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THE OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

The FEEBLE-MINDED *in a*
RURAL COUNTY
of OHIO

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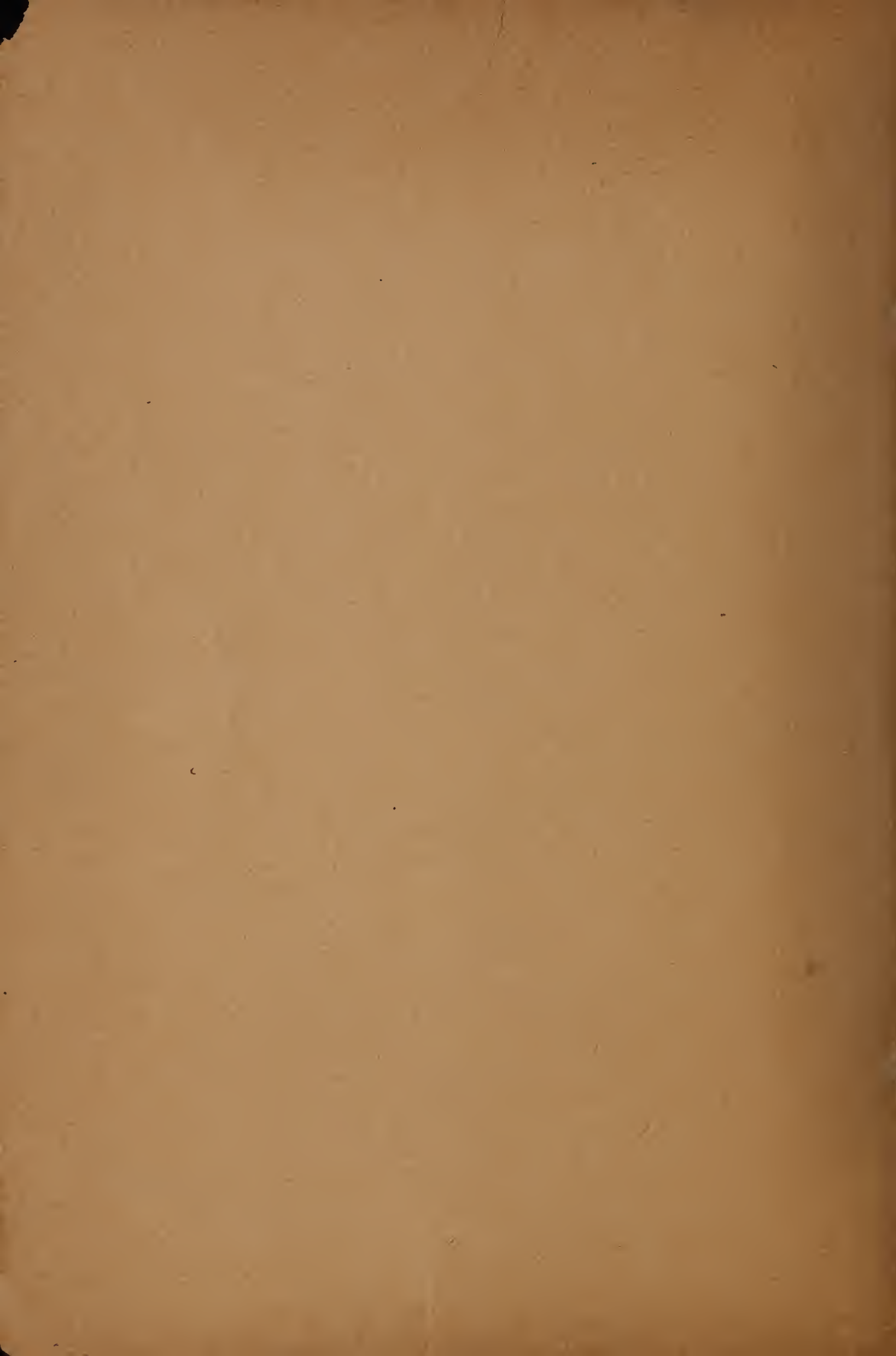
By

MINA A. SESSIONS

Field Worker for the Bureau of Juvenile Research

BULLETIN NUMBER SIX
OF
THE BUREAU OF JUVENILE RESEARCH

Monograph



Ohio Dept. of public welfare.

The FEEBLE-MINDED *in a*
RURAL COUNTY
of OHIO

By

MINA A. SESSIONS

Field Worker for the Bureau of Juvenile Research

THE OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

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1918

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THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN A RURAL COUNTY
OF OHIO

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MAIN POINTS OF THE SURVEY

1. The county chosen for the Survey is in the hilly section at the southeastern part of the state, bordering the Ohio river.
2. On February 15, 1916, there were 253 persons in the various state institutions from the county studied. Of this number under state control, 16% were known to be feeble-minded but less than 8% were inmates of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded.
3. It was estimated that 47% of the Infirmary population was dependent because of feeble-mindedness. Only 35% was dependent because of infirmity due to old age or illness.
4. There was proportionately five times as much feeble-mindedness among the dependent children in the Children's Home as among the public school children of the county.
5. Two district schools were found in each of which more than 40% of the children were feeble-minded.
6. The proportion of males to females among the feeble-minded was as 3 to 2.
7. The majority of the feeble-minded were descended from pioneer stock.
8. The percentage of feeble-minded at large in the rural districts was double the percentage in the urban districts.
9. Nearly half of the feeble-minded at large were being partially supported by the public.
10. Seventy-eight feeble-minded persons, or 13.5% of the total feeble-minded population of the county, belonged to one family strain which has been called the Hickory family.
11. Four other families contributed 48 feeble-minded persons or 8.3% of the total feeble-minded population of the county.
12. Approximately 1% of the total population of the county was found to be feeble-minded. It is believed that this percentage would not apply to the whole state. Other surveys should be made of other representative parts of Ohio.



Fig. I. Hank Hickory, known as "Young Hank", or "Sore-eyed Hank", member of a defective clan discovered in the county surveyed. "Young Hank" is thought to be about 70 years old and is partially blind as a result of trachoma. He has never done any work except to make a few baskets and has lived a wandering, make-shift life. He married his first cousin and so far as known had seven children of whom three, all defective, are now living. The number of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren is increasing every year. He, himself, is so feeble-minded that he cannot count his own children, nor can he name them without being prompted.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN A RURAL COUNTY OF OHIO

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

It was determined to make a survey of a rural county in Ohio to discover the extent and social significance of feeble-mindedness in that particular part of the state. The county chosen as the subject of the survey is situated in what is known as the hill section bordering the Ohio River, and on July 1st, 1916, had an estimated population of 54,389. There are but two cities in the county, each of which has a population of between six and seven thousand. Along the bottom lands of the streams there is good farm land, but because of its rough surface the larger part of the county is not suitable for agricultural purposes. Coal mining is the principal industry of the county.

B. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The survey was begun March 1st, 1916, and carried on under the direction of Dr. Thomas H. Haines. The field work was completed on December 20th, 1916. Information was sought in each township, first of all from the public schools, and then from the physicians and township trustees. The county institutions were visited, and county and city officials, the one district nurse, the one social worker, and many private citizens were interviewed. When cases of feeble-mindedness were reported or discovered in the schools, their homes were visited and information obtained concerning their personal and heredity histories. This procedure frequently led to the discovery of other feeble-minded persons who were in turn followed to their homes.

In general no formal psychological tests were given, but the suspected cases were judged on a sociological basis, with possession of ability or inability to maintain existence accepted as the essential difference between the normal and feeble-minded person. The definitions of the English Royal Commission of 1904 were adopted as the standard. (Tredgold's Mental Deficiency. First edition.)

Idiots are persons so deeply defective in mind from birth or from an early age that they are unable to guard themselves from common physical dangers, such as in the case of young children, would prevent their parents from leaving them alone.

Imbeciles are persons who are capable of guarding themselves against common physical dangers, but who are incapable of earning their own living by reason of mental defect existing from birth or an early age.

The feeble-minded (in the United States known as morons) are persons who may be capable of earning a living under favorable circumstances, but are incapable from mental defect existing from birth or from an early age (a) of competing on equal terms with their normal fellows or (b) of managing themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence.

The idiots were easily distinguished and set off in a class by themselves, but it was more difficult to distinguish between the two higher grades of feeble-mindedness and between the moron and normal person. It was recognized that the environment into which a subject is born must be taken into consideration. There were many individuals who could not be considered defective in this rural county who would have been so had they been removed to a more complicated environment because they would not have been able to adjust themselves to the demands of the new life and would not have been able to maintain themselves. Also it was recognized that there are certain types of labor on farms, section gangs, or about the mines which do not require even an average grade of mentality. It is necessary in the life of a community that some one fill these places, and if the persons who were doing this were adequately self-supporting, they were not called feeble-minded. Therefore, those individuals were called imbeciles who were so scantily endowed with mentality that it was impossible for them to maintain themselves independently under any circumstances in the environment best suited to them, and those were called morons who possessed certain sorts of ability but in such unequal proportion that they could manage their affairs and earn their own livings only under direction and that in an environment which made the simplest demands on them. Those who were inadequate for any other reason than lack of intelligence were not considered feeble-minded.

C. FEEBLE-MINDED FROM THE COUNTY IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

On February fifteenth, 1916, there were 253 persons in the various state institutions from the county studied, They were distributed as shown in Table 1 and are classified according to their intelligence so far as we are able to classify them.

TABLE I
INMATES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE COUNTY STUDIED

INSTITUTION	INTELLIGENCE				Total
	Feeble-Minded	Possibly Feeble-Minded	Not Feeble-Minded	Un-known	
Institution for Feeble-Minded.....	20				20
Girls' Industrial Home.....	8	4	5		17
Boys' Industrial School.....	8	1	11	10	30
Ohio State Reformatory.....	1	1	2	12	16
Ohio Penitentiary.....		2	4	9	15
Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.....				17	17
State School for the Blind.....			1		1
State School for the Deaf.....				9	9
State Hospital for Insane.....	4		124		128
Total	41	8	147	57	253

The girls in the Girls' Industrial Home, the one child in the State School for the Blind, and a part of the boys in the Boys' Industrial School had been given mental examinations, so the classification in those cases was made on the basis of those tests. Of the 128 people from this county in a State Hospital for the Insane, four had been diagnosed by the physicians as feeble-minded. When representatives of this county in the other institutions were classified as feeble-minded or possibly so, the classification was made on the basis of descriptions by reliable persons.

Of the 253 inmates of state institutions from this county, 41 or 16.2% were known to be feeble-minded, and 8 others or 3.1% were either borderline or suspected cases. Of the 41 known cases, only 20, or less than half, were in the Institution for Feeble-minded. This was not because they were not recognized as fit cases for that institution, but because there was no room to care for them.

D. FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

I. THE COUNTY INFIRMARY

On the first of March, 1916, there were 67 inmates in the County Infirmary, of whom 46 were men and 21 were women. Each inmate was interviewed, his social history obtained and the cause of his presence in the institution ascertained. Formal psychological tests of intelligence were given in a few cases by Dr. Thomas H. Haines.

1. NATIVITY OF INMATES

Of the 67 inmates, 53, or 79%, were born in Ohio, and 6, or 8%, were born in other states, making a total of 59, or 88%, native born. The other 8, or 11%, were foreign born. Four inmates were born in the County Infirmary and had been in some institution all of their lives.

2. MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF INMATES

It was found that probably 32 individuals, or 47% of the whole population, were in the Infirmary because their mentality was so low that they were unable to maintain themselves independently in the community at large. Eleven individuals, or 16.4%, were there because they had so broken down their physical and mental health by the excessive use of alcohol that they were no longer able to make their own way in the world at large. It is probable that at least some of these alcoholics could also have been classed as feeble-minded since their inability to keep from becoming alcoholics may have been due to mental defect. Only 24 individuals, or 35.8%, were dependent because of some infirmity due to old age or illness.

TABLE II
CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES OF COUNTY INFIRMARY ACCORDING
TO MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

	Men	Women	Total	Percent of Total
Feeble-minded	21	11	32	47.7
Alcoholics	10	1	11	16.4
Senile Dementia	5	1	6	8.9
Old and Infirm	5	5	10	14.9
Blind	3	1	4	5.9
Paralyzed or Crippled	2	2	4	5.9
Total	46	21	67	99.7

Of the thirty-two feeble-minded in the Infirmery, two were low grade idiots unable to do the slightest thing for themselves. Ten others, seven men and three women, were of such low mentality that they could perform only the most simple tasks and could under no circumstances earn their own livings. The remaining twenty, twelve men and eight women, were able to do manual labor if some one remained near to direct the work. These were the ones who found it easy to maintain themselves outside under the most favorable circumstances but sought shelter in the Infirmery as soon as some unfavorable condition arose. The superintendent said that the work he got out of these inmates was costly because some one had to be hired to supervise them and the quality of their work was very poor. There was only one of the forty-six men whom he could trust with a team. This man was paid five dollars a month for his services during the summer months.

3. AGE GROUPS. SPECIAL DISCUSSION OF THE YOUNGER INMATES

TABLE III
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFIRMERY POPULATION

Age	Men	Women	Total
15-20 years	2	1	3
21-30 years	2	1	3
31-40 years	5	4	9
41-50 years	3	2	5
51-60 years	13	3	16
61-70 years	8	5	13
71-80 years	10	3	13
81-90 years	3	2	5
Total	46	21	67

We were most interested in the younger members of this infirmery population since they were the ones who had potentialities for living lives useful or detrimental to their communities. Fifteen members or 22% were

found to be under forty years of age. Of these a boy of fifteen, imbecilic and deformed, was kept there rather than in the Children's Home because his mother was also an inmate. A boy of seventeen was a helpless idiot. A boy of twenty-one, high grade feeble-minded, was there because he had been accidentally shot through his own carelessness. He had been found living in an old tool house with his parents and a younger brother, all defectives. (See Figs. II and III.) This boy has since left the Infirmary and is now living a nomadic, make-shift life. It is probable that the Infirmary will again be his home before many years. A fourth young man,



Fig. II. Two Hickory shanties. The nearer one was occupied by an old mule and the further one by the family. The trash lying about was taken from the city dump which is within a hundred yards of the shanties and from which the family secured most of its food.

twenty-two years old, was of average mentality but had alcoholic and vagrant habits and was criminally inclined. The preceding winter he had made his home in one of the city's sprinkling wagons stored for the season. He has since left the Infirmary. Of the five in the thirty-one to forty year group, one was a hopeless cripple from locomotor ataxia, the second was becoming blind as a result of syphilitic infection, and the third was becoming totally blind from cataracts. The other two were so feeble-minded that all attempts to earn their livings independently had failed, so they spent most of their time in the County Infirmary, but were free to go and come at will. Of these nine young men, seven will probably be dependent all the rest of their lives. One of the other two is now at large but should

be permanently segregated because of his low mentality. Five of the nine were without doubt feeble-minded.

We will now consider the women under forty years of age in the Infirmary. The youngest was a girl of nineteen, a low grade moron of bad sexual habits, who continually made trouble because of her attempts to approach the male inmates. (See history of a group of children in the Children's Home). A girl of twenty-one was in the Infirmary because she had been living as a common prostitute, became infected with syphilis and



Fig. III. A closer view of the shanty shown in Fig. II which was occupied by the family. It was formerly a tool house, measured 6 x 10 feet, and contained a bed, a stove and a table. An imbecile man of about 45 years, his second wife, 21 years old, considered about on a par with her husband in mentality, and two sons by a former marriage, 21 and 14 years old, lived in this shanty for over 3 months. The family was broken up when the oldest son, who had been accidentally shot, was sent to the Infirmary; the woman, who was pregnant, was sent home to her mother; and the other two told to move. The family has since been reunited.

the authorities did not know what else to do with her. She was an attractive girl, very active, but with the mentality of a child of ten years. (See history of the D. Family). A woman of thirty-one had been in the Children's Home till nine years old and in the Girls' Industrial Home till sixteen. When eighteen years old, she was sent to the Infirmary where she had been ever since; but in the two-year interval of freedom she gave birth to an illegitimate child which died in infancy. She had the mentality of a nine-year-old child. A woman, thirty-three years of age, had been transferred from another infirmary. She was a high grade moron and crippled physically. A woman of thirty-nine years was said to have once been of good mentality, but because of drink and exposure had broken down her

nervous system so that she was unable to take care of herself in the outside world. A woman, thirty-one years old, was of decidedly low mentality, probably an imbecile, with vicious habits. She had been in and out of the Infirmary at least five different times. On two occasions she was pregnant at the time of her admission and a third record reads, "Admitted with child". She has two children living, one the fifteen-year-old imbecilic boy described above, and the other an eighteen-year-old girl of somewhat higher mentality but still in the defective class who was found to be developing the sexual characteristics of her mother. (See history of the S. Family). Five of these six women were feeble-minded and there was not one of them who would not be a decided menace to the community in which she was allowed her freedom; yet there was nothing beyond the influence of the superintendent and matron to prevent them from leaving the Infirmary at any time they wished.

4. INMATES FORMERLY IN THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

It was found that three inmates of the Infirmary had been transferred from the Institution for the Feeble-minded. One of these was a low grade imbecile kept with several of the lowest grade patients in a small house removed from the others. He could tell nothing about himself, so all that is known about him was taken from the Infirmary records. He was born in 1859 in the Infirmary where his mother, unmarried, had sought refuge, "destitute and pregnant". When he was three years old, his mother took him, left the Infirmary, and so far as known was not heard of again. The records do not give the complete story, but in 1888 this boy was sent from the County Infirmary to the Institution for the Feeble-minded, and in 1895 was sent back. The remainder of his life can be spent only in some institution where he can receive a child's care.

Even less was known of the family of the second of these three. He was transferred from the Institution for the Feeble-minded to the Infirmary while still a boy and at the time of the survey had been living in the Infirmary about twenty years. He was in the habit of going at intervals to live with some woman of about his own calibre in the neighborhood and trying to support himself and her, but after a few months always came back. Once he got as far as Cincinnati, but was sent back by the authorities when he asked for aid. He was a good worker under direction, but spent all of the money he earned for candy and trinkets.

