

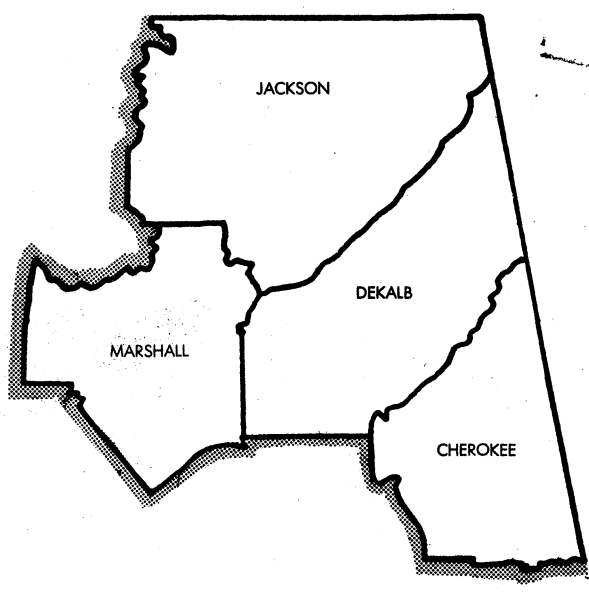
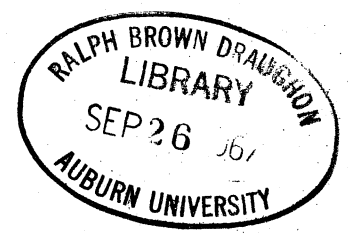
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INVENTORY OF HUMAN AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES CHEROKEE, DEKALB, JACKSON, AND MARSHALL COUNTIES, ALABAMA



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AN INVENTORY OF HUMAN AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES OF CHEROKEE,
DEKALB, JACKSON AND MARSHALL COUNTIES, ALABAMA¹

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Introduction

This report is concerned primarily with a description of the physical and human resources of Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson, and Marshall counties in Alabama. These counties represent 4 of the 33 counties in northern Alabama considered to be part of the extreme Southern Appalachian Region. Efforts have been made to compile a comprehensive inventory of resources based on material available from numerous sources.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the material contained in this report is to provide a basis for study and action relative to development of the area's possibilities. Opportunities for more effectively utilizing physical and human resources present one of the most important challenges throughout the Region.

The present study is part of an overall one dealing with resource use in Southern Appalachia. The four-county area chosen for investigation represents a sample from which larger investigations can be made. It is anticipated that an interdisciplinary approach will be undertaken to solve problems both in the sample area and region.

¹This report was prepared under authority of research project USDA 508-15-3 (AS), State 1-033, titled "Development and Use of Physical and Human Resources in Selected Areas of the Extreme Southern Appalachian Region of the United States."

Sources of Data

Information contained in this report is from secondary sources. Some of the agencies and main sources from which material was obtained and topics include the following:

- (1) Human resources - Bureau of the Census, State Department of Education, and Alabama Industrial Relations Board.
- (2) Agriculture - Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- (3) Mineral resources - Geological Surveys and the Yearbook of Minerals.
- (4) Forest resources - U.S. Forest Service and Alabama Department of Conservation.
- (5) Retail and wholesale trade - Bureau of the Census, Alabama Census of Manufacturers, and Industrial Development Board.
- (6) Recreation - T.V.A. releases, Alabama Department of Conservation, and Alabama Department of Public Health.
- (7) Health - Alabama Department of Public Health and the American Medical Association.
- (8) Welfare - Department of Pensions and Security and U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- (9) Taxes - State Department of Revenue.
- (10) Water resources - Geological surveys, State of Alabama Water Improvement Commission, and T.V.A. releases.

Much of the detailed information obtained and outlined above is presented in the statistical supplement to this report. Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.

The Study Area

Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson, and Marshall counties are located in the extreme northeastern part of Alabama. Although the elevation is quite varied, the 1000-to-1500-foot range predominates.

Five urban economic growth centers have been identified with the area. They include the cities of Huntsville, Birmingham, and Gadsden in Alabama; Chattanooga and Rome in Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, located within commuting distance. Small growth centers within the area are shown in Figure 1.

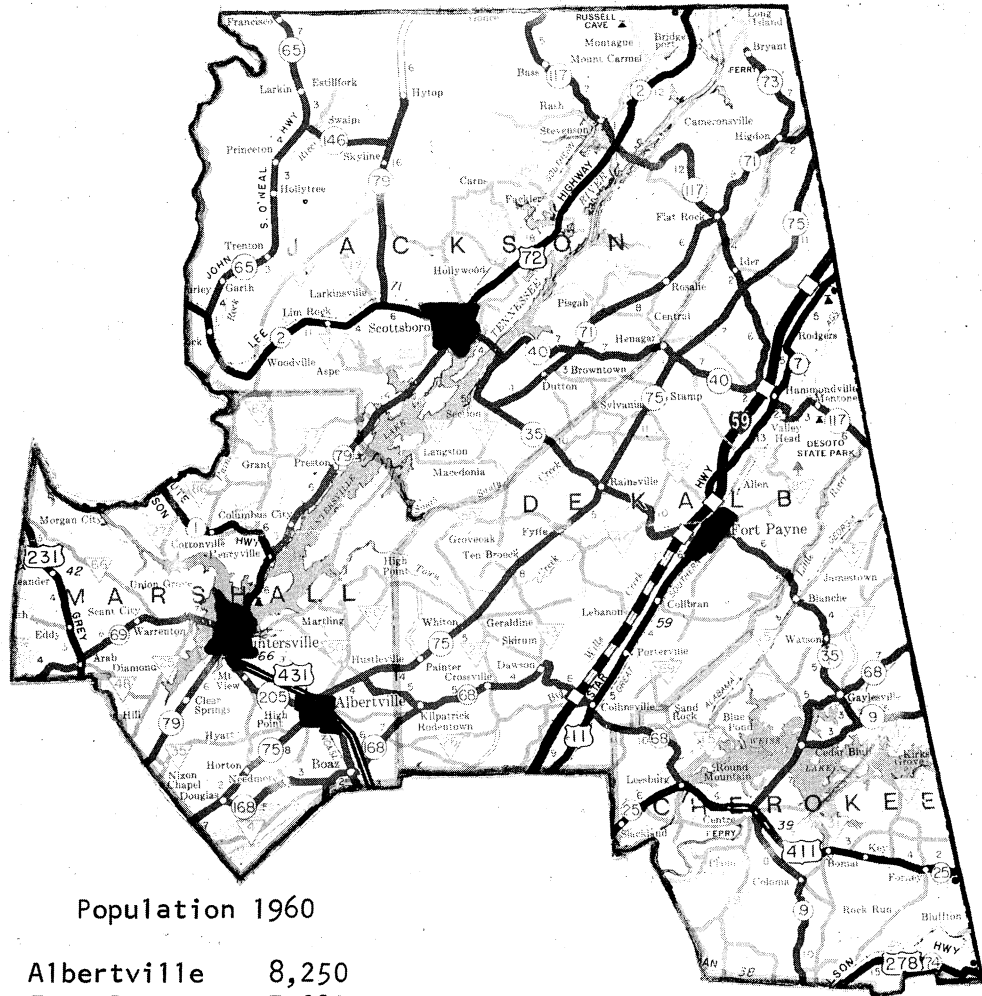
Climate

The mean temperature within the area ranges from 59.8 to 62.1°F. with an average of 60.9°F. The growing season ranges from 196 days in part of DeKalb County to 216 days in a portion of Marshall. The average number of days suitable for plant growth for the area as a whole amounts to 207 days (Table 1). Favorable growing conditions throughout most of the year are conducive to production of many kinds of crops and livestock.

Precipitation within the area is adequate for most kinds of plant and animal life. The annual average range in rainfall is from 48.61 inches to 53.97 inches with an overall average of 53.10 inches (Table 2).

Soils

Soils in an area have important bearing on developmental possibilities. Balanced programs involving both agriculture and industry are particularly affected. Extreme variability is the dominant characteristic both within and between counties in the area.



Population 1960

Albertville	8,250
Fort Payne	7,029
Guntersville	6,592
Scottsboro	6,449

Fig. 1. Urban Growth Center Locations and Population, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Table 1. Average Dates of Last Occurrence in Spring and Average Dates of First Occurrence in Fall of 36°, 32°, 28° and 20°, and Average Length of Growing Season for Selected Portions of Four-County Area, Alabama, for 30-Year Period, 1931-1960

Station	County	Average dates of last occurrence in spring of:				Average dates of first occurrence in fall of:				Length of average growing season Days
		36°	32°	28°	20°	36°	32°	28°	20°	
Albertville	Marshall	Apr. 12	Apr. 2	Mar. 19	Feb. 12	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Dec. 11	216
Scottsboro	Jackson	Apr. 15	Apr. 4	Mar. 22	Feb. 15	Oct. 21	Oct. 29	Nov. 10	Dec. 4	208
Valley Head	DeKalb	Apr. 20	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Feb. 24	Oct. 24	Oct. 28	Nov. 8	Nov. 30	196
Average	Four-county area		Apr. 5				Oct. 30			207

SOURCE: U.S. Weather Bur., Climatological Records.

Table 2. Average Precipitation, Normal Mean Temperature in F^o, and Average Hourly Relative Humidity for the Four-County Area, Alabama, 1951-60

Month	Average precipitation	Mean temperature	Av. hourly relative humidity
	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Degrees F.</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
January.....	4.94	42.4	73
February.....	5.00	44.6	69
March.....	5.85	52.3	66
April.....	4.85	60.1	65
May.....	4.01	70.0	68
June.....	4.24	75.9	70
July.....	5.11	78.5	74
August.....	4.25	77.8	74
September.....	2.79	73.3	71
October.....	3.31	61.6	70
November.....	3.28	50.5	69
December.....	5.47	43.5	74
Annual Average.....	53.10	60.9	70

SOURCE: U.S. Weather Bur. Climatic Summary of the United States (Supplement for 1951 through 1960). U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Cherokee County¹

The range in topography is from level to gently rolling in the Limestone Valleys and the Coosa River sections to the rugged hills and ridges of the mountainous sections of the county. Likewise, surface drainage is quite varied.

Foundation soil formations consist of limestone, cherty sandstone and shale. In addition, large areas along the Coosa River contain the relatively fertile alluvial deposits. In all, 17 series, including 26 types and 2 phases, and rough stony land have been identified within the county.

Soils found particularly suitable for agricultural purposes include the following:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Dewey | (5) Holston |
| (2) Decatur | (6) Hartsells |
| (3) Norfolk | (7) Hanceville |
| (4) Waynesboro | (8) Huntington |

DeKalb County²

The county consists of a high plateau divided by a limestone lowland consisting of a number of valleys separated by relatively low ridges. Thus, reference is made to sandstone plateaus and limestone valley areas. The highest point in the county is 1,980 feet above sea level and is on top of Fox Mountain.

¹Soil Survey of Cherokee County, Alabama, U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. of Chem. and Soils in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. Agr. and Ind., Washington, D.C., 1928.

²Soil Survey of DeKalb County, Alabama, U.S. Dept. Agr., Soil Con. Ser. in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. Agr. and Ind., Alabama Agr. Expt. Sta. and T.V.A., 1958.

The county lies both within the drainage basins of the Tennessee and Coosa rivers. Fertile soils were said to be formed from materials deposited from these and similar sources. Upland soils were derived by the decomposition of underlying rock formations.

In terms of acreage, the following soils predominate in the county:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Hartells fine sandy loam | (5) Stony colluvial land |
| (2) Clarksville cherty silt loam | (6) Rockland |
| (3) Fullerton cherty silt loam | (7) Muskingum stony sandy loam |
| (4) Apison loam | (8) Other |

The Hartells series are the best agricultural soils in the county. With good management, crop yields are relatively high. They are particularly well suited for the production of specialized crops.

The county is one of the leading counties in production of corn and cotton because of good management of the relatively infertile but responsive soils of Sand and Lookout mountains.

Jackson County¹

Lying in the extreme northeast corner of the State, Jackson County lies within the Tennessee River basin. Three general physiographic divisions within the county include the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Sandstone plateaus | (3) Limestone valleys |
| (2) Rough mountain slopes | |

Sand Mountain in the southeastern section and Cumberland Plateau in the northern section of the county comprise the sandstone plateaus. Much

¹Soil Survey of Jackson County, Alabama, U.S. Dept. Agr., Soil Con. Ser. in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. Agr. and Ind., Alabama Agr. Expt. Sta. and T.V.A., 1954.

of the former is farmed relatively intensively while the latter is in general farming and forest production.

In terms of acreage, the following soil types predominate within the county:

- (1) Hartsell's
- (2) Limestone rockland (all phases)
- (3) Rough stony land
- (4) Muskingum fine sandy loam
- (5) Other

Marshall County¹

The sandstone plateaus, rough mountain slopes, and limestone valleys within the county are divided by the Tennessee River Valley and accompanying anticlinal valleys.

Topography ranges from level to steep, with slopes of 60 per cent or more. Level areas include those on Sand Mountain, Brindley Mountain, Paint Rock Valley, Browns Valley and those in large coves.

Some areas of the county are stony which interferes with tillage. However, except for the rough mountain slopes, most of the open land is suitable for cultivation. Hartsell's fine sandy loam comprises about 32.9 per cent of the acreage in Marshall County, and is responsive to good management practices.

In terms of acreage, the predominating soil types in the county are as follows:

¹Soil Survey of Marshall County, Alabama, U.S. Dept. Agr., Soil Con. Ser. in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. Agr. and Ind., Alabama Agr. Expt. Sta. and T.V.A., 1959.

- (1) Hartsell's fine sandy loam
- (2) Rockland
- (3) Stony colluvial land
- (4) Albertville silt loam
- (5) Other

Water

The area is favorably located with respect to streams and reservoirs. Three of the counties have access to waters of the Tennessee River and the backwaters of Guntersville Lake, while the remaining county has access to the Coosa River and Weiss Reservoir.

Ground-water condition in the middle portion of the four counties is similar to that of the Piedmont where topography is important in the location of water. Yield from dug or drilled wells varies from a few gallons to about 300 gallons per minute.¹ Water is found in cracks and crevices and in the mantle overlying the rock.

In the limestone area of the Tennessee Valley, ground water is developed from wells intersecting solution channels and cavities in the limestone and from large springs issuing from the limestone.

Water in the rocks of the plateau is generally of good quality although water from sandstone and shale areas sometimes contains objectionable amounts of iron. Water from limestone areas is moderately hard, but not often to the extent of requiring treatment for normal uses.

In general, the ground water supply in the four-county area is average, with some problems of supply and quality in certain sections.

¹Swindel, G. W., M. R. Williams and J. W. Geurin, Water in Alabama, Geological Water-Supply Paper 1765, U.S. Dept. Int., Washington, D.C., 1963.

Tennessee River

Of great economic importance is the Tennessee River, which is formed by the confluence of the French Broad and Holston rivers near Knoxville, Tennessee, flowing southward through Chattanooga. Entering Alabama in Jackson County, it flows southwestward to Guntersville in Marshall County. Near there, it turns northwest and eventually leaves the State at the northwest corner.

Guntersville Lake, formed by one of the many T.V.A. dams on the Tennessee River, has 69,100 acres of water and a shoreline of 693 miles. The chemical quality of the water is improved by the lakes and reservoirs created by dams and locks on the river. Navigation on the river, excellent fishing, swimming, water skiing, and boating are also made possible by the reservoirs created. Water temperature on the river has varied from 42° to 82°F. during different seasons of the year.

Chemical analyses of water from the rivers and streams in the area are given in Table 3.

Streams entering the Tennessee River in Jackson and Marshall counties include South Sauty Creek near Rainsville, Town Creek near Geraldine, and Short Creek near Albertville. Water in these streams is generally clear, soft, and relatively low in mineral content. The Tennessee River and its tributaries are presently used by municipalities, industries, and agriculture for water supplies.

Coosa River

Entering Alabama near Cedar Bluff in Cherokee County, headwaters of the Coosa are in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Georgia. The Etowah and Oostanaula rivers converge to form the Coosa at Rome, Georgia.

Table 3. Chemical Analyses, Specific Conductance, and pH of Water in Streams in Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1960¹

Stream and location	Sample date	Iron	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Bicarbonate	Dissolved solids	Hardness as (CaCO ₃)		Specific conductance	pH
									Calcium	Magnesium		
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		pH
Coosa River at Cedar Bluff, Ala.	-	-	-	-	10	1.4	56	87	50	4	145	7.3
Chattooga River near Cedar Bluff, Ala.	Apr. 26	-	-	-	-	-	152	159	98	0	265	7.9
	Aug. 31	-	-	-	10	.9	159	181	125	0	302	7.6
Little River near Cedar Bluff, Ala.	Aug. 31	-	-	-	1.6	.6	10	14	8	0	23	6.9
Spring Creek near Cedar Bluff, Ala.	Apr. 26	-	-	-	-	-	121	118	100	1	196	7.9
	Aug. 31	-	-	-	.8	.5	134	124	111	1	206	7.9
Coosa River near Leesburg, Ala.	Apr. 26	.08	16	2.3	6.6	1.0	61	72 ^a	50	0	129	7.3
	Aug. 31	.02	15	3.5	8.7	1.0	64	85 ^a	52	0	131	6.8
Kirby Creek, Section, Ala.	Aug. 31	-	-	-	3.2	1.8	17	32	15	1	47	6.8
South Sauty Creek near Rainsville, Ala.	Apr. 26	-	-	-	-	-	17	27	10	0	40	6.5
	Aug. 31	-	-	-	3.5	2.2	14	31	14	2	45	6.8
Town Creek near Geraldine, Ala.	Apr. 26	.08	2.5	.5	2.7	.9	6	22 ^a	8	3	34	6.0
	Aug. 31	.04	3.6	.6	2.8	2.0	15	27 ^a	12	0	40	6.4
Short Creek near Albertville, Ala.	Apr. 26	.04	3.0	.6	3.5	.9	9	26 ^a	10	2	41	6.2
Tennessee River Guntersville, Ala.	Sep. 1	-	-	-	7.0	1.2	68	103	72	16	180	7.8

^aCalculated from determined constituents.

¹Cherry, Rodney N., Chemical Quality of Water of Alabama Streams, 1960, Information Series 27, Geol. Sur. of Alabama, University Alabama, 1963.

The mineral content of the Coosa at point of entrance into Alabama is about 85 ppm. during low flow. Its uniform mineral content throughout is attributable to the stabilizing effect given by reservoirs such as the the relatively new Weiss Dam and Reservoir in Cherokee County. Water is clear with a pH range of from 7.3 to 8.1 in April to that of 6.7 to 7.5 in August.

The Chattooga River and Spring Creek near Cedar Bluff have relatively high mineral content, 4 (118-181 ppm.). The water is relatively clear and hard with an observed pH range of 7.6 to 7.9.

Little River near Cedar Bluff drains from relatively insoluble rocks, and thus has a low mineral content of about 14 ppm. The water is also clear and relatively soft.

Weiss Dam and Reservoir

Three dams and generation units were completed in 1961 on the Coosa River. Located near Leesburg in Cherokee County, the three units have a generating capacity of 87,750 kilowatts.

The dams created a 30,200-acre reservoir with 447 miles of shoreline. Lake elevation is maintained at about 560 feet, and provides 398,000 acre feet for flood control along the shore.

The lake extends about 52 miles upstream to Mayo's Bar near Rome, Georgia, and has rapidly developed as a recreational area. According to reports of the Alabama Department of Health, 699 homesites were approved for development along the lake between 1960 and 1963.

Interest in the lake for recreational purposes is indicated by fishing licenses issued in just one county, Cherokee. In 1958-59, prior to completion of the lake, 1,218 fishing licenses were issued, including 282 to nonresidents. In 1961-62 when part of the impoundment was completed,

12,107 licenses were issued, 4,012 of which were to nonresidents. While this 10-fold increase was taking place, boat registrations in the county also doubled.

Stream Pollution¹

Cherokee County

Increased manufacturing and mining along the streams in Georgia and Alabama, plus dumping some raw sewage by certain municipalities, have contributed to pollution in the Weiss Lake area. Results of a study made in 1962, and at least two fish kills substantiated the presence of the problem. Progress has been reported toward correcting the situation.

DeKalb County

Excessive wastes discharged into Town Creek were reported by the Water Improvement Commission. Also, steps to correct the situation have been undertaken.

Jackson County

Pollution near Bridgeport in the Tennessee River has been reported. However, the problem is not great.

Marshall County

Lack of municipal sewage facilities in some areas has caused pollution problems in the county. However, engineering planning reportedly is underway to correct the situation.

¹Alabama Water Improvement Com., Letter, January, 1966.

Minerals

Mining in the area has been carried on since the mid-1800's, and includes extracting red iron ore, coal, limestone, and some minor minerals from the land (Table 4).

Brown Iron Ore

Brown iron ore was discovered long ago in the vicinity of Rock Run in Cherokee County. The original discovery of bauxite (aluminum oxide) in Alabama was in the brown ore pits at Rock Run in 1899, and in the past a great deal of this material was produced in the county. This mineral is no longer being mined in the area.

Red Iron Ore

Red iron ore was discovered and utilized extensively in Cherokee County before and during the Civil War. In recent years, there has been little mining from the deposits. Rocks of the Red Mountain formation occur on Round Mountain in small exposures, and also near the crest of Lookout Mountain and in Tucker's Ridge in the eastern part of Cherokee County.

