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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

A Social Survey of Oldham County

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Faculty
Of the Graduate School of the
University of Louisville
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
Of Master of Arts

Department of Sociology

By

Sara Moss Phillips

Year

1938

Name _____

Title A Social Survey of Oldham County

Approved by:

Director _____

Reading

Committee

Representative
of the English
Department

Date July 13, 1938

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S. M. P.

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A SOCIAL SURVEY OF OLDHAM COUNTY

By

Sara Moss Phillips

I.

Introduction

Introduction

Though the United States is known throughout the world as a great industrial nation, it is primarily a country of rural backgrounds and traditions. The state of Kentucky has followed the general pattern of the nation's development, both agriculturally and industrially. In recent years much interest has been evidenced in the question of the relationships between the rural and urban areas of the nation and the states which make up the nation. The author of this study was born and reared in a rural section of Kentucky where the influence of the state's largest city was felt, and the problem of relationship between the two areas became of interest early. Later, studies in the field of social relationship and social change deepened this interest which became a definite question regarding the actual kind and amount of contact between rural and urban areas.

Studies have been made in recent years in various sections of the United States of several aspects of the problem. Prominent among them are the studies made by Dwight Sanderson of Cornell University of rural economic areas in New York State. Studies occupied with the purely agricultural aspects of the problem have been conducted by the University of Arkansas and the University of Iowa. The University of Kentucky has made many

surveys of the rural sections of Kentucky, but no attempt has been made so far to measure the kind and amount of contact between any part of the rural area of the state with the urban section.

Accordingly, the purpose of this study is two-fold: first, to discover the main kinds of economic and social activity in which a particular section of rural Kentucky engages, and the extent of participation; and second, the extent to which Kentucky's urban area is drawing business and social activities from that rural section. The author selected Oldham County as the area in which to make the study because its proximity to Jefferson County, an urban area, made it more convenient. The chief function of the study is to present facts which the many agencies and students engaged in rural work may interpret according to their particular points of view, standards, and interests.

The study, which the investigator conducted during the spring, summer, and fall of 1936 by means of the field survey method, applies to that period of time only. The use of the questionnaire combined with the personal interview proved to be the best means of obtaining the desired information. Choice of that method necessitated sampling. Use of census data early in the study indicated the homogeneous nature of the population of the county. Hence the sampling principle

followed was to visit every sixth home in sharply delineated areas in every part of the county, taking them as they came, without regard to size and appearance of dwelling, type of road on which they were located, or topography. This resulted in a fairly representative sample, which makes up sixteen per cent of the total population of Oldham County. The items on the questionnaire, which was filled by means of personal interview, were selected after a period of study of the factors involved in the composition of rural areas of the United States and the particular characteristics of Oldham County. Census data provided a source of valuable information regarding the composition of the county. The file of the village newspaper added to this information.

The more intangible aspects of the social and community life of the rural area are undoubtedly of tremendous importance, but the experience of the investigator and the amount of time devoted to the survey necessarily limit the study to the more purely factual aspects of the problem.

The investigator believes that the essential purpose of the study, to present certain facts regarding rural-urban relationships, has been accomplished. The first few chapters provide a background against which the specialized study of the sample population

has been placed. Further studies of the problem should be made to determine the more subtle aspects of social relationships and social trends both within the particular area and between the rural area and its urban neighbor.

MAP
OF
OLDHAM
COUNTY
ROADS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

----- INDICATES
AREAS
OF
SAMPLING

II.

Chapter I

History of Kentucky

and

Oldham County

Chapter I

History of Kentucky and Oldham County

The history of Kentucky arises from the dim mists of the far distant past, from the forgotten ages when a man whom we may never really know lived and hoped and died. Fabulous legends regarding this mystical creature have come down to us from the tales the Indians told the early settlers. In later years, geologists have discovered more scientific facts regarding this early man, his life and customs. For want of a better name he is known to contemporary man as "The Moundsman," chiefly because he buried his dead and his belongings in huge mounds, many of which dot the great meadowland of Kentucky today. There is little historically to connect the existence of The Moundsman with that of the Indians who roamed at will over the Kentucky territory when the white man entered it in the latter part of the seventeenth century.¹ The mystery of The Moundsman remains an intriguing factor in the romance and adventure of the history of Kentucky. His connection with the Indians, however great or slight, is still a moot question.

1. Thomas Crittenden Cherry, Kentucky The Pioneer State of the West, pp. 5-9, New York; D. C. Heath and Company, 1935.

With specific regard to the Indians, one factor is definitely certain. Kentucky was never the home of any one of the great tribes who roamed the wilderness of North America before and after its discovery in the fifteenth century. The luxuriant forests and the valleys of Kentucky abounded in game of every variety, such as elk and buffalo, now extinct in the state. Bears and wolves, panthers and wild cats proved fair prey to the tribes from the north, south, and west. Seven rivers, which drain the state, flowed through the fertile valleys, providing both food and transportation to those hunting tribes, who battled fiercely throughout the years for the exclusive hunting rights to the land. From the bloody encounters of Indians with Indians, and later Indians with pioneers, Kentucky came to be called "The Dark and Bloody Ground."²

Disagreements as to the meaning of the word Kentucky have led to many definitions. Some historians claim the word comes directly from the Cherokee Indian language and actually means "Dark and Bloody Ground." Others believe that it has a Wyandotte origin, meaning "land of tomorrow," while others claim many diverse meanings, among which is the phrase "meadow lands."³

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2. Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, History of Kentucky, p. 10, New York; American Book Company, 1913.
 3. Fannie Casseday Duncan, When Kentucky Was Young, p. 4, Louisville; John P. Morton and Company, 1928.

It has been believed until recent years that La Salle, in his search for the transcontinental river which would lead to China, came into Kentucky territory via the Ohio River about the year 1669. Later research indicates that Gabriel Arthur, a Virginian, was probably the first white man to enter Kentucky about the year 1674. For seventy years, however, after this date, little was done by either the French or English in organized effort to explore the country. In March, 1750, a Virginia company sent out Dr. Thomas Walker, who built a crude log structure, the first house in Kentucky, which still stands in Knox County, near Barbourville, Kentucky. Later in the same year the Ohio Company sent out Christopher Gist, who journeyed almost as far as the falls of the Ohio, but was turned back by signs of hostile Indians. In 1767, John Finley and a group of men hunted through the state, and their glowing accounts of the potentialities of the land aroused the interest of many Virginia and North Carolina residents, among whom Daniel Boone figured prominently. Two years later Finley piloted Daniel Boone on his first trip into the region which was to make him famous. The following years saw Boone hunting and exploring in the mountains and valleys, filled with the determination to bring his family and settle.

Surveying the land in the state was begun as early as the year 1773, and in 1774 the first permanent

settlement was established at Harrodstown, now known as Harrodsburg.⁴ The simple statement of these two accomplishments cannot be appreciated without at least a brief mention of the almost insurmountable obstacles encountered in the ferocity of the Indian tribes and the natural barriers of the wilderness itself. The Indian War of that period, known to history as Dunmore's War, culminating in the Battle of Point Pleasant, was one of the bloodiest of all the Indian wars in any section. The following Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, of March 17, 1775, gave to The Transylvania Company all the lands lying along and between the Ohio, Kentucky, and Cumberland Rivers. The Indians received 10,000 pounds in English money, paid mainly in merchandise. And on April 1, 1775, Boone and his party passed down the "Wilderness Road" and arrived at the Kentucky River, where they began the construction of the fort, later named Boonesborough. They were soon followed by the Henderson party, who also began the construction of a fort on the Kentucky River near Boone's site. Other settlers had arrived before them; others continued to arrive. Hence a conflict of claims was inevitable, as The Transylvania Company itself settled upon and claimed land which was a part of Virginia. These conflicts led to the first legislative assembly of the state, called

4. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 16-41.

from all the settlements to convene at Boonesborough May 23, 1775, with the purpose of negotiating a peaceful settlement of disputes, but nothing came of it. The first and last legislative meeting of The Transylvania Company had been held. It typified the fall of proprietary government in America, and the rise of the free spirit of the American pioneer.⁵

The activities of George Rogers Clark in behalf of the government of Virginia settled the major conflict between Virginia and The Transylvania Company, and on December 7, 1776, the Virginia Assembly passed an act asserting the right of the State to all her western claims, known as Fincastle County, and divided the vast Kentucky territory into three sections: Kentucky, Montgomery, and Washington Counties.⁶ Later, in 1780, the Virginia House passed an act to form three new counties: Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln.⁷ These made up a judicial district, and the name Kentucky was officially given to the entire territory. "These three counties with all divisions of them that shall hereafter be made shall be legally and officially known as Kentucky."⁸ Harrodstown was first appointed the seat of the new government, but the necessity for a larger meeting house and

5. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 42-48.

6. Ibid., p. 51.

7. John R. Spears, A History of the Mississippi Valley, p. 325, New York; A. S. Clark.

8. Duncan, op. cit., pp. 4-5.

the existence of Indian hazards caused the removal of the seat of government, and the town of Danville was born. Danville remained the capital of the District until 1792. The distance of Danville from the capital of Virginia at Williamsburg and the difficulty of travelling at that time were great factors in the final separation of the District of Kentucky from the mother state of Virginia, which separation took place in 1790, when Kentucky became a separate Territory.⁹

The struggle of Kentucky for independence was concomitant with the struggle waged by the American colonies and thirteen original states for independence from British domination. While the colonists fought together a common battle against a common foe, the Kentucky settlers fought in small, separate groups against three major forces, the hostile Indians, whose savage forays were continually occurring, the treacherous whites, of whom Simon Girty is an outstanding example, and the hazardous wilderness, which in itself was no small foe to tame. At the same time dissatisfaction with the government in Virginia, which took little or no part in protecting the Kentucky territory, gave rise to intense feeling that separation was eminently to be desired. A long series of conventions and a similar series of enabling acts eventually culminated in the tenth convention, which met at Danville in 1792 for the purpose

9. The Standard Dictionary of Facts, p. 126, Buffalo; The Frontier Press, 1922.

of forming a constitution for the new state.¹⁰ On February 4, 1791, Congress had passed an act, signed by President Washington, making Kentucky the fifteenth state to enter the Union.¹¹ The constitution was modelled on that of the United States Government, though it provided for more individual rights, initiating as it did what has been called the first experiment of manhood suffrage in any modern state. The capital of the State was first in Lexington and later moved to Frankfort. General Isaac Shelby was elected the first governor. Thus Kentucky entered upon the second major phase of its history, that of state government.¹²

While Kentucky had succeeded without doubt in establishing a definite home in the wilderness, nevertheless, as a State it was still faced with many of the major problems which confronted the separate groups of settlers from their original entrance into the territory. Throughout its struggle for independence it had waged ceaseless, if intermittent, warfare with the Indians. Many Revolutionary War soldiers had come into the territory to settle following the war, living, for the most part upon grants made by the government to them as soldiers. It seemed only natural that those same men,

10. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 106-121.

11. Spears, op. cit., p. 361.

12. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 145-147.

trained for fighting as they were, should become active in the fight against the Indians. Among these Revolutionary War soldiers was Colonel William Oldham for whom Oldham County was later named, who was killed in one of the major Indian expeditions, the ill-fated St. Clair army, which was defeated in the same year in which Kentucky was admitted to the Union.¹³

More and more settlers continued to pour over the mountains from Virginia and the Carolinas into Kentucky. In 1790 Kentucky's official population was placed at 73,077. Most of the people were located in the fertile valleys on farm land, much of it clustered around the town of Louisville, up and down the Ohio River and the Kentucky River. In 1800, the population was increased to 220,955, with people scattered from the state boundary at Cumberland Gap to the Falls of the Ohio, from the Big Sandy to The Purchase.¹⁴ Most of the immigrants were like those early settlers who had pioneered from pre-Revolution days, English, Dutch, and Scotch-Irish. The mountain fastness of southeastern Kentucky sheltered a group of almost pure Anglo-Saxon people, descendents of whom today live in the hollows and up the creeks and in the scattered towns and villages. Settlements grew into towns and counties were formed. Kentucky's largest city, Louisville, was growing rapidly.¹⁵

13. Perrin, Battle, Kniffen, Kentucky: a History of the State, p. 633, Louisville; F. A. Battey Co., 1888.

14. Spears, op. cit., p. 380.

15. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 31, 31, 155.

With the rapid growth of the population and the increased stabilization of the affairs of the state, Kentucky began to turn her attention to the welfare of the people. Education was begun shortly after the establishment of the first settlements with the first school organized in 1779 by Joseph Doniphan in Boonesborough.¹⁶ Other settlements organized schools which were operated locally and independently of one another. Transylvania College was established in 1793. With the turn of the century, however, the demand for higher education increased and was met with the organization of such institutions as Centre College at Danville in 1819 and the University of Louisville in Louisville in 1837. At the same time Kentucky became increasingly aware of other social needs including the care of the defective and the delinquent. From this recognition of the duty of the state to care for its members came the establishment of the school for the education of the blind in 1842 located in Louisville. This school was intended to afford board and tuition free of charge to the blind of the state between the ages of seven and seventeen years. It included not only the totally blind, but those whose eyesight was so defective that they could not see to read. In addition to ordinary education, instruction was given in industrial pursuits.

16. Cherry, op. cit., p. 85.

Even earlier than that, however, in 1823, an institution for the education of the deaf, similar in nature to that for the blind, was organized in Danville. In 1860 provision was made for the education of the feeble-minded in the institution at Frankfort. Asylums for the insane were established in Lexington and Hopkinsville in 1822, and at Anchorage a "state house of reform" for juvenile delinquents was established. The University of Kentucky was established in 1858, and other institutions of a similar nature were rapidly organized.¹⁷

The early years of the nineteenth century found Kentucky, like the other states of the Union, engrossed in the affairs of building a stabilized state. The events of national importance, such as the Louisiana Purchase, had some inevitable influence upon the State. The Louisiana Purchase with its opening of the land west of the Mississippi River once more made Kentucky a national highway, as people entered and passed through the State via Cumberland Gap, or down the Ohio River to its mouth in the Mississippi. Many Kentuckians once more left their homes and possessions and moved on toward the setting sun.¹⁸

The War of 1812 drew many valiant forces from Kentucky's sons, who fought against the British as their fathers had fought not so many years before. Many

17. The American Encyclopaedia, pp. 800-807, New York; D. Appleton and Company, 1883.

18. Ibid., pp. 161-198.

Kentuckians who had been engaged in their own particular struggle during the Revolution now enlisted in the army against the English.¹⁹

Following the War of 1812, Kentucky became engaged in internal struggles over financial and political problems, which were climaxed by the panic of 1837 during which period the question of "relief laws" first became a matter of public importance. The people demanded relief through legislation, which should permit the State to issue paper money which it was not to redeem in gold and silver. Politicians seized upon the clamor for relief, and two parties sprang up, the "Relief" and the "Anti-Relief." The question of this type of relief was brought before the courts, and its unconstitutionality was determined. While talk of relief measures continued from time to time, nothing more was done about it until Congress voted to issue gold-backed notes to the amount of ten million dollars. At this time the Mexican War and numerous internal revolts stirred the national scene from time to time, and the shadow of slavery cast its lengthening form throughout the land.²⁰

During those hectic years preceding the Civil War, Kentucky stood firmly for peace. Clay, Crittenden, and other great pacificators argued loudly and long

19. The American Encyclopaedia, pp. 148-214, New York; D. Appleton and Company, 1883.

20. Ibid., pp. 215-254.

against war. For, while Kentucky was a slave State, with kinship and sympathy for the South, she nevertheless refused to leave the Union. Until September, 1861, Kentucky upheld her neutral stand. Then on September 18, 1861, because of increasing pressure from partisans of both sides in the struggle, Kentucky unofficially abandoned the position of neutrality, though clinging to the original ideas of personal liberty, and remaining in the Union. Kentucky became the pawn of both the North and the South, and her position as a border state became more untenable as the war progressed. During reconstruction, with the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose operations in Kentucky were deeply resented, Kentucky turned more and more to the Democratic party, and the Republicans lost many former loyal Union men.²¹

Politics in Kentucky were in a turmoil for many years following the war, for minor revolutions and struggles became constant. With the assassination of Governor Goebel in 1906, the seriousness of the situation seemed to dawn upon all factions, and with the succession of Beckham to the Governorship, affairs of state seemed on the way to a more peaceful course. Society was disturbed from time to time by such uprisings as the Ku Klux Klan, and the Night Riders, outgrowth of the controversies between the tobacco buyers and growers, but these were settled satisfactorily.²²

21. Lewis Collins, A History of Kentucky, p. 93, Covington, Kentucky; Collins and Co., 1874, Vol. I.

22. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 271-315.