The third former inmate of the Institution for the Feeble-minded was a woman, forty-nine years old, whom we shall call Sally, also born in the Infirmary of an immoral and probably feeble-minded mother. Sally's mother, Anne, was first admitted to the Infirmary when seventeen years old and stayed for seven years. She left the Infirmary in July and returned in September of the same year, pregnant. She gave birth to twin girls, one of whom was Sally, and left them in the Infirmary while she went out again into

the community. She soon had another child by a colored man which was later brought to the Infirmary and after several years transferred to the Institution for Feeble-Minded. This child remained there fifteen years and was then sent back to the County Infirmary, but she soon left the Infirmary, had an illegitimate daughter, and moved to another part of the state. Anne finally married and had a living daughter and a still-born child. It is not known what became of this daughter, but Anne died shortly after the birth of her last child. One of the twins left in the Infirmary died there when three years old. Sally, the other, was transferred to the Institution for Feeble-Minded when fourteen years old but was sent back again when twenty-nine years of age. The segregation in the Infirmary was not as complete as in the State Institution and after a time she gave birth to a mulatto child. He is now fifteen years old and has been an inmate of the County Children's Home since infancy. He is of borderline mentality and has a sneaking, deceitful nature. One can not help thinking what would have been saved the County and State if Sally's mother had been effectively segregated.

5. FAMILY GROUPS IN THE INFIRMARY

An important phase of an Infirmary population is the presence of family groups. In this particular County Infirmary there were several, and in looking over the old records it was found that those family names occurred all too frequently. There were three pairs of cousins, two sisters, a man and wife; but the most interesting were two groups of four. The first, which we will call the N. Family, consisted of a feeble-minded man, his son, a victim of locomotor ataxia, an imbecile nephew and a feeble-minded niece. Some time was given to looking up the family history of this group and it was found that in three generations, sixteen members of the family had at some time made their home in the County Infirmary. Of these sixteen, at least nine were feeble-minded. The superintendent said that he did not think there had ever been a time in the history of the institution when some member of this family was not an inmate. A complete description is given of the N. Family in the section on defective and dependent families.

The second group of four consisted of a feeble-minded girl, her cousin, this cousin's son, and her step-great grandmother. All four of this group were feeble-minded and all three women had been notoriously immoral. The two younger were girls of the street and the older woman, for a time, had kept a house of prostitution, but her mentality was so low that she could not successfully manage the business and so was ending her days in the Infirmary. Twelve members of the family had been in the County Infirmary.

1. A large proportion of the population of this County Infirmiry, (47%), was dependent because of feeble-mindedness and not because of old age or infirmity.

2. Fifteen inmates or 22% of the Infirmiry population were under forty years of age. Ten of these were feeble-minded and unable to earn satisfactory livings or conform to moral standards when outside of the institution. Yet the superintendent had no authority to prevent them from leaving the Infirmiry at any time they wished.

3. Several inmates had made a practice of leaving the Infirmiry at intervals, only to return after a few weeks. One feeble-minded woman had been admitted five times. On two of these occasions she was pregnant. Both of her children were feeble-minded and one was a deformed imbecile who will be dependent on the public all his life.

4. Two of the most important family groups in the Infirmiry, members of which had been inmates through several generations, were found to belong to feeble-minded strains.

II. THE CHILDREN'S HOME

1. FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE HOME

During the winter of 1915-16, 93 children in the Children's Home were given formal intelligence tests by Mr. Charles E. Skinner who very kindly placed all of his material in the hands of the investigator.

Dr. Thomas H. Haines visited the same Children's Home on December 18th and 19th, 1916, and made mental examinations of 25 of the 101 children then in the home. The 25 children were chosen by the matron as possibly feeble-minded. Of these ten, or 9.9% of the total population of the Home, were found to be feeble-minded. When one compares this with the proportion of public school children in the county found to be feeble-minded, it appears that there was five times as much feeble-mindedness among the dependent children of this county as among the children in the public schools.

Attempts were made to secure family histories for the feeble-minded children in the Home, but in most cases this was unsuccessful because of the death or disappearance of parents. In a surprising number of cases, one or both were still living; but many of them, free from the responsibility of caring for their children, were living more or less unsettled lives and so were difficult to locate. What information was obtained from the superintendent of the Home, township trustees, and distant relatives seemed to point towards the fact that, although some were there because their parents were dead, most of them had been sent to the Home because of alcoholism, sexual immorality, or some instability of character on the part of one or both parents.

The most interesting group of children in the Home for whom a complete history was obtainable was one consisting of two sisters, a brother and a niece. The sisters tested feeble-minded but the brother was of low normal intelligence. The niece, only four years old, was decidedly backward in development. She was the illegitimate child of the oldest girl in the fraternity of seven. This girl, 20 years old, is now an inmate of a State Hospital where her case has been diagnosed as dementia praecox. She was transferred to the Hospital from the Infirmary where she had been taken in November, 1915 with her second illegitimate baby, then only a few days old. The child was blind as a result of gonorrhoeal infection and died at six weeks. It is asserted that the girl's father was also the father of this child. The second in the fraternity was a 19-year-old girl in the County Infirmary, undoubtedly feeble-minded and so immoral sexually that she had to be watched constantly. The third and fourth in the fraternity, girls of seventeen and fourteen, were inmates of the Girl's Industrial Home where they were sent for immorality. The older of these was an imbecile with the mentality of a six-year-old child but the younger possessed low normal intelligence. Both were given intelligence tests on their admission to the Girl's Industrial Home. The other three children in the fraternity were the three in the Children's Home.

The mother of this fraternity died in 1914 in childbirth. She was slovenly and inclined to hysterical attacks. Definite information bearing on her mentality could not be obtained, but it was evidently much below the average in her family, for her people were in general respected citizens of good intelligence. She had two alcoholic brothers, an insane half-sister and two cousins, one insane and one epileptic.

The father of the fraternity was a man almost forty-five years old. He never got out of the primary grades in school and by the time he was eighteen years old was a hard drinker of whiskey, used tobacco to excess, and was known to have immoral sexual habits. He was considered mentally defective by many people, but others insisted that he was a good farm hand and worked well in a section gang. However, he had never been able to support his family adequately. When interviewed he showed a decided tremor of the hands, and at intervals the perspiration would start out on his forehead. He was unable to marshal his ideas in good order, gave detached pieces of information, and was more apt to answer some previous question than the one just put to him.

He had had a brother who was said to have been like him. This brother was the father of the seventeen-year-old idiot in the County Infirmary. A sister had a daughter who seemed intelligent but was a deaf mute. The mother of the two brothers and sister was sexually immoral as a young woman, but was not defective mentally.

The unusual thing about this family was that every one of the seven in the fraternity was being cared for by the public and although four of the seven were feeble-minded, not one of the four was in an appropriate institution. And unless room could be found for them at the Institution for Feeble-minded, three of them would be turned back into the community at the expiration of certain age limits.*

The problem of the feeble-minded child in the Children's Home is a serious one which in the past has been badly neglected. Feeble-minded children have been placed in families, unwittingly as a usual thing, but nevertheless negligently, or else they have been discharged as having reached the age limit. On a later page will be found an account of some feeble-minded adults who were placed out from county homes as children and the harm they have wrought in their communities. An effort has recently been made, however, to determine all feeble-minded in this Children's Home by means of psychological tests, and to have them removed to the Institution for the Feeble-minded.

3. SUMMARY

1. At least 9.9 percent of the population of the Children's Home in this county was feeble-minded.

2. Proportionately five times as much feeble-mindedness was found among the dependent children in the Children's Home of this county as there was among the public school children of the same county.

3. An attempt has been made to determine the feeble-minded children in this Children's Home and have them removed to the Institution for the Feeble-minded.

*The two feeble-minded sisters and their niece have recently been committed to the Institution for Feeble-minded from the Children's Home, but the sister with the six-year mentality at the Girls' Industrial Home was paroled. After a few months, the report came that she was causing trouble by her activities in the vicinity of the National Army Camp. She was returned to the Industrial Home, found to be pregnant, and is now in a hospital awaiting the birth of her baby.

E. FEEBLE-MINDED AT LARGE IN THE COUNTY

I. IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. METHOD EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM

In the rural districts of the county 247 teachers were interviewed in 166 school buildings, and in the two cities, 50 teachers were interviewed in 6 different buildings, making a total of 172 schools visited and 297 teachers interviewed, or practically every grade teacher in the county.

The general method employed was the choosing from the school register names of children three years or more retarded in their work. Each one of these, together with others suggested by the teachers as particular problems, was individually considered. Inquiry was made concerning ability in the principal mental functions, such as motor co-ordination, perception, memory, judgment, and reasoning ability. Anatomical anomalies and facial expression were noted and the developmental history obtained whenever possible. Information was obtained concerning the child's activity on the play ground and behavior with his playmates, and it was determined whether he had some particular ability along a practical line which was not brought out by the influence of the school room. In short, all his reactions were considered with the question always in mind as to whether he had sufficient mental equipment to keep him up to the level of the demands of the community in which he would probably spend his life, and to make it possible for him to maintain an independent existence.

2. NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE SCHOOL POPULATION. DISTRIBUTION IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS

Judged on this basis, 164 children, or 1.8 percent of the total school population were found to be feeble-minded and 77 other cases, because of possible further development, were classified as borderline. Of these 164 cases, the larger proportion were found in the country schools. As shown in Table IV, 2.1 percent of the children in the rural schools were found to be of defective intelligence while only 0.8 percent were found feeble-minded in the city schools.

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF FEEBLE-MINDED SCHOOL CHILDREN IN RURAL
AND URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Number of Children Enrolled	Feeble-minded		Total	Percent of Total Enrollment	Borderline and Suspected Cases
		High Grade	Low Grade			
Urban	2002	9	8	17	0.84%	8
Rural	6928	86	61	147	2.1 %	69
Total	8930	95	69	164	1.83%	77

An attempt has been made to divide these feeble-minded children into two classes, high and low grades, though it is recognized that any division made in the absence of formal tests is entirely arbitrary. Those classified as low grade are those who will probably never be able to take care of themselves in any sort of environment, while those classified as high grade are those who will be able to take care of themselves, after a fashion, when conditions are most favorable, but who nevertheless will always need some wiser hand to guide them.

3. DEGREE OF RETARDATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE SCHOOLS

TABLE V
FEEBLE-MINDED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY GRADES AND AGES
SHOWING AMOUNT OF RETARDATION

Grades	Ages												Total	
	6 Yrs.	7 Yrs.	8 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	16 Yrs.	17 Yrs.		18 Yrs.
1.....	1	4	11	10	8	10	5	3	3	1	1	...	...	57
2.....	...	...	...	5	7	10	11	6	7	4	1	...	1	52
3.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	8	10	2	2	...	1	32
4.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	5	1	...	...	18
5.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
6.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total..	1	4	11	16	15	23	26	22	25	13	6	...	2	164

Table V shows the one hundred and sixty-four feeble-minded children arranged according to their ages and school grades. The sixteen-year-old boy in the sixth grade was in the grade because of his age and not because of his ability. He had been unable to absorb the subjects taught since he reached the fourth grade. When fourteen years and four months old he tested nine years old mentally by the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale. The twelve-year-old boy in the fifth grade had not been able to learn to read and would forget what he learned from day to day. His teacher said that he should have been put back in the second grade. He had a speech defect, his manner was surly, and he would seldom talk except with those he knew very well. The thirteen-year-old girl in the same grade could do nothing in arithmetic and was dull in all other subjects. She had a perfectly blank expression and when left to herself would walk aimlessly about the room. She was recognized by her mother as defective. The fourteen-year-old boy could do nothing in subjects requiring reasoning ability and was very poor in memory work. He had in addition several antisocial habits already developed. Neither could the fifteen-year-old boy do the work of the grade. He liked to draw and passed in papers decorated with carefully drawn borders but the general quality of the work he did

was poor. His uncle said that he was "no good to work" and his school-mates refused to play with him because of his sluggishness and peculiar behavior. So that whereas the usual child who has advanced to the fifth grade or beyond must have enough mental ability to take care of himself in the world, these five children, although graded in the upper grades, had neither the ability to do the work of the grades nor would they ever be able to adequately take care of themselves.

In the same way, for the usual six or seven-year-old to be graded in the first grade is not out of place, but the six-year-old in Table V was feeble-minded by psychological test and the four seven-year-olds were decidedly defective. One of them did not walk until he was four years old and at seven years had a vocabulary of very few words. He was a mouth breather, although both his adenoids and tonsils had been removed. And it seemed impossible for him to concentrate on any one thing for more than a few seconds at a time. The remaining three all had serious speech defects and although in their second years in school, had made no progress. One of them did not understand when spoken to and could not even go in the direction he was told to go. Another one of these did not know how to play with other children but stood about on the play ground disinterestedly watching the others. The teacher said of the third pupil that although he had been in school two years he was not yet able to recognize the letter "a" when he saw it. So that we seem justified in calling these four seven-year-olds feeble-minded.

If it were possible to give descriptions of all of the children here classified as feeble-minded, no doubt would remain as to their mental defect. Not one of them should have been in classes with normal children, but rather in special classes or in an institution where they would be receiving suitable training and, as they grow older, be properly segregated.

4. SPECIAL STUDY OF TWO DISTRICT SCHOOLS

It early became evident that the feeble-minded children were not distributed evenly through the schools of the county. Certain districts had a much larger proportion than others. A special study was made of two district schools located in different townships where a large proportion of defectives was found. Each child in the two schools was given a psychological intelligence test by Miss Alida C. Bowler, Mental Examiner of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. A revised Binet-Simon Year Scale was used for the younger children and the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale for the older ones.

TABLE VI
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL A BY GRADE, AGE, AND MENTALITY

	School Grade	Chronological Age Yrs. Mos.	POINT SCALE		YEAR SCALE	C. M. A.	DIAGNOSIS	GENERAL FACTS
			Points	Mental Age in Years	Mental Age in Years			
1 Girl ..	I	5- 7	.....	.....	?	?	Not feeble-minded	.....
2 Girl ..	I	5	.....	.....	?	?	Borderline	Sister of Nos. 3 and 6 Cousin of No. 11
3 Girl ..	I	6-10	.....	.....	4.9	.72	Borderline	Sister of Nos. 2 and 6 Cousin of No. 11
4 Boy ..	I	9	.....	.....	6.4	.71	Feeble-minded	Brother of No. 7 Belongs to Hickory Family
5 Boy ..	II	8	.....	.....	7.2	.90	Not feeble-minded	.....
6 Boy ..	II	12	.....	.....	7.5	.62	Feeble-minded	First cousin of No. 11
7 Boy ..	III	14- 7	48	8.5	.....	.59	Feeble-minded	Brother of No. 4. Thieving habits. Belongs to Hickory Family
8 Girl ..	III	12- 2	45	8.3	.....	.58	Feeble-minded	Confused at all but simplest questions. Has been in Children's Home
9 Boy ..	IV	10- 5	.....	.....	9.2	.88	Not feeble-minded	Has imbecilic half-sister
10 Boy ..	IV	9- 2	.....	.....	8.6	.93	Not feeble-minded	.....
11 Boy ..	IV	13	46	8.3	.....	.58	Feeble-minded	First cousin of Nos. 2, 3 and 6
12 Boy ..	IV	15- 2	49	8.5	.....	.59	Feeble-minded	Epileptic. Older sister feeble-minded. Mother epileptic. Marriage of parents forced when father 17 years old
13 Boy ..	VII	14	Not	tested	.....	.....	Not feeble-minded	.....

In school district A there were thirteen children enrolled. Table VI gives in detail the grades, ages, and ratings of the thirteen children according to the tests given. The coefficient of mental ability (C. M. A.) is obtained in each case by dividing the score made by the child by the average score attained by children of that age in an ordinary school population. It is really the rating expressed in terms of percentage. The fourteen-year-old boy in the seventh grade was absent and so was not tested, but according to the testimony of his teacher was of normal intelligence. Definite mental ages could not be obtained for the two-five-year-olds because of their shyness, but a diagnosis was made of the basis of their behavior and the performance of part of the tests.

District A was one of the earliest mining villages in the county, but the mine has been exhausted for several years and most of the inhabitants have moved where there is better opportunity for employment. Four of

the nine families represented in this school were receiving township aid.
 The results of the tests in district A are summarized as follows:

Feeble-minded	6	46%
Borderline.....	2	15%
Normal	5	38%
Total.....	13	99%

TABLE VII
 CHILDREN IN SCHOOL B BY GRADE, AGE, AND MENTALITY

	School Grade	Chronological Age Yrs. Mo.	POINT SCALE		YEAR SCALE	C.M.A.	DIAGNOSIS
			Points	Mental Age in Years	Mental Age in Years		
1 Girl.....	I	7- 7			7.	.93	Not feeble-minded
2 Boy.....	I	6			5.2	.86	Not feeble-minded
3 Girl.....	I	6			6.	1.00	Not feeble-minded
4 Boy.....	I	6			5.2	.86	Not feeble-minded
5 Boy.....	I	6			4.	.66	Borderline
6 Boy.....	I	8			6.	.75	Borderline
7 Boy.....	I	9			7.6	.80	Borderline
8 Girl.....	I	8 -6			6.4	.75	Borderline
9 Boy.....	I	8			5.4	.67	Feeble-minded
10 Boy.....	I	6			4.	.66	Feeble-minded
11 Girl.....	I	9			6. +	.66	Feeble-minded
12 Girl.....	I	9+			6.	.66	Feeble-minded
13 Girl.....	I	11			7.	.63	Feeble-minded
14 Boy.....	I	14			6.	.42	Feeble-minded
15 Boy.....	II	11- 3			7.8	.69	Borderline
16 Boy.....	II	10			6.	.60	Feeble-minded
17 Girl.....	II	13			8.	.61	Feeble-minded
18 Boy.....	III	9-11			8.8	.88	Not feeble-minded
19 Boy.....	III	11-			9.	.81	Not feeble-minded
20 Girl.....	III	11- 4			7.8	.69	Borderline
21 Boy.....	III	13- 1	57	9.1		.71	Borderline
22 Girl.....	III	15?	21	5.8		.25	Feeble-minded
23 Boy.....	III	14- 3	44	8.2		.54	Feeble-minded
24 Boy.....	III	13	46	8.3		.58	Feeble-minded
25 Girl.....	IV	10- 2			9.2	.91	Not feeble-minded
26 Boy.....	IV	14- 2	64	10.7		.79	Not feeble-minded
27 Boy.....	IV	14- 1	63	10.		.77	Not feeble-minded
28 Boy.....	IV	13- 5	62	10.		.78	Not feeble-minded
29 Boy.....	IV	13- 5	59	9.5		.74	Borderline
30 Girl.....	IV	15- 9	44	8.2		.52	Feeble-minded
31 Boy.....	IV	15- 2	46	8.3		.56	Feeble-minded

In district school B, thirty-one children were examined aged from six to sixteen years, none of whom had been able to get beyond the fourth grade in school. Several of these children did not know their own ages and because of the impossibility of conducting all of the tests without disturbance from other members of the school, exact mental ages could not

be secured in all cases. The detailed grading of the thirty-one children is shown in Table VII and the summary of the results is as follows:

Feeble-minded.....	13	42%
Borderline.....	8	26%
Normal.....	10	32%
Total.....	31	100%

District B differs from district A in that it is a rural community with the homes set at a distance from each other, located in a remote valley between two high ridges. Many of the inhabitants own small tracts of land worth little for agricultural purposes, and work in the mines. The families in the valley have seldom mated with families in other communities, but as yet there have been no consanguineous marriages.