Barite

Barite is used chiefly as a paint adulterant and as a heavy mineral that is added to drilling muds used by the oil industry. Deposits of this mineral are found in the southeastern corner of Cherokee County. This deposit is unique in Alabama since the mineral occurs as a vein in an area of shales presumably of the Weisner formation. Elsewhere in Alabama barite is restricted to limestone areas. The quantity present

Table 4. Mineral Producers in the Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1963 ^{1/}

Type of mineral and producer	County	Operation status	Remarks
<u>Coal</u> ^{2/}			
Cain Coal Company Bridgeport, Alabama	Jackson	Intermittent	Cain Mine Underground
Reams & Smith Coal Co. Stevenson, Alabama	Jackson	Active	Reames & Smith Underground
<u>Iron Ore (Brown)</u>			
Arrington Mining Co. Sidehart, Alabama	Cherokee	Inactive	Sidehart Mine
<u>Limestone & Dolomite</u>			
A. E. Burgess Co., Inc.	Cherokee	Intermittent	Story Quarry
W. S. Fowler Equipment Co.	Cherokee	Intermittent	Trotter Quarry
Pearsall Limestone Inc.	DeKalb	Intermittent	Fort Payne Quarry
Ashburn & Gray Co.	Jackson	Active	Road material No. 8 Portable
B & W Limestone Co.	Jackson	Active	Valley Quarry
Porter Brown Limestone Co.	Jackson	Intermittent	Scottsboro Quarry
C. A. Langford & Co.	Marshall	Active	Langford Quarry
<u>Sand & Gravel</u>			
Wolf Creek Sand Co.	Cherokee	Intermittent	Wolf Creek Pit

^{1/} Cook, Thomas E., Monford P. Turner, and Thomas A. Simpson,
Alabama's Mineral Industry, Univ. Alabama, 1963.

^{2/} Coalmine operators that produce less than 1,000 tons per year are
not listed.

does not seem sufficient to give much hope of immediate development.¹

Bauxite

Bauxite is a mineral composed essentially of hydrated aluminum oxides. Its chief use is as an ore of aluminum. However, because of the impurities of Alabama bauxite, its principle use is in the manufacture of refractories, abrasives, and chemicals. Deposits of this mineral are found in Cherokee and DeKalb counties.² New uses and better methods of ore beneficiation for these impure bauxites will no doubt enhance the value of these deposits.

There are 3 known ore bodies in DeKalb County and 31 in Cherokee County.

Coal

Part of the Plateau Field (8,941 square miles) occupies about 12 counties of northern Alabama.³ Part of this field extends the length of DeKalb County, in a large part of Marshall County, and in parts of Jackson and Cherokee counties. Mining in recent years has been at a minimum, with only one active mine at present.

Limestones

Limestones suitable for the production of cement are located in the area. DeKalb County has part of the limestone outcrop in a more or less continuous belt extending from Tuscaloosa County in a northeasterly direction comprising a large strip throughout the length of the county. Jackson

¹Bowles, Edgar, The Geology and Mineral Resources of Cherokee County, Circular 15, Geol. Sur. of Alabama, Univ. Alabama, 1941.

²Jones, Walter B., The Bauxite Deposits of Alabama, Circular 7, Geol. Sur. of Alabama, Univ. Alabama, July 1929.

³Butts, Charles, Analyses of Alabama Coals, Bulletin 31, Geol. Sur. of Alabama, Univ. Alabama, 1926.

County is abundantly supplied with limestone of the Bangor and Tusculmbia divisions of the Mississippian age. Both of these limestones are excellent for manufacture of Portland cement. Cherokee and Marshall counties are also well supplied with limestone.

Sandstone

The Pottsville sandstone of Pennsylvanian age in the Guntersville area probably offers the best possibilities for building stone since these thin-bedded phases can be quarried more economically than the thick and complex-bedded sandstone in the area.¹

The outcrops of sandstone are widely distributed in the Guntersville area which includes Marshall and DeKalb counties. In this region the individual beds in the Pottsville formation vary from 1 to 16 inches thick. The aggregate thickness of these thin beds totals approximately 50 feet. In some places the quality of the sandstone for building purposes is impaired by cross-bedding, numerous closely-spaced joints, and iron-stained spots.

Population

Population within the four-county area at 142,419 in 1960 represented a decline of 3.0 per cent since 1950 (Figure 2). This decrease in the area during the period may be compared with increases of 6.7 per cent and 18.9 per cent for Alabama and the United States, respectively. Out migration has resulted from lack of opportunities for prospective workers in the area and existing job opportunities in other areas.

¹Hunter, Charles E., Thin Bedded Sandstone of the Guntersville Area, Circular 12, Geol. Sur. of Alabama, Univ. Alabama, 1940.

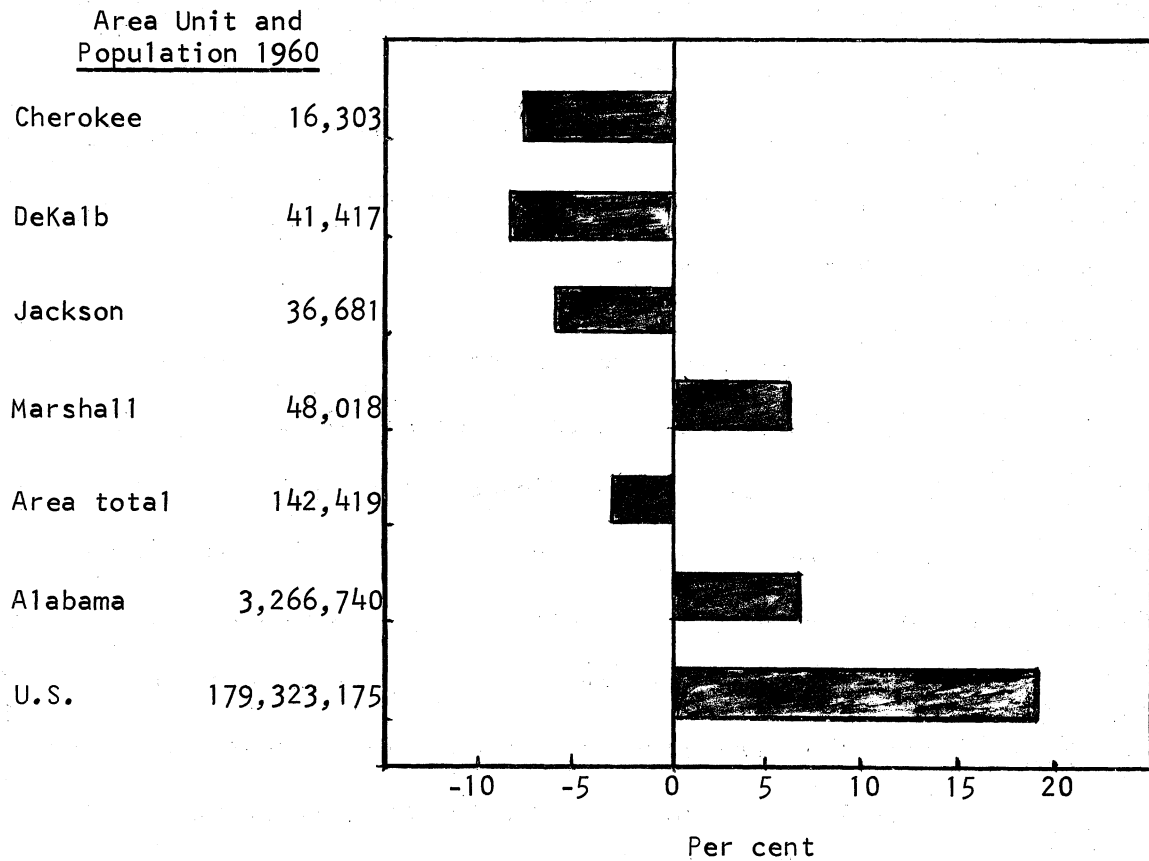


Fig. 2. Percentage Increase or Decrease in Population, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, and U.S., 1950 to 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1950 and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

The study area contained 4.8 per cent of the State's population in 1950 as compared with 4.4 per cent in 1960. Distribution within the area indicated little change in the 10-year period, (Table 5).

Of particular importance to developmental possibilities within the area is the change that occurred in the age distribution between 1950 and 1960 (Figure 3). There has been a decided decrease in the number of individuals below 45 years of age and a corresponding increase in those above that age. The number above age 70 increased substantially during the period. Possibilities for economic adjustment become more limited as the population grows relatively older.

Rural-Urban Population

While both rural and urban population decreased absolutely in the four-county area during the past several decades, the rural farm population experienced the greater decline (Figure 4). The rural farm population decline has been especially large during the past decade. This has been partly because of re-definitions by the Census, but also reflects the well-known changes that have been experienced in most rural communities in the past. Rural farm population amounted to 35 per cent of the total in 1960 as compared with 61 per cent in 1950.

While Marshall, Jackson, and DeKalb counties continued to become urbanized in 1960 as compared with 1950, Marshall was above the others in this respect. Its percentage urban population in 1960 as compared with 1950 was 47 and 30, respectively, whereas the other counties remained at 25 per cent or below. Towns in the area above 5,000 population in 1960 included Fort Payne, Scottsboro, Albertville, and Guntersville.

Table 5. Population Distribution Within Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson, and Marshall Counties, Alabama, 1950 and 1960

County and area	1950		1960	
	Population	Proportion of total pop.	Population	Proportion of total pop.
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Cherokee	17,634	12	16,303	11
DeKalb	45,048	31	41,417	29
Jackson	38,998	26	36,681	26
Marshall	45,090	31	48,018	34
Four-county total	146,770	100	142,419	100

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1950 and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington 25, D.C.

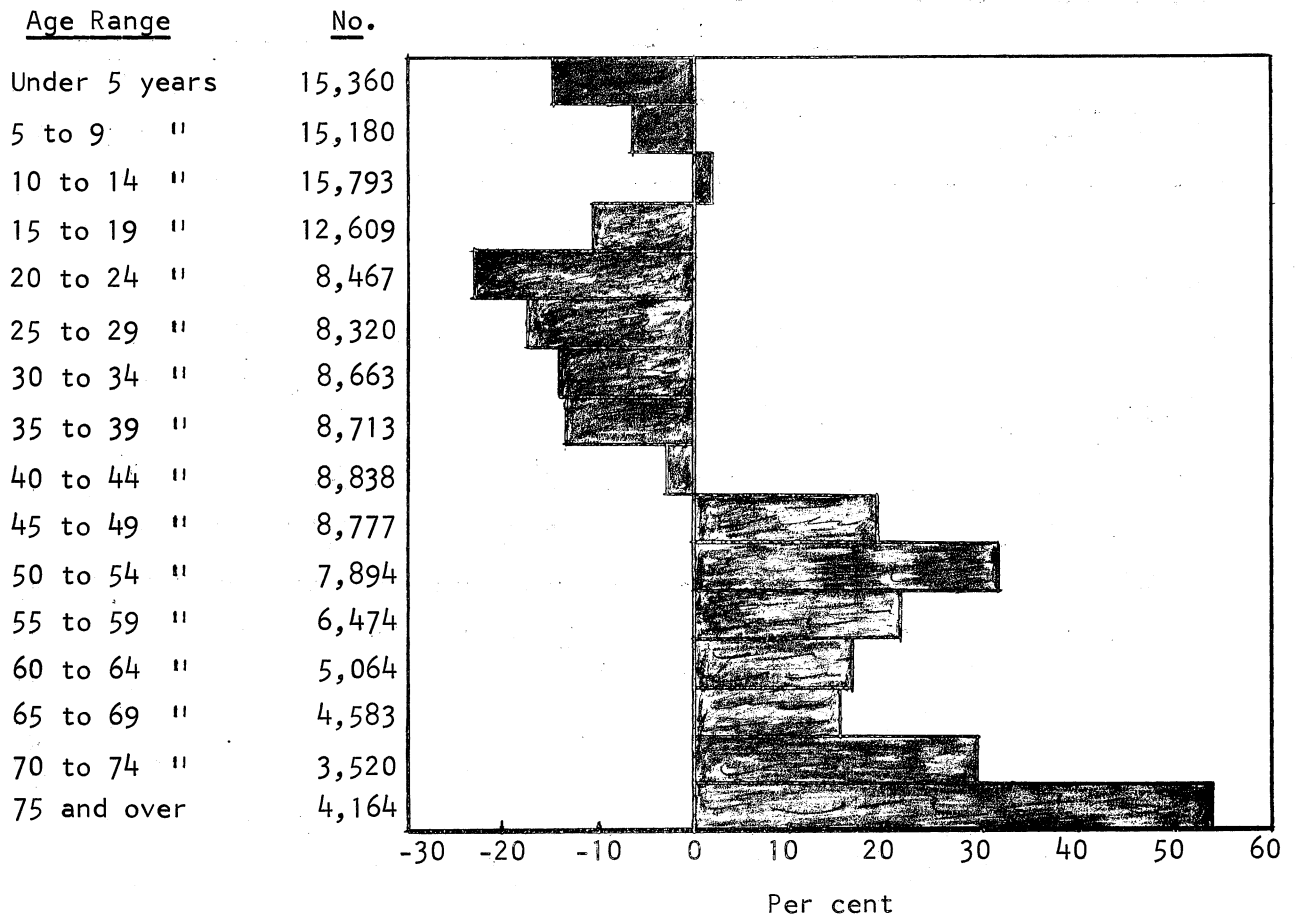


Fig. 3. Total Population by Age 1960 and Percentage Change 1950 to 1960, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1950 and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

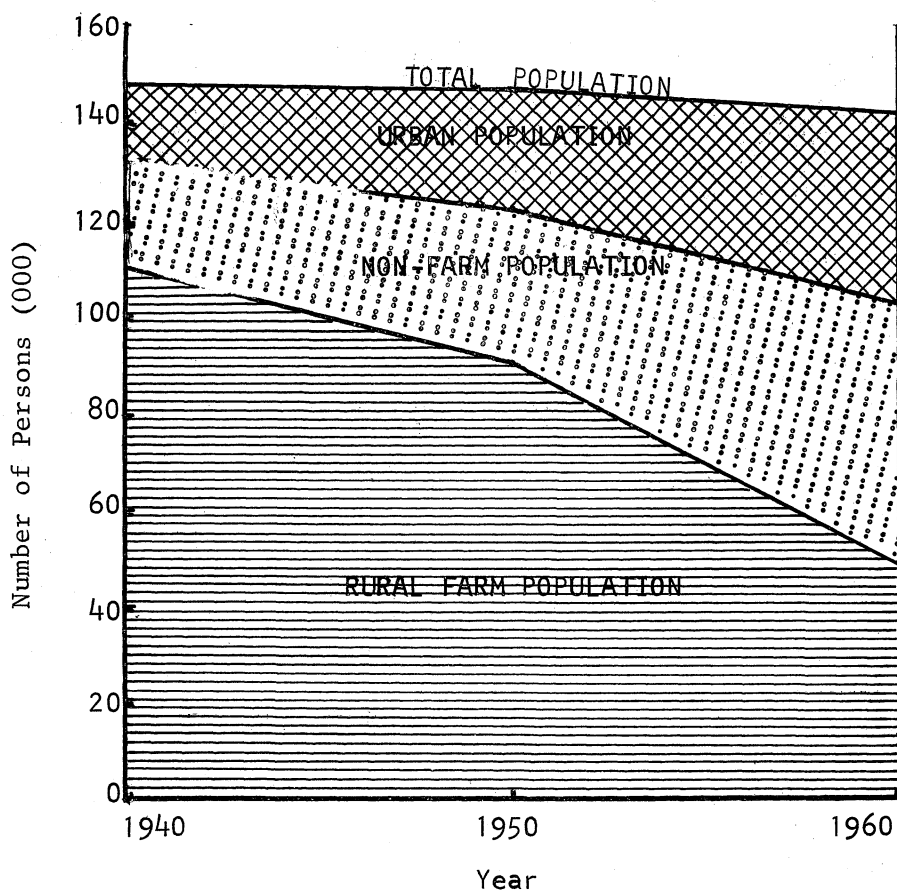


Fig. 4. Urban, Rural Non-Farm, and Rural Farm Population, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Race

The percentage of population classified as non-white remained steady at about 4 per cent from 1950 to 1960. Percentages for the State for the same years were 32 and 30, respectively. Non-white population as a percentage of total population is extremely low for the area when compared with that of the State and Nation.

Statistics on non-white population as a per cent of total population for the four-county area, Alabama, and the United States are as follows:

	<u>Four-county area</u>	<u>Alabama</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1940	4.3	34.7	10.2
1950	4.0	32.1	10.5
1960	4.1	30.1	11.4

Employment

The civilian labor force in the four-county area in 1965 was divided as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Number employed</u>
Cherokee	3,740
DeKalb	12,890
Jackson	11,890
Marshall	18,590
Total	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 48,110

Total unemployment in the entire area during the same year amounted to 1,530 individuals. The low unemployment rate in all counties is

attributed to the relatively high level of economic activity existing generally.

Employment in the area was reported to be about three-fourths non-agricultural and one-fourth agricultural in 1965. Wage and salary workers comprised the bulk of those engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, while the remainder of about one-fifth was either self-employed or unpaid family workers primarily. In terms of importance, wage and salary workers were engaged in manufacturing, government service, wholesale and retail trade, construction, and public transportation or utilities. Figures pertaining to mining and quarrying were not reported because of the small number of firms involved. Types of manufacturing in order of importance included textiles, food and similar products, and lumber and wood. Practically all the food and similar products were manufactured in Marshall County where the grain and similar trade and processing have developed to a high degree.

Changes in the distribution of the labor force by type of industry are shown in Figure 5. Sharp decreases are noted for extractive pursuits and substantial increases are shown for construction, manufacturing, trades, and services.

Females have been drawn into the labor force in increasing numbers during the past several decades, whereas the male portion has decreased. Losses in the latter category have resulted in part to the decrease of males in the rural-farm population and the insufficient growth in industrial opportunities. Outmigration of males from the area has resulted from these and other causes. Also affecting the employment complex has been the increase in textile manufacturing in the area offering added employment to female workers.

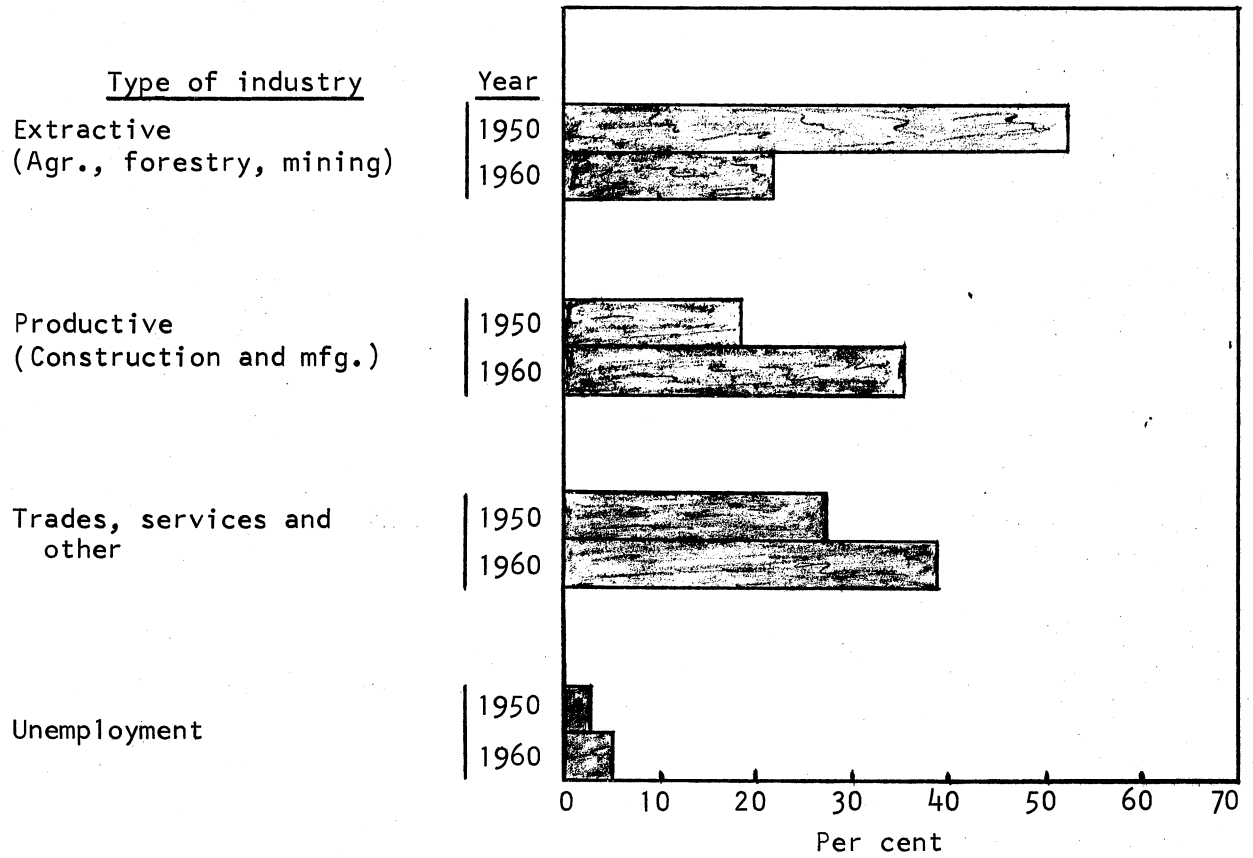


Fig. 5. Percentage Distribution of the Labor Force by Type Industry, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1950 and 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1950 and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Place of Work

Industrial centers within commuting distance of the four-county area provided jobs for about 19 per cent of the area's workers in 1960. Centers involved included Huntsville and Gadsden, Alabama; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Rome, Georgia. Improved transportation facilities accomplished and underway are contributing to longer distance commuting by workers in the area. Of the workers employed in the four-county area in 1960, about 8 of each 100 were coming from other counties or from out-of-state.

