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COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN CHARLESTOWN COUNTY,  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Preliminary Report

June 1936

J-3

Permission to publish this bulletin for administrative use was granted by the Works Progress Administration. The material contained herein is the outcome of a survey of relief problems in areas in which part-time farming is of major importance in the life of the community. The study was initiated by the Division of Research, Statistics and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and completed by the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration.

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## INTRODUCTION

For a long time many people in various parts of the country have made their living through a combination of farming with employment in industry. During the past five years the term part-time farming has come into general use in describing this way of making a living or in describing only the farming side of the combination. Other terms such as subsistence homesteads, garden cities, and rural-industrial communities have likewise been used. At various times it has been proposed that these combinations be given public encouragement as a means of improving the living conditions and increasing the security of many more families. These proposals are varied in character but in general may be classified into three major groups:

1. Provision of garden plots for industrial workers in order that produce from these plots may supplement their income from industrial employment, and aid in tiding them over seasons of unemployment.
2. Establishment of new communities of families, each to be provided with a small acreage on which to raise a considerable portion of its food, with the expectation that industries would locate in such communities and provide supplementary cash income.
3. Settlement of families on small farms near communities in which industrial establishments already exist, where they may produce a considerable portion of their food and may also obtain some employment in the industries.

In view of the scarcity of factual information available for use in formulating public policy with respect to such proposals, the Research Section, Division of Research, Statistics and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in cooperation with the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has undertaken a study of this question.<sup>1/</sup> Such public programs as have actually been undertaken have been chiefly of the second type, but they are too new to allow an adequate appraisal of incomes and living in the resulting communities. In this investigation attention is directed toward families that have already made combinations such as might result from the first and third types. Following popular usage the heads of these families will be referred to as part-time farmers, meaning that they spend part of their time operating a farm and part of their time at some employment away from this farm. Their farms will be referred to as part-time farms and their activities on them will be called part-time farming.

The principal objectives of this study are:

1. To describe existing types of combined farming-industrial employment.
2. To appraise the benefits and disadvantages of these existing types.

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<sup>1/</sup>Since the study was undertaken the former agency has become the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, and the latter has become the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration. The study has been continued by these agencies.

3. To determine the possibilities for further development of desirable farming-industrial combinations; in particular, to appraise the extent to which these combinations might be utilized in a rehabilitation program.

In order to reach these main objectives, answers were sought to the following questions:

1. What land, buildings, and equipment do existing part-time farming units have?
2. What are the labor requirements and cash expenses of these farms?
3. What do these farms produce for home use and for sale?
4. What industrial employment is, or may become, available for combination with farming?
5. What are the labor requirements and wage scales of these industries?
6. What living conditions are associated with these farming-industrial combinations, and how do the part-time farmers compare in this respect with other groups at the same occupational levels?
7. What are the characteristics of persons and families adaptable to a combination of farming with industrial employment?

It is evident that answers to such questions must be given by regions over which relatively homogeneous conditions prevail. Accordingly it was decided to undertake this study first in one such region so that the experience thus gained could be utilized in further studies in other regions. The region selected was the Eastern Cotton Belt. Two factors governed its choice: (1) it is an area in which the need for a sound rural rehabilitation program is both urgent and widespread, and (2) industrialization has been comparatively recent and part-time farming has not yet developed as extensively as in some of the older industrial regions. The study has been limited to the three states, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which comprise most of the eastern end of the Cotton Belt.<sup>1/</sup>

Examination of industrial employment in this region indicates the necessity for dividing it into subregions, in each of which a different type of industry predominates. For the purposes of this study, industrial employment is taken to mean any gainful pursuit other than agriculture. Industry, thus defined, has been divided into two groups, for convenience called "productive industries" and "service industries". Productive industries include those classified in the 1930 Census of Population under forestry and fishing, extraction of minerals, and manufacturing and mechanical. Service industries include transportation, communication, trade, public service, professional service, and domestic and personal service. The 1930

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<sup>1/</sup>In cases where important types of farming areas within these states extend into adjacent states data are presented for the whole area.

Census of Population was used as a basis for delimitation of the subregions. The first step was to rank the productive industries of each county according to the number of persons occupied in each industry. The important industries in each county were then marked on a map, and the boundaries of the subregions were drawn by inspection. These boundaries, shown in Figure 1, do not indicate any sharp break in condition, but they roughly mark out those areas in which types of industry are sufficiently different to warrant separate study.

This is the third of a series of bulletins reporting results of this study in the Eastern Cotton Belt. It deals with combined farming-industrial employment in Charleston County, South Carolina, in the Atlantic Coast Subregion only.<sup>1/</sup>

In this investigation, secondary sources of information were first explored. The Bureau of the Census cooperated in making special tabulations of Census of Agriculture and Census of Manufactures data. A field survey was undertaken to provide the additional factual information needed in the analysis. This included a schedule study of a sample of part-time farm families and a sample of non-farming industrial employees. It also included an inspection of the area in which the enumeration was made and of industrial establishments, as well as interviews with employers, public officials, and other informed persons.

Selection of Charleston County. In the coastal counties of Georgia and South Carolina which make up the Atlantic Coast Subregion of these states, nearly all of the industry, except some lumbering and naval stores operations, is clustered in and around the three seaports of Savannah, Charleston, and Brunswick. In 1930, 44 percent of the 107,100 persons gainfully employed in non-agricultural pursuits in this subregion lived in Chatham County, Georgia, which includes Savannah; 33 percent lived in Charleston County, South Carolina; and 8 percent lived in Glynn County, Georgia, where Brunswick is located. There were 21,065 persons engaged in agriculture in this subregion in 1930.

The counties which comprise the Atlantic Coast subregion are part of the larger region designated on the type-of-farming map (Figure 2) as the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods. This region is mostly covered by forest. Of the portion located in South Carolina and Georgia, only 33 percent of the total land area was in farms in 1934, and of the land in farms only 15 percent was in crops harvested that year.<sup>2/</sup> From an agricultural standpoint, the truck farming area centering in Charleston and Beaufort Counties,

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<sup>1/</sup>The first and second bulletins (W.P.A. Research Bulletins, J-1 and J-2) entitled "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Cotton Textile Subregion of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina", and "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina" present the results of study in the cotton textile subregion. Subsequent reports will cover the other subregions surveyed.

<sup>2/</sup>U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1935, preliminary report for Charleston County, South Carolina.

FIG. 2.  
REGIONALIZED TYPES OF FARMING  
IN THE SOUTHEAST

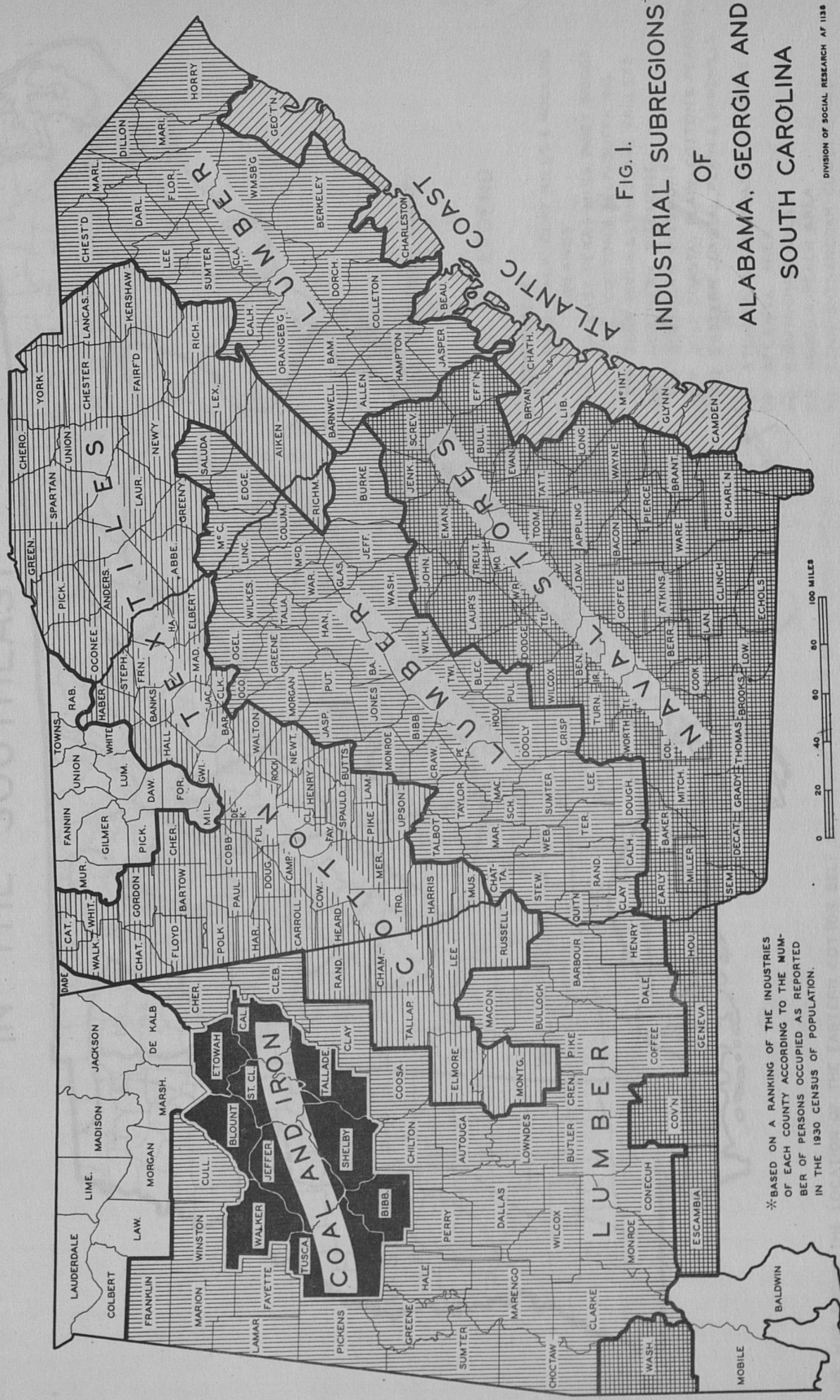
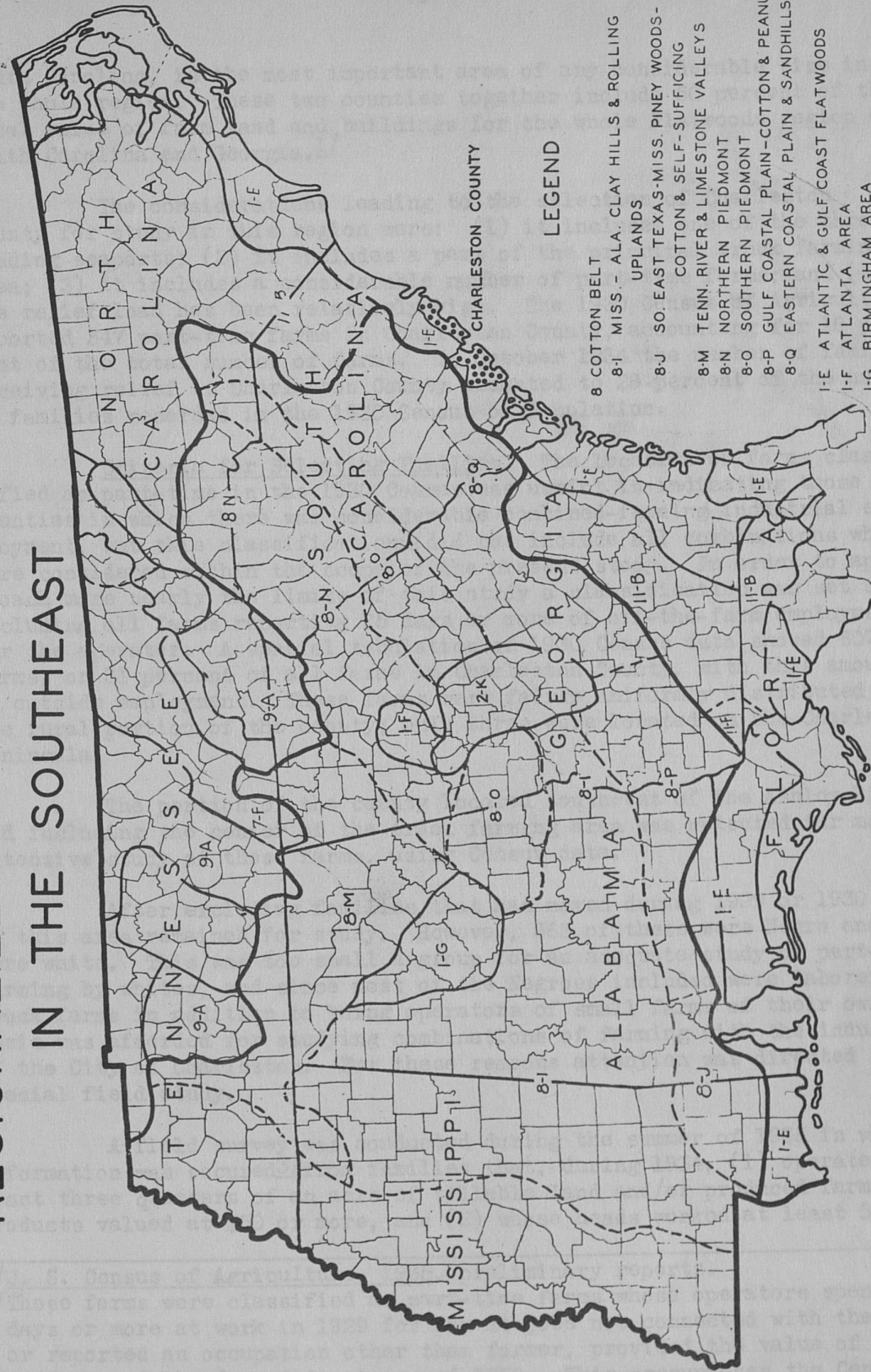


FIG. 1.  
INDUSTRIAL SUBREGIONS\*  
OF  
ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND  
SOUTH CAROLINA

\*BASED ON A RANKING OF THE INDUSTRIES  
OF EACH COUNTY ACCORDING TO THE NUM-  
BER OF PERSONS OCCUPIED AS REPORTED  
IN THE 1930 CENSUS OF POPULATION.



FIG. 2.  
REGIONALIZED TYPES OF FARMING  
IN THE SOUTHEAST



LEGEND

- 8 COTTON BELT
- 8-1 MISS.- ALA. CLAY HILLS & ROLLING UPLANDS
- 8-J SO. EAST TEXAS-MISS. PINEY WOODS-COTTON & SELF-SUFFICING
- 8-M TENN. RIVER & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 8-N NORTHERN PIEDMONT
- 8-O SOUTHERN PIEDMONT
- 8-P GULF COASTAL PLAIN-COTTON & PEANUTS
- 8-Q EASTERN COASTAL PLAIN & SANDHILLS
- 1-E ATLANTIC & GULF COAST FLATWOODS
- 1-F ATLANTA AREA
- 1-G BIRMINGHAM AREA
- 2-K GEORGIA PEACH AREA
- 7-F TENN.-SHENANDOAH-CUMBERLAND LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 9-A SO. APPALACHIAN REGION
- 11-B FLUE CURED TOBACCO AREA
- 11-F CIGAR TYPES OF TOBACCO AREA.

THIS MAP SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THE EASTERN COTTON BELT SUBDIVIDED BY TYPE-OF-FARMING AREAS. TWO THE GEORGIA PEACH AREA, AND THE ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM AREAS, LIE WITHIN THIS REGION. TWO OTHER IMPORTANT AREAS ARE INCLUDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. THEY ARE THE FLUE CURED TOBACCO AREA AND THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST FLATWOODS AREA.

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH AF 1124

South Carolina, is the most important area of any considerable size in the whole region. These two counties together include 50 percent of the total value of farm land and buildings for the whole Flatwoods region of South Carolina and Georgia.<sup>1/</sup>

The considerations leading to the selection of Charleston County for study in this region were: (1) it includes one of the three leading seaports; (2) it includes a part of the principal truck farming area; (3) it includes a considerable number of part-time farms; and (4) the relief load has been relatively high. The 1930 Census of Agriculture reported 347 part-time farms in Charleston County, accounting for 18 percent of the total number of farms. In October 1934 the number of families receiving relief in Charleston County amounted to 28 percent of the number of families recorded in the 1930 Census of Population.

Criteria for Selecting Families. The location of farms classified as part-time in the 1930 Census was useful in indicating those counties in which there was considerable combined-farming industrial employment, but this classification<sup>2/</sup> did not include all combinations which were considered within the scope of the present study. In order to approach more nearly the limits of this study a classification was set up including all farms reporting 75 days or more of off-the-farm employment for the operator. A special tabulation of 1930 Census data showed 607 farms, or 31 percent of all farms in Charleston County, with this amount of outside employment. These farms were fairly uniformly distributed over the rural portion of the county; only three were located on the Charleston peninsula.

The portion of the county located southwest of the Ashley River and including the center of the truck farming area was selected for more intensive study of these farms, using Census data.

After excluding families that had moved during 1929 or 1930, 386 in this area remained for study. However, 363 of these were Negro and 23 were white. This was too small a group for an adequate study of part-time farming by whites, and since most of the Negroes included were laborers on truck farms in addition to being operators of small farms of their own, no basis was afforded for studying combinations of farming with the industries of the City of Charleston. For these reasons attention was directed to a special field study.

A field survey was conducted during the summer of 1935 in which information was secured<sup>3/</sup> from families that, during 1934, (1) operated at least three quarters of an acre of tillable land and/or produced farm products valued at \$50 or more, and (2) whose heads worked at least 50 days

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<sup>1/</sup>U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1935, preliminary reports.

<sup>2/</sup>Those farms were classified as part-time farms whose operators spent 150 days or more at work in 1929 for pay at jobs not connected with their farms or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of the products of the farm did not exceed \$750. This presupposes the Census definition of a farm as comprising at least three acres or more unless it produced \$250 worth of farm products or more.

<sup>3/</sup>See Appendix C for a copy of the schedule used.

off the home farm. Only families which had operated the same farm during both 1933 and 1934 were included. The purpose of this limitation was to exclude those who were just getting established as part-time farmers. All professional and proprietary workers, except small storekeepers, were excluded, since a different set of considerations are involved in the case of "white collar" workers with small farms and of "gentleman farmers". The study thus included a wider range of farming-industrial combinations than did the classification from Census data of farmers reporting 75 days or more of off-the-farm employment.

The inclusion of a considerable number of persons whose sole occupation was farming, and who were part-time farmers only in that they worked part-time on small farms of their own and part-time as wage earners on other farms, requires a word of explanation. Coming logically within the definition set up, they were included in order to describe in more detail the situation which accounts for most of the part-time farming reported by the 1930 Census of Agriculture for this subregion.

Area Covered and Number of Cases Enumerated. Field enumeration was limited to the Charleston peninsula and to the four nearest townships across the Ashley River. This area included most of those who work in the urban industries, since a high bridge toll renders commuting from across the Cooper River to the north of the city impractical. It also includes a portion of the truck farming section.

Records were secured from 213 white and Negro families that met the above requirements. Their location is shown on the map (Figure 3). This represents a nearly complete census of white part-time farmers (according to the definition used) in the eight minor civil divisions included in the enumeration. Occasional cases were passed by when any particular difficulty or delay would have been involved in securing the necessary data. The enumeration of Negro part-time farmers was equally complete in and near Charleston, but less nearly complete in the rural portion of the county where farm laborers were found in large numbers. The location of the cases enumerated by townships is shown in Table 1.

