved land had labor earnings averaging \$173, compared with \$102 for all farms (table 23). This may be the usual relationship of size of farm business to net farm income. However, as acres of improved land increased, capital invested in livestock increased also, (table 23) indicating that the increase in labor earnings on the larger farms may be due to increased livestock production. Twenty of the indafarms had less than three acres and were omitted from this analysis due to lack of comparability.

Table 23.- Acres of Improved Land as Related to Labor Earnings and Capital in Livestock, on 80 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Acres of improved land	Number of farms	Average labor earnings per farm	Capital invested in livestock
3 - 7	26	\$ 71	\$105
8 - 24	28	65	137
25 or more	26	173	342
Total	80	\$102	\$175

Capital invested in livestock. As the amount of capital invested in livestock increased, labor earnings on the indafarms increased (table 24). This may have been due in part to the close relation of capital in livestock and size of business. Those indafarms having \$190 worth or more livestock had labor earnings six times as large as those indafarms with less than \$100 worth of livestock.

Table 24.- Amount of Capital Invested in Livestock as Related to Labor Earnings for 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Value of livestock	Number of farms	Capital in livestock per farm	Labor earnings per farm
Less than \$100	38	\$ 66	\$ 31
\$100 - \$189	31	142	110
\$190 or more	31	342	181
All farms	100	\$175	\$102

Color and tenure. White tenant operators made the highest labor earnings, averaging \$213 (table 25) as compared with \$90 for white owners, and \$68 for negro operators. The higher net income for renters may be due to the fact that the average amount levied as interest on investment in land and buildings was higher than the average amount paid in rent. However, the white tenant operators had the most improved land, and the white owners had more livestock than the negro operators.

Table 25.- Color and Tenure as Related to Labor Earnings, Acres of Improved Land, and Capital Invested in Livestock on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Color and tenure	Number	Labor earnings	Acres of improved land	Capital in livestock
White owners	67	\$ 90	19	\$186
White tenants*	13	213	22	185
Negroes	20	68	9	133
All cases	100	\$102	17	\$175

* Includes part-owners.

Land class. Eighty-five of the 100 indafarms in this study were classified with a land class and a building class. On indafarms having less than 10 acres of land, only the dwellings were classified. Building classes are listed in Chapter 5 of this report, under "housing."

All of the indafarms in this study fell in two classes, as follows:

Land class II contains a large proportion of woods and idle land, but a small amount of farming is being carried on. The size and condition of the buildings, and the crops being grown indicated that, in general, the land is better adapted to some use other than arable agriculture.

Land class III is adapted to permanent agriculture, but at the most extensive uses.

Fifty-four of the indafarms fell in land class II, and 31 fell in land class III (table 26). The indafarms in class III had labor earnings of \$125 per farm, which were 36 percent higher than the labor earnings on farms in land class II. However, the class III farms also had more improved land and more capital invested in land and buildings than the class II farms.

Table 26.- Land Class as Related to Labor Earnings, Acres of Improved Land, and Capital Invested in Land and Buildings for 100 Indafarms, Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Land class	Number of farms	Labor earnings per farm	Acres of improved land per farm	Capital in land and buildings per farm
II	54	\$ 92	13	\$1,460
III	31	125	31	2,568
All farms	85	\$104	19	\$1,864

Number of farm enterprises. The number of different possible sources of farm income is a measure of the diversity of the farm business. Individual enterprises on the indafarms included cows, hogs, poultry, bees, truck crops, fruit, farm woodlot, and use of the dwelling. Although use of the farm home is not an enterprise in the same sense as are cows, poultry, crops, etc., yet it represents a financial return and is customarily included in determining labor earnings from the farm.

Table 27.- Number of Individual Enterprises as Related to Labor Earnings and Capital in Livestock, for 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Number of individual enterprises	Number of farms	Labor earnings per farm	Capital in livestock
4 - 5	18	\$ 45	\$103
6 - 7	55	102	161
8 - 9	27	139	253
All farms	100	\$102	\$175

SOCIAL AND LIVING CONDITIONS

All of the indafarm households in this study were residing in the open country. Many writers have pointed out that open-country dwellers are usually at a disadvantage with regard to conveniences and facilities that make life happier, more comfortable, and more satisfying. Some analysis is in order, therefore, to determine the characteristics of social and living conditions of indafarmers.