Income

Median family income in 1960 in the study area amounted to \$2,952 as compared with \$3,937 for the State and \$5,660 for the Nation (Figure 6). Within the area, Marshall and Cherokee had higher median family incomes than the other two counties. Distribution of income among families in the area as compared with the State is given in Table 6.

Per capita income in all counties in the study area increased substantially during the decade of the fifties; however, by 1962 all counties except Cherokee reflected a decrease in income as compared with that of the State (Table 7).

On a family income basis, the four-county area had 16 per cent of all families under \$1,000 in family income as compared with about 13 per cent for the State (Figure 7). In every category up to \$4,000 per family, percentages were substantially higher for the four-county area than for the State. The situation is reversed at income levels above that amount. For example, only about 11 per cent of the families in the study area received incomes above \$7,000 as compared with 20 per cent for the State.

Welfare payments in 1960 in the four-county area amounted to \$4.4

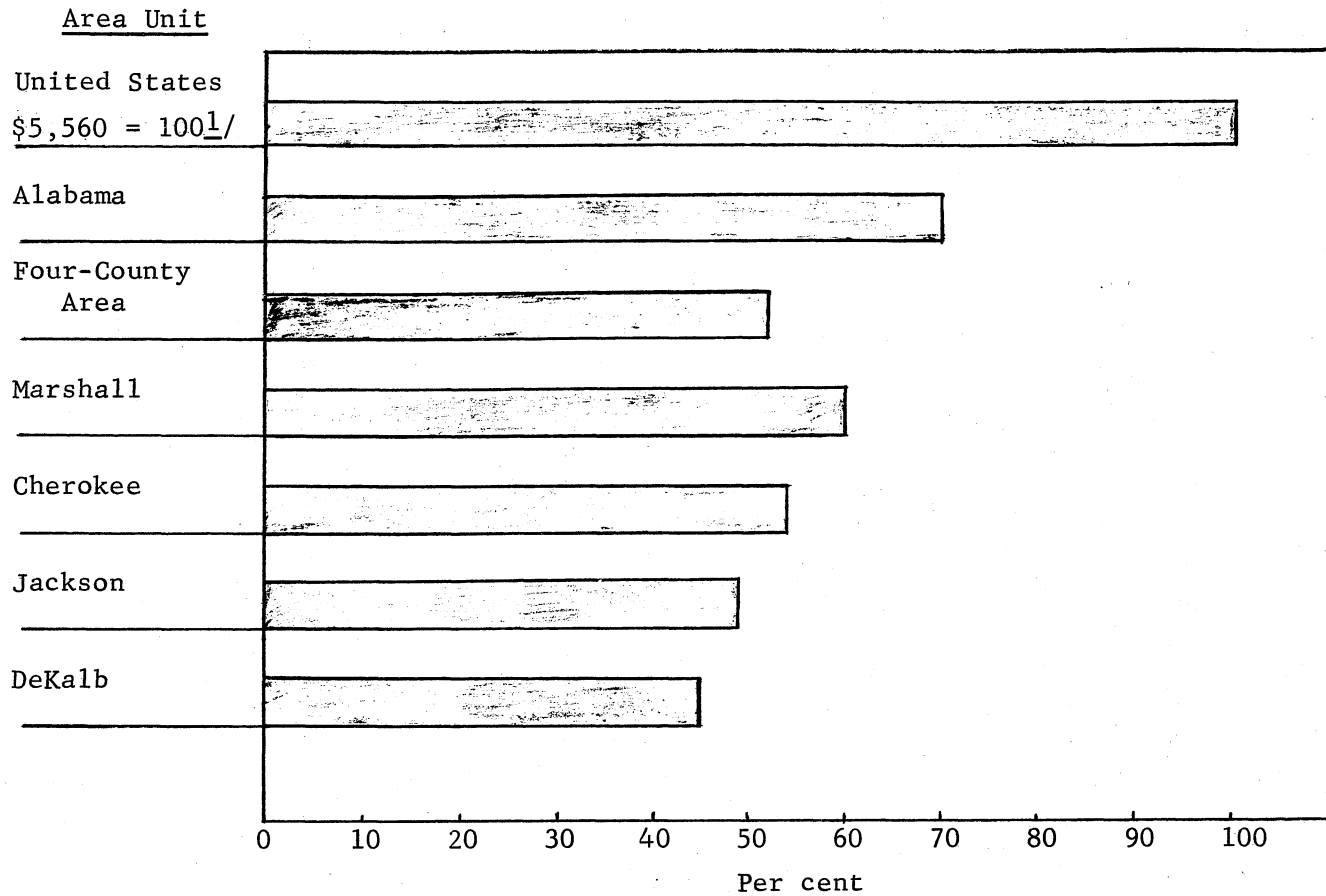


Fig. 6. Comparison of Median Family Income in the Northeastern Four-County Area with the State and U.S., 1960

¹/Compared relative to U.S. = 100 per cent.

SOURCE: County and City Data Book, 1962. (A Statistical Abstract Supplement) U.S. Bur. of Census, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Table 6. Family Income Distribution, Four-County Area (Cherokee, DeKalb, Marshall, and Jackson) and Alabama, 1960

Range in family income	Families in area	Distribution of families	
		Area	State
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Under \$1,000	5,958	16.2	12.7
\$1,000 - \$2,000	7,089	19.3	13.8
\$2,001 - \$4,000	10,470	28.5	24.2
\$4,001 - \$7,000	8,982	24.5	29.7
Over \$7,000	4,238	11.5	20.6

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Table 7. Comparison of Estimated Per Capita Income in the Northeastern Four-County Area with State Income, 1939, 1947, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1960, and 1962

(Compared on basis of State income = 100)

Year	Alabama		Cherokee		DeKalb		Jackson		Marshall	
	Do1.	Pct.	Do1.	Pct. ^{1/}	Do1.	Pct. ^{1/}	Do1.	Pct. ^{1/}	Do1.	Pct. ^{1/}
1939	250	100	174	69.6	169	67.6	168	67.2	191	76.4
1947	794	100	596	75.1	579	72.9	560	70.5	653	82.2
1950	870	100	531	61.0	597	68.6	520	59.8	702	80.7
1953	1,089	100	713	65.5	740	68.0	662	60.8	842	77.3
1956	1,258	100	857	68.1	818	65.0	749	59.5	926	73.6
1957	1,319	100	868	65.8	834	63.2	766	58.1	929	70.4
1960	1,464	100	1,125	76.8	937	64.0	898	61.3	1,000	68.3
1962	1,552	100	1,016	65.5	954	61.5	913	58.8	1,051	67.7

^{1/} Per cent of State income for corresponding year.

SOURCE: Personal Income in Alabama Counties Since 1939, Bur. of Bus. Res., Univ. Alabama, 1958-63.

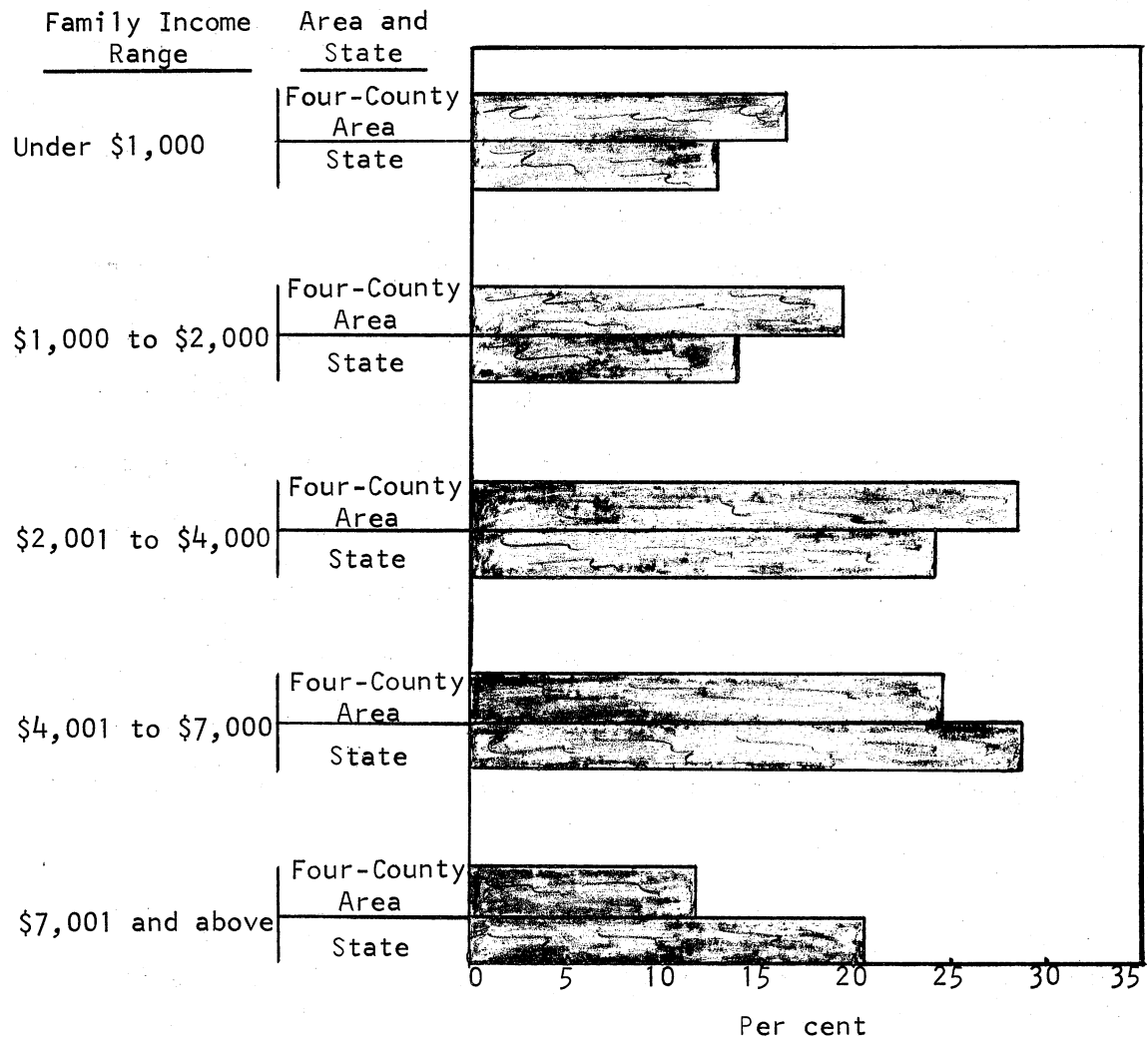


Fig. 7. Percentage of Families with Specified Levels of Income, North-eastern Four-County Area as Compared with the State, Alabama, 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

million. Individuals who received these payments totaled 7,459 or 5.2 per cent of the population.

In 1964, 16,161 people in the area received \$772,218 in social security payments or about \$47 per recipient.

Education and Facilities

The median number of years of schooling completed in 1960 for persons above 25 years of age in the four-county area was 8.3 as compared with the State average of 9.1 years. At the same time, more than one-half of the individuals in the area in same age category had dropped out of school before completing the ninth grade. Only 13 of each 100 individuals above 25 years of age had finished high school. The levels of schooling indicated are lower than those of the State and decidedly lower than for the Nation. However, starting from a lower base, percentage gains in the area during the past 20 years have been greater than that of either the State or Nation.

Additional facts pertaining to relative educational attainments are presented in Figure 8. School enrollment and number of teachers for the four-county area are listed in Table 8.

Evaluation and comparison of the level of training possessed by teachers within the area reflect more than 8 per cent fewer college graduates and less years of college training as a whole when compared with the State (Table 9). Variation in number of students per teacher was small.

The quality of education that is provided in an area contributes to or detracts from the competence of the human resources. Contributing greatly to the quality of education is the acquisition and retention of highly qualified teachers.

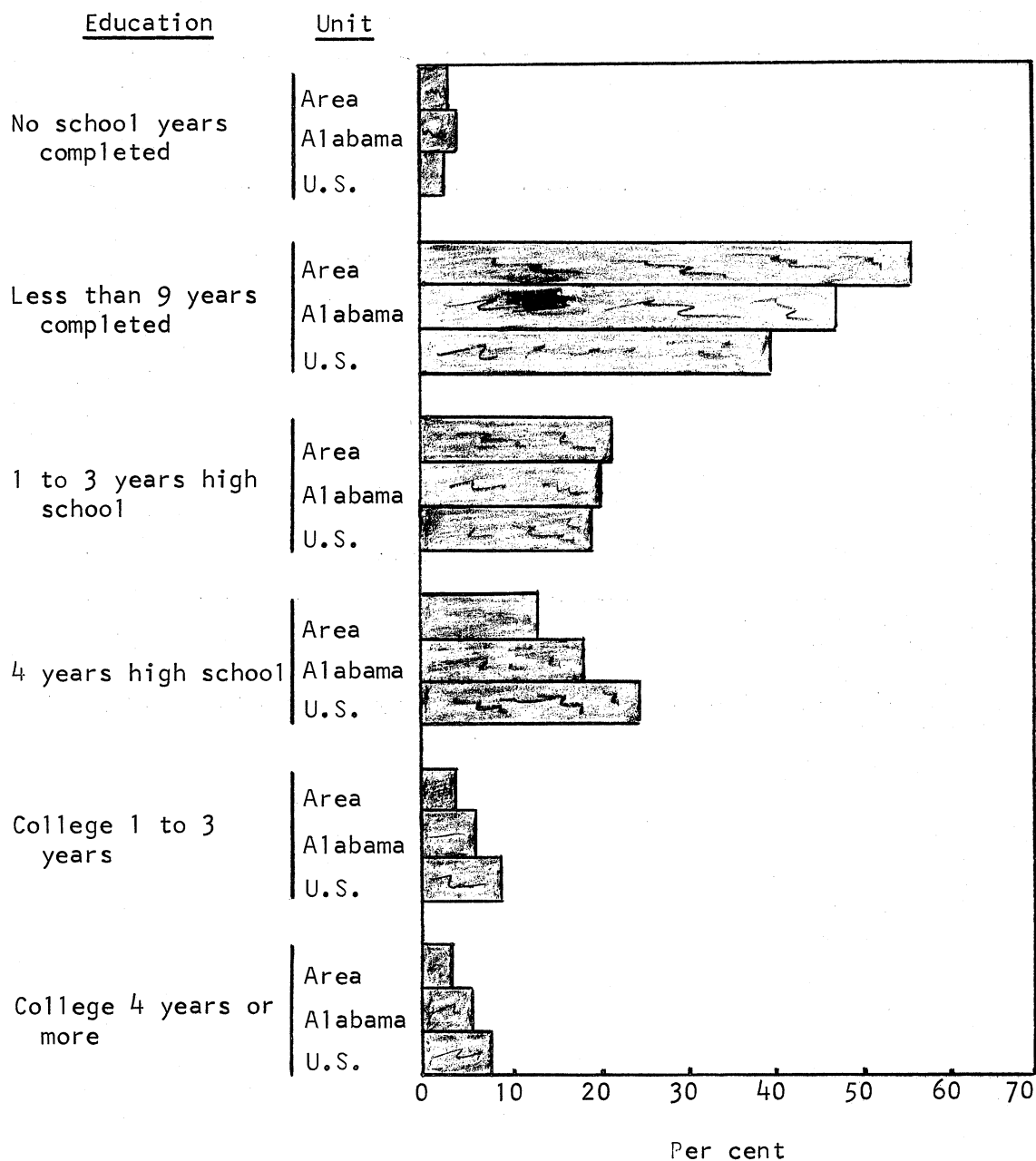


Fig. 8. Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Older with Specified Levels of Education, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, and U.S., 1960

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Table 8. School Enrollment and Number of Teachers in the
Northeastern Four-County Area and Alabama, 1963-64

County	Students	Teachers	Teacher student ratio ^{1/}
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Cherokee	4,092	158	1:25.9
DeKalb	10,575	390	1:27.1
Jackson	10,168	350	1:29.0
Marshall	12,847	454	1:28.3
Area Total	37,682	1,352	1:27.9
Alabama	843,019	29,576	1:28.5

^{1/} Ratio is relatively low because all teachers were included.

SOURCE: Annual Report 1963-64, Alabama State Dept. Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Table 9. Comparison of Teacher Training in the Northeastern
Four-County Area and Alabama, 1964 ^{1/}

County, area and state	Teachers	College graduates	Three years or more training	Less than two years college training
			Pct.	Pct.
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Cherokee	158	90.5	94.9	.6
DeKalb	390	87.7	94.6	1.0
Jackson	350	76.3	83.1	4.6
Marshall	454	84.6	89.4	2.9
Four-County Total	1,352	84.0	89.9	2.5
Alabama	29,576	92.4	95.8	1.4

^{1/} Includes all teachers.

SOURCE: Annual Report 1963-64, Alabama State Dept. Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Since Alabama does not have a state salary schedule, those county and city school systems that develop higher pay schedules can be more selective in acquiring and keeping the more qualified teachers. This is not only true among county and city school systems but also among states.

Some indication of the relative position of average salaries paid classroom teachers can be gained from the following: Classroom teachers for the United States received an average salary of \$6,506 per year in 1965-1966. The average salary in the Southeast was \$5,372. The State's average of \$5,150 was \$222 below the Southeastern average and \$1,356 below the national average. The average for the four-county area of Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson, and Marshall was considerably below that of the State.

Comparison of the teacher's salary schedule in the four-county area with those of nearby school systems may give some indications of the local differences that exist. Salaries for certificates I, II, and III are compared in Table 10. Certificate I is for teachers with Master's degrees, certificate II is for Bachelor's degrees, and certificate III is for the teachers with 3 years of college.

The difference between city and county schools is not representative of that among counties in the State. This comparison is given only to point out the extreme differences in salaries that exist in adjacent counties and especially in nearby city schools. The difficulties in keeping quality teachers in some counties is readily apparent in view of the salary differentials.

Schools

County school systems prevail almost exclusively in the area. Scottsboro in Jackson County and Fort Payne in DeKalb County are the only two city school systems at the present time.

Table 10. Comparison of Teacher Salary Schedules in the Northeastern Four-County Area with Nearby School Systems, Alabama, 1965-1966

County or city	Rank I		Rank II		Rank III	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	<u>Do1.</u>	<u>Do1.</u>	<u>Do1.</u>	<u>Do1.</u>	<u>Do1.</u>	<u>Do1.</u>
Cherokee	5,558	4,775	4,703	4,037	3,798	3,125
DeKalb	5,511	4,971	4,705	4,225	3,783	3,363
Jackson	5,448	4,918	4,703	4,173	3,798	3,268
Marshall	5,607	4,911	4,723	4,147	3,801	3,213
Huntsville	7,260	5,280	6,600	4,740	5,280	3,636
Madison	6,430	5,280	5,750	4,470	4,600	3,636

SOURCE: Classroom Teacher Salary Schedule 1965-1966. Res. Div.,
Alabama Education Assn.

Crowded conditions and lack of adequate facilities are among the problems faced in many of the schools of the area. New school buildings are needed in a few instances. This fact is evident in the city school systems as well as the county systems.

The average number of students enrolled in the area is approximately 38,000.

Two Junior colleges are located in the area. Snead Junior College is in Boaz and the Northeast Alabama Junior College is located on the DeKalb-Jackson County line. These two institutions are offering high school graduates of the area an opportunity to continue their education. The recent establishment of the Northeast Alabama Junior College gives a new perspective to students of the area that desire to continue their education while living at home.

Trade schools are located in commuting distance of part of the four-counties; however, the need for vocational trade schools in closer proximity to all four counties appears to be justified. Justification and requests for establishment of this type school have been submitted by Marshall County educators to the responsible State authorities.

Commerce and Industry

Retail establishments totaled 1,563 in the area in 1963 as compared with 1,218 in 1953. While the number increased 28 per cent, sales volume increased 62 per cent, \$74.5 million to \$120.8 million. Except for general merchandise stores, increases in number of stores were experienced for most types of retail establishments during the period. Increases in numbers occurred for food stores, automobile dealers, service stations, and home appliance stores. Consistent with national patterns, the trend

has been toward more highly capitalized businesses. This has been especially true for food stores.

From 1958 to 1963, wholesale establishments in the area increased by 50 units, or 36 per cent. During the same period, volume of sales increased 63 per cent, and number of paid employees increased from 710 to 1,099, or 55 per cent.

The number of manufacturing establishments in the four-county area increased 13 per cent during the period 1954-63. Employment in manufacturing changed from 4,916 to 8,834 during the same period (Table 11). In addition to the 80 per cent increase in manufacturing employment during the 10-year period, value added by manufacturers increased from \$29.3 million in 1958 to \$58.8 million in 1963. On a percentage basis Jackson County registered the largest increase in value added by manufacturers, a 146.7 per cent increase during the period.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities

Railroads serving the four-county area include the Louisville and Nashville, Southern, and the Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia lines (Figure 9).

Jackson County is served by Southern Railway lines connecting the important trade centers within the county with points outside the county and State. Linkages include Huntsville; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Scottsboro, Stevenson, and Bridgeport.

Marshall County is served by the Gadsden to Huntsville line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, passing through Boaz, Albertville, and Guntersville.

The Alabama Great Southern line serves DeKalb County passing through Collinsville, Fort Payne, Valley Head, and Mentone and connecting Birmingham and Chattanooga.

Table 11. Selected Data of Manufacturers in the Four-County Area, Alabama, 1947, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Item	1947	1954	1958	1963
Number of establishments	*	162	173	183
Number with 20 or more employees	*	*	44	56
Number of employees	5,543	4,916	5,585	8,834
Payroll (\$1,000)	*	*	\$16,808	\$26,619
Value added by manufacturer (\$1,000)	\$10,969	\$16,915 ^{1/}	\$29,328	\$58,829

^{1/} Value added for Cherokee County not included because of disclosure.

