

Historians and scholars have argued for several years on how different or similar the North and South were on the eve of the Civil War. There has been much discussion on both sides of the argument, as is shown by the difference of opinions in Edward Pessen's essay *The Similarities between the Antebellum North and South*, and James McPherson's essay *The Differences between the Antebellum North and South*. Pessen contends that the similarities between the two regions outweigh their differences. McPherson argues that the South was very different from other parts of the country. Rather than looking at other historian's viewpoints, this essay will examine population, economic, and religious data from two counties, Augusta County, Virginia, and Franklin County, Pennsylvania. This essay will also look at excerpts from local newspapers to determine the attitudes toward African-Americans at the time. Through these resources, it can be seen that the differences were not major.

The South was widely regarded as more rural than the North and this is supported by the raw data. Although similar in overall size, Franklin County (population 42,126) had almost twice as many as people as Augusta County (pop. 27,749). (Appendix 3) Not surprisingly both counties were overwhelmingly white, 95.7% in Franklin and 77.6% in slave holding Augusta. In Franklin, 4.3% (1,799) of the population were African-Americans. Only about 10% (586) of African-Americans were free in Augusta, meaning that one-fifth of its population were slaves. (App. 4)

By looking at the towns that were within the counties and their populations, there is further evidence that the South was more rural. Augusta only had two incorporated towns accounting for 4,332 people, about one-fifth of the county's population. Franklin's 21 towns or cities account for all of its 42,126 population. (App. 5) Although it should be noted that some of

the towns in Franklin were rather small, two barely had over 300 people, there is still an enormous disparity between the rural and town populations.

It had also been generally thought that the North attracted more immigrants than the South. Using just these two counties to represent the entire nation is somewhat a stretch, but Franklin had 1,482 foreign born citizens, while Augusta had only 602. (App. 7) Whereas this may appear to uphold this belief, foreign-born citizens roughly make up the same percentage of the population, 3.5% for Franklin and 2.7% for Augusta. In this sphere the counties are pretty similar. There is inconclusive evidence to suggest that the North or the South were more attractive than the other to immigrants.

In African-American populations a large disparity existed, particularly in slave holding Augusta. The greatest difference appeared in where people chose to live. Many southerners chose to live in the country on farms while their northern counterparts preferred town life. In that respect, the North and the South differed a great deal.

From an economic standpoint, the popular attitude is that the North had been much more industrialized than the South, which was more agrarian. Looking at the major economic producers in these counties, farming and manufacturing, this belief can be examined.

By saying that the North was more industry oriented, it does not mean that it was not an agrarian society. In fact, the majority of Americans at the time made a living as farmers both in the North and the South. By studying Appendix 8, it can be seen that the total number of farms in Franklin (2,494) were far greater than in Augusta (1,552). However, when considering the populations of both counties, the data shows that percentage wise, 5.9% for Augusta and 5.6% for Franklin, both counties have nearly the same amount of farms. Total acreage of farmland was also similar. The graph attached to Appendix 8 shows that Augusta had more total acres of

farmland, 438,159 to Franklin's 401,315 acres. Augusta also contained larger farms than Franklin, on which much of the slave labor force were employed. When examining the slave ownership table on appendix 14 an interesting fact comes up. There were only 811 slaveholders in Augusta, which is only 7% of the population.

Although there were 1,000 fewer farms in Augusta, numbers and values of livestock were almost identical to Franklin. (App. 9) As for crops, Franklin produced more wheat, rye, oats and barley. Augusta produced more Indian corn and buckwheat. (App. 9) The two counties focused on different crops, but both engaged in significant staple crop (grain) production.

Franklin, with their many towns and cities, had a more profitable manufacturing environment. They had one and a half times more establishments than Augusta. (App. 12) As Appendix 13 shows, Franklin's manufacturing establishments were nearly twice as profitable as Augusta's. However, by considering both counties populations, it can be seen that Augusta had better productivity than Franklin. Another item of interest is the value of home manufactured goods. Augusta, with \$17,116 is close to Franklin's number of \$18,222. (App. 9, p.3) This would suggest that proportionally more goods were produced at home in Augusta than in Franklin indicating a less industrialized county.

Religion also played an important role in the lives of Americans. This is one thing that both the North and the South had in common. Almost 80% of the populations in both counties were members of some church. (App. 12) The differences lie in which denomination the people chose. Adding to the confusion was the fact that in America many churches had split. For example, there were five different Baptist churches and three Presbyterian churches at the time. Appendix 12 lists all the denominations, the number of churches, how large each church was, and the value of the church property. Citizens of both Augusta and Franklin favored the

Methodist faith, with 21 churches in Augusta and 31 in Franklin. The churches present in Franklin but not in Augusta were two sects of Baptists (Seventh Day and Winebrenner), two sects of Presbyterian (Reformed and United) and the Union Church. There were very few Roman Catholics in Augusta (450) and only slightly more (850) in Franklin. As a percent of the population, Roman Catholics were similar in both counties. People in both counties appear to be similar in their religion, all Christians, and almost all exclusively Protestant.

