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LAGS Informants: Social Characteristics

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The LAGS sample of 1,118 informants is here characterized in terms of summary tables according to age, nativity of parents and grandparents, religion, and occupation. The age of each informant appears in the protocol code, located in the upper left corner of each protocol page. Nativity and occupation, given in abbreviated form in the Table of Informants (Part II of the Basic Materials), are described in more detail in the personal data sheets. Religion, an important element in the society of the territory, is also identified in the data sheets. Each of the four factors is discussed here in turn, along with the supporting table(s), beginning with the most objective (age and nativity), continuing with religion (over which the informant has some control, though in many instances, he maintains membership in the church of his parents), and concluding with occupation (usually chosen by the informant, though he may be influenced by that of his parents).

Of the four characteristics, age is the least ambiguous, but even so, for a few informants, it is estimated by the scribe, either because the fieldworker did not record it or the informant was reluctant to reveal it. The evidence of nativity for parents and grandparents used here is from the personal data sheets, although some informants know nothing about the birthplaces of any of their relatives. Religion, usually identified on the data sheet, is sometimes given as the name of a specific church but more often as the name of a denomination and occasionally as a subgroup within a denomination. Occupation is the most complex of the factors because many informants have held several jobs, sometimes simultaneously, and all of these may be listed

on the data sheet without the primary means of livelihood having been specified by the fieldworker or scribe. Since the chief occupation in some cases cannot be determined, the first listed in the Table of Informants is used here.

Readers who wish more detailed information or who desire data concerning a particular informant may consult any one or more of these additional sources:

- 1) the Table of Informants lists all 1,118 informants, ordered according to the grid system and the six indices of social characteristics; this order is preserved in the handbook and data sheets as well;
- 2) Chapter 5 of the LAGS handbook presents data on all communities and informants in summary form, based primarily on the data sheets;
- 3) Personal data sheets and community/character sketches with the protocols provide all information specifically sought by the fieldworkers plus additional facts and comments provided by the scribes;
- 4) the field records themselves are the ultimate source of material for the social characteristics of all informants; the proposed typescripting program (Working Paper #16) will put much of this data into an accessible written format.

AGE

The informants of the LAGS territory range in age from 13 to 99, with more than half of them over age 60 (see table 1 for a summary according to sector). The two youngest informants are both female high-school students, one from Atlanta, Georgia, and the other from Jackson, Mississippi; both, although unfamiliar with older and rural terminology, represent good examples of younger urban speech in their respective cities. The white student from Atlanta, interviewed in October of 1980, and the black student from Jackson, whose field record was made in June of 1978, are in every respect as satisfactory as LAGS informants as are the older teenagers and young adults. The two oldest informants, females from Neva, Tennessee, and Mashulaville, Mississippi, both have clear minds, good memories, and an interest in the material of the interview. The Neva informant, interviewed in 1971, some three years before the Mashulaville informant, represents the oldest form of speech in the territory, as the Atlanta informant represents the youngest.

The distribution of age by ten-year periods is shown in table 1. Almost all decades are represented in almost all sectors, except that there are relatively few informants over age 90. The large number of informants past middle age reflects the traditional concern of linguistic geography with the preservation of speech forms used by older natives of the region. In every sector, however, examples of younger and middle-aged idiolects provide contrasts with the speech of the elderly.

In a few interviews, mostly conducted by inexperienced student fieldworkers in Georgia, the age of the informants is unknown. In all of these instances, the scribe has made the best possible estimate, according to information in the field record. For example, a female informant in Augusta, Georgia, is as-

TABLE 1

SECTOR SUMMARY OF INFORMANTS BY AGE

Sector	under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
ET	4	6	3	3	7	10	23	13	1
UG	2	3	3	8	15	45	45	22	5
LG	1	6	3	4	16	23	39	15	0
EF	9	6	9	4	8	6	19	8	1
MT	4	5	3	2	4	8	11	9	3
UA	4	3	8	8	6	21	18	12	0
LA	5	7	3	8	11	9	28	9	2
WF	1	0	1	4	2	4	6	2	0
GA	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	0
WT	2	1	5	4	4	7	11	6	0
UM	4	2	3	2	3	13	10	19	1
LM	3	1	0	3	4	8	22	14	1
GM	1	1	1	0	2	1	5	5	0
EL	1	3	5	4	3	13	10	12	0
AR	2	5	6	12	9	17	20	17	1
WL	1	2	6	4	7	13	14	16	3
UT	3	4	8	5	4	9	17	8	2
LT	2	6	0	5	7	5	10	6	2
Totals	50	63	69	82	114	213	311	194	22

sumed to be approximately 75, based on the timbre of her voice, and on her statement that her house is "old," built when she married. A female in Savannah, whose age is estimated as 45, has children ranging in age from 7 to 23. Another woman in Livingston, Alabama, expresses suspicion of the fieldworker's motives and declines to give any information concerning her age except to remark that she is old enough to be on Medicare but considerably under 80. In some interviews the fieldworker and scribe may be able to obtain quite an accurate idea of the subject's age if particular events from the past are described with dates. In general, however, eliciting the age does not present a problem.