*Not Available

SOURCE: Census of Manufacturers, 1947, 1954, 1958, and 1963. Bur. of Census, Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

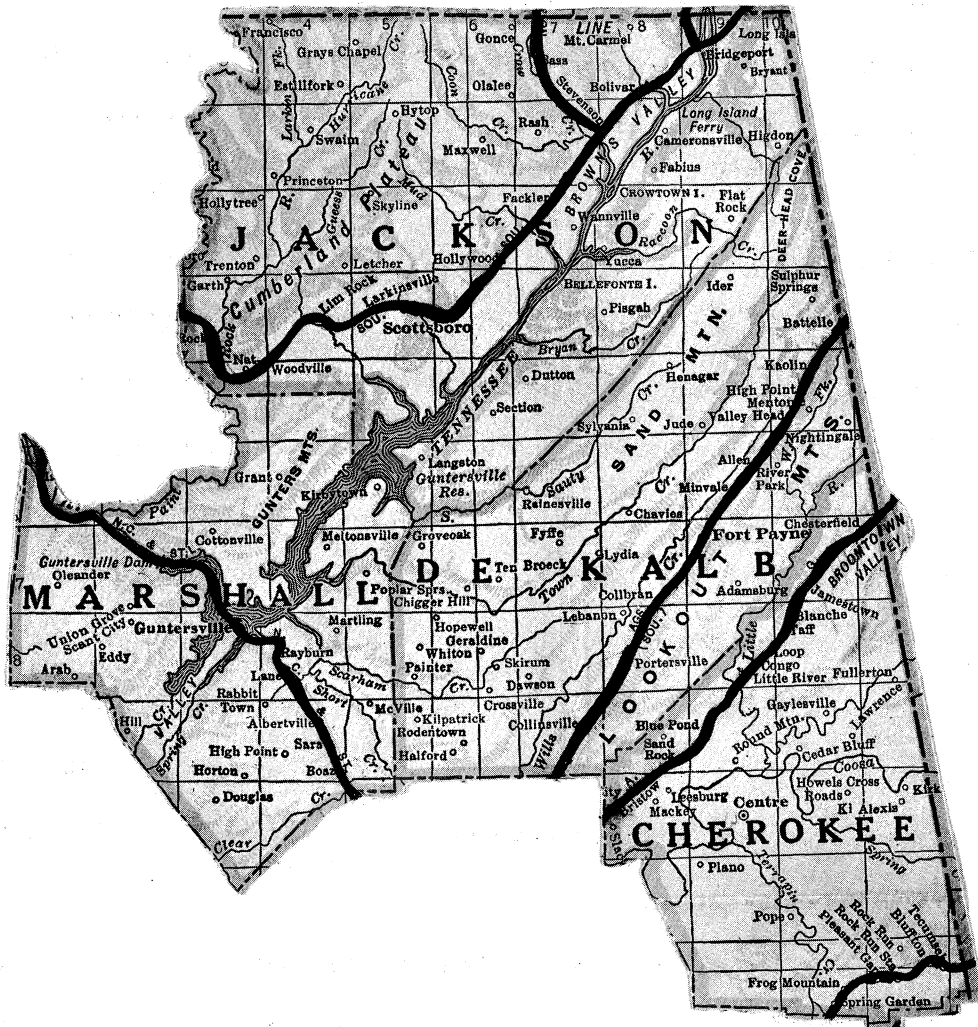


Fig. 9. Railroads in the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1965

SOURCE: Alabama Railroad Assn., Montgomery, Alabama.

In 1964 a total of 4,629 miles of local roads were reported for the four-county area, 38 per cent of which was paved (Table 12). This may be compared with 4,490 miles of road in 1954, 11 per cent of which was paved. Thus, in the 10-year period, local paved roads increased in mileage by 256 per cent, while unpaved roads decreased by 28 per cent.

A diagram of the road system within the area is shown in Figure 10. U.S. Highway 231, north-south artery from Chicago to Montgomery, passes through Arab in Marshall County. U.S. Highway 431, important route between Nashville, Tennessee, and Dothan, Alabama, serves Boaz, Albertville, and Guntersville within the study area. U.S. Highway 72, east-west route connecting Huntsville and Chattanooga, serves Scottsboro and other points in Jackson County. Serving DeKalb County is Interstate Highway 59 and U.S. Highway 11 passing through most of the county in a northeasterly direction. U.S. Highway 411 serves Cherokee County, connecting Gadsden and Rome, Georgia, and passing through Centre and Leesburg within the county.

More than 10 Alabama State Highways serve the four-county area. Thus, the study area is particularly well situated with respect to important highways, which is conducive to development of agriculture, industry, and recreation within the area.

No commercial airports are located in the four-county area. Commercial airports served by scheduled airlines are located at Gadsden and Huntsville, as well as Chattanooga, Tennessee. Gadsden is served by Southern Airways and Huntsville by Eastern and Capital Airlines. These three airports can be readily reached from points within the four-county area.

Local airports for light planes are located at the four county seats. In addition, such airports are located at many of the smaller towns within

Table 12. Road Mileage by Type and County in the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954 and 1964

County	Local roads						State system roads					
	Unpaved		Paved		Total		Unpaved		Paved		Total	
	1954	1964	1954	1964	1954	1964	1954	1964	1954	1964	1954	1964
Cherokee	608	436	118	338	726	774	1		1	101	87	101
DeKalb	1,578	1,221	145	430	1,723	1,651	1		1	188 ²	138	188 ²
Jackson	953	642	117	518	1,070	1,160	1	5	1	209	145	214
Marshall	859	579	112	465	971	1,044	1		1	134	125	134
Total	3,998	2,878	492	1,751	4,490	4,629		5		632	495	637

¹Breakdown between paved and unpaved unavailable.

²Includes 21 miles Interstate Highway.

SOURCE: Bur. of Planning and Programming, Alabama State Highway Dept., Montgomery, Alabama.

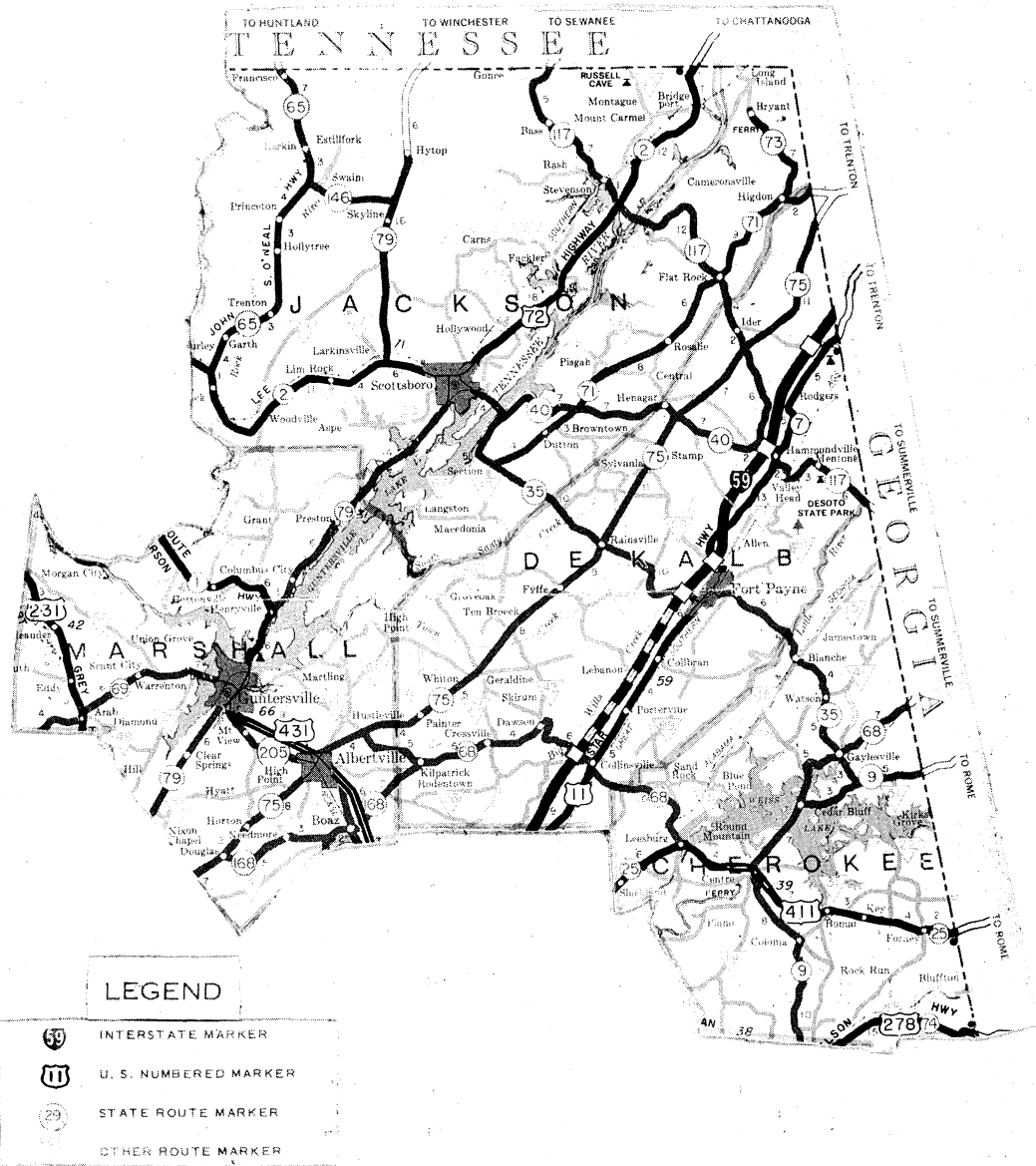


Fig. 10. Highways in the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1965-1966

SOURCE: Official 1965-1966 Alabama Highway Map, Courtesy Alabama Highway Dept.

the area. Hangar facilities for light planes are not provided at all of these airports.

Waterways discussed earlier, present an important means of serving commerce and agriculture in the area. The Tennessee River, passing through Marshall and Jackson counties, provides a 9-foot navigable passage from Knoxville, Tennessee, and through its confluence with the Ohio River to all river ports in the Central Basin of the U.S. Guntersville, Alabama, located on this waterway, is consequently an important grain terminal and serves as a terminal for steel, coal, and other products for subsequent shipment by truck to destinations throughout the Southeast.

Telephone service is available throughout the area, the main towns being served by the Southern Bell System. In addition, some smaller communities are served by independent systems connecting with the Bell System.

Western Union Telegraph Company serves the larger towns in the study area.

Adequate electric power is available in the four-county area. T.V.A. transmits power throughout the area, with local companies and/or cooperatives providing distribution and service. Individual cities within the four counties claim relatively low electric rates when compared with other areas of the country. Prospective users of large amounts of electric power may obtain quoted rates directly from T.V.A.

Gas and other fuels available may be described as adequate. Cities and towns within the area will supply prospective industry with rate schedules for gas based upon individual load factors.

Water supply is considered excellent throughout most of the four-county area. Present water rates are comparable with those of other areas in the State. Municipal systems will quote rates to prospective industry on an individual basis according to the amount of processed water desired.

Hospital and Medical Facilities

According to an inventory made by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Cherokee County has one general hospital, which has had steady increase in utilization since opening in 1957. The single nursing home in the County is operated by the hospital; expansion is said to be needed. Public health facilities are considered adequate with only minor expansion of ambulatory patient care needed.

The first general hospital in DeKalb County was opened in 1951. Expansion is presently needed in spite of additions made in 1961. Other than expansion needs in ambulatory care, public health facilities reportedly are adequate in the county.

Jackson County has two general hospitals located in Scottsboro and Bridgeport, and a small clinic at Flat Rock. A small tuberculosis hospital housed in an obsolete structure is also located there. The County Public Health Center was constructed in 1958, and a Hill-Burton Nursing home is currently under construction in Scottsboro. County needs include the establishment of long-term care facilities, additional nursing homes, improved ambulatory care facilities, modernization and expansion of tuberculosis hospital facilities.

In Marshall County, Guntersville and Albertville had hospital facilities at the beginning of the Hill-Burton program. Under the program, county owned facilities were constructed at Boaz, Arab, and Guntersville. The two hospitals in Albertville are obsolete, and the Department of Public Health recommends phasing them out with a concurrent expansion of the Boaz-Albertville Hospital. Expansion is needed for both acute general and long-term care facilities in the county.

According to the American Medical Association, 67 doctors were located in the area in 1965. The doctor-population ratio for the area was 1:2203 as compared to the State ratio of 1:1290. Although more doctors are needed in the area, the relative disparity is influenced by the absence of large population centers.

Recreation

Recreation development offers possibilities for economic growth in the area. Blessed with natural beauty, development of scenic attractions date back to the 1800's. Each county in the area presently has some development in recreation, both public and private. These include parks, lakes, scenic drives, caves, and camp sites.

Two of the 13 major State parks are located in the four-county area—DeSoto State Park in DeKalb County and Little Mountain State park in Marshall. The former features swimming, fishing, boating, hiking, and picnicking at DeSoto Falls Lake. In addition, there is a 16-mile parkway along Little River Canyon, the deepest gorge east of the Mississippi River and sometimes called the Grand Canyon of the South. DeSoto park has 4,825 acres and is famous for its wild azaleas and rhododendrons during May and June. It is located nine miles south of Mentone and eight miles northeast of Fort Payne. It is rich in Cherokee Indian lore and was used as a base of military expeditions during the Creek Wars. Rustic cabins are situated within the park with hotels and motels located nearby.

Little Mountain State Park has 4,000 acres and is located on Guntersville Lake in the Tennessee Valley. Relatively undeveloped, the park offers a new tent camping area and a trailer camp with water, lights, and bathing facilities. Also provided are restaurant facilities,

concession stand, rest rooms, boats for rent, and fishing tackle at Town Creek, and boats and concession stand at Short Creek within the Park. Fishing in Gunterville Lake is considered excellent for bass, crappie, and bluegill.

Park attendance for 1964 was as follows:

<u>Park</u>	<u>Day visitors</u>	<u>Overnight visitors</u>
DeSoto	94,000	9,830
Little Mountain	246,466	27,380

Other parks and parkways in the area include Little River Parkway within DeSoto State Park, and DeSoto Parkway consisting of 9 miles of paved scenic drive from DeSoto Park to DeSoto Falls. About 178,500 persons enjoyed the park and scenic parkways during 1964.

Gunterville Lake, nestled among picturesque mountains, has 693 miles of shoreline and 69,100 acres of water. Offered are swimming, fishing, boating, sailing, camping, water skiing, and yachting. The annual Jaycee Boat Race Festival is an international event featuring races of various types of craft, such as sailboats and hydroplanes. The coveted Dixie Cup event brings crafts from across the country.

T.V.A. estimates of annual visits to Marshall and Jackson counties are almost 8.0 and 3.5 million, respectively.

Weiss Lake was formed by Weiss Lock and Dam near Leesburg in Cherokee County and extends into Georgia. The major portion of the dams was completed by 1962 forming 30,200 acres of impoundment and offering excellent fishing. A shoreline of 447 miles offers further opportunities for camping, picnicking, fishing, and other uses.

Managed hunting areas within the four-counties are as follows:

<u>Name of area</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of game for hunting</u>
Crow Creek Waterfowl Management Area	2,161	Stevenson, Jackson County	Waterfowl Quail Squirrel Rabbit Dove Raccoon Opossum
Mud Creek Waterfowl Management Area	8,193	12 miles north of Scottsboro, Jackson County	Waterfowl Quail Squirrel Rabbit Dove Raccoon Opossum
North Sauty Waterfowl Refuge	6,700	Scottsboro, Jackson County	Raccoon Opossum Dove Quail Squirrel Rabbit
Raccoon Creek Waterfowl Management Area	7,080	4 miles east of Stevenson, Jackson County	Waterfowl Quail Squirrel Rabbit Dove Raccoon
Skyline Management Area	23,000	18 miles north of Scottsboro, Jackson County	Deer Quail
Crow Creek Waterfowl Refuge	2,395	Stevenson, Jackson County	Quail Squirrel Rabbit Raccoon Opossum Dove

Cathedral Caverns, located at Grant, Alabama, has arches 40 feet high and 128 feet wide. Chasms deep enough to envelope a 12-story building, a "frozen waterfall" of pink stone, and a stalagmite 60 feet tall and 200 feet in girth are points of interest.

Guntersville Caverns was inhabited by early Indians. Fossils of extinct sea animals indicate that the site was once under water. Salt petre ore was mined for gun powder during the Civil War, and subsequently the cave provided a hideout for famous outlaws. The Caverns are located 9 miles South of Guntersville on Alabama Highway 79.

Manitou Cave is within the city limits of Fort Payne. In the language of the Cherokee Indians, it means "The Great Spirit." The cave with interesting rock formations is open to the public throughout the year.

Sequoyah Caves are located in DeKalb County near U.S. Highway 11 and Interstate 59. Named for the inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet, it offers glittering stalactites, stalagmites, helictes, richly ornamented domes, and other rock and water formations. The attraction is privately owned and open the year round.

Russell Cave National Monument is located near Bridgeport in Jackson County. It has yielded many artifacts dating from the period 6200 B.C. to 1650 A.D. The cave is near the southern end of the Cumberland Plateau, a region of impressive relief in which eroded plateau remnants remain 1,700 feet above the flat-floored valleys—locally known as "caves." The archaeological site is in a rock shelter that forms an entrance to an extensive cavern opening in the face of a limestone cliff.

DeSoto Falls referred to earlier, is located within DeSoto State Park near Fort Payne. It pours into a natural rock basin surrounded on all sides by sheer rock cliffs. Picnic facilities are available in scenic surroundings.

Little River Canyon is located within DeSoto State Park, and is said to be the deepest gorge east of the Rockies. Little River, flowing on the canyon floor, makes its way across cascades and waterfalls.

Buck's Pocket is located near Grove Oak in DeKalb County on South Sauty Creek. The area consists of a magnificent gorge of about 800 feet in depth and 10 miles in length. The site is presently awaiting development as a tourist area. The backwaters of Guntersville Dam are within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the gorge, affording excellent fishing and boating.

A number of camp grounds are located within the four-county area. Some are operated by managers of related recreational services, such as caverns or other attractions.

Some of the main camping sites in the area are as follows:

<u>Name of camp</u>	<u>Location and charges</u>
Jackson County Park	Scottsboro, Alabama, no charge
Cathedral Caverns	Grant, Alabama, no charge for overnight camping
Donahoo's Resort Area	14 miles N.E. of Guntersville, Alabama, \$2.00 for camping (50¢ extra for electricity)
Guntersville Caverns	Guntersville, Alabama, no prepared campsites
South Sauty Camp	19 miles N.E. of Guntersville, Alabama, no charge
Honeycomb Beach	9 miles N.W. of Guntersville, Alabama, camping \$1.50 per day
Struts Bluff Camp	2 miles N.E. of Highway 69 from point 3 miles N.W. of Guntersville, Alabama, camping \$1.00 per day
Vaughns Recreation Center	Guntersville, Alabama, camping \$1.00 per day
Little River Marina	Cedar Bluff, Alabama, no charge
Bay Springs Campground	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. Centre, Alabama, camping \$2.00 per day
E. C. Lacks Camp	7 miles S.W. of Centre, Alabama, tents \$1.00, trailers \$1.50
Bob's Fish Camp	7 miles S.W. of Centre, Alabama, camp trailers \$1.00 per day, no charge for tents
Pruitt Fish Camp	4 miles E. of Centre, Alabama, camping \$1.00 per day
Coleys Camp	On Weiss Lake, camping \$1.00 per day

Moore Trailer Park	Centre, Alabama, trailers \$1.50 per day
Ossa-Win-Tha	6 miles N.E. of Guntersville, Alabama, trailers \$2.00 per day

More than 14 major fishing camps and boat docks serve the public at Weiss Lake. Likewise, similar facilities are offered on Guntersville Lake. Although Jackson County has many of these types of installations, Marshall County shoreline has the majority.

The climate and scenery of Lookout Mountain extending throughout DeKalb County provide an excellent environment for summer homes. Lakeside homes and summer cabins have become popular in recent years, especially along Guntersville and Weiss lakes.

The Lookout Mountain Range provides ideal locations for summer camps, particularly in DeKalb County. The camping season begins in the middle of June and extends into the middle of August. Data pertaining to summer camps in the area are presented in Table 13.

Public Administration

In addition to the four county governments in the study area, there exists more than 20 incorporated municipal governments. The mayor-council type of governmental structure prevails in towns through most of the area.

Taxes

State ad valorem taxes amount to 6.5 mills, while city taxes range from 5.0 to 15.0 mills and county taxes from 15 to 26 mills. As an inducement to industry, however, Alabama law permits exemptions on state, county, and city property taxes up to 10 years for new industry. Land and school taxes are not waived.

Property valuation in 1964 for all four counties amounted to \$103,677,840 (Table 14). Real estate comprised more than 55 per cent of

Table 13. Type, Number, Capacity, and Number of Employees of Summer Camps in the Four-County Area, Alabama, 1965

County	Number of camps	Type of camp	Number of youth at one time	Total youth for season	Number of employees
Cherokee	0	None	None	None	None
DeKalb	1	Boys	115	230	30
	1	Boys	128	160	38
	1	Girls	250	500	80
	1	Boys	125	250	35
	1	Boys	100-125	250	35
	1	Therapeutic community camp	48	48	19
	1	Girls	225	450	55
	1	Girls or boys	25-40	50	10
	1	Scout	300	1,800	40
Jackson	1	Church	68	500	5
Marshall	1	Boys	105	525	20
	1	<u>1/</u>	200	2,400	25
		<u>2/</u>	100	1,000	
	1	<u>1/</u>	55	165	20
		<u>2/</u>	30	135	
Total	13			8,463	412

1/ Type of camp not available.

2/ Off season and weekend campers.

SOURCE: Dept. Public Health, Montgomery, Alabama.