Family income. The net income per indafarm family from all sources was \$1,233. About two-thirds of this came from the operator's industrial work, one-fourth from off-the-farm work by other members of the family, and eight percent from the farm (table 28). The operator's industrial wage for the year was \$829, compared with \$835 reported by Hummel,^{1/} and the value of farm products consumed was \$209 per household, compared with \$180 found by Hummel.

Table 28.- Sources of Family Income for 100 Indafarm Households in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Color	Number of farms	Income per household from all sources	Percent of income from:		
			Farming	Operator's work in industry	Non-farm work of other household members
Whites	80	\$1,270	8	70	22
Negroes	20	1,089	6	56	38
All families	100	\$1,233	8	67	25

^{1/} Hummel, B. L., "Part-time Farming in Virginia," W.P.A. of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1938.

Since only eight percent of the net family income was derived from farming, it would appear that the part-time farm is not very important as a source of income for indafarmers. However, family earnings from the farm are probably a better measure of net income than wages for off-the-farm work, both of which were used in computing the above proportion. Wages would be more nearly a correct measure of net income from industrial work if such items as cost of commuting were deducted. Hence, the proportion of family income from the farms may be larger than this calculation indicates (table 28).

Housing

Dwellings on indafarms in Henry County were classified during the summer and fall of 1940. The classification was done by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Some of the factors considered in classifying dwellings were (1) the condition of the roof and foundation, (2) size, and (3) general appearance.

All of the residences of indafarmers in this study fell into three classes, described as follows:

Class D - poor residence. A residence in such a poor condition that it will require extensive repairs in the next few years in order for it to remain inhabitable; or a residence of only one room in which a family was living.

Class C - fair residence. A residence affording fairly adequate protection for a family, usually consisting of three or more rooms, and requiring minor repairs in the next few years for continued occupancy.

Class B - good residence. A residence in excellent condition, affording a family an adequate, comfortable living space usually consisting of five or more rooms, with the exterior of the building painted and in good appearance.

Nearly two-thirds of the dwellings in which the indafarmers of Henry County lived were Class C residences; about one-sixth were in Class D, and another one-sixth in Class B (table 29). Residences of negroes were in classes somewhat lower than residences for whites. The proportion of all dwellings in Class D was 35 percent for negroes, compared with 11 percent for the whites. The proportion of all dwellings in Class B was 10 percent for negroes, compared with 21 percent for the white group.

Table 29.- Building Class of Dwellings Used by 100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Building class	Whites: 80 cases Percent	Negroes: 20 cases Percent	Totals: 100 cases Percent
D (poor)	11	35	16
C (fair)	68	55	65
B (good)	21	10	19

Home and Family Conveniences

Nine percent of the indafarmers had running water in their homes, 50 percent pumped their water by hand, and 41 percent carried it from a spring. Only one indafarmer reported having a telephone. The virtual absence of telephones in indafarmers' homes is largely explained by the relative absence of service lines in the rural sections of the county.

Radios were the conveniences found most frequently, occurring in about three-fourths of the homes of indafarmers (table 30). Automobiles were the second most frequent convenience found, with daily newspapers third.

Table 30.- Households on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940, Reporting Various Conveniences

Convenience	Percent reporting	Convenience	Percent reporting
Auto	64	Daily newspaper	59
Radio	74	Weekly newspaper	40
Telephone	1	Farm journals	46
Running water	9	Other magazines	30
Electricity	39	Piano or organ	19

Seventy-six percent of all homes reported the use of screens.

The most frequent size of residence was tied between five-room dwellings and six-room dwellings, each occurring 28 times. Twenty-two

percent of the houses had seven or more rooms, and 22 percent had less than five rooms.

Living conditions. Using the data obtained from page 2 of the survey schedule, a living conditions scale was constructed for the indafarm households. All households were then classed in four groups, according to their score as measured by the scale.