It is believed that perhaps the biggest difference between the North and South were attitudes towards slavery and to African-Americans in general. Between these two counties there does not seem to be much difference in their attitudes. In Augusta, which lies in slave holding Virginia, many newspaper articles reflect a racist, pro-slavery attitude. The three articles contained in Appendix 1 are all from “The Vindicator” and have three different subjects. The first article conveys the message that slaves would rather stay in servitude than have their freedom. It states that of 44 recently freed slaves, only 37 left. The second article calls for the departure of several free African-Americans living in town. It claims that when free African-Americans are idle they become dangerous. The article goes on to say that this evil should be corrected without delay. The final article was written after Virginia’s secession and tells of African-Americans volunteering their service to the Confederacy and giving money to support its army. The three articles and many others like them show the attitude towards African-Americans in Augusta and reflect their status as slaves.

Franklin, even though it lies within a free state, does not champion African-Americans or call for their release from slavery. The five articles contained in Appendix 2 condemn the ideas of Frederick Douglas, give another example of slaves voluntarily returning to their slave life after the chance to go free, mocks an African-American holiday and supports the belief that

African-Americans should not be allowed to vote. The final article recounts the slaying of an African-American man in town by several soldiers of the Union Army. This is the only article that expresses some sympathy for the African-Americans. The article does not lament his slaying, but rather that he did not receive a trial for his supposed offenses. The true colors come out in the verbal sparring between the two papers, the “Valley Spirit” and the “Repository and Transcript.” In the third article, *The First of August*, the “Valley Spirit” charges that the “Repository and Spirit” is an abolitionist paper. This is not intended as a compliment. The article on African-American voting refers to them as “...the Spirits friends...” Even though in the North, the papers of Franklin still reflect a negative attitude towards African-Americans.

How different were Augusta and Franklin? Certainly their populations were different in both the makeup and where they chose to live. The biggest difference in population was the way slavery affected the population size. Another difference lies in industry, which was much more profitable and widespread in Franklin. There are also many similarities as well. Both counties were primarily agricultural and consisted largely of small farms. They farmed many of the same crops and raised much of the same livestock and the per capita farm income was similar. Both counties were religious and almost exclusively Protestant. Their attitudes towards African-Americans also differed little, with Franklin residents being perhaps a little more sympathetic but by no means abolitionists. In comparing these two counties it is hard to find any differences that were so incompatible that the North and South could no longer live together in the same nation.

Appendix 1

Newspapers of Augusta County

The Vindicator, October 14, 1859, p.2, c. 5

Departure of Emancipated Negroes--Don't Want to Leave

--On Sunday last, a crowd of not less than one thousand negroes assembled on the basin to take leave of the negroes belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Frances B. Shackelford, of Amherst county, who, in accordance with the will of the deceased, were about to depart by way of the canal, for a free State. The whole number set free was forty-four men women and children, but only thirty-seven left, the balance preferring to remain in servitude in Old Virginia rather than enjoy their freedom elsewhere. Some of these who did leave, were thrown on the boat by main force, so much opposed were they to leaving, and many expressed their determination of returning to Virginia as soon as an opportunity offered. Many were the well wishes tendered the departing negroes by the crowd assembled, and when the boats started from their wharves, the freed negroes struck up "Carry me back to Old Virginny," which was joined in by one and all, and in a tone which indicated plainly that if left to their own free will, they would gladly spend the remainder of their days in servitude in the home of their birth.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican*

The Vindicator, January 11, 1861, p. 1, c.3

Free Negroes

There are a number of free negroes about town, who are not registered, and consequently have no business here. It is the duty of the proper authorities to forthwith commence the correction of the serious evil by notifying them to leave, or suffer the penalty imposed by law of remaining.

Another source of great annoyance to our town is the policy of permitting slaves to hire their own time, or get persons to stand as their masters. The habit induces idleness among slaves, and is the cause of all kinds of trafficking [sic] among them, which is more or less connected with petty thefts. These evils should be radically corrected without delay. The quicker the better.

The Vindicator, May 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Negroes Volunteering

About fifty three negroes in Amelia county have offered themselves to the Government for any service. In our neighboring city of Petersburg, two hundred free negroes offered for any work that might be assigned to them, either to fight under white officers, dig ditches, or any thing that could show their desire to serve Old Virginia. In the same city, a negro hackman came to his master, and with tears in his eyes, insisted that he should accept all his savings, \$100, to help equip the volunteers. The free negroes of Chesterfield have made a similar proposition. Such is

the spirit among bond and free, throughout the whole of the State. Those who calculate on a different state of things, will soon discover their mistake.—*Richmond Dispatch*

Newspapers of Franklin County

Valley Spirit, August 24, 1859, p. 5, c. 2

Fred. Douglas.