Nos. 9, 14, 17 and 22 in Table VII, all feeble-minded, were brothers and sisters. All four had speech defects and not one of them could tell his age or anything about himself. No. 22 had such poor motor co-ordination that she walked with difficulty. No. 14 had a small low head and prominent ears. Neither of these two children had made the slightest progress in school. No. 17 made the best appearance of the four, but none of them were profiting in any way by the ordinary school subjects which the teacher was attempting to teach them. They belonged to a fraternity of ten, one of whom died at six years. A younger child not yet in school had a serious speech defect. An older brother, eighteen years old, who according to his own father was not as bright as he should be, was in the Boys' Industrial School where he had been sent for driving his mother out of the house at the point of a gun while drunk. Another brother was married but was entirely unable to provide for himself, to say nothing of his wife. "He never could learn", and was a heavy drinker. An older sister who was said to be of fair intelligence had married a man from the same valley, and an older brother was working in another county. The father of this family was a periodic drinker who became dangerously insane when drunk. His mentality was low, he was very pompous and talkative, had a narrow forehead, sunken temples and the general appearance of an alcoholic. He was said to have been a good worker when sober. His wife belonged to one of the valley strains, was a high grade defective and had a speech defect.

Nos. 23, 24 and 30, all feeble-minded, and Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 20, all borderline cases, belong in the same fraternity. All of these children would steal little things in the school room such as pencils or lunch from the boxes of the other children, and the three oldest had uncontrollable tempers. No. 30 would become so angry that she would make herself physically sick. This girl also showed a strong sex instinct. There had been fifteen in the whole fraternity of whom fourteen, ranging in age from twenty-five to three years, were living. There seemed little doubt that the four older brothers and an older sister were all high grade feeble-minded. The boys were all drinkers and the girl had an illegitimate baby. Both parents were rough

looking specimens, were drinkers and petty thieves. It was said of the father, "He gets in jail every time he goes to town". He worked irregularly in the mine but supported his family largely from his garden and what township aid he could secure. The mother was of a lower grade of mentality than he, though both may be classed as high grade defectives. Both were sullen and quarrelsome with uncontrollable tempers. They were bringing up their children to be thieves and drunkards and with no idea of restraining their own desires or regard for the rights of others. Their three room house was occupied by eighteen people. Neither parent was in any way related to the other families in the valley.

Nos. 12 and 16, both feeble-minded, were brother and sister. No. 16 could not speak plainly, stuttered, was very slow and could not keep his attention on any one thing for long. His sister did not appear so defective but accomplished practically nothing in school. Their father was passably intelligent, but their mother was feeble-minded and had been a bad character. She had an epileptic brother, and No. 21, classified as of borderline mentality, was her half-brother. Another half-brother in the same school, No. 18, proved to be of normal intelligence.

Nos. 11 and 13, feeble-minded sisters, No. 28, a borderline case, and No. 2 a normal boy were first cousins of the mother of Nos. 12 and 16 on their father's side. Their mother was of fair intelligence but their father was of defective mentality, alcoholic, and a thief. He would not be able to make a living if it were not for the help of his mother's pension. No. 13 had an unsteady gait and could not seem to hold anything in her hand. Her head twitched constantly and she would never play with the other children.

No. 10, a feeble-minded boy, belonged to another defective strain. He was not a bad looking child but could understand only the simplest questions. His father had an imbecile sister and his mother had a brother who was an epileptic idiot with a cleft palate. Both families were living in the valley. The men in his mother's family were all heavy drinkers and his grandfather was shot while on a drunken spree. His great-grandfather died insane and his great-grandmother, who was still living, belonged to a weak-minded strain which had lived on the ridge bordering the valley under discussion for many years. She had two low grade imbecile nephews about forty-five years old, a feeble-minded sister who had two imbecile children sixteen and twenty years old, and an idiot grand-child, living near her. This child, No. 10, had two cousins, Nos. 25 and 26, one on her father's side and the other on her mother's, in the same school but both seemed to be of good mentality. The mother of one of these belonged to the same family as the father of Nos. 11, 13, 28 and 2.

No. 31, a high grade feeble-minded boy, was not related to any of the other families in the valley and had lived there but a short time when the tests were given. Nothing was learned of his family history except that his father was of German extraction. Neither were the four brothers,

Nos. 4, 6, 15 and 27, two borderline cases and two normal, connected in any way with the families of the valley. The same is true of the four remaining children, all of whom tested normal.

There were twelve family names in this school of thirty-one children. The nine children just described, but one of whom was feeble-minded, belonged to five different families and may be set aside as in no way connected with the other groups. The remaining twenty-two children had seven family names, each one of which stood for a defective strain. And members of five of these families had married back and forth freely.

5. SUMMARY

1. One and eight tenths percent (1.8%) of the school population of the county studied was feeble-minded.

2. In the rural districts of the county two and one tenth percent (2.1%), and in the cities eight tenths of one percent (0.8%) of the school population was feeble-minded.

3. Certain districts had larger proportions of defectives than others as shown by the special study of two district schools where over forty percent of the school population was found to be feeble-minded.

II. FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

1. NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED AT LARGE IN THE COUNTY

There were found at large in the county 494 feeble-minded persons, including school children, or 9.0 feeble-minded persons to every thousand of the whole population. Three hundred and seven of these were seen by the field worker and in the cases of the remaining 187, reliable descriptions of behavior were obtained so that there was full justification of the diagnosis. Over two hundred homes were visited in the course of the investigation and many suspected cases interviewed which did not prove to be feeble-minded. Cards with a short social and heredity history of each of the 494 feeble-minded are on file at the office of the Bureau of Juvenile Research in addition to which there are 496 other cards with similar information on the inmates of the county institutions and such anti-social persons or probable cases of feeble-minded as were brought to the attention of the field worker. If a system is ever perfected by which the state can exercise control of the feeble-minded at large, or if the time comes when attention is paid to the heredity of applicants for marriage licenses, this index will be invaluable.

2. SEX AND AGE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

TABLE VIII
THE FEEBLE-MINDED ARRANGED BY AGE AND SEX

AGE	Males	Females	Total
Under 6 years	6	5	11
6 to 10 years ..	60	30	90
11 to 15 years.....	73	47	120
16 to 20 years.....	29	21	50
21 to 25 years.....	28	17	45
26 to 30 years.....	17	15	32
31 to 35 years.....	15	13	28
36 to 40 years.....	19	10	29
41 to 45 years.....	18	8	26
46 to 50 years.....	12	6	18
51 to 55 years.....	9	8	17
56 to 60 years.....	7	3	10
61 to 65 years.....	3	4	7
66 to 70 years.....	2	1	3
71 to 75 years.....	3	2	5
76 to 80 years.....	1	1	2
81 to 85 years.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	303	191	494

As shown in Table VIII, the total number of feeble-minded at large in the county was found to consist of 303 males and 191 females. The proportion of males to females is approximately as 3 to 2.

It will be seen that the age-groups 6 to 10 years and 11 to 15 years contain a larger number of defectives than any other groups. This is

probably largely due to the fact that children of those ages, because of their presence in the public school, were surveyed more carefully than it was possible to survey the whole population. The number under six years is small for two reasons; that only the more serious forms of defect may be recognized in young children, and also that the cases of such young



Fig. IV. A defective mother and son. When their house was visited, the mother paid no attention to the visitor, but wandered aimlessly about the three rooms, muttering to herself, and at times trying to shoo the chickens out the kitchen door. Meanwhile, the son, a low grade imbecile, 27 years old, was peeking around the edge of the door at the field worker. Another son, an idiot, was at that time an inmate of a State Hospital, but has since been discharged as not insane. Three other children worked at manual labor, but, although over thirty years of age, had never been able to support themselves independently. The oldest daughter and the husband could not be called defective, although both had a low order of intelligence.

children are not so apt to be generally known. From the 11 to 15 years age-group on, there is a gradual decrease in the number in each group. This can be explained by the probability that defectives who have no one to care for them and have not found some position in life where their efforts to maintain themselves can be guided, have either died in the natural

process of elimination of the unfit or else have been sent to institutions before reaching the more advanced ages. It is important to note that larger numbers are included in the childbearing ages between fifteen and forty-five years than in the ages beyond forty-five years.

3. NATIVITY AND RACE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

In regard to the nativity of the 494 feeble-minded persons, 457 of them were born in Ohio and 371 of these, or 75% of the total number were born in the county in which they are now living. Only 17 were born in other states. In 18 cases no record of the place of birth was obtained. But two of the feeble-minded persons were foreign born, and both came to America as small children. Seven persons were the native-born children of foreign-born parents and eleven others had one parent foreign born. This makes a total of 18 who were native-born of foreign or mixed parentage or 3.6% of the whole number of defectives. According to the 1910 census 9.2% of the population of the county were of foreign or mixed parentage at that time. The same census gives 5.3% of the population of the county as foreign born, while only 2% of the 494 feeble-minded persons or 0.2% were foreign born. So that feeble-mindedness was much less common among the foreign born and those of foreign and mixed parentage than it was among the native population in this county.

Thirteen of the 494 persons were negroes. In 1910, 2.6% of the population of the county were negroes and thirteen is just 2.6% of 494. So that there was no bigger proportion of feeble-mindedness among the negroes in this county than among the whites.

The county was settled in the pioneer days first by families from New England and later from Pennsylvania and New York. The families of a large proportion of the defectives now in the county can be traced back to the pioneers from these states. The progenitor of one bad strain was brought to Ohio as a servant in the family of one of the pioneers.

Another group, not so large, came from West Virginia stock. Some of these families, however, stayed in West Virginia only a few years in the course of their transit from the eastern states to Ohio. Another group, smaller yet, had come into the county more recently from Kentucky to work in the mines. Therefore, neither the negro race nor recent immigration could be blamed for the large number of defectives in the county, but rather the deterioration of the native stock or else the perpetuation of the mental defects of the old stock.

4. CONSANGUINITY

In general there did not seem to be a large amount of consanguinity in the county except in the Hickory family of which a description is given on a later page. In 55, or 11% of the cases, there existed some consan-

guinity in the parents. In three cases the parents were father and daughter, in one case brother and sister, in five cases double first cousins, in twenty-six cases first cousins, in seven cases first cousins once removed, and in thirteen cases second cousins.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS	Estimated Population. U. S. Census July 1, 1916	FEEBLE-MINDED				Percent of Total Population
		Moron	Imbecile	Idiot	Total	
Rural.....	40,921	295	107	18	420	.010
Urban.....	13,468	52	19	3	74	.005
Total.....	54,389	347	126	21	494	.009

Table IX shows that the feeble-minded were just twice as numerous proportionately in the country as in the city districts. Competition is not so high in the country and defectives can live in shanties where they will not have to pay any rent or in some hut in the woods or back on the hills where there is little interference with their primitive mode of life. They gather wood from the hillsides or else use bone coal, discarded at the mines, for fuel. One such family burned the rail fences on the farm where they were "squatting", much to the anger of the owner. Food is also easier to procure in the country when one has no money to buy.

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF FEEBLE-MINDED IN COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS

Townships	Estimated Population U. S. Census Bureau July 1, 1916	FEEBLE-MINDED				Percent of Total Population
		Moron	Imbecile	Idiot	Total	
1.....	1,042	5	2	.....	7	.006
2.....	1,123	3	1	.....	4	.003
3.....	12,850	48	14	1	63	.004
4.....	1,326	12	3	2	17	.012
5.....	1,189	9	4	.....	13	.010
6.....	980	5	.....	.....	5	.005
7.....	4,835	43	11	1	55	.011
8.....	985	6	1	2	9	.009
9.....	1,128	6	3	.....	9	.007
10.....	1,474	12	6	2	20	.013
11.....	9,876	105	45	7	157	.015
12.....	1,688	13	2	1	16	.009
13.....	3,138	18	8	1	27	.008
14.....	12,755	62	26	4	92	.007
Total.....	54,389	347	126	21	494	.009

Table X shows the distribution of the feeble-minded in the various townships of the county. Township 11, almost exclusively a mining community, had the biggest proportion of feeble-minded, 15 to every thousand. There are in the township two good sized villages and numerous small mining villages. It is the township where the geographical barriers are greatest and what is probably resultant, it is the home of the Hickory family, a prolific and highly inbred family of defectives. Forty-eight feeble-minded members of the Hickory family were found living in this one township.

Townships, 4, 5, 7 and 10, all of which had a proportion of defectives higher than the average for the whole county, are all mining centers with the exception of No. 10. This township has two mining villages in the northern part, many poor farms and a few good ones through the central part, and very steep hills entirely unsuited for agriculture in the southern part. The proportion of defectives in township No. 10 was 13 to every 1000, nearly as large a proportion as in township 11. Township No. 4, which had the next highest proportion of feeble-minded, 12 to every 1000, has quite as steep hills as township 11. Township 7 also included members of several Hickory families. Township 14 is of the same geographical character and is a mining center as well, but the largest city in the county is situated there, so the proportion of defectives for the township as a whole was not as low as it might otherwise have been. Townships 7, 11 and 14 include the greater part of the mining industry of the county and the three together had a proportion of 11 feeble-minded to every 1000.

Township No. 2 which had the smallest proportion of defectives, 3 to every 1000, is a prosperous agricultural community where the best land in the county for farming purposes is situated. Townships 1, 6, 8 and 9 are the other good agricultural districts and none of them showed a proportion of feeble-minded higher than the general proportion for the whole county. When the feeble-minded found in the five purely agricultural townships are added together, the proportion is 6 to every 1000 of the population, a little more than half as many as were found in the mining districts. The explanation is probably that the mines are situated in that part of the county where the physical barriers are greatest, thus limiting selection of mates and so lessening the chances of eliminating the defects already existing in the families living in these districts; also that the feeble-minded find it easier to exist in the mining districts than in the agricultural, because there are large tracts of land belonging to the coal companies which they occupy sometimes for a small rent and very often for no rent at all; because they are allowed to work in the mines just when they feel so inclined; and also because a high grade feeble-minded man can work in the mine under the direction of his brother or father and earn more money than he can on a farm.

Tables IX and X have classified the feeble-minded according to their grade of mentality. Twenty-one of the 494 feeble-minded persons were idiots of whom the youngest was four years old and the oldest thirty-two. All were heavy burdens on their families because of their entire lack of ability to care for themselves. One, a boy of four years, was a hydrocephalic whose parents had tried to have him committed to the Institution for the Feeble-minded but were told that there was no room. This child's mother also had to care for her sister, a low grade imbecile, who had never been committed to an institution because of sentiment for their mother who requested that she never be sent away from home. Consequently two other apparently normal children in the family were receiving scant attention, as their mother's time was completely taken up with the care of the two defectives and cooking for several farm hands. The heredity history of this hydrocephalic idiot is interesting. His head was unusually large and he could not raise it from the pillow. He was also subject to convulsions. He had a normal twin, a girl, and a normal older sister. Both parents seemed to have average intelligence. The father had an alcoholic, epileptic brother. The mother had the imbecile sister above spoken of, a brother who was a successful lawyer, and another brother of fair mentality who had married a colored woman. The mother's father had had a brother who died at thirteen years of "some sort of fits", and a hydrocephalic cousin who, they stated, lived to be fifty years old. The mother's mother had a feeble-minded cousin and a niece who was a moron and grossly immoral.

The only other one who was different from the ordinary idiot was a male, twenty years old, whose intelligence was so low that he could not take anything in his hand, could not raise his head, could not pronounce even the simplest syllable. (See Fig. V.) His mentality was no higher than that of a new-born baby. His body was badly twisted and emaciated, and he was less than four feet long. The only movement of which he was capable was rolling his head and uttering a weak little cry. His father had been a full blooded negro and his mother was half white, a quarter Indian, and a quarter negro. It is very probable that this creature's condition is due to congenital syphilis, although the story that the mother had been terribly beaten and kicked by the father two months previous to the child's birth was given credence by one physician. The mother was receiving frequent township aid and thought she ought to receive a mother's pension. She did not know and had never been told of the existence of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

Two of the idiots were also epileptic and one of these had a cleft palate.

From the social standpoint the idiots are of little importance because they are too helpless and have too small minds to do any harm in the community.

In Tables IX and X those school children who are classified as low grade are included as imbeciles and those classified as high grade are put with the morons. There were found in the county 126 imbeciles, all entirely unable to earn their own livings because of their mental defect, and 347 morons who were able to exist under the most propitious circumstances but were unable to maintain themselves satisfactorily without guidance.



Fig. V. Male idiot, 20 years old, and his mother. He cannot do the slightest thing for himself, but has to be cared for like a new-born baby. His mother had never heard of the Institution for Feeble-minded and when told about it, was pitifully hopeful that her son might be admitted, so that she could go out to work. She was being partially supported by township aid. Her other children were self-supporting.

7. ANTI-SOCIAL TRAITS OF THE IMBECILES AND MORONS

TABLE XI
IMBECILES AND MORONS SHOWING ANTI-SOCIAL TRAITS

	IMBECILES			MORONS		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Epileptics	3	4	7	10	5	15
Alcoholics	1	.....	1	28	5	33
Sex offenders	2	5	7	9	43	52
Criminals	1	.....	1	33	2	35
Wanderers .....	.....	1	1	5	4	9
Syphilitics	1	2	3	5	3	8
Total	8	12	20	90	62	152

The imbeciles and morons are those who endanger the social health of a community. There were 20 imbeciles and 152 morons who possessed traits already developed which made them undesirable members of the ordinary community. All of the others might be called potentially undesirable, for the feeble-minded as a class lack good judgment and are easily influenced. Seven imbeciles and 15 morons were also epileptic and for that reason alone unfit to be at large. Following are some individual cases of imbeciles and morons who exhibited anti-social tendencies, presented as they were originally reported. An attempt has been made at classification but it is evident that there is much overlapping.

ALCOHOLICS

Case 1—Male, 36 years old. Moron. Left school at 15 years. Then in second grade. Cannot write. Constant smile. Childlike responses. Works irregularly in mine. Hard drinker. In court for fighting and drunkenness. Steals and bootlegs. Dependent on township. Has wife and two children. Oldest child is feeble-minded.

Case 2—Female, 47 years old. Moron. Never went to school. Cannot read or write. Smokes and chews. Drinks, fights, and carouses. Beggars on the streets. Has a terrible temper. Married. Has had seven children, one a low grade imbecile, two others feeble-minded, one child who looks bright, one dead, and two others away from home.