The highest possible score was 100, divided as follows: 25 for condition of dwelling, 25 for heating and lighting, 25 for water supply, and 25 for other facilities. In subdividing these groups scores were assigned as follows: in condition and construction of dwelling there was 2 if no paint was needed, 5 for screens present, 4 if no repairs needed, 10 for adequate number of rooms in dwelling, and 4 for brick or stone construction.

In heating and lighting a score of 20 was assigned for a central heating system, 15 for adequate stoves, 5 for electric lights, and 3 for oil lights. To score homes for water supply there was 25 for bath with running water, 20 for running water, 15 for a well with a hand pump, and 10 for a spring. In scoring all other facilities there was 5 for a telephone, 10 for an automobile, 5 for a radio, and 5 for a daily newspaper.

Most of the indafarm households ranked in the second and third groups for the factor, living conditions. A quarter rating of one indicated the highest rank, two the next highest, and so on. Forty-one

percent of all the households fell in the second quarter, and 35 percent in the third (table 31). Living conditions of negroes were not as good as those of whites. Eighty-five percent of the negro households fell in the two lowest quarters, compared with 38 percent of the whites.

Table 31.- Living conditions on 100 Indafarms in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Quarter rating	Whites: 80 cases	Negroes: 20 cases	Total: 100 cases
1	15	0	12
2	47	15	41
3	28	65	35
4	10	20	12

Attitudes Toward Indafarming

Reasons for indafarming. The person interviewed when the indafarm schedule was filled out, was asked why the family had decided to combine farming with industrial work. Answers with both social and economic implications were received. Economic advantages were given most frequently. Many felt that the total income was increased by raising farm produce, especially for home consumption

Fifty-seven percent gave as one reason for living on the farm the feeling that it provided greater economic security (table 32); 32 percent stated they preferred to live in the country; 18 percent thought it was a better place to rear children. A few liked the

greater space and freedom of the country, and 13 percent were attracted by the healthful environment which they felt the country afforded. Other reasons given less frequently were: interest in the old homestead; inherited or was given the farm; quieter surroundings of the country; and reluctance to change after becoming established on the farm.

Table 32.- Reasons for Preferring Indafarming, as Stated by 100 Indafarm Families in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Reasons given	Percent reporting		
	Whites: 80 cases	Negroes: 20 cases	Total: 100 cases
Like to live in the country	36	15	32
Cheaper place to live	18	--	14
Better place for children	22	--	18
More space and freedom	15	--	12
Healthier	16	--	13
Greater economic security	54	70	57

Disadvantages of indafarming. Thirty-four percent of the indafarmers stated they had no objections to indafarming (table 33). The chief objection given was the high cost of and inconvenient transportation facilities available. Twenty percent mentioned the disadvantage of bad roads, and 15 percent disliked the high cost of and lack of conveniences. Other disadvantages given were: too much work; lack of educational facilities; increased living costs; lack of capital; and poor housing.

Table 33.- Disadvantages of Indafarming as Stated by
100 Indafarmers in Henry County, Virginia,
1940

Disadvantages	Percent reporting		
	Whites: 80 cases	Negroes: 20 cases	Total: 100 cases
High cost and lack of conven- iences	16	10	15
High cost and inconvenient transportation	39	40	39
Lack of educational facilities	4	--	3
Bad roads	22	10	20
Too much work	8	--	6
No objections	38	20	34

Social Participation

Differences in the availability of social organizations usually exist between rural and urban areas, and between white and negro populations. Henry County is not an exception in this respect. Since all of the indafarmers studied lived in the open country, the number and type of organizations available to them depended partly on where they lived in relation to churches, schools, and other regular meeting places, and partly on the means of transportation available.

Organizations attended. Social activity centered about the church for both white and negro indafarmers. Ninety-three percent of the indafarm households reported one or more members participating in the church activity (table 34). Twenty-five percent of the wives of white indafarmers reported attendance in home demonstration clubs.

It is significant that parent-teacher associations, home demonstration clubs, and lodges were not attended by or available to negro indafarmers included in this study.