FIG. 3.  
 LOCATION OF PART-TIME FARMS INCLUDED IN FIELD SURVEY  
 CHARLESTON COUNTY  
 SOUTH CAROLINA

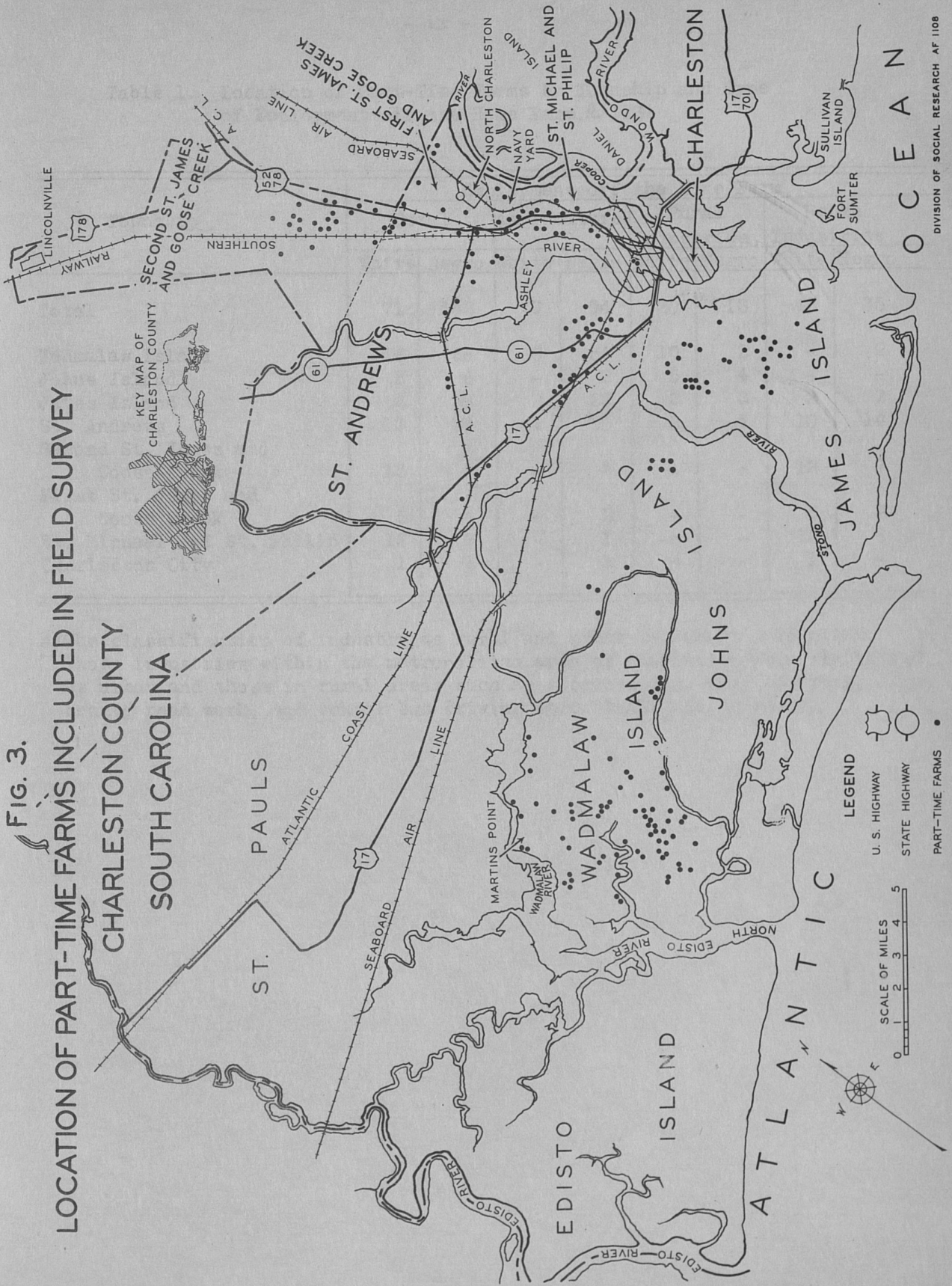


Table 1. Location of Part-Time Farms by Township and Type of Employment off the Home Farm,<sup>a</sup>/1934

Township	Employment off the Home Farm							
	Total		Agriculture		Rural Industries		Urban Industries	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total	71	142	9	94	20	13	42	35
Wadmalaw Island	16	58	6	54	10	2	-	2
Johns Island	5	6	-	2	5	4	-	-
James Island	6	28	2	23	2	3	2	2
St. Andrews	13	28	1	10	2	4	10	14
Second St. James and Goose Creek	13	8	-	1	1	-	12	7
First St. James and Goose Creek	5	4	-	2	-	-	5	2
St. Michael and St. Philip	12	9	-	1	-	-	12	8
Charleston City	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-

<sup>a</sup>/The classification of industry as rural and urban is based on location.  
 - Those industries within the metropolitan area of Charleston were classified as urban and those in rural areas such as storekeeping, mail carrying, county road work, and school bus driving were classified as rural.

## SUMMARY

No valid general answer can be given to the question of the desirability of combined farming-industrial employment as a way of living for white people in Charleston County. The farming activities contribute a substantial amount and variety of food to the family living at little net cash cost, and the farm does not appear to handicap the part-time farmer in earning money from industrial employment. Against this must be weighed such disadvantages as the extra work involved, the expense of commuting, and lack of urban facilities. The relative weights of the advantages and disadvantages depend on the situation of the individual. The fact that the number of white part-time farm families found was relatively small, in spite of a rather thorough search of the entire area within reasonable commuting distance of the industries, suggests that the net advantages of this way of living have not been sufficiently in evidence to attract many people.

There is some indication that Negro part-time farmers lived at such distances from industrial establishments that they were handicapped in securing employment. This was particularly evident for those employed in the fertilizer industry. The distances involved were not great for automobile transportation but only two Negroes had automobiles which they used in traveling to and from work. The shipping business is distinctly seasonal, with a slack period in the summer, but the docks are so far from available farming land that no longshoremen or dock laborers were found doing part-time farming.

The possibilities of part-time farming as a device for improving living conditions for whites and Negroes in this area seem to depend on an educational program directed at increasing the food production of those families who can live on small farms so located that they will not be handicapped in securing outside employment.

The possibilities for rehabilitation of relief clients by the part-time farming method appear to be limited. Sufficient employment to provide adequate cash income is essential. No marked increase in employment is likely to take place in the Charleston area in the near future, and there is an ample supply of labor available locally to take care of a considerably increased demand.

Seventy-one white part-time farmers were included in the study. Forty-two of these were engaged in urban industries, 20 in industries of a distinctly rural nature, and nine in agriculture. A majority were regularly employed at full-time jobs, but some had regular part-time jobs, and a few were casual workers.

Approximately two thirds of the white part-time farmers had small non-commercial farms producing chiefly for their own use; the remaining third had larger farms with significant commercial farm enterprises. Practically all of these part-time farmers grew vegetables, four fifths kept chickens, one half had one or more cows, and slightly less than half kept

one or more pigs. The estimated value of home-produced food by a typical non-commercial white part-time farm family during 1934 was \$187. Cash receipts on non-commercial part-time farms averaged \$30 as against average cash farm expenses of \$62. The average capitalized rental value of these non-commercial part-time farms was \$4,400 for owners and \$2,293 for tenants.

For comparison with the white part-time farmers a group of 103 white industrial workers who did no farming was studied. Earnings of heads of households were about the same for this group as for the non-commercial part-time farmers in urban industries. The average was a little over \$1,000 per year. Total family cash incomes averaged about \$1,250 for both of these groups. Cash incomes were considerably lower for white part-time farmers in rural industries. White workers were mostly skilled or semi-skilled workers or foremen.

Living facilities of most of the white part-time farmers were somewhat different from those of white industrial workers because of the location of the farmers in the open country. Only one half of the part-time farmers had such facilities as electric lights, running water and baths, while nearly all of the city dwellers had them. Four fifths of the part-time farmers owned automobiles, which were needed for traveling to work, while only about one half of the non-farmers had them.

Part-time farming for Negroes in Charleston County has had its greatest development among farm laborers employed on commercial truck farms. Of the large number of such cases, 94 were enumerated. Only 35 Negro part-time farmers were found who were employed in urban industries and 13 in rural industries.

Practically all of the Negro part-time farmers grew vegetables, nearly three fourths kept chickens, nearly one half kept one or more pigs, and nearly one fourth kept one or more cows. The estimated value of home produced family living for two typical Negro part-time farm families was about \$70 each. Cash farm expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes, averaged \$26 and cash receipts averaged \$38 for all Negro part-time farm families. The average capitalized rental value of these farms was \$1,240 for owners and \$600 for tenants.

The total family cash incomes of Negro farm laborers, exclusive of the sale of farm products, averaged \$206 in 1934, as compared to \$223 for those in rural industries, \$411 for those in urban industries, and \$503 for the 105 non-farming workers who were included in the study for comparison. The Negroes of both the part-time farm and non-farm groups were mostly unskilled workers.

Heads of both white non-commercial and Negro part-time farm families averaged about an hour and a half to two hours per day at work on their farms, depending on the season. The remainder of the work was usually done by other members of the family although white heads occasionally used hired labor.

## I. CHARLESTON COUNTY

Population. The population of Charleston County was 62 percent urban in 1930. That year for the first time in its history a majority (55 percent) of the population of the City of Charleston was white. While the white urban population had increased from 1920 to 1930, the Negro urban population had declined as a result of considerable emigration. The total urban population, which had increased gradually since the Civil War, showed a decline of eight percent during this decade.

In 1930 the rural non-farm population was 61 percent Negro and the rural farm population 83 percent Negro. The total rural population declined between 1920 and 1930, but the decline was relatively less than that for the urban population.

Agriculture. The great majority of the rural population, both farm and non-farm, is directly dependent upon agriculture. In 1930, 77 percent of the gross farm income of the county was derived from the sale of potatoes and other vegetables. Hence the truck crop industry is of major importance.

The area to the south of the City of Charleston is for some distance inland comprised of islands separated from the mainland by a series of narrow tideways commonly referred to as rivers. Much of it is marshy and covered with woods, but there are also considerable areas of sandy soil well adapted to the production of truck crops. The normal annual rainfall is about 45 inches, with the heaviest precipitation in the summer months.<sup>1/</sup> The normal frost-free growing season is nine months, from February 28 to December 1.<sup>2/</sup> Thus soil and rainfall make a good combination for vegetable growing and the season is long enough for two or even three crops of certain types.

More significant perhaps than the length of the growing season is the fact that it normally begins early enough to permit farmers to harvest their first crop of vegetables at a time when the markets are not well supplied from competing areas. Their potato crop reaches northern and eastern markets before the North Carolina crop but after the Florida and Texas crops. The time when the crop is marketed is all-important from the standpoint of prices received. The significance of seasonal price movements is further evidenced by the fact that the local trucking area does not supply the markets of Charleston during off-seasons but devotes all of its resources to producing for the seasons when high prices prevail.

The rail shipments of vegetables from Charleston County are shown in Table 2. There is some trucking, but shipment by rail predominates. The importance of potatoes and cabbages is clearly indicated. The potato shipping season is usually in May. In 1934 it carried over into June more than is usual. The cabbage shipping season has a winter and a summer peak.

<sup>1/</sup>U. S. Department of Agriculture, Yearbook of Agriculture, 1935, p. 707.

<sup>2/</sup>Ibid., p. 709.



Table 2. Car-Lot Shipments of Vegetables from Charleston County Shipping Points, 1934<sup>a/</sup>

Vegetable	Total	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total	3,150	234	15	9	45	1,630	761	4	-	-	22	121	309
Potatoes	2,028	-	-	-	-	1,328	699	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	838	190	2	3	42	186	3	-	-	-	3	113	296
Other	284	44	13	6	3	116	59	3	-	-	19	8	13

<sup>a/</sup>"Car-Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables in South Carolina during 1934", Market News Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mimeographed report.

Of the 3,733 farms<sup>1/</sup> in Charleston County reported by the 1935 Census of Agriculture, only 20 percent were operated by whites. However, these 20 percent included 83 percent of all land in farms. All farms operated by whites averaged 209 acres in size and those operated by Negroes averaged 11 acres. The commercial agriculture of the county is carried on for the most part on a relatively small number of large-scale truck farms operated by whites. Many Negro operators of small farms depend for part of their living upon labor on the large commercial farms. Only 30 percent of all the farmers in the county reported hiring labor in 1929.<sup>2/</sup> For those hiring labor the average expenditure was about \$1,230. Of those reported as farm laborers in the 1930 Population Census, 96 percent were Negroes.<sup>3/</sup>

The demand for vegetables varies decidedly with general business conditions. Figure 4 shows the trends in shipments of vegetables from Charleston County since 1920. The effects of the last two general depressions are indicated by the low levels in shipments reached in 1920 and in 1932. Aside from this type of fluctuation and occasional fluctuations in yields resulting from weather conditions, production has remained fairly uniform. There is reason to believe that with further increases in business activity production of vegetables will also increase. However, any expansion beyond the volume produced during the '20's seems unlikely in view of the limitations imposed by the available area of good vegetable land and by markets for the crop. There is an adequate supply of labor in the area to produce such a volume of vegetables. Increases in production would merely mean more employment to be shared by the large under-employed labor force.

<sup>1/</sup>The number of farms reported by this Census was almost double the number reported by the 1930 Census, but approximately the same as the numbers reported by the 1925 Census and the 1920 Census. This difference in number of farms is probably accounted for chiefly by the difference in the number of small Negro holdings enumerated as farms. With a 91 percent increase in number of farms between the 1930 and 1935 Censuses there was only an 8 percent increase in acres of crop land harvested and a 30 percent decrease in the acreage of potatoes, the principal crop.

<sup>2/</sup>U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1930, Volume III, Part 2. Data are not available for 1934.

<sup>3/</sup>U. S. Census of Population, 1930, Volume III.

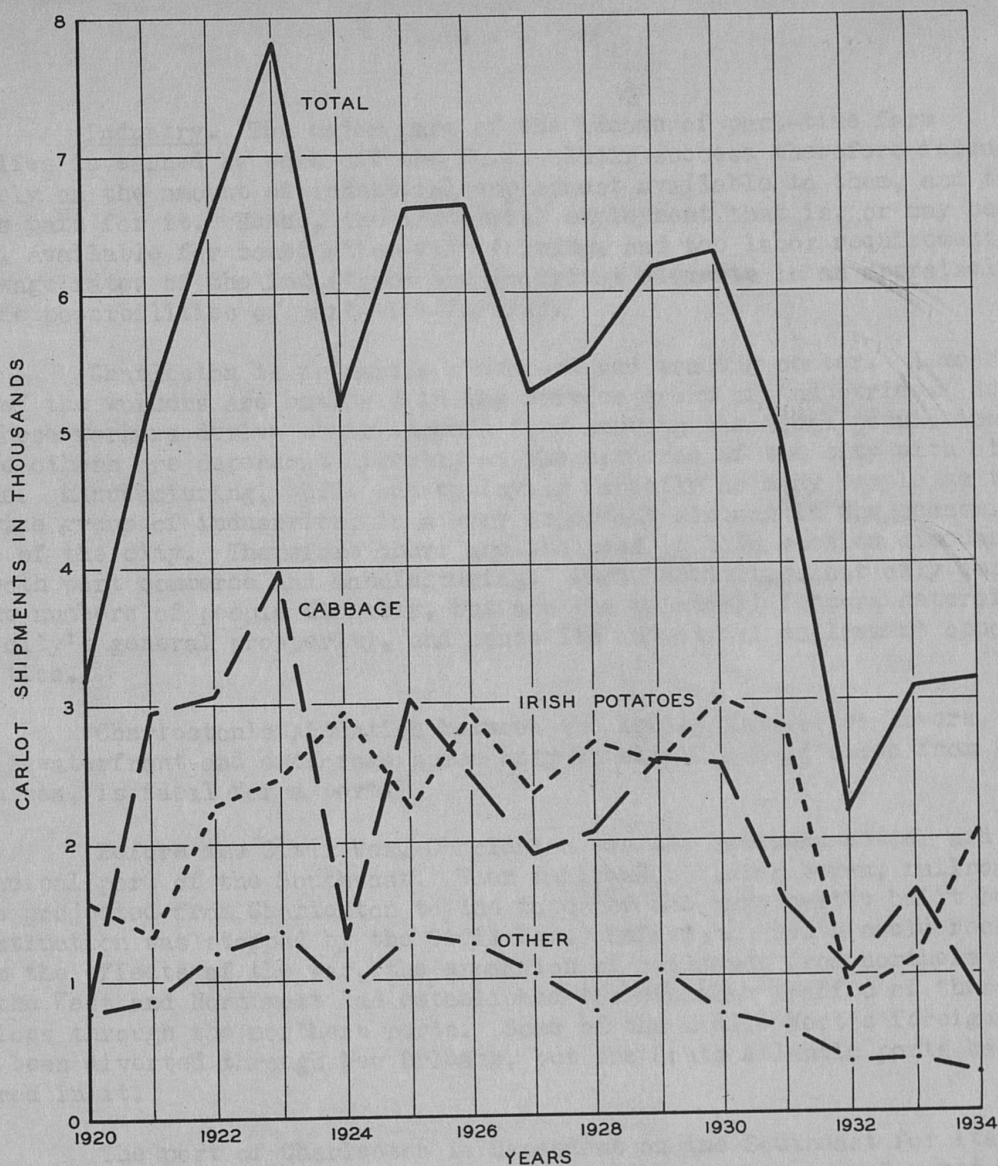


FIG. 4. CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF VEGETABLES FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C. 1920 - 1934

SOURCE:

1920-1923 U. S. DEPT. AGR., BUR. AGR. ECON., STAT. BUL. NO. 9, 1925  
 1924-1925 " " " " " " " " " 19, 1927  
 1926-1927 " " " " " " " " " 27, 1929  
 1928-1929 " " " " " " " " " 35, 1931  
 1930-1931 " " " " " " " " " 42, 1933  
 1932-1934 " " " " " " " " "

MIMEOGRAPHED REPORTS DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA AF-1284

Industry. The major part of the income of part-time farm families is earned by work off the farm. Their success therefore depends largely on the amount of industrial employment available to them, and the wages paid for it. Hence, the industrial employment that is, or may become, available for combination with farming, and the labor requirements and wage rates of the industries are important elements in an appraisal of the possibilities of part-time farming.

Charleston is primarily a seaport and trading center. A majority of the workers are employed in the service group of industries. Some of these workers derive their incomes from serving the local population, while others are dependent directly on the commerce of the city with other areas. Manufacturing, while not employing directly as many people as the service group of industries, is a very important element in the economic life of the city. Therefore there are included in this section discussions of both port commerce and manufacturing. These activities not only employ large numbers of people directly, but are the principal factors determining the city's general prosperity, and hence its industrial employment opportunities.

Charleston's situation between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, with ample waterfront and anchorage space only seven and a half miles from the open sea, is ideal for a port.

Before the Civil War, Charleston was the business center and principal port of the Southeast. When railroad building began, railroads were projected from Charleston to the interior and were partly built before construction was stopped by the Civil War. Before the South could recover from the effects of the war, the expansion of railroads from northern ports to the West and Northwest had established the overseas traffic of these regions through the northern ports. Some of the Middle West's foreign trade has been diverted through New Orleans, but the South Atlantic ports have not shared in it.

The port of Charleston is dependent on the Southeast for its traffic. In the development of this traffic other ports more favored by the railroads, notably Savannah, have surpassed Charleston. Probably the development of Savannah is due in large part to the fact that it is the terminus of the Central of Georgia Railway, and is served by four other railroads also. Charleston is served by three railway systems, the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Seaboard Air Line.

Charleston has 44 piers, wharves, and docks, which are owned by the Port Utilities Commission, and by railroads, steamship companies, and other private interests. The United States Navy has a yard for the construction and repair of naval vessels, located on the Cooper River about four miles north of the city limits.