Although a few elderly informants, particularly some of those living in nursing homes, were inclined to be forgetful and became weary after short segments of the interview had been completed, most of those of retirement age or above were mentally alert, physically active, and enjoyed the opportunity for a leisurely extended conversation about the past. Thus, many of the best field records in the collection are those of the older representatives of their communities. Conversely, although most younger people were also acceptable informants, some of them seemed to be shy or intimidated by the tape recorder and the older fieldworkers, whose method of interrogation tended to remind these students of school examinations. As a result, the majority of the interviews with informants of high school and college age are relatively short and straightforward, with little extended conversation. The informants in the middle range of the age spectrum were sometimes business people who had little time to devote to the interview and therefore were compelled to keep their answers brief. The age of the informant, then, may affect the quality of the interview, but many exceptions to these general statements are noted in the data sheets.

NATIVITY

Of the 1,118 LAGS informants, all but 12 are natives of the grid unit of which their speech is a representation, and the majority of the 1,118 also have parents and sometimes grandparents of local nativity. Some informants, indeed, claim several generations of community ancestry, such as AC# 059.03, whose great-great-grandparents were all born in Savannah, some ancestors having arrived shortly after Oglethorpe settled the colony in 1733. Fieldworkers routinely tried to find members of the old families of each interview site and in most instances were successful. However, in areas that were settled relatively late, in certain sparsely inhabited regions, and in large cities with very mobile populations, they sometimes had to be content with a native informant whose parents were born elsewhere. Even the 12 interview subjects who were not themselves born in the grid unit of residence were generally born nearby and moved there at an early age. Thus, while most informants would be expected to report ancestors from the state in which the LAGS interview took place, some would present a more varied array of parental and grandparental origins, and others, particularly those interested in genealogy, might be able to trace their families back to various countries in Europe.

The sector summary of the nativity of the parents and grandparents of LAGS informants presented in table 2 is derived from the personal data sheets. Each place of origin is entered only once for each informant; e.g., if both his parents and three of his grandparents were born within the state and one grandparent was born elsewhere, only two places are recorded in the summary. European origins are noted here only for those first- or second-generation Americans in the sample. Since some informants know the appropriate data

TABLE 2

SECTOR SUMMARY OF INFORMANTS BY ANCESTRY

ET: TN-58, NC-15, VA-9, GA-6, PA-1, Germany-4, SC-3, IN-2, KY-2, AL-2, OK-1, TX-1, IL-1, MO-1, AR-1

UG: GA-137, NC-13, SC-8, VA-8, TN-5, AL-5, OH-3, Ireland-3, MS-2, NY-2, Germany-2, LA-1, WV-1, NB-1, IL-1, OK-1, VT-1, CT-1, Wales-1

LG: GA-101, NC-8, VA-5, FL-4, AL-4, SC-4, NY-3, Scotland-2, Ireland-2, England-2, CT-1, IL-1, Russia-1, Poland-1, Germany-1, Holland-1

EF: FL-52, GA-19, Bahamas-7, SC-6, MS-5, AL-4, OH-4, TN-3, MA-3, NC-3, PA-2, NY-2, VA-1, LA-1, KS-1, IL-1, AR-1, DC-1, TX-1, MN-1, IA-2, CT-1, WV-1, Holland-2, Ireland-2, Scotland-2, Canada-1, Germany-1, Lithuania-1, Russia-1, Cuba-1, Europe-1

MT: TN-47, AL-4, NC-3, MS-2, KY-1, IN-1, SC-1, IL-1, MO-1, VA-1, NH-1, GA-1, Ireland-1

UA: AL-74, GA-10, MS-7, NC-6, TN-6, SC-3, KY-2, PA-2, Ireland-2, VA-1, TX-1, OH-1, KS-1, England-1, Scotland-1

LA: AL-81, GA-11, SC-6, NC-5, TX-2, VA-2, FL-1, LA-1, NY-1, MD-1, KY-1, IL-1, Scotland-1, Ireland-1

WF: FL-18, GA-7, AL-7, NC-3, MO-1, TN-1, Spain-1, Cuba-1

GA: AL-13, FL-1, IL-1, MS-1, LA-1, MD-1, OH-1, Canada-1, Germany-1, Ireland-1

WT: TN-37, MS-6, NC-3, AL-3, LA-2, SC-2, OK-1, VA-1, IN-1, TX-1, KY-1

UM: MS-47, AL-8, GA-5, TN-3, KY-3, VA-3, NC-3, SC-2, AR-2, LA-1, NY-1, Canada-1, Ireland-1

LM: MS-53, AL-11, GA-4, TN-4, SC-4, VA-3, Ireland-3, TN-1, NC-1, OH-1, TX-1, RI-1, England-1

GM: MS-16, LA-4, AL-2, SC-1, OH-1, Scotland-1, Spain-1, Germany-1

EL: LA-48, MS-6, France-5, SC-3, Germany-3, Ireland-3, Spain-2, GA-1, VA-1, TX-1, MD-1, AK-1, IN-1, England-1, Scotland-1, Canada-1