Table 34.- Organizations attended by Indafarm Households in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Organization	Percent of households with one or more members participating		
	Whites: 80 cases	Negroes: 20 cases	Total: 100 cases
Church	91	100	93
Sunday school	53	45	51
Adult church organization	21	40	25
Young peoples' church organization	17	--	15
Parent-teachers association	19	--	16
School clubs	22	15	21
Home demonstration club	25	--	20
Lodge	15	--	12
Athletic team	4	5	4
Movies	74	20	63

More organizational contacts were reported by white indafarm households than negro households. White housewives reported the largest amount of participation and negro housewives had the least (table 35). For all households taken together the heads reported the largest number of organizational contacts. Generally speaking, social participation was fairly high for indafarmers, in spite of their out-of-the-way dwelling places.

Table 35.- Participation in Selected Organizations by Heads, Wives, and Other Members of 100 Indafarm Households in Henry County, Virginia, 1940

Organization or activity	Percent reporting					
	Whites			Negroes		
	Heads 80 cases	Wives 77 cases	Others 297 cases	Heads 20 cases	Wives 19 cases	Others 91 cases
Church	86	92	86	100	100	84
Sunday school	49	49	50	50	38	48
P. T. A.	14	16	4	5	5	—
Home demonstration club	—	25	1	—	—	—
Lodge	15	—	—	5	—	19
Movie	18	18	37	5	—	20
Parties and socials	5	—	12	5	—	7

SUMMARY

The combination of small scale farming with factory employment has long existed in rural areas that have experienced the growth of industries and industrial communities.

Indafarming, the name for the above combination, has grown rapidly in Henry County, Virginia, during the past twenty years. It has been carried on increasingly by industrial workers who have sought to supplement their incomes with farm produce. Many farmers have been induced to supplement their reduced farm incomes with off-the-farm employment.

Most of the industries of Henry County fall into two groups: furniture factories, and textile mills. More than 7500 persons were engaged in industrial work in 1940.

Little more than one-half of the land in Henry County is in farms at present. Agriculture has declined in importance, partly due to the decline in tobacco production to about one-tenth of what it was formerly. Production of perishable livestock products has increased. Eggs sold increased about 100 percent, and milk sold increased about 1000 percent between 1909 and 1929. About 43 percent of all Henry County farmers reported work off-the-farm in the 1935 census of agriculture.

Of the 100 indafarmers studied, 85 percent owned the farms they were operating. The average size of the indafarm household was 5.8

persons, compared with 4.9 for the rural farm households of Henry County. Ninety-one percent of the heads, and 94 percent of the wives of the indafarm families were farm reared. Forty-one percent of the indafarmers were unskilled laborers, 27 percent semi-skilled, and 32 percent skilled.

The size of the indafarm was found to be related to the amount of family earnings from the farm. As capital invested in livestock increased, family farm earnings increased. A similar relationship was found between acres of improved land and family earnings. Land class III indafarms averaged \$33 more farm earnings than those on land class II.

From the social point of view, there are some advantages to indafarming. Many of the indafarmers stated a preference for living in the country. In spite of long distances to town, participation in group life seemed to be rather frequent. Sixty-four percent reported the possession of an automobile. Most of the indafarmers had adequate housing. Sixty-eight percent had fair houses, and 21 percent had good houses. Scarcity of modern conveniences was an important disadvantage. Electric lights, running water, and bathrooms were frequently lacking.

While the indafarmers in this study were \$102 "better off" financially, no general endorsement of part-time farming can be offered for developing areas of economic distress. A small part-time farm alone is not enough to give self-sufficiency to the operator, and hence, can

not be considered a "way out" for families on relief, although it might well supplement a small wage from some other source.

CONCLUSIONS

The average net income from the part-time farms was \$102, or less than 10 percent of total income. Since most of the indafarmers were employed full time at industrial work, two suggestions arise: (1) that \$102 is a fairly ample return, in view of the small amount of time that was actually given to work on the farm, and (2) part-time farming might be better adapted to situations where industrial work is more seasonal, and the indafarmer has more time to devote to farm work.

