

1956

# An Analysis and Study of the Population of Pana, Illinois

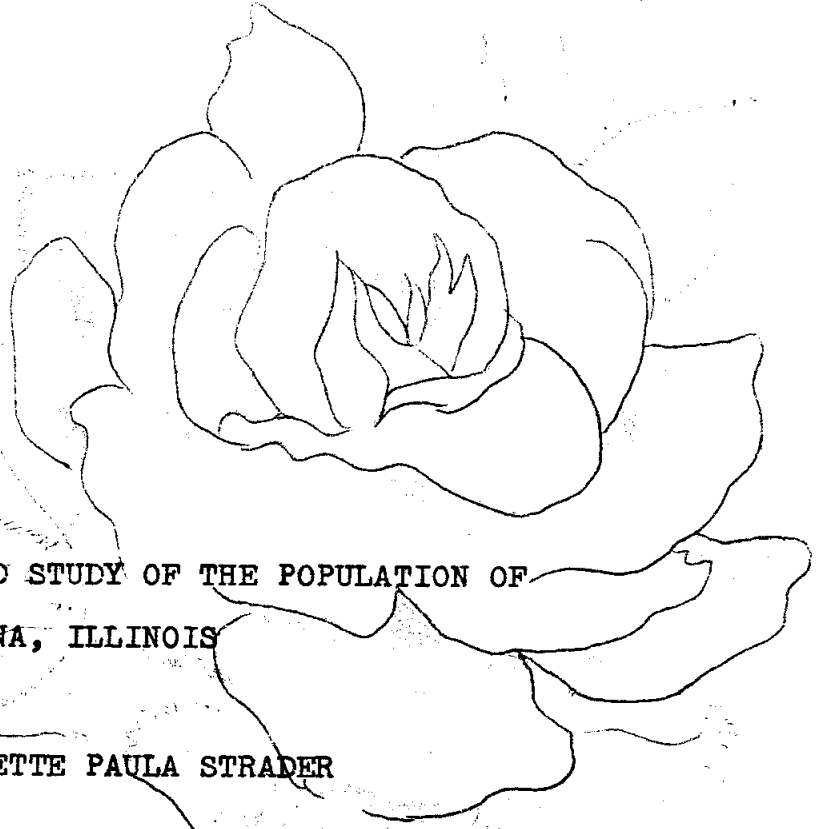
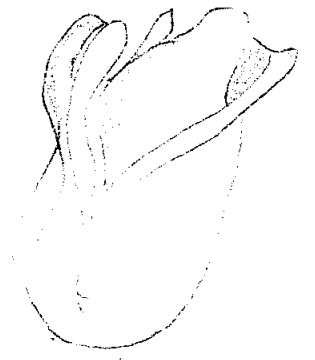
Antoinette Paula Strader

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**AN ANALYSIS AND STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF  
PANA, ILLINOIS**

**ANTOINETTE PAULA STRADER**



AN ANALYSIS AND STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF  
PANA, ILLINOIS

By

Antoinette Paula Strader

A Substantial Paper

Presented to the Faculty of  
Eastern Illinois State College

In Partial Fulfilment of the  
Requirement for the Degree  
Master of Science in Education



THE MAIN STREET OF PANA, ILLINOIS

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I am especially grateful to Dr. Albert W. Brown of the geography department at Eastern Illinois State College for guiding, aiding, and encouraging me with my paper. Without his help I would not have been able to accomplish this study.

Antoinette Paula Strader

AN ANALYSIS AND STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF  
PANA, ILLINOIS

The purpose of this paper is to set forth the trends in the population of Pana, Illinois and their significance in regards to the economy and other social political aspects of the community. In words similar to Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton we might say, "to survey social changes in this area in order to throw light on the emerging problems which now confront or which may be expected later to confront the people of the Pana community".<sup>1.</sup>

A study covering business, industry, school, and home was needed to make this survey of the population. The following data was tabulated:

- (1) What is the present population of Pana?
- (2) What makes up the population as to religion, nationality, age groups?
- (3) How many children of different age levels are in Pana?
- (4) How many people are employed in Pana?
- (5) What different occupations are there in Pana?
- (6) What are some potential assets for new industries in Pana?
- (7) How many agricultural workers are there in Pana?

With the use of outside sources and related studies, a study has been made to see if Pana fits into the general picture or is unique.

1. Thompson, Warren S., and Whelpton, P. K., Population Trends in the United States, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1933, p. v.

Much has been learned from authorities in the field which will aid in understanding the various aspects of the problem. In December, 1929, a committee was named by President Herbert Hoover to survey social changes in this country. It was the first time the head of the nation had called upon a group of social scientists to sponsor and direct a broad scientific study of the factors of change in modern society. Population Trends in the United States by Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton is one of a series of monographs published under the direction of the President's Research Committee. In part of the introduction we read:

"Modern social life is so closely integrated as a whole that no changes can occur in any of its phases without affecting other phases in some measure. Social problems arise largely from such unplanned reactions of the rapidly changing phases of social life upon the more stable phases. To give a few examples; changes in industrial technique react upon needs, changes in the character of adult work affect educational needs, changes in international relations affect domestic politics, changes in immigration policy affect the growth of population and the demand for farm products, changes in consumption habits affect the demand for leisure and facilities for enjoying it, changes in demands for social service by governmental agencies affect taxes and public debts, changes in methods of communication tend to standardize the mode of life in country and city. The effect noted in this



list of illustrations in their turn cause other changes and so on without assignable limits"<sup>2</sup>.

By 1936 most of the contributions of importance were in the shape of papers sent to scientific periodicals. A. M. Carr-Saunders in his book, World Population, gives Population Trends in the United States as the best source for guiding studies of any country. After seven years (1942) from the time of his first book, Warren S. Thompson made a new edition, to embody the important results of his studies in a book. This book presented a brief general view of the processes of population growth and their significance.<sup>3</sup>

Among the more recent writers are: Kingsley Davis of Columbia University, author of Human Society and The Population of India and Pakistan; Frank W. Notestein of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, co-editor of Population Index, author of The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union, one of the world's foremost authorities on population problems; Irene Taeuber, research associate in Princeton University's Office of Population Research, where she has helped in the Population Index, a frequent contributor to professional journals and volumes in the field of population problems; Warren S. Thompson, taught sociology at the University of Michigan and Cornell University, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in articles and of several books, including Danger Spots in World Population, Population and Peace in the Pacific, and

2. Thompson and Whelpton, Population Trends, p. v.

3. Carr-Saunders, A. M., World Population, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1936, p. xiv.

4. Plenty of People. One of the most authoritative and complete work on population at the present time is World Population and Production, Trends and Outlook by W. S. Woytinsky and E. S. Woytinsky, published in 1954. Wladimir Woytinsky was born in Russia, married Emma S. Woytinsky, and has been Research Director at Twentieth Century Fund since 1947. He also has been Research Professor at John Hopkins since 1947.

E. W. Miller in his study of the population of Pennsylvania says,

"The historical trends of population growth, the distribution of the people and how they make their living in the different parts of the state are basic questions to heed when considering the economic development.

The growth or decline of population in a region is normally a good index to the amount of economic prosperity of that area."<sup>5.</sup>

"Birth and death rates reflect many and often conflicting developments in a nation and in turn greatly influence its economic and political trends.

Rapid increase in population stimulates a country's economic and political expansion but may also lead, under unfavorable conditions to poverty and degradation. On the other hand, decline in the number of inhabitants almost always signals a country's doom, and a nation that grows less rapidly than its neighbors is likely to lose ground in

4. Hatt, Paul K., World Population and Future Resources, American Book Co., Chicago, 1952, pp. vii-xi.

5. Miller, E. W., "Some Aspects of Population Trends in Pennsylvania", Journal of Geography (Feb., 1955), LXIV, 64-73.

6.

international affairs".

The baby boom in the United States started in 1940. In 1955 every 8 seconds a baby was born in the United States. In 1955 every 21 seconds someone died in the United States. Every 22 seconds someone born in another country arrives in the United States. Population experts of the Census Bureau can figure with the utmost precision the exact population of our nation at any given moment from these three basic statistics. The bureau's estimate as of January 1, 1955, was 163,930,000 and three months since then it had gone up another 700,000. This makes in round numbers 164,000,000, which is 13,000,000 more than April 1, 1950. Since 1940 our population has grown by more than 33,000,000 people. It has more than doubled since the year 1900. The record number of births of 1954 was 4,000,000--the highest in history. This number is larger than the entire population at the first census in 1790.<sup>7.</sup>

What are the reasons for this tremendous growth in population? Most authorities agree that prosperity is one of them. The general standard of living has increased remarkably since World War II. More couples feel financially able to have more children. Six out of ten families have an income in the \$3,000-\$10,000 class. They are able to move to the suburbs where the open spaces are more conducive to raising children. The family

6. Woytinsky, W. S. and Woytinsky, E. S., World Population and Production: Trends and Outlook, The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1953, p. 138.

7. Gould, Kenneth M., "Uncle Sam's Population Boom", Scholastic (April 6, 1955), LXVI, 15.

pattern has changed. Twenty years ago, due to the depression, the average family had two children. Today it is becoming popular to have three or four children. During recent times people on the whole are marrying younger. It has now reached 22.6 years for men and 20.4 years for women.

People are living longer! By 1975, 20,000,000 will be 65 or older. In 1900, only 4.5% of the population were past 65. In 1950 it had gone up to 8%. By 1970 it will be 11%.<sup>8.</sup>

This tremendous increase in population brings about many problems. (1). Will there be enough food for everyone? By 1975 there will be  $\frac{3}{4}$  more people; (2). Will there be enough industry output. They are now plagued by material shortage and most of all water shortage. (3). Will there be enough schools, enough teachers? (4). Will there be jobs enough for young and old? (5). Will there be more attention to conservation?

The recent trend in the development of cities and in city planning has been toward decentralization--strengthened by the popular demand for a more healthful and comfortable environment.

"The war revealing vulnerability of large cities gave added impetus to decentralization of densely populated areas and the dispersion of industries. Strategic considerations will probably carry considerable weight in the future in planning new factories; transportation facilities will not be overlooked; corporations will compare the advantages of a central location in a metropolitan area with the merits of less exposed communities".

8. "The Kiplinger Washington Letter on Population", The School Musician (Feb., 1955), XXVI, 16-17.

9. Woytinsky, World Population, p. 135.

Industries have a profound effect on the population. There is a "boom" wherever a new industry is started; a "draught" wherever an old established industry is terminated. Removal of any industry tends to cause a shift in the population. In southern Illinois the coal industry for various reasons is at a standstill. Many mines are shut down; many of the miners are living on compensation checks. The business districts are almost deserted. Result: many of the miners are going to steel mills, factories and mines in other parts of the country. It is estimated that around 2,000 have already left West Frankfort<sup>10.</sup> and the emigration has not stopped.

Climate as well as job opportunities is generating population movements in the United States. States are beginning to work with this problem, using persuasive ideas to keep people in each of their states. Two reasons for these trends are: (1). the young men in the draft moving around the country and having an opportunity to make the comparison, (2). the experience of intelligent migrant labor.<sup>11</sup>

How do these various aspects interweave with the study of Pana? We find out that in a well organized community we must know where the people are, how many people there are, what they are like--age, sex, etc., what they want, what they do, what opportunities there are for them. Schools must know in order

10. Martin, J. B., "Crisis in a Coaltown", Saturday Evening Post (September 18, 1954), CCXXVII, 24-25.

11. "Climate as Well as Job Opportunities Decides Where Americans Will Settle", Saturday Evening Post (June 5, 1954), CCXXVI, 12.

to provide enough buildings and teachers; business men must know in order to plan sensibly for a profit; industry must know in order to run their factories efficiently; realtors must know in order to provide homes. The population gives the community an index in its future planning. Only in a well-planned community can one live prosperously and happily.

THE SITE OF PANA, ILLINOIS, THE GROWTH AND  
COMPOSITION OF ITS POPULATION

Who were the first settlers to live in the Pana area?  
The exact data is difficult to find. Mr. F. M. Perryman, who  
was born in 1827, wrote the following homespun description:

"When the writer was a boy, where Pana now stands was  
an unbroken wilderness, and the land belonged to the  
government, and was subject to entry at one dollar and  
twenty-five cents per acre; but that had to be paid in  
gold or silver, as the paper money of the country was so  
uncertain. Tom Bell lived at Bell's Grove, west, and the  
Abbots and a few others lived on the head of Beck's Creek,  
east; but on the prairie where Pana stands there was  
nothing to show that man had ever been there, not a tree  
or shrub was there; but the deer and the wolves raised  
their young there, and the rattlesnake had his own way..."<sup>12.</sup>

The site of Pana was originally surveyed in 1853 and in 1854  
by C. A. Manners for David A. Neal, who was the President of the  
Illinois Central Railroad. The city of Pana and Pana Township  
are situated in Township 11 north and Township 12 north. They  
lie in latitude  $39\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north.

