THE SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY: AN EXERCISE IN HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY

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by

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PREFACE

This work describes the use of three sources of data, cemetery inscriptions, vital registrations of births and deaths, and the manuscript census rolls. Consequently, it emphasizes the technique and methodology of the investigation. While the primary purpose of the study was to discover the uses and limitations of the material, observations about the sample nevertheless derive from the data, for the tools of historical demography can provide information about the population that becomes almost biographical in nature.

It seems appropriate to mention what this investigation does not attempt. First, while inevitably quantitative, the work does not discuss rates of birth, death, marriage, or fertility; these statistics of the demographer were outside the scope of the investigation. The statistics that appear here are of the simplest, most unsophisticated type. Second, the study does not enter into the controversy among social scientists regarding the nuclear family as a phenomenon of industrialization. It simply reports the results of investigating a specific population sample. Last, this work does not presume to speak for the total community from which the sample was drawn. As the work progressed, the members of the sample evolved from

abstractions to individuals, each in the context of his or her own family. It is that context to which this work ultimately addressed itself.

Many people assisted in the development of this work. My first expression of gratitude must go to Dr. Michael Galgano of the Department of History, who patiently waited for me to decide on a topic, and, once done, provided never-failing advice and encouragement. James Jeffrey lent invaluable assistance in the procurement of the original data in the field and acted as companion, assistant, facilitator and friend. Dr. Stuart Thomas of the Department of Psychology and Allen Taylor of the Marshall University Computer Center were indispensable in guiding me through the mysteries of computerized data.

I am indebted to Dr. Sam E. Clagg of the Department of Geography for suggesting the original project, overseeing its initial development, and relinquishing it for further study. I have no words to express what his support and example have meant to me.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This investigation evolved from a project for a class in Geographical Research in the Department of Geography at Marshall University, under the direction of Dr. Sam E. Clagg. Although the geographical aspects of the study took precedence over the historical, the demographic features pertained to each discipline. That cursory examination prompted an interest in historical demography and its methodology.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the use of certain tools of historical demography. The work employed three demographic sources in order to study selected characteristics of a sample population in Putnam County, West Virginia, between 1850 and 1900. Tombstone inscriptions formed the basis of the study; they provided a sample population and certain accompanying information such as birth and death dates, ages, and names of parents and spouses. The data thus derived provided the focus for an examination of a second type of source, the county registers of birth and death. These registers either supplemented or corroborated the information from the tombstones. The third source of data was the federal manuscript censuses from 1850 through

1900. In this last record, the abstraction of the sample became individualized, as each person was viewed within the context of a family or household group. While various social and economic aspects of the lives of these individuals emerged from the sources, such as occupations, educational achievement, and property values, the family remained a primary interest.

The sample for the study was drawn from the Springfield Baptist Church cemetery near Buffalo, West Virginia. Buffalo, incorporated in 1837, is the third oldest community along the Kanawha River, approximately halfway between the two older communities of Charleston and Point Pleasant (see figure 1).[1] The church was established in 1838; although the congregation relocated in the town of Buffalo, the cemetery has remained in intermittent use since 1844.

Tombstone inscriptions, used with other types of records of the population, such as parish registers, vital registers, deeds, tax lists, and censuses, can aid in our understanding of individuals as they passed through the successive stages of their lives--birth, marriage, raising children, owning property, disposing of property at death, and death itself. A description of the use of some of these records ensues.

The examination of a rural cemetery constituted the first phase of this study. The tombstones of the Springfield Baptist Church cemetery provided the data.

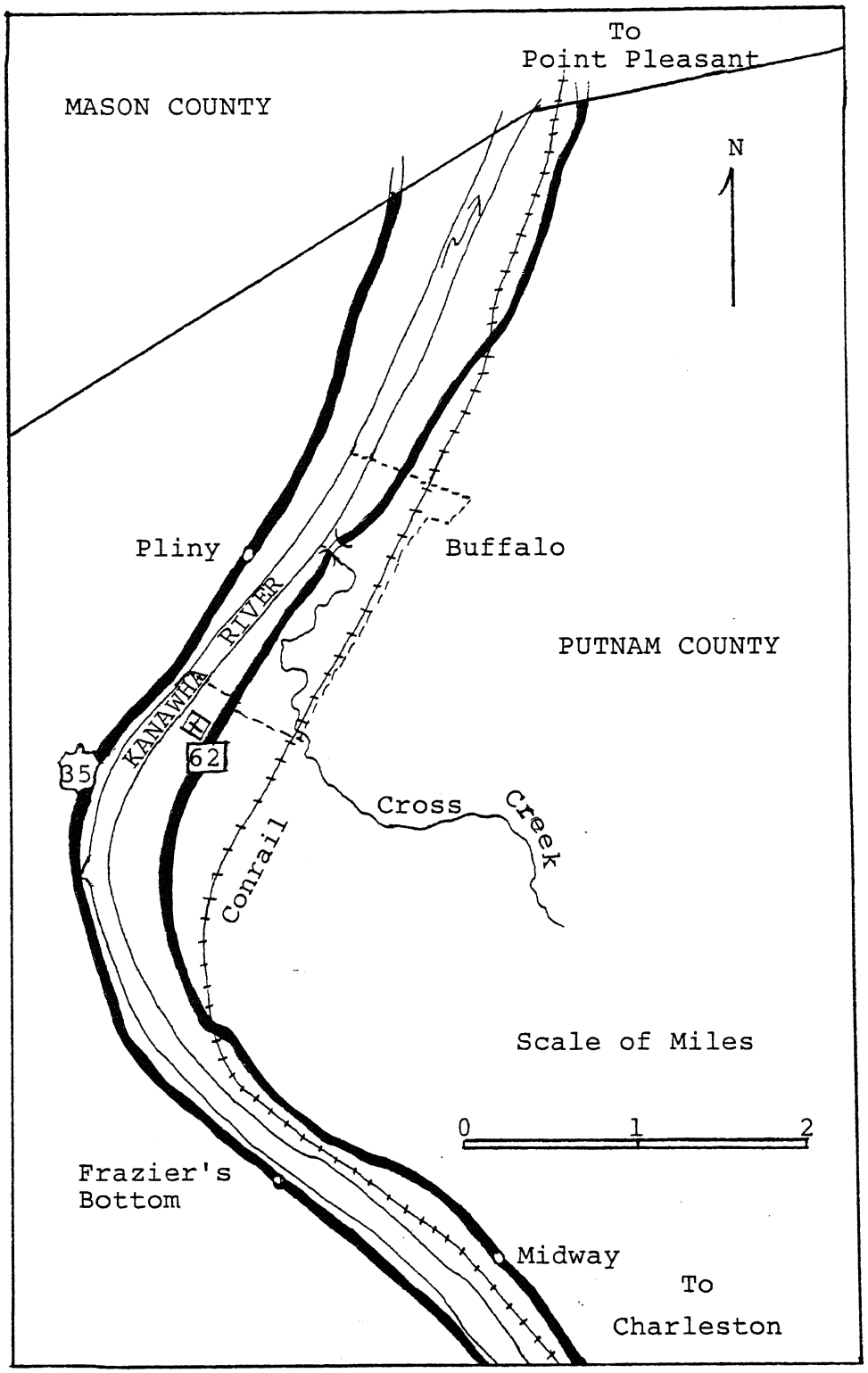

FIGURE 1
SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY AND VICINITY
(FROM W. VA. DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS. GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP, 1976)

Several factors led to the choice of this particular cemetery. First, it was located in a relatively undeveloped area between Charleston and Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Second, it was easily accessible from West Virginia State Route 62 (see figure 1). Third, its one hundred forty graves offered a convenient number for analysis. Fourth, the dates of the burials spanned nearly one hundred forty years, from 1844 until 1981, giving an opportunity for a longitudinal study over time.

Although the congregation of the church secured a new location within the town of Buffalo by 1849, the cemetery continued to function; the more recent burials were primarily additions to family groups already established in the cemetery. In fact, since 1940, only one burial was not an obvious addition to an established family, that of Hannah Toney in 1944 (see appendix A).[2] According to the caretaker, use of the cemetery declined after the establishment of a graveyard in back of the town.[3] Consequently, the description of the site of the Springfield Baptist Church provided by the anonymous author of Hardesty's History of Putnam County in 1883 still applied one hundred years later. The building had "long since rotted down, and not a vestige of it now remains. Its location is only known by the tombs of those who were once laid to rest within the quiet church yard."[4]

While the cemetery inscriptions provided the raw data for the study, county vital records served to corroborate and supplement them. County registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Virginia began in 1853; however, not until 1888 were West Virginia clerks of county courts required to keep statistics and turn them into a central reporting agency, the State Board of Health.[5] The Secretary of the board commented for several years on the lack of cooperation of the clerks. Indeed, for the first year of reporting, 1888, nineteen of the fifty-four counties filed no reports of vital statistics (Putnam County was one). Although by 1894, all counties were cooperating fully, the Secretary of the board cited another source of negligent reporting, the older physicians of the state. The Secretary believed that younger doctors would see the need for "accurate and full" statistics.[6] This lack of reporting has significance for the study of historical demography which will be discussed in greater detail.

As an orientation to the cemetery arrangement, a cartogram of the layout appears in figure 2. An inspection in 1982 revealed one hundred forty identifiable grave sites, arranged in a rectangular grid design running north and south, parallel to West Virginia State Route 62.

