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## A Demographic Examination of Household Heads in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850-1870

Larry W. Draper  
*Brigham Young University - Provo*

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A DEMOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
1850-1870

A Thesis  
Presented to  
Department of History  
Brigham Young University

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts

© Larry W. Draper

by

Larry Wayne Draper


August 1988

This thesis, by Larry W. Draper, is accepted in its present form by the Department of History of the Brigham Young University as satisfying the thesis requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

  
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14 July 88  
Date

  
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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

Over the years much attention has been given to the writing of the history of Mormonism in Utah. But as is the case in American historiography, more often than not, Mormon historical writing has been generally elitist. This type of history has given more attention to leaders, primarily ecclesiastical leaders, rather than to the average person.

In recent years "community" studies have begun to come of age in American historiography. These studies have stressed the importance of demographic data with a special emphasis on wealth in the characterization and evolution of American communities. One reason for this is the reliance the community historian must place in the non-literary sources which document the "average" resident of the typical town. The manuscript census, tax assessment records, land deeds, and other records, are often the only sources available to document the lives of the non-elites.

Three important works in American history use a community approach to describe the relation between equality and opportunity in American society during the nineteenth century. Merle Curti's The Making of an American Community: A Case Study of Democracy in a Frontier County, echoes the Fredrick Jackson Turner thesis that the most important effect of the frontier in America was the promotion of democracy:

[That] American democracy involved widespread participation in the making of decisions affecting the common life, the development of initiative and self-reliance, and equality of economic and cultural opportunity.<sup>1</sup>

Using census data for Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, Curti concludes that the frontier experience did promote the growth of a "democratic" society as it offered more equitable opportunity and therefore provided wealth. Another part of Curti's definition of the democratizing of America was the "Americanization" of its immigrant population -- that foreign born could compete as native born both socially and economically. Although Curti found the immigrant in Trempealeau County to be less persistent than the native born, he discovered that at the same time they were unexpectedly successful economically. Those who did persist appeared in the business sector and in professional endeavors at a higher percentage than even the native born.

Stephan Thernstrom's Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City examines the non-elites in the community of Newburyport, Massachusetts, from 1850 to 1880 to discover that the unskilled rarely, if ever, rose above the level of semi-skilled. He finds that the unskilled never got rich, and the immigrant had the least chance to improve his economic status. He concludes, in contrast to Curti, that America was not the land of substantial opportunity. He also claims that, by comparison with Curti's study, the differences between social fluidity in urban versus rural settings is remarkably small.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Merle Curti, The Making of an American Community: A Case Study of Democracy on a Frontier County (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1959), p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Stephan Thernstrom, Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1975).

Edward Pessen also questions the thesis that America was a place of equality. In Riches, Class, and Power Before the Civil War he takes to task the French writer Alexis de Tocqueville for his claim that:

In a democratic society like that of the United States. . . fortunes are scanty. . . The equality of conditions that gives some resources to all members of the community. . . also prevents any of them from having resources of great extent.<sup>3</sup>

Pessen's study focuses exclusively on the four largest cities in the United States from 1825 to 1850. He finds that the rich were not self-made and that the richest men and women were the same who wielded the most civil and social power. They held most of the municipal government jobs, the most important posts in business organizations, membership in the most prestigious cultural organizations, and most important they held a very disproportionate share of the total wealth in their communities.<sup>4</sup>

With this newly found interest in non-elites among American historians it is natural that studies of this sort be undertaken for Utah subjects. But for Utah and the Mormons, studies similar to those discussed above are relatively few. The few that do exist are primarily studies of small farming communities.<sup>5</sup>

Before commenting upon these studies it will be informative and advantageous to give a brief history of the Mormon people who settled Utah and to suggest the reasons they came to such a desolate and seemingly undesirable

---

<sup>3</sup>Edward Pessen, Riches, Class, and Power Before the Civil War (Lexington, Mass: D. C. Heath & Co., 1973), p. 9.

<sup>4</sup>For another relevant community study see Don Harrison Doyle, The Social Order of the Frontier Community: Jacksonville, Illinois, 1825-1870 (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1978).

<sup>5</sup>See Dean L. May's, "People on the Mormon Frontier: Kanab's Families of 1874," Journal of Family History 1 (Winter 1976):169-92; L. Dwight Israelsen's, "An Economic Analysis of the United Order," Brigham Young University Studies 18 (Summer 1978):536-62.



locale. The history of Salt Lake City begins not in 1847 when Brigham Young declared "this is the right place" and established the Mormon kingdom in the Rocky Mountains, but instead the story of Salt Lake City begins with the history of Mormonism itself.

Mormonism had its genesis in a small rural community in the Genesee region of upstate New York in the spring of 1820. It was there in the township of Manchester, near Palmyra that Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, experienced a remarkable theophany which would ultimately affect the very settlement of the American West. For, it was the adherents of this new religious tradition that sprang from young Smith's vision who would settle in the vast and isolated Great Basin west of the Rocky Mountains nearly three decades later.

The Smith family as well as young Joseph's early followers from the beginning experienced repeated persecutions for their unique religious beliefs. Over time these persecutions would cause the main body of the church to make four major "forced" migrations in seventeen years. These migrations went from New York to Kirtland, Ohio, then to Independence, Missouri, then back east to a swampy plot of land on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River in the State of Illinois. It was there in Nauvoo, by then the largest city in Illinois, on June 27, 1844 that the long years of persecution culminated in the lynching of Joseph Smith, Jr., the groups' founder, its civil leader, and its prophet.

With the prophet dead and membership numb at the loss, the leadership of the church fell upon the shoulders of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles with Brigham Young the senior member taking the helm. The year 1845 found the Mormons vigorously preparing for another forced move, this time beyond the borders of the United States. The area selected was the valley of the Great Salt

Lake in the high environs of the desolate Great Basin. Here the first pioneer company arrived in July 1847.

Traditional histories of Utah and its Mormon founders, are both numerous and exhaustive, but generally, they have ignored the non-elite. In the few community studies of small farming towns there has been an emphasis on Mormon egalitarian ideology, which manifest cooperation and a more equal distribution of wealth than in the cities of the East. Several general studies on wealth and income in Utah in the nineteenth century have been enlightening as a whole but ultimately have failed to give detail of specific economic trends on the community level.<sup>6</sup> Leonard Arrington suggests in his economic history of the Great Basin that during the pioneer period of settlement in Utah the Mormon economy could be characterized "as one which was relatively self-sufficient, relatively equalitarian, and relatively homogeneous."<sup>7</sup> Cooperation was necessary for survival and thus economic inequality was not as apparent as it was in American and European society. Soltow and May's study of wealth in Utah in 1857, shows "wealth to be relatively evenly distributed, more so in fact, than among northern families in the United States in 1860."<sup>8</sup>

But if Utah's communities, because of the influence of the church and its emphasis on cooperation and egalitarian tenets, were indeed more communitarian in nature than the cities and communities of the East, they may

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<sup>6</sup>See J. R. Kearl, Clayne Pope, and Larry T. Wimmer's, "Household Wealth in a Settlement Economy: Utah, 1850-1870," The Journal of Economic History 40 (September 1980):477-96; and Lee Soltow and Dean L. May's "The Distribution of Mormon Wealth and Income in 1857," Explorations in Economic History 16 (1979):151-62.

<sup>7</sup>Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom. An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), p. 237.

<sup>8</sup>Soltow and May, p. 158-59.

not have stayed that way for long. By 1859 there was discussion in high church circles of alleged economic inequity. Wilford Woodruff records in his journal

The Twelve Met in the prayer Closset [sic] at 12 oclok [sic] their being present O Hyde O. Pratt W. Woodruff John Taylor G. A. Smith E. T. Benson Lorenzo Snow, C. C. Rich Erastus Snow F. D. Richards.

Erastus Snow spoke Concerning the feelings of many of the people against seeing the Twelve prosper in Temporal [sic] things. He thought if the Lord did not Sanction this He permitted [sic] it to be & he thought perhaps it was not the will of God that we should be engaged in Temporal business...

F. D. Richards said he Brother Snow had spoken his feelings exactly. He did not feel like engaging in any temporal Business.<sup>9</sup>

Arrington confirms that changes in economic conditions were taking place relatively early.

[A] significant differentiation in income began to occur in the 1860's as a direct effect of the mining trade. A class of "merchant princes" was produced which bid fair to destroy Mormon social solidarity. Nevertheless, the Mormon economy was not marked by the wide divergence in income which marked contemporary American and European society<sup>10</sup>

At least a portion of Utah's population was moving toward less cooperative endeavors.

Another study has shown that by 1874 Brigham Young and others felt there was a tendency toward greater extremes in the wealth of the Utah population. The distribution of wealth in Kanab, Utah, showed "considerable extremes" as the most affluent ten percent held forty percent of the wealth while the poorest fifty percent owned only twenty percent of the town's assets.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Wilford Woodruff Journal, 1833-1898. Typescript. Vol. 5. 1 January 1857 to 31 December 1861. Edited by Scott G. Kenney. (Midvale, Utah: Signature Books, 1984), pp. 294-95.

<sup>10</sup>Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, p. 238.

<sup>11</sup>These extremes in wealth match "almost precisely the distribution scholars have found for frontier settlements in other localities." May, "People on the Mormon Frontier: Kanab's Families of 1874," p. 180-81. See also Curti, p. 18-19, and George Blackburn and Sherman L. Richards, Jr., "A Demographic History of the West: Manistee County, Michigan, 1861," Journal of



Kearl, Pope, and Wimmer's study of household wealth in Utah, 1850-1870, suggests that the accumulation of wealth was most likely a function of "time in the economy" rather than a function of occupation or position.<sup>12</sup> The implication of this study is that the longer one persisted the greater were one's chances for economic success. This study suggests the theory that immigrants who came later to Salt Lake City, after the first two or three years of settlement, were less likely to persist because they obtained less than their more fortunate predecessors. If there was a large influx of immigrants in and out of Salt Lake during this period, then the aggregate wealth would tend eventually to find its way into the hands of those who came earlier and who were more likely to persist because they had more reasons to stay.

This study will test these theories on a microcosmic level by examining the twenty ecclesiastical wards of Salt Lake City as a aggregate group as well as on an individual basis from 1850 to 1870. In contrast, the Kearl, Pope, and Wimmer study examines Utah as a whole with little or no emphasis on specific communities. Their valuable study is set in a broad context and thus must be described as a macrocosmic view of Utah's economic characteristics. This study will show from a demographic point of view who came to Salt Lake City initially, as well as those who came later; when they arrived; where they were from (where they were born); and what they brought with them (in the form of capital), as well as what they were able to acquire. The study will also explain where they located geographically in the city and why; how long they stayed, and why; what

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American History 57 (December 1970): 613. It may be as May has asserted that the redistribution of wealth in the direction of the "rich," in spite of Brigham Young and other church leaders' preachings, was a significant factor in the decision to reintroduce the "United Order."

<sup>12</sup>Kearl, Pope, and Wimmer, p. 496.

their occupations were; their ages; as well as any other demographic characteristics that will provide a greater understanding of the pioneer settlers of Salt Lake City.



## CHAPTER 2

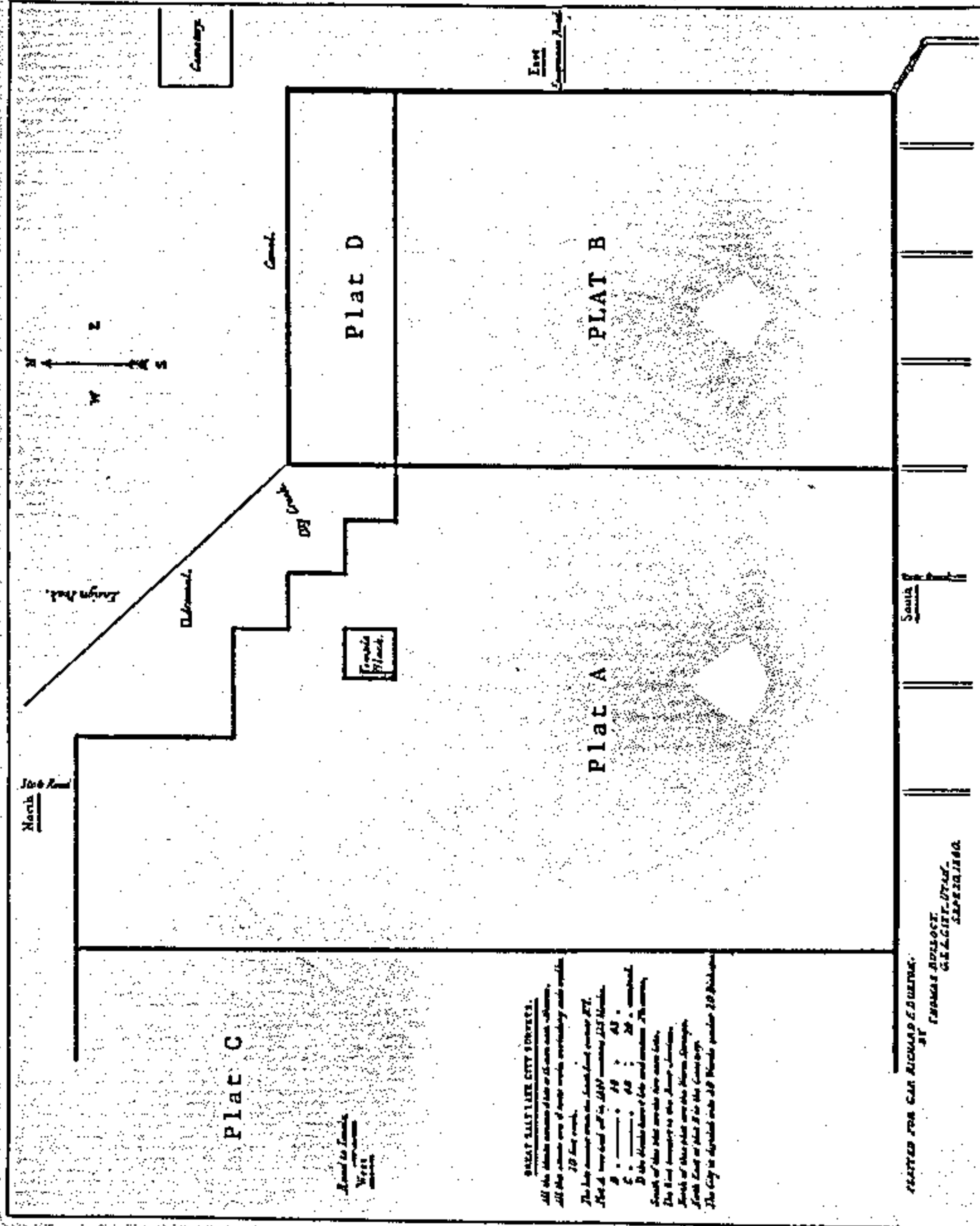
### GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

While the original pioneers of the first 1847 company wasted little time before beginning the multitude of tasks that accompany the designing and building of a city, there was one task which could not be postponed for even one short week. This task was symbolic, a sign of the faith that had brought this people beyond the borders of civilization. The assignment, which fell upon Brigham Young their leader, was the locating of the lot for the Temple of God. It was chosen at "a point between the forks of the creek [City Creek]" on July 28, 1847, just three days after Brigham had entered the valley. The revered leader walked to the point and said, "Here is the place for the temple to be built."<sup>1</sup> Ultimately the location of the Temple Block was to have an impact upon the growth of the city as it served as a gathering point where residents would practice their religious observances. Just a few days later on August 2nd, Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherwood began the survey that laid out Plat A which comprised the first 114 blocks of the city (see Map 1).<sup>2</sup> At this time the members of the

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<sup>1</sup>Feramorz Young Fox, "The Mormon Land System: A Study of the Settlement and Utilization of Land Under the Direction of the Mormon Church," unpublished manuscript, 1932, p.55. This typescript is a more extended treatment prepared as a preliminary form of a Ph. D. thesis submitted to the Department of Economics at Northwestern University. The final thesis was condensed and altered.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 57. The survey was completed on August 20th. Plat A is numbered up to 135 blocks with lot 1 in the extreme southeast corner and lot 135 in the extreme northwest corner of the plat (see map 2). It should be noted that 21 blocks were omitted in the Plat where the survey ran into harsh terrain in City Creek Canyon. This means that there were only 114 blocks even though there were blocks numbered as high as 135.



Map 1  
 Salt Lake City Plats, 1847 - 1857

Source: Richard F. Burton, *The City of the Saints*, ed. Fawn M. Brodie (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963), p. 214.



Twelve who were in the valley were allowed to choose their lots; however, it was not until a year later that these lots were actually distributed.<sup>3</sup>

Upon Brigham Young's return from Winter Quarters in the fall of 1848 the remaining lots of Plat A were distributed by lottery. Plat A was bounded on the north by Fourth North Street and on the south by Ninth South Street. Its eastern border was Third East Street and the western boundary went to Fifth West Street (now Sixth West Street). Since it only took a few days for the lots in Plat A to be spoken for, and because a large number of new settlers to the valley were expected soon, it was necessary to survey a new Plat.<sup>4</sup> The survey of Plat B, completed on September 30, 1848, added 63 new blocks to the existing 114.<sup>5</sup> Plat B was located east of Plat A with its eastern boundary at Tenth East Street.

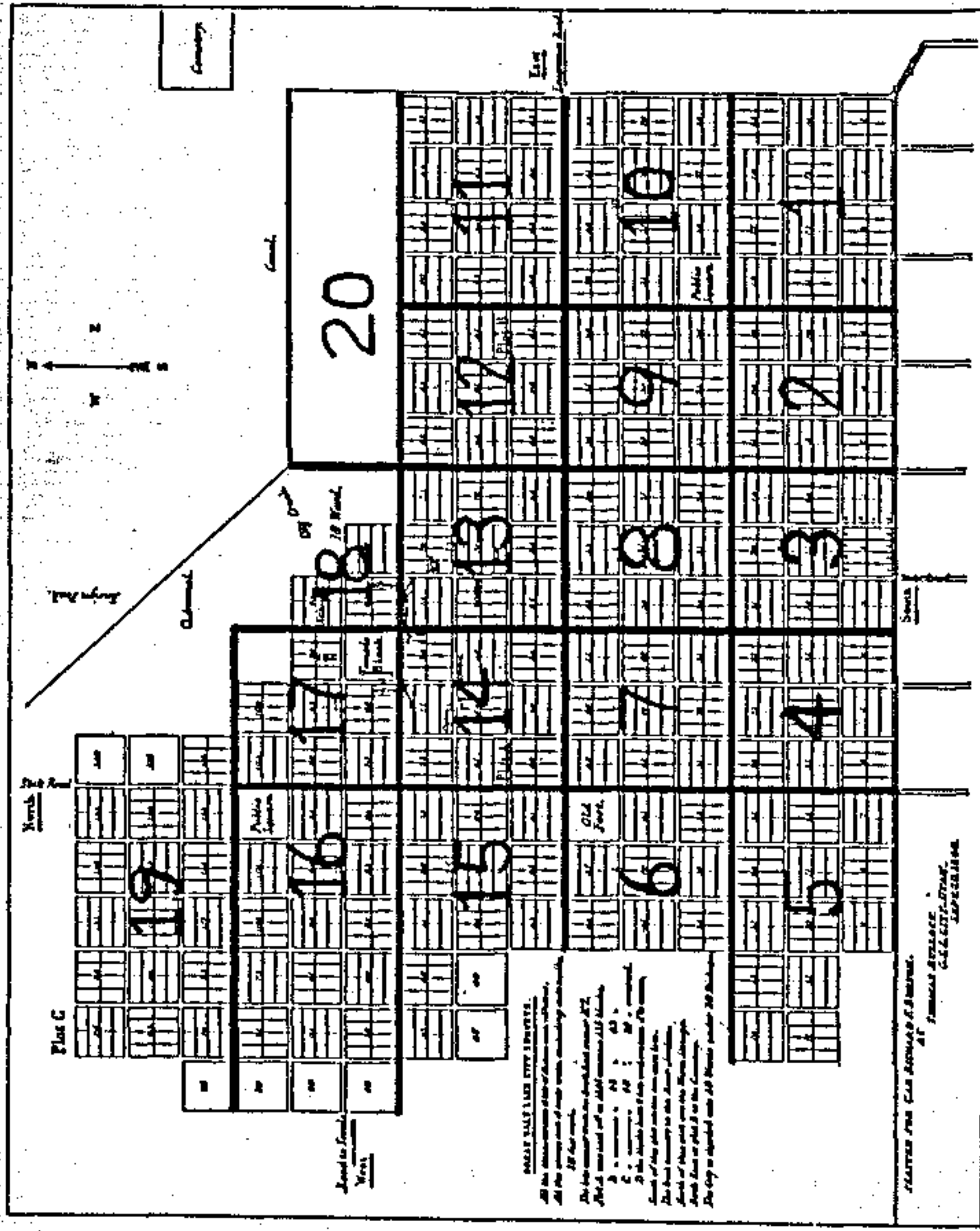
On February 22, 1849, the city was divided into nineteen roughly geographically equal ecclesiastical wards (see map 2). The location of the wards were arbitrarily chosen with the first ward located in the extreme southeast corner of the city and the nineteenth ward in the extreme northwest corner of the city. The twentieth ward, which would be created later on October 7th, 1856, was located east of the eighteenth ward and north of the eleventh and twelfth

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<sup>3</sup>Lawrence L. Linford, "Establishing and Maintaining Land Ownership in Utah Prior to 1869," Utah Historical Quarterly 42 (Spring 1974):128.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 128-29. The implication is that there were no more lots left in Plat A. However, this certainly could not have been the case. If true the growth in the various wards of the city (as will be seen below) would not have been possible. Undoubtedly it was determined before hand how many of the available lots would be let out and when that number had been reached they began the survey of Plat B.

<sup>5</sup>Fox, p. 70.



Map 2  
Salt Lake City Wards, 1849 - 1856

Source: Richard F. Burton, *The City of the Saints*, ed. Fawn M. Brodie (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963, P. 214.



wards.<sup>6</sup> Sometime in 1849, following the organization of the first nineteen wards, Plat C was laid out west of Plat A. The addition of this plat increased the geographic sizes of the westernmost wards so that the size of the wards varied from three square blocks in the eighteenth ward to approximately sixteen square blocks in the nineteenth ward. About half of the wards were three city blocks by three city blocks, with the other half somewhat larger.<sup>7</sup>

The eighteenth ward, at just one-third the size of the standard wards, was exceptional in more than just size: it was also the smallest ward in the city in population as well as the ward in which Brigham Young lived. It was bordered on the west by the seventeenth ward, on the south by the thirteenth ward, and on the east by a hilly area where there were no residences. On the north City Creek Canyon served as a natural meridian, terrain at the time which was judged as uninhabitably.

#### Population

From its outset the city experienced a healthy but controlled population growth. The population figures gathered from the censuses show that the rate of population increase in the city was not only constant but was also well distributed throughout its boundaries. One of the primary reasons for this was because unlike most other town or cities especially those on the frontier, there was control from the very beginning by the founders of the city. The church and its leaders had almost full say where new immigrants would be allowed to settle and also partial control of when and which emigrants would arrive from their

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<sup>6</sup>Andrew Jensen, Encyclopedic History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Publishing Company, 1941), pp. 753-54.

<sup>7</sup>For description, size, location, and ward boundaries as well as other relevant information on the wards, see Jensen, Encyclopedic History, pp. 740-54.

temporary home on the Missouri River.<sup>8</sup> Because the migration of the Saints was so well organized, the growth pattern of this city was different than other frontier settlements. For one thing, the flow of settlers into Salt Lake City was constant. It has been estimated that by the end of the year 1847 that there were some seventeen hundred inhabitants and that by the end of the summer, 1848, the population had jumped to 5,000.<sup>9</sup> Obviously, the 1847 settlement had become a city of several thousand in a very short period. One author suggested that Brigham Young desired to double the population of Salt Lake City annually; if that was his goal, it was indeed easily realized for the first three or four years of settlement.<sup>10</sup>

The first Utah census (1850) for the nineteen wards of the city shows 1004 households with a total population of 4658 and an average household size of 4.64 (see Table 1).<sup>11</sup> This indicates that a substantial number of the city's

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<sup>8</sup>After leaving Nauvoo, Illinois, the Mormons crossed Iowa and settled temporarily on the Missouri River near present day Omaha, Nebraska. It was from here that in the early years of migration the Saints commenced their journey. See Richard E. Bennett, Mormons at the Missouri, 1846-1852 (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987).

<sup>9</sup>Thomas G. Alexander and James B. Allen, Mormons & Gentiles: A History of Salt Lake City (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1984), p. 25, 28.

<sup>10</sup>Fox, p. 148.

<sup>11</sup>U. S. Manuscript Census, 1850. The 1850 United States Census was actually taken in 1851. Because of problems with government authorization, information on procedures to be used, and the lack of proper forms, the census was not taken until between May and July of 1851. See Christy Best, "Register of the Utah Territorial Census, 1850," Church Archives, Historical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1983, hereafter cited as Church Archives. Consequently, the data used and the subsequent analysis and conclusions drawn in this study reflect this 1851 date not the date in the title of the census (1850). Also this means that the length of time between the 1850 and the 1860 census was nine years rather than ten. The 1850 date will be used throughout so as not to confuse the reader into thinking that there was a different U. S. Census taken in 1851.

original settlers had already begun moving to other parts of Utah and to other locations south of the city's nineteen wards. By 1860 the number of households in the city had grown by 492 to 1496, an increase of 49%. The raw population had increased to 8191, a 57% gain, while the average family size grew to 5.46, an addition of .82 persons per family, up about 18% from 1850. Some increase in

TABLE 1

Population Growth  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850	1860	1870
Total number of Households	1004	1496	2,598
Total population	4658	8191	12,874
Average size of Household	4.64	5.46	4.95

family size from 1850 to 1860 could be expected. The amount of increase, however, would have been difficult to anticipate. In the early years of settlement there was a certain amount of infant mortality caused by harsh conditions which certainly would have decreased the size of families, if only slightly. By 1860 the pioneering struggle for physical survival was past, and this could explain the rise in family size.

By 1870 the number of families had risen to 2598 households, a 73% increase from 1860. The total population grew 4,683 to 12,874, another 57% increase, while the size of households leveled to 4.95. These figures indicate that the growth in raw population was remarkably constant (57%) throughout the two



decades of the study, while the increase in the number of households was a moderate 49% the first decade and a more dramatic 74% in the second.<sup>12</sup>

### Population Distribution

The distribution of the population in the individual wards in 1850, 1860, and 1870 reveal that there was a relatively even growth pattern at the microcosmic level as well as in the city as a whole. Most wards grew at a generally constant rate (although those rates differed) and no ward, with the exception of the twentieth, grew dramatically faster than the others.

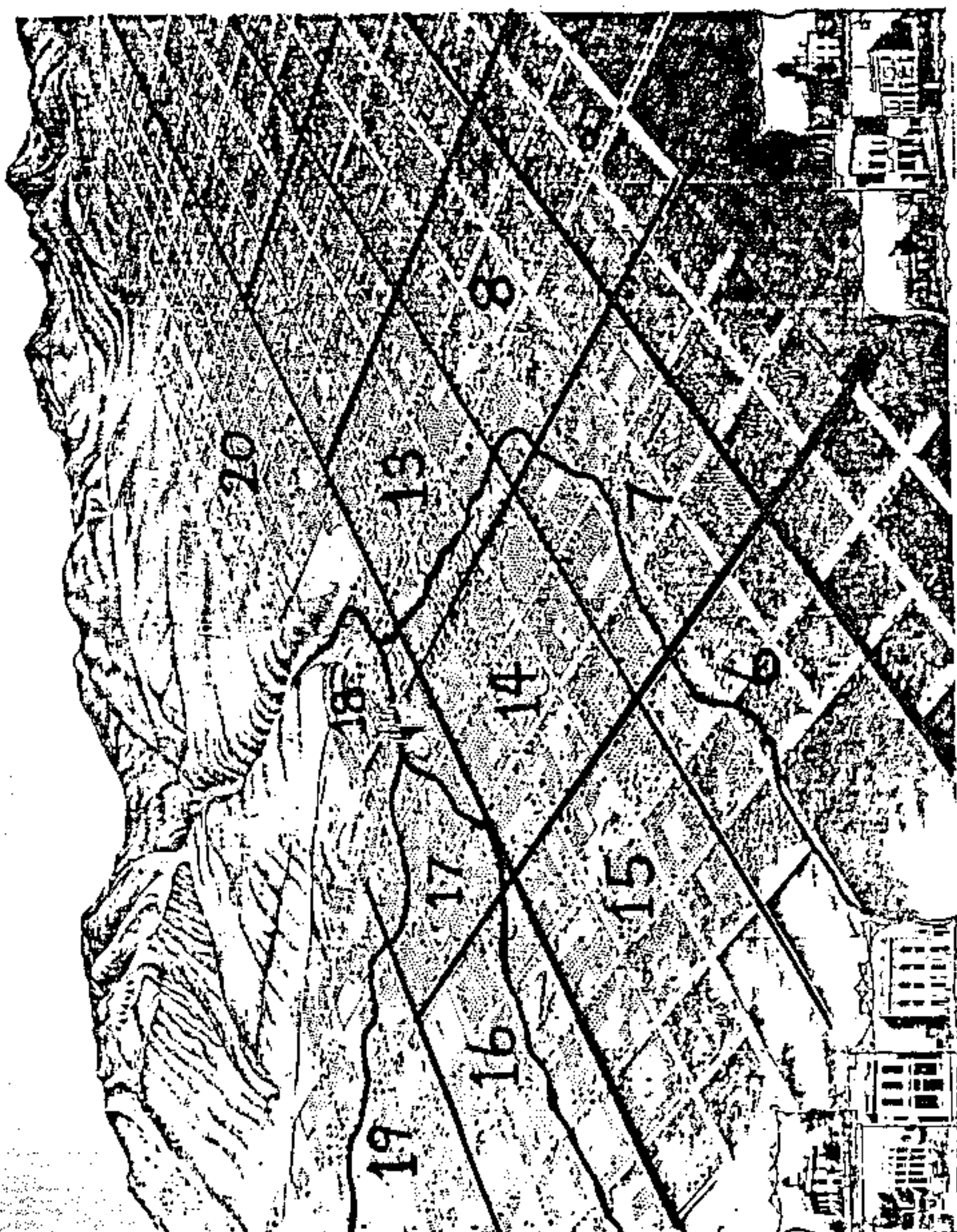
The availability of water from the closest city water supply, City Creek, was an important factor in the determination of the settlement of the city. The original path of City Creek came out of City Creek Canyon and almost immediately branched into a "middle" fork and an "east" (or south) fork. The middle branch ran east to west through a corner of the Temple Block and eventually followed close to the path of North Temple Street to the Jordan River (See map 3). Just west of East Temple Street (Main Street) at about where the middle branch dipped south through the Temple Block, a third branch forked to the northwest and ran through the seventeenth and nineteenth wards.<sup>13</sup> The east/south branch ran south until almost reached Third South Street. Then it

---

<sup>12</sup>It may be that some of the difference in the growth of households was caused by the fact that the period from the 1850 census to the 1860 census was only nine years, but the period between the 1860 data to the 1870 data was a full ten years. See footnote 11.

<sup>13</sup>There are several references to the northwest branch of the creek, including the Sixteenth Ward Manuscript History and a passing reference from Elias A. Smith; see Ezra T. Stevenson, "Course of the Stream," in Heart Throbs of the West, ed. Kate B. Carter, Vol 9, (Salt Lake City: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1948), p. 159.





MAP 3  
Branches of City Creek, 1856

Source: August Koch, Birds Eye View of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, 1870.

veered west and ran about where Fourth South Street was located, where it joined the Jordan River.<sup>14</sup>

Although the east/south and the north branches were smaller and carried less water than the larger middle (main) branch, there were several occasions between 1847 and 1856 that the spring runoff caused considerable property damage. Ultimately this damage was the reason for the 1856 decision to dam the creek and build an "aquaduct" [sic] -- to run the water out of City Creek Canyon west down North Temple Street.<sup>15</sup> But when the lots of the city were let out in 1847 and 1848, water ran freely (at least during the spring) through these three natural channels. The 1850 population data show that settlement was more dense near these three branches, as seven of the nine largest (in population) wards of the city had water running through their boundaries. The middle branch ran through the eighteenth, seventeenth, and sixteenth wards. The north branch coursed through the seventeenth and nineteenth wards, and the east/south branch watered five others -- the eighteenth, thirteenth, a corner of the eighth, the seventh, and the sixth wards.

But water was not the only factor, as the Temple site also impacted where settlers wanted to locate. Charles B. Anderson claims that it was "quite apparent . . . that once the central religious site was selected it became a 'magnet' about which leaders of the community chose to build their homes."<sup>16</sup> It is not surprising therefore to find, when the church's General Authorities chose their land (they were among the first to do so), a majority secured real estate in

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<sup>14</sup>Salt Lake Telegram, July 14, 1914.