As a result of this study of 100 indafarm families in Henry County, Virginia, it seems that part-time farming does contribute to the family living of industrial workers. It adds a little to the family income, and provides for many people a more happy way of life. The latter is aided by the abundant space in the country, the quieter surroundings, and the opportunity to express a love for the farm through the raising of plants and animals.

APPENDIX

Table 1.- Population of Henry County, Virginia, 1800-1940
Compared With the State

Year	Henry County		Percent of state total	Virginia	
	Total population	Percent increase		Total population	Percent increase
1940	36,561	31.6	.14	2,667,773	10.6
1930	27,793	37.3	.12	2,421,851	4.9
1920	20,238	9.6	.09	2,309,187	12.0
1910	18,459	-4.2	.09	2,061,612	11.2
1900	19,265	5.8	.10	1,854,184	12.0
1890	18,208	13.7	.11	1,655,980	9.5
1880	16,009	30.1	.11	1,512,565	23.5
1870	12,303	1.6	.10	1,225,163	0.4
1860	12,105	36.4	.10	1,219,630	8.9
1850	8,872	21.0	.8	1,119,348	10.2
1840	7,335	3.3	.7	1,015,260	-1.8
1830	7,100	26.2	.7	1,034,481	11.4
1820	5,624	0.2	.6	928,558	6.8
1810	5,611	6.7	.6	869,131	10.7
1800	5,259		.7	801,608	

Table 2.- Industrial Summary for Henry County and Martinsville City,
Virginia: 1899 to 1937*

Census year	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for the year)	Wages	Cost of materials, fuel, electric energy, and contract work	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
1937	38	7,273	\$5,030,526	\$12,708,450	\$23,844,677	\$11,136,227
1935	35	6,636	4,338,092	8,994,260	17,488,898	8,494,638
1933	32	5,015	2,787,676	7,068,570	13,297,502	6,228,932
1931	34	4,623	3,078,718	8,140,712	16,777,275	8,636,563
1929	35	3,698	2,947,402	8,272,511	15,898,622	7,626,111
1927	32	3,249	2,431,000	6,394,000	14,583,000	8,193,000
1919	38	1,084	748,304	1,739,898	3,757,409	2,017,511
1899	59	1,087	160,219	492,702	1,249,966	757,264

* U. S. Census of Manufactures.

STUDY OF FARMING-INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS
 Dept. Agr. Economics, V.P.I., Blacksburg, Virginia

Date _____ Membership of Household Schedule No. _____
 Enum. _____ District _____
 Head of Household _____ County _____
 P.O. Address _____ Race _____
 Residence (F.T.O.V.C.) _____
 Community Center _____ Distance _____

Line	1 Relation to Head	2 Age	3 Reared	4 Country of birth	5 Years school- ing	6 Miles work or school	7 Means of trans- portn.	8 Days inca- paci- tated	9 Average number of hours per day worked on farm in each season during past 12 months				
									S	S	F	W	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													

EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN INDUSTRY PAST 12 MONTHS

Line	1 Specific occupation	2 Type of industry	3 Number of full days employed in each month												4 Total	5 Avg. hrs. day	6 Rate	7 Total income
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		

OTHER INCOME
(Non-farm)

EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Line	1 Line No. of per- sons	2 Specific occupation	3 Type of industry	4 Months of employ- ment	5 Rate	6 Income	7 Line No. of per- sons	8 Source	9 Amount
1									
2									
3									
4							W.P.A.		
5							Town work		
6							Soc. Security		

SOCIAL AND LIVING CONDITIONS, DWELLING, ETC.