Table 14. Valuation for Taxes Assessed in the Northeastern Four-County Area of Alabama, October 1, 1963 to October 1, 1964 (Due and Payable October 1, 1964)

County	Total valuation	Gross real estate	Personal property	Public utilities	Motor vehicles ^{1/}	10% penalty	Homestead exemptions	Industrial exemptions
----- Dollars -----								
Cherokee	19,942,890	5,651,760	846,180	12,232,400	1,212,550	660	2,581,180	-
DeKalb	21,466,310	13,087,320	3,430,690	2,415,480	2,532,820	30,790	6,737,780	-
Jackson	24,778,200	13,833,360	2,903,380	4,123,140	3,918,320	17,270	6,110,400	-
Marshall	37,490,440	24,799,530	5,974,110	2,376,340	4,340,460	48,090	11,572,140	1,675,410
Four-County Total	103,677,840	57,371,970	13,154,360	21,147,360	12,004,150	96,810	27,001,500	1,675,410

^{1/} Motor vehicle figures are the assessed valuation for the tax year 1963: all others are from Tax Assessors Abstracts Submitted to the State Comptroller as of November 30, 1964.

SOURCE: Tax Assessors abstracts submitted to State Comptroller.

this evaluation; personal property, 12.7 per cent; public utilities, 20.4 per cent; and motor vehicles, 11.6 per cent. Location of the valued property was as follows: Cherokee County 19.2 per cent, DeKalb County 20.7 per cent, Jackson County 23.9 per cent, and Marshall County 36.2 per cent. Marshall County had more than \$11.5 million in homestead exemptions and another \$1.7 million in industrial exemptions for tax purposes.

Because of Weiss Dam and Reservoir, Cherokee County had 57.8 per cent of the total public utility valuation in the four-county area.

Total taxes collected by the State in the area in 1963-64, excluding income taxes, amounted to \$9.2 million, representing a \$5 million increase over the previous 10-year period. County proportions of taxes collected were as follows: Cherokee, 10.2 per cent; DeKalb, 26.2 per cent; Jackson, 21.4 per cent; and Marshall, 42.2 per cent.

Agriculture

The four-county area is predominately rural with 50.2 per cent of the land area in farms. Between 1954 and 1964, the number of farms in the area decreased from 16.0 to 9.7 thousand, while the average size of farms in acres increased from 84 to 102, which is still relatively low as compared with averages for the State and Nation. Distribution of farms by size in the area in 1964 is shown in Figure 11. These facts contribute to problems in mechanization and relatively low income levels. Increased production of vegetables in the Sand Mountain area of DeKalb, Jackson, and Marshall counties has been related to characteristics found there and the need to increase farm income.

Changes in farm characteristics in the area over a 10-year period are listed in Table 15. Although few in number, farms in sales categories above \$10,000 increased sharply during the 1954-64 period.

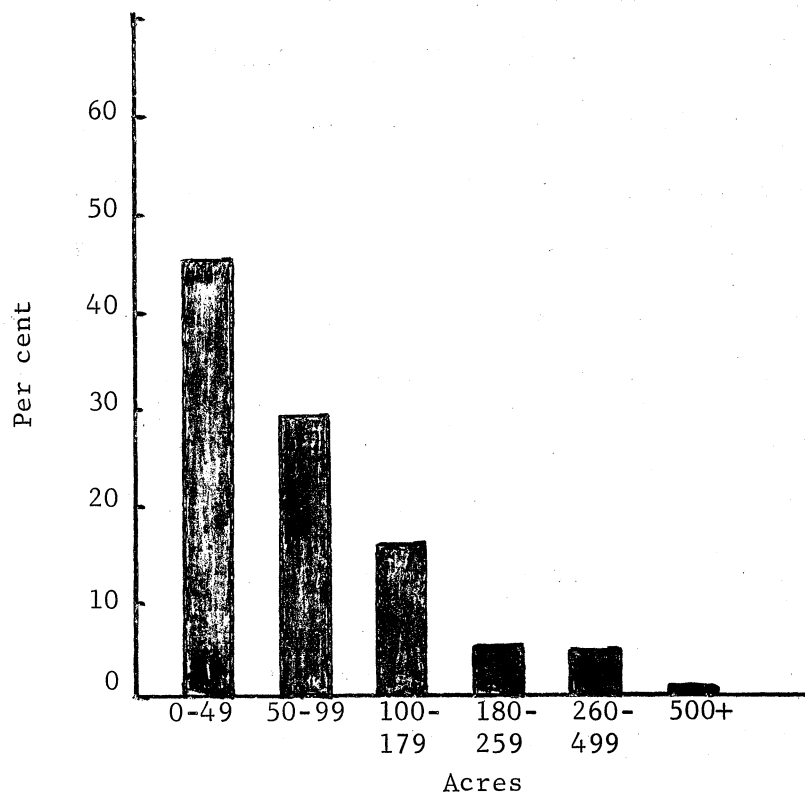


Fig. 11. Percentage Distribution of Farms by Size, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1964

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1964. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Table 15. Number of Farms by Class in the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, and Per Cent Change from 1954 to 1964

Farms by economic class	1954 ^{1/}	1964	Change from 1954 to 1964
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Class I (\$40,000 or more)	80	279	+249
Class II (\$20,000-\$39,000)	293	642	+119
Class III (\$10,000-\$19,999)	532	916	+ 72
Class IV (\$5,000-\$9,999)	2,676	1,319	- 51
Class V (\$2,500-\$4,999)	4,423	1,599	- 64
Class VI (\$50-\$2,499)	3,002	1,797	- 40
Other farms	5,103	3,135	- 39
Part time	2,022	2,248	+ 11
Part retirement	3,080	886	- 71
Abnormal	1	1	-

^{1/}Adjusted for 1959 definition of a farm.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1954 and 1964, Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Conversely, the number of farms in sales categories below \$10,000 was reduced. The number of part-time farms within the area continued to increase, reflecting an 11 per cent gain during the 10-year period. This increasing trend in part-time farms is consistent with that occurring in other parts of the State and Nation.

Farm product sales in 1964 for the area amounted to \$70.7 million or an average of about \$7,304 per farm, and more than three times the amount per farm in 1954. Field crops accounted for 39 per cent of total cash receipts in the most recent year as compared with 65 per cent in 1954, reflecting a sharp decline in relative importance of field crops. A sharp increase in all livestock and livestock product sales in the area is consistent with the trend toward animal agriculture. However, closer analysis reveals that poultry and poultry products comprise more than 81 per cent of all livestock product sales in 1964. From a 5 per cent of total farm products sold in 1949, poultry products increased to more than 47 per cent of the total in 1964. The percentage of total sales contributed by each farm product is presented in Figure 12 for specified years.

Cotton farms have been the most numerous in the four-county area, accounting for about 54, 40, and 32 per cent of all farms in 1954, 1959, and 1964, respectively, (Table 16). Other than poultry farms, no other one classification appears to stand out in terms of importance. Miscellaneous and unclassified farms, as a group, was the largest in 1964, accounting for about 34 per cent of the total.

Forests

Commercial forests in the four-county area comprise 55 per cent of the total land area. Ownership is distributed as follows: farmers, 45.8

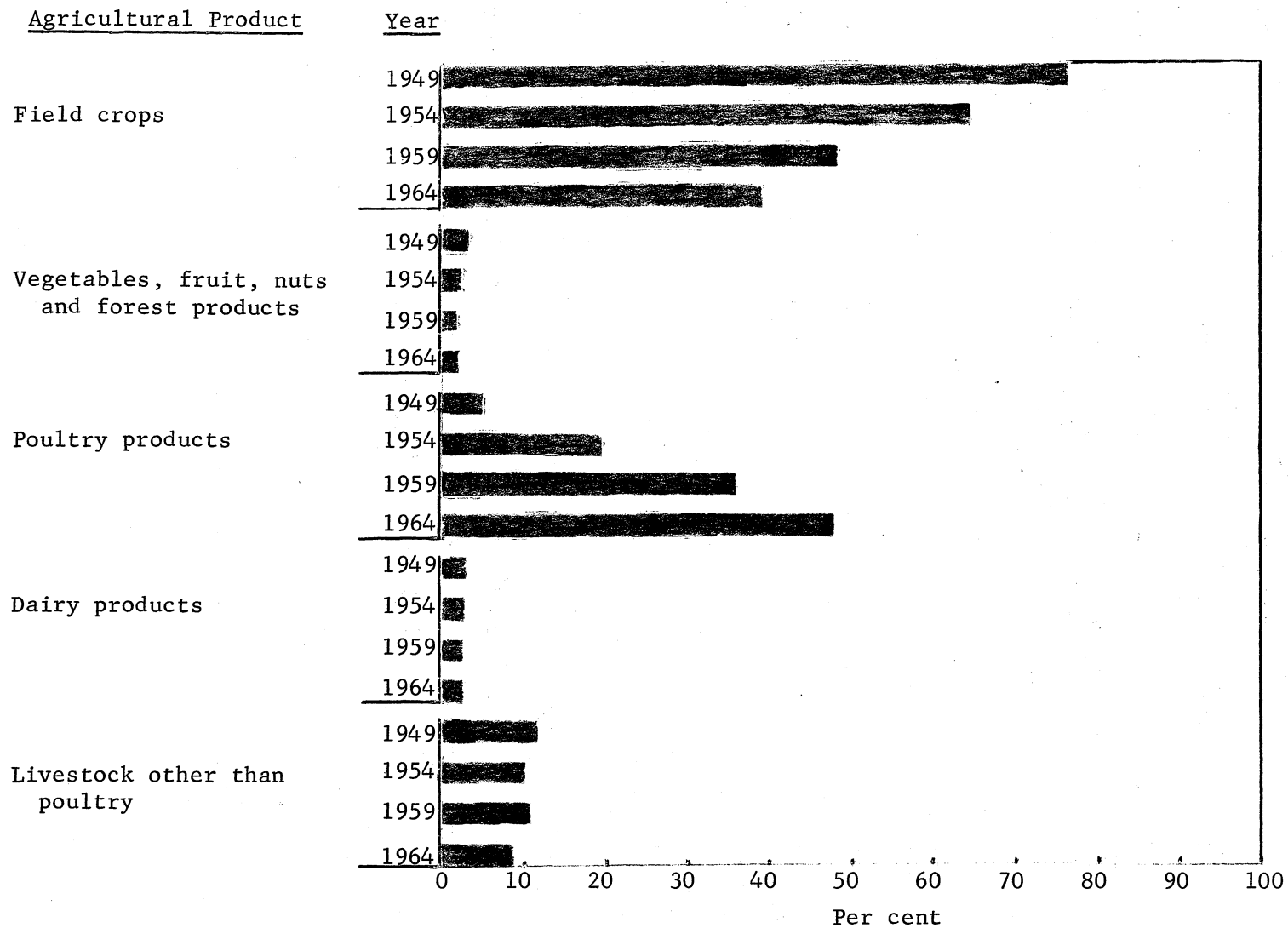


Fig. 12. Percentage That Each Farm Product Sales was of Total Farm Products Sold, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr. 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Table 16. Farms by Type in the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1950, 1954, and 1959

Type farm	1950 ¹		1954 ¹		1959		1964	
	Number	Pct. of total	Number	Pct. of total	Number	Pct. of total	Number	Pct. of total
Field crops	11,794	60.4	8,975	56.1	5,351	43.2	3,738	38.5
Cotton	11,558	59.2	8,628	53.9	4,923	39.7	3,084	31.8
Cash grain	176	.9	290	1.8	346	2.8	592	6.1
Other field crops	60	.3	57	.4	82	.7	62	.6
Vegetable farms	14	.1	33	.2	30	.2	55	.6
Fruit and nut farms	11	.1	21	.1	6	-	10	-
Poultry farms	233	1.2	591	3.7	1,105	8.9	1,307	13.5
Dairy farms	116	.6	134	.8	142	1.1	93	1.0
Livestock other than poultry or dairy	479	2.4	618	3.8	521	4.2	598	6.2
General farms	1,122	5.7	497	3.1	657	5.3	558	5.8
Misc. and unclassified	5,768	29.5	5,148	32.2	4,598	37.1	3,328	34.4

SOURCE: U.S. Census Agr., 1950, 1954, 1959, and 1964. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

per cent; miscellaneous and private interests, 39.2 per cent; forest industry, 11.9 per cent; and remainder in public ownership (Table 17).

Estimates of forest products sold per year ranged from \$1.2 million in 1964 to a high of \$2.0 million in 1955. Growing stock increased by 19.3 per cent in the 10-year period 1953-63. This change was not even for all counties as softwood stock decreased in DeKalb and Jackson counties during the period. Hardwoods increased by 26.5 per cent during the period, with Jackson County experiencing an increase of 38.1 per cent.

Information and technical assistance to stimulate better management among small woodland operators is being provided by public and private agencies. It is felt that possibilities exist for increasing forest productivity by raising the level of pine stocking and by applying stand improvement techniques on both pine and hardwood stands. Improvements include removing culls and other low-value trees interfering with growth or establishment of more desirable ones; planning timber harvests so as to ensure a buildup in the quality, size, and utility of trees; and planting pines on sites where adequate natural regeneration is unlikely.

Table 17. Commercial Forest Land by County and Ownership for the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama 1963

County	All ownerships	National forest	Other public	Forest industry	Farmer owned	Misc. private
----- Thousand Acres -----						
Cherokee	244.2	-	¹	59.5	99.2	85.5
DeKalb	252.0	-	5.6	17.2	154.4	74.8
Jackson	442.0	-	14.0	43.4	156.2	228.4
Marshall	176.0	-	15.8	11.2	101.1	47.9
Area Total	1114.2	-	35.4	131.3	510.9	436.6

¹Negligible

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. Agr., For. Ser., Southern For. Expt. Sta.

Summary and Recommendations

The four-county area under consideration is located in the northeastern part of Alabama and southern extremity of Appalachia. Problems characteristic of this broad area generally are applicable to the study area.

Climatic conditions prevailing in the area are characterized by mild mean temperature, long growing season, and adequate rainfall for varied crop production.

Soils suitable for farming in the area are generally productive and responsive to good management. Much of the area not conducive to tillage is stony and steep, useful primarily for recreation.

Water development has proceeded extensively in the area. Two major water reservoirs on the Tennessee and Coosa rivers are located within the area. The availability of adequate water supplies is attractive to certain industries. However, pollution of streams has been recognized as a problem in the area and demands constant surveillance and correction.

Most of the easily accessible minerals of this area have been exploited. Consequently, with exception of limestone and other road building materials, mining is at a minimum and generally intermittent. Nevertheless, the potential of undeveloped deposits throughout the area may warrant further inventory and evaluation.

Area population decreased during the past two decades, while that in Alabama and the U.S. increased. Outmigration of people between the ages of 15 and 35 has occurred because of unsatisfactory job opportunities within the area. Migration of younger age groups coupled with more stability of older age groups has tended to raise the median age of residents within the area. More drastic changes were evident in loss of rural farm population and subsequent gains in urban and rural non-farm population.

Employment within the area has been characterized by sharp decreases in extractive pursuits such as farming and mining, with large increases in productive employment in manufacturing, trades, and services. Females have been drawn into the labor force in increasing numbers, while male employment decreased slightly. Industrial centers within commuting distance have provided employment for a substantial number of workers in the area.

Median family income for the four-county area in 1960 was slightly more than one-half that of the U.S. and only about three-fourths that of Alabama. A relatively high percentage of families in the area received less than \$3,000 annually. Also, per capita income was still considerably below the State average.

Although still below that of the State and Nation, the median educational level of the population in the four-county area has been rising and stands at 8.3 years. In 1960 the percentage of high school graduates reached about one-half that of the Nation and about two-thirds the rate for the State. The proportion of individuals failing to reach the ninth grade was 1.4 times as great in the study area as compared with that of the Nation and well above that of the State. Thus, the drop out rate in the study area was high relative to both State and Nation. The area has experienced a much higher proportion of outmigration of those attaining higher levels of education. Increased efforts by local governments to improve education will perhaps pay greater social and economic returns than any other program. This should include providing occupational training geared to the types of industry both within and near the study area.

Retail and wholesale trade in the area has shown large gains in recent years. Manufacturing establishments also increased substantially during 1954-63, resulting in an 80 per cent increase in this type employment.

Tremendous potential exists in the four-county area for supplying recreational attractions for local and national audiences. Present attractions, without the aid of adequate promotion, are drawing patronage from distant areas. However, expansion of the recreation industry in the area will be very slow unless there are concentrated efforts to produce and maintain quality attractions followed by adequate promotional efforts. This should include promotion of the various attractions in the area as a major package of attractions instead of singular points of interest.

Individually owned attractions have been hampered to some extent by lack of adequate size loans for expansion and advertising purposes. Thus, optimum use and subsequent returns to owners and to the area are curtailed. Consideration should be given to credit needs for recreational purposes by lending agencies. Some effort has been made in this regard.

Agriculture in the area is generally on a smaller scale than that of the State and Nation. Farm size is less than one-third that of the U.S. and less than two-thirds that of the State. However, average farm real estate value per acre in the four-county area is higher than that of the U.S. and considerably higher than the average for the State.

The poultry industry has expanded rapidly in the area replacing field crops in terms of importance in value of farm products sold, accounting for about 47 per cent of the total. In view of poultry's increasing contribution to the area's economy, producers should remain abreast of the latest technology and management techniques to continue to grow in this competitive industry. Natural and economic advantages enjoyed by the area should be utilized to their fullest by both growers and contractors.

Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1. Soil Types, Cherokee County, Alabama

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Dewey loam	17,920	4.7
Dewey gravelly loam	11,584	3.0
Decatur clay loam	896	.2
Ridge phase	1,152	.3
Norfolk fine sandy loam	11,072	2.9
Waynesboro fine sandy loam	8,320	2.2
Shallow phase	2,112	.5
Waynesboro silt loam	704	.2
Holston fine sandy loam	38,656	10.1
Allen stony loam	3,840	1.0
Allen fine sandy loam	320	.1
Jefferson gravelly fine sandy loam	960	.3
Huntington silt loam	18,368	4.8
Huntington fine sandy loam	13,312	3.5
Clarksville gravelly loam	29,440	7.7
Clarksville stony loam	15,424	4.0
Fullerton gravelly loam	17,344	4.5
Hanceville fine sandy loam	3,648	1.0
Hanceville gravelly loam	15,296	4.0
Hanceville clay loam	5,824	1.5
Hanceville stony loam	12,800	3.3
Hartsells fine sandy loam	29,312	7.7
Hartsells stony loam	11,456	3.0
Conasauga gravelly loam	12,800	3.3
Montevallo gravelly loam	27,328	7.1
Colbert silt loam	46,976	12.3
Pope silt loam	4,480	1.2
Atkins silt loam	4,288	1.1
Rough stony land	16,960	4.4
Mine wash	128	.1
Total	382,720	100.0

SOURCE: Soil Survey of Cherokee County, Alabama, U. S. Dept. Agr. in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. Agr. and Ind., Washington, D.C., 1928.

Appendix Table 2. Soil Types, DeKalb County, Alabama

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Abernathy silt loam	1,000	.2
Allen clay loam (all phases)	2,000	.4
Allen loam (all phases)	5,000	1.0
Allen stony clay loam (severely eroded, hilly phase)	1,000	.2
Allen stony loam (all phases)	2,000	.4
Apison loam (all phases)	18,000	3.6
Atkins silt loam	6,000	1.2
Capshaw silt loam	1,000	.2
Clarksville cherty silt loam	32,000	6.4
Clarksville cherty silty clay loam severely eroded (steep phase)	7,000	1.4
Colbert silty clay	5,000	1.0
Cotaco-Barbourville loams	3,000	.6
Crossville loam	11,000	2.2
Crossville rocky loam	10,000	2.0
Dewey silty clay loam	2,000	.4
Dowellton silty clay loam	1,000	.2
Dunning silty clay	1,000	.2
Ennis cherty silt loam	2,000	.4
Etowah silt loam, eroded undulating phase	2,000	.4
Fullerton cherty silt loam (all phases)	26,000	5.2
Greendale cherty silt loam	1,000	.2
Gullied land	2,000	.4
Hamblen loam, local alluvium phase	1,000	.2
Hartsells fine sandy loam (all phases)	181,220	36.4
Hermitage silty clay loam	3,000	.6
Huntington fine sandy loam	1,000	.2
Huntington silt loam	1,500	.3
Jefferson loam	2,000	.4
Johnsburg loam	1,500	.3
Leadvale silt loam	1,000	.2
Lickdale loam	1,000	.2
Lindsay silt loam	2,000	.4
Linker fine sandy loam (all phases)	4,000	.8
Litz shaly silty clay loam	2,000	.4
Litz silt loam	3,000	.6
Melvin silt loam	1,000	.2
Minvale cherty silt loam	3,000	.6
Minvale silt loam	2,000	.4
Muse silt loam (all phases)	3,500	.7
Muskingum fine sandy loam	8,000	1.6
Muskingum stony fine sandy loam (all phases)	25,000	5.0
Ooltewah silt loam	500	.1

Continued

Appendix Table 2. (Cont'd.)

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Pace cherty silt loam (all phases)	2,500	.5
Philo loam	1,000	.2
Pope loam	500	.1
Pottsville loam, hilly phase	2,500	.5
Pottsville shaly loam, (eroded, hilly phase)	1,000	.2
Robertsville silt loam	1,000	.2
Rockland (limestone & sandstone)	22,500	4.5
Sequatchie fine sandy loam	1,000	.2
Sequoia silty clay	1,000	.2
Staser loam, local alluvium	1,000	.2
Stony colluvial land, steep	60,200	12.1
Stony rolling land, Talbott and Colbert soil materials	1,000	.2
Stony smooth land, Talbott and Colbert soil materials	1,000	.2
Talbott silty clay	2,500	.5
Talbott silty clay loam (all phases)	3,500	.7
Tellico clay loam (all phases)	5,000	1.0
Tellico loam, steep phase	2,000	.4
Tupelo silt loam	500	.1
Total	497,920	99.81 ^{1/}

^{1/} Does not equal 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Soil Survey of DeKalb County, Alabama, U. S. Dept. Agr., Soil Con. Ser., in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. of Agri. and Ind., Alabama Agr. Expt. Sta. and T.V.A., 1958.