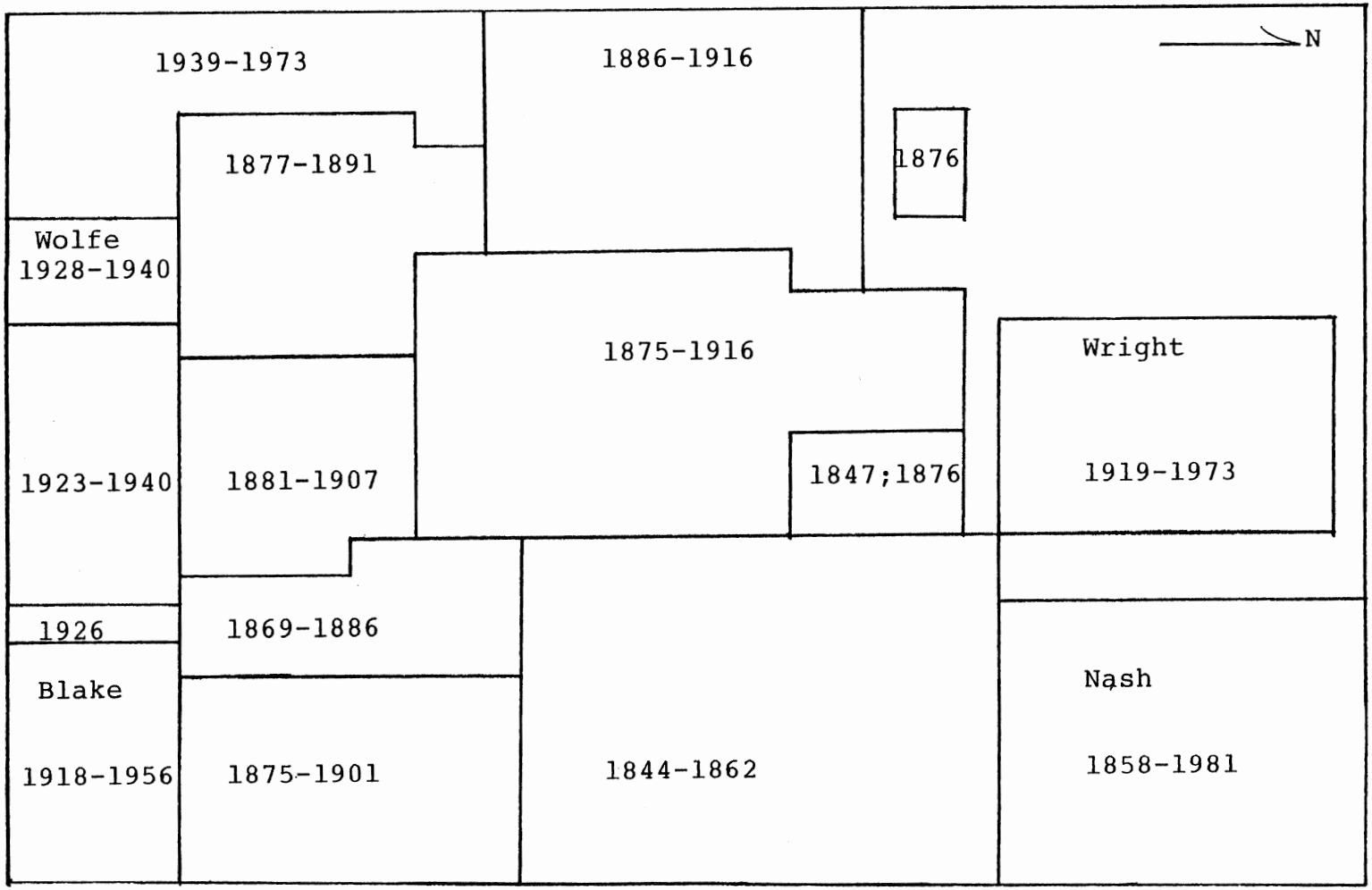

FIGURE 2

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEMETERY, 1844-1981

1 square inch = 3.5 graves
(not drawn to scale)

3.5 graves

The four family plots that occupied the approximate four corners of the rectangle contained some of the most recent burials. From the first identified burial, dated 1844, the graves expanded in a generally linear pattern, south along the highway and west toward the Kanawha River.[7] Nearly 93 percent of the burials (one hundred thirty) yielded enough information to form a sample population.[8] These stones included the name and some form of a birth or death date, or both. Both birth and death dates appeared on seventy-nine stones; fifty-two bore only the death year; and forty-two monuments had the age of the deceased in years, months and days (see appendix A). Ten gravestones contained no verifiable age or year of death. The sex of the deceased was determined for the most part by the name inscribed on the stone, except the seven designated merely as "Infant . . .," or those listing only a last name (three). One stone contained the place of birth and death in addition to the birth and death dates. The names of parents or spouses appeared on fifty-four stones.

The vital records at the courthouse in Winfield, West Virginia, added materially to this preliminary information. Death records confirmed fifty-two dates of death and added two others. There were five disrepancies of age between the engravings and the courthouse records. In these cases, the vital registration prevailed over the tombstone, since the surface of the stone was subject

to erosion and stonecutter's error. Death records also yielded fifty places of death and thirty-one causes of death. There were birth records for twenty-six members of the sample. The birth and death records combined to give places of birth and names of parents and spouses for fifty-two deceased. These records confirmed twelve birth dates and added twenty-four, five of which were inferred from the age on the record.

The cemetery population appeared to be greatly underrepresented in the vital records. Part of the lack of representation can be attributed to the negligent reporting of vital events by physicians and clerks of county courts mentioned above. Another element was mobility of the population. At least fourteen persons were born outside the county, therefore no birth records would be available for them. The 1853 date of commencement of record-keeping accounted for the lack of records for fifteen burials and fifty-three births before that date. Poor transportation may explain some lack of registration. The advent of steam navigation on the Kanawha River improved communications, but the court house was still approximately nine miles upstream and across the river from Buffalo.[9] Economics may have played a part also. A family may not have been able to take someone away from a day's work to make the journey to the court house. Underrepresentation poses no insurmountable problem for the investigator. It does point out, however, the danger of reliance upon a single record for forming definite conclusions about the population.[10]

However tentative the conclusions, the records still provided material for observations. One such observation is tabulated in table 1. This table distributed the population of the cemetery by age and sex. The time period covered the entire one-hundred-thirty-seven-year span of burials. For this table, the total of one hundred thirty deceased was based on those which could be identified by age and sex. The population was almost evenly divided between males and females, with sixty-three and sixty-seven burials respectively. It was not so evenly divided in certain age groups. Men and women seemed equally susceptible to death in three age groups, infant and early childhood (from less than one year to five years of age, discussed more fully below), sixteen to twenty years, and forty to forty-nine years. Men, however, apparently lived longer, since there were more male deaths between the ages of fifty and ninety-nine than female (twenty-nine men compared to twenty-two women). An analysis of the actual ages (available in appendix A) showed that the average age at death for the females in the sample was thirty-six and one-half years, compared to thirty-eight years for males. Therefore, although women outnumbered men in the total sample, they tended to die at an earlier age. A total of the deaths between the ages of less that one year to forty-nine years demonstrated this tendency. Thirty-four males died in this age group compared to forty-five females.

TABLE 1

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, 1844-1981

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
0-5	19	18	37	29
6-15	3	7	10	8
16-20	2	1	3	2
21-29	1	7	8	6
30-39	6	9	15	11
40-49	3	3	6	5
50-59	7	4	11	9
60-69	7	2	9	7
70-79	11	5	16	12
80-89	3	9	12	10
90-99	1	2	3	2
Total	63	67	130	100*

*Adjusted total

A closer focus on the age group showed that between the ages of twenty-one and forty-nine, the years of marriage and child-bearing, ten men and nineteen women died.

Unfortunately, no printed comparative figures were available on the local or state level for the nineteenth century, the period of primary importance to this study. As mentioned above, vital registration for the state did not begin until 1888; when the statistics were gathered, they were not cross-tabulated by sex into age groups, but merely tabulated as separate totals for male and female deaths, and for the various age groups. The only comparison that can be drawn is for a larger aggregation. For example, the reporting year of July, 1899, to June, 1900, showed high percentages of deaths occurring at ages one year and under to five years (22.4 percent), and twenty to thirty years (10.5 percent).[11] For the sample population, the ages of highest mortality in the nineteenth century were from one year and under to five years and six years to fifteen years. This represents 45 percent and 12 percent respectively of the total of seventy-two deaths between 1844 and 1900 (see table 2). The small size of the sample renders questionable the value of any closer comparisons. Indeed, the observation that can be made with the greatest degree of confidence is that the cemetery was primarily a young person's burial ground until the turn of the century.

TABLE 2

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY DECADE - NINETEENTH CENTURY

	0 to 5	6 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 to 99	Total
1840s	6	3		1								10
1850s	9	1	1			1						12
1860s	4			1								5
1870s	3	1		3	1			1	2	1		12
1880s	6	2		1	5		3					17
1890s	5	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	1		16
Total	33	9	4	7	6	2	4	2	3	2		72

TABLE 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY DECADE - TWENTIETH CENTURY

	0 to 5	6 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 to 99	Total
1900s	1	1		1	2		2	1	1	2		11
1910s	2				4						1	7
1920s					1		1	3	4	1	1	11
1930s						1		2	2	1		6
1940s						1	2		1	2	1	7
1950s								1	1	3		5
1960s					1					1		2
1970s							1	1	3			5
1980s							1					1
Total	3	1	0	1	8	2	7	8	12	10	3	55
Total Table 2	33	9	4	7	6	2	4	2	3	2	0	72
Total Tables 2 and 3	36	10	4	8	14	4	11	10	15	12	3	127

It should be noted that few demographers or historians venture a definitive statement about the expectations of life for the nineteenth-century population of the United States. Conrad and Irene Taeuber, writing for the Social Science Research Council in 1958, discussed a general decline in mortality, with concomitent rising life expectancy, throughout the nineteenth century. They pointed out, however, that the only thorough collection of vital statistics was undertaken in the northeastern United States, particularly Massachusetts, a primarily industrialized area. They advised a cautious approach to any generalizations inferred from nineteenth-century data, and cited the death reports in the federal censuses as especially troublesome.[12] Twenty years later, Maris Vinovskis of the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, mentioned the debate that still continued regarding life expectancy. He commented on the general lack of either national or local data from which to draw conclusions about nineteenth-century mortality.[13] Massachusetts remained the most thoroughly-documented area, particularly regarding its mortality figures.

For the Springfield cemetery, the distribution of deaths by age group over the fifteen decades of cemetery activity appears in tables 2 and 3. Deaths of children from under one year of age to five years predominated in the 1840s and 1850s, declined somewhat regularly throughout

the remainder of the nineteenth century, and virtually disappeared in the twentieth. This decline probably related to a general decrease in burials as well as improved health conditions. Further refinement of these figures, available in appendix A, showed that infants and weaning children were especially vulnerable. Of the one hundred forty original deceased, 15 percent died before their first year. Three lived between seventeen and twenty-four days; eleven died between the first and eleventh month. Five of this group of eleven died in their eighth month. Seventeen children between the ages of two and three years also died. Weaning may have accounted for these deaths, since weaning deprived the children of immunities.[14]

There was a decided shift from a young population to an old population in the cemetery. Whether this related to a similar shift in the population requires further investigation. A development that may have pertained to changes in the community was that of increased activity in the cemetery during the 1880s and 1890s. Of all the burials, 25 percent occurred during these two decades. This increase may have related to the increase in population of the county, which grew from 7,794 in 1870, to 11,375 in 1880, 14,342 in 1890, and 17,330 in 1900.[15]

The single year of highest mortality was 1901, with six deaths, and four deaths in 1855, 1875, 1888, 1891, and 1896. Incomplete death records for the county prevented conclusions about causes of death, but certain illnesses predominated. Typhoid caused two of the three deaths in 1876; twenty years later, whooping cough killed three children in one family. Causes of death for those past age fifty included diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and tuberculosis. One death from "gun shot" stood in relief to these rather routine causes. The deceased in the middle range of years, from twenty to fifty, died primarily of tuberculosis, typhoid, diabetes, and apoplexy. Several women in this age group apparently died from complications of childbirth, such as "hemerage [sic] of the womb." As previously mentioned, many of the deaths occurred under the age of twenty, most under the age of three. Children died of asthma, whooping cough, diphtheria, croup, "spasms," flux, brain fever, and intestinal obstruction. One child burned to death.[16]

Other details about medical care and conditions emerged from the birth and death records. Between 1888 and 1940, at least five doctors practiced in the area, some concurrently. C. P. Nash, J. J. Haptonstall, J. C. Frazier, H. P. Blake, and W. P. MacIntosh all attended deceased in the sample, and some attended births. One birth registration listed the maternal grandmother in attendance with the physician. She may have been what the State Board of Health called an "accoucheur [sic]" in its biennial report for 1888 (p.