This gentleman of color paid our town a visit, on Saturday last, to brighten the prospects of his Republican friends which are now so hopelessly in the dark. There is no calling in question the extraordinary ability of Mr. Douglass as an Orator. He is an elegant and powerful speaker, and possesses a clear well modulated voice, and a style of elocution unaffected and impressive. His discourse was well received by a large and attentive auditory, and with occasional demonstrations of applause from those who seemed disposed to favor his peculiar doctrine. His aim is to place the negro on an equality with the white man--to have him eat at the same table, sit in the same pew, and vote at the same ballot box. He would appear to forget altogether that the Creator Himself has made a distinction when he established the great and immovable barrier of color between the races. Mr. Douglas certainly does not benefit his cause by opening his vials of wrath on religion, or by representing our leading divines as monsters of inhumanity. They certainly are as capable of knowing what is right and what is wrong as he is, and may be supposed to be as honest in their views. We are constrained to say that that portion of his discourse deserved the pointed rebuke of the whole community.

Valley Spirit, April 11, 1860 p. 5, c. 2

Music.

A band of colored musicians from Hagerstown visited this place on Monday last. They discoursed some very fine music through our streets and after enjoying themselves among their "free brethren," on this side the line, returned home to "bondage," in the evening train, very well convinced, we have no doubt, that the worst form of Slavery that can possibly exist may be found among the negroes of Pennsylvania. We believe it is the custom in Maryland, at Easter time, to allow the negroes the largest liberty, and this Band had the audacity, on this occasion, to come into a free State as if for no other purpose than to show the sympathizers of John Brown, deceased, that their pikes and Sharpe's Rifles were not required to improve their condition, and that all the Republican philanthropy expended on the slave could be more appropriately used in bettering the condition of the free negro in the North.

Repository and Transcript, August 1, 1860, p. 4, c. 3

Negro Voters.

Several times, recently, the Spirit has harped upon the subject of negroes voting. The sap-heads are too dumb to know that a few years since negroes had the right to vote in Pennsylvania; that they exercised the right, and that they voted the Locofoco ticket. We remember having seen, upon more than one occasion, in this county, certain Locofoco township politicians leading up their "culled brethren" to the polls and voting them for Jackson, for Van Buren and, generally having them to go "the whole hog" for the D-e-m-o-c-r-a-c-y.

The right of suffrage was never denied to negroes in this State till after the adoption of the present constitution, when they were deprived the privilege of assisting to fasten locofocoism upon the people. The Legislature which provided for the revision of the Constitution was composed of a majority opposed to the heresie of locofocoism. The Governor who approved the law--honest old Joseph Ritner--will scarcely be claimed by the locofocos as belonging to their party. The Convention which framed the present Constitution, depriving the SPIRIT'S friends of their former privilege, was composed of a majority of Whigs. After giving the whiners of the Spirit, who lounge around the street corners in idleness, no person appreciating their professional worth, all this "light" upon their favorite theme, we shall not be surprised to see them wearing crape in their distress over the loss of their sable coadjutors.

Valley Spirit, August 8, 1860, p.4, c. 3

First of August

It is a custom among the colored folks to celebrate the first of August in commemoration of the emancipation of the Slaves in the British West India Islands. The colored population of this and neighboring towns assembled here, on Wednesday last, and put the day through by a grand pic-nic, military parade, and the other fixens of a jollification in such cases made and provided. The Transcript establishment contributed its quota in observance of this grand "abolition selbration" by hoisting a flag, or rather a rag, tied on a rail, from one of its port-holes, on which is the picture of a Crow with the name of Abe Lincoln underneath. It was a very fit occasion for the Transcript to show its colors and proclaim its abolition principles.

Valley Spirit, June 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Horrible Occurrence

On Saturday afternoon a number of soldiers, from different companies, collected in that disreputable quarter of our town, known as Wolfstown, and for some cause, that we have not

been able to clearly ascertain, made an attack upon a house occupied by a colored man named Frank Jones. The windows of the house were broken in, the doors forced open, the stove upset and the colored man and his wife knocked down. In the melee Jones discharged a gun the contents of which wounded two of the soldiers in the legs. The cry was then raised to "kill the nigger" and he immediately fled from the house going out of the backdoor and crossing the lots in the direction of West Market street. When his flight was discovered a Lieutenant in one of the Pittsburg companies, attached to the Seventh Regiment, who had arrived on the ground, called for "six good men" to follow him, and led off in pursuit of the negro. The soldiers pursued the man to the residence of GEORGE EYSTER, Esq., on Federal Hill, where they found him concealed in the kitchen chimney.--They dragged him from the chimney but assured the lady of the house, Mr. Eyster not being at home, that they would do him no harm, that they intended only taking him to jail. This we believe, was the sole intention of the party who first arrested Jones.--They brought him down the yard until near the gate, at the lane leading to the barn, here they were met by the Lieutenant who had given chase from Wolfstown, who ordered the men, who had hold of Jones, to stand aside when he instantly discharged his revolver into him, the first ball striking him in front of the body. Jones then turned and made for the fence, when four other shots were fired at him, from the same pistol, in rapid succession, the ball striking him in the back. While this was going on one of the soldiers was beating him over the head with a heavy club. He fell on receiving the fifth shot when a number of bayonet and sword wounds were inflicted upon him. He was a long time dying while the Lieutenant and the soldiers stood around him and would not permit any one to afford him any relief.