1. Type of road on which located: Hard surface. Dirt.
Distance to hard surface road _____.
2. Condition: Paint needed. Screens (Y or N). Number of rooms _____.
No repairs needed. General structural repairs.
Exterior and interior repairs. Roof repairs.
3. Construction of Dwelling: Log. Frame. Brick. Stone.
4. Heating: Central. Stoves. Lighting. Electric. Gas. Oil.
5. Water supply: Running. Hand pump. Bathroom with running water.
6. Name musical instruments in the home: _____, _____, _____.
7. Telephone. Automobile. Radio. Refrigerator.
8. Number of publications: Daily newspapers. Weekly newspapers.
Farm Journals. Other magazines

ATTITUDES:

1. Why do you prefer a combination of farming and industrial employment?
 a. Like to live in the country. Contentment. Attractive views.
 b. Cheaper place to live. Lower taxes, etc.
 c. Provides work in time of unemployment (Economic security).
 d. Interest in the old homestead.
 e. Better place for children.
 f. Inherited, or was given the farm.
 g. Quieter surroundings.
 h. More space and freedom.
 i. Healthier.

Other: _____

2. What are the disadvantages of farming-industrial combinations?
 a. High cost and lack of conveniences.
 b. High cost and inconvenient transportation.
 c. Lack of educational facilities.
 d. Increased living costs.
 e. Dislike of country living.
 f. Bad roads.
 g. Lack of capital.
 h. Too much work.
 i. Poor housing.
 j. No objections.

Other: _____

3. How do combinations of farming and industry affect your community?

4. Is part-time farming a disadvantage in opportunities for jobs?

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

1	2	3	4	Line numbers of persons and participation in organizations and activities each month						
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Organization or activity	Available	Meetings per month	Mos. active	None	Less than once	Once	Twice	Three times	Four or more	Held office
1	Church									
2	Sunday School									
3	Ad. church org.									
4	Y.P. church org.									
5	P.T.A.									
6	School club									
7	4-H Club									
8	F.F.A.									
9	Grange									
10	Cooperative									
11	Labor Union									
12	Lodge									
13	Athletic team									
14	Boy Scouts									
15	Girl Scouts									
16	Social club									
17	Dances									
18	Movies									
19	No. books read									
20	Parties & socials									

OCCUPATIONAL AND RESIDENTIAL HISTORY SINCE FIRST MARRIAGE

Date of change	Yr	Residence	C F T V O	Occupations	Type of industry	If farm operator		Reason for change
						Acres	Tenure	

INDEBTEDNESS

Kind	Amount	Int. Rate	Held by
Unpaid purchases			x
Chattel mortgages			
Real estate mortgage			
Notes at bank			
Store account			x
Groceries			x
Furniture			x
Feed			x
Fertilizer			x
Garage			x
Unpaid taxes			x
Unpaid interest			
FSA, PCA & other			

RELIEF HISTORY

Year	Gov't	Amount and Source	
		Local & private	Relatives
1940			
1939			
1938			
1937			
1936			
1935			
1934			
1933			
1932			
1931			
1930			

Manner farm was acquired _____ Price _____ Rental Value now _____

LAND USE: CROP PRODUCTION & SALES

	CROP (circle acres double cropped)	If 1/4 A. or more		Sold or to be sold			Quarts canned or dried	Family use		Fertilizer, lime, and manure (\$)
		Acres	Yield per acre	Total crop	Amount	Price		Value	Amt.	
A. Garden Crops:										
1	Irish potatoes		bu.							
2	Sweet potatoes		bu.							
3	Beets		bu.							
4	Carrots		bu.							
5	Turnips		bu.							
6	Parsnips		bu.							
7	Salsify		bu.							
8	Onions		bu.							
9	Spinach		bu.							
10	Beet greens, etc.		bu.							
11	Asparagus		bu.							
12	Cauliflower		bu.							
13	Cabbage		bu.							
14	Celery		lbs							
15	Lettuce		lbs							
16	Radishes		bu.							
17	Cucumbers		bu.							
18	Peppers		bu.							
19	Tomatoes		bu.							
20	Snap beans		bu.							
21	Lima beans		bu.							
22	Peas		bu.							
23	Corn		doz							
24	Squash & p.		doz							
25	Eggplant		lbs							
26	Watermelons		doz							
27	Cantaloupes		doz							
28	Rhubarb		lbs							
29	Other									
30	Total Garden Crops									
B. Fruit		Amount								
1	Apples									
2	Peaches									
3	Cherries									
4	Pears									
5	Other									
6	Tot. Tree Fruits									
7										
8	Grapes									
9	Berries									
10	Other									
11	Total All Fruits									

Total area in garden _____ A. or sq.ft. Total area in Fruits and Garden _____

Enumerator's rating of: (at close of interview)

Farm _____ Farmer as a manager _____ Reliability of Record _____

Comments: _____

LAND USE: (Cont'd.)