AR: AR-67, TN-25, MO-8, MS-7, NC-7, AL-7, IL-5, TX-5, KY-2, KS-2, OK-2, LA-2, OH-1, MN-1, SC-1, WY-1, NB-1, FL-1, MD-1, MI-1, PA-1, WV-1, Scotland-1, Italy-1, Sweden-1, Germany-1, England-1, Ireland-1, Canada-1

WL: LA-59, MS-13, AL-9, GA-8, TN-3, AR-3, Ireland-3, TX-2, Belgium-2, France-2, OH-1, PA-1, FL-1, VA-1, WV-1, Africa-1, Switzerland-1, Sicily-1, England-1, New Guinea-1, Italy-1

UT: TX-53, MS-9, AR-8, LA-8, AL-7, TN-5, KY-4, GA-3, NC-3, Germany-3, MO-2, OK-2, IL-2, VA-1, SC-1, NY-1, IL-1, MD-1, WI-1, MN-1, MI-1, Africa-2, Ireland-1, England-2, France-1, Mexico-1

LT: TX-38, Mexico-10, Germany-7, KY-4, England-3, AL-2, GA-2, VA-1, TN-1, AR-1, MS-1, LA-1, WV-1, IA-1, WI-1, OK-1, NY-1, SC-1, OH-1, Africa-2, Poland-1, Spain-1, Austria-1, Sweden-1

The two-letter symbols in the left-hand column represent the sectors and sub-sectors of the LAGS territory.

The two-letter symbols following the colons represent the postal abbreviations for the United States and District of Columbia.

Thus, LA and GA in the left column represent Lower Alabama and Gulf Alabama, respectively, while the same symbols after the colons represent Louisiana and Georgia. Other symbols are unambiguous.

for both sides of their family and others know nothing at all, or only a part of the requested information, the total figures for each sector will not match the total number of LAGS interviews in the sector.

In every instance, the vast majority of informants in each state have immediate ancestors who were also born in that state. In Upper Georgia, for instance, 137 natives of Georgia contrast with 13 from North Carolina, 8 from South Carolina, 8 from Virginia, and still fewer from other neighboring states. Usually the states physically closest to the sector contribute the largest numbers of in-migrants. Thus, in Lower Georgia, there are several instances of Florida ancestry and none from Tennessee, while five examples of Tennessee ancestry appear in Upper Georgia but none from Florida. There are significant numbers of informants with immediate forebears from foreign countries only in Lower Texas, where ten of Mexican and seven of German descent appear. In Louisiana, where a large percentage in some portions of the state are ultimately descended from the Acadians, most of the informants have no recent French or Canadian ancestors. The most complex array, not surprisingly, is in East Florida, where the mild climate has attracted many residents from other parts of the country. Other sectors with a significant variety of ancestry reported are Arkansas, West Louisiana, Upper Texas, and Lower Texas, in other words, the LAGS Western Zone, settled later and more sparsely populated than the rest of the territory.

In general, the figures from table 2 and the more detailed information in the data sheets indicate that most of the LAGS informants, natives of their communities, have immediate ancestors who are also natives of the state. Most of the others are from neighboring Southern states, with smaller numbers migrating from other parts of the country and from Europe.

RELIGION

According to the Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches 1979, the nineteen largest religious bodies in the United States are as follows: 1) Roman Catholic, 2) Southern Baptist Convention, 3) United Methodist, 4) Jewish Congregations, 5) National Baptist, U.S.A., Inc., 5) Lutheran Church in America, 7) Episcopal Church, 8) Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, 9) National Baptist of America, 10) United Presbyterian, 11) Churches of Christ, 12) American Lutheran, 13) Mormon, 14) Greek Orthodox, 15) United Church of Christ, 16) American Baptist in the U.S.A., 17) Assemblies of God, 18) Christian (Disciples of Christ), and 19) African Methodist Episcopal.¹ The pattern is somewhat different in the South, where, according to the Encyclopedia of Southern History, Baptists and Methodists dominate, followed by Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians. Other large groups are Holiness and Pentecostal; smaller religious bodies include Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Moravian, Quaker, and Jewish.² The eight Southern states in the LAGS territory are likewise dominated by the Baptist and Methodist churches, if the religious preferences of informants are representative. Of the 1,118 interview subjects, over 45% are Baptists and over 20% are Methodists. The Roman Catholic Church, dominant nationally, is third with almost 10% chiefly because of the large Catholic populations in East Florida, East and West Louisiana, and Lower Texas. Indeed, in East Louisiana and Lower Texas, Roman Catholics represent the largest number of LAGS informants. Totals by sector for these and other religious groups appear in tables 3-5.