<sup>15</sup>Manuscript History of the 16th Ward, 1856, p. 78, MS, Church Archives.

<sup>16</sup>Charles Brooks Anderson, "The Growth Pattern of Salt Lake City, Utah and its Determining Factors" (Ph. D. dissertation, New York University, 1945), p. 25.



the large wards bordering the three branches of City Creek or in the ward that included the Temple lot.<sup>17</sup> This was the prime property in the city and the first to be claimed. As a result, these areas filled up sooner and secured a higher concentration of settlers than elsewhere.

The population data for 1850 confirms these observations, as the largest seven wards in the city were the thirteenth, fourteenth, seventh, twelfth, fifteenth, nineteenth, and sixteenth wards.<sup>18</sup> These seven had nearly 60% of the total households (see Table 2). The next six wards had moderate size populations, between 6% and 4% of the households in the city. These comprised nearly a third of the city's population while the remaining five wards, with only 3% to 1% apiece of the city's residents, had a combined total of just 11%.

The 1860 data indicates that during the 1850's population growth in the wards was also quite even; just as it had been in the city as a whole. Most of the wards, except one, maintained their relative population size (see Table 3). The large wards remained large, with the others likewise remaining in their original groups. The average growth of the wards during the 1850's was a modest 23%, with the average change in ranking at just over two places (see Table 4). The larger wards remained located close to the center of town, as they had been in 1850; the smallest wards were still those on the southern perimeter; and the midling wards were sandwiched in between. The one exception was the twentieth

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<sup>17</sup>Even though the land was surveyed and the first lots issued in the summer of 1847, the land was not distributed and inhabited until the following year.

<sup>18</sup>The compiling of figures for wards in 1850 is based upon projections. Because the 1850 census did not enumerate by ward, it was necessary to project who resided in which ward. The projections were made using a variety of records both civil and ecclesiastical. For a list of the sources and the projected household numbers in each ward, see Appendix A. All subsequent analysis of 1850 data in later chapters reflect these projections.

ward -- which did not exist in 1850 -- and consequently was not included in the 1850 data. But by 1860 the twentieth ward, rapidly growing, destined soon to become the largest in the city.

TABLE 2

Ward Population, 1850  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

Rank	Ward	# of Households	% of Total
1	13	100	10.0%
2	14	88	8.8
3	7	81	8.1
4	12	76	7.6
5	15	76	7.6
6	19	75	7.5
7	16	72	7.2
8	8	63	6.3
9	17	59	5.9
10	1	58	5.8
11	9	52	5.2
12	10	48	4.8
13	5 & 6	41	4.1
14	11	31	3.1
15	2	29	2.9
16	3	24	2.4
17	4	17	1.7
18	18	14	1.4
Total		1004	100.0%

The 1870 census data shows a continuation of these trends. Except for the twentieth ward, which again showed unusual growth, not much changed during the 1860's in the wards' relative size. The same five wards that made up the group of small wards in 1860 were still the five smallest wards a decade later (see Table 5). The wards of moderate size in 1870 remained about the same as those of 1860, and the large wards also were about the same with one major exception. By 1870 the twentieth ward had become the largest in the city. The main reasons for this rapid growth was, first, a new availability of water and

second, the city allowance of a higher density of settlement. The twentieth ward was located in Plat D, which was formally platted on February 7, 1857. Karl Haglund and Philip Notarianni suggest that "early on the area was referred to as 'the dry bench' because of its paucity of water."<sup>19</sup> In the beginning there were

TABLE 3

Ward Population, 1860  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

Rank	Ward	# of Households	% of Total
1	14	148	9.9%
2	13	142	9.5
3	19	137	9.2
4	16	115	7.7
5	15	113	7.6
6	17	107	7.2
7	7	103	6.0
8	12	90	6.0
9	8	73	4.9
10	11	60	4.0
11	20	58	3.9
12	2	58	3.9
13	10	50	3.3
14	6	49	3.3
15	9	47	3.1
16	1	38	2.5
17	3	33	2.2
18	4	28	1.9
19	5	28	1.9
20	18	19	1.3
Total		1496	100.0%

attempts to dig wells, but these efforts proved unreliable and costly. Ivy C. Towler, an early resident, remembered that "[a]t an early period, the exact date is not known, a canal brought water along the contour of the east hill from high in

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<sup>19</sup>Karl T. Haglund, and Philip F. Notarianni, The Avenues of Salt Lake City (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1980), p. 3.

City Creek Canyon."<sup>20</sup> This canal, known as the "Twentieth Ward Ditch," provided the water necessary for settlement.

TABLE 4  
Ward Population Change,  
1850-1860  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

1860 Ranking	Ward	HH increase from 1850	% Increase from 1850	Change in Rank from 1850 to 1860
1	14	60	68.2%	+ 1
2	13	42	29.6	- 1
3	19	62	45.3	+ 3
4	16	43	37.4	+ 3
5	15	37	32.7	0
6	17	48	44.9	+ 3
7	7	22	21.4	- 4
8	12	14	15.6	- 4
9	8	10	13.7	- 1
10	11	29	48.3	+ 4
11	20*	58		
12	2	29	50.0	+ 3
13	10	2	4.0	- 1
14	6*	8	16.3	- 1
15	9	- 5	- 10.6	- 4
16	1	- 20	- 52.6	- 6
17	3	9	27.3	- 1
18	4	11	39.3	- 1
19	5*	28		
20	18	5	26.3	0
	Total	492	Avg. 23.0%	Avg. 2.1

Water was not the only reason for the twentieth ward's rapid growth. It also had a different configuration of block sizes which allowed a higher population density. Instead of the standard 40-rod square blocks that defined the rest of the city, the blocks in Plat D were 20 rods square, or two and one-half

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<sup>20</sup>H. K. Burton, "Twentieth Ward Ditch," in Heart Throbs of the West, ed. Kate B. Carter, Vol. 9, (Salt Lake City: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1948), p. 156.



acres each. The blocks were then divided into four lots each instead of the eight lots per block found in the other Plats of the city.<sup>21</sup> This meant that, in Plat D, each ten-acre area, had sixteen lots (four blocks with four lots per block).

TABLE 5

Ward Population, 1870  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

Rank	Ward	# of Households	% of Total
1	20	269	10.5%
2	13	252	9.7
3	14	236	9.1
4	19	178	6.9
5	15	166	6.4
6	7	164	6.3
7	17	158	6.1
8	16	157	6.0
9	11	149	5.7
10	12	131	5.0
11	10	112	4.3
12	8	107	4.1
13	9	106	4.1
14	6	98	3.8
15	2	69	2.7
16	1	68	2.6
17	5	57	2.2
18	3	48	1.8
19	4	38	1.5
20	18	35	1.3
		Total 2598	100.0%

This allowed a population density twice that of the other Plats and explains the twentieth ward's density. The ward also was geographically larger than most. Moreover, growth can be explained by convenience and aesthetics. Haglund and Notarianni state that "[e]arly tradesmen came to prefer the Avenues area for

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<sup>21</sup>The deviation from the standard ten acre blocks was "possibly because of the slopes and lack of water in Plat D." Haglund and Notarianni, pp. 2-3.

residences because of its proximity to the city's business center and the splendid view the bench lands offered of the valley."<sup>22</sup>

In summary, the population data in 1860 and 1870 shows that the growth of the wards had increased in pace from the previous decade, but it was still

TABLE 6  
Ward Population Change,  
1860-1870  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

1870 Ranking	Ward	HH increase from 1860	% Increase from 1860	Change in Rank from 1860 to 1870
1	20	211	363.8%	+ 10
2	13	110	77.5	0
3	14	88	59.5	- 2
4	19	41	29.9	- 1
5	15	53	46.9	0
6	7	61	59.2	+ 1
7	17	51	47.7	- 1
8	16	42	36.5	- 4
9	11	89	148.3	+ 1
10	12	41	45.6	- 2
11	10	62	124.0	+ 2
12	8	34	46.6	- 3
13	9	59	125.5	+ 2
14	6	49	100.0	0
15	2	11	19.0	- 3
16	1	30	78.9	0
17	5	29	103.6	+ 2
18	3	15	45.5	- 1
19	4	10	35.7	+ 1
20	18	16	84.2	0
	Total	1102	Avg. 83.9%	Avg. 1.8

relatively even during the 1860's. During the decade only three wards out of the twenty moved in ranking from one size grouping to another. As we have seen, the twentieth ward was exceptional. It grew by 211 households, a 374% increase

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<sup>22</sup>Ibid. p. 3.



over the decade, while the average ward grew only 84%. This allowed the ward to move from a ranking of eleventh in population in 1860 to a ranking of first in 1870. The average change of ranking of all the wards over the decade was less than two positions (see Table 6).

These figures confirm that Salt Lake City during the period surveyed had a remarkably consistent population growth, both in the city as a whole and in the wards individually. It is also apparent that water played an important role. First it determined initial settlement locations. The areas with better availability of water produced a higher population density, a phenomenon that lingered many years beyond the time that adequate water became accessible even to the settlers in the perimeter wards.

## CHAPTER 3

### NATIVITY

An examination of the birthplace data of Salt Lake City household heads during the 1850's and 1860's indicates what geographic cohorts migrated to Utah. Further, it shows when certain groups arrived, where they settled, and whether they stayed in the city or moved on to other parts of the territory.

In each of the census years the data was divided into American versus foreign born household heads. In 1850 the American and foreign born are divided into an almost exact 70% to 30% rate (see Table 7). The former group had joined the church before 1840, as over 87% of the American-born household heads were born in the states where Mormonism had its beginning. The largest proportion (359 of 696 or nearly 51%) of these American born had mid-Atlantic nativity. Another 36% were born in the New England states.<sup>1</sup>

Because upstate New York was the birthplace of the new religion, none of this should be too surprising. Many of the early settlers of the Genesee region, where Mormonism's founding took place, were originally from the New England states. Like Joseph Smith's own family, they came to New York in the early nineteenth century, often from neighboring Vermont.<sup>2</sup> The other large 1850

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<sup>1</sup>For a breakdown of the regions and which states made up those regions see Appendix B.

<sup>2</sup>See O[rasmus]. Turner, History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase and Morris' Reserve embracing the counties of Monroe, Ontario, Livingston, Yates, Steubeen, most of Wayne and Allegany and parts of Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming (Rochester: William Alling, 1851).

group had household heads born outside of North America, nearly all in Great Britain. A few families were Scandinavian, about two percent were born in

TABLE 7  
Birthplace of Household Heads  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850		1860		1870	
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total
American born <sup>3</sup>	696	69.3%	585	39.1%	785	30.2%
Foreign born	308	30.7	911	60.9	1813	69.8
New England	252	25.1	216	14.4	191	7.4
Atlantic	293	29.2	242	16.2	317	12.2
Southern	74	7.4	52	3.5	76	2.9
Midwest	77	7.7	75	5.0	171	6.6
West	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	1.2
Britain	284	28.3	811	54.2	1537	59.2
Scandinavia	3	.3	76	5.1	192	7.4
Other European	19	1.9	20	1.3	74	2.9
Other Non-U.S.	2	.2	4	.3	10	.4
Total	1004	100.0%	1496	100.0%	2598	100.0%

continental European countries, and a few others were from non-European foreign countries.

By 1860 the sharp increases in converts to the church in Europe dramatically transformed the fabric of Salt Lake City's population. The radical change was clearly the result of the church's missionary work after 1837. It was during this year, in the midst of a period of grave economic and internal conflict

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<sup>3</sup>American-born includes all household heads born in North America.

for the church, that the prophet Joseph Smith decided "that something new must be done for the salvation of [the] Church."<sup>4</sup> Consequently, on June 4th, 1837, Smith called Heber C. Kimball, a member of the church's second highest body, the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, to preside over a proselytizing mission to Great Britain. Missionary work had been an integral part of the church from the beginning, but this was the first time missionaries had been sent to a foreign land.<sup>5</sup> With other missionaries assisting, including fellow Apostle Orson Hyde, who was called later in the year, the work in Britain proceeded rapidly and many converts quickly accepted the church during that first year. Indeed, the mission was remarkably successful, with six hundred baptisms being reported in the first six months after their arrival. By 1841 all members of the Twelve had been called to serve in the British Isles, and the church exploded with convert baptisms, even exceeding during the 1840's the growth of all the rest of church membership combined.<sup>6</sup>

But it was not enough to join the American church. British converts were also encouraged to "gather" with their American brothers and sisters by emigrating to "Zion." The church's British periodical, the Millennial Star, told converts of the American land of opportunity, where "[m]iles. . . of fine rich land

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<sup>4</sup>Brigham H. Roberts, ed., History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2nd edition revised, 7 vols. (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1969), 2:489.

<sup>5</sup>Actually there was an earlier mission to Canada; in fact some of the converts from missionary work there were British by birth and had suggested the British Isles might be a fruitful field. Parley P. Pratt [Jr.] ed., Autobiography of Parley Parker Pratt, 9th ed. (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1972), p. 183.

<sup>6</sup>Not all of the Twelve were able to fill their call to Britain, but most did serve there for a time. Tim B. Heaton, Stan L. Albrecht, and J. Randal Johnson, "The Making of British Saints in Historical Perspective," Brigham Young University Studies 27 (Spring 1987): 119-20.



just ready for the plough."<sup>7</sup> Later after the first settlers had reached Utah it was announced:

There vegetation flourishes with magical rapidity. And the food of man, or staff of life, leaps into maturity from the bowels of mother earth with astonishing celerity. Within one month from planting, potatoes grew from "six to eight inches," and corn from two to four feet. There the pregnant clouds introduce their fertilizing contents, at a modest distance from the fat valley, and send their humid influences from the mountain tops.<sup>8</sup>

In another issue of the Star the concerns of the predominate working class were addressed by assuring the British Saints that "all who desire it may feel sure of immediate and constant employment at fair wages, comfortable situations, and good homes in our peaceful gathering retreats."<sup>9</sup> This type of rhetoric was hardly necessary, as many converts from the working classes of the industrial cities of Britain saw emigration as a way out of their economic and social struggles. As a result, just three short years after the missionaries' arrival in Britain, the first company of emigrant Saints departed Liverpool in June 1840, beginning what would become a phenomenal record of emigration the next twenty years.<sup>10</sup>

The first decade of British emigration taught Mormon leaders that the desire of foreign converts to emigrate was greater than their ability to pay the

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<sup>7</sup>Millennial Star 3 (August 1842):76.

<sup>8</sup>Millennial Star 10 (February 1, 1848):40-41.

<sup>9</sup>Millennial Star 21 (December 10, 1859):797.

<sup>10</sup>Richard L. Jensen, "The British Gathering to Zion," in Truth Will Prevail: The Rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles, 1837-1987, eds. V. Ben Bloxham, James R. Moss, and Larry C. Porter (Solihull, West Midlands: Corporation of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1987), pp. 167-9. During the thirty years between 1840 and 1870 over 93,000 Britons joined the church and 28,000 (30%) emigrated to the United States. See Richard L. Evans, A Century of "Mormonism" in Great Britain (Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1937), pp. 244-5.

costs of the move. Consequently the church looked for a way to assist the "poor and oppressed of Europe" in their quest to gather to Zion. At General Conference in Salt Lake City in April, 1849, the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company [PEF] was incorporated with the primary goal of allowing European converts who were without means to emigrate now and pay later. It was intended that the PEF would succeed in its goal,

by collecting donations to provide the basis for a revolving fund, which would be invested in oxen purchased in the American mid-west. LDS refugees in Iowa would hopefully provide their own inexpensive wagons and the bare essentials in provisions and supplies, and once the oxen had transported these evacuees from their temporary locations to the Rocky Mountains, the oxen would be sold in Utah. The proceeds, accompanied by repayment for transportation by those who were aided would then be used to buy more oxen.<sup>11</sup>

Even though the PEF Company assisted many thousands to a new home in Utah, the system was not without problems. Many did not pay their debt in spite of the expectation that "all persons, who were aided by the fund were to repay the cost of their journey, as soon as they had begun to earn wages in their new homes."<sup>12</sup> Moreover, many left the Territory and the church without fulfilling this commitment of repayment. Regardless, the PEF still played an important role in the emigration of foreign Saints to Utah before 1860.

With the missions to Great Britain so productive in terms of convert baptisms and with a vehicle in place to assist in the emigration of these converts, it was natural that missions to other foreign lands be established as well. In October, 1849, at the General Conference of the church in Salt Lake City, "Elders" were called to the Society Islands, Italy, Scandinavia, France and

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<sup>11</sup>Jensen, p. 176.

<sup>12</sup>Millennial Star 12 (April 15, 1850):120-21.



Germany.<sup>13</sup> While the missionaries initially found few interested in their message in Italy, France, and Germany, Scandinavia proved a profitable field. The first missionary called to Scandinavia was Apostle Erastus Snow, who was sent there as mission president. He took with him a native of Denmark, Peter O. Hansen, and a native of Sweden, John Forsgren. They arrived in Copenhagen in June 1850 and by September had baptized enough members to organize a branch.<sup>14</sup> Even though the church initially was accepted by many in the countries of Scandinavia, it was not all success and conversion. The elders did encounter some resistance; in fact, Elder Forsgren soon found himself imprisoned in Sweden and later was forced to leave the country. But overall the missionaries met with much success and within a year of their arrival there were branches established in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and even Iceland.<sup>15</sup> Before Snow returned to Utah less than two years after arriving in Denmark, about six hundred souls had joined the Mormon cause and the Book of Mormon had been translated and published in Danish.

The impact of the successes in the church's missionary effort in Europe -- is clearly seen in the 1860 census data. By then, even though the total number of households in Salt Lake City had increased, the increase was not in American born household heads. The increase was due primarily to British emigration. The decline of American born household heads in the city indicates there was a sizable amount of out migration to other parts of the valley or to

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<sup>13</sup>Brigham H. Roberts, A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 6 vol., (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1965), 3:386-94.

<sup>14</sup>For general information on the church in Scandinavia see Andrew Jensen, History of the Scandinavian Mission (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1927).

<sup>15</sup>For a comprehensive treatment of the rise of Mormonism in Norway, including numerous examples of resistance by civil authorities and imprisonment of missionaries, see Gerald Myron Haslam, Clash of Cultures: The Norwegian Experience with Mormonism, 1842-1920 (New York: Peter Lang, 1984).

more distant settlements within the Territory. Moreover, some left Utah altogether, the result of religious alienation and apostasy. Together, this movement had dramatic results. The number of American born household heads who died or migrated out of the city during the decade was over one hundred and eleven. More than just these left Salt Lake City during the decade, for the persistence rate in the city (to be discussed below) was well below 50%.

But the remarkable statistic in 1860 is that, while the decrease in the American born population was occurring, British and Scandinavian immigration increased so rapidly that by 1860 Salt Lake City was predominately a city of foreigners. The increase of roughly 500 households (up about 50% from the 1850 level) is accounted for by a nearly tripling of the foreign-born in absolute numbers, while the percent of foreign-born household heads nearly doubled. The British percent nearly doubled and the Scandinavians percent increased almost seventeen times. So, by 1860, these two nativity cohorts made up over 97% of the total of the foreign born household heads.

These trends continue in 1870. The 1870 census reveals the conversion rate and the resulting emigration rate of British and Scandinavians had moderated, but nevertheless remained high. While the number of foreign-born household heads tripled during the decade of the 1850's, the 1860's saw the number of foreign-born household heads nearly doubling. The data indicates that foreign-born household heads increased from an already high 61% of the total population in 1860 to the surprisingly high figure of just under 70% in 1870. Eighty percent of this increase of foreign born was British growth, while the Scandinavian population also showed a significant increase, growing over two and one half times during the decade. The Scandinavian growth accounted for roughly 13% of the foreign-born increase, to a total of over 7% of the total households by 1870.



While the foreign-born household heads moving to Salt Lake City continued to increase, albeit at a more modest rate, the number of American-born household heads now started to rise. These increased from 585 in 1860 to 785 in 1870, a substantial one-third growth. Nevertheless, the percent of the total number of American household heads in the city still decreased. Consequently in less than 20 years Salt Lake City changed from a city of more than two-thirds American-born households to less than one-third, with the inverse effect increasing the foreign-born (predominately British born) household heads from about 30% to nearly 70%.

It is clear from these figures that Salt Lake was growing at a healthy pace during these first two decades and that this steady increase was primarily the result of a substantial rate of emigration of foreigners. The church's healthy, European conversion rate, coupled with its ability to convey the new converts to America by the PEF, had created in Salt Lake City a northern European stronghold in the middle of the frontier America.<sup>16</sup>

#### Nativity in the Wards

Examination of ward data for 1850 shows twelve of the nineteen wards had more than two-thirds of their household heads listed as American (see Table 8). Only two wards had a majority non-American population. The reason these tendencies had occurred was because it was generally Americans who first made the trek to Utah, with the European contingents arriving after missionary work in Europe flourished in the 1840's and early 1850's. The wards with the highest

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<sup>16</sup>By some figures there were nearly 49,000 emigrants to Utah in the pioneer companies between 1851 and 1869. See Wayne L. Wahlquist, "Population Growth in the Mormon Core Area: 1847-1890," in The Mormon Role in the Settlement of the West, ed. Richard H. Jackson (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1978), p. 115.

American-born concentrations were generally the larger wards in population that had first filled with settlers: the twelfth, thirteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth wards. The inverse was also true. The wards with higher foreign born populations tended to be smaller: the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth. There were exceptions. For example, the eighteenth ward (the smallest both in size and

TABLE 8

American Nativity  
in Salt Lake City, 1850  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	Ward	Number in Percent of	
		Ward	Ward
1	18	14	100.0%
2	9	46	88.5
3	19	62	82.7
4	13	80	80.8
5	2	23	79.3
6	12	60	79.0
7	8	48	76.2
8	17	42	71.2
9	10	34	70.8
10	3	17	70.8
11	11	21	67.7
12	16	48	66.7
13	15	49	64.5
14	1	37	63.8
15	5 & 6	22	53.7
16	7	42	51.9
17	14	43	48.7
18	4	8	47.1

population) was 100% American born. At the other end of the scale, the fourteenth ward was the second lowest in concentration of Americans but the second largest in population size.

As noted above, the demographic characteristics of the city had changed dramatically by 1860, as the large group of foreign born began to arrive. This is reflected in the wards in 1860, as fully one half of them had 70% or more

household heads who were foreign born, and no ward had less than 35% (see Table 9). Not surprisingly, because the majority of these foreign born household heads arrived after 1850, they were forced to locate in the areas that were relatively unoccupied. This meant that most post-1850 emigrants settled in the east district of Plat B (in wards one, two, nine, ten, and eleven), the south district on the southern perimeter of Plat A (in wards three, four, five,

TABLE 9

Foreign Nativity  
in Salt Lake City, 1860  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	Ward	Number in Percent of	
		Ward	Ward
1	20	55	94.8%
2	5	26	92.9
3	11	55	91.7
4	4	23	82.1
5	2	44	75.9
6	7	77	74.8
7	10	37	74.0
8	6	36	73.5
9	1	27	71.1
10	3	23	69.7
11	16	70	60.9
12	15	68	60.2
13	9	28	59.6
14	19	78	56.9
15	14	84	56.8
16	8	38	52.1
17	12	39	43.3
18	18	8	42.1
19	17	45	42.1
20	13	50	35.2

and six), and in the recently opened Plat D (in the twentieth ward). In these wards there would be little competition from settlers already there. This was especially the case in the twentieth ward, which by 1860 had 95% of its household heads foreign born.

These figures are not to suggest that there were few foreign-born families in the other wards, for the ten wards just mentioned were generally smaller in population size than those in the Temple District wards and consequently their sizes precluded them from having large numbers of both cohorts. But this was not the case in the larger wards. For example, the ward with the largest raw population of foreign born families was the fourteenth (one of the Temple District wards), yet it had only 56% foreign household heads which ranked only fifteenth out of twenty for concentration of foreign versus American households.

As previously noted the rate of increase in the percent foreign-born household heads moving into Salt Lake City slowed in the 1860's, but it did not stop. And those wards which were predominately foreign-born in 1860 remained so in 1870. For example, by 1870, the twentieth ward not only maintained its position as the ward with the highest concentration of foreign-born but increased it to 97% (see Table 10). American-born household heads were few. In 1860 the twentieth ward had only three. By 1870, even though the ward grew by four and one half times (from 58 to 269 households), it still had but eight American-born households.

In the 1860's the trend toward foreign born growth moderated. New immigrants to Zion were settling anywhere they could throughout the city, resulting in a more even and overall a more modest foreign-born population increase in the wards. This is indicated by the fact that all but three wards in the 1850's increased in percent of foreign born by more than 20% (see Table 11), but no ward in the following decade had that large an increase (see Table 12). The city was showing signs of greater stability following the extreme changes that had occurred the decade before.



Examination of specific nativity cohorts in the wards further confirms that the European emigrants who arrived after 1850 often settled in the wards where land was readily available. The only two foreign nativity cohorts of any size, as discussed above, were the British and the Scandinavians; in 1850 they

TABLE 10  
Foreign Nativity  
in Salt Lake City, 1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	Ward	Number in Ward	Percent of Ward
1	20	261	97.0%
2	11	131	87.9
3	4	33	86.8
4	5	49	86.0
5	10	95	84.8
6	6	81	82.7
7	2	56	81.2
8	3	36	75.0
9	1	49	72.1
10	16	113	72.0
11	7	111	67.7
12	19	118	66.3
13	15	109	65.7
14	9	69	65.1
15	8	63	58.9
16	14	134	56.8
17	13	137	54.4
18	17	84	53.2
19	12	68	51.9
20	18	16	45.7

were located in greatest mass in the wards on the southern perimeter.<sup>17</sup> By 1860, the southern perimeter remained a British stronghold while the eleventh ward, located at the northeast corner of Plat B, immediately south of the twentieth ward, showed substantial British growth. The greatest British growth,

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<sup>17</sup>Actually it was only British who were located there because in 1850 there were only a few Scandinavians living in the city (see Table 13).

however, was in the twentieth ward which by the end of the 1850's was 91% British. The Scandinavians, who by now also starting to arrive in the city, were well represented in the third, fifth, nine, and tenth wards -- all areas which were

TABLE 11  
Change in Concentration of Foreign Born  
Household Heads, 1850-1860  
(Ranked by Net Change)

Rank	Ward	% of Ward 1850	% of Ward 1860	Net Change
1	20*	-----	94.8%	94.8%
2	5*	-----	92.9	92.9
3	11	32.3%	91.7	59.4
4	2	20.7	75.9	55.2
5	9	11.5	59.6	48.1
6	10	29.2	74.0	44.8
7	18	0.0	42.1	42.1
8	3	29.2	69.7	40.5
9	19	17.3	56.9	39.6
10	1	36.2	71.0	34.8
11	4	52.9	82.1	29.2
12	8	23.8	52.0	28.2
13	16	33.3	60.9	27.2
14	6*	46.3	73.5	27.2
15	7	48.2	74.8	26.6
16	15	35.5	60.2	24.7
17	12	21.0	43.3	22.3
18	13	20.0	35.2	15.2
19	17	28.8	42.1	13.3
20	14	51.1	56.7	5.6

\* -- The twentieth ward did not exist in 1850. The fifth ward was counted with the sixth ward in 1850.

relatively small and fairly wide open for settlement (see Table 14). In 1870 the British were still predominant in the twentieth ward and the southern wards, while the Scandinavians largely had moved out of the third ward. Other Scandinavians arriving after 1860 moved into the second ward.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>Chapter six will show that few Scandinavians persisted in the city from 1860 to 1870.

We have already seen that most American household heads were from the Atlantic and New England states. These also were configured geographically. The wards with the highest concentrations of American-born household heads were the

TABLE 12

Change in Concentration of Foreign Born  
Household Heads, 1860-1870  
(Ranked by Net Change)

Rank	Ward	% of Ward 1860	% of Ward 1870	Net Change
1	13	35.2%	54.4%	19.2%
2	16	60.9	72.0	11.1
3	17	42.1	53.2	11.1
4	10	74.0	84.8	10.8
5	19	56.9	66.9	9.4
6	6	73.5	82.7	9.2
7	12	43.3	51.9	8.6
8	8	52.1	58.9	6.8
9	9	59.6	65.1	5.5
10	15	60.2	65.7	5.5
11	2	75.9	81.2	5.3
12	3	69.7	75.0	5.3
13	4	82.1	86.8	4.7
14	18	42.1	45.7	3.6
15	20	94.8	97.0	2.2
16	1	71.1	72.1	1.0
17	14	56.8	56.8	0.0
18	11	91.7	87.9	- 3.8
19	5	92.9	86.0	- 6.9
20	7	74.8	67.7	- 7.1

larger wards in the Temple District; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and seventeenth wards (see Tables 15 and 16). The exception was the eighteenth ward. In each of the three census years under consideration the eighteenth ward had the highest percent of household heads born in the Atlantic States. It also ranked high in percent of household heads born in the New England States. It should also be noted that the decline of American born household heads throughout the 1850's



and 1860's is clearly reflected in these wards where the percentage of these cohorts was highest.

TABLE 13  
British in Wards,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	4	52.9%	20	91.4%	4	86.8%
2	14	48.9	11	85.0	20	82.5
3	7	46.9	4	82.1	5	77.2
4	5 & 6	41.5	5	82.1	11	73.2
5	1	36.2	7	71.8	6	72.5

TABLE 14  
Scandinavians in Wards,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	2	3.5%	3	51.7%	2	43.5%
2	15	2.6	18	21.1	10	14.3
3	--	--	10	18.0	18	14.3
4	--	--	5	10.7	9	12.3
5	--	--	9	10.6	11	12.1

TABLE 15

Atlantic States in Wards,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	18	64.3%	18	31.6%	18	37.1%
2	3	50.0	9	29.8	14	22.5
3	8	46.0	17	26.2	17	20.9
4	2	41.4	13	26.1	9	20.8
5	10	39.6	8	26.0	15	20.5

TABLE 16

New England States in Wards,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	13	37.0%	13	29.6%	12	16.0%
2	18	35.7	17	29.0	8	13.1
3	2	34.5	12	24.4	13	11.5
4	17	33.9	18	21.1	18	11.4
5	9	32.7	8	19.2	19	11.2

CHAPTER 4  
SEX, AGE, AND OCCUPATION

The data on gender of household heads in Salt Lake City for the period of study show another unique characteristic of Mormon society that deserves discussion.<sup>1</sup> In 1850 the ratio of male/female household heads was 85% male to 15% female (see Table 17). While that difference changed somewhat to 88% to

TABLE 17  
Sex of Household Heads  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850		1860		1870	
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total
Male	853	85.0%	1310	87.6%	2113	81.4%
Female	151	15.0%	186	12.4%	484	18.6%
Total	1004	100%	1496	100%	2598	100%

12% by 1860, the 1870 figure saw female household heads increase to nearly one-fifth of those the city. These figures may seem high, especially for a frontier setting where males often heavily dominated. But within the context of Mormon

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<sup>1</sup>Most community studies that include the demographics of household heads do not include the female household heads in their statistics because they are normally only a small percent of all household heads. Because of the unique nature of Mormon society in Salt Lake City it is relevant to include them in this study.



society, there are at least two reasonable explanations for the relative prominence of female household heads: polygamy and missionary work.

Although Mormon polygamy, defined here as the practice of one man marrying more than one woman, was not officially admitted by the church until 1852, it was widely practiced for at least a half decade prior to its formal and public acceptance.<sup>2</sup> As a result, by 1850 there were numerous polygamists residing in Salt Lake City.<sup>3</sup> This fact suggests that a portion of the seemingly high numbers of female household heads were actually women dependent on men living elsewhere in the community. The latter might be listed as a head of household with a different wife, different children, and resident in a different ward.

The other factor which contributed to the high rate of female household head was the church's practice of sending men away from home to proselytize. At this period in the church's history, it was customary to send married men for as much as three years as missionaries to the world without "purse or scrip." For the years of the study, the number of missionaries who were Salt Lake City residents when called on their missions was significant. In fact, in 1850 and 1860

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<sup>2</sup>For discussion of the origins of Mormon polygamy, see Daniel W. Bachman, "New Light on an Old Hypothesis: The Ohio Origins of the Revelation on Eternal Marriage," Journal of Mormon History 5 (1978): 19-32. For general histories on the subject see Lawrence Foster, Religion and Sexuality. Three American Experiments of the Nineteenth Century (New York: Oxford University Press, 1981) and Richard S. VanWagoner, Mormon Polygamy. A History (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1986).

<sup>3</sup>How many and what percent of the Mormon population lived the principle of polygamy has long been a matter of scholarly dispute. Estimates have ranged from as low as two or three percent to as high as 30 percent. See Ellen B. Stone and Lowell C. Bennion, "What Percent of Which Population Practiced Polygamy? The Case of Springville, Utah, 1850-1900," Paper presented at the Mormon History Association Seventeenth Annual Meetings (Ogden, Utah, May 6-9, 1982) and Lowell C. Bennion, "The Incidence of Mormon Polygamy in 1880: "Dixie" versus Davis Stake," Journal of Mormon History 11 (1984):27-42.

they constituted a large portion of the entire missionary force of the church.<sup>4</sup> Consequently there were "missionary widows" who were listed as household heads in the census but would remain so only as long as their husbands were away. But regardless of why they were household heads, these women had a significant impact upon the demographic characteristics of the city. This will become apparent when occupation is discussed later in this chapter as well as in the discussion of wealth in chapter five.