81). This report cited the legislation requiring county registration of physicians and accoucheurs. Significantly, the year 1888 was also the first year that physicians appeared in the county registrations, at least for the sample.

The death records also revealed another aspect of the community through the thirty-two occupations listed for the deceased or their parents. Eight of the people were occupied in skilled crafts such as coopering, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting or masonry. Farmers comprised the largest occupational group; eleven persons were so engaged. Reflecting the location of the community on the river were the seven employed as boatmen, engineers, watchmen, and pilots. While farmers appeared throughout most of the period of the sample, from 1844 until 1928, the occupations associated with the river traffic were concentrated in the 1880s and 1890s. These occupations reflected a simpler, rural society with late nineteenth-century exposure to the effects of industrialization.

Improved communication, including travel, can grow out of industrialization, and improved travelling conditions can aid migration. The places of birth listed for the deceased showed evidence of both primary and secondary migration. Twelve persons moved from other places in the United States into Putnam County. Seven came from Mason and Monroe Counties of what is now West Virginia, and Pulaski,

Frederick, and Rockbridge Counties, Virginia. One each came from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and New York. Primary migration emanated from Wales and Germany. The records documented only fourteen of these primary and secondary immigrants; there was no way of concluding how many of the five listed as having been born in Virginia actually came from a different county.[17]

Occupation and place of birth are characteristics of population not readily obtainable from cemetery inscriptions. Evidence of familism, or family ties, however, can emerge from an analysis of graves.[18] For example, in addition to the four family plots mentioned above, there were several family groups buried in the main cemetery. Six surnames predominated in the cemetery. The Blake, Handley, McCoy, Nash, Safreed, and Wright families had at least six burials per family. The Blakes maintained the highest longevity, with an average age at death of sixty-seven years per person. This family was the only one of the six which did not bury a member under the age of three.

Some families were represented by three or four generations. The Nash and Wright families maintained the longest periods of continuous use of the cemetery. The earliest Nash burial took place in 1858, with the latest one hundred twenty-three years later, in 1981. The dates of the Wright family were from 1887 until 1973, a span of eighty-six years. Other families ceased burial in the

cemetery several decades ago. The Handley family was one of the earliest established in the cemetery, and one of the first to decline, with dates from 1847 until 1903. Also spanning several decades were the McCoys (1878-1957), the Safreeds (1881-1940), and the Blakes (1888-1956). Family, rather than religious, feeling would seem to be responsible for the continued use of the cemetery long after the new church had been established.

The cemetery inscriptions and the county registrations of birth and death provided the description of a population that was young in the nineteenth century and grew increasingly older in the twentieth. This population was engaged for the most part in primary or simple occupations such as farming and skilled crafts. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, coinciding with increased activity in the cemetery, new occupations appeared in the records, occupations related to improved transportation on the Kanawha River. The figures for mortality and life expectancy, as unreliable as they may be, nevertheless conformed to what is known of the population of the nineteenth century in general. Children under five years experienced the highest death rate, yet life expectancy gradually increased throughout the period of time under investigation. As measures of mortality of the past, tombstones for this sample population proved to be a more accurate tool than vital records. In spite of discrepancies in dates or ages,

the tombstones reported one hundred forty deaths, only fifty-four of which appeared in the death records.

These two sources of historical demography, the gravestones and the vital registration records, provided an introduction to a sample population and furnished some basic demographic and personal information about the members of the population. In order to discover additional information about the families of the sample, and to explore a third source of data for historical demography, consultation of census records followed. The next three chapters will discuss first, methods and results of that investigation, then selected characteristics of the families and households of the sample, and finally, conclusions.

CHAPTER I

FOOTNOTES

[1]Virginia. Acts, 1837-38, p. 61, quoted in Hazel Painter, "An Historical Survey of Public Schools in Putnam County, West Virginia . . ." (M. A. thesis, Marshall College, 1944), p. 8; Hardesty's West Virginia Counties, Early West Virginia Monroe, Putnam, Tyler, vol. 1 (Richwood, W. Va.: Jim Comstock, 1973), p. 137; History of Buffalo, Putnam County, West Virginia (Point Pleasant, W. Va. : Mattox Printing Service, 1976),p. 7.

[2]The research necessary to determine her possible relationship to other families in the cemetery was outside the scope of this project.

[3]Interview with Howard B. Hill, Buffalo Water Works, Buffalo, W. Va., 1 July 1982; U. S. Dept. of Interior. Geological Survey, State of West Virginia, Winfield Quadrangle (Reston, Va.: 1958, rev. 1975), Scale 1:24000.

[4]Hardesty's West Virginia Counties, p. 137.

[5]Virginia. Acts, 1852-53, pp. 40-43; W. Va. State Board of Health, Biennial Report, 1887-1888 (Charleston, W. Va.: 1888), p. 81. This report mentions the misunderstanding between the clerks , who believed the State Board should furnish the blank forms for reporting, and the Board, which determined that the clerks should supply their own materials for reporting. The Attorney General ruled in favor of the clerks.

[6]W. Va. State Board of Health, 1893-1894, p. 8. The secretaty complained about the "ignorance, . . . obstinacy [and] recalcitrancy" of some of the clerks.

[7]The cartogram demonstrates this development, with graves grouped in approximate chronological sections. A cartogram does not serve as a map but rather as a symbolic representation. The path of the highway dates from 1774 when Andrew Lewis led his troops from present-day Lewisburg to Point Pleasant (Hardesty's West Virginia Counties, p. 114).

[8]The method of selecting the sample for this study does not conform to any standard statistical procedure. Since the primary purpose of the study was to examine certain materials of historical demography, and not to formulate wide-ranging general conclusions about the population, the use of complicated sampling procedures was eschewed for a discrete sample already at hand.

[9]Esther Spencer, "Transportation in the Kanawha Valley, 1784-1890," (M. A. thesis, Marshall College, 1941), pp. 23, 24, 32. As late as 1951, there was still no bridge connecting the two halves of the county. See "Ferry at Winfield Connects River-Split Putnam County; Seat of Government Quiet," Charleston Gazette, 6 May 1951, p. 35.

[10]This writer observed that the vital records in Putnam County appeared less complete after state registration was required in 1888. Prior to that date, the registration books were arranged in a ledger format with one line for each entry, and tabular columns across the page containing the various pieces of information. By the 1890s vital events were reported in books of bound certificates which required more work to fill out

[11]W. Va. State Board of Health, Biennial Report, 1898-99, pp. 182-193.

[12]Conrad Taeuber and Irene Taeuber, The Changing Population of the United States (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1958), pp. 270-271.

[13]Maris Vinovskis, "Recent Trends in American Historical Demography: Some Methodological and Conceptual Considerations," in Studies in American Historical Demography, ed. Maris Vinovskis (New York: Academic Press, 1979), pp. 18-19.

[14]Interview with Nancy V. Whear, James E. Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, 1 June 1983, in which she described the observations of her mother, a registered nurse. As late as 1958, more than two-thirds of all the infant deaths in the United States still occurred at the age of under twenty-eight days (neo-natal deaths). See Taeuber and Taeuber, p. 278.

[15]W. Va. Legislature, Legislative Handbook and Manual and Official Register (Charleston, W. Va.: 1924), p. 917; W. Va. Geological Survey, Jackson, Mason and Putnam Counties, by Charles E. Krebs (Wheeling, W. Va.: 1911), p. 14.

[16]Putnam County, W. Va. County Clerk, [Death Records], Book 1:41,42, 99; Book 2:64.

[17]Putnam County, [Death Records], Book 1:5, 10, 26, 39-41, 44, 54, 62, 72, 99, 135; 2:32, 48, 64, 80; 3W; 4:234; 5:16; Putnam County, W. Va. County Clerk, [Birth Records], Book 2:52; 3:14, 56, 286.

[18]Frank W. Young, "Graveyards and Social Structure," Rural Sociology 25 (1960): 449.

CHAPTER II

THE MANUSCRIPT CENSUS, 1850-1900

The first United States census was conducted in 1790 and has occurred decennially thereafter. From a mere listing of the heads of families in 1790 to the complex computerized record of today, the census serves to enumerate our population and provide data for determining certain characteristics of that population. Evidence of primary or secondary migration, the size and distribution of the population, occupations, levels of income, number of children born to women of childbearing years, and racial characteristics are only a few of the types of social, personal and economic information that the census provides.[1]

While the census is a primary document for the demographer, it is an imperfect source. It is subject to the errors of the enumerator or the respondent; the census year may not be representative of each year within the decade of enumeration; the design may be faulty.[2] Nevertheless, the census is the main source of quantitative information for the demographer, while for the historian it is a tool of increasing importance.[3] The aggregate statistics that the census furnishes have long been utilized by historians, demographers, and social scientists. As historians begin to explore social history and its treatment of the individual, they find in the census and invaluable source of information.

The manuscript census rolls, available on microfilm, record for each enumerated individual those social, personal and economic characteristics mentioned above.

Just as the census serves as an important source of information about an individual, so can it give the characteristics of the household in which he finds himself. He may live in a simple nuclear family consisting of parents and children; an extended family that may include grandparents or grandchildren; or a composite family comprising cousins, aunts, uncles, nephews or nieces, or non-relatives. The composition of the household may change from one census to another as members are born, marry, move in or out of the community, or die. These changes in household composition also can be traced through successive censuses, by linking the record for the individual from one census to the next.[4]

This chapter will focus on the attempt to link the sample population from the cemetery study to the manuscript censuses of Putnam County, West Virginia, for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900. The 1850 census afforded a suitable beginning point, since it was the first to list each person within the household by name, sex, age, and other characteristics. Additionally, Putnam County was established in 1848; any attempts to trace individuals before 1850 were outside the scope of this investigation. Since the primary activity of the cemetery occurred in the nineteenth century, 1900 was selected as the final year (see tables 2 and 3 for years of peak activity).

It should be noted that the manuscript census for 1890 burned in Washington.[5]

The sample to be traced in the censuses came from the original one hundred forty deceased in the cemetery. Fifty-three persons were eliminated in the beginning for the following reasons. Twenty-seven were born and died between censuses, eleven died before 1850, and seven were born after 1900. This left a base population of eighty-seven names. Of these eight-seven persons, fifty-nine were successfully linked to the census records, a retrieval rate of 42 percent of the original one hundred forty. There are several possible explanations for the failure to find more documentation. First, oversight on the part of the investigator cannot be minimized, for these records were on microfilm, were not indexed, and were subject to the variations of the enumerators' handwriting. Second, underenumeration occurred, especially in the 1870 census. The disruption of the Civil War apparently affected this population count.[6] Further, seven persons were purposely discarded when duplication of name and age made any inference about the identity too conjectural.