The history of Kentucky has been written generally around the doings of explorers, soldiers, settlers, and politicians, but the most important element in the history of Kentucky is its soil, and the most important man in the history of Kentucky is that man who has built a home upon the soil and laid the foundation of those industries allied with it. While the early settler was undoubtedly a land despoiler, a fact caused in large part by the abundance of rich land throughout the country, in more recent years an intense program of soil conservation and improvement has been pursued throughout the State. The larger part of Kentucky is broad meadowland, and farming has been the most important economic activity of Kentucky since its earliest days.²³

Kentucky's agriculture dates from 1774 when the first settlement was established at Harrodsburg. A quick settlement of the area known as the Bluegrass followed. By the time Kentucky was admitted to the Union, the Bluegrass had 125 settlements. Though the Pennyroyal, a large fertile section of Western Kentucky, was early recognized as having considerable merit, it was virtually uninhabited up to 1780. By 1790 four or five thousand settlers had penetrated the Pennyroyal, chiefly from the two settlements of St. Asaph, established in 1775, and Elizabethtown, settled in 1780.

23. Cherry, op. cit., pp. 315-319.

The farming of those early Kentucky settlers was, of necessity, the self-sufficing type. Little real agriculture was possible, except the raising of corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons in the clearings. The principal implements of the pioneer were the axe, the hoe, and the sickle, or scythe. Gradually agricultural activities expanded to include the growing and keeping of livestock under open range conditions and the keeping of cows to supply milk to the household. Wheat was early harvested near Harrodsburg, and potatoes, turnips, and other garden vegetables were added to the restricted resources. Later hemp, flax, and cotton were planted and orchards were started. By 1790 barter economy in Kentucky was changing to a money economy, and gradually sufficient land was cleared to permit production of a considerable market surplus. The distance and the limited transportation facilities at that time precluded sending produce to market from many sections of the farming regions, even from those near the center of the Bluegrass. Consequently along the bottoms of the Ohio River, many farmers began to cultivate crops, raise livestock, and work toward a surplus, which could easily be sent down the river to markets. Land in and around Kentucky's fastest growing city, Louisville, was eagerly taken up, and farming was rapidly becoming the major activity of the people.²⁴ As early as 1800, the influence

24. Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 357, pp. 25-27, Lexington; 1935.

of even a small urban area could be seen on the farming areas surrounding it. An examination of the extent to which this early influence, chiefly geographical, has increased may be seen adequately through a study of one of those rural areas in relation to the urban area of Louisville and Jefferson County.

In 1796, Major William B. Taylor, a Revolutionary War soldier from Virginia, on his Revolutionary grant of \$1,333.33 bought a thousand acres of land along the Ohio River and moved there with his family. About the same time, settlers with an eye to fertile farm land, were moving in to occupy the land adjacent to the main roads, two of which crossed near Major Taylor's holdings, the Westport-Bardstown Road and the Louisville-Frankfort Road. In 1800, Major Taylor offered the Crossroads settlers fifty acres lying around the intersection of the roads from his Revolutionary land grant. The offer was accepted, and the land was laid off by a French engineer, Bondurant, and the present county seat of Oldham County had its beginning.²⁵

More and more settlers gathered around the nuclear group at the Crossroads, and in 1823 Oldham County was created by an act of the Kentucky legislature from parts of Jefferson, Shelby, and Henry Counties, forming the seventy-fourth in the State. It is situated in the north central part of the State, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from the State of Indiana, and forms

25. Mary C. Goldborough, "LaGrange Celebrates 100 Years," Louisville Herald Post, January 10, 1926.

its western and northern boundary, with Trimble and Henry Counties on the east, Shelby and Jefferson on the south.²⁶ It is approximately one hundred and ninety-one square miles in extent, comprising about 115,000 acres. About ninety-four per cent of its area is in farm land.²⁷ Oldham County was named in honor of Colonel William Oldham, soldier and officer in the Revolutionary War. Following the war, he resigned in 1779, came to Kentucky, locating at the falls of the Ohio. Later he commanded a regiment in St. Clair's ill-fated army, in 1791, and fell in that disastrous battle with the Indians.²⁸ LaGrange, the seat of justice since 1827, was named in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette's residence in France, after the famous visit of the Marquis to Kentucky. The original county seat was Westport, situated on the Ohio River about eight miles from LaGrange, which is more centrally located in the county.²⁹

Oldham County has thus always been a region of farmers and farming. The original settlers sought to settle in rich farm land, where there would also be a market which they could supply with their surplus crops. They were originally from Virginia and the eastern states.

26. Perrin, Battle, Kniffen, op. cit., p. 633.

27. Newton Bright, Kentucky Description by Counties, p. 333, Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Bulletin 34, 1925.

28. Perrin, Battle, Kniffen, op. cit., p. 633.

29. Collins, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 667-668.

They desired not only a home, but also an adequate living, which they felt was assured by the existence of the open market in Louisville, where they could sell their farm and dairy products. In the beginning they lived a self-sufficient life on their own farms. In one sense their farms were isolated independent units, as their chief economic and social contacts consisted mainly in cultivating and marketing their farm products. Today the life of the Oldham County farmer may be seen in a different light. The farm as an isolated unit has largely disappeared. No longer is the farm family dependent upon the production and disposition of farm products in the city markets for its economic and social contacts. The economic and social situation in which the Oldham County family finds itself today has become complex, with contacts outside the farm and village, even outside the county itself, as diverse and diffuse as they were once centralized and single.

III.

Chapter II

Population of Oldham County

Chapter II
Population of Oldham County
Geography

Oldham County is approximately one hundred and ninety-one square miles in extent, with a population of 7,402.³⁰ The elevations of this area do not exceed 850 feet above sea level. The county is hilly throughout, but the average relief is not more than one hundred and fifty feet. The lowlands of the Ohio River are broad and the soil is fertile. The mean yearly temperature is 54.7 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean annual precipitation is 35.52 inches. Killing frosts usually occur from early November to early April. Harrod's Creek in the north and the headwaters of Floyd's Fork of Salt River in the south are the principal streams supplementing the Ohio River in forming a natural watering and drainage system.³¹

The hard rocks of Oldham County consist of the series of Upper Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian limestones, sandstones, and shales, the lowermost sediments being principally calcareous representatives of the Upper Cincinnati type, while the youngest sediments are thin restricted outliers. Bottoms of the Ohio River and Harrod's Creek show alluvial and glacial

30. Fifteenth Census of the United States, p. 31, Washington; United States Dept. of Commerce, 1930, Vol. III.

31. Bright, op. cit., p. 333.

sediments of Recent and Pleistocene Age. The north-western part of the district was covered by the Illinoian glacial ice sheet and outwash. Occasional Canadian erratics are found not far removed from the Ohio River. The structural attitude of Oldham County is that of a north-westward dipping monocline as may be readily seen from its low position geographically on the western flank of the Cincinnati arch. Minor flexures traverse this county, but faults of major significance are not known to occur.³²

The principal mineral resource of Oldham is limestone which is available here in quantity and quality suitable for highway, railroad bed, and urban building construction. Certain Oldham County limestones are used for cement and agricultural lime purposes. Clay and clay shales of both transported and residual character are available for ordinary brick making.³³

Wells of medium depth drilled into the underlying Ordovician sediments produce mineral water of excellent character. A number of springs of rather superficial origin occur in the vicinity of the Silurian and Devonian limestones. Good sands and gravels in inexhaustible quantity may be taken from the Ohio River bed. Oil and gas in very small quantities have been

32. Map of Areal and Structural Geology of Oldham County, Frankfort; Kentucky Geological Survey, 1929, Interpreted by W. R. Jillson.

33. Bright, op. cit., p. 333.

found in wells drilled to shallow depths into the Ordovician beds chiefly in the vicinity of LaGrange.

The Cincinnati and Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses the county from northeast to southwest, and is joined at LaGrange by the Bloomfield Branch of the same system. Interstate busses cross Oldham County en route from Louisville to Cincinnati. Local busses, running from LaGrange into Louisville, serve the county for local transportation purposes.³⁴ The map shows the network of roads and highways which cross the county.

While agriculture is the basic industry of the county,³⁵ the eight villages and hamlets and two small towns provide a number of occupations for 1100 of Oldham County's 7,402 inhabitants. Table 1 in the Appendix shows the variety of gainful occupations of both male and female persons over ten years of age and the number engaged in each. Of the total 2,499 engaged in gainful occupations, 1,399 are occupied in agricultural pursuits and 1,100 in non-agricultural activities. The building industry, steam and street railways, and wholesale and retail trade employ greater numbers individually and collectively than any other single item or group of items. The greater number of employed women are found in domestic service. The importance of agriculture as

34. Bright, op. cit., p. 333.

35. Ibid.

the chief industry may be easily determined when the actual figures are considered. Agriculture employs 299 more persons than the sum of all the other occupations.

Characteristics of the Population

The population of Oldham County as a whole is almost completely homogeneous. It has been stated that farming populations as a whole are more homogeneous in respect to origin than are urban, but an investigation proves that there are as many kinds of population variables in the total rural farming population as in the total urban population. The per cent of all the variables, however, is less in the rural than in the urban. Of the total urban population of the United States in 1930, 15 per cent were born abroad, while only 3 per cent of the rural farm population were of foreign nativity. Hence 97 per cent of our rural farm inhabitants are homogeneous in the sense of being native born in comparison with 85 per cent of urban inhabitants.³⁶ An examination of Table 2 in the Appendix shows that of the total population of Oldham County, 6,630 of the 7,402 are of native white parentage, while only 56 are foreign born. The percentage of native white is 89 while that of the foreign born is less than one per cent.

36. John Morris Gillette, Rural Sociology, p. 263, New York; The Macmillan Company, 1936.

The remaining 10 per cent is taken up by the Negro population, of whom there are 716 in the county. Thus the statement of Oldham County's general homogeneity may be defended by statistics.

Table 3 in the Appendix shows the age groups in Oldham County by color, nativity, and sex. While the largest groups of the population are clustered in the age groups between thirty-five and fifty-four, the median age of the total population is 25.7 years. The median age of males of all classes is 25.9 years, of the females of all classes 25.5 years. It is notable that there are no foreign born white children at all, and that the largest number of foreign born white are the ten males between the ages of sixty-five and seventy-four.

The median size of the rural family in the United States in 1930 was 3.6.³⁷ The median size of the rural family in Oldham County in the same year was 3.3. The modal number of families is two person families. Table 1 shows the size of the family in Oldham County with the number of families whose members range from one to twelve.

37. Gillette, op. cit., p. 432.

No. 1. Classification of Families in
Oldham County by Size.³⁸

Size of Families	Number of Families
1 person	160
2 persons	476
3 persons	384
4 persons	318
5 persons	223
6 persons	132
7 persons	75
8 persons	58
9 persons	38
10 persons	16
11 persons	10
12 persons	6
Total	1,896

Most of the families in Oldham County have no children under ten years of age, as Table 2 shows. The decrease in numbers of families as the number of children under ten increases is similar for all families with the exception of the number 24 for Negro families in the "3 under 10" class. This item compares closely with the

38. Census, op. cit., p. 516.

first class in Table 4 in the Appendix which refers to number, age, and color, in which there are proportionately large numbers of Negro children, both male and female, under the age of five years.

No. 2. Classification of Oldham County Families with Children under Ten Years of Age According to Number and Color.³⁹

Number of Children under 10 Years of Age	All Families	Native White	Negro
0 under 10	1,159	1,022	137
1 under 10	310	291	19
2 under 10	203	189	14
3 under 10	197	173	24
Total	1,869	1,675	194

The question most closely allied with the family in Oldham County is the marital composition of the county. Table 3 presents the facts by age and sex. Twenty-nine per cent of the Oldham County males above fifteen years of age are single, 62 per cent are married, and 7 per cent are widowed. Twenty-two per cent of the females in Oldham County above fifteen years of age are single, 64 per cent are married, and 12 per cent are widowed. Of the males fifteen years of age and older

39. Census, op. cit., p. 516.

in the national tabulation of the rural population for 1930, 59 per cent were married, as were 64 per cent of the females of the same age.⁴⁰ The national percentage of single males over fifteen years of age was 34.7, of females 25.2.⁴¹ The figures show a consistent similarity with regard to the widowed class. Divorce figures for Oldham County are so small that a comparison with the national figures would be insignificant.

No. 3. Marital Composition of Oldham County
by Age and Sex.⁴²

Status	Males 15 Years Old and Over	Females 15 Years Old and Over
Single	793	565
Married	1,647	1,634
Widowed	186	320
Divorced	27	15
Total	2,653	2,534

40. Gillette, op. cit., p. 433.

41. Ibid., p. 435.

42. Census, op. cit., p. 919.

Development of Oldham County Society

In a study of any phase or factor of society or any stage in its development, social science is helped by the theory of evolutionary processes. The essential ideas in evolutionary growth are expansion, differentiation, specialization of parts and functions, and increasing interdependence and unification of the parts. In the development of society in general, rural society has played a fundamental part. The development of society has been interpreted in many ways, but in the analysis of its groups the part played by rural-agricultural society has never been minimized. A possible analysis includes the following stages, beginning with the lowest stage, and evolving into the highest; or, beginning with the simplest unicellular nucleus and evolving into the most complex, multi-celled organism.

Pre-Agricul- tural	I. Nomadic hordes
	II. Nomadic kinship hunting and fishing villages
Agricul- tural	III. Sedentary kinship hunting and hoe-culture villages
	IV. Sedentary kinship hoe-culture and hunting villages
	V. Kinship agricultural communal villages
Indus- trio- Agricul- tural	VI. Agricultural communal villages
	VII. Trade towns
	VIII. Farmers living apart on farms
	IX. Industrial and trade cities ⁴³

43. Gillette, op. cit., pp. 12-24.

For the purposes of this study, the most notable thing about this brief resume of the development of society in general and rural-agricultural society in particular is the differentiation in the fifth, sixth, and seventh stages of rural society into rural-agricultural and rural non-agricultural phases, or, as it is more commonly known, rural farm and rural non-farm. During these stages the communal villages and trade towns sprang into existence, drawing for their members large numbers of the vast rural-agricultural population. In many sections, the development of society in that immediate locality never passed the seventh and eighth stages. In many cases geographic conditions influenced this limitation. In others proximity to the markets of neighboring industrial and trade cities precluded the centralization and specialization necessitated by intense urbanization. This study of Oldham County at the present time is a good example of a particular locality, completely rural by nature, differentiated into rural-farm and rural non-farm parts, and influenced by its proximity to a nearby urban area.⁴⁴ Any location with a population less than 2,500 is considered "rural" by Census definition. This classification will be adhered to in this survey of Oldham County.

In Table 4 in the Appendix a definite picture of the rural population of Oldham County, with differentiation

44. Gillette, op. cit., pp. 39-49.

into rural-farm and rural non-farm, placed in conjunction with the figures of the rural population of Kentucky, may be seen. Kentucky's rural population is 65 per cent rural farm and 35 per cent rural non-farm. Oldham County is 51 per cent rural farm and 49 per cent rural non-farm. With regard to nativity and color the homogeneity of the rural population of the county and the state becomes apparent. Native whites make up 99 per cent of Kentucky's rural population and 89 per cent of Oldham County's. Native whites make up 99 per cent of the state's rural farm population and 95 per cent of Oldham County's. Native whites form 89 per cent of Kentucky's rural non-farm population and 83 per cent of Oldham County's rural non-farm population. The percentages are similarly high with regard to persons of native parentage in the county and state, but the figures as well as the percentages drop sharply with regard to foreign parentage or foreign born whites. The number of Negroes ranges from six per cent in the state to ten per cent in the county, with the majority of them placed in the rural farm class in the county and in the rural non-farm class in the state. The figures as well as the percentages show a close correspondence between the county and the state, and a pronounced homogeneity of population with respect to color and nativity in both the rural farm and rural non-farm divisions.

Table 5 in the Appendix gives a representative picture of the rural farm and rural non-farm population in Oldham County. The figures and the percentages bear out the assertion made in the preceding paragraph regarding the homogeneous nature of the rural population.

The most obvious factor discovered in analyzing Table 6 in the Appendix lay in the fact that the median age of the farm population is less than one year older than the median age of the total population of Oldham County, and that the median age of the non-farm population is less than one year younger than that of the total population. In other words, it becomes apparent that occupation and age have little bearing upon one another with regard to Oldham County's rural population. The median age of the rural farm population is 26.1 years, of the rural non-farm 25.0 years. Once again there appears to be a grouping of large numbers between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-four, but Table 6 shows other large numbers between the ages of ten and nineteen. It is noticeable that after the age of fifty-four the numbers drop more sharply for the rural farm population than for the rural non-farm. These figures indicate a rather unlooked-for trend which coincides with what has been described as the great backward flow of people from cities to farms and villages. This movement, which began in 1929, has increased the numbers of young people under twenty years of age on the farm and the numbers

of people in the age group between thirty-five and fifty-five years. Accordingly, it has reduced the average age of the country population because of the return of many young people and because many more young people did not leave the farm.⁴⁵

Agriculture

No study of a rural area devoted exclusively or in part to the pursuit of agriculture could be considered complete without a careful analysis of the farms and farming of that section. Table 7 in the Appendix introduces an analysis of the agriculture of Oldham County, giving a broad picture of the specialized use of the land devoted to farming. Of the 115,000 acres comprising the total area of Oldham County, 108,831 acres, or 94 per cent, are given over entirely to agriculture. Of that area, 33 per cent is in crops harvested yearly. Only 901 acres in 1930, and usually 1,000 yearly, failed to produce usable crops. Of the remainder, 25 per cent is plowable, 12 per cent is woodland used for pasture for the dairy farming, which is one of Oldham County's most profitable agricultural endeavors.