### Age

The figures on age of household heads show what looks to be a normal pattern of a community life cycle -- namely that as a young city grows and matures the younger age cohorts decline in size at about the same rate that the older age cohorts increase. In 1850 the number of household heads under 30 years of age was more than 60% of the total population (see Table 18). By 1860 the ratio was even, with 50% over 40 and 50% under. In 1870 the under 40 age cohort declined to 45%, leaving 55% over 40 years of age. These figures not only indicate a gradual aging of the population, but they also imply another interesting

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<sup>4</sup>Between 1849 and 1851 from Salt Lake City alone there were 98 male residents who left home as missionaries for the church. The missionaries from Salt Lake City accounted for 65% of all sent out by the church in those years. If these 98 remained on their missions the normal three years they would have been absent during the 1851 census canvass. This statistic alone may account for three-quarters of the female household heads listed in the 1850 census.

In 1860 the percent of all missionaries in the field who called Salt Lake City their home rose to 88%. In 1859 Salt Lake City sent 18 into the mission field and in 1860 eighty-two. With no missionaries recorded as leaving in 1858, this meant that 100 men, most of whom left behind a wife, or wives may have been gone when the 1860 census was taken. If this were the case, over half (54%) of the female household heads in the 1860 census were not really household heads in a permanent sense.

In 1870 only 38% of all missionaries for the church were from Salt Lake City. In 1868 ten residents of Salt Lake City left on missions, ninety-six left in 1869, and in 1870 seventeen. So in 1870 these missionaries could have accounted for one-quarter of the female household heads in the census. See *Missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1830-1946.* MS. Church Archives.



fact. The figures suggest that the British emigrant who came to Salt Lake City after 1850 tended to be older than the American settlers who mainly arrived before 1850 (see chapter 3).

### Occupation

Before discussing the occupational characteristics of early Salt Lake City generally and the wards specifically, a brief comment on the methodology used in this section is appropriate. When data on occupation is studied the most common

TABLE 18

#### Age of Household heads in Salt Lake City, 1850-1870

Age	1850		1860		1870	
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total
0-19	18	1.8%	6	.4%	22	.9%
20-29	261	26.0	292	19.5	425	16.4
30-39	332	33.1	457	30.6	731	28.1
40-49	214	21.3	351	23.5	618	23.8
50-59	103	10.3	237	15.8	432	16.6
60-69	59	5.9	114	7.6	250	9.6
70+	17	1.7	39	2.6	120	4.6
Totals	1004	100%	1496	100%	2598	100%

figures sought are distribution tables showing the percent of certain job classes in the selected study group. Groups are created and jobs are placed into these classes which are commonly ranked from high to low depending upon the perceived earning power of the specific jobs. For example, the occupation "surveyor" would likely be classified in a higher occupational group than the occupation "farm laborer."

Clearly this system of classification is arbitrary when trying to classify many occupations. Therefore, in an attempt to reduce as much as possible the arbitrariness of these "judgment" calls, I have chosen to use the procedure of a joint study done in 1973 by five veteran scholars in the field of community history, Theodore Hershberg, Michael Katz, Stuart Blumin, Laurence Glasco, and Clyde Griffen, who each examined a single community for occupation and ethnicity trends at a given point in time.<sup>5</sup> The periods of study ranged from 1855 to 1861. The communities studied were chosen because they: 1) represented cities and towns at different stages of population growth; 2) they were founded or established at different times; and 3) they had different rates of growth over time. Thus it was hoped that their studies represented at least a "semi-random" sample of communities in North America. Although it must be admitted that no system of classification is 100% accurate, some consensus is valuable. It is felt that the method chosen for use in this study was the best available because it utilized a variety of different communities, in different time periods, and it included the work of several scholars all of whom bring valuable experience to the study.<sup>6</sup>

The occupational categories used in the study are: 1) Professional/High White Collar, 2) Proprietor/Low White Collar, 3) Skilled Artisans, 4) Unskilled-Specified, and 5) Unskilled-Unspecified.<sup>7</sup> Added to these five categories is Non-

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<sup>5</sup>Theodore Hershberg, Michael Katz, Stuart Blumin, Laurence Glasco, and Clyde Griffen, "Occupation and Ethnicity in Five Nineteenth-Century Cities: A Collaborative Inquiry," Historical Methods Newsletter 7 (1973):174-216.

<sup>6</sup>Appendix C lists the categories and those occupations which were placed in each category. Some occupations in Salt Lake City were not found in the list that was finally compiled by Hershberg et al. In those cases an "arbitrary" placement into one of the six categories was made by me. In spite of this flaw in methodology, I have reduced the "judgment" calls to a minimum.

<sup>7</sup>Hershberg et al., p. 179.



Income Producing because Utah had, as already discussed, an unusually high number of female household heads who generally listed no income.<sup>8</sup> As a consequence, this last category is placed at the bottom of the (income producing) scale. The occupations that made up this category were those listed in the census as "at home," "keeping house," which were always female household heads, as well as "retired," and "none."<sup>9</sup>

The occupational characteristics of Salt Lake City and the changes in those characteristics that occurred during the twenty years of this study clearly reflect the changes in the city regarding nativity of household heads.<sup>10</sup> Because of the huge influx of predominately working class foreign-born emigrants, the highest occupational categories declined over time and the lower categories increased over the same period. In 1850 those household heads which list professional/white collar occupations made up less than three percent of the total of the city, while proprietors/low white collar consisted of nearly one-third of the city (see Table 19). The group skilled artisans amounted to nearly another third, so the proprietors and skilled artisans together totaled almost two-thirds of the entire household heads of the city. The one-third remaining consisted of the

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<sup>8</sup>This study includes that data on female household heads while Hershberg's does not. Ibid., p. 175.

<sup>9</sup>Of the three census years considered in this study only in the 1850 census was there was a substantial number of household heads with no occupation listed. This accounts for much of the high percentage of non-income producing household heads in 1850 (See Table 18). Fifty-three percent (120 out of 225) of the non-income producing household heads in 1850 can be attributed to the fact that they were female. The remaining 47% were primarily household heads where no occupation was listed. In this study the occupation "none" consists of two types: 1) those where "none" is listed as the occupation, and 2) where the appropriate space on the census form is left blank.

<sup>10</sup>See chapter three on nativity.

unskilled (both the "specified" and "unspecified" varieties) and the non-income producing groups.

The number of non-income producing household heads in 1850 seems usually high at a full one-sixth of the households in the city. But the demographic makeup of the city offers an explanation that again shows the unique

TABLE 19

Occupations of Household Heads  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850		1860		1870	
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total
Professional/ High White Collar	30	2.9%	58	3.9%	59	2.3%
Proprietors/Low White Collar Skilled	332	33.1	353	23.6	462	17.8
Artisans	317	31.6	587	39.2	806	31.0
Unskilled- Specified	18	1.8	46	3.1	229	8.8
Unskilled- Unspecified	137	13.6	253	16.9	408	15.7
Non-Income Producing	170	16.9	199	13.3	634	24.4
Totals	1004	100.0%	1496	100.0%	2598	100.0%

features of the Mormon kingdom in the Great Basin. This high figure is not the result of unemployed fathers or elderly men who no longer held jobs that were income producing. Rather, it results from the high number of female household heads discussed above. Nearly 90% of the 170 non-income producing household heads were of this category, who listed no occupation or "keeping house" as their occupation.

By 1860, there were some relatively large changes in the occupational makeup of the city, at least in the middle categories. Although the raw number of proprietors/low white collar workers increased slightly, the overall population caused the percent of the total who listed occupations in this category to drop nearly 10% (see Table 20). At the same time the number of skilled artisans rose

TABLE 20  
Change in Occupations of  
Household Heads,  
1850-1860

	1850		1860		Change in % of Total
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	
Professional/White Collar	30	2.9%	58	3.9%	+ 1.0
Proprietors/Low White Collar	332	33.1	353	23.6	- 9.5
Skilled Artisans	317	31.6	587	39.2	+ 7.6
Unskilled	155	15.4	299	20.0	+ 4.6
Non-Income Producing	170	16.9	199	13.3	- 3.6
Totals	1004	100%	1496	100%	

by 270 head of households, more than half of all the new households in the city. This generated a 7.6% increase of the total population. The number of unskilled also rose relatively significantly, representing a nearly doubling of the raw number in this category and a 4.6% increase in percent of total.

These figures are significant as they suggest that British emigrants held skilled occupations at a higher rate than previously supposed. Ronald W. Walker has suggested that British converts tended to be unskilled rather than skilled or professional:

During the early 1840's, the occupational roles of the [British] emigrants indicated only slightly more than 20 percent could be roughly judged as middle class. Thereafter the ratio steadily declined until by the 1860's it



was less than 10 percent. It was mainly "the poor and the ignorant," as Young described them, who found themselves gathered into the Mormon gospel net.<sup>11</sup>

Of the 811 British households in 1860, only 18% fell into the top two occupational categories while almost half were among the skilled and nearly one-quarter were in the unskilled occupational category (see Table 21). At the same time that the British were adding skilled and unskilled laborers to the work force in Salt Lake

**TABLE 21**  
Occupations of British Household Heads  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850		1860		1870	
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total
Professional/White Col.	2	.7%	15	1.8%	16	1.0%
Proprietors/Low White Col.	61	21.5	131	16.2	221	14.4
Skilled Artisans	118	41.5	378	46.6	549	35.7
Unskilled - Specified	15	5.3	27	3.3	128	8.3
Unskilled - Unspecified	45	15.8	170	21.0	291	18.9
Non-Income Producing	43	15.1	90	11.1	332	21.6
Totals	284	100%	811	100%	1537	100%

City the number of American born household heads was declining. This drop, together with the tendency of the American born to fall into the professional and proprietor groups, partly caused this significant shift to occur.

Of the 585 American born household heads in 1860, only 73 (12.5%) were listed in the unskilled categories, while skilled workers made up 28% (See Table 22). During the same period the number of proprietor/low white collar household

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<sup>11</sup>Ronald W. Walker, "Cradling Mormonism: The Rise of the Gospel in Early Victorian England," Brigham Young University Studies 27 (Winter 1987):29.



heads among Americans was significantly higher. Professional occupations made up 7.2% of Americans while less than 2% of the British household heads listed professional occupations. The proprietors or low white collar group had an even 35% of the Americans but only 16.2% of the British listed occupations of this type. This means that over 42% of the Americans had white collar type jobs

TABLE 22  
Occupations of American Household Heads  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850		1860		1870	
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total
Professional/White Collar	28	4.0%	42	7.2%	37	4.7%
Proprietors/Low White Col.	263	37.8	205	35.0	206	26.2
Skilled Artisans	189	27.2	167	28.5	147	18.7
Unskilled - Specified	2	.3	17	2.9	83	10.6
Unskilled - Unspecified	89	12.8	56	9.6	59	7.5
Non-Income Producing	125	18.0	98	16.8	253	32.2
Totals	696	100%	585	100%	785	100%

compared to only 18% of the British. Thus, with the population changing from a predominately American born to a predominately British born and with the British emigrants tending to have a less skilled occupational makeup and the American born tending more toward white collar occupations, the occupational shift toward a more blue collar society occurred.

The 1870 data indicates that the trend that began in the first decade of Salt Lake City's history continued into the second decade. While the number of professional/white collar household heads remained relatively constant, the percentage of proprietors/low white collar occupation holders continued the drop

that began in 1850 (see table 23). The drop, although not as sizeable as the decrease from 1850 to 1860, was fairly sharp between 1860 and 1870. The 17.8% proprietors/low white collar household heads in 1870 represents a 25% decrease from the 1860 level and the percentage of skilled artisans during the decade of the 1860's also continued to drop at a similar pace. Because the majority of

TABLE 23  
Change in Occupations  
of Household Heads,  
1860-1870

	1860		1870		Change in % of Total
	# of HH	% of Total	# of HH	% of Total	
Professional/White Collar	58	3.9%	59	2.3%	- 1.6
Proprietors/Low White Collar	353	23.6	462	17.8	- 5.8
Skilled Artisans	587	39.2	806	31.0	- 8.2
Unskilled	299	20.0	637	24.5	+ 4.5
Non-Income Producing	199	13.3	634	24.4	+11.1
Totals	1496	100%	2598	100%	

newcomers during the 1860's (as was also the case in the 1850's) were British, this suggests that the British emigrant arriving after 1860 was less skilled than those who arrived before 1860.

The data clearly suggests a steady decline in occupational distribution; for while the trend of decreases in the three upper occupational categories occurred from 1850 through 1870, the opposite occurred in the unskilled and non-income producing occupational categories during the same period. The percentage of unskilled and non-income producing household heads continued the increase that began after 1850. The number of unskilled-specified increased nearly three fold while the unskilled-unspecified remained at about the same level. The

percentage of non-income producing household heads also continued to increase at an even greater rate as the number of poor British emigrants continued to pour into the city

### Occupations in the Wards

Examining the wards individually produce less striking results than trends that can be observed at the city level. For one thing the size of the wards are statistically small and thus less likely to isolate significant trends. However, one tendency apparent regarding occupations in the wards is that wards with a higher native born population also seem to have a higher percentage of residents who held professional/white collar and proprietors/low white collar occupations. At the same time these wards tended to have a smaller percent of skilled and unskilled, while the wards which had a greater foreign born make up had more household heads who listed these occupations.

The occupational characteristics in the wards show that the highest percent of professional/white collar occupations were not surprisingly, generally located in the larger Temple District wards. These wards, as was seen, had a higher percent of native born than the wards located at the southern perimeter of the city and in Plat B. Living in the larger wards was more desirable than the other wards and those with higher occupational status and the financial well-being that generally came with that status would naturally seek real property in those areas. Interestingly, there was little change in the top five wards when ranked by percent of the ward with professional occupations over the two decades of the study (see Table 24). While data on the top occupational category indicates there was stability over time among the professional/white collar household heads, the same turns out to be true of the lowest occupational category. The wards with the high percentages of non-income producing



household heads also tended to be in the large wards of the Temple District and those percentages also seemed to be quite high (see table 25). Perhaps the reason for this is three fold. First, polygamy may have been practiced in these

TABLE 24  
Professional/White Collar Occupations,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	18	14.3%	18	15.8%	8	6.5%
2	13	7.0	14	12.2	18	5.7
3	12	6.6	13	9.2	13	4.8
4	14	4.6	8	6.9	7	4.3
5	17	3.4	17	6.5	14	4.2

wards at a higher rate because the household heads were financially better able to support more wives. If so, this would create "polygamy widow" household heads who had "no occupation" or "keeping house" occupations and thus raise the

TABLE 25  
Non-Income Producing Occupations,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	14	31.8%	11	20.0%	18	48.6%
2	17	23.7	17	19.6	17	36.1
3	16	23.6	8	19.2	1	35.3
4	11	22.6	14	16.9	14	31.8
5	18	21.4	16	15.5	13	30.6

percentage in this category above the norm. Second, a higher percent of missionaries may have come from these wards because household heads in those



wards might have had greater financial ability for such activity. This probably would create a higher number of "missionary widows" with occupations of keeping house or no occupation at all. Finally, there were perhaps a higher percentage of elderly household heads who would list no occupation or retired.

In the other four occupational categories there was less stability of wards over time in the top five wards in each census year. In 1870 the wards with the five highest percents of proprietor/low white collar occupations among their household heads were the fourth, thirteenth, twelfth, fourteenth, and seventh wards, mainly Temple District wards (see Table 26). But in 1860 only the thirteenth appears in the top five and in 1850 none do. These figures suggest the

TABLE 26

Proprietors/Low White Collar Occupations,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	1	51.7%	4	50.0%	4	36.8%
2	10	47.9	18	36.8	13	29.4
3	19	44.0	1	36.8	12	26.7
4	7	43.2	13	35.2	14	26.7
5	16	38.9	6	30.6	7	22.0

growth of the commercial district of the city which was primarily located in the thirteenth and fourteenth wards on opposite sides of Main Street. In the skilled artisans category no ward maintains one of the five top positions more than once in the three census years (see Table 27). The unskilled-specified category also produces little consistence over time relative to rankings in the top five wards (see Table 28). Only the fourteenth ward appears in both the 1860 and 1870 top five where it ranks fifth both years. The category unskilled-

unspecified showed some tendencies of consistency as three of five top wards appear in the top five in all three census years (see Table 29).

TABLE 27

Skilled Artisans Occupations,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	11	54.8%	9	61.7%	20	48.3%
2	3	54.2	3	51.5	11	37.6
3	8	44.4	15	48.7	6	36.7
4	17	42.4	7	47.6	14	35.0
5	12	40.8	18	47.4	15	34.9

These tables demonstrate that occupationally speaking the wards were relatively homogeneous from the standpoint of the middle occupational categories as most wards had a fairly large contingent of household heads with these types

TABLE 28

Unskilled-Specified Occupations,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	5 & 6	7.3%	3	9.1%	1	14.7%
2	15	5.3	13	4.9	9	13.2
3	3	4.2	19	4.4	10	12.5
4	1	3.5	8	4.1	11	12.1
5	11	3.2	14	4.1	14	11.0

of occupations. No wards in these middle categories were consistently at the top in each of the census years. It was only at the occupational extremes that there is any evidence of consistency of wards having a high percentage from one census

year to the next. And the closer to the center of the occupational spectrum the more diversified the wards seem to become.

The data on occupation in Salt Lake City clearly shows the influence of the foreign emigration to the Great Basin after 1850. Except for that phenomenon, the occupational characteristics of the city during these two decades

TABLE 29  
Unskilled-Unspecified Occupations,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward)

Rank	1850		1860		1870	
	Ward	%	Ward	%	Ward	%
1	2	48.3%	5	42.9%	5	47.4%
2	4	47.1	11	38.3	9	37.5
3	5 & 6	24.4	2	37.9	2	29.0
4	18	21.4	6	34.7	6	25.5
5	9	21.2	1	29.0	20	21.6

indicate a city with a broad range of occupational skills. Leonard Arrington's suggestion that during the pioneer period of settlement the Mormon economy was "relatively homogeneous," is accurate when considering occupational diversity.<sup>12</sup> Ironically the emigration of European converts to Utah was the cause of both the higher percentages of less skilled household heads as well as the diversity in skilled occupations so crucial to a developing frontier society.

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<sup>12</sup>Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, p. 237.

## CHAPTER 5

### WEALTH

One of the more interesting demographic characteristics to consider in community studies are wealth figures because these can assist in determining the economic and social status of residents and suggest reasons for patterns of migration in or out of the area under study. Although in 1850 only real wealth was reported, the 1860 and 1870 censuses include information on both real and personal wealth. The bulk of this discussion will be centered upon real wealth even though data on personal wealth in 1860 and 1870 were compiled and analyzed.

#### Wealth in the City at Large

The average growth of real wealth in Salt Lake City during the study period remained quite constant (between two and one-quarter to two and one-half times per decade) at the household level. The total real wealth reported in 1850 by the 1004 families of Salt Lake City totaled \$340,975. This figure had risen to \$1,157,210 by 1860. This represents an increase of over three and one-third. The rate of growth during the 1860's was even greater than the 1850's. Twenty-five hundred and ninety-eight families in 1870 reported \$5,009,315 in real wealth an increase of four and one-third times the 1860 figure (see Table 30).

Looking at only the total raw wealth figures gives only a partial picture of the fiscal situation in Salt Lake City during the decades of the study. Considering the growth in the number of families that the city experienced during



this period, then the real wealth growth figures are more modest. The average household in 1850 had real wealth of \$340 while the average per household rose by 1860 to \$774. Although showing a healthy growth pattern, this 227% increase is somewhat smaller than the 339% increase in the raw wealth figure for the city. By 1870 the number of families in the city again grew by one and two-thirds.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE 30

Real Wealth of Household Heads  
in Salt Lake City,  
1850-1870

	1850	1860	1870
Real Wealth	\$340,975	\$1,157,210	\$5,009,315
Number of households	1004	1496	2598
Average/household	\$340	\$774	\$1928
Gini Coefficient	.632	.698	.804

This rise in the number of households makes the large increase in raw real wealth figures once again more modest when we consider the average per household in 1870 was \$1928, a 249% increase from 1860. This average per household growth was only slightly greater than the growth that occurred the previous decade.

Another useful statistical figure considered for the analysis of the real wealth is the Gini coefficient. This measurement considers the concentration of wealth on an absolute scale ranging from 0, signifying that wealth was equally distributed among all household heads, to 1, signifying that one household head owned everything.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>See chapter two on population.

<sup>2</sup>For a description of the methodology for calculating the Gini Coefficient, see Charles M. Dollar and Richard Jensen, A Historian's Guide to Statistics: Quantitative Analysis and Historical Research (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1971), pp. 121-24.

In 1850 the real wealth figures for Salt Lake City household heads generated a Gini coefficient of .632. By 1860 that figure had risen to .698 and by 1870 was .804. This trend indicates that the concentration of wealth in the city was becoming significantly more stratified. It should be noted that these figures were computed while including the wealth figures of Brigham Young. At first glance this would seem to be the normal and expected procedure; however, in 1860 there are no wealth figures reported for President Young.<sup>3</sup> In most cases this missing data would be of only incidental concern. But in 1850 Brigham Young was one of the largest property holders in the city reporting \$20,000 of real wealth. This was nearly 6% of the total real wealth reported by residents of the entire city. And in 1870 it is reported that Young held \$1,010,600 in real property. Not only is this figure the largest of any one in the city in 1870, but it makes up an astonishing 20% of the total real wealth reported in 1870. Certainly it would be expected that Young would have held a large amount of real wealth in 1860, and had it been reported there would be an anticipated effect upon the compiled statistical figures. But surprisingly this was not the case. After Gini figures for 1850 and 1870 were recomputed for the city leaving Brigham Young's wealth figures out of the data, his influence upon the adjusted Gini coefficient is shown to be insignificant.<sup>4</sup> This means that the stratification

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<sup>3</sup>The same thing occurred for Heber C. Kimball in 1860. Kimball's 1850 real wealth figure is a significant \$12,000, and one would expect him to show a high real wealth figure in 1860 also. Why these figures are not reported in 1860 is unknown.

<sup>4</sup>Because Brigham Young was the president as well as trustee-in-trust for the church, it is impossible to know how much of his reported real wealth in 1870 was his personally, and how much of it was the property of the church. For this reason it was important to compute the Gini coefficient for 1870 with Young's reported wealth left out. The Gini coefficients for the city computed without Brigham Young's real wealth figures included are as follows: 1850, .632, no change (within three significant figures) from original figure; 1870, .793, this represents a decrease of only .0107 or a one and one-third percent drop from the original figure.



of real wealth in the city was not illusory. It was not the result of an unjustifiable skewing of the data by Brigham Young's substantial wealth figures. The stratification was real and was present even without considering the most wealthy (in terms of real property holdings) resident of the city.

#### Wealth in the Wards

By examining the wards individually a better understanding is gained of the financial composition of the city as a whole. Those wards which were larger in population tended to have higher total wealth figures, higher average real wealth per household figures, and higher Gini coefficients. The one notable exception to this trend was the eighteenth ward. It was the smallest in population, yet had the highest average real wealth per household head, the second highest Gini coefficient, and the third highest total wealth of all the wards. In 1850 the largest wards in the city were the thirteenth, fourteenth, seventh, fifteenth, twelfth, nineteenth, sixteenth, eighth, and seventeenth wards respectively (see Table 31). The wards with the highest raw real wealth figures were respectively the thirteenth, fourteenth, eighteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, fifteenth, and eighth; the same wards with only two exceptions.<sup>5</sup> When ranked by average real wealth per household the results for the most part are the same wards: eighteenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, sixteenth, fifteenth, seventh, and eighth wards. Lastly, an examination of the wards by their Gini coefficients finds basically the same wards with a few exceptions: the thirteenth, eighteenth, fourteenth.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>The exceptions are the twelfth ward, which ranked tenth in raw real wealth and fifth in population size, and the eighteenth ward which ranked third in raw real wealth and last in population size.

<sup>6</sup>The two exceptions, the combined fifth and sixth wards and the second ward, ranked higher in Gini coefficient than in any of the other categories.



These figures indicate that for most of the city real wealth distribution in 1850 was relatively even. However, there were two wards where distribution was quite highly stratified. This shows that even at this early stage in Salt Lake City's history, less than four years after the arrival of the first company of

Table 31

Real Wealth in 1850  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

Rank	Ward	Number of HH	Real Wealth	Average Per HH	Gini
1	13	100	\$69,760	\$698	.769
2	14	88	39,395	448	.585
3	7	81	20,835	257	.434
4	15	76	20,175	265	.464
5	12	76	14,565	192	.498
6	19	75	24,415	326	.518
7	16	72	22,780	316	.548
8	8	63	14,655	233	.503
9	17	59	26,215	444	.556
10	1	58	9,720	168	.327
11	9	52	8,915	171	.453
12	10	48	8,100	169	.433
13	5 & 6	41	8,600	210	.574
14	11	31	5,175	167	.552
15	2	29	4,140	143	.548
16	3	24	4,240	177	.495
17	4	17	3,405	200	.093
18	18	14	35,885	2,563	.752
	TOTAL	1,004	\$340,975	\$340	.632

pioneers, there was a significant stratification of real property in a few small portions of the city. This stratification is clearly seen in the most populated ward, the thirteenth, and the smallest ward geographically, the eighteenth. Their respective Gini figures, .769 and .752, are significantly higher than the majority of the wards, whose Gini figures are relatively moderate (between the low .4's and the high .5's). Indeed, over three-quarters of the wards in the

city showed Gini figures within this range. Only the top two, as mentioned above, and the two lowest, the first ward at .327 and the fourth ward at .093, were outside that moderate range.

These 1850 wealth trends continued into the 1850's, namely the wards which were most populated continued the tendency of also having greater raw real wealth figures, greater average real wealth per household figures, and higher Gini coefficients (see Table 32). The most noticeable difference from

TABLE 32

Real Wealth in 1860  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

Rank	Ward	Number of HH	Real Wealth	Average Per HH	Gini
1	14	148	\$202,000	\$1,364	.712
2	13	142	237,500	1,672	.692
3	19	137	84,650	617	.694
4	16	115	83,750	728	.659
5	15	113	53,790	476	.619
6	17	107	107,680	1006	.699
7	7	103	59,600	578	.535
8	12	90	65,450	727	.544
9	8	73	49,180	673	.579
10	11	60	12,290	204	.571
11	20	58	55,620	958	.666
12	2	58	14,510	250	.515
13	10	50	18,770	375	.575
14	6	49	18,650	380	.502
15	9	47	20,650	439	.602
16	1	38	28,420	747	.674
17	3	33	10,800	327	.667
18	5	28	6,590	235	.405
19	4	28	9,560	341	.432
20	18	19	17,750	934	.748
	TOTAL	1,496	\$1,157,210	\$774	.698

1850 to 1860 is the number of wards whose Gini coefficient increased fairly sharply. In 1850 only six wards had Gini coefficients above .55, while in 1860

all wards but six had a Gini coefficient above .55. These increases indicate that as the city grew in population both the city as a whole and most of the wards individually became more stratified relative to wealth. These figures also indicate larger wards in the Temple district attracted residents who had greater relative wealth to start with and whose wealth increased at a faster pace than those who settled and lived in the smaller, more rural wards in the southern part of the city.

#### Comparisons between Decades

After finding that the stratification of real wealth in the city showed a steady increase from the earliest period of settlement, it now will be useful to see where the greatest increases occurred. When examining the Gini coefficients of the wards in 1850 and 1860, it becomes apparent that all but five of the wards showed an increase in wealth stratification (see Table 33).<sup>7</sup> The two wards which showed the greatest increase in Gini coefficient were the first and fourth wards. These two wards had the lowest Gini coefficient of any wards in 1850, and so even small increases in stratification would reflect greater changes in Gini rates than in wards where there had been previous high stratification. All the remaining wards showed a moderate increase in real

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<sup>7</sup>There is good reason to suggest that only two of these five wards had an actual decrease in gini coefficient from 1850 to 1860. Even though the eighteenth ward shows a .004 drop this small decrease is attributed to the fact that no wealth is reported for Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball in 1860 while they were two of the largest property holders in 1850. It should also be noted that the fifth ward was combined in 1850 with the sixth ward because both wards separately were too small to give useful statistical figures. Consequently the decreases in gini figures for these two wards are viewed as insignificant.



wealth stratification, having increases in gini coefficient between zero and .176.

The average increase in Gini coefficient in the wards was about .1.<sup>8</sup>

TABLE 33  
Gini Coefficient Comparison,  
1850-1860  
(Ranked by Change)

Rank	Ward	1850	1860	Change
1	1	.327	.737	.410
2	4	.093	.432	.339
3	19	.518	.694	.176
4	3	.495	.657	.162
5	15	.464	.619	.155
6	9	.453	.602	.149
7	17	.556	.699	.143
8	10	.433	.575	.142
9	14	.585	.712	.127
10	16	.548	.659	.111
11	7	.434	.535	.101
12	8	.503	.579	.076
13	12	.498	.544	.046
14	11	.552	.571	.019
15	18	.752	.748	-.004
16	2	.548	.515	-.033
17	6	.574	.502	-.072
18	13	.769	.692	-.077
19	5	.574	.405	-.169

These figures indicate that the changes in stratification from 1850 to 1860 were generally consistent throughout the city. Most wards (11 out of 18) showed an increase of between .05 and .18, while the five wards which decreased in stratification only one (the thirteenth ward) showed much of a decrease (.077).

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<sup>8</sup>The actual figure was .095. It is also instructive to note that the average change in gini figures in the individual wards does not equal the change that occurred in the gini figure for the entire city (.066 increase for the city as a whole verses .095 average increase in the individual wards). This fact will also be shown when the gini figures for 1860 are compared with the 1870 figures.

The 1870 census reveals a continuation of the increase in real wealth stratification that began in 1850. In fact, the increase was greater from 1860 to 1870 than it was from 1850 to 1860. The number of Gini figures above .7 rose from three in 1860 to nine in 1870, and by 1870 there were three wards whose Gini coefficient was above .8 (see Table 34). An examination of the comparisons

TABLE 34

Real Wealth in 1870  
(Ranked by Ward Population)

Rank	Ward	Number of HH	Real Wealth	Average Per HH	Gini
1	20	269	\$257,380	\$ 957	.709
2	13	252	812,200	3,223	.824
3	14	236	615,400	2,608	.786
4	19	178	198,525	1,115	.679
5	15	166	137,700	830	.644
6	7	164	566,900	3,457	.780
7	17	158	332,300	2,103	.670
8	16	157	263,650	1,679	.756
9	11	149	57,550	386	.513
10	12	131	259,100	1,978	.667
11	10	112	47,950	428	.512
12	8	107	166,700	1,558	.678
13	9	106	77,500	731	.651
14	6	98	48,500	495	.482
15	2	69	7,450	108	.834
16	1	68	17,250	254	.769
17	5	57	19,050	334	.525
18	3	48	32,260	672	.758
19	4	38	26,950	709	.535
20	18	35	1,065,000	30,429	.896
	TOTAL	2,598	\$5,009,315	\$1928	.804

of Gini coefficients from 1860 to 1870 show that fully three-quarters (15 of 20) of the wards show an increase, while only two of the five which experienced a decrease, had a decrease greater than .05 (see Table 35). The two wards which experienced the greatest upward change in stratification from 1860 to 1870 (the

second and seventh wards) were ranked in the bottom quarter in Gini coefficient in 1860. Of the five wards which decreased in stratification of real wealth from 1860 to 1870 only two (the tenth and the eleventh) decreased more than .05 in Gini coefficient. The other three decreased less than .03 in Gini

Table 35  
Gini Coefficient Comparisons,  
1860-1870  
(Ranked by Change)

Rank	Ward	1860	1870	Change
1	2	.515	.834	.319
2	7	.535	.780	.245
3	18	.748	.891	.143
4	13	.692	.824	.132
5	12	.544	.667	.123
6	5	.405	.525	.120
7	4	.432	.535	.103
8	3	.657	.758	.101
9	8	.579	.678	.099
10	16	.659	.756	.097
11	14	.712	.786	.074
12	9	.602	.651	.049
13	20	.666	.709	.043
14	1	.737	.769	.032
15	15	.619	.644	.025
16	19	.694	.679	-.015
17	6	.502	.482	-.020
18	17	.699	.670	-.029
19	11	.571	.513	-.058
20	10	.575	.512	-.063

figures. The average change between 1860 and 1870 was .07, which was less than the average change among the wards from 1850 to 1860.

