

GREENVILLE COUNTY, S. C.

Greenville County, in the northwestern part of South Carolina, was another area selected to represent a textile manufacturing area in the South. The other county selected for such representation was Rowan, N. C. Greenville County has approximately 487,040 acres (761 square miles) of which 78 percent was in farms in 1935. Its population in 1930 totaled 117,009 inhabitants, of which 75.1 percent was classed as rural. All the urban population, 29,154 persons, lived in Greenville city. Persons living on farms in rural territory in that year comprised 43.4 percent of the rural population.

Of the 33,152 gainfully employed males 10 years old and over, 22,482 were engaged primarily in nonagricultural work. These latter were distributed by industry as follows:

	Num- ber	Per- cent
Nonagricultural	22,482	100.0
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	12,637	56.2
Building	1,693	7.6
Textile	8,444	37.6
Other manufacturing and mechanical	2,500	11.1
Transportation	2,006	8.9
Trade	4,466	19.9
Public service	441	2.0
Professional service	1,082	4.8
Domestic and personal service	1,350	6.0
All other and industry not specified	500	2.2

The 7,539 farms recorded in 1935 had an average size of 50 acres and a median size of 37 acres. Their average value per farm was \$2,217 and their median value \$1,600. Both color and tenure of operator have an important bearing on the statistics for this area as 22.9 percent of all operators were colored and 58.9 percent of all operators were tenants. It is important to keep in mind that different proportions of white operators and of colored operators were in the different tenure classes.

Of the white operators, 30.1 percent worked off their farms for pay and of the colored operators 24 percent performed such off-farm work. Only 6 percent of the white operators as contrasted with 35 percent of the colored operators had off-farm occupations of "agricultural" work. Fifty-two percent of the white part-time farmers and 27 percent of the colored part-time farmers worked 100 days or more so that the average number of days for the two groups were 132 and 74, respectively. For white operators, part-time farms had a median size of 39 acres and for the non-part-time farms 43. These compare with corresponding figures of 23 and

30 for farms of colored operators. One-fourth of the full owners (25.1 percent) and 30 percent of the tenants had an outside occupation. About 28 percent of the "croppers" and about 32 percent of "other" tenants performed off-farm work.

Families were a little larger on the white part-time farms than on the white non-part-time farms, whereas for colored operators the reverse was true but the difference in the latter case was not very material. In the first case the average number of persons per occupied dwelling for the two groups of farms were 4.9 and 4.6 and in the latter case 5.3 and 5.4. For full owners the two averages were 4.6 and 4.4, whereas for tenants the average was 5.1 for both groups. Twenty-four percent of the white operated part-time farms reported persons living thereon who moved from a nonfarm home within the previous 5 years as compared with 13 percent of colored operated part-time farms, while the percentage for all full owners was 22, and for all tenants was 21. Of the part-time farmers, 62 percent of the white operators, 70 percent of the colored, 37 percent of all full owners, and 80 percent of all tenants had been on their farms less than 5 years.

Considering white operators only, about 34 percent of the land in farms of the part-time group produced a crop in 1934 as compared with about 36 percent for the non-part-time groups. A lower proportion of the part-time farms reported each of the crops, with the exception of Irish potatoes, and a lower proportion kept the different classes of livestock than was true for the non-part-time farms. Even though the percentages of the farms reporting some of the individual crops differ widely between the two groups, the proportions of the total harvested acreage represented by the various crops were much the same. For the colored farm operators, about 49 percent of the part-time acreage had been used for crops as compared with 54 percent for the non-part-time farms. The same general picture prevailed as to proportion of the two groups of colored operators reporting the various kinds of crops or the percentages which these individual crops formed of the total crop acreage or for animals kept as was shown for the white operators. The greatest differences between white and colored part-time farms are that smaller proportions of the former reported corn and cotton, while greater proportions reported oats, hay, Irish potatoes, fruit orchards, and vegetables for sale, horses and/or mules, cattle, and cows milked.

The type of nonagricultural work performed off the farm is indicated to a certain degree in the last three tables presented for this area. One-half of the non-agricultural group had an occupation of "laborer" and most of them were white. The remainder of the nonagricultural occupations were "clerical", "professional, executive, and entrepreneurial", and "miscellaneous", the latter being made up mostly of relief

work. In these three tables are given for each of these suboccupational groups and for the time groups, data relating to the operators, to the farm, to the persons living thereon, and to the crop and livestock organization. Derived averages and percentages are shown but these should be used with caution where the number of reports for any occupation or time group is small.

GREENVILLE CO., SOUTH CAROLINA