"The land surrounding Pana is a beautiful prairie, some  
parts, particularly the northwest, is slightly undulating. The  
soil is a rich black loam and highly productive"<sup>13.</sup>

12. Perryman, F. M., Pioneer Life in Illinois, Kerr's Printing  
House, Pana, Illinois. 1907, p. 49.

13. History of Christian County, 1763-1880, Pub. by Brink,  
McDonough & Co., Philadelphia, p. 142.

During the process of building the Illinois Central Railroad, a small cabin was erected which was the very first movement toward the establishment of a settlement on the present site of Pana.

Beginning with the one small cabin in 1853, many more were then erected. During the winter of 1856 and 1857 Pana was chartered as a village. By 1857 the population was around 500 people.<sup>14.</sup> The first census was taken in 1860, which showed a population of 715. Many of these people had come to Illinois from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and Maryland in order to find a better home. Many people were farmers, but the census shows that there were also other workers, such as carpenters, storekeepers, millers, brickmakers, and cabinetmakers. Evidently Pana seemed to be a promising place because by the time of the 1870 census the population was 2,207 and by 1880 the population was 3,009.

In the February 3, 1871 issue of the Gazette, there appeared an editorial urging the people to help again in getting the mining industry started.<sup>15.</sup> After about a year, in 1872, another unsuccessful attempt was made to find coal. For ten years they kept trying and finally by the use of the diamond drill, they located the long hoped for vein of coal. The result of these findings was the sinking of a shaft in 1883. A sequel to this<sup>16.</sup> was the sinking of another shaft in 1883.

<sup>14.</sup> Bateman and Selby, Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Christian County, p. 785.

<sup>15.</sup> Gazette, February 3, 1871.

<sup>16.</sup> Bateman & Selby, p. 921-922.



Coal mining was the principal industry of Pana; for many years 4 coal mines were in operation and employed more than 1,400 men.

How important this was to the population is reflected in the census figures. In 1880 there were 3,009 people, in 1890--5,077, in 1900--5,530 and by 1910--6,055. (See figure 2.)

The wholesale flower industry began in 1918. Between the mines working at full capacity during World War I and the flower industry, the population rose to a new high of 6,122 in 1920.

With the introduction of modern mining and loading in the majority of the mines of Illinois, while those of Pana continued hand loading, the operators were compelled to market their product nearer the mines and to reduce their tonnage. In 1925 the Springside Mine closed down permanently. In 1929, the North Mine stopped operation. Since the men had to find work elsewhere, the population figures dropped to 5,835 in 1930.

In 1932 the National Greenhouse Manufacturing Company was started, employing three men. This company increased in size and today they employ 35 men the year around.

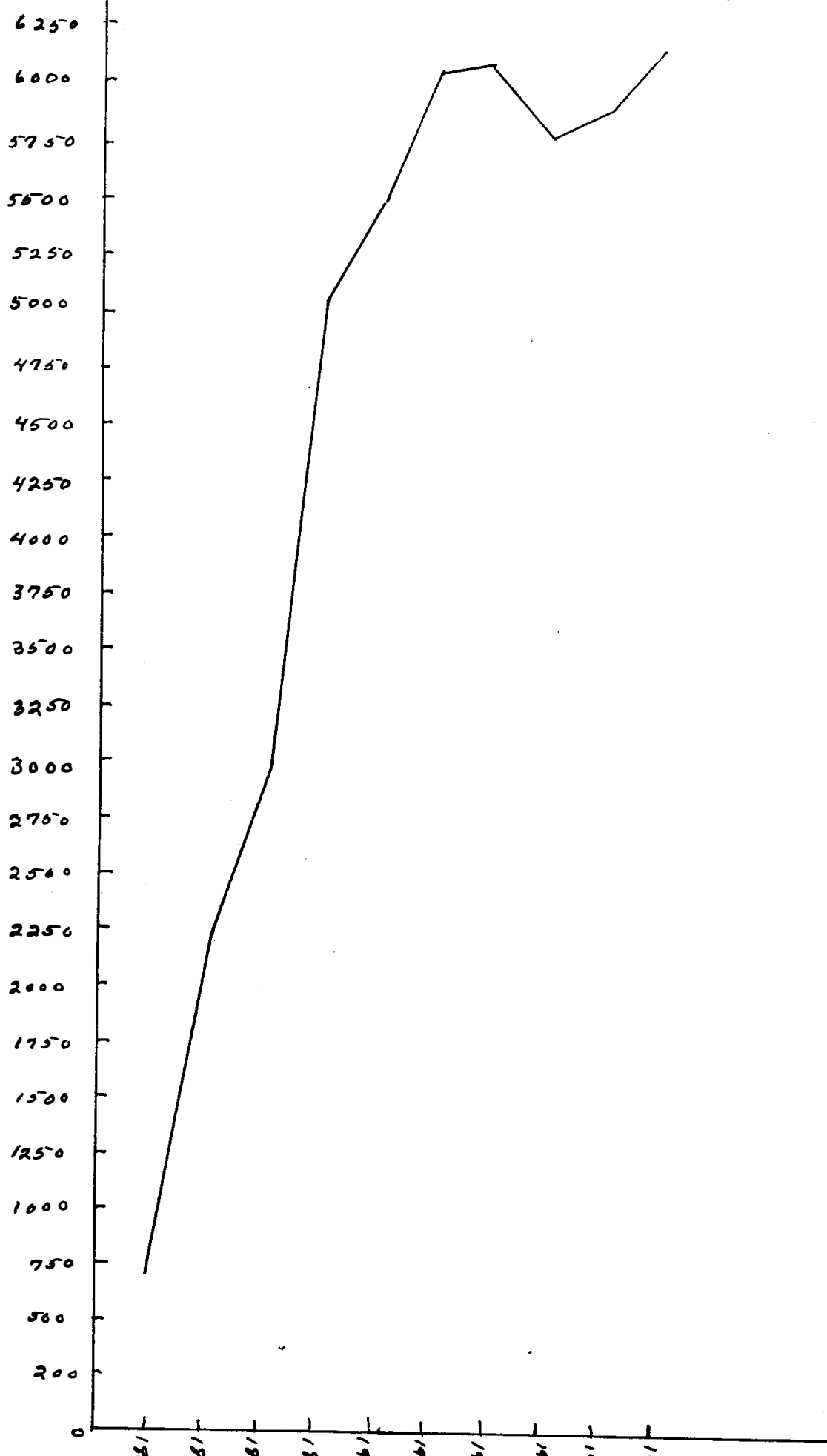
An oil refinery was established in Pana in 1938. At the beginning they employed 65 men. Today 101 men are employed.

With the addition of these industries, and the improvement of business in general, the number of people living in Pana began to increase. In 1940 the population was 5,996 and in 1950 had increased to 6,178.<sup>17.</sup> (See figure 2)

It has been said repeatedly that the United States is a

17. Federal Census, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC., 1860-1950.

Figure 2. The Growth of the Population of Pana, Illinois, 1860 - 1950



"melting pot". In 1860, out of the 715 people, 145 were foreign born. Among the nationalities were Swiss, Scotch, German, Irish, English, French, and Russian; seventy-three, or over one-half being Irish born with the Germans representing the next largest number.<sup>18.</sup> By 1880 the census shows 133 foreign born in Pana. (8) The number of Irish had decreased to 20, but the number of German-born had increased to 75.<sup>19.</sup> Some of the Irish descendents living in Pana today say that the decrease of the Irish was due to the building of railroads in 1860-1880. The Irish secured jobs on the railroads and left Pana. (See figures 3., 4., 5.)

A greater number of foreigners came to Pana to work in the mines as well as on the farms. The opening of the mines and the operating of these mines are reflected in the foreign population. The census in 1900 showed 727 foreigners and this number increased to 1,098 in 1910. Many new nationalities were represented, including Polish, Czechoslovakian, Austrian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Italian, and Belgian.

The number of immigrants decreased after the passing of the law which set a quota on their entry. Today many of the early foreign-born have deceased. The census of 1950 showed only 321.<sup>20.</sup> Among these are 73 French, 69 Germans, and Lithuanians rank third with 39. Although the number of foreign-born is dwindling, their descendents give Pana a cross section flavor of Europe. (See figure 6.)