By comparing the Gini coefficients in the wards at the beginning of the study period (1850) and at the end of the period (1870), it becomes obvious that many of the wards in the city increased in the stratification of wealth significantly (see Table 36). Fully two-fifths of the wards increased in stratification so much that their Gini figures went up .2 even though all but two



already had Gini figures above .43. This increase in stratification is primarily the result of foreign emigration with the large majority being British most of whom were "poor." Other factors, however, should not be

Table 36  
Gini Coefficient Comparison,  
1850-1870  
(Ranked by Change)

Rank	Ward	1850	1870	Change
1	4	.093	.535	.442
2	1	.327	.769	.442
3	7	.434	.780	.346
4	2	.548	.834	.286
5	3	.495	.758	.263
6	16	.548	.756	.208
7	14	.585	.786	.201
8	9	.453	.651	.198
9	15	.464	.644	.180
10	8	.503	.678	.175
11	12	.498	.667	.169
12	19	.518	.679	.161
13	18	.752	.891	.139
14	17	.556	.670	.114
15	10	.433	.512	.079
16	13	.769	.824	.055
17	20	.666*	.709	.043
18	11	.552	.513	-.039
19	5	.574	.525	-.049
20	6	.574	.482	-.092

\* This gini coefficient is taken from 1860 data because the 20th ward did not exist in 1850.

overlooked. Some stratification, was the natural result of growth patterns common to most pioneer communities. The evolution of the commercial district in Salt Lake, located in the thirteenth and fourteenth wards, certainly contributed to the rise in Gini coefficients in those wards. Also, the development of the mining

industry, and the appearance of wealthy barons in the finer neighborhoods, had their effect on the process of stratification.

## CHAPTER 6

### PERSISTENCE

James Kearl, Larry Wimmer, and Clayne Pope claim that the most significant determinant of wealth accumulation was not a person's occupation or their occupational level, but rather the time a person or family is "in the economy."<sup>1</sup> If this claim is true then those who persisted in Salt Lake City during the two decades covered by this study generally should show up at the upper end of the wealth scale when compared to those who had been in Salt Lake City for shorter periods. And those differences in length of stay "in the economy" will be reflected in the wealth figures recorded in the censuses.

The first task in verifying this theory for Salt Lake City was to determine the rate of persistence and who the persisters were from 1850-1870. Determining persistence rates is a very difficult task which requires a careful definition of parameters in order to insure as much accuracy as possible. Finding persisters is extremely time consuming and laborious because there must be links made between the names from one source to the names of another -- in this case from one census year to another. Michael Katz states that "[r]ecord linkage is an intricate, hazardous undertaking, and different methods can radically alter the number of people located on two different sources."<sup>2</sup> The first problem I encountered was simple flaws in the collection of data caused by both the census

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<sup>1</sup>Kearl, Wimmer, and Pope. p. 496.

<sup>2</sup>Katz, p. 670.



takers and by those who provided information. This was especially true in 1850, because there were two census takers for Salt Lake County which, because of different methods in data collection, resulted in several natural differences and inconsistencies in the data.<sup>3</sup> Further, there are potential discrepancies resulting from different census takers from one census year (decade) to the next.

There are four obvious problems with the census. 1) The spelling of names varied. 2) Age figures were on occasion inaccurately recorded. Errors in age data may have been the result of the census takers obtaining the information from someone other than the household head who was misinformed on the exact date of birth or even the household head may not have known exact dates. 3) Place of birth was also on occasion misreported from one census year to the next. This became apparent when a name (which had a confirmed link between sources) showed different birthplaces in different census enumerations. This error was probably the result of the same problem that occurred with age data. 4) Another problem in the data from one census year to the next was the wealth figures themselves. These figures were not based upon tax assessment records, but rather were estimates made by either the census taker or by a member of the household. Regardless of who made the estimates, the potential for significant variation over time and from one estimator to the next was great.<sup>4</sup> But difficulties like these

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<sup>3</sup>The census takers in 1850 were Brigham H. Young and Reuben McBride.

<sup>4</sup>Problems of this sort are common in studies of this type, as other researchers have experienced similar difficulties. Michael Katz has stated that "the problem [of record linkage] is particularly acute since the same people usually did not record their identifying characteristics in an identical way on each source. Indeed, even the spelling of the same individual's name often varied in the author's study of Hamilton, Ontario, in about three fifths of the cases linked between two sources. . ." Ibid. Also see Ian Winchester, "On Referring to Ordinary Historical Persons," and "A Brief Survey of the Algorithmic, Mathematical and Philosophical Literature Relevant to Historical Record Linkage," in E. A. Wrigley (ed.) Identifying People in the Past (London, 1973), 17-40, 128-150.

do not eliminate the benefits to be gained. In the end the researcher must draw his conclusions by considering all factors including built in flaws in data quality.<sup>5</sup>

The figures on persistence in Salt Lake City suggest that the city was similar to other frontier communities in its early years, but over time it moved toward patterns similar to a larger, more mature cities. This conclusion seems understandable, inasmuch that in 1850 it was a frontier community, having been established only three years previous in western, unsettled America. By 1870 it had gone through a phenomenal change in its population due to its northern European migrants. These emigrants caused Salt Lake City to reflect characteristics like those of large eastern cities, which had large ethnic emigrant populations that significantly affected their distribution of wealth. Few newcomers brought much capital with them.

During the 1850's there were 206 household heads who persisted in the city. This represents a 20.5% persistence rate. Of course some household heads did not persist because of their mortality. Once the non-survivors have been factored out, there is a higher persistence rate of 24.7% (see Table 37).<sup>6</sup> This rate seems quite low, especially when compared to the 60% persistence rate for Buffalo, New York, household heads from 1845 to 1855.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Although record linkage is problematic, a more serious problem is the fact that "[historians] have not specified precisely the conditions they employ. It is thus impossible to compare or replicate their results in any precise way." Katz, *Ibid.* A description of the methods and procedures I used in arriving at record links and ultimately at who persisted appears in Appendix D.

<sup>6</sup>Michael Katz, Michael J. Doucet, and Mark J. Stern. "Migration and the Social Order in Erie County, New York: 1855." Journal of Interdisciplinary History 7 (Spring 1978):678-79. These rates were computed based upon life-expectancy estimates given by Marvis A. Vinovskis in "Mortality Rates and Trends in Massachusetts before 1860." Journal of Economic History 32 (1972):184-213.

<sup>7</sup>Even Katz admits, however, that Buffalo's figure is high, "Overall, the rate of persistence in Buffalo was high compared to that found in other large cities in roughly the same time period." He suggests that Buffalo's rate was 50% to 100%



The persistence rate for Salt Lake City appears more normal when compared to a frontier community like Jacksonville, Illinois, where Don Harrison

TABLE 37  
Persistence,  
1850-1860  
(Base on Survival Rates)

Age in 1850	HH in 1850	Survival Rate	Estimated Survivors	# of Persisters	% that Persisted
0-19	18	.919	17	1	5.9%
20-29	261	.920	240	38	16.3
30-39	332	.888	295	78	26.4
40-49	214	.828	177	43	24.3
50-59	103	.707	73	31	43.8
60-69	59	.487	29	14	48.3
70+	17	.188	3	1	33.3
Total	1004		834	206	24.7%

Doyle found a persistence rate of 27% for the non-dependent population from 1850 to 1860.<sup>8</sup> Still, as Doyle points out, the normal rate of persistence "in cities, towns, and rural counties of all sizes . . . hovered between 40 and 50 percent."<sup>9</sup> This conclusion is based upon a number of mobility studies by numerous scholars in the field and also conforms to Katz's figures for Hamilton. So if Salt Lake City's rate of persistence was significantly lower than the average city or town in

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higher than what most scholars would have predicted. Ibid. p. 678, 681. Even the 46% persistence rate of household heads found by Katz, et al., in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada for 1851 to 1861, makes Salt Lake City's 24% appear quite low. See Michael Katz, Michael J. Doucet, and Mark J. Stern, "Population Persistence in Hamilton [Ontario, Canada], 1851-1861 and 1861-1871." Working Paper 22, Social History Project, York University (1977).

<sup>8</sup>Don Harrison Doyle, The Social Order of a Frontier Community. Jacksonville, Illinois, 1825-1870 (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978), p. 95, 261.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 96.



America as other studies seem to indicate, what made Salt Lake different from the others?

The answer may lie in the fact that Salt Lake City was not the final destination for all those emigrating from the east or from Great Britain and Scandinavia. If it had been their intended destination, the city would have showed an even greater population increase and an even more lopsided American versus foreign born nativity ratio by 1860. But the Mormon goal of settlement was much more far-reaching in scope than just the Salt Lake Valley. They were attempting to settle a "kingdom" in the Great Basin, and consequently Salt Lake City was only a stopping off point for many of the thousands of emigrants who came to Utah that first decade.<sup>10</sup> Interestingly, Doyle describes Jacksonville, Illinois, a town with a similar persistence rate as Salt Lake City, in just such terms:

Jacksonville's persistence rates were lower, not because the town's economy was stagnant, but because the community grew within a rapidly developing region. It served as a 'caravansary' (to use Truman Post's apt term) where migrants stopped briefly before choosing a nearby site for permanent settlement, or before following the perpetual lure of new opportunities in the next town, county, or state.<sup>11</sup>

Another factor that perhaps influenced persistence in the early years was the gold rush. Salt Lake City's proximity to the California gold fields undoubtedly drew many from the Mormon Zion. Other factors occurring in the middle years of the 1850's may have been apostasy from the church especially during the 1856-1857 "Reformation" movement as well as the Utah "War."

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<sup>10</sup>Wayne L. Wahlquist, "Population Growth in the Mormon Core Area: 1847-90," in The Mormon Role in the Settlement of the West, ed. Richard H. Jackson, Charles Redd Monographs in Western History No. 9 (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1978), 107-34.

<sup>11</sup>Doyle, p. 96.

But while the 1850 to 1860 rate of persistence in Salt Lake City indicated a more frontier setting, the rate from 1860 to 1870 suggests a city beginning to mature toward urbanization. With survival rate adjustments factored in, the rate

TABLE 38  
Persistence Rates in  
Wards, 1850-1860  
(Ranked by Percent of Ward Persisted)

Rank	Ward	# of Persisters 1850-1860	% of Ward Persisted
1	18	6	49.9%
2	17	25	42.4
3	16	29	40.3
4	13	25	25.0
5	4	4	23.5
6	14	20	22.7
7	19	17	22.7
8	7	17	21.0
9	15	14	18.4
10	5 & 6	7	17.1
11	8	10	15.9
12	2	4	13.8
13	12	10	13.2
14	11	4	12.9
15	9	6	11.5
16	1	5	8.6
17	3	2	8.3
18	10	2	4.2
	TOTAL	206	24.7%

of persistence for the second decade after settlement stood at 30%, an almost one-quarter increase over the previous decade. This figure indicates that more families were able to build homes, businesses, and careers in the city than ten years before, and because they did these things, they had more reasons to remain and consequently became more permanent. They were able to do these things because they were older, had better occupational status, and greater wealth from which to establish their homes and business. Also, by 1870, the expansion of the

settlements throughout the Mormon empire was beginning to taper off, and the percentage of foreign-born emigrants moving into the city was also diminishing.

The persistence rates in the wards for 1850 to 1860 confirm that the larger wards in the city were more demographically stable. This is consistent with the

TABLE 39  
Persistence Rates in  
Wards, 1860-1870  
(Ranked by percent of ward persisted)

Rank	Ward	# of Persisters 1850-1860	% of Ward Persisted
1	4	11	39.3%
2	20	22	37.9
3	18	7	36.8
4	17	33	30.8
5	6	15	30.6
6	3	10	30.3
7	10	15	30.0
8	7	27	26.2
9	13	37	26.1
10	8	19	26.0
11	14	36	24.3
12	12	21	23.3
13	16	26	22.6
14	5	6	21.4
15	15	23	20.4
16	9	9	19.2
17	19	24	17.5
18	1	6	15.8
19	11	7	11.7
20	2	6	10.3
TOTAL		361	30.0%

suggestion that the wards settled first which were closest to water and the Temple Block would have higher value and would therefore attract more settlers who wanted and were better able to stay permanently. This is confirmed by the fact that the seventeenth, sixteenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and nineteenth wards were among the top seven when ranked by percent of the household heads who



persisted from 1850 to 1860 (see Table 38). This is in contrast to the figures for persisters from 1860 to 1870, which show an increased incidence of persistence in many of the smaller wards of the city as well (see Table 39). While the rates of persistence are higher in the 1860 to 1870 period, only three of the larger wards, the twentieth, seventeenth, and thirteenth, are among those ranking in the top half of the city. This suggests that some of the smaller wards, such as the third, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth, which were more transient in makeup in the first decade, were becoming more stabilized with residents who were more likely by 1870 to remain in the city.

## CHAPTER 7

### CONCLUSIONS

After examining the large accumulation of data and analyzing how the various data elements may have affected each other, the following conclusions are apparent. First of all Salt Lake City had a higher stratification of real wealth than expected, especially if one considers the ecclesiastically generated emphasis upon cooperative principles and the rhetoric prohibiting land speculation for the purpose of accumulating vast personal wealth.<sup>1</sup>

Instead, the data suggests that in spite of preachings from the pulpit or press, the remarkable influx of immigrants, especially foreign, caused real wealth to become quite highly stratified by 1870. With the number of European born converts gathering to Zion during this period it is not surprising that the average emigrant was unable to acquire much real property on his arrival. The effort to move from Britain or Scandinavia to America was of monumental magnitude for most. Even those immigrants with means were required to expend a significant

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<sup>1</sup>For discussion of the church's cooperative endeavors and the early consecration movement, see chapters one through five in Leonard J. Arrington, Feramorz Y. Fox, and Dean L. May, Building the City of God: Community and Cooperation Among the Mormons (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1976). Regarding land speculation, George Q. Cannon expressed the view that in 1849 it would not be permitted; "[t]here was no monopoly of land allowed. No man was permitted to take up a city lot or farming land for purposes of speculation. . . The owners of city lots were required to build upon them, it being understood that they took them up for their individual use only . . . The effect of this wise policy is everywhere visible to-day [sic] throughout this Territory. In no country on the earth is the land more evenly distributed among the people than in Utah. [George Q. Cannon], ed., "History of the Church: Early Life in the Valley!" Juvenile Instructor 9 (1874):34.

amount of their financial holdings to migrate, and poorer migrating converts were reduced to debt. The result in 1870 was a city with a high percentage of non-property holders and a small percentage of relatively large property owners. This was a characteristic typical of the large cities in the eastern United States where emigrants from foreign lands settled but did not move on. It was somewhat unexpected to find Salt Lake City with similar demographic traits.

The profile for Salt Lake City household heads changed in interesting ways between 1850 and 1870. If met at random on the streets of Salt Lake City in 1850, a typical household head would have been male, born about 1812 (making him 39 years old) in New England or in one of the Atlantic States. He would have joined the church in its first fifteen years (1830-1845) at the age of twenty-five; he would have made a living as a farmer, carpenter, or blacksmith, had a wife and three children, and held \$389 worth of real property.

An average household head in 1860, however, would have been quite different. He would have been male, still 39 years old, but born about ten years later in 1822, and would have spoken with a British clipped accent. He would have embraced Mormonism in the church's second or third decade of existence (1845-1855) in his native land of Great Britain and would have emigrated to America by 1855. He would have been in his late twenties or early thirties at the time of his conversion and had an occupation that was somewhat less skilled than his American predecessor in 1850, a shoe or bootmaker, mason, or laborer, but not a farmer. Because of his less skilled occupational abilities and the expenses incurred by his emigration, he would not have owned much real property, about \$574 worth on average, only half the average that his American neighbor possessed in 1860. His family would have been composed of a wife and



three children, which was one child fewer than the average Salt Lake City American family in 1860.

In 1870 the profile of the typical household head in Salt Lake City remained fairly consistent. He is male, British, about four years older (43 years old) than the 1860 household head, born around 1827 in his native Britain, and joined the church at about the age of 33. His occupation was even less skilled than ten years before -- most likely he worked as a laborer. His real wealth holdings, \$1,382, reflect an even worse relative financial situation compared to his 1860 amount, only a quarter the amount that his American neighbors owned.

The most striking characteristics of the city discovered in the study were the American versus foreign born nativity ratios, how they changed during the two decades studied, and the distribution of real wealth and how it changed. Real wealth in the city was quite stratified as indicated by surprisingly high Gini coefficients. These figures seem especially high when compared to figures for other communities around the country. Salt Lake City's Gini coefficients (.63 in 1850, .70 in 1860, and .80 in 1870) were higher than Jacksonville, Illinois, (.65 in 1850, .61 in 1860, and .63 in 1870),<sup>2</sup> and Milwaukee, Wisconsin (.59 in 1864),<sup>3</sup> as well as higher than the figures calculated for the entire state of Utah (.69 in 1850, and .74 in 1870).<sup>4</sup> Salt Lake City's figures were radically higher than those computed for Kanab, Utah, in 1874 (.46),<sup>5</sup> but moderately lower in 1850 and 1860

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<sup>2</sup>Doyle's figures are calculated using only Household heads who owned real property. Doyle, p. 263.

<sup>3</sup>Soltow and May's Gini coefficient for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is an estimate (between .55 and .64) based on only adult male household heads. Soltow and May, p. 156.

<sup>4</sup>Kearl, Pope, and Wimmer, "Household Wealth in a Settlement Economy, p. 484.

<sup>5</sup>May, p. 180.

than the figures found in Orange County, North Carolina (.74 in 1850, .75 in 1860, and .71 in 1870),<sup>6</sup> and the figures for the United States as a whole (.86 in 1850 and .84 in 1870).<sup>7</sup> While these figures do provide a point for which comparisons can be made, it should be noted that the methodologies used to arrive at them were different in each case. Whether Salt Lake City showed levels of real wealth stratification that were typical of other American communities or not, must remain a judgement call. It is my suspicion that Salt Lake City had a higher than average level of stratification; however, the differences in methodologies require that any conclusions drawn in this regard be at best only tentative.

While it has been stated that the stratification of real wealth was primarily caused by the effects of foreign born emigration after 1850, the role American household heads played in the process of stratification should not be overlooked. The two factors which influence stratification figures (Gini coefficients) most, are both clearly present in the American-born cohort; namely, the large number of household heads who held no property and the small number who held large amounts.

Stratification was not solely the result of poor British emigrants. Poor Americans also contributed to the process. Actually in each of the three census years the percent of Americans who held no real property was nearly equal to the British percent who held no property. In both 1850 and 1870 the percent of British non-property owners was greater than the American percent. But in 1860

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<sup>6</sup>Kenzer's figures were calculated using only white males who were household heads. Robert C. Kenzer, Kinship and Neighborhood in a Southern Community, Orange County, North Carolina, 1849-1881 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1988), p. 150.

<sup>7</sup>The figures for the United States were calculated using only household heads who were over twenty years of age. Kearl, Pope, and Wimmer, "Household Wealth in a Settlement Economy," p. 484.



the American percent was greater. However, never in the three census years was there more than a difference of six percent. The reason, then, for the substantial impact that British emigrants had upon the stratification of real wealth was their sheer numbers. This caused average wealth figures for British household heads to be notably lower than their American neighbors. The average American in 1850 held \$389 in real wealth. This was one and three-quarters times the \$225 figure that average British household heads held that first census year. By 1860 the gap widened; Americans held on the average, a full two times the real wealth that British household heads held (\$1,137 for Americans, \$574 for British). And by 1870 the average American household head was nearly three and one-half times more land wealthy than the average British-born household head. So while American household heads were from 14% to 147% above the average for all household heads in the city, the British born were from 25% to 33% below.

While examination of wealth in the city produced surprisingly high stratification figures by 1870, the study of persistence also allows some enlightening conclusions. The study confirms that persisters held more than the average amount of real property. The average household head who persisted from 1850 to 1860 had an 1850 real wealth figure of over one and one-half times (156%) the average for the whole city. This tendency continued through the second decade with remarkable consistency. The average household head who persisted from 1860 to 1870 was almost exactly (158%) more land rich in 1860 than the average for the entire city. And this tendency held regardless of the birthplace of the persister. Because of this fact, and because the data showed Americans in general had greater real wealth than their British counterparts, it might be suggested that persisters would be American more often than British.



But interestingly the data shows that persistence was not a function of nativity. In 1850 British persisters comprised one-third of the total while Americans accounted for the remaining two-thirds.<sup>8</sup> In 1860 this ratio nearly reverses itself, with British persisters making up almost 60% and Americans persisted at a 38% rate.<sup>9</sup> These rates are roughly the same ratios of American versus British household heads for the entire population of the city in these years. Thus, it must be concluded that nativity was not a significant determinant of persistence. Rather, it appears that the greatest determinant of persistence, as suggested by Kearn, Wimmer, and Pope, was the amount of wealth (capital) a household head already held. And in turn, persistence generally enhanced one's chance for the accumulation of greater wealth. But it should not be overlooked that persistence had other causes that are not demographically measurable. Perhaps employment encouraged some to stay and others to move on, or some may have wished to stay or move to be near family relations. Possibly polygamists had other wives in or out of the city which affected their decision to remain or go. These potential causes remind the researcher of the complexity of human motivation and the tentativeness of conclusions drawn from historical documentation, especially from sources that are statistical in nature.

The study suggests that Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis that the frontier setting promotes the growth of democracy and consequently of wealth does not hold in Salt Lake City. And Salt Lake City, because of the church's influence and its formal encouragement of cooperative endeavors, is one place where it would be expected that his thesis might be valid. Rather, Salt Lake City was

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<sup>8</sup>In 1850 only one Scandinavian household head persisted for a .49% of all persisters.

<sup>9</sup>Scandinavians accounted for 2% (7 out of 360) persisters in 1860.

where, as Stephan Thernstrom has suggested, "the unskilled never got rich," because for one thing, they were not around long enough to acquire much. It seems that those who persisted already had some means to begin with, whether they were American or not. Their capital only gave them a greater advantage over the less fortunate and allowed them to accumulate even more. This caused the difference between those who had some wealth and those who had little to widen over time.

These findings suggest that Dean May's theory, that the United Order movement of the 1870's may have been a response by Brigham Young to this stratification of wealth, has some merit. It is unknown whether Salt Lake City was typical of other Utah communities in terms of wealth distribution. Few studies provide that type of data, and only further research will provide the answer. It is, however, my suspicion that because Salt Lake City was only a temporary home for many who came after 1850, those who first settled in new communities elsewhere in the Mormon Great Basin Kingdom were better off than later arrivals. The emigrant who arrived at his final place of settlement before the competition for land was too great would have the benefit of "cheap" land and a head start on those who appeared later and who could only acquire land if it was essentially free. Further study of other communities in Utah and the Mormon Great Basin will contribute to the fleshing out of these theories.

## APPENDIX A

### Ward Projections of Households in Salt Lake City, 1851

Because the 1850 United States Federal Census for Salt Lake City did not enumerate by ward, it was necessary for this study to attempt to determine which households lay in which wards. This was necessary so that parallel analysis could be computed for the wards in 1850. The 1850 census for Salt Lake City was taken by Reuben McBride and Brigham H. Young between March and July 1851. McBride's enumeration begins in the northwestern part of the city in the nineteenth ward and moves south and east. Young's enumeration begins on the opposite end of the city in the southeastern corner in the first ward and moves north and west. In August 1851 Robert L. Campbell made three copies of the Young and McBride enumerations. Two sets of enumerations, remained in Utah, one for the office of the Secretary of Utah Territory and one set for the Territorial Marshall. The other was sent to the United States Census Superintendent in Washington.<sup>1</sup>

The copy of the census used in this study is one of the Campbell copies, now housed in the Historical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This copy was compared to the listing sent to the United States Census Superintendent, available on microfilm at the L. D. S. Genealogical Department Library. The two copies were found to be identical.

The projecting of households in a particular ward was difficult. Each household head in the census was searched for in several independent sources that indicated wards. Most sources consulted were incomplete and often failed to

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<sup>1</sup>Cristy Best, "Register of the Utah Territorial Census, 1850," in the Church Archives of the Church of Jesus of Latter-day Saints, 1983.



include full information on ward inhabitants. The main sources that provided relevant information were:

"Salt Lake County Recorders Office, Land Records, ca. 1847-1860." Copy in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church Archives.

"Registry of names of persons residing in the various wards, as p[er] Bishops Reports. G. S. L. City Dec. 28th, A. D. 1852," microfilm copy at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Genealogical Department.

Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr., "Pioneer Map. Great Salt Lake City, Great Basin, North America." Compiled and copyrighted by N. G. Morgan, ca. 1955.

The projected household numbers of each ward follows. The "S" after the household number indicates the "south," or the Brigham H. Young enumeration. The "N" indicates the "north" or Reuben McBride enumeration. Not all names in the census appeared in the independent sources. In such cases the most likely ward was projected for that particular household. Projections like these were based upon the households adjacent to the household in question.

Ward	Household Numbers in Ward	Total Number of Households in Ward
1	1-9S, 16-64S	58
2	115-117S, 175-192S 510-517S	29
3	195-196S, 204-209S, 342-357S	24
4	197S, 211-223S, 453N, 469-470N	17
5 & 6	218N, 317N, 389N 393-410N, 411-414N, 415-429N, 436N	41
7	132S, 201-203S, 210S, 245N, 275N, 303N, 350N, 359-377N, 381-388N, 391N, 430-435N, 437-452N, 454-468N 471-477N,	81
8	122-125S, 133-139S, 193-194S, 198-200S, 224-235S, 539-540S, 613-638S	63
9	96-102S, 105-110S, 118-121S, 140-174S,	52
10	65-86S, 236-243S, 252-255S, 262-263S, 525S, 534-538S, 543-548S	48
11	264S, 267S, 270-275S, 478-500S,	31
12	10-15S, 87-93S, 103-104S, 265S, 274-310S, 325-326S, 328-341S, 518-524S, 597S, 605S	76
13	126-131S, 246-251S, 266S, 268-269S, 327S, 388-403S, 526-533S, 541-542S, 549-596S, 598-604S, 606-612S, 122-123N, 380N	100

14	225-228N, 230-244 N, 246-253N, 255-271N, 276-283N, 286N, 320N, 326-327N, 330-349N, 351-358N, 378-379N, 390N, 392N	88
15	145-146N, 179N, 190N, 193-217N, 219-223N, 272-274N, 284-285N, 287-289N, 291-302N, 304-316N, 318-319N, 321-325N, 328-329N,	76
16	14N, 31-32N, 79-99N, 110N, 130-144N, 147N, 144-155N, 161-171N, 177-178N, 180-182N, 189N, 191-192N, 224N, 290N, 478-480N	72
17	15N, 19N, 26N, 33-44N, 100-101N, 104-109N, 111-121N, 124-129N, 148N, 156-160N, 172-176N, 183-188N, 229N, 254N,	59
18	94-95S, 111-114S, 244-245S, 256-261S	14
19	1-13N, 16-18N, 20-25N, 27-30N, 45-78N, 102-103N, 638-650N	75
Total Households in the city		1004
County	311-324S, 358-387S, 404-477S, 501-509S, 482-637N	288
Total Households in the city and county		1292



APPENDIX B	
PLACE OF BIRTH (NATIVITY)	
AMERICAN-BORN	FOREIGN-BORN
<b>NEW ENGLAND STATES</b>	<b>BRITISH ISLES</b>
Connecticut	England
Maine	Ireland
Massachusetts	Scotland
New Hampshire	Wales
Rhode Island	
Vermont	
<b>ATLANTIC STATES</b>	<b>SCANDINAVIA</b>
Delaware	Denmark
Maryland	Norway
New Jersey	Sweden
New York	
Pennsylvania	
<b>SOUTHERN STATES</b>	<b>CONTINENTAL EUROPE</b>
Alabama	Austria
Florida	Czechoslovakia
Georgia	France
Kentucky	Germany
Louisiana	Holland
Mississippi	Hungary
North Carolina	Italy
South Carolina	Poland
Tennessee	Prussia
Virginia	Russia
Washington D. C.	Spain
	Switzerland
<b>MIDWEST STATES</b>	
Illinois	
Indiana	<b>OTHER FOREIGN BORN</b>
Iowa	Africa
Michigan	Atlantic Ocean
Missouri	Canada
Ohio	East Indies
Wisconsin	Gilbrater
<b>WESTERN STATES</b>	Mexico
California	Turkey
Nebraska	
New Mexico	
Texas	
Utah	

\* Only states found in the census are listed.

## APPENDIX C

## OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(CATEGORY I)  
PROFESSIONAL / WHITE COLLAR

Banker	Lawyer
Clergy/Bishop/Minister	Merchant
Commission Merchant	Oculist
Gentleman	Physician/Doctor/Surgeon
Governor	Secretary of State
Judge	

(CATEGORY II)  
PROPRIETORS / LOW WHITE COLLAR

Agent	Farmer	Register in Land
Actor	Grocer	Office
Architect	Horse Dealer	Midwife
Artist	Hotel Keeper	Sales Agent
Accountant	Indian	Salesman
Assayer	Agent/Inter-	Speculator
Assessor	pretor	Stage Proprietor
Auctioneer	Innkeeper	Storekeeper/
Auditor	Intelligence	Retail Store
Bookkeeper	Jeweler	Student
Bookstore Owner	Librarian	Superintendent of
Broker	Liquor Dealer	Railroad
Builder	Literary	Surveyed
Cattle Dealer	Lumber Dealer	Tavern Keeper
Chemist	Mail Contractor	Tax Collector
Civil Engineer	Manufacturer	Teacher/School
Clerk/Recorder	Mayor	Superintendent
County Clerk	Musician	Telegraph
County Recorder	Nail Manufacturer	Operator
Correspondent	Notary Public	Tobacconist
Daguerian Artist	Nursery Owner	Trader
Dentist	Newspaper Dealer	Traveling Agent
Designer	Photographer	Treasurer
Domestic Reformer	Postmaster	Warden,
Draftsman	Principal	Penitentiary
Druggist	Receiver, U.S.	Writer
Dry Goods/Fancy	Collector	Victualer
Editor	Railroad Contractor	

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

## OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(CATEGORY III)  
SKILLED ARTISANS

Arsenal Keeper	Glove Maker	Sexton
Baker	Goldsmith	Saloon Keeper
Barber	Gunsmith	Sheriff
Basket Maker	Harness Maker	Ship Carpenter
Blacksmith	Hatter	Shipwright
Boat Captain	Ice Dealer	Shoemaker/ Bootmaker/ Lastmaker/ Silversmith/ Goldsmith
Boiler	Jailer	Scissors Grinder
Bookbinder	Joiner	Stock Raiser
Brewer	Leather Dresser	Stonecarver
Bricklayer	Locksmith	Stonecutter
Brickmaker/ Adobemaker	Machinist	Stonemason
Brickmason	Marshall	Stone Turner
Butcher	Mason	Tailor
Cabinet Maker	Miller	Tanner
Candle Maker/ Tallow Maker	Milliner	Tinker
Chair Maker	Millwright	Tinner
Carding Machine Worker	Mouldier	Tinsmith
Carpenter	Museum Worker	Turner
Carriage Maker	Nail Maker	Typesetter/ Compositor
Carver	Oil Dresser	Upholsterer
Cigar Maker	Oil Manufacturer	Wagon Maker
Clock Maker	Operator	Watch Maker
Conductor	Organ Builder	Umbrella Repairer
Confectioner	Painter	Weaver
Cook	Paper Hanger	Whip Maker
Cooper	Pattern Maker	Wheelwright
Cordwainer	Pen Maker	Wood Carver
Dealer	Piano Maker	
Distiller	Plasterer	
Dress Maker	Plumber	
Dyer	Police	
Engineer	Potter	
Engraver	Powder Maker	
Foreman	Printer	
Gas Fitter	Puddler	
Glass Blower	Rope Maker	
	Saddle Maker	
	Saddler	
	Sail Maker	



## OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(CATEGORY IV)  
UNSKILLED - SPECIFIED

Bartender	Mariner
Billiard Hall	Millman
Boatman	Miner
Cabinet Shop Worker	Livery Stable
Carman	Lumberman/ Sawmill Hand
Carder	Lime Burner
Chair Factory	Porter
Coachman	Nurseryman
Cloak	Printshop Worker
Courier	Quarryman
Cutler	Sailor
Drayman	Shoeshop Worker
Driver	Seaman
Ferryman	Seamstress
Fisherman	Servant
Freighter	Teamster
Furnaceman	Tile Cutter
Gardener	Tin Worker
Harness Maker	Waiter
Herdsman	Watchman
Hostler	Whitewasher
Huckster/Pedler	Woolenmill Worker
Hotel Worker	Yardman
Hunter	

(CATEGORY V)  
UNSKILLED - UNSPECIFIED

Farm Laborer  
Labor Man  
Laborer  
Railroad Worker  
Waterman

(CATEGORY VI)  
NON-INCOME PRODUCING

Keeping House  
None  
Domestic Servant  
Retired  
Invalid  
At School

## APPENDIX D

## PERSISTERS

## Introduction to Appendix D

The list of persisters that appears in this appendix was compiled by linking names and data found in the U. S. Censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. Because, as Michael Katz has indicated, it is important to know how record links were arrived at, I give the following explanation of the procedures and criteria that I developed for this study.