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Line	CROP (circle acres double cropped)	Acres	Yield per acre	Total crop	Sold or to be sold			Item	Amt.	Value
					Amt.	Rate	Value			
	Brought forward									
1	Garden crops						Wood			
2	Fruit						Lumber			
	FIELD CROPS						Equipment sold			
3	Corn grain						Insurance			
4	Corn silage						ACP			
5	Wheat						FSA Grants			
6	Oats						Assessing			
7	Rye						Agr. Committee			
8	Barley						Jury			
9	Buckwheat						Other			
10	Tobacco									
11	Cotton									
12	Peanuts									
13	Sorghum									
14	Hay									
15	Legume									
16	Soybeans									
17	Other									
18	Total Crop Acres									
19	Idle crop land		Why is cropland idle?							
20	Woods not pastured									
21	Woods pastured		Describe other land.							
22	Open perm. pasture									
23	All other land		Notes:							
24	Total Land in Farm									

FARM EXPENSES

Line	Item	Amt.	Total	Line	Item	Amt.	Total
1	Mo. help / value of board			16	Other hire, team, etc.		
2	Day help / value of board			17	Silo filling, threshing		
3	Barrels, baskets, bags, cases			18	Corn shredding or husking		
4	Breeding fees			19	Coal, oil, gasoline, twine		
5	Buildings, new			20	Milk hauling		
6	Building repairs, roof-paint			21	Milk bottles, cans, pads, etc.		
7	Cash rent			22	Seeds, grain, grass, trees		
8	Crop rent			23	Spray materials		
9	Feed and straw			24	Telephone & electricity		
10	Feed grinding			25	Taxes		
11	Fence, wire, staples			26	Veterinary, med., disinfect.		
12	Fertilizer			27	Co-op dues		
13	Lime and manure			28	Truck, tractor, or auto		
14	Insurance			29	Other		
15	Machinery rented						

LIVESTOCK: INVENTORY & DISPOSITION

Kind	Beginning			Bought			Sales			Ending			D i e d	Home Use		
	No.	Rate	Value	No.	Rate	Value	No.	Rate	Value	No.	Rate	Value		No.	Rt.	Value
Dairy cows																
Dairy heifers																
Veal calves																
Bulls																
Beef cattle																
Horses or mules																
Colts																
Sheep																
Hogs																
Pigs																
Poultry																
Bees																
Other																
Total																

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

CAPITAL

Kind	Sold			Furnished Home			Item	Begin.	End
	Amt.	Rate	Value	Amt.	Rate	Value			
Milk(whsale)							Land		
Milk(etail)							Buildings		
Cream							Machinery & Equip.		
Butter							Livestock		
Eggs							Feeds, Seeds, Suppl.		
Hatching Eggs							Other		
Honey									
Other									
							Total		
							Average Capital		

FARM PRODUCTS FURNISHED THE HOME

SUMMARY

Kind	Amount	Rate	Value		
Livestock				Increase of Capital	
Livestock products				Crop produce sold	
Potatoes				Livestock sold	
Other garden prod.				Livestock products	
Fruit				Misc. Receipts	
Wheat				TOTAL RECEIPTS	
Corn				Decrease of Capital	
				Livestock bought	
Sorghum				Farm Expenses	
Wood				TOTAL EXPENSES	
				Farm Income	
				Interest on Capital	
				Family Labor Income	

MARKETING PRACTICES: (number in order of importance)

_____ Independent Dealers	_____	_____
_____ At place of work	_____	_____
_____ Roadside market	_____	_____
_____ Farmers' market	_____	_____
_____ To neighbors	_____	_____
_____ Peddling	_____	_____
_____ Hucksters	_____	_____