Although individuals were eliminated from the sample, their families were not, since observations about the family constituted a main interest in this study. For example, although Olivia Brown died in 1848, her parents William and Mary, appearing in the 1850 census, were included in

the sample (see appendixes A and C). There were fifty-four family names in the original group of one hundred forty; five surnames were dropped for lack of sufficient data. Of the forty-nine remaining surnames, ten were never found, leaving thirty-nine, or 72 percent of the original group of family names. The census survey yielded twenty-three additional surnames, for a total of sixty-two. This increase occurred because of persons of different surnames residing in families, either as relatives, boarders, or hired help. In fact, of the one hundred eleven households, thirty-three, or 29.7 percent, had such persons, either related or not, co-residing during the 1850 to 1900 period (appendix C). This group, in addition to children, parents, spouses, and other relatives, comprised a sample of four hundred nineteen persons.

Examination of the censuses linked one hundred thirty-nine persons to more than one census. This meant that these individuals remained in the sample households for at least ten years. Conversely, two hundred eighty persons appeared only once. Their disappearance occurred for various reasons: marriage, migration from the area, or death. Since this study focussed only on the primary households of the cemetery population, it did not pursue the collateral members of the families as they left the household. Inadvertently, however, some of these collateral relatives may have appeared later. For example, Iva Tell Trent, who

appeared in her father's household in 1860 and 1870, was the wife of Millard Barrows in 1880. This link was confirmed by the discovery of Maggie L. Trent in the Barrows household in 1880, listed "with sister" (see appendix C).

As previously mentioned, fifty-nine persons who were linked to the censuses belonged to the original cemetery group. Of this number, twenty-six appeared only once in the census. Five died before 1860; one was born and died between 1860 and 1880, thus appearing only in 1870; two were born and died between 1870 and 1900, therefore occurring in the 1880 enumeration. Also appearing only in 1880 were six who died before 1900, apparently moving into the community after 1870. Twelve appeared for the first time in 1900. Of this number, eight were born between 1880 and 1900; two women, traceable only through their husbands, married between 1880 and 1900; and a married couple moved into the area after 1880. Of the remaining thirty-three people who appeared more than once, twenty-one belonged to the predominate families of the cemetery group, the Blakes, Handleys, Nashes, McCoys, and Safreeds.

A number of characteristics were collected for each person. First, he or she received an identifying code number consisting of a digit from one to four hundred nineteen, a code number for the surname, a digit indicating the year of the census for which the information was extracted (five for 1850, six for 1860, and so on), a code number for the

census enumeration district in which the person lived, and the numbers of both the dwelling and the household that was assigned by the enumerator (see appendixes B and C). This first series of identification numbers was to aid in the extraction and compilation of cross-tabulations in the event that the collected data were put into a computer program. For example, if the data for each person were extracted from a file of information first by household number and then by census year, a profile of the number of persons in each household for each census year would be available. Observation of the enumeration district in which a person lived through the successive censuses would indicate how much internal migration took place within the sample.

The next set of characteristics were more personal. Age, sex, color, occupation, the value of real and personal property, birthplace, education, and health were noted in most of the censuses under consideration. The exceptions were the values of real and personal property, which were recorded from 1850 through 1870 only. Another characteristic that did not appear in all the censuses was that of the relationship of the individual to the head of the household. Unfortunately, this characteristic was recorded only in 1880 and 1900. For the earlier censuses, the information had to be inferred from the names, ages, and sexes, or had to be listed as unknown or questionable. Another

characteristic derived by inference was marital status. The name of the head of the household appeared on the first line; usually this was a male, and his wife was listed on the second line. If the age and sex correponded to those of a probable wife, then the female listed second in an enumeration was assumed to be the wife. Of course, the names of forty-seven parents or spouses were available already from the cemetery inscriptions and vital records, facilitating this sort of assumption.

Another set of items relating to each individual were inferred from the information supplied by the census and the cemetery inscriptions. These items were the years of birth, marriage and death, and the persistence rate. The year of birth was inferred from the age given on the census record if it did not appear already on the tombstone or in the vital records. The year of death, of course, came from these latter records. The year of marriage was inferred from an item that appeared for the first time in 1900, asking for the number of years married. The persistence rate was the number of censuses in which a person appeared. Naturally, this characteristic was subject to error, if the person appeared in a census and was missed in this investigation, or was never reported in the census. Moreover, since collateral members of families were not traced, a persistence rate indicating only one appearance in the census did not signify that those persons moved

from the county. Therefore, the persistence rates for the population of this study indicate more about the longevity of a family in the community that they do about an individual.[8]

A fourth set of characteristics interpreted the information obtained from the census, involving judgment on the part of the investigator. Two of these characteristics, relationship to the head of the houshold and marital status, have been discussed; eventually they appeared as questions on the census. Two others were strictly interpretative. The professional or social status of each person was assigned, according to the occupation or activity. The following ten categories were devised: capitalist, manufacturer, professional; small shopkeeper, lower professional, farmer; skilled labor; semi-skilled labor; unskilled labor; retired; student; small child under five years of age; those supported by the family, including children over five who were not in school, relatives, and the elderly; and no occupation.[9] The other intrepretative characteristic was the type of household in which each person lived, for each census year that he or she appeared. Nine types of households were identified: those which consisted of the head of the household only; childless married couples; married couples with unmarried children; extended families, comprising two or more married or widowed generations; composite families, which contained collateral relatives (cousins, nieces,

nephews, sisters, and so on); composite families, with unrelated persons; composite families with both related and unrelated persons; single heads of the household with children; and families which were both composite and extended.

An analysis of the data derived from the censuses provided an overall description of the sample. For the fifty-year period of the investigation, the population was young, with a median age of eighteen and one-half years. Five percent were one year old or younger, 3.7 percent were seventeen years old, and 3 percent of the total sample were twelve, seven and six years old. The sample, like the cemetery population, was nearly equally divided between men and women, with 50.3 and 49.7 percent respectively. In spite of its relative youth, 63.3 percent of the population was married. Fifty-four percent were sons or daughters of head of households. These children were also nearly equally divided between sexes, 27.7 percent males and 26.7 percent females. Fifty-four percent of the population were also unemployed. Fifteen percent of this group were small children under the age of five, 20.2 percent were students, and 18.5 percent appeared as supported by the family. Those who were employed worked as farmers (6.4 percent), laborers (3 percent), or carpenters (2 percent). Members of the lower professional and skilled laboring class comprised 9 percent of the sample; 6.6 percent were unskilled laborers. Over 86 percent of the sample were born in either Virginia or West Virginia. They were relatively

well-educated, for 56.7 percent could read and write, 20 percent were attending school, and only 2.9 percent were identified as illiterate.

Nearly 56 percent of the population lived in nuclear families, while 13.8 percent lived in composite households containing non-relatives. Eleven percent lived in extended families and 9.6 percent lived in families comprised of relatives in addition to parents and children.[10]

Household characteristics provided the foundation for the next chapter, which discusses in more detail the families in which the sample lived: their size, length of residence and composition. Other characteristics of the families, derived from the cemetery inscriptions and vital records, were selected to describe further some of the households in the cemetery group. A comparison of the changes that occurred in selected characteristics of the sample between 1850 and 1900 appear in tables in appendix D.

CHAPTER II

FOOTNOTES

[1]U. S. Bureau of the Census, The Methods and Materials of Demography, by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and associates, 4th printing (revised) (Washington, D. C.: 1980), 1:104, hereinafter cited as Shryock and Siegel. The type of questions vary from census to census. Shryock and Siegel list all the questions asked on each enumeration from 1790 until 1970 (1:21-22).

[2]Maris Vinovskis, "Recent Trends in American Historical Demography," p. 20; Shryock and Siegel, 1:104.

[3]Theodore Hershberg, Alan Burstein, and Robert Dockhorn discuss recent studies that rely heavily on the census in "Record Linkage," Historical Methods Newsletter 9(March-June 1976): 137-163. See Merle Curti's The Making of an American Community (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1959), Stephan Thernstrom's The Other Bostonians (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1973), and Michael Katz' The People of Hamilton, Canada West (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975) for variations in approach and methodology. All of these works also discuss computer applications of the data.

[4]This work will not take up the controversy among social scientists and historians regarding the nuclear family as a phenomenon of the industrial age. The purpose here is merely to record what was found in the sample.

[5]Thernstrom, p.333.

[6]Shryock and Siegel, 1:108.

[7]Evidence for these figures is available in the data compiled by the writer and too unwieldy for inclusion here.

[8]Curti used this variable in his 1959 study of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin (see above, especially pages 65-76). Hershberg, Burstein and Dockhorn (q.v.) also discuss persistence, pp. 138, 161.

[9]Edward Shorter, The Historian and the Computer (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971), pp. 145-146; W. A. Armstrong, "Appendix D, The Classification of Occupations," in An Introduction to English Historical Demography, ed. E. A. Wrigley (New York: Basic Books, 1966), pp. 272-273.

[10]This information was processed through the Marshall University Computer Center on a VAX 11/780 system, created by the Digital Equipment Corporation, for editing and submittal of data. The statistics derived from the Statistical Analysis System program on an AMDAHL V7/A; the program was produced by the SAS Institute, Incorporated , of Cary, North Carolina.

CHAPTER III

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Family studies have occupied genealogists for centuries. At one time necessary for establishing the legitimacy of royal claimants, the study of family lines and connections has carried over to the present.[1] Amateurs and enthusiasts continue the tradition. Only recently, however, have scholars directed their attention to the details of individual families and households. Prompted by the need for information on natural fertility, the French demographer Louis Henry pioneered the process of family reconstitution, which reconstructs complete families through the examination of parish registers, vital records, censuses, and other public records. E. A. Wrigley and Peter Laslett of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure brought the work of Henry to English-speaking scholars, and historians Philip Greven and John Demos imported the methodology to the United States, launching a new body of scholarship. A more detailed discussion is beyond the scope of this work. It must suffice to say that the study of the family comprises a significant portion of social history.[2]

The family, then, provided a central focus for the data derived from the tombstones, vital records, and censuses described in the previous chapters. The burials in the Springfield Baptist Church cemetery prompted several questions, suggested in part by the large number of deaths of infants and small children. Did their deaths leave the parents childless? Or were there other children in the household? How many children were there in a typical household? This led to the next question: what kind of families were they? Were they large; small; simple; complex, with resident boarders or relatives? Finally, was there any relationship between the length of use of the cemetery by selected families and the length of time that the family remained in the community? Obviously, only a family residing in the community for an extended period could establish a record of longevity in the cemetery. But what about those with only one or two burials? Did these families move into the community, stay long enough for the death and burial of one or two children, then move away? Could this activity be documented? All of these questions led to the census records and the investigation described in the previous chapter. Not all of the answers were forthcoming, but the pursuit of those answers is the subject of this section.

Between 1844 and 1900, forty-two children under fifteen years of age were buried in the cemetery. Over half of these children (twenty-five) were siblings. For example, three children of John and Sarah Blackwell died between 1844 and 1862. In the 1850 census, the Blackwells had two children, ages two and three, neither of whom was one of the deceased. The mother, Sarah, was thirty years old and had already lost two children by 1846.[3] Her other child died in 1862. If the census was correct in reporting Sarah's age as thirty in 1850, then she was forty-one when this last child was born. Unfortunately, the Blackwells were not found in the subsequent censuses, so any additional children remained absent from the record.[4] Those who were recorded demonstrated that Sarah Blackwell bore at least five children between her twenty-fourth and forty-second years. Four of the five were spaced fairly close together, with birth years of 1844, 1846, 1847, and 1848, the fifth being born in 1862.

