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Socio-economic readjustment of farm families displaced by the TVA Land Purchase in the Norris Area

Ralph L. Neilsen
University of Tennessee

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I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Ralph L. Neilsen entitled "Socio-economic readjustment of farm families displaced by the TVA Land Purchase in the Norris Area." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.

C. E. Allred, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:

Carolyn R. Hodges


Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

(Original signatures are on file with official student records.)



August 2, 1940

To the Committee on Graduate Study:


I am submitting to you a thesis written by Ralph Leighton Nielsen entitled "Socio-Economic Readjustment of Farm Families Displaced by the T.V.A. Land Purchase in the Norris Area". I recommend that it be accepted for eighteen quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.


Major Professor

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and recommend its acceptance:

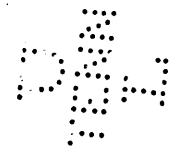
Accepted for the Committee


Dean of the Graduate School

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT OF FARM FAMILIES
DISPLACED BY THE T. V. A. LAND PURCHASE
IN THE NORRIS AREA**

A THESIS

**Submitted to
the Committee on Graduate Study
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science**



by

Ralph Leighton Nielsen

August 1940

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Background and Justification for the Study

At various times in recent years it has been necessary that families or groups of families be removed from their established communities due to the creation of public parks, the formation of artificial lakes by governmental agencies, the retirement of submarginal agricultural land, and other related projects. To a considerable extent in the past the land has been condemned and bought, the people forced to leave, and get reestablished as best they might. To some extent guidance and assistance in relocation has helped to reduce hardship. Nevertheless in many instances the social loss to these residents has been great. Relocation in a new area may be easy or difficult depending upon the type of people, how closely connected their lives are to activities peculiar to the area, the nature of their new environment, distance moved, and other factors. By an analysis of what has happened to families relocated from the Norris Dam Area it is hoped that relocation projects of a similar nature may be more intelligently considered. Only when the probable effect on various elements of the population is known and when the successes or failures in adjustment are studied may similar projects be conducted with the least distress to persons involved.

The Purpose and Scope of the Problem

In this study no attempt is made to determine the desirability of the

project necessitating the family relocation. Rather an attempt is made to discover how the individual families were effected by relocation under the existing conditions, assuming that their removal was necessary and in the best interests of society. Insofar as they are socially and economically as well or better situated, the relocation has been considered successful. While social and economic adjustment are distinct phases of the relocation problem yet they are highly interdependent. The available data on social adjustment is limited; for this reason and because the two are so closely associated the social and economic effects of relocations are here studied together.

The Source of Data

On May 1, 1934, the Tennessee Valley Authority executed a contract with the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Tennessee whereby the Extension Service undertook to render assistance to those families who would be forced to move from the Norris Dam Area. Under the terms of this contract late in the summer of 1934 schedules were taken from all families who were living in the proposed purchase area. This schedule (Schedule I, Appendix A) gives rather complete family, farm and income data, and was taken under direction of the Extension Service, primarily by public school teachers of the area. In 1936 the Extension Service began taking comparable schedules on the families in their new location (Schedule II, Appendix A). These schedules were taken by Extension Agents in conjunction with the relocation and readjustment assistance work. By the end of 1938 this enumeration had been expanded to cover 10%

of all groups directly affected by the Dam. An attempt was made to secure a representative sample in order to discover what were the primary problems in readjustment. This sample was selected on the basis of location before and after purchase, tenure, economic status, and manner in which the families were affected. Tenants and owners in each county were selected for interview on the basis of what reservoir county they come from, on the basis of their net worth, and according to whether none, some, or all of their property was purchased by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The relation of this sample to the whole group is presented in Appendix B, Appendix Tables I, II, III, and IV. The major portion of the following analysis is based on this stratified sample.¹

The Tennessee Valley Authority and Family Removal

The Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority, created by act of Congress May 18, 1933, was first directed to take over the war-time development at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, as a unit in harnessing the Tennessee River. It was set up as an independent Federal corporation clothed with limited powers of government but possessed of flexibility and initiative of private enterprise. Executive Order No. 6161 of June 8, 1933, additionally empowered the Authority to further the proper conservation, development, and use of the resources of the region.²

1. In some cases the schedules were lost and in a few cases the schedules were discarded due to inconsistencies. For these two reasons the sample used in this report is reduced to about 9%.

2. Activities of Selected Federal Agencies, 1933-1939, Report No. 7, Office of Government Reports, 1939, p. 119.

The Norris Dam, which created the artificial lake and thus necessitated the removal of these families, is one of a system of ten dams set up to provide protection against floods, a source of electrical energy, and a 9-foot navigation channel from the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee, a distance of 650 miles. Unified control of the waters of the Tennessee River will cut two to three feet off the flood crest in the lower Mississippi basin, with resultant benefits estimated at more than \$100,000,000.³

Family Removal Under T.V.A. From the time of the first settlement of this part of the United States the fertile river valleys have contributed materially to the agricultural production of the region. Much of this rich bottom land is covered by the lakes which have been and will be built. By the end of 1938 over 5,000 families were forced to move from the land then purchased for the various reservoirs. Approximately 3,000 of these families were in the Norris Reservoir Area.

Larger tracts adjacent to the flood level were purchased in the Norris area than in subsequent projects. The following statements largely from T.V.A. publications describe the purchase procedure followed:

"The amount of land purchased in connection with each reservoir is determined by four principles, all involving economy of operation. Purchases, where other considerations are not involved, are limited to the flood line of the reservoir. Additional land is taken when the severance

3. Ibid., p. 120.

damages to any one individual farm would be greater than the cost of the entire farm; where the cost of providing access, such as new roads and bridges or ferries, to isolated tracts is greater than the cost of the land itself; where control of the banks of the reservoir is essential to protect navigation channels⁴ to control malaria-carrying mosquitoes, and prevent direct washing of silt into the reservoir.

No bargaining was done with the land owner as to the price to be paid for his land. "Property to be acquired is appraised in detail, and the figure so determined becomes the price at which the Authority purchases the property or enters condemnation thereon".⁵ Land owners are advised by mail of the purchase offer which will be made, and are called upon by land buyers after an interval of two weeks. If the land owner is not persuaded to deal with the Authority at the price set, the property is referred for condemnation. The entire procedure is designed to avoid bargaining and to eliminate any possibility that individual land owners will obtain an advantage over their neighbors, while insuring fair treatment for all.⁶ "In the event of condemnation, the local United States district court appoints three commissioners to reappraise the property in question. Exceptions to the commissioners' report and awards may be filed

4. Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933-1937, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1937, page 82.

5. *Ibid.*, page 83.

6. Annual reports of the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1934-1936.

by either the Authority or the owner and heard before three Federal district judges. Upon such hearings these judges file their own award fixing the value of the property regardless of the award previously made by the commissioners. Exceptions taken to this award may in turn be filed and heard before the circuit court of appeals, which makes final disposition of the case, fixing the value of the property regardless of all previous evaluations."⁷

"The people who are obliged to move from the reservoir areas are given such services as the TVA is legally empowered to offer. Little can be done for tenants who have no vested property rights in the area, but to both tenants and landowners the employment offered in reservoir clearing operations has furnished a valuable source of money income. Information has been supplied to those wishing to buy or rent new farms, and many of them have been taken to see property that is available for purchase."⁸

"Of all the families displaced by the purchase of these reservoir areas, approximately three-fourths lived on farms and the remainder in villages or towns. (The town of Caryville in the Norris area had a little over 200 population.) ----- Usually a period of at least two years elapses between the selection of a dam site and the point where the removal of dwellers from its reservoir area becomes pressing. This fact gives time for satisfactory relocation without the added burden of haste in decision and removal.

7. Loc. cit., Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933-1937.

8. To Keep the Water in the Rivers and the Soil on the Land, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1938, page 58.

"Naturally the leaving of long-established residences and undertaking a new enterprise in a new community is a disturbing experience at the best. The mere act of relocating is only half of the total problem. The problem of getting established in the new enterprise and tied into the life of the new community is equally important. Relocated families have been assisted after settling in new neighborhoods, by giving them aid in the handling of their new problems and to help them become acquainted with their new neighbors and community organizations. Because it takes a considerable time to make such readjustments, it will be necessary to continue this assistance and guidance over a period of years.

"The Land-Grant Colleges, through their Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Services, are charged with the duty of aiding farmers in the solution of their problems. Accordingly, they have endeavored earnestly to help all dispossessed families to relocate advantageously and satisfactorily, if the families wished such aid. Almost without exception, such assistance has been requested and appreciated. The great majority of the displaced families have preferred to remain in the counties where they had lived. A small percentage relocates in nearby counties, and a very few leave the area or the State.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority is permitted, although not required, under the Act of Congress, to assist dispossessed families in relocating. The sudden need for relocating thousands of families has thrown large and unexpected burden on the State Colleges affected. The Authority therefore has cooperated fully and effectively with the States through providing personnel in land appraisal and the various other activities

necessary. It also has aided in providing a woman extension specialist to advise and assist the farm home-makers in their readjustments and process of getting acquainted in their new communities. The Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and some state agencies also have given assistance in some phases of the problem.⁹

The Tennessee Valley Area

The Tennessee Valley Area is located in the southeastern part of the United States (Figure 1). The area which is the Tennessee River drainage basin or watershed is principally in Tennessee, but contains smaller portions of seven states, namely: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The area includes about 41,000 square miles which is approximately the same area as that of Tennessee itself. It has a varied but mostly rough topography, with some valley land, rolling hills, and steep mountain slopes. In elevation, it varies from about 300 feet above sea level, at the confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, to mountain peaks in the Appalachians towering 6,500 feet above the sea.

The soils of the area likewise are very diverse. They comprise some 118 different soil series, divided into more than 500 types and sub-types. Not only are the soil types numerous, but in the hilly and mountainous portions of the area the geologic tilting and folding have resulted in frequent changes of soil types, sometimes within 100 foot intervals. These soils vary greatly in productiveness and erosiveness.

9. A Study of the Work of the Land Grant Colleges in the Tennessee Valley Area in Cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Carleton R. Ball, 1939, pages 27-28.

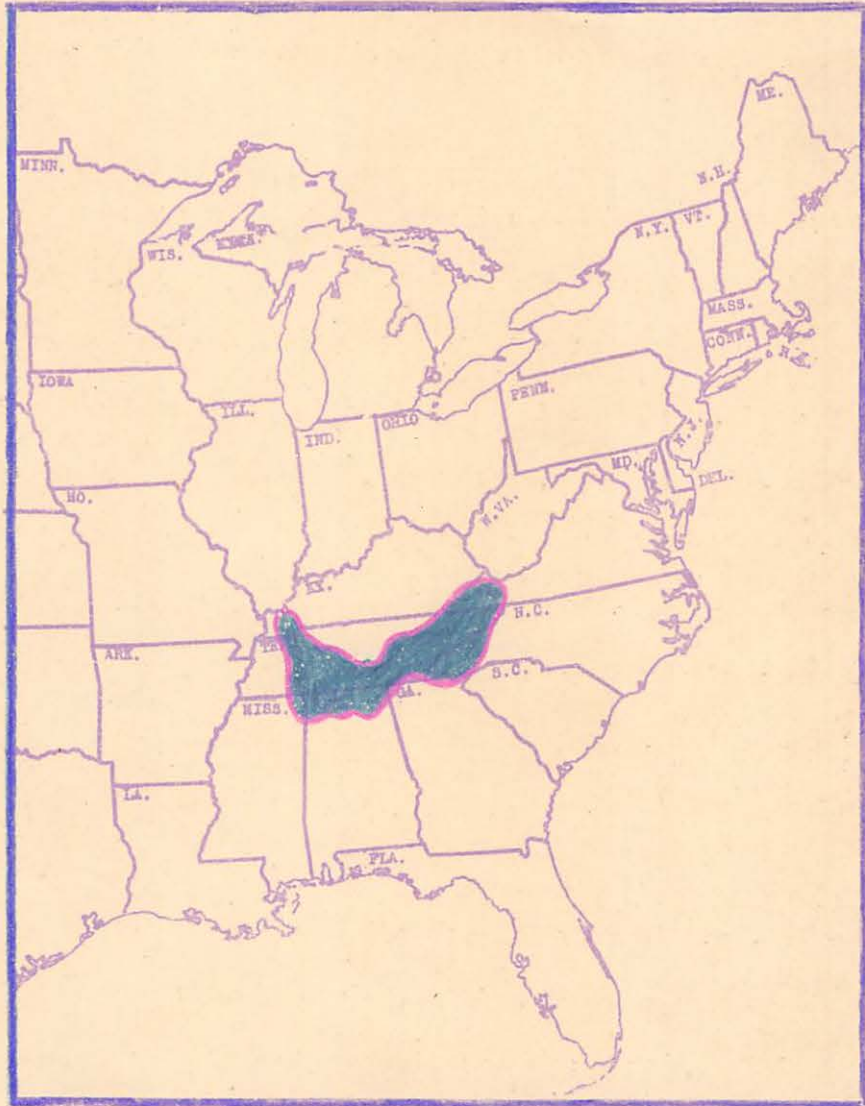
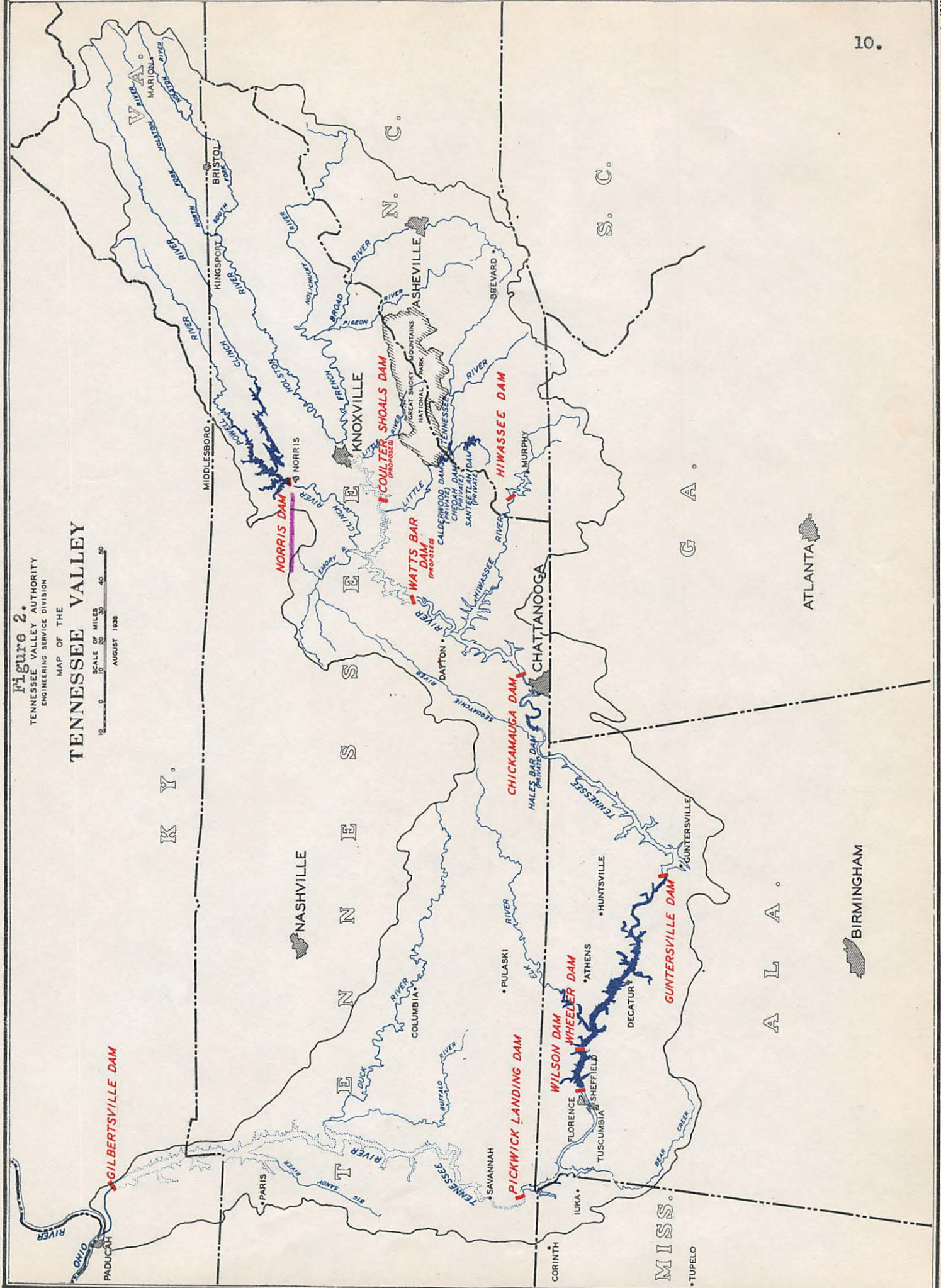


Figure 1. Location of the Tennessee Valley Area

Figure 2.
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
ENGINEERING SERVICE DIVISION
MAP OF THE
TENNESSEE VALLEY
AUGUST 1938

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50
AUGUST 1938



ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

In the course of a century or more of cultivation, many have been severely injured by long-continued erosion.

The Tennessee Valley Area is characterized by a mild climate with relatively warm summers and cool winters. Normally, the winters are mild averaging 40 degrees Fahrenheit over most of the area for the coldest month of the year. Winter temperatures vary, however, from a minimum of -20 degrees in the northeastern portions to 20 degrees in the southern part. Summer temperatures though no less variable are relatively warm and rather long. The frost-free period varies from 150 days at high elevations in the northeastern mountains to 300 days in the southern lowlands.¹⁰

The region has no distinct wet or dry seasons. All seasons have ample rain for general agriculture. For the most part, however, the maximum rainfall comes in the spring. The mean annual rainfall over the Tennessee River Basin is approximately 52 inches. Over a limited mountainous area near the headwaters of the tributary streams the mean annual rainfall may be as high as 80 inches, whereas another limited area in the valley well protected by surrounding mountain ranges may have a mean annual rainfall as low as 40 inches. This annual precipitation of from 40 to 80 inches suffices for practically all "temperate zone" crops except rice. The mean annual temperature range from 49 to 64

10. Ibid., p. 8.

degrees favors a wide variety of winter grains and summer crops.^{11,12}

The annual surface runoff over the basin during the period for which records are available is about 24 inches. High rates of runoff are governed almost entirely by the combination of heavy storms, low temperatures, the absence of summer foliage, and the saturated condition of the ground. Temperatures are usually not sufficiently low to make the freezing of the ground a contributing factor, although snow has contributed to some past floods.^{13,14}

"The population of the Tennessee River watershed is approximately 2,500,000 persons. Of this number, about 77 per cent, or 1,925,000 persons, live in rural areas, either on farms or in villages of less than 2,500 population. Of the total population, nearly 54 per cent, or 1,350,000 persons, actually live on farms."¹⁵ The average density of farm population per square mile in the watershed area is 33 persons, which is much higher than for the United States as a whole. Due to the abundance of mountains the actual farm density is much higher, being about 48.5 farm dwellers per square mile of land in farms. This region contains an unusually high proportion of American colonial stocks and a relatively

11. The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, March 1936.

12. Atlas of the Tennessee Valley Region, Part I, The Natural Series, Land Classification Section, Division of Land Planning and Housing, Tennessee Valley Authority, June 1936.

13. Op. cit., Tennessee Valley Authority.

14. Op. cit., Division of Land Planning and Housing, TVA.

15. A Study of the Work of the Land Grant Colleges in the Tennessee Valley Area in Cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Carleton R. Ball, 1939, pages 8-10.

small number of recent immigrants. It therefore is much more homogeneous in population than most sections of the country.

"The Tennessee River watershed comprises some 28,380,000 acres, of which about 68 per cent, or approximately 17,880,000 acres, are in farms. The wide diversity of soil, topography, and climate causes wide differences in land use and farming systems. About one-half of the total area, or some 8,950,000 acres, is in farm woodland, pastured and unpastured. The remaining 8,900,000 acres are devoted to open pasture, meadow, and crops. The area supports some 255,000 farm families, with an average of five persons each. It provides about 44 acres of crop and pasture land per family, or 8.0 acres per person. The average size of all farms in Tennessee is 70 acres, and has been growing smaller for several decades."¹⁶

The types of farming vary greatly in the area. Certain districts in northern West Tennessee follow livestock and grain production comparable to that of the Corn Belt. Other portions of southern West Tennessee and northern Alabama exhibit the intensive one-crop farming of the Cotton Belt. Tobacco, dairying, fruits, and truck crops assume major importance in certain localities, especially in industrial East Tennessee. In much of the more mountainous area, the agriculture is of the self-contained, self-sufficient, or subsistence type, with corn in small acreage as the dominant crop. There are all gradations between these types.

"These conditions result in part from the time of settlement and the character of the colonial settlers and in part from differences in

16. Loc. cit.

soils and topography. At the time most of the area was settled, no extensive grants of land for personal services were being made. Most of the original settlers had been small farmers, laborers, or tradesmen in the Old World, and had no knowledge of the need for larger acreages in the new environment. They therefore acquired too little land for economic development and use.

Ball describes the situation especially in the poorer areas thus: "The inevitable result of uneconomic land holdings, excess population, and sometimes poor soil also, has been a relatively low standard of living for a considerable part of the population, both owners and tenants. Inability to provide adequate machinery, soil amendments, and fertilizers caused low production per acre. Small acreage resulting from small original holdings and increase in population has kept production per capita low. The growing population also has forced farming farther and farther up the steeper and more rapidly eroding slopes.

"The production of primary food and feed crops, both plant and animal, is not sufficient for the needs of the Tennessee River area. Cotton and tobacco are the principle surplus commercial crops. They do not produce sufficient cash income to balance the deficit caused by the necessary purchase of deficient food and feeds. -----¹⁷

As a result, there has "developed a condition of dietary deficiency, inadequate housing and equipment, meager transportation facilities, and lack of educational and health opportunities which has restricted the development and useful expression of fine native abilities. ----- Thus there has been a vicious circle of continuing deprivation, which has not

17. Ibid., pp. 8-10.

yet been broken for a considerable part of the people of this area." 18

The Norris Dam Area

Norris Dam is located 20 miles northwest of Knoxville, Tennessee, in the northeastern part of the Tennessee Valley Area (Figures 2 and 3). The Dam is on the Clinch River in Anderson and Campbell counties, Tennessee. The eastern half of the northern boundary of the Tennessee Valley is also the boundary of the Clinch River Basin, which drains the southeastern slope of the Cumberland Mountains. Both the Clinch and the Powell, its largest tributary, parallel the ridges of the Cumberland Range, which in places reaches an altitude of from 2,000 to over 4,000 feet above sea level.¹⁸

Norris Dam is about 79.8 miles upstream from the junction of the Clinch and the Tennessee Rivers. The Dam, formerly known as the Cove Creek Dam, is located directly below the junction of Cove Creek and the Clinch River which is about 8.8 miles below the mouth of the Powell River. The Clinch River with its source in western Virginia flows southwestward to join the Tennessee River at Kingston, Tennessee, 80 miles downstream from Knoxville. The watershed, which is long and narrow, has a total area of 4400 square miles of which 40 per cent is in Virginia and the remainder in Tennessee. Fifty per cent of the land in the basin is

18. Loc. cit.

19. The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, March 1936, page 89.

wooded.

Precipitation in the Clinch River Basin above the Dam averages 48.5 inches annually with a runoff of 21 inches or 1.55 cubic feet per second per square mile which is slightly less than the average for the Tennessee Valley. The drainage area above Norris Dam is 2,950 square miles and the average flow of the site is 4,800 cubic feet per second. The flow has been as low as 200 cubic feet per second, the largest flow on record occurring in 1886 with 115,000 cubic feet per second.^{20,21}



Figure 3. Norris Dam

Source: Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933-1937
 United States Printing Office, Washington, 1937.

20. A Technical Review of Norris Project, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, December 1937.

21. The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, March 1936.

At the crest of the spillway gates, which is at an elevation of 1020, Norris Reservoir has a water surface of 34,200 acres. At this elevation the lake extends 72 miles up the Clinch River, 56 miles up the Powell River, and has a shore line of 705 miles. The Dam is 265 feet high, 1,860 feet long, and at flood capacity forms a lake containing 3,400,000 acre-feet. The reservoir proper required a land purchase of approximately 124,350 acres in Union, Claiborne, Grainger, Campbell, and Anderson counties of Tennessee (Figure 4). In addition, the purchase of 13,349 acres of the central peninsula between the Clinch and the Powell rivers was deemed less expensive than providing outlets for the people there. The protective strip around the edge of the lake required another 11,700 acres. Norris Dam has a 100,800 kilowatt power installation with two 66,000 horsepower turbines, each connected to a 56,000 kilovolt-ampere, 13,800-volt generator. Construction of Norris Dam was authorized May 18, 1933, actively started in October of 1933, and was completed in March 1936. The total cost of the project to June 30, 1939, was \$30,739,087. In addition to dam construction and land acquisition it was necessary to adjust 126 miles of highway, remove 5,226 graves, and relocate 2,899 families. ^{22,23,24}

22. Fifty Inches of Rain, A Story of Land and Water Conservation, Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939, p. 26.

23. The Development of the Tennessee Valley, Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1936, page 8.

24. TVA, Its Work and Accomplishments, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940, page 19.

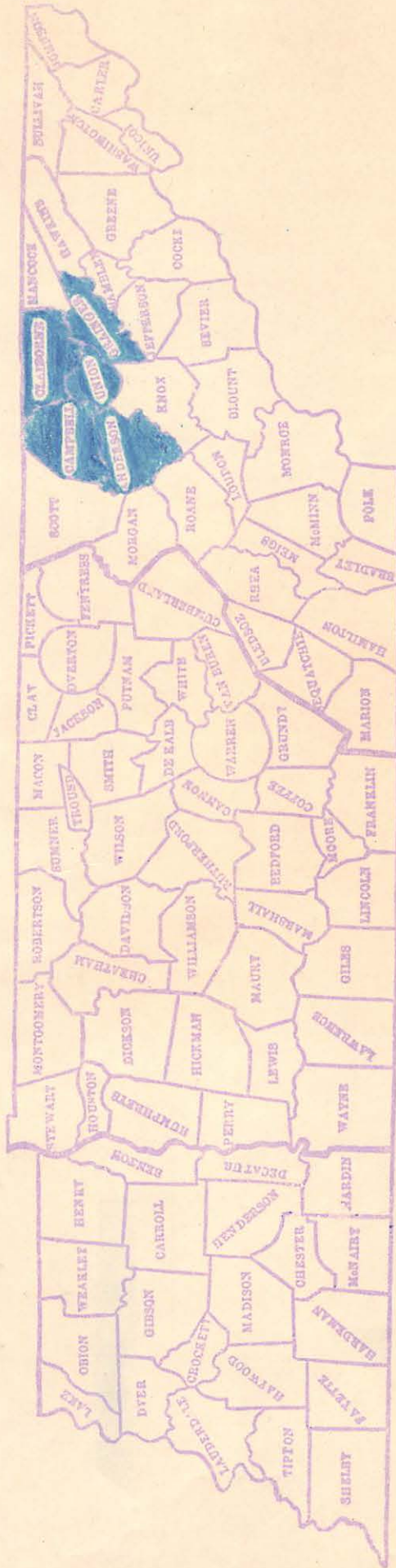


Figure 4. Key to Tennessee Counties Indicating Counties of the Norris Land Purchase

Records indicate that the Clinch has contributed a considerable volume of water to many of the major floods on the Tennessee River. The stream lies very close to the eastern front of the Cumberland Mountains, which it parallels. The altitude of this range, coupled with its location in a rather well defined storm path, results in high rates of precipitation and high rates of runoff from its slopes. The release of waters stored in the Norris reservoir will aid navigation on the Tennessee and lower Mississippi Rivers in periods when streams are low, and thus reduce the fluctuation of the water level in the pools of the main river dams.²⁵

25. The Unified Development of the Tennessee River System, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, March 1936

CHAPTER II

FAMILY REMOVAL IN THE NORRIS DAM AREA

Extent and Size of the Project

In addition to the purchase of 124,350 acres of land actually to be flooded, the Board of Directors of the Authority authorized the Land Commission on October 1933 to purchase all land within one-quarter of a mile of the edge of the proposed lake. In case this purchase took a portion of some holding the remainder might also be bought providing it did not exceed forty acres and the owner preferred to sell. At a somewhat later date the Authority authorized the purchase of a portion of the Central Peninsula between the Clinch and the Powell Rivers.

Out of a total of 1,159,120 acres in the five counties, 146,378 acres were purchased by June 1938.¹ This comprised 15 percent of the area in Campbell County, 41 percent of Union County, and 12.6 percent of the total area in the five counties. Figure 5 shows the extent of the purchase area. The land purchased includes a larger proportion of the agricultural land than of the total land in the area. It amounted to 39 percent of the farm land in Campbell County, 48 percent of the farm land in Union, and 21 percent of the farm land in the five counties. (Table I

1. The average price of the 100,000 acres contracted for by June 30, 1935, was \$52.04 per acre.

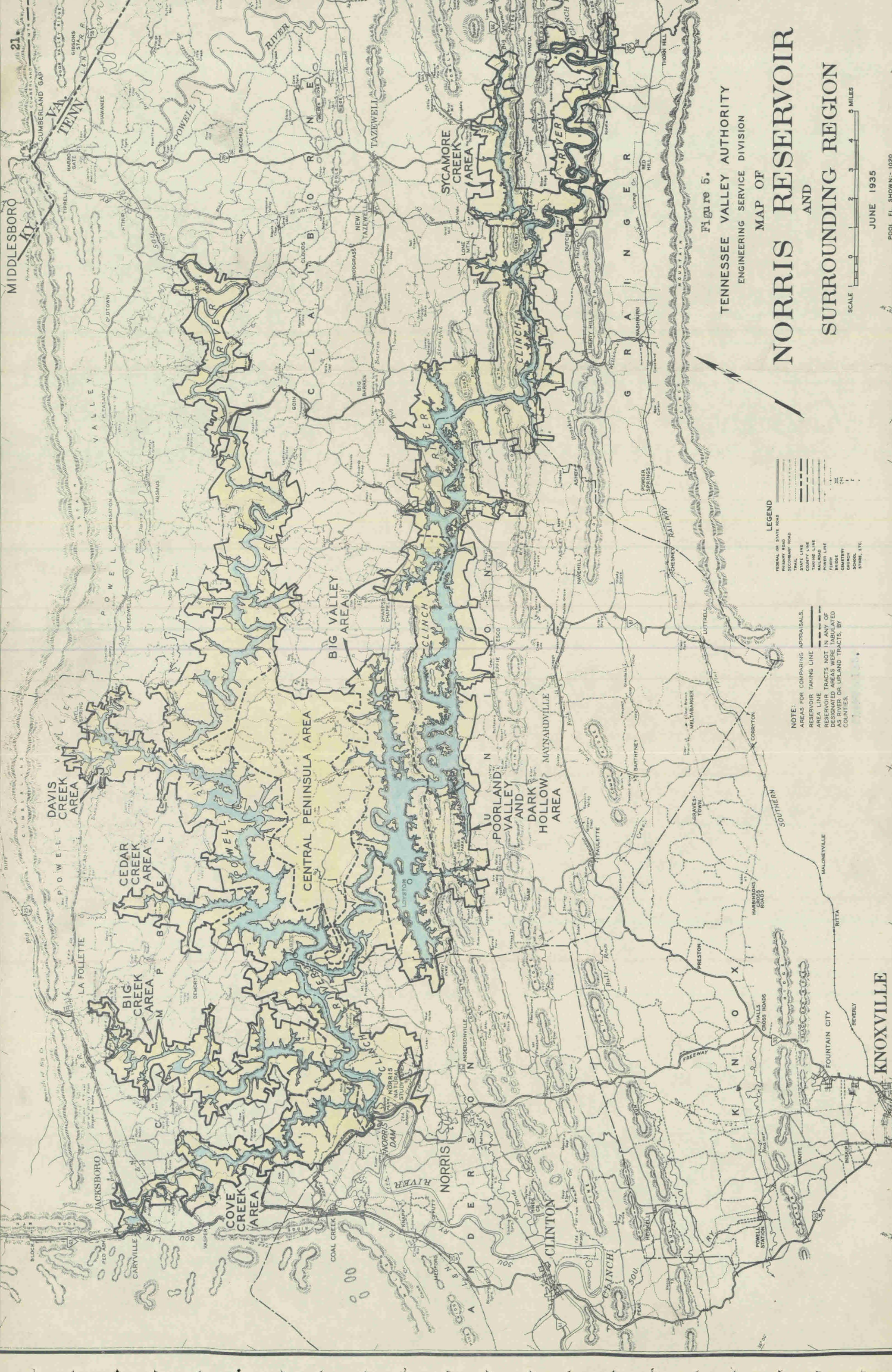


Figure 5.
 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
 ENGINEERING SERVICE DIVISION
 MAP OF

NORRIS RESERVOIR AND SURROUNDING REGION

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

JUNE 1935

POOL EL. SHOWN - 1020

- LEGEND**
- FEDERAL OR STATE ROAD
 - PRIMARY ROAD
 - SECONDARY ROAD
 - TRAIL
 - STATE LINE
 - RAILROAD
 - POWER LINE
 - FERRY
 - CHURCH
 - SCHOOL
 - STORE, ETC.

NOTE:
 AREAS FOR COMPARING APPRAISALS,
 RESERVOIR TAKING LINE
 AREA LINE
 RESERVOIR TRACTS NOT IN ANY OF
 DESIGNATED AREAS WERE TABULATED
 AS RIVER OR UPLAND TRACTS, BY
 COUNTIES.

KNOXVILLE

MIDDLESBORO

21

Figure 6).

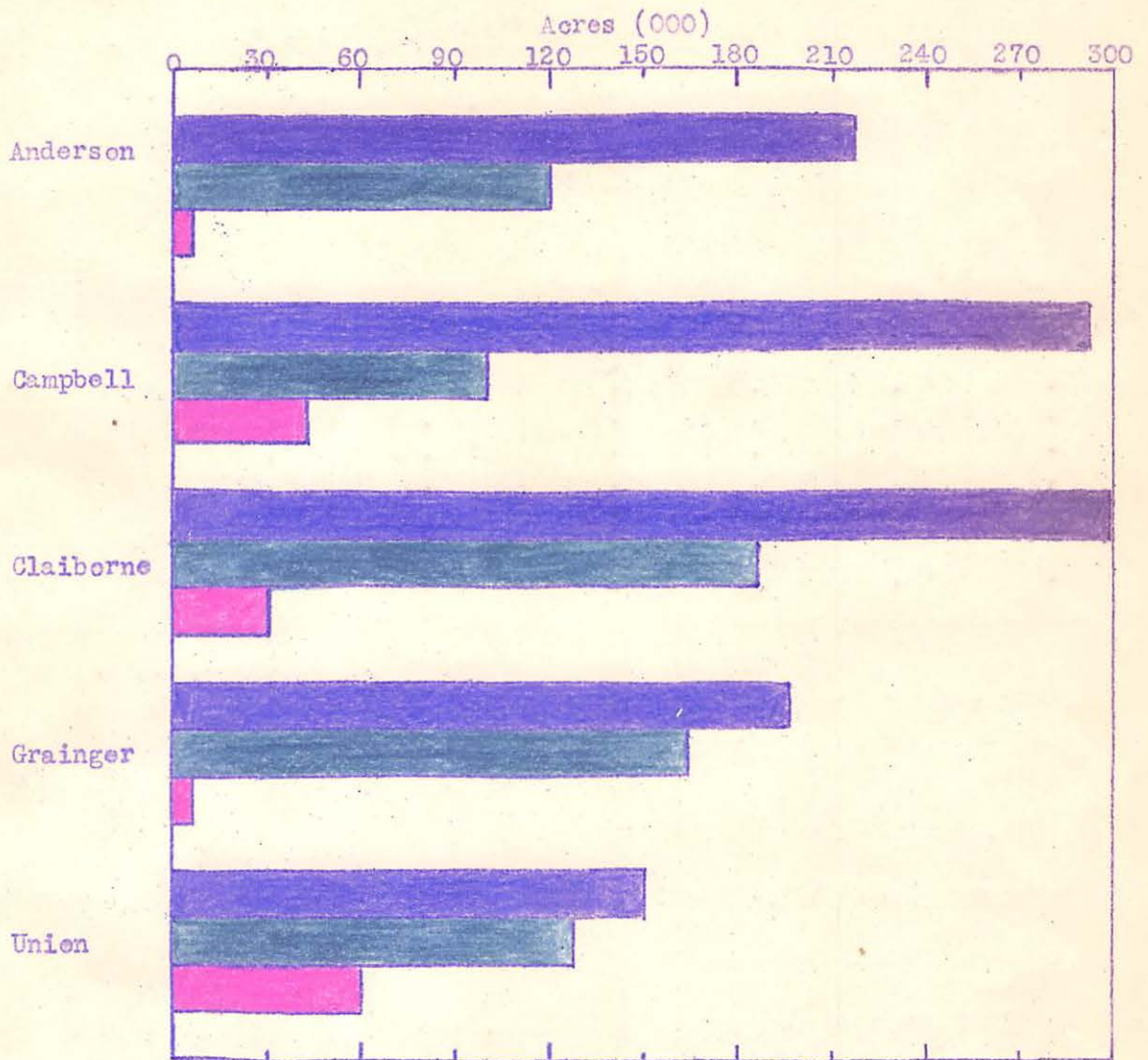
TABLE I. PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE AND OF FARM ACREAGE PURCHASED BY THE T.V.A. IN THE FIVE NORRIS RESERVOIR COUNTIES, TENNESSEE

County	Total Land Area			Area in Farms		
	Acres in County	Acres Purchased	Percent Purchased	Total Co. Farm Acreage	Acres Purchased	Percent Purchased
Anderson	218,800	5,650	2.6	120,302	5,650	4.7
Campbell	293,760	42,827	14.6	110,133	42,827	38.9
Claiborne	299,520	30,097	10.0	186,120	30,097	16.2
Grainger	196,480	6,151	3.1	162,749	6,151	3.8
Union	150,400	61,623	41.0	128,088	61,623	48.1
Total	1,159,120	146,348	12.6	707,392	146,348	20.7

Source: U. S. Census, 1930.