18. Federal Census 1860, (Microfilm) National Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

19. Federal Census 1880, (Microfilm) National Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

20. Federal Census, 1950.

Figure 3. The Number of Foreign-born in Pana, Illinois, 1860 - 1950

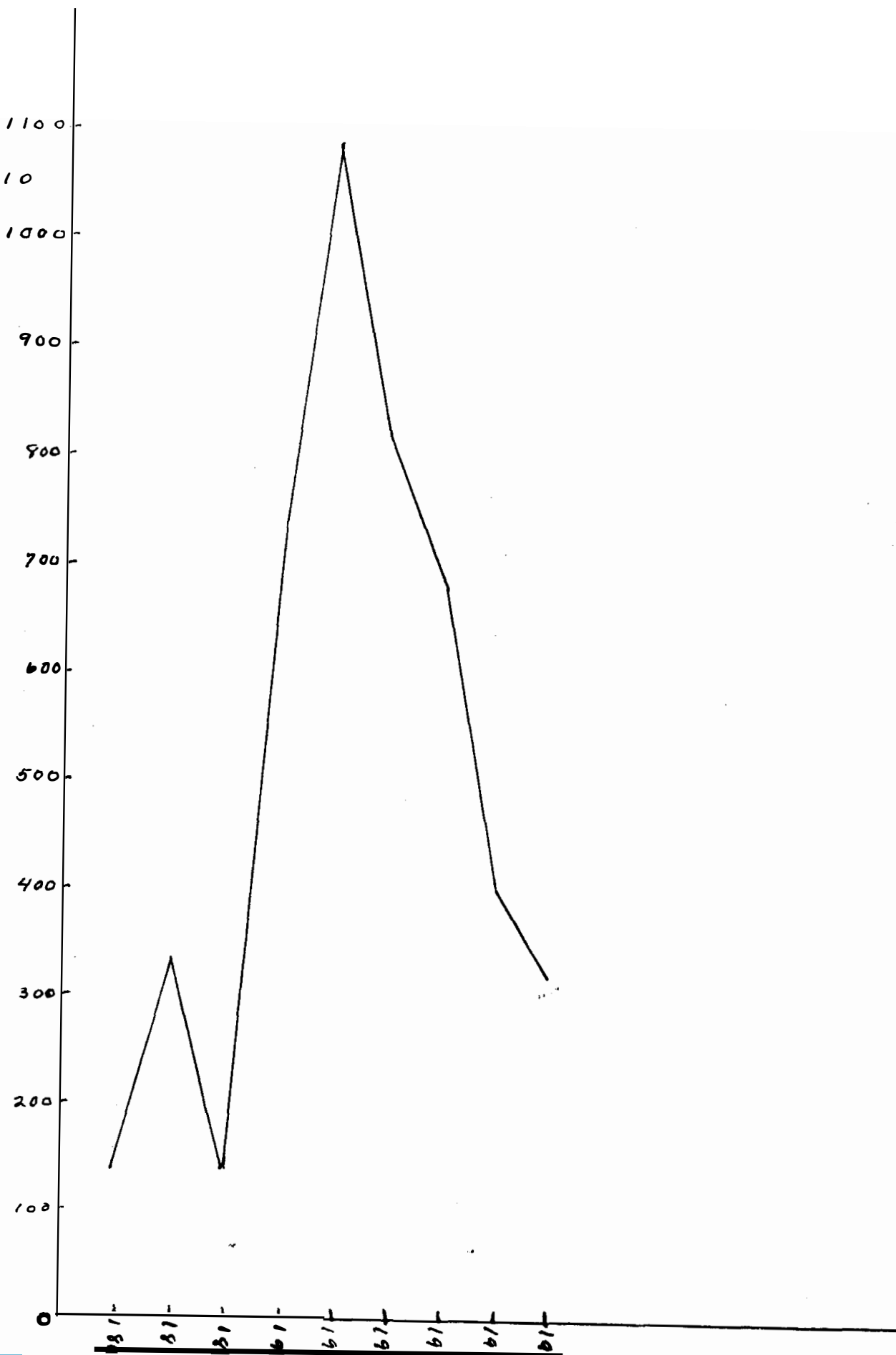


Figure 4. The Number of Each Foreign-born in 1860

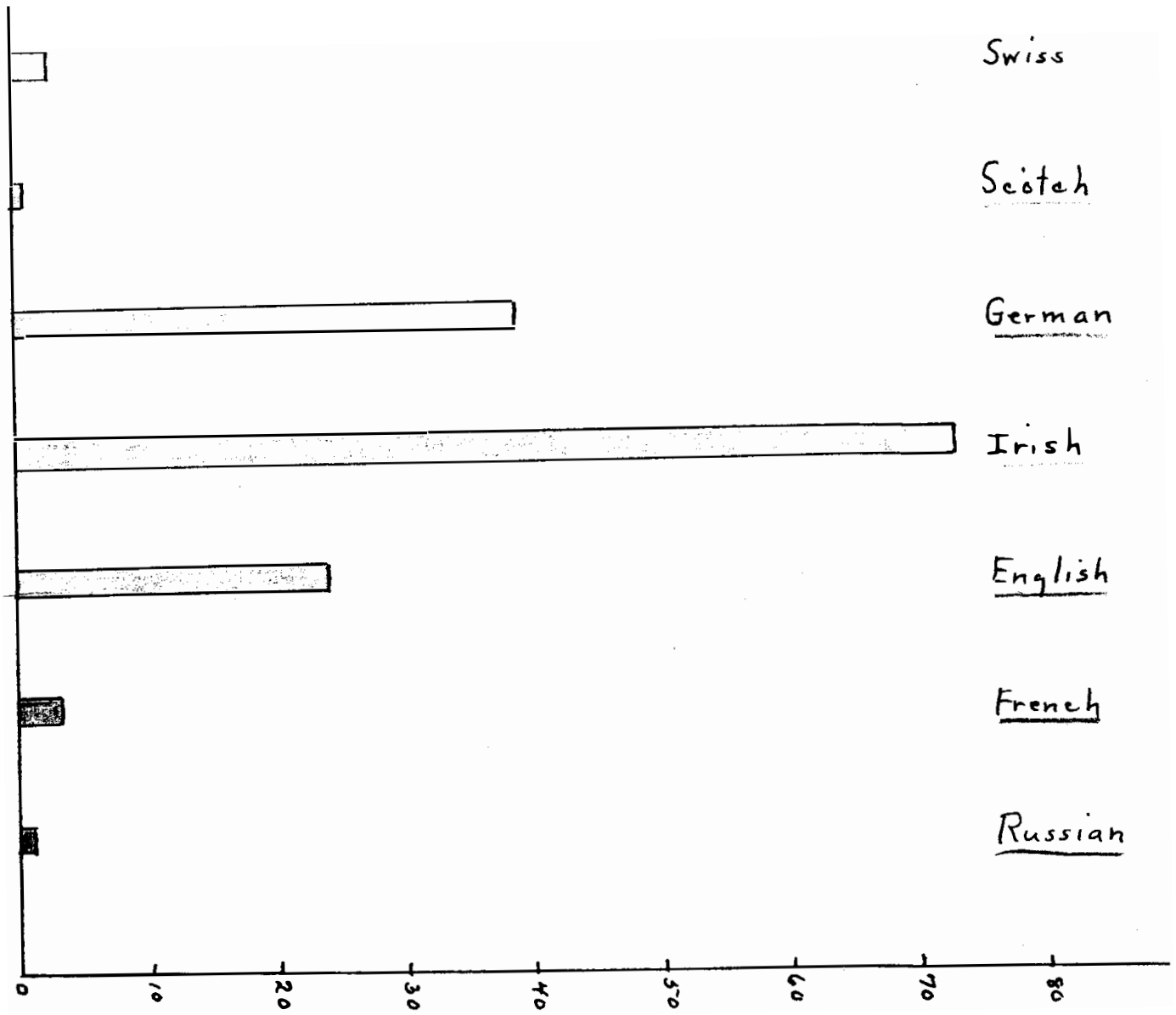


Figure 5. The Number of Each Foreign-born in 1880

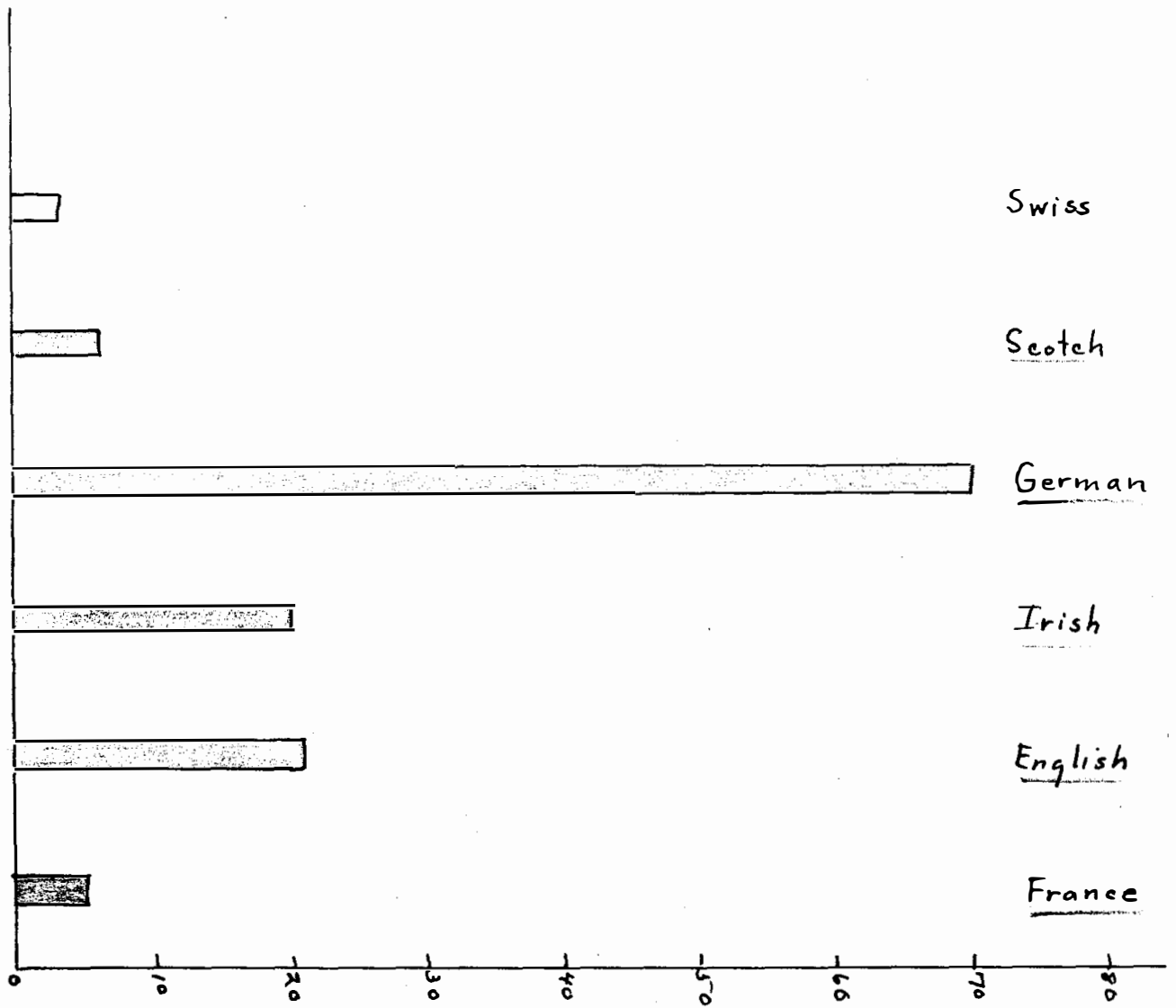
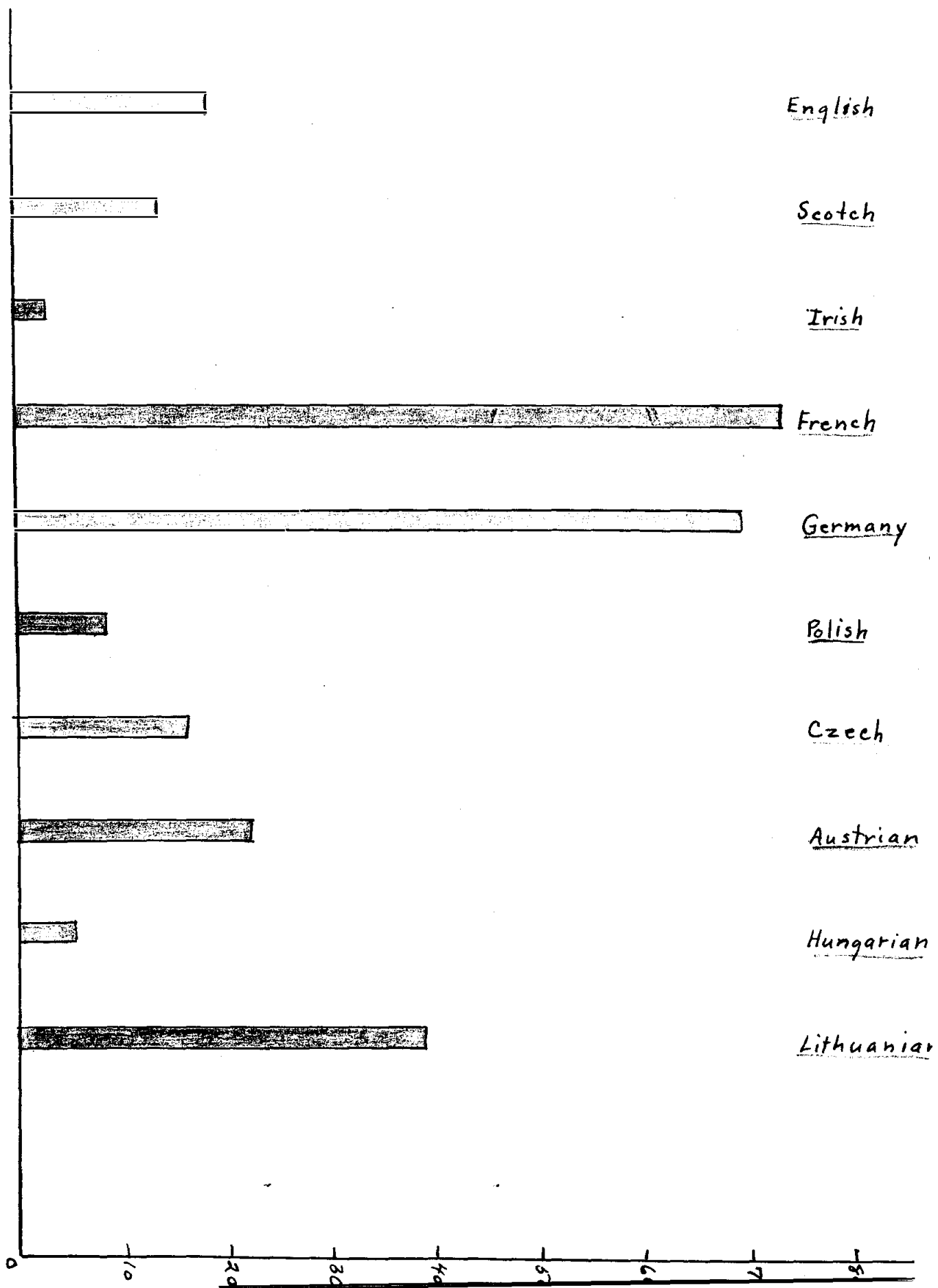


Figure 6. The Number of Foreign-born by Country of Origin in 1950



There have been very few Negroes living in Pana. In 1870 there were 15 Negroes in the population. Late in the summer of 1898 the miners of Pana struck for higher wages. In order to avoid a stoppage of work, several Negroes were brought from Alabama to work in the mines. "The local miners didn't like this, a mob was organized, and violence broke out. The State Militia was sent out and later on some regulars from the U. S. Army helped. The trouble was finally settled when the Negroes were sent away or "scared away".<sup>21.</sup> It is said that there was an unwritten law that prohibited all Negroes from staying overnight in Pana. A Negro barber and his family were the only exceptions. They remained in Pana. The census of 1950<sup>22.</sup> enumerates 4 Negroes in Pana.