I first identified all household heads living in Salt Lake City in 1860 that were listed in the Census Index for Utah, 1850 to 1870.<sup>1</sup> This was accomplished by starting at the beginning of this alphabetized index and locating one name at a time which had the code numbers that indicated Salt Lake City as the place of residence in 1860. I next looked to see if the same name appeared in either 1850 or 1870 or both.<sup>2</sup> If it did I then looked to see if Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County in the case of 1850) was listed as the place of residence. If all these criteria were met I then considered the age of the household head in question. Obviously there could be more than one household head with the same name in the city but I thought it unlikely that their ages would also be the same. So age criteria was an important discriminating data element.

To further verify linkage I next checked the nativity of the names in question. When the names listed the same birthplace I considered that as further

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<sup>1</sup>J. R. Kearl, Clayne L. Pope, and Larry T. Wimmer, compilers, Index to the 1850, 1860 & 1870 Censuses of Utah (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1981).

<sup>2</sup>Comparing names also included comparing variant spellings such as Sorenson and Sorensen, etc.

evidence that the household heads were the same. When the nativity for two John Doe's was different I considered it an unlikely link.<sup>3</sup>

If the names in the index met my name, place of residence, age, and nativity verification criteria I added them to a preliminary list called "potential persisters." This preliminary list was considered only "potential" persisters because up to that point the linkage procedure considered only the above criteria. My requirements for a linkage were more stringent. Because I wanted to be as sure as possible that the families were the same I later also considered wives and/or children of the household head as they appeared in both (or in all three) census listings.

The list that resulted from applying these preliminary procedures and criteria was substantially smaller than the index.<sup>4</sup> At only 29 pages, my potential persisters list was small enough that searches were relatively easy. Instead of searching the index I searched the much smaller potential persisters list. At this point I examined each household head listed in the 1850 Census. I first checked to see if each name was on my potential persisters list. If they were not on the list I dismissed the name as a non persister and proceeded to the next name. If they were on the list I noted the projected ward they were in and the household number.<sup>5</sup> I followed this procedure so that when I found what I expected to be the same family in the 1860 Census I would know where to look in the 1850

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<sup>3</sup>I did not, however, rule out the possible link altogether. Instead I reserved judgement for future confirmation. Not until I could examine the household as a whole by comparing the names and ages of wives and children did I rule out the possible link.

<sup>4</sup>The index is 402 pages in length.

<sup>5</sup>It should be remembered that in 1850 the ward in which a household head lived was not given. Rather, I made a projection as to which ward the household head was living in. See Appendix A.



Census to compare and verify wives and children and ultimately verify a possible link.

I then examined the names in the 1870 census whole checking my potential persisters list for a possible link. Each time I identified a possible persister from the list I would then go to the 1860 census and compare the data on wives and/or children, etc., and decide if it was the same family or not. From these examinations I was able to identify all household heads who persisted into four categories. Those who persisted from: 1) 1850 to 1860, 2) 1860 to 1870, 3) 1850 to 1870, and 4) a few who persisted from 1850 to 1870 but did not appear in the 1860 census.

The names and demographic data given on persisters in this appendix is arranged first by ward numerically and then by name alphabetically. Footnotes explain if a persister moved from one ward to another during the two decades of the study. The names and data on persisters who did move appear in the lists of both (or in all three) wards in the appendix. Consequently there is much repetition of data. But this repetition allows greater ease in finding the data on a given name regardless of which ward the persister was in at any given census year. An alphabetical index at the end of the appendix indicates the ward(s) where the household head has his or her data listed.

The following conventions and abbreviations have been adopted:

1) "HH#" - is the household number that appears in each census entry. In 1850 the household number is followed by an "S" or "N." These letters indicated south or north respectively. The original census in 1850 was taken in two groups, with the southern group enumerated by Brigham H. Young and began in the first ward in the extreme southeastern corner of the city. The northern group was enumerated by Reuben McBride and began in the 19th ward in the

extreme northwestern corner of the city. These two groups of census data were then copied onto other forms and shipped to Washington D. C. (See footnote 11 in chapter 2).

2) "Occupation" - when this is blank in the appendix it indicates that no occupation was listed in the census. "Dependent" indicates that for that census year the person was not a household head but rather a dependent. In these cases the person always appeared as a household head the subsequent census year.

3) "RW" - is real wealth in dollars. When no wealth is listed in the census, then zero is given in the appendix.

4) "PW" - is personal wealth in dollars. In 1850 personal wealth was not reported by the census taker; consequently, the figures under the column heading PW is left blank. In 1860 and 1870 when no personal wealth is listed in the census, then zero is given in the appendix.

5) "Birth" - indicates birthplace. The abbreviations used in this column are as follows:

Conn - Connecticut	N C - North Carolina
Del - Delaware	N H - New Hampshire
D of C - District of Columbia	N J - New Jersey
Gibra - Gibraltar	N Y - New York
I of M - Isle of Man	Nebra - Nebraska
Ill - Illinois	R I - Rhode Island
K Y - Kentucky	S C - South Carolina
Penn - Pennsylvania	Scot - Scotland
Mass - Massachusetts	Tenn - Tennessee
Mich - Michigan	Verm - Vermont
MO - Missouri	Virg - Virginia

## APPENDIX D

## 1ST WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Bennett, Sarah	30	29	Keep House	700	300	NH	1860
	45	50		0	0		1870
Booth, Joseph	33	2	Salesman	0	100	Scot	1860
	45	28	Laborer	0	0		1870
Brim, Alexander <sup>1</sup>	59	7	Farmer	0	0	NY	1860
	69	5	None	1800	400		1870
Chase, Sisson A. Jr. <sup>2</sup>	13	14	Dependent			Iowa	1860
	23	23	Laborer	0	0		1870
Chase, Sisson A. Sr.	50	14	Farmer	300	100	Verm	1860
	60	39	Laborer	0	0		1870
Clift, Alfred <sup>3</sup>	26	39	Laborer	250	50	England	1860
	30	12	None	0	0		1870
Cuthbert, John A.	13	33	Dependent			Nebra	1860
	23	47	Day laborer	0	0		1870
Denning, Moses	47	32S	Farmer	150		Mass	1850
	56	13	Farmer	800	600		1860
	66	40	Farmer	2000	150		1870
Houston, James	32	42S	Farmer	150		Scot	1850
	42	25	Farmer	600	425		1860
Kimball, Hannah	58	17		500	75	England	1860
	67	22		0	0		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Alexander Brim in 1870 is located in household number 5 in the suburb of the 1st Ward rather than the 1st Ward proper.

<sup>2</sup>Sisson Chase, Jr. appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of Sisson Chase, Sr., household number 14.

<sup>3</sup>Alfred Clift appears in 1860 in the 12th Ward, household number 39. By 1870 he had moved to the 1st Ward suburb, household number 12.



## 1ST WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Miller, David	23	39S	Collier	200		Scot	1850
	33	31	Laborer	0	150		1860
Moon, Henry	32	27S	Farmer	200		England	1850
	41	36	Farmer	700	500		1860
Moon, Hugh T.	36	26S	Cooper	150		England	1850
	44	20	Distiller	4500	1000		1860
Reddington, Elizabeth	70	22	Dependent			England	1860
	80	15	Keep house	0	0		1870

## APPENDIX D (CONTUNUED)

## 2ND WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Corbett, Daniel	49	57	Farmer	500	250	Maine	1860
	64	49	Farmer	0	0		1870
Drake, Horace	24	179S	Farmer	150		Ohio	1850
	33	27	Farmer	750	250		1860
Dunlap, Joseph	52	513S	Laborer	100		Ireland	1850
	61	45	Farmer	200	100		1860
Hicks, James <sup>1</sup>	27	17	Dependent			Mich	1860
	37	68	Farmer	0	0		1870
Hicks, Sylvanus	49	517S	Farmer	0		NY	1850
	58	17	Farmer	1000	200		1860
	64	33		800	100		1870
Jensen, Geger	53	52		400	150	Denmark	1860
	63	40	Keep House	0	0		1870
Larsen, Hans	53	47	Farm Laborer	150	25	Denmark	1860
	64	21	Laborer	0	0		1870
Miles, Samuel	25	515S	Laborer	100		NY	1850
	34	8	Farmer	800	200		1860
Petersen, Frederick	26	50	Laborer	200	100	Denmark	1860
	36	16	Potter	1000	100		1870
Petersen, Samuel <sup>2</sup>	33	65	Chair Maker	350	150	Denmark	1860
	45	27	Missionary	400	140		1870

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<sup>1</sup>James Hicks appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Sylvanus Hicks, household number 17.

<sup>2</sup>Samuel Petersen appears in 1860 in the 8th Ward, household number 65. By 1870 he had moved to the 2nd Ward, household number 27.

## 2ND WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Wheeler, William	46	23	Farmer	300	250	England	1860
	53	58	Laborer	600	100		1870
Young, Phineas H. <sup>3</sup>	61	59	Printer	5000	1000	Mass	1860
	71	51	Farmer	0	0		1870

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<sup>3</sup>Phineas Young appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 59. By 1870 he had moved to the 2nd Ward, household number 51.



## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 3RD WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Angel, Truman O. <sup>1</sup>	40	557S	Architect	1000		RI	1850
	50	18	Architect	0	300		1860
	60	20	Architect	6000	500		1870
Cartwright, John <sup>2</sup>	23	32	Mason	0	50	England	1860
	33	13	Pottery Works	1000	100		1870
Eardley, James	30	15	Potter	150	200	England	1860
	40	24	Potter	1500	500		1870
Evans, John	52	16	Tailor	250	75	England	1860
	62	31	Tailor	400	100		1870
George, Henry	36	10	Tailor	250	250	England	1860
	48	12	Tailor	500	750		1870
Lynch, William <sup>3</sup>	27	79	Stage Driver	0	100	Ireland	1860
	35	47	Gunsmith	0	0		1870
McKay, Joseph	60	4	Laborer	250	100	Ireland	1860
	71	43	Laborer	500	100		1870
Maycock, Thomas	28	23	Gardener	0	200	England	1860
	38	42	Odd Jobs	400	0		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Truman O. Angel appears in both 1850 and 1860 in the 13th Ward, household numbers 557S and 18 respectively. By 1870 he had moved to the 3rd Ward, household number 20.

<sup>2</sup>John Cartwright moved by 1870 to the 8th Ward, household number 13.

<sup>3</sup>William Lynch appears in 1860 in the 14th Ward, household number 79. By 1870 he had moved to the 3rd Ward, household number 47.

## 3RD WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Palmer, Henry <sup>4</sup>	30	464N	Shoemaker	100		England	1850
	40	28	Shoemaker	800	300		1860
Sinclair, Peter	28	7	Millwright	300	100	Scot	1860
	38	5	Millwright	20000	200		1870
Snow, George B. <sup>5</sup>	33	53	Laborer	250	100	England	1860
	44	1	Laborer	0	60		1870
Wesley, John <sup>6</sup>	28	27	Laborer	0	150	England	1860
	38	45	Doctor	700	200		1870
Williams, Christopher	60	346S	Farmer	75		NY	1850
	72	22	Farmer	600	400		1860
	82	48	Farmer	6200	300		1870
Wright, Caleb	51	12	Farmer	150	300	NJ	1860
	61	17	Farmer	1000	500		1870
Wright, Charles R. <sup>7</sup>	23	12	Dependent			NJ	1860
	31	19	Farmer	0	0		1870

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<sup>4</sup>Henry Palmer appears in 1850 in the 7th Ward, household number 464N. By 1860 he had moved to the 3rd Ward, household number 28.

<sup>5</sup>George Snow appears in 1860 in the 8th Ward, household number 53. By 1870 he had moved to the 3rd Ward, household number 1.

<sup>6</sup>John Wesley appears in 1860 in the 7th Ward, household number 27. By 1870 he had moved to the 3rd Ward, household number 45.

<sup>7</sup>Charles Wright appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Caleb Wright, household number 12.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 4TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Allen, George	49	215S	Laborer	150		England	1850
	59	3	Farmer	500	75		1860
Bailey, John	28	19	Oil Manufact.	75	80	England	1860
	40	15	Trader	1200	350		1870
Brazier, George <sup>1</sup>	25	12	Farmer	0	175	England	1860
	35	88	Grocer	0	1200		1870
Bundy, George	63	211S	Laborer	200		England	1850
	69	6	Farmer	300	100		1860
	83	29	Farmer	500	150		1870
Condie, Thomas	54	17	Farmer	75	10	Scot	1860
	64	14	Farmer	550	300		1870
Corless, Edward	55	9	Farmer	800	850	England	1860
	63	31	Farmer	600	300		1870
Corless, John <sup>2</sup>	26	9	Dependent	0	75	England	1860
	32	34	Teaming	300	350		1870
Corless, Thomas	28	10	Farmer	0	200	England	1860
	38	32	Farmer	0	350		1870
Corless, William <sup>3</sup>	22	9	Dependent			England	1860
	32	33	Teaming	450	300		1870

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<sup>1</sup>George Brazier moved by 1870 to the 13th Ward, household number 88.

<sup>2</sup>John Corless appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Edward Corless, household number 9.

<sup>3</sup>William Corless appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Edward Corless, household number 9.



## 4TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Davey, Charles	28	19	Oil Manufact.	600	600	England	1860
	40	9	Trader	2000	400		1870
Edwards, William	40	219S	Laborer	200		England	1850
	50	27	Farmer	750	400		1860
	61	25	Laborer	300	100		1870
Godsell, Mary <sup>4</sup>	56	14	Dependent			England	1860
	66	16	Keep House	600	250		1870
Hardman, Abram <sup>5</sup>	23	85	Dependent			England	1860
	28	7	Teamster	350	350		1870
Hardman, George [Jr] <sup>6</sup>	20	85	Dependent			England	1860
	26	5	Laborer	300	250		1870
Hardman, George [Sr] <sup>7</sup>	64	85	Gardener	250	250	England	1860
	73	6	No Occupation	250	0		1870
Hardman, Isaac	29	22	Laborer	100	75	England	1860
	32	8	Carpenter	450	250		1870
Jenkins, Thomas	30	5	Farmer	650	1500	England	1860
	40	28	Farmer	4000	1700		1870
Preece, John	40	218S	Tailor	200		England	1850
	50	8	Farmer	500	300		1860
	57	30	Farmer	2000	600		1870

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<sup>4</sup>Mary Godsell appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of John Godsell, household number 14. He was a shoemaker with \$500 real wealth and \$75 personal wealth listed in the census. Mary's wealth in 1870 may reflect in part her husband's 1860 wealth figures.

<sup>5</sup>Abram Hardman appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of George Hardman [Sr] in the 17th Ward, household number 85. By 1870 he had moved to the 4th Ward, household number 5.

<sup>6</sup>George Hardman [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of George Hardman [Sr] in the 17th Ward, household number 85. By 1870 George [Jr] had moved to the 4th Ward, household number 5.

<sup>7</sup>George Hardman [Sr] appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 85. By 1870 he had moved to the 4th Ward, household number 6.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 5TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Cook, Frederick [Jr] <sup>1</sup>	19	21	Dependent			England	1860
	30	31	Laborer	300	250		1870
Cook, Frederick [Sr] <sup>2</sup>	48	21	Laborer	300	100	England	1860
	58	29	Laborer	600	250		1870
Fielding, Amos	67	19	Farmer	75	75	England	1860
	78	11	Watchmaker	500	200		1870
Johnson, Thomas	48	6	Laborer	400	30	England	1860
	58	20	Laborer	0	0		1870
Marcroft, John	45	29	Laborer	0	100	England	1860
	58	2	Laborer	350	100		1870
Snarr, James T. <sup>3</sup>	41	24	Laborer	300	175	England	1860
	52	93	Baker	1200	400		1870
Winter, Thomas	36	411N	Gardener	100		England	1850
	47	16	Farmer	600	400		1860
	57	36	Farmer	3000	600		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Frederick Cook [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of Frederick Cook [Sr], household number 21.

<sup>2</sup>Frederick Cook [Sr] moved by 1870 to the 6th Ward, household number 29.

<sup>3</sup>James T. Snarr moved by 1870 to the 6th Ward, household number 93.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 6TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Albion, James	54	26	Laborer	0	15	England	1860
	65	95	Laborer	400	100		1870
Anderson, William <sup>1</sup>	60	80	Laborer	300	75	Scot	1860
	72	96	Carpenter	550	300		1870
Boyd, George <sup>2</sup>	25	397N		50		Penn	1850
	34	84	Trader	250	300		1860
	42	111		500	200		1870
Britton, Richard	46	3	Jeweller	400	300	England	1860
	56	33	Jeweller	800	0		1870
Burt, Alexander	23	35	Brickmaker	350	100	Scot	1860
	31	88	Laborer	450	100		1870
Condie, Gibson [Sr.]	46	40	Laborer	100	150	Scot	1860
	65	70	Farmer	800	400		1870
Cook, Frederick [Sr] <sup>3</sup>	48	21	Laborer	300	100	England	1860
	58	29	Laborer	600	250		1870
Duffin, Isaac	24	406N	Brickmaker	50		England	1850
	32	15	Laborer	500	300		1860
Edwards, John	29	7	Laborer	500	200	Wales	1860
	37	3	Stonecutter	700	300		1870

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<sup>1</sup>William Anderson appears in 1860 in the 7th Ward, household number 80. By 1870 he had moved to the 6th Ward, household number 96.

<sup>2</sup>George Boyd moved by 1860 to the 15th Ward, household numbers 84 and 111 respectively.

<sup>3</sup>Frederick Cook [Sr] appears in 1860 in the 5th Ward, household number 21. By 1870 he had move to the 6th Ward, household number 29.

## 6TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Fawcett, William <sup>4</sup>	36	312S	Farmer	50		England	1850
	45	28	Farmer	400	400		1860
Fenton, Emma <sup>5</sup>	30	45	Dependent			England	1860
	42	44	Keep House	0	250		1870
Fenton, Thomas	38	45	Farmer	800	300	England	1860
	48	31	Nurseryman	1500	400		1870
Fielding, James	63	20	Laborer	0	400	England	1860
	72	1	Farmer	600	100		1870
Fullmer, David	47	421N	Farmer	200		Penn	1850
	56	8	Farmer	2500	2000		1860
	68	41	Farmer	1500	300		1870
Fullmer, Junius	33	8	Dependent			Penn	1860
	35	43	Farm Laborer	0	300		1870
Hickenlooper, William	46	429N	Engineer	250		Penn	1850
	55	23	Farmer	800	300		1860
	67	67	Farmer	2000	500		1870
Love, David	34	12	Laborer	250	150	Scot	1860
	47	29	Adobemaker	700	150		1870
Miller, David <sup>6</sup>	23	39S	Collier	200		Scot	1850
	33	31	Laborer	0	150		1860
Rushton, Edward <sup>7</sup>	21	25	Dependent			England	1860
	30	37	Laborer	700	250		1870
Rushton, Edwin	36	25	WhipSawyer	500	500	England	1860
	42	72	Farmer	950	500		1870

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<sup>4</sup>William Fawcett appears in 1850 in the county, household number 312S. By 1860 he had moved to the 6th Ward, household number 28.

<sup>5</sup>Emma Fenton appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Thomas Fenton, household number 45. By 1870 they were living in different households, household numbers 44 and 31 respectively.

<sup>6</sup>David Miller appears in 1850 in the 1st Ward, household number 39S. By 1860 he had moved to the 6th Ward, household number 31.

<sup>7</sup>Edward Rushton appears in 1860 as a dependent of Edwin Rushton, household number 25.



## 6TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Rushton, Sarah <sup>8</sup>	21	25	Dependent			England	1860
	33	73	Keep House	0	0		1870
Savage, Levi	60	399N	Farmer	250		NY	1850
	69	45	Farmer	1000	250		1860
	80	18	Farmer	800	200		1870
Snarr, James T. <sup>9</sup>	41	24	Laborer	300	175	England	1860
	52	93	Baker	1200	400		1870
Thomas, Henry	70	396N	Farmer	300		NC	1850
	80	18	Farmer	600	75		1860
Thompson, Ralph <sup>10</sup>	49	9	Woolen Manufact.	0	500	England	1860
	56	77	Store Clerk	1200	150		1870
Watson, Alexander	24	33	Laborer	300	150	Scot	1860
	35	79	Farmer	1500	350		1870
Watson, James	26	17	Laborer	800	50	Scot	1860
	26	81	Laborer	500	100		1870
Watson, Robert	30	420N	Farmer	200		Scot	1850
	40	34	Speculator	1000	1000		1860
	50	80	Miner	600	200		1870

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<sup>8</sup>Sarah Rushton appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Edwin Rushton, household number 25. By 1870 they were living in different households, household numbers 73 and 72 respectively.

<sup>9</sup>James Snarr appears in 1860 in the 5th Ward, household number 24. By 1870 he had moved to the 6th Ward, household number 93.

<sup>10</sup>Ralph Thompson appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 9. By 1870 he had moved to the 6th Ward, household number 77.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 7TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Alger, John <sup>1</sup>	30	643N	Joiner	50		Ohio	1850
	39	37	Sad.treemaker	1000	200		1860
Anderson, William <sup>2</sup>	60	80	Laborer	300	75	Scot	1860
	72	96	Carpenter	550	300		1870
Appleby, William P. <sup>3</sup>	22	90	Dependent			NJ	1860
	32	46	Lawyer	0	300		1870
Best, Alfred	30	4	Tinman	750	1000	England	1860
	40	14	Tinsmith	4000	5000		1870
Best, Margaret <sup>4</sup>	24	4	Dependent			NY	1860
	34	15	Keep House	5000	0		1870
Blackhurst, David <sup>5</sup>	20	57	Dependent			England	1860
	30	110	Laborer	600	100		1870
Blackhurst, William	43	443N	Farmer	250		England	1850
	50	57	Farmer	600	400		1860

<sup>1</sup>John Alger appears in 1850 in the 19th Ward, household number 643N. By 1860 he had moved to the 7th Ward where his occupation is listed as saddle tree maker, household number 37.

<sup>2</sup>William Anderson moved by 1870 to the 6th Ward, household number 96.

<sup>3</sup>William P. Appleby appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of William I. Appleby in the 14th Ward, household number 90. By 1870 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 46.

<sup>4</sup>Margaret Best appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) to Alfred Best, household number 4. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 15.

<sup>5</sup>David Blackhurst appears in 1850 as a dependant (son?) of William Blackhurst, household number 57. By 1870 he appears as a household head, household number 110.

## 7TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Brown, Benjamin	55	451N	Farmer	300		NY	1850
	65	51	Farmer	2000	1000		1860
	75	130		4000	500		1870
Brown, Lorenzo	28	210S	Farmer	250		NY	1850
	37	50	Carpenter	700	500		1860
Callister, Edward	34	67	Tailor	300	350	England	1860
	45	111	Taylor	150	100		1870
Campbell, Robert <sup>6</sup>	41	203S	City Recorder	200		England	1850
	50	28	City Recorder	1000	500		1860
	59	3	City Recorder	4000	500		1870
Cannon, Angus <sup>7</sup>	26	23	Farmer	400	750	England	1860
	46	157	News Agent	2000	500		1870
Curtis, Theodore <sup>8</sup>	40	36	Wool Carder	500	100	Conn	1860
	54	108	Laborer	2000	150		1870
Fife, Margaret <sup>9</sup>	49	364N	Dependent			Scot	1850
	59	22		350	100		1860
Foster, William H.	28	10	Woodturner	400	250	England	1860
	38	23	Woodturner	8000	100		1870
Hardman, Joseph <sup>10</sup>	30	3	Gardener	0	75	England	1860
	41	157	Laborer	600	0		1870

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<sup>6</sup>Robert Campbell moved by 1860 to the 12th Ward, household number 28.

<sup>7</sup>Angus Cannon moved by 1870 to the 17th Ward, household number 157.

<sup>8</sup>Theodore Curtis appears in 1860 in the 9th Ward, household number 36. By 1870 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 108.

<sup>9</sup>Margaret Fife appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of James Fife, household number 364N. In 1850 James was a cabinet maker with \$100 real wealth listed in the census. A portion of Margaret's wealth figures in 1860 may reflect James' 1850 wealth figure.

<sup>10</sup>Joseph Hardman appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 3. By 1870 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 157.



## 7TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Harrington, Thomas <sup>11</sup>	55	432N	Farmer	200		England	1850
	70	81	Brewer	600	0		1860
	71	101	Brewer	500	500		1860
	80	80	None	2000	500		1870
Heath, Fredrick <sup>12</sup>	26	10	Farmer	250	300	England	1860
	37	84	Farmer	600	500		1870
Horlick, John	50	25	Wheelwright	800	250	England	1860
	60	141	Gardener	2200	0		1870
Huffaker, Simpson <sup>13</sup>	39	382S	Farmer	200		KY	1850
	46	38	Farmer	500	250		1860
	58	22	Farmer	3000	500		1870
Hunter, James <sup>14</sup>	27	78	Carpenter	0	500	Scot	1860
	37	102	Carpenter	0	0		1870
Hunter, Stephen <sup>15</sup>	30	155N	Farmer	100		Scot	1850
	37	19	Laborer	500	150		1860
	47	4	Laborer	2000	200		1870
Kelly, John J.	32	36	Stonecutter	400	150	England	1860
	40	92	Brickmason	1000	300		1870
Lambert, Charles	34	391N	Stone Mason	300		England	1850
	43	90	Stone Mason	600	300		1860
	54	74	Stonecutter	3000	150		1870
Lees, Samuel J. <sup>16</sup>	35	5	Locksmith	700	200	England	1860
	45	223	Store clerk	0	0		1870

<sup>11</sup>Thomas Harrington appears twice in the 7th Ward in 1860, household numbers 81 and 101.

<sup>12</sup>Fredrick Heath appears in 1860 in the 15th Ward, household number 10. By 1870 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 84.

<sup>13</sup>Simpson D. Huffaker appears in 1850 in the county, household number 382S. By 1860 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 38.

<sup>14</sup>James Hunter moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 102.

<sup>15</sup>Stephen Hunter appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 155N. By 1860 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 19.

<sup>16</sup>Samuel Lees moved by 1870 to the 14th Ward, household number 223.



## 7TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Leonard, Lyman	57	361N	Hatter	500		Mass	1850
	66	17	Hatter	500	500		1860
	78	2	None	5000	500		1870
Lowe, Richard <sup>17</sup>	29	384N	Tailor	0		England	1850
	33	31	Tailor	200	0		1860
McLelland, Thomas	30	363	Farmer	600		Ireland	1850
	41	21	Farmer	1500	500		1860
Oakley, Ezra	63	372N	Farmer	500		NY	1850
	73	41	Farmer	400	300		1860
	82	55	None	1800	100		1870
Palmer, Henry <sup>18</sup>	30	464N	Shoemaker	100		England	1850
	40	28	Shoemaker	800	300		1860
Palmer, James	30	467N	Brickmason	200		England	1850
	40	96	Master mason	1000	350		1860
Pugmire, Jon. [Jr] <sup>19</sup>	27	121N	Dependent			England	1850
	37	103	Blacksmith	3000	200		1860
Pugmire, Jonathan Sr.	50	381N	Blacksmith	1200		England	1850
	60	42	Blacksmith	900	100		1860
	70	47	None	4000	500		1870
Rigby, Barnet <sup>20</sup>	35	376N	Farmer	200		England	1850
	35	442N	Farmer	200			1850
	45	58	Farmer	750	500		1860
	55	107	Farmer	1000	100		1870
Rigby, Seth	31	375N	Farmer	200		England	1850
	40	68	Laborer	500	100		1860
	50	32	Laborer	1000	100		1870

<sup>17</sup>Richard Lowe moved by 1860 to the 15th Ward, household number 31.

<sup>18</sup>Henry Palmer moved by 1860 to the 3rd Ward, household number 28.

<sup>19</sup>Jonathan Pugmire [Jr] appears in 1850 in the 17th Ward as a dependent of John L. Dunyon, household number 121N. Jonathan in 1850 is listed as a Blacksmith with \$200 of real wealth.

<sup>20</sup>Barnet Rigby appears twice in the 1850 census, household numbers 376N and 442N.

## 7TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Rigby, William <sup>21</sup>	12	374N	Dependent			England	1850
	21	99	Farm Laborer	2000	300		1860
Rose, William	23	70	Carpenter	350	350	England	1860
	35	147	Carpenter	1000	100		1870
Swenson, John	31	1	Silversmith	1500	200	Sweden	1860
	42	5	Shoemaker	1800	200		1870
Thorn, William	45	30	Farmer	1500	300	England	1860
	54	151	Farmer	3000	600		1870
Thurston, Lucy <sup>22</sup>	25	362N		0		Penn	1850
	40	18	Dependant				1860
Thurston, Moses	40	18	Carpenter	500	500	Maine	1860
	50	3	Carpenter	0	0		1870
Twiggs, John	41	102	Brewer	250	200	Wales	1860
	51	77	Farmer	1500	800		1870
Vance, John [Jr]	16	132S	Dependant			Ill	1850
	25	53	Farm Laborer	0	0		1860
Vance, John [Sr]	56	132S	Farmer	500		Tenn	1850
	64	55	Farmer	2000	700		1860
Vanschoonhover, G. <sup>23</sup>	30	71	Laborer	0	300	NY	1860
	41	7	Farmer	2000	800		1870
Wesley, John <sup>24</sup>	28	27	Laborer	0	150	England	1860
	38	45	Doctor	700	200		1870

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<sup>21</sup>William Rigby appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Susanna Rigby, household number 374N. By 1860 he appears as a household head, household number 99.

<sup>22</sup>Lucy Thurston appears as a head of household in 1850 with no occupation, household number 362N. In 1860 she appears as a dependent (wife?) to Moses Thurston, household number 18.

<sup>23</sup>Gilbert Vanschoonhover appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 71. By 1870 he had moved to the 7th Ward, household number 7.

<sup>24</sup>John Wesley moved by 1870 to the 3rd Ward, household number 45.

## 7TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Whittaker, George	31	371N	Farmer	600		England	1850
	40	40	Brickmaker	600	200		1860
Wilcox, Walter E. <sup>25</sup>	39	35	Lawyer	500	350	Mass	1860
	49	73	Day Laborer	0	0		1870
Woodbury, Jeremiah	70	69	Farmer	1000	400	Mass	1860
	80	163	None	2000	200		1870
Woodbury, John <sup>26</sup>	5	468N	Dependent			Ill	1850
	14	71	Dependent				1860
	24	162	Lawyer	0	0		1870
Woodbury, Thomas H.	28	468N	Farmer	350		Mass	1850
	38	71	Gardener	1600	400		1860
	48	161	Nursery	6000	500		1870
Worley, Kleber	59	75	Leatherdresser	300	200	Mass	1860
	69	64	None	2000	300		1870
Wright, Hannah <sup>27</sup>	28	388N	Dependent			Wales	1850
	39	33		150	75		1860

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<sup>25</sup>Walter Wilcox moved by 1870 to the 19th Ward, household number 73.

<sup>26</sup>John Woodbury appears as a dependent (son?) of Thomas Woodbury in both 1850 and 1860, household numbers 468N and 71 respectively. By 1870 John appears as a household head, household number 162.

<sup>27</sup>Hannah Wright appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of Alexander Wright, in the 7th Ward, household number 388N. Alexander in 1850 was a farmer with \$1000 in real wealth. By 1860 Hannah had moved to the 15th Ward and appears as a head of household, household number 33. Her wealth figures may reflect a portion of Alexander's 1850 wealth.



## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 8TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Anderson, George <sup>1</sup>	22	32	Fancy gardner	0	150	Scot	1860
	32	131	Herdsman	2000	500		1870
Cartwright, John <sup>2</sup>	23	32	Mason	0	50	England	1860
	33	13	Pottery Works	1000	100		1870
Chamberlain, Richard	21	35	Dependent			England	1860
	30	73	Carpenter	1800	0		1870
Chamberlain, Thomas	51	35	Carpenter	300	200	England	1860
	61	72	None	4000	1000		1870
Clayton, John <sup>3</sup>	39	52	Laborer	0	50	England	1860
	47	126	Carpenter	400	100		1870
Cobb, Augusta <sup>4</sup>	49	200S		0		Mass	1850
	58	141		0	0		1860
Cowan, William	38	19	Whitewasher	100	50	Scot	1860
	48	2	Store Clerk	2000	100		1870
Dewey, Albert	25	615S	Farmer	200		Mass	1850
	34	3	Farmer	600	300		1860
	45	98	Farmer	0	0		1870
Dewey, John	28	54	Laborer	350	250	Mass	1860
	38	96	Miner	2000	500		1870
Everett, Addison	46	624S	Farmer	300		NY	1850
	53	44	Farmer	400	300		1860

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<sup>1</sup>George Anderson moved by 1870 to the 20th Ward, household number 131.

<sup>2</sup>John Cartwright appears in 1860 in the 3rd Ward, household number 32. By 1870 he had moved to the 8th Ward, household number 13.

<sup>3</sup>John Clayton moved by 1870 to the 20th Ward, household number 126.