Case 3—Male, 40 years old. Moron. Went to school several years, but cannot read or write. Shifting eyes. Narrow head. Can work only under direct supervision of a boss and then is unsatisfactory. Hard drinker. "Tough." Recently shot in a drunken row with another man over his wife. Has had eight children. Three died in infancy, two are feeble-minded and another is borderline. Two others are away from home.

Case 4—Male, 46 years old. Imbecile. Small brain space. Protruding ears. Constant silly smile. Never went to school. Cannot read or write. Understands only simplest questions. Seldom tries to work. Drinks when given opportunity. A physician said of him, "He exists, not lives. He hasn't mind enough to live." Supported largely by the township. Is father of at least one child.

SEX OFFENDERS

Case 5—Female, 25 years old. Low grade imbecile. Asymmetrical face. Went to school two years. Cannot read or write. Cannot tell about her mother or fraternity. Cannot dress herself without help. Does not understand an ordinary conversation. Does not know enough to support herself in any way except by prostitution. Lived three years in an immoral house in another county. Lived in one several months in this county. Beggars and solicits on the streets. Had an illegitimate child born dead. Married a feeble-minded man who left her. Now living on charity.

Case 6—Female, 18 years old. Low grade imbecile. Never allowed to go to school. Sways from side to side. Family was forced to move from another town because girl was so often seen on street with several disreputable men following her. Has a two-months old baby whom she has tried to kill.

Case 7—Female, 36 years old. Moron. Can read, but not write. Very talkative. Told all her most intimate affairs with greatest simplicity and childlike trust. Could not tell ages of her children. Once cleaned all shanties in a small mining village and took turns living with the various men while she did it. Has had six children, two born dead, two died in infancy, two now living, older feeble-minded, younger possibly so. Married twice.

Case 8—Female, 15 years old. Moron. In second grade at 13 years. At that time tested 8 years old mentally in test given by school superintendent. Dull, drowsy, awkward. Inflamed and discharging eyes. Bad sexual habits. Acquired syphilis. Parents of school children object to having her in the public school.

Case 9—Female, 20 years old. Imbecile. Defect thought to be due to scarlet fever. Can go to the store on errands. Mother had a man arrested for rape on her, but girl testified it was done with her consent, so man was discharged by court. Parents would send her to Institution for the Feeble-Minded if she would be admitted.

Case 10—Female, 30 years old. Moron. Cannot carry on a conversation. Works at scrubbing and cleaning. Is away from home for days at a time. Often spends the night beside the railroad tracks and says she has been with as many as sixteen men in one night. Says she has been married four times, but is divorced from each husband. Has had three children. Two died in infancy. One living is bright.

Case 11—Male, 33 years old. Imbecile. Cannot read or write. Stunted growth. Asymmetrical face. Does no work. Complains that he can find no one to marry him. Neighbors do not allow their wives and daughters alone on the roads near his shanty because he has attacked several women. No one has ever tried to put him in an institution.

CRIMINALS

Case 12—Male, 31 years old. Moron. Is generally spoken of as "a natural thief". Steals anything he finds whether he has any use for it or not. Has "ugly spells" and vicious sexual habits. Absolutely unreliable. Generally considered defective. Moves frequently. Married a feeble-minded girl and has two children.

Case 13—Male, 30 years old. Moron. Never got beyond the first grade in school. Always plagued by his schoolmates. Works in mine. Could not make a living for himself before he was married. Now has wife and three children. Lives mostly on township aid and private charity. Steals little things such as wood, eggs, vegetables, etc.

WANDERERS

Cases 14—Female, 28 years old. Probably a moron. Wanders about Southern Ohio, living with various men in old shanties. Has been known to live in a cave. Appears in her father's home every few months. Said by all who know her to be a low grade feeble-minded person. Has had three children whose whereabouts are unknown.

Case 15—Male, 20 years old. Moron. Tramps through river counties, staying in "hobo camps." Appears periodically in his home town. Is used by the Chief of Police in tracing gangs and hidden loot. Will tell all he knows for a quarter. Is generally recognized as defective. Is known that he steals, but has never been convicted.

SYPHILITICS

Case 16—Female, 30 years old. Moron. Never been to school. Could not add four and thirty. Stunted growth. Sexually immoral. Dirty. Syphilitic abscess on back. Inflamed and discharging eyes. Has a 12-year-old daughter in Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.

Case 17—Male, 62 years old. Moron. Can read print, but not writing. Cannot write. Makes axe handles. A petty thief. Receives township aid. Says he has had scrofula since a young man, but this is probably syphilis. Has running sores on his legs. Is lame. Has had two sons, both feeble-minded and supported in Children's Home. One showed evidence of congenital syphilis.

8. DEPENDENCY OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

The very nature of feeble-mindedness viewed from the sociological standpoint implies dependency. In some cases in the county the burden of supporting the feeble-minded person was borne by the family or some relative. but in a large number of cases the public had to bear either all or a part of the responsibility. Two hundred and thirty-five or 47 per cent. of the 494 cases of feeble-minded found at large were being or had been partially supported by the public.

TABLE XII

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

	Cases
Had been resident in State institutions.....	11
Received pensions	7
Had been resident of County Infirmary.....	18
Had been resident in Children's Home.....	15
Had been in county jail or workhouse.....	11
Received county aid.....	2
Received township aid.....	140
Received private charity.....	16
Begged on the public streets.....	15
Total	235

Seven feeble-minded individuals in the county received pensions. Two were soldiers' and one soldier's widow's pensions. One was a mother's pension and three were "blind" pensions. The woman receiving a mother's pension had three children but was "not fit to take care of them" in the opinion of the township physician. She also received aid from the school board and the township trustees. Her oldest child was defective and the other two were decidedly backward in school.

The 11, 9 men and 2 women who had been in the county jail or workhouse were committed for drunkenness, petty thieving, or non-support, and in two cases for contributing to the delinquency of their children.

Of the eleven who had been in State Institutions, two were in the Institution for Feeble-Minded, two in the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, four in the Boys' Industrial School, two in the Girls' Industrial Home, and one in the Ohio State Reformatory. Descriptions of some of these cases follow. They are presented as originally reported.

Case 18—Female, 23 years old. Probably an imbecile. Was taken from Institution for the Feeble-Minded by her people after fifteen months residence, "because she was not getting any better." Reached second grade in school. Likes to play with little children. "She cannot even wash dishes or sweep a floor." In fall of 1916 had an illegitimate baby by a feeble-minded epileptic living near their home. Child had a hare lip and died at two months. Family have now moved to get away from the feeble-minded epileptic.

Case 19—Male, 33 years old. Moron. Discharged from Institution for Feeble-Minded after seven years residence at request of mother. Is physically deformed and can do no harm in the community.

Case 20—Female, 33 years old. Moron. Reached fourth grade at fourteen years. In Girls' Industrial Home as a girl. On her discharge married a man thirty years older than she, alcoholic and reputed "not bright." They have lived in a constant state of drunkenness and carousing. "Men of all classes, niggers, tramps, and all," visit their house for immoral purposes. A company of men and boys once took her to an upper room in a saloon where she danced, nude, before them all. Had a child soon after her marriage whose father was not her husband. The husband, however, proudly declares that he treats this child quite as well as he does his own. They had two children, one of whom they smothered while drunk. The conditions were reported to the Juvenile Court. The two boys were taken to the Children's Home and the parents sent to jail for a hundred days. The older boy was soon sent to the Boys' Industrial School for incorrigibility. He would steal, was unmanageable, and would "look at you innocently and tell the most awful lies." He was in the second grade at eleven years and is probably a high grade moron. His younger brother was given a mental test in the Children's Home and proved to be feeble-minded. In May, 1916, the older boy was paroled and sent back to his own home. When the field worker visited the home both parents were so drunk that they had difficulty in sitting up long enough to answer the few questions which they were capable of understanding. There was no food in the house, nothing but whiskey, which was freely given to the boy. It is difficult to see what had been gained by the jail and reformatory sentences and why the boy was returned to his old environment where even a normal child could not possibly make good.

Case 21—Male, 20 years old. Imbecile. Reached second grade in school. Old teacher's register says, "Promoted because of age." Evidences of congenital syphilis. Father says he had hydrocephalus

as a child, but was cured. Committed to the Boys' Industrial School for delinquency. Has since been discharged. Does not work. Hangs around village store and is made sport of by all the men and boys who frequent the place.

Case 22—Female, 55 years old. Rapidly deteriorating moron. Epileptic. Discharged from Ohio Hospital for Epileptics. All statements unreliable. Whining. Tries to keep house for her two children, but is unable to do it satisfactorily. Is supported by township aid and small earnings of her seventeen-year-old son.

There were at least eighteen feeble-minded persons at large in the county who had been in the County Infirmary, and fifteen who had been in the County Children's Home. In practically every case, although at large, they were still living lives of complete or partial dependency. Four rather pitiful cases were found of feeble-minded adults who had been placed out from the Children's Home, and as they developed had proved to be feeble-minded, but the foster parents had become so attached to them that instead of sending them back to the Home, they assumed the burden of caring for them all their lives. A description of individual cases from the Infirmary and Children's Home follows:

Case 23—Female, 68 years old. Moron. Was taken from Children's Home as a child by a good family, who adopted her. Proved to be feeble-minded, sexually immoral and a "tough character." Was well protected by her foster parents and is now being cared for by their estate. Asymmetrical face, protruding tongue. Is becoming demented.

Case 24—Male, 21 years old. Moron. Taken from Children's Home at seven years of age. Reached fifth grade at sixteen years, but never did satisfactory work. Had the habit of stealing little things from early childhood. Cruel to animals. Cowardly. Would work for few days for farmers, go off and spend his money for trifles, then come back to his foster home for refuge, or would send for money to come back on. Has never saved enough to buy his clothes. At the time of the visit was in County Jail awaiting trial for having stolen fifty dollars from his foster father. He left forty dollars untouched in the pocket-book. Has an unusually large head.

Case 25—Female, 42 years old. Moron. Has been in County Infirmary. When visited was living in a one room shack beside a country road with her son, also feeble-minded. Had been put out of a house as an undesirable tenant. "She keeps a bad house for the low-down trash of the community." Looks like a young girl. Is childishly curious about unimportant things. Has been arrested for drunkenness.

Case 26—Female, 45 years old. Moron. Has been in Infirmary with her husband. Is notorious in the township as a loose character. Begs and expects charity. Openly confesses to four illegitimate children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other two, one is feeble-minded. Has two little children by her husband. Is dirty and disgusting in appearance. Says herself she is "no good with her head."

Case 27—Male, 50 years old. Imbecile. Husband of case 26. Had been twice in the Infirmary. Once ran away from there because other inmates told him there were spooks in his room. Proudly stated that he went to school until he was twenty-one and that he had studied arithmetic and geography. Anaemic. Paid no attention to investigator until spoken to several times. Would answer something foreign to what was asked him. He and his family are supported by his wife's oldest son and township aid. Does no work.

Case 28—Female, 25 years old. Moron. In Children's Home as a child. Her oldest child, born when she was fifteen years old, feeble-minded. A second child, born in the County Infirmary, has been blind from birth. Is supported by her mother and township aid. Quarrelsome, begs, chews, smokes. One morning ran after a boy with a knife because he asked her for a chew of tobacco. Cannot read or write. Is generally reputed as "simple."

Case 29—Male, 27 years old. Imbecile. Twice in County Infirmary. Is probably syphilitic. Wanders about the township living in barns or shanties, eating fruit, berries and whatever he can easily pick up. He does whatever he is told. Boys play pranks with him, for instance, telling him to do certain things in church. Children are afraid of him. Attempt was once made to send him to the Insane Hospital, but was not accepted because not insane.

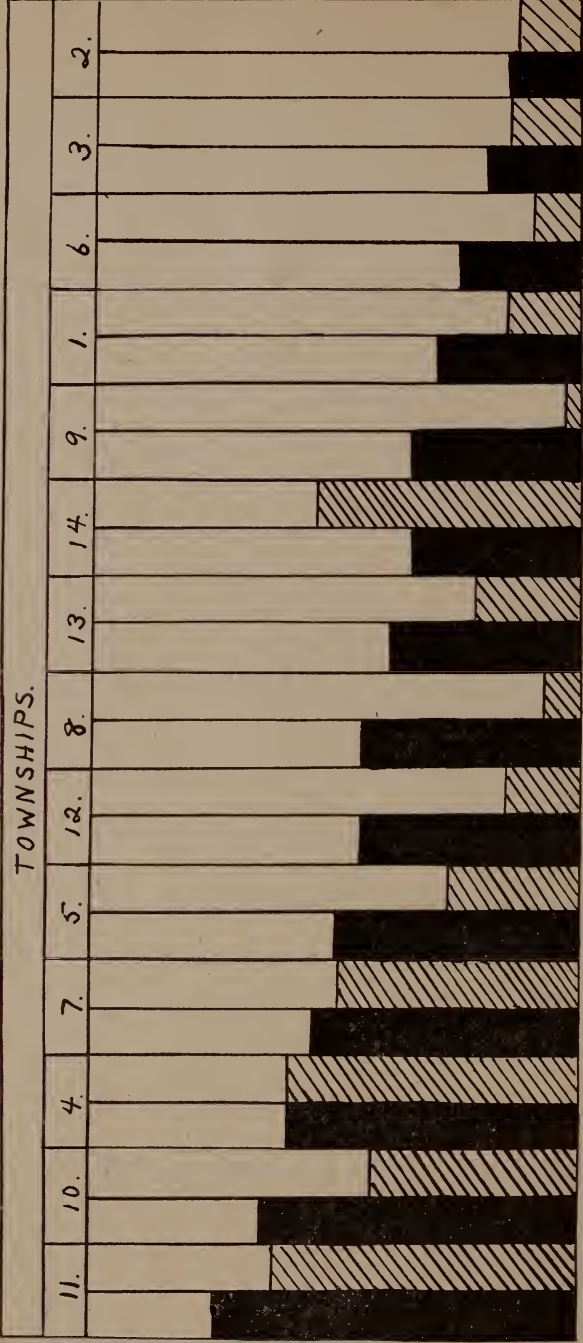
Case 30—Male, 58 years old. Moron. Placed out from a Children's Home in New York. Splendid physique. Over six feet tall. Very small head. Works as a section hand. Generally considered "not bright." Tried to give the impression of being religious. Is the father of two children by two step-daughters. One is a deformed imbecile in the County Infirmary. Had three stillborn children by first wife. Now married second time. Syphilitic.

If these cases and all of the others at large in the county who have ever been in a state or county institution had been recognized as feeble-minded at the time of their admission and dealt with as such, the county would have been saved a great deal in actual expense given out in township aid and in the unestimated expense of bad influence and contaminated morals.

TABLE XIII
A COMPARISON OF AMOUNT OF TOWNSHIP AID DISPENSED
AND NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED

TOWNSHIPS	Population	Average Amt. of Township Aid for 5 Yrs. from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1916.	Amount of Aid Per Person	Percentage of Population Feeble-minded
1.....	1,042	\$ 33.66	\$.032	.006
2.....	1,123	33.42	.029	.003
3.....	12,850	396.05	.030	.004
4.....	1,326	161.46	.121	.012
5.....	1,189	66.36	.055	.010
6.....	980	23.44	.023	.005
7.....	4,835	494.51	.102	.011
8.....	985	15.95	.016	.009
9.....	1,128	11.00	.009	.007
10.....	1,474	130.32	.088	.013
11.....	9,876	1,230.69	.124	.015
12.....	1,688	50.76	.030	.009
13.....	3,138	141.93	.045	.008
14.....	12,755	1,419.12	.111	.007
Total...	54,389	\$4,208.67	\$.077	.009

A COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT OF TOWNSHIP AID DISPENSED AND THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED IN EACH TOWNSHIP. (See Table XIII)



Feeble-minded. ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch to each feeble-minded person per thousand of the population.)
 Township Aid. ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch to each cent of township aid per person in the population.)

Table XIII attempts to show that there is a relation existing between the number of feeble-minded found at large in each township and the amount of township aid dispensed. Township 11, which had the largest proportion of feeble-minded, also gave the largest amount of township aid per person for a five-year period, an average of 12.4 cents per year to every person in the township. Township 10, which had the second largest proportion of feeble-minded, stood fifth in the amount of township aid given, but still had an average higher than that for the whole county. Township 4, which stood third in its proportion of defectives, stood second in amount of township aid. Township 7 stood fourth in both lists. Township 14, which stood third in the amount of aid given per person, was ninth in its proportion of feeble-minded. This apparent lack of relationship can be explained by the fact that the township employs a physician at \$300.00 a year to care for the poor, and that one of the cities in the county is located in this township. Township 2 had the smallest proportion of defectives in the county and gave the third from the smallest amount of aid. Township 11 had 8.7 times the population of township 2, but gave 36.8 times as much aid, or 4.2 times as much to each member of the population. And township 11 had five times as many defectives in proportion to the population as township 2. Township 9 gave the smallest, and township 8 the second smallest amount of township aid. Both are prosperous agricultural communities and their feeble-minded were well cared for in their own homes.

There is one important factor which must be considered in this connection. During the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, most of the coal mines in the county were idle because of strikes and later, difficulty in adjusting freight rates. Although the miners received benefits from the miners' union and were given work on the roads, many of them received township aid, especially during the second year of their idleness. But when one considers the mining townships individually, two of them spent less for township aid in either year of the depression than they had spent in the year just preceding when industrial conditions were good. In the cases of two townships there were incomplete reports. Two other townships, one of which is entirely and the other partially a mining community, spent less the second year of the depression than they did the first, and in one of these cases the amount spent the first year exceeded the amount spent the previous year by only \$33.00, and in the other case by only \$20.00. But in township 11, the amount of aid given the second year exceeded that given the first year by \$1,089.00, and exceeded the amount given in a previous normal year by over \$800.00. It was commonly remarked in this township that many of the defective families, especially the Hickory family, lived better during the second year of the industrial depression than they had ever lived before. The agricultural communities were not affected by the industrial condition and the amount given in the five years was fairly constant. So it seems fair to conclude that since the industrial de-

pression did not have the same effect on the amount of township aid given in all of the mining communities, the difference must depend upon the character of the inhabitants of the township, and that in general those townships having a large proportion of feeble-minded have had to dispense a correspondingly large amount of township aid.

9. SUMMARY

1. There was 494 feeble-minded persons found *at large* in this county, or 9 to every 1000 of the whole population.

2. The proportion of males to females was approximately as 3 to 2. The majority had not yet passed the child-bearing age.

3. The greater number of the feeble-minded were descended from pioneer stock.

4. Consanguinity cannot be blamed to any great degree for the number of feeble-minded in the county.

5. The feeble-minded were twice as frequent proportionately in the rural as in the urban districts. Geographical characteristics and industries of communities influenced the distribution of the feeble-minded.