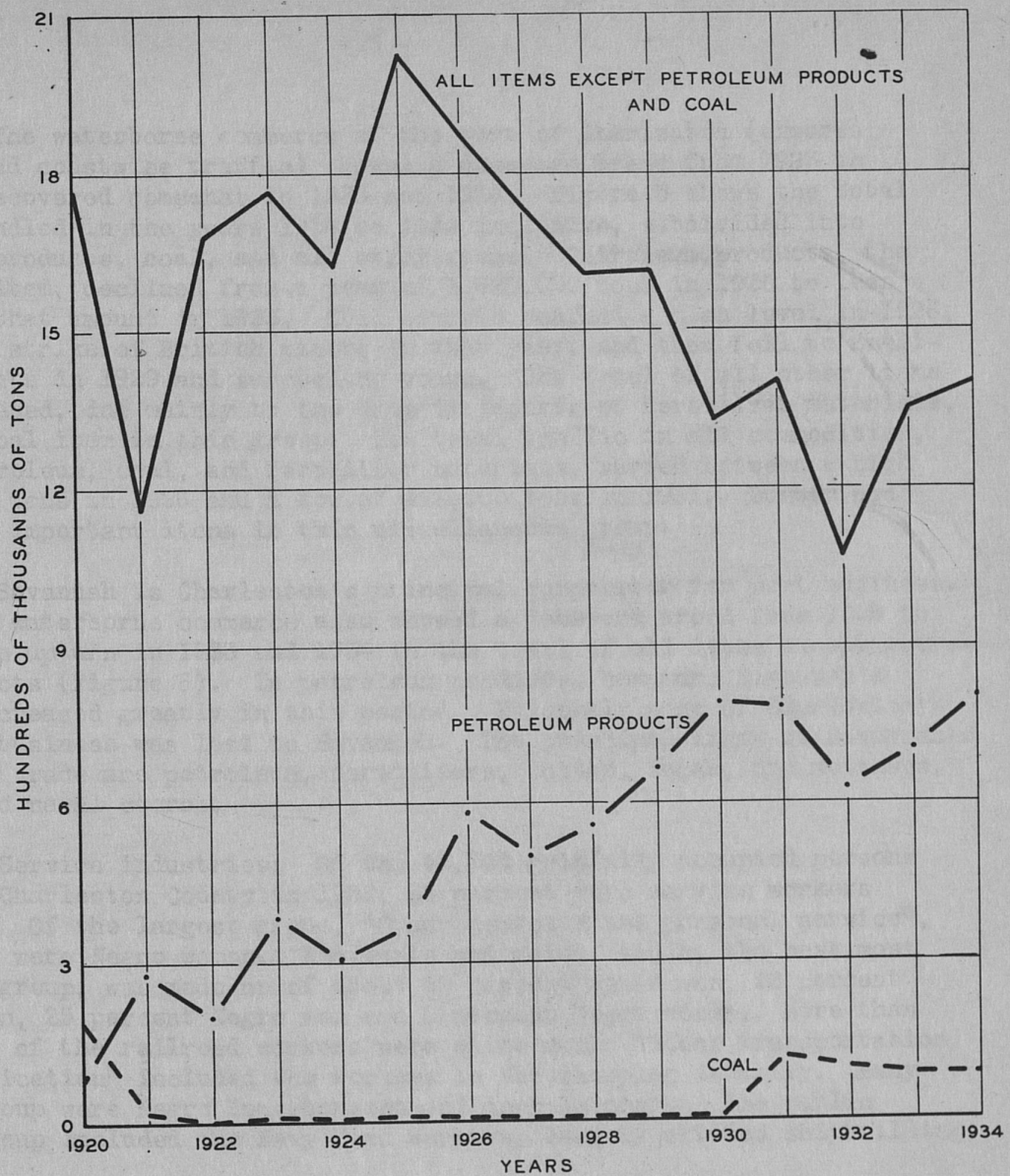


FIG. 6. WATERBORNE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 1920 - 1934

(INCLUDES FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE; INTERNAL AND LOCAL TRAFFIC ARE EXCLUDED)

SOURCE: THE PORTS OF SAVANNAH AND BRUNSWICK, GA. PORT SERIES NO. 10. 1925 AND 1935 (REVISED 1935), DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH CORPS OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY AF - 1282

The waterborne commerce of the port of Charleston (exports, imports, and coastwise traffic) showed a downward trend from 1925 to 1932 and recovered somewhat in 1933 and 1934. Figure 5 shows the total tonnage handled in the years 1924 to 1934 inclusive, subdivided into petroleum products, coal, and all other items. Petroleum products, the principal item, declined from a peak of 1,680,000 tons in 1925 to less than half that amount in 1933. Coal exports reached a high level in 1926, due to the strike of British miners in that year, and then fell to negligible amounts in 1929 and succeeding years. The total of all other items also decreased, due mainly to the drop in imports of fertilizer materials, the principal item in this group. The total traffic in all commodities, except petroleum, coal, and fertilizer materials, varied between a high of 751,000 tons in 1926 and a low of 482,000 tons in 1931. Lumber and cotton are important items in this miscellaneous group.

Savannah is Charleston's principal competitor for port business. Savannah's waterborne commerce also showed a downward trend from 1925 to 1932 and an upturn in 1933 and 1934 in the total of all items except petroleum products (Figure 6). In petroleum products, however, Savannah's traffic increased greatly in this period. Evidently some of Charleston's petroleum business was lost to Savannah. The principal items of Savannah's waterborne trade are petroleum, fertilizers, cotton, sugar, and molasses, lumber, and naval stores.

Service industries: Of the 43,240 gainfully occupied persons living in Charleston County in 1930, 55 percent were service workers (Table 3). Of the largest group, "Other domestic and personal service", 88 percent were Negro women. Wholesale and retail trade, the next most important group, was made up of about 55 percent white men, 18 percent white women, 25 percent Negro men and 2 percent Negro women. More than 60 percent of the railroad workers were white men. "Other transportation and communication" included the workers in the shipping industry. Many of this group were Negro longshoremen and dock laborers. The public service group included the Navy Yard workers, largely skilled shipbuilding mechanics.

The shipping business of Charleston varies with the seasons, because of the seasonality of fertilizer shipments. The first three months of the year are the busiest time, and summer the dulllest. The demand for stevedore labor varies with the tonnage and kind of goods handled. Petroleum products, which form a large part of Charleston's port traffic, and coal require little or no dock labor for handling.

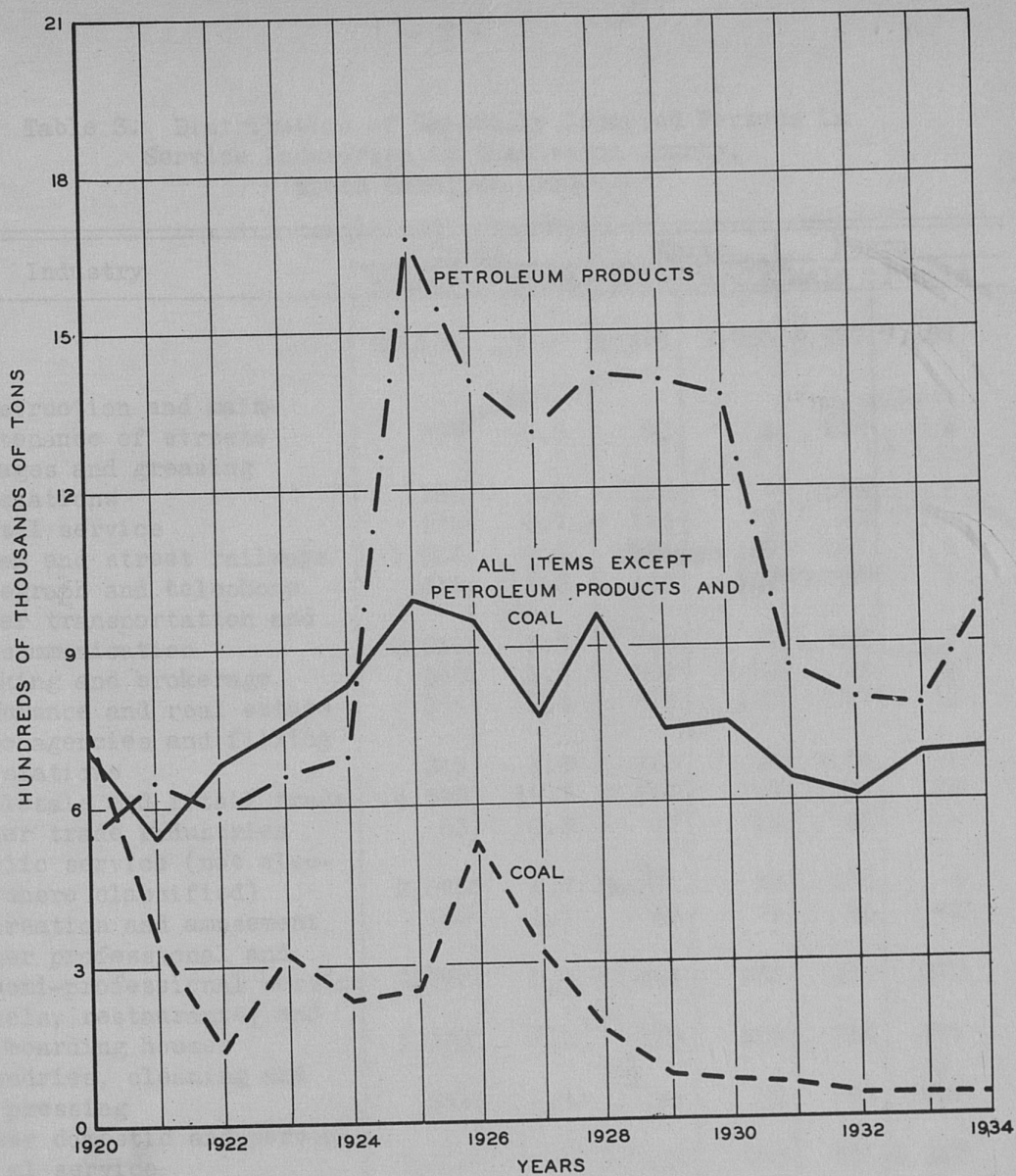


FIG. 5. WATERBORNE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, S.C. 1920 - 1934

(INCLUDES FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE; INTERNAL AND LOCAL TRAFFIC ARE EXCLUDED)

SOURCE: THE PORTS OF CHARLESTON, S.C. AND WILMINGTON, N.C. PORT SERIES NO. 9. REVISED 1934. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH AF-1280

Table 3. Distribution of Gainfully Occupied Persons in Service Industries in Charleston County, South Carolina, 1930

Industry	Total		White		Negro	
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	23,704	100.0	8,498	2,960	4,887	7,359
Construction and maintenance of streets	226	0.9	91	1	132	2
Garages and greasing stations	160	0.7	110	2	48	-
Postal service	174	0.7	115	17	42	-
Steam and street railways	1,516	6.4	924	38	548	6
Telegraph and telephone	311	1.3	143	157	10	1
Other transportation and communication	2,040	8.6	750	27	1,256	7
Banking and brokerage	368	1.6	267	72	25	4
Insurance and real estate	566	2.4	415	123	17	11
Auto agencies and filling stations	389	1.6	288	26	74	1
Wholesale and retail trade	4,523	19.1	2,512	799	1,109	103
Other trade industries	83	0.3	47	18	18	-
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2,065	8.7	1,701	87	273	4
Recreation and amusement	252	1.1	69	76	86	21
Other professional and semi-professional service	2,299	9.7	664	953	310	372
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	1,222	5.2	179	309	355	379
Laundries, cleaning and pressing	324	1.4	88	22	83	131
Other domestic and personal service	7,186	30.3	135	233	501	6,317

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1930.

Manufacturing: The productive industries accounted for 23 percent of the gainfully employed in Charleston County in 1930 (Table 4).

Building is the only important non-manufacturing industry in this list. Although Charleston County is on the seacoast, fishing is a means of livelihood for comparatively few persons.

Table 4. Distribution of Gainfully Occupied Persons in Productive Industries in Charleston County, South Carolina, 1930

Industry	Total		White		Negro	
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	10,021	100.0	4,198	618	4,211	994
Forestry and fishing	267	2.7	87	2	177	1
Extraction of minerals	25	0.2	10	3	12	-
Building	1,829	18.3	860	15	945	9
Chemical and allied	1,923	19.2	638	55	1,210	20
Clay, glass, and stone	46	0.4	19	2	25	-
Clothing	117	1.2	39	14	44	20
Food and allied	659	6.6	215	28	252	164
Automobile factories and repair shops	228	2.3	183	2	42	1
Iron, steel, and machinery	1,220	12.2	841	21	357	1
Saw and planing mills	634	6.3	155	4	430	45
Other woodworking	253	2.5	74	4	158	17
Paper and printing and allied	203	2.0	150	37	16	-
Cotton mills	173	1.7	83	45	29	16
Other textile industries	321	3.2	49	12	86	174
Independent hand trades	403	4.0	57	87	58	201
Other manufacturing	1,720	17.2	738	287	370	325

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1930.

The principal manufacturing industries of Charleston County are fertilizers and lumber, each represented by several establishments, a cigar factory, a factory making jute bagging for cotton bales, an asbestos products plant, a wood preserving concern, and a petroleum refinery. A cotton mill was in operation here in 1929, but has since gone out of business. Table 5 gives statistics of manufactures for several industries and industry groups for the three years, 1929, 1931, and 1933. Table 6 shows the number of establishments in each industry and the changes which took place between 1929 and 1933. Average employment remained fairly steady during this period, the losses in the fertilizer and forest products groups being offset by an increase in other industries. Total wages for 1933 were about two thirds of the 1929 figure. Even before the depression, however, manufacturing activity in Charleston County was declining. Average employment was 7,025 wage earners in 1919, 6,151 in 1927, and 5,270 in 1929.<sup>1/</sup>

With the exception of a very few small plants, all of the manufacturing industry of Charleston is located within the corporate limits of Charleston or on the peninsula north of the city. The bagging factory and the cigar factory are in the city. Most of the fertilizer plants, the large sawmills, the wood preserving plant, and the petroleum refinery are on the narrow neck just north of the city. The asbestos plant is at North Charleston.

<sup>1/</sup>U. S. Census of Manufactures.



TABLE 5. STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES - CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY OR GROUP	YEAR	NUMBER OF PLANTS	NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS SUPERINTENDENTS CLERKS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS			SALARIES	WAGES	COST OF MATERIALS CONTAINERS FUEL & POWER	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
				AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM				
TOTAL	1929	89	564	5,271	6,489	4,717	\$951,873	\$4,737,526	\$23,443,663	\$32,574,467
	1931	78	-	4,874	5,894	4,504	-	3,104,017	9,359,519	18,279,152
	1933	71	380	5,207	6,248	4,394	624,481	2,880,896	8,987,068	15,696,012
BAKERIES	1929	8	28	185	194	176	54,911	243,303	438,653	915,472
	1931	10	-	137	141	132	-	141,998	268,920	673,117
	1933	9	23	118	129	112	24,792	99,912	212,990	438,826
OTHER FOODS	1929	16	47	397	492	276	45,079	307,725	519,343	1,435,735
	1931	16	-	252	332	164	-	153,913	399,690	1,256,012
	1933	12	30	192	265	97	32,231	91,033	466,366	869,322
FOREST PRODUCTS	1929	19	62	1,132	1,243	1,055	135,913	788,296	1,408,665	3,230,035
	1931	10	-	1,234	1,433	1,063	-	600,908	1,150,611	2,466,960
	1933	9	44	816	883	736	77,285	422,366	671,575	1,800,210
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	1929	9	91	137	139	134	148,737	196,735	185,181	1,066,826
	1931	9	-	122	132	115	-	166,468	148,587	869,387
	1933	8	78	83	87	77	121,261	107,895	144,564	663,036
FERTILIZERS	1929	15	133	1,018	2,296	478	221,259	673,154	5,775,376	7,775,582
	1931	10	-	638	1,437	325	-	427,828	3,004,954	4,125,902
	1933	11	51	717	2,082	343	89,479	259,365	2,267,419	2,816,682
OTHER MANUFACTURING	1929	22	203	2,402	2,543	2,220	365,974	2,128,313	15,116,465	18,150,817
	1931	23	-	2,491	2,744	2,137	-	1,612,902	4,386,757	8,887,774
	1933	22	154	3,281	3,994	2,555	279,433	1,900,327	5,224,154	9,107,936

SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF THE U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 6. CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 TO 1935 IN CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

GROUP	INDUSTRY	1929				1931				1935			
		NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1929	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	SCHEDULE RECEIVED	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1931	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	SCHEDULE RECEIVED	
	TOTAL	89	78	8	10	5	4	71	2	5	14	9	
	BAKERIES	8	10	2	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	
	BEVERAGES	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	BUTTER	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	CANNED FISH	4	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	
	CANNED FRUITS	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	CONFECTIONERY	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
	INDUSTRIES, ALLIED	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
	FEEDS (FOR ANIMALS)	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	
	ICE CREAM	2	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	
	ICE (MANUFACTURED)	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	SAUSAGE	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	BOXES (CIGAR)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	BOXES (EXCEPT CIGAR)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	COOPERAGE	10	3	-	2	1	4	2	-	2	2	4	
	LUMBER AND TIMBER	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	FOREST PRODUCTS	3	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
	PLANING MILL PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	TURPENTINE	7	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	
	WOOD PRESERVING	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	BOOKS	15	10	-	3	2	-	11	-	1	2	1	
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	NEWSPAPERS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	FERTILIZERS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	AWNINGS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	BAGS (NOT PAPER)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
	COTTON GOODS	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	JUTE GOODS	2	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
	CHEMICALS (N.E.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	CLEANING AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	PAINTS AND VARNISHES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	PATENT MEDICINES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	GAS (MANUFACTURED)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	PETROLEUM	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	ASBESTOS	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	OTHER MANUFACTURING	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	CONCRETE PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	LIME	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	MARBLE, GRANITE, ETC.	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	FOUNDRY PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	CARS, ELECTRIC, STEAM (NOT FROM RR. SHOPS)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	ELECTRIC RAILROAD SHOPS	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	STEAM RAILROAD SHOPS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	MATTRESSES, BEDSPRINGS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF THE U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

Fertilizer manufacturing is a highly seasonal business, a great part of the year's operations being crowded into the months of February, March, and April. Figure 7 shows the seasonal variation in fertilizer employment in Charleston for the years 1929, 1931, and 1933. In March or April there are extreme peaks, the low point is in the summer, and employment then gradually increases through the rest of the year as stock is accumulated for the next spring's business.

Most of the wage earners in fertilizer manufacturing are unskilled Negroes. In 1923 the average wage in this industry in the South was 13.7 cents per hour.<sup>1/</sup> The minimum rate of pay under the N.R.A. code, effective November 10, 1933, was 25 cents per hour in the South, and this rate was maintained in the Charleston factories during the summer of 1935 after the N.R.A. had ceased to function.

The fertilizer industry has been on the down grade since the war. Because its customers are farmers, it has felt the full impact of the agricultural depression. There are many small concerns in the business and it is highly competitive. The N.R.A., with its open price provisions, rescued the industry from a state approaching demoralization, but its future is rather uncertain. If there is any considerable shift in the South from cotton raising to diversified farming it is likely to decrease the use of commercial fertilizers.

The lumber industry employs mostly unskilled Negroes and wages are low. This industry had an N.R.A. code which set the minimum pay at 23 cents per hour in the South and limited working hours to 40 per week, but wages have been reduced and hours lengthened since code enforcement stopped.

The largest single manufacturing establishment in Charleston is a cigar factory, which normally employs several hundred persons. A large majority of the workers are white women who operate the cigar making machines. Some Negro women are employed as strippers. N.R.A. code wage rates and hours were being maintained in 1935. The minimum rates were 22½ cents per hour for certain strippers classed as show workers, 25 cents for other strippers and unskilled laborers, and higher rates for cigar makers. Maximum hours were set at 40 per week for most employees, except during two peak seasons of the year.