A large and excited crowd soon collected at the spot and threats were very freely made to burn the body, quarter it, &c. Several shots, one of which accidentally struck a soldier in the right groin, inflicting a severe wound, were fired, at the dead body. Mr. Eyster, upon whose premises the body lay, and who is Prosecuting Attorney for the county, obtained a company of soldiers from Gen. WILLIAMS to keep down further disturbance and to have the body removed. This company was marched to the spot where the body lay but through the order of a subordinate officer was marched back and the body suffered to remain on the ground exposed to further mutilation. Mr. EYSTER then, with the assistance of some citizens, removed the body to the jail and had it locked up. 'Squire Hammond summoned a Jury of Inquest and a post-mortem examination of the body ordered to be made. This duty was assigned to Drs. HAMILTON and BOYLE who on Sunday morning made a thorough dissection of the body at the jail, and before the Jury of Inquest described the number, extent and character of the wounds on the body. It appears from their testimony that there were twenty wounds in all, six being bullet wounds and the balance incised and contused wounds. One of the shot wounds in the back was described as having passed through the shoulder blade and through both large cavities of the heart and lodged in the breast bone in front. Another of the wounds was described as a sword wound passing through the arm, entering the chest, breaking a rib, and then deeply penetrating the lung. After the examination the body was laid out in suitable grave clothing, placed in a coffin, and sent home to the family of the deceased, who had it buried on Monday forenoon.

The soldiers wounded by Jones are in the Hospitals of their respective regiments, and their injuries, though severe, are doing well. The soldier, accidentally shot, it is also thought will recover from his wound.

We understand the finding of the jury implicates four persons in the killing of Jones. One has already been arrested, and warrants are in the hands of the proper officers for the arrest of the other parties implicated.

We purposely refrain from mentioning names, or making any comments that would excite or prejudice the public mind against the parties involved in this unfortunate occurrence. It would be highly improper to do so as the matter will undergo a legal investigation, and the accused will be dealt with, not as public opinion, but, as justice may determine.

The particulars of the affair, as we have given them above, are mainly derived from the evidence taken before the Coroners jury.

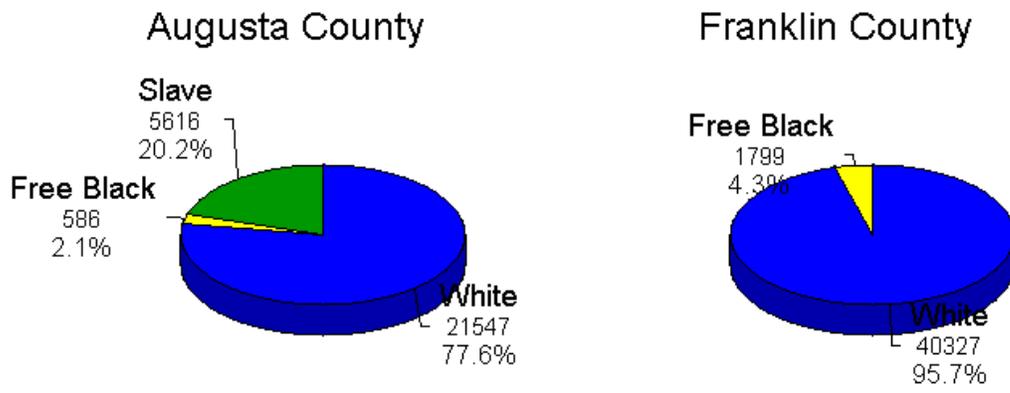
1860 Population of Augusta and Franklin Counties by Age and Sex

