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A STUDY OF THE AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES
OF CHILDREN IN A TEXTILE COMMUNITY

by

BLANCHE MARGARET WESTMORELAND

A thesis submitted to
the Faculty of
The Consolidated University of North Carolina
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Greensboro

1950

Approved by

Franklin H. McNeill

Adviser

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

One of the most promising movements in the educational world today is the tendency toward making wider use of the school plant. School buildings and equipment are paid for and owned by the public. The school building thus becomes the most fitting place for a democratic community social center for the after-school hours of children. It serves not one interest, but all interests.

Education of taste must begin at home, and be continued in the school and community life if it is to reach more than the dreamer and the genius. Children must be trained to engage in the purely social affairs of the community.

The school should be a center for general community enterprises. Public meetings for civic betterment purposes, for political discussions, or meetings of social or cultural organizations may well be held in school buildings under proper restrictions. These may include picture shows, sewing or social clubs, civic discussions and debates, gymnastic or athletic classes; in fact, provision can be made for any form of amusements or cultural meetings.

Parents and young people, as well as children, need such facilities for recreation and instruction. The school which should be interested in all that has to do with the welfare of the children owes the community this indirect service.

A playground, which is intelligently supervised, makes most directly and surely for strong character and good citizenship. If in directed play, the ideals of honor, justice, bravery, kindness, and courtesy are upheld, these will tend to become the standards in the freer periods when the adult supervision is limited; and will contribute to the protection of life, property, and rights.

Modern education is concerned with all the experiences of children in school and out of school; but most of all in their out-of-school hours. It is generally recognized that fresh air, exercise, and real play develops muscles, bodily organs, keen and quick thought, will power, and happiness. Psychiatrists know, as a recent bulletin of the United States Children's Bureau points out, that there is no one course of juvenile delinquency; but that "there are many contributing causes and for each child they vary in significance."¹ The child's own feelings are basic. "Healthy, happy, secure children--children who feel comfortable with themselves, their playmates, their parents and other adults do not, as a rule, become delinquents."²

Today in many communities and in many families, children are economic liabilities and not assets, and the burden of their care is reflected in uncertain, if not actually hostile, parental feelings. Large numbers of children are floundering helplessly in an effort to find their place in life, with the result that many find an outlet in neurosis, in a form of emotional immaturity which is never completely outgrown, or in delinquency.

1. United States Children's Bureau, Understanding Juvenile Delinquency Bulletin, No. 300, Washington, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, 1947, p. 10.

2. Ibid.

Every child should have a rich and varied array of play experiences for it is the child whose play opportunities have been cramped or thwarted, whose life lacks the zest and balance which make for wholesome aspirations and whole-hearted endeavor, who becomes a problem of the home, school, and community.

Instead of overloading the child's curriculum with subjects and verbal requirements, educators should first make sure that every child has an adequate stock of first-hand work and play experiences upon which to erect the subsequent structure of his life and learning.

Play impulses in the widest sense motivate human behavior and are basic to important achievements in culture. Play is life itself to the child. It is in imitative play that he first patterns himself after the adult. Play for the child is reality, and as he plays he grows into the adult world. The similarities in children's experiences transcend cultural differences between groups, for what is fundamental in growth is common to all children everywhere. Children play and we cannot stop them. Good play means good human relations. When children are at ease and feel happy, healthy, and secure within themselves, the chances for attitudes and behaviors consistent with good human relations are far greater. Play is joyful, and with joy, well-being and harmony are necessary concomitants. Good human relations means democratic living. Good play is democratic play--play, human relations, democratic living--all can be fun. Good play enriches leisure time pursuits. The out-of-school experiences which give joy and satisfaction are likely to be continued and will bridge the gap in activities carried over into the home. Delinquency will be at a low ebb where the spotlight is on happy, active play. The art of mingling with other children in school and on the playground and enjoying this contact should be of the greatest importance.

Planning for the needs of children is of vital importance to the future security, welfare, and happiness of our people. The strength and stability of our country depend on giving children the best possible chance to become fully qualified citizens. Public schools have been established to provide educational programs for all children. Parents need the help of the school if they and their children are to grow simultaneously into normal, well-adjusted educated human beings. It becomes increasingly important that cooperation between home and school be maintained and augmented.

We must help children to live as normal and wholesome a life as is possible. Children need homes in which they feel secure, schools in which they learn in freedom and happiness, and communities which provide ample opportunities for wholesome play and recreation.

Charles Evans Hughes, in an article entitled "Why We Want Playgrounds," says:

We want play--simply play--for the children of our community. Those who are fortunate enough to live in the country have, in their own homes, the playground, the orchard, the meadow, the brook, the swimming pool, the nearby wood, which constitute the never-failing source for gratifying the appetites, the normal appetites, of childhood in the country. And with what feeling akin to despair do we look upon the growing thousands teaming in the congested quarters of our villages with the slight opportunities of the roadway to take the place of the open country.

We want playgrounds for children in order that we may conserve the health of our people. If we were thinking of nothing but the preservation of health and the proper function of government in protecting against the unnecessary exposure of the people to infections and the inroads of disease, we would make it one of our first objects to secure adequate playgrounds for children in the free air, and give them opportunities of recreation not afforded by their over-crowded abodes. The playground is one of the regenerating and uplifting forces of the community.³

3. Charles Evans Hughes, "Why We Want Playgrounds," Recreation, 42:290-292, October, 1948.

Statement of the Problem

Briefly stated, the purpose of the study is to ascertain the present status of the afternoon activities of the Hanes Elementary School children, to discover facilities to care for these activities, and as a result of the study, to make specific recommendations.

Scope and Purpose of the Study

The study is limited to: (1) A period of one year, 1949-1950; (2) The Hanes Mill community, a suburb of Winston-Salem; and (3) the elementary school children of this community.

Method

This study is essentially a normative survey, the development of which includes the following steps:

First, to avoid duplicating a previous study and to find any parrallel work that might have some bearing on the subject, the following indexes were carefully checked:

United States, Library of Congress. A List of American Doctoral Dissertations. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1913-1938.

Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities. New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1934-1945.

United States, Office of Education, Library, Bibliography of Research Studies in Education. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1929-1940.

Gray, Ruth A. Doctor's Theses In Education. A list of 797 Theses Deposited with the Office of Education and Available for loan: United States Office of Education. Pamphlet No. 60. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1935.

Good, Carter Victor. Doctor's Theses Under Way in Education. Journal of Educational Research, January 1931-January 1942.

Gray, Ruth A. "Recent Theses in Education," School Life. January-May, 1950.

This survey revealed no parallel studies that proved of any value in the present study; nor did it reveal any work that this study would duplicate.

Second, to secure information in the study concerning the out-of-school life of the children, officials of the Hanes Mill, as well as parents and children of the Hanes Community were interviewed. A check list was formulated to serve as a guide to facilitate questioning and to insure the collection of all desired and necessary data. Answers to the questionnaire were accepted without comment except when an answer indicated a misunderstanding of the question. In such cases the question was re-asked with the necessary clarification. In the event of misrepresentation of facts as evidenced by the testimony of teachers or neighbors, the information gained through the interviews was not used but was replaced by more reliable information.

The third phase of the study is a presentation of the findings.

Lastly, the writer, in light of the existing needs of the children of this and other similar communities, offers recommendations regarding facilities now existing which may be used to care for the after-school hours of children.

CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HANES MILL COMMUNITY

The Company

The Hanes Mill has been manufacturing quality underwear since 1901 and during this forty-nine year period, it has grown to many times its original size. From fifteen knitting machines and thirty sewing machines in the beginning, expansion through the years has increased this number to nearly six hundred knitting machines and eighteen hundred sewing machines at the present time.

The principal items now manufactured by the Company are men's and boys' underwear, children's sleeping garments, and a variety of men's and boys' sportswear. These products of the Company are made and sold throughout the entire country and to some extent, overseas. Through national advertising, the quality and fine features of Hanes Underwear and Sportswear are brought to the public's attention. This helps to assure a steady demand for the Hanes products, which results in steady production for the Company and steady work for all employees.

Orders for Underwear and Sportswear are secured by the Sales Department and turned over to the Manufacturing Department for production. The Manufacturing Department consists of two plants--one, the spinning plant at Hanes, North Carolina, just outside the city of Winston-Salem, where the yarn is produced from natural cotton; the other, the knitting plant where the yarn is knit into cloth, which, in turn, is dyed or bleached, then cut to the proper size, and finally sewn into finished

garments. The garment parts are sewn together or assembled in one of the



together or assembled in one of the



East

garments. The garment parts are sewn together or assembled in one of the six large sewing rooms, each sewing room being devoted to a particular group of styles. After the various garments are inspected, folded, and pressed, they are then boxed and packed for shipment to customers all over the world.

The Community

The spinning plant located at Hanes, North Carolina, is the setting for this study. The Village which occupies a section four miles west of Winston-Salem on the Mocksville Highway is unincorporated. The Hanes community had its beginning about thirty years ago when Mr. P. H. Hanes organized a branch of the Hanes Knitting Company here. The Village now has about 175 homes, four churches (Baptist, Methodist, Moravian, and Holiness), one large Community store, a post office, and several smaller stores.

Mail arrives in the Village four times daily by way of the Southern Railway.

The Mill property consists of fifty-four acres of land, parts of which are used for gardens by the employees. The Mill itself lies at the extreme eastern limit. West of the Mill, for approximately four blocks, stand the homes. To the north and adjoining the Village is a suburban settlement. On the south, the company property joins that of the city. The school is located near the center of the Village.

The streets and sidewalks are paved. Many of the yards have been landscaped and shrubbery and flowers grow in the yards and around the houses.

DIRECTORY OF WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTY GOODS

Art Display Service, 413 West 4th Street
AIR CONDITIONING MACHINERY AND HUMIDIFIERS
Balmson Company, The, 1001 South Marshall Street
Carolina Air Conditioning Company, 200 South Main Street
Dunnagan and Rolson, 1234 North Liberty Street

ARCHITECTS

Northrup & O'Brien, Reynolds Building
William Ross Wallace, Reynolds Building
AUTOMOBILE BODIES, TOPS, MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS
Doss and Sheets, 1005 North Liberty Street
Triangle Body Works, 2012 Waughtown Road
Winston Vehicle Company, 958 North Liberty Street

AUTOMOBILE SPRINGS

Auto Spring Company, Inc., 4323 North Liberty Street
AWNINGS, TARPAULINS, TENTS AND TRUCK COVERS
Dize Awning and Tent Company, 1512 South Main Street

BAKERSIES

American Bakeries, 1062 North Liberty Street
Bell Bakeries, 315 West Sixth Street
Dewey's Bake Shop, 114 West Fourth Street
Duly's Bakery, 142 Brookstown Avenue
Jones Bakeries, Incorporated, 1004 South Marshall Street
Kent Bakeries, 315 West Fourth Street
Krusty Kreme Doughnut Company, 534 South Main Street
Limb Bakery, 1404 East Fourth Street
Progressive Bakery, 630 North Trade Street
Purity Bakery, 801 Reynolds Road
Royal Cake Company, 1107 West Academy Street
Watts Bakery, 244 North Church Street

BATTERIES

Douglas Battery Manufacturing Company, Inc., 634 North Trade Street
Lavinia Battery and Electric Company, 708 North Trade Street
Woolley Battery and Electric Company, 119 West Second Street

BEDDING MANUFACTURERS, STUDIO COUCHES, MATTRESSES,

PILLOWS, SHEETING

Blind Workshop of Winston-Salem, 1701 East Fifth Street
Stedel Mattress Company, 1527 North Liberty Street
Washington Mills Company, Reynolds Building

BLEACHERS AND FINISHERS

Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, Buxton Street
BLINDS, VENETIAN

BLUEPRINTS

Medearis Stamp and Printing Company, 428 North Main Street
BOTTLES, CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Barr's Bottling Company, Incorporated, 1020 North Liberty Street
Big Bill Bottling Company, 1418 South Main Street
Bireley's Fruit Juice Distributors, South Stratford Road
Coca-Cola Bottling Company, 830 South Marshall Street
Double Cola Bottling Company, 30 West Park Avenue
Dr. Pepper Bottling Company, 824 Reynolds Road
G. Krueger Bottling Company, 208 South Liberty Street Annex
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company, 121 South Main Street
Royal Crown Bottling Company, 1020 North West Boulevard
Seven-Up Winston-Salem Company, 447 West End Boulevard
Slim Jim Bottling Company, 2217 North Liberty Street
BOX MANUFACTURERS, PAPER, WOOD AND CORRUGATED
Menigel Company, The, 814 East 24th Street
Old Dominion Box Company, North Patterson Avenue
Shelton Box and Lumber Company, 535 North Church Street
BRICK MANUFACTURERS, FLUE LINING, SEWER PIPE, HOLLOW

AND BUILDING TILE

Pine Hall Brick and Pipe Company, 1045 North West Boulevard
Stimson Brick Company, 212 North Liberty Street

BUILDING MATERIALS

Fogle Brothers, 202 Belevs Street
Naylor Builders Supply Company, 1015 North West Boulevard
Mullican Lumber Company, 908 South Broad Street
Pine Hall Brick and Pipe Company, 1045 North West Boulevard
J. E. Shelton Box and Lumber Company, 535 North Church Street
BURIAL VAULT MANUFACTURERS
Harris Vault Company, New Rural Hill Road

CABINET MAKERS

Fogle Brothers, 202 East Belevs Street
C. M. Foil and Sons, Angelo Street
Naylor Builders Supply Company, 1015 North West Boulevard
CANDY MANUFACTURERS

Camel City Candy Kitchen, 11 East Third Street
Clayton G. Foster Candy Company, 623 Waughtown Road
Rawls-Dickson Candy Company, 2218 North Liberty Street
CASKET MANUFACTURERS