The bagging plant employs principally Negro labor. This industry never had an N.R.A. code.

The asbestos products factory employs white labor. This company owns a village in which its employees live.

In general, in the industries of Charleston the unskilled work is done by Negro men. White men are usually skilled or semi-skilled workers or bosses.

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<sup>1/</sup>"Code of Fair Competition for the Fertilizer Industry", letter of the N.R.A. Administrator to the President.

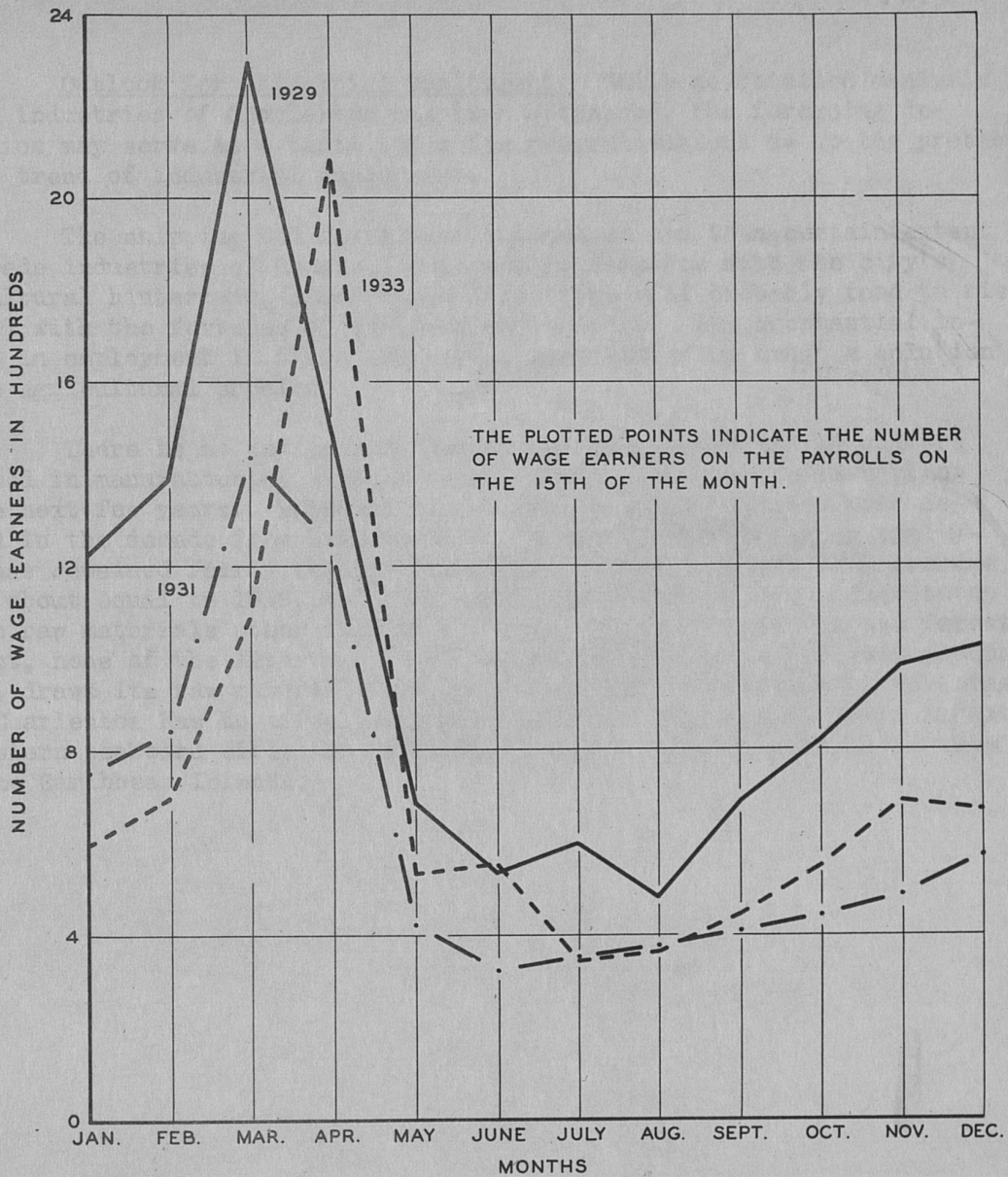


FIG. 7. NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING IN CHARLESTON COUNTY, S.C. 1929, 1931 & 1933

SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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AF - 1408

Outlook for Industrial Employment. While no detailed analysis of the industries of Charleston has been attempted, the foregoing description may serve as a basis for a few generalizations as to the probable future trend of industrial employment.

The shipping and fertilizer businesses and to a certain extent the trade industries of Charleston depend on commerce with the city's agricultural hinterland, hence these industries will probably tend to rise or fall with the fortunes of southern agriculture. Any substantial increase in employment in these industries must therefore await a solution of the agricultural problem.

There is no indication that any marked change in the numbers employed in manufacturing in Charleston County is likely to take place in the next few years. Manufacturing activity and population both declined in the decade from 1920 to 1930. However, manufacturing employment has remained fairly steady through the depression, the 1933 average being about equal to 1929, and 1931 only eight percent less. Charleston has no raw materials other than the products of southern farms and forests. In fact, none of the important local industries, except the forest products group, draws its raw material from local sources. The principal advantage that Charleston has to offer to manufacturers is low freight rates by water to eastern seaboard cities and foreign ports, particularly those in Cuba and the Caribbean Islands.

## II. WHITE PART-TIME FARMERS

### 1. Farming Activities

Types of Part-Time Farms. Of the 71 white part-time farmers enumerated, 42 were employed in the industries of the City of Charleston and its suburbs, 20 were employed in rural industries and 9 were employed in agriculture. As shown in Table 6 most of the workers in urban industries lived on the Charleston peninsula, and most of the others lived on the islands.

The size of these farms as measured by the acreage of crop land is indicated in Table 7. The modal size is one acre but nearly two thirds of the farms had a larger acreage than this. Table 8 indicates the volume of sales of farm products. Over half of the farmers sold no products, or less than \$25 worth. On the other hand, there were a number of farmers

Table 7. Distribution of White Part-Time Farms by Acres of Crop Land, 1934

Acres of Crop Land	Number of Farms
Total	71
None	1
1 acre	25
2 acres	7
3-4 acres	9
5-9 acres	10
10-19 acres	10
20-49 acres	5
50 and over	4
Average	11.1 acres

Table 8. Distribution of White Part-Time Farms by Sales of Farm Products, 1934

Sales of Farm Products	Number of Farms
Total	71
None	26
\$1-\$24	12
25-49	2
50-99	3
100-199	5
200-499	7
500-999	9
1,000 and over	7
Average sales	\$432

with larger acreages and a considerable volume of sales which provided a large part of their cash incomes. Since this was a manner of earning a living quite different from that of the larger group that produced farm products chiefly for its own use, a separation of the cases was made. The basis for this separation was whether or not the farmer had farming enterprises which would normally be expected to produce beyond the needs of a single family.

The farm businesses considered as commercial included at least eight acres of truck crops, four acres of cotton, four dairy cows, 250 chickens, or some combination of these various enterprises which resulted in a farm business of comparable size. The 24 cases thus selected will be referred to in the subsequent discussion as "commercial part-time farmers" to distinguish them from the "non-commercial part-time farmers."

The commercial part-time farms included 14 truck farms, three dairy farms, two combination truck and dairy farms, two cotton farms, two poultry farms, and one general farm. These were for the most part farms on which labor was hired. No study of the success of these commercial farming ventures has been attempted, but comparisons have been made between their self-sufficing activities and those of the non-commercial farms. Attention is focussed chiefly upon this latter group producing primarily for its own home use and deriving its cash income from other sources.

Farm Production. Food production for home use was the major farming activity on the 47 non-commercial part-time farms, and at least an important one on the 24 commercial part-time farms. Hence it is important to examine the opportunities for food production at the disposal of these families and the results obtained from their use. Four chief types of food products were produced: vegetables, dairy products, poultry products, and pork. Table 9 shows the number of families producing the various combinations of these four products. Slightly less than one fourth of all part-time farmers produced all four types, and another fourth produced all but pork.

Table 9. Distribution of White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms by Types of Food Produced for Home Use, 1934

Products	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
Vegetables only	4	3
Vegetables and poultry products	3	9
Vegetables, poultry products and pork	2	9
Vegetables, poultry products and dairy products	8	10
Vegetables, poultry products, dairy products and pork	6	10
Other combinations	1	6

Figure 8 shows graphically the distribution of the part-time farms by sizes of the production enterprises.

Gardens: All but two of the part-time farmers had gardens. Since the area is well adapted to vegetable growing, and marketing channels for vegetables are well developed, many of them grew vegetables for sale or at least sold seasonal surpluses from their gardens. There is no definite dividing line between a garden for home use and a commercial truck crop enterprise, but most of the commercial group had distinctly commercial truck farming enterprises. Among the non-commercial group none sold more than \$100 worth of products, and three fourths of the gardens were between one fourth and one and one half acres in size.

Charleston County has an average frost-free growing season of nine months. This means that there are about seven months in which the less hardy vegetables may be consumed fresh from the garden. Root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, and turnips, and leafy vegetables, such as collards, kale, and spinach, may be available during the colder months. However, over half of the gardens in the sample supplied three or more fresh vegetables for only four months or less. Gardens were usually planted in the spring and vegetables were available during the summer months only.

The products from the garden reduced to some extent the purchase of groceries during the summer. To measure roughly this reduction, the part-time farmers were asked how much less their grocery bills were during the six summer months than during the remaining winter months. Sixty-seven percent of those with gardens reported that their grocery bills were reduced an average of \$6.60 per month. This figure does not measure the entire contribution of the garden. In the first place, during the garden season the family not only purchased less groceries, but it also fared better in quality and variety of food consumed. In the second place, to the extent that vegetables were canned they served to reduce the grocery bill during the winter months. However, only 21 percent of all the part-time farm families did any canning, and the amount of canning done varied considerably (Table 10).

Table 10. Quantities of Fruits and Vegetables Canned on White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Number of Quarts Canned	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
None	17	39
1-19	2	2
20-49	1	3
50-99	-	1
100-199	1	1
200 and over	3	1
Average for those doing canning	158 qts.	61 qts.



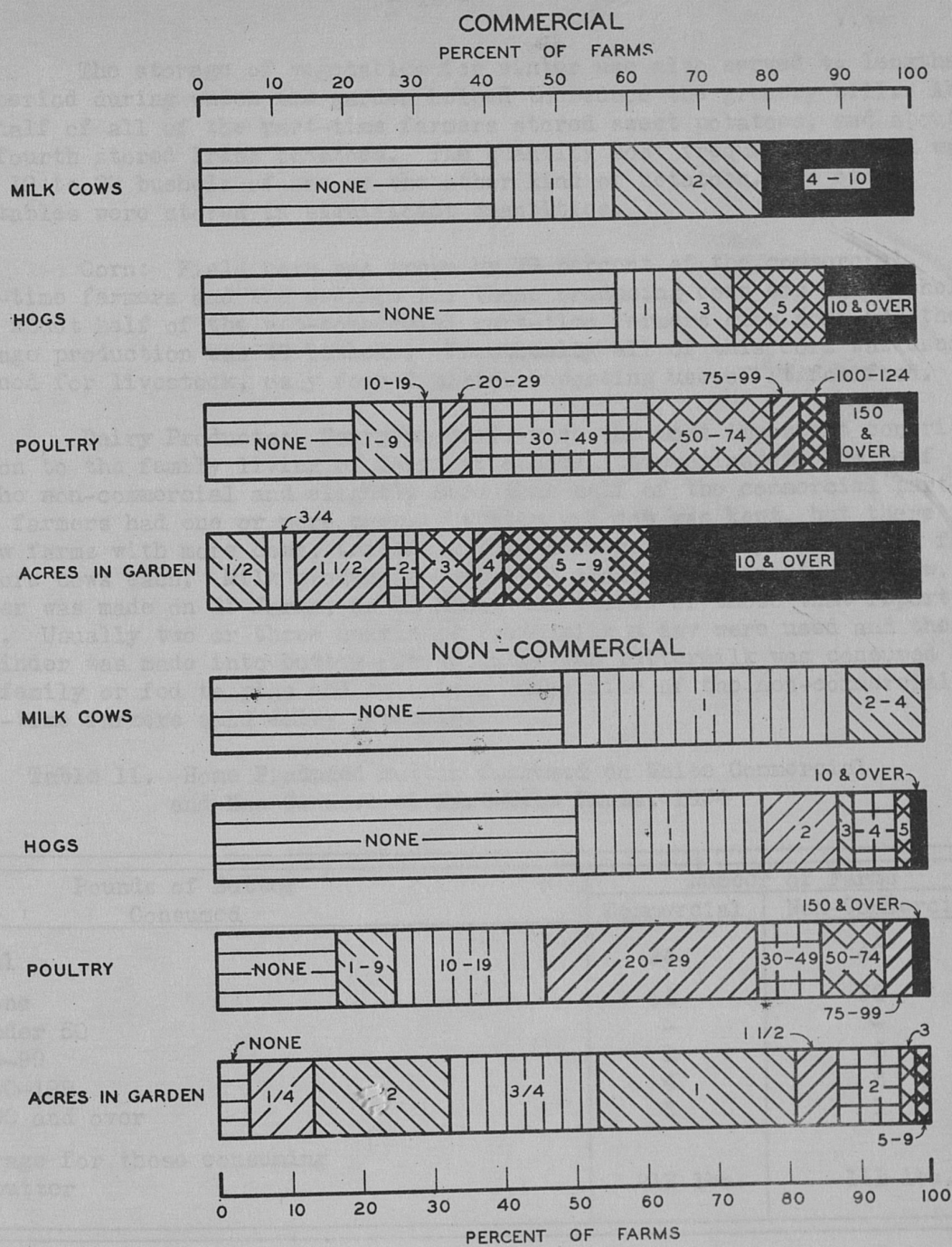


FIG. 8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 24 COMMERCIAL AND 47 NON-COMMERCIAL WHITE PART-TIME FARMS BY NUMBER OF MILK COWS, HOGS, POULTRY AND ACRES IN GARDEN AND TRUCK CROPS, CHARLESTON COUNTY, S. C., 1934

The storage of vegetables for winter use also served to lengthen the period during which the garden helped to reduce the grocery bill. About one half of all of the part-time farmers stored sweet potatoes, and about one fourth stored Irish potatoes. The quantity most frequently stored was from 10 to 20 bushels of one or the other kind of potatoes. No other vegetables were stored in significant quantities.

Corn: Field corn was grown by 79 percent of the commercial part-time farmers and the average for those producing corn was 310 bushels. Only about half of the non-commercial part-time farmers grew corn and their average production was 48 bushels. Practically all of this corn was used as feed for livestock, only four families reporting use of it for food.

Dairy Products: Dairy products were the most important contribution to the family living of farms with cows. Approximately one half of the non-commercial and slightly more than half of the commercial part-time farmers had one or more cows. Usually one cow was kept, but there were a few farms with more cows, including five commercial dairy farms with four or more cows each. Milk production averaged about 2,150 quarts per cow. Butter was made on 25 farms, or on about two thirds of those that reported cows. Usually two or three quarts of fresh milk a day were used and the remainder was made into butter (Table 11). The buttermilk was consumed by the family or fed to pigs and chickens. Only nine of the non-commercial part-time farmers sold dairy products.

Table 11. Home Produced Butter Consumed on White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Pounds of Butter Consumed	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
None	14	32
Under 50	-	-
50-99	1	6
100-199	4	8
200 and over	5	1
Average for those consuming butter	212 lbs.	111 lbs.

Table 12 shows that most of the commercial part-time farmers, but only a few of the non-commercial part-time farmers, produced roughage. Hence the majority of the non-commercial farmers keeping cows had to purchase roughage. The pasture season is long in this area, but the soil does not produce good pasturage.

Table 12. Quantities of Roughage Grown by White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers, 1934

Tons of Roughage Produced	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
None	8	37
Less than .75	-	2
.75-1.4	1	-
1.5-2.4	1	5
2.5-3.4	1	1
3.5-4.4	1	1
4.5 and over	12	1
Average for those producing roughage	11 tons	3 tons

Poultry Products: Thirty-nine of the 47 non-commercial part-time farms had poultry flocks. The most common size of flocks was from 10 to 30 birds. Table 13 shows the quantities of home-produced eggs consumed. For the non-commercial group the consumption averaged less than two dozen a week. For the commercial group it averaged about three dozen.

Table 13. Home-Produced Eggs Consumed on White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Dozens of Eggs Consumed	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
None	7	8
1-19	2	3
20-49	1	9
50-99	3	13
100-199	7	13
200 and over	4	1
Average for those consuming eggs	152 dcz.	84 doz.

Nearly all of the families that kept poultry had meat as well as eggs for home use. As may be seen from Table 14, however, the consumption of poultry amounted in most of the cases to only an occasional chicken.

Table 14. Home-Produced Poultry Consumed on White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Poultry Consumed	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
None	6	11
1-19	1	5
20-49	5	14
50-99	2	11
100-199	8	4
200 and over	2	2
Average for those consuming poultry	117 lbs.	67 lbs.

Pork: Forty-one percent of the part-time farmers raised pork for their own use. It was most common to have one hog, but some had two or more. Usually the pig was slaughtered in late fall or early winter, and most of the meat was preserved for use during the remainder of the year (Table 15). Pork was an important item in the diets of these families.

Table 15. Home-Produced Pork Consumed on White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Pork Consumed	Number of Farms	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	24	47
None	16	26
1-99	-	1
100-199	-	7
200-299	1	4
300-399	1	1
400-499	2	3
500 and over	4	5
Average for those consuming pork	550 lbs.	326 lbs.

Fuel: Twenty-one of all the part-time farmers had some woodland and 27 cut wood for their own use, the difference being accounted for by those who cut wood on nearby wood lots. The usual quantity of wood used was from 5 to 15 cords.

Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses. Only 21 of the non-commercial part-time farmers sold any farm products. Those selling products received on the average \$68. Dairy products accounted for 71 percent, poultry products for 15 percent, and vegetables for 11 percent of the total sales.

Cash expenses were in most cases in excess of cash receipts from products sold. Table 16 shows, however, that on the average those who sold over \$50 worth of farm products more than covered cash expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes. For the commercial part-time farms, receipts averaged \$324 in excess of expenses calculated on this basis, but the cases were too few for an analysis of commercial farming enterprises.

Table 16. Relation between Cash Receipts from All Products Sold and Total Cash Farm Expenses, Excluding Taxes and Rent, on White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Cash Receipts	Number of Farms	Average Cash Expenses <sup>a/</sup>	Average Cash Receipts	Average Net Cash Expenses <sup>c/</sup>
Total	47	\$62	\$30	\$32
None	26	44	-	44
\$1-49	13	69	25 <sup>b/</sup>	44
50-99	3	62	75 <sup>b/</sup>	-13
100 and over	5	135	205	-70

a/ Rent and taxes are excluded since on most non-commercial farms they are accounted for chiefly by the home, and are increased very little by the addition of farm land.

b/ The mid-point of the range included is used as the average for the group.

c/ Receipts are deducted from expenses in order to arrive at the net cash expenses of producing those products which are available for family consumption. Where expenses were more than balanced by sales the result is a minus quantity.

Value and Tenure of Part-Time Farms. In view of the difficulties of arriving at significant real estate values, the very simple procedure was adopted of recording the rental charge, if the property was rented, or, if owned by the operator, his estimate of what he could rent it for. The resulting values were capitalized at five percent to give a rough index of value. This method has a disadvantage when used in comparing owners and tenants since the value is determined differently for the two groups.

