

Table I

Measures of Centrality of Hancock County Urban Units, 1860

Urban Unit	Free Population	Number of Merchants	Value Merchandise	Postmaster Compensation	Centrality Index*
Sparta	676	11	45,600	436.47	1295
Mount Zion	102	1	8,000	83.28	169
Powelton	111	1	2,700	43.50	116
Linton	120	3	4,000	71.05	120
Culverton	30	2	5,000	69.05	30
Island Creek	--	--	--	26.23	--
Shoals of Ogeechee	--	--	--	20.36	--
Mayfield	--	--	--	18.71	--

* Calculated using numbers of individuals with non-agricultural occupations (shoemaker, tailor & seamstress, physician, carpenter, merchant, teacher, minister, wheelwright, blacksmith, tanner, painter, rockmason, tinner, attorney, cabinetmaker, coachmaker, harness maker, druggist, ginmaker, gunsmith, jeweller), following the method of John Urquhart Marshall, The Location of Service Towns: An Approach to the Analysis of Central Place Systems (Toronto, 1969).

Note: The urban units were identified using a method similar to Edward K. Muller, "Town Populations in the Early United States Censuses: An Aid to Research," Historical Methods Newsletter, 3 (1970), 2-8, and Robert C. Kenzer, Kinship and Neighborhood in a Southern Community: Orange County, North Carolina 1849-1881 (Knoxville, Tenn., 1987), 155-7, incorporating manuscript census records, tax digests, post office records, and contemporary maps and gazeteers. Data for Sparta includes contiguous Montour Factory, an incorporated cotton mill town. The urban units of Island Creek, Shoals of Ogeechee, and Mayfield could not be specifically identified in the manuscript census records in either Hancock, Warren, or Glascock Counties.

Source: 1860 U.S. Census, Schedule I, Hancock County; 1860 Hancock County Tax Digest; Official Register of the United States (Washington, 1859).