In contrast to the Blackwell family were the Burds. They buried five children between 1844 and 1850. These children ranged in age from one year and seven months to fourteen years. In 1850, there were still seven children at home, although one of these, Rowena S., died later that year. Therefore, the mother, also named Rowena, bore a total of eleven children between 1830 and 1849, her twenty-

first and fortieth years. She probably had an additional child in 1852 or 1853, for in 1860 a seven-year-old appeared in the household. Her children were born at intervals of one to three years.

Would these losses have been sustained more easily in a large family such as this than in a smaller family? Lack of personal narrative in the form of letters or diaries precluded any conclusions, but some regard for at least one departed child apparently occurred by the naming of a younger child, born in the year of death of the older (see appendix A). Edward Shorter commented that mothers unthinkingly duplicated the names of their children out of lack of concern or care. Surely naming a newborn after a deceased child might as easily indicate a memorialization of the dead child.[5]

Another family sustaining a large loss were the Tuckers. Between 1848 and 1855, John and Louisa Tucker buried four children. In the 1850 census, they had five children between the ages of two and thirteen ; one later died in 1852. Two were born and died between 1850 and 1860. The twenty-three childbearing years of this mother were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-eight (1837 to 1860), if the census reported her age correctly. She had at least ten children, usually three years apart. Six children ultimately were buried in the cemetery, for two daughters, Effie Fox and Mary Ann Wilson, died after marriage. The other four children died between the ages

of eight months and one year, eight months. In fact, Louisa Tucker, more than any other mother of infants buried in the cemetery, demonstrated a tendency to bear children who died in infancy. The three children of Sarah Blackwell died in infancy, between the ages of seventeen days and eleven months, while the Burd children were older, with an average age at death of seven years.

As mentioned in Chapter I, the cemetery contained three neonatal deaths (infants under twenty-eight days), and eleven post-neonatal deaths (between one month and the end of the eleventh month). These fourteen deaths accounted for 15 percent of all deaths in the sample. Seventeen two- and three-year-old children died; twenty-two children died between the ages of two and five (see table 1). Life expectancy increased sharply for the sample after age five.

Later in the century, John and Melissa Safreed lost three children in June and July, 1896, to whooping cough.[6] One child was two years old, the others were eight and fifteen. These deaths occurred in a household that had two children in 1880 and five additional children by 1900. The three deceased children were born after 1880; since they died before 1900, they were not included in that census. Therefore, the total number of children born to Melissa was ten, between her twenty-fourth and forty-third year (1878 to 1897). She, like Louisa Tucker and Rowena Burd two generations before, procreated in the manner typical

of pre-industrialized farming communities, where seven or eight children per family were not unusual. The Safreed family in 1900 showed no evidence of the declining births that occurred throughout the nineteenth century (from 7.04 percent in 1800 to 3.56 percent in 1900).[7]

This line of investigation led to an examination of the fertility of the mothers in the sample. The only data available for this characteristic appeared in the 1900 census, where mothers were asked how many children they had borne and how many were living. The nineteen mothers for whom this data was available had borne one hundred children, for an average of approximately five children per mother. Four mothers had two children; another group of four had ten. One mother had borne twelve children. Nine of the women were still in the childbearing years of under forty-five. Of the ten who were past age forty-five, five had only two or three chldren. The six women who bore nine or more children were evenly divided among those married to laboring class husbands and those whose husband were of the professional and farming class (see appendix B). In this sample, the social class or occupation of the husband apparently had no effect on either the number of children or the spacing of them. To say that the women with fewer children had attempted to limit the size of their families by birth control would be strictly conjectural. In any event, by the end of the century, most women

apparently were not attempting birth control, for the average number of children per family (five) was two more than the national average.

Related to the size of the family was the composition of the household in which the family lived. In the Putnam County sample, the majority of families resided in a simple nuclear family of mother, father and children. Table 4 shows that fifty-eight of the one hundred eleven households, or 52 percent, consisted of nuclear families. Another observation from table 4 is the sharp rise in the total number of sample households in 1880 over the previous census. Two factors accounted for this increase. First, several new families came into the area (see appendix C). The Barrows, Thomas, Safreed, Eastham, Nease, Winkler, Steuart and Rood families were new arrivals in the area between 1870 and 1880. Second, several families were the second generation of their lines--Robert Blake, Alfred A. McCoy, and Albert Shank. This rise in number of households corresponded to the increased cemetery activity in the 1880s and 1890s, which apparently was related to the rise in population rather than an epidemic.

The distribution of the types of remaining households also appears in table 4. Only two persons were heads of a solitary household. O. E. Blake, whose family first appeared in the 1850 census, was a widower by 1900. He lived as a separate householder, but in the same dwelling

TABLE 4

TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CENSUS YEAR

	Head Only	Married Couple/ Childess	Married Couple/ Children	Extended Family	Composite/ Relatives
1850		1	8		2
1860		1	12	1	2
1870			9	4	1
1880		1	18	1	3
1900	2		12	4	1
Total	2	3	59	10	9

TABLE 4--Continued

Composite/ Non-relatives	Composite/ Relatives, Non-relatives	Single Head Children	Composite/ Extended	Total
8		1		20
1		1	1	19
2		1	1	18
3	2	3	1	32
2		1		22
16	2	7	3	111

with his widowed daughter-in-law, her second husband, and her children by Blake's son. The other single householder was M. Clark Nash, also in the 1900 census. Nash was the son of James and Missouri Nash, whose first appearance in the records occurred in 1858 with the burial of their daughter Missouri.

Three couples appeared as childless. William and Mary Brown had buried their daughter Olivia in 1848. In 1850 they were still childless. They appeared later, in 1880, listed in the household of David Ford as his brother- and sister-in-law. Another childless couple were Theobald and Caroline Renner, in the 1860 census. By 1870 they had four children, one of whom had died in 1865 (see appendix A). Caroline Renner died in 1886; in 1900, Theobald lived with his daughter and son-in-law in another district in Putnam County (appendix C). Caroline and Theobald Renner were two of the few primary immigrants in the sample, having come from Hessia and Saxony respectively. Charles and Susan Shank were the third childless couple, in 1880. In the 1900 census, however, they had two children. This couple married somewhat later than others in the sample for whom there is information. The sample couples in the 1900 census married at an average age of twenty-four years for men and twenty-three and one-half years for women.[8] Susan Shank married within the normal range, but Charles was thirty years old at his marriage. This information

also was available only for persons in 1900, as were the previous figures for the number of children borne by mothers in the sample.

There were seventeen single heads of households, nine of whom were widows with children. Samuel McCoy was the sole single male head of household with children; the census (1880) offered no explanation about his status. Other single persons headed households of varied composition. Mary McDermit in 1900 lived with two grandsons. Two families consisted of brothers and sisters or brothers alone. Mary Rogers lived with her sister and brother-in-law Elizabeth and Samuel Wiatt in 1850. In 1860, Elizabeth was a widow and was joined by George Rogers in addition to Mary. The three continued to reside together through the next two censuses, although in 1880, the head of the household changed from Elizabeth to George. Another family of siblings, the Rood brothers, resided together in 1880. Headed by their twenty-three-year-old brother, they were all born in Ohio and worked on lumber boats. The youngest was fifteen.

Two single persons headed extended families. Isaac Parker lived with his mother, sister and brother-in-law and their children in both 1860 and 1870. Isabella Garrison headed a family in 1870 consisting of her children, her mother, and, in 1880, her niece as well. Extended families, in fact, comprised 9 percent (ten families) of the sample, occurring in greatest number in 1870 and 1900. In seven families, a widowed mother or father made a home with a

son or daughter. The family of Robert Nash in 1900 included both his mother and father, Missouri and James Nash, mentioned above. The George Hamm family in 1870 and the Samuel Safreeds in 1880 each contained widowed children who had returned to reside with their parents, bringing along children of their own.

Composite families, with either relatives or non-relatives, or both, constituted twenty-five (22 percent) of the one hundred eleven families. These families were difficult to identify conclusively, for persons of different surnames might have been related. They were assumed not to be related unless later evidence proved otherwise. Only in the 1880 and 1900 censuses was there any degree of assurance about the relationships of persons in the households to the head. These years also had fewer composite families. The largest number of presumed composite families occurred in 1850 with eight families so identified. In six of these households, the persons of differing surnames were either women or children; they certainly may have been related to either the head of the household or his wife. The other two households listed the persons of different surnames with occupations; they were males. While they may have been related, they also may have been working in the household. This was one area where conjecture from the census data became hazardous. In general, however, a definite rise in the number of nuclear families occurred between 1850 and 1880 (the peak year for the sample), with a decline in composite families.

A characteristic inferred with slightly less risk was that of longevity. Of the total four hundred nineteen persons, only three appeared in all five censuses, David Ford, Emma Tell McCoy, and her son Alfred A. McCoy. Two-thirds of the sample, two hundred eighty persons, appeared only once, because of the discarding of collateral lines. Seventeen other persons persisted in the community through four censuses. Unsurprisingly, they belonged to families that established prolonged use of the cemetery, as did two of the three persons who persisted in all five censuses--Nashes, McCoys, and Handleys.

A point of interest in this characteristic concerned those who buried only one family member in the cemetery, then disappeared from the cemetery record, yet remained in the community over an extended period of time. For example, Littleberry Trent, George Hamm, and Sarah Hamm, his wife, recurred in the census between 1850 and 1880. Both men were married, with families, by 1860, yet the one burial for each family remained the only artifactual evidence of their presence (see appendix A).

The foremost of this group of continuing residents was David Ford, who recurred in all five censuses. His son Augustus was buried in 1855, the single evidence of the immediate family in the cemetery. The progression of Ford through the censuses demonstrated a degree of social mobility. In 1850, he appeared as a plasterer in the Craig household with other skilled craftsmen. By 1860,

he had married and was living with his wife and children in the household of his brother-in-law Isaac Parker, where he remained through the 1870 census. His occupations were farmer in 1860 and brickmason in 1870. By 1880, he was head of the household, with Isaac Parker still in residence, along with another brother-in-law, William Brown, and his wife Mary. This census reported him as a farmer. In 1900, he resided as a dependent with the family of his son Tallie, a general merchandiser. At no time did he live in a simple nuclear family.

Another of the three who persisted in the community for the fifty-year period of the study was Emma Tell McCoy. Her status also changed between 1850 and 1900. For four censuses, she was the wife and mother in a nuclear family. In 1900, however, at age eighty-four, she was a widow and head of her household. Her son Alfred, the third longtime resident, also changed status. By 1880 he had left his parental family and headed a family of his own. While he went through transitions as a householder and a parent (his son Herbert died in 1894 at age eighteen), he remained a blacksmith for at least thirty years. [9]

The relationship between longevity in the cemetery and in the census record remained elusive at best, based on this sample. The opportunity for a longitudinal study permitted other observations about the people. Not enough of the sample remained, however, to allow a conclusion

other than again observing the hazard of reliance upon one record alone to convey significant data about the population.