Turner-White Casket Company, 104 North West Boulevard
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
National Carbon Company, Chatham Road

CONCRETE PRODUCTS, READY-MIXED CONCRETE

Pepper Concrete Products Company, 102 West 4th Street
R. W. Clayton, Route 3
Piedmont Construction Company, 607 Coal Street

COOLING SYSTEMS

Sam E. Beck, Incorporated, 400 South Marshall Street
COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURERS
Arista Mills Company, 405 North Main Street
Carolina Insulating Yarn Company, 1030 North Chestnut Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Farmers Cooperative Dairies, 1012 South Marshall Street
C. L. Petree, Route 1
Selected Dairies, South Stratford Road
Southern Dairies, Incorporated, 113 West Second Street

DOWEL PINS

A. C. Dowel Pin Company, 601 North Trade Street
ENGRAVERS, PHOTO, STEEL DIE AND COPPER PLATE
Piedmont Engraving Company, 453 North Marshall Street
H. T. Hearn Engraving Company, 632 West Fourth Street

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS

Foreyth F.C.N. Service, 432 Haled Street
T. O. Pepper Fertilizer Company, Glenn Avenue Extension
Weaver Fertilizer Company, North Cherry Street Extension
FLAVORING EXTRACTS MANUFACTURERS

Big Boy, Incorporated, 616 West 4th Street
Phelps Bond Extract Company, Hollow Road

FLOUR MILLS

Hoops Milling Company, North West Boulevard
C. H. Jennings Mills, Walkertown Road
Winston Roller Mills, 627 Waughtown Road
FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS, CATERERS AND MANUFACTURERS
Flake's Sandwich Shop, City Market (caterers)
R. F. Poltz Cookie Company, Route No. 2, Moravian Cookies
T. W. Garner Food Company, New Rural Hill Road
(dehydrated foods, sauces and assorted food products)
Twin City Packers, City Market (sausage packers)

FOUNDERS

Briggs-Shaffner Company, Incorporated, 132 Brookstown Avenue
Kroslar and Helbard Brass Foundry, 1434 South Main Street
Willard and Reed, 120 South Patterson Avenue
Willard's Foundry, Stadium Drive, Route No. 4

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

Fogle Furniture Company, Nargrave Street
Glenn V. Hoover Company, Waughtown Road
B. E. Huntley Furniture Company, North Patterson Avenue
Question Manufacturing Company, Sunnyside Avenue
Unique Furniture Makers, 451 East Monmouth Street
Shepard Veneer Company, West 14th Street
HARNESS AND SADDLERY
Pleasant's Hardware Company, 601 North Trade Street

HATCHERIES

Winston Hatchery, 500 North Trade Street
Swain's Hatchery, 1419 Locust Street
HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS
C. T. Collins Hosiery Mills Company, 500 Wachovia Street
Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, 518 East 14th Street

ICE MANUFACTURERS

Crystal Ice and Coal Company, 313 North Liberty Street
Home Ice and Fuel Company, 815 East 20th Street
Southern Coal Company, 1104 North Cherry Street
J. R. Thomas, 120 Academy Street

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS

Farmers Cooperative Dairy, 1012 South Marshall Street
Katzin Brothers Ice Cream Company, 302 East Fourth Street
Peerless Ice Cream Company, 1016 South Main Street
Pet Dairy Products Company, 119 Burke Street
Selected Dairies, South Stratford Road
Southern Dairies, Incorporated, 113 West Second Street

KNIT GOODS NOVELTIES

C. T. Collins Hosiery Mills Company, 500 Wachovia Street
LETTER SHOPS, MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING
Gray and Creech, Incorporated, 240 North Main Street
Hutchison-Allgood Printing Company, 205 West Third Street
Medearis Stamp and Printing Company, 428 North Main Street
Nissen Building Letter Shop, 310 West Fourth Street, Room 425A
Reynolds Building Letter Shop, 405 North Main Street, Room 432
Wilson-Peace Printing Company, 211 North Liberty Street

LIGHT, HEAT, POWER, GAS AND COKE

Carolina Rulane Gas Service, 1447 North Liberty Street
Duke Power Company, 307 North Main Street

LITHOGRAPHING

Medearis Stamp and Printing Company, 428 North Main Street
Winston Printing Company, Patterson Avenue Extension

LOCKSMITHS

W. E. Beck and Company, 427 North Main Street
Benbow-Beck and Company, 438 North Main Street
MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

Briggs-Shaffner Company, 122 Brookstown Avenue
Kester Machinery Company, 300 East Third Street
Palmer-Bee Company, 238 South Liberty Street Annex
J. A. Vance Company, 102 South Patterson Avenue
C. L. Watson Machine Works, 1017 White Street

MEDICINE MANUFACTURERS

Goody's, Ltd., 436 South Liberty Street
Perry Chemical Company, 536 1/2 North Liberty Street
John W. Poe, 108 North Claremont Avenue
Ready Headache Company, 1243 North Patterson Avenue
Sampson Medicine Company, 2022 Holly Road
Sapho Chemical Company, 735 Oak Street
Verkes Chemical Company, Incorporated, 108 South Patterson Avenue

METAL STAMPING

Southern Steel Stampings, Inc., Brookstown Avenue
METAL REFINING
Industrial Metals Alloy Company, Sunnyside Avenue Extension

MICA MINING

Sandy Ridge Mica and Mining Company, Reynolds Building, Room 600
MIRROR MANUFACTURERS
Paschal Mirror Company, 1212 White Street

MONUMENTAL WORK

J. Edgar Bennett, Rear of 210 South Liberty Street
Wall Monumental Works, Patterson Avenue Extension

Blum's Almanac, 211
North Carolina Med
Southern Tobacco Jo
Twin City Sentinel,
Union Republican,
Wachovia Moravian
Winston-Salem Jour

R. J. Reynolds Nica

Duplan Corporation

PA

Sherwin-Williams Co

Woodfinishing Prods

Medearis Stamp and

Fog

Shop Brothers, 202

Perryman Brothers,

Phillips Lumber Co

Smith-Phillips Lum

PR

Bell Printing Comp

Clay Printing Comp

H. T. Hearn Engrav

Hutchison-Allgood P

Jenkins Sales Syste

Medearis Stamp and

Owenby Printing Co

Penry-Aitchison Pri

Simpson Printing Co

Stewart Printing Ho

Sun Printing Comp

Union Republican P

Wilson-Peace Printi

Winston Printing Co

Piedmont Quarries

RI

Medearis Stamp and

Peter W. Blum and

Clofelter Roofing &

Cox Roofing Comp

Dunnagan and Ride

S. H. Julian Roofin

Ragland Metal Con

A. C. Spainhour, 13

West End Tin Shop

SI

Art Display Compan

Thomas S. Blum, B

Coe and Hartman,

Dixie Sign Service,

General Outdoor Ad

Martin Advertising

Industrial Metals A

Winston Lead Smel

Oaks Studio, The, W

Salem Steel Compan

Indera Mills Comp

TA

Carolina Narrow P

Carolina Marble an

Clofelter Roofing,

Dunnagan and Ride

West End Tin Shop

F. M. Bohannon, B

Brown & Williams

George W. Fox, 61

R. J. Reynolds Tob

Taylor Brothers, B

Glasco Manufactur

A. C. Dowel Pin Co

New Enterprises, I

P. H. Hanes Knitt

Indera Mills Comp

Washington Mills C

R. L. Davis Uphol

Joe Gallin's Body S

N. Thomas Sande

Sheppard Veneer C

Nissen Wagon Con

J. C. Spach Wagon

LEM INDUSTRIES

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Bligh's Almanac, 218 North Main Street
 North Carolina Medical Journal, Everett at South Hawthorne Road
 Southern Tobacco Journal, 118 West Third Street
 Twin City Sentinel, 416-420 North Marshall Street
 Union Republican, 218 North Main Street
 Wachovia Moravian, 500 South Church Street
 Winston-Salem Journal, 416-420 North Marshall Street

NICOTINE SULPHATE

R. J. Reynolds Nicotine Sulphate Plant, Waughtown

NYLON PROCESSORS

Duplan Corporation, The, 1245 White Street

PAINT AND LACQUER MANUFACTURERS

Sherwin-Williams Company, 210 South Liberty Street

Woodfinishing Products Company, 570 Waughtown Road

PHOTOSTATS

Medearis Stamp and Printing Company, 428 North Main Street

PLAINING MILL PRODUCTS

Fogle Brothers, 202 East Belevs Street

Perryman Brothers, West Street

Phillips Lumber Company, 1811 Vargrave Street

South-Phillips Lumber Company, 17th and White Streets

PRINTERS, BOOK AND COMMERCIAL

Bell Printing Company, 222 South Main Street

Clay Printing Company, 223 1/2 North Main Street

H. T. Hearn Engraving Company, 632 West Fourth Street

Hatchison-Alford Printing Company, 205 West Third Street

Hankins Sales System, 234 North Liberty Street (rear)

Medearis Stamp and Printing Company, 428 North Main Street

Owensby Printing Company, 410 West Fourth Street

Peary-Aitchison Printing Company, Incorporated, 118 West Third Street

Simpson Printing Company, 2400 South Peachtree Street

Stewart Printing House, 411 North Liberty Street (rear)

Sun Printing Company, 221-225 North Trade Street

Union Republican Publishing Company, 218 North Main Street

Wilson-Peace Printing Company, Inc., 241 North Liberty Street

Winston Printing Company, Patterson Avenue Extension

QUARRIES

Piedmont Quarries Company, Leight at Elliott Street

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS

Medearis Stamp and Printing Company, 428 North Main Street

SHEET METAL WORKS

Peter W. Blum and Sons, 805 North Trade Street

Clodfelter Roofing and Sheet Metal Company, 179 Brookstown Avenue

Cox Roofing Company, 1014 North West Boulevard

Dunnagan and Rideout, 1234 North Liberty Street

S. H. Julian Roofing and Furnace Company, 629 South Marshall Street

Raigland Metal Company, 88 Waughtown Road

A. C. Spainhour, 135 West Ninth Street

West End Tin Shop, 16 Burke Street

SIGN PAINTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Art Display Company, 415 West 4 1/2 Street

Thomas S. Blum, 104 North Trade Street

Cox and Hartman, 870 North Liberty Street

Dixie Sign Service, 301 1/2 North Main Street

General Outdoor Advertising Company, 14 Burke Street

Martin Advertising Service, 220 North Trade Street

SMELTERS AND REFINERS

Industrial Metals Alloy Company, Sunnyside Avenue Extension

Winston Lead Smelting Company, Sunnyside Avenue

STAGE SETS

Oaks Studio, The, Waughtown Road

STEEL FABRICATORS

Bailem Steel Company, Incorporated, 1725 Vargrave Street

SWIMMING SUITS

Indera Mills Company, Wachovia Street

TAPES, BINDINGS AND NARROW FABRICS

Carolina Narrow Fabric Company, 1036 North Chestnut Street

TILE

Carolina Marble and Tile Company, 605 Buxton Street

TINNERS

Clodfelter Roofing and Sheet Metal Works, 179 Brookstown Avenue

Dunnagan and Rideout, 1234 North Liberty Street

West End Tin Shop, 16 Burke Street

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS

F. M. Bohannon, Incorporated, 514 North Patterson Avenue

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, 120 South Liberty Street

George W. Fox, 613 West Street

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, North Main at Fourth Street

Taylor Brothers, Incorporated, 308 East First Street

TOILET GOODS MANUFACTURERS

Glasco Manufacturing Company (N), 415 North Patterson Avenue

TOYS AND WOODEN NOVELTIES

A. C. Dowel Pin Company, 601 Norfolk Street

New Enterprises, Inc., 601 Norfolk Street

UPHOLSTERERS

R. L. Davis Upholstering and Refinishing Company, 18 Burke Street

Joe Gallin's Body Shop, 501 Waughtown Road

N. Thomas Sandefur, 509 South Green Street

VENEER MANUFACTURERS

Sheppard Veneer Company, West 14th Street

WAGON MANUFACTURERS

Nissen Wagon Company, 1539 Waughtown Road

J. C. Spach Wagon Works, 451 East Monmouth Street



Forsyth County Courthouse



Old Town Club



Section of the City's Great Industrial District



Y. M. C. A. Building



Richard J.

Real Estate

Firms listed
 ing the selection
 property in W
 prompt, courte

(Key: (A) -
 (H) - Homes

- (A) F. Benbow, 80
- William H. Booe,
- George W. Coad,
- Cody Realty & M
- Building, (A)
- John H. Corneli
- (A) - (H) (H)
- H. T. & H. M. Hig
- 215 First Na
- Homes Real Estat
- (Ogburn), 511
- George B. Kemp
- Lloyd Real Estat
- Cherry Street
- W. H. McMahan
- Mahan), P. O.
- A. V. Nash & S
- North Libert
- Pilot Real Estate
- Spruce Street
- R. J. Reynolds
- P. O. Box 74
- A. F. Sams Realty
- Building, (B)
- Security Bond and
- Stuart O. Bo
- (B) (H)
- Shore Real Estate
- Third Street,
- R. H. Sides, 221
- Smithfield Realty
- deal, J. F. S
- (B) (H)
- Stockton Realty
- Trade Street,
- West End Propert
- Main Street.





Richard J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium

Real Estate Directory

Firms listed below invite your inquiries regarding the selection of a home, apartment or business property in Winston-Salem. Call on them for prompt, courteous service.

[Key: (A)—Apartments. (B)—Business Properties. (H)—Homes.]