In some interviews, the informant indicates that he has changed his religion, perhaps more than once, during his lifetime. This practice occurs particularly at the time of marriage, when the wife traditionally adopts the husband's church,

TABLE 3
SECTOR SUMMARY OF INFORMANTS BY RELIGION

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Ba</u>	<u>Me</u>	<u>Ca</u>	<u>Pr</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>Ep</u>	<u>Ho</u>	<u>CG</u>	<u>Ch</u>	<u>Pe</u>	<u>AM</u>	<u>Je</u>	<u>Lu</u>	<u>Co</u>	<u>Mo</u>	<u>Un</u>	<u>CS</u>	<u>SD</u>
ET	34	11	1	11	2	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
UG	77	46	1	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
LG	58	18	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
EF	22	16	10	3	0	5	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
MT	14	12	0	3	11	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
UA	36	20	2	2	8	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
LA	49	23	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
WF	9	4	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GA	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
WT	20	8	1	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UM	23	16	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LM	34	5	3	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GM	7	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL	14	5	29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AR	43	21	8	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
WL	33	5	23	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UT	28	12	2	1	4	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	5	9	19	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	510	241	112	59	35	28	14	11	11	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	2

Ba = Baptist

Me = Methodist

Ca = Roman Catholic

Pr = Presbyterian

CC = Church of Christ

Ep = Episcopal

Ho = Holiness

CG = Church of God

Ch = Christian

Pe = Pentecostal

AM = African Methodist Episcopal

Je = Jewish

Lu = Lutheran

Co = Congregational

Mo = Mormon

Un = Unitarian

SC = Christian Science

SD = Seventh-Day Adventist

TABLE 4

OTHER RELIGIONS

Assembly of God	1 (UT)
Christian Methodist Episcopal	2 (UA, UM)
Christian Missionary Alliance	1 (LG)
Nondenominational	1 (MT)
Sanctified	1 (LM)
Protestant	12 (UG, LG, MT, UA, WT, UM, UT, LT)
None specified	32 (ET, UG, LG, EF, MT, UA, LA, UM, LM, AR, UT)
No religion	13 (ET, LG, EF, LM, AR)

TABLE 5

RELIGIOUS SUBGROUPS

Free Will Baptist	4 (ET)
Missionary Baptist	3 (ET), 7 (LG), 3 (EF), 1 (MT), 1 (WT), 5 (UA), 4 (LA), 2 (LM), 2 (AR)
Southern Baptist	1 (ET), 1 (LA), 2 (AR)
Primitive Baptist	4 (UG), 6 (LG), 1 (EF), 1 (WT), 1 (LA), 1 (WL)
United Methodist	1 (LG), 1 (AR)
Pentecostal Holiness	1 (WF), 1 (UT)
Cumberland Presbyterian	1 (WT)
American Lutheran	1 (LT)
Church of God, Sanctified Holiness	1 (ET)
First Alliance	1 (LG)
Congregational Christian	1 (LG)
Church of God of Prophecy	1 (LG)
Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal)	1 (WL)

though the opposite arrangement is not unheard of. Some informants, raised in the religion of their parents, found other churches more congenial when they left home to go to college or moved to larger cities. Others, raised in a strict religious home, may have declined to continue their church membership as adults. The data in tables 3-5 are based on the religion in which the informant was raised, if that is specified on the data sheet. For instance, the subject of T 053.12, raised a Baptist and acting as soloist in an Episcopal church, does not consider herself presently affiliated with any church, but she is here classified as a Baptist. Informants who indicate religion as simply "Protestant," who profess no religion, or whose religion is not recorded on the data sheets, are indicated in table 4.

The majority of informants specify only the major denomination to which they belong. For example, most of the 510 members of the largest Protestant group in the South say only "Baptist" in response to the fieldworker's inquiry. A few, however, are more specific: Free Will Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, or Southern Baptist. These subgroups are indicated in table 5. Most of the religious preferences of the LAGS informants appear in table 3, with a few other denominations having one or two members listed in table 4. Each of the major religious groups is briefly characterized below.³

Baptists. Accounting for nearly 40% of all Southerners affiliated with a church, this denomination consists of a large number of independent churches, with the Southern Baptists comprising the largest Protestant religious body in the United States. This group split from the Northern Baptists before the Civil War over slavery and other issues; in general, their theology is more conservative and more Calvinistic than that of their Northern counterparts.

Methodists. The United Methodist Church was formed in 1968 in Dallas, Texas, by union of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren

Church. This merger produced the largest Methodist group in the United States. The merger of Northern and Southern branches in 1939 that produced the Methodist Church created the largest Protestant denomination in the early 1960s, until surpassed by the Baptists.

Roman Catholics. The largest single body of Christians in the United States, the Roman Catholic religion was introduced into the country with the founding of St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565. The churches are concentrated particularly in the Northeast and Midwest, especially in the large cities.

Presbyterians. Along with the Episcopalians, Presbyterians "constitute the upper class of the American churches, with very high proportions of college educated, business and professional, and well-to-do members."⁴ The largest Presbyterian body is the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., formed by a 1958 merger.

Churches of Christ. Representing the fifth largest number of LAGS informants, the Churches of Christ comprise a large number of independent congregations, concentrated chiefly in the South and West. The denomination has experienced significant growth in recent decades, especially in urban areas.