Appendix Table 3. Soil Types, Jackson County, Alabama

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Abernathy fine sandy loam	853	.1
Abernathy silt loam (all phases)	3,477	.5
Allen fine sandy loam (eroded, hilly, rolling phase)	4,987	.7
Allen loam (severely eroded, hilly, rolling phase)	2,121	.3
Armuchee silty clay loam (eroded, steep phase)	303	Less than 0.1
Armuchee-Tellico silty clay loams (eroded and severely eroded, hilly phase)	602	.1
Barbourville-Cotaco fine sandy loams	2,711	.4
Bruno fine sandy loam	4,567	.7
Bruno loamy fine sand	331	.1
Capshaw silt loam (all phases)	7,612	1.1
Clarksville cherty silt loam (all phases)	2,333	.3
Colbert silty clay (all phases)	4,780	.7
Colbert silty clay loam	3,231	.5
Colbert-Talbott stony silty clay loams (severely eroded, rolling phase)	455	.1
Crossville loam	4,628	.7
Cumberland loam (undulating phase)	201	Less than 0.1
Cumberland silt loam (rolling and undulating phases)	892	.1
Cumberland silty clay loam (eroded and severely eroded phases)	6,228	.9
Dewey cherty silt loam (eroded, rolling and undulating phase)	173	Less than 0.1
Dewey cherty silty clay loam (severely eroded, rolling phase)	188	Less than 0.1
Dewey silt loam (hilly, rolling undulating phase)	711	.1
Dewey silty clay loam (eroded and severely eroded, hilly, rolling, undulating phase)	2,980	.4
Dunning silty clay	1,384	.2
Egam silt loam	4,347	.6
Egam silty clay loam	2,817	.4
Enders silt loam (all phases)	7,189	1.0
Etowah loam (level and undulating phase)	5,630	.8
Etowah silt loam (level, rolling and undulating phase)	7,372	1.1
Etowah silty clay loam (eroded, rolling, undulating and severely eroded, rolling phase)	2,651	.4
Fullerton cherty silt loam (eroded phase)	20,324	2.9
Fullerton cherty silty clay loam (severely eroded phase)	4,282	.6

Continued

Appendix Table 3. (Cont'd.)

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Fullerton silt loam (eroded, rolling and undulating phase)	486	.1
Greendale cherty silt loam (all phases)	4,575	.7
Guthrie silt loam	544	.1
Hanceville fine sandy loam (all phases)	1,925	.3
Hartsells fine sandy loam (all phases)	139,846	20.2
Hermitage cherty silty clay loam (eroded and severely eroded, hilly phase)	469	.1
Hermitage silty clay loam (eroded, rolling and undulating phase)	466	.1
Hilly stony land (Muskingum soil materials)	3,059	.4
Hollywood silty clay (all phases)	3,404	.5
Holston loam (all phases)	5,033	.7
Huntington silt loam	6,182	.9
Jefferson-Allen loams (all phases)	3,197	.5
Jefferson fine sandy loam (eroded, rolling and undulating phase)	6,194	.9
Limestone rockland (all phases)	153,152	22.1
Lindside silt loam	7,622	1.1
Lindside silty clay	588	.1
Lindside silty clay loam	3,862	.6
Melvin silt loam	9,938	1.4
Melvin silty clay	977	.1
Melvin silty clay loam	13,796	2.0
Monogahela loam (all phases)	1,618	.2
Muskingum fine sandy loam (hilly and eroded, hilly phase)	23,256	3.4
Muskingum stony fine sandy loam (hilly and steep phase)	34,647	5.0
Ooltewah silt loam	2,136	.3
Philo-Atkins silt loams	8,208	1.2
Pope fine sandy loam	190	Less than 0.1
Pottsville loam (all phases)	947	.1
Prader very fine sandy loam	2,254	.3
Robertsville silt loam	4,726	.7
Rolling stony land (all phases)	16,254	2.3
Rough gullied land (all phases)	1,440	.2
Rough stony land	88,911	12.8
Sequatchie fine sandy loam (all phases)	6,070	.9
Stony alluvium (Muskingum and Colbert soil materials)	1,062	.2
Sturkie fine sandy loam	1,838	.3
Swaim silty clay loam (all phases)	2,607	.4
Taft silt loam	1,346	.2
Talbott silt loam (undulating phase)	859	.1

Continued

Appendix Table 3. (Cont'd.)

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Talbott silty clay loam (eroded, rolling, and undulating phase)	3,975	.6
Tellico clay loam (all phases)	443	.1
Tupelo silt loam (all phases)	7,801	1.1
Tyler very fine sandy loam	3,133	.5
Waynesboro fine sandy loam (all phases)	2,241	.3
Waynesboro loam (severely eroded, rolling phase)	725	.1
Wolftever silt loam (all phases)	1,397	.2
Total	693,760	100.2 ^{1/}

^{1/} Does not equal 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Soil Survey of Jackson County, Alabama, U. S. Dept. Agr., Soil Con. Ser. in cooperation with the Alabama Dept. of Agr. and Ind., Alabama Agr. Expt. Sta. and T.V.A., Washington, D.C., 1958.

Appendix Table 4. Soil Types, Marshall County, Alabama

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Albertville very fine sandy loam (all phases)	19,984	5.5
Albertville silty clay (all phases)	2,775	.8
Alcoa silt loam (all phases)	777	.2
Alcoa silty clay loam (severely eroded, sloping phase)	666	.2
Allen and Jefferson stony fine sandy loams (all phases)	1,332	.4
Allen-Waynesboro fine sandy loams (eroded, sloping phase)	8,354	2.3
Allen-Waynesboro fine sandy clay loams (severely eroded, sloping phase)	5,884	1.6
Atkins soils	333	.1
Captina silt loam (eroded, gently sloping phase)	5,718	1.5
Captina silty clay loam (severely eroded, gently sloping phase)	222	.1
Captina-Colbert soils (gently sloping phases)	333	.1
Colbert silty clay loam (eroded, gently sloping and overwash phase)	833	.2
Colbert silty clay (severely eroded, sloping phase)	2,803	.8
Crossville loam (all phases)	1,554	.4
Crossville fine sandy loam (eroded, sloping, moderately deep phase)	7,910	2.2
Crossville fine sandy clay loam (severely eroded, sloping, moderately deep phase)	555	.2
Cumberland and Hermitage silt loams (eroded, sloping phase)	999	.3
Cumberland and Hermitage silty clay loams (severely eroded, sloping phase)	4,968	1.4
Egam silty clay loam (sandy substratum phase)	2,553	.7
Egam-Newark silty clay loams	4,663	1.3
Etowah loam (eroded, gently sloping phase)	305	.1
Fullerton cherty silt loam (eroded, moderately steep phase)	3,552	1.0
Fullerton cherty silty clay loam (severely eroded, strongly sloping phase)	333	.1
Fullerton-Clarksville cherty silt loams (steep phase)	13,100	3.6
Gullied land	494	.1
Hartsells fine sandy loam (eroded, sloping phase)	120,156	32.9
Hartsells fine sandy clay loam (severely eroded, sloping phase)	777	.2

Continued

Appendix Table 4. (Cont'd.)

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Hollywood clay	56	Less than 0.1
Huntington fine sandy loam	2,109	.6
Huntington silt loam (local alluvium phase)	528	Less than 0.1
Huntington loam (local alluvium phase)	555	.2
Jefferson fine sandy loam	1,765	.5
Lindside silt loam (local alluvium phase)	777	.2
Linker fine sandy loam (eroded sloping phase)	7,522	2.1
Linker fine sandy clay loam (severely eroded, sloping phase)	15,875	4.3
Lobelville cherty silt loam (local alluvium phase)	555	.2
Melvin silt loam and silty clay loam	888	.2
Melvin fine sandy loam	222	.1
Minvale cherty silt loam (eroded, sloping phase)	12,945	3.5
Minvale cherty silty clay loam (severely eroded, sloping phase)	9,992	2.7
Monogahela fine sandy loam (all phases)	1,166	.3
Montevallo shaly silt loam (severely eroded, deep phase)	466	.1
Muskingum fine sandy loam (eroded sloping phase)	2,415	.7
Muskingum stony fine sandy loam (strongly sloping phase)	555	.2
Newark fine sandy loam	2,220	.6
Philo and Stendal soils (local alluvium phases)	2,470	.7
Newark loam (local alluvium phase)	555	.2
Pope fine sandy loam	111	Less than 0.1
Purdy fine sandy loam	111	Less than 0.1
Robertsville silty clay loam	555	.2
Rockland (all phases)	34,000	9.3
Sandy alluvial land (excessively drained)	56	Less than 0.1
Stony colluvial land, Allen soil material	33,306	9.1
Stony smooth land, limestone	333	.1
Taft silt loam (all phases)	2,581	.7
Tellico and Upshur soils (all phases)	5,329	1.4
Tilsit very fine sandy loam (all phases)	11,657	3.2
Tupelo silt loam (eroded gently sloping phase)	1,499	.4
Tupelo silty clay loam (severely eroded gently sloping phase)	111	Less than 0.1

Continued

Appendix Table 4. (Cont'd.)

Type of soil	Acres	Per cent
Tyler fine sandy loam	111	Less than 0.1
Wolftever silt loam (eroded, gently sloping phase)	111	Less than 0.1
Total	365,440	100.1 ^{1/}

^{1/} Does not equal 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Soil Survey, Marshall County, Alabama, U. S. Dept. Agr. Soil Con. Ser., in cooperation with the Alabama Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. Agr. and Ind. and T.V.A., Washington, D.C., 1959.

Appendix Table 5. Characteristics of Population in Northeastern Four-County Area and Alabama, 1960

Item	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Area total	Alabama
Land area (sq. mi.)	600	778	1,124	571	3,073	51,060
Total population	16,303	41,417	36,681	48,018	142,419	3,266,740
Population per sq. mi.	27	53	33	84	46	64
Per cent 1950-1960 increase or decrease	-7.5	-8.1	-5.9	+6.5	-3.0	+6.7
Per cent urban	---	17.0	25.5	46.8	27.4	54.8
Per cent rural farm	45.8	41.0	32.6	28.0	37.0	12.3
Per cent non-white	10.4	2.0	6.1	2.3	4.1	30.1
Per cent under 5 years age	11.3	10.1	10.9	11.2	10.8	12.0
Per cent 21 years and over	57.2	58.7	55.8	57.5	57.4	56.2
Per cent 65 years and over	8.9	9.4	8.5	7.9	8.6	8.0
Median age	26.6	29.1	25.8	27.2	27.2	26.0

SOURCE: U. S. Bur. of Census. County and City Data Book, 1962 (A Statistical Abstract Supplement). U. S. Printing Off., Washington 25, D.C., 1962.

Appendix Table 6. Total Population, Rural Non-Farm, Rural Farm, and Urban for Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama, 1940, 1950 and 1960

County	Year	Total population	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Cherokee	1960	16,303	---	8,839	7,464
	1950	17,634	---	4,747	12,887
	1940	19,928	---	2,890	17,038
DeKalb	1960	41,417	7,029	17,408	16,980
	1950	45,048	6,226	9,093	29,729
	1940	43,075	4,424	4,574	34,077
Jackson	1960	36,681	9,355	15,370	11,956
	1950	38,998	4,731	11,250	23,017
	1940	41,802	2,834	10,660	28,308
Marshall	1960	48,018	22,459	12,112	13,447
	1950	45,090	13,728	6,831	24,531
	1940	42,395	8,049	4,460	29,886
Area total	1960	142,419	38,843	53,729	49,847
	1950	146,770	24,685	31,921	90,164
	1940	147,200	15,307	22,584	109,309

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 7. Rural Farm, Rural Non-Farm, and Urban Population as a Percentage of Total Population Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

Type population	1940		1950		1960	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total rural	131,893	--	122,085	--	103,576	--
Rural farm	109,309	74.3	90,164	61.4	49,847	35.0
Rural non-farm	22,584	15.4	31,921	21.8	53,729	37.7
Urban	15,307	10.4	24,685	16.8	38,843	27.3
Area total	147,200	100.0	146,770	100.0	142,419	100.0

Appendix Table 8. Total Rural Population by County and Percentage Change, Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940 and 1960

County	1940	1960	Change 1940-1960	Percentage change
	No.	No.	No.	Pct.
Cherokee	19,928	16,303	- 3,625	-18.2
DeKalb	38,651	34,388	- 4,263	-11.0
Jackson	38,968	27,326	-11,642	-29.9
Marshall	34,346	25,559	- 8,787	-25.6
Area total	131,893	103,576	-28,317	-21.5

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 9. Population of Urban Places 1950 and 1960,
Percentage Increase, and Land Area 1960,
Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama

Place	County	Population	Population	Increase	Land
		1960	1950	1950-1960	area
		No.	No.	Pct.	Sq. mi.
Albertville	Marshall	8,250	5,397	52.9	11.1
Fort Payne	DeKalb	7,029	6,226	12.9	3.5
Guntersville	Marshall	6,592	5,253	25.5	17.6
Scottsboro	Jackson	6,449	4,731	36.3	6.2
Total		28,320	21,607	31.1	38.4

SOURCE: Bur. of Census. County and City Data Book, 1962 (A Statistical Abstract Supplement) U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1962.

Appendix Table 10. Population by Specified Age Levels and Sex,
Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

Age levels	1940			1950			1960			Per- centage increase or decrease of totals 1940-1960
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Under 5 years of age	16,917	8,511	8,406	17,993	9,163	8,830	15,360	7,758	7,602	- 9.2
5 to 14 years	35,006	17,735	17,271	31,804	16,182	15,622	30,973	15,765	15,208	-11.2
15 to 34 years	52,251	26,109	26,142	45,280	22,320	22,960	38,059	18,738	19,321	-27.2
35 to 64 years	36,608	18,555	18,053	42,271	21,157	21,114	45,760	22,333	23,427	+25.0
65 years and above	6,418	3,335	3,083	9,422	4,752	4,670	12,267	5,895	6,372	+91.1
Four-County Total	147,200	74,245	72,955	146,770	73,574	73,196	142,419	70,489	71,930	- 3.2

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 11. Total Population by Age 1940, 1950, and 1960
and Percentage Change 1950 to 1960 for Cherokee, DeKalb,
Jackson, and Marshall Counties, Alabama

Age range	1940	1950	1960	Change 1950-1960
	No.	No.	No.	Pct.
Under 5 years	16,917	17,993	15,360	-14.6
5 to 9 years	17,454	16,276	15,180	- 6.7
10 to 14 years	17,552	15,528	15,793	+ 1.7
15 to 19 years	16,209	14,128	12,609	-10.8
20 to 24 years	13,651	11,030	8,467	-23.2
25 to 29 years	11,999	10,068	8,320	-17.4
30 to 34 years	10,392	10,054	8,663	-13.8
35 to 39 years	8,760	10,082	8,713	-13.6
40 to 44 years	6,991	9,110	8,838	- 3.0
45 to 49 years	6,568	7,388	8,777	+18.8
50 to 54 years	5,645	5,996	7,894	+31.7
55 to 59 years	4,854	5,332	6,474	+21.4
60 to 64 years	3,790	4,363	5,064	+16.1
65 to 69 years	2,988	4,003	4,583	+14.5
70 to 74 years	1,735	2,714	3,520	+29.7
75 years and over	1,695	2,705	4,164	+53.9
Total	147,200	146,770	142,419	- 3.0

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population - 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of
Census, U. S. Dept. of Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Population by Age
for Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson and Marshall Counties,
Alabama 1940, 1950, and 1960

Age group	1940	1950	1960
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Under 5 years	11.49	12.26	10.78
5 to 9 years	11.86	11.09	10.66
10 to 14 years	11.92	10.58	11.09
15 to 19 years	11.01	9.62	8.85
20 to 24 years	9.27	7.52	5.95
25 to 29 years	8.15	6.86	5.84
30 to 34 years	7.06	6.85	6.08
35 to 39 years	5.95	6.87	6.12
40 to 44 years	4.75	6.21	6.21
45 to 49 years	4.46	5.03	6.16
50 to 54 years	3.84	4.09	5.54
55 to 59 years	3.30	3.63	4.55
60 to 64 years	2.58	2.97	3.56
65 to 69 years	2.03	2.73	3.22
70 to 74 years	1.18	1.85	2.47
75 years and over	1.15	1.84	2.92
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 13. Total Population by Age and Percentage of Total for Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

Age range	1940		1950		1960	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Under 5 years	16,917	11.5	17,993	12.3	15,360	10.8
5 to 14 years	35,006	23.8	31,804	21.7	30,973	21.8
15 to 34 years	52,251	35.5	45,280	30.8	38,059	26.7
35 to 64 years	36,608	24.8	42,271	28.8	45,760	32.1
65 years and over	6,418	4.4	9,422	6.4	12,267	8.6
Total	147,200	100.0	146,770	100.0	142,419	100.0

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, Dept. of Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 14. Estimated Total Personal Income in Selected Years, Four-County Area, Alabama, 1950, 1953, 1956-1961

County	1950	1953	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
-----Thousands of dollars-----								
Cherokee	9,349	11,801	12,774	13,415	14,997	16,895	18,347	17,389
DeKalb	26,862	31,535	33,592	34,860	38,258	39,547	38,800	39,885
Jackson	20,250	25,357	27,320	28,448	31,348	32,866	32,925	33,760
Marshall	31,582	38,082	42,103	44,516	48,760	45,845	48,010	49,581
Total	88,043	106,775	115,789	121,239	133,363	135,153	138,082	140,615

SOURCE: Bureau of Business Research, Economic Abstract of Alabama, School of Com. and Bus. Adm., Univ. Alabama, 1963.

Appendix Table 15. Median Family Income, Percentage Increase 1949-1959, and Percentage of Families Receiving Certain Levels of Income, Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949-1959

County	Median family income 1949	Median family income 1959	Percentage increase 1949-1959	Under \$3,000 in 1959	\$10,000 and over 1959
	Do1.	Do1.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Cherokee	1,162	3,062	163	49.1	3.2
DeKalb	1,048	2,565	145	57.0	2.3
Jackson	1,076	2,773	158	53.4	3.8
Marshall	1,271	3,389	167	44.8	5.9
State	1,810	3,937	118	39.1	8.0

SOURCE: U. S. Bur. of Census. County and City Data Book, 1962 (A Statistical Abstract Supplement), U. S. Govt. Printing Off., Washington 25, D.C., 1962.

Appendix Table 16. Income Level of Families, Northeastern Four-County Area
as Compared to the State, Alabama, 1960

Range	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Total four- county area	Percentage of total	State total	Percentage of total
	<u>No. fam.</u>	<u>No. fam.</u>	<u>No. fam.</u>	<u>No. fam.</u>	<u>No. fam.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No. fam.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Under \$1000	584	2,097	1,696	1,581	5,958	16.2	100,378	12.7
\$1001 to \$2000	815	2,432	1,785	2,057	7,089	19.3	109,553	13.8
\$2001 to \$4000	1,237	3,173	2,455	3,605	10,470	28.5	191,268	24.2
\$4001 to \$7000	1,030	2,514	2,178	3,260	8,982	24.5	226,878	28.7
\$7001 and above	477	841	975	1,945	4,238	11.5	162,633	20.6
Total families	4,143	11,057	9,089	12,448	36,737	100.0	790,710	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1960, Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 17. Monthly Social Security Payments, Number Receiving Payments, and Average Per Person, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1964

County	People receiving payments		Amount received		Average per person
	Number	Per cent	Total	Per cent	
	No.	Pct.	Do1.	Pct.	Do1.
Cherokee	1,341	8.3	\$ 62,146	8.0	\$46.34
DeKalb	4,825	29.8	226,818	29.4	47.00
Jackson	4,036	25.0	190,847	24.7	47.29
Marshall	5,959	36.9	292,407	37.9	49.07
Total	16,161	100.0	\$772,218	100.0	\$47.78

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Appendix Table 18. Total Welfare Payments Received by Persons
in the Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama 1953-64

Year	Public assistance	Other payments	Total payments	Number of persons	Average per person
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
1953	1,531,399.68	---	1,531,399.68	4,316	354.82
1954	1,427,295.99	---	1,427,295.99	4,019	355.14
1955	1,771,325.99	---	1,771,325.99	5,699	310.81
1956	2,629,111.00	---	2,629,111.00	6,976	376.88
1957	3,484,881.50	8,400.00	3,493,281.50	7,282	479.70
1958	3,288,280.00	12,266.00	3,300,546.00	7,365	448.14
1959	3,621,766.40	11,454.76	3,633,221.16	7,204	504.33
1960	4,057,676.70	10,681.77	4,068,358.47	7,234	562.39
1961	4,407,497.46	10,829.52	4,418,326.98	7,459	592.35
1962	5,256,523.14	8,868.29	5,265,391.43	7,808	674.36
1963	6,067,280.78	8,446.85	6,075,727.63	8,237	737.61
1964	6,242,801.31	9,245.66	6,252,046.97	8,268	756.17

SOURCE: Alabama Dept. of Pensions and Security.