- C. F. Benbow, 806 West Fifth Street. (A) (H)
 William H. Booe, P. O. Box 2052. (B) (H)
 George W. Coan, P. O. Box 192. (A)
 Cody Realty & Mortgage Company, (H. S. Cody), Nissen Building. (A) (B) (H)
 John H. Cornelius, 304 First National Bank Building. (A) (B) (H)
 H. T. & H. M. Highfill Insurance Agency, (H. T. Highfill), 215 First National Bank Building. (H)
 Home Real Estate Loan and Insurance Company, (S. C. Ogburn), 511 North Liberty Street. (A) (B) (H)
 George B. Kempton, Twin Castles Apartments. (A)
 Loyd Real Estate Company, (L. S. Loyd), 420 North Cherry Street. (A) (B) (H)
 W. H. McMahan Real Estate Company, (W. H. McMahan), P. O. Box 546. (A) (B) (H)
 A. V. Nash & Sons Company, (Marion W. Nash), 530 North Liberty Street. (A) (B) (H)
 Pilot Real Estate Company, (W. F. Shaffner), 406 North Spruce Street. (A) (B) (H)
 R. J. Reynolds Realty Company, (W. Lindsay Sapp), P. O. Box 748. (B) (H)
 A. F. Sams Realty Company, (Leroy W. Sams), O'Hanlon Building. (B)
 Security Bond and Mortgage Company, (E. M. Shepherd, Stuart O. Bondurant), 210 West Fourth Street. (A) (B) (H)
 Shore Real Estate Company, (B. Clyde Shore), 14 West Third Street. (A) (B) (H)
 R. H. Sides, 221 North Main Street. (A) (B) (H)
 Smithdeal Realty & Insurance Company, (C. C. Smithdeal, J. F. Smithdeal), 221 West Fifth Street. (A) (B) (H)
 Stockton Realty Company, (N. V. Stockton), 418 North Trade Street. (B) (H)
 West End Properties Company, (T. O. Moore), 601 North Main Street. (B)



Graylyn Estate



One of Many Beautiful "Twin City" Homes



City Hall



North Carolina Baptist Hospital and Bowman Gray School of Medicine



Typical Downtown Church—Augsburg Lutheran



WINSTON-SALEM FA

Altitude: From 850 to 1,000 feet above sea level and 250 feet above Yadkin River, chief drainage artery.

Area: 15.05 square miles in corporate limits of Winston-Salem. 388 square miles in Forsyth County.

Aviation Facilities: Smith Reynolds Airport, one of the nation's newest and finest air terminals, located 2.5 miles from center of business district. Area of approximately 425 acres. Class Four field with up-to-date administration building and control tower, operations building, three hangars with complete shops. Lighting system includes 36-inch rotating beacon, and range, contact and obstruction lights. Four paved runways: East-West, 3,200 ft.; North-South, 4,300 ft.; Northeast-Southwest, 4,500 ft.; and Northwest-Southeast, 6,250 ft. Beautifully landscaped grounds. Headquarters of Piedmont Aviation, Inc. Regular Eastern Air Lines service. (See Transportation).

Banking: Five banking institutions, including three commercial banks, one industrial bank and headquarters office of Federal Home Loan Bank for South-eastern area. Home of largest bank between Washington and Atlanta. Deposits: \$147,053,420 (1941); \$179,510,634 (1942). Resources: \$157,084,000 (1941); \$190,401,280 (1942). Clearings: \$610,958,000 (1941); \$727,299,000 (1942).

Building Permits: \$2,474,012 (1941); \$804,593 (1942).

Churches: Total of 148, representing 26 denominations and including Adventist (2), Apostolic (1), Baptist (45), Catholic (1), Christian (1), Christian and Missionary Alliance (1), Christian Science (1), Church of Christ (2), Congregational (1), Congregational Christian (1), Disciples (3), Friends (1), Greek Orthodox (1), Hebrew (2), Holiness (29), Lutheran (3), Methodist (20), Moravian (12), Presbyterian (7), Protestant Episcopal (2), Reformed (2), and Non-denominational (5).

Civic, Fraternal, Business and Professional Organizations: Altrusa Club, American Business Club, American Institute of Banking, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Association of Life Underwriters, Automobile Club, Beta Sigma Phi, B'Nai B'Rith, Board of Realtors, Bon Air Woman's Club, Business and Professional Women's Club, Camera Club, Chamber of Commerce, Christian Club, Colonial Dames, Community Council, Council of Jewish Women, Credit Women's Breakfast Club, Daughters of the American Revolution (two chapters), DeMolay, Dukes, Elks, Engineering Club, Exchange Club, Forsyth County Bar Association, Forsyth County Dental Society, Forsyth County Junior Bar Association, Forsyth County Medical Society, Forsyth Kennel Club, Forsyth Yacht Club, Garden Club Council, Jewish Community Council, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Junior League, Junior Woman's Club, Kiwanis Club, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Lions Club, Masonic Order, Ministerial Association, Parent-Teachers Association, Philatelic Society, Pilot Club, Police Pistol Club, Retail Merchants Association, Rotary Club, Royal Arcanum, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Sons of the Confederacy, Tobacco Board of Trade, Torch Club, Traffic Club, Truckers Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Wachovia Historical Society, Wilsonian Democratic Club, Woman's Club.

Climate: Mild and moderate, with average of 232 clear days per year and average mean temperature of 58.2° F. (from U. S. Weather Bureau records for 40-year period). Temperature ranges from a normal of 48.5° F. for January to a normal of 77.5° F. for July. Equally distributed rainfall averages 44.88 inches per year. Average snowfall, 7.8 inches per year. Few extremes in weather. Minimum growing season of 180 days.

Cultural Opportunities: Annual concert series under auspices of well-established Civic Music Association. Lectures by outstanding speakers at Salem College. Little Theatre. Piedmont Festival of Music and Art in summer. Numerous music, book and garden clubs. Many special musical events produced by local talent. Salem College Library totaling approximately 23,500 volumes. Carnegie Public Library containing 27,371 volumes; branch library containing 5,009 volumes. (See also "Recreation").

Electric and Gas Service: Furnished by Duke Power Company. Electric power: eight circuits, each carrying 100,000 volts, serve city. Continuity of service insured at all times. Electric meters in city and suburban area (1943): 27,336, including 24,200 residential and 3,076 commercial and industrial meters. Artificial gas supply. Gas meters in city and suburban area (1943): 3,013, including 2,502 residential and 421 commercial and industrial meters.

Employment and Pay Roll: Average number of industrial wage earners in city: 19,214 in county, 21,073 (1939 Census of Manufactures). Total wages paid Forsyth County workers covered by Social Security: 1940, \$31,158,437; 1941, \$36,926,101; first six months, 1942, \$18,720,787 (Biennial Report, N. C. Unemployment Compensation Commission, Dec., 1942). Including salaries and services in addition to wages, city's industrial pay roll alone exceeds \$30,000,000 annually. (See also "Purchasing Power" and "Retail Trade").

Estates (Private): Outstanding large private estates near Winston-Salem include "Forest Hills" (R. E. Lanster), "Graylyn" (heirs of the late Bowman Gray), "Reynolds" (Mrs. Charles Babcock), the Richard J. Reynolds home, "Tanglewood" (W. N. Reynolds), and "Willsherr Lodge" (S. Clay Williams).

Fire Protection: Municipal Fire Department staffed by more than 80 full-time employees. Latest type mechanical equipment. Six fire stations located strategically throughout city; 109 alarm boxes. Fire calls to any part of city

answered within five minutes; calls in downtown district answered within two and one-half minutes. Over long period of years, city has had lowest annual fire loss record of any North Carolina city of comparable size.

Homes: Occupied dwelling units: city, 21,275; metropolitan district, 27,114. Home owners: city, 3,428; metropolitan district, 9,900 (1940 Census).

Hospitals and Medical Facilities: Three first-class hospitals, City Memorial, Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial and North Carolina Baptist (affiliated with Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College). Total of 730 beds. Forsyth County Tuberculosis Sanatorium located nearby. 3 convalescent homes. City-County Health Clinic, and full-time City and County Health Departments. Splendid record in disease prevention. Forsyth County named to National Rural Health Honor Roll in 1934, 1935, 1940, 1941 and 1942, in recognition of excellence in public health work.

held in the city of Winston-Salem. City of Winston-Salem Church as a part of all parts of

Motor Vehicle: city, county and (1942).

Municipal Govt.: year terms. Pro any of its financ

Newspapers: On edition. One we

The Story of Winston-Salem

... is reflected equally in the quaint and charming pre-Revolutionary buildings of history located a few blocks away. For Winston-Salem, as its name implies, is a city of dual origin: the small frontier village of SALEM in the rolling wilderness hills of Piedmont North Carolina; pioneers, members of an old Protestant denomination of Bohemian origin, seeking religious freedom and were carefully selected for the task of establishing a new community and they built their town from long study by their Church leaders. These early settlers, who migrated south from Pennsylvania so well that many of them are still being used. Among them are the church at nearby Belmont, the Moravian Brothers' House (1769); Salem Tavern (1784); the Fourth House (1767); and

WINSTON, the newer half of the "Twin City", had its origin more than three-quarters of a century ago as a progressive business and manufacturing center close by the older Moravian community. Winston, soldier of Revolutionary War fame, by official act of the 1850-51 session of the North Carolina General Assembly, named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, hero of the War of 1812, the seat of Forsyth County, named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, hero of the War of 1812, the seat of Forsyth County by legislative act during the 1848-49 session. Winston was incorporated as a city in 1872 and those of Salem into close cooperation in many endeavors. The two communities merged in 1899, and the new community, Winston-Salem, was named in honor of the Moravian Church Square, in the heart of the original Moravian settlement, and the new Winston-Salem.

In 1913, the towns were consolidated by popular vote into WINSTON-SALEM—a consolidation has grown today's progressive metropolis, where the best of the old and the new of a great southern city. Winston-Salem is favored with a mild, healthful climate and a location which includes the state's greatest centers of education and many of the nation's leading and highly-productive farms. Its thriving industries make it one of the most important manufacturing centers in the South, and its splendid churches and public schools are the pride of all "Twin City" residents. Unsurpassed advantages both as a "home town" and as an excellent business and industrial

Hotels: Three principal hotels, 630 rooms. Modern fire-proof buildings. Convention facilities include roof garden, ball room, coffee shops, public and private dining rooms, and conference, committee and club rooms.

Industries: Total of more than 100 diversified industries. City ranks second among all cities south of Baltimore and east of the Mississippi River in value of manufactured products; annual industrial output valued at \$309,617,328 (1939 Census of Manufactures). Largest tobacco-manufacturing center in the world. One of four largest leaf tobacco markets in Bright Belt. City leads the world in manufacture of men's and boys' underwear and women's circular-knit hosiery. Among principal products: cigarettes and other tobacco products, hosiery, underwear, furniture, boxes and cartons, air conditioning and industrial machinery, specialized chemical materials and medicines, batteries, awnings, bedding and mattresses, swimming suits, textiles.

Institutions for Care of Children: Memorial Industrial School for Negroes, Methodist Children's Home, state denominational institution.

Location: On Piedmont Plateau, in northwestern North Carolina, 45 miles south of the Virginia State Line and approximately 50 miles east of the main ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains. City is situated almost exactly mid-way between Washington and Atlanta. Latitude is 36-05-48; longitude is 80-14-48. The Piedmont region is one of America's leading textile-manufacturing areas and also an outstanding agricultural section, suited to a wide variety of farm products. This same territory includes North Carolina's greatest centers of higher education. Within a 120-mile radius of Winston-Salem are located the majority of all the state's colleges and universities. Raleigh, the state capital, is 110 miles to the east. Winston-Salem is 540 miles by rail from New York and 312 miles from Washington.

Moravian Early Easter Service: One of America's oldest and most widely-known religious observances. Impressive and beautiful, this service has been

Parks and Play: picnic areas, sports fields, and other recreational facilities, built at cost to the city. Large theatre, large swimming pool, and other recreational facilities. Average of 100 days of "round supervision" "Recreation".

Police Protection: employees. Uniform equipment, including gas masks, and other protective equipment. Calls to any part of city answered within two minutes.

Population: City: 97,274 (1940). Official City stock. Total of 48% and 50% of

Port of Entry: water, Winston-Salem unusual circumstances and other products.

Postal Receipts:

Property Value: Forsyth County

FACTS IN BRIEF

held in the city each Easter dawn since 1773. Conducted by Bishop of Moravian Church as climax of Holy Week services. Attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of the nation.

Motor Vehicle Registrations: 33,801 automobiles, trucks and trailers in city, county and adjacent area served by Winston-Salem Automobile Club (1942).

Municipal Government: Aldermanic-mayor form. Officials elected for two-year terms. Progressive municipal leadership. City has never defaulted on any of its financial obligations.

Newspapers: One morning and one evening daily, with combined Sunday edition. One weekly.

Winston-Salem . . .

Winston-Salem is a city of dual origins. Its history begins in 1766 with the founding of Piedmont North Carolina. The founders were a hardy band of Moravian origin, seeking religious freedom and opportunity in a new world. They built their town according to definite plans which had resulted from their migration south from Pennsylvania, built their churches and other structures on the church at nearby Bethabara (1788) and Home Church in Salem (1800); the Fourth House (1767); and the Sisters' House (1786).

More than three-quarters of a century after the founding of Salem, it grew into a Moravian community. The town was named in honor of Major Joseph Blount at the 1850-51 session of the North Carolina General Assembly. It was also designated Forsyth, hero of the War of 1812. The county was erected from a division of Winston and was incorporated as a town in 1859, and common interests brought its two parts together. The two communities, through the years, developed side by side; old town, and the new Winston Courthouse Square were located less than a mile apart.