Episcopalians. Entering the colonies with the earliest settlers in 1607 as the Church of England, the Episcopal Church "exerted little influence upon southern Protestantism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries," but "it drew prestige from the social position of its membership, and it derived strength from its ability to accommodate change."⁵

Holiness. The Holiness movement grew from Methodism in the last decade of the nineteenth century, and experienced rapid growth in the twentieth. The Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A., with headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi, was originally linked with the Church of God in Christ.

Church of God. At least 200 independent religious bodies bear the name Church of God in some form. Despite differences among them, all believe in justification by faith, speaking in tongues, being born again, and the Second Coming. The Church of God (Cleveland, Tennessee) is America's oldest Pentecostal Church, founded in 1886 as the Christian Union.

Christian (Disciples of Christ). Begun on the American frontier at the beginning of the nineteenth century, this denomination is composed of two branches that merged in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1832.

Pentecostal (Holiness). The Pentecostal Movement emerged from the Holiness Movement in the early years of the twentieth century. From 1960 on, it has been a charismatic movement within Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. The Pentecostal groups are "the fastest-growing segment of Christendom."⁶ All Pentecostal groups are distinguished by speaking in tongues. The Pentecostal Holiness Church, with headquarters in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is a product of several mergers in this century.

African Methodist Episcopal. Started in eighteenth-century Philadelphia, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church occupied a more prominent position prior to World War I than it does today.

Jewish Congregations. Some Jews had arrived in America as early as 1650. The Jewish religious groups have full independence within local congregations, whether Orthodox, Reformed, or Conservative. In the South, Jews have been a significant but small minority, never more than one percent of the population.

Lutherans. With congregations united in synods, the Lutheran Church is concentrated in the East and Midwest. The three major bodies are the American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church in America, and the Lutheran Church--Missouri Synod.

Congregational. Usually liberal in theology, the Congregational Church,

founded in New England, has not grown substantially in the South.

Mormon. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was organized in New York in 1830 by Joseph Smith; the leadership was later assumed by Brigham Young. The largest body has its headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Unitarian. In America, this movement developed within New England Congregationalism. Basic beliefs include individual freedom, the perfectibility of humans, and the brotherhood of man. The Unitarian and Universalist churches consolidated in 1961 to form an influential liberal denomination.

Christian Scientists. Founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879, the Church of Christ, Scientist, stresses the healing of sickness and the solving of the problems of life generally.

Seventh-Day Adventists. Originally a movement within existing churches, Adventism expects the Second Coming imminently. Emphasis is on evangelism, publishing, education, health and welfare work, with much use of mass media.

Assembly of God. The Assemblies of God constitute the largest Pentecostal body in the United States. The founding meeting was in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1914. Ardently fundamentalist, the members of this group believe in baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, sanctification, and divine healing.

Christian Methodist Episcopal. This group was formed in 1870 as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The name was officially changed in 1954.

Christian and Missionary Alliance. This group, strongly evangelical and fundamentalist, prefers to be known not as a denomination but as a missionary movement. The Christian Alliance for home mission work and the International Missionary Alliance for work abroad merged in 1897. The foreign missions are larger than the United States membership.

OCCUPATION

The professions of the LAGS informants are a mixed lot, ranging alphabetically from advertising to waitress, and technically from professors to field hands. Because of the great variety recorded across the territory, the occupations are presented here in two ways. First, an alphabetical list in table 6, based on the first profession listed for each informant in the Table of Informants, identifies the occupation according to the sector(s) in which it appears, followed by the total in parentheses. In this list, West Florida and Gulf Alabama, and likewise Gulf Mississippi and East Louisiana, each pair constituting a single sector, have been combined. The occupations for both of the former subsectors are listed as WF, and for the latter, as EL.

Second, table 7 groups the occupations by type, according to the categories established by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. These 12 groupings, comprising the civilian adult labor force, are 1) professional and technical, 2) managers and administrators, 3) sales workers, 4) clerical workers, 5) craftsmen, 6) operatives (except transport), 7) transport equipment operatives, 8) laborers (except farm), 9) farmers and farm managers, 10) farm laborers and foremen, 11) service workers, and 12) private household workers. This division excludes two large unemployed groups, housewives and students, both of whom appear in table 6 but not in table 7.

Finally, the appendix gives the Census Bureau statistics for these 12 types in 1970 and 1960 for each of the eight states in the LAGS territory. The figures for Texas, however, include the entire state rather than the LAGS counties only.