Relocation Department, Report of Field Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, Pat W. Kerr, December 31, 1958, page 2.

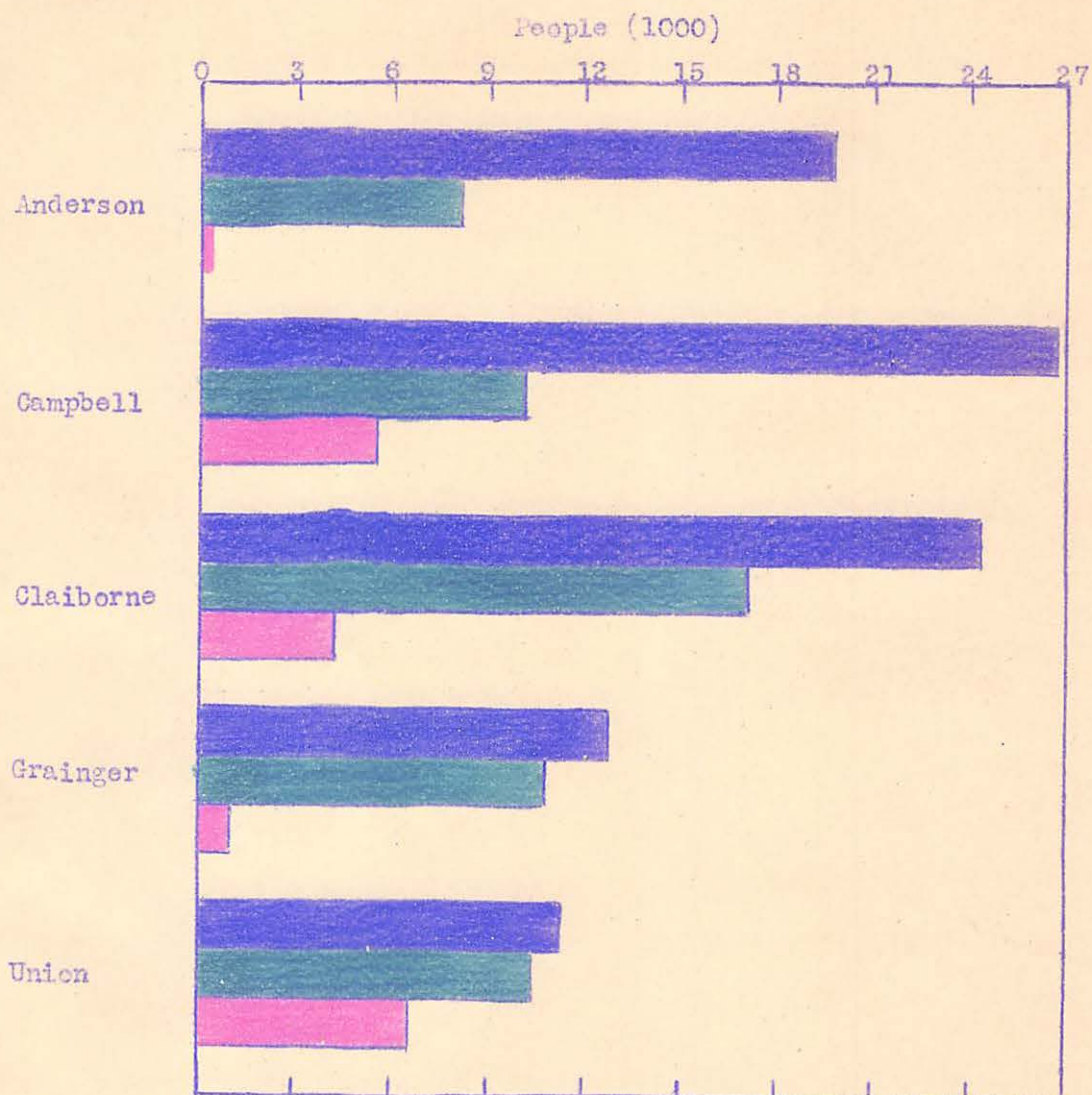
Of the 94,970 persons in these five counties, approximately 13,635 or 14 percent were forced to move and an additional 4,130 people were directly affected. In all there were 3,553 families who were either forced to move or directly affected. This latter number comprised 21 percent of the population of Campbell County, 58 percent of Union County, and 19 percent of the population of the five counties. Of the total families affected 2,260 were owners and 1,293 were tenants. There were practically no negroes in the area. The proportion of farm population affected corresponds closely to that of the total population. The major exception to this is for Campbell County which has a large rural non-farm population (Table II, Figure 7).



Source: Table I



Figure 6. Total Land Area, Land in Farms, and Land Purchased By T.V.A. in Five Norris Reservoir Counties, Tennessee.



Source: Table II

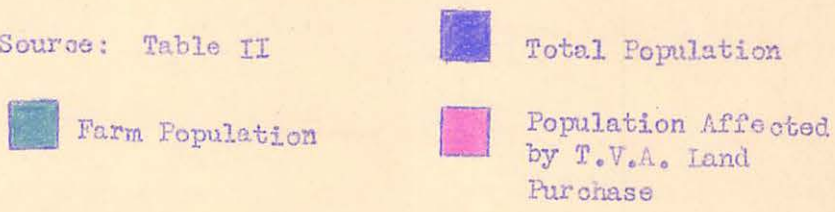


Figure 7. Total Population, Farm Population, and Population Affected by T.V.A. Land Purchase in the Five Norris Reservoir Counties, Tennessee

TABLE II. PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION AND OF FARM POPULATION
AFFECTED BY THE T.V.A. LAND PURCHASE IN THE FIVE NORRIS
RESERVOIR COUNTIES, TENNESSEE

County	Total Population			Farm Population		
	Total County Population	Popula- tion Affected *	Percent of Total Affected	County Farm Population	Population Affected *	Pct. of Farm Pop. Affected
Anderson	19,722	345	1.7	8,224	345	4.2
Campbell	26,827	5,545	20.7	10,031	5,545	55.3
Claiborne	24,313	4,245	17.5	17,152	4,245	24.7
Grainger	12,737	1,080	8.1	10,860	1,080	9.5
Union	11,371	6,600	58.0	10,490	6,600	62.9
Total	94,970	17,765 **	18.7	66,757	17,765	51.3

* Estimated on the basis of five persons per family.

**Of this number 13,635, or 14.3 percent, actually moved to new locations.

Source: U. S. Census, 1930.

Relocation Department, Report of Field Supervisor of Relocation,
Norris Area, Pat W. Kerr, December 31, 1938, page 2.

Organization of Relocation and Assistance Provided

Soon after land purchase began the University of Tennessee (through its Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the TVA) set up a CWA project to do exploratory work in the area to be affected by the proposed dam. In January 1934 one man was placed in the field with headquarters in the County Agent's office at Clinton, Anderson County. Three months later a woman was employed to make home contacts. By May 1 two more men were assigned to work in Anderson, Campbell, and Union counties. The services of Pat W. Kerr were obtained from the school system of Campbell County to supervise the work. In June of the same year the field office was

established at Jacksboro, Campbell County, from which place the work was directed until it was transferred to Knoxville three years later.

One of the first steps was the listing by the county agents of farms for sale in East Tennessee. The services of a trained appraiser were secured from the Federal Land Bank at Louisville, Kentucky, to appraise farms offered for sale. Community meetings were also held in the flood area to give information to prospective buyers as to soil type, land price, roads, schools, and general farming conditions to be found throughout East Tennessee. A special committee of two farmers from each county was elected to investigate farm lands offered for sale. This committee made trips to various counties in Tennessee and other nearby states, and reported conditions found there.

By April 1935, at which time somewhat over 50 percent of the families had moved, the follow up, reestablishment, or rehabilitation phase of the work was organized. One man and one woman were employed to make contacts with the families through community meetings. This work which did not include home visits seemed not to be very effective and was abandoned in favor of more personal work. The relocation work was under the supervision of the District Office of the Extension Service until January 1936, when it was transferred to the Farm Management Office. In July 1936 the rehabilitation phase was reestablished under the Administration of Relocation.

By the beginning of 1936 the families in the basin area proper were

practically all relocated. Those in the Central Peninsula, however, moved somewhat later as purchase of this section had just been started. Nevertheless, the relocation work was completed, including the 275 families of the Central Peninsula, during the first few months of 1937.

In addition to listing 3857 and appraising 1282 farms for sale, the Extension Agents took farmers to see the properties in question, arranged for competent title abstracting service, etc. In all cases services were offered only when requested. As may be seen from Table III, 643, or a little more than a fourth of the owners, and 218, or about a sixth of the tenants, were taken to inspect farms. On the average approximately 3 trips were made per family.

After the families had found some place to go the Relocation Service visited the home and farm to give what service they could in helping the family get adjusted to the new environment. Home advisors gave practical demonstrations on care and management of the home. (Table IV)

TABLE III. FARM INSPECTION SERVICE FURNISHED NORRIS RESERVOIR FAMILIES BY THE RELOCATION SERVICE

	<u>Owners</u>	<u>Tenants</u>
Individuals taken to inspect farms	4,879	1,023
Different families taken to inspect farms	643	218
Percent of all families taken to inspect farms	28.5	16.9
Average number of trips per family	3.4	3.1

Source: Comprehensive Report - Relocation and Readjustment of the Families Directly Affected by the Construction of the Norris Dam, January 15, 1934 - June 30, 1938, unpublished report, Pat W. Kerr, Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, p. 22.

TABLE IV. FAMILY CONTACTS BY THE RELOCATION SERVICE

	<u>Number</u>
Personal contacts made by relocation group	35,780
Family contacts made by relocation group	20,672
Different owner families contacted	2,260
Average contacts per family	3.5
Different tenant families contacted	1,293
Average contacts per family	3.2

Sources: Ibid., p. 21.

Similarly the Farm Advisers gave instructions concerning farming practice in the new area. Whenever circumstances permitted the farmers were encouraged to participate in the T.V.A. fertilizer experimentation program.²

In addition to services offered by the regular farm and home advisers, an architectural service was provided. By December 31, 1938, 389 families had made use of this service (Table V). The primary services provided were home and landscape design, plans for kitchen improvements, and water system descriptions.

2. These unit test demonstration farmers agree to certain farming practices and are given varying amounts of phosphate fertilizer. The amount of fertilizer supplied by the Authority depends upon the crop for which it is to be used and the type of test which is being made.

TABLE V. ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE RELOCATION SERVICE

Education and advisory assistance in:	Number of times service offered:
New homes	72
Remodeling	24
Kitchen improvements	65
Interior improvements	14
Additions	35
Barn	13
Farmstead	11
Landscape	70
Water system	51
Repairs and others	15
	<hr/>
Family contacts	370
Number of families contacted	255

Source: Ibid., p. 23

Assistance was also rendered through community organizations. The extent to which this was carried on is shown in Table VI. These 106 communities with their 535 members on committees all organized with representations from the displaced families and representatives from the communities to which they went. These committees serve as a means for the dissemination of information and help work out the readjustment program. Membership on the committees include county agricultural agents, parent teachers associations, civic clubs, teachers, preachers, local church leaders, Farm Bureaus, et al.

TABLE VI. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION TO ASSIST RELOCATED
NORRIS RESERVOIR FAMILIES

	<u>Number</u>
Communities organized within relocation area	106
Leaders on community committees	535
Community public meetings held in relocation area	410
Total attendance at meetings	8, 8 80
Counties organized to assist in adjustment problems	19

Source: Ibid., p. 9.

Throughout the relocation and readjustment process the Relocation Service has cooperated with existing governmental agencies. The Land Acquisition Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority assisted by furnishing on each case information as to final appraisals, contracts secured, date, time, and place for closing deeds, cases particularly difficult of acquisition, and cases where individuals were incompetent to relocate and reinvest funds. In some cases the TVA gave physical assistance in relocation to families unable to move themselves. The Resettlement Administration and its successor, the Farm Security Administration, gave some service to the lower income group of tenants. Those families which had farm background and were eligible were established on lands according to the customary resettlement procedure.

During 1938 the Tennessee Extension Division made a questionnaire survey to determine the present status of the relocated families from the Norris Reservoir Area. A little over 50 percent replied and of those replying almost half indicated that they were "satisfied" or "pleased". About one fourth of those replying were "dissatisfied" or "displeased".

and most of the remainder expressed "no particular difference". The tenants and owners gave about the same reaction (Table VII).

TABLE VII. ATTITUDE STATUS OF 1,813 RELOCATED FAMILIES FROM THE NORRIS RESERVOIR AREA

Attitude Status Reported	<u>Owners</u>		<u>Tenants</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
"Satisfied or pleased"	590	47.2	268	47.6	858	47.3
"No particular difference"	307	24.6	111	19.7	418	23.1
"Dissatisfied" or "displeased"	277	22.1	121	21.5	398	21.9
Reports indefinite	76	6.1	63	11.2	139	7.7
Total	1,250	100.0	563	100.0	1,813	100.0

Source: Ibid., p. 23

The total cost to the T.V.A. for all phases of family removal in the Norris Reservoir Area was \$241,000, or an average of \$83 per family who moved. This includes payments to the University of Tennessee Extension Division for the work of the Relocation Service, as well as payments under trucking contracts for moving 103 families.³

3. The Norris Project, Technical Report Number 1, U.S. T.V.A., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940, Chapter 7, page 506.

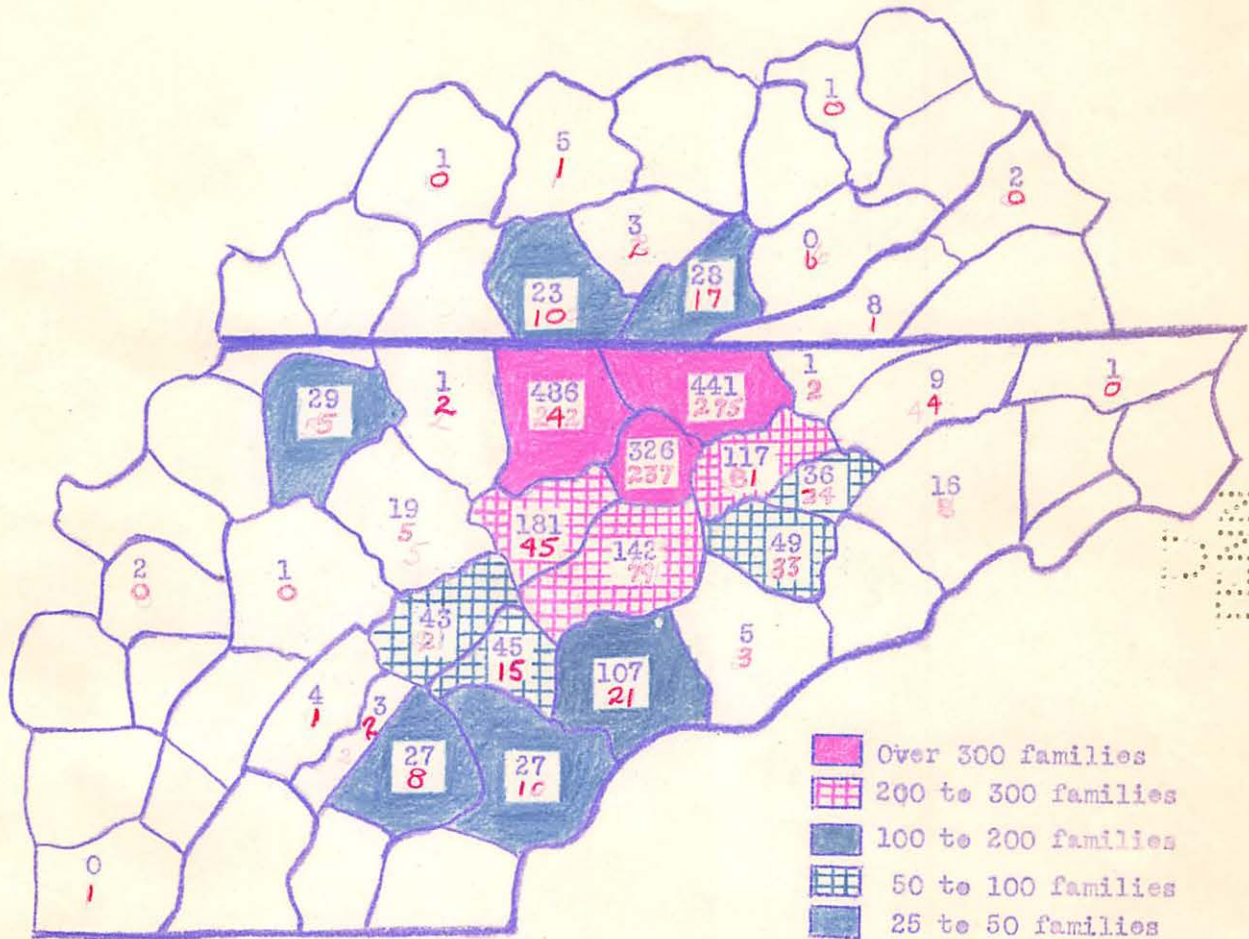
CHAPTER III

CHANGES IN LOCATION AND FARMING CONDITIONS

Where They Went

Most of the families, especially the owners, had lived in the same community all their lives. Many of the farms have been in the family for generations. The attachment of these people to the land, to their communities, and to their neighborhoods was very great. One family had had a fire burning continuously on the hearth for 150 years and refused to move until the T.V.A. agreed to move the fire. Under these conditions it is not surprising that most of the families relocated as close as possible to their former home. Over two-thirds of the families remained within the five counties partially purchased by the T.V.A. (Table VIII, Figure 8). A little over 8 percent went to Knox County, making a total of about three-fourths of the families affected who stayed within Union and the five surrounding counties. Less than 10 percent of the families moved beyond the second tier of counties and about 2 percent moved beyond the third tier of counties. (Table IX, Figure 9). Practically all of this 2 percent left Tennessee and went to the nearby states to the north (Figure 10).

This characteristic of relocating near at hand was noted in other projects. In the Smoky Mountain National Park land purchase the families



Source: Appendix B Table VI.

Purple numbers are Owners
Red numbers are Tenants

Figure 8. Location of Families Who Moved From The Norris Land Purchase.

TABLE VIII. LOCATION OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS RESERVOIR
LAND PURCHASE (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939)

County	Owners		Tenants		Total	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Tennessee						
Anderson	196	8.7	104	8.0	300	8.4
Campbell	475	21.0	260	20.1	735	20.7
Claiborne	427	18.9	252	19.5	679	19.1
Grainger	131	5.8	92	7.1	223	6.3
Union	299	13.2	209	16.2	508	14.3
Sub-Total	1528	67.6	917	70.9	2445	68.8
Bleunt	105	4.7	30	2.3	135	3.8
Jefferson	54	2.4	28	2.2	82	2.3
Knox	177	7.8	116	9.0	293	8.2
Loudon	45	2.0	18	1.4	63	1.8
Roane	46	2.0	26	2.0	72	2.0
Sub-Total	427	18.9	218	16.9	645	18.1
Other counties in Tennessee *	192	8.5	86	6.6	278	7.9
Out of State	113	5.0	72	5.6	185	5.2
Grand Total	2260	100.0	1293	100.0	3553	100.0

* A complete list of the other counties as well as the location of the families on December 1936 is shown in the Appendix.

Source: Appendix B, Table V.

also tended to stay very close to their original location. Approximately 73 percent of the families from the park area stayed within the three purchase counties and 97 percent within the second tier of counties surrounding

TABLE IX. LOCATION OF TENANT AND OWNER FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE BY TIERS OF COUNTIES SURROUNDING THE PURCHASE AREA, DECEMBER 31, 1936, DECEMBER 31, 1939

County Location	Percent of Families Affected					
	1936			1939		
	Tenant	Owner	Total	Tenant	Owner	Total
First Tier*	80.9	75.8	77.6	79.9	75.4	77.1
Second Tier	13.4	16.8	15.6	12.4	16.8	15.2
Third Tier	3.6	5.3	4.7	4.3	5.6	5.1
Others	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes Knox and the 5 purchase counties.

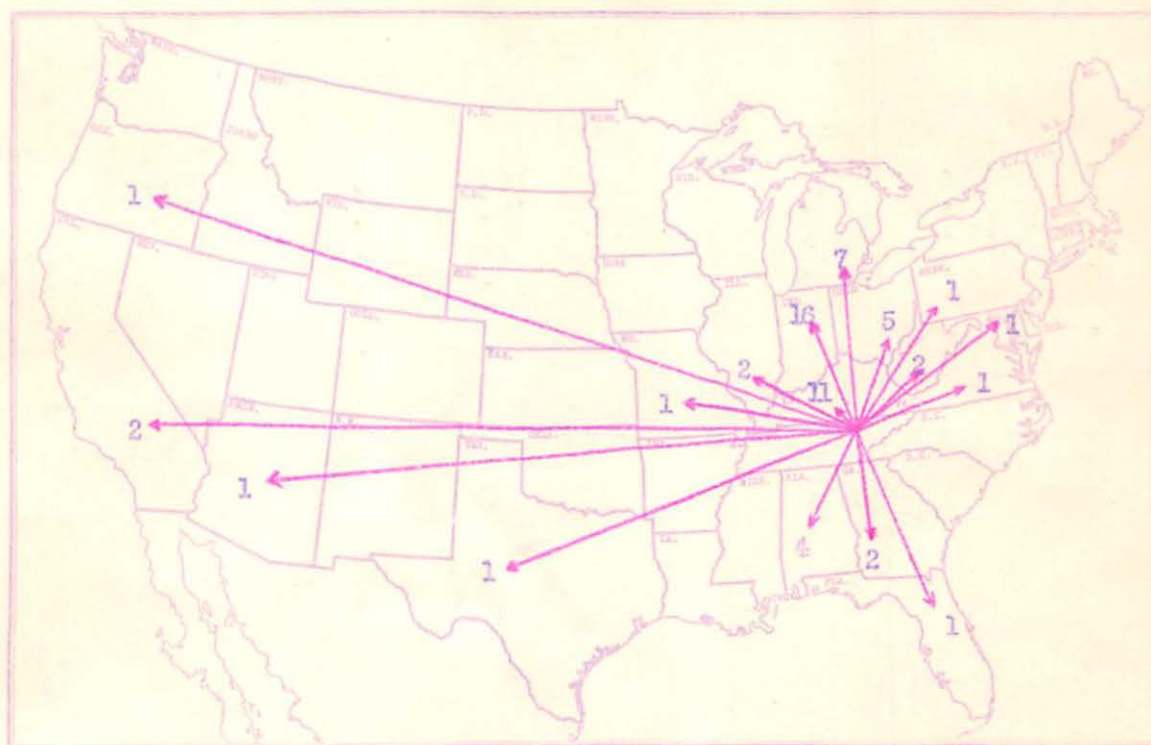
Source: Appendix B, Table VI.

the purchase.¹

There seems to be considerable difference between families as to their ability to relocate themselves. Owners relocate more rapidly than tenants.

1. In 1934 under the direction of W. O. Whittle a study was made of the families who were forced to move when land was purchased to form the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. This purchase comprised 63 percent of the land occupied as homes in Sevier County, 14 percent in Cocke, and 23 percent in Blount County.

Of the 700 families affected the proportion in each county corresponds very closely to the relative amount of the acreage purchased. Sixty-nine percent of the families were from Sevier County, 18 percent from Cocke, and 13 percent from Blount County. Of the 331 families in the sample studied, 317 were owners and 14 tenants. The counties partially purchased are in the Appalachian Valley not far from the Norris purchase area. The characteristics of the population and the type of farming in the two areas is very similar. In the Smoky Mountain area, however, the farmers were given no assistance in relocation.



Source: Appendix B Table VII

* The whereabouts of 11 families is unknown and 3 families moved beyond the third tier of counties but remained in Tennessee.

Figure 10. Location of Families Who Moved Beyond the Third Tier of Counties*

By January 1935 over 18 percent of the owners and only 8 percent of the tenants had relocated. Six months later the same trend was evident with 67 percent of the owners and 53 percent of the tenants relocated (Table X).

TABLE X. PROGRESS OF RELOCATION AND READJUSTMENT OF FAMILIES OF THE NORRIS RESERVOIR AREA

	Families Relocated*					
	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
January 23, 1935	104	8.0	418	18.5	522	14.7
August 10, 1935	686	53.0	1524	67.4	2210	62.2
January 1, 1936	1036	80.0	1924	85.1	2960	83.3
June 30, 1936	1187	91.7	2096	92.7	3283	92.4
December 31, 1936	1232	95.3	2186	96.7	3418	96.2
Total	1295	100.0	2260	100.0	3553	100.0

* Families which were affected but not forced to move were classed as relocated in the later figures. The number of these, however, is not great enough to materially affect the data.

Source: Classification of Families of Norris Flowage According to Assistance Necessary for Relocation, Research Section, Social and Economic Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1935.

Summary of Relocation Work, Pat W. Kerr, August 10, 1935.

Report of Relocation of Families, Both Land Owners and Tenants, of Norris Reservoir Area and Central Peninsula, Pat W. Kerr, Administrator, June 30, 1936.

Report of Field Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, Pat W. Kerr, December 31, 1936; December 31, 1937.

Within both the tenant and the owner groups there also appears to be great variation in the individual family's ability to relocate themselves. On January 23, 1935, about 63 percent of the tenants were considered

"completely independent" or requiring "advisory service only". At the same time almost 95 percent of the owners came within these two groups (Table XI). Six months later the families still remaining on T.V.A. lands were again classified as to their ability to relocate. At this

TABLE XI. CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES OF NORRIS FLOWAGE ACCORDING TO PROBABLE DEPENDENCE UPON OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE IN RELOCATION

	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
I. Completely independent	111	10.9	448	23.8	559	19.3
II. Advisory service only	431	42.3	1333	70.7	1764	60.8
III. Both advisory service and financial assistance	439	43.1	61	3.3	500	17.2
IV. Submarginal *	37	3.7	42	2.2	79	2.7
Total	1018	100.0	1884	100.0	2902	100.0

* These families are considered incapable of supporting themselves under any circumstances due to age, physical defects, mental deficiency, and incurable and debilitating disease.

Source: Classification of Families of Norris Flowage According to Assistance Necessary for Relocation, Research Section, Social and Economic Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1935.

time 37 percent of those who eventually moved were still on T.V.A. lands. Thirty-two percent of the owners and 45 percent of the tenants remained. Of those who remained 82 percent of the owners and 55 percent of the tenants possessed sufficient resources to move. About 44, or 8.7 percent of the

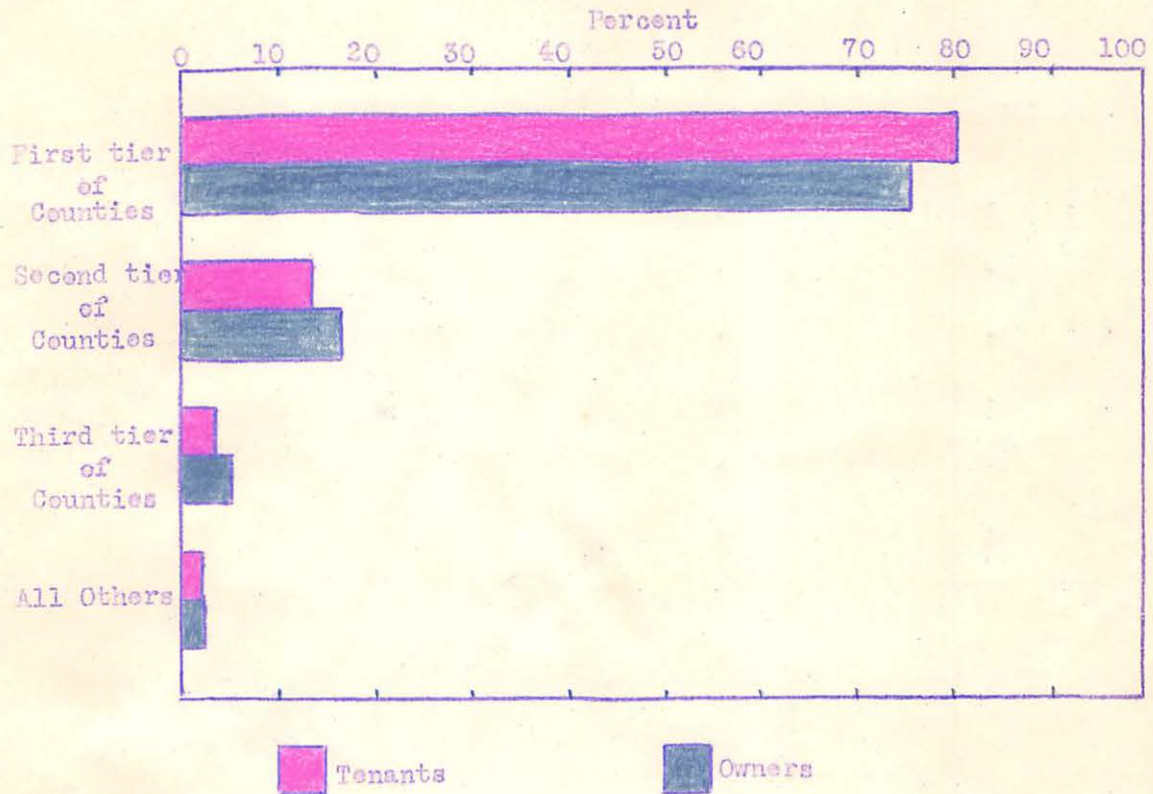
tenants and 6 or 1.2 percent of the owners remaining were totally dependent upon outside assistance in relocation (Table XII).

TABLE XII. FAMILIES ON T.V.A. LANDS, SEPTEMBER 1935

	Owner		Tenant		Total	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Farm families with adequate resources	388	76.2	179	35.3	567	55.8
Non-farm families with adequate resources	31	6.1	105	20.7	136	13.4
Farm families needing assistance	78	15.3	140	27.6	218	21.5
Non-farm families needing assistance	6	1.2	39	7.7	45	4.4
Families totally dependent upon assistance	6	1.2	44	8.7	50	4.9
Total	509	100.0	507	100.0	1016	100.0
Total number forced to move	1596		1131		2727	
Percent of total on T.V.A. lands, September 1935		31.98		44.83		37.26

Source: Norris Project, Technical Report Number 1, U.S. T.V.A., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940, p. 506.

It seems that in general the tenants did not move as far as the owners even though about 34 percent of the tenants went with their landlords. Approximately 5 percent more tenants than owners remained within the first tier of counties and likewise about 5 percent more owners than tenants moved into the second and third tier counties (Figure 11). In addition to the increased population pressure on the land as a result of removing thousands of acres of the best land from cultivation there were several other factors



Source: Table IX

Figure 11. Location by Counties of Tenant and Owner Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, December 31, 1936

which probably made it more difficult to rent than to purchase land. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the land use program of the Resettlement Administration, and the soil erosion program of the T.V.A. all more or less reduced the amount of land which tenants might rent for certain crops which they wished to grow. These programs have tended to decrease the amount of land used for crops such as corn and tobacco and increased the amount of land in pasture and hay.

The situation with respect to the tenants was helped to some extent, however, by the redistribution of tobacco bases. In the purchase of the land for the Norris Reservoir the T.V.A. acquired the right to grow tobacco assigned to these lands under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and by special arrangement was permitted to reassign these bases to owners in the surrounding territory who would take tenants from the Norris Purchase Area. Through this arrangement about 200 tenants were located by the allotment of 177 acres of tobacco bases.²

Change in Family Conditions

Since the families who had to move from the land purchased by the T.V.A. did not as a rule move great distances, the already over-populated surrounding territory was forced to support an even greater number of people. While there were nearly 3000 families who had all or part of their land purchased, only about 1000 moved out of the five reservoir counties. While

2. Comprehensive Report Relocation and Readjustment of the Families Affected by the Construction of the Norris Dam, January 15, 1934, June 30, 1938, unpublished report, Pat W. Kerr, Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area.

this loss of population amounted to about 5 percent of that in the five counties, 13 percent of the land area was purchased. As a result the acres of farm land per family³ was reduced from 53 acres before construction of Norris Dam to 46 acres after construction (Table XIII). Likewise the amount of land per family in the surrounding counties was considerably reduced.

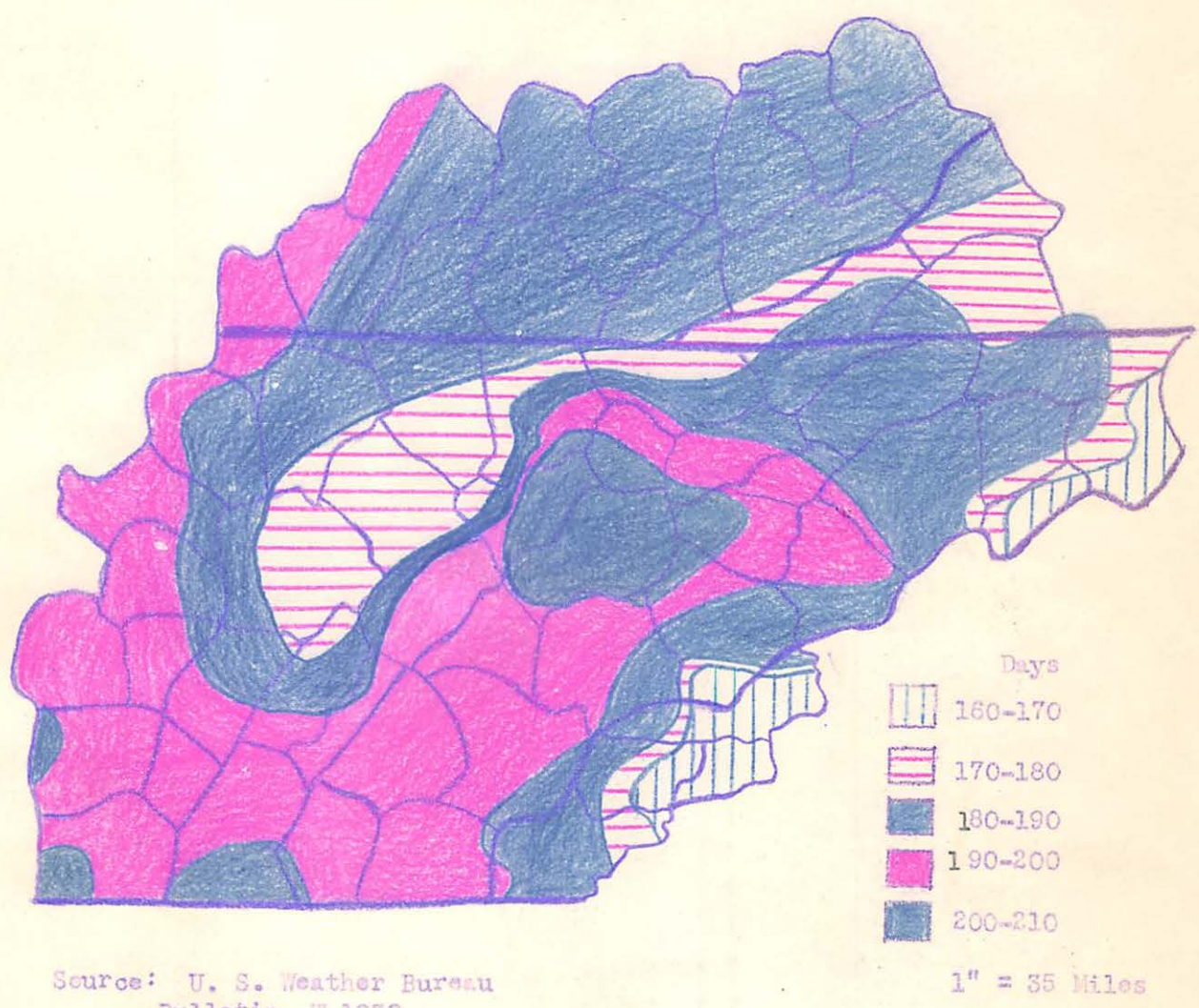
TABLE XIII. COMPARISON OF THE ACRES OF FARM LAND PER FAMILY BEFORE AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORRIS DAM WITH NET GAIN OR LOSS OF POPULATION

County	Acres of Farm Land per Family of Five		Gain or Loss of Population
	Before Construction	After Construction	
Anderson	53.5	47.0	Gain 195
Campbell	43.5	32.0	Loss 355
Claiborne	49.5	44.0	Loss 173
Grainger	62.5	60.0	Gain 18
Union	59.5	48.5	Loss 745
For five counties	53.2	46.4	Loss 1060

Source: Report of Field Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, Pat W. Kerr, December 31, 1938, page 3.