WINSTON-SALEM—"A City Founded Upon Cooperation". From that day to this, the best of the old and the best of the new have been blended into the life of a beautiful climate and a location in the heart of a populous, fast-growing area of the nation's leading industrial plants, as well as thousands of prosperous of the most important manufacturing cities in America. Beautiful residential areas and the pride of all "Twin Citizens". Living costs are low, and the city offers the best business and industrial location.

Parks and Playgrounds: 35, totaling 536 acres and including athletic fields, picnic areas, special amusement features. Largest is Reynolds Park, just beyond eastern edge of city. One of the South's finest municipal recreation centers, built at cost of nearly \$1,000,000. Covering 184 acres, it offers an 18-hole golf course, swimming pool, skating rink and gymnasium, outdoor amphitheatre, large wooded picnic area and many other amusement facilities. City has average of more than 10 acres of playground per public school, with year-round supervision. Many neighborhood parks and picnic grounds. (See also "Recreation").

Police Protection: Provided by Municipal Police Department staffed by 103 employees. Uniform Patrol, Traffic and Detective divisions. Best modern equipment, including radio-equipped patrol cars, ample armaments. Police calls to any part of city answered within four minutes; downtown calls answered within two minutes. City has excellent nation-wide safety record.

Population: Corporate limits: 75,274, 1930; 79,815, 1940. Metropolitan district: 97,274, 1930; 109,833, 1940. Forsyth County: 111,681, 1930; 126,475, 1940. (Official Census figures). Population is predominantly of old American stock. Total of 99.55 per cent of people are native-born. Population is between 48% and 50% gainfully employed.

Port of Entry: Though located at least 200 miles from the nearest navigable water, Winston-Salem ranks as the nation's sixteenth port of entry. This unusual circumstance arises from the fact that tremendous amounts of tobacco and other products are regularly imported by the city's industries.

Postal Receipts: \$465,000, 1940; \$500,680, 1941; \$591,266, 1942.

Property Valuation: Winston-Salem assessed valuation, \$107,994,646; Forsyth County assessed valuation, \$199,866,995, (1942).

Purchasing Power: Effective buying income, Winston-Salem: \$98,813,000. Effective buying income per capita: \$12,013. (Data from survey made by nationally-known research firm, May, 1943). (See also "Employment and Pay Roll" and "Retail Trade").

Radio Stations: Two, WAIR, Mutual and Blue Network affiliate, 250 watts; WSJS, NBC affiliate, 5,000 watts.

Recreation: Abundance of varied recreational facilities. Numerous amateur and "semi-pro" baseball, basketball and softball teams with regular schedules of games. Three 18-hole golf courses; golf is a year-round sport. Six swimming pools. Five white motion picture theatres with total seating capacity of 5,750; two Negro theatres, seating capacity of 1,140. R. J. Reynolds Memorial Auditorium, containing 2,117 seats, available for special entertainment events. Bowman Gray Stadium, with seating capacity of 12,000, utilized for football games, open-air concerts, other events. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. provide wide range of recreational programs. City Recreation Department conducts extensive supervised activities throughout year. (See also "Cultural Opportunities" and "Parks and Playgrounds").

Retail Trade: Trading area covers several Piedmont counties and extends 50 miles north, 54 miles southwest, 15 miles east and 50 miles west. Population of area: 456,881. Winston-Salem leads North Carolina in number of retail outlets, with total of 1,025 stores in city (4,109 employees, pay roll of \$3,491,000) and 1,263 in metropolitan district (4,343 employees, pay roll of \$3,655,000). Volume of retail sales (1939): city, \$29,205,000; metropolitan district, \$31,428,000. City's stores sell 42 per cent of all merchandise sold in retail trading area. Per capita sales in Winston-Salem rank \$40 above the national average and \$164 above the state average. (1940 Census data). Steadily increasing purchasing power. (See also "Employment and Pay Roll" and "Purchasing Power").

Revenue: Winston-Salem firms pay an average of \$500,000 in Internal Revenue each working day.

Schools and Colleges: Excellent educational facilities include 20 modern, well-equipped public schools (16 grade and primary and 4 high schools), having a property valuation of \$3,681,368. Three colleges, including Salem College, one of nation's oldest leading four-year colleges for women (founded in 1772); Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, four-year medical school; and Winston-Salem State Teachers' College, co-educational Negro institution. Salem Academy, day and boarding school for girls. Three business colleges. Private elementary school. Numerous kindergartens, music schools and trade schools.

Tax Rate: City tax rate, \$1.50 per \$100 valuation; county tax rate, \$0.50 per \$100 valuation (1942). Taxes are based on 70 per cent actual valuation.

Telephones: 15,545 in city (1943). Service by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Theatres: See "Recreation".

Tobacco Market: One of oldest major leaf tobacco markets in nation, dating from 1872 and one of four largest markets in the Bright Belt, covering five states. Total sales, 1942: \$43,100,016. Average of 50 million pounds of bright-leaf flue-cured tobacco is auctioned in a normal season, 4 sets of buyers; 12 scheduled daily sales; 8 warehouses. Market is active annually from mid-September until end of season, usually about February 1. Visitors are welcome at auctions, outstanding among America's most colorful market scenes.

Topography: Land is gently rolling, with quick drainage through small streams running into the Yadkin River, 15 miles from city.

Transportation: Direct passenger, express and mail service by Eastern Air Lines. Three railways: Norfolk & Western, Southern and Winston-Salem Southbound. 30 "off-line" railways maintain Winston-Salem offices. Bus service by Atlantic Greyhound Lines, Pan-American Lines and Piedmont Coach Company; city is southern division headquarters for Greyhound, operating more than 130 schedules daily from Winston-Salem terminal. 35 trucking lines. Five local bus lines and three taxicab companies handle urban traffic. City is served by more in-and-out hard-surfaced roads than any other city or center in North Carolina. Principal highways: U. S. 52, U. S. 158, U. S. 311 and U. S. 421; N. C. 67, N. C. 109 and N. C. 150.

Water Supply: Completely adequate and modern water supply system. Designed capacity of municipal water works: 12,000,000 gallons. Average daily consumption (1942): 8,120,300 gallons, 241 miles of water mains, 16,151 water meters. Plant valuation: \$4,078,000. Monthly State Board of Health reports show that water is uniformly excellent in quality. Chemical and bacteriological analyses furnished on request by City Public Works Department.

Wholesale Trade: Trading area extends over 150-mile radius, with population of 4,434,118 (1940 Census). City is a "natural" as a jobbing and distributing point because of its strategic location in the prosperous and well-populated North Carolina textile and tobacco-manufacturing area, and within easy reach of the nation's largest centers of population and industry. Sales (1939): Winston-Salem, \$41,752,000; Forsyth County, \$42,382,000. Total of 140 wholesale firms in city, employing 2,553 persons, with pay roll of \$2,276,000, (1940 Census).

CITY VISTA CITY

Winston Salem NORTH CAROLINA

Winston
Salem
310
Winston

CITY MAP AND VISITORS' GUIDE

Winston-Salem, NORTH CAROLINA

Published by
**Winston-Salem Chamber of
 Commerce, Inc.**
 310 West Fifth Street
 Winston-Salem, North Carolina



Modern Transportation Facilities
 Serve
 Winston-Salem



Bus Depot



Airport Terminal



Union Station

Salem: \$98,813,000.
 on survey made by
 Employment and

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Numerous amateur
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WINSTON-SALEM NORTH CAROLINA

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WHITEVIEW








MONTVIEW

SMITH REYNOLDS AIRPORT

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GROUNDS

WINSTON

LEGEND

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-  J-JUNIOR H-HIGH J-H-JUNIOR HIGH
-  HOSPITALS I7 HOUSE NUMBERS  LIBRARIES
-  U.S. HIGHWAYS  STATE HIGHWAYS

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FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS

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SCALE IN FEET
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NOTICE

Main street from the north boundary of the city limits north to the intersection of North Liberty Street, including North Liberty Street to the city limits of the north boundary, is the dividing line for all streets running east and west.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO POINTS OF INTEREST

In the Downtown District:

- 28 Carnegie Public Library, North Cherry
- 29 Chamber of Commerce, West 10th
- 30 City Hall, North Main
- 31 General Post Office, North Cherry
- 32 Forsyth County Courthouse, Courthouse
- 33 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 34 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 35 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 36 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 37 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 38 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse
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- 50 P. Square, Forsyth County Courthouse

In "Old Salem":

- 100 Original settlement of city (1766) remaining on North Main Street
- 101 Old Salem Historic Site, Main Street
- 102 Old Salem Historic Site, Main Street
- 103 Old Salem Historic Site, Main Street
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- 120 Old Salem Historic Site, Main Street

Other Points of Interest:

- 101 Army, N. C. State Guard, North
- 102 Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium, M-12
- 103 Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University, E. street, at South
- 104 Children's Home, Reynolds Road
- 105 City Memorial Hospital, East 4th
- 106 Forsyth County Fair Grounds, North P-10
- 107 Forsyth County Club, Lewisville, Road
- 108 Grayson Estate, Reynolds Road (U.S. 42) E-2
- 109 Hanes Building, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 110 Hanes Building, Forsyth County Courthouse
- 111 Hanes Building, Forsyth County Courthouse
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LITHOGRAPHED IN WINSTON-SALEM, NC U.S.A.



TO KERNERSVILLE

TO THASMANVILLE

TO LEXINGTON

HEIGHTS

WAUGHTOWN

SOUTH SIDE

CITY LIMIT

CITY LIMIT

CITY LIMIT

CLEMMONSVILLE ROAD

SOLEM WATER WORKS

STADIUM

SOUTH

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LEXINGTON ROAD

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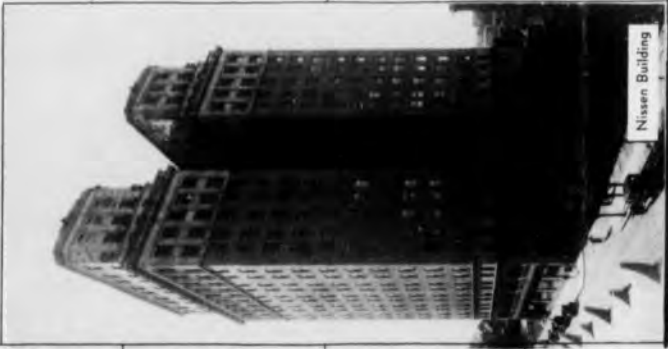
EAST

EAST



WEST SALEM

ARDMORE



Nissen Building



Reynolds Building



Home Moravian Church



Reynolds Park Golf Course—Club House

Municipal Iris Garden



Main Hall—Salem College

M O R S T

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



REYNOLDA PARK

BUENA VISTA

WESTVIEW

WEST HIGHLANDS

WEST END

HANESTOWN

ARDMORE

WEST SALEM

G H I J K L M N

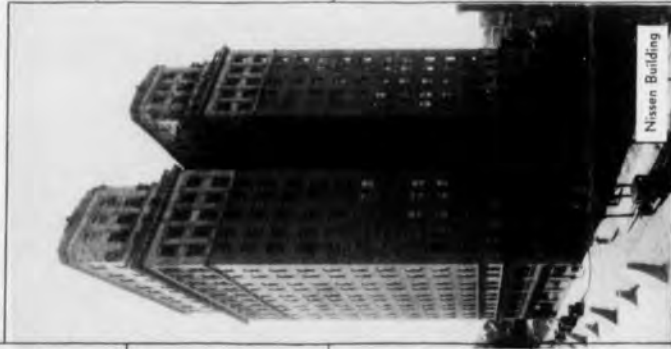


M N O P R S T



WEST SALEM

ARDMORE



Nissen Building



Reynolds Building



Home Moravian Church



Reynolds Park Golf Course—Club House

Municipal Iris Garden



Main Hall—Salem College

7
6
5
4
3
2

The People

There are according to figures furnished by officials of the Mill approximately seven hundred people in the Village. Of this number only 465 are included, directly or indirectly, in this survey. This number, however, represents a cross section typical of the Village. Those not represented are new families or families having no children of elementary school age.

Racially the people are a homogenous group. There are no cultural minorities represented in the Village. A few Negro families who drive the trucks and do the cleaning in the Mill live to the east of the Mill.

The size of the families is interesting because many believe that textile mill families are rather large. Table I, however, shows that families here are only slightly above the average. The total number of persons in the one hundred and twenty-six families studied is 654. Thus we find that the size of the average family is only 6.54 persons--the parents and four children.

In the following tables three groups will be considered. The grouping is based upon those in the family who work in the Mill. In Group I only the mother works. In some instances the father is disabled or for other reasons the mother is the bread winner for the family. In Group II the father works while the mother looks after the housework and the children. In Group III both father and mother work. In a few cases the father and mother work on the same shift. If arrangements can be made, father works at one time and the mother at another in order that the children may have parental supervision.

TABLE I
SIZE OF FAMILY ACCORDING TO GROUP

No. of persons in family	Groups			Total no. of persons
	I Mother works	II Father works	III Both work	
2	5	6	6	34
3	3	8	7	54
4	5	11	8	96
5	1	7	6	70
6	3	8	7	108
7	4	6	4	98
8	1	3	1	40
9	2	4	2	72
10	1	2	3	60
11	-	2	-	22
Total families	25	57	44	654

Table II shows the number of children of elementary school age in the families of the three groups and the distribution as to sex. This distribution seems fairly even as there were 111 boys and 102 girls. Children below school age were not included.

TABLE II
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN EACH GRADE PARTICIPATING
IN THE SURVEY SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO SEX
SCHOOL YEAR, 1949-1950

Grade	Number of children		
	Boys	Girls	Total
First	17	13	30
Second	14	11	25
Third	14	12	26
Fourth	19	11	30
Fifth	11	18	29
Sixth	11	14	25
Seventh	12	10	22
Eighth	13	13	26
Total	111	102	213

As is shown in Table III, most of the parents in this Mill Village were living together with only three per cent separated, and nine per cent widowed.