In order to clarify the terms used in the following tables and the interpretation of those tables in the

45. J. H. Kolb and E. deS. Brunner, A Study of Rural Society, pp. 176-179, 219-227, New York; Houghton Mifflin Company, 1935.

text, it is necessary that basic definitions be incorporated into the body of the text. A farm, for census purposes, is "all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees." All land operated by a partnership is considered a farm. A farm may be made up of a single tract of land or of a number of separate tracts; the separate tracts may be held under different tenures, as when a farmer owns one tract and rents another. When the owner has one or more tenants or managers, the land occupied by each is considered a farm. A tract of land under three acres is not considered a farm unless its agricultural products in 1929 or 1930 were valued at more than two hundred and fifty dollars.⁴⁶

Farm operators are classified according to the tenure under which they occupy and operate their farms. The four general classes are as follows: full owners, farmers who "own all the land which they operate;" part owners, farmers who "own part of the land which they operate and rent and operate additional land;" managers, farmers who "operate farms for the owners, receiving wages or salaries for their services;" and tenants, farmers who "operate hired land only." The class of tenants is divided into two parts, cash tenants, who pay a cash rental, either by the acres or by the farm

46. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 2.

as a whole, and all other tenants, which includes those on the complete share-cropper basis and those who give part of the crop and part cash for the use of the land.⁴⁷

Farms are classified by type. The nine types of farms found in Oldham County are the following: cash-grain, farms which consist of a combination of corn, wheat, oats, barley, grain sorghum; crop specialty, farms which specialize in growing one crop or a combination of a certain kind of crops, as sweet sorghum for syrup; fruit, farms which specialize in small fruits, tree fruits or grapes; truck, farms on which all the vegetables are sold; dairy, farms which specialize in milk, cream, butter fat, butter, dairy cows and calves; poultry, farms which produce only chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and eggs; animal specialty, farms which include all classes of meat animals, or a farm in which "emphasis is placed upon the production of crops and feeding of livestock;" general, farms where the value of products from any single source did not make up as much as forty per cent of the total value of all the products; self-sufficing, farms where "the value of farm products used by the family was fifty per cent or more of the total value of all the products;" and, for purposes of convenience, abnormal farms, which includes the institution or country estate, the horse farm, feed lot, or livestock dealer, or, those farms of "unusual type."

47. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 3.

In organizing this classification, the sales of products or groups of products for each of the main types had to represent forty per cent or more of the total value of all the products of the farm before it was placed in a particular type classification.⁴⁸

Table 4 gives the number of farms of each type in Oldham County classified according to size. There are more dairy farms than any other type, though the animal specialty farms lead the group in size with a median size of 252.26 acres. The large number of crop specialty farms may be accounted for by Oldham County's predilection for growing orchard grass seed. The size of the crop is shown in a later figure.

48. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 3.

No. 4. Classification of Type⁴⁹ of Farm in
Oldham County by Size.

Size in Acres	General	Cash Grain	Crop Specialty	Fruit	Dairy	Animal Specialty	Poultry	Country Estate	Self-Sufficing
Under 3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
3 - 9	4	0	7	0	1	0	0	6	11
10 - 19	8	0	8	0	2	1	2	9	10
20 - 49	21	4	23	1	20	4	3	10	22
50 - 99	45	1	36	0	41	8	1	11	25
100-174	51	0	27	0	71	23	0	4	5
175-259	19	1	15	0	35	14	0	4	1
260-499	17	1	11	1	18	25	0	3	0
500-999	1	0	2	0	5	4	0	2	0
1000-4999	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	166	7	130	3	194	80	6	50	74

Table 5 shows the value of the products of each type of farm. Dairy products lead the group with a median value of \$1,234.49. Other products with a median value over \$1,000 are the fruit farms, general, and animal specialty farms. The value of products of the crop specialty farms lies in the group below a median value of \$1,000. This figure, \$655.86, seems low when considering the figures in the table in which there are

49. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 553.

many farms of this type listed in the upper brackets, from \$1,500 to over \$10,000. This is especially true when the amount of crops harvested individually is viewed in Table 8 in the Appendix. The crop specialty farm is devoted almost exclusively to the production of orchard grass seed, which reached a total of 35,843 bushels in 1930. Oldham County produces more orchard grass seed than any other county in the United States, providing for its producers a consistent adequate annual income.

No. 5. Classification of Type of Farm in Oldham County by Value of Products.⁵⁰

Value (\$)	General	Cash Grain	Crop Specialty	Fruit	Dairy	Animal Specialty	Poultry	Country Estate	Self-Sufficient
Under 250	2	0	8	0	1	0	0	11	x
250-399	7	3	12	0	1	1	1	8	x
400-599	14	0	15	0	8	11	1	8	x
600-999	44	0	35	0	28	15	1	11	x
1000-1499	36	1	18	1	39	18	0	3	x
1500-2499	24	1	15	0	48	10	3	3	x
2500-3999	21	1	11	2	45	11	0	3	x
4000-5999	9	0	6	0	12	7	0	0	x
6000-over	9	0	6	0	9	7	0	3	x
10000-over	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	x
Total	166	6	130	3	194	80	6	50	

An x indicates that no figures were received.

50. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 553.

The study of the farm in Oldham County necessitates including the question of color and nativity in relation to tenure of operator. Table 6 supplies the figures for white and colored farmers and the amount of land which each farms. Less than one per cent of all farms are owned by Negroes, who farm less than one per cent of the total farm acreage. As may be seen in Table 7, the majority of both owner and tenant families in Oldham County is either native white or of native parentage. Table 8 gives figures of the rural farm families of the county, and again the majority of both owner and tenant families is either native white or of native parentage. Negro families make up a little more than ten per cent of the tenant families in Oldham County and a little less than ten per cent of the owner families. It thus becomes apparent that Oldham County stands within the limits of those agricultural sections of great homogeneity, even in respect to tenancy, whereas in some sections population variables appear to be greater in number.

No. 6. Farms and Farm Acreage in Oldham County, 1930, by Color.⁵¹

Farms		Land in Farms (Acres)
White	768	107,523
Colored	15	1,308
Total	783	108,831

51. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 754.

No. 7. Classification of Oldham County
Families on the Owner-Tenant Basis,
According to Nativity.⁵²

Nativity	All Families	Owner Families	Tenant Families
Native White	1,665	873	792
Native Parent	1,580	817	763
Foreign or Mixed Parent	95	66	29
Foreign Born White	27	23	4
Negro	194	90	104
Total	3,561	1,869	1,692

No. 8. Classification of Oldham County
Rural Farm Families on the Owner-Tenant Basis,
According to Nativity.⁵³

Nativity	All Families	Owner Families	Tenant Families
Native White	836	457	375
Native Parent	788	-	-
Foreign or Mixed Parent	48	-	-
Foreign Born White	11	11	-
Negro	33	7	24
Total	880	475	399

52. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 516.

53. Ibid., p. 523.

More tenants may be found on the country estates and crop specialty farms than on any other type of farm, as may be seen in Table 9. There are sixty-six tenant operators on both the country estates and the crop specialty farms. This number is followed closely by fifty-seven tenant operators on the dairy farms and forty-nine on the general farms.

No. 9. Classification of Type of Farm in Oldham County by Tenure of Operator.⁵⁴

Type of Farm	Full Owner	Part Owner	Tenant		
			Cash	Cropper	Other
General	94	23	13	5	31
Cash-Grain	5	0	0	1	1
Crop Specialty	53	10	6	19	41
Fruit	2	0	0	0	0
Dairy	106	27	11	9	37
Animal Specialty	48	8	8	2	13
Poultry	4	2	0	0	0
Institution or Country Estate	49	3	14	20	32
Self-Sufficient	42	7	3	7	15
Total	403	80	55	63	170

54. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 582.

The proportion of tenancy in Oldham County is 37, of whom more than half are related to the landlord. Table 10 gives an accurate summary of tenancy in the county, with particular consideration given to the per cent of tenants related to the landlord. The high percentage of tenants related to the landlord is consistent with the evidence of the essential homogeneity of the rural population of Oldham County, where native whites comprise 96 per cent of the owner class of rural farm families and 94 per cent of the tenant class of rural farm families.

No. 10. Land Owned and Rented by Part Owners,
 Tenants, Tenants Related to Landlord, and
 Cash Rent Paid, Oldham County, 1930.⁵⁵

Classification	Number
Land Owned and Rented by Part Owners	
Total	13,218 Acres
Owned and Operated by Part Owners	7,870 Acres
Rented and Operated by Part Owners	5,408 Acres
Tenants Related to Landlord and Cash Rent Paid	
Total	288
Tenants Related to Landlord	62
% of All Tenants	21.5
Cash Tenants	55
Cash Tenants Related to Landlord	20
% of All Cash Tenants	36.4
Cash Tenants Reporting Amount of Rent	55
Related to Landlord	20
Not Related to Landlord	20
Relationship not Reported	15
All Other Tenants	233
Other Tenants Related to Landlord	42
% of All Other Tenants	18.0

In some agricultural sections, such as those
 parts of the country where the need for irrigation

55. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 380.

necessitates teamwork and inter-farm cooperation, cooperative marketing and cooperative farming have grown apace.⁵⁶ Although there has been no demonstrable natural necessity for cooperative work in Oldham County, nevertheless, cooperative marketing has made a beginning in the county. Table 9 in the Appendix gives a superficial picture of cooperative marketing and farm expenditures for the county. It may be seen that the value of the products sold in this manner far exceeds the value of the supplies bought. From the small number of farms reporting, it may be concluded that the cooperative movement is of no large magnitude in the county.

For purposes of convenience, Table 10 also includes farm machinery and facilities, and location of farms on various types of roads in the county. It is interesting to note that in spite of the general replacement of the horse by the modern automobile, there are still fewer automobiles, trucks, and tractors on Oldham County farms than there are horses and mules. On 523 farms of all types in Oldham County may be found 1,932 horses and mules, 145 more than all the licensed trucks and passenger cars in the county. There are 1,787 licensed trucks and passenger cars in Oldham County. The rural farm population owns 790 of these vehicles, the rural non-farm population 994. The ratio

56. Gillette, op. cit., p. 48.

of people to automobiles for the rural farm population is 2.7, the rural non-farm population 4.7. Eight per cent of the rural farm homes are supplied with telephone service. Three per cent have water piped to the house. Only two per cent of these homes use electricity.

Only 179 of Oldham County's 783 farms are located on paved roads. The remaining 604 are found on roads ranging in composition from loose gravel to rocky trails. The type of road on which many of the farms are located may be one reason for the small number of registered automobiles and trucks in the county.

The farm mortgage debt must be included in a review of any rural section's general characteristics. Table 10 in the Appendix gives a complete account of the financial status of the farm in Oldham County. Of all the farms operated by owners, less than half, or 48 per cent, are mortgaged. Of the 193 mortgaged farms, the value of the land and buildings is placed at \$2,091,885, and the amount of the mortgage debt is \$862,701, or 41 per cent of the assessed valuation. This is not large in comparison with the total valuation given in Table 11 of all farm land and buildings of \$7,350,403. Accordingly, Oldham County may be considered very well stabilized financially. This becomes more apparent when the fact that citizens have authorized for purposes of highway improvement expenditure of \$225,000 is considered.⁵⁷

57. Bright, op. cit., p. 333.

While this account of Oldham County's general characteristics appears to be lengthy, the exclusively agricultural nature of the county necessitates the inclusion of many details regarding agriculture in order that an adequate background may be laid for the specialized study of the family which will come in a later chapter.

A summary of the main points of the chapter shows:

1. That Oldham County is so equipped physically as to make farming profitable and the predominant occupation,
2. That the population of Oldham County is almost completely homogeneous,
3. That there are relatively few tenants in the county and that most of them are related to the landlord,
4. And finally, that Oldham County as a whole is in good financial condition.

IV.

Chapter III

Organization of Oldham County

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Community Organization

Oldham County has been divided by reason of population and occupation into rural farm and rural non-farm sections. The areas of social and economic contacts extend beyond the boundaries of the individual farm or neighborhood, and the farmers and non-farmers are citizens together of a larger community, the county as a whole. Thus the internal organization of the county has interest accordingly.

Community is a term which "is applied to societies and social groups where they are considered from the point of view of the geographical distribution of the individuals and the institutions of which they are composed."⁵⁷ By a rural community is meant "a population of low density inhabiting a wide area, having a consciousness of kind based on common interests and modes of living and working, who realize their common interests by means of permanent organization and central meeting place, whose chief industry is agricultural extraction, whose social organizations and reactions are relatively few and simple and are correspondingly modified by spatial separation and mode of production,

57. Park and Burgess, An Introduction to the Science of Sociology, p. 161, Chicago; University of Chicago Press, 1932.

and whose chief social dependence and resort is the family."⁵⁸

Actually there are various kinds of local communities, examples of some of which appear in Oldham County. Before discussing any of the types of communities which may be found in the county, it is necessary to differentiate between "community" and "neighborhood." The neighborhood is perhaps the group most commonly found in any section, whether rural or urban. It is simply a group of families living conveniently near together, while the true community is a social group that is more or less self-sufficing, clustered around a center or centers of interest.⁵⁹ Generally speaking the simplest form of community found in rural sections is the open-country community, which is merely a group of agricultural people who have developed community consciousness around a center or centers of interest, who have a common meeting place where they may meet to discuss and promote the general common welfare.⁶⁰

Though the neighborhood is the first group outside the family which has any social significance or any sense of local unity, it is the open-country community which has been the most prevalent type in American agriculture, and in which the first forms of definite organization appear.⁶¹ Examples of this type of rural

58. Gillette, op. cit., p. 96.

59. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 111.

60. Gillette, op. cit., p. 110.

61. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 44.

community may be found in Oldham County in the settlements at Ballardsville and Floydsburg. The farmers who live in and around Ballardsville and make up the open-country community are centered around the church and school. At the school they meet periodically to discuss the various phases of agriculture and general living. They oppose consolidation of schools, preferring the local institution to the better facilities of LaGrange and Crestwood. Their social life is bound up with the activities of the church, the only other association in the section. This type of community may be distinguished from the neighborhood in Oldham County by comparing it with the section known as "Herican Hollow," located in the extreme northwestern part of the county on the Ohio River. Herican Hollow lies at the end of an almost impassible road in the midst of many small, fertile farms lying in the bottoms of the rolling country close to the river. There are no definitely organized social institutions within ten miles, as the nearest is an elementary school ten miles north near Oldham Landing. Yet Herican Hollow is a neighborhood where country people live. They are groups of neighbor families whose members know each other by their first names. Their offspring, who attend school, walk the trail together. Their quilting bees and "corn shuckin's" and barn dances are attended by all the members of the neighborhood. They grow corn and sweet

sorghum for syrup, and in the early fall their molasses "stirs" are an institution in themselves. Yet there is no organization, no definite center of interest, and Herican Hollow remains a neighborhood, as distinguished from Ballardsville, where the school and the church become a center of interest, and which is thus an open-country community.

Another type of rural community in Oldham County which should be emphasized is the center commonly known as a hamlet. Unlike the open-country community, which is essentially a locality group integrated about one or more local institutions, the hamlet type is one centered about a small residence cluster of less than two hundred and fifty people, and having one or more local associations.⁶² Those places which are characteristic of the hamlet type of rural community in Oldham County are Brownsboro, Crestwood, Goshen, and Skylight. In the case of each locality the boundary lines between hamlets and open-country communities are less sharply drawn than in the case of those between incorporated towns. In some instances, as for example Goshen and Skylight, lines between hamlets become almost indistinguishable, homes in each center stretching out in concentric rings or along the roadway until a general merging of those from both hamlets occurs. In addition to the denser grouping of residences, the associations

62. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 50.

about which the place centers include usually a church or a school, a roadhouse or restaurant, and a garage or livery stable. There is also a bank in Crestwood.