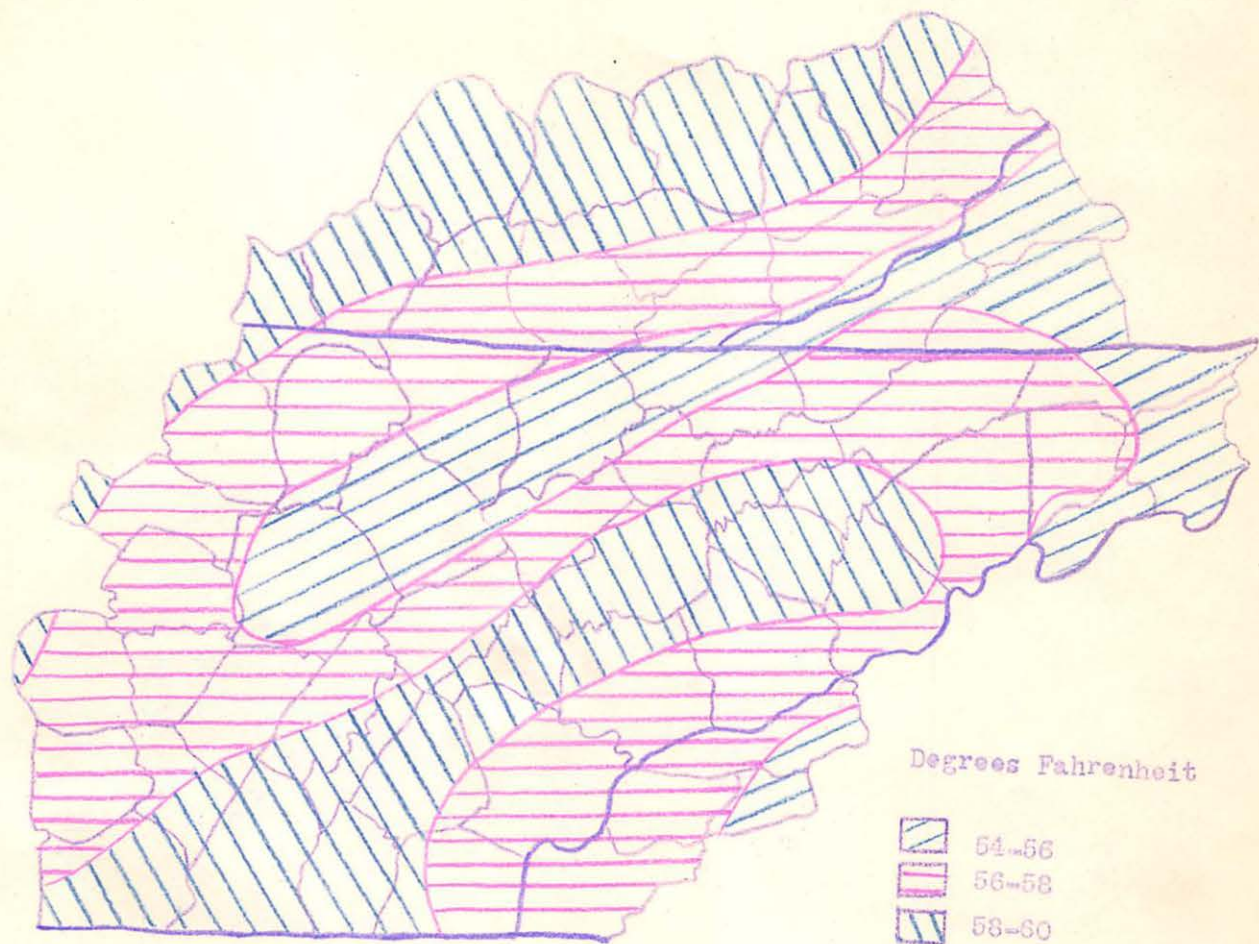
The majority of the families who moved were still within the same major type of farming region. This area is classed as a region of "general farming". About 30 percent is in crops, 23 percent in pasture and 24 percent in woodland not pastured. Of the crop land harvested 42 percent is in

3. Five persons to the family.



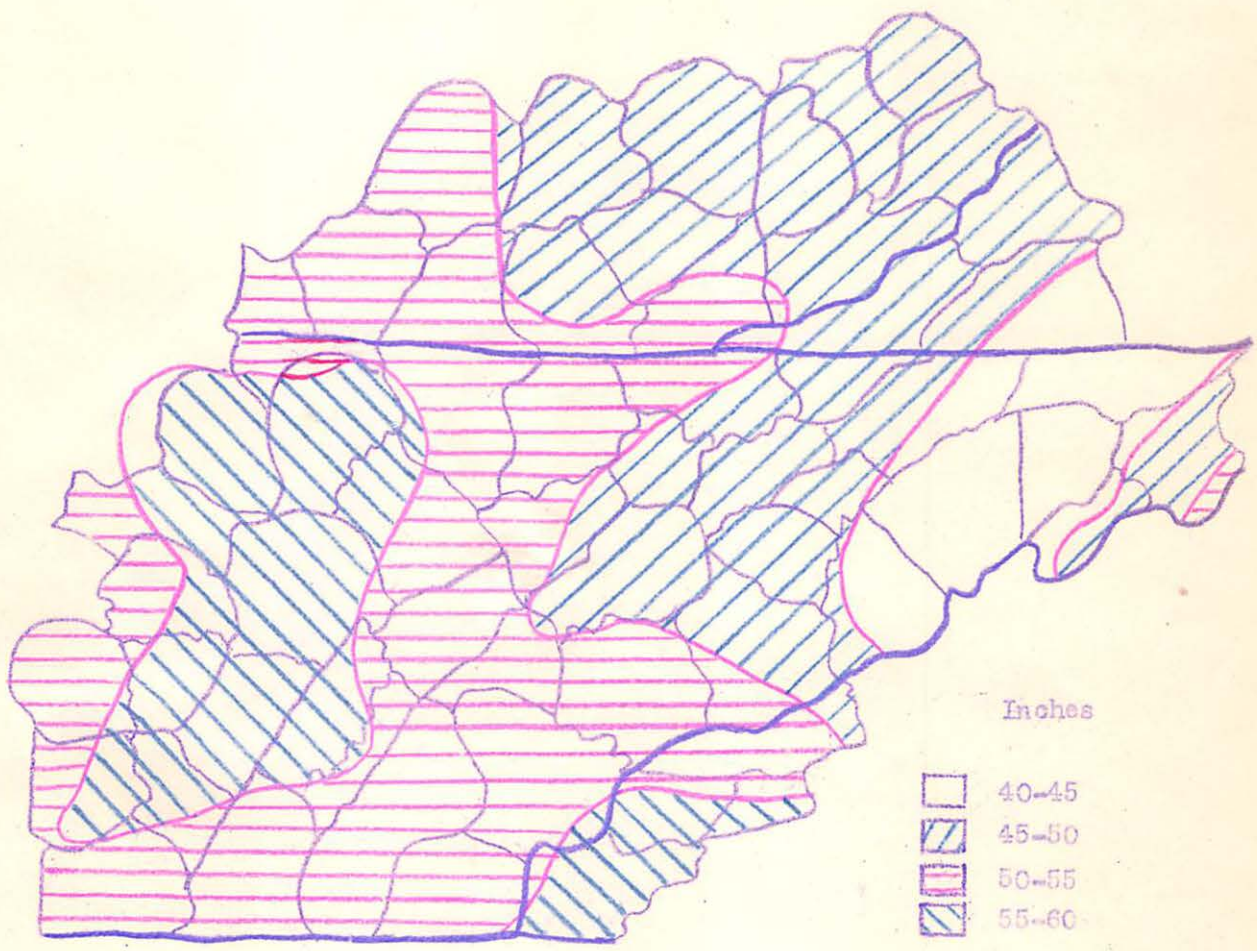
Source: U. S. Weather Bureau
Bulletin -W 1930

Figure 12. Average Length of Growing Season in The Norris Basin Area.



Source: U. S. Weather Bureau, Bulletin -W 1930

Figure 13. Mean Annual Temperature in the Merris Basin Area



Source: U. S. Weather Bureau, Bulletin -W 1930

Figure 14. Mean Annual Rainfall In The Norris Basin Area.

corn, 35 percent in hay, 13 percent in wheat, and 2 percent in tobacco. There are approximately 57 cows, 16 steers, 56 hogs, 15 sheep, and 1146 chickens per 1000 acres of improved land. What shift there was within the major types of farming region seemed to be to sub-regions which had a larger proportion of the land in farms and more crop land per acre of land in farms. Of the crop land harvested in the area where they went, a smaller proportion is in corn and a larger percent is in hay.⁴

The majority of the farmers who moved more than a few miles went south down the Tennessee Valley. Within a very short distance in this direction there is an appreciable change in climate. In general they moved to areas which have a longer growing season and a higher temperature. Within a distance of about 35 miles the mean annual temperature changes 2 to 4 degrees (Figure 13). Likewise in about the same distance the average length of growing season changes 20 to 30 days (Figure 12). The mean annual rainfall is much the same throughout the area and varies only a matter of 2 or 3 inches (Figure 14). While there is no striking variation in the climate the differences in temperature, length of growing season, and rainfall are sufficiently great to require some adaptation on the part of families relocating here from the Norris area. The soil types are so interspersed that no general statement can be made. The same variety of types prevail throughout the area.

4. Types of Farming in Tennessee, The University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin Number 169, April 1939, by W. J. Roth, B. H. Luebke, S. W. Atkins, and C. E. Allred, Table 24, page 84.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BEFORE RELOCATION

Approximately two-thirds of the families¹ in the Norris Basin in the year 1934, before relocation, were owners² and one-third were tenants. In the year 1933-1934 about a third of the tenants were on relief. Of the owners 22 percent had farms with an appraised valuation of less than \$1000, half were appraised between \$1000-\$4000, and a fourth at \$4000 or more³ (Figure 15). With some factors both tenant and owner groups are more or less similar, while with other factors there is a distinct variation between the two.

The Farm

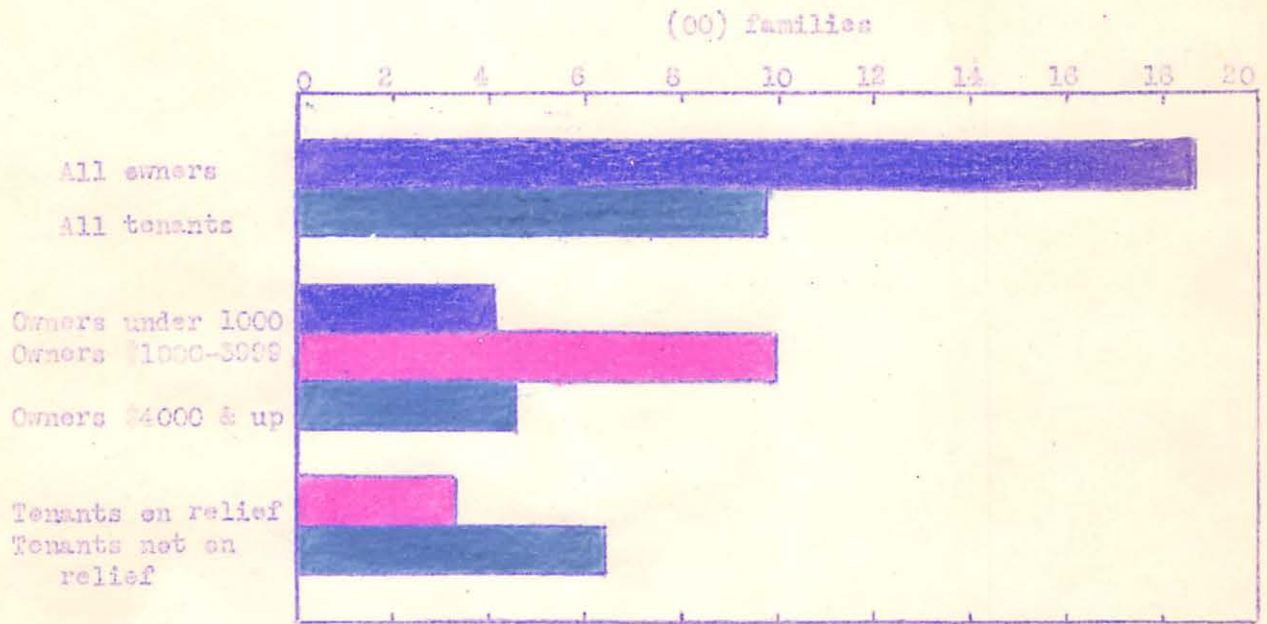
The farms in the Norris Area varied greatly in size and value. The median⁴ size of farm was 12 acres for the tenants and 63 acres for

1. A family may therefore be defined in general as a group of persons, related either by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together in the same household, usually sharing the same table. Single persons living alone are counted as families, however, as are a few small groups of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as "partners". Fifteenth Census of the United States (1930), Population, Vol. VI, pp. 5-6.

2. By tenure a home is counted as owned if it is owned wholly or in part by any related members of the family. In this classification part-owners are considered as owners.

3. Norris Project Technical Report Number 1, U.S. T.V.A. - 1940, Chapter 2, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

4. A median is defined as the middle item in an array of several items arranged according to magnitude.



Source: Tenant Families of the Norris Flowage P. 40, Families of the Norris Flowage, A presentation of Basin Data P 6, Research Section Social And Economic Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1935.

Figure 13. Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase; Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land and Tenants by Relief Status, 1934

the owners. The relief tenants had only 10 acres while owners with farms valued at \$4000 or more had 132 acres.

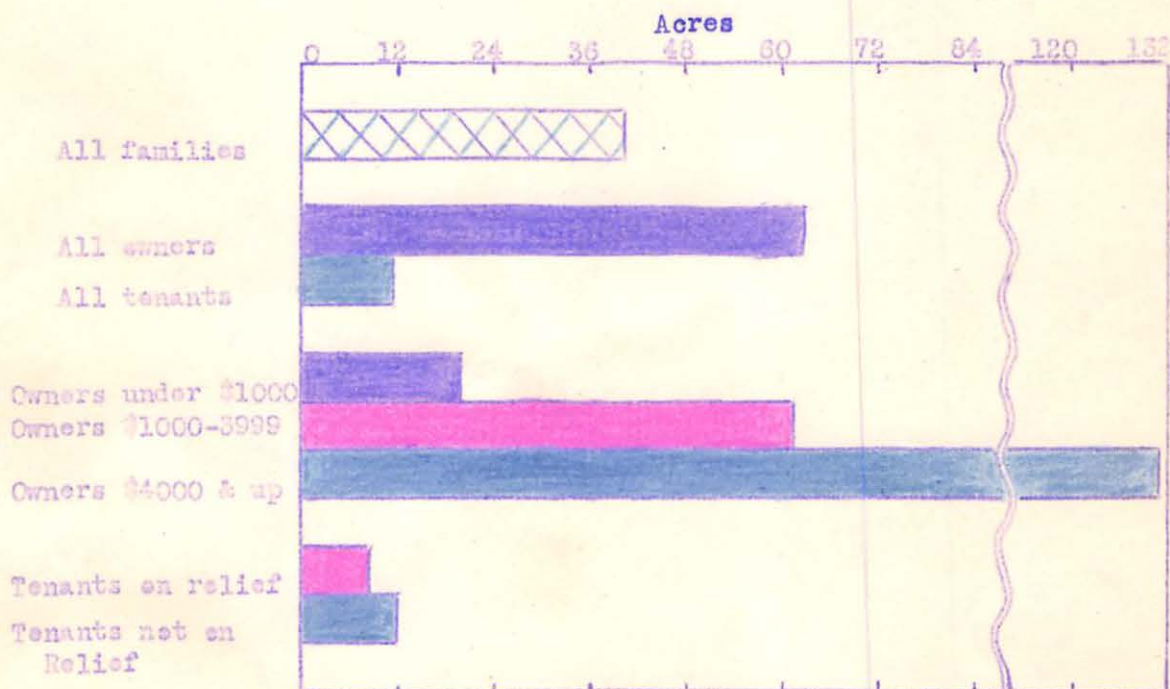
The tenants cultivated a much larger proportion of their land than did the owners. The median area cultivated in 1933 was 20 acres for the owners, and 10 acres for the tenants, or in all 15 acres per family (Tables XVI and XVII, Figures 16 and 17).

According to a sample of the families who moved, about one-third⁵ of the land in farms was classified as crop land. A little over one-fourth was in pasture and about a third in woods. The tenants had a larger proportion of their land in crops and less in woods. In 1933 over half of the crop land was in corn and a fourth in hay. The tenants had a much smaller proportion of their land in hay and a larger proportion in corn (Tables XIV and XV, Figures 18 and 19).

Both tenants and owners wanted larger places in their new locations. When asked the size of farm desired the median acreage given was 37 acres, being 21 acres for the relief tenants and 78 acres for the high appraisal owners. The median amount of crop land desired was 23 acres. The tenants wanted 18 acres while the owners wanted 26 acres.⁶

5. Arithmetic average of 152 families.

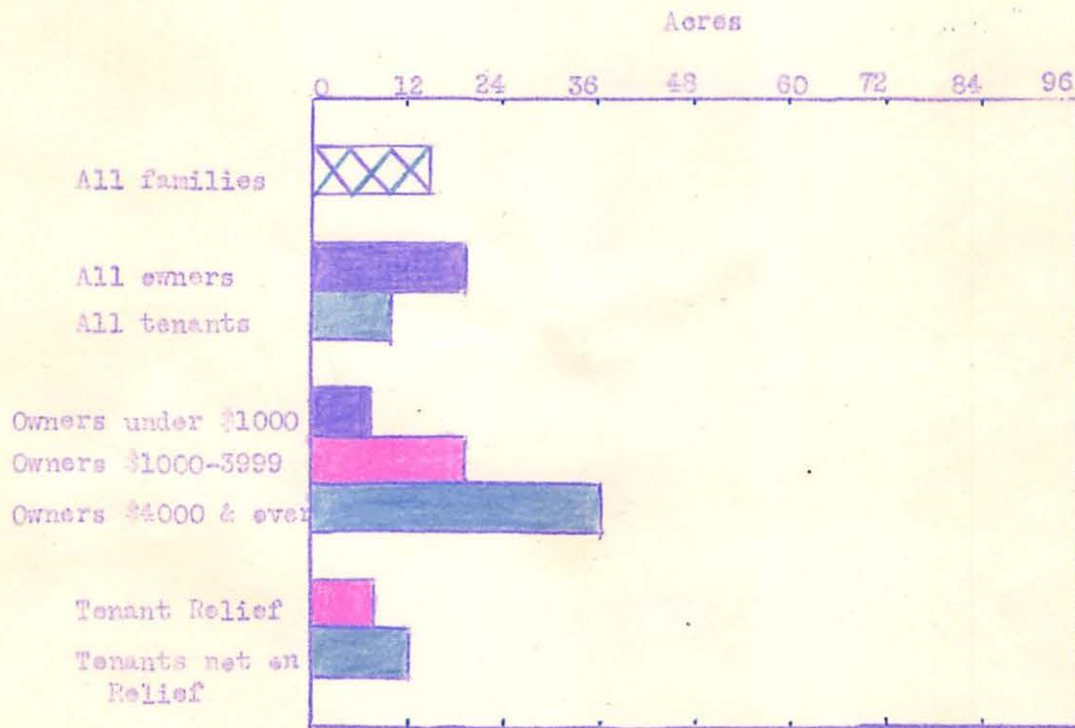
6. There seemed to be very little desire to leave the farm for other occupations. Seventy percent of the families replying expressed the desire to continue as full time farmers while 18 percent wished to combine agricultural and industrial work.



Source: Table XVI, XVII

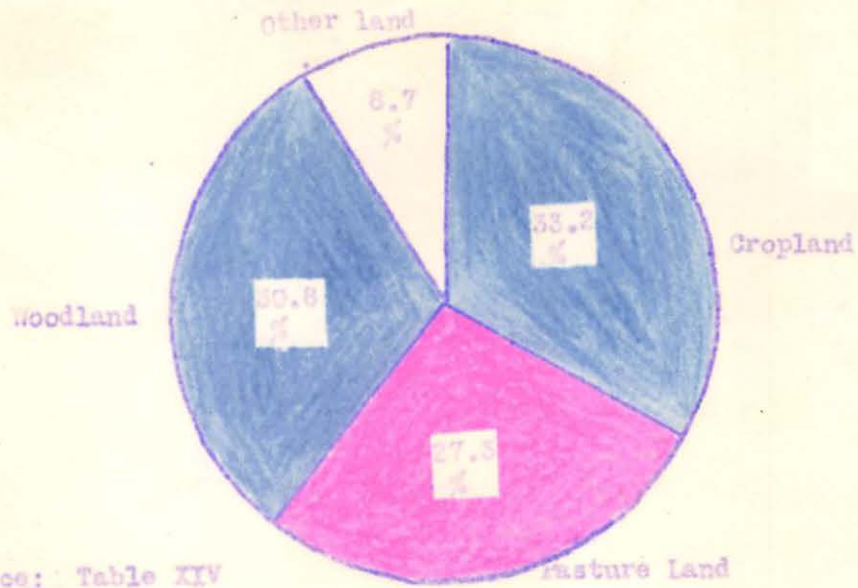
(1) Size of farm estimated from median value for tenants and owners.

Figure 16. Size of Farm of Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land and Tenants by Relief Status, 1933.



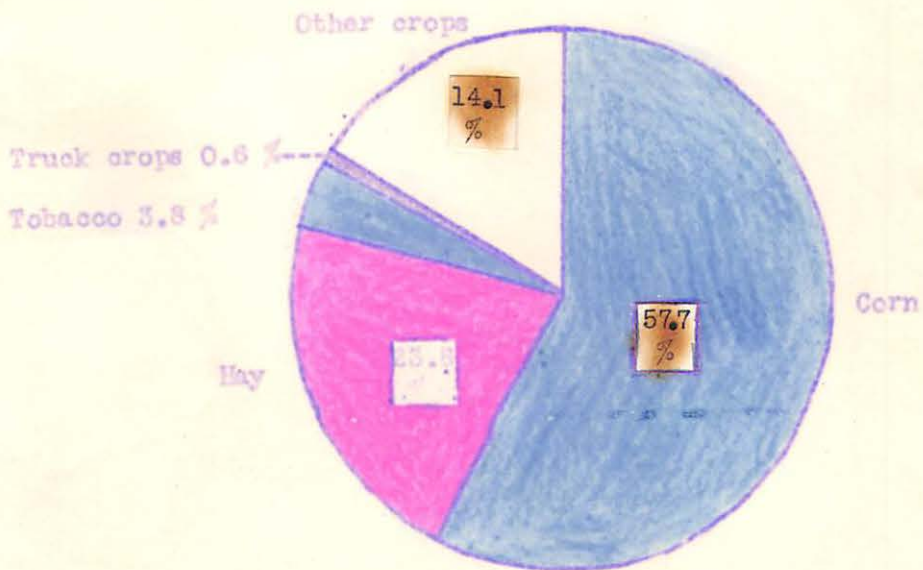
Sources: Table XVI, XVII

Figure 17. Crop Land Cultivated by Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land and Tenants by Relief Status, 1933.



Source: Table XIV

Figure 18. Proportion of Farm Land According to Normal Use, 152 Farms, Morris Dam Land Purchase Area, 1953



Source: Table XV

Figure 19. Proportion of Crop Land in Specified Crops, 152 Farms, Morris Dam Land Purchase Area, 1953

TABLE XIV. ACRES* AND PROPORTION OF FARM LAND ACCORDING TO USUAL USE, 152 FARMS, NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE AREA, 1933

Land Use	Tenants		Owners		Owners and Tenants	
	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.
Crop	9.7	38.2	24.2	31.3	16.4	33.2
Pasture	7.0	27.5	21.0	27.1	13.5	27.3
Woods	6.9	27.2	24.7	31.8	15.2	30.8
Other	1.8	7.1	7.6	9.8	4.3	8.7
Total	25.4	100.0	77.5	100.0	49.4	100.0

* Arithmetic average per farm.

Source: This study.

TABLE XV. TOTALS AND PROPORTION OF CROP ACRES BY SPECIFIED CROPS,** 152 FARMS, NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE AREA, 1933

Crops Grown	Tenants		Owners		Owners and Tenants	
	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Pct.
Corn	6.4	77.2	12.1	49.8	9.0	57.7
Tobacco	.4	4.8	.9	3.7	.6	3.8
Truck crops	.0	.0	.2	.8	.1	.6
Hay	.7	8.4	7.3	30.1	3.7	23.8
Other	.8	9.6	3.8	15.6	2.2	14.1
Total	8.3	100.0	24.3	100.0	15.6	100.0

* Arithmetic average per farm.

** Crop acres harvested including double crops.

Source: Ibid., Table IV.

The families of the Norris Area had a minimum of livestock and farm machinery. The median value of livestock and machinery combined amounted to only \$174 per family. The tenants had practically no machinery and a median value for livestock of \$62. Work animals and machinery were to a considerable extent furnished by the landlord. The median value of livestock for the owners was \$224 and farm machinery was valued at \$54 per family.

Farming in the Norris Area is more of a subsistence than of a commercial nature. The average^{6a} cash farm income above farm expenses for all families was only \$62 in 1933. While the relief tenants made only \$19 above expenses the high appraisal value of owners took in \$223 more than they spent. A fourth of the tenants reported no cash income at all. This cash farm income was supplemented by farm products used in the household and by work off the farm. Over half of the families reported some non-farm income. Practically all the owners and 85 percent of the tenants raised some of their own food. The median value of farm produce raised for home use, for those raising any, was \$283 or \$62 per capita. The median value of income from other sources was \$144 for the owners and \$119 for the tenants. All together the visible family income was \$353 for tenants and about \$500 for owners (Tables XVI and XVII).

6a. Average refers to the arithmetic mean.

TABLE XVI. CHARACTERISTICS CONCERNING FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE, BY TENURE AND ECONOMIC STATUS, 1933

Characteristics	Tenants			Owners	Owners and Tenants
	Relief	Non-Relief	Total		
Size of farm (median number acres)	9.9	12.8	11.7	62.6	40.0
Farm land desired (median number acres)	21.1	24.9	23.4	47.6	37.2
Land cultivated (median number acres)	8.6	12.1	10.4	19.5	15.0
Land desired for cultivation (median number acres)	15.9	19.5	18.1	25.7	23.0
Value of livestock (median)	\$ 47	\$ 72	\$ 62	\$224	\$148
Value of machinery (median)	-	-	Small	\$ 54	\$ 28
Cash farm receipts (average)	\$ 40	\$ 74	\$ 62	\$205	\$155
Farm expenses (average)	\$ 21	\$ 28	\$ 26	\$ 98	\$ 73
Other cash income (average)	\$ 82	\$157	\$119	\$144	\$135
Value of produce raised for home use:					
Per family reporting (median)	\$198	\$252	\$228	\$509	\$283
Per capita in families reporting (median)	\$ 41	\$ 54	\$ 49	\$ 68	\$ 62

Source: Families of the Norris Reservoir Area, A Presentation of Basic Data, Research Section, Social and Economic Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, July 17, 1938, pages 52-76.

TABLE XVII. FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF OTHER FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE, BY LAND APPRAISAL GROUPS, 1933

	Appraisal Valuation of Land			
	Under \$1000	\$1000-3999	Over \$4000	All Owners
Size of farm (median number of acres)	19.7	61.4	131.8	62.6
Farm land desired (median number of acres)	24.9	48.2	77.5	47.6
Land cultivated (median number of acres)	8.6	19.4	36.3	19.5
Land desired for cultivation (median number of acres)	15.9	25.8	40.6	25.7
Value of livestock (median)	\$ 88	\$221	\$442	\$224
Value of farm machinery (median)	\$ 15	\$ 55	\$147	\$ 54
Cash farm receipts (average)	\$ 80	\$167	\$423	\$205
Farm expenditures (average)	\$ 39	\$ 76	\$200	\$ 98
Other cash income (average)	\$150	\$124	\$180	\$144

Source: Ibid.

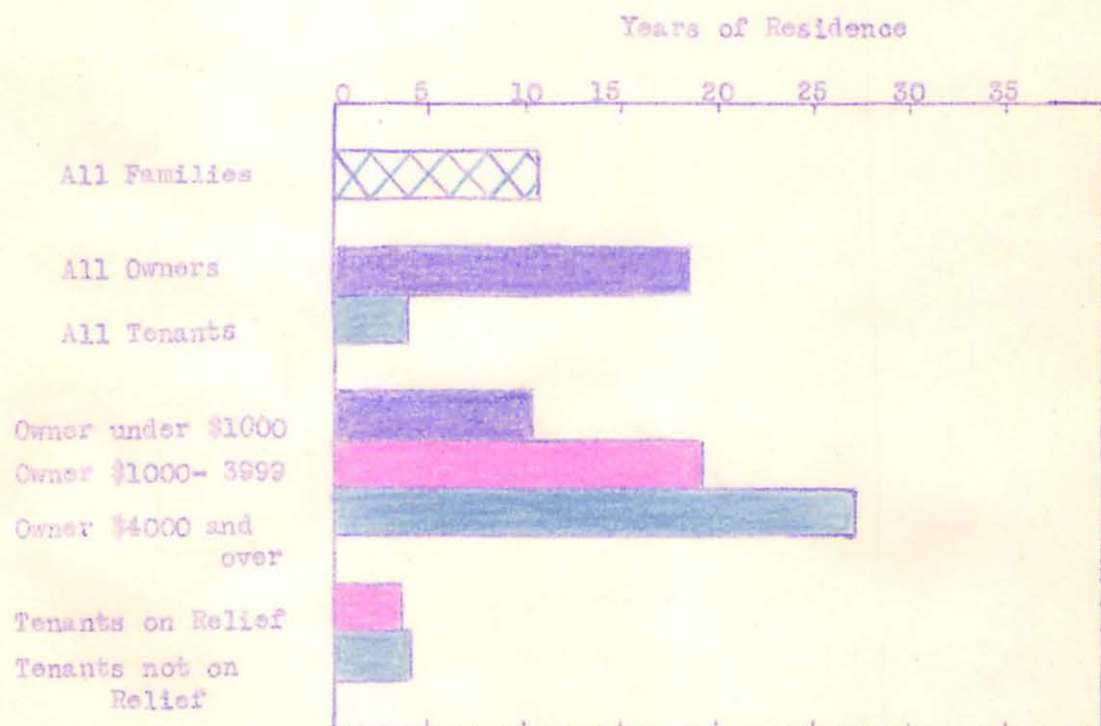
The Family

Almost 90 percent of the husbands and wives were born in the county of their present residence or the adjoining county. Not only were most of the families born in the county in which they live, but they have lived in the same community a long time. The median length of residence in the same community was 30 years, 36 years for owners and 16 years for tenants. Over two-thirds of all families lived five years or more on the same farm. The median length of such residence for all families was 11 years, 19 years for the owners and 4 years for tenants. Over half the owners lived twenty years or more on the same place. The median length of residence for the higher appraisal group (\$4000 or more farm valuation) was 27 years in comparison to 10 years for the low appraisal group (farm values under \$1000) (Tables XVIII and XIX, Figures 20 and 21).

TABLE XVIII. RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE ON THE BASIS OF TENURE STATUS, 1954

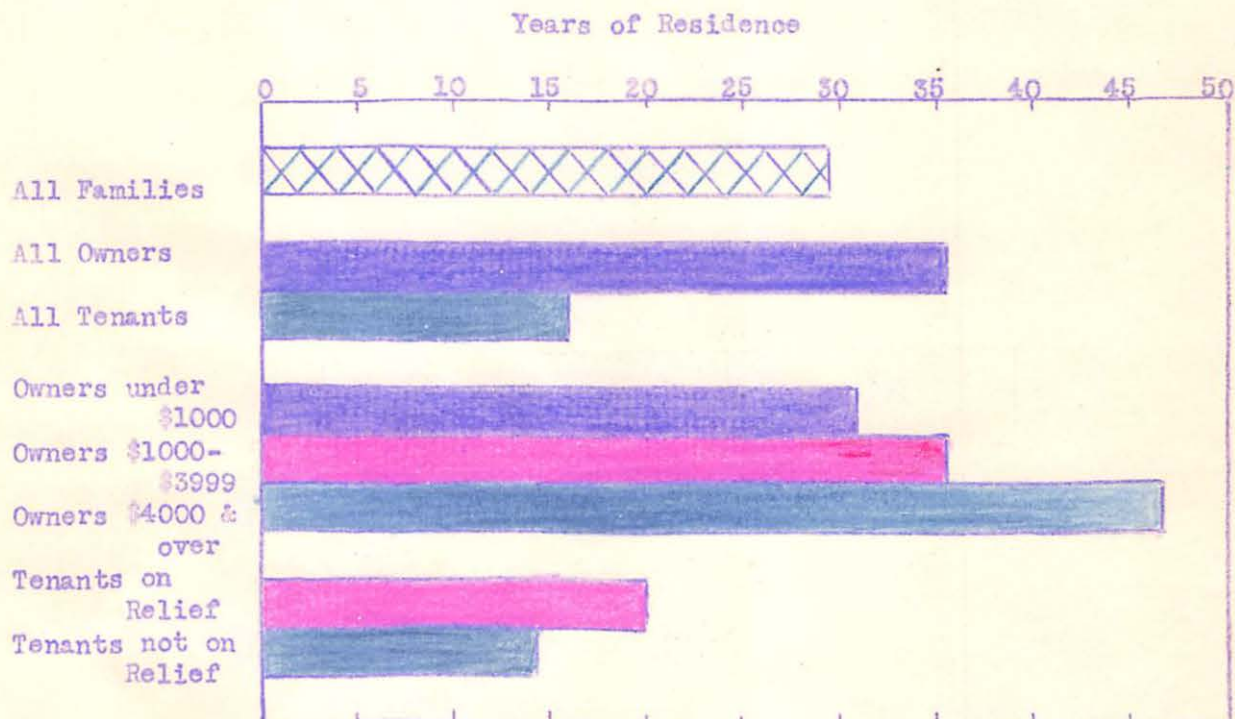
	Tenants			Owners	Owners and Tenants
	Relief	Non-Relief	Total		
Birthplace of husband (percent of group):					
County of residence	72.2	70.3	71.0	72.4	71.9
Adjoining Tennessee counties	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.9	17.6
Length of residence (median years):					
Present community	20.0	14.4	16.0	35.5	29.5
Present farm	3.7	4.1	3.9	18.5	10.6

Source: Families of the Norris Reservoir Area, A Presentation of Basic Data, Research Section, Social and Economic Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, July 17, 1958.