TABLE III
MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS SHOWN BY GROUP

Status	Groups			Total no. of persons
	I Mother works	II Father works	III Both work	
Living together	65	87	88	240
Widowed	6	3		9
Separated	1	2		3
Total	72	92	88	252

From the responses of the parents, the educational background of the parents is revealed in Table IV. The two college graduates are not textile workers but as their child attends the school, they have been included in the tabulation.

TABLE IV
EDUCATION OF PARENTS SHOWN BY GROUP

Extent of education	Groups			Total no. of persons
	I Mother works	II Father works	III Both work	
College	-	-	2	2
High school	10	8	4	22
Jr. high school	5	8	4	17
Elementary school	18	37	44	99
Part elementary	18	55	36	109
Illiterate	1	2	-	3
Total	52	110	90	252

As is true in many textile communities, there are from the standpoint of stability, two classes of people. One class lives in the Village year after year. The other class moves frequently.

The workers may or may not live in company owned houses. There are not enough houses in the Village proper to accommodate all the Mill employees. Consequently, some of the people own their homes and commute each day.

The Mill Company owns and rents to its employees approximately one hundred and seventy-five houses. These houses are typical mill houses, usually of three, four, or five rooms. Only a few houses are large enough to accommodate large families. All these dwellings are of frame construction and are similar in design. Where there is a variation in design, it is occasioned by the number of rooms.

All the company owned houses have electricity, the cost of which is included in the rent. Many families have electric irons, refrigerators, stoves, and other modern appliances.

The Village does not have a central heating plant; therefore, each family has its own method of heating.

Water for the Village is furnished from a large water tank. The newer houses have running water and bathrooms. As the old houses are remodeled bathrooms are taking the place of the outside privies. Each house has a spigot in the back yard.

As a rule, the homes are neatly and comfortably furnished. In most homes rooms are pressed into double service. The kitchen and dining room are usually combined. In a great many cases the living room serves as a bed-room.

Replies to the questionnaire revealed that facilities for leisure time are very limited in the homes of the workers. They include only radios, cars, magazines, books and newspapers. Very few families have books or magazines but a large per cent take both the morning and afternoon newspapers. Radios are found in many of the homes as seen in Table V.

TABLE V
NUMBER AND TYPE OF FACILITIES FOR LEISURE
IN HOMES OF THE THREE GROUPS

Type of facility	Number in homes of each group			Total no. of persons
	I Mother works	II Father works	III Both work	
Radios	20	53	44	117
Cars	6	15	21	42
Magazines	8	15	23	46
Books	14	20	25	59
Newspapers	18	50	39	107

This data applies to all the homes surveyed, whether or not the homes are in the Village proper. While the majority of the children come from the Mill Village, a few come from outside the Village.

All heads of the families occupying Mill houses must work at the Mill. Other members may work elsewhere and live in the Village; a few who work in the Mill live outside the Village, as employees are not required to live in the Village.

Industry and Economic Status

The Mill which is owned by the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, operates between two hundred and three hundred spindles. It is engaged in spinning yarn from natural cotton.

Although practically all the people of the Village are employed by the Mill, they perform a variety of duties. Of the Mill employees, 242 are women and 303 are men. The following classification shows how the men and women are distributed according to their work:

WOMEN

Clerical	3
Winders	115
Spinners	108
Roll pickers	10
Yarn sizer	1
Cleaner	1
Cone cutter	1
Carding machine tenders	
a. Drawings	2
b. Combers	1
Total	242

MEN

Executives	3
Clerical	6
Foremen	8
Asst. foremen	14
Special peace officer	1
Machine tenders & fixers	144
Doffers	27
Section	27
Roving	13
Yarn dump & packers	14
Sweep & clean	22
Machine shop	10
Watchmen	4
Firemen	4
Carpenters	3
Cotton truckers	17
Cone cutters	6
Supply clerks	2
Yarn size	1
Village maintenance	9
Total	303

NUMBER OF COLORED WORKERS

Men	7
Women	2

The employees work in three shifts. The first shift begins work at 7:00 a.m. and works until 3:00 p.m.; then the second shift takes over and works until 11:00 p.m.; at that time the third shift goes on and works until 7:00 a.m.

The shift system plays an important part in the lives of the people, especially the children. It means that in many cases someone in the house is always working, someone always sleeping, and someone always awake. Each member of the household must consider the rest of the family. It means that if Mother goes to work at seven o'clock that she must wake up the youngsters, bathe, dress, and feed them before she goes to work.

It often means that she meets her husband whose shift ends as hers begins. He must sleep while the children romp and play or they must be quiet so that he may sleep. It may mean that an older child who is working on the second shift must refrain from listening to his favorite radio program or seek his amusement elsewhere. This situation may eventually lead to delinquency.

The following shows how the working fathers and mothers are distributed according to shifts:

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
Shift One (7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.)	45	50
Shift Two (3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.)	48	45
Shift Three (11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)	35	10
Irregular	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	133	116

The Churches

The Baptist work at Hanes began in 1910 when the late Reverend G. I. Lumken, pastor of Brown Memorial Church organized a Mission Sunday School in the grove back of the company's office. In 1910 the Hanes Grove Baptist Church was organized and the congregation held its first services in a four room house. In 1917, when the new school building was completed, the old school building was moved from its original location to the corner of Second and Oak Streets where it was remodeled and turned over to the Baptists for use as their Church. Additions were made in 1940 and again in 1942 when new class rooms were added. Meanwhile, the name was changed to Hanes Baptist Church.

On Sunday afternoon, April 14, 1946, this church was destroyed by fire.

In every need and cause the Company has come to the rescue of the people, and in keeping with this generous spirit after the old building was destroyed by fire, Mr. Hanes announced that the Company would erect a new building.

Today with approximately 225 members and increasing Sunday School attendance, this church, which has played such an important part in the religious and community life of its people, has every reason to anticipate continued progress in the future.

Across the street from the school is the Methodist Church, a modern brick structure built by the Company, which has a membership of 185.

Table VI shows 177 children attend Sunday School regularly. There are only eleven who say they never attend. Seven out of the eleven are of the Primitive Baptist faith and do not believe in Sunday school.

TABLE VI

SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THE CHILDREN OF EACH GROUP

Attendance	Groups			Total no. of persons
	I Mother works	II Father works	III Both work	
Regularly	23	44	110	177
Sometimes	8	4	13	25
Never	4	3	4	11
Total	35	51	127	213

The religious life of the community is also largely the social life. The Church and the school are the two places where the people can come together. As the type of employment limits the outside activities of a large number to certain periods of every day except Sunday, the Church can reach the largest number of people at any one time. Therefore, most of the social life is a product of school and church planning.

The School

The school, a modern brick structure with two stories and a basement is a unit of one of the most progressive county units in the state. It is an elementary school, providing a program for the first eight grades. Upon completion of the eighth grade the children are transferred to a senior high school in the same district.

The building which is equipped with new furniture throughout has an auditorium, office, eight class rooms, cafeteria, library, and music room. The cafeteria is large enough to seat more than one hundred pupils. The library is one of the best equipped and most attractive in the county with seating space for forty-eight children. It is furnished with new tables, chairs, and shelving; has a collection of more than two thousand library books and one thousand supplementary readers, reference books, maps, and globes.

The location of the building in the center of the Village has certain advantages as far as the instructional program is concerned. The grounds, although not extensive, have been attractively landscaped near the building and the grass plot enclosed by an iron fence. On the east side of the building, well equipped by the Company, is a playground used by the children both during and after school hours.

The school is easily accessible to all the children in the Village and may be reached in from three to fifteen minutes which is especially convenient in bad weather.

A large meadow back of the school furnishes a perfect setting and environment for teaching natural science. The small stream running through the meadow furnishes excellent specimens of water animals.

During the spring and summer of 1947 and 1948, the Company paved the streets and sidewalks about the school and throughout the Village.

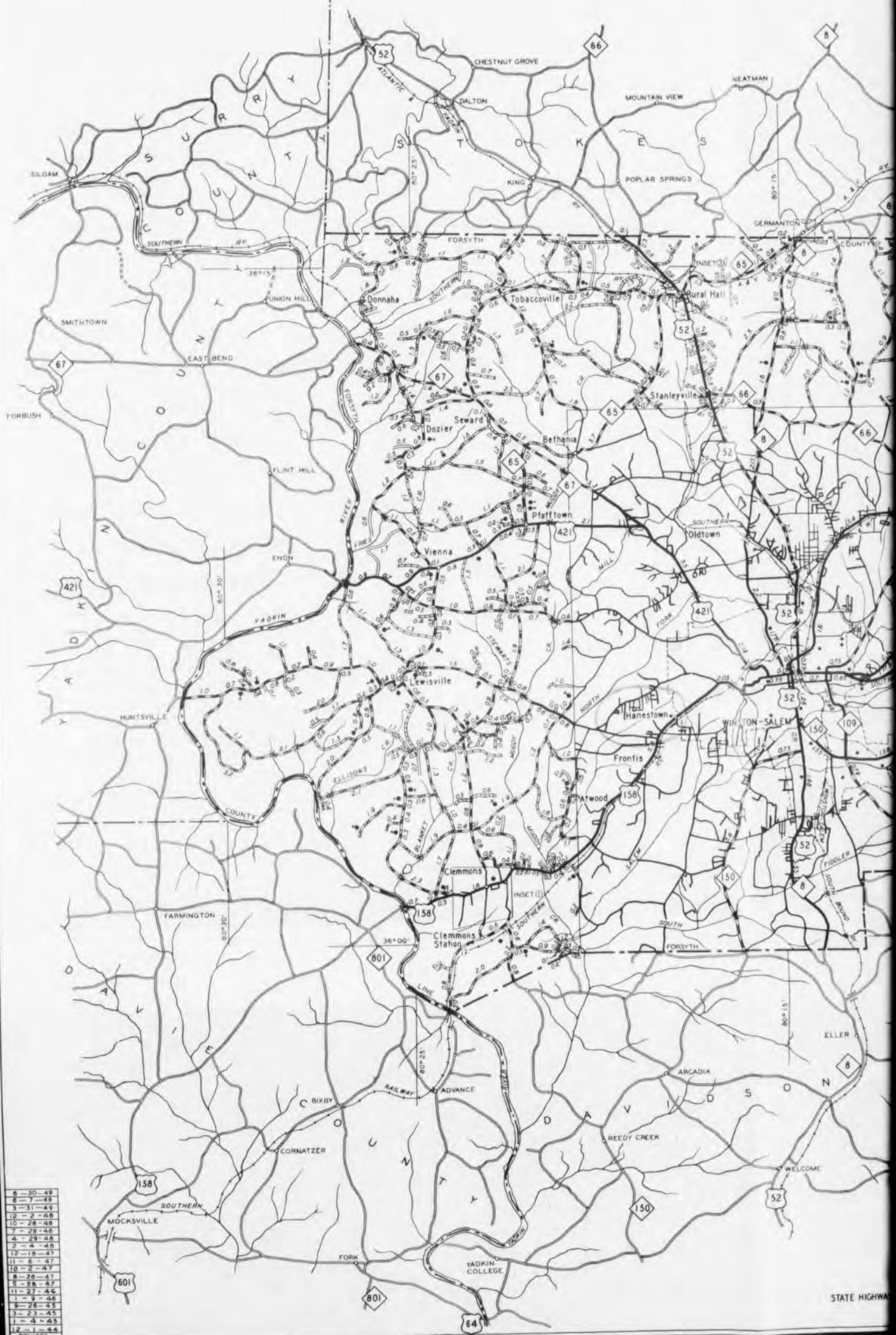
The instructional supplies, library books, and janitorial supplies are furnished by county and students' fees. The supervisory services for public school and band music and art are supplied by special teachers. The principal and teachers are appointed by the Forsyth County Board of Education.

The present teaching force includes a principal and eight teachers, all of whom are men and women with educational backgrounds and qualifications comparable to those of other teachers in the county system.