6. The high grade feeble-minded were more numerous and more inclined to be anti-social in their habits.

7. A large proportion of the feeble-minded were dependent on the public. In general, communities having a large number of feeble-minded had to pay correspondingly large amounts of township aid.

F. DEFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT FAMILIES IN THE COUNTY

I. THE HICKORY FAMILY

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In considering the defective families of the county, one which we have called the Hickory Family takes pre-eminence because of the fecundity of its members, the anti-social nature of their habits and mode of living, their utter dependency and the large amount of inbreeding which promises to perpetuate the defective traits.

Sixty-two Hickory families were found living in the county of whom



Fig. VI. A Hickory cabin in which lived a man and his wife with their two young children. The man and wife, who were also second cousins, were both low grade defectives. They were not able to support themselves, but were being allowed to bring children into the world, who, according to established laws of heredity, could be nothing else than feeble-minded.

forty-eight were centered in one township. Thirty-four of these Hickory families were visited in twenty-eight different houses, all of whom were found to be related and descended from a common ancestor who came to the colonies from a French port in the days preceding the American Revolution. He settled in the back woods of Pennsylvania and married an Indian squaw. They had seven sons and a daughter. The oldest son was killed by the Indians and the other seven children emigrated to Ohio about the year 1800 and settled near each other. The descendants of five of these children were found living in the county studied. The oldest of

the seven we have called Happy Hickory. He was considered the most worthless of the brothers, never worked except to make a few baskets, and felt no responsibility for his family. He was considered a shiftless no-account by his neighbors, and two older residents spoke of him as "not bright." There seems little doubt that he was feeble-minded. A chart has been made of his 401 descendants, on three hundred and nineteen of whom some information has been obtained. This chart includes many of the descendants of Happy's brothers and sister since there has been constant intermarrying, and practically all members of the family found in the county who were mentally defective.

The attitude of the community in general toward the Hickories is a peculiar one. They have been ostracized to a great extent and it is generally remarked that one would have to be pretty low down to mix with the Hickories. But on the other hand, the community seems to take it for granted that the Hickories shall steal their corn and chickens, live on their land, beg from their doors. They seldom bring any of them before the courts for their lawlessness. Even the school officials do not force the Hickory children into school as they say they cannot learn anything any way. Their fathers had to bear the burden of supporting this defective "tribe" and they expect their children to have to do the same. They seem calloused and entirely passive to the situation.

The township in which the larger part of the Hickory family was concentrated is No. 11, the one having the steepest hills and the most inaccessible ridges. The Hickory shanties are as a usual thing tucked away under the protection of a hill in some remote spot on land owned by the coal companies or on some corner of a man's farm where the land is worthless, but with very few exceptions in a place where no rent will have to be paid. Only two members of the family shown in the chart owned property. Where they have built their own homes, the more intelligent have built them of logs after the fashion of the pioneers; and those of lower intelligence of poles stuck together with mud aided with pieces of boxes, old shingles, strips of tin, or anything they can easily pick up, and these have sometimes been built directly on the ground with no floor. Only two of the homes visited could really be called clean. The majority were extremely dirty with tobacco juice all over the floor and an odor of filth in the air.

Their food consists of whatever can most easily be obtained. They eat berries gathered by the women and turtles and ground hogs as well as larger game shot by the men. In former days they caught fish, but since the mines have been opened there are no fish in the streams. They steal or beg what they can and when the supply runs short, work for enough money to buy some salt pork and corn meal. They must often go hungry, and it is sometimes a matter of wonder to their neighbors how they exist on so little.

There are distinguishing characteristics which every Hickory seems to bear and by which after one has known a few, the others may be rec-

ognized. When seen on the road they walk in single file, plodding stolidly along, the men leading. Their figures are bowed, their bodies and clothes are dirty and odorous; the men are grisly, the women disheveled. Traces of tobacco juice may be seen about the mouths and teeth of both men and women, and the eyes of many of them have a gray clouded appearance said by several physicians to be due to trachoma.

The chief occupation of the Hickories is basket-making and the gathering of ginseng and yellow root. Some work as day laborers and a very few work in the mines. In general employers will not hire them



Fig. VII. The shack built by a feeble-minded Hickory man for his bride. It stood for some time without a roof, until finally the bride's mother gave her son-in-law some money which she had earned taking in washings. He went to town to buy tarred paper, but got drunk instead. Finally, through the efforts of the mother-in-law, the shack was roofed. The couple, however, stay there only occasionally, since they spend most of their time visiting relatives.

because they "work one day and rest three", "loaf on the job", and are apt to stop in the middle of the day, demand their pay, and go down town to spend it for tobacco and whiskey, of which both men and women use an excessive amount. Some of them are not satisfied with whiskey, but buy pure alcohol and mix it with carbonated water or "pop".

The chief characteristic of the family is their utter dependency. The first inmates of the County Children's Home, when it was opened in 1878, were three Hickory children transferred from the County Infirmary. Officials say that there has never been a time in the history of the Children's Home when there have not been Hickory children as inmates. During the year 1916 there were nine children belonging to the family in

the Home. The name appears twenty-four times on the books since 1878, but it is the belief of the field worker that the number is, in reality, greater, since the records at the Home have not been carefully kept. From the testimony of the Hickories themselves, it appears that 20 of the direct descendants of Happy as well as 12 other relatives who appear in collateral branches, making a total of 32 Hickories, have at some time been in the Children's Home.

The name first appeared on the Infirmary records in 1857, the year the Infirmary was opened, when Hank Hickory, Happy's oldest son, his wife and seven children applied for admission but were not allowed to stay by the directors. In the same year another Hickory was transferred from the County Jail where he had been confined a year as a pauper. He had formerly been in a State Hospital but had been discharged as incurable. The record reads, "Always partially an idiot in action but withal healthy, and can earn his living by proper attendance". He remained in the Infirmary until his death fourteen years later and was buried by the County. Twenty-three of the direct descendants of Happy Hickory and 4 relatives in collateral lines, making a total of 27 Hickories, have been in the County Infirmary. More recently township trustees have refused to send members there except in extreme cases, because they have been too willing to go. Two members of this family were in the County Infirmary on March 1, 1916.

The members of this family are seldom brought before the county courts, as they do not commit serious crimes. Since the general mentality of the Hickories is too low to permit any crime except petty thieving, and because of the lethargy of their neighbors, the cost of the family to the county in this respect is small.

But the township where the larger number live every year bears the greatest part of the burden of supporting the Hickory family. During the fiscal year June 30, 1915 to June 30, 1916, thirty-four Hickory families in Township No. 11 were given township aid, some of them several times, the total amounting to two hundred thirty-four dollars and thirteen cents (\$234.13) in orders on stores and doctors' fees. The township trustees say that they are continually pestered by members of the Hickory family applying for aid, but that the amount given in recent years is much less than it was formerly. Certain Hickories often try to get orders from two different trustees at the same time, holding one until the second is obtained and then presenting both at the grocery store.

The second trait of this family which attracts attention is their habit of wandering. Most of them do not go outside of certain limits extending over three or four townships but within those limits go from one Hickory house to another, staying a short time in each place, or taking refuge in some tumble-down house, or even building a new shanty. The unmarried men and some of the girls seldom stay long in one place and the men with families move nearly as often. One family of five moved six times in as many months. They own so little personal property that there is little to

hamper their moving at any time they wish. In no case did any Hickory own a cow. Three men had horses and one an old mule. Chickens and pigs were seen at only two Hickory homes.

The third most prominent characteristic of the family is the promiscuity of their relationships. The men and women live together whether they are married or not, and often consider themselves married when no ceremony has been performed. They herd together, especially in the winter, under the most crowded conditions, men, women, adolescents and children all in the same room, and they sleep three, four, and five in a bed. One home was visited where 13 people were sleeping in one room and the



Fig. VIII. A log and pole house built by a defective Hickory man and his sons. The house consists of one main room and a lean-to, and the only window is the one shown in the picture. This man and his wife had had fifteen children, of whom eleven were living. The whole family slept in the main room of the house.

only sleeping accommodations visible were a double bed, a single bed and a crib. (See Fig. VIII.) The field worker asked where they found room to put a young girl who had come to visit them, and the mother replied that she guessed they could find room for her in somebody's bed. One cannot wonder that the younger generation grow up with no conception of sexual morality and that there are so many cases of illegitimacy. Members of the family were perfectly free to talk of sexual matters, often to a revolting degree. There were four Hickory women in particular for whom the name of common prostitute is altogether too good. They were little better than animals. The moral influence these women were exerting on their own children, on the various relatives with whom they lived at intervals, and on the community where they gathered groups of degenerates about them, as well as the physical harm in the spreading of venereal disease, cannot be estimated. Even the school children in the section

where these women lived knew their character and would call out taunting remarks to them on the road.

In 1915 a Hickory man was admitted to one of the State Hospitals and on his commitment papers the answer to the question, "Do any of the subject's relatives suffer from mental disease?" is, "All relatives are feeble-minded." This of course is an exaggeration but when one has a complete picture of the habits and manner of living of the Hickories, it need hardly be said that a large number of them are feeble-minded.

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF HAPPY HICKORY AND HIS WIFE

Generation		F.	F.?	E.	A.	Sx.	C.	d. inf.	d.yg.	sb.	Not F.	Under 10 Yrs.	Unk.
2	11 children	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
3	52 grand children.....	14	8	2	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....?	16
4	151 great grand children	48	5	.....	4	2	2	21	9	7	21	.....	32
5	183 gr. gr. grand children	24	18	.....	.....	2	2	33	9	2	8	55	30
6	4 gr.gr.gr. grn. children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	401 descendants	89	31	2	9	5	4	58	20	9	34	58	82

Table XIV shows the classification of the 401 descendants of Happy Hickory according to their defects. Eighty-nine of them are known to have been feeble-minded (F) and thirty-one others are suspected of having been so (F?). The two classified as epileptic (E) were not feeble-minded so far as known. Those classified as alcoholic (A), sex offenders (Sx), and criminalistic (C) are those possessing those traits who are not known to have been feeble-minded. Many of those who are classified as feeble-minded or possibly so, also possessed these traits. The number of those who died young (d. yg.) and in infancy (d. inf.) or were born dead (sb.) must in reality be much larger than shows here, as information on those points was hard to obtain except from the more intelligent and almost impossible to obtain for the older generations. Those classified as not feeble-minded (not F.) are those known to be not feeble-minded by personal observation or by description given and free, so far as known, from alcoholic, immoral sexual, or criminalistic habits. Those classified as under ten years of age are those for whom diagnosis of mentality cannot be made at this time because of the possibility of further mental development. The unknown column (Unk.) includes those about whom no information was obtained because of the impossibility of getting accurate description, due in some cases to early death and in others to residence outside of the county.

It will be seen that 89 or 22.1% of the whole number of descendants of Happy Hickory in five generations are known to have been feeble-minded and that 31 or 7.7 percent are suspected of having been so. Of the total number of descendants 87 or 21.8 percent did not reach an age

beyond 16 years, and 140 or 34.9 percent could not be classified because of lack of information or youth. That leaves 174 or 43.3 % of the descendants of Happy Hickory who reached an age beyond 16 years and about whom definite information was obtained. Of the 174, 51.1% were known to be feeble-minded and another 17.8% were suspected of have been so.

There were found living in this rural county 78 feeble-minded Hickories, 43 men and 35 women, of whom 75 were direct descendants of Happy Hickory. Forty-eight of these, or 61%, were residents of township number 11, and 14, or 18%, were in the adjacent township, No. 7. The rest were scattered through four other townships in the county. There were also living in the county 20 others, thirteen men and 7 women, who are classified as probably feeble-minded.

As one reads the history one is impressed by the frequency with which tuberculosis is given as a cause of death, The lack of sanitation in their homes has a great deal to do with the prevalence of this disease. Physicians also told of epidemics of typhoid fever and diphtheria among the Hickories which it was impossible to check. In certain branches of the family trachoma is prevalent, and nothing is being done by physicians of the township to prevent the spread of this disease.

A glance at the chart makes it obvious that many of the matings are consanguineous. Of 89 marriages shown in the chart, 50, or 56%, are cousin marriages of varying degree, and 39, or 43%, are marriages between persons in no way related. This includes only those unions considered by the Hickories as legal marriages. The following is a table showing the degree of relationship in the 89 marriages.

1	Double first cousins
10	First cousins
10	First cousins once removed
21	Second cousins
5	Second cousins once removed
3	Third cousins
39	No relation
89	Marriages

Ohio law says that persons nearer of kin than second cousins may not marry. If this law could have been enforced, 21 of these marriages would not have been. The probate judge in the county where these people live has often refused them marriage licenses on the ground of their relationship as well as their defect. But it is an easy matter to go into another state if they happen to feel that it is necessary to have a marriage ceremony at all. Moreover they seldom know what relation they are to each other when they are asked. The reasons for so many cousin marriages are probably twofold. The first reason is that in their own stock they find the most congenial companions, and the second is that they are largely forced to marry each other for the simple reason that no one else

will marry them or have anything to do with them. When they do marry outside of the family, they marry some member of a weak strain so that the progeny usually shows weakness of some sort; but the way is opened for greater variation and if the outmating continues will doubtless in time bring the stock back to normal. But while nature is carrying on this slow process, the county is having to pay the cost of maintaining them. And so long as members of this defective strain continue to marry back into their own strain, we can hope for nothing else than more defectives. Old residents say that the present generation of Hickories is physically inferior to the older generation. And the people of the community, in giving constant financial relief and shelter in county institutions, although they are being humane, are also defeating nature's attempt to eliminate the unfit.

A detailed history of Happy Hickory and his descendants follows with accompanying charts. It has been necessary to break up the original chart into 7 separate parts for the sake of greater simplicity. The reference numbers in the text refer to the individuals on the chart, the Roman numeral referring to the number of the chart and the Arabic numeral to the particular symbol.

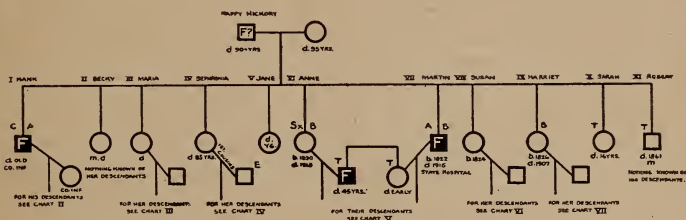
It need hardly be said that all names used are fictitious. .

2. HAPPY HICKORY AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Happy Hickory was born in southwestern Pennsylvania about the year 1780 and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1800, where he took up forty acres of land bordering a creek. He was shiftless, and did not try to till his land, but spent his time hunting and fishing. He also served as a fifer in the war of 1812. When he sold the last piece of his land to meet a debt, his wife, who had no patience with his shiftless ways, left him. He lived about in shanties until he became old and blind and then went to live with one of his children, at whose house he died when past ninety years old. The only work he was ever known to do was to make baskets of hickory splits. Two old residents remembered him as "not bright." He was probably feeble-minded. His wife, also born in Pennsylvania, was more industrious than he and it was through her efforts that the family was provided for at all. Definite information concerning her mentality could not be obtained. She was remembered as a blind, childish old woman, feeling in the ashes for a coal to light her pipe. She died when about ninety-five years old: Neither she nor Happy could read or write and neither one knew his own age.

Happy and his wife had eleven children, who, with their descendants, follow in the order of their birth. They were: I—*Hank*, II—*Becky*, III—*Maria*, IV—*Sephorina*, V—*Jane*, VI—*Anne*, VII—*Martin*, VIII—*Susan*, IX—*Harriet*, X—*Sarah*, XI—*Robert*.

CHART I



KEY TO THE CHARTS

A square indicates a male, a circle a female.

A straight line connecting a square and a circle designates a marriage. If the line is broken the union is illegal.

A perpendicular line dropped from the marriage line leads to the children of that marriage.

Each individual has an index number to the right of the symbol. When an individual has married some one already on the chart, that is, married a relative, the second index number is found in parenthesis, the Roman numeral standing for the chart and the Arabic number for the index number on that chart. In such cases, the consort is omitted and the marriage indicated by a portion of the marriage line. The children of such marriages are found by referring to the second index number.

The small solid black circle indicates a still birth. The other symbols and abbreviations are as follows:

F—Feeble-minded
 F?—Probably feeble-minded
 A—Alcoholic
 B—Blind
 C—Criminal
 E—Epileptic
 I—Insane
 S—Syphilitic
 Sx—Sex offender
 T—Tubercular
 W—Wandering or Roving

b—Born
 d—Died
 m—Married
 d. yg—Died young
 d. inf.—Died in infancy
 Co. Inf.—County Infirmary
 Ch. H.—Children's Home
 W. H.—Work House
 Co. Jail—County Jail
 B. I. S.—Boys' Industrial School
 O. P.—Ohio Penitentiary

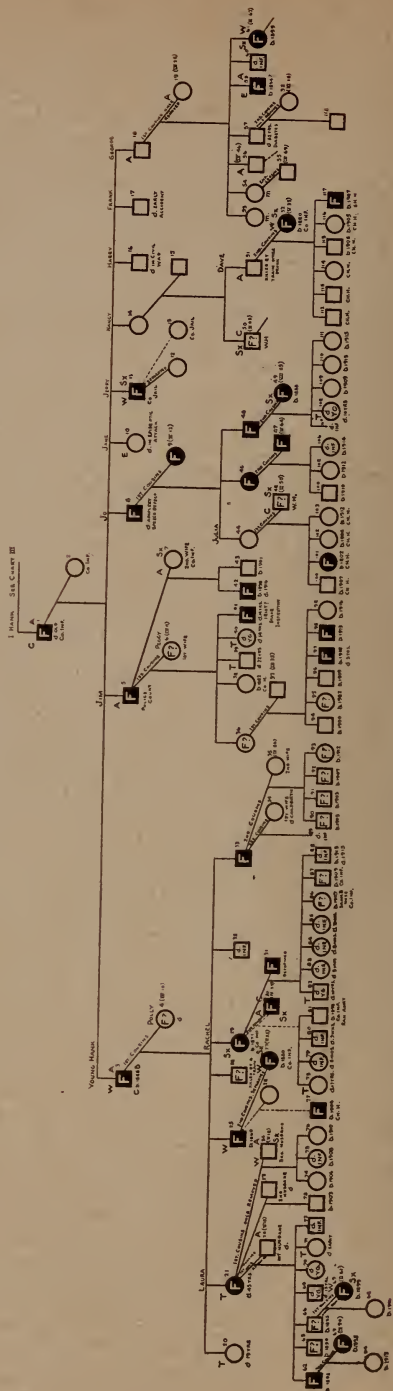
I—*Hank*, known as "*Old Hank*" (II 1). Described by an old neighbor as the most worthless one of *Happy's* children. Was entirely undependable, a liar and a petty thief. Was never known to work. Made baskets which he exchanged with the farmers for produce. The story was told that he once made a half-bushel basket which was water-tight and carried it home full of whiskey. Was a hard drinker. A big man physically. Never wore a coat and even in winter went with his shirt unbuttoned. His chest was covered with long black hair. The records at the County Infirmary read, "*Hank Hickory*, his wife and seven children came to the County Infirmary, August 5th, 1857. Were not admitted by the directors. They left August 10th, 1857." *Hank* died old at the County Infirmary. His wife (II 2) came from Pennsylvania. No description of her was obtained. *Hank* and his wife had nine children: 1—*Hank*, 2—*Jim*, 3—*Joe*. 4—*Jane*, 5—*Jerry*, 6—*Nancy*, 7—*Harry*, 8—*Frank* 9—*George*.