The part-time farmers were almost evenly divided as to tenure, 35 being owners and 36, tenants. Table 17 shows that the real estate of the owners was of considerably greater value than that leased by tenants. Since the acreage operated by the two groups was approximately the same, the difference in real estate value was accounted for largely by buildings, and usually meant substantially better housing conditions for the owners.

Investment in implements and machinery was not an important item on non-commercial part-time farms. About three fourths of these farms had only small hand tools, and for the remaining one fourth the investment averaged only \$35. All but six of the commercial part-time farmers had some farm machinery, and its value averaged \$339 per farm.

Two thirds of the owners held their farms free of debt. The owners of commercial part-time farms had a much larger indebtedness than did the owners of non-commercial part-time farms. For the non-commercial group the total indebtedness for those who were in debt averaged \$466. Only five of the tenants reported any indebtedness. The indebtedness for these few averaged \$235.

Table 17. Value of White Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms by Tenure, 1934

Value	Number of Farms			
	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Owners	Tenants	Owners	Tenants
Total	13	11	22	25
Less than \$1,000	-	3	-	7
1,000-1,999	-	-	5	5
2,000-2,999	-	1	1	7
3,000-3,999	-	-	7	2
4,000-4,999	5	2	5	1
5,000 and over	8	5	4	3
Average value	\$7,705	\$4,584	\$4,400	\$2,293

The owners earned more than did the tenants at employment away from their farms (Table 18). Higher earnings by the owners had doubtless made possible the purchase of part-time farm homes.

Table 18. Average Total Earnings of Heads of White Households at Employment Other than on the Home Farm, 1934

	Number of Cases	Average Earnings
Commercial part-time farm owners	13	\$1,223
Commercial part-time farm tenants	11	856
Non-commercial part-time farm owners	22	1,040
Non-commercial part-time farm tenants	25	656

Labor Requirements of Part-Time Farms and Their Relation to Working Hours in Industry. On non-commercial part-time farms slightly more than half of the work was done by the head of the household, the remainder being done by other members (Table 19). Very little labor was hired other than plowing the garden or other machine work. During April, May, and June, their busiest season, the heads of these families averaged only two hours of work per day on their farms. The commercial part-time farmers averaged many more hours of work.

Table 19. Average Number of Hours Worked on Part-Time Farms by Heads and by Other Members of White Households by Seasons, 1934

Season	Average Hours per Day					
	Total		Head		Other Members	
	Commer- cial	Non- Commer- cial	Commer- cial	Non- Commer- cial	Commer- cial	Non- Commer- cial
Total	24	47	24	47	24	47
April-June	6.0	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.5	1.9
July-August	5.8	3.4	3.9	1.6	1.9	1.8
September-October	5.8	3.1	4.2	1.7	1.6	1.4
November-March	5.1	2.6	3.5	1.4	1.6	1.2

The part-time farmers worked in all of the important industries of the region. Seasonal fluctuations which are characteristic of certain of these industries were not important, however, for white workers. In the fertilizer and shipping industries the white employees were usually skilled workers, foremen, or managers who were retained in the dull season.

The working day was eight hours for 41 of the part-time farmers. Twenty-two, mostly employed in agriculture and service industries, worked more than eight hours. In 1934 most of the manufacturing industries were operating under codes which limited hours to 40 per week, which usually meant a five-day week. Such a work day and week allowed plenty of time for the work of a non-commercial part-time farm.

About one half of the commercial groups were part-time workers in service industries, including three school bus drivers and several store proprietors. These men spent several hours per day at farm work. The other half of the commercial group had full-time jobs and spent considerably less time on their farms, hiring most of the necessary labor.

## 2. Employment and Earnings in Industry

White workers in the industries of Charleston were largely skilled or semi-skilled workers and foremen. Steady employment was the rule for those workers who had jobs, with the exception of those engaged in the building industry. Even in such a seasonal industry as fertilizer manufacture, white workers were regularly employed throughout 1934. The high proportion of skilled workers resulted in higher average earnings than those which prevailed in the Textile Subregion.<sup>1/</sup>

The part-time farm group in both this and the following section will be limited to non-commercial part-time farmers engaged in non-agricultural industries. Agricultural laborers are omitted because only nine were found and because low wages and irregular employment placed them on an economic level definitely below that of the other part-time farmers. The commercial part-time farmers, on the other hand, were on an income level definitely above that of the other part-time farmers. About half of them had part-time jobs which frequently paid high hourly rates. They are omitted in these sections because of their high economic status and because the greater part of their incomes was from commercial farming.

The Industrial Group. A group of 103 non-farming industrial workers was included in the study for comparative purposes. The term "industrial workers" covers a large group of individuals of widely varying incomes and social status. For the purposes of this study, it would have been desirable to select a few homogeneous groups of workers employed in the same industries as were the part-time farmers. However, in Charleston white part-time farmers were distributed throughout many small industries rather than concentrated in a few large ones. The enumerators were instructed to take approximately 100 schedules from workers in industries other than forestry, sawmills, and woodworking.<sup>2/</sup> Only those families were included which raised less than \$50 worth of farm or garden products in 1934. In addition, they must have had a male head physically capable of working at a full-time job who was employed at least 50 days each during 1933 and 1934 in certain clerical and kindred occupations, or in skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled occupations.<sup>3/</sup> All professional and proprietary workers, except small storekeepers, were excluded, as in the enumeration of part-time farmers. The resulting group of 103 families will henceforth be referred to as "industrial workers".

Industry and Occupation. The part-time farmers were selected without any regard to the industry in which they worked.<sup>4/</sup> Table 20 gives the distribution by industries of the part-time farmers and of the industrial workers. The part-time farm group was subdivided into those who were

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<sup>1/</sup> See "Combined Farming Industrial Employment in the Cotton Textile Subregion", Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Research Bulletin J-1.

<sup>2/</sup> A more complete study of these industries in a neighboring area will be presented in a later bulletin.

<sup>3/</sup> The occupational classification used follows Dr. Alba M. Edwards' social-economic groups. See Journal of American Statistical Association, December 1933, pp. 377-387.

<sup>4/</sup> Professional and proprietary workers were excluded as noted above. p.vii.



employed in industries of a distinctly rural nature, such as operating country stores and driving school buses, and those who were employed in urban industries. This was done because the former group was distinctly different from the industrial workers with respect to employment and income, while the latter group was roughly similar, except for the large group of 42 workers in the asbestos factory. No part-time farmers were found who were employed in that plant.

Table 20. Industry of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Industry of Head	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	10	29	103
Manufacturing and Mechanical			
Building and construction	1	1	6
Fertilizer	-	1	1
Other chemical factories	-	4	3
Cigar and tobacco	-	1	3
Food and allied	1	-	-
Iron and steel	-	3	7
Saw and planing mills	1	1	-
Printing, publishing, engraving	-	-	2
Textile	-	1	2
Electric light and power plants	-	2	4
Asbestos products	-	-	42
Other manufacturing	-	-	1
Transportation and Communication			
Construction and maintenance of streets	2	-	-
Steam and street railroads	-	5	5
Other transportation and communication	1	3	5
Trade			
Auto agencies and filling stations	-	-	2
Wholesale and retail trade	4	5	9
Other trade industries	-	-	1
Public Service	-	2	12
Domestic and Personal Service	-	-	2

The principal difference in occupational levels between the urban industry part-time farm and non-farm groups was in the higher proportion of clerical and semi-skilled workers in the non-farm group (Table 21). Most of the latter were employed in the asbestos factory. On the other hand, a larger proportion of the part-time farmers were skilled workers.

Table 21. Occupation of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Occupation of Head	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	10	29	103
Proprietary	3	2	1
Clerical	1	-	13
Skilled	2	15	33
Semi-skilled	4	9	49
Unskilled	-	3	7

Earnings of Heads of Households. The total annual earnings of part-time farmers employed in urban industries averaged about the same as those of the non-farm group. The part-time farmers in general received slightly higher hourly rates, because there were proportionately more skilled workers among them. However, this was offset by the fact that they worked less time. The greater average time worked by the non-farming group is partly explained by the inclusion of several city fire department employees who worked seven days a week throughout the year. The part-time farmers working in rural industries received lower pay, worked less days, and earned considerably less money than did the other two groups. Data on total annual earnings, hourly rates of pay, and days worked are given in Tables 22, 23, and 24.

Table 22. Annual Earnings from Industrial Employment of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Annual Earnings	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	10	29	103
\$100-\$249	2	2	1
250-499	2	3	10
500-749	2	4	14
750-999	3	6	30
1,000-1,249	1	2	21
1,250-1,499	-	5	13
1,500-1,999	-	6	11
2,000 and over	-	1	3
Average earnings	\$588	\$1,058	\$1,020

Table 23. Number of Days White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers Were Employed, 1934

Number of Days Worked	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	10	29	103
50-99	3	4	3
100-149	-	1	3
150-199	2	2	13
200-249	-	9	11
250-299	2	7	38
300 and over	3	6	35
Average	215 days	230 days	261 days

Table 24. Hourly Rates of Pay of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Hourly Rates of Pay	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	10	29	103
10-19 cents	1	1	1
20-29 "	5	3	8
30-39 "	2	1	36
40-49 "	1	5	16
50-59 "	-	7	18
60-69 "	-	6	8
70-79 "	-	2	7
80-89 "	-	2	5
90-99 "	-	2	3
100 and over	1	-	1
Average per hour	36 cents	54 cents	48 cents

Total Family Cash Income. Family cash income other than earnings of the head was in nearly all cases derived from earnings of other members of the family. There were very few cases of incomes from investments or other sources. In over three quarters of the cases, however, there was no member of the family employed except the head.

The average total family incomes of the part-time farm group in urban industries and the non-farm group were about the same (Table 25).

Per capita incomes of these part-time farm families averaged somewhat less than those of the industrial workers because of the higher proportion of large families in the former group.

Table 25. Average Income per Capita and per Household from Non-Farm Sources of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Households, by Size of Household, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households in Urban Industries		Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Number of Cases	Income Per Capita	Number of Cases	Income Per Capita
Total	29	\$222	103	\$265
1-3 persons	8	451	30	422
4-5 "	7	312	40	269
6-7 "	7	176	22	192
8 and over	7	150	11	218
Average income per household	29	\$1,264	103	\$1,244

### 3. Living Conditions and Organized Social Life

The geography of Charleston County is such that little land for farming is available except at some distance from the city of Charleston. Two thirds of the part-time farmers studied lived in the open country, most of them on the peninsula north of the city but a few on the islands south of the Ashley River. This means that many of the part-time farmers have had to forego certain living facilities that are available to the city dweller. The non-farm group, on the other hand, lived in the city or in the village of the asbestos company at North Charleston. Rural-urban differences between the living conditions of the two groups are evident in the following data.

Housing. Although a considerable number of the dwellings were reported as needing paint and minor repairs, most of them were in fairly good condition. Only one out of five houses in both groups needed roof repairs and one out of 10 part-time farm homes, as compared to one out of 20 industrial homes, was in need of general structural repairs. The dwellings of part-time farmers were somewhat larger on the average than those of non-farmers (Table 26).

Table 26. Size of Dwelling of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, by Size of Household, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm		Non-Farming Industrial	
	Number of Households	Average Number of Rooms per Household	Number of Households	Average Number of Rooms per Household
Total	39	5.6	103	4.8
1-3 persons	11	6.0	30	3.9
4-5 "	10	4.7	40	4.7
6-7 "	9	4.9	22	5.5
8 and over	9	6.8	11	5.9

Dwellings of part-time farmers showed considerable variation. Two extreme cases may be cited to show the range of conditions. A six-room frame house for a family of six, constructed in 1932, in excellent repair and with electric lights, running water, and bath, was somewhat above the average. A three-room frame house, also occupied by a family of six, constructed in 1885, with rotting porch, no paint, and no modern conveniences, was below the average. Some houses had been constructed recently, but a number of them had never been completed. Many lacked paint, partitions, porch flooring, etc. Approximately half of the families had electric lights, running water, and bath facilities (Table 27).

Table 27. White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households with Specified Conveniences, 1934

Conveniences	Part-Time Farm Households	Non-Farming Industrial Households
Total	39	103
Number having		
Electric lights	22	97
Running water	18	103
Bath	17	101
No conveniences	14	-

There was less variation in the condition of dwellings of industrial workers. Typical families lived in four-room apartments of two-family houses or in four-room bungalows. Practically all dwellings of white industrial workers had such conveniences as electric lights, running water, and bathrooms.

Electric power lines served only a small part of Charleston County outside of the city, and the industrial area just to the north of it. A farm located in the open country away from these lines could be supplied with electricity from a small generating unit, but this required a considerable investment and operating expense. Similarly, running water was readily available in the city, but could be supplied only at considerable expense to an isolated dwelling in the country.

Automobiles, Radios, and Telephones. Automobiles were more frequently owned by part-time farmers than by non-farming industrial workers, largely because of their need of some means of transportation to work (Table 28). Twenty-seven of the part-time farmers lived two and one half miles or more from their places of employment and the average for the whole group was five miles. Practically all of those engaged in urban industries drove to work in their own automobiles. Slightly more than half of each group had radios, while few members of either group had telephones.

Table 28. White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households with Specified Transportation and Communication Facilities, 1934

Facilities	Part-Time Farm Households	Non-Farming Industrial Households
Total	39	103
Number having		
Telephone	4	8
Radio	20	57
Automobile	31	49
No telephone, radio or automobile	6	30

Tenure. Home ownership was much more common among part-time farm than among non-farming households. The numbers owning their homes were 22 and 16, respectively. Part-time farm tenants effected a substantial saving in rent by living outside of the city. Their average annual rent amounted to \$114, as against \$225 paid by industrial households living in the city.

Education. The opportunities for securing an education were approximately the same for children of part-time farmers and of industrial workers. There were only two one-teacher elementary schools for whites in the county.<sup>1/</sup> The term was nine months for all schools. School buses were commonly used to transport rural children to both elementary and high schools. Children 7-16 years of age in both groups had made approximately normal progress in school. All children of these ages in the part-time farm group were in school, as were all but three of the children of industrial workers. One was physically unable to attend school and another, of subnormal intelligence, was taught at home by a visiting teacher. The third child was a girl of 13 who had quit school after completing six grades.

About the same proportion of white heads of part-time farms and of non-farming industrial households had attended high school (Table 29). On an average, both groups had nearly completed grade school.

Table 29. Education of Heads of White Non-Commercial Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Education of Heads	Number of Cases	
	Part-Time Farm	Non-Farming Industrial
Total	39	103
None	2	4
1-4 grades completed	7	15
5-6 " "	10	15
Grade school completed	6	31
1-3 years high school	10	25
High school completed	2	10
1-3 years college	1	-
College completed	1	1
Unknown	-	2
Average grades completed	6.5	6.8

All of the industrial workers and most of the part-time farmers had library service available. Charleston was one of the three counties in South Carolina having a county-wide library service.<sup>2/</sup> Books were provided for nearly all of the white population of the county, including all children in school.

<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of South Carolina, 1934.

<sup>2/</sup> See The Libraries of South Carolina, by Mary E. Frayser, South Carolina Agriculture Experiment Station, Bulletin 292, 1933.

Social Participation. Church and Sunday School were accessible to all families, and members of nearly all households attended one or both of these organizations (Table 30). Adult church organizations and young people's organizations were available to nearly all industrial households and to somewhat less of the part-time farm households, but the proportions actually participating were about the same in both groups. Of the organizations not centered around the church, parent-teacher associations and fraternal orders were most important. Such organizations as Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts were rarely found in the country although they were frequently available in the city. However, the children of only five industrial and two part-time farm families were members of these organizations. Except for railroad workers, labor unions were not an important factor in Charleston. A Farm Bureau, agricultural cooperatives, and 4-H Clubs were not reported, indicating that the non-commercial part-time farm families had no contact with the Agricultural Extension Service.

Although part-time farm households had fewer social organizations available, they took advantage of them to a greater extent than did industrial households. The average number of times of attendance per person at all organizations in 1934 was 61 and 56, respectively, for the two groups.

Table 30. Availability of Specified Social Organizations and Participation of White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households in These Organizations, 1934

Organizations	Part-Time Farm		Non-Farming Industrial	
	Number of Families to Which Organization is Available	Number of Families with One or More Members Participating	Number of Families to Which Organization is Available	Number of Families with One or More Members Participating
Total	39	-	103	-
Church	39	36	103	95
Adult Church Organization	33	10	101	23
Young People's Organization	32	8	99	22
Sunday School	39	26	103	76
School Club	1	0	1	1
Athletic Team	3	0	18	10
Fraternal Order	25	8	80	22
Labor Union	5	3	42	13
Parent-Teacher Association	35	13	103	33
Boy Scouts	12	1	87	4
Girl Scouts	12	1	85	1
Women's Organization	1	1	2	2
Other	3	3	3	3



### III. NEGRO PART-TIME FARMERS

#### 1. Farming Activities

Types of Part-Time Farms. Of the part-time farmers included in the field study, 94 were agricultural workers, 13 worked in other rural industries, and 35 worked in urban industries. That most of the workers in urban industries lived on the Charleston peninsula and most of the farm laborers and workers in rural industries on the islands is shown in Table 6. Tables 31 and 32 show the acreage of crop land and the volume of sales of farm products for these three groups. The differences between them are comparatively small. More than half of the part-time farms had from two to four acres of crop land. Only 12 of the part-time farmers sold over \$100 worth of farm products. Production, then, was in most cases chiefly for home use.

Table 31. Distribution of Negro Part-Time Farms by Acres of Crop Land, 1934

Acres of Crop Land	Type of Employment off the Home Farm		
	Agriculture	Rural Industries	Urban Industries
Total	94	13	35
None	1	-	1
1	18	2	7
2	21	3	6
3-4	28	4	15
5-9	19	4	5
10-19	7	-	-
20-49	-	-	1
Average	4.2 acres	3.8 acres	4.2 acres

Table 32. Distribution of Negro Part-Time Farms by Sales of Farm Products, 1934

Sales of Farm Products	Type of Employment off the Home Farm		
	Agriculture	Rural Industries	Urban Industries
Total	94	13	35
None	36	5	21
\$1-24	28	-	9
25-49	13	2	2
50-99	7	6	1
100-149	3	-	1
150-199	3	-	-
200 and over	4	-	1
Average sales	\$42	\$40	\$29

In the amount of production for home use, the differences between the three groups discussed above are so small that henceforth they will be considered together.

Farm Production. Table 33 shows in detail the numbers engaging in the various combinations of the four important kinds of food production. Forty-four had only a garden and 53 had only a garden and a flock of chickens.

Table 33. Distribution of Negro Part-Time Farms by Types of Food Produced for Home Use, 1934

Products	Number of Farms
Total	142
Vegetables only	44
Vegetables and poultry products	53
Vegetables, poultry products and pork	16
Vegetables, poultry products, pork and dairy products	8
Other combinations	21

Figure 9 shows the distribution of part-time farmers by sizes of the four chief production enterprises.

**Gardens:** All but two of the part-time farmers had gardens. Many of them produced small quantities of vegetables for sale. The average size for those who did not sell more than \$50 worth of vegetables was 1.2 acres for agricultural and 0.9 acres for non-agricultural workers.

Only 18 of the gardens supplied three or more fresh vegetables over a period of more than three months. Watermelons, sweet potatoes, and corn were frequently the only crops. In very few cases were vegetables planted in more than one season of the year. Fifty-two of the families with gardens reported that their grocery bills were reduced, the average reduction being \$3.50 per month for the six summer months as compared with the six winter months. Only two part-time farm families did any canning, but many stored both sweet and Irish potatoes, usually from 5 to 15 bushels. These were the only vegetables stored in significant quantities. It is evident that there is not as much production of vegetables for home use as there might be, and that very little attempt is made to provide for the winter season.