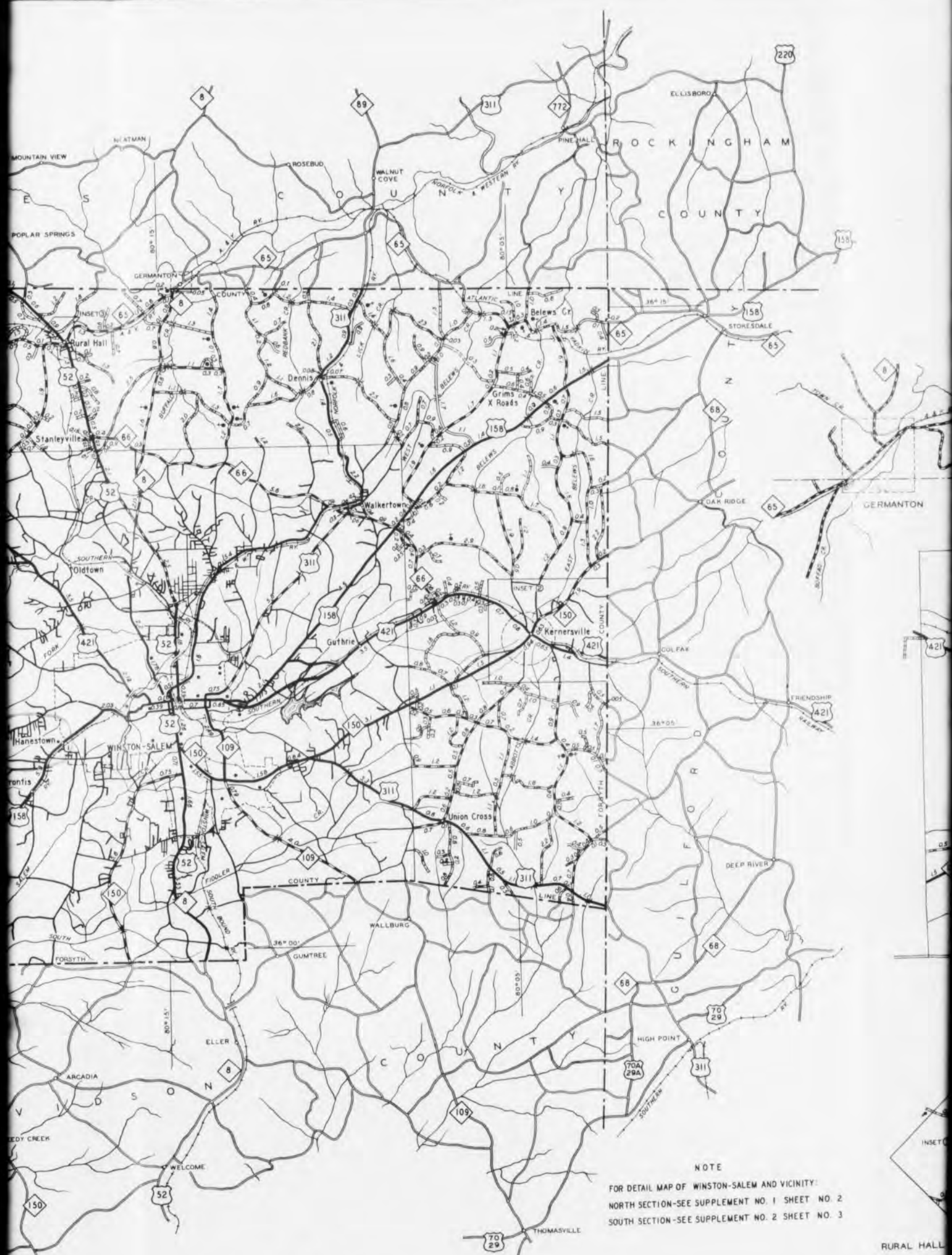
The Parent-Teacher Association is an active organization eager to help, and during the present school year (1949-1950) has bought Audio-Visual equipment for the school amounting to more than \$800, and Venetian blinds for the auditorium at a cost of \$336. The two money raising projects--the Fall Festival and the Negro Minstrel--sponsored by the P. T. A. were a notable success.

The work shift makes it impossible for many of the parents to get together at one time. In spite of various attempts to shift the time of meeting it has been impossible to arrange a time suitable to all parents.

8-30-49
8-7-49
3-31-49
12-2-48
10-28-48
7-29-48
4-29-48
2-4-48
12-18-47
11-6-47
10-2-47
8-28-47
5-28-47
11-27-46
1-3-46
9-26-45
3-23-45
1-4-45
12-1-44
REVISED



STATE HIGHWAY



NOTE
 FOR DETAIL MAP OF WINSTON-SALEM AND VICINITY:
 NORTH SECTION-SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 SHEET NO. 2
 SOUTH SECTION-SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 SHEET NO. 3

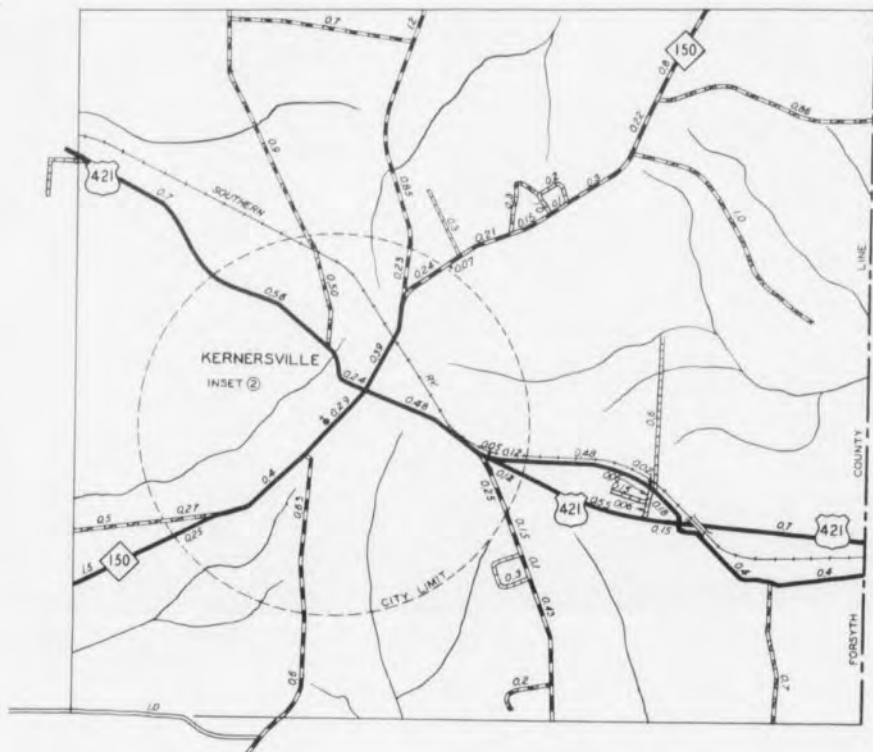
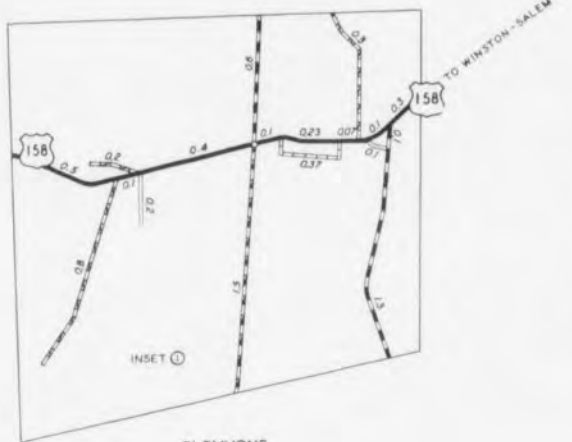
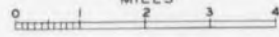
RURAL HALL

FORSYTH COUNTY

EIGHTH DIVISION

SCALE

MILES

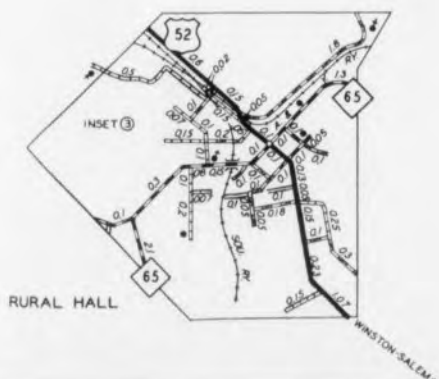


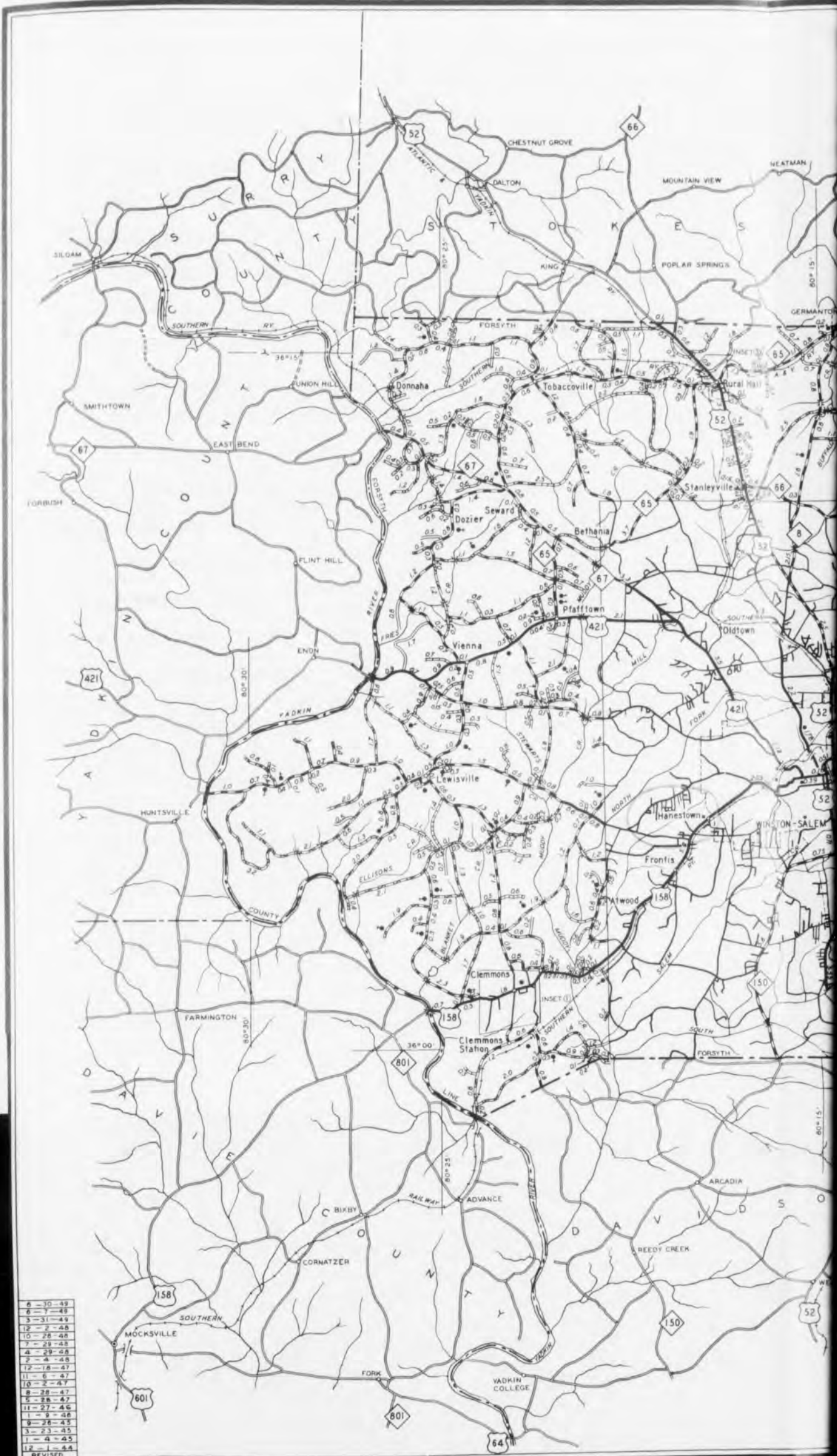
LEGEND

- PAVED ROAD - HIGH TYPE
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD - B.S.T.
- METAL SURFACED ROAD
- SOIL SURFACED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- PRIMITIVE ROAD
- RAILROAD
- GRADE SEPARATION
- COUNTY SEAT ALSO INCORPORATED CITY
- SCHOOL
- CHURCH
- TRIANGULATION STATION
- FOREST SERVICE LOOKOUT STATION
- UNITED STATES HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY

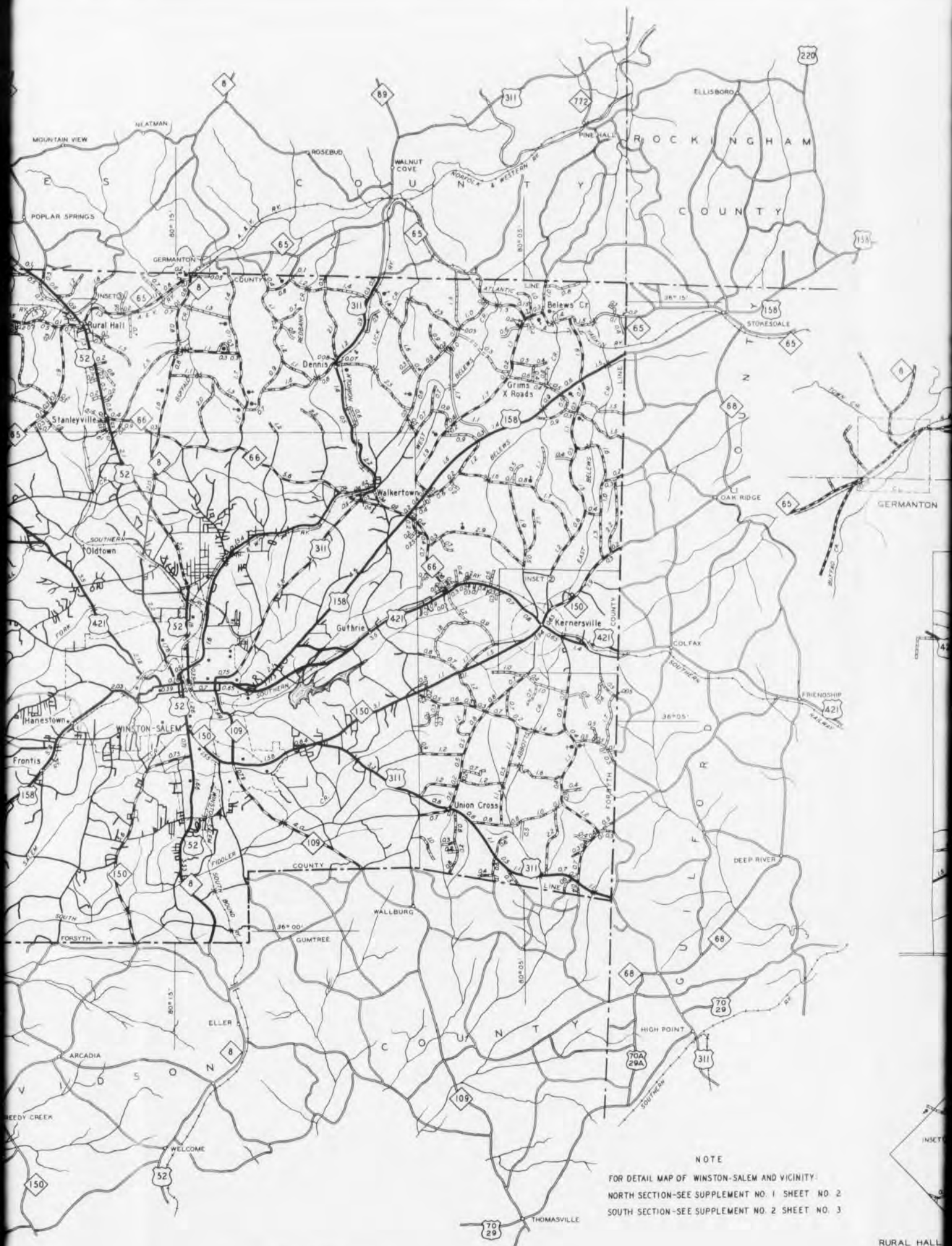
NOTE

OF WINSTON-SALEM AND VICINITY:
 -SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 SHEET NO. 2
 -SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 SHEET NO. 3