Although the Encyclopedia of the South notes that in 1970, one third of

Cook, UG-1, LG-2, WT-1, AR-1, UT-1, LT-1 (7)
 Cotton exporter, UT-1 (1)
 Cotton gin operator, WL-1 (1)
 Counselor, LA-1 (1)
 County agency director, ET-1 (1)
 County agent, LA-1 (1)
 County assessor, AR-1, LT-1 (2)
 County clerk, LG-1 (1)
 County treasurer, LT-1 (1)
 Dairyman, AR-1 (1)
 Deputy sheriff, UG-1, EL-1 (2)
 Deliveryman, WL-1, UT-1 (2)
 Dishwasher, WF-1 (1)
 Domestic, ET-2, UG-5, LG-6, MT-1, UA-1, LA-3, WF-1, WT-1, UM-2, LM-1, EL-2,
 AR-1, WL-1, UT-4, LT-1 (32)
 Draftsman, UG-1, UA-1 (2)
 Document services, AR-1 (1)
 Editor, UT-1 (1)
 Electrician, MT-1, WF-1, EL-1, AR-1, UT-1 (5)
 Environmental services, WT-1 (1)
 Factory supervisor, ET-1 (1)
 Factory worker, ET-1, UG-1, LG-2, LA-1, UM-1, LM-1, EL-1 (8)
 Farmer, ET-20, UG-24, LG-28, EF-6, MT-11, UA-14, LA-17, WF-1, WT-12, UM-13,
 LM-22, EL-14, AR-28, WL-27, UT-8, LT-3 (248)
 Fertilizer dealer, UG-1 (1)
 Field manager, UG-1 (1)
 Field worker, WF-3, AR-1 (4)
 Finance company manager, UT-1 (1)
 Fire chief, WT-1 (1)
 Fireman, UG-2, MT-1, LA-1, WF-1, EL-1, LT-1 (6)
 Fish baiter, WF-1 (1)
 Fisherman, EF-2, UA-1, WF-1, EL-3 (7)
 Fishing guide, LM-1 (1)
 Florist, UT-2 (2)
 Freight handler, EF-1 (1)
 Game warden, WL-1 (1)
 Garment worker, LM-1 (1)
 Gas company executive, EF-1 (1)
 Grocer, MT-1 (1)
 Handyman, LG-1 (1)
 Hardware dealer, EL-1, WL-1, UT-1 (3)
 Head Start worker, LA-1 (1)
 Heavy equipment mechanic, UG-1 (1)
 Heavy equipment operator, WT-1 (1)
 Highway foreman, ET-1 (1)
 Highway supervisor, EF-1 (1)
 Historian, ET-1, EF-1, UA-1, LA-1 (4)
 Home demonstration agent, EF-1 (1)
 Home economist, LM-1 (1)
 Home extension, LA-1 (1)
 Hospital aide, EF-1 (1)
 Hospital clerk, LG-1 (1)
 Hospital director, UM-1 (1)
 Hospital office manager, UG-1 (1)
 Hospital worker, UM-1, LM-2 (3)

Housekeeper, EL-1 (1)
 Housewife, ET-6, UG-39, LG-19, EF-11, MT-8, UA-17, LA-9, WF-3, WT-5, UM-11,
 LM-9, EL-10, AR-12, WL-1, UT-6, LT-6 (170)
 Housing inspector, UA-1 (1)
 Illustrator, UT-1 (1)
 Insurance agent, EF-1, UA-1, LA-1, WF-1 (4)
 Janitor, UG-1, UA-1, UM-1, EL-1, UT-1 (5)
 Journalist, UG-1, LG-1 (2)
 Judge, LA-1, UM-1, AR-1 (3)
 Justice of the Peace, LG-1, UM-1 (2)
 Laborer, WT-1 (1)
 Lab technician, AR-1 (1)
 Lab worker, LA-1 (1)
 LAGS scribe, ET-1, UG-1, UA-1, LA-2 (5)
 Land developer, LT-1 (1)
 Landowner, UA-1 (1)
 Laundry operator, UG-1 (1)
 Laundry worker, WL-1, UT-1 (2)
 Librarian, EF-1, UA-1, WT-1, UM-1 (4)
 Library aide, ET-1 (1)
 Library assistant, UG-1 (1)
 Lighthouse keeper, EF-1 (1)
 Lineman, LA-1 (1)
 Logger, MT-1, UA-1 (2)
 Lumber mill supervisor, EL-1 (1)
 Lunchroom manager, UG-1, AR-1 (2)
 Machine operator, LA-1 (1)
 Maintenance worker, UG-1, LA-1, LM-1, UT-1, LT-1 (5)
 Maintenance supervisor, WT-1 (1)
 Meat processor, UG-1 (1)
 Mechanic, UG-1, LG-1, LA-1, EL-1, WL-1, UT-1, LT-1 (7)
 Merchant, UG-1, LG-2, EF-1, LA-1, UM-1, LT-1 (7)
 Miller, UT-1 (1)
 Mill supervisor, UA-1 (1)
 Mill worker, ET-3, UG-6, LA-1 (10)
 Mortician, UA-1, LM-1, UT-1 (3)
 Musician, UG-2, UA-1 (3)
 Music teacher, LT-1 (1)
 Net tender, EF-1 (1)
 Newspaper editor, UG-1, LG-1, AR-1 (3)
 Newspaper publisher, LG-1, UA-1, LA-1, EL-1, UT-1 (5)
 Newspaper reporter, EF-1, UA-1, UT-1 (3)
 Nurse, UG-1, EF-2, UA-2, LA-1, EL-1 (7)
 Nursemaid, LG-1 (1)
 Nursery business (plants), UT-1 (1)
 Nurse's aide, ET-1, AT-1 (2)
 OEO grant administrator, AR-1 (1)
 Office supply, LT-1 (1)
 Office worker, LT-1 (1)
 Oil distributor, LG-1, LT-1 (2)
 Oil lease operator, LT-1 (1)
 Oil worker, EL-1 (1)