Halfway between the country and the city may be found the small town or village, sharing in some degree the characteristics of each. A village has been defined as a population center ranging in size from 250 to 2,500 people.⁶³ In the evolution of society⁶⁴ the simplest form of village appeared at a very early stage in society's development. Later, trade towns developed, necessitated in part by the economics of supply and demand and the market situation in which the farmer found himself. It can be stated, therefore, that business, rather than social enterprise and residence, provided the essential motivation for the rise of the American rural village and small town.⁶⁵ Functionally speaking, the village has been called a service station, uniting the farm producer with the city consumer and the country consumer with the city producer.⁶⁶

There are, however, several types of agricultural villages. LaGrange, the county seat of Oldham County, is an example of one type, the semi-complete, intermediate type. This type of center averages about 800 to 1,000 people, with a range from about 400 to 1,200.

63. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 75.

64. See Ch. II.

65. Ibid., p. 77.

66. Ibid., p. 96.

The population of LaGrange is 1,121, well within the prescribed limits. The intermediate type is called semi-complete because often it is lacking in meeting the "six-service standard;" that is, it fails to have agencies in all of the following groups of service: economic, educational, religious, social, communication, and professional. Although the village may have agencies in all of the groups, one or more is often inadequate; that is, it may have a high school, but a very small one, poorly equipped or with an inadequate staff; a market, but a poor one.⁶⁷ LaGrange, however, had another reason for its existence aside from business. There is a political background also to the origin of the small town,⁶⁸ and this fact is demonstrable in the case of LaGrange. Aside from its growth at the cross roads of transportation facilities, it was incorporated and made the legal seat of justice early in its history because of its central location in the county. The necessity for a courthouse, jail, and other county political organizations gave added impetus to the growth of Oldham County's seat of government. LaGrange succeeds to a great extent in meeting the "six-service standard." There are grocery stores, hardware stores, and drygoods stores, two banks, five churches, one picture show, one hall where public dances may be held, one school, with

67. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit., p. 84.

68. Ibid., p. 77.

elementary and secondary divisions, consolidating several in that part of the county, one newspaper; there are both a railroad line and a bus line, and the town is supplied with pharmacists, doctors, and nurses. Thus LaGrange approaches the complete, self-sufficing type of village, though it fails to achieve that classification because of a small population and inadequate market facilities for farmers' produce.

Political Organization

The political organization of Oldham County is in accordance with the legislative provisions of the state. In order that an adequate picture may be presented of the offices of the county government of Kentucky, a chart has been included which covers both the mandatory and optional offices of the county. The chart was prepared originally by the Efficiency Commission of the state thirteen years ago. The constitutional elective offices are the same as they were at that time. No changes have been made in either the optional or mandatory offices of the state. Table 37 in the Appendix shows the constitutional elective offices of the county. Oldham County has a county judge, whose duty it is to preside over the county court, quarterly court, and fiscal court.⁶⁹ In addition to these duties, the

69. Report of the Efficiency Commission of Kentucky, The Government of Kentucky, p. 562, Frankfort; The State Journal Company, 1924.

county judge in Oldham County conducts juvenile hearings and sanity hearings.

The county judge does his own clerking, although there is a county court clerk in the county. The duties of the county court clerk consist mainly in taking care of the records which are turned into the county court clerk's office and in assisting in the audit of public accounts. Through his hands pass all registrations and licenses in the county. He is the state's recording agent; he collects the state's fees, performs various incidental tax assessment functions, acts as clerk of the fiscal court, and performs a variety of ministerial duties under the election and other laws.⁷⁰

The county court clerk may be distinguished from the clerk of the circuit court, who acts as a recording agent of the circuit court. His duties consist in collecting costs and the taxes therein and forwarding them to the auditor of the public accounts. He also exercises certain judicial powers in the absence of the circuit court judge, who is regularly in the county once every three months.⁷¹

The sheriff is the executive arm of the court. It is his duty to execute various processes or writs. He is also a peace officer and as such has the power to make arrests on warrants issued by the court. In certain cases he becomes a collector of taxes.

70. Report of the Efficiency Commission of Kentucky, op. cit., p. 562.

71. Ibid., p. 563.

The justices of the peace, or magistrates as they are more commonly known, listed second in the table of constitutional elective officers, are judges of minor civil and criminal cases in the county and district members of the fiscal court. They serve for no salary, and receive compensation in the form of fees alone. In spite of the lack of a stipulated salary the office of magistrate is eagerly sought in county elections. The justices of the peace, with the county judge, make up the fiscal court, which has complete supervision of the financial administration of the county.⁷² Thus the position may and often does become a political plum. County government in Kentucky has often been severely criticized from many angles, but no criticism has been more bitter in recent years than that turned by political scientists on the justices of the peace in the state.⁷³ There may legally be from three to eight in each county, allowing for variance in the territorial expanse of the individual counties. Oldham County, one of the smallest in the state, with an area of one hundred and ninety square miles, is supplied with eight justices of the peace, the maximum number, making one magistrate to every 23.7 square miles of territory in the county. This, however, allows for nine members in the fiscal court, giving the county judge or the odd member the

72. Report of the Efficiency Commission of Kentucky, op. cit., p. 562.

73. J. W. Manning, "Kentucky Justices of the Peace," American Political Science Review, pp. 90-93, Vol. XXVII, 1933.

power to break a tie vote should one occur. In a case involving politics, the party which has the largest number of members in the fiscal court, even a majority of a single member, enjoys great advantages in matters of financial administration.

Of the remaining elective offices in county governmental organization, Oldham County has the following: a coroner, a jailer, one constable, one county tax commissioner, a county treasurer, a county superintendent of schools, a trustee of the jury fund, a county livestock inspector, who is also the only veterinarian in the county, a commissioner of the poor house, although in most counties the poor house is now extinct, and a county auditor. There are five members of the county board of education and eight members of the board of supervisors. The most noticeable omission may be found in the optional appointive offices (Table 30 in the Appendix), that of a county board of health and a county health officer.

The town of LaGrange is organized on the same basis as other small towns in the state. The mayor, elected by the people, is the administrative head of the town government. He calls the meetings and sits as chairman of the council, made up of five elected men, whose duty it is to discuss and solve the problems of administration which may arise in governing the town.

The council is given the power to administer all money raised by taxes or other means for use in the town.

The police force of LaGrange consists of one man, elected by popular vote. There is a volunteer fire department of irregular number, whose compensation is based on payment of a dollar per each hour spent in fighting fires.

Religion

Within the smaller communities in Oldham County and in the larger community that is the county itself may be found the various churches in which the people engage in religious observance. Oldham County carries on its religious observances in the twenty churches scattered throughout the county. There are six denominations of Protestant belief and one of the Catholic faith. A check of attendance shows that an average of twenty-two people out of every hundred in Oldham County attend the special services on Sunday morning in the churches. An average number of thirty in every hundred of the population attend Sunday School in these churches. As most of the open country churches do not have evening services, a check on the attendance of the few remaining village churches would be insignificant.

Health

A good measure of rural health organization is generally the presence or absence of a whole-time health organization or officer.⁷⁴ The fact that there is none in Oldham County raises the question of public health. Of the one hundred and twenty counties in Kentucky, eighty-five have full-time public health organizations under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health of Kentucky. The chief of the State Board of Health, Dr. A. T. McCormack, is also the United States Commissioner of Public Health. The State Board of Kentucky claims with sound reason to be among the finest organizations in the United States. Yet thirty-five counties refuse, usually for political reasons, to avail themselves of the opportunities and facilities provided by this service. Oldham County is among the thirty-five. Doctors and county officials of Oldham County when questioned with regard to this deficiency give the same answer private citizens give; the fiscal court refuses to vote the county money necessary to support the organization. There is, however, a doctor in the county who is commonly known as the "county doctor." He receives about fifty dollars a year, with no stipulated duties. Oldham County has five licensed physicians, one to every 1,480.2 inhabitants, or one to every 38.2 square miles in the county.

74. Gillette, op. cit., p. 151.

Because of the lack of conventional health organization in Oldham County, the status of health in the region merits special attention. Table 11 in the Appendix gives a picture of the births in Oldham County for the years 1934-1935. While the births of the county are interesting, mortality rates contain material more pertinent to the status of health in the county. Morbidity is a better index of health than mortality,⁷⁵ but the lack of adequate figures for the counties in Kentucky precludes any such measure of interpretation for Oldham County. Table 12 in the Appendix gives the total deaths and deaths from specific diseases in Oldham County in 1935. This table is noteworthy chiefly because of the number of deaths from tuberculosis and diarrhoea.

It is the duty of public health authorities to impress upon the public the fundamental principle of hygiene and sanitation, that of cleanliness with regard to food and drink. For example, in most rural sections, particularly those in which there is no health organization, little attention is paid to the activities of the common fly. The fly is known to be a transmitter of at least eighteen different kinds of germs, among which tuberculosis and the dysenteries are most prominent. While flies breed almost any place, 95 per cent of them originate in horse manure.⁷⁶ Therefore in any

75. Gillette, *op. cit.*, p. 134.

76. *Ibid.*, pp. 160-161.

agricultural section, particularly in a region where dairy farms and animal specialty farms are so frequent, the necessity for extreme care in guarding against the fly is obvious and important. The number of deaths in Oldham County caused by tuberculosis and diarrhoea and the absence of a public health organization raises the question whether there may not be a definite correlation between the two factors. Dr. A. T. McCormack says, "There is little doubt that organization of public health facilities in Oldham County would materially lessen the dangers of death from such diseases."

No. 11. Total Births and Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Population for the Years 1925-1935.
(Stillbirths Excluded.)⁷⁷

Classi- fica- tion	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Popula- tion	7892	8000	8000	8000	8000	7402	7402	7402	7402	7402	7402
Total Deaths	110	106	117	95	101	93	91	88	87	109	96
Rate	13.9	13.2	14.5	11.8	12.6	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.7	14.7	13.0
Total Births	156	153	141	143	144	149	120	100	129	112	120
Rate	19.7	19.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	20.1	16.2	13.5	17.4	15.1	16.2

Table 11 shows that there has been little variation in the death rate for the past ten years, and the birth

⁷⁷. Bul. of Health, op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 402, 487, 527, 576, Vol. X, pp. 618, 653, 695, 723, 752, 803.

rate has fluctuated but little more. Dr. McCormack made the statement that while many counties show a downward trend in the death rate, "it is significant that Oldham County has reduced its deaths very little, while most of the counties with a health organization show fewer deaths in recent years." It is unfortunate that the lack of information regarding deaths at specific ages in Kentucky counties precludes the possibility of obtaining a corrected death or birth rate, and thus the figures cannot be compared accurately with other sections of Kentucky or with rural areas throughout the country. The statement of such an authority as Dr. McCormack, however, bears some weight in a consideration of the problem of public health in Oldham County.

No statistics are available regarding venereal diseases in Oldham County. During 1936 only one case of syphilis was reported by a physician to state health authorities. This fact does not necessarily lead to the assumption that there is no venereal disease within the county. Absence of a health organization whose duty it is to investigate, report, and record the presence of venereal diseases may be a factor in explanation of this. It has been pointed out in recent years in studies based on surveys made by the United States Bureau of the Census that there is less likelihood of contracting certain diseases in rural areas

than in urban, especially those spread by personal contact. The evidence points in this direction with regard to venereal disease in Oldham County.

Oldham County provides no general hospital service. According to the stipulated rules for admission to the Louisville City Hospital, Oldham County residents may not enter the hospital in Louisville for treatment. Except in the case of emergency or accident, patients from localities other than Louisville may not be admitted, and if admitted for any reason they may stay only as long as it is absolutely necessary. The residents of Oldham County thus depend upon the various private hospitals in Louisville and Jefferson County.

Education

In contrast to the deficiencies of the health organization of Oldham County stands the educational organization of the county. LaGrange was once known as an educational center. In 1840 a famous Masonic college was built in the town. The Funk School, a college for women, came into being in the years following the Civil War, and a private elementary school was established. In the meanwhile, during the later years of the nineteenth century small country schools were springing up. The private schools mainly passed

out of existence with the turn of the century, and in 1914 there were thirty-five public schools in the county.⁷⁸ Since 1914 the number of schools has been reduced from thirty-five to seventeen, making one school for each 11.2 square miles in the county. The county is divided into districts, and the state gives one-third, the county and district two-thirds for the support of schools.

There are three large consolidated schools in the county, located at Skylight, LaGrange, and Crestwood, with both elementary and secondary divisions. A fleet of modern school busses serves the consolidated schools and many of the county elementary schools located along the main routes. There are 1,566 white children of school age in the county, and 168 Negro, of which totals 1,456 white children are enrolled in school and 150 Negro. One thousand one hundred and ninety-four white children attend elementary school, 262 high school. Forty teachers, including principals, are employed in Oldham County elementary schools, and twelve in the secondary schools. Elementary teachers are paid a total of \$27,204.45, in the high school \$15,060.86. Of the Negroes, 139 attend elementary school and 11 high school, which is organized in connection with the elementary school. There are two

78. "LaGrange and Oldham County," Louisville; The Courier Journal, March 26, 1923.

Negro schools in the county, both elementary. There is no provision for secondary schools for Negroes. There are five Negro teachers, who receive a total of \$2,766.63 yearly.⁷⁹

Table 12 gives school attendance in Oldham County by ages, showing percentage of attendance. It is significant that as the ages increase, the school attendance decreases. Great difficulty is found in all rural sections in enforcing compulsory attendance laws, yet of all the children under thirteen years of age in Oldham County 91.8 per cent attend.

No. 12. School Attendance in Oldham County by Ages, Showing Percentage, 1930.⁸⁰

Ages of Children of School Age	Number
Total 7-13 years	1,054
No. Attending	968
% Attending	91.8
Total 14-15 years	273
No. Attending	236
% Attending	86.4
Total 16-17 years	307
No. Attending	163
% Attending	53.1
Total 18-20 years	384
No. Attending	90
% Attending	23.4

-
79. Educational Bulletin, pp. 232-233, Frankfort; State Board of Education, Vol. III, December, 1935.
 80. Census, op. cit., p. 919.

The percentage attending school in the age group of 14-15 years is likewise high considering the fact that Oldham County is predominantly rural, and that the labor of every child is considered almost a necessity on the farm. The attendance in schools in rural regions is also measured by the length of the school year. In Oldham County the schools run 180 days, a full ten months each year, which makes the per cent of attendance even high, for throughout the United States the average number of days school is held in one-teacher schools is 147, in two-teacher schools 149, in three-teacher schools 147, and in consolidated schools 158.⁸¹ The average in Kentucky, however, as a whole is nearer 180 days than 147. Investigations of the National Child Labor Committee into school attendance of farm children showed that a large percentage of rural children of school age in Kentucky never attended school at all.⁸²

There is a direct connection between educational organization and illiteracy. Table 13 shows the complete figures on illiteracy in Oldham County. With the exception of the large percentage of illiterate Negroes, the number of illiterates in Oldham County is small. There is an obvious correlation in this instance between

81. Alex Summers, Salaries of Rural Teachers and Length of School Term in 1924, pp. 1-2, U. S. Bureau of Education Rural School Leaflet, No. 39.

82. Gillette, op. cit., p. 370.

No. 13. Illiteracy in Oldham County by Nativity,
Showing Percentage.⁸³

Nativity	Number
Total 10 Years Old and Over of Oldham County Population	5,948
No. Illiterate	350
% Illiterate	5.9
Native White	5,315
No. Illiterate	206
% Illiterate	3.9
Foreign Born White	56
No. Illiterate	-
% Illiterate	-
Negro	577
No. Illiterate	144
% Illiterate	25.0

high percentage of school attendance and low percentage of illiteracy.

In 1935 Kentucky spent \$12.17 per capita for the support of schools in Oldham County, a total of \$19,546.00.⁸⁴ The total sum spent on teachers in the county has been given. Elementary white teachers in the county average \$681.00 a school year of 10 months, approximately \$68.10 per month. High school teachers receive \$1,255.00 per school year, or \$125.50 per month, while Negro teachers are paid \$553.00 a school year,

83. Census, op. cit., p. 919.

84. Education Bulletin, op. cit., p. 262.

\$55.30 per month. As there is one white teacher to every 28 pupils in the county, and one Negro teacher to every 30 Negro pupils the county may be said to be avoiding the old country school standard of overcrowded inadequately staffed one-room, eight-grade schools. Though the remuneration is not great and cannot be compared with salaries in the city, the average yearly salary is only \$69.00 less than the national average of rural teachers' salaries in 1934, which was \$750.00, while that for rural Negro teachers was \$278.00 higher than the national average salary for rural Negro teachers in the same year.⁸⁵

A list of the items for which Oldham County spent money in connection with education, and the amounts spent indicates to a large extent the standard of education which the county endeavors to meet. They are: library books \$36.92, water, light, and power \$378.73, upkeep of grounds \$1,017.17, repair and replacement of furniture and equipment \$348.13, promotion of health \$75.00, enforced attendance \$676.48, and transportation of pupils \$5,661.30.⁸⁶ This by no means is a complete list and is included merely to indicate the nature of the extra expenses devoted to educational organization in Oldham County.