Age		Augusta County			Franklin County	
		White	Free Black	Slave	White	Free Black
Under 1.	M.	313	4	89	582	26
	F.	327	6	89	551	21
1 and under 5.	M.	1,337	39	342	2,484	115
	F.	1,241	37	380	2,278	112
5 and under 10.	M.	1,467	35	437	2,802	127
	F.	1,396	55	432	2,708	125
10 and under 15.	M.	1,326	48	397	2,581	130
	F.	1,256	39	397	2,420	93
15 and under 20.	M.	1,165	35	308	2,328	115
	F.	1,191	38	307	2,348	133
20 and under 30.	M.	1,807	39	496	3,165	171
	F.	1,969	49	427	3,490	86
30 and under 40.	M.	1,327	28	313	2,108	86
	F.	1,270	35	272	2,269	91
40 and under 50.	M.	897	16	201	1,767	60
	F.	852	24	195	1,871	85
50 and under 60.	M.	654	14	142	1,199	54
	F.	624	10	137	1,160	43
60 and under 70.	M.	392	13	94	702	29
	F.	365	9	83	706	23
70 and under 80.	M.	153	3	23	317	10
	F.	128	6	33	325	18
80 and under 90.	M.	31	1	8	60	7
	F.	39	2	9	88	4
90 and under 100.	M.	6	1	1	7	1
	F.	5	---	2	11	4
Above 100	M.	---	---	---	---	---
	F.	---	---	2	---	1

Age unknown	M.	5	---	---	---	---
	F.	4	---	---	---	---
Total	M.	10,880	276	2,851	20,120	866
	F.	10,667	310	2,765	20,225	933
Aggregate		21,547	586	5,616	40,327	1,799

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Total Population, 1860



<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/stattab.gif>

Population of Cities and Towns, 1860

Augusta County

Cities, Towns &c.	White			Free Black			Total Free	Slave			Aggregate
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total	
Staunton	1,468	1,397	2,865	48	62	110	2,975	407	493	900	3,875
Waynesborough (Waynesboro)	216	224	440	7	10	17	457	---	*	---	457

Franklin County

Cities, Towns &c.	White			Free Black			Aggregate
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Antrim	1,637	1,631	3,268	77	55	132	3,400
Chambersburg	2,221	2,510	4,731	234	290	524	5,255
Fannet	1,098	1,083	2,181	21	20	41	2,222
Greene	1,677	1,655	3,332	60	51	111	3,443
Greencastle	636	682	1,318	39	42	81	1,399
Guilford	1,532	1,488	3,020	40	39	79	3099
Hamilton	766	740	1,506	10	13	23	1,529
Letterkenny	1,029	1,045	2,074	7	6	13	2,087
Loudon (London?)	146	163	309	0	2	2	311

Lurgan	646	669	1,315	1	0	1	1,316
Mercersburg	367	441	808	35	54	89	897
Metal	617	610	1,227	4	4	8	1,235
Montgomery	1,500	1,458	2,958	156	175	331	3,289
Orrstown	172	184	356	0	0	0	356
Peters	1,032	958	1,990	58	58	116	2,106
Quincy	1,321	1,313	2,643	25	26	51	2,685
St. Thomas	898	884	1,782	3	3	6	1,788
Southampton	740	688	1,428	65	61	126	1,554
Warren	368	362	730	3	3	6	736
Washington	1,116	1,1023	2,139	24	23	47	2,186
Waynesboro	583	638	1,221	4	8	12	1,233

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/townpop.html>

Number of Families and Free Population in Augusta and Franklin Counties

Counties	Number of Families	Free Population	Average Family Size
Augusta	3,740	22,133	5.92
Franklin	7,709	42,126	5.45

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1860 Free Population, Native and Foreign Born

Counties	United States									Total Native Born	Foreign Countries									Total Foreign Born	Aggregate Population
	White			Black			Mulatto				White			Black			Mulatto				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
Augusta	10,506	10,440	20,946	100	108	208	175	202	377	21,531	374	227	601	---	--	---	1	--	1	602	22,133
Franklin	19,253	19,594	38,847	575	649	1,224	289	284	573	40,644	849	631	1,480	2	--	2	---	--	---	1,482	42,126