Source: Table XVIII, XIX

Figure 20. Length of Residence on Present Farm of Families Affected by the Norris Reservoir Land Purchase, Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land and Tenants by Relief Status, 1934



Source: Table XVIII, XIX

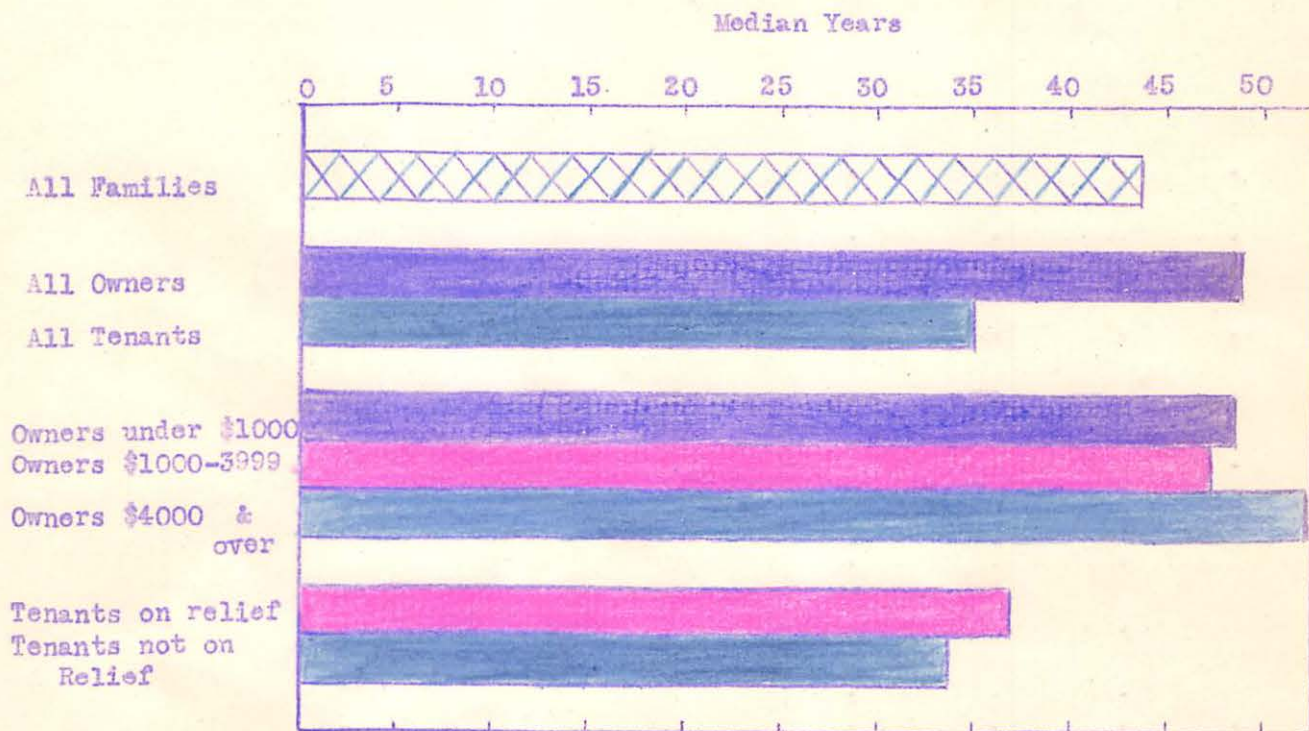
Figure 21. Length of Residence in Present Community of Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land and Tenants by Relief Status, 1934

TABLE XIX. CHARACTERISTICS OF OWNER FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE
NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE, BY LAND APPRAISAL GROUPS,
1934

	Appraisal Valuation of Land			
	Under \$1000	\$1000- 3999	\$4000 and over	All owners
Length of residence in community (median years)	39.9	35.5	46.6	35.5
Length of residence on farm (median years)	10.4	19.1	27.1	18.5
Median age of husbands (years)	48.5	47.1	52.5	48.7
Median size of family (persons)	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.5
Average number children ever born	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.3
Average educational attainment of husbands (years)	4.8	5.6	6.8	5.7
Average educational attainment of wives (years)	5.0	5.7	6.8	5.8
Educational retardation of boys (percent not retarded)	28.5	36.2	49.0	37.3
Educational retardation of girls (percent not retarded)	37.1	48.5	65.3	49.4
Families carrying some form of insurance	6.6	9.6	18.6	Percent of fam- lies in net worth group
Families reading both magazines and newspapers	15.6	25.3	51.3	
Families reading neither newspapers nor magazines	55.6	39.4	14.7	
Fraternal affiliation of owner families (percent of families in net worth group)	11.5	16.5	28.5	18.3

Source: Families of the Norris Reservoir Area, A Presentation of Basic Data, Research Section, Social and Economic Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, July 17, 1938, pages 19-56.

Very few homes in the area were broken by separation or divorce. About 85 percent of the heads of families were married and a little over 10 percent widowed. More of the owners than of the tenants were widowed. Since widowhood is closely related to chronological age the fact that the owners



Source: Table XIX, XX

Figure 22. Age of Husbands of Families Affected by the Norris Dam
Land Purchase, Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land
and Tenants by Relief Status, 1934.

were older than the tenants is undoubtedly a major reason for the difference noted.

As a whole the tenants were younger than the owners. The median age for tenants was 35 years and for their wives 31 years, while the median age for owners was 49 and 47 years respectively. Half of all husbands were between the ages of 32 and 55 years with an equal number older and younger. Families with farms of low value had a greater proportion of young people and fewer old people than those with high value farms.

The median size of family for both tenants and owners was 4.4 persons. The tenants on relief had larger families than the non-relief group. The average size of family in the Tennessee Valley was 4.6 persons in 1930 and ranged from 4.4 persons in Jefferson to 5.3 in Morgan County. There seems to be a general tendency to larger families in the isolated and mountain areas; e.g., there were over 6 persons per family in the group removed from the Smoky Mountain National Park.

The median number of children living at home in the Norris Area was about 2.6. Those in landowner families were older than those of tenants. Since there were more children born to the owners and the mortality is no higher than with the tenants, more of them must have already left home.

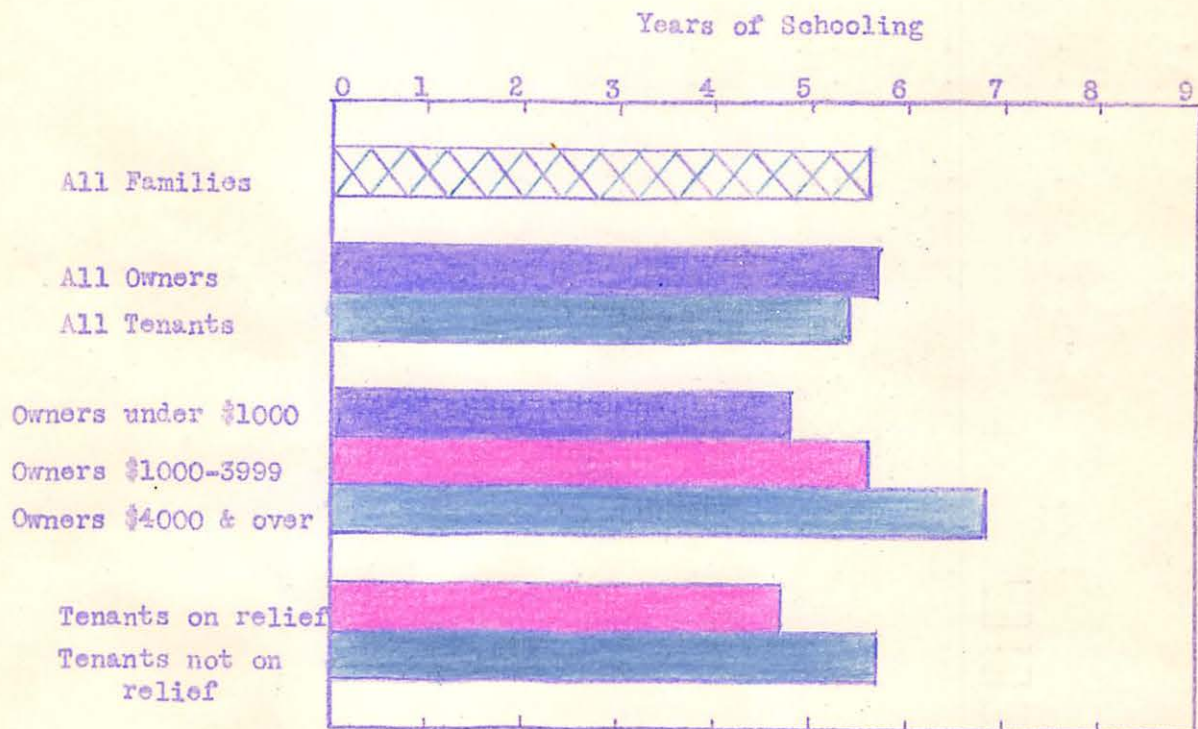
These differences are a result of the age differential in their children and are no doubt associated with the relative ages of owners and tenants (Tables XIX and XX, Figure 22).

TABLE XL. AGE AND SIZE CHARACTERISTICS AND MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE BY TENURE GROUPS AND RELIEF STATUS, 1934

	Tenants			Owners	Owners and Tenants
	Relief	Non-Relief	Total		
Marital status of heads of household (percent of group):					
Married	89.5	95.3	93.4	80.1	84.7
Widowed	6.6	3.8	4.4	15.3	11.5
Age (median years):					
Husbands	36.8	33.7	34.9	48.7	43.6
Wives	33.3	30.0	30.8	47.1	-
Children living at home:					
Boys	-	-	9.2	14.1	-
Girls	-	-	8.0	15.8	-
Size of family (median member)	5.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.4
Number of children (average per family):					
Ever born	4.5	3.4	3.6	5.3	4.8
Living	3.7	3.0	3.2	-	-
Living at home	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6

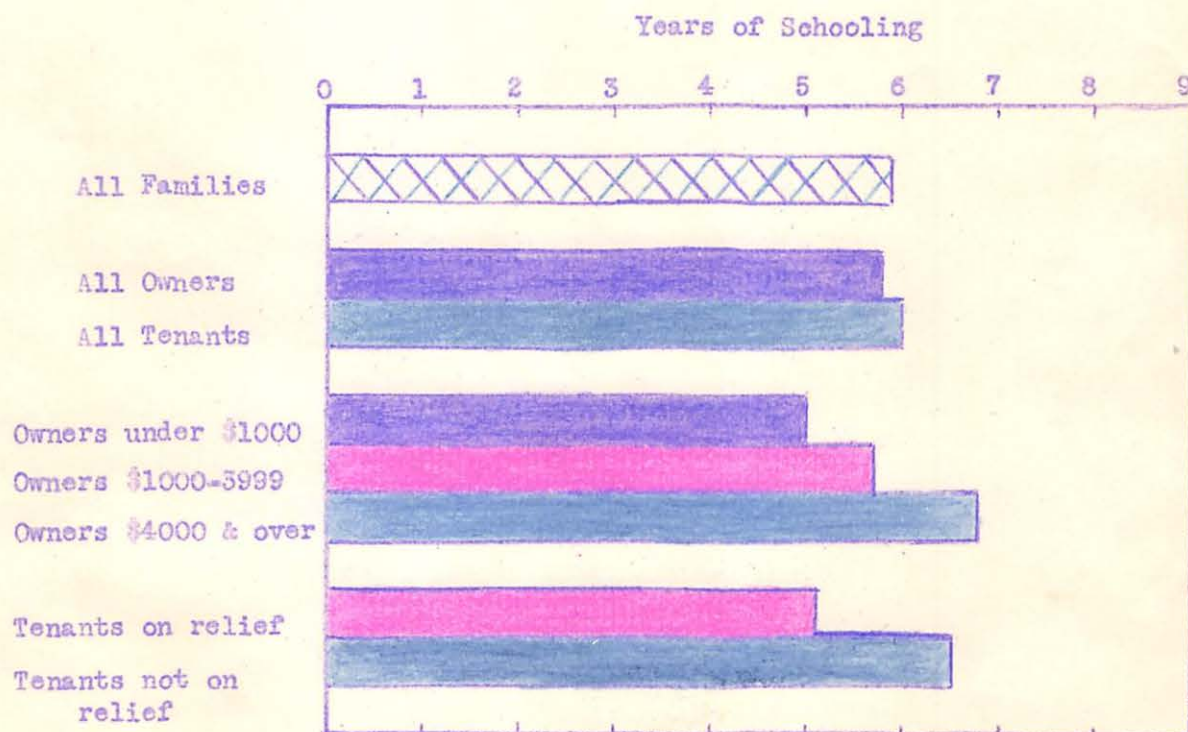
Source: Ibid., Table XIX.

Many of the husbands of the families in the area have had no schooling at all and very few have any considerable amount. About one-fourth have not advanced beyond the third grade. Considerably less than 10 percent (7.8 percent for owners and 5.5 percent for tenants) have been enrolled in high school. These owners in the highest land value group had an average of 2 years more schooling than those in the low value group. Similarly the non-relief husbands had more schooling than those on relief.



Source: Table XIX, XXI

Figure 23. Educational Attainment of Husbands of Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, 1934



Source: Table XIX, XXI

Figure 24. Educational Attainment of Wives of Families Affected by the Morris Dam Land Purchase, 1934

In general the wives had more education than their husbands. The average education for husbands was 5.6 years and for their wives 5.9 years. Of their children only about 35.3 percent of the boys and 45.4 percent of the girls were considered to have normal educational attainment for their age.⁷ About a third of the boys and 45 percent of the girls were retarded 3 or more years in school. In all about 60 percent of the children were below the normal grade. Education retardation seems to be closely associated with economic status and tenure. The tenants are more retarded than the owners. The low appraisal group of owners are considerably more retarded than the high value group. Similarly with the tenants the relief clients' children are more retarded than the non-relief group (Tables XIX and XII, Figures 23 and 24).

TABLE XII. EDUCATION OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE, BY TENURE GROUPS AND RELIEF STATUS, 1934

	Tenants			Owners	Owners and Tenants
	Relief	Non-Relief	Total		
Educational attainment (average years):					
Husbands	4.7	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.6
Wives	5.1	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.9
Normal educational attainment of children:					
Boys (percent not retarded)	26.5	35.3	31.6	37.3	35.3
Girls(" " ")	38.2	41.3	38.0	49.4	45.4

Source: Ibid., Table XII, pp. 23-35.

7. The criterion adopted was age 7 for first grade normal attainment, age 8 for the second grade, and likewise up to age 18.

A very small proportion of either tenants or owners carried insurance of any type. Approximately 9 percent of the owners and 7 percent of the tenants had life insurance which averaged about \$2000 for the owners and \$1000 for the tenants. Practically no relief tenants carried any insurance. About 2 percent of the families carried some type of accident insurance.

Most of the folks do very little reading. Almost half (46 percent) receive no current literature at all, and less than a fourth (23.5 percent) receive both newspapers and magazines. Nearly twice as large a proportion of the owners as tenants read some form of current literature. There is a direct relationship between the amount of literature read and property owned. Three times as many of the owners with property appraised over \$4000 read both newspapers and magazines as of the group with property valued at less than \$1000. The relief tenants read considerably less than the non-relief group. The Knoxville Journal was the most popular newspaper and the Southern Agriculturist the most popular magazine.

Three-fourths of the families were Baptists and a fifth Methodists. There were a larger proportion of Methodists and a small proportion of Baptists among the owners and conversely so with the tenants (Table XXII).

Membership in fraternal organizations is rather common with the men though none of the women belong. The Jr. O.U.A.M. (Junior Order of United American Mechanics) seemed to have the largest membership of any fraternal society. Two hundred and fifteen of 486 such memberships were in this organization. By comparison with the owners the tenants have

very few fraternal affiliations.

TABLE XXII. RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE AND READING OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE, BY TENURE GROUPS AND RELIEF STATUS, 1954

	Tenants			Owners	Owners and Tenants
	Relief	Non-Relief	Total		
Subscriptions to newspapers and magazines:					
Taking none (percent of families in group)	74.8	56.3	62.6	37.0	45.8
Taking both newspapers and magazines (percent of families in group)	5.1	15.7	12.1	29.5	23.5
Church denominational preferences (percent of families in group)					
Baptists	-	-	60.1	70.6	73.8
Methodists	-	-	14.9	22.7	19.7

Source: Ibid., Table XIX, pp. 26-35.

The Home

The median size of house was slightly more than four rooms. As would be expected, the landowners had somewhat larger homes than the tenants. The average size was 4.4 rooms for the owners and 3.1 rooms for the tenants. The low value property group of owners had dwellings with an average size of 3.2 rooms whereas the high value group averaged 5.9 rooms. Likewise the relief group had smaller homes than the non-relief families. Figures 25, 26, and 27 indicate the type of home and architecture prevailing in the area. The size of dwellings is graphically presented in Figure 28.



Courtesy of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Figure 25. The Type of Home Often Found in the Norris
Reservoir Purchase Area,
1934

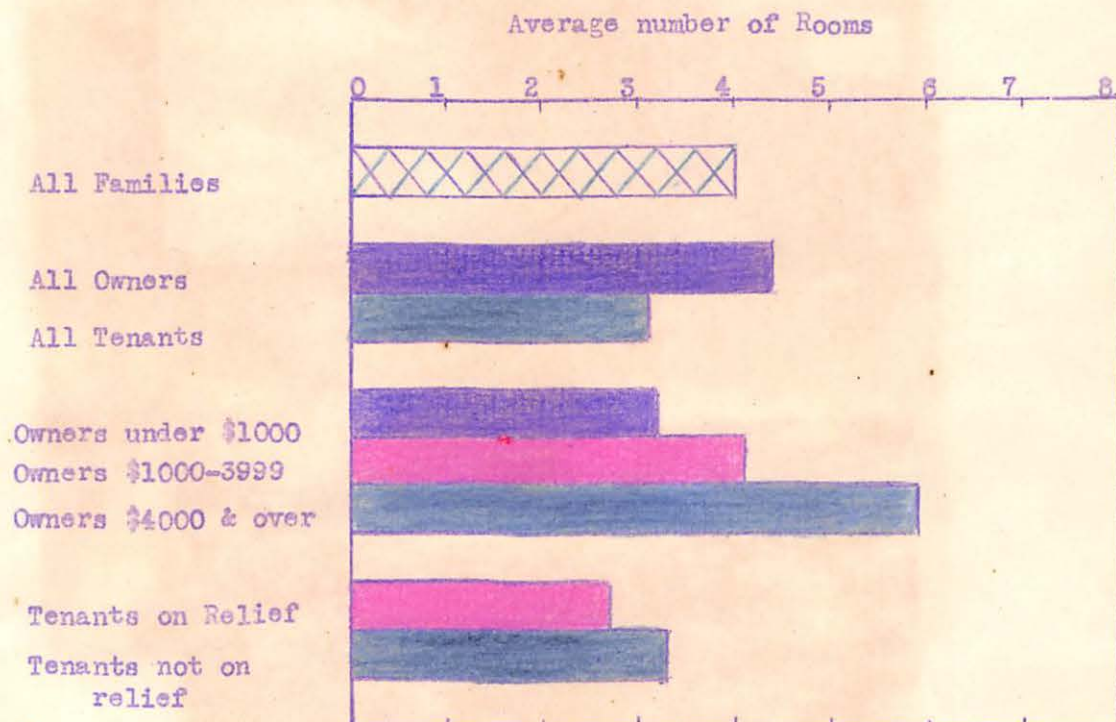


Figure 26. One of the Poorer Homes in the Norris Purchase Area, 1934



Figure 27. One of the Better Homes in the Norris Purchase Area, 1934

Source: The Norris Project, Technical Report Number 1, United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1940, page 508.



Source: Table XXIII, XXIV

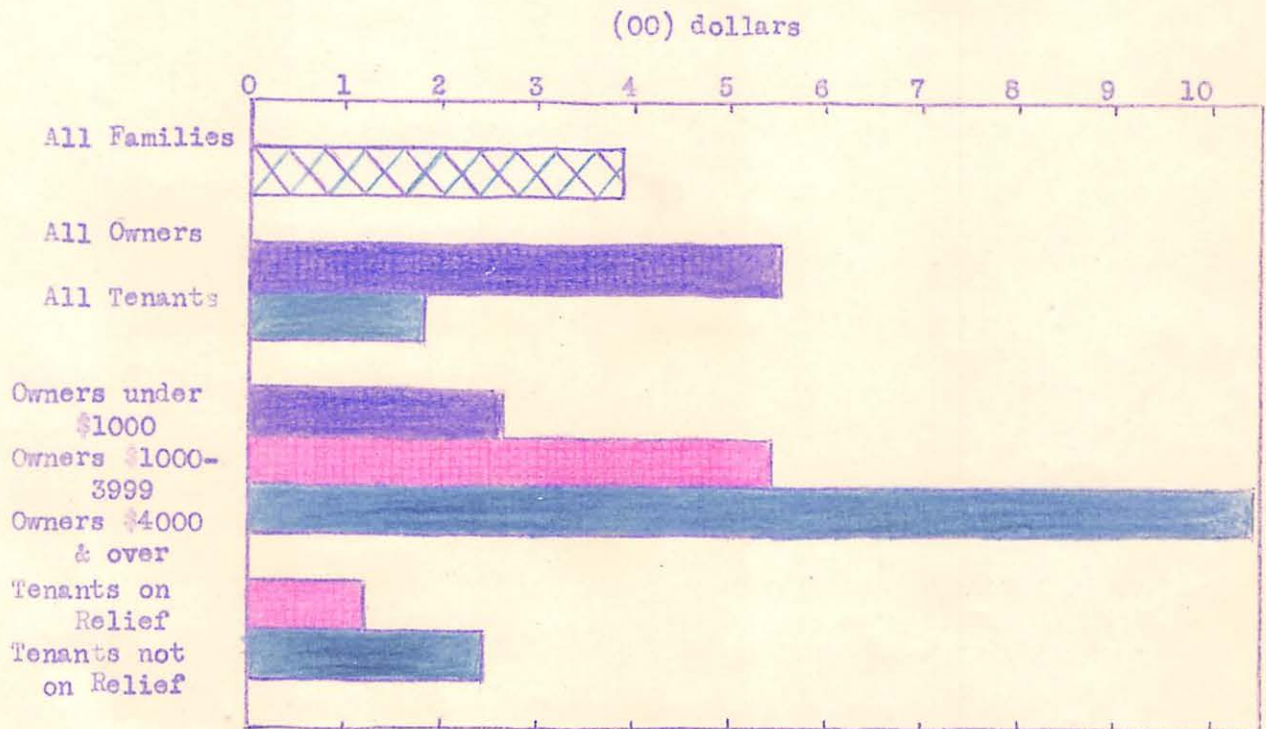
Figure 28. Size of Dwellings of Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, Owners Grouped by Appraised Value of Land and Tenants by Relief Status, 1934.

About two percent of the homes had telephones, and less than 2 percent were wired for electricity. About three-fourths of the families secured their water from springs, with lesser numbers using cisterns and wells. Less than 10 percent have their water supply in the house. None of the families had bath tubs and about a third had no toilet facilities. All these conveniences were present in direct relation to the economic status of the families.

The value of personal property⁸ and furniture likewise corresponds very closely to the land appraisal groups. The median value of all personal property was \$552 for the owners and \$188 for the tenants. The range was from \$120 for relief tenants to \$1063 for owners with appraisal evaluation in excess of \$3999. The median value of furniture for all families was \$160 and similarly varied between classes (Tables XXIII and XXIV, Figure 29).

Many of the children in the flowage area live several miles from elementary schools and the children in high school must go even farther for their training. The average distance of landowner homes from elementary schools was 1.5 miles while tenants lived an average distance of 1.6 miles away. For high school the owners and tenants must go 8.2 miles. These distances seem even greater when it is realized that only about a fourth of the owners and 17 percent of the tenants had automobiles. The median value of automobiles was \$144 and the median age was 5.5 years. No information was secured relative to school bus transportation (Tables XXIII and XXIV).

8. Includes livestock, machinery, furniture, autos, and trucks.



Source: Table XXIII, XXIV

* Personal Possessions as here used includes livestock, machinery, furniture, automobile and truck.

Figure 29. Value of Personal Possessions * of Families Affected by the Norris Dam Land Purchase, Owners Grouped According to Appraised Value of Land and Tenants Grouped by Relief Status, 1933-34

TABLE XXIII. CONDITIONS SURROUNDING THE HOME OF FAMILIES AFFECTED
BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE, CLASSIFIED BY TENURE GROUPS
AND RELIEF STATUS, 1933-34

	Tenants			Owners	Owners and Tenants
	Relief	Non- Relief	Total		
Size of dwelling (average number of rooms)	2.7	3.3	3.1	4.4	4.0
(median number of rooms)	-	-	4.3	4.5	-
Homes with electricity (percent)	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.8
Homes with telephone (percent)	0.6	0.8	0.7	4.6	3.2
Source of water (percent of families):					
Spring	-	-	77.1	66.2	69.9
Cistern	-	-	13.7	18.3	16.7
Well	-	-	8.7	11.1	10.2
Homes with water in house (percent)	3.1	5.4	4.6	11.3	9.0
Bathing facilities (percent using)					
Wash tub	-	-	66.4	73.6	71.1
Creek or river	-	-	8.8	7.3	7.8
Toilet facilities (percent having)					
Inside	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7
Outside	49.5	63.7	58.9	70.3	66.4
None	50.5	36.2	41.0	28.7	33.0
Value of furniture (median)	\$ 72	\$121	\$100	\$221	\$160
Value of automobiles (median)	\$ 54	\$130	\$109	\$158	\$145
Age of automobiles (median years)	7.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5
Value of personal possessions* (median)	\$120	\$243	\$188	\$552	\$390
Distance of home from: (average miles)					
Elementary schools	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.5
High schools	-	-	8.3	8.1	8.2

* Personal possessions, as used here include livestock, machinery, furniture, automobiles, and trucks.

Source: Ibid., Table XIX, pp. 44-63.

TABLE XXIV. THE HOME AND PERSONAL CONVENIENCES OF OWNERS*
 FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE,
 BY LAND APPRAISAL GROUPS, 1933-1934

	Appraisal Valuation of Land			
	Under \$1000	\$1000- 3999	Over \$4000	All Owners
Size of dwelling (average number of rooms)	3.2	4.1	5.9	4.4
(median number of rooms)	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.5
Those having water in house (percent of those in each net worth group)	6.9	9.1	20.0	11.3
Without toilet (percent of those in each net worth group)	38.3	29.3	18.6	28.7
Value of furniture (median)	\$123	\$203	\$544	\$221
Value of automobiles (median)	\$ 93	\$141	\$208	\$158
Value of personal possessions (median)*	\$265	\$542	\$1063	\$522

* Personal possessions as here used include livestock, machinery, furniture, automobiles, and trucks.

Source: Ibid., Table XIX, pp. 44-63.

CHAPTER V

CHANGES AS A RESULT OF RELOCATION

Whenever a person or family moves to a new situation or environment there is a certain adjustment which becomes necessary. These families who moved from the Norris Reservoir Area found it necessary to adapt themselves to changed social and economic conditions.

Farm and Economic Readjustment

Of great importance in economic readjustment is the investment of capital after relocation. The owners reinvested the equivalent of 87 percent of what they received for their former holdings. They received a median price of \$3000 per farm and reinvested \$2500. The median size of farm owned dropped from 63 acres to about 49 acres. The average values were much larger due to a few large holdings, but show a similar reduction. Those families locating outside the reservoir counties paid an average of \$4500 for their new farms, while those locating within the area paid only \$2000.¹

The average indebtedness per farm was reduced from \$163 to \$40. On the other hand taxes increased (Table XXV). The cash value of both farm machinery and livestock was considerably larger after relocation. Since the

1. Norris Project Technical Report Number 1, United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1940, Chapter 2.

investment of tenants is primarily made up of these items their net worth increased, while that of the owners, composed primarily of land, decreased (Table XXVI).

TABLE XXV. SIZE OF FARMS, VALUE, DEBT, EQUITY, AND TAXES PER FARM, 70 OWNER FAMILIES BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION

	Former Location	New Location
Size of farm (acres owned)	83.2	79.4
Value of farm	\$4278	\$3721
Value per acre	\$ 51	\$ 47
Indebtedness per farm	\$ 163	\$ 40
Equity per farm	\$4115	\$3681
Taxes	\$ 33	\$ 38

Source: This study.

TABLE XXVI. TOTAL NET WORTH AND FARM CAPITAL BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 152 FAMILIES*

	Tenants		Owners		Owners and Tenants	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Equity in the farm	-	-	\$4115	\$3681	-	-
Value of farm machinery	\$ 16	\$ 36	\$ 143	\$ 162	\$ 78	\$ 96
Value of livestock	\$109	\$143	\$ 146	\$ 223	\$233	\$365
Net worth per farm	\$294	\$381	\$5015	\$4468	\$2841	\$2152

Source: This study.

* The sample of 152 families used in this and subsequent tables in this chapter is comprised of 82 tenants and 70 owners. These are a little less than 10 percent of those families who moved in which the husband and wife are free from serious physical defects, and are living together.

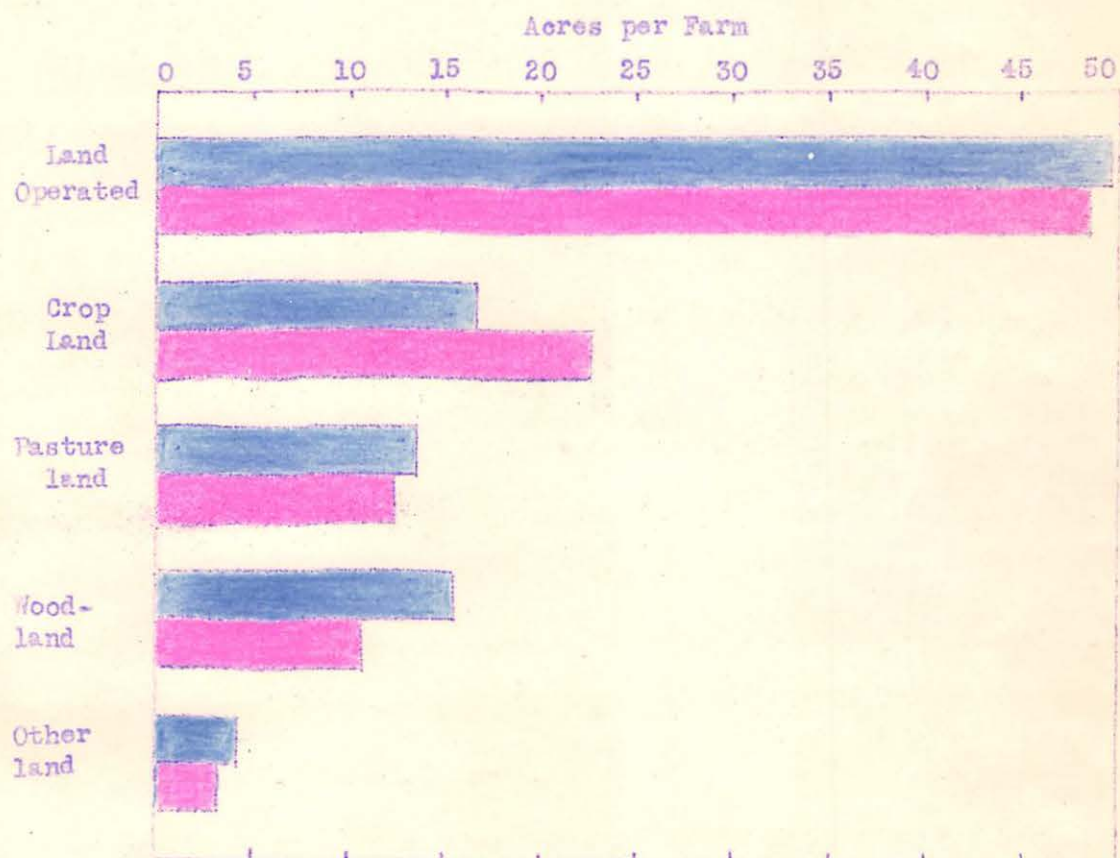
The families from the Smoky Mountains paid a higher price per acre for their new land than they received. For this reason, while the families who moved from the Smoky Mountain National Park reinvested practically all their funds they obtained 32 percent fewer acres than they had before. Since the Norris families had some river bottom land and the Smoky Mountain people were mostly on hillsides, it was easier for these latter people to find as good land as formerly. In this connection it is interesting to note the effect of real estate agents on the relocation of people from the Smoky Mountain Park Area. Those influenced by real estate agents moved farther, bought more land at less per acre, assumed more mortgages, and were less content than those relocating by themselves.² There seemed to be no relationship between age and numbers dealing through real estate agents though those who assumed mortgages were younger than the average.

Both tenants and owners were on somewhat smaller farms after relocation. For all families, in the sample of 152 who moved, the average amount of land operated³ dropped from 49.4 to 48.7 acres.

While the total acreage per farm was reduced the amount of crop land was greatly increased with a corresponding reduction in woodland and pasture (Table XXVII, Figure 30).

2. Movement of Population from the Great Smoky Mountain Area, unpublished report, W. O. Whittle, 1934.

3. Land operated is land owned plus land rented less land rented out and therefore may be more or less than the amount owned.



Source: Table XXVII

■ Former location
 ■ New location

Figure 30. Usual use of Farm Land Operated Before and After Relocation.

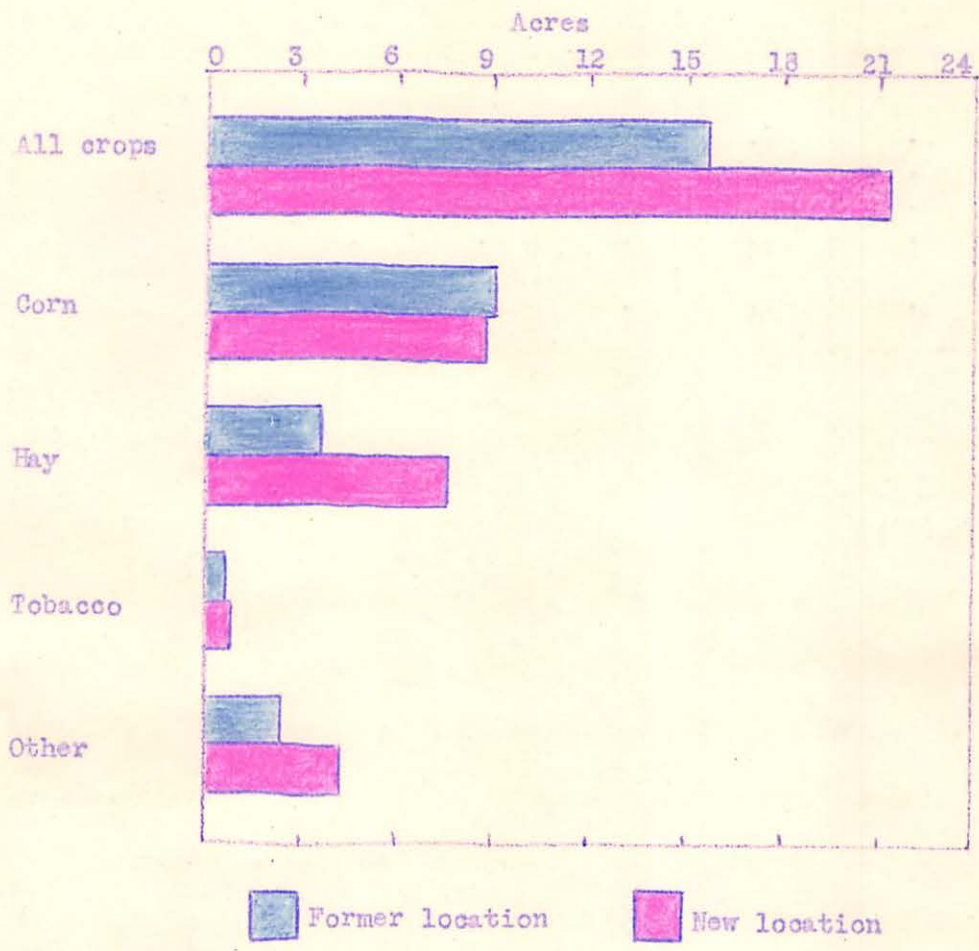
*
**TABLE XXVII. ACRES OPERATED PER FARM BY MAJOR LAND USE AND
 TENURE BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 152 FAMILIES**

	Acres per Farm					
	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion
Crop land	9.7	13.2	24.2	33.7	16.4	22.6
Pasture land	7.0	6.0	21.0	19.8	13.5	12.3
Woodland	6.9	4.4	24.7	17.8	15.2	10.6
Other land	1.8	.5	7.6	6.3	4.3	3.2
Total land	25.4	24.1	77.5	77.6	49.4	48.7

Source: This study.

* Land owned and rented less land rented out.

It is perhaps somewhat surprising that while these families secured more cropland they grew less corn in the new location. The increased amount of cropland was used primarily for hay, the amount of land in hay being about twice that of the former location (Table XXVIII, Figure 31). For all families the average yield of corn and hay was less in the new location. The tenants had a higher yield of tobacco in the new location and the owners a higher yield in the former location (Table XXIX, Figure 32). The yield of all three crops was much less for the tenants than the owners. The yield did not decrease nearly as much for the tenants but was still considerably below that of the owners. This decrease in yield for all families might be due to lack of adaptation to equally good new conditions, to less productive farms, or to a combination of both.



Source: Table XXVIII

Figure 31. Farm Acreage Per Family in Specified Crops Before and After Relocation

While the topography is more favorable in the new location the soil materials seem to be less desirable.

TABLE XXVIII. ACRES IN SPECIFIED CROPS PER FAMILY BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 152 FAMILIES, BY TENURE GROUPS

	Acres per Farm					
	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Corn	6.4	6.4	12.1	11.2	9.0	8.6
Tobacco	.4	.6	.9	.8	.6	.7
Hay	.7	5.0	7.3	12.7	3.7	7.5
Other crops	.8	2.2	4.0	7.1	2.3	4.4
Total crops	8.3	12.2	24.3	31.8	15.6	21.2

Source: This study.

A rough estimate of the relative quality of the soil was made by comparing the parent material or soil series before and after relocation. At both times a cursory description was made of the predominant soil on the farm. In the former location the name of the parent material or the origin of the soil was primarily used. After relocation the most frequent representation was by means of the soil series. On the basis of these descriptions it appears that about 54 percent of the families went

TABLE XXIX. NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 152 FAMILIES, BY TENURE GROUPS

	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Corn (bushels)	24.8	24.8	32.9	26.5	26.9	26.6
Tobacco (pounds)	877.9	909.7	979.2	962.3	930.9	935.6
Hay (tons)	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0

Source: This study.

to a different quality of soil. Of these a third went to better soil and two-thirds to poorer soil (Table XXX).

TABLE XXX. COMPARISON OF PREDOMINANT SOIL ON FARMS IN NEW LOCATION WITH THAT OF FORMER LOCATION, 152 FAMILIES, BY TENURE GROUPS *

	Tenants Percent	Owners Percent	Total Percent
Families moving to better soil	14	17	16
Families moving to poorer soil	44	34	39
Families moving to similar quality soil	16	25	20
Families with changes uncertain	26	24	25
Total	100	100	100

Source: This study.

* An approximate evaluation on the basis of soil series or parent material.