85. Gillette, op. cit., p. 377.

86. Education Bulletin, op. cit., pp. 346-347.

Group Activities

No society is complete without a number of economic and social organizations within its midst. Various fraternal orders for men and women have local chapters in Oldham County, namely the Order of Freemasons, the Eastern Star, the Red Men, Modern Woodmen of the World, Loyal Order of Rebecca, and the Rotary Club. Membership is small and each organization draws its members chiefly from the area in and around LaGrange. All-county organizations consist chiefly of the Oldham County Farm Bureau and the Oldham County Home Makers Club. The former was organized about 1920, meets approximately six times a year, and has an active membership of 200. Its purpose is to promote better farm legislation at Frankfort and Washington and to promote cooperative purchasing in the county. At present the Farm Bureau is endeavoring to promote an electrification project in the county. The Oldham County Home Makers Club was organized about the same time as the Farm Bureau. It meets twelve times a year and has 265 members, most of whom are wives of Oldham County farmers. The purpose is three-fold, educational, economic, and recreational. Work in the Farm Bureau progresses under the direction of a County Agricultural Agent, supported by the county, and the activities of

the Home Makers are carried on under the guidance of a Home Demonstration Agent, also supported by the county. The County Agent is an agricultural expert. The Home Demonstration Agent is a home economics expert and group organizer. The club work of the women concerns itself with better home management, and with increased appreciation of and facilities for the socialized use of leisure time. The schools cooperate with the farm home in promoting 4-H club work among the youth of the community, and with these three main organizations the leisure time activities of almost the total rural population of the county are concerned.

Social Problems

While this survey does not attempt in any way a study of the social problems of Oldham County, a brief outline of some of the major problems should be included. Social problems in rural regions are often not so apparent or obvious as those of urban sections, but recent years have seen increased recognition of the necessity for social welfare in rural society. It has been suggested that rural residents are not aware of social problems as problems, but consider a problem situation as merely a part of the day-to-day living.

Oldham County is still largely dependent upon the old, pre-case-work methods of meeting family and social problems, the methods of mutual aid among friends, relatives or neighbors, of assistance by school and church, the "payment in kind" to the proverbial pauper family. The traditional county poor farm played its part until the advent of old age pensions and government public works. During the month of July 1937 there were one hundred and seventy-two recipients of Old Age Assistance in Oldham County. They received \$1,520.20, an average of \$8.84 per recipient. This is by no means a munificent amount, yet it is a step in the direction of organization of social welfare on a state-wide basis. The movement is new in the United States, but it is an important trend in rural life. Government public works give assistance in Oldham County to employable persons. There are three W.P.A. projects in Oldham County, two of which are concerned with road building and employ men; the other is a training work center for women. One of the projects for men is sponsored by the county as a whole, the other by the village of Peewee Valley where the work is being done. Twenty-five men are thus employed and sixteen women. This leaves a total of twenty-four persons definitely unemployed and economically dependent.

While anti-social acts are not absent from Oldham County, the proportion of crime and criminal acts is small. According to the records in the office of the circuit court clerk, there are approximately fifteen criminal cases tried in Oldham County per year, most of which are for theft. Crimes of violence are represented by a few cases of assault and battery and an occasional case of felonious assault. There are usually three terms of circuit court per year in Oldham County with an average of five cases per term. Until the year 1927, there had not been a single murder case in the county for twenty-two years. Since that year there have been twelve. There are approximately four lunacy hearings a year in the county and one or two juvenile hearings. Thus juvenile delinquency is also a problem in Oldham County. Juvenile offenses in the county usually consist of petty thievery. Disposition of the cases takes one of two courses. Either the offender is placed under probation to his parents or some responsible adult in the community, as is the case of first or second or minor offenses, or he is sent to Greendale Reform School. No attempt is made to study the individual youth who has committed the offense. Nothing is done in the way of curative treatment or readjustment of the juvenile offender. There is no individual or organization

within the county prepared to undertake a task of that kind. The situation presents a very real problem to Oldham County as it does to most of the rural counties of Kentucky where adequate provision for child welfare is today an almost negligible quantity.

Since 1935 ten children from Oldham County have been admitted to the Kentucky Children's Home Society at Lyndon, Kentucky. Six of these ten are today in the Home itself; the remaining four are in foster homes within Oldham County, placed there through the Society. There is no record of defective children in the county and there are no Oldham County children in any public or private institution for the care of defective children in Kentucky.

The low proportion of tenancy and the high proportion of tenants related to landlords precludes any intense friction between owners and tenants, and antagonism between economic groups, social groups, agricultural groups, or religious and political groups is practically non-existent. The homogeneous nature of the county makes it almost a single community, with the individual characteristics of each section applicable to the whole, and the general organization and characteristics of the whole applicable to each of its parts.

V.

Chapter IV

Specialized Study of the Population

Chapter IV

Specialized Study of the Population

In the preceding chapters a general picture of Oldham County is shown with the legal, educational, health, agricultural, and economic organization arranged as a background into which a specialized study of a sample population may be placed. The purpose of the study is two-fold; first, to discover the main kinds of economic and social activity in which the sample population engage, and the extent of participation, and second, the extent to which Louisville and Jefferson County as an urban area are drawing business and social activities from the county. In addition to data bearing on these two major questions, information was obtained relative to the general composition and characteristics of the sample population.

The data which were gathered during the spring, summer, and fall of 1936 by the field survey method apply to that period of time only. Approximately 300 families were visited, and satisfactory records were obtained from 226 families, according to the 1930 census about 16 per cent of the total population of Oldham County. A mimeographed questionnaire was filled out for each family by means of a personal interview. Figure 40 in the Appendix is a copy of the questionnaire employed in the study of the individual family.

The items were selected after a period of general study of the factors involved in the composition of rural areas throughout the United States and the particular characteristics of Oldham County. No attempt was made to discover trends, as the object was to produce facts which might be used in future surveys in establishing trends and changes.

As Oldham County is a completely rural area, the problem of sampling offered few difficulties. On page 5 is a map of the county showing the particular areas within the county from which the sample population was drawn. An examination of the map discloses the fact that every type of rural community is included in the survey, the isolated farm family, the neighborhood, the hamlet, and the small town. The principle followed was to visit every sixth home in the indicated areas, taking them as they came, without regard to size and appearance of dwelling, type of road on which they were located, or topography. This resulted in a fairly representative sample. This is shown at various places in the study where the traits of the sample population are compared with those of the total population of Oldham County as given in Chapter II.

General Characteristics

Before discussing the kind and amount of economic and social activities of the sample population, it would no doubt be well to consider data with regard to the composition and characteristics of the sample population. Table 14 shows the size of the families in the sample population on the farm and non-farm basis. It is interesting that in the two cases of extremely large families of twelve and thirteen persons both are made up almost exclusively of children, there being only two or three relatives included in those living at home. The median size of the family of the sample population is 4.8, slightly larger than that of Oldham County's total population. The median size of the farm family is 5.3, of the non-farm family 4.2. These figures include other relatives or persons in addition to the immediate members of the family who live in the home at the present time.

No. 14. Classification of Families by Size
on the Farm and Non-Farm Basis for the
Sample Population of Oldham County, 1936.

	Farm	Non-Farm	Both
Families Consisting of:			
1 Person	2		2
2 Persons	4	9	13
3 Persons	17	10	27
4 Persons	18	32	40
5 Persons	34	19	53
6 Persons	19	9	28
7 Persons	13	5	18
8 Persons	7	8	15
9 Persons	10	3	13
10 Persons	4	1	5
11 Persons			
12 Persons		1	1
13 Persons		1	1
Total	128	98	226
Median	5.3	4.2	4.8

In addition to size the question of the age and sex of the sample population merits some attention. Table 13 in the Appendix gives the composition of the sample families by age and sex. Perhaps the most

noteworthy factor involved in consideration of the table is the large number of both males and females in the age range from fifteen to nineteen years. In visiting the homes where the questionnaire was filled out large numbers of children of school age were frequently encountered. Of the 226 families of the sample only seven had no children in school. Table 15, showing school attendance in the sample population, bears this statement out. The median age of the sample population is 26.3 years. The median age of the males in the sample population is 27.3 years, of the females 26.1 years. One of the most notable factors regarding Table 16 is the small number of young men and women between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. It has been suggested that the cities are more attractive to rural people of those ages than to any other single group. The many inducements offered by the city to attract the rural youth include both concrete and abstract factors. The psychological causes of rural migration are said to lie in the attractions offered by cities to rural dwellers.⁸⁷ The actual figures with regard to this question in the sample offer little solution to the problem. Sixteen young people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four have left homes of the sample population to live and work in Louisville, while the same city has attracted only twelve young

87. Gillette, op. cit., pp. 206-207.

people between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. Only two members of families of the sample population have left the county for cities in other states. The addition of these numbers to the classes under consideration in Table 39 would make no appreciable difference with regard to the sample population.

Table 15, giving school attendance of the sample population, shows that by far the largest number of families who have children in school are those with one or two children. The number who attend school in the county, 434, exceeds greatly the number who leave the county for school, a group which is made up exclusively of those who attend either business school, teacher's colleges, or liberal arts colleges. Not one of the group who goes out of the county to school leaves the state. Only five families of the twenty-four who send their children outside to school have children in school anywhere but in Jefferson County. These children attend the normal schools of the state and the state university. The majority of the remaining nineteen are found in business schools in Louisville. One attends the University of Louisville and one the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

No. 15. School Attendance of the Sample
Oldham County Population by Number and
Place of Attendance, 1936.

Families with	County	Outside
1 Child in School	67	24
2 Children in School	65	
3 Children in School	31	
4 Children in School	19	
5 Children in School	10	
6 Children in School	3	

There are 325 people gainfully employed in the sample population, of whom 144 are farmers and 181 in the non-farm occupations. The farm families, however, out-number the non-farm families, as there are 128 farm families and 98 non-farm families. Eleven of the 128 farm families are tenant families. Table 16 shows the distribution of those gainfully employed in the sample population. Only 30 of the sample population leave the county for Louisville to work. Office work calls the largest number into the city, with a total of five so employed in Louisville. Four professional people who live in Oldham County go into Louisville to work, three teachers and one lawyer. The tobacco factories draw two, and selling takes three more from the county to the city to work. One Louisville grocery clerk lives

in Oldham County, and one Louisville business executive. Miscellaneous occupations, ranging from recreation director to beautician, make up ten others who work in Louisville and live in Oldham County.

Of the 226 families, 171 have one or more members who carry insurance of some kind. No figures were obtained as to the amount of insurance carried by the individual families except in isolated instances, as there was some hesitancy and reluctance on the part of every family to divulge what was considered a purely personal affair.

No. 16. Classification of the Gainfully Employed
of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936,
Excluding Farmers.

Occupation	Number
Professional	17
General Business (Banking, Clerking, etc.)	35
Transportation (Including Garages)	39
Other Trade Industries (Groceries, Florists)	33
U. S., State, or County Employ (Including WPA)	21
Domestic Service and Housekeeping	10
Communication	1
Day Labor	5
Miscellaneous	18
Temporarily Unemployed	2
Total	181

An attempt was made to determine the amount of contact had by the sample population with the organized

communities within the county. The question of distance arises in connection with this, and a frequency distribution of distances and number of contacts was evolved from the answers given on the questionnaire. While no correlation has been devised with regard to the frequency of the contacts and the ownership of automobiles, it seems fitting that the factor of automobile ownership be included in the general picture. Table 14 in the Appendix gives the picture thus desired. In organizing the table and the distribution, items were counted only once. That is, if a family visits a particular locality daily, the family is tabulated only for the daily contact. If the contact is only weekly, the number is tabulated only for the weekly contact, and likewise for the number of monthly contacts. There is no duplication of numbers. Of the total 226 families in the sample, three could give no figures as to distance or frequency of contact in any community.

The median distance travelled by families who visit LaGrange daily is 0.3 of a mile. The median distance travelled in visiting LaGrange weekly is 3.4 miles, while the median distance for the monthly visits is 3.7 miles. While more families visit the county hamlets more frequently, the median distances traversed are less, with only 0.1 of a mile travelled on the

daily visits, 2.5 miles on the weekly visits, and 3.5 miles on the monthly visits. It is noticeable that as the distances increase and number of cars decreases the frequency of contacts decreases also.

Of the total sample of 226 families, 36 take no newspaper at all. Nine take only a weekly paper, while 87 take only a daily paper published in Louisville. Ninety-four take both the daily paper published in Louisville and the weekly paper published in LaGrange, and devoted exclusively to the affairs of Oldham County. The figures for magazine subscription are interesting. Those who take no magazines at all number 51, while those who take magazines devoted entirely to agriculture number 21. Forty-eight homes take only women's magazines. The most popular agricultural magazines are The Progressive Farmer and The Southern Agriculturalist, while the women's magazines appearing most frequently are The Woman's Home Companion and The Ladies' Home Journal. There are 62 homes which subscribe to both agricultural and women's magazines. Magazines listed as "Other Types" include Field and Stream, Collier's, The Saturday Evening Post, Vogue, True Story, Cosmopolitan, Red Book, Popular Mechanics, and others. Those homes who subscribe only to the "Other Type" magazine number 23, while 21 take some of all three types of magazines.

Oldham County's population is divided almost equally between farm families and those of other

occupations than farming. Of the 226 families in the sample 128 are farm families and 98 are gainfully occupied in other endeavors. In considering the question of home facilities, this division into farm and non-farm should be given some attention. There has long been a question as to which type of home in rural areas is better equipped with facilities, the farm or the non-farm. An attempt is made in this study of a sample rural population to shed some light on the problem. Table 15 in the Appendix gives the distribution of modern facilities in the farm and non-farm homes. Other equipment is listed on various questionnaires, but the number is not great enough to be considered in connection with the six major facilities included in the table. The farm homes which have automobiles far outnumber the non-farm homes, while an almost equal number of both are equipped with telephones. The non-farm homes with electric lights double the number of farm homes thus equipped, and in the case of running water the non-farm homes triple the number of farm homes with that convenience. The number of homes with radios is almost equal for the two classes, while the non-farm homes again outnumber the farm homes with regard to central heating. Non-farm homes equipped with all six facilities are four times the number of farm homes similarly equipped, while the farm homes with no facilities are double the number of non-farm homes with no

conveniences. This is shown in Table 16 in the Appendix. It becomes apparent that non-farm homes of the sample population are better equipped with modern facilities than the farm homes, with the single exception of automobile ownership.

Social Activities

In accordance with the general purpose of the study a tabulation of church attendance of the sample population provides a definite starting point in recording religious activities and extent and location of participation. Table 17 in the Appendix provides information relative to this item. For the purpose of convenience in tabulation, taking into consideration the small size of the existing hamlets in Oldham County, all hamlets, neighborhoods, as well as open-country farm homes and non-farm homes are listed as "Open Country" in this table as well as in all other tables beginning with Table 17, unless otherwise stated in the particular place where the exception occurs. Church attendance is an activity in which by far the largest number of the sample participate, as only 7 families of the total 226 are non-attendants. Louisville draws few of the families into the city for church, as only 10 families leave Oldham County for that purpose. The ten families who attend church in Louisville are all residents

are all residents of the open country, six of whom are farmers. Not a single resident of LaGrange goes into Louisville to church. The factor of automobile ownership appears to exert only slight influence on church attendance in Louisville and none at all on attendance within the county. Only one family of those who own no automobile goes into the city, while only 9 of those families who own automobiles attend in the city. When the total of those who attend in Louisville is analyzed into occupational groups, the number of farmers who own cars and attend in Louisville is 6, of the other occupations 4. No farm families without automobiles go into Louisville to church, and only one family of the other occupations without automobiles attends Louisville churches. Automobile ownership appears to have little if any influence on actual church attendance in the county, as church attendance of the sample population is almost a hundred per cent. Hence it cannot be stated that in this situation the automobile serves to draw people away from participation in religious activities.

Because socials and parties are frequently closely related in rural communities with religious activities, it seems fitting that a record of the participation of the sample population in these activities follow that of church attendance. The number of families which participate in socials and parties is smaller

by 63 families than the number of families who attend church. This is shown in Table 18 in the Appendix. The number of the sample population who go to socials and parties in Louisville is greater than the number of those who attend church in the city. Fifteen families go into the city to parties. Oldham County, however, retains the larger number of participants in this activity. The factor of automobile ownership appears to exert a slightly greater influence here than in the case of church attendance, for 14 of those families who own automobiles leave the county for parties compared with 9 who leave for church. Oldham County apparently holds most of its residents for this activity.

Visiting friends and relatives is an activity confined to no section or area of any country. It has been recognized as one of the primary activities of any society, nurtured, as it were, by the apparently gregarious nature of man. Of the 226 families 182 visit friends and relatives at one time or another.⁸⁸ About two-thirds of these reside in the open country. More farmers visit than families of the other occupations. Well over two-thirds of the total who visit go into Louisville for that purpose. Most of the families who visit own automobiles, as only 47 of those families are without means of transportation. There is evidence that automobile ownership is a factor in regard to those

88. See Table 19 in the Appendix.

who go into Louisville, as three times as many of those who own automobiles go to the city to visit while only twice as many of those who own no automobile do their visiting in the city. Automobile ownership is obviously a factor in regard to those who live in the open country and visit in Louisville. It may be concluded that the open country residents find it easier to visit within the county when they own no means of transportation than to go even to a city in the adjoining county for that purpose.

