

Publication Number: M-2067

Publication Title: 1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Miscellaneous Enterprises

Date Published: 1997

1935 CENSUS OF BUSINESS: SCHEDULES OF MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES

Introduction

On the 43 rolls of this microfilm publication, M2067, are reproduced schedules of miscellaneous enterprises taken during the 1935 Census of Business. These schedules are part of Record Group (RG) 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, and are part of the records designated as Entry 319 in Preliminary Inventory (PI) 161, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of the Census* (Washington, DC: National Archives, 1964), by Katherine H. Davidson and Charlotte M. Ashby.

Background

Collection of Business Statistics by the Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau established a Current Business Division and a Distribution Division on July 1, 1928. These were consolidated into a Current Business and Distribution Division on July 1, 1929; however, this division was abolished on July 10, 1930. On December 4, 1933, the Census Bureau established a Division of Business with Fred A. Gosnell as Chief Statistician. Effective July 27, 1943, this division, which had also been known as the Business Census Division, was renamed the Business Division. These successive divisions supervised the business censuses taken under section 4 of an act of June 18, 1929 (46 Stat. 22), which authorized a census of distribution, the taking of business censuses as relief projects, and the collection of monthly and annual business statistics.

The suggestion that the Census Bureau should take a census of distribution or business, in cooperation with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and trade organizations, was originally presented in December 1926, at a meeting of the Committee on Collection of Business Figures. As a result, a trial census of distribution was taken in 1927 in 11 cities, beginning with Baltimore. The schedules for the 1929 census of distribution were based largely on the experience gained in 1927. The 1929 Census of Distribution covered retail and wholesale trade, hotels, the construction industry, and the distribution of goods by manufacturers. The 1933 Census of Business gathered data on retail and wholesale trade, service businesses, places of amusement, and hotel establishments. The 1933 and 1935 censuses of business were set up as relief projects, and the 1933 census was financed by the Civil Works Administration.

The 1935 Census of Business

The 1935 Census of Business was the largest and most inclusive inventory of business establishments undertaken by the Bureau of the Census up to that time. Much broader in scope than either the Census of Distribution of 1929 or the Census of American Business of 1933, the data for this census, when considered together with the Census of Manufacturers and the Census of Agriculture of the same year, permitted a fairly complete analysis of American economic life.

The Business Census was designed to provide a picture of essential items of information concerning most types of business activity in the United States. The severity and duration of the depression of the 1930s indicated the need for an intensive study of the U.S. business structure. Government and business both felt the need for detailed economic data as a basis for planning methods of increasing business activity, thereby stimulating economic recovery.

Funds to defray the cost of the 1935 Census of Business and for the subsequent publication of any related reports were furnished by the Works Progress Administration. The canvassing of businesses began on June 2, 1936, and all final reports were issued by June 30, 1937.¹

Fifteen categories of businesses were surveyed: advertising agencies, banks, bus transportation, construction, distribution of manufacturers' sales, financial institutions, hotels (including tourist camps), insurance and real estate, miscellaneous enterprises (primarily nonprofit organizations), motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, radio broadcasting, retail trade, service and amusement, and wholesale trade.

Upon completion of tabulations and reports, the Department of Commerce, under authority granted by Congress, disposed of the schedules relating to the following: construction, distribution of manufacturers' sales, hotels, retail trade, and service and amusement. The schedules relating to advertising agencies, banks, bus transportation, financial institutions, insurance and real estate, miscellaneous, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, radio broadcasting, and wholesale trade were retained and transferred to the custody of the National Archives in 1941 and 1946. In 1953, in order to dispose of the paper schedules, the National Archives transferred to microfilm the following categories of schedules: advertising agencies, banks and other financial institutions, miscellaneous, motor trucking for hire, public warehousing, and radio broadcasting. The remaining schedules, relating to bus transportation, insurance and real estate, service and amusement, and wholesale trade were retained in paper form because resources required for extensive rearrangement prior to microfilming were not available.

Records Description

These records consist of Schedule 47, Miscellaneous Schedule, which was used primarily to enumerate not-for-profit enterprises, although it appears that some for-profit enterprises were also included. Consisting of two pages, Schedule 47 requested the following information for calendar year 1935: local name of the establishment, organization, or building; address; name and address of the organization's parent body, if applicable; name and address of owner-operator or managing agency; number of nonresidential buildings managed by the owner-operator or managing agency; kind of business; number of male, female, part-time, and "Negro" employees; total paid employees in the pay period ending nearest October 26, 1935; total payroll, including salaries, wages, bonuses, and commissions; amount of payroll paid to part-time employees; and number of full- and part-time employees working during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. There was also a section requesting "remarks," which is usually blank.