In a study of any community the religion is important. Pana, at an early date, saw the need for churches. The Catholic Church was organized in 1854. A number of churches were organized in the next ten years. Among them were: Presbyterian, Methodist, German Evangelical, Baptist, and Christian. In 1950 there were ten churches with a membership of 5,487. Of these 3,237 were Protestants and 2,250 were Catholics. The large number of Catholics came from the many Catholic European countries represented in Pana. There are also 20 people of Jewish religion in Pana.<sup>23.</sup>

21. Strader, John, "History of Pana", p. 19-20.

22. Federal Census, 1950.

23. "Pana, Illinois", Chamber of Commerce, Pana, Illinois.





Figure 7. The St. Patrick's Church is Roman Catholic and has 2,250 members.

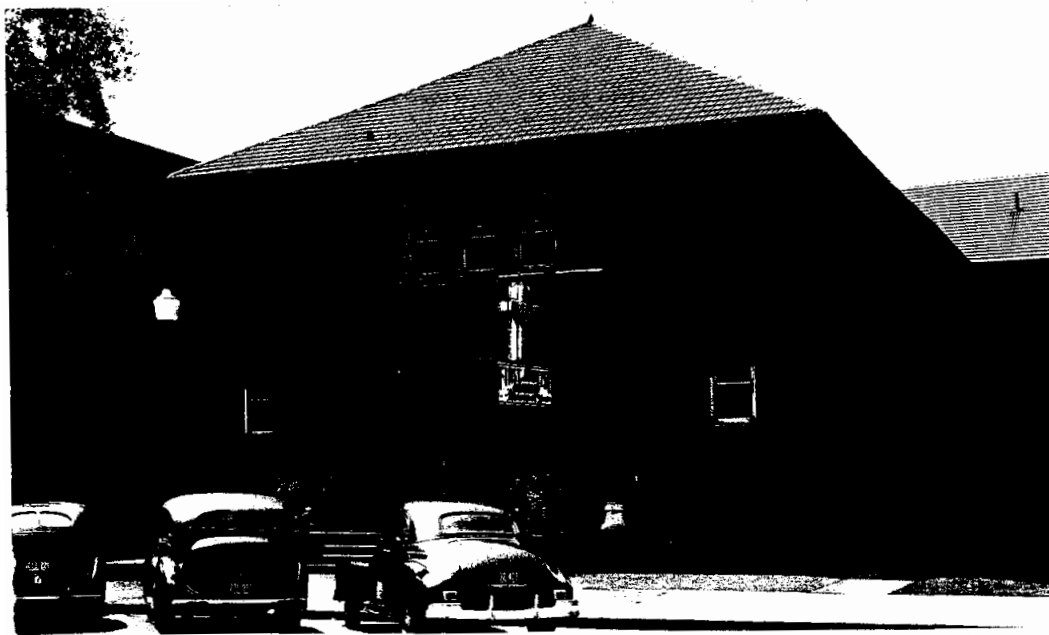


Figure 8. The First Baptist Church has 365 members.

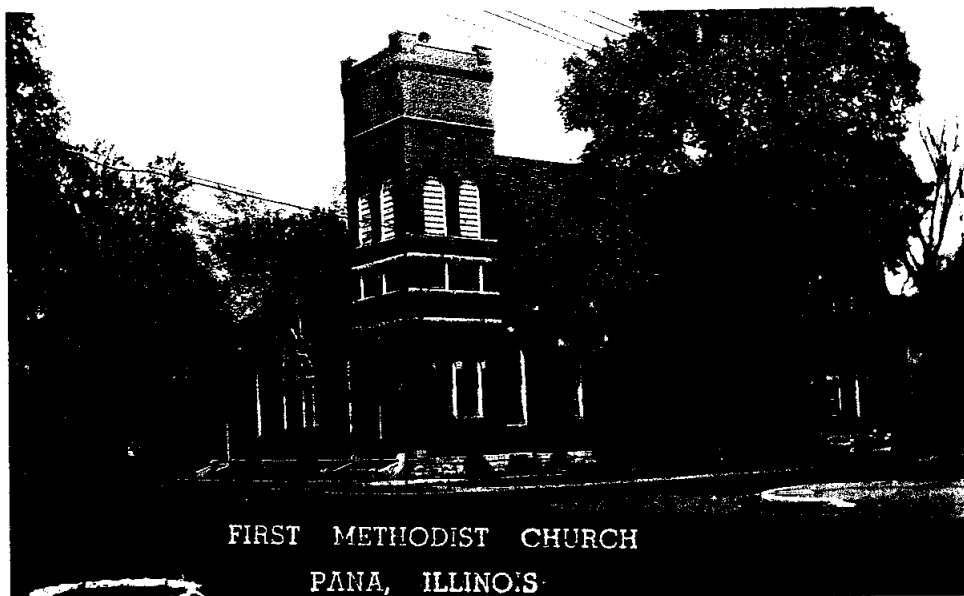


Figure 9. The First Methodist Church has an enrollment  
of 1,011 a.P.S.

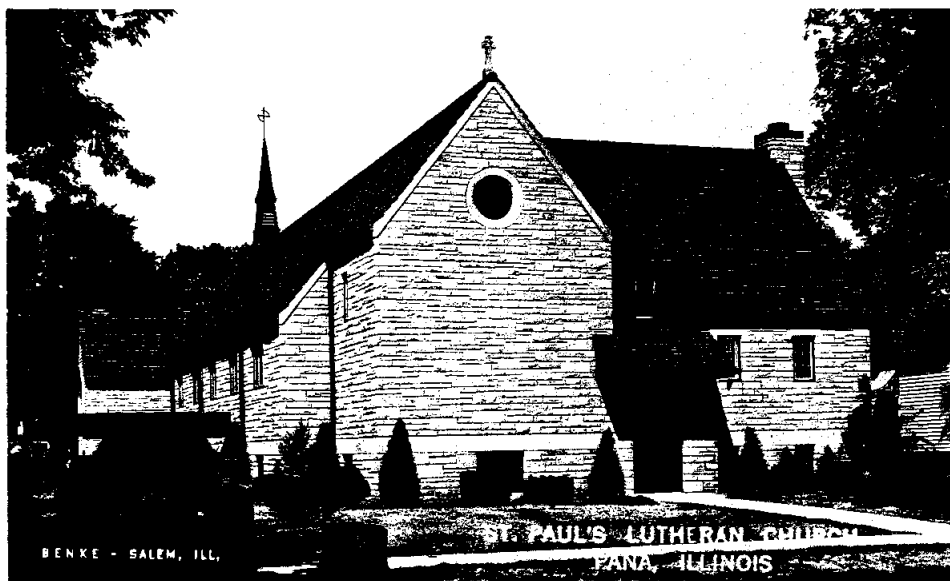


Figure 10. St. Paul's Luthern Church has an  
enrollment of 350.

Many new discoveries in medical science during the past 20 years have increased man's life span. In the 1940 census 594 people in Pana were 65 or over. By 1950 there were 833 people in that age group. According to national statistics women live longer than men. This is also true in Pana. In 1940 there were 282 males and 312 females, who were 65 or over; in 1950 there were 398 males and 435 females. (See Appendix, Table E )

13.5% of the entire census was 65 or over. The medium age is 31.5 and the increase over the 1940 census is 3.6%.

## SCHOOLS

The Pana schools date back to 1857, prior to which time schools were supported by conscription. As there was no school in Pana at that time, the board of directors rented part of a store room. This building stood at the corner of Second and Locust Streets. There were two teachers and sixty-one pupils.<sup>24.</sup> In 1910 the school census had grown to 951 (6-14)<sup>25.</sup> and by 1920 there were 1,001 (6-14).<sup>26.</sup> During the past year there were 1,373 (6-14) and 534 (14-18) pupils attending the Pana Public Schools and 228 pupils in the parochial school. These pupils had 85 teachers.

During the school year 1952-53 a lay committee was formed to study the current school problems. When the Illinois State Department of Education inspected the Pana schools the next year certain recommendations were made about the need of new buildings in order for the Pana unit to stay a recognized unit. An intensive survey was made by the teachers and the people of Pana and these findings were compiled by the University of Illinois.

One of the facts brought to their attention was the growth of school population. A projection of the number of children that would be in school by 1963 showed a marked increase by 1960.

24. Course of Study with the Regulations of the Public Schools of Pana, Illinois, Beacon Light Print, Pana, Illinois, 1898, p. 5.

25. Federal Census, 1910.

26. Federal Census, 1920.

This was especially true in the high school, which the state considered inadequate at that time. By 1960 the enrollment would be approximately 1/5 higher than it was in 1953 and the State Department recommended that plans be made immediately. (Figures 11, 12, 13)

The Survey Committee made the following report;

"A sound building program is based on carefully compiled facts and logical predictions of future developments. It was quite obvious that the present school housing was inadequate. Furthermore, the steadily increasing pupil population is destined to make the housing problem more acute year by year unless a construction is undertaken immediately. It is conservatively estimated that additional housing with a capacity of 500 to 550 will be needed within the next ten years."

"The educational offerings as well as the size and type of school building construction are often limited by the financial condition of a school district. An understanding of financial limitations is necessary if citizens are to make wise decisions in long range planning for their school. It is therefore important that a careful analysis of local school finances be made. Comparisons with similar schools are advantageous in a financial study of a school district."<sup>27.</sup>

27. "School Survey and Recommendations for the Pana Community Unit Schools", University of Illinois, 1953-54, p. 15.

Figure 11. This Line Graph Shows the Increase of School Enrollment From 1953 - 1960. -A.P.S.

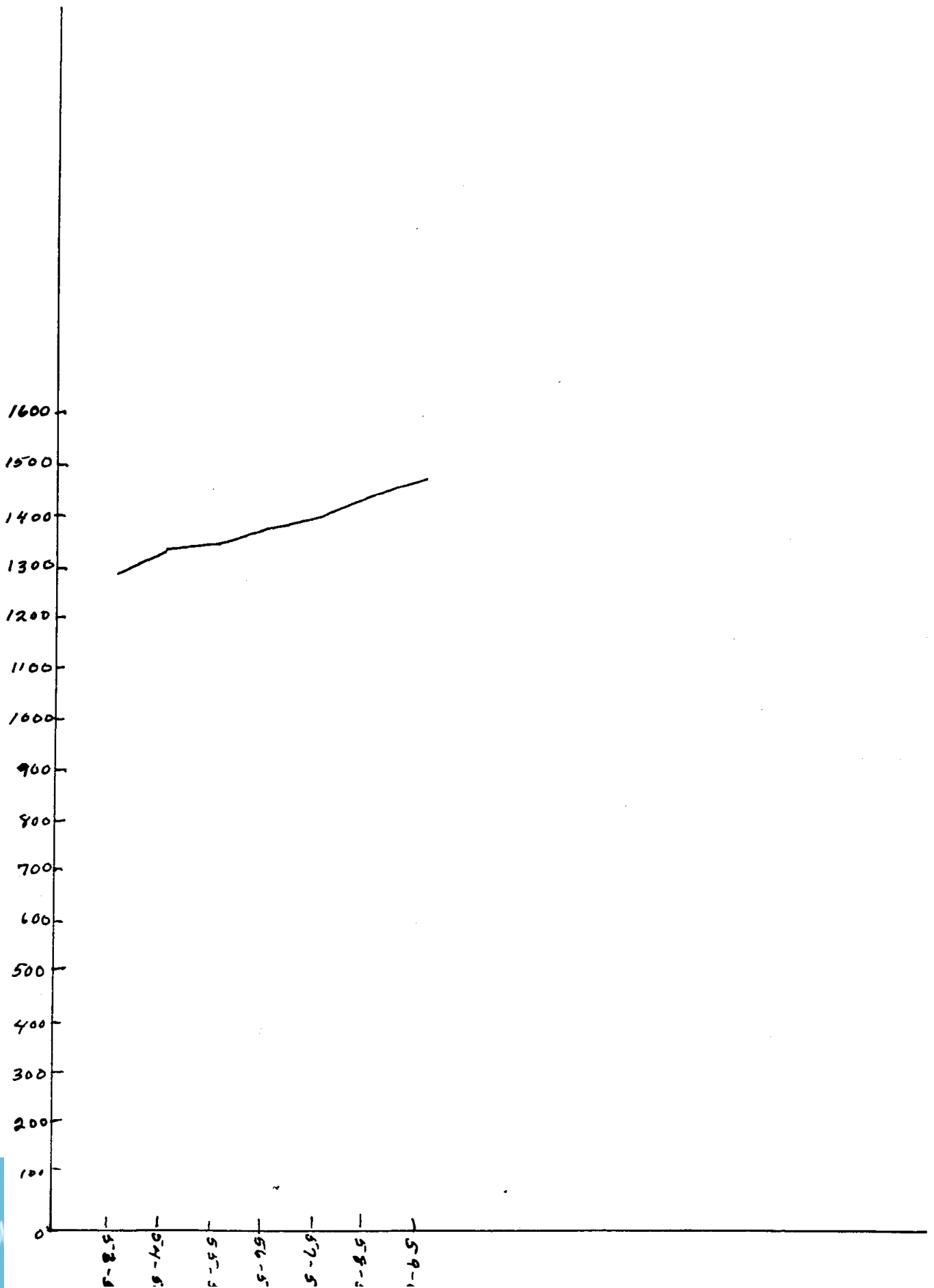


Figure 12. The 1959 - 60 Projected School Enrollment Is Placed on the Same Graph as the 1953 - 1954 in Order to Show the Difference.