✓ Item six in the first part of the questionnaire refers to lectures, concerts, and entertainments. This is intended to cover such situations as school band concerts, local lectures and entertainments, in addition to the numerous opportunities for cultural contacts in the city of Louisville in the form of the fine arts. Table 20 in the Appendix gives the figures for this type of contact. This table shows that only 143 families attend concerts, lectures, or entertainments of any type. Most of these families come from the open country. Almost half the total go into Louisville for entertainments. Thus it may be concluded that fewer people participate in this activity, while proportionately more of those who do participate go into Louisville for that purpose than has been noteworthy in the other activities considered.

The lowest amount of participation in any of the major listed activities is found in the case of dancing. Only 116 families of the sample population go to dances anywhere, either private or public, local or out of the county.⁸⁹ In the interviews during which the questionnaires were filled very definite answers were received when the question of dancing was brought up. Typical remarks on the subject were these made by members of a farm family near the hamlet of Buckner.

The mother, "Don't believe in it! We never did. Why should they?"

The twenty year old son, "We'd like to, but Mother says we can't. We have enough else to do, so we just don't bother."

The sixteen year old daughter, "I went to a dance once and had a lot of fun, but I had to work so hard to make up for it I never tried it again."

The ten year old son, "Well, I'm going when I get old enough, no matter what! Everybody else goes. I don't see why I can't."

The difference in amount of participation in this activity with that of church attendance is interesting,

89. See Table 21 in the Appendix.

as almost a hundred per cent of the sample population attend church, while barely fifty per cent attend dances. More open country families attend dances than residents of LaGrange. Fewer families go into Louisville to dances than to visit, yet more than the number who go into the city to attend church. Over two-thirds of the number who go to dances own automobiles, while only about a third of this number go into Louisville. The number who own no automobile yet go into Louisville to dances is too small to be considered. It becomes apparent that Louisville constitutes no great threat to this activity within Oldham County and that the automobile exerts little influence upon those who leave the county to dance.

The number of the sample population that attends motion pictures is larger than in any other activity except that of church attendance. There is only one motion picture house in Oldham County, located in LaGrange. Thus the choice for the population is limited to attending either in LaGrange or in Jefferson County, where most of the cinematic attractions are centered in Louisville. All of the sample families who attend motion pictures in Jefferson County attend in Louisville. More open country families attend motion pictures than residents of LaGrange. More than half the total who go to picture shows go into Louisville; most of these are residents of the open country. More

farmers attend than members of the other occupations, and most of the farmers go into Louisville, while only about half of the other occupations leave the county. The figures in Table 22 in the Appendix show that of the number who own no automobile the figures are almost equally divided for attendance within the county and in Louisville. Almost twice as many of those who own automobiles go into Louisville as remain in the county. It may be concluded that the attractions of the motion picture theatres in Louisville have greater drawing power for the sample in Oldham County than in any of the major activities thus far considered.

In addition to general and specific activities of the sample population, the subject of particular organizations merits some attention. Table 23 in the Appendix gives a cross-classification of participation in fraternal organizations. This table includes organizations for both men and women, and includes such lodges as the Order of Freemasons, the Eastern Star, the Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Rebecca. Only 49 families of the sample population have members in any fraternal organization. Almost half of these families are members of Louisville lodges, and almost twice as many families are classified in the "Other Occupations," as only 17 farm families belong to fraternal organizations. It becomes apparent that automobile

ownership may operate to some extent in this instance, as of the total number who are members of organizations, only 12 families own no means of transportation, while 37 families own automobiles. Yet automobile ownership seems to be unimportant in consideration of the number who are members in Louisville.

Table 24 in the Appendix gives a cross-classification of farmers' membership in two specifically agricultural organizations, one for men and one for women, which are closely allied yet distinguished from each other chiefly by their purposes and qualifications for membership. There are 144 farm families in the sample population and less than half of these have members in the Farm Bureau or Home Makers Club. Almost an equal number of males and females are members of the two organizations. Open country farmers out-number LaGrange farmers in membership almost four to one. Only 9 of the 61 families who belong to the organizations own no automobile. As the central meeting place of the two organizations is LaGrange and most of the membership comes from the open country, a relation is apparent between membership and automobile ownership.

Table 25 in the Appendix classifies the membership of the families of the sample population in the f-H Club and other minor local organizations of a private or semi-private nature. Only 33 families of the 111 who have members in the smaller organizations have

members in the 4-H Club. A division into farmers and other occupations finds almost an equal number of both participating in this activity, while the open country has about twice as many members as LaGrange. The fact that almost three times as many members own automobiles as those who do not leads to the conclusion that there is a relation between membership and automobile ownership.

Membership in the cooperative organization merits a place in a discussion of membership in organizations in the sample population. Of the 783 farms in all of Oldham County, only 61 have members in the cooperative organization. Of the 144 farmers in the sample population, 15 belong to the cooperative organization.

Economic Activities

In accordance with the purpose of the study a tabulation was made of the frequency and location of economic contacts of the sample population as well as the social activities. The following portion of the chapter gives the results of a cross-classification of the economic activities of the sample population. Since food is of primary importance in the maintenance of life, it seems fitting that a review of the amount and distribution of the contacts of the sample in

obtaining groceries, shown in Table 26 in the Appendix, be considered first. One family of the sample population buys no groceries at all, existing purely on the products of their small farm. Only 48 families of the sample population go into Louisville in order to purchase groceries. Of those who own automobiles and buy groceries, 41 of the 167 go into Louisville for that purpose, while 7 of the 58 families who do not own automobiles purchase in the city. Automobile ownership apparently has little influence upon the farmers who leave the county to buy groceries.

In every home there is furniture of some type or kind in varying amounts. Table 27 in the Appendix gives a cross-classification of the purchase of furniture by the sample population. Most of the sample families buy furniture in Louisville, 197 of 226. Of the 58 families who own no automobile 44 go into the city to buy furniture. It may be concluded that the large furniture markets of the city are succeeding in attracting the residents of the county into Louisville for the purchase of the majority of the furniture that is found in the homes of the sample population. Automobile ownership, while a noteworthy factor, plays a part considerably less than might be expected in view of the foregoing section on activities of a purely social nature.

Like furniture, hardware is almost a necessity in the home, though the amount and kind may vary. But the hardware stores of Oldham County must offer proportionately more than the furniture stores or mail order houses, as only about half of the sample population buy hardware in Louisville, as is shown in Table 28 in the Appendix. Automobile ownership appears to be a more important factor than in the case of furniture buying, as only 20 of the 59 families who own no automobile go into Louisville for hardware, while 105 of those 167 families who own means of transportation go into the city to purchase hardware.

Clothes are an important item in any family, and in a section as exclusively rural as Oldham County work clothes become as indispensable as any other type. The number of those who go into Louisville to buy work clothes is almost the same as the number who go into buy hardware. Of the 57 families who own no automobiles, 27 go into the city, while 111 of the 169 families who own automobiles leave the county to buy work clothes. The numbers are almost the same for the occupational groups, shown in Table 29 in the Appendix, as 74 of the farmers go into the city and 64 of the other occupations. It may be seen that the markets of the city which supply work clothes are drawing a large number of the sample population into Louisville for the purchase of the clothes in which they work day by

day, while the figures indicate that automobile ownership is an important factor in considering those who leave the county.

When clothes as a major article are further differentiated into men's and women's clothes, the figures become particularly interesting. Table 30 in the Appendix gives the figures related specifically to men's clothing. Louisville draws over half of the sample population for the purchase of men's wear. Of the men who do not own automobiles almost three times as many go into Louisville to buy as those who buy in the county, while 137 of those 167 families who own automobiles leave the county for the city for that purpose. It may then be noted from the table that automobile ownership has little influence upon the number who buy men's clothes or upon the total number who go into Louisville to buy.

The need for clothes draws more women into Louisville than men, as 189 of the Oldham County sample families go into the city for women's clothes. Table 31 in the Appendix gives a cross-classification of the purchase of this article. Automobile ownership shows little influence on the number of families who go into Louisville, as 42 of the 57 families who own no automobile go into the city and 147 of the 169 who own cars go in for that purpose.

Of the total 226 families in the sample 191 do banking of some kind. Table 32 in the Appendix shows the figures on banking. The majority of those who bank own automobiles, as only 42 have no cars. Only 50 families bank in Louisville. Automobile ownership apparently exerts little or no influence upon the location of banking, however, as only 38 of the 149 who have automobiles go into Louisville to banks, and 12 of the 42 without automobiles.

Most families at one time or another patronize a drug store, and the families of the sample are no exception to this general statement, as 216 buy articles from a drug store at one place or another. Table 33 in the Appendix gives a cross-classification of this tabulation. Only 82 families go into Louisville for this purpose; so it may be concluded that Oldham County is adequately served in this capacity in addition to that of banking. Of the 55 families who have no automobile only 13 go to Louisville for drugs and medicines. Of the 161 who own automobiles less than half go into the city for the purpose of buying articles from drug stores.

Closely related to patronizing the drug store is employing the services of a physician. It is noteworthy that while a large majority of the sample go into Louisville to buy clothes of all kinds, to purchase

hardware and furniture, and a fairly large number to buy medicines, only 41 go into the city to care for their health. Table 34 in the Appendix gives the figures of the employment of the services of a physician. In every case the number of those who go into Louisville for a physician is too small to be considered significant. In view of the very large number of those who leave the county for the city in order to purchase furniture with which to surround themselves in their homes, it becomes somewhat significant that the number of those who leave the five country physicians in order to receive the treatment available in the city is exceedingly small. It has been stated that health is largely taken for granted in rural areas and that nothing is done about it.⁹⁰ Certainly there is evidence that this is true to some extent in Oldham County.

Table 35 in the Appendix gives the figures with regard to employing the services of a dentist. Again the number of those who go into the city is small, only 72 families. Recent years have shown an increase in the number of dentists in rural regions at the same time that a decrease in the number of physicians has been noted. Yet there are only three dentists in Oldham County compared with five physicians. Health education has become more widespread with particular emphasis on

90. Gillette, op. cit., p. 134.

the care of the teeth. In addition to the school and the radio, advertising in newspapers and magazines has played an important part in the dissemination of basic rules of hygiene. Yet some of the sample families never visit a dentist, as the figures show that 218 of the 226 employ those services. Automobile ownership exerts slight influence upon those who visit Louisville in order to have their teeth cared for, as only 56 of the 162 who own automobiles go into the city, and 16 of the 56 with no automobile.

No. 17. Location of Places Where Farmers of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Buy Farm Machinery and Feed, Classified According to Ownership of Automobiles.

Location of Stores	Total	Farmers Owning Automobiles		Farmers Not Owning Automobiles	
		Farm Machinery	Feed	Farm Machinery	Feed
Louisville	205	84	89	15	17
LaGrange	62	12	30	6	14
Open Country	5	0	2	0	3

Since Oldham County is predominantly rural and chiefly agricultural, a survey of that area could not be considered complete without including a tabulation of the buying and selling of those articles which pertain specifically to the farm. Table 17 gives both the number of farmers who buy machinery and feed and

the location of the places where they purchase such articles. Even a cursory glance at the table is sufficient to show that Louisville practically monopolizes the market for both machinery and feed. LaGrange is easily superseded by the city markets, and the number who buy either or both in the open country is too small to be considered. In connection with feeding and the farm, 109 farms have either horses or mules or both, and the farmers patronize the services of local blacksmiths entirely.

In concluding the section on consumption, Table 18 gives the figures for employing the services of garages for automobile repairs. Of the total 161 who have repairs made on their automobiles, 84 go into Louisville, 53 into LaGrange, and only 24 to the garages located in the open country. More farmers own automobiles than those of the other occupations, and 51 of the farmers go into Louisville for garage service compared with 33 of the other occupations. It becomes apparent that Louisville, with its numerous garages and trained mechanics, is drawing the motoring members of the sample population into the city for automobile repairs, as more than half of all the sample population who own automobiles go into Louisville for that purpose, while the remaining numbers are divided between garages in LaGrange and in the open country.

No. 18. Location of Places Where Sample Population
Employ the Service of a Garage for Automobile Repairs,
Oldham County, 1936,
Classified According to Occupation.

Location of Garages	Farmers	Other Occupations	Total
Louisville	51	33	84
LaGrange	30	23	53
Open Country	17	7	24

Table 36 in the Appendix gives the products sold and the location of the markets where the sample population disposed of those products in 1936. It is obvious that over half the products are sold in Louisville markets. The remaining products are divided among the three other possible markets, the open country, in LaGrange, and at the farm. Most of the farmers who sell in Louisville own automobiles. These figures represent all farm products sold, both from farm and non-farm homes, and each product is tabulated individually without counting or considering the number or type of home from which it comes. Thus the sample population in Oldham County presents evidence that today as in the early days of settlement of the county the influence of the proximity and prolixity of the urban markets in Louisville is felt in a majority of the primary activities, both social and economic.

A summary would include the following points:

1. Over half of the sample population participate in six of the nine social activities considered.

2. The amount of participation in social activities ranges from almost a hundred per cent in church attendance and motion picture attendance to barely fifty per cent in dancing, and less than twenty-five per cent in group activities.

3. Only for the purpose of visiting or attending the picture shows do more than fifty per cent of the sample population go into Louisville, while fewer than ten per cent go into Louisville to attend churches or parties.

4. Only with regard to visiting is automobile ownership a definite factor in the location of the nine social activities included.

5. The automobile shows little influence upon participation in any of the social activities except in membership in farm organizations, fraternal organizations, and the private or semi-private clubs.

6. Over half of the sample population employ all of the economic or professional services considered.

7. Over fifty per cent go into Louisville for five of the purely economic services, in addition to the majority of the farmers who go into the city to buy feed and farm machinery.

8. Less than fifty per cent go into Louisville for the professional or semi-professional services considered.

9. Automobile ownership has no influence upon employing the ten economic services.

10. Only in the buying of hardware, furniture, work clothes, men's and women's clothes does the automobile seem to exert any definite influence upon those who employ economic or professional services in Louisville.

VI.

Chapter V

Conclusion

Chapter V

Conclusion

This study started with the problem of determining the extent to which Louisville was drawing Oldham County residents away from the country into the city for certain social and economic purposes, and the amount of participation of Oldham County residents in certain designated social and economic activities. In dealing with the problem explorations were made in certain areas which revealed the chief social composition of the group in which the study was made. The resulting data are presented as facts which the many agencies engaged in rural work may interpret according to their particular points of view, standards, and interests.

From the classification of the tangle of data regarding Oldham County activities specific facts emerged clearly. Restated summarily in the light of the observations they are:

1. Most of the sample population participate in most of the social activities included, while the automobile exerts little if any influence upon either the amount or location of participation. The amount of participation ranges from almost 100 per cent in church attendance to barely 50 per cent in dancing. While many social activities do not lend themselves

to exact measurements, they give significance to tabular analysis, and form a foundation upon which theories may be formulated and in which trends may be observed. Thus the high proportion of participation in social activities of the Oldham County sample population becomes significant, as does the unimportance of the factor of automobile ownership to participation either in the county or in the city. It has been stated that automobiles and hard-surfaced roads are means of disturbing and breaking down rural social groups, but the facts with regard to Oldham County do not bear that assumption out. On the other hand, increased facility for moving about does not necessarily mean disintegration of all local social groups; it may serve to strengthen them by permitting greater selection of members and wider contacts with other similar groups. The rural social group thus becomes a more voluntary association than formerly when group activity was restricted almost exclusively to the sharply defined "neighborhood." In the light of this conclusion, the position of the village or small town thus assumes a more significant position in a consideration of rural-urban relationships. For the sample population in the social activities considered, the country villages in Oldham County appear to be "holding their own" in competition with the city attractions, as in only the social activity of visiting do most of the people leave the county for the city.

2. Most of the sample population employ all of the economic and professional services considered, and automobile ownership has no influence upon these activities, while in only five instances does it show any definite influence upon those who go into Louisville for economic purposes. Only in the buying of furniture, hardware, work clothes, men's and women's clothes does the factor of automobile ownership become important. Here again the conclusion becomes significant in consideration of rural-urban relationships, for most of the sample population go into Louisville for the five purely economic activities included, namely: the purchase of hardware, furniture, work clothes, men's and women's clothes, while the majority remain in Oldham County for the professional or semi-professional services considered, the druggist, physician, dentist, and banking. While the division of society into rural and urban may have less meaning as a method for comparison, this division into location and type of services employed may be considered significant. It is possible that the profound changes that have occurred in rural-urban life have effected a lessening of the service standards of the country in certain instances while strengthening those standards in others. The fact that there are five physicians in Oldham County and only one small furniture store bears this assumption out.