<sup>4</sup>Augusta Cobb (who was a wife of Brigham Young) moved by 1860 to the 13th Ward, household number 141.



## 8TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Fletcher, Esther B.	37	57		450	100	Mass	1860
	46	91	Keep House	1000	0		1870
Foster, Solon <sup>5</sup>	40	173S	Carpenter	100		NY	1850
	46	17	Farmer	1000	200		1860
Foster, William <sup>6</sup>	7	173S	Dependent			Ill	1850
	16	17	Dependent				1860
	26	37	Teamster	4000	500		1870
Free, Absalom <sup>7</sup>	53	626S	Farmer	200		NC	1850
	62	87	Farmer	2000	250		1860
Golightly, Richard	52	27	Baker	1500	200	England	1860
	64	54	Baker	3000	200		1870
Hepworth, John <sup>8</sup>	38	12	Butcher	300	1000	England	1860
	48	3	Butcher	10000	1000		1870
Houtz, Jacob	35	135S	Farmer	1200		Penn	1850
	44	7	Miller	2000	500		1860
Houtz, John T. <sup>9</sup>	18	136S	Laborer	400		Penn	1850
	27	45	Farmer	350	350		1860
	37	40	Horse Dealer	0	0		1870
Kimball, John B.	37	5	Merchant	3000	35000	NH	1860
	49	40	Merchant	25000	25000		1870
King, Charles <sup>10</sup>	43	8	Wagonmaker	1500	200	England	1860
	54	174	Carpenter	28000	2000		1870

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<sup>5</sup>Solon Foster appears in the 9th Ward in 1850, household number 173S. By 1860 he had moved to the 8th Ward, household number 17.

<sup>6</sup>William Foster appears as a dependent (son?) of Solon Foster in both 1860 and 1870, household numbers 173S and 17 respectively.

<sup>7</sup>Absalom Free moved by 1860 to the 12th Ward, household number 87.

<sup>8</sup>John Hepworth appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 12. By 1870 he had moved to the 8th Ward, household number 3.

<sup>9</sup>John Houtz moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 40.

<sup>10</sup>Charles King moved by 1870 to the 14th Ward, household number 174.

## 8TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
McAllister, J. D. T.	33	67	Millwright	1500	450	Del	1860
	40	50	Marshall	12000	1000		1870
Miles, Orson P.	26	6	Merchant	600	300	NY	1860
	36	48	Store Clerk	2000	350		1870
Needham, John	41	2	Merchant	1500	500	England	1860
	49	64	Ret. Merchant	6000	1000		1870
Oakley, John <sup>11</sup>	31	97S	Clerk	150		NY	1850
	40	66	Farmer	150	50		1860
Palmer, Joseph F.	48	618S	Shoemaker	300		Verm	1850
	57	50	Farmer	700	300		1860
Petersen, Samuel <sup>12</sup>	33	65	Chair Maker	350	150	Denmark	1860
	45	27	Missionary	400	140		1870
Pettit, Richard <sup>13</sup>	28	620S	Joiner	0		NY	1850
	37	89	Carpenter	0	500		1860
Piggott, George	52	48	Painter	500	300	NY	1860
	62	75	Painter	400	0		1870
Saddler, Henry <sup>14</sup>	21	5	Shoemaker	0	200	England	1860
	30	41	Merchant	5000	2000		1870
Smith, Andrew	23	39	Laborer	150	100	Scot	1860
	33	5	Laborer	2000	150		1870
Snow, George B. <sup>15</sup>	33	53	Laborer	250	100	England	1860
	44	1	Laborer	0	60		1870

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<sup>11</sup>John Oakley appears in the 9th Ward in 1850, household number 97S. By 1860 he had moved to the 8th Ward, household number 66.

<sup>12</sup>Samuel Petersen moved by 1870 to the 2nd Ward, household number 27.

<sup>13</sup>Richard Pettit moved by 1860 to the 19th Ward, household number 89.

<sup>14</sup>Henry Saddler appears in 1860 in the 9th Ward, household number 5. By 1870 he had moved to the 8th Ward, household number 41.

<sup>15</sup>George Snow moved by 1870 to the 3rd Ward, household number 1.

## 8TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Taylor, Edward <sup>16</sup>	22	230S	Laborer	75		England	1850
	32	45	Laborer	350	100		1860
	40	25	Laborer	200	100		1870
Thirkill, Charles <sup>17</sup>	23	1	Tailor	0	100	England	1860
	33	111	Tailor	400	100		1870
	38	196	Tailor	1000	200		1870
Woodward, George	33	134S	Stone Mason	600		NY	1850
	42	22	Farmer	1000	400		1860

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<sup>16</sup>Edward Taylor moved by 1860 to the 10th Ward, household number 45.

<sup>17</sup>Charles Thirkill moved by 1870 to the 20th Ward where he appears twice, household numbers 111 and 196.



## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 9TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Curtis, Theodore <sup>1</sup>	40	36	Wool Carder	500	100	Conn	1860
	54	108	Laborer	2000	150		1870
Foster, Solon <sup>2</sup>	40	173S	Carpenter	100		NY	1850
	46	17	Farmer	1000	200		1860
Gibson, Jacob	37	99S	Carpenter	800		Penn	1850
	47	7	Carpenter	1750	250		1860
Holden, Michael	36	37	Wagon Maker	500	150	England	1860
	46	105	Laborer	1000	100		1870
Muir, James	67	28	Shoemaker	300	75	Scot	1860
	76	66	Shoemaker	1000	0		1870
Oakley, John <sup>3</sup>	31	97S	Clerk	150		NY	1850
	40	66	Farmer	150	50		1860
Pendleton, Ben. [Sr]	33	162S	Blacksmith	500		NY	1850
	42	42	Blacksmith	3000	600		1860
Pendleton, Ben. [Jr] <sup>4</sup>	6	162S	Dependent			Iowa	1850
	22	45	Teamster	1000	250		1870
Riter, Lewis E.	45	170S	Farmer	1000		Penn	1850
	54	14	Farmer	3000	3500		1860
	65	19	Farmer	5000	2000		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Theodore Curtis moved by 1870 to the 7th Ward, household number 108.

<sup>2</sup>Solon Foster moved by 1860 to the 8th Ward, household number 17.

<sup>3</sup>John Oakley moved by 1860 to the 8th Ward, household number 66.

<sup>4</sup>Benjamin Pendleton [Jr] appears in 1850 as a dependent (son) of Benjamin Pendleton [Sr], household number 162S. Benjamin [Jr] does not appear in the city in 1860 but appears in 1870 in the 9th Ward, household number 45.

## 9TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Robinson, William <sup>5</sup>	27	34	Carpenter	400	100	England	1860
	38	70	Carpenter	1500	500		1870
Saddler, Henry <sup>6</sup>	21	5	Shoemaker	0	200	England	1860
	30	41	Merchant	5000	2000		1870
Shanks, James <sup>7</sup>	25	29	Tailor	0	150	Scot	1860
	32	65	Laborer	500	100		1870
Taft, Harriet <sup>8</sup>	48	44	Dependent			Canada	1860
	61	68	Keep House	2000	500		1870
Taft, Seth	54	102S	Farmer	300		Mass	1850
	64	44	Farmer	800	200		1860
Wade, James A. <sup>9</sup>	45	24	Blacksmith	500	100	Verm	1860
	55	53	Blacksmith	0	0		1870
Whiting, John	40	15	Mason	1000	200	England	1860
	49	23	Brickmason	4500	200		1870
Williams, Samuel <sup>10</sup>	23	162S	Blacksmith	500		Mass	1850
	33	80	Stonecutter	200	500		1860
Woolley, John M.	28	169S	Farmer	100		Penn	1850
	37	17	Trader	1000	1000		1860

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<sup>5</sup>William Robinson moved by 1870 to the 20th Ward, household number 70.

<sup>6</sup>Henry Saddler moved by 1870 to the 8th Ward, household number 41.

<sup>7</sup>James Shanks moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 65.

<sup>8</sup>Harriet Taft appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Seth Taft, household number 44. Her 1870 wealth figures may reflect a portion of Seth's 1860 wealth figures.

<sup>9</sup>James Wade moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 53.

<sup>10</sup>Samuel Williams moved by 1860 to the 15th Ward, household number 80.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 10TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Booth, John	68	17	Clock maker	120	50	England	1860
	78	30	Clock repair	300	100		1870
Busby, John	26	31	Laborer	400	400	Ireland	1860
	38	49	Laborer	0	0		1870
Chase, Benoni	51	22	Laborer	75	50	Verm	1860
	63	74	None	400	0		1870
Crabtree, Charles	32	30	Laborer	300	75	England	1860
	42	67	Hosteler	250	100		1870
Hedger, George A. <sup>1</sup>	19	21	Dependent			England	1860
	28	117	Laborer	300	0		1870
Hedger, James	50	21	Bootmaker	0	0	England	1860
	64	6	Shoemaker	800	300		1870
Laney, Isaac	44	35	Farmer	700	250	KY	1860
	55	71	Laborer	0	0		1870
Luce, Stephen <sup>2</sup>	49	485S	Shoemaker	0		Maine	1850
	58	24	Shoemaker	350	200		1860
	69	10	Laborer	0	0		1870
McKinney, Hugh <sup>3</sup>	47	520N	Farmer	150		Ireland	1850
	57	7	Farmer	1500	1000		1860
	70	29	None	0	0		1870

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<sup>1</sup>George Hedger appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of James Hedger, household number 21.

<sup>2</sup>Stephen Luce appears in 1850 in the 11th Ward, household number 485S. By 1860 he had moved to the 10th Ward, household number 24.

<sup>3</sup>Hugh McKinney appears in 1850 in the county, household number 520N. By 1860 he had moved to the 10th Ward, household number 7.



## 10TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Newton, James	40	6	Laborer	250	50	England	1860
	45	21	Laborer	1000	0		1870
Petersen, Erick	33	1	Turner	150	10	Sweden	1860
	42	39	Laborer	600	100		1870
Pettigrew, David	59	525S	Farmer	250		Verm	1850
	68	32	Farmer	1400	300		1860
Pierce, Isaac <sup>4</sup>	15	43	Dependent			Ill	1860
	26	77	Teamster	400	200		1870
Pierce, Joseph W.	53	43	Farmer	1000	1000	NY	1860
	65	78	Farmer	1000	350		1870
Proctor, John	40	40	Laborer	750	250	England	1860
	50	94	Laborer	2000	500		1870
Proctor, Louisa <sup>5</sup>	30	40	Dependent			England	1860
	40	96	Keep House	0	0		1870
Ramsey, Ralph <sup>6</sup>	35	38	Woodcarver	700	200	England	1860
	46	43	Laborer	500	0		1870
Spear, Adam <sup>7</sup>	17	73S	Dependent			Penn	1850
	25	34	Blacksmith	800	600		1860
	36	41	Blacksmith	1500	500		1870
Spear, George <sup>8</sup>	15	73S	Dependent			Penn	1850
	23	33	Dependent				1860
	30	44	Blacksmith	800	0		1870

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<sup>4</sup>Isaac Pierce appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Joseph Pierce, household number 43.

<sup>5</sup>Louisa Proctor appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of John Proctor, household number 40. By 1870 they were living in different households.

<sup>6</sup>Ralph Ramsey appears in 1860 in the 20th Ward, household number 38. By 1870 he had moved to the 10th Ward, household number 43.

<sup>7</sup>Adam Spear appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Thomas Spear, household number 73S.

<sup>8</sup>George Spear appears in 1850 and 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Thomas Spear, household numbers 73S and 33 respectively.

## 10TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Spear, Orson <sup>9</sup>	12	73S	Dependent			Penn	1850
	21	33	Dependent				1860
	30	72	Carpenter	600	100		1870
Spear, Thomas	47	73S	Blacksmith	500		Scot	1850
	55	33	Blacksmith	2000	1200		1860
	66	70	Blacksmith	1000	500		1870
Taylor, Edward <sup>10</sup>	22	230S	Laborer	75		England	1850
	32	45	Com. Laborer	350	100		1860
	40	25	Laborer	200	100		1870

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<sup>9</sup>Orson Spear appears in 1850 and 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Thomas Spear, household numbers 73S and 33 respectively.

<sup>10</sup>Edward Taylor appears in 1850 in the 8th Ward, household number 230S. By 1860 he had moved to the 10th Ward, household number 45.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 11TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Bean, Joseph	46	21	Carpenter	300	75	England	1860
	47	108	Carpenter	600	250		1870
Butcher, George	50	40	Laborer	150	50	England	1860
	70	55	None	1000	150		1870
Crow, C. Henry <sup>1</sup>	29	101	Hampmaker	0	0	England	1860
	40	132	Saddle Shop	1000	250		1870
Gray, Abigail <sup>2</sup>	54	272S		0		Mass	1850
	63	6		0	0		1860
Gunnell, Ann <sup>3</sup>	64	611S		150		England	1850
	73	15		250	150		1860
Hunter, Hiram	42	16	Laborer	300	250	Scot	1860
	48	98	Laborer	600	100		1870
Johnson, Daniel <sup>4</sup>	28	39	Laborer	300	100	NJ	1860
	38	47	Teamster	0	0		1870
Knowlden, Thomas <sup>5</sup>	55	27	Carpenter	0	50	England	1860
	70	26	None	1000	200		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Charles Henry Crow appears in 1860 in the 19th Ward, household number 101. By 1870 he had moved to the 11th Ward, household number 132.

<sup>2</sup>Abigail Gray moved by 1860 to the 13th Ward, household number 118.

<sup>3</sup>Ann Gunnell appears in 1850 in the 13th Ward, household number 611S. By 1860 she had moved to the 11th Ward, household number 15.

<sup>4</sup>Daniel Johnson appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 39. By 1870 he had moved to the 11th Ward, household number 47.

<sup>5</sup>Thomas Knowlden moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 26.



## 11TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Livingston, James	27	55	Laborer	0	25	Scot	1860
	35	63	Policeman	2000	500		1870
Luce, Stephen <sup>6</sup>	49	485S	Shoemaker	0		Maine	1850
	58	24	Shoemaker	350	200		1860
	69	10	Laborer	500	0		1870
Lytle, John <sup>7</sup>	46	264S	Blacksmith	300		Penn	1850
	57	6	Blacksmith	800	300		1860
Smith, William J. <sup>8</sup>	31	369S	Farmer	100		England	1850
	40	11	Laborer	700	200		1860
	50	18	Chairmaker	1000	1000		1870
Turnbull, James <sup>9</sup>	70	13	Laborer	0	0	England	1860
	79	68	None	200	0		1870
Wells, Phares <sup>10</sup>	35	273S	Carpenter	100		Penn	1850
	46	9	Millwright	500	350		1860
	56	81	Millwright	1000	100		1870

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<sup>6</sup>Stephen Luce moved by 1860 to the 10th Ward, household number 24.

<sup>7</sup>John Lytle moved by 1860 to the 19th Ward, household number 6.

<sup>8</sup>William J. Smith appears in 1850 in the county, household number 369S. By 1860 he had moved to the 11th Ward, household number 11.

<sup>9</sup>James Turnbull appears in 1860 in the 15th Ward, household number 13. By 1870 he had moved to the 11th Ward, household number 68.

<sup>10</sup>Phares Wells moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 81.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 12TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Alexander, Randolph <sup>1</sup>	49	571N	Farmer	1500		SC	1850
	58	68	Farmer	1500	750		1860
Atwood, Miner G. <sup>2</sup>	28	466S	Farmer	0		Conn	1850
	37	65	Laborer	600	200		1860
	47	91	Farmer	800	400		1870
Averett, Elisha	40	291S	Mason	100		Tenn	1850
	49	24	Stonemason	1500	400		1860
Barrows, Ethan <sup>3</sup>	43	85	Shoemaker	500	300	NH	1860
	53	52	Grocer	1000	1500		1870
Bolton, Curtis B.	36	286S	Farmer	200		Penn	1850
	47	88	Farmer	1600	2000		1860
Campbell, Robert <sup>4</sup>	41	203S	City Recorder	200		England	1850
	50	28	City Recorder	1000	500		1860
	59	3	City Recorder	4000	500		1870
Clift, Alfred <sup>5</sup>	26	39	Laborer	250	50	England	1860
	30	12	None	0	0		1870
Derrick, Zacharias	45	82	Machinist	600	250	England	1860
	56	105	Farmer	3000	280		1870

<sup>1</sup> Randolph Alexander appears in 1850 in the county, household number 571N. By 1860 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 68.

<sup>2</sup> Miner Atwood appears in 1850 in the county, household number 466S. By 1860 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 65.

<sup>3</sup> Ethan Barrows moved by 1870 to the 13th Ward, household number 52.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Campbell appears in 1850 in the 7th Ward, household number 203S. By 1860 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 28.

<sup>5</sup> Alfred Clift moved by 1870 to the 1st Ward Suburb, household number 12.

## 12TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Free, Absalom <sup>6</sup>	53	626S	Farmer	200		NC	1850
	62	87	Farmer	2000	250		1860
Free, Preston	29	40	Laborer	500	600	Ill	1860
	39	69	Farmer	2500	800		1870
Hampton, Brigham Y. <sup>7</sup>	25	9	Sadler	500	100	Ohio	1860
	35	23	Policeman	0	100		1870
Hardy, Harriet <sup>8</sup>	32	48	Dependent			Mass	1860
	41	211	Keep House	300	0		1870
Hardy, Leonard	45	519S	Shoemaker	0		Mass	1850
	54	48	Farmer	2000	2000		1860
	64	52	Store Clerk	3000	1000		1870
Hardy, Samuel B.	46	518S	Shoemaker	300		Mass	1850
	56	66	Farmer	600	500		1860
Hartwell, Elliot	40	72	Schoolteacher	600	400	Mass	1860
	54	119	Farmer	4000	600		1870
Hooper, William J.	37	22	Shoemaker	0	100	England	1860
	47	39	Shoemaker	1500	580		1870
Hough, Jemima	71	79		200	75	England	1860
	81	98	Keep House	1000	0		1870
Houtz, John <sup>9</sup>	18	136S	Laborer	400		Penn	1850
	27	45	Farmer	350	350		1860
	37	40	Horse Dealer	0	0		1870

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<sup>6</sup>Absalom Free appears in 1850 in the 8th Ward, household number 626S. By 1860 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 87.

<sup>7</sup>Brigham Hampton moved by 1870 to the 17th Ward, household number 23.

<sup>8</sup>Harriet Hardy appears as a dependent (wife?) of Leonard Hardy, household number 48. By 1870 she had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 211.

<sup>9</sup>John Houtz appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 8th Ward, household numbers 136S and 45 respectively. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 40.



## 12TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Hunter, James <sup>10</sup>	27	78	Carpenter	0	500	Scot	1860
	37	102	Carpenter	0	0		1870
Jack, James	31	46	Clerk	600	200	Scot	1860
	40	65	Bookkeeper	10000	1000		1870
Jaques, John	31	62	Clerk	200	150	England	1860
	43	1	Cabinetmaker	2000	100		1870
Knowlden, Thomas <sup>11</sup>	55	27	Carpenter	0	50	England	1860
	70	26	None	1000	200		1870
Laurence, George <sup>12</sup>	28	3	Shoemaker	0	200	England	1860
	37	38	Shoemaker	1000	200		1870
Lutz, Charles	50	20	Shoemaker	150	150	Penn	1860
	61	21	Shoemaker	500	0		1870
Malin, Samuel	37	521S	Mason	100		Penn	1850
	47	49	Mason	600	550		1860
	57	51	Brickmason	1000	200		1870
McKnight, James	31	90	Printer	4000	800	Ohio	1860
	42	66	Reporter	4000	200		1870
Miller, Eleazer	55	306S	Farmer	1000		NY	1850
	69	41	Farmer	2000	150		1860
Sayers, Edwin	47	597S	Gardener	150		England	1850
	54	3	Gardener	1000	150		1860
Shanks, James <sup>13</sup>	25	29	Tailor	0	150	Scot	1860
	32	65	Laborer	500	100		1870

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<sup>10</sup>James Hunter appears in 1860 in the 7th Ward, household number 78. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 102.

<sup>11</sup>Thomas Knowlden appears in 1860 in the 11th Ward, household number 27. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 26.

<sup>12</sup>George Laurence appears in 1860 in the 16th Ward, household number 3. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 38.

<sup>13</sup>James Shanks appears in 1860 in the 9th Ward, household number 29. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 65.



## 12TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Slade, George W.	43	14	Bootmaker	1000	300	NY	1860
	54	43	Shoemaker	3500	1000		1870
Smith, Amanda <sup>14</sup>	42	174N		0		Mass	1850
	51	56		1000	200		1860
	60	73	Keep House	0	0		1870
Snelgrove, Edward	40	21	Shoemaker	600	300	England	1860
	50	18	Bootmaker	800	100		1870
Staines, William <sup>15</sup>	32	168N	Gardener	500		England	1850
	45	112	Merchant	25000	20000		1860
	51	112	Agent	10000	800		1870
Standing, James	35	279S	Stonecutter	400		England	1850
	44	17	Stonecutter	1000	200		1860
	54	27	Stonecutter	4000	600		1870
Taylor, Abraham	53	11	Trader	1500	500	England	1860
	63	48	None	2000	200		1870
Wade, James A. <sup>16</sup>	45	24	Blacksmith	500	100	Verm	1860
	55	53	Blacksmith	0	0		1870
Wells, Phares <sup>17</sup>	35	273S	Carpenter	100		Penn	1850
	46	9	Millwright	500	350		1860
	56	81	Millwright	1000	100		1870

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<sup>14</sup>Amanda Smith appears in 1850 in the 17th Ward, household number 174N. By 1860 she had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 56.

<sup>15</sup>William Staines appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 16th Ward, household numbers 168N and 112. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 112.

<sup>16</sup>James Wade appears in 1860 in the 9th Ward, household number 24. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 53.

<sup>17</sup>Phares Wells appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 11th Ward, household numbers 273S and 9 respectively. By 1870 he had moved to the 12th Ward, household number 81.

## 12TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Whitney, Jesse <sup>18</sup>	12	70	Dependent			Nebra	1860
	22	121	Teamster	1000	300		1870
Whitney, Olive M. <sup>19</sup>	53	70		0	50	Conn	1860
	63	121	Dependent				1870
Workman, Jacob L.	38	288S	Farmer	600		Tenn	1850
	48	25	Farmer	2000	1000		1860

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<sup>18</sup>Jesse Whitney appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Olive Whitney, household number 70. In 1870 Jesse appears as the household head with Olive a dependent, household number 121.

<sup>19</sup>Olive Whitney appears in 1860 as a household head, household number 70. By 1870 she appears as a dependent of (her son?) Jesse Whitney, household number 121.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 13TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Anderson, W. F.	36	91	Physician	1000	400	Virg	1860
	47	198	Doctor	15000	5000		1870
Angel, Polly <sup>1</sup>	47	18	Dependent			NY	1860
	58	106	Keep House	0	0		1870
Angel, Truman O. <sup>2</sup>	40	557S	Architect	1000		RI	1850
	50	18	Architect	0	300		1860
	60	20	Architect	6000	500		1870
Atwood, Dan	63	574S	Farmer	450		Conn	1850
	72	45	Farmer	900	150		1860
Atwood, Millen	34	576S	Mason	0		Conn	1850
	43	44	Farmer	1000	200		1860
	53	150	Farmer	10000	500		1870
Atwood, Samuel F.	26	573S	Mason	0		Conn	1850
	34	40	Mason	200	150		1860
	45	153	Stonemason	2000	200		1870
Barrows, Ethan <sup>3</sup>	43	85	Shoemaker	500	300	NH	1860
	53	52	Grocer	100	1500		1870
Box, Thomas <sup>4</sup>	55	3	Merchant	800	10000	Tenn	1860
	68	90	None	1000	1000		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Polly Angel appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Truman Angel, household number 18. By 1870 they appear as separate household heads, household numbers 106 and 20 respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Truman Angel moved by 1870 to the 3rd Ward, household number 20.

<sup>3</sup>Ethan Barrows appears in 1860 in the 12th Ward, household number 85. By 1870 he had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 52.

<sup>4</sup>Thomas Box moved by 1870 to the 17th Ward, household number 90.

## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Beck, James <sup>5</sup>	39	8N	Painter	500		England	1850
	48	88	Painter	600	200		1860
Branch, William H.	30	601S	Mason	100		Conn	1850
	40	41	Mason	1500	500		1860
Brazier, George <sup>6</sup>	25	12	Farmer	0	175	England	1860
	35	88	Grocer	0	1200		1870
Clawson, John	30	136	Farmer	3000	3000	NY	1860
	41	105	Ice Dealer	6000	500		1870
Clinton, Jeter <sup>7</sup>	37	180N	Physician	200		Indiana	1850
	47	103	Justice peace	5000	2000		1860
	56	158	Judge	50000	2000		1870
Clive, Claude	37	25	Tailor	3500	500	England	1860
	49	32	Tailor	3000	500		1870
Cobb, Augusta <sup>8</sup>	49	200S		0		Mass	1850
	58	141		0	0		1860
Eldridge, Horace	45	51	Farmer	5000	1000	NY	1860
	55	230	Merchant	25000	8000		1870
Felt, Joseph H. <sup>9</sup>	20	103	Dependent			Mass	1860
	29	98	Store Clerk	0	0		1870
Gates, Jacob	40	573S	Laborer	400		Verm	1850
	49	83	Farmer	5000	1000		1860

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<sup>5</sup>James Beck moved by 1860 to the 19th Ward, household number 88.

<sup>6</sup>George Brazier appears in 1860 in the 4th Ward, household number 12. By 1870 he had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 88.

<sup>7</sup>Jeter Clinton appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 180N. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 103. By 1870 he had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 158.

<sup>8</sup>Augusta Cobb appears in 1850 in the 8th Ward, household number 200S. By 1860 she had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 141.

<sup>9</sup>Joseph Felt appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Nathaniel Felt in the 17th Ward, household number 103. By 1870 he had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 98.



## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Godbe, William <sup>10</sup>	27	7	Druggist	7500	8000	England	1860
	36	6	Druggist	10000	0		1870
	37	227	Druggist	75000	75000		1870
Goddard, George	43	15	Merchant	1500	4000	England	1860
	54	225	Retail Store	1500	500		1870
Goddard, Stephen H.	41	598S	Builder	400		NY	1850
	49	6	Mason	6000	500		1860
Gray, Abigail <sup>11</sup>	54	272S		0		Mass	1850
	63	118		0	0		1860
Groesbeck, Nicholas <sup>12</sup>	40	38	Merchant	1500	5000	NY	1860
	51	25	Merchant	18000	6000		1870
Gunnell, Ann <sup>13</sup>	64	611S		150		England	1850
	73	15		250	150		1860
Hepworth, John <sup>14</sup>	38	12	Butcher	300	1000	England	1860
	48	3	Butcher	10000	1000		1870
Hunter, Edward	66	104	Farmer	8000	3000	Penn	1860
	77	99	Farmer	15000	1000		1870
Hyde, Heman	62	602S	Farmer	100		Verm	1850
	72	28	Farmer	1800	500		1860
Lees, Stephen	62	67		1000	500	England	1860
	72	238	None	2000	150		1870

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<sup>10</sup>William Godbe appears twice in 1870 in the 13th Ward, household numbers 6 and 227 respectively.

<sup>11</sup>Abigail Gray appears in 1850 in the 11th Ward, household number 272S. By 1860 she had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 118.

<sup>12</sup>Nicholas Groesbeck moved by 1870 to the 17th Ward, household number 25.

<sup>13</sup>Ann Gunnell moved by 1860 to the 11th Ward, household number 15.

<sup>14</sup>John Hepworth moved by 1870 to the 8th Ward, household number 3.

## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Little, Anna <sup>15</sup>	17	115	Dependent			NH	1860
	27	134	Keep House	0	0		1870
Little, Jesse C.	45	115	Cabinetmaker	15000	5000	Maine	1860
	54	249	Wagonmaker	30000	10000		1870
Long, Eleanor <sup>16</sup>	31	52	Dependent			England	1860
	40	229	Keep House	8000	500		1870
McDonald, John [Jr] <sup>17</sup>	20	269S	Dependent			Ireland	1850
	32	29	Wagonmaker	1500	300		1860
	40	228	Grocery Store	3000	1000		1870
McDonald, John [Sr]	50	269S	Cabinetmaker	150		Ireland	1850
	63	64	Cabinetmaker	1000	200		1860
	73	235	None	1000	100		1870
Musser, Milton	30	116	Clerk	1000	200	Penn	1860
	40	132	Trav. Agent	10000	500		1870
Platt, Francis	35	109	Saddler	800	150	England	1860
	43	218	Saddler	2259	500		1870
Reece, Enoch <sup>18</sup>	37	587S	Merchant	1000		England	1850
	47	91	Blacksmith	1200	200		1860
	58	18	Merchant	14000	1400		1870

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<sup>15</sup>Anna Little appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Jesse Little, household number 115. By 1870 they appear as separate household heads, household numbers 134 and 249 respectively.

<sup>16</sup>Eleanor Long appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of John V. Long, household number 52.

<sup>17</sup>John McDonald [Jr] appears in 1850 as a dependent (son) of John McDonald [Sr], household number 269S. John [Jr] is listed in 1850 as having the occupation cabinetmaker. By 1860 John [Jr] had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 29.

<sup>18</sup>Enoch Reece moved by 1860 to the 17th Ward, household number 91. He moved by 1870 to the 18th Ward, household number 18.

## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Rigby, Jane <sup>19</sup>	36	10S		0		England	1850
	46	79	Seamstress	0	150		1860
	58	175	Keep House	1200	100		1870
Scofield, Joseph S.	41	596S	Joiner	300		NY	1850
	41	140	Joiner	2000	500		1860
	50	136	Carpenter	4000	500		1870
Shearer, Daniel	69	84	Whipmaker	2000	300	NY	1860
	79	181	Whipmaker	2000	1000		1870
Simmons, Joseph M.	35	119	Accountant	0	0	Mass	1860
	46	141	Keeping Hotel	6000	500		1870
Smith, George A.	44	131	Farmer	15000	1500	NY	1860
	53	251	Manufacturer	8000	500		1870
Snow, Erastus	32	560S	Preacher	400		Verm	1850
	41	49	Farmer	6000	1200		1860
Spencer, Claudius	26	604S	Farmer	300		Mass	1850
	32	30	Farmer	7000	4000		1860
	42	7	Farmer	15000	1000		1870
Spencer, Daniel	46	503S	Farmer	1065		Mass	1850
	65	29	Farmer	3000	3500		1860
Spencer, Elizabeth <sup>20</sup>	27	29	Dependent			England	1860
	36	10	Keep House	0	0		1870
Spencer, Martha <sup>21</sup>	34	30	Dependent			England	1860
	44	13	Keep House	3000	250		1870

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<sup>19</sup>Jane Rigby appears in 1850 in the 12th Ward, household number 10S. By 1860 she had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 79.

<sup>20</sup>Elizabeth Spencer appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Daniel Spencer, household number 29. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 10.

<sup>21</sup>Martha Spencer appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Claudius Spencer, household number 30. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 13.



## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Spencer, Mary <sup>22</sup>	25	29	Dependent			England	1860
	35	9	Keep House	8000	300		1870
Sprague, Samuel L.	53	126	Physician	1000	200	Mass	1860
	63	114	Doctor	10000	1000		1870
Standish, Henry <sup>23</sup>	25	592S	Blacksmith	100		England	1850
	38	144	Blacksmith	3000	7500		1860
	48	18	Teamster	8000	500		1870
Stevens, James W.	32	39	Carpenter	1000	500	Scot	1860
	42	143	Carpenter	10000	500		1870
Stout, Hosea	40	402S	Carpenter	200		KY	1850
	50	107	Lawyer	1500	1000		1860
Stringham, Benjamin <sup>24</sup>	19	69	Dependent			Ill	1860
	31	24	Teamster	0	0		1870
Stringham, Bryant	26	583S	Butcher	200		NY	1850
	36	69	Farmer	6500	7400		1860
	46	241	Cattle Dealer	15000	500		1870
Stringham, George	23	37	Farmer	500	200	Ohio	1860
	28	28	Farmer	2000	500		1870
Thomas, Samuel <sup>25</sup>	38	549S	Farmer	50		Wales	1850
	47	67	Farmer	500	300		1860
	58	162	Laborer	400	100		1870
Thompson, Ralph <sup>26</sup>	49	9	Woolen manufact.	0	500	England	1860
	56	77	Store Clerk	1200	150		1870

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<sup>22</sup>Mary Spencer appears as a dependent (wife?) of Daniel Spencer, household number 29. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 9. Her 1870 wealth figures may reflect his 1860 wealth figures.

<sup>23</sup>Henry Standish moved by 1860 to the 14th Ward, household number 144.

<sup>24</sup>Benjamin Stringham appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Bryant Stringham, household number 69.

<sup>25</sup>Samuel Thomas moved by 1860 to the 15th Ward, household number 67.