Appendix Table 19. Median School Years Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

County	1940			1950			1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cherokee	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.4	8.3	8.0	8.5
DeKalb	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.4
Jackson	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.9	7.8	8.1
Marshall	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.8
Alabama	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.7	8.2	9.1	8.9	9.3

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population, 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. of Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 20. Specified Levels of Education of Population Over 25 Years of Age, Four-County Area, Alabama, 1960

Level of education	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Area total	Distribution
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pct.
Total over 25 years	8,431	22,521	18,678	25,276	74,906	100.0
No school years completed	246	504	656	571	1,977	2.6
Less than 9 years completed	4,760	13,033	11,091	12,892	41,776	55.8
Attended high school:						
1 to 3 years	1,689	5,043	3,681	5,795	16,208	21.6
4 years	1,216	2,750	2,171	3,569	9,706	13.0
Attended college:						
1 to 3 years	244	584	620	1,298	2,746	3.7
4 years or more	276	607	459	1,151	2,493	3.3

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. of Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 21. Specified Levels of Education of Population
Over 25 Years of Age, Four-County Area and
Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

Level of education	Year	Four-county area	Per cent	State	Per cent
Total over 25 years	1960	74,906	100.0	1,669,871	100.0
	1950	72,115	100.0	1,559,445	100.0
	1940	65,417	100.0	1,354,736	100.0
No school years completed	1960	1,977	2.6	58,630	3.2
	1950	2,120	2.9	69,050	4.4
	1940	2,929	4.5	90,853	6.7
Less than 9 years schooling	1960	41,776	55.8	792,011	47.2
	1950	48,035	66.6	862,365	55.3
	1940	46,833	71.6	855,136	63.0
Attended high school 1 to 3 years	1960	16,208	21.6	339,723	20.1
	1950	11,610	16.1	260,615	16.7
	1940	8,605	13.2	176,860	13.1
4 years	1960	9,706	13.0	310,175	18.3
	1950	5,605	7.8	193,995	12.4
	1940	3,342	5.1	117,615	8.7
Attended college 1 to 3 years	1960	2,746	3.7	101,201	5.8
	1950	2,195	3.1	77,600	5.1
	1940	1,908	2.9	56,097	4.2
4 years or more	1960	2,493	3.3	95,131	5.4
	1950	1,225	1.7	56,840	3.6
	1940	1,007	1.5	38,960	2.9
Not reported	1960	-	-	-	-
	1950	1,325	1.8	38,980	2.5
	1940	793	1.2	19,215	1.4

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. Com., Washington, D. C.

Appendix Table 22. Percentage of Persons 25 Years and Older With Specified Levels of Schooling Four-County Area, Alabama and U. S. 1940, 1950, and 1960

Level of education	Year	Four-county area	Alabama	United States
No school years completed	1960	2.6	3.2	2.3
	1950	2.9	4.4	2.5
	1940	4.5	6.7	3.7
Less than 9 years schooling	1960	55.8	47.2	39.5
	1950	66.6	55.3	46.9
	1940	71.6	63.0	59.5
Attended high school: 1 to 3 years	1960	21.6	20.1	19.2
	1950	16.1	16.7	17.0
	1940	13.2	13.1	15.0
4 years	1960	13.0	18.3	24.6
	1950	7.8	12.4	20.2
	1940	5.1	8.7	14.1
Attended college: 1 to 3 years	1960	3.7	5.8	8.8
	1950	3.1	5.1	7.2
	1940	2.9	4.2	5.4
4 years or more	1960	3.3	5.4	7.7
	1950	1.7	3.6	6.0
	1940	1.5	2.9	4.1
Not reported	1960	-	-	-
	1950	1.8	2.5	-
	1940	1.2	1.4	-

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. Bur. of Census, U. S. Dept. of Com., Washington, D. C.

Appendix Table 23. School Enrollment, by County, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1963-64

County	White	Colored	Colored	Total students
	No.	No.	Pct.	No.
Cherokee	3,572	520	12.7	4,092
DeKalb	10,327	248	2.3	10,575
Jackson	9,518	650	6.4	10,186
Marshall	12,521	326	2.5	12,847
Four-county total	35,938	1,744	4.6	37,682
State	549,593	293,426	34.8	843,019

SOURCE: Annual Report 1963-64, Alabama Dept. of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Appendix Table 24. College Training of Teachers and Principals, by County, Northeast Four-County Area, Alabama 1963-1964

County	Total teachers	College graduates	College graduates	Three years training or more	Two years training or more	Less than two years training
				No.	No.	No.
Cherokee	158	143	90.5	150	157	1
DeKalb	390	342	87.7	369	386	4
Jackson	350	267	76.3	291	334	16
Marshall	454	384	84.6	406	441	13
Four-county total	1,352	1,136	84.0	1,216	1,318	34
State	29,576	27,339	92.4	28,332	29,151	424

SOURCE: Annual Report 1963-64, Alabama Dept. of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Appendix Table 25. Public School Expenditures by County and Municipal School Systems, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954-1964

County and municipal school system	Expenditures				Per cent of current expend. by source of funds			Avg. no. pupils
	Current operations	Capital outlay	Debt service	Total expend.	State	Fed.	Local	
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	
Cherokee County								
1954	493,068	50,780	28,749	572,597	88.7	1.2	10.1	4,284
1959	642,038	217,803	53,656	913,497	83.9	4.4	11.7	4,251
1964	924,618	90,655	52,631	1,067,904	74.5	2.3	23.2	4,092
DeKalb County								
1954	1,029,560	49,869	24,075	1,103,504	89.5	.9	9.6	9,290
1959	1,351,690	28,525	45,244	1,425,459	89.5	1.7	8.8	8,864
1964	1,783,511	124,822	101,349	2,009,682	84.4	.8	14.8	8,692
Fort Payne City								
1954	99,071	6,577	2,010	107,658	-	-	-	1,357
1959	231,612	1,630	905	234,147	-	-	-	1,836
1964	368,325	1,564	6,805	376,694	-	-	-	1,883
Jackson County								
1954	996,800	23,066	31,379	1,051,245	87.9	.3	11.8	9,155
1959	1,017,940	63,222	39,052	1,120,214	84.8	5.0	10.2	7,969
1964	1,431,769	92,176	71,163	1,595,108	81.9	4.0	14.1	7,675
Scottsboro City								
1954	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	281,842	253,036	5,906	540,784	-	-	-	2,146
1964	495,321	71,357	1,593	568,271	-	-	-	2,493

Continued

Appendix Table 25. Cont'd.

County and municipal school system	Expenditures				Per cent of current expend. by source of funds			Avg. no. pupils
	Current operations	Capital outlay	Debt service	Total expend.	State	Fed.	Local	
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	
Marshall County								
1954	1,057,919	133,020	14,765	1,205,704	87.4	.9	11.7	10,178
1959	1,526,511	97,614	52,688	1,676,813	83.2	6.1	10.7	11,479
1964	2,418,820	201,456	31,214	2,651,490	83.5	6.2	10.3	12,847
Area Total								
1954	3,676,418	263,312	100,978	4,040,708	88.3	.8	10.9	35,164
1959	5,051,633	661,830	197,451	5,910,914	85.6	4.3	10.1	36,545
1964	7,422,364	582,030	264,755	8,269,149	82.1	3.5	14.4	37,682

¹Included in county system.

SOURCE: Annual Reports, 1954, 1959, 1964, State Dept. of Education.

Appendix Table 26. Labor Categories as a Percentage of Total Population, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1940, 1950, and 1960

	Year	Total	Male	Female
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Persons 14 years and over	1960	69.3	33.9	35.4
	1950	68.1	33.9	34.2
	1940	67.0	33.8	33.2
Civilian labor force	1960	33.7	24.7	9.0
	1950	32.7	26.8	5.9
	1940	31.3	26.9	4.4
Employed	1960	32.1	23.7	8.4
	1950	31.9	26.3	5.6
	1940	28.7	24.6	4.1
Unemployed as a per cent of civilian labor force	1960	4.8	3.1	1.7
	1950	2.4	1.6	.8
	1940	4.1	3.3	.8
Not in labor force	1960	35.6	9.1	26.4
	1950	35.4	7.1	28.3
	1940	35.7	6.9	28.8
Inmates	1960	.2	.2	.02
	1950	.05	.04	.01
	1940	.08	.07	.007
Enrolled in school	1960	6.8	3.3	3.5
	1950	NA	NA	NA
	1940	6.9	3.5	3.4
65 years and over	1960	7.1	2.9	4.2
	1950	.6	.4	.2
	1940	NA	NA	NA

NA - Not Available

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1940, 1950, and 1960. U.S. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. of Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 27. Distribution of Employed Persons by Type Industry and Percentage of Each, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1950 and 1960

Type of industry	1950		1960		Percentage increase or decrease 1950-1960
	Number employed	Portion of labor force	Number employed	Portion of labor force	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
<u>Extractive</u>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	24,946	52.0	10,225	21.3	- 59.0
Mining	103	0.2	91	0.2	- 11.6
Total	25,049	52.2	10,316	21.5	- 58.8
<u>Productive</u>					
Construction	1,942	4.0	3,829	8.0	+ 97.2
Manufacturing	6,755	14.1	13,053	27.1	+ 93.2
Total	8,697	18.1	16,882	35.1	+ 94.1
<u>Trades and services</u>					
Other	12,134	25.3	17,613	36.6	+ 45.1
Other	977	2.0	957	2.0	- 0.2
Total	13,111	27.3	18,570	38.6	+ 41.6
Unemployed	1,163	2.4	2,327	4.8	+100.1
Civilian labor force	48,019	100.0	48,095	100.0	+ 0.2

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1950 and 1960. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 28. Employment Status of Labor Force, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, September 1965

Item	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Area total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Civilian labor force	3,740	12,890	11,890	18,590	48,110
Total unemployment	210	330	460	530	1,530
Unemployment rate (Per cent)	5.6	2.6	3.9	2.8	3.7
Total employment	3,530	12,560	11,430	18,060	45,580
Nonagricultural employment	2,760	8,790	8,350	13,980	33,880
Wage & salary workers	2,210	6,320	6,770	10,870	26,170
Manufacturing	650	2,520	2,810	4,090	10,070
Lumber and wood	100	420	550	120	1,190
Food & kindred products	-	80	50	1,930	2,060
Textile mill products	-	1,430	1,350	-	2,780
Printing and publishing	-	-	-	80	80
Other manufacturing	550	590	860	1,960	3,960
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	80	400	400	460	1,340
Trans., Comm., and public util.	150	240	200	510	1,100
Wholesale & retail trade	320	1,200	940	2,470	4,930
Finance, ins., and real estate	60	140	150	220	570
Service	200	420	360	1,020	2,000
Government	730	1,310	1,800	1,880	5,720
Other wage and salary	20	90	110	220	440
All other nonagricultural ¹	550	2,470	1,580	3,110	7,710
Agricultural employment	770	3,770	3,080	4,080	11,700
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	690	3,250	2,540	3,530	10,010
Wage and salary workers (hired labor)	80	520	540	550	1,690

¹Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestic service workers in private households.

SOURCE: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations.

Appendix Table 29. Place of Work Data for Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson and Marshall Counties, Alabama, 1960

Place of work	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Area total
Total workers residing in county	4,827	13,107	10,673	15,495	44,102
Work in county of residence	3,416	10,312	8,393	12,061	34,182
Work outside county of residence	1,236	2,281	1,853	2,902	8,272
Place of work not reported	175	514	427	532	1,648
Workers working in county total	3,938	10,559	9,152	13,527	37,176
Working in county of residence	3,416	10,312	8,393	12,061	34,182
Commuting into county	522	247	759	1,466	2,994
Commuting from other Alabama counties	497	247	332	1,466	2,542
Commuting from out of state	25	-	427	-	452

SOURCE: Special Tabulation from Bureau of Census, U.S. Dept. of Com.,
 Courtesy: Bur. of Business Research, Univ. Alabama.

Appendix Table 30. Labor Classification of Population Above 14 Years of Age,
Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1960

Labor category	Cherokee		DeKalb		Jackson		Marshall		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over	5,623	5,638	14,241	15,035	12,269	12,821	16,172	17,012	48,305	50,506
Civilian labor force	4,199	1,221	10,386	3,769	8,503	3,202	12,175	4,648	35,263	12,840
Employed	4,062	1,033	10,026	3,591	8,019	2,995	11,638	4,404	33,745	12,023
Unemployed	137	184	360	174	484	207	537	244	1,518	809
Not in labor force	1,424	4,417	3,847	11,266	3,748	9,619	3,981	12,364	13,000	37,666
Inmates	7	-	70	16	113	8	137	5	327	29
Enrolled in school	517	571	1,273	1,439	1,408	1,372	1,486	1,605	4,684	4,987
Other, under 65 years old	416	3,147	1,198	7,916	1,157	6,669	1,085	8,916	3,856	26,648
65 years and over	484	699	1,306	1,895	1,070	1,570	1,273	1,838	4,133	6,002

SOURCE: U.S. Bur. of Census 1960, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 31. Recruitable Labor Supply, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, November 1965

County	Total	Male	Female
Cherokee	1,160	800	360
DeKalb	1,500	630	870
Jackson	2,000	1,000	1,000
Marshall	850	390	460
Area Total	5,510	2,820	2,690

SOURCE: Alabama Dept. of Industrial Relations

Appendix Table 32. Number of Retail Establishments by Type and County, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Year and county	Food stores	Auto. dealers	Gas service stations	Apparel, Accessory stores	Furn. home furnishings & equip. stores	Eating, drinking places	Drugstore proprietary stores	Gen. merchandise group	Lumber, hardware bldg. materials, & equip. stores	Other retail stores	Nonstore retailers	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1954												
Cherokee	22	11	7	3	4	6	3	16	6	9	1	88
DeKalb	100	23	47	16	23	22	7	43	19	41	9	350
Jackson	92	12	20	17	13	20	8	60	16	30	9	297
Marshall	128	45	44	40	31	41	19	41	19	53	22	483
Four-county total	342	91	118	76	71	89	37	160	60	133	41	1,218
1958												
Cherokee	42	7	13	3	7	9	3	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	8	-	92
DeKalb	94	27	58	16	25	28	8	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	39	8	303
Jackson	116	11	53	16	16	30	8	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	28	5	283
Marshall	112	64	58	38	49	52	18	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	52	12	455
Four-county total	364	109	182	73	97	119	37	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	127	25	1,133
1963												
Cherokee	49	12	29	7	5	6	4	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	12	6	130
DeKalb	152	33	62	22	23	30	10	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	37	16	385
Jackson	127	14	45	18	15	38	7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	36	5	305
Marshall	152	84	67	44	47	54	15	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	57	20	540
Four-county total	480	143	203	91	90	128	36	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	142	47	1,360

1/Not available.

SOURCE: Census of Retail Trade (Alabama) 1954, 1958, and 1963. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 33. Retail Sales by Type of Establishments and County, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Year and county	Food stores	Auto. dealers	Gas service stations	Apparel, Accessory stores	Furn., home furnishings & equip. stores	Eating, drinking places	Drugstore, proprietary stores	Gen. Merchandise group	Lumber, Hardware bldg. materials & equip. stores	Other retail stores	Nonstore retailers	Total
----- Thousands of dollars -----												
1954												
Cherokee	962	1,214	682	138	192	96	85	1,049	710	D	D	5,128
DeKalb	4,119	2,487	1,894	925	819	367	584	2,789	2,199	2,488	261	18,932
Jackson	3,843	2,628	796	781	970	326	475	2,705	1,635	743	129	15,031
Marshall	6,753	8,721	1,870	2,097	2,423	965	991	2,478	2,502	5,562	428	34,790
Four-county total	15,677	15,050	5,242	3,941	4,404	1,754	2,135	9,021	7,046	8,793	818	73,881
1958												
Cherokee	1,828	1,105	594	144	136	239	143	1	1	333	-	4,522
DeKalb	4,228	3,412	2,207	802	1,308	478	640	1	1	2,933	118	16,126
Jackson	5,285	2,963	2,169	951	1,071	593	612	1	1	1,864	80	15,588
Marshall	9,342	8,630	2,741	2,430	3,298	1,330	1,459	1	1	12,853	158	42,241
Four-county total	20,683	16,110	7,711	4,327	5,813	2,640	2,854	1	1	17,983	356	78,477
1963												
Cherokee	2,614	1,923	966	379	354	297	281	1	1	623	78	7,515
DeKalb	8,703	7,500	3,122	1,172	1,758	656	972	1	1	2,226	394	26,503
Jackson	7,106	5,100	2,332	1,683	1,348	792	787	1	1	1,420	178	20,746
Marshall	13,504	14,201	2,844	2,833	3,844	1,449	2,072	1	1	4,882	391	46,060
Four-county total	31,927	28,724	9,264	6,067	7,344	3,194	4,112	1	1	9,151	1,041	100,824

¹Not available.

D - Denotes withheld to avoid disclosure.

SOURCE: Census of Retail Trade (Alabama), 1954, 1958, and 1963. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 34. Selected Data on Wholesale Trade by County, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Year and county	Total						Merchant wholesalers		Other operating types	
	Establishments	Sales	Payroll entire year	Payroll work-week Nov. 15	Paid emp. work-week Nov. 15	Active props. of uninc. bus.	Est.	Sales	Est.	Sales
1954										
Cherokee	5	1	D	D	D	D	1	D	4	D
DeKalb	26	1	271	5,535	127	26	16	4,444	10	4,210
Jackson	12	1	219	4,199	88	11	6	4,380	6	3,991
Marshall	49	1	604	13,028	239	54	30	30,353	19	10,580
Four-County total	92	1	1,094	22,762	454	91	53	39,177	39	18,781
1958										
Cherokee	7	3,899	56	1,516	28	5	3	149	4	3,750
DeKalb	33	9,914	380	7,744	129	24	23	5,525	10	4,389
Jackson	23	10,430	346	6,271	110	24	13	6,035	10	4,395
Marshall	76	50,365	1,604	33,748	443	64	53	35,244	23	15,121
Four-County total	139	74,608	2,386	49,279	710	117	92	46,953	47	27,655
1963										
Cherokee	9	2,434	43	801	29	9	3	322	6	2,112
DeKalb	44	16,710	720	15,228	249	32	28	9,010	16	7,700
Jackson	30	15,069	569	11,779	158	21	14	7,215	16	7,854
Marshall	106	87,659	2,404	50,236	663	99	78	51,721	28	35,938
Four-County total	189	121,872	3,736	78,044	1,099	161	123	68,268	66	53,604

D - Denotes withheld to avoid disclosure.

¹Not available

SOURCE: Census of Wholesale Trade (Alabama) 1954, 1958, and 1963. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D. C.

Appendix Table 35. Selected Data of Manufacturers by County, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Year and county	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by mfr.	Capital expenditures new
	Total	With 20 or more emp.	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages		
	No.	No.		\$1,000		1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1954									
Cherokee	9	1	93	D	84	D	D	D	D
DeKalb	54	1	1,746	3,670	1,584	2,717	2,856	6,326	264
Jackson	58	1	1,388	2,511	1,261	2,171	2,109	4,289	256
Marshall	41	1	1,689	3,914	1,571	2,987	3,430	6,300	339
Four-county total	162	1	4,916	10,095	4,500	7,875	8,395	16,915	859
1958									
Cherokee	18	2	399	821	366	625	708	1,401	77
DeKalb	54	15	1,780	4,160	1,606	2,769	3,395	7,766	198
Jackson	49	12	1,901	4,470	1,796	3,279	4,000	7,021	539
Marshall	52	15	2,505	7,357	2,229	4,394	6,258	13,140	2,956
Four-county total	173	44	6,585	16,808	5,997	11,067	14,361	29,328	3,770
1963									
Cherokee	16	3	466	1,364	418	767	996	2,375	-
DeKalb	51	18	2,251	6,645	1,976	3,360	5,125	14,627	-
Jackson	57	16	2,414	7,142	2,224	4,166	6,005	17,324	1,414
Marshall	59	19	3,703	11,468	3,323	6,268	9,643	24,503	872
Four-county total	183	56	8,834	26,619	7,941	14,561	21,769	58,829	2,286

D - Denotes withheld to avoid disclosure.

¹Not available

SOURCE: Census of Manufacturers (Alabama) 1954, 1958, and 1963. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com.,
Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 36. State Income Tax by County, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1962, 1963, and 1964

County	1962 ¹		1963 ¹		1964 ¹	
	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Cherokee	46,027	7.4	47,692	6.3	71,248	7.2
DeKalb	118,811	19.2	122,437	16.3	174,753	17.7
Jackson	113,430	18.3	177,702	23.7	204,289	20.7
Marshall	341,329	55.1	403,479	53.7	538,251	54.4
Total	619,597	100.0	751,310	100.0	988,541	100.0

¹Income tax liability for previous year reported in following year.
(Income tax not reported by counties previous to 1962)

SOURCE: Alabama State Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

Appendix Table 37. Hospital and Medical Services Data, by County, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1963-65

County and name of hospital, nursing home or clinic	Ttl. ex- ist- ing	Ttl. need- ed	Ttl. bed capa- city 1	Pa- tients admit- ted 1	Pa- tient days 1	Number of visits 1	Number of doctors 1965	Doctor population ratio 1965
Cherokee							5	1-3,260
Cherokee County Hospital	1	1	60	1,781	9,562	-		
Cherokee County N. H.	1	1	53	35	12,118	-		
Cherokee County Health Center	1	1	-	-	-	1,924		
Diagnostic & Diagnostic Treatment Centers ²	2	3	-	-	-	3,577		
DeKalb							14	1-3,035
DeKalb General Hospital	1	1	83	3,035	21,615	-		
Diagnostic & Diagnostic Treatment Centers ²	2	3	-	-	-	4,132		
DeKalb County Nursing Home	1	2	26	6	9,086	-		
DeKalb County Health Center	1	1	-	-	-	2,416		
Jackson							16	1-2,350
North Jackson Hospital	1	1	64	1,730	9,978	-		
Jackson County Hospital	1	1	59	2,963	14,925	-		
Ruth H. Peet Clinic	1	0	3	NA	NA	-		
Jackson County Nursing Home	1	2	30	Under Construction				
Jackson County Health Center	1	1	-	-	-	2,470		
Diagnostic & Diagnostic Treatment Center ²	3	5	-	-	-	3,291		

Continued

Appendix Table 37. Cont'd.