The attempt to answer the other questions posed at the beginning of this chapter met with somewhat more success. It would be premature to generalize about the community as a whole. For the sample, however, the data characterized a population typical of agricultural communities, with large families and slight evidence of a declining number of births by 1900. Furthermore, these large families tended to live in simple, nuclear households consisting of parents and children only. Increased population and possible increased economic activity raised the number of households as well as the number of burials in the cemetery. The year 1900 saw a diminishing number of households which corresponded to a decline in burials noted previously. The effects of this decline on the composition of the household and on the community at large await further study. Other suggestions for investigation of the topic and general observations about this work form the subject of the concluding section.

CHAPTER III

FOOTNOTES

[1]Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1980 ed., s. v. "Genealogy."

[2]Louis Henry, "Historical Demography," in Population and Social Change, ed. D. V. Glass and Roger Revelle (New York: Crane, Resak and Co., 1972), p. 48; E. A. Wrigley, ed., An Introduction to English Historical Demography (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1966); Philip Greven, Four Generations: Population, Land and Family in Colonial Andover, Massachusetts (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1970); John Demos, A Little Commonwealth: Family Life in Plymouth Colony (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970); André Burguière, "Introduction," in Family and Society, eds. Robert Forster and Orest Ranum (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976), p. x.

[3]Corroborating evidence for this and subsequent examples appears in the appendix or in the files of the writer. Appendix C serves as documentation for the censuses, with the household and dwelling numbers as the points of access. See the following censuses: Bureau of Census, 10th Census, 1880, West Virginia, vol. 11, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, 1-446 [n.p., n.d.] (Microcopy T-9, roll no. 1412); _____, 12th Census of Population 1900 West Virginia, vol. 28, Putnam County (Microcopy no. T623, rolls no. 1770-1771); National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Population Schedule of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. Roll 1373, Virginia, vol. 22 (419-1024): Prince William, Princess Anne, Pulaski, Putnam, and Raleigh Counties (Washington, D. C.: 1967, Microcopy no. 653); _____, Population Schedules of the Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Roll no. 1698, West Virginia, vol. 8 (245-604A) Putnam, Randolph and Ritchie Counties (Washington, D. C.: 1965, Microcopy no. 593); _____, Population Schedule of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Roll no. 971, Virginia, Princess Anne, Pulaski and Putnam Counties (Washington, D. C.: 1964, Microcopy no. 432).

Anyone engaged in longitudinal studies involving the censuses soon learns that they contain many discrepancies, including errors in reporting names, ages, and even sex from one census to the next. Michael Katz' solution for this problem appears on pages 349 to 352 of his work cited above. See also Charles Stephenson, "The Methodology of Historical Census Record Linkage: A User's Guide to the Soundex," Prologue 12 (Fall 1980): 151-153, for his percentage of positive identifications versus questionable.

[4]Birth records were searched only to corroborate existing evidence, not to establish new evidence.

[5]Edward Shorter, The Making of the Modern Family (New York: Basic Books, 1975), p. 172. Unfortunately, no other examples existed in this sample, but it is a topic worthy of further pursuit.

[6]Putnam County, W. Va. [Death Records], 1:99; 2:64.

[7]Carl Degler, At Odds: Women and the Family in America from the Revolution to the Present (New York: Oxford University Press, 1980), p. 181; E. A. Wrigley, Population and History (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1969), p. 17. Degler provides excellent insight into domestic life in America His chapter on women and demography was especially helpful in this study. His selections from diaries and letters give strong witness to the effect on the mother of the long years of childbearing.

[8]U. S. Department of Commerce, Historical Statistics of the United States, p. 15. In 1890, the average age for males at first marriage was twenty-six and one-tenth years; for females, twenty-two years. In 1900, males were marrying at an average age of twenty-five and nine-tenths years; females at twenty-one and six-tenths years.

[9]Personal histories of many persons in the sample can be found in Hardesty's West Virginia Counties, pp.148-155. Information from this source was not used in this study since the focus was on primary material, particularly public documents, and the purpose was to extract as much information as possible from these sources rather than to pursue biography per se.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

This study focussed on a narrow segment of a population in order to examine the uses and limitations of certain sources of historical demography. The report of the investigation of these sources--tombstone inscriptions, vital registrations of births and deaths, and manuscript censuses--stressed the technical and methodological aspects of the study.

Each record supplemented or corroborated the others. The tombstone inscriptions served to initiate the investigation and to provide a sample population. By supplying birth and death dates, ages at death, and names of children, parents, or spouses not available elsewhere, the cemetery inscriptions supplemented both vital records and censuses. The vital records, in addition to corroborating death dates, also provided additional birth dates as well as names and occupations of parents, causes of death, names of physicians and places of birth and death. The censuses supplemented the previous sources by adding substantial information regarding the general characteristics of the sample population, particularly the household.

The sources presented several problems. First, the cemetery inscriptions of death dates or ages occasionally differed from those supplied by the county registration records. Also, incomplete registration of births and deaths prevented complete corroboration of the data from the tombstones. Last, the census records, while providing invaluable supplementary material, required care when linking individuals from one census to another. The problems of the census records arose either by the design of the census or by the inclinations of the enumerator.

Two examples of problems created by the design of the census were the questions of the relationship of an individual to the head of the household and the number of children, both living and dead, born to each mother. These questions were not posed to respondents in each census of the period under investigation. Therefore, the information was either inferred or eliminated. Inferences occurred in cases of older females of differing surnames residing with possible daughters and sons-in-law. Children bearing the same surname of a male head of household, yet too old to be his offspring, were accepted as brothers or sisters (in the gathering of the data, such inferences were always clearly designated in order that the investigator would know the inferential nature of the information).

The enumerator created problems when he listed persons by last name and initials only. Such was the case in the

1860 census. This decision rendered extremely difficult the establishment of links from the 1850 census, forcing such linkages to be based on sex and age only.

The limitations of the sources, and of time, did not allow the pursuit of one aspect of investigation, that of establishing kinship between seemingly unrelated families. Interest in this part of the study arose in the initial survey, prompted by the placement of graves, and the question of whether their position indicated relationships among persons buried close to each other. The tombstones offered no clue about possible relationships, if persons had different surnames. The one exception to this was the listing of parents' names on the stone of a married woman. Nor did the census offer much help. Generally, the enumerator listed the families in the order in which he found them. One family's appearance on the census list after another generally signified that they lived next to each other. Since families might have clustered together, with sons or married daughters establishing households adjacent to parents, it might follow that families of differing surnames listed on the census might actually be related to the preceding or succeeding family. Too little data developed, however, to allow conclusions on this point.

The information derived from the sources described certain characteristics of the sample population. First, an analysis of the data from the cemetery and court house

indicated patterns of mortality. While the population of the cemetery was almost equally divided between males and females, men generally outlived women. This pattern completely contradicted world-wide mortality trends of modern times, and pointed out the caution that must be applied when generalizing from a small sample. On the other hand, the deaths of infants and children under five years of age dominated deaths from all other age groups, a pattern which prevailed generally in the nineteenth century. Use of the cemetery increased greatly in the 1880s and 1890s, then declined in the twentieth century. As the use of the cemetery declined, the ages at death of the sample increased.

The tombstones and vital records also described certain social characteristics of the sample. These included causes of death; names of physicians; occupations of the deceased or their parents; evidence of migration both from within the state and from abroad; and evidence of kinship ties, revealed by prolonged use of the cemetery by certain families.

The study of the census records supplemented the study of family in this population. First, the data from the census increased the sample to include members of the deceased persons' immediate households. The census data portrayed a population that tended to live in nuclear families of parents and children. Some families were large, with ten or twelve children, balanced by smaller families of two to four children. The records described a late-nineteenth

community that was primarily agricultural, yet beginning to be affected by industrialization and increased technology.

The longitudinal study of the censuses allowed observations of certain changes as well as certain stablizing factors. The farmers and skilled craftsmen of the earlier censuses were joined later by steamboat pilots, engineers, and lumbermen, as technology improved communications along the Kanawha River. By 1900, a trace of the population was engaged in secondary occupations such as merchandising, contracting, and the law. Constant throughout the fifty-year period of examination, however, was the nuclear family. Only in the first census studied, 1850, were there an equal number of families composed of persons in addition to parents and children.

Since the investigation emphasized technique and method, this report has been more technical than descriptive. Because of the narrow scope of the work, it served as a preliminary exercise in historical demography, conducted to acquaint the student with some of the methods and sources involved. Clearly, further work would provide a more conclusive demographic portrait of Buffalo and Putnam County. For example, a collection of aggregate numbers of deaths and births can provide the basis for conclusions about nineteenth-century birth and death rates for the community. The censuses undoubtedly would supplement these records, for, as mentioned above, the county registrations apparently

underreported vital events, especially deaths. The population could be reconstituted both individually and by family through the study of marriage records in addition to the records mentioned previously. This work would yield fertility rates as well as information conerning the time of certain events in the family cycle and the structure of the family. The examination of deeds, wills and other county records would provide names of persons who do not appear elsewhere in the records. These last-named records, available at both the county courthouse and the state archives, could aid also in corroborating identifications of persons and families.

Thus, much remains to be done. Additional work will lead to the answers to the questions posed herein and will help complete the fragmentary narrative presented in this paper.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH
CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Age	Parents or Spouse
BARROWS, Adele		3-2-88	2y7m17d	I.P. & H.E. Barrows
BARROWS, Charles		11-16-81	1y2m	
BARROWS, Harriet		1-1-89	37y7m27d	Isaac P. Barrows, husband
BARROWS, I. Ervin		10-5-89	1y4m13d	M.A. & I.T. Barrows
BLACKWELL, Ella	10-25-46	9-26-47		J.W. & S.E. Blackwell
BLACKWELL, Sallie	6-17-61	2-17-62		" " "
BLACKWELL, William	7-5-44	7-22-44		" " "
BLAKE, C. A.	1856	1930		
BLAKE, C. O.	1884	1918		
BLAKE, Janetta		1890	64y6m24d	
BLAKE, L. D.	1853	1929		
BLAKE, O. E.	1822	1912		
BLAKE, R. E.	1851	1923		
BLAKE, Rosa	1881	1956		
BLAKE, Samuel		1-26-88		
BROWN, Olivia W.		1-3-48	15m18d	W.A. & M.A. Brown
BUCKRAM, Elizabeth	1913	1916		
BURD, Georgeanna		9-4-49?	1y7m	D.B. & R. Burd
BURD, Irven E.		2-10-47	4y5m2d	" " "
BURD, Rowena		6-13-45	11y 10d	" " "
BURD, Rowena S.		9-8-50	5y	" " "
BURD, Symon		10-10-44	14y	" " "
COLLINS, Agnes	1877	1901		R.J. Collins
COLLINS, Sarah		7-20-77	25y3m	J.H. Collins
EASTHAM, Mattie		9-11-01	49y4m8d	H.H. Eastham