The changes in topography are rather marked. The amount of steeply rolling land was much less after relocation. The acreage of level land

TABLE XXXI. TOPOGRAPHY OF LAND OPERATED BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, AVERAGE AMOUNT PER FAMILY ACCORDING TO SLOPE AND TENURE, 152 FAMILIES

	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion
Level acres	3.4	2.1	12.8	12.9	7.7	7.1
Gently rolling acres	12.9	18.4	49.5	58.4	29.8	36.8
Steeply rolling acres	9.8	4.0	18.3	9.8	13.7	6.6

Source: This study.

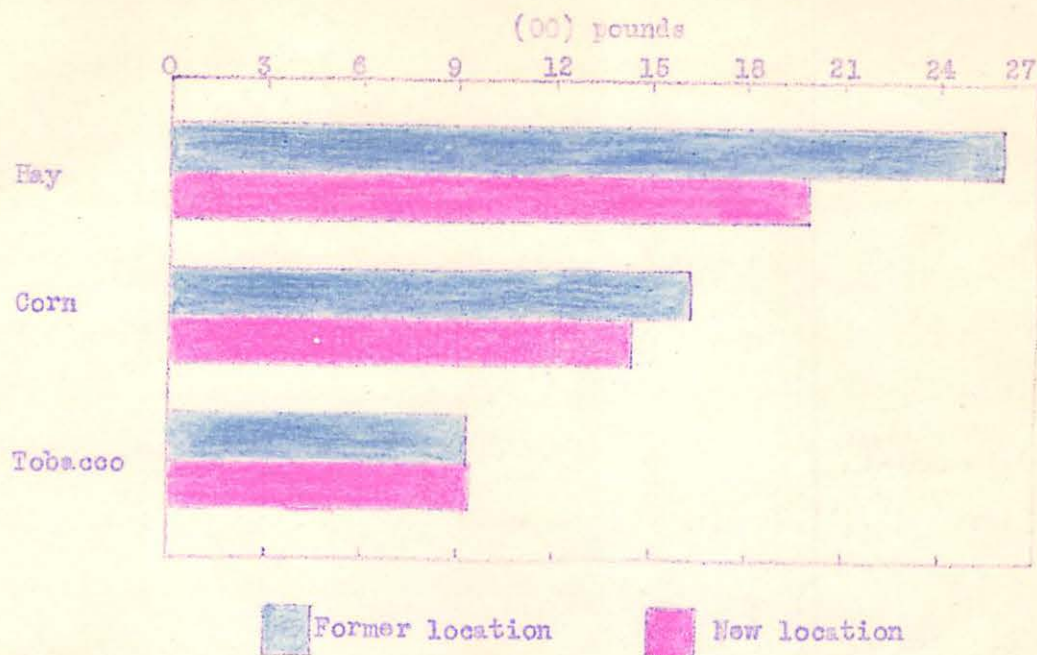
remained about the same, while the amount of gently rolling land was considerably increased (Table XXXI, Figure 33).

For the most part the families retained the same tenure status as before relocation. There were, however, 9.1 percent of the tenants who became owners and 2.7 percent of the owners who became tenants.⁴ This change was less than was found for families moving from the Smoky Mountain Park Area. Two out of 14 tenants from the Park Area became owners, and 38 of 317 or 12 percent of the landowners became tenants.⁵ In both studies there was a net shift toward ownership.

The cash receipts from crops were much higher in the new than in the former location. This increase, however, was mostly due to a change in the price level of farm products. The crop year recorded in the former location was that of 1933 which was a year of very low prices. The schedules in the new location were taken for the years 1935, 1936, and 1937, when prices were about as high as they have been since the depression. When cash crop receipts were adjusted by means of index numbers of all Tennessee farm prices to the 1933 price level, the crop receipts were found to be less in the new location.

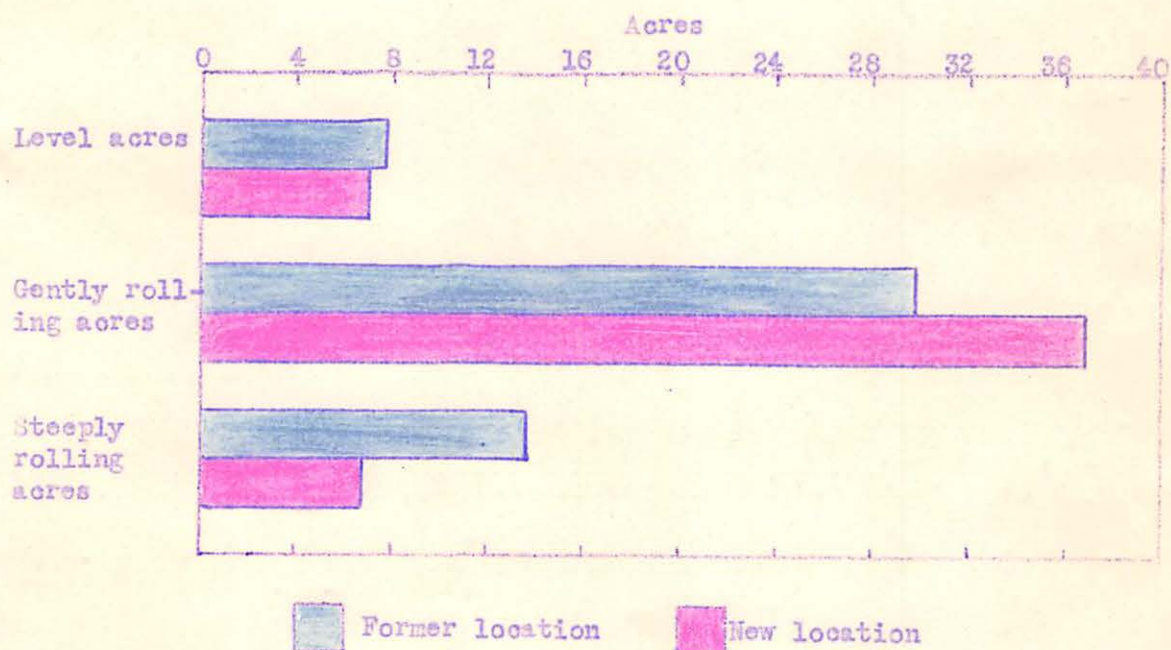
4. Comprehensive Report of Relocation and Readjustment of the Families Directly Affected by the Construction of Norris Dam, June 15, 1934, June 30, 1938, Pat W. Kerr, Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, page 22.

5. Movement of Population from the Great Smoky Mountain Area, unpublished report by W. O. Whittle, 1934.



Source: Table XXIX

Figure 32. Yield of Corn, Hay, and Tobacco Before and After Relocation



Source: Table XXXI

Figure 33. Topography of Land Operated Before and After Relocation.

In a like manner the average livestock receipts, total farm receipts, and receipts from non-farm work all were substantially increased, but not to the extent of the rise in their corresponding price indices. There was, however, a greater drop in the adjusted farm than in the adjusted non-farm receipts (Table XXXII, Figure 34). It is interesting to note, as may be seen from Appendix B, Table VIII,

TABLE XXXII. CASH RECEIPTS PER FAMILY BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 152 FAMILIES *

Cash Receipts	Former Location	New Location	
	Actual Receipts	Actual Receipts	Receipts Adjusted to 1933 Price Level
Crop receipts	\$ 86	\$ 140	\$ 82
Livestock receipts	86	129	75
Total farm receipts (average of all families)	172**	269	157***
Total farm receipts (average of those reporting receipts)	195	330	192
Receipts from work off the farm	109**	129	98****
Total receipts	281	398	255

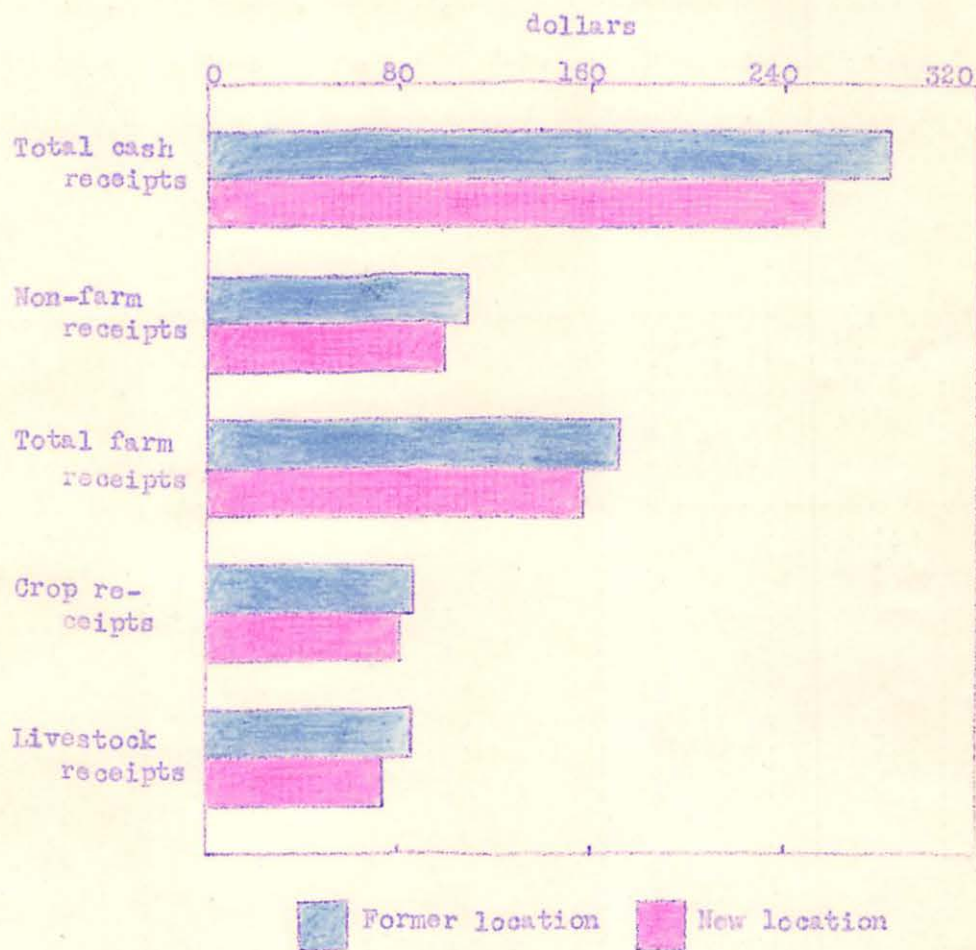
Source: This study.

* Receipts are presented separately for owners and tenants in Appendix B, Table VIII.

** Farm receipts are larger and non-farm receipts smaller for this sample than for all affected families as shown in Table XVI. This sample does not include the disabled and broken families which might be expected to have more non-farm work and receive more relief.

*** Index Numbers of Prices Received by Tennessee Farmers, 1910-1936, With Comparisons, Paul T. Sant, Craig M. Smith, Charles E. Allred, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee Monograph Number 41, Knoxville, Tennessee, May 1937, page 83.

**** Bureau of Agricultural Economics Index of Farm Wages, Agricultural Situation, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, June 1940, page 24.



Source: Table XXXII

Figure 34. Cash Receipts Before and After Relocation.

that the adjusted cash receipts for the tenants remained practically the same after relocation. The reduced amount for all families is due to the decrease experienced by owners.

In the new location those who reported non-farm employment worked more days per year at such work and received higher pay.^{5a} Approximately one-third more families reported non-farm employment after relocation. The converse was true in the Smoky Mountain Park Area where the total days employed away from home decreased almost 60 percent. Quite a few of the men in the Park Area had worked in the lumber mills before moving; there was no opportunity for such employment in the new locations.

Community and Social Readjustment

The families displaced by the Norris Reservoir Land Purchase moved an average of 15.7 miles.⁶ The tenants moved an average of 11.5 miles or a little over half as far as the owners. When asked whether they preferred the new or the old location, about two-thirds (63.7%) of the husbands and wives stated that they preferred the new location.

When the survey was taken at their original home, 17 percent were critical or antagonistic to the Tennessee Valley Authority and 4 percent were active boosters; 4 percent were suspicious or displayed antagonism to the enumerator while 41 percent gladly cooperated in giving the solicited information. At the time of the follow-up survey they had lived in the

5a. Adjusted cash non-farm receipts in the new location were less than before because wages did not rise as much as the index used in adjustment.

6. The distance is the airline distance between the old and new post office and is based on map measurements for the sample of 152 families who moved.

new community only about three years. As time passed the resentment against the Tennessee Valley Authority and the interviewer taking the schedule had lessened; for only 7 percent were critical of or antagonistic to the Tennessee Valley Authority and none displayed antagonism to the enumerator of the survey, while 12 percent were active boosters of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and 76 percent gladly cooperated in giving information to the enumerator.

Before moving the average response was just neutral toward the Tennessee Valley Authority with some interest shown in the survey schedule. After relocating they expressed interest in the Tennessee Valley Authority and gladly cooperated in giving the second schedule.

In order to more accurately measure attitude a five point scale was devised showing most antagonistic as - 2 and the most favorable as +2. On this scale a neutral or indifferent reaction would be 0⁷ (Table XXXIII).

About a fourth (27.4%) of the families had become Tennessee Valley Authority Unit Test Demonstration Farmers receiving free phosphate fertilizer and somewhat over half (56%) of the families were actively cooperating with the Extension Service.

7. Attitudes towards the enumerator or towards the Tennessee Valley Authority would be expressed as:

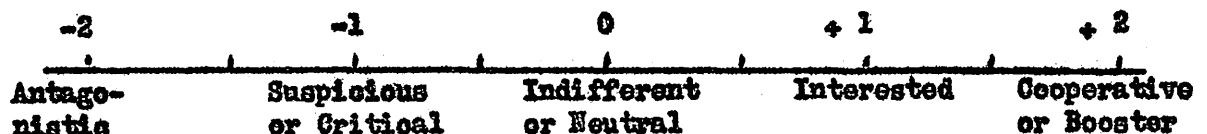


TABLE XXXIII. ATTITUDE TOWARD INTERVIEW AND TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, AND LOCATION PREFERRED, 162 FAMILIES

	Tenants		Owners		Total	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
How did the individual respond to the interview? *	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.7
What is his attitude toward Tennessee Valley Authority?	+ .3	+ .7	+ .4	+ .8	+ .2	+ .8
Percent preferring each location:						
Husbands	38.2	61.8	31.9	68.1	35.2	64.8
Wives	40.0	60.0	34.8	65.2	37.4	62.6

Source: This study.

* For explanation of scale see text page 89.

In the opinion of the enumerators practically all the families (93%) were adjusting to the community and a like number of the communities were satisfactorily assimilating the newcomers. Approximately two-thirds (68.1%) of the families were considered in need of further adjustment. This need for adjustment in most cases does not indicate more than that continued cooperation with the Extension program is desirable (Table XXXIV).

There was a tendency to relocate closer to the various social institutions. For the most part the owners lived closer than the tenants both before and after relocation. The distances before and after relocation to schools, church, store, and doctor are presented in Table XXXIV, and Figure 35.

TABLE XXXIV. COMMUNITY ASSIMILATIONS OF 152 FAMILIES WHO MOVED FROM THE NORRIS RESERVOIR AREA

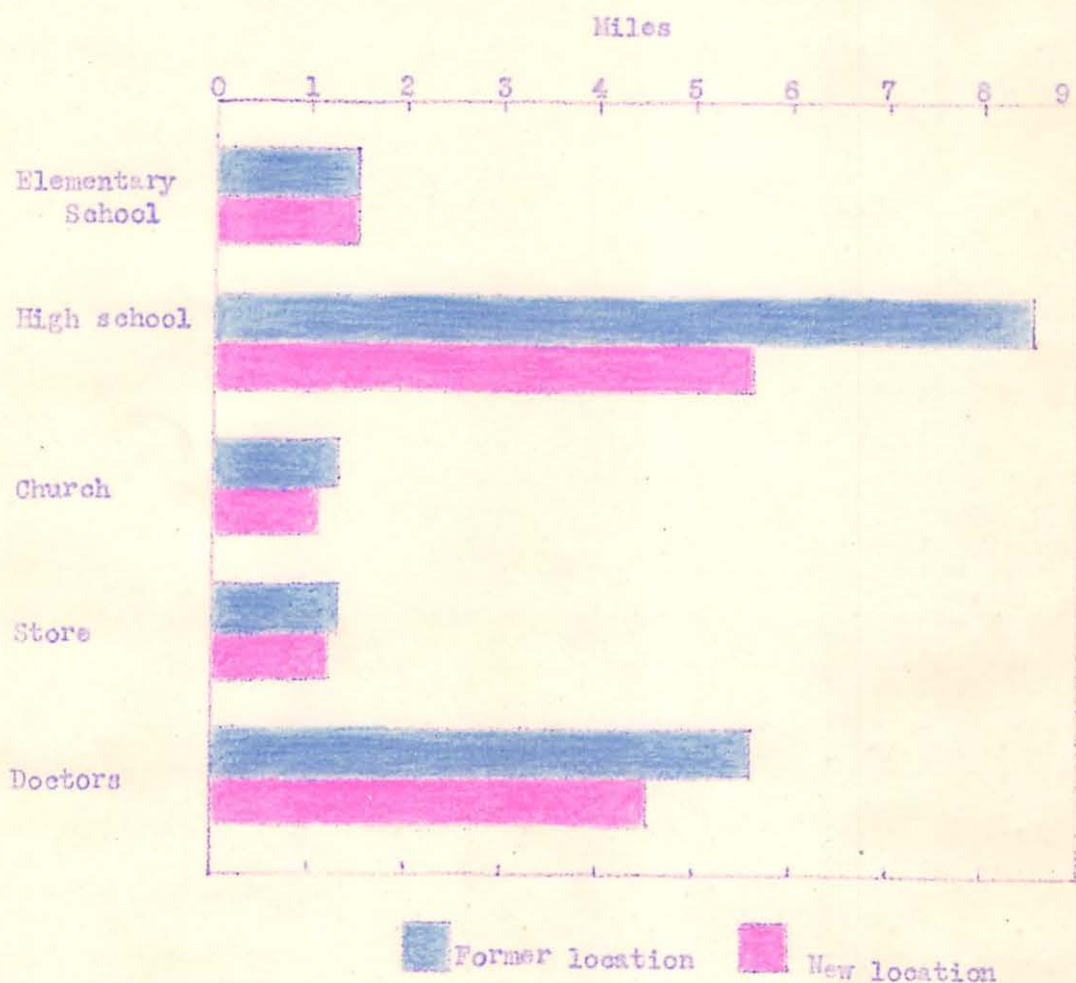
	Tenants	Owners	Total
Are there any special problems in the readjustment of this family that need further action? (percent with such problems)	66.2	70.1	68.1
Does the community seem to be assisting in the assimilation of the new families? (percent assisting)	93.2	92.7	93.0
Is the family adjusting itself to the present community? (percent adjusting)	97.3	88.4	93.0

Source: This study.

TABLE XXXV. DISTANCE FROM HOME TO SCHOOLS, CHURCH, STORE, AND DOCTOR, BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 152 FAMILIES

	Tenant		Owners		Total	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Elementary school (average miles to)	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
High school (average miles to)	8.2	6.0	8.8	5.1	8.5	5.6
Church (average miles to)	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
Store (average miles to)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Doctor (average miles to)	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.3	5.6	4.5

Source: This study.



Source: Table XXXV

Figure 35. Distance of Home From Schools, Church, Store, and Doctor Before and After Relocation.

Most of the families had no means of transportation besides walking, as only about a third of the families had automobiles before or after relocation. For all families there was a 5 percent increase in number of automobiles owned. About the same number of tenants and 10 percent more owners had automobiles after relocating.

CHAPTER VI

FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

Successful relocation may be said to have been accomplished when social and economic conditions are as favorable as they were before family removal. The degree and direction of change in these factors seems to be associated with farm, family, and home conditions previously existing as well as to the distance moved and the agency assisting in relocation.

Net Worth Before Relocation and Readjustment

Most of the owners included in the sample (94 percent) had a net worth of \$1000 or more. Of these 66 owners 30, or 45 percent, had from \$1000 to \$4000 and 36, or 55 percent, were in the group \$4000 and over. Since land is the primary investment of farm owner operators those in the larger net worth group had almost twice as many acres.

Those farm owner families having less than \$4000 net worth bought more land than they held previously, while the families with most financial resources decreased the size of their holdings. The amount of cropland, however, was increased for families in both groups. Those with least net worth had proportionately less level land to begin with (12.4 percent level and 65.7 percent gently rolling) and acquired land of similar topography

(10.3 percent level and 68.9 percent gently rolling). On the other hand families of more wealth had more level land to begin with (17.5 percent level and 59.5 percent rolling) and bought land of still more favorable topography (13.7 percent level and 73.7 percent gently rolling) (Table XXXVI, Figures 36, 37, and 38).

TABLE XXXVI. RELATION OF NET WORTH IN FORMER LOCATION TO LAND USE AND TO TOPOGRAPHY BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION OF 66 OWNER FAMILIES

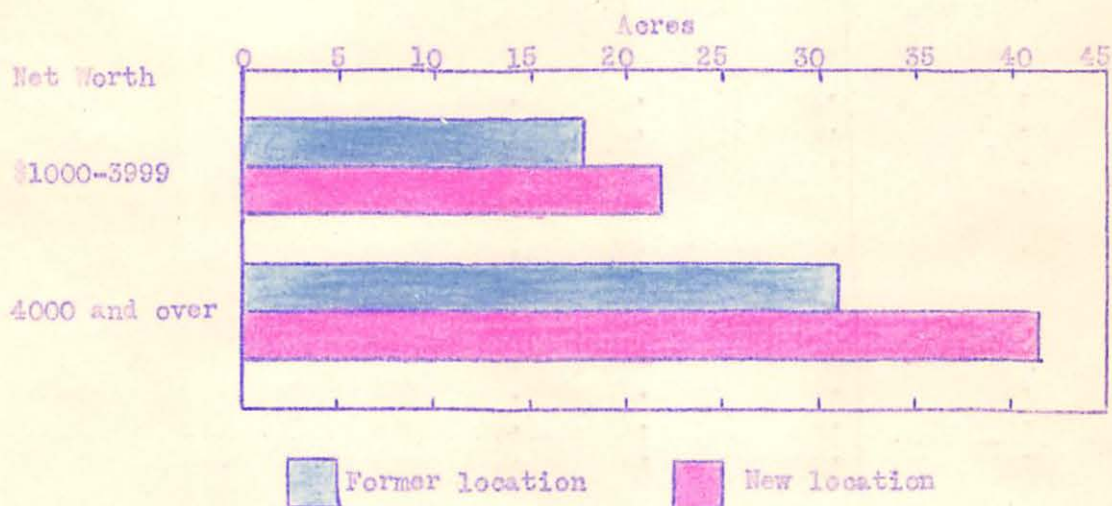
	Net Worth			
	\$1000-3999		\$4000 and over	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(30 cases)		(36 cases)	
Acres Operated				
Crop	18.4	24.9	30.9	48.5
Pasture	16.8	15.1	26.2	25.5
Woods	16.8	18.0	32.5	18.6
Other	3.6	2.8	12.1	4.1
Total	55.6	60.8	101.7	96.7
Acres in Crops Last Year				
Corn	10.1	10.2	14.4	12.2
Tobacco	.7	.6	1.0	1.0
Hay	4.7	7.2	9.9	17.9
Other	2.4	3.8	5.6	10.4
Total	17.9	21.8	30.9	41.5
Topography				
Level acres	7.6	6.9	17.6	18.3
Gently rolling acres	40.1	46.1	60.6	72.0
Steeply rolling acres	13.4	13.9	23.4	7.4

Source: This study.



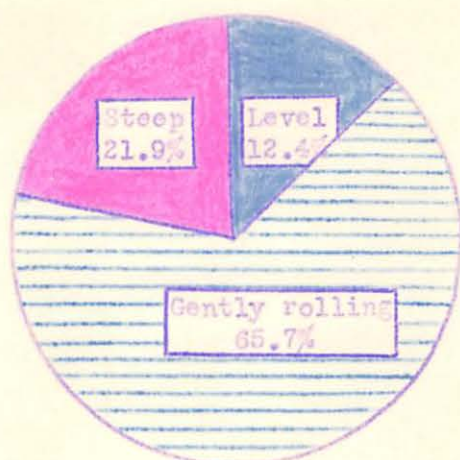
Source: Table XXXVI

Figure 36. Relation of Net Worth at Time of Relocation To Change in Acreage Operated

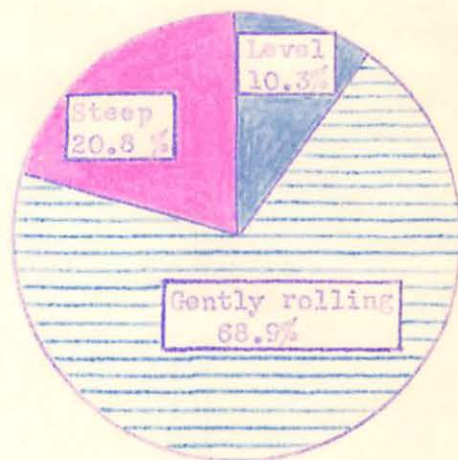


Source: Table XXXVI

Figure 37. Relation of Net Worth at Time of Relocation to Change in Amount of Cropland

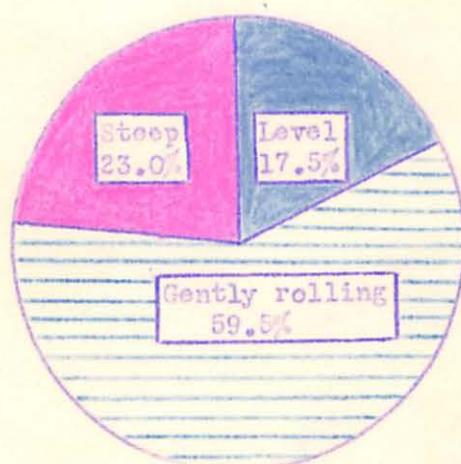


Former location

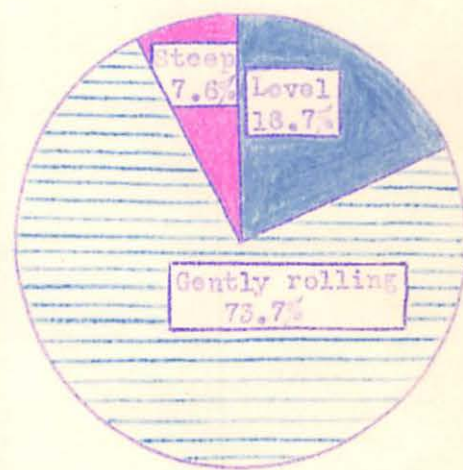


New location

Under \$4000 Net Worth



Former location



New Location

\$4000 and over Net Worth

Source: Adapted from Table XXXVI

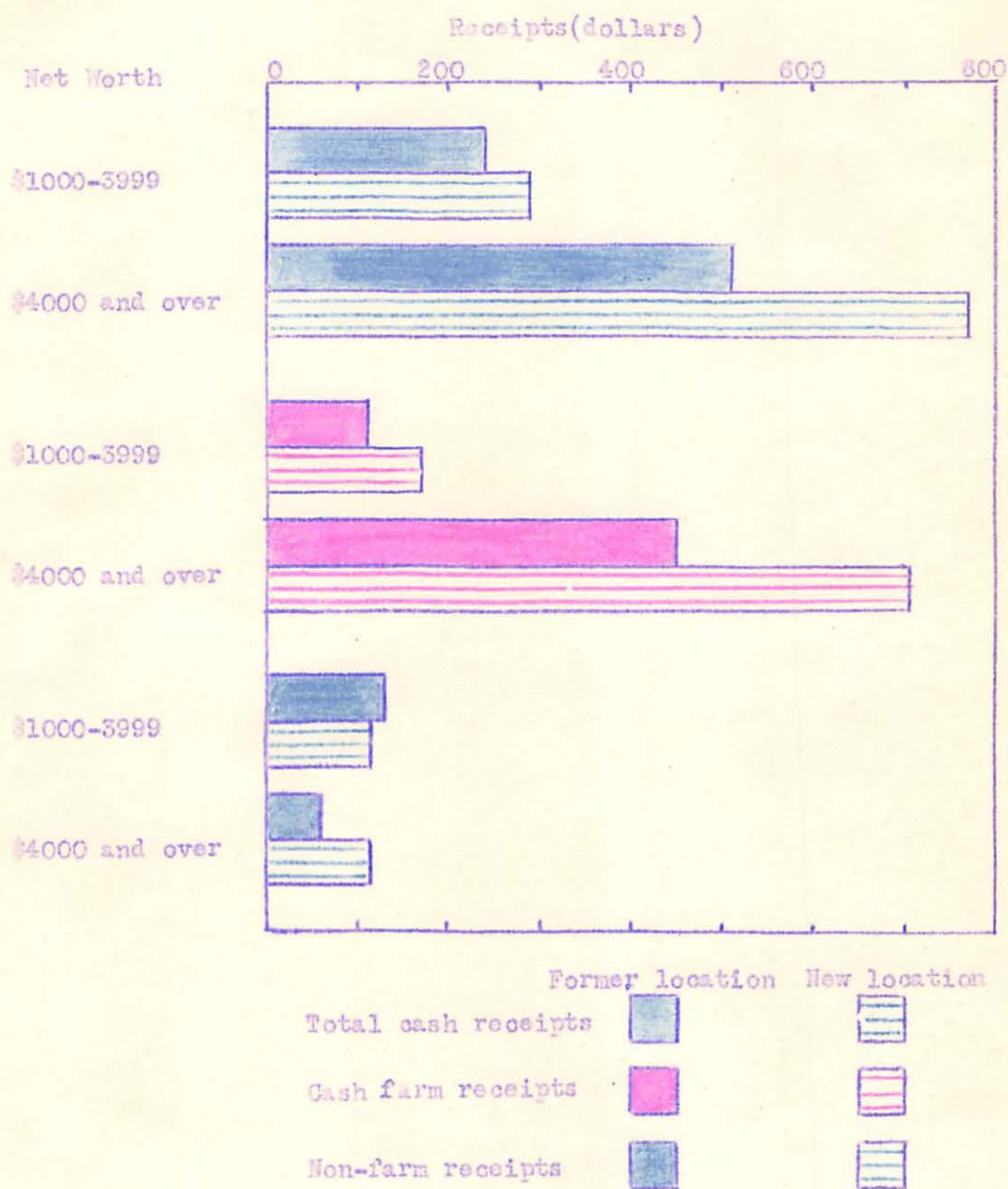
Figure 38. Relation of Net Worth Before Moving to Topography of Farms Before and After Relocation

Both farm receipts and total receipts were larger and showed a greater increase for the higher net worth group, indicating that these families with most resources were able to reestablish themselves more advantageously. Non-farm receipts were approximately the same in their new location, though these receipts had decreased for the group with less net worth and increased for the high value group (Table XXXVII, Figure 39). Those farmers whose net worth was \$4000 and over were slightly older and had more education than those with a net worth of between \$1000 and \$4000. The average length of tenure both on the former farm and in the community was longer for the families with the most capital. In spite of this greater length of residence fewer of the higher net worth group had problems, a larger proportion preferred the new location, and more of them were using services provided by the Agricultural Extension Service and the T.V.A. Farm Demonstration Program (Tables XXXVIII, XXXIX).

TABLE XXXVII. RELATION OF NET WORTH IN FORMER LOCATION TO CASH RECEIPTS BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 68 OWNER FAMILIES

Cash Receipts	Net Worth			
	\$1000 - \$999		\$4000 and Over	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(30 cases)		(36 cases)	
Crop receipts	56	101	229	302
Livestock receipts	56	73	222	354
Total farm receipts	112	174	451	656
Other receipts	129	117	61	117
Total receipts	241	291	512	773

Source: This study.



Source: Table XXXVII

Figure 39. Relation of Net Worth in Former Location to Cash Receipts Before and After Relocation

TABLE XXVII. RELATION OF NET WORTH IN FORMER LOCATION TO PROBLEMS AND CONTENTMENT IN THE NEW LOCATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE T.V.A. AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE PROGRAMS, 66 OWNER FAMILIES

	Net Worth			
	\$1000 - 3999		\$4000 and over	
	Percent		Percent	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	(30 cases)		(36 cases)	
Are there any special problems in the adjustment of this family which need further action?	79.3	20.7	58.8	41.2
Families using Agricultural Extension Service	51.9	48.1	39.0	50.0
Families participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Farm Demonstration program	17.2	82.8	50.0	50.0
Preferring new location:				
Husband	60.0	40.0	77.1	22.9
Wife	53.3	46.7	75.0	25.0

Source: This study.

TABLE XXIX. RELATION OF FORMER NET WORTH TO AGE, EDUCATION, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN FORMER LOCATION, 66 OWNER FAMILIES

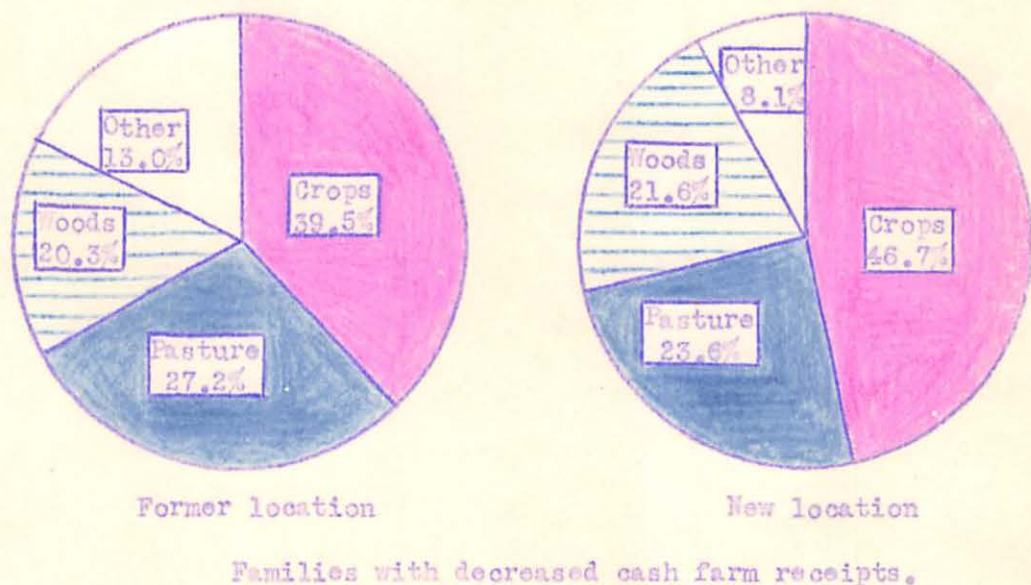
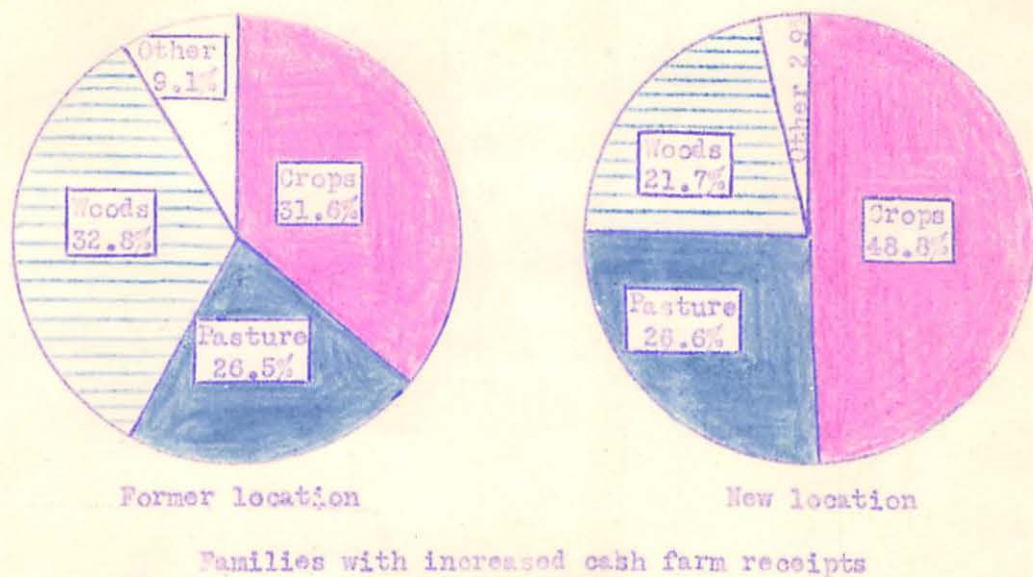
Average Years	Net Worth	
	\$1000 - 3999	\$4000 and over
	(30 cases)	(36 cases)
Age: Husband	52.9	54.9
Wife	43.0	46.3
Education: Husband	5.1	7.1
Wife	4.7	6.8
In former community	29.7	34.7
On former farm	14.9	21.9

Source: This study.