3. The findings with regard to automobile ownership in relation to participation and location may not be regarded as too significant in view of the convenience and facility of public transportation by means of bus and train. The proximity of Oldham County to Louisville must be considered in regard to this fact, which makes transportation to and from the city both economical and quick.

Finally, it must be pointed out that this survey was carried out during a particular period and that while some of the results may be due to temporary forces there is no reason to believe that the main findings would be materially different if the study were made at another time during the present decade. Since the study was made of people and their activities, it is an area of social change. This survey is a scratch on the surface of a wide field, as yet unexplored, the social, economic, and political composition of the counties of Kentucky. It is hoped that this study may present facts which will be useful in uncovering the more subtle social relationships and social problems in rural Kentucky, that it may be helpful in making the achievements more perfect and the knowledge of society more profound.

VII.

Appendix

A

B

C

No. 1. Persons Ten Years Old and Over Engaged in
Gainful Occupations by Sex and Industry Groups for
Oldham County, 1930.⁹¹

Industry Groups	Male	Female
Total	2,185	314
Agriculture	1,387	12
Farmers (Owners and Tenants)	767	8
Farm Managers	18	1
Farm Laborers	601	1
Wage Workers	515	
Unpaid Family Workers	86	
Forestry and Fishing	2	
Building Industry	104	1
Chemical and Allied Industry	2	
Cigar and Tobacco Factories	1	
Clay, Glass, and Stove Industries	1	
Food and Allied Industries	7	
Automobile Factories and Repair Shops	12	
Other Iron and Steel Industries	11	
Saw and Planing Mills	3	
Wood Work and Furniture	5	
Paper and Printing	7	1
Textile Industries	1	2
Independent Hand Trades	10	11
Other Manufacturing Industries	6	1
Construction and Maintenance of Streets	14	
Filling Stations	24	

Postal Service	9	7
Steam and Street Railways	133	10
Telephone and Telegraph	13	11
Other Transportation and Communication	48	
Banking and Brokerage	16	5
Insurance and Real Estate	23	9
Automobile Agencies	12	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	130	24
Other Trade Industries	4	1
Recreation and Amusements	14	4
Professional and Semi-Professional Services	64	66
Hotels, Restaurants, and Boarding Houses	6	10
Laundries, Cleaning and Pressing	5	10
Domestic Service	44	122
Independent Not Specified	51	5

No. 2. Oldham County Population Classified
According to Sex and Nativity, Showing Percentage
of Native White, Foreign Born White, and Negro.⁹²

Sex and Nativity	Number
Total	7,402
Male	3,767
Female	3,635
Native White	6,630
Male	3,373
Female	3,257
Native Parents	6,371
Foreign Parents	135
Mixed Parents	124
Foreign Born White	56
Male	32
Female	24
% Native White	89.6
% Foreign Born White	0.8
Negro	7.6
Male	362
Female	354
% Negro	9.7

No. 3. Population of Oldham County by Age, Color,
Nativity, and Sex.⁹³

Age	All Classes			Native White		Foreign Born White		Negro	
	Total	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Under 5	702	341	361	315	316	-	-	26	45
Under 1	143	70	73	66	62	-	-	4	11
5 - 9	752	389	363	358	326	-	-	31	37
10 - 14	761	384	377	343	341	-	-	41	36
15 - 19	683	357	326	322	289	-	-	35	37
20 - 24	571	286	285	254	261	-	-	32	24
25 - 29	416	209	207	180	176	2	4	27	27
30 - 34	469	230	239	211	227	1	1	18	11
35 - 44	893	443	450	403	401	2	3	38	46
45 - 54	857	444	413	391	401	6	4	47	43
55 - 64	627	328	299	288	366	4	3	36	21
65 - 74	445	223	222	188	196	10	5	25	21
75-over	226	113	93	120	83	7	4	6	6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

93. Census, op. cit., p. 909.

No. 4. Comparison of the Population of Oldham County
with the Population of Kentucky on the Rural
Farm-Rural Non-Farm Basis, by Nativity.

	Rural Population		Rural Farm		Rural Non-Farm ⁹⁶	
	Kentucky ⁹⁴	Old- ham ⁹⁵	Ky.	Old.	Ky.	Old.
White	1,706,008	7,402	1,126,379	3,776	641,631	3,626
Negro	109,479	716	47,849	150	61,630	566
Other Races	76	-	4	-	72	-
Native White	1,700,498	6,630	1,124,861	3,592	575,607	3,038
Native Parents	1,677,551	6,371	1,115,350	3,446	562,201	2,925
Foreign or Mixed Parents	22,947	259	9,541	146	13,406	113
Foreign Born White	5,510	56	1,488	34	4,022	22

94. Census, op. cit., p. 31.

95. Ibid., p. 919.

96. Ibid., p. 927.

No. 5. Composition of Oldham County Population by
Citizenship, Sex, and Nativity, on the Rural
Farm-Rural Non-Farm Basis.⁹⁷

Citizenship	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm
Males 21 and over	1,114	1,113
Native White	1,050	922
Foreign Born White	16	16
Naturalized	12	11
Negro	48	175
Females 21 and over	985	1,160
Native White	934	995
Foreign Born White	18	6
Naturalized	13	4
Negro	33	159
Total	4,223	4,561

97. Census, op. cit., p. 927.

No. 6. Classification of Oldham County Population by
Age on the Rural Farm-Rural Non-Farm Basis.⁹⁸

Age (Years)	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm
Under 5	372	330
5 - 9	405	347
10 - 14	428	333
15 - 19	405	278
20 - 24	282	289
25 - 29	177	239
30 - 34	229	240
35 - 44	441	452
45 - 54	469	388
55 - 64	293	334
65 - 74	195	250
75-over	80	146
Total	3,128	3,625

98. Census, op. cit., p. 927.

No. 7. Number of Farms, Farm Acreage, and Specified
Farm Values, Oldham County, 1930, All Land in Farms
Classified According to Use.⁹⁹

Classification	Number
Number of Farms	783
All Land in Farms	108,831 Acres
Crops Harvested	36,377 "
Crop Failure	901 "
Idle or Fallor	3,318 "
Plowable	27,786 "
Woodland	16,575 "
All Other	15,516 "
Woodland Not Used for Pasture	3,295 "
All Other Land in Farms	5,063 "
Value	
Farm Land and Buildings	\$7,350,403
All Farm Buildings	\$2,746,539
Farmers' Dwellings	\$1,568,085
Farm Implements and Machinery	\$ 383,679

99. Census, op. cit., p. 240.

No. 8. Crops Harvested in Oldham County, 1930.¹⁰⁰

Crops	Number
Corn	11,854 Acres
Wheat	2,490 "
Oats	1,812 "
Rye	166 "
Hay Crops	11,185 "
Sorghum	5 "
Tobacco	1,420 "
Irish Potatoes	659 "
Sweet Potatoes	2 "
Soy Beans	105 Bushels
Cowpeas	93 "
Barley	2,525 "
Mixed Grains	600 "
Clover Seed	645 "
Orchard Grass Seed	35,843 "

100. Census, op. cit., p. 806.

No. 9. Cooperative Marketing and Farm Expenditures,
Farm Machinery, Facilities, and Kinds of Roads,
Oldham County, 1930.101

Classification	Number and Amount	Number Reporting
Cooperative Marketing		
Value of Products Sold	\$ 77,512	28
Value of Supplies Bought	\$ 11,066	33
Expenditures		
Feed	\$115,923	458
Fertilizer	\$ 61,828	446
Labor		
Implements	\$156,598	323
Light and Power	\$ 3,031	36
Farm Machinery		
Autos	553	484
Trucks	86	75
Tractors	151	133
Electric Motors	17	16
Gas Engines	74	67
Farm Facilities		
Phones	302	302
Piped Water to House	98	98
Piped Water to Bath	50	50
Home Lighted by Electricity	82	82
Radio Sets		436
Rural Farm	0	
Rural Non-Farm	295	

Kind of Roads		
All Farms	783	
Farms Located on		
Concrete	1	
Brick	0	
Asphalt	4	
Macadam	174	
Gravel	284	
Sand, Clay	1	
Improved Dirt	62	
Unimproved Dirt	177	
All Other	80	

No. 10. Farm Mortgage Debt, Charges on Mortgage Debt,
and Taxes, Oldham County, 1930,
Showing Percentages, Averages, and Ratios.¹⁰²

Classification	Number
All Farms Operated by Owners	483
Free from Mortgage Debt	238
Mortgaged	234
% of Farms Mortgaged	48.4
No Mortgage Report	11
Farms Operated by Full Owners	403
Free from Mortgage Debt	200
Value of Land and Buildings	\$1,657,195
Mortgaged	193
Value of Land and Buildings	\$2,091,885
Amount of Mortgage Debt	\$ 862,701
Ratio of Debt to Value	41.24
Average Value per Farm (Land and Buildings)	\$ 10,839
Average Amount of Mortgage per Farm	\$ 4,470
Average Value per Acre	\$ 72.85
Average Amount of Mortgage Debt per Acre	\$ 30.04
Mortgage Amount not Reported	0
Taxes	
Farms Operated by Full Owners	403
Reporting both Total Taxes and Real Estate Taxes	367
Taxes on all Farm Property	\$ 41,246
Value of Land and Buildings	\$3,579,430
Taxes on Land and Buildings Only	\$ 31,006
Average per Acre	\$ 0.63
Ratio of Taxes to Value	0.87

102. Census, op. cit., p. 853.

No. 11. Total Births Reported (Stillbirths Excluded)
and Rate per 1,000 Population for Oldham County by
Sex, Color, and Irregular Number for Years 1934-1935.¹⁰³

Classification	Years and Number	
	1934	1935
Total Births (Stillbirths Excluded)	112	120
Rate per 1,000 Population	15.1	16.1
White	98	104
Black	14	16
Male	45	68
Female	67	52
Cases of Twins	1	2
Cases of Triplets	0	0
Stillbirths	1	2

103. Bulletin of the State Department of Health of Kentucky, Frankfort; State Board of Health, Vol. VIII, June, 1936, p. 35.

No. 12. Total Deaths, Important Ages, and Deaths from Specific Diseases in Oldham County, 1935.¹⁰⁴

Classification	Number
Population	7,402
Total Deaths	96
Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000	58.3
Infants under 1 Year	7
Infants under 1 Month	6
Neo-Natal Rate per 1,000 Live Births	50.0
Children 1-5 Years	2
Aged 65 Years and Over	50
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	6
Other Tuberculosis	0
Pneumonia	2
Influenza	6
Whooping Cough	5
Diphtheria-Croup	1
Scarlet Fever	0
Simple Meningitis	1
Meningococcus Meningitis	0
Measles	6
Typhoid Fever	2
Diarrhoea Enteritis under 2 Years	11
Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	12
Maternal Deaths (All Forms)	1
Cancer	15

104. Bul. of Health, op. cit., pp. 12-13.

No. 13. Composition of Oldham County Sample Families
by Age and Sex, 1936.

Years	Male	Female	Both
Total	578	559	1137
1 - 4	24	25	49
5 - 9	37	42	79
10-14	96	97	193
15-19	139	125	264
20-24	53	39	92
25-29	14	17	31
30-34	12	18	30
35-39	31	60	91
40-44	54	49	103
45-49	40	43	83
50-54	34	30	64
55-59	22	7	29
60-64	14	1	15
65-69	3	1	4
70-74	1	1	2
75-79	2	2	4
80-84	2	2	4
Median	27.3	26.1	26.3

No. 14. Frequency Distribution of Contacts of the Sample Population of Oldham County, 1936, Showing Distance, Number of Contacts, Number of Families, and Automobile Ownership.

Distance in Miles	LaGrange						Hamlets						Automobile Ownership	
	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Car	No Car
	Fam.	No.	Fam.	No.	Fam.	No.	Fam.	No.	Fam.	No.	Fam.	No.		
0-0.9	46	46	2	4	0	0	39	39	2	3	0	0	59	30
1-1.9	10	10	0	0	0	0	19	19	11	14	0	0	29	11
2-2.9	5	5	5	7	1	2	10	10	10	12	0	0	27	4
3-3.9	0	0	12	20	1	5	7	7	11	21	4	6	27	6
4-4.9	3	3	5	6	0	0	3	3	4	7	0	0	12	3
5-5.9	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	4	1
6-6.9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7-7.9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
8-8.9	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
9-9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

No. 15. Classification of Modern Facilities of the
Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, on the
Farm and Non-Farm Basis.

Facilities	Farm	Non-Farm
Telephone	38	35
Automobile	103	66
Electric Lights	39	70
Running Water	15	41
Central Heating	21	34
Radio	75	79
Total	291	325

No. 16. General Classification of Modern Facilities
of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, on the
Farm and Non-Farm Basis.

Classification	Farm Homes	Non-Farm Homes
All Six Facilities	3	12
All but One Facility	11	12
No Facilities	13	5
Total	27	29

No. 17. Cross-Classification of Church Attendance of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Church.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	219	74	145	125	28	97	94	46	48
	Louisville Churches	10		10	6		6	4		4
	Community or Open Country Churches in Old. Co.	209	74	135	119	28	91	90	46	44
No Cars	All	56	29	27	27	12	15	29	17	12
	Louisville Churches	1		1				1		1
	Community or Open Country Churches in Old. Co.	55	29	26	27	12	15	28	17	11
Cars	All	163	45	118	98	16	82	65	29	36
	Louisville Churches	9		9	6		6	3		3
	Community or open Country Churches in Old. Co.	154	45	109	92	16	76	62	29	33

No. 18. Cross-Classification of Participation in
 Socials and Parties of the Sample Population,
 Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of
 Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and
 Location of Place of Participation.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La- Grange	Open Coun- try		La- Grange	Open Coun- try		La- Grange	Open Coun- try
Total Cars and No Cars	All	156	57	99	80	20	60	76	37	39
	Louis- ville Socials	15	4	11	7	3	4	8	1	7
	Oldham County Socials	141	53	88	73	17	56	68	36	32
No Cars	All	42	22	20	14	7	7	28	15	13
	Louis- ville Socials	1	1		1	1				
	Oldham County Socials	41	21	20	13	6	7	28	15	13
Cars	All	114	35	79	66	13	53	48	22	26
	Louis- ville Socials	14	3	11	6	2	4	8	1	7
	Oldham County Socials	100	32	68	60	11	49	40	21	19

No. 19. Cross-Classification of Participation of the Sample Population in Visiting Friends and Relatives, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Place of Visitation.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	182	65	117	103	24	79	79	41	38
	Visit in Louisville	128	41	87	68	10	58	60	31	29
	Visit in Oldham County	54	24	30	35	14	21	19	10	9
No Cars	All	47	26	21	22	11	11	25	15	10
	Visit in Louisville	32	18	14	11	5	6	21	13	8
	Visit in Oldham County	15	8	7	11	6	5	4	2	2
Cars	All	135	39	96	81	13	68	54	26	28
	Visit in Louisville	96	23	73	57	5	52	39	18	21
	Visit in Oldham County	39	16	23	24	8	16	15	8	7

No. 20. Cross-Classification of Attendance at Concerts, Lectures, and Entertainments of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Place of Participation.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	143	49	94	73	17	56	70	32	38
	Louisville Concerts	45	11	34	21	4	17	24	7	17
	Oldham County Concerts	98	38	60	52	13	39	46	25	21
No Cars	All	35	18	17	12	6	6	23	12	11
	Louisville Concerts	8	5	3	2	2		6	3	3
	Oldham County Concerts	27	13	14	10	4	6	17	9	8
Cars	All	108	31	77	61	11	50	47	20	27
	Louisville Concerts	37	6	31	19	2	17	18	4	14
	Oldham County Concerts	71	25	46	42	9	33	29	16	13

No. 21. Cross-Classification of Attendance at Dances of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Place of Attendance.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	116	35	81	60	12	48	56	23	33
	Louisville Dances	32	6	26	13	2	11	19	4	15
	Oldham County Dances	84	29	55	47	10	37	37	19	18
No Cars	All	33	17	16	14	6	8	19	11	8
	Louisville Dances	7	4	3	3	2	1	4	2	2
	Oldham County Dances	26	13	13	11	4	7	15	9	6
Cars	All	83	18	65	46	6	40	37	12	25
	Louisville Dances	25	2	23	10		10	15	2	13
	Oldham County Dances	58	16	42	36	6	30	22	10	12

No. 22. Cross-Classification of Attendance at Motion Pictures of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Motion Pictures.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Coun-try		La-Grange	Open Coun-try		La-Grange	Open Coun-try
Total Cars and No Cars	All	214	72	142	118	28	90	96	44	52
	Louis-ville Cinemas	125	25	100	70	10	60	55	15	40
	Oldham County Cinema	89	47	42	48	18	30	41	29	12
No Cars	All	56	29	27	25	12	13	31	17	14
	Louis-ville Cinemas	26	9	17	10	3	7	16	6	10
	Oldham County Cinema	30	20	10	15	9	6	15	11	4
Cars	All	158	43	115	93	16	77	65	27	38
	Louis-ville Cinemas	99	16	83	60	7	53	39	9	30
	Oldham County Cinema	59	27	32	33	9	24	26	18	8

No. 23. Cross-Classification of Participation in
Fraternal Organizations of the Sample Population,
Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Place of
Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and
Location of Organizations.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La- Grange	Open Coun- try		La- Grange	Open Coun- try		La- Grange	Open Coun- try
Total Cars and No Cars	All	49	22	27	17	3	14	32	19	13
	Louis- ville Lodges	14	5	9	8	1	7	6	4	2
	Oldham County Lodges	35	17	18	9	2	7	26	15	11
No Cars	All	12	8	4	2	1	1	10	7	3
	Louis- ville Lodges	5	4	1	1	1		4	3	1
	Oldham County Lodges	7	4	3	1		1	6	4	2
Cars	All	37	14	23	15	2	13	22	12	10
	Louis- ville Lodges	9	1	8	7		7	2	1	1
	Oldham County Lodges	28	13	15	8	2	6	20	11	9

No. 24. Cross-Classification of Membership of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, in the Home Makers Club and the Farm Bureau, Showing Location of Residence, Sex, and Ownership of Automobiles.