8-30-49
6-7-48
3-31-49
12-2-48
10-28-48
7-29-48
4-29-48
2-4-48
12-18-47
11-6-47
10-2-47
8-28-47
5-28-47
11-27-46
1-9-46
8-26-45
3-23-45
1-4-45
12-1-44
REVISED

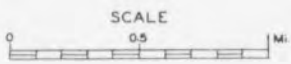
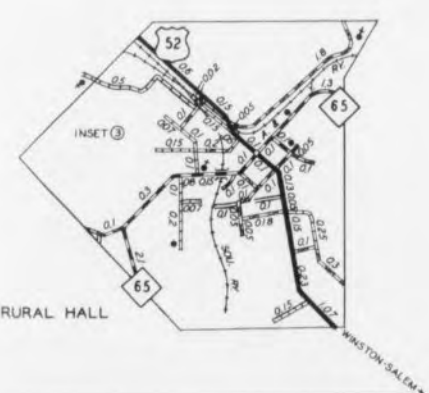
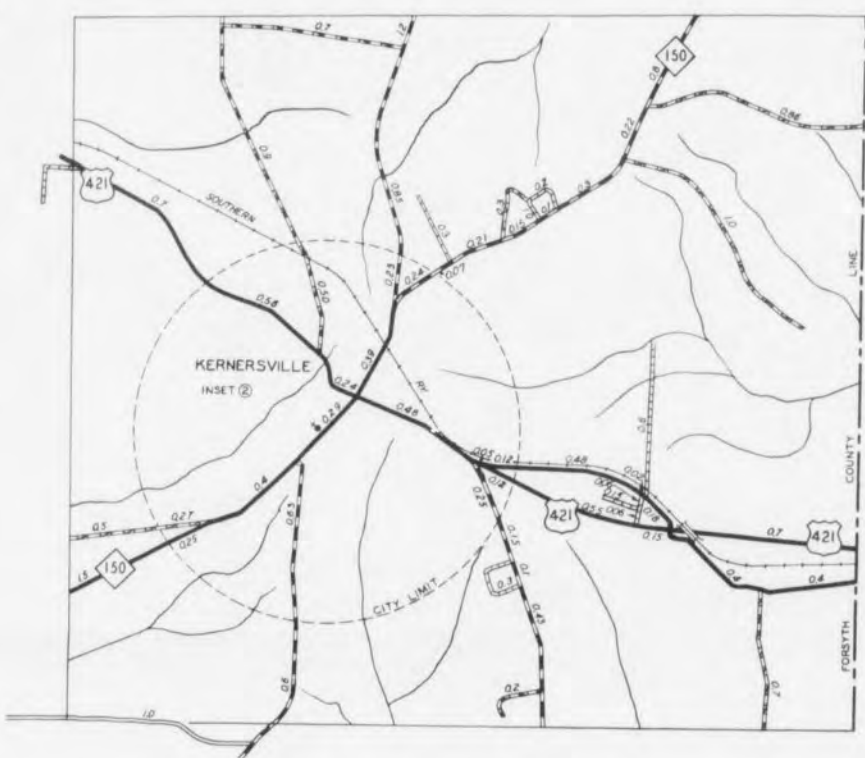
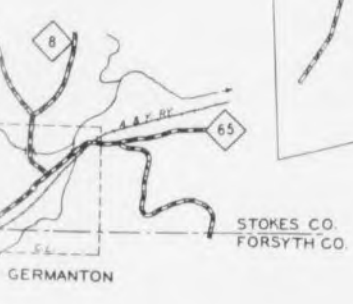
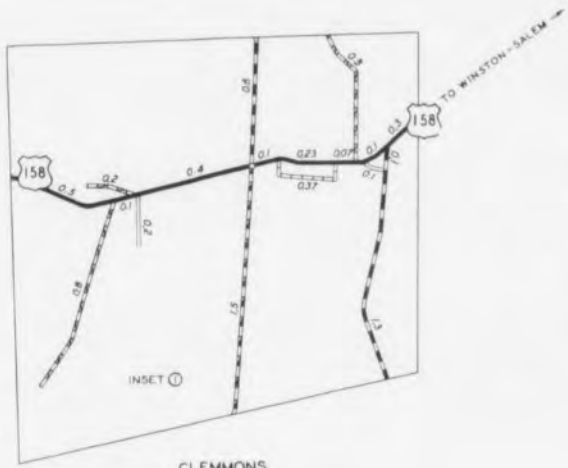
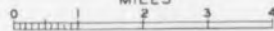


NOTE
 FOR DETAIL MAP OF WINSTON-SALEM AND VICINITY:
 NORTH SECTION-SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 SHEET NO. 2
 SOUTH SECTION-SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 SHEET NO. 3

FORSYTH COUNTY

EIGHTH DIVISION

SCALE
MILES



LEGEND

- PAVED ROAD - HIGH TYPE
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD - B.S.T.
- METAL SURFACED ROAD
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- FOREST SERVICE LOOKOUT STATION
- UNITED STATES HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY

NOTE
 OF WINSTON-SALEM AND VICINITY:
 -SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 SHEET NO. 2.
 -SEE SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 SHEET NO. 3.

ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL

Hostile	2
Critical	4
Indifferent	5
Friendly	116
Think school meets needs of children	116
Think school does not meet needs of children	11

These opinions are given as they were stated by the parents. The interviewer tried to be purely impersonal in the matter and to accept the response in the same manner. The parents seemed to welcome the opportunity to express themselves, whether pro or con, ignoring the fact that the interviewer was a teacher. The attitude toward the school, however, is the opinion of the interviewer, based upon the reactions and responses of the parents when they were asked "Do you think the school meets the needs of the children"? or "Do you think the school does not meet the needs of the children?".

Health

There is a Health Clinic with a doctor and nurse in charge open each Monday for all who need this service. This is a branch of the city County Health Department. The nurse visits the school twice a week or more often if there is a need for her services. All children are immunized against the common diseases and regular inspections are made.

Each spring the County Health Department holds a Pre-school Clinic for children entering school for the first time. In the fall a check-up is made of the first grade to see how many defects revealed in the spring have been corrected and at the same time a program is provided to immunize all children who did not attend the spring clinic. All third and fifth grade children and pupils from the other grades receive examinations.

CHAPTER III

THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN

Introduction

Educators know all about what is done by youth during school hours but they offer little information concerning the activities which occupy their time during the sixty or more leisure hours of each week. If learning comes largely through doing, the activities of youth during out-of-school hours may have a profound effect upon them, much greater perhaps than the formal classroom activities. Recreation leaders and agencies planning recreation programs for youth need to know how completely their time is now occupied with constructive activities. If young people are already well occupied during after school hours, there is little need for developing further leisure time activities. Parents also need to know how the time of the average young person is utilized that they may know in what way their own children are unusual. Promoters of specific activities utilized by youth need facts on how much use is actually made of these activities. For example, data on the relative amount of time spent by youth in reading, listening to the radio, and going to the movies indicates the quantitative importance of these media in attracting their interest.

Recreation, including preparation for the worthy use of leisure, is no new development in school programs. As far back as 1868, the first biennial report of the activities of the newly created United States Department of Education called attention to the relationship of education and recreation.

The school is the most democratic of institutions in its

ability to reach the total population. If recreation is to be free and universal, the school is the logical organization to provide it.¹

Activities in the Home

In the preceding chapter something of a general nature was shown about the environment of the elementary school children included in this study. The community, the homes, industry, family, social and religious backgrounds were studied. On the basis of data furnished by the parents and the Hanes mill officials, it was found that, whether or not the parents worked, the background of all of the children was very much the same.

In Chapter III the various factors contributing to the out-of-school activities of the children will be studied.

At the beginning of this particular phase of the study, it might be well to take inventory again of the children to be studied. We find that according to Table II there are 213 children included in the study.

The first factor contributing to the out-of-school life of the children is the home. Although according to the findings of Chapter II the homes in Hanes are very much the same in design, size, and setting, they look quite different. Some are clean, orderly, and attractive while others are dirty, disorderly, and unattractive.

Teachers make at least two visits to the home of each child enrolled in her grade during the school year. This promotes a friendly feeling between the home and the school. Ninety per cent of the parents look forward to this visit. An important factor in the out-of-school life

1. K. M. Cook, "Recreation and Leisure Time Activities in the School Program," School Life, 28:29-31, March, 1946.

of the children is the supervision they receive while the mothers work. When both parents are employed, they usually try to secure different work shifts so that they may divide the supervision of the children between themselves. When this is not possible some other solution is necessary. The various types of supervision are listed under the following table.

TABLE VII
TYPE OF SUPERVISION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER
SUPERVISION IN EACH OF THE THREE GROUPS

Supervision	Groups			Total
	I Mother works	II Father works	III Both work	
Father	0	35	0	35
Mother	77			77
Neighbor	0	3	10	13
Relative	0	6	13	19
White maid	0	5	7	12
Negro maid	0	3	2	5
Nursery	0	12	21	33
No one	0	10	9	19
Total	77	74	62	213

Relatives listed under Table VII include aunts, grandmothers, or adult sisters, living in or near the home. Where neighbors are listed, it may mean that younger children are left in the home of the neighbor or in the case of older children, it may mean simply that a neighbor

does nothing more than keep a watchful eye over the children while they look after themselves.

Of the nineteen children who are left unsupervised, fourteen are children of parents who work on the first shift.

The parents depend upon the school to look after these. However, there is a difference of one hour and a half in the time at which the parents leave for work and the time school begins. The school is willing to cooperate with the parents in order that the children will have a place to go when they leave home early in the morning. The school building is open at seven o'clock and a teacher is on duty at 7:30. The children go to their classroom to read or study, and it is seldom that there is an absence or tardiness from this group of children who are left unsupervised. Because a few come to school without their breakfast, breakfast is served in the cafeteria for any who need a nourishing meal.

The nursery opens at 6:30 for the children whose parents wish to leave them. There are thirty-three in this group. Each mother pays a fee for the care and supervision of the children who are left. This fee covers the care of the child and its noon-day meal. Parents get their children at the end of the first shift which is about three o'clock. The nursery is open only for the day shift, 6:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

The way children spend their time after school is largely dependent upon their supervision at that time. It would appear from the data that while all the activities of the groups is very much the same after the children reach home, the activities of those whose mothers do not work are much better supervised. A larger per cent of these children are required to come directly home from school, perform home tasks, have home hobbies, and play at home.

TABLE VIII
CHILDREN'S AFTER SCHOOL ROUTINE

Routine	Number of children in each group			Total (213) ^a
	I Mother works (60) ^a	II Father works (69) ^a	III Both work (84) ^a	
Required to come directly home	10	57	16	83
Have chores to do	57	50	80	187
May go where they like	8	6	10	24
Mother at work when children arrive from school	33	0	18	51
Have hobbies	20	33	57	110
Study at home	18	67	18	93
Attend picture show	10	8	15	33
Play at home	47	65	62	174
Employed part time	4	3	6	13
Mother supervises evening meal	18	49	18	85
Mother at home at children's bedtime	18	49	18	85

^aNumbers in parentheses represent total number of boys and girls in group.

A significant fact, revealed by Table VIII, is that fifty-one of the children do not find their mothers at home when they return from school. This is because one or both of the parents are employed on the second shift and have to go to work before their children come home. It means that the parents will not return until early midnight and unless

their children are properly supervised, many will play in the streets until their parents return. It also means that if children do not get enough sleep they will be late to school the next morning. Also, many of the parents sleep late and if the children get to school on time, they may come without breakfast. It is the difference in the schedules of the children and their parents that work a hardship on both.

Activities in the Community

The most successful recreation is the kind which fits the time, the place, and the children. Some teachers, for example, look for the kind of books to give pupils leisure time reading. It is possible that a child whose life is filled with the stimulating and worth while activities that belong with rural living cannot readily enjoy the same kind of book that satisfies a child whose life is more limited and quiet.

The library at the Hanes School is kept open one day a week during the summer vacation for leisure time reading. Through careful planning and study, books to satisfy all interests and age levels are to be found in the library.

In an attempt to discover what recreational activities Hanes children like, a study was made to learn how general is the participation in activities of various types and what fluctuations in participation occur in a span of grades that includes all classes from one through eight.

The first step involved a survey of the interests of children in the Hanes community from September, 1949 to May, 1950. Data were collected from the 213 children in the Hanes School. Each child was asked to list the things he enjoyed most in the out-of-school hours. From the replies, it was found that not only was the same activity

listed by many different pupils but that many of the same activities were listed in a series of different grades.