**Corn:** Field corn was grown by 77 percent of the part-time farmers and the average production for those producing corn was 21 bushels. Most of this corn was fed to livestock. Thirty-five percent of the families used home-grown corn for food, the average consumption being seven bushels. Very little corn was sold.

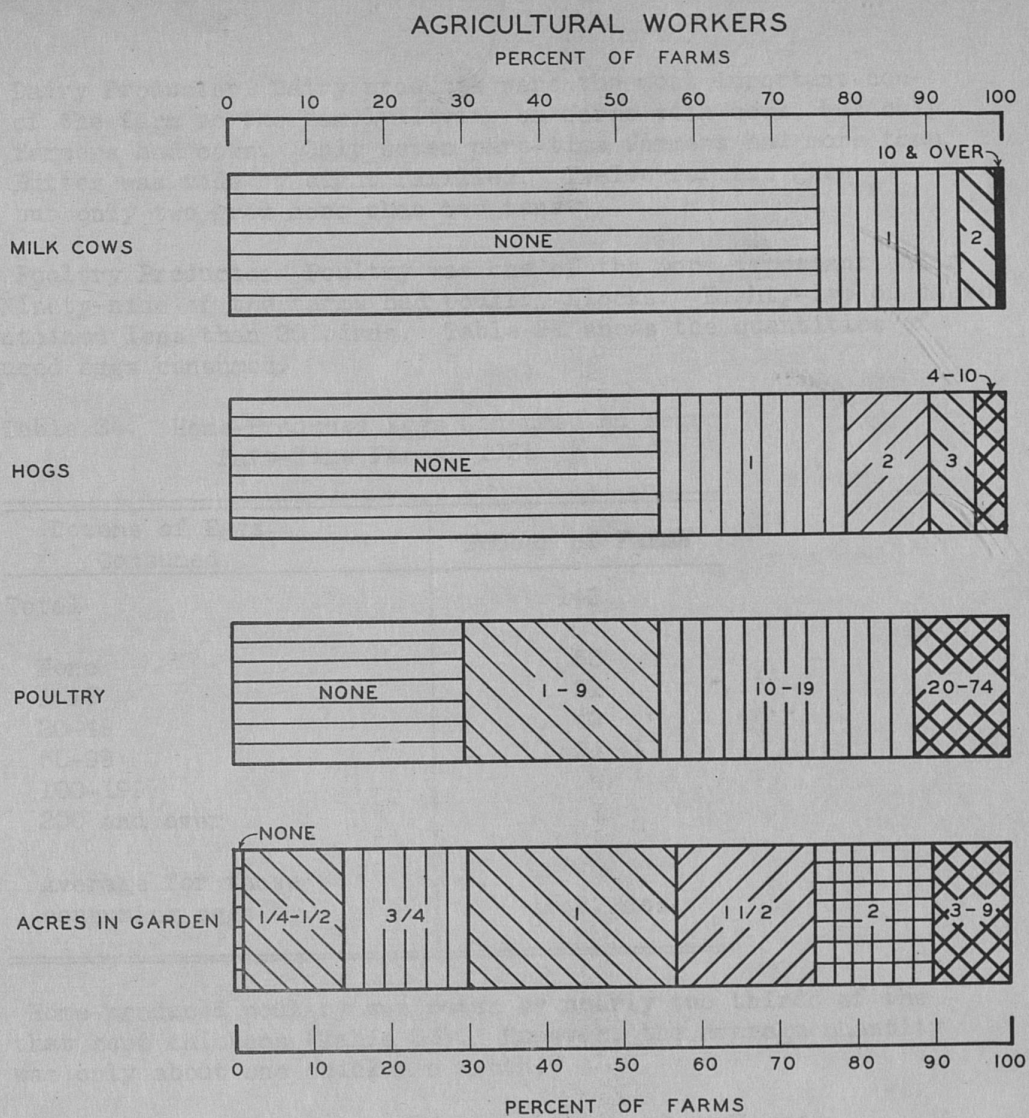


FIG. 9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO PART-TIME FARMS BY NUMBER OF MILK COWS, HOGS, POULTRY AND ACRES IN GARDEN AND TRUCK CROPS, CHARLESTON COUNTY, S.C., 1934

Dairy Products: Dairy products were the most important contribution of the farm to the family living on farms with cows, but only 33 of the farmers had cows. Only seven part-time farmers had more than one cow. Butter was made by eight families. Twelve farmers grew roughage, but only two grew more than two tons.

Poultry Products: Poultry was one of the more important enterprises. Ninety-nine of the farms had poultry flocks. Eighty-two of these flocks contained less than 20 birds. Table 34 shows the quantities of home-produced eggs consumed.

Table 34. Home-Produced Eggs Consumed on Negro Part-Time Farms, 1934

Dozens of Eggs Consumed	Number of Farms
Total	142
None	53
1-19	21
20-49	42
50-99	21
100-199	4
200 and over	1
Average for those consuming eggs	47 doz.

Home-produced poultry was eaten by nearly two thirds of the families that kept chickens (Table 35). However, the average quantity consumed was only about one chicken a month.

Table 35. Home-Produced Poultry Consumed on Negro Part-Time Farms, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Poultry Consumed	Number of Farms
Total	142
None	86
1-19	25
20-49	27
50-99	4
Average for those consuming poultry	26 lbs.

Pork: Only 23 of the part-time farmers produced pork for their own use. Very little pork was sold. This was an important contribution to the diet of the relatively few families that kept pigs (Table 36).

Table 36. Home-Produced Pork Consumed on Negro Part-Time Farms, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Pork Consumed	Number of Farms
Total	142
None	119
1-99	8
100-199	4
200-299	5
300-399	1
400-499	2
500 and over	3
Average for those consuming pork	230 lbs.

Fuel: There was some woodland on 16 of these part-time farms, and the operators cut wood for fuel. Several without wood lots of their own cut wood elsewhere. Altogether 53 of the part-time farmers cut wood for their own use. The amount cut was usually from 5 to 15 cords.

Fish: The part-time farmers who lived on the islands in the southwestern part of the county had favorable opportunities for fishing close at hand. Seventeen families on Wadmalaw Island reported catching fish for home use throughout the year, in quantities ranging from 20 to 500 pounds per family. In addition each of these families reported gathering oysters for home use in the winter months, in quantities ranging from 4 to 50 bushels. Sea food was thus an important item in the living of these families.

Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses. Sixty-two of the part-time farmers sold no farm products. Their cash expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes, averaged only \$7. Receipts more than covered cash expenses for all groups that sold any products (Table 37).

Table 37. Relation between Cash Receipts from All Products Sold and Total Cash Farm Expenses, Excluding Taxes and Rent, on Negro Part-Time Farms, 1934

Cash Receipts	Number of Farms	Average Cash Expenses <sup>a/</sup>	Average Cash Receipts	Average Net Cash Expenses <sup>c/</sup>
Total	142	\$ 26	\$ 38	-\$ 12
None	62	7	-	7
\$1-49	54	21	25 <sup>b/</sup>	-4
50-99	14	35	75 <sup>b/</sup>	-40
100 and over	12	134	277	-143

a/Rent and taxes are excluded since on most part-time farms they are accounted for chiefly by the home and are increased very little by the addition of farm land.

b/The mid-point of the range included is used as the average for the group.

c/Receipts are deducted from expenses in order to arrive at the net cash expenses of producing those products which are available for family consumption. Where expenses were more than balanced by sales the result is a minus quantity.

Value and Tenure of Part-Time Farms. Of the Negro part-time farmers, 87 rented and 55 owned their farms. The real estate of the owners was of considerably greater value than that leased by the tenants (Table 38). Likewise the real estate of the workers in agriculture was of considerably less value than that of workers in other industries. The owners had larger farms than did the tenants, the average sizes being nine acres and four acres for owners and tenants, respectively.

Table 38. Value of Negro Part-Time Farms by Tenure, 1934

Value	Number of Farms			
	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	Owners	Tenants <sup>a/</sup>	Owners	Tenants
Total	35	59	20	28
Less than \$250	-	24	-	2
250-499	4	10	1	4
500-749	10	16	2	6
750-999	8	3	3	6
1,000-1,249	4	4	5	8
1,250-1,999	7	1	2	2
2,000 and over	2	1	7	-
Average value	\$1,053	\$493	\$1,576	\$821

a/Frequently the employer furnished a house and a small piece of land rent free. In such cases the amount that such a place would rent for was estimated.

Tenure status as used here applies only to the small farm upon which the family lived. A tenant may be a laborer on a large commercial farm.

Exactly one half of the farmers had no farm implements or machinery other than small hand tools. In only one instance was the investment in machinery more than \$100. For those who had machinery the average replacement value was \$35.

Only 44 percent of the owners reported any indebtedness, and the amount of indebtedness reported by those who were in debt averaged \$99. For the tenants 14 percent reported an indebtedness averaging \$42.

Earnings away from the home farm were approximately the same for owners and tenants who were employed in some industry other than agriculture, but for those employed in agriculture, earnings averaged somewhat higher for the tenants (Table 39).

Table 39. Average Total Earnings of Heads of Negro Households at Employment Other than on the Home Farm, 1934

	Number of Cases	Average Earnings
Owners employed in agriculture	33 <sup>a/</sup>	\$99
Tenants employed in agriculture	57 <sup>a/</sup>	141
Owners employed other than in agriculture	20	331
Tenants employed other than in agriculture	28	326

<sup>a/</sup>The actual earnings of two owners and two tenants were unknown since the services of a mule were included in their earnings in each case.

Labor Requirements of Part-Time Farms and Their Relation to Working Hours in Industry. There was considerable variation in the amount of labor done on these part-time farms, depending upon whether or not feed crops were grown for livestock, and cotton and truck crops were grown for sale. While there were only five farms from which more than \$200 worth of products were sold, there were several on which sufficient acreages of truck and field crops were grown to employ considerable labor. In the rural sections all members of the family were accustomed to work as laborers on commercial farms but were not regularly employed in this way. Hence an abundance of family labor accustomed to farm work was available on most part-time farms. Table 40 shows the average hours per day worked on the farm by the head of the family and by other members by seasons.

Table 40. Average Number of Hours Worked on Part-Time Farms by Heads and by Other Members of Negro Households by Seasons, 1934

Season	Average Hours per Day		
	Total	Head	Other Members
Total	142	142	142
April-June	6.4	2.7	3.7
July-August	5.1	2.1	3.0
September-October	5.3	2.4	2.9
November-March	3.6	1.6	2.0

About two thirds of the part-time farmers were truck farm laborers. This type of employment is somewhat seasonal, but the season of peak employment depends upon the combination of crops grown by the employer. Weather conditions are all-important, and it is customary for the farmer to hire workers by the day as he needs them. Thus there are occasional days even during the busier seasons when there is no employment. The working day for these laborers was quite uniformly 10 hours. There was usually no work on Saturday. The workers did their own farm work evenings, on Saturdays, and on days which they had off from their regular employment. Most of the part-time farmers considered that they had ample time for the work required by their own farming operations.

Of the non-agricultural workers, over half worked considerably less than full-time in industry. They were employed in fertilizer factories during the busy spring season or were casual laborers in other industries. The rest of this group had full-time jobs. Daily working time in industry was eight hours for all but a very few. In spite of the ample time at their disposal the under-employed men in general did no more work on the farm than did the full-time workers. When employed the head usually found sufficient time each day before or after his regular work to do what was necessary on the farm.



## 2. Employment and Earnings in Industry

Negro workers in Charleston County were largely laborers on large truck farms and unskilled workers in Charleston industries. Both groups had extremely low annual earnings due to irregular employment and low wage rates. However, the farm laborers received even lower wages and were thus on an income level lower than that of the urban workers.

Industry and Occupation. For comparison with the Negro part-time farmers 105 Negro industrial workers who did no farming were included in the study.<sup>1/</sup> However, there were certain differences between these two groups with respect to the industries in which they were employed that must be kept in mind in making any comparisons of incomes. In the first place, most of the Negro part-time farmers in Charleston County were truck farm laborers who, in addition to this work which was of a more or less irregular nature, operated small farms of their own. Farm laborers who did no farming on their own account were not included. It was found that some types of urban workers, such as longshoremen and those engaged in domestic and personal service, rarely undertake part-time farming, because their work is such that they must live in the city where there is little or no land available for gardening. The few Negroes employed in rural industries were on a definitely lower income level than those in the urban industries. Hence in the following discussion part-time farmers have been divided, on the basis of employment off the home farm, into three subgroups. Table 41 gives their distribution by industry as compared with that of the non-farming industrial workers.

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<sup>1/</sup>Specifications were identical with those for the white industrial workers. See p.25.

Table 41. Industry of Negro Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Industry of Head	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total <sup>a/</sup>	13	35	105
Fishing	1	-	-
Manufacturing and Mechanical			
Building and construction	5	-	9
Fertilizer	-	14	17
Other chemical factories	-	-	4
Cigar and tobacco factories	-	-	2
Food and allied	-	-	3
Iron and steel	-	-	1
Lumber	-	2	-
Printing, publishing, and engraving	-	1	-
Textile	-	-	3
Electric light and power	-	-	2
Independent hand trades	-	-	1
Other manufacturing	-	3	2
Transportation and Communication			
Construction and maintenance of streets	4	-	1
Steam and street railroads	-	10	2
Other transportation	-	2	29
Trade			
Wholesale and retail trade	1	-	11
Other and not specified trades	1	-	-
Public Service	-	3	2
Professional Service	-	-	2
Domestic and Personal Service	1	-	12
Industry not Specified	-	-	2

<sup>a/</sup>In addition to the above, 94 Negro part-time farmers were engaged in agriculture, mostly as farm laborers.

The difference in occupational distribution between part-time farmers in non-agricultural occupations and non-farming industrial workers was found in the somewhat higher proportion of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the latter group (Table 42). These more highly skilled workers

included carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, and brick masons. All except three of the part-time farmers engaged in agriculture were farm laborers.

Table 42. Occupation of Negro Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Occupation of Head	Part-Time Farmers			Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Agri-culture	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	94	13	35	105
Proprietary	-	1	-	3
Clerical	-	1	-	1
Skilled	3	2	1	12
Semi-skilled	-	1	5	23
Unskilled				
Farm labor	91	-	-	-
Servants	-	-	2	13
Other unskilled	-	8	27	53

Earnings of Heads of Households. There was a slight difference in wage earnings between the non-farming workers and the part-time farmers in urban industries. Both of these groups were at a distinctly higher earning level than the rural Negroes (Table 43). The difference in average cash earnings of part-time farmers employed as farm laborers and those employed at other rural jobs is partially but not entirely offset by the fact that the former frequently had the use of a house and a small piece of land rent free.

Table 43. Annual Wage Earnings of Negro Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Annual Earnings	Part-Time Farmers			Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Agri-culture	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	90 <sup>a</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13	35	105
\$1-99	47	4	5	5
100-249	37	5	11	25
250-499	6	4	12	50
500-749	-	-	4	19
750-999	-	-	-	3
1,000-1,249	-	-	3	1
1,250-1,499	-	-	-	1
1,500-1,999	-	-	-	-
Average earnings	\$116	\$171	\$352	\$388

<sup>a</sup>/Excludes four cases in which Negro farm laborers worked with a mule or horse and only the total earnings of this combination was reported.

The low rate of pay received by the rural Negroes as compared with those working in urban industries is strikingly shown in Table 44. Fertilizer workers received 25 cents per hour, longshoremen 30 cents, and railway section laborers 18 cents.

Table 44. Hourly Rates of Pay of Negro Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Hourly Rates of Pay	Part-Time Farmers			Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Agri-culture	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	90 <sup>a</sup> /	13	35	105
Less than 10 cents	68	4	1	-
10-19 cents	22	7	9	27
20-29 "	-	1	20	51
30-39 "	-	-	3	17
40-49 "	-	1	-	5
50-59 "	-	-	1	2
60-69 "	-	-	1	2
70-79 "	-	-	-	1
Average rate	8 <sup>b</sup> ¢/	14¢	25¢	25¢

<sup>a</sup>/Excludes four Negro farm laborers who worked with a mule or horse and only the total earnings of this combination was reported.

<sup>b</sup>/This does not include rent of house and land which were frequently furnished by employers.

The working day for farm laborers was usually longer than that for other groups. About two thirds of them worked a ten-hour day. An eight-hour day prevailed elsewhere except in the urban service industries, where about half worked ten hours or longer.

Employment was rather irregular for the majority of the Negroes because of the seasonal nature of the industries. Table 45 shows that the farm laborers worked the smallest number of days, while the non-farming industrial workers worked the greatest number. The latter group included longshoremen, who in general were very much under-employed. The part-time farmers in urban industries appeared to get somewhat less employment than the non-farming workers with whom they competed for jobs.

Table 45. Number of Days Negro Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers Were Employed, 1934

Number of Days Worked	Part-Time Farmers			Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Agri-culture	Rural Industries	Urban Industries	
Total	94	13	35	105
50-99 days	28	2	11	24
100-149 "	32	4	8	19
150-199 "	16	2	1	15
200-249 "	11	2	6	14
250-299 "	2	2	6	11
300 and over	5	1	3	22
Average	144 days	173 days	170 days	189 days

Total Family Cash Income. The average family cash income, and income per capita for all sizes of families, was lower for the part-time farmers in urban industries than for the non-farming industrial workers (Table 46). In both of these groups half of the families had some member other than the head working and the average number employed per household was the same, but these other members in the non-farm group earned more. The part-time farm families more frequently lived in rural areas where their members could secure employment only as farm laborers or at other jobs paying low wages. The differences in earnings per capita were further increased by the fact that the part-time farm group included a higher proportion of large families than did the industrial group.

Table 46. Average Income per Capita and per Household from Non-Farm Sources of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, by Size of Household, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households						Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Agriculture		Rural Industries		Urban Industries		Number of Cases	Income per Capita
	Number of Cases	Income per Capita	Number of Cases	Income per Capita	Number of Cases	Income per Capita		
Total	94	\$39	13	\$44	35	\$79	105	\$127
1-3 persons	30	72	4	84	12	149	54	173
4-5 "	23	47	4	59	9	86	32	108
6 and over	41	29	5	26	14	55	19	98
Average income per household		\$206 <sup>a/</sup>		\$223		\$411		\$503

<sup>a/</sup> This does not include rent of house and land which were frequently furnished by employers.

Among the three part-time farm groups, average incomes per household show approximately the same relationships as average earnings for heads. The group of farm laborers' households is raised slightly relative to the other two groups by the fact that more members were employed.

### 3. Living Conditions and Organized Social Life

Living conditions of both part-time farmers and non-farming industrial workers reflected their small incomes. Ninety percent of the part-time farmers lived in the open country. In spite of the lower incomes of the farm laborers, their living conditions were about the same as those of the other part-time farmers. Hence, in the following discussion, all part-time farmers are treated as a single group. The differences between this group and the industrial workers are typical of the differences between rural Negroes and city Negroes in the South. The industrial workers lived in the city except for a small group of fertilizer workers who lived in villages just north of the city limits.

Housing. The typical part-time farm dwelling was a two, three, or four-room shack, unpainted, unplastered, with leaky roof, no windows, and otherwise in poor condition. Only one out of 20 part-time farmers lived in homes which needed no repairs, as against one in five of the non-farming industrial workers. However, industrial workers lived mainly in congested tenements, in some cases with as many as 10 persons in two or three rooms. Negro homes in Charleston are not segregated from those of the whites, but are fairly well distributed throughout the poorer sections of the city. Some of the houses now occupied by several Negro families were once residences of wealthy white families. Many of these houses were in need of porch repairs and paint, and few had any screens. The roofs, however, were usually in good condition and the houses had been plastered although the plaster was usually dirty and cracked. In certain sections of Charleston the older houses were interspersed with rows of Negro shacks constructed of slab lumber and unplastered.

With respect to size of dwelling, there was little difference between the two groups (Table 47).