County and name of hospital, nursing home or clinic	Ttl. ex-ist-ing	Ttl. need-ed	Ttl. bed capa-city	Pa-tients admit-ted	Pa-tient days	Number of visits	Number of doctors 1965	Doctor population ratio 1965
Marshall							32	1-1,600
Albertville Clinic	1	0	15	594	2,774	-		
Arab Hospital	1	1	34	1,686	9,732	-		
Boaz-Albertville Hospital	1	1	39	2,097	11,371	-		
City Hospital (Guntersville)	1	1	54	1,973	13,188	-		
Guntersville Hospital	1	1	47	2,516	15,247	-		
Sand Mountain Infirmary	1	0	20	1,400	7,319	-		
Boaz-Albertville Hospital ³	1	1	20	1,075	5,831	-		
Arab Nursing Home	1	1	37	Under Construction				
Sand Mountain Nursing Home	1	1	77	51	26,246	-		
Public Health Facilities	3	3	-	-	-	2,947		
Diagnostic & Diagnostic Treatment Centers ²	7	8	-	-	-	13,343		
Four-county area							67	1-2,203
Alabama							2,619	1-1,290

¹For period Oct. 1963-Sept. 1964.

²Diagnostic and diagnostic treatment centers connected with hospitals.

³Long term care facilities.

SOURCE: Distribution of Physicians in U.S., 1965, American Medical Association, Alabama Dept. of Public Health (Inventory Oct. 1963-Sept. 30, 1964).

Appendix Table 38. General Land Use Patterns, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

Item	Four-county total			
	1949	1954	1959	1964
Number of farms	19,359 ¹	16,079 ¹	12,252	9,687
Total land area (acres)	1,966,720	1,966,720	1,966,720	1,936,520 ²
Land in farms (acres)	1,409,523	1,353,186	1,111,426	987,024
Proportion of land in farms (Pct.)	71.7	68.8	56.5	50.2
Average size of farms (acres)	72.1 ¹	84.2 ¹	90.7	101.9
Cropland harvested (acres)	559,066	504,204	419,527	301,262
Cropland used only for pasture (acres)	41,763	53,495	63,354	63,840
Cropland not harvested and not pastured (acres)	74,972	57,728	65,544	90,949
Woodland pastured (acres)	128,234	126,744	87,598	84,056
Woodland not pastured (acres)	479,116	464,539	359,218	319,670
Other pasture not cropland and not woodland (acres)	74,007	107,925	77,535	94,127

¹Adjusted for 1959 definition of farm.

²Adjusted for area inundated by Weiss Reservoir in Cherokee County.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. U.S. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 39. Farm Sales by Commodities, Northeast Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

Item sold	Four-county total			
	1949	1954	1959	1964
All farm products	\$25,289,350	\$33,467,241	\$53,802,309	\$70,603,934
Average per farm	1,306 ¹	2,081 ¹	4,324	7,304
All crops	19,641,179	22,613,054	27,366,844	29,496,643
Field crops other than vegetables, fruits and nuts	19,391,942	21,668,462	26,130,323	27,755,175
Vegetables	154,263	202,863	360,331	920,349
Fruits and nuts	43,671	249,404	102,156	108,641
Forest products and horticultural speciality products	652,509	492,325	773,984	712,478
All livestock and livestock products	5,046,965	10,854,188	26,435,465	41,107,291
Poultry and poultry products	1,315,080	6,575,464	19,241,935	33,486,533
Dairy products	763,493	914,020	1,375,620	1,666,194
Livestock and livestock products other than poultry	2,968,392	3,364,704	5,817,910	5,954,564

¹Adjusted for 1959 definition of farm.

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Agr. 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. U. S. Bur. of Census, Dept. Com., Washington, D. C.

Appendix Table 40. Value of Farm Products Sold^{1/}, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

Type of product	1949		1954		1959		1964	
	Sales	Pct. of ttl.	Sales	Pct. of ttl.	Sales	Pct. of ttl.	Sales	Pct. of ttl.
	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$1,000		\$1,000	
Field crops	19,392	76.7	21,668	64.7	26,130	48.5	27,755	39.3
Vegetables	154	.6	203	.6	360	.7	920	1.3
Fruit and nuts	44	.2	249	.7	102	.2	109	.2
Forest and horticulture	652	2.6	492	1.5	774	1.4	712	1.0
Poultry products	1,315	5.2	6,575	19.7	19,242	35.8	33,487	47.4
Dairy products	763	3.0	914	2.7	1,376	2.6	1,666	2.4
Livestock products other than poultry	2,968	11.7	3,365	10.1	5,818	10.8	5,955	8.4
Total	25,288	100.0	33,466	100.0	53,802	100.0	70,604	100.0

^{1/}Sales have not been adjusted for changes in the general price level.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. U.S. Bur. of Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 41. Farms by Economic Class, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

Class	1959 ¹	1954 ¹	1959	1964
	----- No. -----			
Total commercial farms	13,298	11,006	7,926	6,552
Class I (\$40,000 or more)	18	80	104	279
Class II (\$20,000-\$39,999)	56	293	352	642
Class III (\$10,000-\$19,999)	278	532	815	916
Class IV (5,000-\$9,999)	1,498	2,676	1,516	1,319
Class V (\$2,500-\$4,999)	5,678	4,423	2,718	1,599
Class VI (\$50-\$2,499)	5,770	3,002	2,421	1,797
Other farms	5,583	5,103	4,524	3,135
Part time	2,781	2,022	3,486	2,248
Part retirement	2,791	3,080	1,038	886
Abnormal	12	1	-	1

¹Adjusted for 1959 definition of farm.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. U.S. Bur. of
Census, U.S. Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 42. Number of Farms by Size, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1964

Size of farm	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Total	Per cent
Under 10 acres	33	191	122	218	564	5.8
10 to 49 acres	283	1,377	832	1,326	3,818	39.4
50 to 69 acres	122	479	251	385	1,237	12.8
70 to 99 acres	183	525	333	341	1,382	14.3
100 to 139 acres	139	349	276	215	979	10.1
140 to 179 acres	99	190	164	101	554	5.7
180 to 219 acres	54	99	119	45	317	3.3
220 to 259 acres	39	39	67	41	186	1.9
260 to 499 acres	90	107	187	68	452	4.7
500 to 999 acres	25	35	65	12	137	1.4
1,000 to 1,999 acres	13	6	16	4	39	.4
2000 or more acres	7	2	12	1	22	.2
Total	1,087	3,399	2,444	2,757	9,687	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1964. U.S. Bur. of Census, Dept. Com.,
Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 43. Farms by Type, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

Item	1949	1954	1959	1964
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Total number of farms	19,535	16,011	12,441	9,687
Field crop farms other than vegetable, fruit and nut farms	11,794	9,358	5,351	3,738
Cotton	11,558	8,628	4,923	3,084
Cash grain	176	290	346	592
Other field crop farms	60	57	82	62
Vegetable farms	14	33	30	55
Fruit and nut farms	11	21	6	10
Poultry farms	233	591	1,105	1,307
Dairy farms	116	134	142	93
Livestock other than poultry or dairy	479	618	521	598
General farms	1,122	497	657	558
Misc. and unclassified	5,768	5,148	4,598	3,328

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. U.S. Bur. of Census, Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 44. Farm Operator Classification, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1964

Type operator	Cherokee	DeKalb	Jackson	Marshall	Total
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Full owner	535	2,089	1,193	1,600	5,417
Part owner	270	791	625	528	2,244
Manager	5	4	3	3	15
Tenant	277	515	623	596	2,011
Total	1,087	3,399	2,444	2,757	9,687
Color of operator					
White	1,023	3,393	2,396	2,743	9,555
Nonwhite	64	6	48	14	132
Total	1,087	3,399	2,444	2,757	9,687

Appendix Table 45. Farm Operator Classification, Northeastern
Four-County Area, Alabama, 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964

Type operator	1949	1954	1959	1964
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Full owner	9,328	8,168	6,084	5,417
Part owner	2,666	2,938	2,697	2,244
Manager	9	23	26	15
Tenant	8,882	6,064	3,445	2,011
Total	20,885	17,193	12,252	9,687
Color of operator				
White	20,511	16,928	12,062	9,555
Nonwhite	374	265	190	132
Total	20,885	17,193	12,252	9,687

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Agr., 1949, 1954, 1959, and 1964. U.S. Bur. of
Census, Dept. Com., Washington, D.C.

Appendix Table 46. Comparison of Selected Farm Items, Northeastern
Four-County Area and Alabama with the United States, 1959

Item	United States	Alabama	Four-county area total	Cherokee County	DeKalb County	Jackson County	Marshall County
Average size of farm (acres)	303	143	91	132	75	119	67
Per cent ¹	100	47	30	44	25	39	22
Average value of land and buildings per farm (dollars)	34,825	11,807	10,592	13,187	9,228	10,324	11,440
Per cent ¹	100	34	30	38	26	30	33
Average value per acre (dollars)	115	92	127	118	124	97	187
Per cent ¹	100	80	110	103	108	84	163
Per cent of farms with tractors	72.3	46.3	62.2	74.5	58.5	61.6	61.8
Per cent ¹	100	64	86	103	81	85	85
Per cent of farms with motor trucks	58.7	47.7	51.2	46.9	50.3	52.4	53.3
Per cent ¹	100	81	87	80	86	89	91
Per cent of farms with telephones	65	34.4	39.4	45.3	38.4	21.4	54.2
Per cent ¹	100	53	61	70	59	33	83
Per cent of farms operated by tenants	19.8	27.9	28.0	39.0	22.4	31.4	27.7
Per cent ¹	100	141	141	197	113	159	140
Per cent of commercial farms selling under \$2,500 in products	15.9	41.9	30.4	23	30.6	35.5	29.4
Per cent ¹	100	263	191	145	192	223	185
Per cent of commercial farms selling \$10,000 products or more	32.9	15.0	16.0	12.1	16.9	11.9	20.3
Per cent ¹	100	46	49	37	51	36	62

¹Compared to U.S. = 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. Bur. of Census. County and City Data Book, 1962 (A statistical abstract supplement)
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1962.

Appendix Table 47. Comparison of Cotton Yields in Pounds Lint Per Acre, Northeastern Four-County Area and Alabama with the U. S., 1960-63

County	1960	1961	1962	1963
	--- Per cent of U. S. average ---			
Alabama	94	75	82	99
Four-County Area	111	68	89	93
Cherokee	103	99	102	102
DeKalb	110	59	93	88
Jackson	107	55	78	90
Marshall	122	60	82	94
U. S. ¹	100	100	100	100
(U. S. avg. lbs. lint per acre)	446	438	455	517

¹Yields per acre compared on basis of U. S. average pounds of lint per acre = 100.

SOURCE: Alabama Cotton, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964. U.S. Dept. of Agr. in cooperation with Alabama Dept. of Agr. and Ind., Montgomery, Alabama.

Appendix Table 48. Comparison of Corn Yields in Bushels Per Acre,
Northeastern Four-County Area and Alabama
with the U. S., 1960-64

County	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	----- Per Cent of U. S. Average -----				
Alabama	48	56	44	58	64
Four-County Area	46	62	56	67	80
Cherokee	42	57	58	65	83
DeKalb	38	62	61	67	85
Jackson	50	62	55	65	76
Marshall	52	65	50	72	78
U. S. ¹	100	100	100	100	100
(U. S. avg. yield bu/ac)	54.5	62.0	64.1	67.6	62.6

¹Yields per acre compared on basis of U. S. average = 100.

SOURCE: Alabama Corn, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964. U.S. Dept. of Agr. in cooperation with Alabama Dept. of Agr. and Ind., Montgomery, Alabama.

Appendix Table 49. Comparison of Soybean Yields in Bushels Per Acre, Northeastern Four-County Area and Alabama with the U. S., 1960-64

County	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	----- Per cent of U. S. average -----				
Alabama	94	83	85	86	101
Four-County Area	94	83	77	78	102
Cherokee	85	79	76	78	105
DeKalb	106	87	78	78	96
Jackson	85	83	76	78	105
Marshall	94	87	76	78	101
U. S. ¹	100	100	100	100	100
U. S. avg. bu. per ac.	23.5	25.2	24.2	24.5	22.8

¹Yields in bushels per acre compared on basis of U. S. average yield = 100.

SOURCE: Alabama Soybeans Harvested for Beans, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964. U.S. Dept. of Agr. in cooperation with Alabama Dept. of Agr. and Ind., Montgomery, Alabama

Appendix Table 50. Land Area by County and Forestry Classification,
Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1963

County	Total area ¹	Forest		Non-Forest	
		Commercial	Non- Commercial	Land	Water
-----Thousand acres -----					
Cherokee	384.0	244.2	-	139.8	-
DeKalb	497.9	252.0	-	245.9	-
Jackson	727.0	442.0	-	277.4	7.6
Marshall	401.2	176.0	-	189.4	35.8
Area Total	2010.1	1114.0	-	856.5	43.4

¹Gross area from Bureau of Census

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Agr., Forest Service, Southern Forest Expt. Station.

Appendix Table 51. Forest Growing Stock Volume and Percentage Change by Species Groups and County, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1953 and 1963¹

County	All species			Softwood			Hardwood		
	1953	1963	Change	1953	1963	Change	1953	1963	Change
	Mil. cu. ft.	Mil. cu. ft.	Pct.	Mil. cu. ft.	Mil. cu. ft.	Pct.	Mil. cu. ft.	Mil. cu. ft.	Pct.
Cherokee	69.2	84.7	22.4	32.8	47.4	44.5	36.4	37.3	2.3
DeKalb	89.5	84.9	- 5.2	41.4	30.7	-25.9	48.1	54.2	12.3
Jackson	256.2	319.4	24.7	40.7	21.8	-46.5	215.5	297.6	38.1
Marshall	96.2	120.6	25.4	42.7	62.6	46.6	53.5	58.0	8.4
Total	511.1	609.6	19.3	157.6	162.5	3.1	353.5	447.1	26.5

¹Growing stock includes all live trees except culls 5" in diameter or more at breast height.

SOURCE: Southern Forest Expt. Station, Timber Volume by Counties in Alabama, Supplement to Forest Survey, Release No. 73, 1953.
Southern Forest Expt. Station, Alabama Forests, 1963.

Appendix Table 52. Volume of Merchantable Sawtimber by Species,
Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1963

Item	All diameter classes	10-12 ¹ inches	14-16 inches	18 inches and up
<u>Softwood</u>				
Loblolly pine	368.6	93.7	169.7	105.2
Shortleaf pine	114.4	90.1	15.7	8.6
Longleaf pine	2.1	2.1	0	0
Other yellow pine	31.8	23.1	7.2	1.5
Cedar	11.1	11.1	0	0
Total	528.0	220.1	192.6	115.3
<u>Soft-textured hardwoods</u>				
Sweetgum	56.3	20.4	24.7	11.2
Blackgum, swamp tupelo	55.5	12.1	21.7	21.7
Tupelo gum	3.1	0	3.1	0
Bay and magnolia	3.6	0	0	3.6
Cottonwood	4.2	0	4.2	0
Willow	34.2	9.3	14.5	10.4
Yellow poplar	45.3	2.4	28.2	14.7
Basswood	11.0	2.5	4.1	4.4
Total	213.2	46.7	100.5	66.0
<u>Firm-textured hardwoods</u>				
Black, scarlet and southern red oaks	203.4	64.2	93.6	45.6
Cherry bark, shumard and northern red oaks	137.6	34.4	70.0	33.2
Water oaks	20.9	4.8	8.2	7.9
White oaks (Quercus Alba)	106.7	37.0	27.8	41.9
Swamp chestnut oak	36.2	0	10.7	25.5
Overcup, upland post, and chestnut oaks	171.0	59.9	63.4	47.7
Other white oaks	22.5	0	18.4	4.1
Ash	57.3	17.5	26.5	13.3
Beech	8.4	0	3.4	5.0
Walnut	5.9	0	5.9	0
Elm	11.8	6.0	5.8	0
Hackberry	7.0	1.9	2.2	2.9
Hickories, except pecan	216.9	57.1	89.5	50.3
Sycamore	7.8	0	0	7.8
Other hard hardwoods	13.7	7.7	6.0	0
Total	1,027.1	310.5	431.4	285.2
All hardwoods	1,240.3	357.2	531.9	351.2
All species	17,683	577.3	724.5	466.5

¹Hardwood sawtimber volume was not tallied in trees under 11.0 inches D.B.H.

SOURCE: U.S. Forest Service 1963, Alabama Forests, Reserve Bulletin SO-3, Southern Forest Expt. Station

Appendix Table 53. Volume of Merchantable Growing Stock by Species,
Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, 1963

Item	-----Million cubic feet -----				
	A11 diameter classes	6-8 inches	10-12 inches	14-16 inches	18 inches and up
<u>Softwood</u>					
Loblolly pine	84.4	11.8	21.8	31.6	19.2
Shortleaf pine	50.4	25.1	20.7	2.9	1.7
Longleaf pine	.6	.1	.5	0	0
Other yellow pine	18.0	9.9	6.1	1.5	.5
Cedar	9.1	6.9	2.2	0	0
Total	162.5	53.8	51.3	36.0	21.4
<u>Soft-textured hardwoods</u>					
Sweetgum	23.0	4.6	10.8	5.4	2.2
Blackgum, swamp tupelo	16.6	2.8	6.0	4.5	3.3
Tupelo gum	2.1	.8	0	1.3	0
Bay and magnolia	.5	0	0	0	.5
Cottonwood	1.0	0	0	1.0	0
Soft maples	11.2	1.0	4.2	2.9	3.1
Hard maples	.4	.2	.2	0	0
Willow	.3	.3	0	0	0
Yellow poplar	14.8	.6	3.9	6.8	3.5
Basswood	2.1	0	.4	1.0	.7
Other soft hardwoods	.3	.3	0	0	0
Total	72.3	10.6	25.5	22.9	13.3
<u>Firm-textured hardwoods</u>					
Black, scarlet, and southern red oaks	68.7	10.5	27.1	21.1	10.0
Cherry bark, shumard, and northern red oaks	40.3	3.9	14.2	15.8	6.4
Water oaks	6.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.6
White oaks (Quercus Alba)	36.7	6.8	15.3	6.3	8.3
Swamp chestnut oak	7.9	.4	0	2.3	5.2
Overcup, upland post and chestnut oaks	67.7	13.2	29.7	14.1	10.7
Other white oak	10.3	3.3	2.7	3.6	.7
Ash	14.9	2.2	4.7	5.7	2.3
Beech	1.5	.4	0	.5	.6
Cherry	.7	.7	0	0	0
Walnut	1.6	.6	0	1.0	0
Elm	6.1	2.0	3.3	.8	0
Hackberry	2.8	.6	.6	.7	.9
Hickories, except pecan	99.9	30.0	40.6	18.3	11.0
Sycamore	2.5	.3	0	0	2.2
Other hard hardwoods	6.8	1.7	3.8	1.3	0
Total	374.8	77.9	143.5	93.5	59.9
A11 hardwoods	447.1	88.5	169.0	116.4	73.2
A11 Species	609.6	142.3	220.3	152.4	94.6

SOURCE: U.S. Forest Service, 1963, Alabama Forests, Reserve Bulletin
SO-3, Southern Forest Expt. Station.

Appendix Table 54. Total Number of Forest Tree Seedlings Planted by Years and Counties, Northeastern Four-County Area, Alabama, (1954-55 to 1963-64 Planting Season)

County	1954- 55	1955- 56	1956- 57	1957- 58	1958 59	1959 60	1960- 61	1961- 62	1962 63	1963 64
----- Thousands of seedlings -----										
Cherokee	504	176	283	342	961	723	756	345	537	730
DeKalb	289	597	459	1,335	1,590	1,139	1,055	818	470	856
Jackson	239	380	203	402	510	556	327	243	643	611
Marshall	135	161	176	402	915	837	480	129	657	462
Total	1,167	1,314	1,121	2,481	3,976	3,255	2,118	1,535	2,307	2,659

SOURCE: Alabama State Dept. of Con., Divi. of For. (Includes seedlings from Alabama and out of state nurseries)

Appendix Table 55. Total Forest Products Harvested by Type and Value, Four-County Area, Alabama, 1954 to 1964

Years	Pine	Hardwood	Pulpwood	Cross ties	Mine props.	Poles	Stump-wood	Value of products ¹
	lumber	lumber				and piling		
	M.B.F.	M.Ft.B.M.	Std. cords	Pcs.	100 Pcs.	Pcs.	Tons	\$1,000
1954	50,870.3	28,907.2	21,203.0	41,089		8		1,865.0
1955	58,929.6	26,127.0	29,428.8	20,910		275		2,063.3
1956	45,987.9	30,923.6	35,819.0	21,548		2,423		1,833.5
1957	36,618.8	29,770.2	44,848.6	11,022		246		1,856.2
1958	25,748.3	25,637.5	43,444.0	16,639		460		1,327.9
1959	30,797.8	30,671.6	44,121.4	13,061		6,199	4,310	1,582.7
1960	34,120.0	19,363.9	72,360.1	24,208				1,833.5
1961	24,842.9	18,136.8	58,561.3	10,924		107		1,278.9
1962	24,068.2	24,304.2	65,315.3	11,849		218		1,392.5
1963	22,335.2	19,633.1	81,719.3	4,047				1,372.1
1964	19,599.4	19,719.8	73,725.5	4,180	3.6	484		1,256.4

¹Lumber converted to stumpage and value computed from estimated prevailing price.

SOURCE: Alabama Dept. of Con., Div. of For. (Determined from Forest Products Severance Reports)

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