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/nativepop.html>

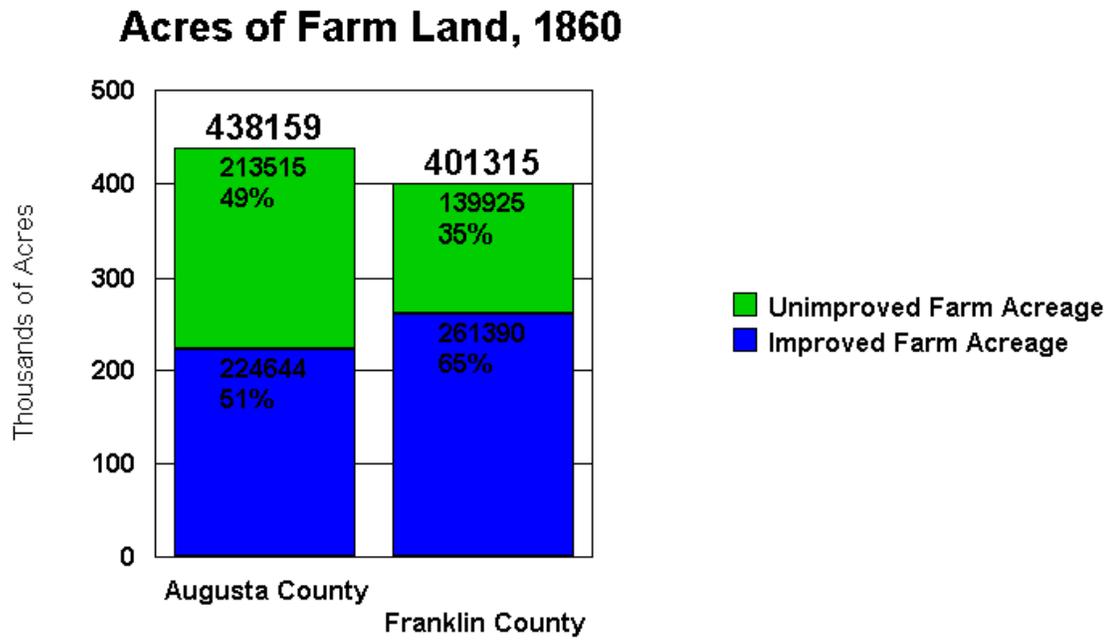
1860 Farm Acreage in Augusta and Franklin Counties

Note: This table only accounts for farms of three acres and larger.

Counties	Acres						
	3 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 50	50 - 100	100 - 500	500 -1000	1000 and over
Augusta	30	55	192	357	873	40	5
Franklin	23	90	324	676	1,379	2	---

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/farmacre.html>

Appendix 8 Graph



<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/stattab6.gif>

1860 Agricultural Statistics for Augusta and Franklin Counties

Land and Machinery

Counties	Acres of Land		Cash Value of Farms	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery
	Improved, in Farms	Unimproved in Farms		
Augusta	224,644	213,515	\$10,997,286	\$296,390
Franklin	261,390	139,925	16,265,894	448,716

Livestock

Livestock	Augusta	Franklin
Horses	8,852	11,104
Asses and Mules	211	55
Milch Cows	6,441	11,333
Working Oxen	198	2
Other cattle	14,206	15,862
Sheep	13,013	9,921
Swine	31,033	33,281
Value of Livestock	\$1,287,615	\$1,440,197
Value of Slaughtered Animals	\$24,383	\$268,402

Grain Production

Counties	Amount in Bushels (Rice in Pounds)						
	Wheat	Rye	Indian Corn	Oats	Rice	Barley	Buckwheat
Augusta	307,402	57,479	752,530	191,379	20	477	7,030
Franklin	714,857	113,840	645,580	437,898	---	19,440	6,979

Food Stuffs

Product	Augusta	Franklin
Peas and Beans, Bushels of	2,642	1,479
Irish Potatoes, Bushels of	42,766	101,148
Sweet Potatoes, Bushels of	1,361	1,464
Orchard products, Value of	15,229	32,819
Wine, Gallons of	1,168	1,117
Market-garden Products, Value of	\$890	\$1,613
Butter, Pounds of	451,305	784,639
Cheese, Pounds of	15,103	3,205
Maple Sugar, Pounds of	585	626

Maple Molasses, Gallons of	5,915	38
Honey, Pounds of	17,116	6,714

Other Crops and Farm Products

Counties	Wool, Pounds of	Hay, Tons of	Clover Seed, Bushels of	Grass Seeds, Bushels of	Hops, Pounds of	Beeswax, Pounds of	Home Manufactures, Value of
Augusta	35,810	21,687	8,342	2,942	875	843	\$17,116
Franklin	40,031	45,776	13,338	1,222	1,078	584	\$18,222

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/agstats.html>

Valuation of Estate, Real and Personal in Augusta and Franklin Counties

Counties	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Aggregate
Augusta	\$13,850,766	\$10,113,154	\$23,963,930
Franklin	20,079,556	6,586,922	26,666,478

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/estateval.html>

Denominational Statistics for Augusta and Franklin Counties

Denomination		Augusta	Franklin
Baptist	Number of Churches	1	2
	Aggregate Accomodations	450	1,200
	Value of Church Property	\$8,000	\$2,400
Baptist (Mennonite)	Number of Churches	1	6
	Aggregate Accomodations	200	1,800
	Value of Church Property	400	2,400
Baptist (Seventh Day)	Number of Churches	---	1
	Aggregate Accomodations	---	400
	Value of Church Property	---	700
Baptist (Tunker)	Number of Churches	4	2
	Aggregate Accomodations	900	1,100
	Value of Church Property	1,800	2,800
Baptist (Winebrenner)	Number of Churches	---	2
	Aggregate Accomodations	---	450
	Value of Church Property	---	1,600
Episcopal	Number of Churches	2	1