¹
Cash Farm Receipts and Readjustment

There appears to be a close relationship between amount of land operated and the increase or decrease in cash farm receipts after moving. Those families whose receipts decreased after moving were found to have reduced their already smaller amount of land. Conversely farmers whose farm receipts increased, had larger farms before moving and bought more acres when they relocated. At the same time the former group increased the proportion of combined crop and pasture land from 58 to 75 percent of the farm area, while the increase for the latter group was only from 67 to 70 percent (Table XI, Figure 40). Actually, however, total acres of crops grown increased from 16.2 to 24.9 acres for the families whose receipts increased in their new location while a decrease of .4 of an acre was reported for families with less income after moving. The former group increased their acreage for each crop reported, while the latter group showed a decrease of 2.5 acres in corn, .3 of an acre in tobacco, and only a 1.1 acres increase in hay and 1.3 acres in all other crops (Table XII, Figure 41). The net worth increased for those whose farm receipts increased and decreased for those whose farm receipts declined. Those families who had greater cash receipts after relocation had also increased their investment in livestock from \$253 to \$423 per farm. On the other hand only a \$3 increase in livestock was reported for those families who had less receipts after moving (Table XIII).

1. Cash farm receipts are not an entirely accurate representation of farm financial success, but due to lack of data these receipts are the best indication available.



Source: Adapted from Table XL

Figure 40. Relation of Major Land Use Before and After Relocation to Change in Cash Farm Receipts

TABLE XI. RELATION OF MAJOR FARM LAND USE BEFORE AND AFTER
RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 176 FAMILIES *

Acres Operated	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion
	(127 cases)		(48 cases)	
Crop	17.4	28.2	18.9	19.0
Pasture	14.6	15.4	13.0	9.6
Woods	18.1	12.6	9.7	8.8
Other	5.0	1.7	6.2	3.3
Total	55.1	57.9	47.8	40.7

Source: This study.

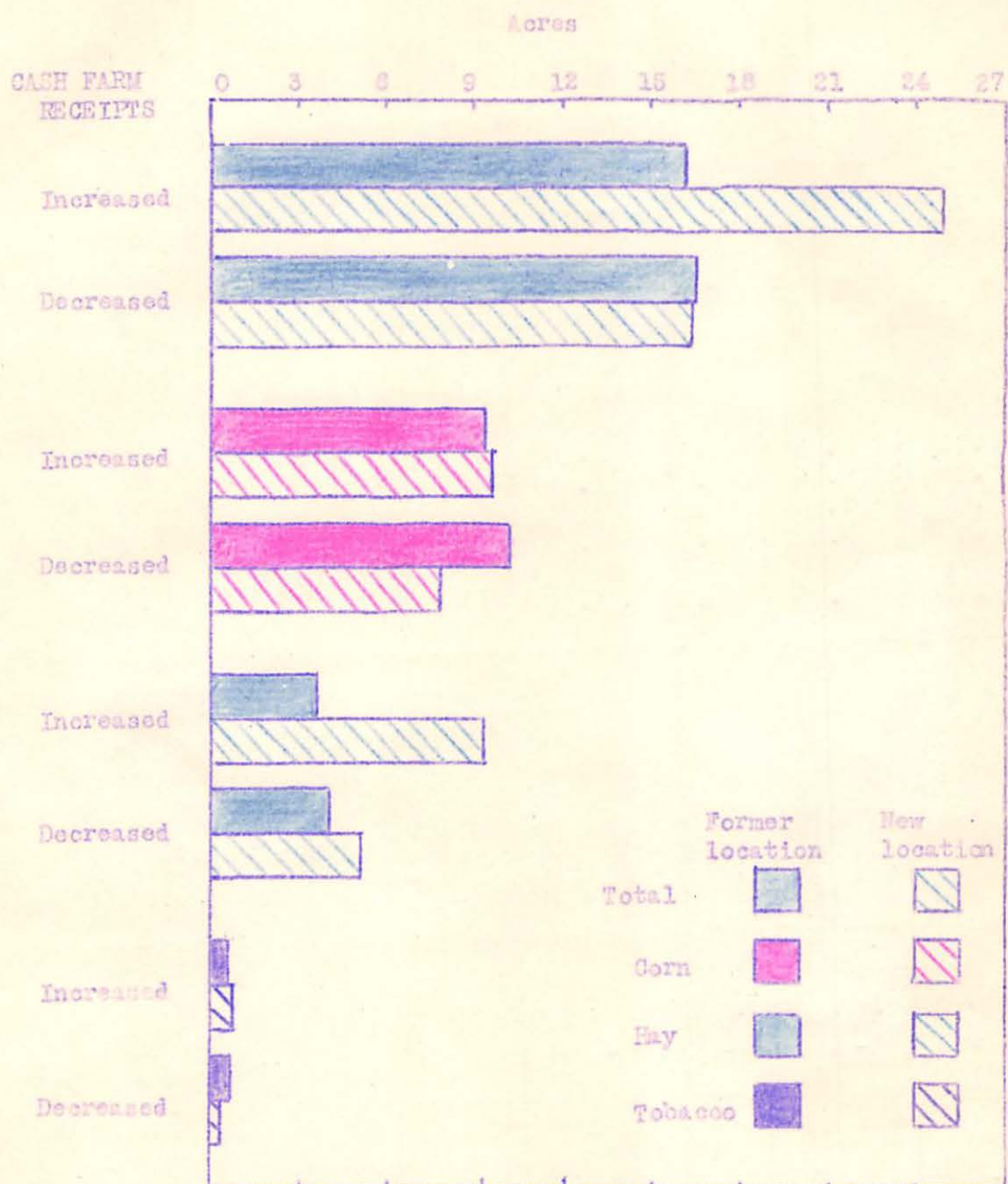
* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table IX.

TABLE XII. RELATION OF ACRES OF SELECTED CROPS BEFORE AND AFTER
RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 176 FAMILIES *

Acres Grown Last Year	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion
	(127 cases)		(48 cases)	
Corn	9.5	9.5	10.1	7.6
Tobacco	.7	.8	.7	.4
Hay	3.7	9.3	4.0	5.1
Other	2.5	5.2	1.6	2.9
Total	16.2	24.9	16.4	16.0

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XII.



Source: Table XLI

Figure 41. Relation of Change in Farm Receipts to Change in Acreage of Selected Crops

TABLE XLIX. RELATION OF VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND NET WORTH BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 175 FAMILIES *

	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Value of livestock	\$253	\$423	\$201	\$204
Net worth per farm	3298	3398	2187	1589

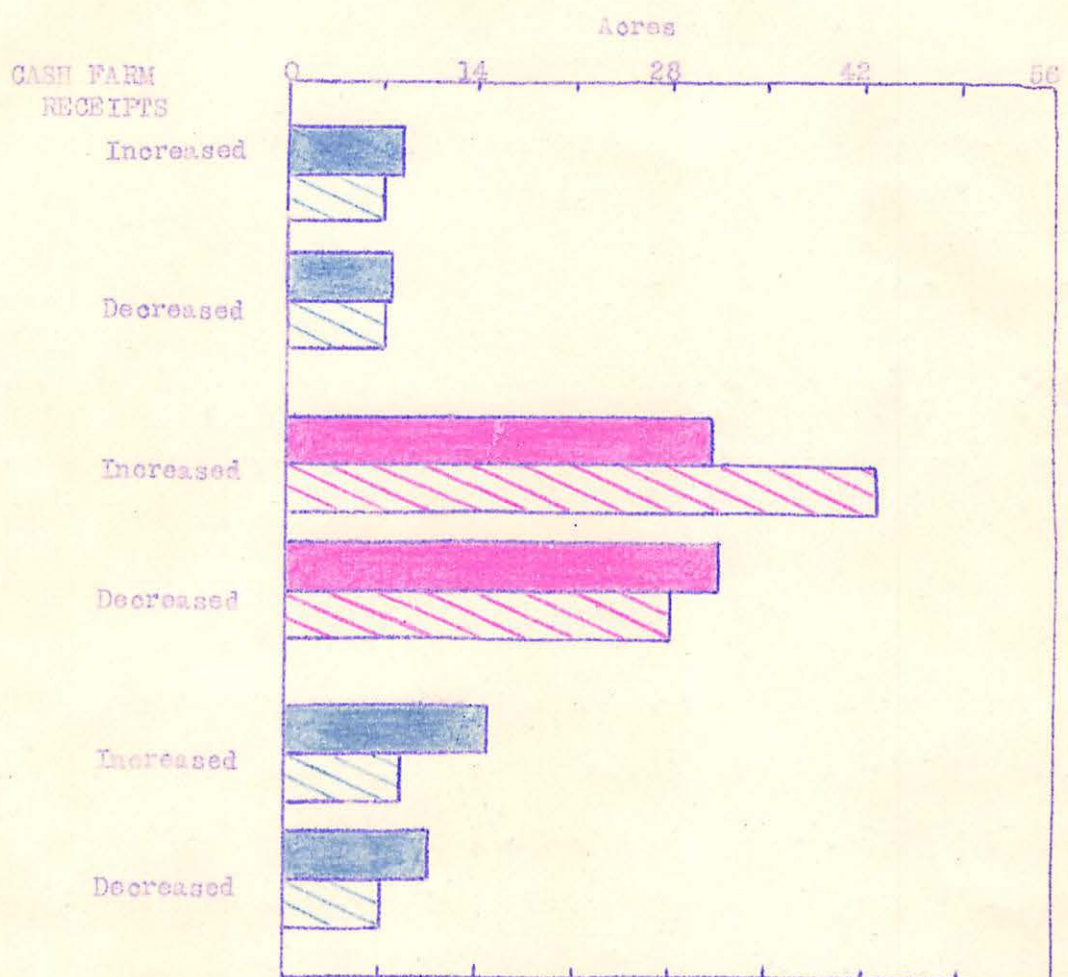
Source: This study.

*Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix Table X.

The chief difference between the two groups in topography of land before and after relocation was in the amount of gently rolling acres. This type of land was increased 12.5 acres as a result of relocation for those families whose cash receipts increased and was decreased 2.1 acres for the other group. When level acres and gently rolling acres were combined they increased 11.4 acres for the families increasing in income, and decreased 3.8 acres for the latter group (Table XLIII, Figure 42).

The normal crop ^{1a} yields per acre decreased more for the group with less receipts after relocation. Tobacco was the only crop for which yields

1a. In order to secure a more accurate picture of the change and minimize the effect of seasonal variation a value for the usual yields rather than for any one crop year was obtained.



Source: XLIII

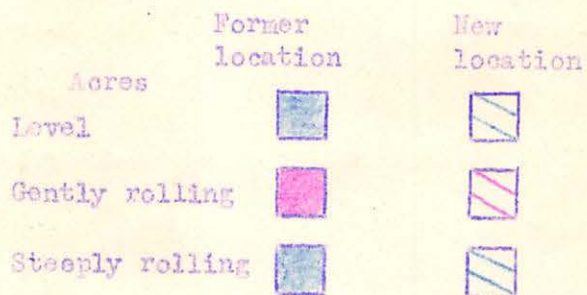


Figure 42. Relation of Topography Before and After Relocation to Change in Cash Farm Receipts

TABLE XLIII. RELATION OF TOPOGRAPHY BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 175 FAMILIES *

Topographic Type	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(127 cases)		(48 cases)	
Level acres	8.3	7.2	8.0	7.3
Gently rolling acres	30.6	43.1	31.0	28.9
Steeply rolling acres	15.4	8.9	10.7	7.1

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XI.

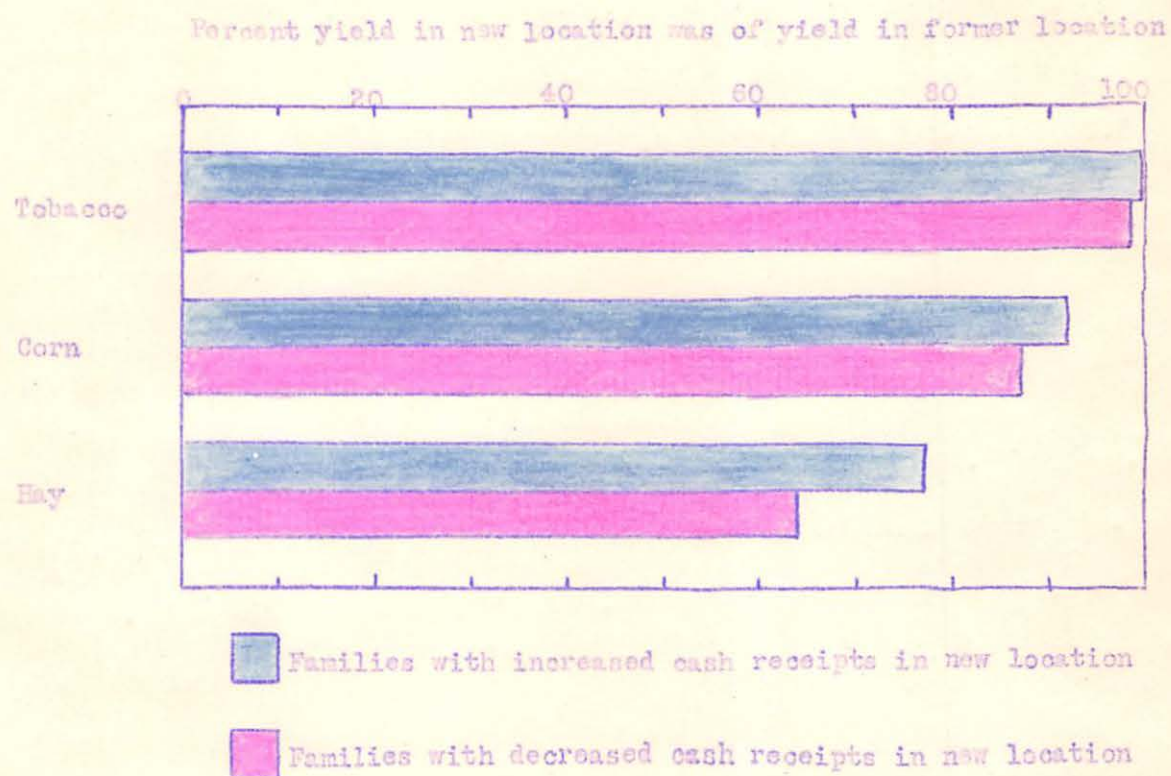
did not decrease, corn production decreased from 28.0 to 24.3 bushels, or 3.7 bushels per acre for farmers with decreases in cash receipts, and only 2.2 bushels for the other group. Hay production decreased .5 of a ton per acre for the first group and only .3 of a ton for the latter group. (Table XLIV, Figure 43).

TABLE XLIV. RELATION OF CHANGE IN YIELDS OF SELECTED CROPS BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 175 FAMILIES *

Normal Yield per Acre	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(127 cases)		(48 cases)	
Corn (bushels)	28.6	24.4	28.0	24.3
Tobacco (pounds)	941.4	940.7	874.9	859.2
Hay (tons)	1.3	1.0	1.4	.9

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XIII.



Source: Adapted from Table XLIV

Figure 43. Percent That Normal Crop Yields in New Locations Were of Yields in Former Location by Change in Cash Farm Receipts

A larger proportion of those families not so successfully adjusting with respect to farm receipts after relocation were receiving assistance from the Agricultural Extension Service or were Unit Test Demonstration Farmers. It is perhaps logical to suppose that more of these families were given assistance because of their greater need. (Table XLV).

In general those whose farm receipts decreased had a much greater increase in non-farm receipts. This increase in non-farm receipts, however, except for the tenants was not large enough to offset the decrease in farm income. Total cash receipts showed the same direction of change as did farm receipts (Table XLVI, Figure 44).

There seems to be some association between age and change in farm receipts. The older folks were less successful in keeping up their farm receipts than the younger farmers. In a like manner the economically less successfully adjusted group had lived longer in their former residence (Table XLVII).

TABLE XLV. RELATION OF CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS TO COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE T.V.A. UNIT TEST DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN THE NEW LOCATION, 175 FAMILIES *

Percent of Families	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	(127 cases)		(48 cases)	
Using Agricultural Extension Services	49.6	50.4	49.0	50.0
Participating in the TVA Unit Test Farm Demonstration program	45.2	54.8	29.3	70.7

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XIV.

TABLE XLVI. CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF RECEIPTS FOR FAMILIES WHO INCREASED OR DECREASED THEIR CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 176 FAMILIES *

Average Cash Receipts	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(127 cases)		(48 cases)	
Crop receipts	\$78	\$184	\$130	\$42
Livestock receipts	72	146	80	35
Total farm receipts	150	330	210	77
Other receipts	98	102	98	167
Total receipts	248	432	308	244

Source: This study.

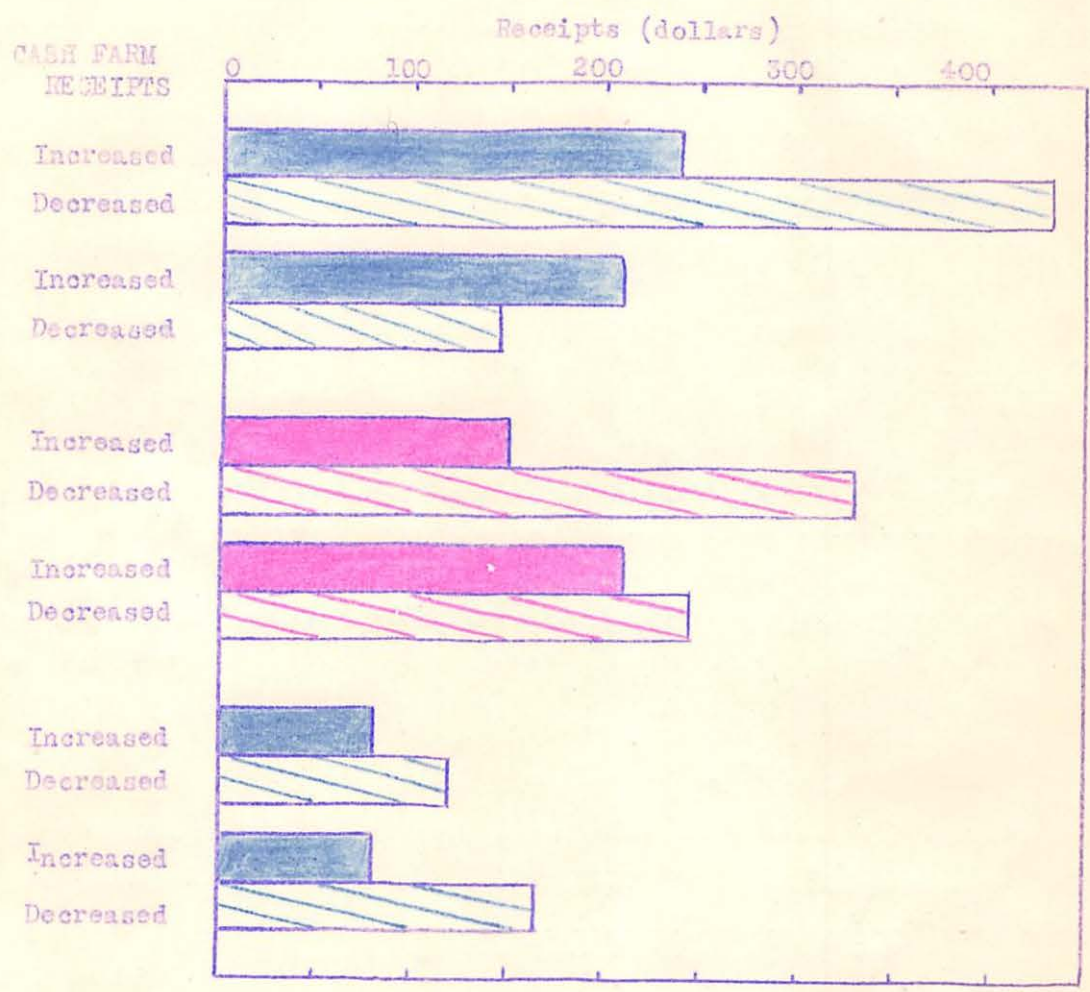
* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XV.

TABLE XLVII. RELATION OF AGE, EDUCATION, AND STABILITY OF RESIDENCE TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, 176 FAMILIES

Average Years	Cash Farm Receipts	
	Increased	Decreased
	(127 cases)	(48 cases)
Age of husband	43.4	46.2
wife	38.6	42.0
Education of husband	6.0	6.1
wife	6.5	6.3
In former community	26.6	28.0
On former farm	13.4	16.0

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XVI.



Source: Table XLVI







Cash Receipts	Former location	New location
Total		
Farm		
Non-farm		

Figure 44. Changes in Composition of Receipts for Families Who Increased or Decreased their Cash Farm Receipts

Successful economic readjustment as expressed in increased farm receipts is associated with a liking for the new location. There was approximately a 10 percent greater preference for the new location among those who increased their farm receipts (Table XLVIII). This

TABLE XLVIII. RELATION OF CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS TO PREFERENCE FOR NEW OR OLD LOCATION, 175 FAMILIES *

Percent Preferring Each Location	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Husband	34.7	65.3	41.3	58.7
Wife	35.9	64.1	48.9	51.1

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XVII.

preference expressed by the husband and wife was in agreement with the judgement of the enumerator with respect to the need for further adjustment. A larger proportion of those with decreased farm receipts than of those whose receipts increased were considered to have problems needing further attention (Table XLIX). This average relationship for the group as a whole, however, does not seem to hold for the tenants (see Appendix B, Table XVIII).

TABLE XLIX. RELATION OF CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS TO PROBLEMS IN NEED OF FURTHER ACTION, 168 FAMILIES *

Percent of Families for Which There Are Any Problems in Readjustment Which Need Further Action	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	(117 cases)		(51 cases)	
Tenants, owners, and part-owners	70.1	29.9	76.4	23.9

Source: This study.

* Tenants, owners, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XVIII.

Age As a Factor in Readjustment

Eighty-eight percent of the husbands and wives were between the ages of 24 and 65 years.² Where data permitted, the sample here used consisted of 168 families comprising slightly less than 10 percent of the owners, tenants, and part-owners who were in good physical condition, had unbroken homes, and who moved from land purchased by the F.V.A. For purposes of comparison these families were divided into the class intervals 26-34, 35-49, and 50-64 years. There are 47 families in the first group, 63 in the second, and 53 in the third.

The net worth of the eldest group, which contained the largest proportion of owners, showed the smallest decrease as a result of relocation.

2. For purposes of classification a weighted average age was used. This was calculated by doubling the husband's age, adding the wife's age, and dividing by three.

This average decrease is occasioned by the change for owners; the value for the tenants increased. The youngest farmers had least farm machinery, but a greater percentage increase than the other groups (Table I, Figure 45). In a like manner the younger families had smaller cash farm receipts to begin with, but increased them most (Table II, Figure 46).

TABLE I. RELATIONSHIP OF AGE TO NET WORTH, VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY, AND FURNITURE AND PERSONAL POSSESSIONS*, 163 FARM LINES

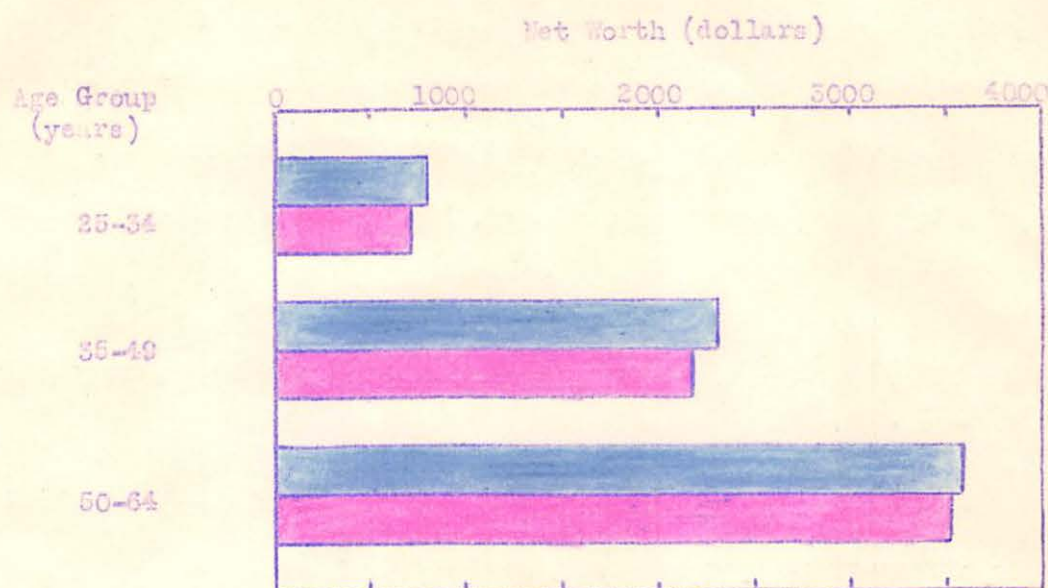
	Age in Years **					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners and Tenants Net worth	(30 cases) \$818	(30 cases) \$722	(31 cases) \$2320	(31 cases) \$2180	(30 cases) \$5573	(30 cases) \$5547
Owners, Tenants, and Part-Owners ***	(47 cases)	(47 cases)	(63 cases)	(63 cases)	(53 cases)	(53 cases)
Value of farm machinery	\$ 24	\$ 39	\$ 77	\$ 84	\$ 108	\$ 119
Value of furniture and personal possessions	171	141	269	264	296	274

Source: This study.

* Furniture and personal possessions as here used includes only furniture and such special items as floor coverings, stove, and sewing machine.

** Age as given in this and other tables is age at time of first interview in 1934, which was just shortly before relocation.

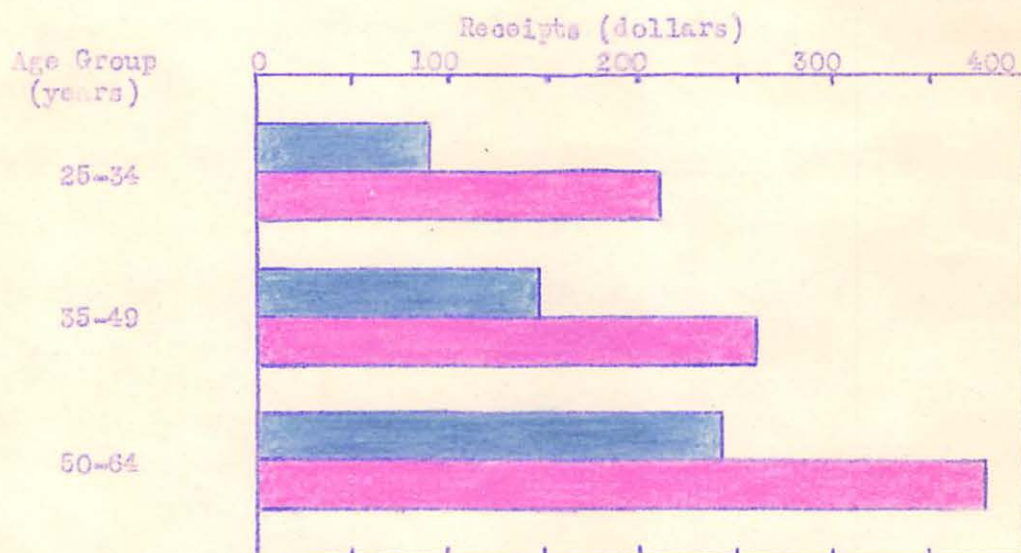
*** Owners, tenants and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XIX.



Source: Table L

■ Former location ■ New location

Figure 45. Relation of Age to Change in Net Worth



Source: Table LI

■ Former location ■ New location

Figure 46. Relation of Age to Change in Cash Farm Receipts

**TABLE LX. RELATION OF AGE TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS,
163 FAMILIES**

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	Former Loca- tion	New Loca- tion
Receipts of owners	\$204	\$550	\$281	\$475	\$286	\$408
Receipts of tenants	57	151	83	152	76	76
Receipts of part-owners	252*	349*	169	201	170	378
Total	89	210	174	269	242	379

Source: This study.

* Average of less than 5 cases.

High total income and high farm income in the former location for the older families seems to be associated with a lack of mobility rather than education. Those between the ages of 50-64 years had lived an average of twice as long in the same community as those 25-34 years old; a good deal of this difference, however, may be a function of age (Table LII).

**TABLE LII. RELATION OF AGE TO EDUCATION, INCOME, AND YEARS IN
FORMER COMMUNITY, 132 FAMILIES ***

	Age in Years		
	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64
	(43 cases)	(47 cases)	(42 cases)
Average education:			
Husband (school years completed)	5.7	6.2	5.9
Wife (school years completed)	7.1	6.5	5.6
Average income, 1935	\$451	\$626	\$801
Years in former community (ave.)	8.9	11.2	18.1

Source: This study.

*Owners and tenants are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XI.

The older folks had larger homes with more modern conveniences before relocating and retained their same relative position in the new location. The middle-age group had the largest families and increased the size of their homes most (Table LIII).

TABLE LIII. RELATION OF AGE TO CHANGE IN SIZE OF DWELLING AND NUMBER OF CONVENIENCES PRESENT, 168 FAMILIES *

	Age in Years					
	25-34		35-49		50-64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(47 cases)		(63 cases)		(53 cases)	
Size of family (average number)	4.7	-	6.2	-	5.2	-
Number of rooms in house	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.5	5.2
Number of other conveniences **	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7

Source: This study.

* Owners, tenants and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXI.

** Average number of the following conveniences which are present: toilet, bathtub or room, electricity, or telephone.

If there is any difference in adjustment respective to social institutions, the youngest group located fewer miles from and relatively closer to community centers (Table LIV).

TABLE LIV. RELATION OF AGE TO DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS, CHURCH, STORE, AND DOCTOR BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION, 95 FAMILIES *

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(9 cases)		(38 cases)		(48 cases)	
Miles to elementary school	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Miles to high school	9.8	6.0	8.2	5.9	9.1	4.6
Miles to church	1.2	.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1
Miles to store	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Miles to doctor	6.6	3.2	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.3

Source: This study.

*Owners and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XIII.

TABLE LV. RELATION OF AGE TO FACTORS IN SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, 163 FAMILIES *

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Owners and Tenants	(43 cases)		(47 cases)		(42 cases)	
Are there any special problems in the adjustment of this family which need further action?	56.8	43.2	67.5	32.5	80.5	19.5
Owners, Tenants, and Part-Owners	(47 cases)		(63 cases)		(53 cases)	
Is the family adjusting to present community?	97.7	2.3	87.8	12.2	92.3	7.7
Does the community seem to be assisting in the assimilation of new families?	92.9	7.1	93.1	6.9	94.2	5.8

Source: This study.

*Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXIII.

In the opinion of the schedule enumerators, more of the old folks had problems which need adjustment than of the younger groups. No general relationship with age was apparent with respect to adjustment to the new community and community assimilation (Table LV).

TABLE LVI. RELATION OF AGES* TO PREFERENCE FOR NEW LOCATION, CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE T. V. A. AND CHANGE IN RESPONSE TO THE INTERVIEW, 163 FAMILIES **

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners and Tenants	(43 cases)		(47 cases)		(42 cases)	
Percent preferring each location:						
Husband	28.9	71.1	38.3	61.7	41.5	58.5
Wife	26.3	73.7	47.6	52.4	46.3	53.7
Owners, Tenants, and Part-Owners	(47 cases)		(63 cases)		(53 cases)	
How did the individual respond to the interview? ***	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T.V.A.? ***	+ .5	+ .8	+ .2	+ .7	+ .2	+ .9

Source: This study.

* Age is that of husband and wife computed by taking twice the age of the husband, adding the age of the wife, and dividing by three.

** Owners, tenants, and part-owners are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXIV.

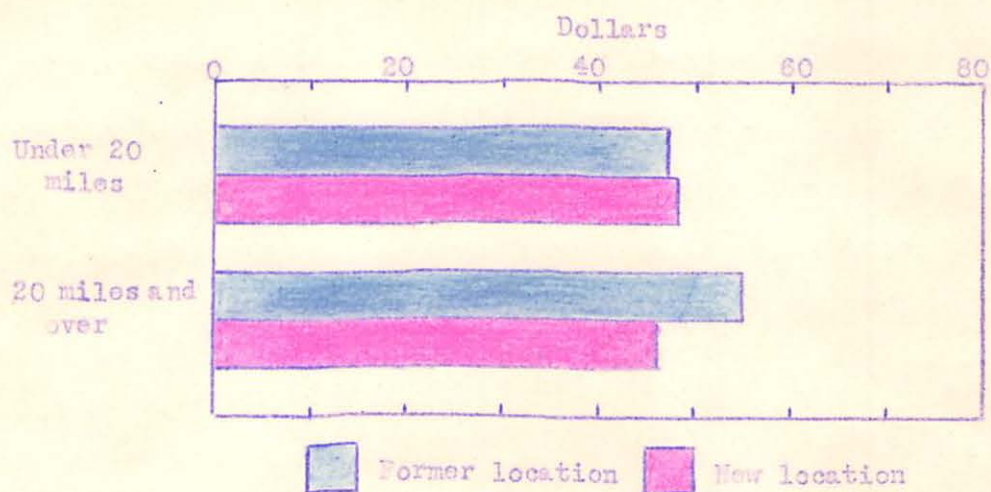
*** See footnote page 89 for an explanation of the attitude scale.

According to the families themselves, contentment in the new location decreased with age. Almost three-fourths of those between the ages of 24 - 35 preferred the new location and only about half of those 49 - 65 years old expressed such preference. The oldest group learned to like the T.V.A. most while the youngest man showed the greatest increase in their cooperation with the enumerators (Table LVI).

Readjustment and Distance Moved

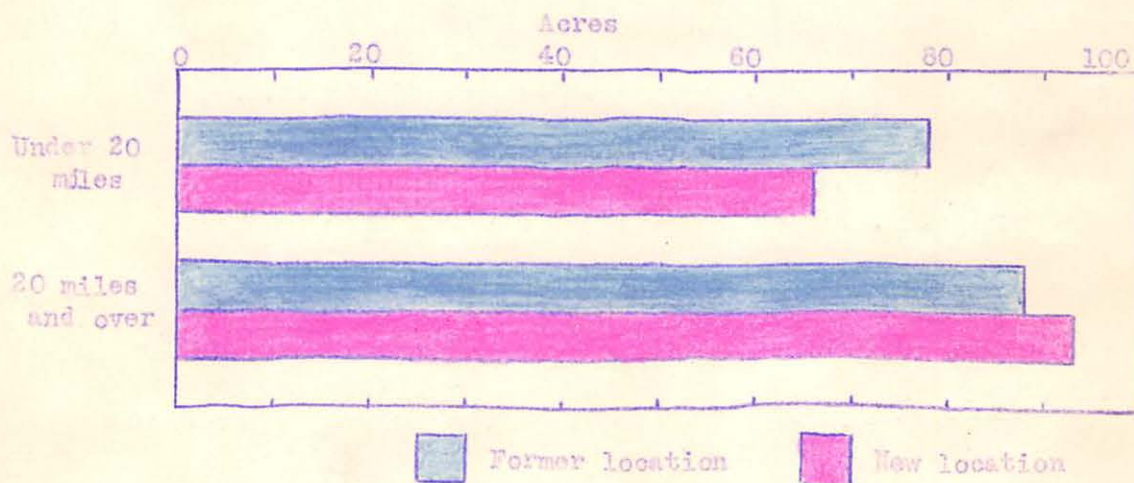
The distance moved seems to have considerable effect on the readjustment of displaced families. A comparison was made between owners who moved 20 miles and over and those who moved less than 20 miles.³ Those who moved under 20 miles had less land to begin with, and land worth less per acre than those who moved farther. After relocation both groups secured land of about the same value per acre. Those moving the greater distance increased their already larger acreage, while those who did not go so far decreased the amount of land which they had. The group who moved farther decreased their indebtedness to a much greater extent than those who stayed near their former homes. As a result the total net worth decreased less for those moving farther (Table LVII, Figures 47 and 48).

3. The distance moved is based on map measurements of the mileage between the former and the new post office.



Source: Table LVII

Figure 47. Relation of Distance Moved to Value per Acre of Land Owned Before and After Relocation



Source: Table LVII

Figure 48. Relation of Distance Moved to Acres Owned Before and After Relocation

TABLE LVII. RELATION OF DISTANCE MOVED TO CHANGE IN SIZE, VALUE, AND INDEBTEDNESS PER FARM, TO CASH FARM RECEIPTS, AND TO NET WORTH, TO OWNER FAMILIES

	Under 20 Miles		20 Miles and Over	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(37 cases)		(33 cases)	
Size of farm (Acres)	78.4	66.3	88.5	93.9
Value of farm	\$5708	\$5177	\$4899	\$4314
Value per acre	47	48	55	46
Equity	3563	3091	4699	4308
Indebtedness	145	86	200	6
Net worth	4396	3446	5582	5405
Cash farm receipts	286	355	316	535

Source: This study.

The yield of corn, tobacco, and hay decreased for both groups. The yield of tobacco and corn did not fall quite so low but the yield of hay fell lower for those who moved the greater distance.

TABLE LVIII. RELATION OF DISTANCE MOVED TO CHANGE IN YIELD PER ACRE, TO OWNER FAMILIES

Normal Yield per Acre	Distance Moved			
	Under 20 Miles		20 Miles and Over	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(37 cases)		(33 cases)	
Corn (bushels)	32.4	25.3	32.3	27.0
Tobacco (pounds)	927	896	1364	972
Hay (tons)	1.3	1.0	1.4	.9

Source: This study.