Table 47. Size of Dwelling of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, by Size of Household, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm		Non-Farming Industrial	
	Number of Households	Average Number of Rooms per Household	Number of Households	Average Number of Rooms per Household
Total	141 <sup>a/</sup>	3.2	105	2.8
1-3 persons	45 <sup>a/</sup>	2.9	54	2.2
4-5 "	36	3.2	32	3.2
6-7 "	37	3.4	14	3.4
8 and over	23	3.7	5	4.2

<sup>a/</sup> The number of rooms is unknown for one household.

Nearly all of the Negro industrial workers had running water but in many cases it came simply from a faucet situated in the yard or court, which frequently supplied several families. Only one out of four industrial workers' homes had electric lights and only one out of ten had a bathroom. In some cases, the houses were wired for electricity, but it was not utilized, either because of inability or unwillingness to pay the electric bills. Bathrooms with running water were extremely rare in Negro homes. Toilet facilities were in most cases provided by a small house in the yard, resembling a privy but connected with the city sewerage, and utilized by several families. Only one part-time farmer had electric lights, and only four had running water.

Automobiles, Radios, and Telephones. Few Negro workers had automobiles, radios, or telephones. Ten of the industrial workers had radios, two of these also had automobiles, and three had telephones. None of the part-time farmers had telephones. Only one part-time farmer had a radio. Eighteen part-time farmers, including six farm laborers, owned automobiles. The cars, however, were usually seven to ten years old, three were not in running order, and in only two cases were they used in driving to work.

Tenure. Home ownership was fairly common for Negro part-time farmers, but was infrequent among industrial workers. Fifty-four, or about 40 percent, of the part-time farmers owned their own homes as against only six percent of the industrial workers. There was a considerable saving to part-time farming tenants in the item of rent. The average amount paid was \$42 per year for part-time farmers engaged in industry, as against \$95 for industrial workers living in the city. As previously stated the farm laborers were frequently furnished with a house and plot of land rent-free by their employers.

Education. Negroes living in the country were at a decided disadvantage with respect to securing an education. Most rural elementary schools were small one and two teacher schools having terms of six months or less,<sup>1/</sup> while all city schools had nine-month terms. There were only two Negro high schools in the county, one in Charleston, and the other in Lincolnton with 89 students. The Lincolnton High School was located in a remote corner of the county, more accessible to parts of Dorchester and Berkeley Counties than to Charleston County.

According to a computed education index,<sup>2/</sup> children of Negro part-time farm households showed an average retardation of three years (-3.3 for farm laborers and -2.9 for other part-time farmers) as compared to an average retardation of less than one half year for the industrial group. This reflects the meager educational facilities provided for Negro children in rural areas. Since all children 7 to 16 years of age were included in the computation, the low index for part-time farm children was partly due to irregular attendance. Forty-one children of part-time farmers out of a total of 215 children between the ages of 7 and 16 did not attend school

<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of South Carolina, 1934.

<sup>2/</sup> See Appendix B for the age-grade schedule that was taken as normal. This index is the average, for all children 7 to 16 years of age, of the actual number of grades completed, less the normal number. It was first computed for each family with any children 7 to 16 years of age, and the group index is an average of the family indices.



during 1933-34 as compared to only seven out of a total of 87 children in the non-farming group. Two children of each group were employed, but most of the remainder were too young to secure employment.

Heads of Negro households also were handicapped by a lack of schooling. A considerable number reported no school attendance. On an average, Negro part-time farmers had completed two grades as compared to four grades for the non-farming workers (Table 48).

Table 48. Education of Heads of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Households, 1934

Education of Heads	Number of Cases	
	Part-Time Farm	Non-Farming Industrial
Total	142	105
None	49	26
1-4 grades completed	74	32
5-6 " "	17	23
Grade school completed	1	11
1-3 years high school	1	9
High school completed	-	2
1-3 years of college	-	1
College completed	-	1
Average grades completed	2.1	4.0

Libraries were not reported as being available to Negro part-time farm families. Although libraries were accessible to 62 of the industrial Negroes, most of whom lived in the city, only 17 reported making any use of them. A limited number of books from the county circulating library were available to the Negro elementary schools but not to the high schools.<sup>1/</sup>

Social Participation. The organized social life of Charleston Negroes is built around the church. Church and Sunday School were available to all families and attended by one or more members of nearly all households (Table 49). Even though adult church organizations and young people's organizations were less frequently found in rural than in city churches, the attendance was greater for members of part-time farm families. Parent-teacher associations though generally present were attended by only a few industrial households. They were even less frequently attended by part-time farm households. Meetings of fraternal orders were occasionally attended by members of both groups. Although labor unions existed among the longshoremen and dock laborers, few reported attendance at meetings. Agricultural cooperatives, Farm Bureau and 40H Clubs were not reported, indicating that the part-time farm families have no contact with the Agricultural Extension Service.

<sup>1/</sup> See The Libraries of South Carolina, by Mary E. Frayser, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 292, 1933.

Table 49. Availability of Specified Social Organizations and Participation of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households in These Organizations, 1934

Organizations	Part-Time Farm		Non-Farming Industrial	
	Number of Families to Which Organization Is Available	Number of Families with One or More Members Participating	Number of Families to Which Organization Is Available	Number of Families with One or More Members Participating
Total	142	-	105	-
Church	142	142	105	103
Adult Church Organization	71	48	96	24
Young People's Organization	48	18	55	7
Sunday School	142	122	105	84
School Club	-	-	2	-
Athletic Team	-	-	2	-
Fraternal Order	36	21	23	6
Labor Union	-	-	30	3
Parent-Teacher Association	24	4	94	11
Boy Scouts	-	-	2	-
Girl Scouts	-	-	2	-
Other Women's Organization	-	-	5	3
Other	10	9	1	1

The average number of times of attendance per person in 1934 at any social organizations was 63 for the industrial group and 54 for the part-time farm households.

#### IV. APPRAISAL OF COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

It is the purpose of this section to summarize those considerations, both favorable and unfavorable, which are pertinent to an appraisal of combined farming-industrial employment for white and Negro families in the Charleston area, and to discuss the possibilities for further development of this way of living. The factors which lend themselves to quantitative measurement have already been discussed in some detail. Others of a less tangible nature will be introduced here for the first time. To give a general answer to the question of the desirability of combined farming-industrial employment as a way of living would necessitate a weighing of advantages and disadvantages. The situations found in Charleston County were so diverse that such a process of weighing would result in many different answers. Hence no valid general answer can be given here.

Part-time farming in Charleston County has not been undertaken to any great extent except by Negro farm laborers. In the area surveyed only 71 white families, and 35 families of Negroes who worked in urban industries, were found that had been established as part-time farmers for two years or more. This would suggest that the advantages of this way of living have not been sufficiently in evidence to attract many people. During the past two years, there has been some movement from the city to suburban sections, but such cases were not included in this study.

Cash Income of Part-Time Farmers - Comparison with Non-Farming Workers. Such comparisons as available data afford indicate that white part-time farmers were not significantly different from non-farming industrial workers with respect to wage earnings. The largest group which might be considered in income comparisons with non-farming workers was made up of workers in urban industries who produced farm products chiefly for home use. This group comprised about 40 percent of the white part-time farmers enumerated, and was for the most part composed of skilled or semi-skilled workers or foremen in several different industries. This group earned on the average a little higher pay per hour than the non-farm group, but had about the same total annual earnings. This would indicate that the farm was no handicap to these part-time farmers in earning a living from industrial employment, and that the value of whatever the farm produced above out-of-pocket expenses was a net addition to the family income.

The group of Negro part-time farmers who worked in urban industries got somewhat less employment than the city dwellers with whom they competed for jobs. This was probably due to the distance to working place and lack of transportation. This disadvantage in securing employment, which will be discussed more fully later, applied to all members of the family. The resulting reduction in earnings must be weighed against the net contribution of the farm in any appraisal that is made.

Contribution of the Farm to the Family Living. Part-time farmers in the Charleston area did not produce as much food for their own use as did those in the Piedmont area of South Carolina and Georgia.<sup>1/</sup> However, production was sufficient to be of significance both from the standpoint of reducing the expenditures for food, and of improving the quality of the family diet over what it might otherwise have been.

Dairy products, which usually are of major importance among the products for home use on farms with one or more cows, were produced by slightly more than half of the white part-time farmers, but by only a few Negroes. A regular and adequate supply of milk, butter, and buttermilk throughout the greater part of the year was an important consideration from both a financial and a health standpoint, particularly to families including children. Regulations imposed upon commercial milk producers supplying the urban area tended to raise the retail price of milk, and thus to lower the average consumption per capita.

In contrast to dairy products which are rather costly in this area, fresh vegetables were comparatively inexpensive. When commercial crops of vegetables were being harvested they could usually be purchased rather cheaply. Hence unless a family had a very low cash income, there was little incentive to do the work necessary to produce a good supply of vegetables throughout the year. This may at least partially account for the fact that little attempt was made by most of the part-time farmers to supply themselves with fresh vegetables for more than a few months in summer, either by early and late gardens, or by canning. In fact the comment was occasionally heard that there was not much point in canning with fresh vegetables readily available throughout the year. Therefore, gardens did not make a very large contribution to most white families, and even less to the Negroes who frequently grew only corn, sweet potatoes, and water-melons. It is probable that the diets of these families were not seriously inadequate with respect to fresh vegetables.

Pork and poultry products undoubtedly accounted for definite though small reductions in the family grocery bills and improved the quality of the diet of those families that kept pigs and chickens.

Since so little farming was done by many of the part-time farm families, even though they were under-employed and low paid, the question of how they could be encouraged to do more farming naturally arises. Mr. Williams' example of what may be done in gardening,<sup>2/</sup> and the fact that some families are already doing well with livestock, serves to point this question. Farmers throughout the South characteristically produce much less than they could of the food needed by their families. This is particularly true of those with an insecure tenure status. And, in Charleston County, as pointed out, it was especially true of Negro part-time farmers. Extension Service programs of the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating with State Agricultural Colleges have long been directed at this problem, but they have reached Negroes in only a very limited way, and have scarcely touched the small farm operator, either white or Negro.

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<sup>1/</sup>See "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Cotton Textile Sub-region of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina," W.P.A. Research Bulletin J-1.

<sup>2/</sup>See Appendix A.

Land is not a limiting factor for the Negro families studied, with the exception of a few cases located in villages near their employment. The purchase of livestock may be beyond the means of many.<sup>1/</sup> A cow, which might be a major source of family food, represents a considerable investment. However, it is a common practice to keep a mule, though only three or four acres of crops are planted.

An example may be cited to illustrate this point. A Negro with only two acres of crop land kept a mule. He planted his land only once during the season, grew an acre of garden crops, three fourths of an acre of corn, and one fourth of an acre of peanuts. The peanut crop was sold for \$9 and the corn crop of 10 bushels was fed to the mule, with a little going to his three chickens. Additional purchased feed for the mule amounted to \$10. From two to five hours of work per day, depending on the season, were required on the farm. Cash expenses were \$4 in excess of receipts, and the family had the advantage of only a few summer vegetables, 10 dozen eggs, and eight pounds of poultry. It is evident that a cow could have been kept at about the cost of keeping the mule, and that a milk supply would have been of much greater value to the family than were all of the other products combined. The operator could have hired labor to plow and even harrow his land at less than the cost of feed for his mule.

Small though the contribution of most part-time farms was, it still represented a net addition to the family living. Actual cash expenses were usually considerably less than the equivalent cash value of the farm products, the principal requirement being the time spent in farm labor by the operator and by members of his family.

The group of Negroes who worked in the city represented the only situation where this farm contribution, instead of being a net addition, must compensate for a reduction in industrial earnings. It might be further emphasized that while production on Negro part-time farms was small, it represented a substantial proportion of small total incomes.

Disadvantages of Part-Time Farming. Several considerations might be cited as objections to combining farming with industrial employment.

The principal disadvantages to the individual part-time farmer are (1) the extra work involved; (2) the expense and time of commuting; and (3) the lack of urban facilities. Some of these disadvantages are greater for Negroes than for whites.

To a man with a full-time job, the extra work on the farm may be burdensome, especially if he works 48 hours a week or longer, and has no available family labor. Part-time workers, such as school bus-drivers, are better able to work a farm. About half the commercial part-time farmers studied were part-time industrial workers, and in most cases the work on their farms was done by hired labor.

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<sup>1/</sup> It is only within the past year that the credit facilities of the Federal Land Banks have been made available to part-time farms, in order to remove the obstacle of lack of credit from retarding sound part-time farming developments.

Because of the location of Charleston, the quantity of desirable farm land within convenient commuting distance of the industries is somewhat limited. However, land for farming purposes is commonly rented for \$5 per acre, which is not prohibitive. Part-time farming is being developed across the Ashley River from the City, but most of this is of too recent origin to come within the scope of this study. Land is readily available in this section. Commuting from across the Cooper River bridge is discouraged by the high toll.

Part-time farmers who live on the neck north of the city are fairly close to several industrial establishments, but those living on the islands south of the Ashley River, or who work in industries located in Charleston proper, must travel long distances to work. A few lived more than 10 miles away. The great majority of white part-time farmers used their own automobiles for this travel.

For most of the Negroes, living at a distance from places of employment is a serious handicap. They cannot afford to operate automobiles, and daily bus fares (when buses are available) would in a year mount up to a substantial proportion of the value of the farm products they can grow under existing conditions. Furthermore, much of the work which these Negroes do is of a casual nature and necessitates their being on the spot when the hiring is done. The casual laborer must live within reasonable walking distance of places of employment, or lose out in the competition for jobs. For this reason part-time farming would not be a suitable arrangement for the Charleston longshoremen and dock laborers who must gather at the docks two or more times daily in order to get work. No farm land is available close to the principal docks, and no longshoremen were found among the part-time farmers enumerated.

Electric lights and running water were not available to many of the part-time farmers without the expense of installing and maintaining their own generating and pumping equipment. Lack of good stores close by was another inconvenience to those who lived in the country.

The rural bus system conveyed white children to country schools that offered the same educational opportunities as those of the urban schools. However, the county did not provide transportation for Negro children. The school term in the Negro rural schools was shorter than that in Charleston and irregular attendance and retardation of Negro school children of the families studied attested to another handicap of Negro families living in the country.

As another disadvantage, it is sometimes stated that competition for jobs by part-time farmers tends to depress industrial wages. Two reasons are given for this: (1) that engaging in a part-time farm operation robs labor of its mobility; and (2) that because a part-time farmer has the farm to supplement his income he will work for lower wages. However, the first reason is a charge against home ownership rather than against part-time farming. As to the second, there is no evidence from this study that the possession of this asset by part-time farmers reduces their bargaining power in any way.

The competition of the part-time farmer with commercial farmers is often given as an argument against part-time farming. However, the amount sold by non-commercial part-time farmers was small, as indicated above (See Part II, Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses); hence the only competition with commercial farmers was in the amount of food that the part-time farm families produced that they might otherwise have purchased. Any study of the possible effects of this small reduction in the demand for the products of commercial farms is beyond the scope of this study.

Relief and Rehabilitation. The number of Charleston County cases receiving relief among the groups studied was so small, and the circumstances surrounding the cases so diverse, that relief data afforded no direct evidence as to the value of part-time farming in keeping families off relief. There was no significant difference between part-time farmers and non-farming industrial workers in relief allowances. However, consideration of the value of the contribution of many of the part-time farms indicated that by producing some of their own food, a number of families may have kept themselves off the relief rolls, or may have reduced the amount of relief needed.

A rehabilitation program for the relief population involving part-time farming must depend on recovery or expansion of the urban industries to provide the necessary jobs, since the existing rural industries employ very few workers and the establishment of others is not probable. Such recovery or expansion is likely to be slow (See Part I, Outlook for Industrial Employment).

Even if industry were stimulated in Charleston, there would be enough labor to fill a considerable increased demand without going outside of the city proper. In March 1935, there were 7,981 employable persons on the Charleston relief rolls. Distribution of these by occupation, color, and sex is shown in Table 50.

The possibilities for rehabilitation of relief clients by the part-time farming method appear limited. Part-time farmers can produce a considerable portion of their household food, but a cash income is needed to secure the other necessities which must be purchased. Hence, it is essential that these people have some industrial employment. It cannot be assumed that any group that may be selected and provided with small farms will be able to obtain jobs for themselves in private industry. Skilled workers in one of the urban industries would have the best chance to get a job. Unskilled workers, located at any considerable distance from places of employment, would be greatly handicapped in the keen competition for such work as may be available.

Another consideration is whether or not relief families would be successful in carrying on small scale farming operations. Those with farm background and reasonable amounts of energy and initiative would have a good chance of being successful, although it is likely that, as a rule, they would require some supervision. Such a family could keep a cow, a hog, a few chickens, and raise a garden.

Table 50. Persons 16-64 Years of Age on Relief<sup>a/</sup> in Charleston County, South Carolina, March 1935, Who Were Eligible Workers for Works Program Certification, Classified by Usual Occupation, by Color, and by Sex

Usual Occupation	Total <sup>b/</sup>	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	7,981	1,626	1,473	2,043	2,813
Professional and technical workers	89	20	39	3	26
Proprietors, managers, and officials	91	56	11	18	6
Office workers	230	91	129	6	4
Salesmen and kindred workers	260	144	111	4	-
Skilled workers and foremen in building and construction	473	337	-	135	-
Skilled workers and foremen in manufacturing and other industries	214	163	4	47	-
Semi-skilled workers in building and construction	176	104	-	71	-
Semi-skilled workers in manufacturing and other industries	1,053	218	414	234	187
Unskilled laborers	887	130	1	740	14
Domestic and personal service workers	2,015	28	103	124	1,753
Inexperienced persons	1,029	134	621	69	202
Unknown occupation	32	6	11	8	7

Source: Labor Inventory, Table VII, issued September 10, 1935, by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, Research Section.

<sup>a/</sup>Based on complete census of eligible workers on relief.

<sup>b/</sup>Includes "Other" and "Unknown color or race."



APPENDICES

Appendix A

CASE STUDIES OF PART-TIME FARMERS

Case Studies of Part-Time Farmers

In order to give a more concrete impression of part-time farming in this area, four cases have been selected as subjects for detailed description.<sup>1/</sup> The first might be considered typical of the white part-time farmers of this area; the second is an unusually successful case; the third is the case of a Negro farmer employed in a fertilizer factory; and the fourth that of a Negro truck-farm laborer.

A Typical White Part-Time Farmer. Mr. Andrews was 40 years old, a railroad section foreman, and the head of a household. This man was representative only of those who were skilled workmen or foremen. He worked regularly throughout 1934 for six eight-hour days per week, with one week's vacation, and earned approximately \$1,500.

His family consisted of his wife and five children, ranging from 8 to 18 years of age. This family is unusual in that it lived rent free in a house owned by the railroad. Three fourths of an acre of crop land went with the house. In addition, discarded railroad ties were used for fuel, and the cow was pastured along the railroad right of way. All of these advantages amounted in effect to an annual addition of about \$175 to the family income.

The land was planted in 1934 in a variety of vegetables, including tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lima beans, peppers, squash, cucumbers, radishes, collards, and sweet corn. Collards were used from December through March, radishes in April, and the other vegetables through May, June, and July. The grocery bill was reduced \$6 per month, or 12 percent, during the summer by the garden contribution.

The livestock consisted of a cow and a small flock of chickens. The cow was dry for two months of the year, but produced 2,000 quarts of milk during the remaining 10 months. Two or three quarts of fresh milk per day were consumed and the remainder was made into butter. Thus the family had three pounds of butter per week for home consumption, and about three quarts of buttermilk per day.

Twelve hens were kept and ten chicks raised during the year. Thirty dozen eggs were produced over nine months.

Although it is difficult to determine the farm's contribution with precision, its value can be roughly estimated as \$186.50. Prices used are those which prevailed in the area when farm families sold products to one another.