1—*Young Hank* or "*Sore-Eyed Hank*" (II 3) was born about 1848. See Fig. 1) Cannot read or write. Cannot count his children. Could remember only five of them and told the field worker he had named eight. Is a drinker and a petty thief. Says he chews ten cents worth of tobacco a day. Never works except to make a few baskets. Spends his time wandering about the country. Makes his relatives support him. Has had sore eyes since a young man and has been partially blind for the last twenty-five years. Gets a "blind pension" of five dollars per month. Has lived with his son's wife. Is a low grade feeble-minded person. Married *Polly Hickory* (II 4, also IV 10), his first cousin. She kept a dirty house and spent most of her time wandering around out of doors. Took no care of her children. Died at about fifty-five years of pneumonia. Was probably feeble-minded. *Polly* and *Hank* had seven children.

a—A daughter (II 20) died at nineteen of tuberculosis.

b—*Laura* (II 21) went to school three years but could not learn. Could not read or write. Died at forty-five of tuberculosis. Feeble-minded. She married for her first husband, her first cousin once removed (II 22, also V 18), an alcoholic. By him there were seven children of whom one (II 62) is definitely feeble-minded, and two others (II 65, 66) probably so. The remaining four died early. She married a stranger for her second husband and had one son (II 73), born in 1903. He has fair mentality. Her third husband was her first cousin once removed (II 24, also V 16), a brother of her first husband, an alcoholic and a wanderer. By him there were three children, one of whom died in infancy. The other two are in another county.

CHART II



c—A son (II 25), born about 1868. Can read print. Cannot write. Works at day labor, but does a poor grade of work. Is not often hired. Wanders from place to place. Crippled physically. Is the father of an illegitimate, feeble-minded son (II 77), born in 1904, at present an inmate of the Children's Home. Uses an excessive amount of tobacco. Married his second cousin (II 27, also V 35), a feeble-minded woman, but "ran her off" after a few days. Is a low grade feeble-minded person.

d—A son (II 28) was killed by a train on a railroad crossing while bringing home wood. Probably feeble-minded.

e—Rachel (II 29) born about 1871. She has a very low forehead and is small in stature. Feeble-minded. Is dirty and wears her hair loose. Is notoriously immoral and widely known as a beggar. Could not name all of her children and treated the subject as of small consequence. Makes baskets. Sometimes works out by the day, but cannot tell whether she is fully paid or not. Receives frequent township aid. Has been in County Infirmary with three of her children. Had four illegitimate children (II, 78-81) by her second cousin (II 30, also IV 29), a feeble-minded man. Two of these died in infancy. A third died at seventeen of tuberculosis, and the fourth ran away with a circus. She married a feeble-minded, deformed man (II 31), and has had seven children (II 82-88), four of whom died in infancy and one at ten years of tuberculosis. Her daughter, born in 1907, bears the marks of congenital syphilis and is probably feeble-minded. Her son, born in 1909, is a very dull child, probably feeble-minded. It is very likely that this woman has had other children than those named to the field-worker.

f—A son (II 32) died in infancy.

g—A son (II 33), lazy, immoral, "not ambitious enough to steal." Receives township aid Feeble-minded. Married for his first wife (II 34) his third cousin. She died of childbirth. He married his second cousin (II 35, also IV 36) for his second wife. She is of better intelligence than the average Hickory and reached the fourth grade in school. They have had four children; three boys and a girl (II 90-93). The boys all use tobacco and the two oldest are four years behind their grade in school. They are all too young to be definitely called feeble-minded.

2—Jim (II 5), second child of "Old Hank", owns a small piece of land and a team of horses. Is a day laborer, "works one day and misses three." Has always been partially supported by the township. Is a thief and a schemer. Has a speech defect. Drinks to excess. Cannot read or write. Has been twice arrested for not sending his children to school. Said to be only a little higher in mentality than his brother, Hank. Married for his first wife his first cousin (II 6, also IV 11) Peggy, a sister of Polly, wife of "Sore-Eyed Hank." She was dirty, a poor housekeeper and probably feeble-minded. They had five children:

a—A daughter (II 36). She keeps a fairly clean house. Was not interested in the field-worker's visit and left the house so no opportunity was afforded to talk to her. Does not look of good intelligence. She married her first cousin (II 37, also IV 35), a man of fair mentality, but lazy. They have had six children, the oldest of whom (II 94), born in 1900, is a bright boy. The second, a girl, born 1902 (II 95), declares she is in the sixth grade at fourteen years, but looks and acts feeble-minded. The third child, a boy (II 96), born in 1909, seems bright. The fourth child, a boy (II 97), died at five years. This child was never able to walk and did not develop mentally. The fifth child, a boy (II 98), born in 1912, cannot walk and makes only a few sounds, although four years old. Feeble-minded. The sixth child is a baby girl (II 99), born in 1916.

b—A daughter (II 38), born 1882. In Children's Home as a child. Now married. In another county.

c—A son (II 39), died at twenty-two years of tuberculosis.

d—A daughter (II 40) died at fourteen years of tuberculosis.

e—A son (II 41) was never able to talk, but could walk. Probably an idiot. Died in a State Institution at fourteen years.

Jim (II 5) married for his second wife a woman who was an inmate of the Infirmary (II 7). The story told was that she was pregnant by the Superintendent of the Infirmary and he paid Jim twenty-five dollars to marry her and take her away. The child, born in 1893, bears the Hickory name, was in the Children's Home as a child, and is now an inmate of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics. The evidence concerning the paternity of the child was verified by the record at the Children's Home. The woman is an alcoholic and sex offender. No description of her mentality was obtained. She and Jim have had two children.

a—A son (II 42), born in 1898, died in 1916. He was poorly developed physically and was so feeble-minded that his defect was recognized by his own family.

b—A son (II 43), born 1901. No description of him was obtained.

3—Joe, third child of "Old Hank" (II 8), was unusually well developed physically, but had a speech defect and was a butt for jokes. Would only work for a day at a time when he was in immediate need of food. He was generally considered "not bright." Always suffered from "sore eyes." Was nearly blind the latter part of his life. Always lived in shanties on some one else's property. Died suddenly of apoplexy. He married his first cousin (II 9, also V 12). They were refused a marriage license in their home county because they were both feeble-minded. His wife is a dirty housekeeper and is not considered bright. They had three children:

a—Julia (II 44). No description of her mentality was obtained. She married her first

cousin (II 45, also II 50) and quarrels with him frequently. He is "not bright." Steals everything he finds loose and is sexually immoral. He has been run out of town for stealing chickens and is now serving a term in the workhouse for larceny. They have had four children who are now inmates of the County Children's Home. The oldest is extremely dull, and considered feeble-minded. The mentality of the other three was not ascertained.

b—A daughter (II 46) is so defective that she cannot carry on a conversation. Married her second cousin (II 47, also V 64), a feeble-minded man who has never been known to do a day's work. They steal their food and receive township aid. They live in a pole shanty on the property of the coal company. They have had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The other two are six and four years old. (See Fig. VI.)

c—A son (II 48), is shiftless, unreliable, lives on charity and township aid. Works at irregular intervals for the coal company, but does not know whether he is paid the right amount of wages. The company keeps track of his grocery bill and the amount of wages due him. He went to school two years, but cannot read or write. He married his second cousin (II 49, also VII 25), who "hasn't any better sense than he has." She was born in 1888, went to school two years, but cannot read or write. She is sexually immoral and she and her husband quarrel frequently. They have had five children; one of whom died in infancy and another at ten years of tuberculosis (II 107, 108). The other three children (II 109-111) are under ten years of age.

4—Jane (II 10), fourth child of "Old Hank," was an epileptic and died while in an attack. Never married.

5—Jerry (II 11), fifth child of "Old Hank," is entirely undependable. Wanders from place to place. "Is here today and there tomorrow." His mentality is said to be on a par with that of his brother, Hank. He married, but left his wife and went with another woman. They were put in a county jail, he for sixty days and she for thirty, but since their release are living together again.

6—Nancy (II 14), sixth child of "Old Hank." No description of her was obtained. She married and had two children.

a—A son (II 50), who married his first cousin, Julia (II 44). Description of them and their children is given under the history of Julia (II 44).

b—Dave (II 51). A good worker, but a hard drinker. Killed by a train while drunk. Married Jude Hickory (II 52, also V 35), his second cousin, a feeble-minded woman, notoriously immoral and a tramp. By her there were six children, all of whom have been in the County Children's Home. The three oldest have been placed out. The youngest (II 117), born 1907, is feeble-minded. One of the others is of borderline mentality, and the sixth child is of normal intelligence.

7—Harry (II 16), seventh child of "Old Hank," died in the Civil War.

8—Frank (II 17), the eighth child of "Old Hank," died early as the result of an accident.

9—George (II 18), the ninth child of "Old Hank," is a good worker, but never gets ahead because he is a hard drinker. Cannot read or write, but is said to have better mentality than any of his brothers. He married his first cousin once removed (II 19, also IV 25). She is a hard drinker, ignorant and a poor housekeeper. They have had seven children:

a—A daughter (II 53), is married.

b—A daughter (II 54), married her second cousin.

c—A son (II 56), works for a few days at a time and then spends the money he has earned getting drunk. Is living with his second cousin, a feeble-minded sex-offender. They are not married.

d—A son (II 57), died at thirty-two of sugar diabetes. He always had an unusually big appetite and could eat enough for three or four people. He married his second cousin once removed (II 58, also III 28), and had one son about whom nothing is known.

e—A son (II 59), born about 1894, is feeble-minded and has had epileptic attacks all of his life. A hard drinker. Cannot work.

f—A son (II 60), died in infancy.

g—A daughter (II 61, also II 67), was born in 1899. Is nothing more than a tramp. Wanders from one Hickory house to another, staying a few days at a time in each place. Immoral. Cannot pronounce certain consonants. Chews and smokes. Has an illegitimate baby, born in 1916. The father of this child is her first cousin once removed. When the baby was about three months old they went outside of the state and were married. Her husband is probably feeble-minded.

II—Becky (See Chart I), second child of Happy, married and settled in another county. No description of her or her children was obtained.

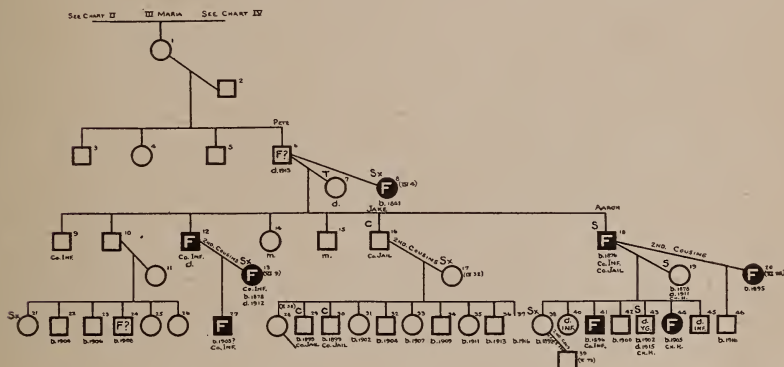
III—Maria (III 1), third child of Happy, married and had four children, about three of whom nothing is known (III 3-5).

4—Pete (III 6), the fourth child, served in the Civil War and received a pension. Could not read or write. Was physically undersized. Farmers would not hire him because he needed such close supervision. His pension checks were always cashed by a grocer, who subtracted the amount due him for groceries and gave Pete the remainder. Pete was not able to figure out the amount of his bill and did not know how much was due him. He died in 1915. His first wife (III 7) was an

ignorant woman who died of tuberculosis. His second wife (III 8, also IV 4) was a feeble-minded woman who is generally known because of her immoral behavior. There were no children by her. By the first wife there were seven children:

- a—A son (III 9), spent his childhood in a County Infirmiry. Now lives in another county.
- b—A son (III 10). Unusually good physique. Is a fairly good, but unsteady, worker. Has received township aid. Of low mentality, but not feeble-minded. He married and has had six children; the oldest, a daughter (III 21), is immoral. His three sons (III 22-24) are backward in school. One of these (III 24) is possibly feeble-minded. The other two are small.
- c—A son (III 12), spent his childhood and early life in a County Infirmiry. Was not considered bright by members of his own family. Died early. He married his second cousin (III 13, also VI 9), a feeble-minded woman, and had one son (III 27), probably born in 1905. This child has been in the County Infirmiry with his mother, and is in the second grade in school at eleven years. Is feeble-minded.
- d—A daughter (III 14), is married and lives outside of the county.
- e—A son (III 15), is married and lives outside of the county.
- f—Jake (III 16), is said to be of passable mentality, but is a chronic thief, shrewd at driving a bargain, cute and scheming. He married his second cousin (III 17, also IV 32), a woman with the reputation of being immoral. They have had nine children; the two oldest boys

CHART III



(III 28, 29) have been in the County Jail with their father for assault and battery. One of these sons has also been before the Juvenile Court for stealing a bicycle. No information was obtained in regard to their mentality.

g—Aaron (III 18) was born about 1876 and spent his childhood in a County Infirmiry. Does not know his age and is so feeble-minded that he can tell little about himself. Cannot give the names of his family correctly. His eyes are sore and discharging. He is probably syphilitic, and is disgustingly dirty. Moves frequently. He, with his wife and two grown sons, lived during the winter of 1915-16 in a six by ten-foot shanty. (See Figs. II and III.) He never works, but gets his living by begging and picking food from dumps and the refuse thrown out from houses. Has served a six months sentence in the County Jail for non-support. Married for his first wife (III 19), an illegitimate child of his step-mother. She was said to have been of fair mentality. She was born about 1878, spent her childhood in a Children's Home and died in 1911, probably of tuberculosis. They had seven children. The oldest (III 38), a girl, born in 1892, is ignorant but keeps a clean house and seems to be of fair mentality. She is extremely immoral. Married her second cousin once removed, but has no children. The second child (III 40), died in infancy. The third child, a son (III 41), was born in 1896. Has never been to school. Spent one winter in the County Infirmiry. Is feeble-minded. The fourth child (III 42), a boy, born in 1900, seems to be of fair mentality. He has never gone to school. The fifth (III 43), a boy, born in 1902, died in 1915 in the Children's Home as a result of congenital syphilis. The sixth child (III 44), a girl, was born in 1905 and is now an inmate of the Children's Home. She is feeble-minded by intelligence test. The seventh child (III 45), a boy, died in infancy.

Aaron married for his second wife his second cousin (III 20, also VI 23), a girl younger than his oldest daughter, and said to be of as low mentality as he. They have one son, born in 1916.

IV—*Sephronia* (IV 1), fourth child of Happy, was hard working and a clean housekeeper. Her mentality was probably good, and it was she who made a living for her children. She died at eighty-five years. She married her first cousin, Steve Hickory (IV 2). He was an epileptic from the time he was a young man and was never able to take care of his family. He made baskets and fished for a living. He was drowned during an epileptic attack. He and *Sephronia* had eight children:

1—Adam (IV 3), first child of *Sephronia*, was born about 1848. An old inhabitant described him as "the most defective of all the Hickories." He always lived in a miserable shack "back in the brush," and died in 1890 of tuberculosis. He married a woman (IV 4, also III 8) who is extremely dirty, a liar, and notoriously immoral. Although now seventy-five years old, she still lives the life of a common prostitute. She is a low grade feeble-minded person. She and Adam had five children:

a—A son (IV 14), born in 1880. Was four years in the Children's Home and spent a year in the Boys' Industrial School. Is not considered bright. Cannot hold a job because of inefficiency. Never pays his bills. Married his second cousin (IV 15, also VII 21), a feeble-minded girl, born in 1886. She has been in Police Court for drunkenness and prostitution. They have had seven children, the first of whom died at three years, (IV 54). The cause of death was given as scrofula. The second child (IV 55) died at two and a half years. This child "was not right." The next two children (IV 56, 57) died at birth. The fifth child, a girl (IV 58), was born in 1914 and is a sickly looking baby. The last two children (IV 59, 60) were born dead.

b—A daughter (IV 16), is married and living in another county.

c—A daughter (IV 17) died at twenty-three years of tuberculosis. She married a feeble-minded man (IV 18) who works very little, begs most of his living, and gets help from the township. They have had three children, the oldest of whom could not be located. The second child, a girl (IV 62), is living with her paternal uncle and knows nothing of the whereabouts of her father. She is supposed to be about eleven years old, has been in school five years and is still in the first B grade. She already has bad sexual habits. The third child (IV 63), a boy, is supposed to be about ten years old. He is in the third grade, but his teacher says he is unable to carry the work of the grade.

d—A daughter (IV 19), is lazy, keeps such a dirty house that it is almost impossible to stay in it, and has no idea how to provide for her family. Is childish in appearance. Is feeble-minded without a doubt. She married her second cousin (IV 20, also V 34), a feeble-minded man who "has sense enough to dodge work, but that is all." He gets frequent township aid and at other times lives on the pension of his mother-in-law. He is dishonest and a cheat. They have had five children. The oldest is a son (IV 64), thought to be about eleven years old. He is small for his age and is still in the first grade in school. He forgets what he learns from day to day. The second child (IV 65), a son, born in 1910, has not been to school. Is an extremely dull looking child. The third and fifth children (IV 66, 68) died in infancy, and the fourth child, a girl (IV 67), was born in 1912.

e—A daughter (IV 21) died at thirty years of tuberculosis. She married her first cousin once removed, a feeble-minded man (IV 22, also VII 12) and had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Nothing is known of the other two.

2—A son (IV 5), second child of *Sephronia*, died in infancy.

3—A son (IV 6), third child of *Sephronia*, is working as a farm hand in another county.

4—A daughter, *Jerusha* (IV 7), fourth child of *Sephronia*, was probably of fair mentality. She married her second cousin, Ben (IV 8), born in 1839, a man of good mentality, but lazy and a hard drinker. By him there were four children:

a—A daughter (IV 23) died in infancy.

b—A daughter (IV 24) died young.

c—A daughter (IV 25). Is an alcoholic. She married George Hickory (II 18), her first cousin once removed. For description of them and their children see description of George, youngest son of Old Hank.