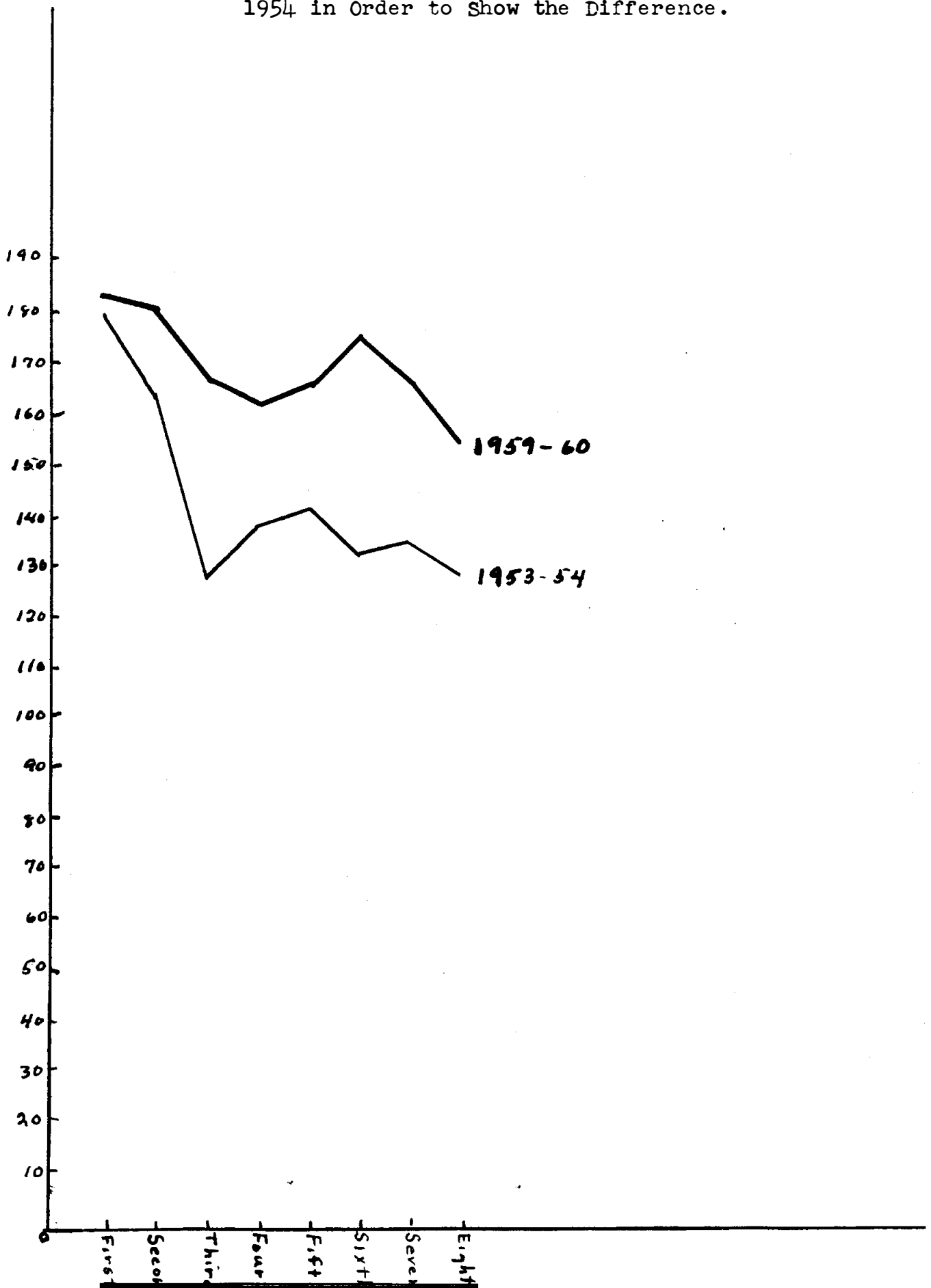


Figure 13. This Line Graph Shows the Projected Enrollment in High School From 1953-1967.

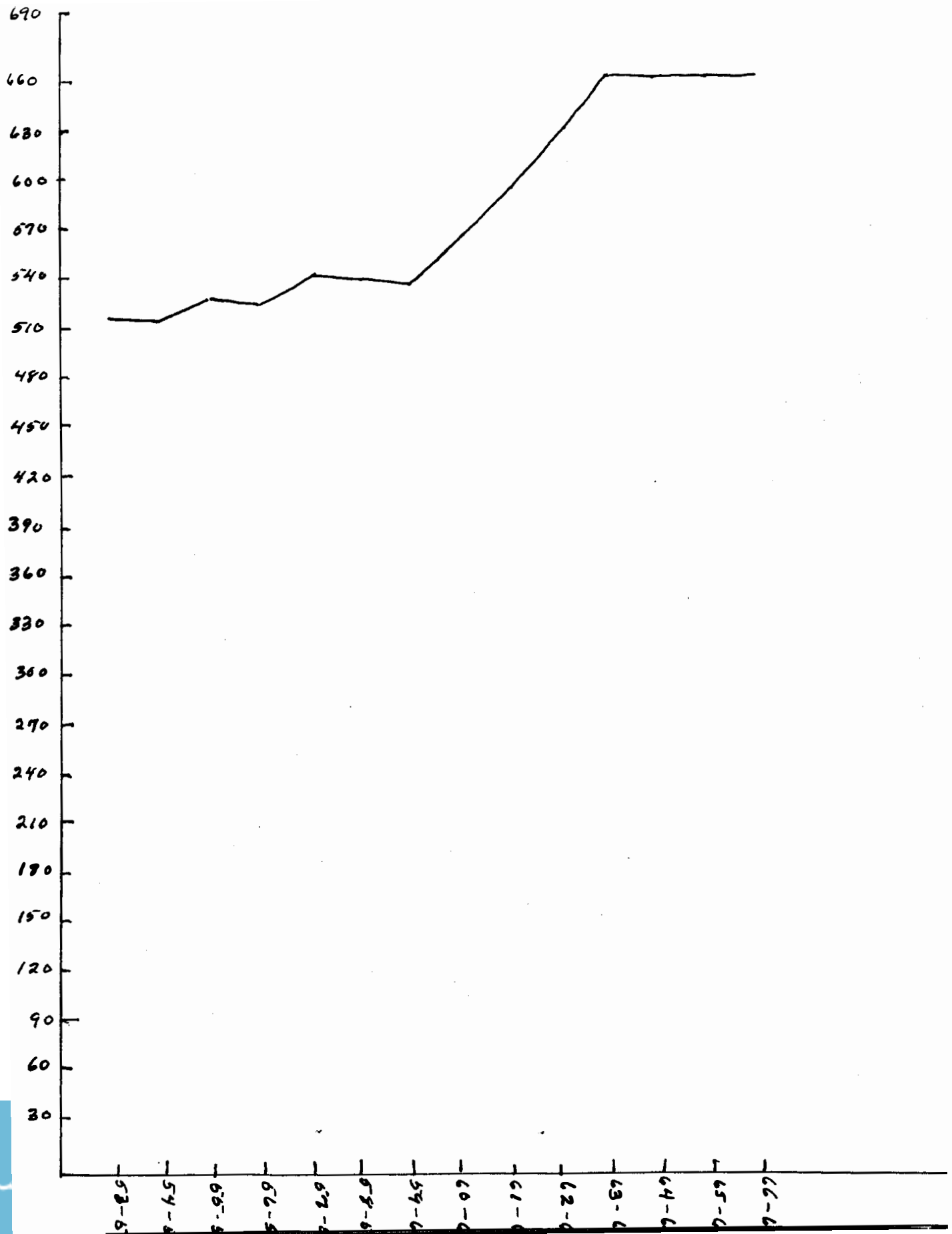
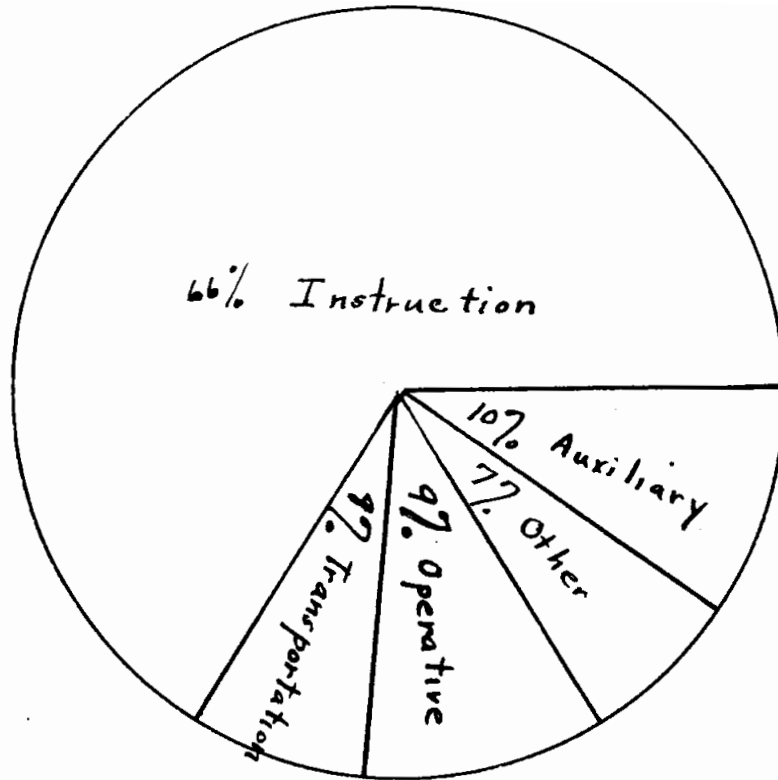


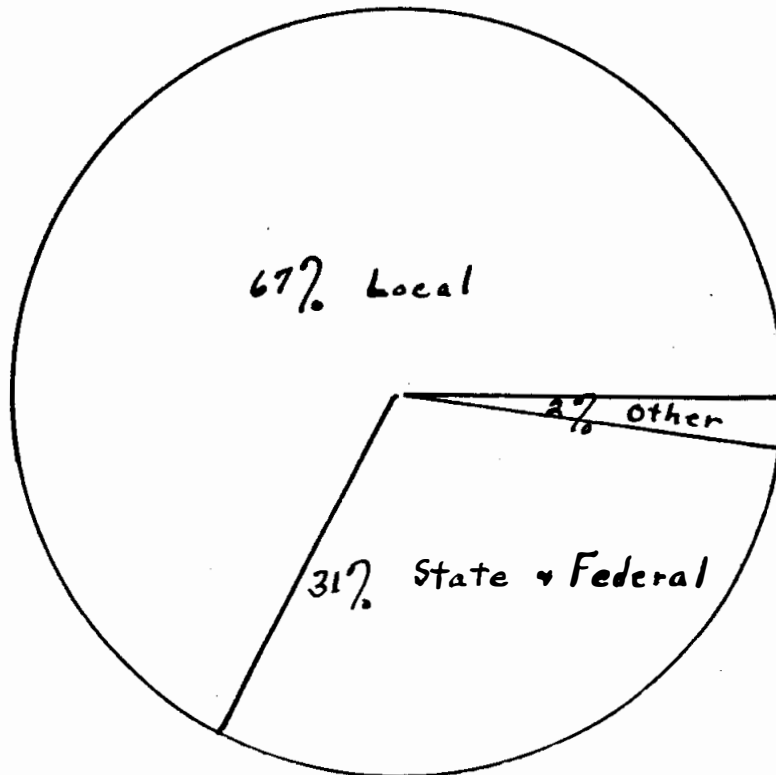


Figure 14.



How Pana Community Unit School Dollar Was Spent 1954-

Figure 15.



