

### 2. The tenure under which land in the farm was operated.

An inquiry on how many acres of the land rented to others represented land owned by the operator made possible a determination of the tenure of the land retained.

### 3. The tenure of the farm operator.

The definitions of the major tenures indicate how the replies to these inquiries were used to determine the tenure of the farm operator.

**Land Owned.**—All land that the operator and/or his wife held at the time of enumeration under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate was considered as owned. Land owned included not only land owned and operated but also any land owned by the farm operator and rented to others. If a farmowner rented to others all the land owned, retaining and operating only land rented from others, he was classed as a tenant, *not* an owner.

For farms operated as a partnership, the report was to be made in the name of the partner who was mainly in charge of the agricultural operations and was to include all land used for the partnership operation. Land used for the partnership operation that was owned by any of the partners was to be considered as land owned.

**Land Rented From Others.**—This item includes not only land that the operator rented or leased from others but also land he worked on shares for others and any land he occupied rent free. Grazing land used under government permit or license was not to be included as land rented from others. Land rented from others included, in addition to land leased and operated, any leased lands the farm operator may have subrented to others.

**Land Operated Under Lease.**—This item may be defined as land in tenant farms plus the rented portion of part-owner-operated farms. Land operated under lease can be only approximated for the censuses of 1959, 1954, and 1950. It is roughly equivalent to land rented from others by farm operators. This figure, however, overstates the area of land leased by the extent that lands leased by farm operators were subleased to others. Land subleased to others by farm operators in 1959 included 950,165 acres of rented lands subleased to others by full owners; 1,207,649 acres subleased to others by tenants; and an undetermined portion of the 15,528,326 acres of land rented to others by part owners. Thus, the 399,550,885 acres rented from others by farm operators in 1959 represent an overstatement of land operated under lease of not more than 2.5 percent. Although in 1959, the farm operator was asked how many acres rented to others represented land owned by him, this information was not tabulated. The information was used solely for the determination of the tenure of the farm operator.

**Land Rented to Others.**—This item includes all land rented or leased to others except land leased to the government under the Soil Bank, and all land worked by others on shares or on a rent-free basis. For the most part, the land rented to others represents agricultural lands but it may include land rented for residential or other nonfarm purposes. A tenant or sharecropper is considered as the operator of land leased, rented, or worked on shares even though his landlord may supervise his operations. The landlord is considered as the operator of only that portion of the land not assigned to tenants or croppers.

In counties where sharecropping operations are a common practice, a supplemental form, the Landlord-Tenant Questionnaire (A3), was used to bring together, on one form, basic information about all the land in one operating unit under the control of one landlord. The areas in which this supplemental form was used is shown in the Introduction to this volume. This supplemental form was used to assure the enumeration of the landlord and each of his tenants, renters, or sharecroppers. It assisted in obtaining complete coverage of all sharecropping operations by insuring that operations were not duplicated in the separate questionnaires filled for the landlord and his tenants.

For Alaska, lands rented to others by farm operators were not considered to be sufficiently significant to justify the inclusion of an inquiry on the questionnaire.

**Land Managed for Others.**—This item includes all tracts of land managed for one or more employers by a person hired on a salary basis. A hired manager was considered to be the operator of the land he managed since he was responsible for the agricultural operations on that land and frequently supervised others in performing those operations. If the manager operated a farm for himself, in addition to managing one for his employer, such a place was considered to be a separate farm and was to be enumerated separately.

All lands operated for corporations, institutions, Indian reservations, or grazing associations were considered as managed.

For other farms, the processing instructions distinguished a hired manager from a caretaker or hired laborer who merely carried out his employer's instructions, by requiring that the farm to be classed as manager-operated had to meet at least one of the following conditions:

- a. 1,000 or more acres reported as managed.
- b. 10 acres or more in vegetables, berries, or in fruit orchards.
- c. Nursery or greenhouse operations with sales of \$5,000 or more.
- d. Cropland harvested plus land rented to others equal to 200 or more acres.
- e. 50 or more cattle and calves on hand.
- f. 25 or more milk cows on hand.
- g. 1,000 or more poultry on hand, sold, or raised.

**Permit Lands Excluded.**—Grazing lands used under a government permit were not to be included as land in farms. Thus, a landowner who rented no land from others but used additional land under a government grazing permit was classed as a full owner and not a part owner. Grazing land not in farms amounted to approximately 328 million acres in 1959. Figures by divisions and States are shown in chapter I of this volume.

**Farms by Color or Race of Operator.**—Enumerators were instructed to report the race of the farm operator on the basis of their own observation whenever possible rather than asking the respondent. The questionnaires for 49 States provided for indicating whether the operator was white, Negro, or other race with a write-in of the race if "other" was checked. In the processing, farm operators were classed as "white" and "nonwhite" with the "nonwhite" further classified as "Negro" and "other nonwhite."

Table 1.—NUMBER OF NEGRO AND OTHER NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900 TO 1959

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 31]

Year	All nonwhite operators	Negroes <sup>1</sup>	Other nonwhite <sup>2</sup>
1959.....	290,831	272,541	18,290
1954 <sup>2</sup> .....	483,650	467,656	15,994
1950.....	585,917	559,980	25,937
1945 <sup>2</sup> .....	689,215	NA	NA
1940.....	723,504	681,790	41,714
1935 <sup>2</sup> .....	855,555	NA	NA
1930.....	921,400	882,852	38,548
1925 <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>3</sup> )	NA	NA
1920.....	954,284	925,710	28,574
1910 <sup>4</sup> .....	924,450	893,377	31,073
1900.....	769,528	746,717	22,811

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>For Hawaii for 1959, 1950, and 1940, Negroes were not separately identified; for these years "other nonwhite" include "all other" races reported for Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup>Continous United States only; Alaska and Hawaii were not included in censuses of 1954, 1945, 1935, and 1925.

<sup>3</sup>Available for South only.

<sup>4</sup>Forty-nine States; no classification by color for Alaska for 1910.