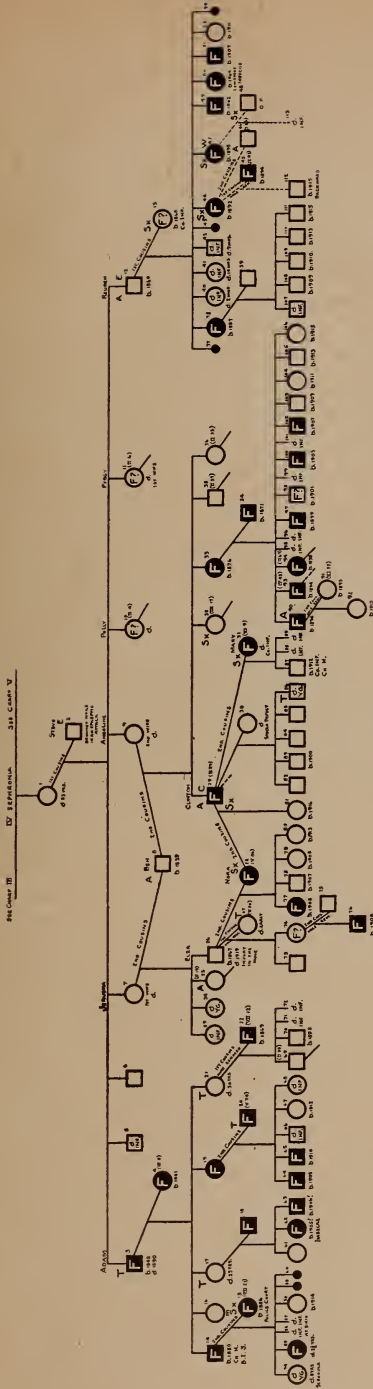
d—*Elza* (IV 26) was born in 1867 and died in 1913 as the result of an injury in the mine. He is said to have been of good intelligence. He married for his first wife his first cousin once removed (IV 27, also V 30), who died early of tuberculosis. They had two children, a son (IV 73) of whom nothing is known, and a daughter (IV 74), who is probably feeble-minded. This daughter has a feeble-minded child (IV 76), eight years old, who can make no progress in school. *Elza* (IV 26) married for his second wife, his second cousin, *Nora* (IV 28, also V 86), an immoral woman of defective mentality. By her there were four children, the oldest of whom (IV 77), a girl of fourteen, is without doubt feeble-minded. It is possible that she is by another father. The other three children (IV 78-80) are under ten years of age.

5—A daughter, *Angeline* (IV 9), fifth child of *Sephronia*, was an intelligent woman. A physician said that he had often called on her to care for some sick person. She married her second cousin, Ben, the husband of her sister, *Jerusha* (IV 8), as his second wife. By her there were five children:

a—Clinton (IV 29) is an inveterate thief, a hard drinker, lazy and lacking in judgment and common sense. He is generally considered defective in mentality. He lived with his second cousin, *Rachel* (II 29), without being married. They had four children, description of whom will be found under the history of *Rachel*.

Clinton married for his first wife, a woman of low mentality with a speech defect. They had five children (IV 82-86), one of whom (IV 86) died young of tuberculosis. No description

CHART IV



was obtained of the others. Clinton married for his second wife his second cousin, Mary Hickory (IV 31, also VI 9), a feeble-minded woman who already had illegitimate children. By her there were three children (IV 87-89). Two of them died in infancy and the third child (IV 87) has been an inmate of the County Infirmary and the Children's Home. Clinton deserted this wife and her children and she was taken to the County Infirmary where she died. Clinton then went to live with Nora (IV 28, also V 86), the widow of his half-brother, Elza, and at the same time tried to make his father support her. They had a child (IV 81), born in 1916. When the child was about six months old they went outside of the state and were married.

b—A daughter (IV 32) is of fair mentality, but immoral. She had an illegitimate daughter and was pregnant a second time when she was married. She married her second cousin, Jake (III 16). For description of him and their children see the history of Jake.

c—A daughter (IV 33), born in 1876, "went to school until she was too old to go and can read and write some." She is dirty and feeble-minded. She married a low grade feeble-minded man (IV 34), illegitimate child of IV 4, who has a very small head. He cannot read or write. Receives township aid. He and his wife have had fifteen children, four of whom died in infancy. (See Fig. VIII). The oldest son (IV 90), was born in 1894. He is feeble-minded. Wanders about the country earning a bit here and there with which to get drunk. He married his second cousin once removed (IV 91, also VI 22) and they have one child (IV 92), born in 1915. (See Fig. VII.) The second son (IV 93), a twin of the first, is very defective mentally. Cannot read or write. Seldom works and wanders all over the county. He is simple and childlike in manner, and dishonest. He is the father of the illegitimate child of his first cousin once removed (IV 44). The third child, a daughter (IV 94) was born in 1895. Reached the second grade in school at fourteen years. Is feeble-minded. Married her third cousin (II 62). The next two children died in infancy. The sixth child, a son (IV 97), born in 1899, was in the second grade when he left school at fourteen years. The seventh child, a son (IV 98, born in 1901, is in the fourth grade in school and is the brightest appearing child in the family. The eighth child died in infancy. The ninth child, a son (IV 100), born in 1903, is in the first grade at thirteen years. The tenth child

died in infancy. The eleventh child (IV 102), a son, born in 1907, is in the first grade at nine years. The other four children (IV 103-106) have never gone to school, but are all dull in appearance.

d—A son (IV 35) is of fair intelligence but lazy. He married his first cousin (II 36), the oldest daughter of Jim Hickory. For description of their children, see history of Jim, second son of Old Hank.

e—A daughter (IV 36) is of fair intelligence. Married her second cousin, a feeble-minded man (II 33), the youngest son of Sore-Eyed Hank. See his description for history of their children.

6—Polly (IV 10), sixth child of Sephronia, was probably feeble-minded. Married her first cousin (II 3), Sore-Eyed Hank Hickory. For further description see his history.

7—Peggy (IV II), seventh child of Sephronia, probably feeble-minded. Married her first cousin, Jim Hickory (II 5). For further description see his history.

8—Reuben (IV 12), eighth child of Sephronia, was born in 1860. Cannot read or write. Gets frequent township aid. Works only part of the time usually on a section gang. Is a hard drinker. In the last five years has developed epileptic attacks. Married his first cousin (IV 13). She has better intelligence than most of the Hickory family, but did not seem to possess normal feeling for her children and relished bringing stories of a sexual nature into her conversation. She has been very immoral. She and Reuben have had thirteen children.

a—(IV 37) born dead.

b—(IV 38), a daughter, born in 1887. Went to school several years but cannot read or write. Keeps a very dirty house. Yells and curses at her children. Is a nuisance in the neighborhood. Is frank and childish in conversation. Married a man of low mentality who is, however, a good worker. They have had five children (IV 107-112); the oldest of whom died in infancy. The other four are all small.

c—A daughter (IV 40), died at two months.

d—A daughter (IV 41), died at fourteen months.

e—A son (IV 42), died at nine months.

f—A child (IV 43), born dead.

g—A daughter (IV 44), born in 1892. Is cross-eyed. Went to school, but could not learn. Is now living with her second cousin (II 56), to whom she is not married. Is immoral. Has wandering habits and is feeble-minded. She has an illegitimate son (IV 112), born in 1915, by her first cousin once removed (IV 93), a feeble-minded man. At nineteen months this child was just beginning to cut his teeth and had made no attempt to walk.

h—A daughter (IV 47), born in 1898. Finished school at sixteen years and was then in the third grade. For two summers she has "bummed" her way over the country by means of freight trains in company with a man who is now serving a sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary for assault with intent to rape. She had one child by this man which died in infancy. She is feeble-minded.

i—A son (IV 49), born in 1902. Is fourteen years old and in the second grade. Feeble-minded.

j—A daughter (IV 50), born in 1904. Cannot talk plainly. Is cross-eyed. Has a swaying gait. Has never gone to school. Cannot take care of herself. A low grade imbecile.

k—A son (IV 51), born in 1907. Second year in the first grade. Feeble-minded.

l—A daughter (IV 52), born in 1911.

m—A still-born child (IV 53).

V—*Jane* (See Chart I), fifth child of Happy Hickory, died young.

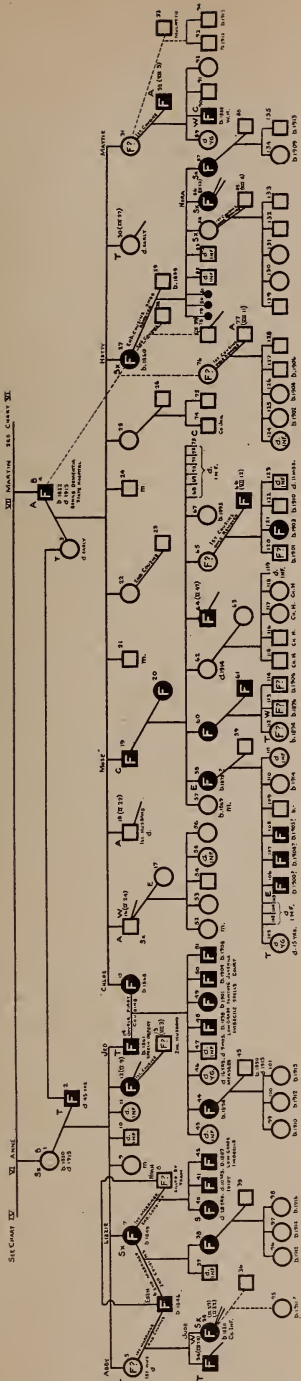
VI—*Ann* (V 1), sixth child of Happy, born about 1820, was sexually immoral even after her marriage. Was blind for many years before her death. Died in March, 1915, at ninety-five years of age. She married a feeble-minded man (V 2), who died at forty-five years of tuberculosis. He could not read or write. Always walked in a stooped position and had sore eyes. No one ever hired him because he had no ability. He and Ann had seven children:

1—*Abby* (V 5). Old inhabitants declared she was "not bright." She died early of tuberculosis. She married her second cousin (V 6), Eben, a feeble-minded man, as his first wife. He was born in 1846, and is a never-failing source of amusement in the village where he lives. He has a very active imagination and, with a little encouragement, will tell the most amazing tales. The information he gave was wholly unreliable. He has never worked steadily until recently he was given a job as street cleaner. Has frequent township aid. Some one once told him that Niagara Falls was burning, whereupon he became much excited and in the course of a few hours went into town to ask if the fire was out yet. He and his first wife had two children:

a—A son (V 34, also IV 20). No one considers him bright and he is the subject of jokes. Has tuberculosis. Married his second cousin (IV 19). For description of them and their children, see history of Sephronia's descendants.

b—*Jude* (V 35) was born about 1880, though she does not know her exact age. Is feeble-minded and notorious throughout the whole country for her immorality. Is loose-jointed, has projecting mouth and teeth and receding chin. When asked her last name she replied that she had had so many husbands she did not know what it was now. She wanders about the country living with any man who will have her, under any conditions, and tries to get the young girls of

CHART V



her acquaintance to go with her. She and a feeble-minded cousin have "bummed" their way through several states by freight train and on foot. The authorities of the township where she lives once sent her to the infirmary in the hope of putting an end to her promiscuous life, but she soon ran away. When seen she is always smoking or chewing a big mouthful of tobacco. She married her second cousin (II 51), an alcoholic man, who was killed by a train. Her six children by him have been in the Children's Home. For further description, see the children of Nancy, the sixth child of Old Hank. She married for her second husband (II 25), a feeble-minded second cousin who soon "ran her off" because he declared she tried to poison him. Jude also had an illegitimate child (V 95) by a man of good standing in the community. This child is being cared for by his family and is said to be bright.

2—Lizzie (V 7), second child of Anne, was born in 1849. Has no reasoning ability. Could give no dates or ages. Told impossible things as facts. Talked in a whining tone. Tried to give the impression of being very religious. Is generally considered defective. Is very dirty and has "sore eyes." She married for her first husband, her second cousin, Noah (V 8), a brother of Eben. He was very ignorant and lazy. A story was told that one of the neighbors threatened to prosecute him if he did not feed his horse. "His horse was standing in the barn starving to death because he was too lazy to go down into the field and bring up fodder." Was said to be as defective as his brother Eben. He and Lizzie had three children:

a—A daughter (V 40), considered "not bright" by the Hickories. She died at twenty-eight years as a result of syphilitic infection. She was married but had no children.

b—A son (V 41), died at ten years. Was never able to talk and was probably an idiot. "He wasn't right no way."

c—A son (V 42), born in 1887. A low grade imbecile. Has animal-like appearance, a stooped position, mutters, and avoids strangers. Has periods of excitement when he thinks some one is chasing him. The county pays his step-father one dollar a week for his support. He does no work. At times becomes religious and wants to join the church.

Lizzie's first husband left her and went into another state, whereupon she went to live with Eben (V 6), her husband's brother and her dead sister's husband. When her husband returned they refused to allow him to enter the house. He was finally killed by a train on a crossing. Lizzie and Eben had two children. The first died in infancy. The second, a daughter (V 38), can read and write, but is dirty, shiftless, and considered below par mentally. She is married and has three little children.

3—Daughter (V 9), reads and writes. Is a neat housekeeper. Is much brighter than the average Hickory. She is married and has children, for whom descriptions were not obtained.

4 and 5—A boy and a girl (V 10, 11), died in infancy.

6—A daughter (V 12, also II 9), feeble-minded. She married for her first husband, Jo Hickory (II 8), her first cousin. For description of them and their children see the descendants of Old Hank. She married for her second husband another first cousin (V 13, also VII 3). They had no children.

7—Jed (V 14), born about 1861. He and his family have been supported by the township for years. He seldom works and gets drunk whenever it is possible. Has a speech defect. Is as simple as a child. Has never been outside of the township in which he lives. Says he owns five acres of land, but has no deed to the property and has never paid for it. Has trachoma. Is decidedly feeble-minded. Married his double first cousin, Chloe (V 15). The father of each is a brother to the mother of each. His wife was born about 1868. Is feeble-minded. Cannot read or write. Keeps a disgustingly dirty house. Picks berries and digs roots for their living. The whole family make a practice of begging throughout the township. There are eight children:

a—A daughter (V 43), died in infancy.

b—A daughter (V 44), born about 1894. Can read a little. Cannot write. Is very dull in appearance and easily influenced. When sixteen years old she married an old soldier, said to be about eighty, thinking that after his death she would receive his pension. He died, leaving her with three little children. She found she could not get the pension, so has recently married her second husband, a feeble-minded man (IV 18), who had been living with her for several months. He is already the father of two defective children by a Hickory woman.

c—A daughter (V 46), died at sixteen years of measles.

d—A son (V 47), was found dead in bed when three months old. "Some one had rolled on him."

e—A son (V 48), born about 1898. A low grade imbecile. Went to school faithfully, but was still in the first grade at sixteen years. Has inflamed eyes. Does no work. Was afraid of the field worker and her camera.

f—A daughter (V 49), born about 1901. Has gone to school regularly, but has been unable to learn her letters and cannot learn to spell. She has "sore eyes" and fainting spells.

g—A son (V 50), born about 1904. Can make no progress in school. Eyelids are inflamed and corners of his mouth are filled with sores. Has no eye lashes. Trachoma. Has been before the Juvenile Court on charge of incorrigibility.

h—A son (V 51), born about 1908. Has inflamed lids. Is still in the first grade in school. Feeble-minded.

VII—*Martin* (V 4), seventh child of Happy Hickory, was born about 1822. Could not read or write. Was quarrelsome and contrary. The most work he ever did was to cut poles for farmers. Was decidedly shiftless, and never owned any land. Had "sore eyes" for many years and was entirely blind for the last eight years of his life as a result of trachoma. Received a "blind pension." Always drank to excess when he had money to spend. He died in one of the State Hospitals of senile dementia in 1915. He married an ignorant woman (V 3), the sister of his sister Anne's husband, who died in middle age of tuberculosis. They had eleven children:

1—Chloe (V 15), born in 1868. Feeble-minded. She married her double first cousin, Jed Hickory, and has been described under the children of Anne.

2—A son (V 16). A drinker and no-account. Does not live in one place very long. Has lived with several different women. He married first an epileptic woman and had five children, of whom nothing is known except that one died in infancy. He married for his second wife, Laura (II 21), his first cousin once removed. She was feeble-minded and died when about forty-five of tuberculosis. For description of her and their children see history of the descendants of Sore-Eyed Hank.

3—A son (V 18). An alcoholic who was killed by a train. He married the same woman, Laura (II 21), who was his brother's second wife, as her first husband. For description of their children see the history of the descendants of Sore-Eyed Hank.

4—Mose (V 19), the fourth child of Martin, is known as "Thieving Mose." "Steals everything he can lay his hands on." Never works and is constantly helped by the township. Has never served a jail sentence, but was once arrested for stealing corn. He has been run out of town for stealing chickens. Is entirely irresponsible, lies and cheats. He married a feeble-minded woman (V 20, sister of IV 4), who is described by one of the Hickories as "not as smart as the rest." She has always been immoral. She and Mose have had thirteen children, six of whom (V 68-73) died in infancy.

a—A daughter (V 57), born in 1869. Married a Hickory man. Nothing was learned about her.

b—A daughter (V 58), born about 1875. Does not know her own age. Says she cannot keep track of her children's ages. Went several years to school but cannot read or write. Has been subject to epileptic attacks but declares she has had none in the last two years. Is childishly curious. Followed the field worker to houses of the neighbors. She married a man (V 59) who can read and write and works steadily in the mine, but never seems to be able to make money enough to support his family. They are always in need and expect the community to help them. He is thought to have some negro blood in his veins. They have had ten children; four of these died in infancy and another died at fifteen of tuberculosis. A son, born about 1900, left school at sixteen and was then graded in the fourth grade, but was not able to do the work of

the grade. Is mean, vicious, and likes to fight. Has recently developed epilepsy. Another son, born about 1904, is in the third grade at twelve years. His teacher says that he does very poorly. A third son, born probably in 1905, is in the second grade at eleven years. It is his third year in the grade. The other two children are very young.

c—A daughter (V 60) is said to be even more defective than her sister just described. Married a feeble-minded man and is living outside the county. They have had three children, all reported to be feeble-minded. Their son (V 113) wanders from place to place and gets jobs here and there.

d—A daughter (V 62), born about 1883, died in 1914 of puerperal fever. She was married and had five children, of whom one died in infancy. The other four are in the Children's Home of another county.

e—A son (V 64) is described as "a chip of the old block," never works, and is said to be very defective in appearance. He married his second cousin (II 46), a low grade feeble-minded woman. For description of them and their children, see the history of the descendants of Old Hank Hickory.

f—A daughter (V 65) keeps a cleaner house than most of the Hickories and seems to have a little more common sense. Is a habitual beggar and expects the community to support her family. Is very ignorant. She married (V 66, also VII 12) her first cousin once removed. He was born in 1869. Is very dull in appearance, holds his mouth open, and has a projecting lower jaw. Is a hard drinker and has the reputation of being "tricky." Blind in one eye. Tries to get constant township aid on the excuse that he cannot see. He and his wife frequently go out begging together. He can neither read nor write and is feeble-minded. They have had four children, of whom one died in infancy. Their oldest son (V 120) is in the fifth grade at fifteen years. He is a sickly, dull looking child in appearance and is probably a high grade moron. Their daughter (V 121), born in 1903, is in the third grade at thirteen years. She is slow, lazy, and unable to keep her attention on one thing long. She has absorbed very little in school and is without doubt defective. The fourth child, a son (V 122), was born in 1910 and has not yet gone to school.

g—A daughter (V 67), born in 1895. Lives at home and has never gone to school. No further description was obtained.