		Total Males and Females			Males			Females		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La- Grange	Open Coun- try		La- Grange	Open Coun- try		La- Grange	Open Coun- try
Total Cars and No Cars	All	61	13	48	30	5	25	31	8	23
	Home Makers	31	8	23				31	8	23
	Farm Bureau	30	5	25	30	5	25			
No Cars	All	9	2	7	2	1	1	7	1	6
	Home Makers	7	1	6				7	1	6
	Farm Bureau	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Cars	All	52	11	41	28	4	24	24	7	17
	Home Makers	24	7	17				24	7	17
	Farm Bureau	28	4	24	28	4	24			

No. 25. Cross-Classification of Membership in the 4-H Club and Other Clubs of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, and Ownership of Automobiles.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Coun-try		La-Grange	Open Coun-try		La-Grange	Open Coun-try
Total Cars and No Cars	All	111	40	71	58	11	47	53	29	24
	Other	78	36	42	32	7	25	46	29	17
	4-H	33	4	29	26	4	22	7		7
No Cars	All	30	16	14	13	4	9	17	12	5
	Other	21	15	6	5	3	2	16	12	4
	4-H	9	1	8	8	1	7	1		1
Cars	All	81	24	57	45	7	38	36	17	19
	Other	57	21	36	27	4	23	30	17	13
	4-H	24	3	21	18	3	15	6		6

No. 26. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Groceries by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Stores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	225	86	139	124	30	94	101	56	45
	Louisville Groceries	48	3	45	26	1	25	22	2	20
	Oldham County Groceries	77	83	94	98	29	69	79	54	25
No Cars	All	58	33	25	27	11	16	31	22	9
	Louisville Groceries	7	3	4	2	1	1	5	2	3
	Oldham County Groceries	51	30	21	25	10	15	26	20	6
Cars	All	167	53	114	97	19	78	70	34	36
	Louisville Groceries	41		41	24		24	17		17
	Oldham County Groceries	126	53	73	73	19	54	53	34	19

No. 27. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Furniture by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Stores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	226	103	123	127	47	80	99	56	43
	Louisville Stores	197	85	112	106	35	71	91	50	41
	Oldham County Stores	29	18	11	21	12	9	8	6	2
No Cars	All	58	36	22	28	15	13	30	21	9
	Louisville Stores	44	26	18	20	10	10	24	16	8
	Oldham County Stores	14	10	4	8	5	3	6	5	1
Cars	All	168	67	101	99	32	67	69	35	34
	Louisville Stores	153	59	94	86	25	61	67	34	33
	Oldham County Stores	15	8	7	13	7	6	2	1	1

No. 28. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Hardware by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Stores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	226	101	125	126	44	82	100	57	43
	Louisville Stores	125	30	95	67	11	56	59	19	39
	Oldham County Stores	101	71	30	69	33	26	42	38	4
No Cars	All	59	34	25	28	13	15	31	21	10
	Louisville Stores	20	7	13	9	4	5	11	3	8
	Oldham County Stores	39	27	12	19	9	10	20	18	2
Cars	All	167	67	100	98	31	67	69	36	33
	Louisville Stores	105	23	82	58	7	51	47	16	31
	Oldham County Stores	62	44	18	40	24	16	22	20	2

No. 29. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Work Clothes by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Stores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	226	97	129	126	42	84	100	55	45
	Louisville Stores	138	41	97	74	16	58	64	25	39
	Oldham County Stores	88	56	32	52	26	26	36	30	6
No Cars	All	57	33	24	26	13	13	31	20	11
	Louisville Stores	27	11	16	12	3	9	15	8	7
	Oldham County Stores	30	22	8	14	10	4	16	12	4
Cars	All	169	64	105	100	29	71	69	35	34
	Louisville Stores	111	30	81	62	13	49	49	17	32
	Oldham County Stores	58	34	24	38	16	22	20	18	2

No. 30. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Men's Clothes by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Stores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	225	99	126	125	44	81	100	55	45
	Louisville Stores	179	67	112	93	25	68	86	42	44
	Oldham County Stores	46	32	14	32	19	13	14	13	1
No Cars	All	58	33	25	28	13	15	30	20	10
	Louisville Stores	42	21	21	19	8	11	23	13	10
	Oldham County Stores	16	12	4	9	5	4	7	7	
Cars	All	167	66	101	97	31	66	70	35	35
	Louisville Stores	137	46	91	74	17	57	63	29	34
	Oldham County Stores	30	20	10	23	14	9	7	6	1

No. 31. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Women's Clothes by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Stores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	226	98	128	126	43	83	100	55	45
	Louisville Stores	189	73	116	98	27	71	91	46	45
	Oldham County Stores	37	25	12	28	16	12	9	9	
No Cars	All	57	33	24	27	13	14	30	20	10
	Louisville Stores	42	23	19	19	10	9	23	13	10
	Oldham County Stores	15	10	5	8	3	5	7	7	
Cars	All	169	65	104	99	30	69	70	35	35
	Louisville Stores	147	50	97	79	17	62	68	33	35
	Oldham County Stores	22	15	7	20	13	7	2	2	

No. 32. Cross-Classification of Banking of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Bank.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	191	83	108	111	38	73	80	45	35
	Louisville Banks	50	15	35	23	6	17	27	9	18
	Oldham County Banks	141	68	73	88	32	56	53	36	17
No Cars	All	42	23	19	23	10	13	19	13	6
	Louisville Banks	12	4	8	6	1	5	6	3	3
	Oldham County Banks	30	19	11	17	9	8	13	10	3
Cars	All	149	60	89	88	28	60	61	32	29
	Louisville Banks	38	11	27	17	5	12	21	6	15
	Oldham County Banks	111	49	62	71	23	48	40	26	14

No. 33. Cross-Classification of the Purchase of Drugs and Medicines of the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Drugstores.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	216	95	121	120	41	79	96	54	42
	Louisville Stores	82	8	74	39	2	37	43	6	37
	Oldham County Stores	134	87	47	81	39	42	53	48	5
No Cars	All	55	30	25	25	10	15	30	20	10
	Louisville Stores	13	1	12	3		3	10	1	9
	Oldham County Stores	42	29	13	22	10	12	20	19	1
Cars	All	161	65	96	95	31	64	66	34	32
	Louisville Stores	69	7	62	36	2	34	33	5	28
	Oldham County Stores	92	58	34	59	29	30	33	29	4

No. 34. Cross-Classification of the Employment of the Services of a Physician by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Physician.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	222	101	121	124	44	80	98	57	41
	Louisville Doctors	41	10	31	23	5	18	18	5	13
	Oldham County Doctors	181	91	90	101	39	62	80	52	29
No Cars	All	56	34	22	26	12	14	30	22	8
	Louisville Doctors	6	2	4	2	1	1	4	1	3
	Oldham County Doctors	50	32	18	24	11	13	26	21	5
Cars	All	166	67	99	98	32	66	68	35	33
	Louisville Doctors	35	8	27	21	4	17	14	4	10
	Oldham County Doctors	131	59	72	77	28	49	54	31	23

No. 35. Cross-Classification of the Employment of the Services of a Dentist by the Sample Population, Oldham County, 1936, Showing Occupation, Location of Residence, Ownership of Automobiles, and Location of Dentists.

		Total Farmers and Other Occupations			Farmers			Other Occupations		
		All	Residence		All	Residence		All	Residence	
			La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country		La-Grange	Open Country
Total Cars and No Cars	All	218	98	120	120	43	77	98	55	43
	Louisville Dentists	72	12	60	37	5	32	35	7	28
	Oldham County Dentists	146	86	60	83	38	45	63	48	15
No Cars	All	56	32	24	26	12	14	30	20	10
	Louisville Dentists	16	3	13	5	1	4	11	2	9
	Oldham County Dentists	40	29	11	21	11	10	19	18	1
Cars	All	162	66	96	94	31	63	68	35	33
	Louisville Dentists	56	9	47	32	4	28	24	5	19
	Oldham County Dentists	106	57	49	62	27	35	44	30	14

No. 36. Locations of Markets Where the Sample Population of Oldham County, 1936, Sells Farm Products Classified According to Product and Ownership of Automobiles.

Products	At Farm	LaGrange	Open Country	Louisville
FARMERS OWNING AUTOMOBILES:				
Farm Crops	9	4	1	48
Vegetables	10	12	0	14
Eggs and Poultry	24	17	9	38
Orchard Grass				
Seed	1	1	0	24
Fruit and Grapes	8	4	2	9
Milk or Cream	3	20	1	71
FARMERS NOT OWNING AUTOMOBILES:				
Farm Crops	7	4	0	5
Vegetables	1	9	0	1
Eggs and Poultry	7	10	0	7
Orchard Grass				
Seed	2	1	0	7
Fruit and Grapes	4	4	0	1
Milk or Cream	3	9	0	12
Total	79	95	13	237

Appendix B

No. 37. Organization of County Government in
Kentucky, Constitutional Elective Offices.¹⁰⁵

Title and Number	Term	Method of Removal	Compensation	State Relations	Remarks
County Judge (1)	4 yrs.	Indirect	Salary	None	
Justices of the Peace (3 - 8)	4 yrs.	Indirect	Fees	None	
Commissioners (3)	4 yrs.	General Laws	Salary	None	Office may be made by popular vote in county
Fiscal Court		General Laws	Salary	None	Made up of cty. judge and magistrates
Sheriff (1)	4 yrs.	Indirect (Governor's Proclamation)	Fees	Aud. of public accounts	Not eligible for re-election
Constables (3 - 8)	4 yrs.	Indirect	Fees	None	
Jailer (1)	4 yrs.	Indirect	Fees	None	Subject to rule making power of cty. judge
Coroner (1)	4 yrs.	Indirect	Fees	None	

No. 37 Continued

County Court Clerk (1)	4 yrs.	By court of appeals for cause	Fees	Aud. of public accounts	
Circuit Court Clerk (1)	4 yrs.	By court of appeals for cause	Fees	Aud. of public accounts	
County Attorney	4 yrs.	Indirect	Salary and Fees	None	
County Surveyor	4 yrs.	Indirect	Fees	None	

No. 38. Organization of County Government in
Kentucky, Statutory (Mandatory) Elective and
Appointive Offices.¹⁰⁶

Name and Number	Selection	Appointive Power	Method of Removal	Compensation	State Relations	Remarks
County Tax Commissioner (1)	Election		By circuit judge	Fees	State tax commission	St. tax comm. may require to execute orders
County Board of Education (5)	Election by Districts		Board of trustees	\$5.00 per diem, \$75 per year	State supt. of public instruction	Elected by non-partisan ballot
Board of Supervisors (3 or more)	Appointment	Fiscal court	None	Per diem	State tax commission	
County Treasurer (1)	Appointment	Fiscal court	Fiscal court for cause	As per successful bid	None	Fiscal court required to let to best bidder
County Superintendent of Schools (1)	Appointment	Cty. Bd. of Ed.	Cty. Bd. of Ed.	Salary	State supt. of public instruction	Member & chairman of cty.bd. of ed.
Trustee of the Jury Fund (1)	Appointment	Circuit judge	Circuit judge	Fees	None	

No. 38 Continued

County Live- stock Inspec- tor (1)	Appoint- ment	Fiscal court	By state livestock sanitary board	Salary	State veteri- narian & state livestock board	Appoint- ment subject to the approv- al of state live- stock sani- tary board
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No. 39. Organization of County Government in
Kentucky, Statutory (Optional) Appointive Offices.¹⁰⁷

Name and Number	Appointive Power	Method of Removal	Compensation	State Relations	Remarks
Commissioner of the Poor House (1)	Fiscal court	General laws	Local arrangement	None	
Receiver of the Poor House (1)	Fiscal court	General laws	Local arrangement	None	
County Board of Health (5)	County judge, fiscal court, state board of health	General laws	None	State board of health	State board controls county board through appointive power
County Health Officer (1)	County board of health	By county board subject to appeal	Salary	State board of health	Must be licensed physician
County Weigher (1)	Fiscal court	General laws	Fees	None	Appointed in counties having grain elevators
County Library Board	Fiscal court, county supt. of schools, county judge	General laws	None	None	Supported by independent tax
County Road Engineer	County judge	By county judge on charges	Salary	State highway commission	
County Auditor	Fiscal court	General laws	Not to exceed \$2400	None	
Inspector of Oils	County judge	County court on charges	Fees	None	

107. Efficiency Commission, op. cit., p. 561.

Appendix C

No. 40. Schedule Used in the Oldham County
Social Survey, 1936.

Name of family _____ P.O. _____

R.F.D. No. _____ Road or address _____

1. Please name the places, village, city, or open-country institutions, where any members of your family most often attend or participate in the following activities:

a. Church _____	e. Dances _____
b. Sunday school _____	f. Lectures, _____
c. Movies _____	concerts, _____
	entertain- _____
	ments _____
d. Socials or parties _____	g. Visiting _____

2. At what place does any member of your family belong to or attend meetings of the following organizations?

(If no member of your family belongs or attends an organization, please mark O.)

a. Any Lodge _____	f. W.C.T.U. _____
b. Farm Bureau _____	g. Any other club _____
c. Home Makers _____	h. 4-H Club _____
d. Improvement Association _____	i. Band or _____
e. Cooperative Association _____	Orchestra _____

3. If you have children in grade school, high school, academy, college, or business college, where do they attend? _____

4. What is the occupation of the head of your family? _____
5. If he is regularly employed in a village or city, give name of village or city. _____
6. At what railroad station do you receive or ship freight, packages, or travel? _____
7. Do you take a daily newspaper? _____ Where is it published? _____
8. Do you take a local weekly paper? _____ Where is it published? _____
9. Please list the weekly and monthly magazines you take. _____
10. At what village or city does your family do most buying of the following articles or employ services named?

a. Groceries _____	h. Farm machinery _____
b. Work clothes _____	i. Automobile repairs _____
c. Men's clothes _____	j. Drug store _____
d. Women's clothes _____	k. Where do banking _____
e. Hardware _____	l. Where is family physician _____
f. Furniture _____	m. Where is family dentist _____
g. Feed _____	n. Blacksmith _____
11. In selling the following farm products, to what place do you deliver most of them? (Write "At farm" if products are sold mostly at the farm.)

a. Milk or cream _____	e. Orchard grass _____
b. Eggs and poultry _____	f. Grapes _____
c. Fruits _____	g. Farm crops _____ (Hay, grain, hops, potatoes, etc.)
d. Vegetables _____	

12. Please give age, by sex, of each member of family

living at home. Father Mother Children Others

Ages of males _____ _____ _____

Ages of females _____ _____ _____

13. If any member of your family in addition to the head is regularly employed, please list:

Age Sex Occupation Place

14. Does your family have an automobile? _____

15. Name of center, village nearest your home? _____

Miles to this place? _____

16. How many times do any of your family go to this location? Daily _____ Weekly _____ Monthly _____

17. Have you a telephone? _____ Where is the exchange located? _____

18. Is your home equipped with:

Lights (electric) _____ Gas _____

Running water _____ Artificial heat _____
(furnace, steam, or hot air, or oil)

Any other types of conveniences _____

19. By what name is the country neighborhood or locality called in which you live? (Not the name of the nearby village or town, but such a neighborhood name as "Jones Corners" or "Hurricane Hollow" or "Smith Center.")

If there is no such name for your locality, please write in the space, "no name." _____

20. Do you own a radio? _____
21. Does any member of your family carry insurance of any
kind? _____ How much per year? _____

VIII.

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