ERWIN, Louella	1857	1949		
ERWIN, Nancy	1835	1929		
FORD, Augustus		8-8-55	8m22d	
FOX, Effie Tucker	11-11-56	9-17-88		H. B. Fox
GARRISON, Sarah		12-25-82		
GILES, Henry F.		5-31-75	8m	
GILES, Sophia A.		12-26-78	24y7m29d	George W. Giles
GORE, Eura	10-31-75	1-4-64		
GORE, Siden	11-7-70	4-5-39		
GRIMM, Mattie R.		3-7-90	23y10m8d	
HANDLEY, Elizabeth				Isaac Handley
HANDLEY, Elma	10-6-03	10-30-03		Nelson & Katie Handle
HANDLEY, Isaac	10-14-1799	5-10-76		
HANDLEY, Martha	3-7-35?	12-27-47		J. Handley
HANDLEY, Virginia				
HANDLEY, Infant	3-30-96	5-6-96		
HAMM, John		11-21-69	23y8m11d	
HARRISON				
HASTINGS, Lona	5-10-69	12-5-01		
HEDRICK, Barbara			1y7m10d	George W. & C. Hedrick
HEDRICK, Infant				G. W. & C. Hedrick
HOLSTEIN, Allen J.	8-5-17	5-29-90	73y1m26d	
HOPE, Mary Alice	2-15-46	8-21-52	6y2m6d	T. R. & M. E. Hope
MASH, Mary	2-2-35	6-7-03		
McCOY, Alred A.	1847	1926		
McCOY, Andrew E.		1919		
McCOY, Elizabeth		4-7-78	82y2m2d	
McCOY, Emma Tell	3-16-16	1900		
McCOY, Emma B.	2-11-72	9-26-57		
McCOY, Ervin	4-21-14	1-8-99	84y8m17d	
McCOY, Henderson	11-12-52	5-23-39		
McCOY, Herbert	11-10-75	6-10-94	18y7m	
McCOY, Russell	11-25-1912	11-14-1916	3y11m19d	H. & E.B. McCoy
MINTERS, John	4-26-53	5-26-86		J.W.& K. Minters
MORRIS, Charles		5-22-91	53y5m6d	

MULLINS, Mary Nash	1900	1975		
MULLINS, Roscoe C.	1889	1933		
MULLINS, Roscoe C., Jr.	1929	1981		
NASH, Annie Thomas	1876	1957		
NASH, James M.	1818	1904		
NASH, John W.	1849	1920		
NASH, M. Clark	1855	1922		
NASH, Mary E.	1853	1944		
NASH, Missouri	1826	1901		
NASH, Missouri	1857	1858		
NASH, Nannie	1861	1864		
NASH, R. E.	1885	1920		
NEASE, Florence		12-31-82	1y10m28d	
PICKENS, Willie	7-18-82	2-18-91		
RAY, Mary L.		7-30-76	23y10m11d	
RENNER, Caroline		3-11-86	58y7m7d	
RENNER, Emeline	12-19-61	11-29-65		
RIPLEY, Allie G.		6-9-79	21d	
RIPLEY, Ann Eliza		8-11-80	31y4m	
ROGERS				
ROOD, Lida		9-25-91	1y10m12d	
SAFREED, Albert	1894	1896		
SAFREED, Ethel	1893	1907		
SAFREED, Joanna	1881	1896		
SAFREED, John H.	1854	1923		
SAFREED, Martha M.	1854	1940		
SAFREED, Parthena		2-6-81	12y9m19d	S. & C. Safreed
SAFREED, Samuel		12-27-83	59y10m6d	
SAFREED, Verne	1887	1896		
SHANK, Charles	1846	1926		
SHANK, Lilah	1893	1893		
SHANK, Mattie M.	1853	1893		E.M. & W.E. Walker; A. W. Shank
SHANK, Susan	1855	1933		
SHANK, Virginia		8-1-55	3y2m11d	

SPENCER, Henry		12-13-93	7m18d	F.K. & C.S. Spencer
STANLEY, Infant				N.C. & L.E. Stanley
STUEART, [Charles]				
SUMMERS, Albert		3-19-53	1y10m4d	
SUMMERS, Henry		8-4-54	9m15d	
THOMAS, Henry				
THOMAS, Lewis		2-20-75	3m11d	H. & M.F.Thomas
THOMAS, Mary				
TONEY, Hannah	1899	1944		
TONEY, Vallie	1894	1973		
TONEY, Vera	4-1-29	4-11-60		
TRENT, Fred	9-2-72	10-23-91	19y2m21d	
TUCKER, Andrew		8-23-55	1y1m	
TUCKER, Charles	9-22-46	1-6-48		J.D. & L.J. Tucker
TUCKER, Melvin	12-11-48	9-30-50		" " "
TUCKER, Minerva	12-29-51	9-18-52		" " "
WASHINGTON,Samuel		11-15-50		D.B. & L.A. Washington
WEARS, Rebecca		4-8-76	36y	
WHITESIDE, Myrtice	1-2-71	1-7-01		J.T. & J.F. Whiteside
WHITTINGTON, Cecil	7-1-09	3-20-72		
WHITTINGTON, Ellen	2-14-84	6-25-41		
WHITTINGTON, John	1877	1939		
WHITTINGTON, Thomas	1911	1970		
WHITTINGTON, Infant				
WHITTINGTON, Infant				
WHITTINGTON, Infant				
WHITTINGTON, Infant				
WIATT, Catherine		1-3-48	26y4m	
WIATT, Samuel		3-29-53	44y	
WILSON, Emma		1-13-77	14y2m19d	Wm. B. & Grace Wilson
WILSON, Mary Ann		5-31-55	17y5m2d	
WILSON, Nannie	3-23-48	2-26-86		T.M. & S.L. Wilson
WILSON, Thomas		11-18-75	53y4m5d	
WINKLER, Angeline	8-1-24	8-21-80		

WINKLER, Joseph	8-29-13	7-3-75		
WOLFE, Iva Adams	1875	1946		
WOLFE, Robert K.	1869	1928		
WRIGHT, Carrie	1888	1919		
WRIGHT, Cora		9-10-87	1y2m11d	
WRIGHT, Harold	9-2-94	1-4-44		
WRIGHT, John E.	1886	1919		
WRIGHT, Johnnie		8-28-88	4m16d	J. C. & E.B. Wright
WRIGHT, Mary E.	1865	1953		
WRIGHT, Thomas	1864	1920		
WRIGHT, Thomas E.	5-18-93	4-4-59		
WRIGHT, William	1896	1973		

APPENDIX B

CODE BOOK

Field	Column	Sub-column	Code	SAS Name
1	1,2,3,4	0000-9999	Individual Code	INDCD
(space)	5			
2	6,7	00-99	Surname Code (See extra sheet A)	SURCD
(space)	8			
3	9	5 6 7 8 0	Census Year (1850-1900)	YOC
(space)	10			
4	11,12	00-99	Enumeration District (See extra Sheet B)	ED
(space)	13			
5	14,15,16	000-999	Dwelling Number	DWELL
6	17,18,19	000-999	Household Number	HH
(space)	20			
7	21,22	00-99	Age	AGE
8	23	1 (Male) 2 (Female)	Sex	SEX
9	24		Marital Status	MARST
		1 Married 2 Unmarried 3 Widow, widower 4 Unknown		
10	25		Color	COLOR
		1 White 2 Black 3 Mulatto 4 Oriental 5 Indian		

11	26,27	01-25	Relationship to head of household (See extra sheet C)	RELHH
12	28	1	Qualification of data--possibly erroneous	QUALIF
(space)	29			
13	30,31,32	000-999	Occupation (See extra sheet D)	OCC
14	33,34	00-99	Professional or Social Status (See extra sheet E)	SOCST
(space)	35			
15	36,37,38, 39,40	00000-99999	Value of Real Property	RLPROP
16	41,42,43, 44.45	00000-99999	Value of Personal property	PRSPROP
(space)	46			
17	47,48	00-99	Birthplace (See extra sheet F)	POB
18	49		Education	EDUC

1 attended school within year
2 cannot read or write
3 can read and write
4 can read
5 can write
6 not applicable (child under five)
7 cannot read
8 cannot write

19	50		Health	HLTH

1 deaf and dumb
2 insane
3 blind
4 idiotic
5 pauper
6 convict
7 bedfast

20	51		Household Type	HHTYP

1 head only
2 married couple/childless
3 married couple with unmarried children
4 extended family
5 composite family with related persons
6 composite family with unrelated persons
7 composite family with both related and unrelated persons
8 single head with children
9 composite/extended family

21	52	1	Qualification of data	QUALIFA

(space)	53			
22	54,55		Persistence Rate	PSTRT
		16	appears in 1850	
		8	appears in 1860	
		4	appears in 1870	
		2	appears in 1880	
		1	appears in 1900	
(space)	56			
23	57,58,59	000-999	Year of Birth	YOB
(space)	60			
24	61,62,63	000-999	Year of Death	YOD
(space)	64			
25	65,66,67	000-999	Year of Marriage	YOM

EXTRA SHEET A

Surname Codes

01	Barrows
02	Blackwell
03	Blake
04	Brown
05	Burd
06	Beatty
07	Carns
08	Carpenter
09	Carruthers
10	Coleman
11	Collins
12	Conaway
13	Craig
14	Dillon
15	Dye
16	Eastham
17	Ford, Foard
18	Frazier
19	Garrison
20	Giles
21	Hall
22	Hamm
23	Handley
24	Hartley
25	Hedrick
26	Hill
27	Holstein
28	Hope
29	Jackson
30	Jordan
31	Julas
32	Karney
33	McCoy
34	McDermit
35	Magor
36	Martin
37	Mayes
38	Morris
39	Nash
40	Nease
41	Parker
42	Payne
43	Renner
44	Riffle
45	Ripley
46	Rogers
47	Rood
48	Safreed
49	Shank
50	Smith
51	Spencer
52	Stueart
53	Summers
54	Swindler
55	Thomas
56	Thornton
57	Trent
58	Tucker
59	Warner
60	Washington
61	Wharton
62	Whiteside
63	Wiatt
64	Wilson
65	Winkler
66	Wright

EXTRA SHEET B

Enumeration Districts

01	46 Putnam County	1850
02	Sycamore Grove	1860
03	Buffalo	1860, 1880
04	#3, Upland Post Office	1860
05	#1, Teays Valley Post Office	1860
06	#2, Hurricane Bridge Post Office	1860
07	#4, Red House Post Office	1860
08	Winfield	1860
09	#2, Mt. Salem Post Office	1860
10	#1, Winfield Post Office	1860
11	#1, Mouth of Poca Post Office	1860
12	#3, Hurricane Bridge Post Office	1860
13	#3, Alexander's Post Office	1860
14	#3, Teays Valley Post Office	1860
15	#3, Winfield Post Office	1860
16	#4, Buffalo Post Office	1860
17	#5, Mouth of Poca Post Office	1860
18	Buffalo Township	1870
19	Curry Township	1870
20	Grant Township	1870
21	Hutton Township	1870
22	Scott Township	1870
23	Union Township	1870
24	E. D. 109, Buffalo (Town)	1880
25	E. D. 110, Curry District	1880
26	E. D. 111, Pocatalico District	1880
27	E. D. 111, Raymond City	1880
28	E. D. 112, Scott District	1880
29	E. D. 113, Teays Valley District	1880
30	E. D. 114, Union District	1880