Shop clerk, ET-1 (1)
 Shopkeeper, LG-1, MT-2, LT-1 (4)
 Social worker, UA-1, EL-1, AR-1, UT-1 (4)
 Soil conservationist, UG-1 (1)
 Speech therapist, EL-1 (1)
 State government employee, LA-1 (1)
 Steel company executive, WF-1 (1)
 Stenographer, EF-1, UA-1 (2)
 Stockyard owner, WL-1 (1)
 Stonecutter, UG-1 (1)
 Store clerk, EF-1 (1)
 Storekeeper, UG-1, EF-1, UA-1, LA-1 (4)
 Store manager, MT-1 (1)
 Store owner, ET-1, UM-1, EL-1 (3)
 Student, ET-6, UG-3, LG-3, EF-15, MT-5, UA-3, LA-5, WF-3, WT-3, UM-4, LM-3,
 EL-2, AR-4, WL-2, UT-3, LT-1 (65)
 Tailor, EF-1 (1)
 Tax collector, UA-1, LM-1 (2)
 Teacher, ET-10, UG-8, LG-7, EF-2, MT-3, UA-4, LA-5, WF-3, WT-2, UM-5, LM-5,
 EL-1, AR-3, WL-2, UT-3 (63)
 Technician, LT-1 (1)
 Telephone operator, LG-1, EL-1, UT-1 (3)
 Telephone supervisor, AR-1 (1)
 Timber clerk, EL-1 (1)
 Timber worker, LG-1, EF-1, LM-1, EL-2, AR-1 (6)
 Timekeeper, UG-1 (1)
 Tire distributor, UA-1 (1)
 Trailer court operator, UM-1 (1)
 Truck driver, ET-1 (1)
 Trucker, UG-1, UM-1 (2)
 Turpentine worker, LG-1, WF-1 (2)
 TVA plant worker, ET-1 (1)
 Typist, LT-1 (1)
 Used car salesman, LA-1 (1)
 Utilities worker, UA-1 (1)
 Vocational adviser, EF-1 (1)
 Vocational education director, ET-1 (1)
 Waitress, MT-1 (1)

all Southerners lived in rural areas but only three million (five percent) lived on farms and derived their livelihood from farming,⁷ nevertheless, the LAGS sample is dominated by farmers, many of whom are retired, and some of whom have additional sources of income. There are 248 farmers in the list, a number far exceeding even housewives (170). The other two largest groups are students (65) and teachers (63), with more than ten informants employed in the following types of work: clerk (18), domestic (32), and secretary (18). After farmers, the largest single category of worker in the LAGS territory is the professional group, chiefly the Type III cultured informants with superior education.

The predominance of farmers in the sample indicates first that fieldworkers sought out members of this profession in order to investigate older rural speech, and second that the retired and self-employed might have had more leisure time to devote to the interview. The absence of several other professions, notably physicians and dentists, though there are several nurses, might, in the same manner, indicate that these persons could not spare the time necessary to devote to the full interview. A number of LAGS informants were interested in the material, extremely cooperative, and excellent representatives of their communities, but were unable to complete the coverage of the work sheets because of such restrictions on their time. Examples are a middle-aged hospital administrator in Columbus, Mississippi, who could continue for only three and a half hours, and the retired shopkeeper and county treasurer from New Braunfels, Texas, who, despite his retirement and his age (90) was too busy to spare more than three hours for the interview. Despite the limitations caused by other demands on their time and talents, even the abbreviated interviews with these active LAGS informants are valuable contributions to the richness of the corpus.

APPENDIX

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

<u>Alabama</u>	1970		1960	
	M	F	M	F
professional and technical managers and administrators	82,965	66,963	52,935	42,068
sales workers	77,562	17,185	71,481	14,072
clerical workers	48,981	31,270	43,492	26,485
craftsmen	47,005	125,963	38,010	79,686
operatives (except transport)	179,223	9,182	149,383	3,886
transport equipment operatives	125,591	87,900	109,442	59,672
laborers (except farm)	54,868	2,204	52,768	641
farmers and farm managers	72,465	5,234	85,887	2,970
farm laborers and foremen	19,430	1,326	58,185	3,690
service workers	15,669	3,096	33,531	6,357
private household workers	50,696	72,595	40,906	50,581
	1,206	43,440	1,552	70,219

Arkansas

professional and technical managers and administrators	37,326	33,682	24,182	21,152
sales workers	45,542	11,054	43,430	9,269
clerical workers	25,708	18,160	23,485	14,667
craftsmen	23,874	64,471	17,521	34,089
operatives (except transport)	88,714	6,290	69,006	2,087
transport equipment operatives	62,757	54,396	45,805	27,522
laborers (except farm)	31,383	825	41,816	277
farmers and farm managers	36,932	4,226	41,239	1,866
farm laborers and foremen	23,110	1,597	48,214	2,425
service workers	22,202	3,237	27,633	4,652
private household workers	26,449	46,409	19,786	29,567
	480	16,519	649	26,078