800 quarts milk	@ 10¢	\$80.00
125 lbs. butter	@ 25¢	31.25
800 quarts buttermilk	@ 3¢	24.00
30 dozen eggs	@ 20¢	5.00
25 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	6.25
Fresh vegetables		<u>40.00</u>

Total value \$186.50

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<sup>1/</sup>All names are fictitious.

The entire farm work, with the exception of the plowing, was done by the family. During the summer, Mr. Andrews spent about one hour a day in the garden. The older boys cared for the livestock before and after school. Farm expenses totalled only \$10 for feed, \$3 for plowing, and \$2 for supplies.

This family lived in the open country six miles from the city. They owned a 1933 Chevrolet sedan, used chiefly for pleasure. Their house was in good repair but had no running water, no electricity, and no telephone.

An Unusually Successful White Part-Time Farmer. Mr. Williams is 45 years old, with a wife, two children, and two grown stepdaughters. He earned \$36 per week as a millwright in Charleston until the depression, when he was forced to become a part-time machinist at \$350 per year. He undertook part-time farming at this time as a means of establishing greater security for himself and his family.

He rented a four and one half acre plot with a six-room cottage, located about half a mile from his plant. But for his farm, he states that he could not have kept off relief during the period when his income was curtailed.

Mr. Williams made intensive use of his crop land. In 1934 he grew 19 kinds of vegetables, and had at least two kinds of fresh vegetables during every month of the year. Following the early vegetables, first a corn crop and then a crop of peavine hay were planted, and enough feed was grown for the livestock on his farm: a Shetland pony, five pigs, and fifty chickens. Besides supplying home needs, approximately \$200 worth of crops was sold.

From the poultry, the family had about four dozen eggs a week throughout the year, and an average of one chicken a week. Four hundred pounds of pork also were used during the year. The approximate value of his home consumed products was as follows:

140 quarts canned vegetables	@ 25¢	\$35.00
120 dozen eggs	@ 20¢	24.00
200 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	50.00
400 lbs. pork	@ 10¢	40.00
Fresh vegetables		<u>75.00</u>
Total value		\$224.00

Mr. Williams worked about four hours a day on his farm throughout the six summer months, and from one to two hours a day during the remainder of the year. In 1934, he held a full-time job as watchman, yet did all the farm work except that of gathering vegetables, in which Mrs. Williams and a daughter helped. Cash expenses were \$50 for fertilizer, \$20 for supplies, and \$20 for rent for the land exclusive of the house. Hence at the above prices Mr. Williams received a net return in cash and in products of \$334.

Mr. Williams' investment in farm equipment was small. Besides hand tools, he had a plow, a harrow, and a cultivator, and his only work animal was the Shetland pony.

The Williams' house had running water, inside bathroom, and electric lights. The family had a radio and a 1929 Ford.

In 1935, Mr. Williams rented two and a half acres in addition to what he previously cultivated, showing that his liking for farm work probably accounts for his unusual success as a part-time farmer, although he has intelligence, ability to plan, health, and energy.

A Fertilizer Factory Negro Employee. This man was 54 years of age, with a wife, a son of 30 years, two daughters of 19 and 20 years, and a 5-year old son of one of the daughters. The head of the household had full employment of six eight-hour days per week during February, March, and part of April 1934. His wages were 25 cents per hour, and his total earnings were \$130 per year. His wife did washing and ironing for several families and earned \$150. In addition, the family received relief during the time when the head was unemployed, amounting to \$130. The family had been receiving relief since 1933. This situation is typical of fertilizer factory workers, many of whom are employed only in the spring, but is not typical of the entire Negro group studied.

The family owned a four-room house, and little more than an acre of land located in a suburban village two miles from the head's place of employment. He had lived in this place for 23 years. The house was in a poor state of repair, with no electric lights, and no running water. However, the family kept a 1926 Chevrolet touring car for pleasure purposes.

One fourth of the crop land was used to grow sweet potatoes, and the rest was planted in tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lima beans, peppers, turnips, and sweet corn. These vegetables were available during May, June, July, and August. No vegetables, other than 12 bushels of sweet potatoes, were stored. The family grocery bill was reduced \$4 per month, or one third, during the summer months by use of the home-grown vegetables.

Twenty-five hens, that produced slightly more than a dozen eggs per week, were kept and 12 chickens were raised and eaten during 1934.

The value of the farm products used by this family was:

12 bushels sweet potatoes	@ \$1.00	\$12.00
60 dozen eggs	@ .20	12.00
25 lbs. chicken	@ .25	6.25
Fresh vegetables		<u>40.00</u>
	Total value	\$70.00

The head of this family was able to do all of his farm work, most of it coming after the fertilizer season was over. His operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, were only \$10.

A Negro Farm Laborer. The head of this family worked 130 days in 1934 as a truck farm laborer. His employment was distributed throughout the entire year but there were two peak periods, one in April and May and the other in October and November. At the rate of eight cents an hour, his annual earnings were \$83. His wife and four children, 10 to 20 years, worked for the same truck farmer during the busy seasons, and earned a total of \$84, making the total family cash income \$167.

This family owned a 12 by 20 foot cabin with one acre of land on Wadmalaw Island, 20 miles from Charleston, and 16 miles from a hard surfaced road. In addition, the family was allowed the use of two and one half acres of crop land by the truck farmer, rent free. This is a common practice in this area. The house was unplastered, unpainted, and with no conveniences.

The head had never gone to school, and the wife had only two years of schooling. The oldest child had four years of school; the 19 year old boy had completed the fourth grade; and the 15 year old girl, the third grade.

Two acres of the crop land were planted unsuccessfully in corn, the five bushels harvested being fed to the mule. Of the remaining land, a fourth acre was planted in sweet potatoes, and a fourth acre in tomatoes, okra, peas, lima beans, peppers, squash, and watermelons. With the exception of a few peppers in September, the farm products were available only in June and July since all were planted at the same time. No vegetables were preserved or stored.

The chickens laid 20 dozen eggs during the spring months, and two fowls were eaten. The head caught 100 pounds of fish in the river during the year, and gathered 20 bushels of oysters during the winter months. Five cords of wood for fuel were cut on the land owned by the employer. Cash farm expenses totalled only \$5. No farm products were sold.

The farm's production, plus wood, fish, and oysters, was:

20 dozen eggs	@ 20¢	\$ 4.00
8 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	2.00
5 cords wood	@ \$5	25.00
100 lbs. fish	@ 10¢	10.00
20 bushels oysters	@ 50¢	10.00
Fresh vegetables		<u>20.00</u>

Total value \$71.00

Both farm and general conditions were typical of those of truck-farm laborers in this area.

Appendix B

AGE GRADE SCHEDULE

Age Grade Schedule

The following age grade schedule was taken as normal in the computation of the educational index.<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Age in Years</u>	<u>Last Grade Completed in School</u>
7	1
8	2
9	3
10	4
11	5
12	6
13	7
14	8
15	9
16	10

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<sup>1/</sup>All children 7 to 16 years of age were included whether in school or not.



Appendix C

SCHEDULES

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION  
 HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR  
 DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND FINANCE  
 CORRINGTON GILL, DIRECTOR

ENUMERATORS RECORD NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_

PART-TIME FARM SCHEDULE

ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATION TO HEAD	AGE	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL DURING LAST SCHOOL YEAR	STATE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY IF OTHER THAN U.S.)	COLOR OR RACE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY WORKED ON THE FARM IN EACH MONTH IN 1934 (EXCLUDE HOUSEWORK)												NUMBER OF DAYS INCAPACITATED FOR WORK IN 1934	ANY PERMANENT PHYSICAL HANDICAP SPECIFY	MILES TO PLACE OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	TIME REQUIRED FOR ROUND TRIP	FREQUENCY OF MAKING TRIP
								J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												9	10	11	12	13	14
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									
11																									
12																									
13																									
14																									
15																									

B EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OFF THIS FARM 1934:

	NAME OF FIRM AND/OR PLACE WHERE WORK IS USUALLY DONE	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FULL DAYS EMPLOYED IN:												TOTAL	AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY	TOTAL EARNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT 1934
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
	1	2	3	4												5	6	7	8
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			

C PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSE OFF THE FARM IN 1929: OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_ ;  
 TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY \_\_\_\_\_ ; AMOUNT EARNED IN 1929 FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT \_\_\_\_\_ .

D EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD OFF THIS FARM IN 1934:

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	TOTAL EARNED IN THIS EMPLOYMENT 1934
1	2	3	4
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

E INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OTHER THAN FARM OR EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN B AND D 1934:

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SOURCE	AMOUNT IN 1934
1	2	3
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

F.

LINE NO.	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1934	PRODUCTIVE UNITS	CROPS HARVESTED AND LIVELI- STOCK PRODUCTS	CHECK MONTHS IN WHICH CONSUMED FRESH												QUARTS CANNED	QUANTITY STORED, DRIED OR CURED	QUANTITY SOLD	RECEIPTS
				J F M A M J J A S O N D															
				1	2	3			4	5	6	7							
1	A. GARDEN	A.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
2	IRISH POTATOES		X																
3	SWEET POTATOES		X											X					
4	TOMATOES		X											X					
5	OKRA		X																
6	PEAS		X																
7	SNAP BEANS		X																
8	LIMA BEANS		X																
9	CABBAGE		X											X					
10	LETTUCE		X											X					
11	PEPPERS		X											X					
12	SQUASH		X																
13	CUCUMBERS		X																
14	ASPARAGUS		X																
15	RHUBARB		X																
16	BEETS		X																
17	CARROTS		X																
18	ONIONS		X																
19	RADISHES		X																
20	TURNIPS		X																
21	COLLARDS		X																
22	WATERMELONS		X																
23	CANTALOUPES		X																
24	OTHER		X																
25																			
26																			
27	B. FRUITS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
28	APPLES	BU.																	
29	PEACHES																		
30	BERRIES	QT.																	
31																			
32	OTHER																		
33																			
34	C. DAIRY PRODUCTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
35	MILK	QT.																	
36	BUTTER	LB.												X					
37	CHEESE	LB.																	
38	OTHER																		
39																			
40	D. POULTRY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
41	MEAT	LB.																	
42	EGGS	DZ.																	
43	E. LIVESTOCK PROD.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
44	PORK	LB.																	
45	VEAL	LB.																	
46	OTHER																		
47																			
48	F. FIELD CROPS	X	X	F	E	D								X		X	X	X	
49	CORN	BU.																	
50	COTTON	BALES			X										X				
51	TOBACCO	LB			X										X		X		
52	PEANUTS	LB																	
53	OTHER ANN. LEGUMES	LB																	
54	HAY	TON																	
55	SORGHUM	GAL																	
56	SUGARCANE	GAL																	
57	OTHER																		
58																			
59																			
60																			
61	G. FUEL	X	X	C	P	S								X		X			
62		X																	
63	H. MISCELLANEOUS	X	X	X															
64	HONEY	LB			X														
65	OTHER	X																	
66																			
67																			
68																			
69																			

H. FARM LAND OPERATED

	1934	1929
1 CROP LAND	A	A
2 PASTURE		
3 WOOD LAND		
4 OTHER		
5 TOTAL		

I. TENURE

	1934	1929
1 ACRES OWNED	1	2
2 ACRES RENTED		

3 IF PLACE IS OWNED WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR NOW \_\_\_\_\_

J. LIVESTOCK: JAN. 1

	1934	1929
1 HORSES AND MULES	1	2
2 MILK CATTLE		
3 OTHER CATTLE		
4 SWINE		
5 POULTRY		
6 OTHER (SPECIFY)		

K. FARM EXPENSES 1934

1 HIRED LABOR	
2 FEED	
3 FERTILIZER	
4 LIVESTOCK PURCHASED	
5 SUPPLIES	
6 MACHINERY REPAIRS	
7 INSURANCE	
8 TAXES	
9 RENT	
10 OTHER	
11 TOTAL	

L. DESCRIPTION OF WAY DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR IS DIVIDED BETWEEN FARM WORK AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

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G.

1 WAS GROCERY BILL LESS MAY-OCTOBER THAN DURING WINTER MONTHS? \_\_\_\_\_

IF SO HOW MUCH PER MONTH? \_\_\_\_\_

2 APPARENT STANDARD OF LIVING: 1 2 3 4 5

M. IMPORTANT IMPLEMENTS OR MACHINERY 1934

	KIND OF MACH. OR IMPL.	SIZE	AGE	COST NEW
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

- N.
- 1 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS BEEN ON THIS FARM \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 NUMBER YEARS HEAD HAS BEEN A PART-TIME FARMER SINCE 1928 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 CHECK RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE ON OCT. 1ST, 1929: OPEN COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_; VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_; TOWN \_\_\_\_\_; CITY \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 NUMBER OF CHANGES IN RESIDENCE MADE BY HEAD OF HOUSE SINCE OCT. 1ST, 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS LIVED ON A FARM SINCE HE WAS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE \_\_\_\_\_.

- O.
- 1 KINDS OF WORK PERFORMED ON FARM IN 1934 (EXCLUSIVE OF HOUSEWORK): BY WIFE \_\_\_\_\_; BY OLDER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_; BY YOUNGER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 KINDS OF WORK PERFORMED ON FARM IN 1929 (EXCLUSIVE OF HOUSEWORK): BY WIFE \_\_\_\_\_; BY OLDER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_; BY YOUNGER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 NUMBER OF ACRES IN GARDEN IN 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.

- P.
- 1 DWELLING: TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_; DIMENSIONS \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER OF STORIES \_\_\_\_\_; YEAR CONSTRUCTED \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER OF ROOMS \_\_\_\_\_; RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; BATHROOM WITH RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; ELECTRIC LIGHTS \_\_\_\_\_; CONDITION OF DWELLING \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 OTHER CONVENIENCES: TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_; RADIO \_\_\_\_\_; AUTOMOBILE (YEAR AND MAKE) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 OTHER BUILDINGS (CHECK THOSE PRESENT): BARN \_\_\_\_\_; GARAGE \_\_\_\_\_; POULTRY HOUSE \_\_\_\_\_; OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 TYPE OF ROAD ON WHICH THIS FARM IS LOCATED: CONCRETE \_\_\_\_\_; HARD SURFACED \_\_\_\_\_; GRADED \_\_\_\_\_; DIRT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 HOW FAR IS THIS FARM FROM A HARD SURFACED ROAD \_\_\_\_\_.

Q. INDICATE BY "A" SECTION LINE NUMBER THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE OF EACH PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW WHICH EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY (INFORMATION AS OF 1934):

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	DID ORGANIZATION EXIST IN COMMUNITY IN 1934	NUMBER MONTHS ACTIVE IN 1934	TIMES PER MONTH MEETS WHEN ACTIVE	ATTENDANCE IN 1934						
				NO ATTENDANCE	LESS THAN ONCE PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH	TWICE PER MONTH	THREE TIMES PER MONTH	FOUR OR MORE TIMES PER MONTH	HELD OFFICE IN 1934
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 CHURCH										
2 ADULT CHURCH ORGANIZATION										
3 YOUNG PEOPLES ORGANIZATION										
4 SUNDAY SCHOOL										
5 SCHOOL CLUB										
6 ATHLETIC TEAM										
7 FRATERNAL ORDER										
8 LABOR UNION										
9 TRADE OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATION										
10 LIBRARY										
11 P.T.A.										
12 BOY SCOUTS										
13 GIRL SCOUTS										
14 COOPERATIVES										
15 OTHER WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS										
16 4-H CLUB										
17 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP										
18 OTHER										

- R.
- 1 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1ST, 1935: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1ST, 1930: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.

S. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AND AID RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL) RELIEF							
2 PRIVATE (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES) RELIEF							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_  
 STREET AND HOUSE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION  
 HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR  
 DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND FINANCE  
 CORRINGTON GILL, DIRECTOR

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_  
 ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

FULL-TIME INDUSTRIAL SCHEDULE

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	RELATION TO THE HEAD	AGE	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED	IN SCHOOL DURING LAST SCHOOL YEAR	STATE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY IF OTHER THAN U. S.)	COLOR OR RACE	NUMBER OF DAYS INCAPACITATED FOR WORK IN 1934	ANY PERMANENT PHYSICAL HANDICAP (SPECIFY)	MILES TO PLACE OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	TIME REQUIRED FOR ROUND TRIP	FREQUENCY OF MAKING TRIP
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

B. EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1934

NAME OF FIRM AND/OR PLACE WHERE WORK IS DONE	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	NUMBER FULL DAYS EMPLOYED IN:												TOTAL	AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY	TOTAL EARNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1934
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
1	2	3	4												5	6	7	8
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		

C. PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSE IN 1929: OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_, TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
 AMOUNT EARNED IN 1929 FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT \_\_\_\_\_. **Total cash income of head from all sources in 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.**  
**Total cash income of all others in household from all sources in 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.**

D. EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN 1934

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	TOTAL EARNED IN THIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1934
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

E. INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN B AND D IN 1934

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SOURCE	AMOUNT IN 1934
1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

F. 1 DID THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD DO ANY GARDENING OR FARMING IN 1934 \_\_\_\_\_; 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.

2 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS LIVED ON A FARM SINCE HE WAS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE \_\_\_\_\_.

- G.
- 1 HOW LONG HAS HEAD OF HOUSE LIVED IN THIS COMMUNITY \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES HEAD HAS LIVED IN SINCE OCT. 1ST, 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 CHECK RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE ON OCT. 1ST, 1929: OPEN COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_; VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_; TOWN \_\_\_\_\_; CITY \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 CHECK TENURE OF THIS HOME: OWNED \_\_\_\_\_; RENTED \_\_\_\_\_; OWNED BY EMPLOYER \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 IF HOME IS RENTED, WHAT IS ANNUAL RENTAL \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6 IF HOME IS OWNED, WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR (ANNUAL RENT) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7 DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING: TYPE \_\_\_\_\_; TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER STORIES \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER ROOMS \_\_\_\_\_; RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; BATHROOM WITH RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; ELECTRIC LIGHTS \_\_\_\_\_; CONDITION \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 8 OTHER CONVENIENCES: TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_; RADIO \_\_\_\_\_; AUTOMOBILE (YEAR AND MAKE) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 9 TYPE OF STREET OR ROAD ON WHICH DWELLING IS LOCATED: CONCRETE \_\_\_\_\_; OTHER HARD SURFACE \_\_\_\_\_; GRADED \_\_\_\_\_; DIRT \_\_\_\_\_.

H. INDICATE BY "A" SECTION LINE NUMBER THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE OF EACH PERSON IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW WHICH EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY (INFORMATION AS OF 1934)

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	DID ORGANIZATION EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1934	NUMBER MONTHS ACTIVE IN 1934	TIMES PER MONTH MEETS WHEN ACTIVE	ATTENDANCE IN 1934						HELD OFFICE IN 1934
				NO ATTENDANCE	LESS THAN ONCE PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH	TWICE PER MONTH	THREE TIMES PER MONTH	FOUR TIMES PER MONTH	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 CHURCH										
2 ADULT CHURCH ORGANIZATION										
3 YOUNG PEOPLES ORGANIZATION										
4 SUNDAY SCHOOL										
5 SCHOOL CLUBS										
6 ATHLETIC TEAMS										
7 FRATERNAL ORDERS										
8 LABOR UNIONS										
9 TRADE OR BUSINESS ASSOC.										
10 LIBRARY										
11 P.T.A.										
12 BOY SCOUTS										
13 GIRL SCOUTS										
14 4-H CLUB										
15 COOPERATIVES										
16 OTHER WOMEN'S ORGANIZ.										
17 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS										
18 OTHER										

- I.
- 1 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, JAN. 1ST, 1935: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, JAN. 1ST, 1930: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.

J. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AND AID RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PUBLIC RELIEF (GOVERNMENTAL)							
2 PRIVATE RELIEF (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES)							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

K. APPARENT STANDARD OF LIVING: 1 2 3 4 5