The yield of tobacco was greater both before and after relocation for those families moving greatest distances; however, the decrease in yield was more pronounced for this group.

Cash farm receipts rose more for those families who moved the greater distance (Table LVII).

A larger proportion of those moving 20 miles and over than those moving less than 20 miles were cooperating with the Agricultural Extension Service and participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Demonstration Farm program when interviewed after relocation. In the judgement of the enumerators about two-thirds of those moving the greater distance had problems needing attention whereas three-fourths of those not moving so far had such problems (Table LIX). Those families who moved

TABLE LIX. RELATION OF DISTANCE MOVED TO PRESENCE OF READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS, COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, AND PARTICIPATION IN THE T.V.A. FARM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, 70 OWNER FAMILIES

Percent of Families	Distance Moved			
	Under 20 Miles		20 Miles and Over	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Are there any special problems in the readjustment of this family that need further action?	(57 cases)		(33 cases)	
	75.0	25.0	66.6	33.4
Using Agricultural Extension Service	52.9	47.1	70.3	29.7
Participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Demonstration Farm program	30.6	69.4	39.4	60.6

Source: This study.

farther responded less favorably to the first interview before moving and were more antagonistic toward the T.V.A. than those who did not move so far. After relocating the reverse situation was true. The families who moved the farthest showed the greatest improvement in their reactions (Table LX).

TABLE LX. RELATION OF DISTANCE MOVED TO RESPONSE TO INTERVIEW AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE T.V.A., 70 OWNER FAMILIES

	Distance Moved			
	Under 20 Miles		20 Miles and Over	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
	(37 cases)		(33 cases)	
How did the individual respond to the interviewer? *	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T.V.A.? *	+ .7	+ .6	+ .0	+ .9

Source: This study.

* See footnote page 89 for an explanation of the attitude scale.

Relocation and the Agency Assisting in

Relocation

Slightly over half of the families received no assistance in relocation other than that furnished by relatives. Another fourth were assisted by the Relocation Service of the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service; one in ten were assisted by real estate agents, while less than

five percent were assisted by other means. Of the tenants, 68.6 percent reported no assistance in moving other than relatives; however, as was pointed out earlier a large part of these tenants moved with their landlords (Table LXI).

TABLE LXI. ASSISTANCE IN RELOCATION OF FAMILIES WHO MOVED FROM THE NORRIS RESERVOIR AREA

	Percent of Families			
	Owners	Part-Owners	Tenants	Total
Agency assisting in relocation	(72 cases)	(29 cases)	(71 cases)	(172 cases)
None except relatives	48.6	55.2	68.6	57.6
Relocation Service	31.9	24.1	28.9	27.3
Real estate agents	16.7	13.8	2.8	10.5
Others	2.8	6.9	5.7	4.6

Source: This study.

Those families with large net worth availed themselves of the services furnished by the Relocation Service to a greater extent and of real estate agents to a lesser degree than did those with small capital. Almost twice as many of the latter group relocated without assistance (62 as compared with 36 percent).

Seven percent more of those whose cash farm receipts decreased than of those whose receipts increased were relocated with the aid of real estate agents. Those receiving such aid were older than the others. Similarly the Relocation Service aided a larger proportion of the old people. About two-thirds of those 25-34 years of age moved with no

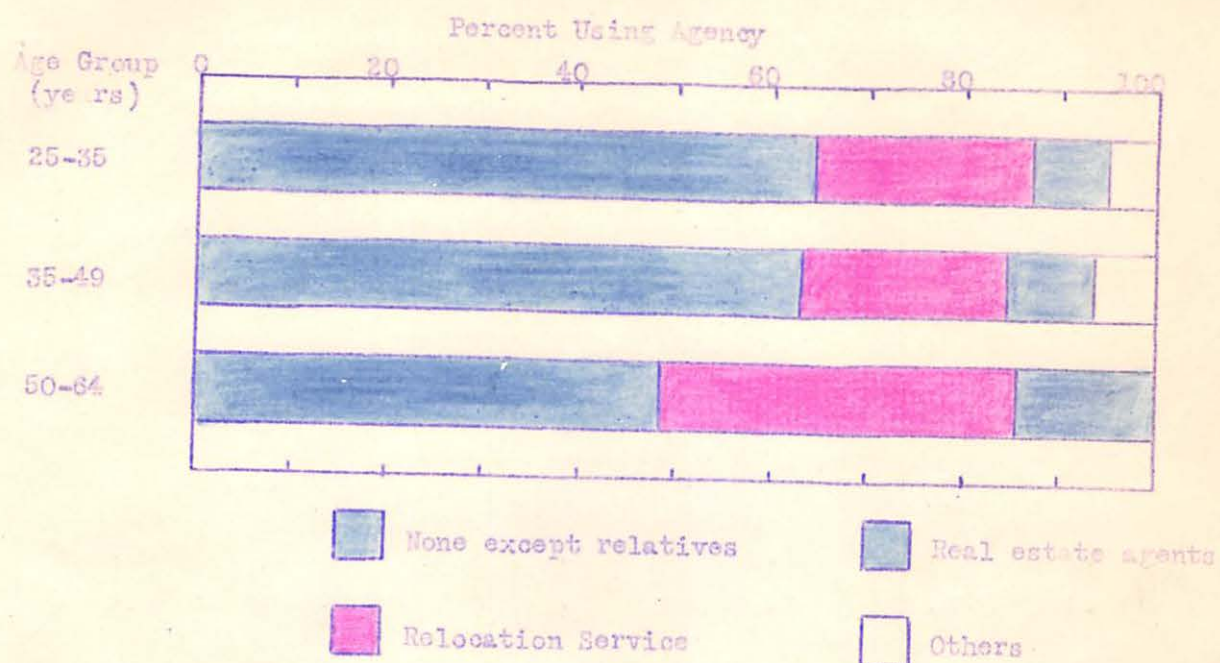
outside assistance while less than half of the 50 - 64 year old group were unaided (Table LKII, Figure 49).

TABLE LKII. RELATION OF AGENCY ASSISTING IN RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN NET WORTH AND CASH FARM RECEIPTS, TO AGE, DISTANCE MOVED, AND CONTENTMENT, 163 FAMILIES *

	Percent Using Agency			
	None Ex- cept Relatives	Relocation Service	Real Estate Agents	Others
Net Worth Groups (66 owners)				
\$1000-3999 (28 cases)	62.1	13.8	20.7	3.4
4000-and over (38 cases)	35.9	48.7	12.8	2.6
Cash Farm Receipts (163 tenants, owners, and part-owners)				
Increased (118 cases)	56.8	29.7	7.6	5.9
Decreased (45 cases)	53.8	24.4	15.6	6.7
Average Age in Years (126 tenants and owners)				
25-34 (39 cases)	64.1	23.1	7.7	5.1
35-49 (46 cases)	63.1	21.7	8.7	6.5
50-64 (41 cases)	48.8	36.6	14.6	.0
Contentment (108 owners and tenants)				
Prefer former location (37 cases)	67.6	18.9	10.8	2.7
Prefer new location (71 cases)	52.1	31.0	11.3	5.6
Distance Moved (70 owners)				
Under 20 miles (37 cases)	62.2	21.6	13.5	2.7
20 miles and over (33 cases)	33.3	42.4	21.2	3.1

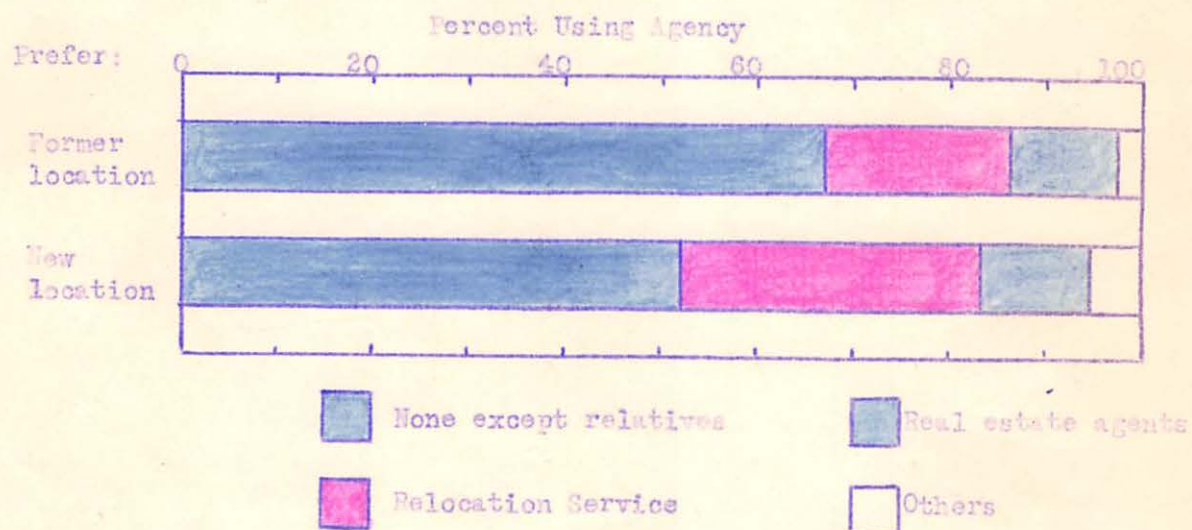
Source: This study.

*Owners and tenants are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XAV.



Source: Table LXII

Figure 49. Relation of Agency Assisting in Relocation to Age.



Source: Table LXII

Figure 50. Relation of Agency Assisting in Relocation to Preference for Former or New Location

A larger proportion of those preferring the new location than of those preferring the old location were assisted by the Relocation Service. Of those who relocated without outside assistance 68 percent preferred the former location, whereas 52 percent preferred the new location (Table LXII, Figure 50).

Those who moved farther had slightly more education, did a little more reading, and had a higher actual and per capita income in their former location (Table LXIII). About a third of the families moving 20 miles or more relocated without assistance, whereas two-thirds of those moving the shorter distance were unaided. It seems significant to note

TABLE LXIII. RELATION OF DISTANCE MOVED TO SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS, 66 OWNER FAMILIES

	Under 20 Miles (37 cases)	20 Miles and Over (53 cases)
Age: Husband (years)	54.4	52.6
Wife (years)	47.3	45.8
Education: Husband (years)	6.1	6.8
Wife (years)	5.7	6.3
Newspapers and magazines read (number)	1.5	1.6
Size of household	5.1	5.3
Average income, 1933	\$171	\$223
Per capita value of living, 1933	\$179	\$230

Source: This study.

* Net farm income, other income, and value of produce from the farm used in the home, divided by the number in the household.

that in relocation both from this and from the Great Smoky Mountain National Park Area there was a tendency for families assisted by real estate agents to move greater distances. In the movement from the Great Smoky Mountain National Park⁴ 33 or 10 percent were influenced by real estate agents. This group moved an average of 73 miles whereas the families not so influenced moved only 27 miles.

Those from the Park Area who purchased through real estate agents, in addition to moving farther were less content in their new locations. None of those purchasing through real estate agents preferred the new location while 5 percent of those purchasing directly were better satisfied after relocation. At the same time only 40 percent of this latter group preferred their former place and 55 percent of those purchasing through real estate agents preferred their former location.

These clients of real estate agents bought more land at less dollars per acre than non-real estate clients. Farms sold by real estate agents averaged 100 acres per farm at \$30 per acre as against 59 acres at \$39 per acre for the remainder. In addition more of the farms purchased through real estate agents had mortgages. Fifty-five percent of those dealing with agents assumed mortgages while only 17 percent of the remainder did so.

4. Movement of Population from the Smoky Mountain Area, unpublished report, W. O. Whittle, 1934.

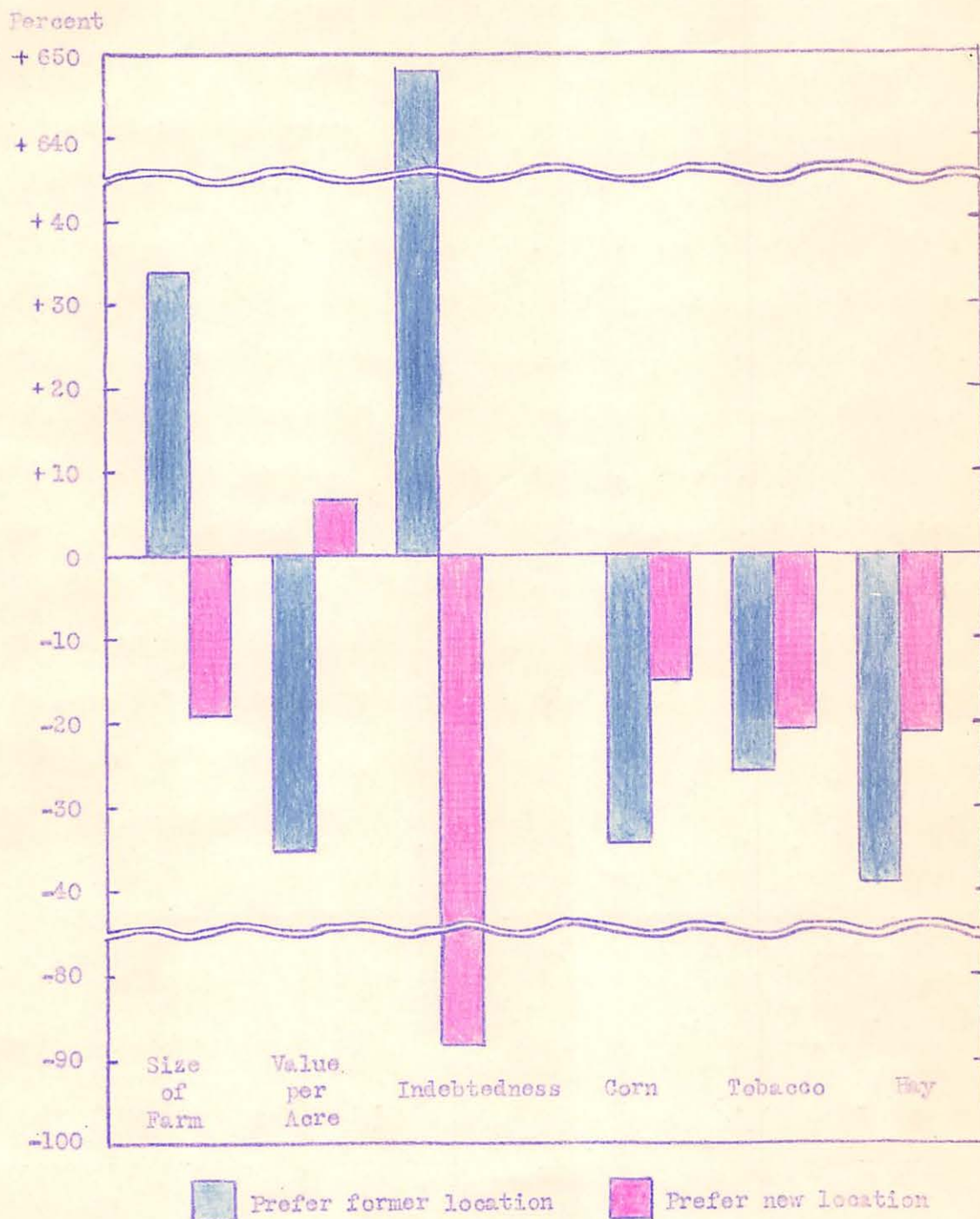
Relation of Preference for New or Former Location
to Readjustment

The families who preferred their new location had the smaller farms before relocation and bought less acreage after moving. The families preferring their former location, however, had the larger farms and bought more land when they relocated. The farms of the families preferring the new location were of higher value both before and after relocation. The percent reduction in total farm value was much the same for both groups. Those preferring the new location, however, bought land valued at \$3 per acre more than what they owned formerly, while the other group bought land worth \$18 less per acre. Those preferring the former location increased their indebtedness by an average of \$123 while the indebtedness of the group preferring the new location was decreased \$211 (Table LXIV, Figure 51).

TABLE LXIV. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR FORMER OR NEW LOCATION
TO CHANGE IN SIZE, VALUE, AND INDEBTEDNESS PER FARM, 56
OWNER FAMILIES

	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Status in New Loca- tion	Change from Former Lo- cation	Status in New Loca- tion	Change from Former Lo- cation
	(16 cases)		(40 cases)	
Size of farm (acres)	82.0	+20.6	77.8	- 16.3
Value of farm	\$2778	\$-365	\$8911	\$-589
Value per acre	\$ 38	\$ -18	\$ 59	\$+ 3
Indebtedness	\$ 142	\$-123	\$ 30	\$-211

Source: This study.



Source: Table LXIV, LXV

Figure 51. Relation of Preference for the New or Former Location to Percent Change in Size, Value, and Indebtedness per Farm, and to Change in Yield per Acre of Selected Crops.

The normal yield of corn, tobacco, and hay was lower and decreased more for those who preferred the former location.

The families preferring the former location had a reduction in usual yield of 24 percent for corn, 26 percent for tobacco, and 39 percent for hay. Those preferring the new location, however, had only 15 percent less bushels of corn per acre, 21 percent less pounds of tobacco, and 21 percent less tons hay (Table LXV, Figure 51). In a like manner larger

TABLE LXV. RELATION OF CHANGE IN YIELD OF SELECTED CROPS TO PREFERENCE FOR NEW OR FORMER LOCATION

Normal Yield per Acre	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Status in New Location	Change from Former Location	Status in New Location	Change from Former Location
	(16 cases)		(40 cases)	
Corn (bushels)	21.0	- 10.9	27.9	- 5.0
Tobacco (pounds)	737	-254	973	-252
Hay (tons)	.8	- .5	1.1	- .3

Source: This study.

farm receipts and a greater increase in farm receipts was associated with a liking for the new location.⁵ While those expressing a preference for the new location used more home grown farm products in their homes before moving, the per capita value of these products was less (Tables LXVI and LXVII).

5. Whether a liking for the new location caused an increase in receipts or the increased receipts occasioned a preference for the new location is not known; probably the effect is reciprocal.

TABLE LXVI. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE NEW OR FORMER LOCATION TO CASH FARM RECEIPTS AND NET WORTH, 58 FAMILIES *

	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving
	(43 cases)		(85 cases)	
Cash farm receipts	\$120	\$148	\$181	\$301
Net worth	1643	1559	2308	2204

Source: This study.

* Owners and tenants are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXVI.

TABLE LXVII. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE NEW OR FORMER LOCATION TO THE VALUE OF FARM FAMILY LIVING, 1933, 89 FAMILIES *

	Prefer Former Location	Prefer New Location
	(43 cases)	(85 cases)
Value of farm family living, 1933 **	\$162	\$237
Per capita value of living, 1933 ***	206	194

Source: This study.

* Owners and tenants are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXVII.

** Value of products raised on the farm and used in the home.

*** Net farm income, other income, and value of products from the farm used in the home, divided by the number in the household.

These families preferring the new location made greater use of the Agricultural Extension Service and more often were Unit Test Demonstration farmers than those preferring the former location (Table LXVIII). In addition there seems to be some association between contentment and both

response to the interviewer and attitude toward the T.V.A. Those responding more favorably preferred the new location (Table LXLX).

TABLE LXVIII. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE FORMER OR NEW LOCATION TO USE OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES AND PARTICIPATION IN THE T.V.A. UNIT TEST FARM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, 128 FAMILIES *

Percent of Families	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	(43 cases)		(85 cases)	
Using Agricultural Extension Services	45.9	54.1	62.1	37.9
Participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Farm Demonstration program	14.6	85.4	36.1	63.9

Source: This study.

* Owners and tenants are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXVIII.

In the previously cited study of the population movement from the Smoky Mountain National Park it was found that 3 percent of those with as good or better agricultural production in their new location were more content and 13 percent were less content. Of those whose production was less in their new location 5 percent were more content and 44 percent were less content. It therefore appears that in this study also relative agricultural production was an important contributing factor to contentment after relocation.

TABLE LXIX. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE FORMER OR NEW LOCATION TO CHANGE IN RESPONSE TO THE INTERVIEW AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE T. V. A., 128 FAMILIES *

	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving
	(43 cases)		(85 cases)	
How did the individual respond to the interview? **	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T.V.A.? **	+ .1	+ .6	+ .5	+ .8

Source: This study.

* Owners and tenants are presented separately in Appendix B, Table XXXI.
 ** For an explanation of the attitude scale see page 89.

Of the families who moved from the Smoky Mountain National Park Area those with automobiles were more contented than were those without. Forty-five percent of 222 families not owning automobiles preferred the former location whereas only 33.5 percent of the 97 families having automobiles preferred the former location.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY

The building of Norris Dam on the Clinch River 20 miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, flooded parts of five counties and necessitated the removal of 2700 families living in the reservoir basin.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, soon after its organization in 1933, purchased 146,000 acres or 13 percent of the land in five counties. Approximately 18,000 persons or 19 percent of the population in the area were affected.

To assist in the readjustment of the 3,500 families in the area, the T.V.A. executed a contract with the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Tennessee under terms of which this latter organization assumed the responsibility for assisting and guiding the relocation and readjustment of these families.

Over two-thirds of the families remained within the five counties partially purchased. The average distance moved was 16 miles, owners moving about twice as far as tenants.

The average distance to elementary school was 1 1/2 miles and to high school 8 miles.

On the average there was a tendency to relocate closer to social institutions such as school, church, store, and doctor.

The prevailing type of agriculture in the area was that of small general subsistence farming. The median size of farm was 40 acres, and was 12 acres for tenants and 63 acres for owners. The median amount of

land cultivated prior to relocation was 15 acres. The owners cultivated about twice as much land as did the tenants.

Approximately one-third of the land in farms was classified as crop land. On the average corn utilized more than half the crop land and hay crops about one-fourth.

The average cash farm income in 1933 was \$82. Including income from other sources the total cash income was about \$200 per family.

Most of the families had lived in the area all their lives.

The median age of operators was 35 years for tenants and 49 years for owners. The median length of residence on the same farm was 11 years, 19 years for owners and 4 years for tenants.

The median size of family was 4.4 persons.

Husbands had an average amount of schooling of 5.6 years and their wives had 5.9 years. Education of children varied according to economic status. Most of the folks do very little reading; almost half the families received no current literature.

The median size of houses in the area was slightly over 4 rooms.

Modern conveniences were almost entirely lacking. Two-thirds of the families carried water from a spring and bathed in a wash tub. Less than four in a hundred had electricity and a third had no toilet facilities.

All personal property had a median value of \$552 per family for owners and \$188 for tenants.

Less than a third of the families owned automobiles.

After relocation the average amount of money invested in land was 13 percent less. Indebtedness was reduced, but taxes were higher.

The total net worth of tenants increased whereas that of owners decreased.

Approximately two-thirds of the families in the area were owners and one-third were tenants. More of the families owned farms after moving.

The average size of owner farms decreased from 83 to 79 acres, but the amount of crop land was increased from 16 to 21 acres. The primary use of this additional crop land was for the production of hay.

In general crop yields declined for owners, and remained about the same for tenants.

Topography after relocation was more favorable though the soil was judged to be poorer.

Actual cash receipts were higher after relocation; however when these receipts were adjusted to the 1933 price level this apparent increase became a real decrease. This average decline in cash receipts was due to a decline for owners. Receipts for tenants remained about the same.

About a fourth of the families in the new location were T.V.A. Unit Demonstration Farmers and over half were actively cooperating with the Extension Service.

The attitude toward the T.V.A. and the response given the schedule enumerator were more favorable after relocation.

Most of the owners had a net worth of \$1000 or more, 45 percent of these had between \$1000 and \$4000 and 55 percent were in the group \$4000 and over. Those with the larger net worth had more land before moving and acquired more than they held previously. The relative amount of crop land remained about the same for both groups though the higher net worth group acquired land of comparatively more desirable topography. The families with more net worth had large receipts which increased more after relocation. These families were better educated, had lived longer in the same place, and were better satisfied after moving.

Those farmers who had large farms and bought larger ones had more receipts in the new location while those with small farms who secured still smaller farms had less receipts after relocation. Both groups increased the proportion of their land which was crop and pasture land though the increase was much greater for the group with larger receipts after moving.

The acres of crops grown and the investment in livestock showed a marked rise for those with more receipts after relocation.

The amount of gently rolling acres was increased 12.5 acres for those families whose cash receipts increased and decreased 2.1 acres for the other group.

The normal crop yields per acre decreased more for the group with less receipts after relocation.

In general those whose farm receipts decreased had a greater increase in non-farm receipts.

The older folks and those who lived longer in their former residence were less successful in maintaining farm receipts in their new location.

Successful economic readjustment as expressed in increased farm receipts is associated with a liking for the new location.

The net worth of the oldest group, which contained the largest proportion of owners, showed the smallest decrease as a result of relocation.

The older folks had larger homes with more modern conveniences before relocating and retained their same relative position in the new location while the middle-aged group had the largest families and increased the size of their houses the most.

The older folks were less content in the new location and were judged to have more problems in need of adjustment.

The distance moved seems to have considerable affect on the readjustment of displaced families. That group of families who moved the farthest had the most land before relocation and increased the acreage they had, whereas those not moving so far decreased their already smaller acreage. In addition to getting more land those who moved the greater distance reduced their indebtedness more than the other group. More of those who moved farthest were cooperating with the Extension Service and participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Demonstration Program.

A little over half of the families received no assistance in relocation, about a fourth were assisted by the Relocation Service, and one in ten were assisted by real estate agents.

Those families with highest net worth availed themselves most of the services offered by the Relocation Service.

Both the Relocation Service and real estate agents aided a larger proportion of the older families.

More of those preferring the former location received assistance from the Relocation Service.

The families who moved farthest had a better education and more income in their former location.

About a third of those moving 20 or more miles relocated without assistance whereas two-thirds of those moving the shorter distance were unaided.

Those families who preferred their new location had the smaller farms and bought less acreage after moving. Those preferring former location had larger farms and bought more acres than they had.

The farmers who liked the former location better than their new location bought land worth less per acre than their former holdings while the other group bought higher value land.

Those preferring the new location decreased their indebtedness while those preferring the former location increased the amount they owed.

The families preferring the former location had a greater reduction in crop yield than those preferring the new location.

Larger cash farm receipts and a greater increase in farm receipts was associated with a liking for the new location.

Those preferring the new location made greater use of Agricultural Extension Services and were more often Unit Test Demonstration Farmers than those preferring the former location.

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APPENDIX A

SCHEDULES

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE I

RELOCATION OF FAMILY

Fieldman _____ Map _____
Date _____ Tract _____
Co. _____ Dist. _____ (FAMILY) Schedule _____

Name _____ P. O. Address _____
Marital Status: M S D Sep. W Birthplace: Father _____ Date _____
Mother _____ Date _____ No. of Births: Boys _____ Girls _____
Now living: Boys _____ Girls _____ Living at Home: Boys _____ Girls _____ Living
away: Boys _____ Girls _____ Others in Household: _____

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>What Relation</u>	<u>Dependent</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Distance of home from: School - Elem High Church Store Doctor Dentist
Hospital Names of Schools: Elem. _____
High _____ Church _____
No. of rooms in home _____ Wired for electricity _____ List electric equipment new
used _____ Telephone _____ Toilet: Inside _____ Outside _____
None _____ Provision for bath _____ Source of water supply: Well _____ Cistern _____
Spring - Distance of water supply from house (Yds) _____ How is house heated? _____
Church preference _____ Membership in fraternal organization _____
_____ Cooperative Association _____ Others _____ Years lived
in this community _____ On this farm _____ Does any member of the family have
part time employment which takes him away from home for weeks or months:
Kind _____ Where _____ Has any member of family previously
gone to city to work and returned home _____ City _____ Type of work _____
How long away _____ Returned when _____ Would he or she return to the
city if his old or similar job were offered? _____ Did he or she marry while
away _____ Where is home of (wife or husband) _____
Ages of children at home: Boys _____ Girls _____
Grades in School of " _____ " _____

Grade reached in school by Father Mother Newspapers read by family:

Magazines Books Insurance carried: No. of policies - Life Accident Total amount of Life Accident

Does family have articles such as books, papers, heirlooms, etc., which require special attention: If so list:

Are there any physical defects in any member of the family: Describe
 Have there been any deaths in family while living in this community Cause
 Where buried

(FARM DATA)

Land Owned: Woodland Pasture Crops Other land Total acres

Type of soil: Limestone Red Dolomite Cherty Dolomite Black Shale
 Yellow Shale Acres Bottom Lands: River Creek

Lay of soil: Acres level Gently rolling Steeply rolling Location of land

Land Rented: Woodland Pasture Crops Other land Total acres

Type of soil: Limestone Red Dolomite Cherty Dolomite Black Shale
 Yellow Shale Acres Bottom Lands: River Creek

Lay of Soil: Acres level Gently rolling Steeply rolling Location of land

Acres Rented Out: Woodland Pasture Crops Other Land Total Acres

Type of soil: Limestone Red Dolomite Cherty Dolomite Black Shale
 Yellow Shale Acres Bottom Lands: River Creek

Lay of soil: Acres level Gently rolling Steeply rolling Location of land

Type of Farming: General Livestock Trucking Dairying Poultry

Orcharding Acres in crops last year: Corn Hay

Small grains Tobacco Other cash crops Normal yield per acre: Corn Hay Tobacco

Final Appraisal Value: Total Land Improvements

Liabilities: Mortgages Other debts For what

What is the approximate value of furniture in Kitchen: _____ Bed Rooms: _____
 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - : _____ Dining Room _____ Living Room _____

Comments:

(INCOME)

FARM EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS FOR 1933

<u>Expenditures - 1933</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Receipts - 1933</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Livestock and Poultry	_____	: Crops, hay, vegetables, fruits	_____
Feeds	_____	:	_____
Farm Implements and Machinery	_____	: Livestock and livestock products	_____
Machinery Repairs and Replacements	_____	: Poultry and poultry prods.	_____
Farm Labor	_____	: Milk and milk products	_____
Commercial fertilizers, manures, lime	_____	: Forest products	_____
Seeds, plants, trees, etc.	_____	: Other products	_____
Taxes	_____	: Home occupation, such as handicrafts	_____
Insurance of buildings, crops, equipment	_____	:	_____
Other expenses	_____	:	_____
Total Expenditures for 1933	_____	: Total Receipts for 1933	_____

(FAMILY LIVING)

PRODUCTS FURNISHED BY THE FARM AND USED BY THE FAMILY 1933

<u>Kind of Product</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>	<u>Kind of Product</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Butter, lbs.	_____	_____	: Sweet Potatoes (other than garden)	Bushels _____	_____
Milk, gallons	_____	_____	: Apples,	Bushels _____	_____
Eggs, Dozen	_____	_____	: Peaches,	Bushels _____	_____
Poultry, number	_____	_____	: Garden,	acres _____	_____
Pork, lbs., dressed	_____	_____	: Honey,	pounds _____	_____
Corn, Bushels	_____	_____	:	_____	_____
Wheat, Bushels	_____	_____	:	_____	_____
Irish Potatoes (other than in garden)	Bushels _____	_____	: Wood,	cords _____	_____

(OUTSIDE INCOME)

150.

Give the approximate income from sources other than home farm (1935):

From Pensions _____ From Life Insurance _____ From Health and Accident _____

From Savings Deposits _____ From Rents _____

From Other Investments _____ From Labor off the farm of family at home: Days _____ Amount _____

From Cash now on hand _____ Assistance from children away from home _____

From Industrial Compensation _____ From State or Federal Relief _____

Data on children and other members of household now living at home who have employment away from the farm:

Name	Age	Type of Work	Where	Annual Income	Steady or Part Time

Data on children not living at home who now have employment:

Name	Age	Type of Work	Where	Annual Income	Steady or Part Time

(LOCATION DESIRED)

What new location have you selected: County _____ Community _____

P. O. Address _____ Reasons for selection _____

Were you assisted by a real estate agency _____ By some other organization _____

If no location has been selected, what sections are you considering _____

Do you wish to own or rent in the new location _____ Approximate amount you will invest _____ Size of house desired _____

Barns for storage and stock needed _____

Acres wanted: Crop land _____ Pasture _____ Woodland _____

Do you want electricity for general purposes _____

If you do not wish to relocate on farm where are you going _____

What are your reasons for this choice _____

What type of employment do you wish: Farm _____ Industry _____ Part time Farm and Industry _____ Garage _____ Stores _____ Teaching _____ list any _____

other mercantile or professional employment desired _____ Has employment
 been secured _____ List knowledge of special trades such as, auto
 mechanic, carpenter, brick mason, etc: _____

Do you expect to sell or move your: Household goods _____

Farm equipment _____ Livestock _____

Are you interested in the relocation service of the Extension Division of
 the University of Tennessee _____

(REPORT OF INVESTIGATOR ON RELOCATION OF FAMILIES)

This blank should be filled in completely as soon as possible after the inter-
 view is over. The following questions ask for your judgement of the applicant
 on a number of different points. Before recording your opinion on any item,
 read and consider carefully all the descriptive statements under the line.
 Indicate your opinion by making a check (V).

1. How did the individual respond to the interview? (Check V along this line
 at some point).

Antagonistic Suspicious Indifferent Interested Gladly Cooperated

Comments: _____
 (Continue on back of sheet if needed).

2. What is his attitude towards the TVA? (Check V on line).

Antagonistic Critical Neutral Interested Active Booster

Comments supporting your judgement _____
 (Continue on back of sheet if needed).

3. Do you feel there are any special problems in the moving of this family
 that need further study? _____ If so, describe: _____

4. Give gist of conversation with family: _____

SCHEDULE II

Worker _____

Date _____

**CENSUS OF FORMER RESIDENTS OF
NORRIS BASIN**

Name _____ County _____ P.O. Address _____
(operator)

Former Location: County _____ P.O. Address _____

Distance of Home From:	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Former Location</u>
Elementary school, miles	_____	_____
High School, miles	_____	_____
Church, miles	_____	_____
Store, miles	_____	_____
Doctor, miles	_____	_____
Hospital, miles	_____	_____
Home Conveniences:		
Number rooms in home	_____	_____
Wired for electricity	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____
Bath room	_____	_____
Sanitary toilet	_____	_____
Water supply	_____	_____
Years in Community	_____	_____
Land:		
Land owned, acres	_____	_____
Land rented, acres	_____	_____
Land rented out, acres	_____	_____
Land operated (owned and rented)	_____	_____
Crop land, acres	_____	_____
Pasture land, acres	_____	_____
Woods, acres	_____	_____
Other land, acres	_____	_____
Kind of Soil	_____	_____

(continued)

	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Former Location</u>
Topography:		
Level, acres	_____	_____
Gently rolling, acres	_____	_____
Steeply rolling, acres	_____	_____
Crop Acreage:		
Corn	_____	_____
Hay	_____	_____
Tobacco	_____	_____
Wheat	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Normal Yield per Acre:		
Corn	_____	_____
Tobacco	_____	_____
Hay	_____	_____
Value of Farm Owned	_____	_____
Liabilities Against Farm, Amount	_____	_____
Miles from market for principal products	_____	_____
Number of tenants	_____	_____

	<u>New Location</u>		<u>Former Location</u>	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Livestock:				
Workstock	_____	_____	_____	_____
Dairy	_____	_____	_____	_____
Beef cattle	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hogs	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sheep	_____	_____	_____	_____
Chickens	_____	_____	_____	_____
Turkeys	_____	_____	_____	_____

		<u>New Location</u>		<u>Former Location</u>	
Article	Age	Value	Article	Age	Value
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(List major tools such as tractors, trucks, wagons, mowers, hay rakes, binders, hay balers, disc harrows, corn planters, grain drills, etc.)

Personal Possessions:

(Check articles owned)

New Location Former Location

- Car _____
- Radio _____
- Piano _____
- Sewing machine _____

Taxes on land owned:
Amount

Farm Receipts:

1935
(if in New
Location) 1933

From Sale of:

- Tobacco _____
- Corn _____
- Wheat _____
- Hay _____
- Vegetables _____

All Crops, Total

Livestock
Livestock products
(other than milk)

Milk and milk products

Forest products

Home occupations
(handicrafts, etc.)