The miscellaneous enterprises include architects, artists, athletic clubs, auctioneers (livestock), automobile associations, banks, bands, Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, cemeteries, centennial commissions,

¹ As of 1953, complete sets of published reports were available at the Library of Congress, Department of Commerce Library, and the National Archives.

certified public accountants, chambers of commerce, charities (American Red Cross, Catholic Charities, United Charities, etc.), chemists, civic clubs (Civitanis, Kiwanis, Junior League, Lions, Rotary, etc.), community music associations, country clubs, credit bureaus, dairies, day care, education associations (state), employment agencies, engineers (civil, consulting), estate managers, farmers cooperatives, fire insurance inspection and rating bureaus, fraternal orders (Eagles, Elks, Masons, Moose, etc.), furniture manufacturers, health service associations, holding companies (real estate/property management), hunting and fishing clubs, insurance (fraternal), interior decorators, Jewish community centers, laboratories (testing), land surveyors, lawn services, libraries, Lloyd's Register of Shipping (maritime surveying), medical associations, merchants associations, mine rescue and first aid associations, museums, non-profit corporations, parent-teacher associations, patriotic organizations (American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Disabled American Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans, etc.), pilots associations (maritime), property management (apartments, office buildings, etc.), property owners associations, protection associations (Japanese Association of Oakland, Heath Club, etc.), public health organizations, public utilities (electric, gas, water, etc.), real estate boards, retailers associations, ship brokers, social service organizations, sororities, stock yards, stolen automobile recovery bureaus, taxpayers associations, temperance leagues, theaters, tourist bureaus, trade associations, traffic management, trap shooting clubs, travelers aid, unions (labor, trade, etc.), well drilling (oil, water, etc.), wholesale flower markets, Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., women's clubs (civic and social), yacht clubs, and YMCA/YWCA.

The records are arranged alphabetically by state, thereunder alphabetically by county, and thereunder by political subdivision. There are five exceptions to this arrangement: (1) Los Angeles Co., CA, follows Yuba Co., CA; (2) Cook Co., IL, follows Woodford Co., IL; (3) Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Cos., NY, follow Yates Co., NY; (4) Philadelphia Co., PA, follows York Co., PA; and (5) the independent cities of Virginia follow York Co., VA. The independent cities are listed in the Table of Contents.

Related Records

Other microfilmed 1935 Census of Business schedules have been or are being reproduced in the following National Archives Microfilm Publications: M1797, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Advertising Agencies* (1 roll); M2066, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Banking and Financial Institutions* (31 rolls); M2068, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Motor Trucking for Hire* (103 rolls); M2069, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Public Warehousing* (6 rolls); and M2070, *1935 Census of Business: Schedules of Radio Broadcasting Stations* (1 roll).

CONTENTS

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Autauga Co., AL - Alameda Co., CA (part)
2	Alameda Co., CA (part) - San Francisco Co., CA (part)
3	San Francisco Co. CA (part) - Yuba Co., CA
4	Los Angeles Co., CA (part)
5	Los Angeles Co., CA (part); Adams Co., CO - Hartford Co., CT (part)
6	Hartford Co., CT (part) - Duval Co., FL (part)
7	Duval Co., FL (part) - Ada Co., ID (part)
8	Ada Co., ID (part) - Whiteside Co., IL (part)
9	Whiteside Co., IL (part) - Woodford Co., IL; Cook Co., IL (part)
10	Cook Co., IL (part); Adams Co., IN - Jefferson Co., IN (part)

11 Jefferson Co., IN (part) - Des Moines Co., IA (part)
 12 Des Moines Co., IA (part) - Campbell Co., KY (part)
 13 Campbell Co., KY (part) - Cumberland Co., ME (part)
 14 Cumberland Co., ME (part) - Norfolk Co., MA (part)
 15 Norfolk Co., MA (part) - Worcester Co., MA
 16 Allegany Co., MD - Newaygo Co., MI
 17 Oakland Co., MI - Hennepin Co., MN (part)
 18 Hennepin Co., MN (part) - St. Louis Co., MN (part)
 19 St. Louis Co., MN (part) - Jackson Co., MO (part)
 20 Jackson Co., MO (part) - Lewis and Clark Co., MT (part)
 21 Lewis and Clark Co., MT (part) - Camden Co., NJ (part)
 22 Camden Co., NJ (part) - Union Co., NJ (part)
 23 Union Co., NJ (part) - Madison Co., NY
 24 Monroe Co., NY - Warren Co., NY (part)
 25 Warren Co., NY (part) - Yates Co., NY; Bronx Co., NY; Kings Co., NY; New York
 Co., NY (part)
 26 New York Co., NY (part)
 27 New York Co., NY (part)
 28 New York Co., NY (part)
 29 New York Co., NY (part)
 30 New York Co., NY (part); Queens Co., NY (part)
 31 Queens Co., NY (part); Richmond Co., NY; Alamance Co., NC - Cuyahoga Co., OH
 (part)
 32 Cuyahoga Co., OH (part) - Hamilton Co., OH (part)
 33 Hamilton Co., OH (part) - Summit Co., OH (part)
 34 Summit Co., OH (part) - Multnomah Co., OR (part)
 35 Multnomah Co., OR (part) - Cambria Co., PA (part)
 36 Cambria Co., PA (part) - Montgomery Co., PA (part)
 37 Montgomery Co., PA (part) - York Co., PA; Philadelphia Co., PA (part)
 38 Philadelphia Co., PA (part); Bristol Co., RI - Hamilton Co., TN (part)
 39 Hamilton Co., TN (part) - Harris Co., TX (part)
 40 Harris Co., TX (part) - Washington Co., VA
 41 Westmoreland Co., VA - York Co., VA; Independent cities of Virginia: Alexandria,
 Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, Danville, Fredericksburg,
 Hampton, Harrisonburg, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News,
 Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk,
 Staunton, Suffolk, Williamsburg, and Winchester; Asotin Co., WA - Pierce Co.,
 WA (part)
 42 Pierce Co., WA (part) - Marathon Co., WI (part)
 43 Marathon Co., WI (part) - Yellowstone Nat'l Park, WY