<sup>26</sup>Ralph Thompson moved by 1870 to the 6th Ward, household number 77.



## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Townsend, James <sup>27</sup>	51	105	Hotel Keeper	20000	1800	Maine	1860
	61	129	Hotel Keeper	50000	10000		1870
Vanschoonhover, G. <sup>28</sup>	30	71	Laborer	0	300	NY	1860
	41	7	Farmer	2000	800		1870
Walker, William <sup>29</sup>	37	50	Cutler	0	200	England	1860
	47	77	Stoneturner	600	100		1870
Wardrobe, John	47	50	Joiner	500	250	Scot	1860
	50	162	Carpenter	3000	600		1870
Wells, Daniel H. <sup>30</sup>	37	261S	Farmer	600		NY	1850
	45	19	[Minister]	0	5000		1860
	63	57	None	20000	1000		1870
	55	250	Lumber Dealer	60000	10000		1870
Williams, Gustavus	44	127S	Saddler	300		Mass	1850
	52	33	Farmer	500	250		1860
Woolley, Edwin <sup>31</sup>	42	250S	Merchant	500		Penn	1850
	58	129	Merchant	9000	4000		1860
	62	121	County Recorder	0	0		1870
	63	179	Bishop	0	0		1870
Young, Brigham H.	26	532S	Printer	300		NY	1850
	36	58	Saddler	0	0		1860
	44	221	Mail Contract.	5000	2000		1870
Young, John	57	123N	Farmer	1000		Mass	1850
	69	24	Farmer	5000	500		1860

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<sup>27</sup>James Townsend moved by 1870 to the 14th, household number 129.

<sup>28</sup>Gilbert Vanschoonhoven moved by 1870 to the 7th Ward, household number 7.

<sup>29</sup>William Walker moved by 1870 to the 20th Ward, household number 77.

<sup>30</sup>Daniel H. Wells appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 18th Ward, household numbers 261S and 19 respectively. In 1870 he appears in both the 16th and 13th Wards, household numbers 57 and 250 respectively.

<sup>31</sup>Edwin Woolley appears twice in 1870, household numbers 121 and 179 respectively.

## 13TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Young, Joseph	54	581S	Preacher	600		Mass	1850
	62	127		1500	500		1860
	73	117	None	6000	1000		1870
Young, Mary Ann <sup>32</sup>	58	24	Dependent			NY	1860
	68	46	Keep House	10000	600		1870
Young, Phineas H. <sup>33</sup>	61	59	Printer	5000	1000	Mass	1860
	71	51	Farmer	0	0		1870
Young, Sarah <sup>34</sup>	25	24	Dependent			Ireland	1860
	35	47	Keep House	0	0		1870

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<sup>32</sup>Mary Ann Young appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of John Young, household number 24. By 1870 she appears as a household head with substantial wealth, household number 46. Perhaps her 1870 wealth reflects in part John's 1860 wealth figures.

<sup>33</sup>Phineas Young moved by 1870 to the 2nd Ward, household number 51.

<sup>34</sup>Sarah Young appears in 1860 as a dependent (daughter?) of John Young, household number 24. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 47.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 14TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Appleby, Mary <sup>1</sup>	20	33		0	0	NY	1860
	30	92	At Home	1300	0		1870
Appleby, William I.	39	265N	Clerk	1200		NJ	1850
	48	90	Lawyer	3000	500		1860
Appleby, William P. <sup>2</sup>	22	90	Dependent			NJ	1860
	32	46	Lawyer	0	300		1870
Bassett, Charles H.	32	1	Merchant	1500	500	NY	1860
	42	8	Merchant	12000	2000		1870
Bird, Edward <sup>3</sup>	13	41	Dependent			Mass	1860
	22	97	Cabinet Shop	0	0		1870
Bird, James	39	259	Joiner	400		England	1850
	48	41	Cabinet maker	2000	1000		1860
	58	96	Cabinet maker	0	0		1870
Blair, Seth M. <sup>4</sup>	32	56	Attorney	3000		MO	1850
	41	135	Editor, Lawyer	8000	3000		1860
Blazzard, John	58	69	Wagonmaker	300	200	England	1860
	70	156	Wagonmaker	10000	500		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Mary Appleby appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 33. By 1870 she had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 92.

<sup>2</sup>William P. Appleby appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of William I. Appleby, household number 90. He had moved by 1870 to the 7th Ward, household number 46.

<sup>3</sup>Edward Bird appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of James Bird, household number 41. By 1870 he is listed as a household head, household number 97.

<sup>4</sup>Seth Blair appears in 1850 in the 19th Ward, household number 56N. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 135.

## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Brown, Thomas D.	52	18	Farmer	2000	500	Scot	1860
	62	169	Retail Store	10000	0		1870
Bullock, Charles <sup>5</sup>	20	16	Dependent			Ireland	1860
	29	155	Day Laborer	200	100		1870
Bullock, Henriett <sup>6</sup>	43	16	Dependent			England	1860
	53	159	Keep House	6000	250		1870
Bullock, Thomas	33	261N	Recorder	1400		England	1850
	43	16	Farmer, Clerk	2400	1200		1860
Campbell, Robert L.	35	142	Sup. schools	800	800	Scot	1860
	45	164	Bookkeeper	4000	275		1870
Carter, William	28	280	Blacksmith	500		England	1850
	39	116	Farmer	1800	1000		1860
Crisman, Charles	55	111	Freighter	1000	100	KY	1860
	63	81	Farmer	25000	700		1870
Crisman, Mary <sup>7</sup>	45	111	Dependent			SC	1860
	45	82	Keep House	0	0		1870
Clinton, Jeter <sup>8</sup>	37	180N	Physician	200		Indiana	1850
	47	103	Justice Peace	5000	2000		1860
	56	158	Judge	50000	2000		1870
Cummings, James W.	41	12	Tanner, Currier	5000	2000	Maine	1860
	50	60	Woolmill	6000	8000		1870

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<sup>5</sup>Charles Bullock appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Thomas Bullock, household number 16. By 1870 Charles had moved to the 16th Ward, household number 155.

<sup>6</sup>Henrietta Bullock appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Thomas Bullock, household number 16. By 1870 she is listed as a household head, household number 159.

<sup>7</sup>Mary Crisman appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Charles Crisman, household number 111. By 1870 she is listed as a household head, household number 82.

<sup>8</sup>Jeter Clinton appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 180N. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 103. By 1870 he had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 158.



## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Currie, James	26	32	Blacksmith	700	100	Scotland	1860
	36	176	Blacksmith	5000	800		1870
Eddington, William	38	46	Merchant	0	0	England	1860
	47	72	Retail Store	5000	800		1870
Ferguson, Jane <sup>9</sup>	30	148	Dependent			Ireland	1860
	40	17	Keep House	4000	200		1870
Hardy, Harriet <sup>10</sup>	32	48	Dependent			Mass	1860
	41	211	Keep House	300	0		1870
Hawkins, John B.	34	24	Blacksmith	2500	500	England	1860
	44	216	Blacksmith	10000	600		1870
Hill, Archibald	42	42	Clerk	300	500	Scotland	1860
	50	57	Watch Store	4000	6000		1870
Hill, Margaret <sup>11</sup>	30	42	Dependent			Scotland	1860
	41	58	Keep House	0	0		1870
Hoagland, Abraham	54	336	Blacksmith	1000		NJ	1850
	62	128	Farmer	3000	400		1860
Hoagland, John <sup>12</sup>	17	336N	Dependent			Mich	1850
	27	129	Farmer	300	200		1860
Horne, Joseph	48	48	Mason	1500	500	England	1860
	58	73	Farmer	4000	1000		1870

<sup>9</sup>Jane Ferguson appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of James Ferguson, household number 148. In 1860 he lists an occupation of Lawyer and Editor with \$10000 real wealth and \$5000 personal wealth. In 1870 Jane is listed as the household head, household number 17. Perhaps her 1870 wealth figures reflect his 1860 wealth figures.

<sup>10</sup>Harriet Hardy appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Leonard Hardy in the 12th Ward, household number 48. By 1870 she had moved to the 14th Ward and become a household head, household number 211.

<sup>11</sup>Margaret Hill appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Archibald Hill, household number 42. By 1870 she is listed as a household head, household number 58.

<sup>12</sup>John Hoagland appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Abraham Hoagland, household number 336N.

## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Ivins, Anthony	40	104	Farmer	3000	1000	NJ	1860
	50	27	Retail Store	0	0		1870
Jennings, William <sup>13</sup>	36	134	Tanner,Butcher	6000	15000	England	1860
	45	11	Merchant	150000	125000		1870
King, Charles <sup>14</sup>	43	8	Wagonmaker	1500	200	England	1860
	54	174	Carpenter	28000	2000		1870
Lees, Samuel <sup>15</sup>	35	5	Locksmith	700	200	England	1860
	45	223	Store Clerk	0	0		1870
Longstroth, Stephen	61	247	Joiner	200		England	1860
	71	54	Joiner	1200	200		1860
Lynch, William <sup>16</sup>	27	79	Stage Driver	0	100	Ireland	1860
	35	47	Gunsmith	0	0		1870
McDonald, John <sup>17</sup>	20	269S	Dependent			Ireland	1850
	32	29	Wagonmaker	1500	300		1860
	40	228	Grocery Store	3000	1000		1870
Miner, Aurelius	29	98	Lawyer	1800	500	Conn	1860
	37	61	Attorney	4000	800		1870
Morris, Wm. [Jr] <sup>18</sup>	16	4	Dependent			England	1860
	25	189	Painter	0	0		1870

<sup>13</sup>William Jennings moved by 1870 to the 16th Ward, household number 11.

<sup>14</sup>Charles King appears in 1860 in the 8th Ward, household number 8. By 1870 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 174.

<sup>15</sup>Samuel Lees appears in 1860 in the 7th Ward, household number 5. By 1870 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 223.

<sup>16</sup>William Lynch moved by 1870 to the 3rd Ward, household number 47.

<sup>17</sup>John McDonald [Jr] appears in 1850 as a dependent (son) of John McDonald [Sr] in the 13th Ward, household number 269S. John [Jr] is listed as having the occupation cabinetmaker. By 1860 John [Jr] had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 29.

<sup>18</sup>William Morris [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of William Morris [Sr] in the 15th Ward, household number 4. By 1870 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 189.

## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Mumford, Edward T.	42	355N	Joiner	800		NY	1850
	59	30	Carpenter	2000	200		1860
	62	200	Carpenter	6000	500		1870
Peart, Benjamin <sup>19</sup>	11	35	Dependent			Utah	1860
	21	181	Carpenter	0	0		1870
Peart, Jacob	50	353N	Stonemason	500		England	1850
	55	35	Mason	2000	200		1860
	70	180	None	4000	250		1870
Phelps, William W.	59	239N	School teacher	350		NY	1850
	68	71	Printer	2000	600		1860
	78	100	None	10000	200		1870
Pratt, Orson [Jr] <sup>20</sup>	23	67		0	0	Ill	1860
	33	135	Musician	0	0		1870
Pratt, Orson <sup>21</sup>	48	61	Professor	5000	1000	NY	1860
	58	89	Minister	0	0		1870
Pratt, Sarah M. <sup>22</sup>	43	61	Dependent			NY	1860
	53	136	Keep House	0	0		1870
Remington, G. V. <sup>23</sup>	32	224N	Farmer	250		NY	1850
	41	106	Butcher	1000	300		1860

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<sup>19</sup>Benjamin Peart appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Jacob Peart, household number 35. By 1870 he is listed as a household head, household number 181.

<sup>20</sup>Orson Pratt [Jr] appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 67. By 1870 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 135.

<sup>21</sup>Orson Pratt moved by 1870 to the 19th Ward, household number 89.

<sup>22</sup>Sarah Pratt appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Orson Pratt, household number 61. By 1870 she is listed as a household head, household number 136.

<sup>23</sup>G. V. Remington appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 224N. By 1860 he had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 106.



## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Richards, Henry P. <sup>24</sup>	19	348N	Dependent			Mass	1850
	28	11	Clerk	800	700		1860
Richards, Levi	61	50	Physician	1000	500	Mass	1860
	71	145	None	8000	750		1870
Richards, Phineas	62	348N	Botanic Physic.	450		Mass	1850
	71	36	Joiner	1000	100		1860
	82	190	None	6000	0		1870
Richards, Samuel W. <sup>25</sup>	25	349N	Farmer	65		Mass	1850
	35	147	Minister	14000	2500		1860
	45	187	None	12000	3000		1870
	45	205	Farmer	0	0		1870
Richardson, Darwin	37	343N	Doctor	1500		Maine	1850
	47	43	Physician	8000	5000		1860
Richardson, Henry <sup>26</sup>	16	43	Dependent			NH	1860
	26	76	Farmer	5500	1000		1870
Romney, George <sup>27</sup>	20	117N	Joiner	75		England	1850
	29	23	Carpenter	2000	250		1860
	39	105	Carpenter	5000	400		1870
Romney, Joseph <sup>28</sup>	13	379N	Dependent			England	1850
	23	40	Carpenter	600	200		1860
Smith, Sarah	53	332N		0		England	1850
	63	123		0	0		1860

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<sup>24</sup>Henry Richards appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Phineas Richards in the 14th Ward, household number 348N. By 1860 Henry had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 11.

<sup>25</sup>Samuel Richards appears twice in 1870, household numbers 187 and 205.

<sup>26</sup>Henry Richardson appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Darwin Richardson, household number 43. By 1870 he is listed as a household head, household number 76.

<sup>27</sup>George Romney appears in 1850 in the 17th Ward, household number 117N. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 23. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 105.

<sup>28</sup>Joseph Romney appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Miles Romney, household number 379N.



## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Snider, Samuel C. <sup>29</sup>	43	551N	Farmer	1000		NY	1850
	52	68	Miller	20000	10000		1860
Standish, Henry <sup>30</sup>	25	592S	Blacksmith	100		England	1850
	38	144	Blacksmith	3000	7500		1860
	48	173	Teamster	8000	500		1870
Stevenson, Edward	40	110	Tinsmith	1800	400	Gibra	1860
	50	26	Farmer	3000	2000		1870
Tanner, Nathan <sup>31</sup>	35	459S	Farmer	500		NY	1850
	45	121	Farmer	0	0		1860
Taylor, Charles <sup>32</sup>	32	330N	Butcher	500		England	1850
	41	66	Butcher	4800	500		1860
	51	261	Butcher	3000	500		1870
Taylor, James	67	233N	Joiner	500		England	1850
	77	101	Carpenter	3000	100		1860
Taylor, Joseph J. <sup>33</sup>	22	74	Dependent			Indiana	1860
	32	106	Laborer	2000	250		1870
Taylor, Harriet	34	234N		0		England	1850
	44	77		0	100		1860
	53	110	Keep House	0	0		1870

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<sup>29</sup>Samuel Snider appears in 1850 in the county, household number 551N. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 68.

<sup>30</sup>Henry Standish appears in 1850 in the 13th Ward, household number 592S. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 144.

<sup>31</sup>Nathan Tanner appears in 1850 in the county, household number 459S. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 121.

<sup>32</sup>Charles Taylor moved by 1870 to the 20th Ward, household number 261.

<sup>33</sup>Joseph Taylor appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of John Taylor, household number 74. By 1870 he is listed as a household head, household number 106.

## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Taylor, Margaret <sup>34</sup>	22	74	Dependent			Conn	1860
	32	107	Keep House	0	0		1870
Taylor, Sophia W.	26	235N		0		England	1850
	34	75		0	200		1860
	45	108	Keep House	0	0		1870
Taylor, William	26	266N	Carpenter	200		England	1850
	36	92	Carpenter	150	125		1860
	46	87	Tanner	2000	1000		1870
Thompson, Robert	24	354N	Brickmaker	200		England	1850
	31	33	Adobemaker	750	100		1860
Thorpe, Lydia <sup>35</sup>	26	71	Dependent			Mo	1860
	35	101	Keep House	0	0		1870
Townsend, James <sup>36</sup>	51	105	Hotel Keeper	20000	1800	Maine	1860
	61	129	Hotel Keeper	50000	10000		1870
Van Cott, John	36	240	Farmer	1500		NY	1850
	45	60	Farmer	1500	500		1860
	55	137	Farmer	30000	800		1870
Wallace, Melissa <sup>37</sup>	28	125	Dependent			NH	1850
	37	112		0	0		1860
Williams, Ezra G. <sup>38</sup>	29	260S	Doctor	150		Ohio	1850
	35	20	Physician	1000	2000		1860

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<sup>34</sup>Margaret, Taylor appears in 1860 as a dependent of John Taylor, household number 74. By 1870 she is listed as a household head, household number 107.

<sup>35</sup>Lydia Thorpe appears in 1860 as a dependent of W. W. Phelps, household number 71. By 1870 she is listed as a household head, household number 101.

<sup>36</sup>James Townsend appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 105. By 1870 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 129.

<sup>37</sup>Melissa Wallace appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of George Wallace in the 17th Ward, household number 125N.

<sup>38</sup>Ezra Williams appears in 1850 in the 18th Ward, household number 260S. By 1860 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 20.

## 14TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Woodmansee, Joseph	30	44	Merchant	0	0	Ohio	1860
	43	78	Merchant	0	0		1870
Woodruff, Wilford	43	231N	Merchant	1000		Conn	1850
	53	141	Farmer	10000	5000		1860
	63	133	Quorum of 12	6000	800		1870
Woolcott, Henry	33	47	Stone Cutter	600	100	England	1860
	45	71	Stone Cutter	2500	200		1870

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 15TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Ashton, Edward	37	89	Shoemaker	400	150	Wales	1860
	49	130	Shoemaker	600	100		1870
Ayrton, William <sup>1</sup>	27	71	Gardener	320	80	England	1860
	42	75	Gardener	1400	300		1870
Baldwin, Nancy <sup>2</sup>	49	269	Dependent			Ohio	1850
	61	85	Dependent				1860
	72	112	Keep House	300	0		1870
Barnum, Charles	51	300N	Carpenter	200		Verm	1850
	60	95	Carpenter	300	250		1860
Bess, Laura <sup>3</sup>	37	213N		200		NY	1850
	48	53	Dependent				1860
	60	8	Keep House	500	0		1870
Bird, Edmond T.	41	329N	Cabinetmaker	100		England	1850
	50	6	Cabinetmaker	800	600		1860
	60	43	Cabinetmaker	0	0		1870

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<sup>1</sup>William Ayrton appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 71. By 1870 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 75.

<sup>2</sup>Nancy Baldwin appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of James Baldwin, household number 269N. James in 1850 listed his occupation as Farmer and had \$400 of real wealth. In 1860 Nancy appears as a dependent of J. R. Baldwin (probably her son), household number 85. In 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 112.

<sup>3</sup>Laura Bess appears in 1850 as a household head, household number 213N. She appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Joel Bess, household number 53. In 1860 Joel is listed as a farmer with \$400 in real wealth and \$400 in personal wealth. In 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 8.



## 15TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Boyd, George <sup>4</sup>	25	397N	None	50		Penn	1850
	34	84	Trader	250	300		1860
	42	111	None	500	200		1870
Brown, Thomas J.	29	100	Laborer	600	75	Maine	1860
	38	120	Lumberman	1000	600		1870
Bull, Daniel	34	309N	Gunsmith	400		England	1850
	45	34	Gunsmith	0	0		1860
Burgess, William Jr. <sup>5</sup>	28	152	Farmer	350		NY	1850
	38	98	Blacksmith	600	200		1860
Burton, Robert T.	29	287	Farmer	800		Canada	1850
	39	112	Sheriff	2500	700		1860
	49	21	Sheriff	10000	200		1870
Bywater, George	30	3	Watchmaker	200	200	Wales	1860
	42	92	Watchrepairer	0	0		1870
Chatfield, George	43	59	Laborer	175	80	England	1860
	52	99	Laborer	800	100		1870
Coon, William <sup>6</sup>	13	91N	Dependent			Ill	1850
	22	109	Farm laborer	0	0		1860
Duncan, Homer <sup>7</sup>	34	305N	Farmer	400		Verm	1850
	45	10	Stockraiser	1200	2000		1860
Empey, William	42	310N	Farmer	800		Canada	1850
	52	8	Farmer	3000	1000		1860
Foster, William	53	7	Laborer	400	150	England	1860
	63	41	Woodturner	600	100		1870

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<sup>4</sup>George Boyd appears in 1850 in the 6th Ward, household number 397N. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 84.

<sup>5</sup>William Burgess, Jr. appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 152N. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 98.

<sup>6</sup>William Coon appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Abraham Coon in the 16th Ward, household number 91N. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 109.

<sup>7</sup>Homer Duncan moved in 1860 to the 16th Ward, household number 10.

## 15TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Heath, Fredrick <sup>8</sup>	26	10	Farmer	250	300	England	1860
	37	84	Farmer	3500	500		1870
Heath, Henry	22	328N	Farmer	800		England	1850
	30	38	Farmer	300	100		1860
	41	44	Miner	2000	200		1870
Judd, George <sup>9</sup>	15	107	Dependent			Ill	1860
	25	91	Day Laborer	0	0		1870
Judd, Thomas A.	49	296N	Mason	350		NY	1850
	58	107	Cooper	500	500		1860
	68	69	None	2000	200		1870
Lewis, James S.	31	24	Shoemaker	150	50	Wales	1860
	40	128	Shoemaker	0	0		1870
Lowe, Richard <sup>10</sup>	29	384N	Tailor	0		England	1850
	33	31	Tailor	200	0		1860
Milner, Francis	34	32	Blacksmith	150	100	England	1860
	45	158	Blacksmith	400	0		1870
Mitchell, Benj. T.	35	289N	Stonecutter	800		Penn	1850
	44	113	Stonecutter	0	0		1860
Morris, Elias	35	42	Stonemason	600	300	Wales	1860
	45	49	Stonemason	1000	200		1870
Morris, Wm. [Jr] <sup>11</sup>	16	4	Dependent			England	1860
	25	189	Painter	0	0		1870
Morris, William [Sr]	39	4	Painter	300	100	Wales	1860
	49	121	Painter	2000	600		1870

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<sup>8</sup>Frederick Heath moved by 1870 to the 7th Ward, household number 84.

<sup>9</sup>George Judd appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Thomas Judd, household number 107.

<sup>10</sup>Richard Lowe appears in 1850 in the 7th Ward, household number 384N. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 31.

<sup>11</sup>William Morris [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of William Morris [Sr], household number 4. By 1870 he had moved to the 14th Ward, household number 189.

## 15TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Parker, William K.	50	15	Laborer	400	100	D of C	1860
	60	63	None	400	100		1870
Parry, Edward	33	103	Mason	150	150	Wales	1860
	44	123	Stonemason	600	100		1870
Pickard, William L.	28	39	Tanner&currier	150	100	England	1860
	37	40	Tanner	2000	500		1870
Price, George W.	44	22	Carpenter	700	800	D of C	1860
	53	94	Carpenter	1000	0		1870
Richards, Henry P. <sup>12</sup>	19	348N	Dependent			Mass	1850
	28	11	Clerk	800	700		1860
	38	188	Store Clerk	4500	250		1870
Simpson, Thurston	40	294N	Farmer	300		Norway	1850
	52	48	Farmer	300	150		1860
Staples, Henry <sup>13</sup>	15	108	Dependent			England	1860
	25	135	Laborer	0	0		1870
Staples, James	50	108	Mason	1300	600	England	1860
	60	26	Stonemason	2000	200		1870
Thomas, Elijah	36	220N	Merchant	1500		NC	1850
	45	17	Farmer	1800	500		1860
Thomas, John	28	301N	Farmer	300		SC	1850
	38	46	Farmer	300	200		1860
Thomas, Samuel <sup>14</sup>	38	549S	Farmer	50		Wales	1850
	48	67	Farmer	500	300		1860
	58	162	Laborer	400	100		1870

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<sup>12</sup>Henry Richards appears in 1850 as a dependent in the 14th Ward, household number 294N. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 11. By 1870 he had moved back to the 14th Ward, household number 188.

<sup>13</sup>Henry Staples appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of James Staples, household number 108.

<sup>14</sup>Samuel Thomas appears in 1850 in the 13th Ward, household number 549S. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 67.



## 15TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Turnbull, James <sup>15</sup>	70	13	Laborer	0	0	England	1860
	79	68	None	200	0		1870
Wade, Moses	55	307N	Farmer	50		NY	1850
	69	40	Physician	1000	300		1860
Williams, Samuel <sup>16</sup>	23	162S	Blacksmith	500		Mass	1850
	33	80	Stonecutter	200	500		1860
Wright, Hannah <sup>17</sup>	28	388N	Dependent			Wales	1850
	39	33		150	75		1860

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<sup>15</sup>James Turnbull moved by 1870 to the 11th Ward, household number 68.

<sup>16</sup>Samuel Williams appears in 1850 in the 9th Ward, household number 162S. By 1860 he had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 80.

<sup>17</sup>Hannah Wright appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of Alexander Wright in the 7th Ward, household number 388N. In 1850 Alexander was a farmer with \$100 of real wealth listed in the census. By 1860 she had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 33.



## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 16TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Burgess, Harrison	35	164	Farmer	200		NY	1850
	46	[32]	Farmer	1600	500		1860
Burgess, Melanathan <sup>1</sup>	20	162N	Dependent			NY	1850
	28	25	Blacksmith	1000	600		1860
Burgess, William Jr. <sup>2</sup>	28	152N	Farmer	350		NY	1850
	38	98	Blacksmith	600	200		1860
Burgess, William Sen.	56	162N	Blacksmith	250		NY	1850
	66	33	Farmer	800	700		1860
Burton, Elizabeth	45	140N		200		England	1850
	56	59		300	200		1860
Clinton, Jeter <sup>3</sup>	37	180N	Physician	200		Indiana	1850
	47	103	Justice Peace	5000	2000		1860
	56	158	Judge	5000	2000		1870
Coon, Abraham <sup>4</sup>	37	91N	Laborer	350		Ohio	1850
	50	108	Farmer	4000	2000		1860
	59	40	Farmer	1500	600		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Melanathan Burgess appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of William Burgess, Sen., household number 162N.

<sup>2</sup>William Burgess, Jr. by 1860 moved to the 15th Ward, household number 98.

<sup>3</sup>Jeter Clinton moved by 1860 to the 13th Ward, household number 103.

<sup>4</sup>Abraham Coon moved by 1860 to the 19th Ward, household number 108. By 1870 he had moved again back to the 16th Ward, household number 40.

## 16TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Coon, John <sup>5</sup>	20	91N	Dependent			Ill	1850
	30	109	Farmer	0	250		1860
Coon, William <sup>6</sup>	13	91N	Dependent			Ill	1850
	22	109	Farm Laborer	0	0		1860
Cumberland, Henry	39	97	Blacksmith	750	500	England	1860
	50	77	Blacksmith	400	0		1870
Daniels, Daniel	43	150N	Farmer	150		Wales	1850
	53	36	Farmer	2000	500		1860
Day, Hugh	41	290N	Chairmaker	300		Canada	1850
	50	31	Wheelwright	700	400		1860
	60	61	None	1000	100		1870
Duncan, Homer <sup>7</sup>	34	305N	Farmer	400		Verm	1850
	45	10	Stockraiser	1200	2000		1860
Eldridge, Elnathan	39	94	Farmer	350		Mass	1850
	49	57	Farmer	2000	1500		1860
	60	52	Farmer	2500	800		1870
Emery, Henry	35	48	Com. Laborer	400	175	England	1860
	48	131	Store Clerk	800	0		1870
Evans, John	36	46	Laborer	500	300	Wales	1860
	46	137	Laborer	600	0		1870
Farr, Winslow <sup>8</sup>	57	135N	Farmer	300		NH	1850
	65	56	Farmer	1500	600		1860

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<sup>5</sup>John Coon appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Abraham Coon, 91N. In 1850 John is listed as having as occupation of Laborer with \$350 personal wealth. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 109.

<sup>6</sup>William Coon appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Abraham Coon, household number 91N. By 1860 William had moved to the 15th Ward, household number 109.

<sup>7</sup>Duncan Homer appears in 1850 in the 15th Ward, household number 305N. By 1860 he had moved to the 16th Ward, household number 10.

<sup>8</sup>Winslow Farr moved by 1860 to the 17th Ward, household number 56.

## 16TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Fielding, Mary A. <sup>9</sup>	43	132N	Dependent	0		England	1850
	53	19		600	100		1860
Fisher, William	45	80	Com. Laborer	0	225	England	1860
	55	96	Teamster	400	200		1870
Fordham, Elijah <sup>10</sup>	54	229N	Joiner	50		NY	1850
	62	46	Lumber Dealer	2000	300		1860
	72	14	Carpenter	0	0		1870
Fox, Jesse W.	30	137N	Surveyor	100		NY	1850
	40	37	Surveyor	1000	400		1860
	50	12	Surveyor	5000	600		1870
Gibbs, Gideon H.	28	95N	Joiner	400		Verm	1850
	39	58	Farmer	600	600		1860
	48	56	Joiner	1000	200		1870
Gillespie, Peter	36	50	Stonecutter	200	250	Scot	1860
	49	129	Stonemason	1200	500		1870
Hampton, Benjamin	51	18	Laborer	150	75	Penn	1860
	60	22	Store Clerk	1000	0		1870
Hicks, John T. R.	34	15	Shoemaker	400	100	England	1860
	44	28	Shoemaker	1200	0		1870
Higby, Judith	37	85		300		SC	1850
	51	85		450	250		1860
Hovey, Abigail <sup>11</sup>	35	88N		300		Mass	1850
	44	81	Dependent				1860

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<sup>9</sup>Mary Ann Bullock Fielding appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of Joseph Fielding, household number 132N. By 1860 she is listed as a household head, household number 19.

<sup>10</sup>Elijah Fordham appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 17th Ward, household numbers 229N and 46 respectively. By 1870 he had moved to the 16th Ward, household number 14.

<sup>11</sup>Abigail Hovey appears in 1850 as the household head, household number 88N. By 1860 she appears as a dependent (wife?) of Orlando B. Hovey, household number 81.



## 16TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Hunter, Isaac	30	144N	Farmer	75		England	1850
	38	65	Mastermason	1500	1000		1860
	50	124	Stonemason	2500	400		1870
Hunter, Jacob <sup>12</sup>	13	65	Dependent			England	1860
	22	125	Day Laborer	0	0		1870
Hunter, Stephen <sup>13</sup>	30	155N	Farmer	100		Scot	1850
	37	19	Laborer	500	150		1860
	47	4	Laborer	2000	200		1870
Huntington, Dimick	52	4	Ind. Interp.	500	300	NY	1860
	62	46	Ind. Interp.	3000	500		1870
Jackman, Levi	53	83N	Laborer	250		Verm	1850
	62	96	Sad.treemaker	600	200		1860
Jeremy, David <sup>14</sup>	38	30	Farm Laborer	0	250	Wales	1860
	49	159	Farmer	800	100		1870
Jeremy, Thomas [Jr] <sup>15</sup>	19	110	Dependent			Wales	1860
	29	150	Day Laborer	400	0		1870
Jeremy, Thomas [Sr]	35	149N	Farmer	150		Wales	1850
	45	110	Farmer	1000	500		1860
	55	143	Farmer	3000	500		1870
Laurence, George <sup>16</sup>	28	3	Shoemaker	0	200	England	1860
	37	38	Shoemaker	1000	200		1870
Lawson, James	39	20	Machinist	0	0	Scot	1860
	50	16	Blacksmith	3000	800		1870
Lewis, William	50	44	Mastermason	300	150	Wales	1860
	60	142	Stonemason	800	100		1870

<sup>12</sup>Jacob Hunter in 1860 appears as a dependent (son?) of Isaac Hunter, household number 65.

<sup>13</sup>Stephen Hunter moved by 1860 to the 7th Ward, household number 19.

<sup>14</sup>David Jeremy moved by 1870 to the 19th Ward, household number 159.

<sup>15</sup>Thomas Jeremy [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of Thomas Jeremy [Sr], household number 110.

<sup>16</sup>George Laurence moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 38.



## 16TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Parker, Joshua	50	12	Cabinetmaker	300	200	NY	1860
	60	6	None	1000	100		1870
Parry, John	42	39	Mastermason	150	100	Wales	1860
	50	154	Stonemason	2000	200		1870
Pettit, Ethan <sup>17</sup>	41	480N	Farmer	1000		NY	1850
	50	134	Farmer	1000	800		1860
Pettit, James	57	479N	Farmer	500		NY	1850
	66	28	Farmer	500	200		1860
Pettit, Lorenzo <sup>18</sup>	26	478N	Farmer	500		NY	1850
	34	28	Farmer	0	0		1860
	34	131	Farmer	550	1300		1860
Player, William J.	28	102	Blacksmith	500	500	England	1860
	39	83	Blacksmith	2000	0		1870
Pulsipher, Zerah	61	154N	Farmer	2000		Verm	1850
	71	41	Farmer	2700	950		1860
Pulsipher, John <sup>19</sup>	23	154N	Dependent			NY	1850
	33	120	Farmer	200	700		1860
Remington, G. V. <sup>20</sup>	32	224N	Farmer	250		NY	1850
	41	106	Butcher	1000	300		1860
Rolfe, Benjamin W.	28	139N	Plasterer	50		Maine	1850
	38	38	Carpenter	250	200		1860
	46	48	Carpenter	1000	500		1870
Roundy, Shadrack	62	87N	Farmer	400		Verm	1850
	71	94	Farmer	2000	1000		1860
	82	41	None	4000	200		1870

<sup>17</sup>Ethan Pettit moved by 1860 to the 19th Ward, household number 134.