Florida

professional and technical managers and administrators	201,678	140,685	105,053	70,102
sales workers	189,676	42,870	166,601	34,250
clerical workers	134,618	82,562	92,942	50,337
craftsmen	107,955	339,063	65,582	161,178
operatives (except transport)	344,601	18,114	244,637	6,837
transport equipment operatives	123,698	100,049	86,754	57,078
laborers (except farm)	84,937	6,639	69,887	2,252
farmers and farm managers	124,889	9,333	107,063	5,741
farm laborers and foremen	14,879	1,794	20,832	1,988
service workers	44,693	20,127	52,887	19,670
private household workers	134,074	183,009	86,213	103,180
	2,148	59,543	2,900	78,856

Georgia

	1970		1960	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
professional and technical managers and administrators	114,569	97,147	62,137	52,894
sales workers	124,187	24,605	102,522	17,858
clerical workers	78,827	45,411	61,379	33,189
craftsmen	78,814	214,813	52,582	111,256
operatives (except transport)	254,619	13,917	167,793	6,410
transport equipment operatives	157,033	148,572	128,181	107,366
laborers (except farm)	71,159	3,036	63,592	665
farmers and farm managers	86,657	9,341	92,272	4,512
farm laborers and foremen	27,242	1,695	56,856	2,800
service workers	27,059	7,274	47,295	11,957
private household workers	71,440	102,011	55,805	62,785
	1,566	58,124	2,269	90,179

Louisiana

professional and technical managers and administrators	91,707	72,403	60,021	43,039
sales workers	88,185	17,304	81,760	14,284
clerical workers	48,515	32,804	41,987	26,218
craftsmen	52,950	134,675	42,485	79,389
operatives (except transport)	171,794	5,976	135,033	2,406
transport equipment operatives	107,254	28,969	88,933	21,477
laborers (except farm)	54,617	2,733	58,214	1,053
farmers and farm managers	72,925	4,854	87,403	2,598
farm laborers and foremen	15,570	694	32,175	1,372
service workers	20,597	2,035	28,358	4,276
private household workers	60,187	81,972	49,041	56,418
	1,191	46,106	1,371	64,383

Mississippi

professional and technical managers and administrators	45,037	44,539	28,023	25,775
sales workers	47,518	10,671	44,750	9,116
clerical workers	26,072	17,045	23,051	14,822
craftsmen	24,442	68,651	18,216	39,302
operatives (except transport)	96,911	5,658	75,431	2,549
transport equipment operatives	69,934	60,246	51,318	39,289
laborers (except farm)	32,108	2,399	31,817	552
farmers and farm managers	42,104	3,377	47,059	1,925
farm laborers and foremen	19,871	1,048	67,580	5,876
service workers	25,647	2,953	55,902	15,014
private household workers	26,401	47,449	21,546	31,414
	830	31,263	989	50,215

Tennessee

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
professional and technical managers and administrators	101,048	80,552	60,905	48,631
sales workers	94,478	19,028	79,953	14,006
clerical workers	60,844	37,045	56,539	29,827
craftsmen	63,638	161,208	46,178	94,970
operatives (except transport)	201,676	14,303	160,547	6,197
transport equipment operatives	150,772	138,325	115,984	87,098
laborers (except farm)	65,210	2,081	56,569	341
farmers and farm managers	73,149	8,029	75,084	3,651
farm laborers and foremen	33,803	1,621	86,159	3,528
service workers	18,686	1,794	35,491	5,026
private household workers	64,567	91,988	48,283	58,266
	1,157	33,555	1,881	50,002

Texas

professional and technical managers and administrators	358,955	245,374	211,951	139,798
sales workers	307,283	65,199	282,780	52,285
clerical workers	202,388	130,712	157,587	92,087
craftsmen	192,368	551,411	139,685	310,341
operatives (except transport)	580,003	29,324	449,799	12,320
transport equipment operatives	332,495	153,254	260,212	96,497
laborers (except farm)	165,219	6,413	147,964	2,032
farmers and farm managers	199,515	16,996	201,016	8,826
farm laborers and foremen	78,498	4,134	139,539	6,621
service workers	75,889	10,141	110,924	17,156
private household workers	191,931	289,104	147,535	171,645
	2,659	92,206	3,488	126,582

Notes

1. Edited by Constant H. Jacquet, Jr. (Nashville: Abingdon, 1979), p. 250.
2. Edited by David C. Roller and Robert W. Twyman (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1979), p. 1046.
3. Information on the various denominations is compiled from these sources:

Greeley, Andrew M., and Rossi, Peter H. The Denominational Society: A Sociological Approach to Religion in America. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1972.

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Roller, David C., and Twyman, Robert W., eds. The Encyclopedia of Southern History. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1979.

4. Greeley and Rossi, p. 92.
5. Roller and Twyman, p. 410.
6. Ibid., p. 966.
7. Ibid., p. 11.