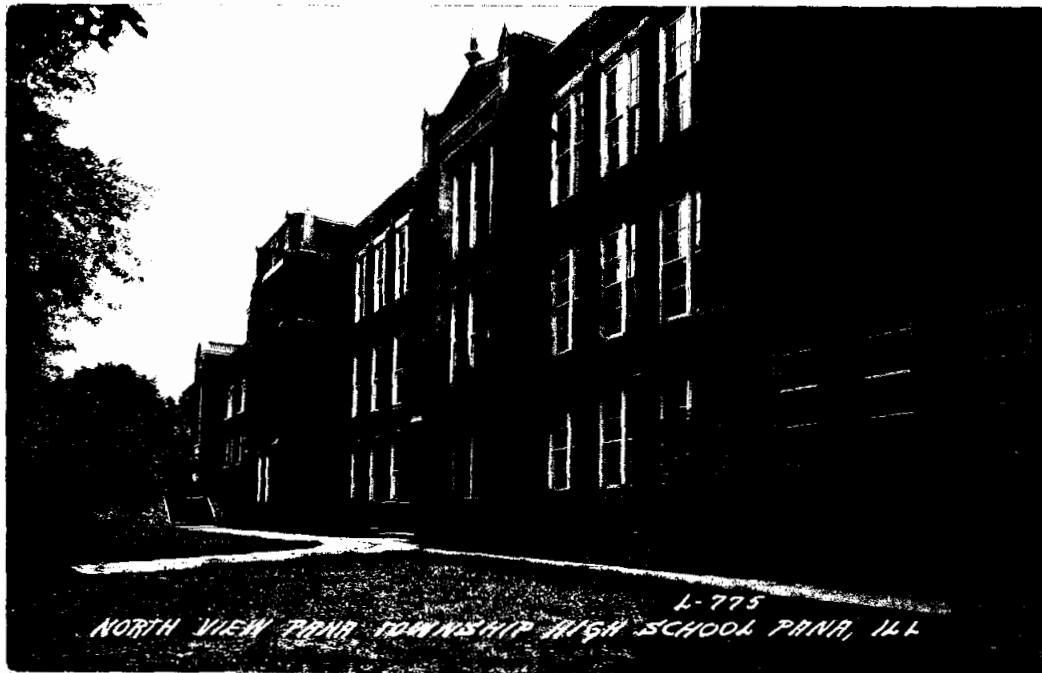


Figure 16. These schools are two of the most inadequate as far as housing room is concerned. Neither has enough adequate facilities to care for the pupils' needs.

Figure 15. reveals that for the years 1948-1955 an average of \$0.67 of every school dollar received by the Pana Community Unit School District was derived from local property taxes, while an average of \$0.31 of every dollar income for these years was derived from state and federal sources.

Figure 14. shows that \$0.63 of each dollar spent was for instruction; \$0.10 for auxiliary services; \$0.09 for operating and \$0.08 for transportation.

In 1955-56 the total cash receipts for the unit was \$554,941.53. Local tax amounted to \$353,136.13; state and federal aid was \$168,478.60; \$33,326.80 came from other sources. Disbursements amounted to \$516,628.73. Of this \$340,758.52 was paid for instruction, \$51,158.94 for auxiliary agencies, \$46,548.51 for operation and maintenance, and \$40,702.21 for transportation. <sup>28</sup> These amounts do not deviate greatly from the average of 1948-1955.

After much work the survey committee made the following summary:

1. Although the amount of state and federal aid to the Pana Community Unit School District has been increasing, a large portion of the burden of school support rests upon the taxpayers of the local district.
2. The assessed valuation of the taxable property in the Pana Community Unit School District has been steadily increasing for the past five years. Although pupil

28. "Audit Report, Pana Community Unit School District No. 8, Pana, Illinois, For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955", Gauger & Diehl, Decatur, Illinois, Schedule 2 and Schedule 3.

population has also increased during this period, it has not increased as rapidly as the assessed valuation. This has resulted in a steady increase in per pupil wealth of the district. Pana ranks third in a group of six similar community units in per-pupil wealth.

3. The Pana Community Unit School District is exerting only 51% of the permitted tax effort. When compared to Shelbyville and Taylorville, it has a lower tax rate.

4. The Pana Community Unit School District has no bonded indebtedness.

5. The Pana Community Unit School District is spending less per pupil for current operation than either Shelbyville or Taylorville."<sup>29.</sup>

By the spring of 1956 a bond issue for a new junior high and senior high school was prepared. It failed to pass. Following this failure the State Department of Education put the Pana Unit on conditional recognition. The Pana School Board are again preparing a new solution which will be brought before the people of Pana for a vote. Whether the new bond issue passes or is defeated depends on the attitudes of the citizens.

29. "School Survey", p. 17.

## INDUSTRIES

Pana is called the friendly "City of Roses". It was also called "Coal Creek Township". Both names bring to mind the two industries that have made Pana become as important as it is today.

The labor force in 1950 was made up of 2,335 workers, 75% were males and 25% were females. The average income was \$2,407. 38% had an income of less than \$2,000.

The largest number of workers were miners. The greenhouses employ 200 men and Pana Refinery employ about 100. (Appendix, Table I.) There are 99 retail stores or firms employing approximately 609 people; of these, 87 work in garages, services, etc.; 70 in feed stores and hatcheries; 68 in food stores. (Appendix, Table J.)

In 1950 the number of men working in Pana had increased over the 1940 census, (Appendix, Table K.) which was not true of Christian County as a whole. (Appendix, Table L.) (Figures 17, 18) Although many mines had stopped operating in Christian County, especially in the Taylorville-Kincaid area, a new mine was opened in Pana.

Women workers follow the pattern that is true of the United States as a whole. The number of women workers has increased rapidly since 1930. From 1940 to 1950 the number in Pana increased approximately 30%. The graph in figures 19 and 20 shows this rapid growth. Many of these women started working during World War II, and because of increasing living costs

and with the aid of modern conveniences many have joined the working ranks. About 221 women work in wholesale and retail positions, 115 work in factories.<sup>30.</sup>

The city of Pana has potential assets for industrial growth. In the transportation division there are four railroads serving Pana; New York Central, the main line from St. Louis to New York; Illinois Central, from Chicago to the New Orleans-Miami line; B & O, Flora to Beardstown; C & EI, Chicago to St. Louis. Pana has three highways; U. S. 51, New Orleans to Lake Superior; State 16, Paris, Illinois, to Litchfield, Illinois there joining U. S. 66; State 29, Pana to Springfield, Illinois. There are two bus service companies, Trailways and Greyhound.

The supply of natural gas is limited, but there is a plentiful supply of coal from Peabody Mine 17. Electricity which is generated by steam, comes from Hutsonville, Illinois which is 85 miles away. If there is a need for more electricity, it is possible to get it from the T V A Project.

The city has a 250 acre, 2 billion gallon water reservoir, only 2 miles from the city limits, furnishing ample water for industrial and residential uses. Two 1500 GPM (gallons per minute) pumps feed water into a 14" cast iron main to the filtration plant. After water is treated at this plant, it is pumped into the city mains. The plant has a potential of 2,000,000 gallons a day.

Labor, skilled and unskilled, is in plentiful supply locally; this includes 9 electricians, 12 cement finishers, 30 carpenters,

30. Federal Census, 1950.

6 bricklayers, 16 painters, several plumbers, and an average  
supply of 250 common labor.<sup>31.</sup>

31. "Pana, Illinois", Chamber of Commerce.