The activities listed with greatest frequency were selected for a check sheet (See Appendix B). This list of activities included out-of-door games, indoor games, sports, hobbies, travels and adventures, clubs, and many other spare time activities.

Strange as it may seem, some children listed work they did at home as something they liked to do. Because it was felt that such items might add to the picture of the life of the child outside of the school room, this item was included.

TABLE IX

AFFILIATIONS OF HANES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Type of organization	Boys (111) ^a	Girls (102) ^a	Total (213) ^a
School clubs and councils	50	60	110
Boy scouts	30		30
Religious groups ^{aa}	82	106	188
Hobby clubs	33	40	73
Game clubs	18	38	56
Travels and adventure	45	38	83
Miscellaneous	24	28	52
Work	33	28	61

^aNumbers in parentheses represent total number of boys and girls in group.

^{aa}Religious groups include: choir, Sunday School youth organizations, church.

Tracing various activities through their grade span reveals many things. For example, more girls than boys go to church and take part in church activities.

It was found that 155 children engage in out-door games, such as baseball, volley ball, tennis, swimming, marbles, basket ball, cowboy games, tag, and the like; while ninety-two children enjoy indoor games, such as old maid, checkers, puzzles, bingo, dominoes, and card games.

Although the children are not closely supervised in the afternoon there are no cases of delinquency in the Village. During the school year 1949-1950 there was not a single case of delinquency among the 230 children enrolled in the school. The previous year (1948-1949) the Hanes school had the highest percentage of attendance (98.4) among the Forsyth County Schools. In the fall of 1949 the first grade boys had perfect attendance for one hundred consecutive days. These are records which cannot be matched by many schools.

The school is the most attractive place in the Village and the children seem eager to be present each day. Not only is 'reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic taught, but a part of each day is spent in character training and good human relations.

The Village has only one hangout place (The Shack). Very few children find this an inviting place to spend the afternoon or evening.

The Company has bought and placed on the school ground play-ground equipment consisting of swings, see-saws, climbers, etc. Children are urged to use these in the out-of-school hours.

The Hanes Park is open to the school for baseball and other out-of-door sports.

The Hanes Mill officials sponsor a Christmas party for the children of the Village under twelve years of age. Each child is given a bag of "treat" by Santa Claus. At Easter the annual egg hunt is held in the Park. Prizes offered by the Company are presented to the child in each grade who finds the most eggs.

The annual picnic sponsored by the School Grade Mothers is also held in the Park. The recreation director of the Hanes Company, with the help of the school coach plans the activities for the school day. These include baseball games for both boys and girls, races, and games for the little children. The Company also sponsors a movie in the Park each Friday evening. The picture is not only for the children, but adults also, who enjoy the fellowship that prevails when friends and neighbors come together in a social way.

The Company is doing everything possible to make its employees happy and contented

On the 29th of July, 1950, the employers, employees, and friends will gather in the Park again for their annual picnic. Every form of amusement will be planned so that everyone from the youngest to the oldest will have a good time.

Sixty per cent of the people in Hanes have been with the Company for more than fifteen years. They are a happy, contented people who enjoy working with the Hanes Company which, knowing and understanding the needs of the families of the mill workers, is striving to give their children those advantages and opportunities which will enrich their lives and help make them useful and happy citizens.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This study, *The Afternoon Activities of Children in a Textile Village*, has its setting in Hanes, a textile community located four miles west of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The investigation into these activities was carried on by means of two surveys, one with the parents and one with the children. The study shows that the Village has approximately two hundred homes and a population of seven hundred people. The Village is unincorporated and there is no form of municipal government. The men and women employed in the Hanes Mill work in three shifts. Their work includes a variety of tasks.

The school offers the pupils a progressive program of education. The parents maintain a friendly attitude toward the school and cooperate in the various activities sponsored by it. The school also has the highest rating of any school in Forsyth County.

There are several churches in the community, but the predominant denomination seems to be Baptist. The churches and the school function as a center for the social life of the community.

The homes are neatly and comfortably furnished. However, very few contain books or magazines, but many parents state that they take both local newspapers.

In cases where both parents are employed, they endeavor to work on different shifts so that supervision of the children may be divided

between them. Parents who work on the first shift (7 A.M. to 3 P.M.), nine in number, depend upon the school to superintend the fourteen children who are left without supervision. This group, therefore, usually comes to school earlier than necessary.

Thirty-three children of working mothers are cared for by a day nursery.

The study reveals that activities of all the children are very much the same, but that those children whose mothers do not work are better supervised.

The survey of the activities of the children in the community revealed that all the children were engaged in the same, or similar, activities. Many of the children belong to organizations, such as the boy scouts, school clubs, game clubs, and church organizations. Ninety-two children like indoor or quiet games, while 155 prefer to play out-of-door games.

The study also discloses that most of the children are engaged in some form of recreation and that there is little time left for mischief or loafing. Consequently, the boys and girls of the Village are happy and contented.

Conclusions

The summary of the data collected for this study seems to warrant the following conclusions:

1. The lack of enough recreational facilities and a full-time children's director are factors that need study.
2. Every home in the Village should be encouraged to have a representative in the Parent-Teacher Association.

3. The lack of books and magazines for home reading represents a serious deficiency in the home environment.

4. Better synchronization of the schedules of working parents with those of their children would assure better supervision, better sleeping habits, adequate breakfasts, etc., for the children.

5. Lack of equipment and proper playground space impede the recreational program.

Recommendations

The recommendations growing out of the study are as follows:

1. The school should extend its program to include a kindergarten or pre-school grade.

2. The school should put even greater emphasis upon its health and nutritional work.

3. The school, with the help of the Hanes Company and the Parent-Teacher Association, should sponsor a community planning council in which the school, the churches, and industry would cooperate.

This council should make possible, for adults and older children, classes in cooking, home making, gardening, crafts, child care, home nursing, photography, art, music, and hobbies. It should also expand the sports program.

4. The fathers and mothers should not work on the same shift.

5. More books and reading materials should be provided for leisure time reading.

6. Mothers living on the same street and in the same block should pool their time and give supervision to the children of working parents.

7. Where playground space is available, parents should try to provide some playground equipment.
8. Residents of the Village should be encouraged to plant flowers and shrubbery around their homes.
9. The Community should have a full-time recreation director whose work would be wholly with the children during their after-school hours.
10. More playground equipment and space should be provided.
11. A community building with facilities for carrying out a full recreation program should be provided.
12. More mothers should be assigned to work shifts that run concurrently with school hours.
13. Mothers with young children should not be employed on the third shift (11 P.M. to 7 A.M.).
14. The Company's program of modernizing home facilities should be continued.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

I. Family Head _____ Address _____

Family status: Married (), Widow(er) (), single ()
 Lives with Mother () No own children ()
 No adopted children () No foster children ()

Occupational status:
 Father: position held _____ Shift 1, 2, 3
 Mother: position held _____ Shift 1, 2, 3

Children: Encircle age of each:
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Number in school by grades:
 Gr. 1 (), Gr. 2 (), Gr. 3 (), Gr. 4 (), Gr. 5 (),
 Gr. 11 (), Gr. 12 ().

Schooling of parents:
 Encircle last grade attended:
 Father: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 Mother: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Church relationship:
 Denomination _____
 Regular attendance:
 Father: Church _____ Sunday School _____
 Mother: Church _____ Sunday School _____
 Children: Church _____ Sunday School _____

II. Home: Encircle number of rooms:
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 () Owned () Automobile () Magazines
 () Ample yard () Radio () Newspapers
 () Running water () Books
 Condition: Good (), Fair (), Poor ()

III. Children's Routine:
 () Arises in time for school
 () Gets breakfast
 () Loiters on way to school
 () Sometimes truant
 () Takes lunch and buys milk
 () Eats in school cafeteria
 () Comes directly home
 () Goes where he likes
 () Often goes to picture show
 () Plays at home
 () Studies in afternoon
 () Chores () Hobbies
 () Employed

IV. Parent-School Relationships:

- Mother belongs to P. T. A. active
- Father belongs to P. T. A. active
- Mother visits the school
- Father visits the school
- Understands system of grading
- Arranges to be at home when teacher visits
- Unable to be at home when teacher visits
- Checks child's report carefully

Attitude toward school as evidenced by interviews:

- Friendly
- Hostile
- Indifferent
- Feels school meets child's need
- Thinks school fails to meet need

V. Supervision of children while mother works:

- None Older child
- Neighbor Goes to nursery
- Colored Relative living in home
- Father Maid, white

Supervision of children while father works:

- None Older child
- Neighbor Goes to nursery
- Colored Relative living in home
- Mother Maid, white

APPENDIX B

DATA SHEET

I. NEWS ABOUT MY FAMILY

I have _____ brothers and sisters.
They are _____ years old.
I like to play with _____.
They play _____.
Father plays _____ with me.
Mother plays _____ with me.
I (_____ like _____ do not like) to play alone.
I help at home by _____.
The thing I like to do best at home is _____.

II. MY BOOKS AND MY READING

I like to read about _____.
The best book I ever read was _____.
I (_____ get _____ do not get) books from the library.
I have _____ books of my own at home.
I read aloud to _____.
My _____ reads to me.

III. MY HOBBIES AND COLLECTIONS

I collect _____.
My hobby is _____.

IV. MY TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES

I will check (V) the ways I have travelled, the places I have been, and adventures I have had.

I have travelled
_____ in an airplane
_____ in an auto
_____ on a bus
_____ on a boat
_____ on a train
_____ on a bicycle

I have been to
_____ a circus
_____ a bakery
_____ a zoo
_____ a fire station
_____ a factory
_____ a dairy
_____ a hotel
_____ a farm
_____ an airport

I have had adventures _____ when camping _____ when fishing.

V. MY MOVIE AND RADIO FAVORITES

I see _____ movies each week.
I listen to _____ radio programs each day.
My favorite story program is _____.
My favorite news program is _____.
My favorite music program is _____.

VI. NEWS ABOUT THINGS I LIKE AND DISLIKE

I do not like these things _____
I am afraid of these things _____
I like these things _____

VII. CHURCH RELATIONSHIP

Denomination _____
Regular attendance _____
Church _____ Sunday School

VIII. CLUBS

4-H Club _____



Hanes School



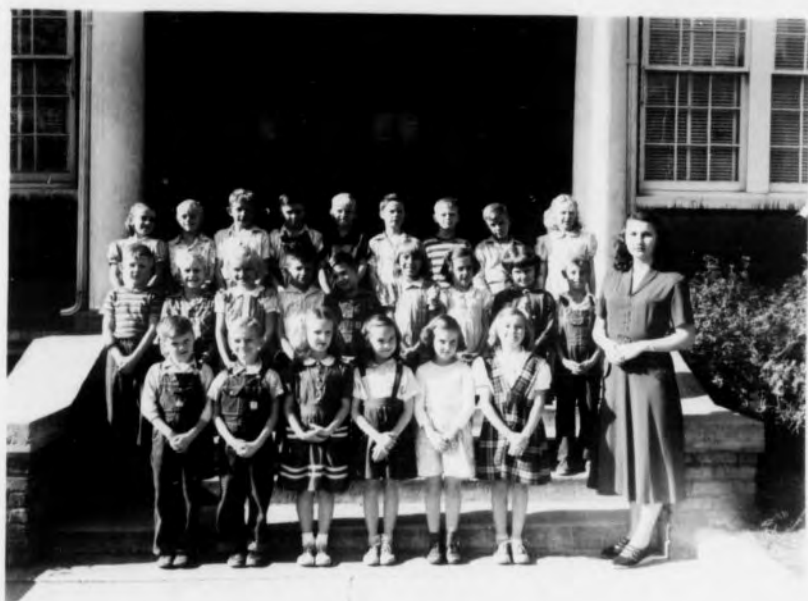
Hanes Faculty



First Grade



Second Grade



Third Grade



Fourth Grade



Fifth Grade



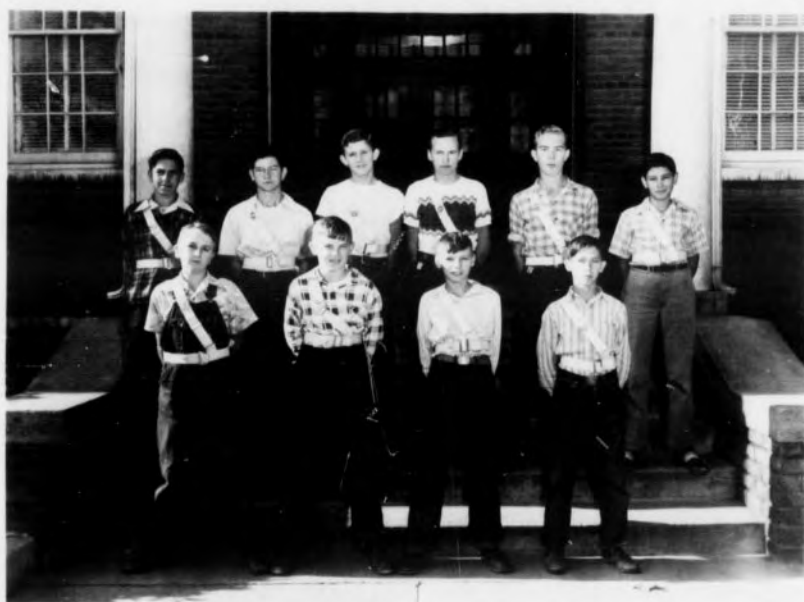
Sixth Grade



Seventh Grade



Eighth Grade



School Patrol



Student Council



Baseball Team



King and Queen



Tom Thumb Wedding







May Day





"Why The Chimes Rang"



Book Week



Christmas Scenes





"Her Children are Called Ideal"



Perfect Attendance 100 Days

Playground Activities











Cafeteria Manager