<sup>18</sup>Lorenzo Pettit appears in 1860 in both the 16th and the 19th wards, household numbers 28 and 131 respectively.

<sup>19</sup>John Pulsipher appears in 1850 as a dependent (son?) Zerah Pulsipher, household number 154N. By 1860 John had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 120.

<sup>20</sup>G. V. Remington moved by 1860 to the 14th Ward, household number 106.

## 16TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Staines, William C. <sup>21</sup>	32	168N	Gardener	500		England	1850
	45	112	Merchant	25000	20000		1860
	51	112	Agent	10000	800		1870
Thompson, Mercy R. <sup>22</sup>	39	131N		350		England	1850
	50	21	Dependant	250	150		1860
	63	25	Keep House	0	0		1870
Thompson, William M.	30	130N	Calinderer	500		Scot	1850
	39	22	Clerk	1000	2000		1860
Wells, Daniel H. <sup>23</sup>	37	261S	Farmer	600		NY	1850
	45	19	[Minister]	0	5000		1860
	63	57	None	20000	1000		1870
	55	250	Lumber Dealer	60000	10000		1870
Whittaker, Isaac	39	92	Sawyer	150		England	1850
	49	89	Farmer	1000	400		1860
	58	39	Farmer	5000	600		1870

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<sup>21</sup>William Stains moved by 1870 to the 12th Ward, household number 112.

<sup>22</sup>Mercy Thompson appears in 1850 as a household head, household number 131N. In 1860 she is listed as a dependent of David Taylor, household number 21. In 1870 she is again listed as a household head, household number 25.

<sup>23</sup>Daniel H. Wells appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 18th Ward, household numbers 261S and 19 respectively. In 1870 he appears in both the 16th and 13th Wards, household numbers 57 and 250 respectively.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 17TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Appleby, Mary <sup>1</sup>	20	33		0	0	NY	1860
	30	92	At Home	1300	0		1870
Ayrton, William <sup>2</sup>	27	71	Gardener	320	80	England	1860
	42	75	Gardener	1400	300		1870
Bernhisel, John M. <sup>3</sup>	61	83	Physician	4650	3270	Penn	1860
	71	23	No Occupation	0	0		1870
Booth, Ann	67	52		300	100	England	1860
	78	63	Keep House	1000	100		1870
Box, Thomas <sup>4</sup>	55	3	Merchant	800	10000	Tenn	1860
	68	90	None	1000	1000		1870
Callister, Thomas	29	173N	Tailor	300		I of M	1850
	38	41	Tailor	1500	600		1860
Campkins, George	35	36N	Farmer	110		England	1850
	44	76	Shoemaker	800	300		1860
	55	93	Bootmaker	0	0		1870
Cannon, Angus <sup>5</sup>	26	23	Farmer	400	750	England	1860
	46	157	News Agent	2000	500		1870

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<sup>1</sup>Mary Appleby moved by 1870 to the 14th Ward, household number 92.

<sup>2</sup>William Ayrton moved by 1870 to the 15th Ward, household number 75.

<sup>3</sup>John Bernhisel moved by 1870 to the 18th Ward, household number 23.

<sup>4</sup>Thomas Box appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 3. By 1870 he had moved to the 17th, household number 90.

<sup>5</sup>Angus Cannon appears in 1860 in the 7th Ward, household number 23. By 1870 he had moved to the 17th Ward, household number 157.

## 17TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Cannon, Marsena	38	183N	Daguerreotypist	100		NH	1850
	47	8	Daguerian artist	0	0		1860
	57	43	Artist	3000	200		1870
Carrington, Albert	37	105N	Engineer	300		Verm	1850
	47	90	Lawyer	6000	1000		1860
	56	1	Bookkeeper	6000	500		1870
Clayton, William	37	118N	Clerk	1200		England	1850
	45	51	Auditor	0	0		1860
	55	58	No Occupation	5000	2000		1870
Cleary, James F.	36	184N	Cabinetmaker	200		Canada	1850
	45	9	Shoemaker	500	500		1860
	53	141	Shoemaker	0	0		1870
Davis, Nathan	45	44	Machinist	1200	500	Ohio	1860
	55	57	Machinist	6000	0		1870
Farr, Aaron F.	42	55	Farmer	1800	200	Verm	1860
	59	80	Farmer	1500	400		1870
Farr, Winslow <sup>6</sup>	57	135N	Farmer	300		NH	1850
	65	56	Farmer	1500	600		1860
Felt, Joseph H. <sup>7</sup>	20	103	Dependent			Mass	1860
	29	98	Store Clerk	0	0		1870
Felt, Nathaniel H.	35	100	Tailor	300		Mass	1850
	44	103	Tailor	1000	1000		1860
	55	11	Store Clerk	8000	500		1870
Fordham, Elijah <sup>8</sup>	54	229N	Joiner	50		NY	1850
	62	46	Lumber Dealer	2000	300		1860
	72	14	Carpenter	0	0		1870
Fuller, Elijah K.	39	19N	Farmer	800		NY	1850
	49	100	Merchant	1000	3000		1860

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<sup>6</sup>Winslow Farr appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 135N. By 1860 he had moved to the 17th ward, household number 56.

<sup>7</sup>Joseph Felt appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of Nathaniel Felt, household number 103. By 1870 Joseph had moved to the 13th Ward, household number 98.

<sup>8</sup>Elijah Fordham moved by 1870 to the 16th Ward, household number 14.



## 17TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Gibbs, Horace	64	38N	Joiner	1500		NY	1850
	72	75	Carpenter	1000	150		1860
Green, Ephraim	43	157N	Farmer	500		NY	1850
	53	35	Farmer	800	0		1860
Grey, John	32	33	Carpenter	500		Scot	1850
	37	73	Harnessmaker	750	250		1860
Groesbeck, Nicholas <sup>9</sup>	40	38	Merchant	1500	5000	NY	1860
	51	25	Merchant	18000	6000		1870
Hampton, Brigham <sup>10</sup>	25	9	Sadler	500	100	Ohio	1860
	35	23	Policeman	0	100		1870
Hardman, Abram <sup>11</sup>	23	85	Dependent			England	1860
	28	7	Teamster	350	350		1870
Hardman, Geo. [Jr] <sup>12</sup>	20	85	Dependent			England	1860
	26	5	Laborer	300	250		1870
Hardman, Geo. [Sr] <sup>13</sup>	64	85	Gardener	250	250	England	1860
	73	6	No Occupation	250	0		1870
Hardman, Joseph <sup>14</sup>	30	3	Gardener	0	75	England	1860
	41	157	Laborer	600	0		1870

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<sup>9</sup>Nicholas Groesbeck appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 38. By 1870 he had moved to the 17th Ward, household number 25.

<sup>10</sup>Brigham Hampton appears in 1860 in the 12th Ward, household number 9. By 1870 he had moved to the 17th Ward, household number 23.

<sup>11</sup>Abram Hardman appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of George Hardman [Sr], household number 85. By 1870 Abram had moved to the 4th Ward, household number 7.

<sup>12</sup>George Hardman [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of George Hardman [Sr], household number 85. By 1870 George [Jr] had moved to the 4th Ward, household number 5.

<sup>13</sup>George Hardman moved by 1870 to the 4th Ward, household number 6.

<sup>14</sup>Joseph Hardman moved by 1870 to the 7th Ward, household number 157.

## 17TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Heywood, Joseph L.	35	104N	Marshall	300		Mass	1850
	44	84	Hatter	3000	1000		1860
	57	14	No Occupation	8000	500		1870
Johnson, Daniel <sup>15</sup>	28	39	Laborer	300	100	NJ	1860
	38	47	Teamster	0	0		1870
King, Thomas	60	64	Farmer	900	200	England	1860
	70	117	No Occupation	4000	500		1870
Leonard, Bradford	40	126N	Merchant	1300		Mass	1850
	48	106	Merchant	2000	1000		1860
Margetts, Phillip	31	32	Blacksmith	1000	300	England	1860
	41	158	Blacksmith	4000	500		1870
Martin, Edward	33	112N	Painter	800		England	1850
	43	53	Painter	700	500		1860
Merrill, Albert	44	74	Hatter	900	400	NY	1860
	55	94	Hatter	3000	250		1870
Morris, George	34	26N	Farmer	500		England	1850
	42	80	Mason	800	400		1860
	52	96	Stonemason	4000	500		1870
Neal, George A.	65	59	Farmer	1800	1500	NH	1860
	76	74	Farmer	8000	2000		1870
Pack, John	51	60	Farmer	1800	250	Canada	1860
	61	77	Farmer	6000	800		1870
Peck, James E.	18	128N	Dependent			Verm	1850
	28	77	Blacksmith	0	200		1860
Peck, Joseph A.	30	18	Blacksmith	125	50	Verm	1860
	40	132	Blacksmith	1600	300		1870
Pitt, Moroni <sup>16</sup>	18	25	Dependent			Ill	1860
	28	46	Painter	600	100		1870

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<sup>15</sup>Daniel Johnson moved by 1870 to the 11th Ward, household number 47.

<sup>16</sup>Moroni Pitt appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of William Pitt, household number 25.

## 17TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Pitt, William	37	113N	Painter	100		England	1850
	44	25	Painter & Glazier	0	0		1860
	57	67	Printer	6000	800		1870
Pratt, Orson Jr. <sup>17</sup>	23	67		0	0	Ill	1860
	33	135	Musician	0	0		1870
Pugmire, Jon. Jr. <sup>18</sup>	27	121N	Blacksmith	200		England	1850
	37	103	Blacksmith	3000	200		1860
Randall, Alfred	38	120N	Carpenter	300		NY	1850
	48	88	Carpenter	3200	9000		1860
Reese, Enoch <sup>19</sup>	37	587S	Merchant	1000		NY	1850
	47	91	Blacksmith	1200	200		1860
	58	18	Merchant	14000	1500		1870
Risley, Joseph P. <sup>20</sup>	27	158S	Laborer	75		NJ	1850
	37	94	Farmer	2600	250		1860
	45	12	Farmer	6000	1000		1870
Romney, George <sup>21</sup>	20	117N	Joiner	75		England	1850
	29	23	Carpenter	2000	250		1860
	39	105	Carpenter	5000	400		1870
Smith, Amanda <sup>22</sup>	42	174N		0		Mass	1850
	51	56		1000	200		1860
	60	73	Keep House	0	0		1870

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<sup>17</sup>Orson Pratt, Jr. moved by 1870 to the 14th Ward, household number 135.

<sup>18</sup>Jonathan Pugmire, Jr. moved by 1860 to the 7th Ward, household number 103.

<sup>19</sup>Enoch Reese appears in 1850 in the 13th Ward, household number 587S. By 1860 he had moved to the 17th Ward, household number 91. By 1870 he had moved to the 18th Ward, household number 18.

<sup>20</sup>Joseph Risley appears in 1850 in the 9th Ward, household number 158S. By 1860 he had moved to the 17th Ward, household number 94.

<sup>21</sup>George Romney moved by 1860 to the 14th Ward, household number 23. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 105.

<sup>22</sup>Amanda Smith moved by 1860 to the 12th Ward, household number 56.



## 17TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Smith, Charles	31	114N	Watchmaker	800		England	1850
	41	27	Watchmaker	1000	200		1860
Smith, John L.	22	187N	Laborer	200		NY	1850
	31	48	Woodturner	600	400		1860
Sproat, Christopher	32	28	Tailor	0	150	England	1860
	43	101	Taylor	2000	100		1870
Taylor, Thomas E.	35	34	Cooper	500	200	England	1860
	45	32	Gardener	2000	100		1870
Tingey, John	38	23	Shoemaker	800	300	Verm	1860
	48	128	Shoemaker	2000	500		1870
Wallace, George B.	33	125N	Carpenter	800		NH	1850
	43	1	Farmer	1000	500		1860
	53	126	Nursery	5000	2000		1870
Wallace, Melissa <sup>23</sup>	27	125N	Dependent			NH	1850
	37	112		0	0		1860
Winchester, Stephen <sup>24</sup>	55	24N	Farmer	400		Verm	1850
	65	70	Farmer	1300	100		1860
	75	103	No Occupation	3000	1000		1870

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<sup>23</sup>Melissa Wallace appears in 1850 as a dependent (wife?) of George Wallace, household number 125N. By 1860 Melissa had moved to the 14th Ward where she appears as a household head, household number 112.

<sup>24</sup>Stephen Winchester appears in 1850 in the 19th Ward, household number 24N. By 1860 he had moved to the 17th Ward, household number 70.



## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 18TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Bernhisel, John M. <sup>1</sup>	61	83	Physician	4650	3270	Penn	1860
	71	23	No Occupation	0	0		1870
Clawson, Hiram B.	34	17	Clerk	0	0	NY	1860
	44	155	Merchant	20000	5000		1870
Kimball, Heber C.	49	113S	Potter	12000		Verm	1850
	59	18	[Minister]				1860
Kimball, William H.	25	111S	Lieutenant	300		NY	1850
	34	1	Stockraiser	2000	2000		1860
	43	7	Farmer	2000	1000		1870
Reece, Enoch <sup>2</sup>	37	587S	Merchant	1000		NY	1850
	47	91	Blacksmith	1200	200		1860
	58	18	Merchant	14000	1500		1870
Wells, Daniel H. <sup>3</sup>	37	261S	Farmer	600		NY	1850
	45	19	[Minister]	0	5000		1860
	63	57	None	20000	1000		1870
	55	250	Lumber Dealer	60000	10000		1870
Whitney, Horace K.	27	258S	Printer	150		England	1850
	37	8	Clerk	1000	500		1860
	46	6	Bookkeeper	10000	2000		1870
Whitney, John L.	27	7	Farmer	1000	1000	Ohio	1860
	37	4	Farmer	2000	500		1870

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<sup>1</sup>John Bernhisel appears in 1860 in the 17th Ward, household number 83. By 1870 he had moved to the 18th Ward, household number 23.

<sup>2</sup>Enoch Reece appears in 1850 in the 13th Ward, household number 587S. In 1860 he appears in the 17th Ward, household number 91. By 1870 he had moved to the 18th Ward, household number 18.

<sup>3</sup>Daniel H. Wells appears twice in 1870 in the 16th and 13th Wards, household numbers 57 and 250 respectively.

## 18TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Whitney, Joshua	25	5	Farmer	2000	1000	Ohio	1860
	35	5	Farmer	0	0		1870
Williams, Ezra G. <sup>4</sup>	29	260S	Doctor	150		Ohio	1850
	35	20	Physician	1000	0		1860
Young, Brigham <sup>5</sup>	49	94S	President	20000		Verm	1850
	59	16	President				1860
	69	28	President	1010600	102000		1870

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<sup>4</sup>Ezra Williams moved by 1860 to the 14th, household number 20.

<sup>5</sup>Brigham Young in 1860 unexplainably has no wealth listed in the census. This was also the case for Heber C. Kimball.

## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 19TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Alger, John <sup>1</sup>	30	643N	Joiner	50		Ohio	1850
	39	37	Sad. treemaker	1000	200		1860
Alger, Samuel	65	642N	Joiner	150		Mass	1850
	74	43	Wheelwright	300	250		1860
Alvord, Thaddeus	67	78N	Farmer	100		Mass	1850
	76	17	Tanner	700	300		1860
Andrus, James <sup>2</sup>	15	569	Dependent			Ohio	1850
	24	58	Trader	0	2500		1860
Barnes, James	42	116	Mastermason	1500	250	England	1860
	52	41	Brickmason	4000	200		1870
Beck, James <sup>3</sup>	39	8	Painter	500		England	1850
	48	88	Painter	600	200		1860
Blair, Seth M. <sup>4</sup>	32	56N	Attorney	3000		Mo	1850
	41	135	Editor, Lawyer	8000	3000		1860
Coon, Abraham <sup>5</sup>	37	91N	Laborer	350		Ohio	1850
	50	108	Farmer	4000	2000		1860

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<sup>1</sup>John Alger moved in 1860 to the 7th Ward where his listed occupation was saddle tree maker, household number 37.

<sup>2</sup>James Andrus appears in 1850 in the county, household number 569N. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 58.

<sup>3</sup>James Beck appears in 1850 in the 13th Ward, household number 8. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 88.

<sup>4</sup>Seth Blair moved in 1860 to the 14th Ward, household number 135.

<sup>5</sup>Abraham Coon appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 91N. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 108. By 1870 he had moved back to the 16th Ward, household number 40.



## 19TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
	59	40	Farmer	1500	600		1870
Coon, John <sup>6</sup>	20	91N	Dependent			Ill	1850
	30	109	Farmer	0	250		1860
Corsa, Mary	54	110		0	50	Conn	1860
	67	29	Keep House	500	0		1870
Crow, C. Henry <sup>7</sup>	29	101	Hampmaker	0	0	England	1860
	40	132	Saddle Shop	1000	250		1870
Davis, James	25	649N	Farmer	100		England	1850
	34	45	Com. Laborer	250	200		1860
Dustin, Bechnias <sup>8</sup>	56	469S	Laborer	50		NH	1850
	66	133	Farmer	600	300		1860
Earl, Sylvester H.	35	23	Chairmaker	500		Ohio	1850
	45	113	Wheelwright	1400	600		1860
Egan, Tomsan <sup>9</sup>	26	102N		300		NH	1850
	35	100	Dependent				1860
	45	39	Keep House	4000	200		1870
Hawk, William	55	17	Farmer	40		Virg	1850
	60	79	Farmer	300	300		1860
Hovey, Sarah	42	103N		300		Mass	1850
	54	85		800	1000		1860

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<sup>6</sup>John Coon appeared in 1850 as a dependent (son?) of Abraham Coon in the 16th Ward, household number 91N. In 1850 he is listed as a laborer by occupation with \$350 of real wealth. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 108.

<sup>7</sup>Charles Henry Crow moved by 1870 to the 11th Ward, household number 132.

<sup>8</sup>Bechnais Dustin appears in 1850 in the county, household number 469S. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 133.

<sup>9</sup>Thomsan Egan appears in 1850 as a household head, household number 102N. She appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Howard Egan, household number 100. His occupation in 1860 is listed as Trader and his wealth is listed as \$1000 real wealth and \$1000 personal wealth. In 1870 she again appears as a household head. Her 1870 wealth figures may reflect his 1860 figures.

## 19TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Jeremy, David <sup>10</sup>	38	30	Farm Laborer	0	250	Wales	1860
	49	159	Farmer	800	100		1870
Katz, Michael	45	115	Carpenter	700	500	Penn	1860
	53	34	Carpenter	3000	500		1870
Knight, Joseph	42	57N	Farmer	100		Verm	1850
	52	67	Wheelwright	1100	100		1860
Knowlton, Margaret <sup>11</sup>	62	114	Dependent			Scot	1860
	72	33	None	0	0		1870
Lee, Alfred, Sen.	54	13	Farmer	800	200	SC	1860
	64	115	Gardener	2000	100		1870
Lees, John [Jr]	27	37	Com. Laborer	150	50	England	1860
	37	140	Day Laborer	350	100		1870
Lees, John [Sr]	58	39	Com. Laborer	0	0	England	1860
	69	143	Gardener	1000	200		1870
Lytle, John <sup>12</sup>	46	264S	Blacksmith	300		Penn	1850
	57	6	Blacksmith	800	300		1860
Margetts, Richard B.	37	56	Blacksmith	1000	400	England	1860
	47	107	Tanner	0	0		1870
Mathews, Joseph	40	5	Com. Laborer	250	250	Wales	1860
	50	155	Stonemason	400	0		1870
Nebeker, George	24	52N	Farmer	800		Del	1850
	33	3	Farmer	1100	1000		1860
	43	130	Farmer	6000	500		1870
Nebeker, John	37	51N	Farmer	800		Del	1850
	46	60	Farmer	7000	2000		1860
	56	128	Farmer	4000	800		1870

<sup>10</sup>David Jeremy appears in 1860 in the 16th Ward, household number 30. By 1870 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 159.

<sup>11</sup>Margaret Knowlton appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Sidney Alger Knowlton, household number 114.

<sup>12</sup>John Lytle appears in 1850 in the 11th Ward, household number 264S.

## 19TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Openshaw, George	43	18	Com. Laborer	250	300	England	1860
	52	9	Day Laborer	0	0		1870
Perkins, Ute	35	645N	Farmer	100		Tenn	1850
	44	33	Com. Laborer	600	600		1860
Perkins, William L.	31	54	Farmer	75		Tenn	1850
	40	49	Mason	500	350		1860
	50	135	Brickmason	800	500		1870
Pettit, Ethan <sup>13</sup>	41	480	Farmer	1000		NY	1850
	50	134	Farmer	1000	800		1860
Pettit, Lorenzo <sup>14</sup>	26	478	Farmer	500		NY	1850
	34	131	Farmer	550	1300		1860
Pettit, Richard R. <sup>15</sup>	28	620S	Joiner	0		NY	1850
	37	89	Carpenter	0	500		1860
Platts, John	33	112	Mastermason	500	250	England	1860
	42	19	Brickmason	600	100		1870
Player, Charles W.	33	19	Stonecutter	300	275	England	1860
	43	171	Stonecutter	500	0		1870
Price, William S.	50	78	Shoemaker	300	200	England	1860
	60	40	Shoemaker	1800	200		1870
Pugsley, Martha	26	95		0	0	England	1860
	40	97	Keep House	0	0		1870
Pugsley, Clarissa <sup>16</sup>	32	94	Dependent			England	1860
	42	100	Keep House	0	0		1870

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<sup>13</sup>Ethan Pettit appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 480N. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 131.

<sup>14</sup>Lorenzo Pettit appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 478N. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 131.

<sup>15</sup>Richard Pettit appears in 1850 in the 8th Ward, household number 620S. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 89.

<sup>16</sup>Clarissa Pugsley appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Philip Pugsley, household number 94. Philip in 1860 is listed as a tanner with real wealth of \$10000 and personal wealth of \$500. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 100.



## 19TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Pulsipher, John <sup>17</sup>	23	154N	Dependant	0		NY	1850
	33	120	Farmer	200	700		1860
Raleigh, Alonzo H.	32	27	Mason	800		NH	1850
	41	55	Mason	2600	1500		1860
	51	30	Farmer	6000	2000		1870
Shaffer, John	30	648N	Farmer	300		NY	1850
	40	40	Farmer	750	600		1860
	49	157	Gardener	4000	300		1870
Shaw, Joseph	46	34	Com. Laborer	100	100	England	1860
	55	148	Day Laborer	400	100		1870
Smith, James	37	24	Mason	200	50	England	1860
	49	168	Stonemason	800	0		1870
Whipple, Rachel	42	44		1000	250	England	1860
	54	147	Keep House	0	0		1870
Whitehead, James	60	38	Com. Laborer	150	50	England	1860
	67	142	Weaver	600	0		1870
Wilcox, Walter E. <sup>18</sup>	39	35	Lawyer	500	350	Mass	1860
	49	73	Day Laborer	0	0		1870
Wilding, George	30	20	Mason	250	100	England	1860
	39	170	Store Clerk	1000	200		1870
Winchester, Stephen <sup>19</sup>	55	24N	Farmer	400		Verm	1850
	65	70	Farmer	1300	100		1860

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<sup>17</sup>John Pulsipher appears in 1850 in the 16th Ward, household number 154N. By 1860 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 120.

<sup>18</sup>Walter Wilcox appears in 1860 in the 7th Ward, household number 35. By 1870 he had moved to the 19th Ward, household number 73.

<sup>19</sup>Stephen Winchester moved in 1860 to the 17th Ward, household number 70.



## APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

## 20TH WARD

## PERSISTERS FROM 1850 TO 1870

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Anderson, George <sup>1</sup>	22	32	Fancy gardener	0	150	Scot	1860
	32	131	Herdsman	2000	500		1870
Burt, Andrew	30	6	Laborer	500	300	Scot	1860
	41	167	Policeman	600	100		1870
Caine, John T.	30	48	Notary Public	1000	500	England	1860
	41	48	News Corresp.	40000	5000		1870
Calder, David O.	36	49	Accountant	5000	1000	Scot	1860
	47	46	R.R. Office	15000	5000		1870
Clayton, John <sup>2</sup>	39	52	Laborer	0	50	England	1860
	47	126	Carpenter	400	100		1870
Dunbar, Hannah <sup>3</sup>	28	23	Dependent			England	1860
	38	108	Keep House	0	0		1870
Dunbar, William C.	37	23	Clerk	350	150	Scot	1860
	47	25	News Corresp.	3000	300		1870
Dye, Robert	38	3	Shoemaker	500	200	England	1860
	48	29	Bootmaker	3500	300		1870
Gibson, John	21	31	Com. Laborer	0	50	Scot	1860
	30	22	Day Laborer	0	200		1870
Gill, Richard	38	11	Baker	1000	300	England	1860
	49	153	Barber	600	100		1870

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<sup>1</sup>George Anderson appears in 1860 in the 8th Ward, household number 32. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 131.

<sup>2</sup>John Clayton appears in 1860 in the 8th Ward, household number 52. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 126.

<sup>3</sup>Hannah Dunbar appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of William Dunbar, household number 23.

## 20TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Hilton, A.	31	18	Com. Laborer	150	150	England	1860
	41	151	Teamster	0	0		1870
Lewis, Henry [Jr] <sup>4</sup>	22	44	Dependent			England	1860
	32	149	Teamster	400	100		1870
Lewis, Henry [Sr]	45	44	Blacksmith	500	250	England	1860
	58	45	Blacksmith	2000	500		1870
Lewis, John B.	63	40	Carpenter	500	100	England	1860
	73	42	Carpenter	2000	300		1870
Livingston, James C.	26	24	Com. Laborer	250	150	Scot	1860
	34	21	Day laborer	2000	500		1870
Lynch, Patrick	31	10	Clerk	1000	100	Ireland	1860
	41	68	Clerk	1000	500		1870
Lyon, John, Jr.	23	21	Weaver	0	50	Scot	1860
	37	82	Carpenter	1500	200		1870
Lyon, John, Sr.	55	35	Librarian	350	250	Scot	1860
	67	109	Librarian	4000	600		1870
Neslen, Samuel <sup>5</sup>	52	47	Carpenter	2000	600	England	1860
	62	1	None	4000	300		1870
Ramsey, Ralph <sup>6</sup>	35	38	Woodcarver	700	200	England	1860
	46	43	Laborer	500	0		1870

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<sup>4</sup>Henry Lewis [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent of Henry Lewis [Sr], household number 44.

<sup>5</sup>In 1860 Samuel Neslen's surname is listed as Neslin. In 1870 it was listed as Nelson. It has been confirmed however that the families are the same in both census entries and that the spelling of the surname is Neslen (see Biographical Encyclopedia .

<sup>6</sup>Ralph Ramsey moved by 1870 to the 10th Ward, household number 43.

## 20TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Romney, George <sup>7</sup>	20	117N	Joiner	75		England	1850
	29	23	Carpenter	2000	250		1860
	39	105	Carpenter	5000	400		1870
Rossiter, Solomon	50	37	Com. Laborer	150	100	England	1860
	63	107	Stonemason	200	100		1870
Sansom, Charles	34	34	Com. Laborer	150	100	Scot	1860
	45	176	Store Clerk	1000	500		1870
Sharp, James <sup>8</sup>	16	55	Dependent			Scot	1860
	26	36	Bookkeeper	2000	200		1870
Sharp, John [Jr] <sup>9</sup>	18	55	Dependent			Scot	1860
	28	35	R.R. Contractor	0	0		1870
Sharp, John [Sr]	39	55	Police	7500	5000	Scot	1860
	49	34	R.R. Contract	20000	5000		1870
Smoot, Abraham O. <sup>10</sup>	36	504N	Farmer	200		KY	1850
	45	52	Mayor	9000	10000		1860
Smoot, Margaret <sup>11</sup>	52	52	Dependent			SC	1860
	62	8	Keep House	0	0		1870
Sneddon, Robert	32	14	Stonecutter	250	250	Scot	1860
	42		Day Laborer	0	0		1870

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<sup>7</sup>George Romney appears in 1850 in the 17th Ward, household number 117N. He had moved by 1860 to the 14th Ward, household number 23. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 105.

<sup>8</sup>James Sharp appears in 1860 as a dependent (son?) of John Sharp [Sr], household number 55.

<sup>9</sup>John Sharp [Jr] appears in 1860 as a dependent (son) of John Sharp [Sr], household number 55.

<sup>10</sup>Abraham Smoot appears in 1850 in the county, household number 504N. By 1860 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 52.

<sup>11</sup>Margaret Smoot appears in 1860 as a dependent (wife?) of Abraham Smoot, household number 52. By 1870 she appears as a household head, household number 8.

## 20TH WARD PERSISTERS

NAME	AGE	HH#	OCCUPATION	RW	PW	BIRTH	CENSUS
Squires, John	39	4	Baker	700	250	England	1860
	50	31	Barber	4000	600		1870
Taylor, Charles <sup>12</sup>	32	330N	Butcher	500		England	1850
	41	66	Butcher	4800	500		1860
	51	261	Butcher	3000	500		1870
Toone, John B.	47	41	Painter	500	250	England	1860
	58	83	Painter	1000	200		1870
Walker, William <sup>13</sup>	37	50	Cutler	0	200	England	1860
	47	77	Stoneturner	600	100		1870

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<sup>12</sup>Charles Taylor appears in 1850 and 1860 in the 14th Ward, household numbers 330N and 66 respectively. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 261.

<sup>13</sup>William Walker appears in 1860 in the 13th Ward, household number 50. By 1870 he had moved to the 20th Ward, household number 77.



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A DEMOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
1850-1870

Larry W. Draper

Department of History

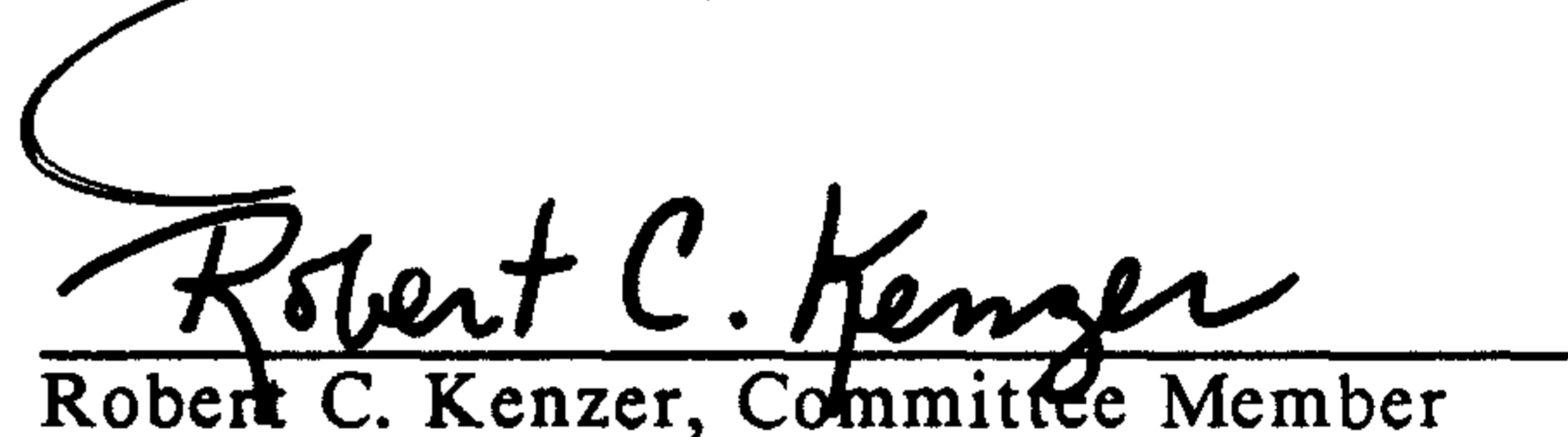
M.A. Degree, August 1988

ABSTRACT

This study examines the demographic characteristics of household heads in Salt Lake City, Utah, at three points in its history: 1850, 1860, and 1870. Data was compiled on population growth, nativity, sex, age, occupation, wealth, and persistence from the United States Census for those years.

The data shows that between 1850 and 1870 the makeup of Salt Lake City household heads changed dramatically from predominately American-born to predominately foreign-born. This change in the nativity of household heads over time significantly influenced several demographic characteristics including the location of immigrant settlement, occupational tendencies, and a high level of stratification of real wealth.

  
Ronald W. Walker, Committee Chairman

  
Robert C. Kenzer, Committee Member

14 July 88  
Date

  
David C. Montgomery, Graduate Coordinator