31	E. D. 73, Buffalo Village	1900
32	E. D. 74, Buffalo	1900
33	E. D. 75, Curry	1900
34	E. D. 76, Curry	1900
35	E. D. 77, Pocatalico	1900
36	E. D. 78, Poca	1900
37	E. D. 79, Winfield	1900
38	E. D. 80, Scott	1900
39	E. D. 81, Teays Valley	1900
40	E. D. 82, Union	1900
41	E. D. 83, Union	1900

EXTRA SHEET C

Relationship to Head of Household

01 Head
02 Wife
03 Son
04 Daughter
05 Sister
06 Brother
07 Mother
08 Father
09 Grandchild
10 Nephew
11 Niece
12 Aunt
13 Uncle
14 Brother-in-law
15 Sister-in-law
16 Father-in-law
17 Mother-in-law
18 Possible relative
19 Apprentice; hired help
20 Other
21 Person of different surname
22 Boarder
23 Stepchild
24 Cousin
25 Visitor

EXTRA SHEET D

OCCUPATION

100 AGRICULTURE

- 101 Laborers
- 105 Farmers
- 111 Others

200 PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE

- 203 Artists and Teachers of Art
- 210 Clergymen
- 217 Domestic Servants
- 219 Employes of Government
- 227 Laborers (general)
- 229 Lawyers
- 236 Officials of Government
- 237 Physicians/Surgeons
- 242 Teachers
- 245 Others

300 TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

- 303 Boatmen/Watermen
- 306 Clerks - Store
- 312 Draymen, Teamsters, Hackmen
- 316 Employes - Railroad
- 325 Pilots
- 328 Salesmen/women
- 331 Steamboat men/women
- 332 Stewards/Stewardesses
- 334 Traders, dealers (general)
- 344 Traders, dealers - Drugs, Medicine
- 355 Traders, dealers - Lumber
- 364 Undertakers
- 366 Others

400-500 MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL AND MINING

- 407 Blacksmith
- 410 Boatmakers
- 413 Bootmakers, Shoemakers
- 422 Builders and Contractors
- 428 Carpenters and Joiners
- 438 Coopers
- 456 Gold, Silver Workers and Jewelers
- 467 Lumbermen, Raftsmen
- 471 Masons, brick and stone
- 475 Mill, Factory Operatives
- 476 Millers
- 478 Milliners, Dressmakers, Seamstresses
- 485 Painters, Varnishers
- 491 Plasterers
- 523 Tailors, Tailoresses
- 531 Wheelwrights
- 536 Others

600 OTHERS (UNOCCUPIED)

700 HOUSEWIFE/KEEPING HOUSE

Source: [U. S. Bureau of Census.] Compendium of the Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Part 2: Manufactures. (Washington, D. C., n.d.) pp. 1368-76.

EXTRA SHEET E

PROFESSIONAL OR SOCIAL STATUS

01 Capitalist, Manufacturer, Professional
02 Small Shopkeeper, Lower Professionsl, Farmer
03 Skilled Labor
04 Semi-Skilled Labor
05 Unskilled Labor
06 Retired
07 Student
08 Small Child (under five)
09 Supported by Family (Children over Five Who are not in School, Relatives, Old People)
10 No Occupation

Sources: Edward Shorter, The Historian and the Computer (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1971), pp. 145-146; W. A. Armstrong, "Appendix D. The Classification of Occupations,' in An Introduction to English Historical Demography, ed. E. A. Wrigley (New York: Basic Books, 1966), pp. 272-273.

EXTRA SHEET F

BIRTHPLACE

01	Alabama	32	Oregon
02	Arkansas	33	Pennsylvania
03	California	34	Rhode Island
04	Colorado	35	South Carolina
05	Connecticut	36	South Dakota
06	Delaware	37	Tennessee
07	Florida	38	Texas
08	Georgia	39	Utah
09	Idaho	40	Vermont
10	Illinois	41	Virginia
11	Indiana	42	Washington
12	Iowa	43	West Virginia
13	Kansas	44	Wisconsin
14	Kentucky	45	Wyoming
15	Louisiana	46	District of Columbia
16	Maine	47	Scotland
17	Maryland	48	Ireland
18	Massachusetts	49	Wales
19	Michigan	50	England
20	Minnesota	51	France
21	Mississippi	52	Spain
22	Missouri	53	Germany
23	Montana	54	Italy
24	Nebraska	55	Austria-Hungary
25	Nevada	56	Poland
26	New Hampshire	57	Russia
27	New Jersey	58	Switzerland
28	New York	59	Belgium
29	North Carolina	60	Portugal
30	North Dakota	61	Canada
31	Ohio		

APPENDIX C

HOUSEHOLDS, 1850-1900

1850

46-12-14*
Hope
Payne

46-33-35
Blake

46-41-45
Summers

46-67-73
Blackwell

46-68-74
Craig
Ford
Carns
Conaway
Dillon
Hill

46-69-75
Washington
Wharton

46-77-83
McCoy, Ervin

46-80-86
Brown

46-81-87
McCoy, Elizabeth

46-85-92
Wiatt
Rogers

46-89-96
Handley, I.

46-98-105
Wilson
Dillon

46-100-107
Tucker

46-107-115
Shank, I.
Thornton
Wright, E.

46-166-173
Giles

46-392-405
Morris, B.
Dye

46-431-446
Hamm

46-536-553
Handley, S.
Jackson

46-564-582
Wilson, J.
Trent

1860

03-623-547
Shank, I.

03-626-550
Ripley, Joshua

03-627-551
McCoy, Ervin

03-628-552
McCoy, Elizabeth

03-636-559
Renner

03-645-566
Tucker

03-650-571
Ripley, L.

03-654-573
Wiatt
Rogers

03-663-579
Hamm

03-666-582
Burd

03-670-586
Wilson, W.

03-680-596
Trent

11-601-531
Morris, B.

* The first set of digits enotes the census enumberation district; the second set is the dwelling number; the third, the household number.

1860, cont'd.

16-698-611
Handley, S. C.

16-701-614
Hanley [sic], I.

16-716-629
Hedrick

16-723-636
Nash
Martin

16-778-680
Giles, W.

16-786-688
Parker
Ford

1870

18-9-9
Hamm
Carruthers

18-15-15
Holstein
Warner

18-80-79
Garrison
Dillon

18-123-121
Blake, D.
Mayes
Giles, G. W.
Blake, P.

18-139-135
Nash

18-181-174
Wilson, W.
Shank, M.

18-191-184
McCoy, S. G.

18-206-199
Renner

18-217-210
Parker
Ford
Tucker, L.

18-228-219
McCoy, Ervin

18-236-227
Shank, E.

18-237-228
Wiatt
Rogers

18-241-232
Shank, H.

18-242-233
Ripley, J. R.

18-244-235
Trent

18-246-237
Ripley, Joshua

18-252-244
Handley, S. C.

18-259-250
Handley, I.

1880

03-8-8
Morris, C.
Swindler
Julas

03-12-12
Handley, E.

03-15-15
Rood

03-24-25
Ford
Parker
Brown
Hall

03-27-28
Nease

03-54-55
Handley, S.

03-82-83
Eastham

03-127-128
Shank, C.

03-135-136
Ripley, J. R.

03-141-142
Nash
Smith
Giles, F.

03-191-192
Holstein

03-227-228
Safreed,S.

03-228-229
Safreed, J.

24-276-277
Thomas

24-279-280
Trent

24-281-282
Barrows, F.
Hill

24-290-291
Stueart

24-291-292
McCoy, A.

1880, cont'd

24-297-298
Blake, O. E.

24-298-299
Blake, S.

24-301-303
McCoy, S. G.

24-315-317
McCoy, Ervin

24-318-320
Hamm

24-321-323
Shank, A.

24-324-326
Rogers
Wiatt

24-327-329
Winkler

24-328-330
Blake, R.

24-331-333
Ripley, J. L.

24-332-334
Barrows, M.
Trent

24-333-335
Ripley, Joshua

24-337-339
Garrison
Dillon
Hartley

30-207-207
Renner
Karney

1900

31-1-1
McDermit
McCoy, A. & E.

31-3-3
Rood
Shank, H.

31-[12]-[13]
Spencer

31-18-18
Coleman

31-22-23
Collins, R.

31-34-35
McCoy, A. A.

31-[36]-[37]
Thomas

31-39-40
Nease

31-41-42
Nash, M.

31-53-54
Blake, R.
Beatty
Riffle
Magor
Shank, C. & E.

31-62-63
McCoy, Emma

31-67-68
Ripley, W.
Blake, H. & H.

31-67-70
Blake, O. E.

31-82-86
Wright, T.

31-86-92
Foard (Ford)

31-129-136
Handley, N.

31-242-251
Eastham
Jordan

32-1-1
Safreed, J.

32-89-89
Shank, C.

32-159-161
Whiteside

32-183-185
Nash, R.

39-346-349
Frazier
Renner

APPENDIX D

CHANGES IN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS,
1850 AND 1900

TABLE D.1

AGE

1850	1900
15 years (median)	21 years (median)

TABLE D.2

SEX

	1850	1900
Male	50.4%	52.9%
Female	49.6%	47.1%

TABLE D.3

MARITAL STATUS

	1850	1900
Married	65.8%	60.5%
Single	31.7%	33.6%
Widowed		5.8%
Unknown	2.4%	

TABLE D.4

OCCUPATIONS

	1850	1900
Farmers	4.8%	4.2%
Farm Laborers	___	.84%
Domestic Servants	___	1.6%
Laborers (General)	3.2%	8.4%
Teachers	___	1.6%
Steamboat Men /Women	___	1.6%
Traders and Dealers	___	2.5%
Blacksmiths	2.4%	.84%
Carpenters	2.4%	___
Coopers	3.2%	.84%
Seamstresses	___	1.6%
Others (Unoccupied)	59.3%	49.5%
Housewives; Keeping House	16.26%	16.8%

TABLE D.5

EDUCATION

	1850	1900
Attended school within year	23.3%	22.3%
Cannot read or write	9.7%	1.7%
Can read and write	44.7%	60.7%
Not applicable (child under five)	22.3%	10.7%
Cannot write	___	4.4%

TABLE D.6

SOCIAL STATUS

	1850	1900
Professional	2.4%	1.6%
Small shopkeeper, lower professional, farmer	5.6%	10.0%
Skilled labor	14.6%	5.0%
Semi-skilled labor	___	1.6%
Unskilled labor	3.2%	14.2%
Retired	___	.8%
Student	17.0%	22.6%
Small child (under five)	18.6%	10.9%
Supported by family	22.7%	14.2%
No occupation	15.4%	18.4%

TABLE D.7

TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS

	1850	1900
Head only	___	1.6%
Married couple /childless	1.6%	___
Married couple /children	41.4%	58.4%
Extended family	___	21.1%
Composite family/relatives	20.3%	2.5%
Composite family/non-relatives	34.1%	12.5%
Composite family/both types	___	___
Single head/children	2.4%	3.3%
Composite/extended	___	___

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