Total, All Receipts

Outside Work:

Days work available for pay
off farm during year

Average daily pay

Contentment in New Location, Prefer:

New Location Former Location Reasons

- Father _____
- Mother _____
- Children _____

Agency assisting in removal _____
 Are you participating in TVA Demonstration Farm Program? _____
 If not, do you desire to do so? _____
 Do you plan to: build or remodel home? _____; barn? _____; other
 buildings? _____ Installed water system? _____
 Wire for electricity? _____
 Do you desire services of engineer in laying out terraces? _____

REPORT OF INVESTIGATOR OF FORMER RESIDENTS OF NORRIS BASIN

1. How did the individual respond to the interview? (Check V)

	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Former Location</u>
Antagonistic	_____	_____
Suspicious	_____	_____
Indifferent	_____	_____
Interested	_____	_____
Gladly cooperated	_____	_____

Comments _____
 (continue on back of sheet if needed)

2. What is his attitude towards the TVA? (Check V)

	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Former Location</u>
Antagonistic	_____	_____
Critical	_____	_____
Neutral	_____	_____
Interested	_____	_____
Active Booster	_____	_____

Comments supporting your judgement _____
 (continue on back of sheet if needed)

3. Do you feel there are any special problems in the readjustment of this family that need further action? _____

4. Is family adjusting itself to present community? _____

5. Does community seem to be assisting in the assimilation of the new families? _____

6. Is the family taking advantage of the services offered by the Agricultural Extension Service? _____

SCHEDULE III

RELOCATION SCHEDULE SUMMARY

Social Data:

- (1) County N _____ F _____ (2) Ten. Stat. N _____ F _____
 (2) Name _____ (4) P.O. N _____ F _____
 (5) (a) Ages: F ___ M ___ (b) Ch.B. 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ (c) G 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ (d) T _____
 (6) (a) Grades: F ___ M ___ (b) Ch.B. 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ (c) G 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ (7) D.M. _____
 (8) Physical Defects _____ (9) (a) Newspapers _____ (b) Magazines _____
 (10) Dist. from (a) H.S. N ___ F ___ (b) H.S. N ___ F ___ (c) Ch. N ___ F ___ (d) St. N ___ F ___ (e) Dr. N ___ F ___ (f) Tact N ___ F ___
 (11) Home Conveniences: (a) No. Rooms N ___ F ___ W ___ (b) No. other Conveniences N _____ F _____
 (12) (a) Years I.C. N ___ F ___ (b) On Farm N ___ F ___ (13) (a) Ch. Pref. _____ (b) Mem. Or. _____

Farm Data:

- (14) (a) Acres Own. N ___ F ___ (15) (a) Crop A. N ___ F ___ W ___ (16) (a) Val. Farm N ___ F ___
 (b) Acres Rent N ___ F ___ (b) Past. A. N ___ F ___ W ___ (b) Indebt. N ___ F ___
 (c) A. Rent Out N ___ F ___ (c) Wood. A. N ___ F ___ W ___ (c) Equity N ___ F ___
 (d) No. of Ten. N ___ F ___ (d) Total A. N ___ F ___ W ___ (d) Taxes N ___ F ___
 (17) (a) Type Soil N _____ F _____ (18) Type of Farming _____
 (19) Top: (a) Level Acres N ___ F ___ (b) Gent. Rol. A. N ___ F ___ (c) Steep Rol. A. N ___ F ___

	Acres	Receipts		Number	Value	Cash Receipts
(20) (a) Corn	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	(21) (a) Chickens	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___
(b) Tob.	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	(b) Milk cows	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___
(c) Truck	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	(c) Oth. An. Un.	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___
(d) Hay	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	(d) Tot. An. Un.	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___
(e) Total	N ___ F ___	N ___ F ___	(22) (a) Days Worked Off Farm	N _____	F _____	
			(b) Rate of pay	N _____	F _____	

	(23) (a) Farm Recpts. 1933 _____	(24) (a) Value of farm mach. N_F_
	(b) Farm Exp's. 1933 _____	(b) Value of livestock N_F_
Yield/Acre	(c) Net Farm Inc. _____	(c) Automobile N_F_
(25) (a) Corn N_F_	(d) Value F. Fam. Liv. _____	(d) Furniture & Per. Poss. N_F_
(b) Tob. N_F_	(e) Other income _____	(e) Equity in Farm N_F_
(c) Hay N_F_	(f) Total _____	(f) Investments N_F_
	(g) Per Cap. Val. Liv. _____	(g) Total Net Worth N_F_

Relocation Factors and Contentment:

(26) (a) Father N _____ F _____	Reasons _____	(27) Agency Assist. Rel. _____
(b) Mother N _____ F _____	Reasons _____	
(c) Child. N _____ F _____	Reasons _____	(28) Demons. Prog. _____

(29) Response to Interview

1-N _____	F _____
2-N _____	F _____
3-N _____	F _____
4-N _____	F _____
5-N _____	F _____

(30) Attitude Toward T.V.A.

1-N _____	F _____
2-N _____	F _____
3-N _____	F _____
4-N _____	F _____
5-N _____	F _____

(31) Probably Needing Further Adjustment	(32) Is Adjusting to Community	(33) Community Assimilation	(34) Using Agric. Ext. Services
Yes _____ No _____	Yes _____ No _____	Yes _____ No _____	Yes _____ No _____

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS USED TO TRANSPOSE
MATERIALS FROM SCHEDULES I AND II TO RELOCATION
SCHEDULE SUMMARY, SCHEDULE III

Throughout the schedule (N) refers to data on the family in its new location from Schedule II, (F) to data in the former location from Schedule I, and (W) to the value desired after relocation.

Social Data:

- (1) County of residence before and after moving
- (2) Tenure status; owner, part owner, or tenant; tenant includes both tenants and croppers
- (3) Full name of head of family
- (4) Post office address
- (5) (a) Age as of nearest birthday of father (F) and mother (M)
(b) Age as of nearest birthday of boys living at home in order from oldest to youngest
(c) Similarly for girls
(d) Total number of persons living in household
- (6) (a) Highest grade reached in school by father (F) and mother (M)
(b) Grade in school of boys from oldest to youngest child whose age appears in corresponding space above.
(c) Similarly for girls
- (7) Distance moved from former to new location as calculated air distance from former to new post office.
- (8) The name or description of physical defects
- (9) (a) The names of newspapers are entered
(b) The names of magazines are entered

(10) The number of miles from the home to institution as reported before and after relocation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Elementary school | (d) Store |
| (b) High school | (e) Doctor |
| (c) Church | (f) Trading center |

(11) (a) Number of rooms in the house

(b) The number of other conveniences is the number of the following items which they have: electricity in the house, telephone, toilet, bathtub, or bathroom.

(12) (a) The number of years the head has hired in the same community

(b) Similarly on the same farm.

(13) (a) Church preference - name of church.

(b) Member of organizations - names entered of any fraternal, cooperative or other organization with which the husband or wife is affiliated.

Farm Data:

(14) (a) Acres of land owned

(b) Acres of land rented

(c) Acres of land rented out

(d) Number of tenants on the farm.

(15) (a) Acres of crop land operated - acres owned plus acres rented less acres rented out.

(b) Acres of pasture land operated

(c) Acres of woods owned and rented less acres rented out

(d) Total acres of land owned and rented less acres rented out.

- (16) (a) Final appraisal value of farm
(b) Farm and other indebtedness
(c) Value of farm less indebtedness
(d) Taxes on real property
- (17) Name of soil type
- (18) Name of farming type
- (19) The topography of land operated
(a) The number of acres of level land
(b) The number of acres of gently rolling land
(c) The number of acres of steeply rolling land
- (20) (a) Acres of corn and receipts from sale of same the last year
previous to enumeration
(b) Acres of tobacco and receipts from sale of same the last year
previous to enumeration
(c) Acres of garden and truck crops and receipts from the sale of
the same the year previous to enumeration
(d) Acres of hay and receipts from the sale of the same the last
year previous to enumeration
(e) Total acres of crops grown the year previous to enumeration
and cash receipts from the same
- (21) (a) The number of chickens, value, and receipts from the birds
and products sold in year previous to enumeration
(b) The number of cows, value, and receipts from the sale of cows
and milk products in the year previous to enumeration
(c) All livestock besides poultry and milk cows is entered as

as other animal units. The conversion factors for animal units are given in Table I

(d) Chickens and milk cows are converted to animal unit equivalents and added to other animal units for this total of all livestock.

(22) (a) Days per year worked for pay off the farm

(b) The pay per day for work off the farm

(23) (a) Cash farm receipts for 1933

(b) Cash farm expenses for 1933

(c) Net farm income in 1933 - cash farm receipts in 1933 less cash farm expenses for 1933

(d) The value of farm family living is the value of all products furnished by the farm and used by the family in 1933.

(e) All cash income aside from farm receipts 1933 is classed as other income.

(f) The total is the net cash farm income in 1933, plus value of farm family living in 1933 plus other income in 1933.

(g) The per capita value of living is the total income (f) divided by number of persons in the household.

(24) (a) Value of machinery owned

(b) The value of livestock is the value of all animal units.

(c) The value of automobile owned

(d) The value of furniture and personal possessions, including special items such as floor coverings, sewing machine, stove, radio, and phonograph

(e) The value of the farm less indebtedness as in

(16)(c)

(f) Value of all investments not so far listed

(g) The total net worth is a monetary evaluation of all tangible assets less any liabilities.

(25) Yield per acre (a) Bushels of corn

(b) Pounds of tobacco

(c) Tons of hay

Relocation Factors and Contentment

(26) (a) Whether the father prefers the present or the former location is indicated and the reasons for the choice are given.

(b) Likewise for the mother

(c) Similarly for the children

(27) The agency assisting in relocation is the agency or person who helped the family move and/or find a new place to live. "U.T." and "Relocation" both refer to the Relocation Service of the University of Tennessee.

(28) Participation or non-participation in T.V.A. Demonstration Farm Program is here indicated.

(29) The response to interview is the enumerator's opinion of how the individual responded to the interview :

1. Antagonistic

4. Interested

2. Suspicious

5. Gladly cooperated

3. Indifferent

(30) The attitude toward T.V.A. is the enumerator's judgement of the

individual's attitude toward the T.V.A. :

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Antagonistic | 4. Interested |
| 2. Critical | 5. Active booster |
| 3. Neutral | |

(31) Probably Needing Further Adjustment - the enumerator's opinion as to whether or not "there are any special problems in the readjustment of this family that need further action" - check indicates yes or no.

(32) Whether or not the family is adjusting to this community is the enumerator's opinion as to the adjustment.

(33) The enumerator indicates if the community seems to be assisting in the assimilation of the new families.

(34) If the family is taking advantage of services offered by the Agricultural Extension Service it is so stated.

TABLE I
ANIMAL UNIT EQUIVALENTS
(U.T. Experiment Station)

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Number per Animal Unit</u>
Horse -----	1
Mule -----	1
Colt -----	2
Milk Cow -----	1
Beef Cattle -----	1
Heifers -----	2
Calves -----	4
Bull -----	1
Steer -----	1
Ewes and does -----	7
Lambs and kids -----	14
Rams and Bucks -----	7
Boars -----	5
Breed Sow -----	5
Other Hogs -----	5
Pigs -----	10
Chickens -----	100
Turkeys -----	33
Ducks -----	100
Young chickens (all kinds) -----	300

APPENDIX B

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

APPENDIX B

TABLE I. SELECTION OF THE 10 PERCENT SAMPLE OF FAMILIES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE ON THE BASES OF THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION*

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Families Affected</u>					
	<u>Owner</u>		<u>Tenant</u>		<u>Tenants and Owners</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sample</u>
Anderson	43	(4)	27	(3)	70	(7)
Campbell	738	(74)	371	(37)	1109	(111)
Claiborne	542	(54)	306	(31)	848	(85)
Grainger	119	(12)	67	(8)	206	(20)
Union	818	(82)	502	(50)	1320	(132)
Total	2260	(226)	1293	(129)	3553	(355)

TABLE II. SELECTION OF 10 PERCENT SAMPLE OF FAMILIES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE ON THE BASIS OF TENURE AND NET WORTH *

<u>Net Worth Groups</u>	<u>Number of Families</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sample</u>
Tenants and Croppers	1131	(113)
\$1000.00 and less	226	(23)
\$1000.01 - \$3999.99	883	(88)
\$4000.00 and over	486	(49)
Total	2727**	(273)

TABLE III. SELECTION OF 10 PERCENT SAMPLE OF FAMILIES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY NORRIS DAM PURCHASE ON THE BASIS OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE AFFECTED *

	<u>Number of Families</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Sample</u>
Tenants and croppers displaced	1131	(113)
Tenants and croppers not displaced	162	(16)
Owners none of whose property was purchased	632	(53)
Owners part of whose property was purchased	132	(13)
Owners all of whose property was purchased	1596	(160)
Total	3553	(355)

* Report of Relocation of Families, Both Land Owners and Tenants of Norris Reservoir Area and Central Peninsula, Pat W. Kerr, Administrator, June 30, 1936.

**Eight hundred and twenty-six families were affected but didn't move.

TABLE IV. SELECTION OF 10 PERCENT SAMPLE OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY
NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE ON THE BASIS OF COUNTIES OF NEW
LOCATION *

Counties Partially Purchased	<u>Number of Families Affected</u>					
	<u>Owners</u>		<u>Tenants</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Total	Sample	Total	Sample	Total	Sample
Andersen	198	(19)	89	(9)	282	(28)
Campbell	480	(48)	265	(27)	745	(75)
Claiborne	425	(43)	246	(24)	671	(67)
Grainger	134	(13)	96	(10)	230	(23)
Union	293	(29)	205	(20)	498	(49)
Sub-total	1525	(152)	901	(90)	2426	(242)
Nearby counties						
Blount	102	(10)	32	(3)	134	(13)
Hamblen	36	(4)	13	(1)	49	(5)
Jefferson	53	(5)	27	(3)	80	(8)
Knox	175	(18)	122	(12)	297	(30)
Louden	48	(5)	22	(2)	70	(7)
Monroe	41	(4)	9	(1)	50	(5)
Roane	51	(5)	26	(3)	77	(8)
Sub-total	506	(51)	251	(25)	757	(76)
Other counties						
Fentress		(3)		(1)		(4)
Greene		(3)		(0)		(3)
Hawkins		(3)		(3)		(6)
Morgan		(2)		(3)		(5)
McMinn		(1)		(0)		(1)
Sub-total	118	(12)	70	(7)	188	(19)
Out of State						
Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia	111	(11)	71	(7)	182	(18)
Total	2260	(226)	1293	(129)	3553	(355)

* Report of Relocation of Families, Both Land Owners and Tenants of Norris Reservoir Area and Central Peninsula, Pat W. Kerr, Administrator, June 30, 1936.

TABLE V. RELOCATION OF NORRIS RESERVOIR FAMILIES BY COUNTIES INTO WHICH THEY WENT OR REMAINED AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1936, AND DECEMBER 31, 1939

County	Owners		Tenants		Total	
	1939	1936	1939	1936	1939	1936
* Anderson	198	181	104	45	300	226
Blount	105	107	30	21	135	128
Bradley	0	0	2	1	2	1
* Campbell	475	486	260	242	735	728
Carter	0	0	1	0	1	0
* Claiborne	427	441	252	275	679	716
Cooke	1	0	2	0	3	0
Cumberland	1	1	0	0	1	1
Davidson	2	0	0	0	2	0
Fentress	27	29	8	5	35	34
* Grainger	131	117	92	81	223	198
Greene	19	16	10	8	29	24
Hamblen	33	36	11	24	44	60
Hamilton	1	0	3	0	4	0
Hancock	0	1	0	2	0	3
Hawkins	10	9	4	4	14	13
Jefferson	54	49	28	33	82	82
Knox	177	142	116	79	293	221
Loudon	45	45	18	15	63	60
Marion	1	0	1	0	2	0
Morristown	21	27	13	8	34	35
Meigs	6	5	2	2	8	5
Monroe	39	27	10	10	49	37
Morgan	22	19	10	5	32	24
Out of State	113	115	72	61	185	176
Pickett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhea	1	4	1	1	2	5
Roane	46	43	26	21	72	64
Scott	1	1	2	2	3	3
Sevier	4	5	4	3	8	8
Sullivan	1	1	0	0	1	1
* Union	299	326	209	237	508	563
Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0
White	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total	2260	2233	1293	1185	3553	3418

* These counties comprise 2431 or 71% in 1936 and 2445 or 69% in 1939.

Sources: Report of Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, Pat W. Kerr, December 31, 1936, 1939.

TABLE VI. LOCATION OF TENANT AND OWNER FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS
DAM LAND PURCHASE BY TIERS OF COUNTIES SURROUNDING THE PURCHASE
AREA

County	December 31, 1936			December 31, 1939		
	Tenant	Owner	Total	Tenant	Owner	Total
1st tier						
Anderson	45	181	226	104	196	300
Campbell	242	486	728	260	475	735
Claiborne	275	441	716	252	427	679
Grainger	81	117	198	92	131	223
Knox	79	142	221	116	177	293
Union	237	326	563	209	299	508
Sub-total	959	1693	2652	1033	1705	2738
Pct. of total	30.93	75.82	77.59	79.89	75.44	77.06
2nd tier						
Blount	21	107	128	30	105	135
Hamblen	24	36	60	11	33	44
Hancock	2	1	3	0	0	0
Hawkins	4	9	13	4	10	14
Jefferson	33	49	82	28	54	82
Loudon	15	45	60	18	45	63
Morgan	5	19	24	10	22	32
Roane	21	43	64	26	46	72
Scott	2	1	3	2	1	3
Sevier	3	5	8	4	4	8
Bell, Ky.	17	28	45	17	28	45
Whitly, Ky.	10	23	33	10	23	33
Lee, Va.	1	8	9	1	8	9
Sub-total	188	374	532	161	379	540
Pct. of total	13.33	16.75	15.56	12.45	16.77	15.19
3rd tier						
Cooke	0	0	0	2	1	3
Cumberland	0	1	1	0	1	1
Fentress	5	29	34	8	27	35
Greene	8	16	24	10	19	29
Holman	8	27	35	13	21	34
Meigs	2	3	5	2	6	8
Monroe	10	27	37	10	39	49
Pickett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhea	1	4	5	1	1	2
Sullivan	0	1	1	0	1	1

(continued)

TABLE VI. LOCATION OF TENANT AND OWNER FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE NORRIS DAM LAND PURCHASE BY TIERS OF COUNTIES SURROUNDING THE PURCHASE AREA
(continued)

County	December 31, 1936			December 31, 1939		
	Tenant	Owner	Total	Tenant	Owner	Total
3rd tier (continued)						
Knox, Ky.	2	3	5	2	3	5
Harlan, Ky.	6	0	6	6	0	6
Laurel, Ky.	1	5	6	1	5	6
Wise, Va.	0	2	2	0	2	2
Scott, Va.	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCreary, Ky.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	43	118	161	55	126	181
Pct. of total	3.63	5.28	4.71	4.25	5.58	5.09
Other counties	1	2	3	9	6	15
Pct. of total	.08	.09	.09	.70	.27	.42
Out of State *	24	46	70	35	44	79
Pct. of total	2.03	2.06	2.04	2.71	1.95	2.22
Grand Total	1185	2233	3418	1293	2260	3553

* Out of state figures for 1939 are not entirely up to date.

Source: Report of Field Supervisor of Relocation, Norris Area, Pat W. Kerr, December 31, 1936; December 31, 1939.

TABLE VII. LOCATION OF DISPLACED NORRIS RESERVOIR FAMILIES WHO MOVED BEYOND THE THIRD TIER OF COUNTIES

States	Owners	Tenants	Total	States	Owners	Tenants	Total
Alabama	1	3	4	Michigan	5	2	7
Arizona	1	0	1	Ohio	5	0	5
California	2	0	2	Oregon	1	0	1
Florida	1	0	1	Pennsylvania	0	1	1
Georgia	1	1	2	Tennessee	2	1	3
Illinois	1	1	2	Texas	0	1	1
Indiana	9	7	16	Virginia	1	0	1
Kentucky	5	6	11	West Virginia	0	2	2
Maryland	1	0	1	Unknown	11	0	11
Missouri	1	0	1	Total	48	25	73

Source: Card file of Agricultural Extension Service, Relocation Division.

TABLE VIII. CASH RECEIPTS BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION,
82 TENANT AND 70 OWNER FAMILIES *

Cash Receipts	Tenants			Owners		
	Former Location	New Location		Former Location	New Location	
	Actual Receipts	Actual Receipts	Receipts Adjusted to 1933 Price Level	Actual Receipts	Actual Receipts	Receipts Adjusted to 1933 Price Level
Crop receipts	\$ 51	\$ 82	\$ 48	\$ 151	\$ 207	\$ 121
Livestock receipts	35	48	28	146	223	130
Total farm receipts (average of all families)	65	130	76	297	430	251
Total farm receipts (average of those reporting receipts)	80	174	101	310	481	280
Receipts from work off the farm	120	146	112	95	110	84
Total receipts	185	276	187	392	540	335

Source: This study.

* Farm receipts are larger and non-farm receipts smaller for this sample than for all affected families as shown in text Table XVI. This sample does not include the disabled and broken families which might be expected to have more non-farm work and receive more relief.

TABLE IX. RELATION OF FARM LAND USE BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION
TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS,
AND TENANTS

Acres Operated	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Crop	25.5	42.6	23.6	25.6
Pasture	23.9	24.6	16.5	11.7
Woods	30.0	21.2	14.0	11.4
Other	7.7	1.6	8.9	7.4
Total	87.1	90.0	63.0	56.1
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Crop	17.8	29.1	40.6	29.2
Pasture	13.8	18.4	18.2	11.0
Woods	14.6	12.5	25.0	22.4
Other	5.5	3.9	18.4	0.0
Total	51.7	63.9	102.2	62.6
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Crop	10.5	15.4	9.4	10.3
Pasture	7.2	6.0	8.4	7.3
Woods	9.7	5.4	2.2	3.2
Other	2.3	.7	1.0	.8
Total	29.5	27.5	21.0	21.1

Source: The study.

TABLE X. RELATION OF VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND NET WORTH BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Value of farm machinery	\$167	\$197	\$ 87	\$ 88
Value of livestock	419	706	333	337
Value of farm	4721	4528	3569	2355
Net worth per farm	5558	5439	3976	2363
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Value of livestock	203	318	306	366
Net worth per farm	2498	2861	4105*	3405*
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Value of livestock	23	44	34	28
Net worth per farm	290	403	318	346

Source: This study.

* Average of less than 5 cases.

TABLE XI. RELATION OF TOPOGRAPHY BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Topographic Type	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Level acres	15.3	13.6	8.4	12.0
Gently rolling acres	55.6	68.8	40.7	40.3
Steeply rolling acres	19.0	11.8	18.0	6.4
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Level acres	5.8	7.1	23.8	11.0*
Gently rolling acres	22.8	45.5	62.8	37.2
Steeply rolling acres	12.2	13.6	22.3*	21.1
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Level acres	3.5	1.9	4.0	2.5
Gently rolling acres	13.1	21.1	14.6	16.1
Steeply rolling acres	13.9	4.1	2.2	4.6

Source: This study.

* Average of less than 5 cases.

TABLE XII. RELATION OF ACRES OF SELECTED CROPS BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Acres of Crops Grown Last Year	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Corn	11.9	11.8	13.2	9.9
Tobacco	.8	.9	.9	.5
Hay	7.9	16.3	6.6	5.7
Other	4.8	9.1	3.0	3.9
Total	25.4	38.1	23.7	20.0
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Corn	10.1	9.9	14.2	7.8
Tobacco	.9	.8	1.2	.6
Hay	2.3	9.1	8.6	15.4
Other	1.1	4.4	2.0	3.6
Total	14.4	24.2	26.0	25.4
Tenants	(54 cases)		(28 cases)	
Corn	6.8	7.4	6.3	5.3
Tobacco	.4	.8	.3	.3
Hay	.8	3.5	.5	2.6
Other	1.2	2.4	.1	1.8
Total	9.2	14.1	7.2	10.0

Source: This study.

TABLE XIII. RELATION OF YIELD OF SELECTED CROPS BEFORE AND AFTER RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Normal Yield per Acre	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Corn (bushels)	33.1	27.4	33.5	24.3
Tobacco (pounds)	999.6	998.9	934.4	884.2
Hay (tons)	1.4	1.1	1.6	.9
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Corn (bushels)	25.4	26.3	23.0	25.0
Tobacco (pounds)	949.6	876.0	812.8	780.0
Hay (tons)	1.2	1.0	.9	.9
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Corn (bushels)	25.9	25.6	23.1	24.1
Tobacco (pounds)	878.2	924.5	811.0	858.6
Hay (tons)	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9

Sources: This study.

TABLE XIV. RELATION OF CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS TO COOPERATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE F.V.A., UNIT TEST FARM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN THE NEW LOCATION, OWNERS, PART OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Percent of Families	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Owners	(48 cases)		(21 cases)	
Using agricultural Extension Services	68.3	31.7	41.2	58.8
Participating in the TVA Unit Test Farm Demonstration Program	42.3	57.8	19.0	81.0
Part-Owner	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Using agricultural Extension Services	70.8	29.2	100.0	0.0
Participating in the TVA Unit Test Farm Demonstration Program	25.9	74.1	60.0	40.0
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Using agricultural Extension Services	25.0	75.0	29.2	70.8
Participating in the TVA Unit Test Farm Demonstration Program	60.5	39.5	33.3	66.7

Source: This study.

TABLE XV. CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF RECEIPTS FOR FAMILIES WHO INCREASED OR DECREASED THEIR CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Average Cash Receipts	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Crop receipts	\$138	\$285	\$179	\$ 50
Livestock receipts	149	305	141	59
Total farm receipts	287	590	320	109
Other receipts	84	136	114	82
Total receipts	371	724	434	191
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Crop receipts	77	154	285	93
Livestock receipts	77	149	139	75
Total farm receipts	154	302	422	168
Other receipts	81	59	7	94
Total receipts	235	361	429	262
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Crop receipts	27	115	48	23
Livestock receipts	4	10	9	2
Total farm receipts	31	125	57	25
Other receipts	118	95	104	265
Total receipts	149	220	161	290

Source: This study.

TABLE XVI. RELATION OF AGE, EDUCATION, AND STABILITY OF RESIDENCE
TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS,
AND TENANTS

Average Years	Cash Farm Receipts	
	Increased	Decreased
Owners	(46 cases)	(21 cases)
Age: husband	52.8	55.9
wife	45.6	48.8
Education: husband	6.5	6.5
wife	6.5	6.3
In former community	32.5	32.6
On former farm	19.3	20.0
Part-Owners	(27 cases)	(5 cases)
Age: husband	46.0	51.8
wife	44.4	50.2
Education: husband	6.0	6.2*
wife	5.9	5.7*
In former community	30.2	44.6
On former farm	15.9	37.8
Tenants	(54 cases)	(22 cases)
Age: husband	33.1	36.5
wife	30.2	33.1
Education: husband	5.6	5.7
wife	6.9	6.5
In former community	19.5	19.9
On former farm	7.2	7.5

Source: This study.

* Average of less than 5 cases.

TABLE XVII. RELATION OF CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS TO PREFERENCE FOR NEW OR OLD LOCATION, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Percent Preferring Each Location	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
Husband	51.1	68.9	28.6	71.4
Wife	33.3	66.7	35.1	61.9
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
Husband	40.0	60.0	80.0	20.0
Wife	40.0	60.0	80.0	20.0
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
Husband	35.3	64.7	45.9	55.0
Wife	39.2	63.8	52.6	47.4

Source: This study.

TABLE XVIII. RELATION OF CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS TO PROBLEMS IN NEED OF FURTHER ACTION, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Percent of Families for Which There are Any Problems in Readjustment Which Need Further Action	Cash Farm Receipts			
	Increased		Decreased	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Owners	(46 cases)		(21 cases)	
	66.7	33.3	73.7	26.3
Part-Owners	(27 cases)		(5 cases)	
	70.4	29.6	100.0	0.0
Tenants	(54 cases)		(22 cases)	
	73.3	26.7	66.7	33.3

Source: This study.

TABLE XIX. RELATIONSHIP OF AGE TO NET WORTH, VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND PERSONAL POSSESSIONS, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(5 cases)		(22 cases)		(37 cases)	
Net worth	\$4268*	\$3484*	\$5409	\$4924	\$4100	\$4061
Value farm machinery	143	202	145	147	138	147
Value of furniture and personal possessions*	353	-	336	-	343	-
Part-Owners	(46 cases)		(16 cases)		(11 cases)	
Value of farm machinery	31*	41*	68	77	53	73
Value of furniture and personal possessions*	193*	185*	316	321	310	307
Tenants	(38 cases)		(28 cases)		(5 cases)	
Net worth	287	297	369	447	144*	203*
Value of farm machinery	8	17	25	34	11	12
Value of furniture and personal possessions*	143	132	223	224	194	185*

Source: This study.

* Average of less than 5 cases.

** Furniture and personal possessions as here used includes only furniture and such special items as floor covering, stove, and sewing machine.

TABLE XX. RELATION OF AGE TO EDUCATION, INCOME, AND YEARS IN FORMER COMMUNITY, OWNERS AND TENANTS

	Age in Years		
	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64
Owners	(5 cases)	(22 cases)	(37 cases)
Average education:			
Husband (years completed)	6.4	7.7	6.9
Wife (years completed)	6.4	7.3	5.5
Average income (1933)	\$511	\$871	\$820
Years in former community (average)	20.2	16.4	20.4
Tenants	(38 cases)	(25 cases)	(5 cases)
Average education:			
Husband (years completed)	5.6	5.3	4.7 ^a
Wife (years completed)	7.2	5.8	5.2 ^a
Average income (1933)	\$421	\$410	\$497
Years in former community (average)	7.4	6.6	1.4

Source: This study.

^aAverage of less than 5 cases.

TABLE XXI. RELATION OF AGE TO CHANGE IN SIZE OF DWELLING AND NUMBER OF CONVENIENCES, PRESENT OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	For-mer Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	For-mer Loca- tion	New Loca- tion	For-mer Loca- tion	New Loca- tion
Owners	(5 cases)		(22 cases)		(37 cases)	
Number of rooms	4.8	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.5	5.7
Number of other conveniences**	.8	1.0	.6	.9	.6	.8
Part-Owners	(4 cases)		(16 cases)		(11 cases)	
Number of rooms	3.0 ^a	4.0 ^a	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.7
Number of other conveniences**	.5 ^a	.5 ^a	.4	.5	.5	.6
Tenants	(38 cases)		(25 cases)		(5 cases)	
Number of rooms	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.2	2.6
Number of other conveniences**	.5	.4	.6	.5	.6	.2

Source: This study.

^aAverage of less than 5 cases.

** Average number of the following which are present: toilet, bath tub, or room, electricity, or telephone.

TABLE XXII. RELATION OF AGE TO DISTANCE OF HOME TO SCHOOL, CHURCH, STORE, AND DOCTOR, OWNERS AND PART-OWNERS

Average Miles	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(5 cases)		(22 cases)		(37 cases)	
Elementary School	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
High School	10.9	7.0	8.1	5.2	9.4	4.8
Church	.5	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Store	.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
Doctor	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.1	5.3	4.4
Part-Owners	(4 cases)		(16 cases)		(11 cases)	
Elementary School	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.6
High School	-	-	8.4	6.1	8.4	4.1
Church	-	-	1.6	.9	1.8	1.0
Store	-	-	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4
Doctor	-	-	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.8

Source: This study.

TABLE XXXII. RELATION OF AGE TO FACTORS IN SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT,
OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

Percent of Families	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Owners	(5 cases)		(22 cases)		(37 cases)	
Are there any special problems in the readjustment of this family that need further action?	40.0	60.0	61.9	38.1	80.6	19.4
Is the family adjusting to the present community?	100.0	0.0	81.8	18.2	88.9	11.1
Does the community seem to be assisting in the assimilation of new families?	100.0	0.0	80.9	9.1	91.7	8.3
Part-Owners	(4 cases)		(16 cases)		(11 cases)	
Is the family adjusting itself to the present community? (percent adjusting)	75.0*	25.0*	93.3	6.7	100.0	0.0
Does the community seem to be assisting in the assimilation of the new families? (percent assisting)	75.0*	25.0*	93.3	6.7	100.0	0.0
Tenants	(38 cases)		(25 cases)		(5 cases)	
Are there any special problems in the readjustment of this family that need further action?	59.4	40.6	73.7	26.3	80.0	20.0
Is the family adjusting to the present community?	100.0	0.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	0.0
Does the community seem to be assisting in the assimilation of new families?	93.9	6.1	95.2	4.8	100.0	0.0

Source: This study.

* Average of less than 5 cases.

TABLE XXIV. RELATION OF AGE* TO PREFERENCE FOR NEW LOCATION, CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TVA, AND CHANGE IN RESPONSE TO THE INTERVIEW, OWNERS, PART-OWNERS, AND TENANTS

	Age in Years					
	25 - 34		35 - 49		50 - 64	
	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location	Former Location	New Location
Owners	(5 cases)		(22 cases)		(37 cases)	
Percent preferring each location: Husband	.0	100.0	27.5	72.7	41.7	58.3
Wife	.0	100.0	36.1	61.9	43.2	56.8
How did the individual respond to the interview? **	+ .8	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T.V.A.? **	+ .2	+ 1.0	+ .1	+ .6	+ .1	+ .9
Part-Owners	(4 cases)		(16 cases)		(11 cases)	
How did the individual respond to the interview? *	***	***	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
What is his attitude toward the T.V.A.? *	***	***	+ .5	+ .7	+ .4	+ 1.0
Tenants	(38 cases)		(25 cases)		(6 cases)	
Percent preferring each location: Husband	53.3	66.7	48.0	52.0	40.0	60.0
Wife	30.3	69.7	57.1	42.9	75.0	25.0
How did the individual respond to the interview?	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T.V.A.?	+ .3	+ .8	+ .3	+ .7	-	+ .6

Source: This study.

* Age is that of husband and wife computed by taking twice the age of the husband, adding the age of the wife and dividing by three.

** See footnote page 89 for an explanation of the attitude scale.

*** Average of less than 5 cases.

TABLE XXV. RELATION OF AGENCY ASSISTING IN RELOCATION TO CHANGE IN CASH FARM RECEIPTS, TO AGE, AND TO CONTENTMENT

	Percent Using Agency			
	None Except Relatives	Relocation Service	Real Estate Agents	Others
Cash Farm Receipts				
Owners				
Increased (45 cases)	43.7	35.6	13.3	4.4
Decreased (24 cases)	50.0	29.2	20.8	.0
Part-Owners				
Increased (24 cases)	54.2	25.0	12.5	8.3
Decreased (5 cases)	60.0	20.0	20.0	.0
Tenants				
Increased (49 cases)	67.5	26.5	.0	6.1
Decreased (16 cases)	56.2	18.8	6.2	18.8
Age in Years				
Owners				
25 - 34 (5 cases)	60.0	.0	40.0	.0
35 - 49 (24 cases)	58.4	20.8	16.7	4.1
50 - 64 (37 cases)	45.9	37.8	16.3	.0
Tenants				
25 - 34 (34 cases)	64.7	26.5	2.9	5.9
35 - 49 (22 cases)	68.2	22.7	.0	9.1
50 - 64 (4 cases)	75.0	25.0	.0	.0
Contentment				
Owners				
Prefer former location (14 cases)	50.0	28.6	21.4	.0
Prefer new location (32 cases)	37.5	34.4	21.8	6.3
Tenants				
Prefer former location (23 cases)	78.5	13.0	4.5	4.4
Prefer new location (39 cases)	64.1	28.2	2.6	5.1

Source: This study.

TABLE XXVI. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE NEW OR FORMER LOCATION TO CASH FARM RECEIPTS AND NET WORTH

	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving
Owners	(16 cases)		(40 cases)	
Cash farm receipts	\$181	\$215	\$320	\$476
Net worth	3859	3881	4953	4593
Tenants	(27 cases)		(45 cases)	
Cash farm receipts	84	109	57	146
Net worth	360	389	238	338

Source: This study.

TABLE XXVII. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE NEW OR
FORMER LOCATION TO FARM INCOME AND VALUE OF
FARM FAMILY LIVING, 1933

	Prefer Former Location	Prefer New Location
Owners	(16 cases)	(40 cases)
Net farm income, 1933 *	\$108	\$204
Value of farm family living, 1933**	301	390
Per capita value of living, 1933***	189	188
Tenants	(27 cases)	(45 cases)
Value of farm family living, 1933	84	91
Per capita value of living, 1933	254	205

Source: This study.

* Cash farm expenses less cash farm receipts.

** Value of products raised on the farm and used in the home.

*** Net farm income, other income, and value of products from the farm used in the home, divided by the number in the household.

TABLE XVIII. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE FORMER OR NEW LOCATION TO NEED FOR FURTHER ADJUSTMENT, USE OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES AND PARTICIPATION IN THE T.V.A. UNIT TEST FARM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Percent of Families	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Owners	(16 cases)		(40 cases)	
Are there any special problems in the readjustment of this family which need further action?	86.7	13.3	59.0	41.0
Using Agricultural Extension Services	40.0	60.0	66.6	31.4
Participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Farm Demonstration Program	20.0	80.0	45.0	55.0
Tenants	(27 cases)		(45 cases)	
Using Agricultural Extension Services	50.0	50.0	54.8	45.2
Participating in the T.V.A. Unit Test Farm Demonstration Program	11.5	88.5	27.9	72.1

Source: This study.

TABLE XXX. RELATION OF PREFERENCE FOR THE FORMER OR NEW LOCATION TO CHANGE IN RESPONSE TO THE INTERVIEW AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE T. V. A.

	Prefer Former Location		Prefer New Location	
	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving	Status Before Moving	Status After Moving
Owners	(16 cases)		(40 cases)	
How did the individual respond to the interview? *	+ .9	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T. V. A.?	+ .8	+ .8	+ .1	+ .9
Tenants	(27 cases)		(35 cases)	
How did the individual respond to the interview?	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
What is his attitude toward the T. V. A.?	+ .2	+ .8	+ .4	+ .8

Source: This study.

* For an explanation of the attitude scale see text page 89.