	Aggregate Accomodations	1,150	250
	Value of Church Property	22,500	1,400
German Reformed	Number of Churches	5	19
	Aggregate Accomodations	1,200	7,860
	Value of Church Property	8,700	58,800
Lutheran	Number of Churches	7	11
	Aggregate Accomodations	2,400	4,800
	Value of Church Property	14,000	42,100
Methodist	Number of Churches	21	31
	Aggregate Accomodations	5,525	9,400
	Value of Church Property	27,850	39,250
Presbyterian	Number of Churches	12	7
	Aggregate Accomodations	5,800	3,450
	Value of Church Property	45,500	22,600
Presbyterian (Reformed)	Number of Churches	---	4
	Aggregate Accomodations	---	1,100
	Value of Church Property	---	2,700
Presbyterian (United)	Number of Churches	---	2
	Aggregate Accomodations	---	550
	Value of Church Property	---	3,600

Roman Catholic	Number of Churches	1	3
	Aggregate Accomodations	450	850
	Value of Church Property	7,000	14,900
Union	Number of Churches	---	1
	Aggregate Accomodations	---	460
	Value of Church Property	---	3,000
Total	Number of Churches	54	92
	Aggregate Accomodations	18,075	33,670
	Value of Church Property	\$135,750	\$200,650

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/churchstat.html>

1860 Survey of Manufactures For Augusta and Franklin

Augusta County

Manufactures	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Cost of Raw Materials	Number of Hands		Annual Figures	
				M.	F.	Costs of Labor	Value of Products
Agricultural Implements-threshers	3	\$6,500	\$3,623	16	---	\$5,688	\$9,300
Blacksmithing	17	7,550	7,321	39	---	9,708	21,676
Boots and Shoes	7	3,590	9,239	26	---	7,800	21,530
Bread, Crackers &c.	1	400	1,200	2	---	360	1,900
Carriages	5	12,100	11,050	31	---	8,580	30,700
Cigars	3	4,500	4,500	10	---	3,960	10,850
Clothing, men's	1	200	150	2	---	408	600
Confectionary	6	4,300	4,100	7	---	1,608	7,200
Cooperage	5	750	1,320	10	---	1,122	3,134
Dentistry	2	950	950	2	---	960	2,900
Flour and meal	62	287,000	391,784	89	---	23,280	462,255
Furniture, cabinet	1	300	1,000	3	---	1,440	3,000
Gas	1	17,600	2,400	4	---	1,440	5,000

Hats and Caps	1	1,500	500	1	---	210	850
Iron, bar, railroad, & sheet	1	7,000	2,000	7	---	1,200	5,000
Iron Castings	2	9,000	3,830	10	---	3,600	10,000
Iron, pig	1	17,000	8,370	32	---	6,000	16,000
Leather	12	39,300	21,805	29	---	7,668	33,647
Liquors, distilled	18	87,458	58,339	37	---	9,108	120,777
Lumber, sawed	22	39,562	17,505	48	---	11,220	40,024
Manganese	1	2,000	500	10	---	3,600	5,250
Marble & Stone Work	1	3,600	1,000	5	---	720	2,500
Millinery	3	700	7,500	---	9	1,080	12,050
Paper, printing	1	22,500	10,000	7	4	3,000	18,000
Photographs	1	2,000	500	1	---	360	1,200
Plaster, ground	3	6,300	11,960	4	---	924	13,800
Pottery ware	1	200	100	2	---	900	1,200
Saddlery and Harness	4	2,525	1,900	7	---	1,632	4,750
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware	2	2,225	4,970	5	---	1,440	8,000
Wagons, carts, &c.	3	1,000	280	7	---	1,920	3,000
Wool carding	4	4,400	5,000	5	---	414	6,620
Woollen goods	2	45,000	20,850	13	18	7,764	33,000

Total	197	639,010	615,546	471	31	129,114	915,713
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Franklin County