Figure 17. The Change in the Number of Workers in Pana, Illinois 1940-1950

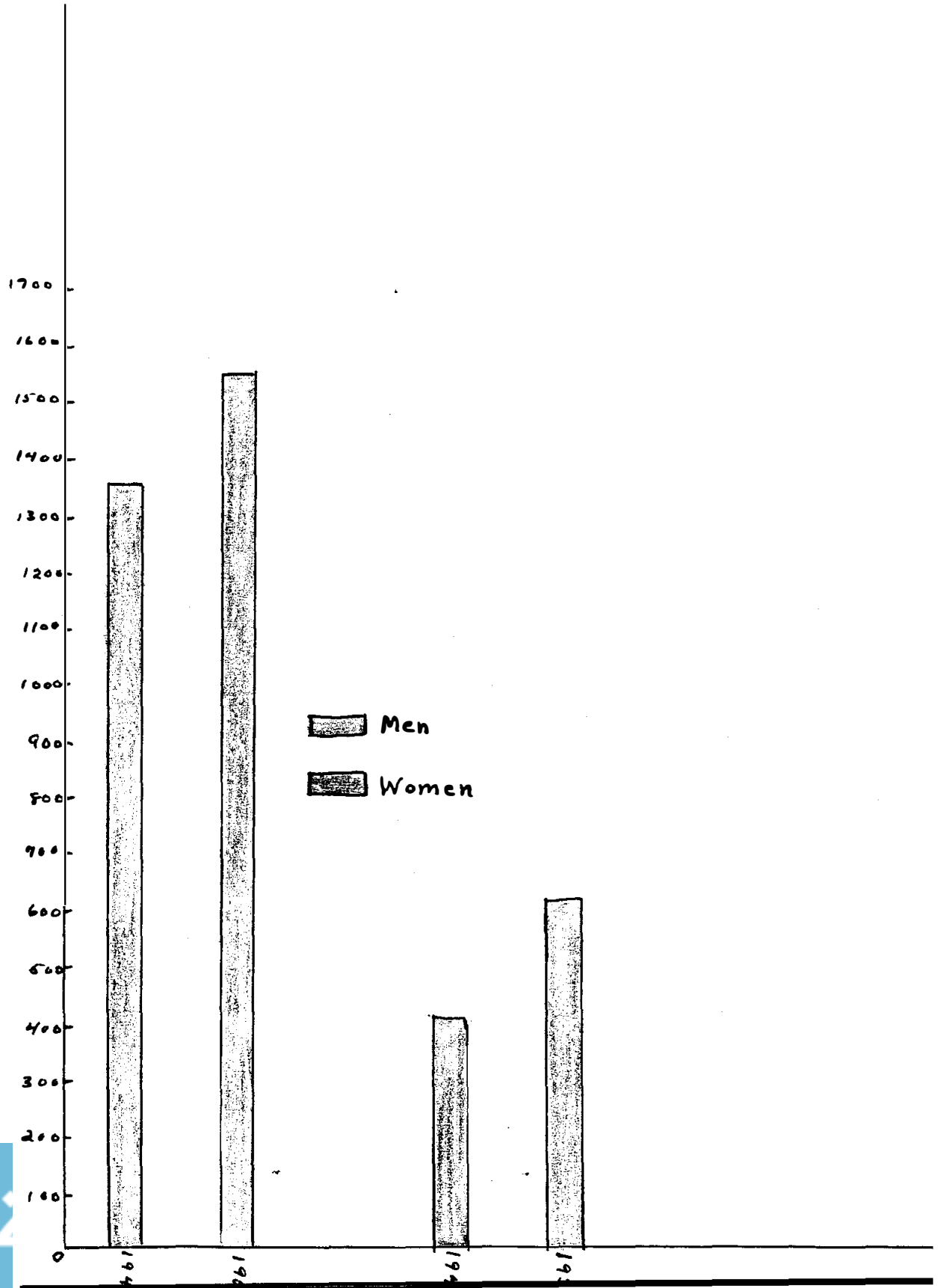




Figure 18. The Change in the Number of workers in Christian County 1930-1950

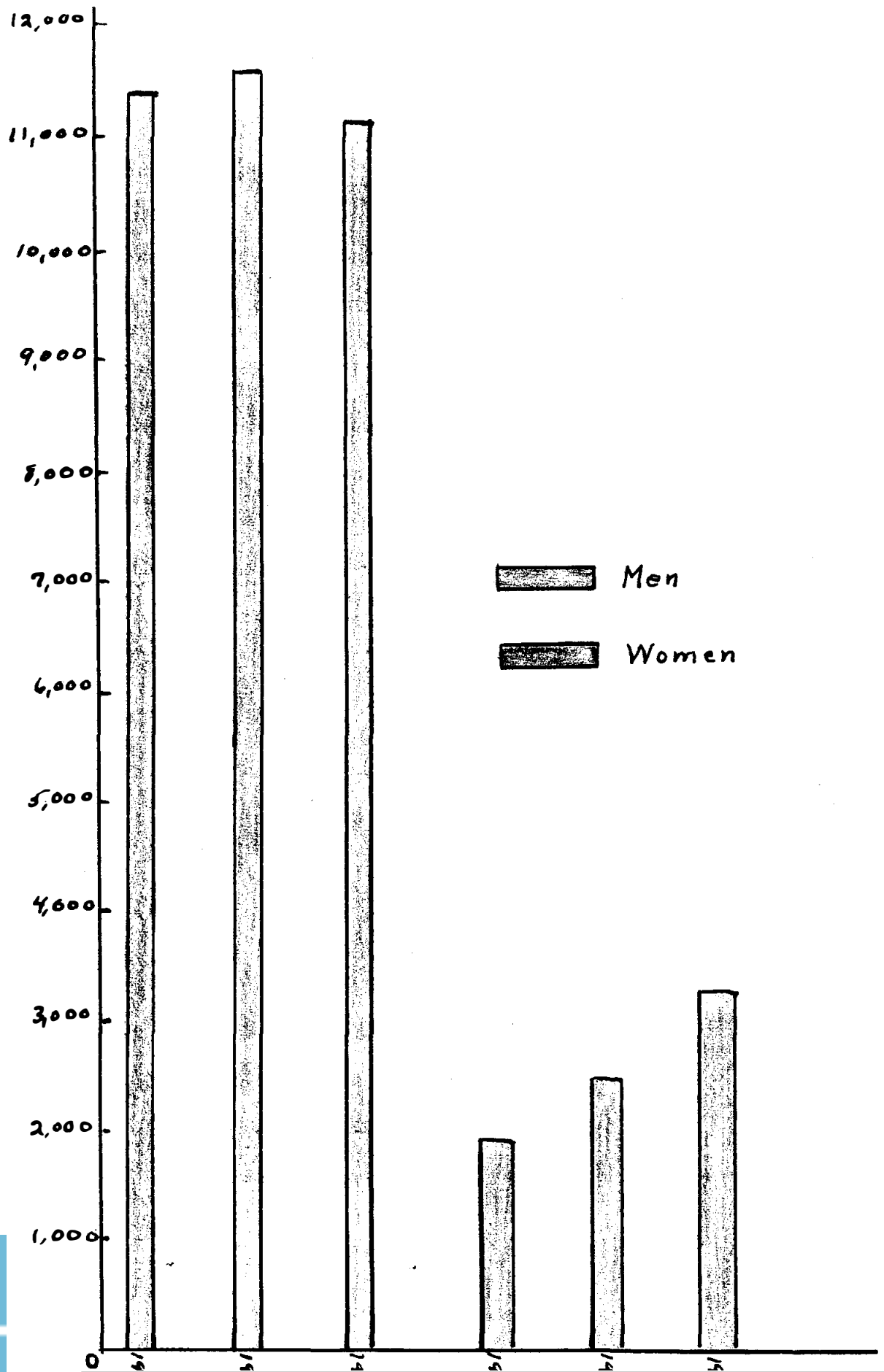




Figure 19. There is quite a controversy over this lake. Many say it is inadequate, but the Chamber of Commerce says that there is an adequate supply of water.



Figure 20. Although this is a new modern mine, the supervisors say it will only operate about 5 more years. The coal will be at such a distance, it will not pay to have it dug.

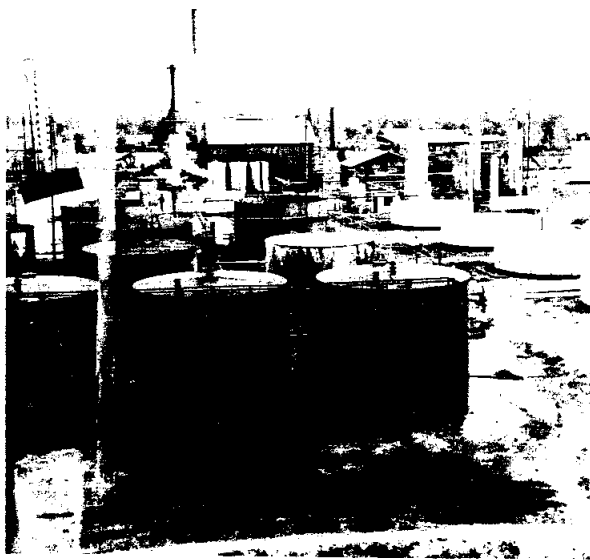


Figure 21. The storage tanks at the Pana Refinery where 100 men are employed.

Figure 22. The beginning of a new "cracking unit". They will not finish until Pana makes some decision about her water supply.

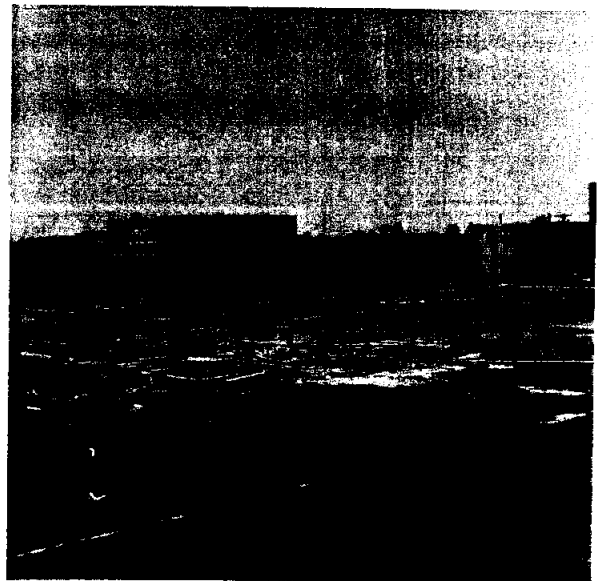
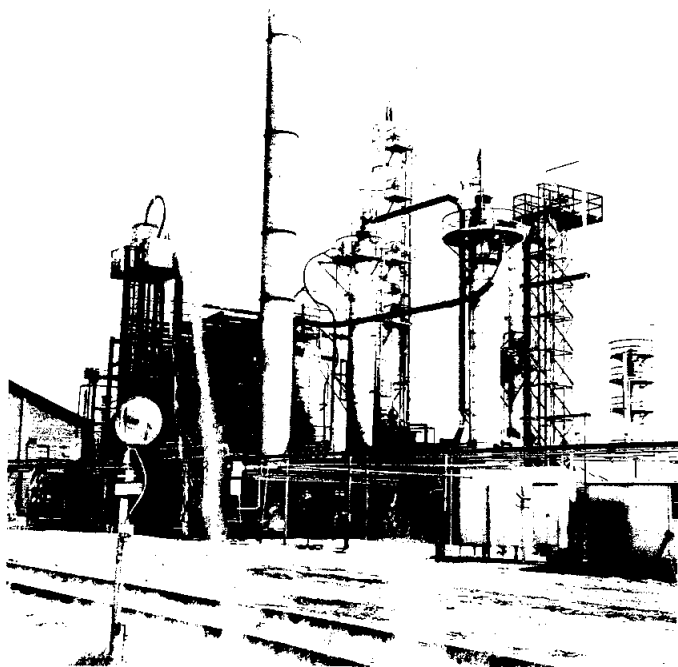


Figure 23. A "cracking unit" where high octane gas is produced.



## RURAL

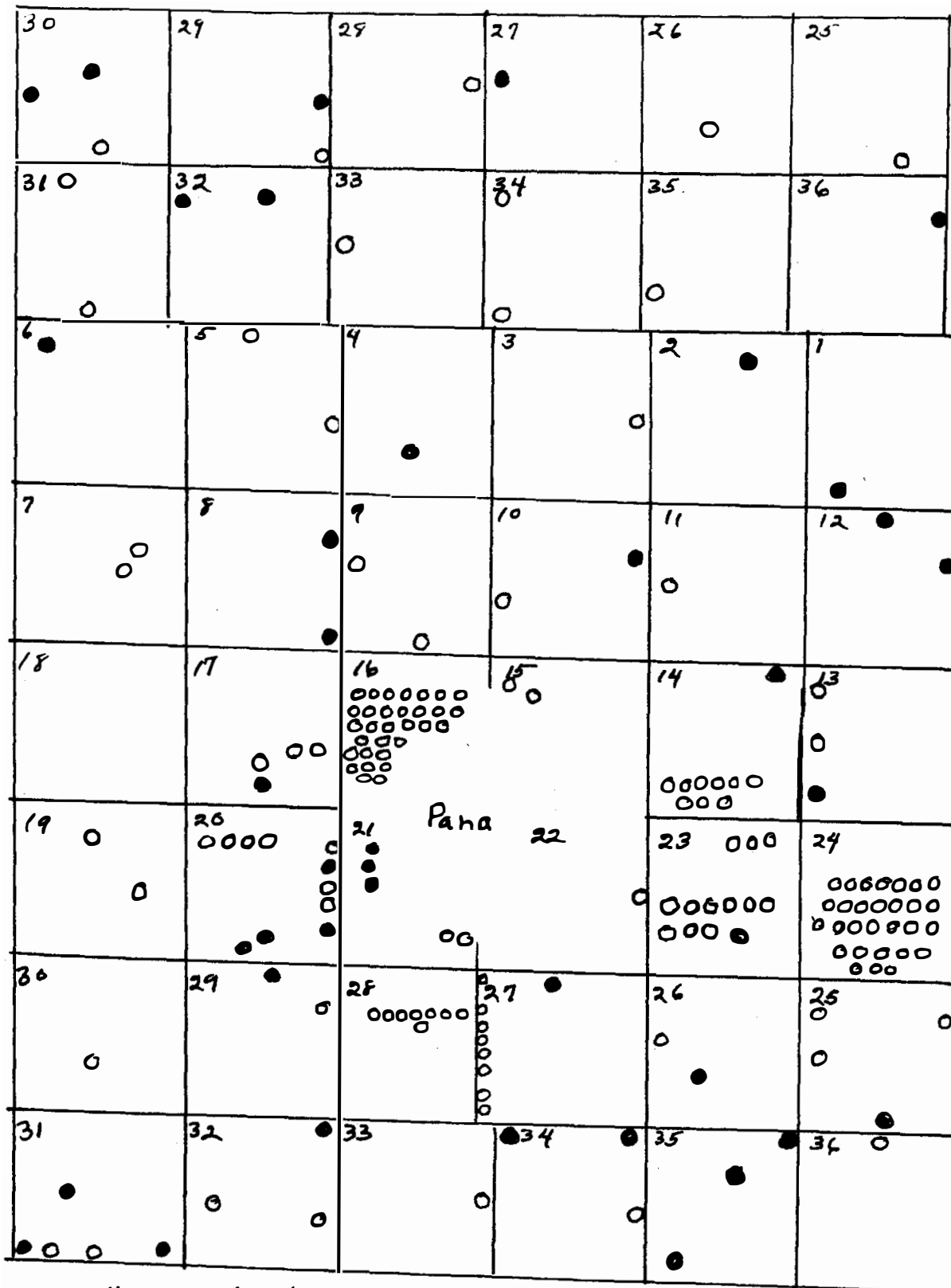
Pana is also a farming community. It started as a farming community and has much of the rural ideas and culture. Today there is a shift from the farm to the city. During the past 20 years methods and tools have changed tremendously in agriculture, until farming is now classed as "big business". Modern machinery has made it possible for one man to farm many acres as easily as he farmed a few acres twenty years ago. The cost of machinery has also forced farmers to either farm more land or change to a different type of farming to make a living. Consequently many have been forced out of farming and have moved to the city or are working in some other occupation. The number of farmers in Christian County dropped from 4,519 in 1930 to 3,119 in 1950. Figure 24 shows the houses that were removed and new ones that were built from 1892 to 1938. The new houses seem to cluster around the town. Many of these people farm a small area but derive their main income from some other source. Figure 25 shows the number of houses that are empty now, or have been removed since 1938.

In 1950 there were 2,455 dwelling units in Pana, of which 1,679 were owner occupied. The average value of each home was estimated at \$5,666 and the average rent of a home was \$27 per month. This rent seems low but of the 2,371 homes, 1,009 have no private bath. The lack of conveniences would lower the cost of rent.

A look at figure 25 shows the number who have to depend

on part or all of their earnings from jobs in town. Pana, which is divided by the Shelbyville moraine, has good farm land in the northern part of the township, which is conducive to grain farming. The southern part is a poorer soil and is a rougher terrain. The graph gives a good picture of where the poorer land lies in the township by showing how these people are meeting their needs.

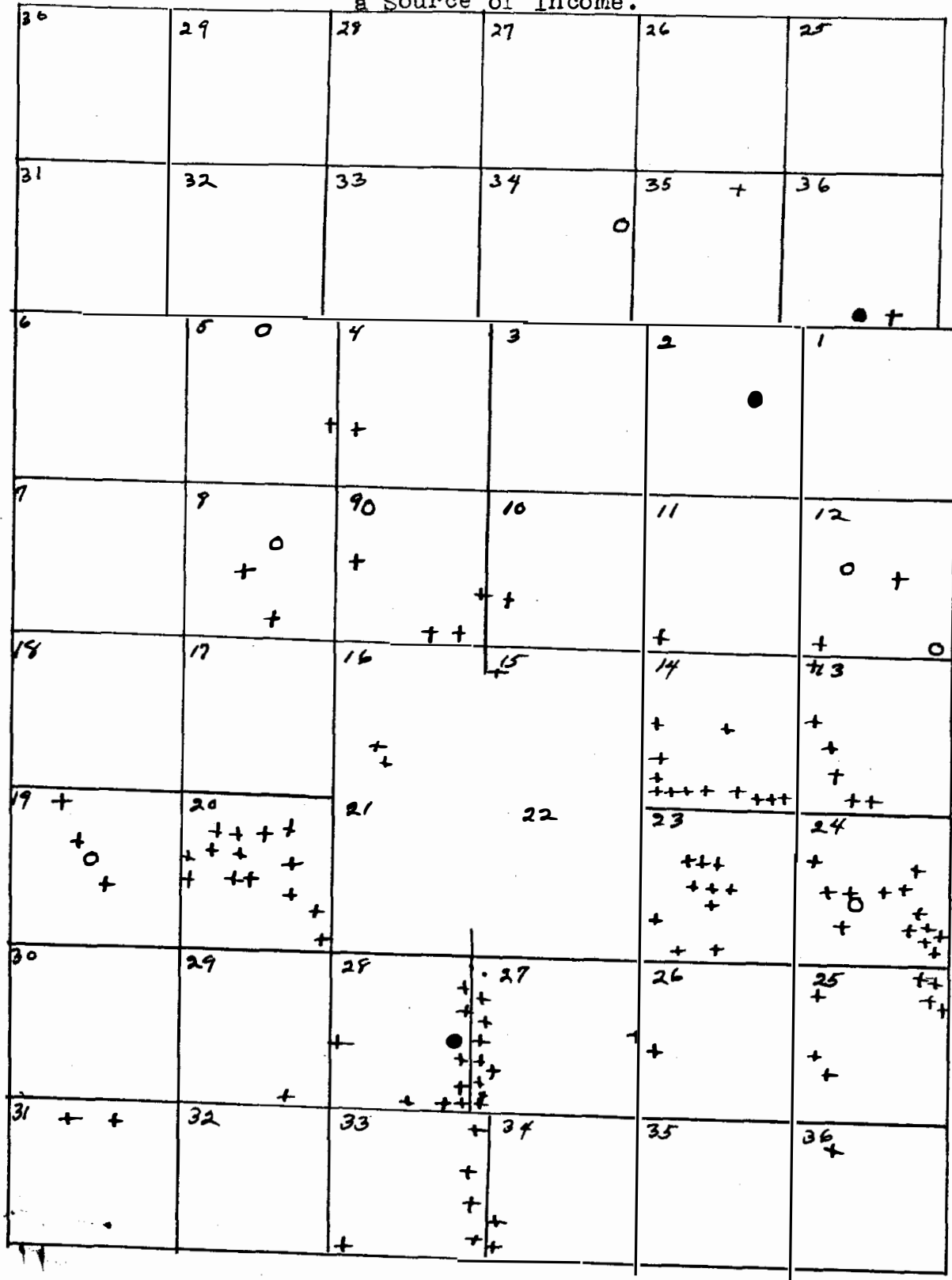
Figure 24. Changes in Rural Housing in Pana Township 1892-1938



● - Houses that have been removed between 1892-1938  
 ○ = Houses that were built between 1892-1938

Figure 25. A Graph Showing the Number of People Depending on Some Other Occupation Besides Farming as

a Source of Income.



+ = people who work part time or full time in town

O = empty farm houses

● = houses that have been removed since 1939

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The population of Pana, Illinois grew rapidly until 1920 when it decreased. Since then it has again grown to a new high. The past 20 years are not phenomenal compared to the rapid growth of population in the United States as a whole. This gives the impression that Pana will not increase too greatly in the future unless there are some other influences other than what exist in Pana today.

2. Pana, Illinois is not unique, but fits into the general picture. Pana can be typed as a midwestern farming community, possessing a few industries. The population is growing slowly; there is a need for more school buildings; the number of people of 65 or over are increasing; the number of rural workers are decreasing.

3. The enrollment of the Pana Schools has increased until there is no longer enough housing for the students. From a projected enrollment this peak of growth will not come before 1960.

4. A town such as Pana will stagnate if it does not grow, and progress will slow down. Plans must be made for new industries in the future for Pana's population will decline as soon as the coal mine stops working.

Pana possesses many assets for potential growth. These assets are coal, water, location and supply of labor. What is done with these depends on the people of Pana and what they want to do with them.



5. The increase of the number of people of sixty-five or over and the increase of children due to the trend to larger families will bring many problems. There must be enough jobs for the old as well as for the young.

6. This study shows the trends in the present situation in Pana, Illinois. What does this indicate for the future? In the light of these trends what must the people of Pana do in order to maintain an adequate standard of living in the future?

## INTERVIEWS

Glenn Shafer

Robert Long

Vance Kauffold

Virgil Wheatley

Robert Grool

Marion Anderson

Nelle Phillips

Herschel Collins

George Lecas

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## APPENDIX

TABLE A  
POPULATION

Year	Pana	Pana Township	Illinois
1860	715		1,711,951
1870	2,207	3,096	2,539,891
1880	3,009	4,233	3,077,871
1890	5,077	6,143	3,826,351
1900	5,530	6,561	4,821,550
1910	6,055	7,297	5,638,591
1920	6,122	7,339	6,485,280
1930	5,835	7,197	7,630,654
1940	5,996	7,423	7,897,241
1950	6,178	7,536	8,712,176

TABLE B  
FOREIGN BORN

Year	Pana	Christian County
1860	145	789
1870	335	1,919
1880	133	2,443
1900	727	2,429
1910	1,098	3,064
1920	823	3,706
1930	682	3,012
1940	410	2,132
1950	321	1,716

## APPENDIX

TABLE C

## FOREIGN BORN--PANA

Year	Swiss	Scotch	German	Irish	English	French
1860	3	1	39	73	24	3
1880	3	6	75	20	21	5
	Scotch	German	Irish	English	French	Polish
1950	13	69	2	18	73	8
	Czechoslovak		Austrian		Hungarian	
1950	16		22		5	
	Lithuanian					
1950	39					

TABLE D

## CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

First Assembly of God Church	242
First Baptist Church	365
Free Methodist Church	56
Full Gospel Church	500
Methodist Church	1,011
Nazarene Church	54
Presbyterian Church	358
St. Paul's Lutheran Church	350
St. John's Evangelical Church	301
St. Patrick's Church	2,250

Protestants 3,237  
Catholics 2,250

## APPENDIX

## TABLE E

## 1940 PANA CITY

Native white	5,554 (2,702--2,852)
Foreign white	410 ( 222-- 188)
Negro	2 ( 1-- 1)

Age	Male	Female
under 5	230	242
5-9	247	238
10-14	248	225
15-19	252	290
20-24	212	228
25-29	229	237
30-34	232	215
35-39	169	218
40-44	183	193
45-49	175	170
50-54	175	178
55-59	156	144
60-64	135	151
65-69	106	113
70-74	91	94
75 & over	85	105



APPENDIX  
TABLE E (continued)  
1950 PANA CITY

Population 6,178

Native white 5,854 (2,784--3,070)

Foreign born 320 ( 165-- 155)

Negro 4 ( 2-- 2)

Age	Male	Female
under 5	289	312
5-9	238	223
10-14	233	236
15-19	199	238
20-24	185	204
25-29	171	233
30-34	194	186
35-39	195	222
40-44	205	203
45-49	161	206
50-54	175	184
55-59	158	178
60-64	150	167
65-69	140	122
70-74	120	131
75 & over	138	176

APPENDIX  
TABLE F  
SCHOOL SURVEY

Year	Grade									Total
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1953-54	132	181	169	130	139	145	134	136	130	1,296
1954-55	129	192	171	167	129	137	145	135	128	1,333
1955-56	125	181	181	169	166	127	137	146	127	1,359
1956-57	128	175	179	179	168	164	127	138	138	1,388
1957-58	137	180	165	169	178	166	164	128	130	1,417
1958-59	131	192	170	163	168	176	166	165	121	1,452
1959-60	130	183	181	168	162	166	176	167	155	1,488
1960-61			172	179	167	160	166	177	157	
1961-62				170	178	165	160	167	167	
1962-63					169	178	165	161	157	
1963-64						167	176	166	152	
1964-65							167	177	156	
1965-66								168	167	
1966-67									158	

## APPENDIX

## TABLE G

## TAX LEVY FOR PANA COMMUNITY SCHOOL UNIT

1948	\$310,000
1949	270,000
1950	260,000
1951	300,000
1952	315,000
1953	375,000
1954	375,000
1955	<sup>3</sup> 75,000 A.P.B.

APPENDIX  
TABLE H  
SCHOOL SURVEY  
HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

Year	Grade					Total
	9	10	11	12	H.S.	K-12
1953-54	144	149	111	116	520	1,816
1954-55	156	132	135	96	519	1,852
1955-56	154	143	120	117	534	1,893
1956-57	152	141	130	104	527	1,915
1957-58	166	139	128	113	546	1,963
1958-59	156	152	126	111	545	1,997
1959-60	145	143	138	109	535	2,023
1960-61	186	133	130	120	569	
1961-62	188	170	121	113	592	
1962-63	200	172	154	105	631	
1963-64	188	183	156	134	661	
1964-65	182	172	166	135	655	
1965-66	187	167	156	144	654	
1966-67	200	171	152	135	658	

## APPENDIX

TABLE I

## ESTABLISHED FACTORIES

Greenhouse factory	25
Creameries	69
Refinery	102
Coal mine	664
Bakery	67
Greenhouses	200
Poultry processing plant	50
Candy factory	20
Garment factory	70
Mallory Electrical Company	150

TABLE J

## RETAIL STORES OR FIRMS

Food stores	18	68
Drugs	2	11
Commercial recreation	4	14
Garages, Services, etc.	27	87
Newspaper agencies	3	19
Banks, Loans, etc.	3	19
Appliances, Hardware, Auto Accessories	16	52
Retail clothing, Jewelry	17	36
Restaurants	10	26
Farm equipment	3	14
Taverns	16	34

## APPENDIX

TABLE J (cont.)

Contractors, Plumbing, Heating	11	47
Telephone company	1	26
Real Estate, Insurance	8	4
Furniture	4	18
Laundry and Cleaning	5	11
Funeral home	3	5
Livestock dealers	1	1
Florist	2	6
Hotels	2	6
Feed stores, Hatcheries	5	70
Paint stores	2	5
Taxies	2	8
Lumber	2	16
Illinois Farm Supply	1	4
Photographers	2	2
Electric service	3	19
Illinois Central Freight House	1	8
Hospital	1	40
Confectioneries	3	5
Fertilizer	1	11
Miscellaneous	21	37

## APPENDIX

## TABLE K

## WORKERS IN PANA 1940

Male	1,354
Female	406
Operatives and kindred workers	424
Clerical	135
Proprietors, managers	208
Professional	58
Clerical sales	172
Craftsmen, foremen	155
Service workers, not domestic	85

## WORKERS IN PANA 1950

Male	1,586	
Female	627	
	Male	Female
Farm	169	
Mine	291	
Wholesale and retail	372	221
Factories	194	115
Transportation, communication, public utilities	115	
Professional		112

APPENDIX  
TABLE L  
WORKERS--COUNTY

Year	Male	Female
1860		
1870		
1880		
1890		
1900		
1910		
1920		
1930	11,499	1,885
1940	11,620	2,487
1950	11,088	3,229

OCCUPATION

Year	Occupation	Male	Female
1930	Agriculture	4,519	
	Coal mines	2,671	
	Auto agencies & filling stations	882	
	Building	362	
	Domestic & personal care		452
	Professional & semi-professional		419
	Wholesale & retail		250



## APPENDIX

TABLE L (continued)

## OCCUPATION

Year	Occupation	Male	Female	
1940	Agriculture	3,456		
	Mines	2,087		
	Retail	1,484		
	Construction	379		
	Domestic service		395	
	Clerical sales		548	
	Professional		365	
	Service workers not domestic		337	
	1950	Agriculture	3,119	
		Mines	2,771	
Retail		799	362	
Factories		771		
Railroads		439		
Textile factories			572	
Eating & drinking places			308	

## POPULATION OF PANA 1950

## TABLE M

3.6% increase 1940-1950

34.3 medium age

13.5% 65 years old or over

8.9 years completed

Labor force 2,335      75.2% male      26.2% female

Income \$2,407    38% have less than \$2,000.    5.1% unemployed