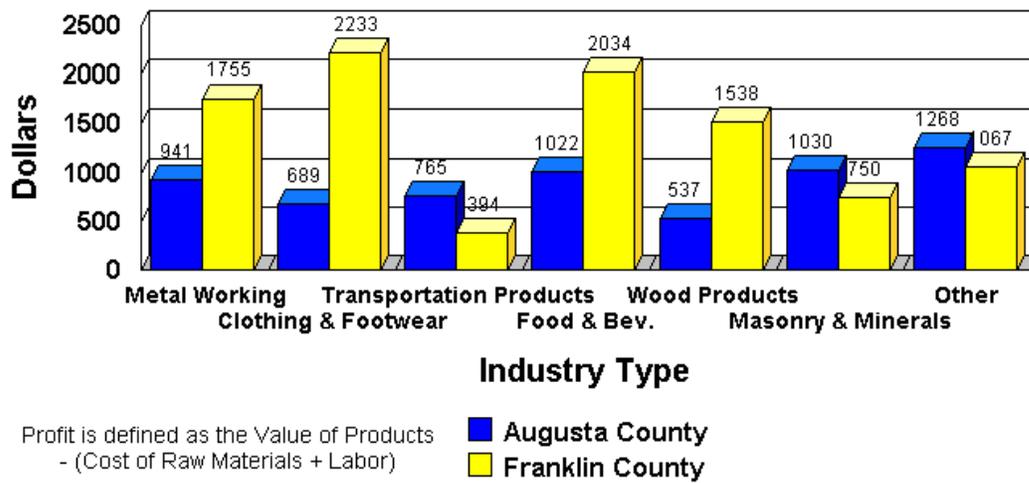
Manufactures	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Cost of Raw Materials.	Number of Hands		Annual Figures	
				M.	F.	Costs of Labor	Value of Products
Agricultural Implements: Miscellaneous	5	\$10,100	\$5,279	24	---	\$6,204	\$23,935
Agricultural Implements: Ploughs	5	2,090	1,681	7	---	1,728	3,405
Bark, ground	2	900	1,860	2	---	288	2,935
Blacksmithing	27	10,100	10,680	52	---	10,524	23,308
Boots and Shoes	30	20,075	22,758	95	8	19,536	51,610
Bread	1	600	2,600	2	---	384	5,000
Brick	11	2,820	2,020	28	---	6,060	13,140
Carriages	15	28,500	21,500	74	---	17,292	48,383
Cement	1	100	50	1	---	240	2,000
Cigars	3	6,400	6,300	19	---	3,000	16,000
Clothing, men's	4	4,150	5,350	6	8	2,640	23,120
Clover hulling	3	6,500	6,200	3	---	288	8,800
Confectionary	1	1,650	1,650	3	---	600	3,250
Cooperage	8	3,300	3,782	18	---	4,116	9,831

Cordage	1	1,000	1,200	2	---	600	1,800
Edge Tools	1	15,00	5,260	20	---	6,000	15,000
Flour and Meal	60	440,100	581,695	92	---	19,788	659,519
Furniture, cabinet	16	14,400	8,395	55	---	13,044	26,533
Iron, bar, sheet, railroad, &c.	3	34,000	29,500	31	---	8,304	50,000
Iron blooms	3	36,000	64,150	69	---	19,560	86,500
Iron, pig	2	54,000	32,800	90	---	19,440	52,000
Leather	25	191,983	196,516	67	---	16,716	284,812
Lime	8	12,360	7,250	20	---	4,620	17,720
Liquors, distilled	7	31,092	33,451	13	---	3,696	62,080
Liquors, malt	3	22,500	7,300	10	---	2,328	22,700
Lumber, planed	1	20,000	8,000	23	---	6,900	20,000
Lumber, sawed	26	19,250	13,375	37	---	8,220	30,460
Machinery, steam- engines &c.	5	54,300	14,007	72	---	18,036	52,600
Marble and stone work	1	400	400	1	---	300	800
Mineral water	1	1,000	165	1	---	240	500
Paper, printing	2	45,000	6,090	18	---	4,080	21,000
Pottery ware	3	4,800	1,982	10	---	2,760	5,660
Saddlery and harness	11	10,300	11,508	31	---	7,836	27,255

Silver-plated ware	1	1,000	560	2	---	648	1,200
Tar	1	500	45	2	---	324	630
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware	10	18,800	7,949	24	---	5,520	16,879
Wagons, carts &c.	5	2,350	1,375	9	---	1,776	3,841
Wind mills	1	400	225	2	---	300	1,250
Woollen goods	4	18,500	13,425	28	2	5,436	26,770
Total	317	1,146,320	1,138,153	1,036	18	249,372	1,722,626

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/manufactures.html>

Average Profits Per Establishment by Industry and County, 1860 (in dollars)



<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/stattab8.gif>

1860 Population by Color and Condition

Counties	White			Free Black						Total Free Black	Slave						Total Slave	Aggregate
				Black			Mulatto				Black			Mulatto				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
Augusta	10,880	10,667	21,547	100	108	208	176	202	378	586	2,122	1,1983	4,105	729	782	15,11	5,616	27,749
Franklin	20,102	20,225	40,327	577	649	1,226	289	284	573	1,799	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42,126

Note: Total free population in Augusta = 22,133.

Slaveholding in Augusta County, 1860

Number of Slaves	Number of Slaveholders
1 slave	149
2 slaves	114
3 slaves	71
4 slaves	79
5 slaves	58
6 slaves	63
7 slaves	39
8 slaves	34
9 slaves	43
10 and under 15	96

15 and under 20	41
20 and under 30	19
30 and under 40	2
40 and under 50	3

Total slaveholders	811
Total slaves	5,616

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/VoS/govdoc/statistics/colorcond.html>

[Go to CCC TAH Web Site](#)