5—A son (V 21), fifth child of Martin, is married and living in another county.

6—A daughter (V 22) married her second cousin and lives in another county.

7—A son (V 24) is married and lives in another county.

8—A daughter (V 25) is married and living in another county. She has two sons, one of whom has been in the County Jail and recently left the State to avoid arrest for shooting a man.

9—Hetty (V 27), ninth child of Martin, born in 1860. Keeps her two room log house clean and is fairly industrious. Cannot read or write. Is childish and easily influenced. Before her marriage was sexually immoral.

Her oldest daughter (V 76) is said to be by her father, Martin. The truant officer, who has frequently had to visit the home of this daughter, said, "She don't act bright." She married her first cousin once removed (V 77, also VII 11), an alcoholic man, and they have had five children, of whom one died in infancy. No description was obtained of the other four.

Hetty had a second illegitimate child, a son (V 78). The father of this child was her second cousin, who was himself the illegitimate child of one of the Hickory women. His mentality was above the average of the Hickory family. This son works steadily at the brick plant and is a good citizen. He married his second cousin once removed (III 38), a woman shockingly immoral, but of fair mentality. They have no children.

Hetty married her second cousin once removed (V 29), who is the son of the father of her second illegitimate child. He is a very ignorant man, but probably of fair mentality. He was born in 1859. Can read a little, but not write. As a young man he was licentious and a thief, but is now proudly designated as a "preacher." He frequently holds services and is said to be able to preach a very good sermon. He works as a day laborer. In general he is considered honest, but last year while living on another man's place used all of his rail fences for fire wood. He and Hetty had eight children, of whom three were born dead and two died in infancy (V 79-83).

a—A daughter (V 84) married her first cousin once removed (V 85, also VII 6) and is living outside the county. He had left his first wife and six children and gone directly to live with her. She was pregnant for her second child by him before they were finally married. They have had in all five children, of whom nothing is known.

b—Nora (V 86, also IV 28) is a rough, coarse woman in appearance and has decidedly low mentality. She has always had immoral sexual habits. She married as her first husband Elza (IV 26), her second cousin. For description of them and their children see the history of the children of Sefhronia. She married for her second husband, Clinton (IV 29), another second cousin, with whom she had been living for some time and by whom she already had a child. He was a half-brother of her first husband. For further description see the history of the children of Sefhronia.

c—A daughter (V 87) went to school, but never learned to read or write. Lives a wandering, make-shift life and is disgustingly immoral. She married a shiftless man and has two little children.

10—A daughter (V 30), tenth child of Martin, died early of tuberculosis. She married Elza (IV 26), her first cousin once removed, as his first wife. For description of them and their children see the history of the children of Sephronia.

11—Mattie (V 31), eleventh child of Martin. One of the Hickories said of her, "She hasn't got any sense." Another described her as, "The meanest woman I ever knew." She is now living in another county with a mulatto, by whom she has two little children. She married for her legal husband her first cousin, Ralph Hickory (V 32, also VII 5), a feeble-minded alcoholic, and had four children:

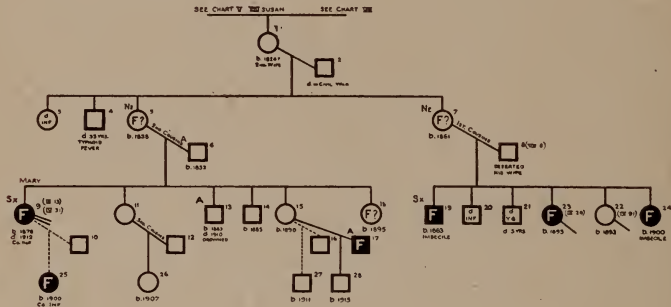
a—A girl (V 89) died young.

b—A son (V 90) born in 1888. Never progressed in school. Has served several terms in the county jail and work house. One work house sentence was for "shooting his mother because she was running around with niggers." He, himself, married a mulatto, but is not living with her. He tramps all through Southern Ohio and lately has been "running with" Jude Hickory (V 35), his second cousin.

c—Nothing is known of the other two children (V 91, 92).

VIII—Susan (VI 1), eighth child of Happy Hickory, was born about 1824 and is the only one of the fraternity now living. Has been a hard worker and is generally respected. Receives a soldier's widow's pension and it is the general opinion that she would be better off if she did not have to support so many

CHART VI



relatives. Has occasional township aid. Low mentality, but not feeble-minded. She married a worthless man of low intelligence as his second wife. He died in Libby Prison, leaving her with four children.

1—A daughter (VI 3) died in infancy.

2—A son (VI 4) died at thirty-five of typhoid fever. He could read and write, but never tried to get work. "He just worked around home."

3—A daughter (VI 5) born in 1858, has an uncontrollable temper and is subject to hysterical spells. Can read and write and has a fairly large vocabulary. Is dull of comprehension. Contrary and complaining. Is probably on the borderline of feeble-mindedness. She married her second cousin (VI 6), born in 1852, a lazy alcoholic, but of fairly good intelligence. They had six children:

a—Mary (VI 9) was born in 1878. She was generally considered feeble-minded. Her teeth never developed so that she was able to use them. She had an illegitimate daughter (VI 25), born in 1900. This girl has never developed any teeth. Is now sixteen years old and still in the first grade in school. Her teacher says that she cannot learn anything. Mary married as her first husband her second cousin (III 12), who had been brought up in a County Infirmary and was defective mentally. This husband and her one child by him are described under the descendants of Maria. Mary married for her second husband another second cousin, Clinton (IV 29), a feeble-minded man of criminal, immoral, and alcoholic habits. Her three children by this man are described under the descendants of Sephronia. Mary's second husband left her while she was pregnant and she, with her three children, was sent to the County Infirmary. She died there in 1912, five weeks after the birth of her baby.

b—A daughter (VI 11), said to be of good mentality. Married her third cousin, a hard worker and intelligent man. They have one child, born in 1907, who does well in school.

c—A son (VI 13) was born in 1883. Said to have been of fair intelligence. Was drowned while drunk.

d—A son (VI 14), born in 1885. Seems to be of fair mentality, but has never been known to work. Spends his time hunting.

e—A daughter (VI 15), born in 1890, is of good intelligence. She has an illegitimate boy (VI 27), born in 1911, who is bright. She married a feeble-minded alcoholic as his third wife. He was already the father of at least two defective children. They have one child, born in 1915.

f—A daughter (VI 18), born in 1895. Could not learn in school. Described by her mother as "not as bright as the other children." Was away from home at the time of the field worker's visit.

4—A daughter (VI 7), born in 1861. Quick, nervous, uncontrollable temper, quarrelsome. Is hard working, but a dirty housekeeper. Writes a little, but cannot read. Cannot count money and has no idea of its value. At one time she took a roll of bills to a grocer and asked him to keep them for her. She had earned this money digging roots and taking in washings. He found that she had one hundred and forty dollars, but this seemed to mean no more to her than two or three dollars would to the ordinary person. She is probably on the borderline of feeble-mindedness. She married her first cousin (VI 8, also VII 8), who left her and went to live with another Hickory woman. They had six children:

a—A son (VI 19), born in 1883. Imbecile. Is considered defective by all the Hickories. Does no work and spends his time wandering through the woods. The inhabitants of the community are exercised because he is allowed to be at large, as they say it is not safe for a woman to go out alone when he is around. He has attacked several girls, but is not strong enough physically to overcome them. He complained to the field worker that he could not find a woman who would marry him.

b—A son (VI 20) died in infancy.

c—A son (VI 21) died at five years.

d—A daughter (VI 22) can read and write. Is neat in appearance and seems more intelligent than the average Hickory. She married her second cousin once removed (IV 90), who is feeble-minded, alcoholic and dishonest. For description of his people and their children see the history of the descendants of Sephronia.

e—A daughter (VI 23), born in 1895. Said to be of about the same mentality as her oldest brother. Married Aaron, her second cousin (III 18). See history of the children of Maria.

f—A daughter (VI 24), born in 1900. Small and undeveloped. Her mother thinks she is deformed and says that she behaves like a child six years old. She has never been able to get out of the first grade in school.

IX—*Harriet* (VII 1), ninth child of Happy Hickory, was born in 1826 and died in 1907 of pneumonia. She was blind for the last ten years of her life. An old resident described her, "As bright as any of them and a little brighter than some of them." She married a shiftless man (VII 2) as his second wife. The only work he ever did was to make axe-handles. He had seventeen children by his two wives. Nine of these children were by Harriet.

1—A son (VII 3). He is not considered bright, but does not drink and is law-abiding. His family gets along although he shows no judgment about spending his money and his wife has no idea of economy. He earns a fair amount but they are always poor. He works as a laborer. Has been married twice. His second wife (V 12) was his first cousin. Nothing is known of his children.

2—Ralph (VII 5), born about 1870. A basket maker. Is usually supported by some of his relatives because he drinks up all the money he earns. Is rather pompous and likes to attract attention. Can read but not write. Employers will not hire him for day labor. Is a high grade feeble-minded person. Married his first cousin (V 31), who has since left him. For description of their children see the history of Mattie, the youngest child of Martin.

3—A daughter (VII 6) married and had four children, two of whom died in early life of tuberculosis. The family receive constant township aid.

4—A son (VII 8), now living in another county. Married his first cousin (VI 7) for his first wife. Left her and went to live with a first cousin once removed (V 84), whom he has since married. For further description of his children by these two marriages see the history of the descendants of Susan and of Martin.

5—A daughter (VII 9), born in 1866. Eyelids are inflamed from trachoma. Never went to school. Cannot talk intelligently. Could not give the names of her brothers correctly. Feeble-minded. Married a man of passable intelligence (VII 2), who is an epileptic. He works steadily but does not get ahead because he has to support so many of his wife's relatives. He and his wife have had nine children.

a—A daughter (VII 21), born in 1886. Went to school two years, but could not learn. A sex offender before her marriage. In police court for slandering, cursing, and immorality. Married her second cousin (IV 14), a feeble-minded man. For list of their children see the history of the children of Sephronia.

b—A daughter (VII 22) died at two months in convulsions.

c—A daughter (VII 25), born in 1888. Went to school two years, but cannot read or write. Is immoral. Does not know how to manage her home. Quarrels frequently with her husband. Married her second cousin, a feeble-minded man (II 48). For description of him and their children see the history of the descendants of Old Hank.

d—A daughter (VII 23), born in 1890. Is considered the brightest child in the family. Went to school three years and reached the second grade. Was arrested with her sister for cursing, slandering, and immorality. Is married and has had three children, one of whom died in infancy.

e—A daughter (VII 26), born in 1893. Went to school two years but cannot write or read. Married a Hickory and has two small children. Living outside the county.

f—A daughter (VII 28) died at fourteen years. The cause given by the mother was, "eating too much sauerkraut."

g—A daughter (VII 29) died young.

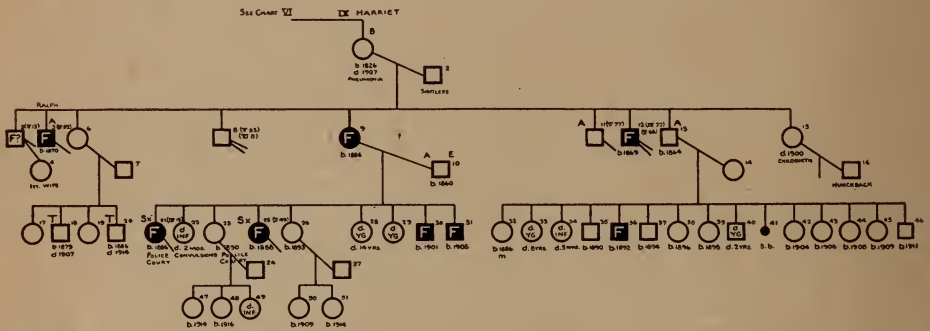
h—A son (VII 30), born in 1901. Goes to school irregularly and is in the second grade at fifteen years. Teacher says he cannot do as well as first grade pupils. Cannot answer ordinary questions. Is pale and weak physically.

i—A son (VII 31), born in 1905. In the first grade at eleven years. Looks brighter than his brother, but makes no better progress.

6—A son (VII 11), is a fairly good worker in the mine. Is reckless and a "terrible drinker." Married his first cousin once removed (V 76). For description of her and their children see the history of the children of Martin.

7—A son (VII 12), born in 1869. A hard drinker and a habitual beggar. Receives frequent township and private aid. Does not work if he can help it. Married twice to first cousins once

CHART VII



removed (IV 21 and V 65). For description of his children by these marriages see the histories of the children of Sephronia and of Martin.

8—A son (VII 13), born in 1864. Cannot read or write, but is a steady worker. Owns a small piece of land. Is a regular drinker. He married (VII 14), a woman of good mentality who is industrious and can read and write. They have had fifteen children of whom eleven are now living. They all seem to be bright children with the exception of one, a son (VII 36), born in 1892. Although he went to school for several years, he cannot read or write. Works every day in the mine, but is considered defective. Has a peculiar gait and likes to do things to attract attention. Is a subject for jokes.

9—A daughter (VII 15) died in 1900 of childbirth, leaving three children. Nothing is known of this family except that her husband was a hunchback.

X—Sarah (See Chart I), tenth child of Happy Hickory, died at sixteen years of tuberculosis.

XI—Robert (See Chart I), eleventh child of Happy Hickory, died in 1861 of tuberculosis. An old inhabitant said of him, "He did not look sensible." He married and had ten children, of whom seven are now living in another county.

II. THE D. FAMILY

The D. family, although it does not approach the Hickory family in frequency of mental defect and extent of dependency, nevertheless was found to have contributed largely to the number of defectives and dependents in the county. It was interesting to find that defectives in six different families found in separated sections of the county traced back to the original D. stock. An officer who aided the field worker, when told of these relation-

ships, was impressed by the fact that, as he put it, "All the families that cause us trouble around here are really one family."

The study was begun with a fraternity of six. A brief description of the family follows:

The Fraternity

1. Female, 33 years old. Not feeble-minded. Lewd. Lives life of a tramp and a prostitute. In court for drunkenness and prostitution. Married. No children. Probably an illegitimate child of her mother.

2. Female, 30 years old. Moron. Syphilitic. Described as Case 16. Married her second cousin. Daughter in Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.

3. Male, 28 years old. Moron. Perhaps epileptic. Alcoholic. Petty thief. Police court. Served a term in Ohio State Reformatory for larceny. Seldom works. Married. Two little children.

4. Male, 27 years old. Moron. Has been in workhouse for non-support. Petty thief. Seldom works. Married feeble-minded girl. Three little children.

5. Male, 20 years old. Moron. Petty thief. In Boys' Industrial School for truancy. In Ohio State Reformatory with cousin for forgery. Cousin made out the check and he tried to cash it. Both broke parole by breaking into a box car. Both now in Ohio State Reformatory.

6. Male, 18 years old. Not feeble-minded. Illegitimate child of mother. Only one of family who works steadily. His is the only legitimate support of the family.

Whole family is a nuisance to authorities because of constant thieving and demands for township aid. Are frequently threatened with Infirmary unless they go to work.

The Father and His Fraternity

Fifty-five years old. Moron. Blind since a young man. Has never worked. Cannot carry on a conversation. Stops in middle of a sentence and has to be prompted. Had a sister who died in Infirmary and a nephew is now an inmate there. Others of his fraternity are good citizens.

The Mother and Her Fraternity

1. Mother, fifty-four years old. Moron. In police court for petty thefts. Has been driven out of town because of lewdness. Is sly and scheming in a simple way. Unreliable. Blind in one eye. Dirty. Tall and gaunt. Syphilitic. Keeps a sickeningly dirty house.

2. Male. Probably borderline intelligence. Fairly good worker. Petty thief. Has two children, a son of low intelligence, a petty thief and alcoholic; and a daughter who has had several illegitimate children.

3. Male, sixty-two years old. Low grade moron. Lowest mentality in the fraternity. Makes axe handles. Receives constant township aid. Syphilitic. Described as Case 17. Had two children; younger an imbecile, in Children's Home, had congenital syphilis, now dead. Older, a moron, is living.

4. Male. Borderline mentality. Lazy. Sly. Scheming. Sexually immoral. Has lived with at least four different women. Two small children by fourth wife. By third wife were four children. Two died in infancy. Son, twenty-four years old, not feeble-minded. Now in Ohio State Reformatory with his cousin, No. 5 of original fraternity. Daughter, twenty years old, borderline mentality. In Girls' Industrial Home for immorality. Married her second cousin while out on parole. She is said to have had a syphilitic infection since eight years old. Husband also syphilitic. He has been in jail for drunkenness and fighting. His mentality unknown. One child, born in a box car, died in infancy from congenital syphilis.

5. Female. Mentality unknown. Alcoholic. Sexually immoral. Married.

The Mother's Father and His Fraternity

Mother's father was honest, but could not provide for his family. "Good for nothing." Became demented late in life. Died at eighty years. Four brothers were respectable. Two sisters died in County Infirmary, one early of tuberculosis, the other old.

The Mothers' Mother and Her Fraternity

1. Mother's mother, born 1819 in the county where she always lived. Feeble-minded. Was a popular superstition that she was a witch. Was avoided. "All she did was run around." Petty thief and a beggar. Sexually immoral. Was twice in the County Infirmary in old age. Died about 1904.

2. Male. Said to have had fair intelligence. Died in County Infirmary. Had six children. Nothing known of three of these. Daughter is sexually immoral. Two sons are frequently in court for drunkenness and stealing. Generally considered worthless. So far as known is no feeble-mindedness in this branch of family, though are two suspected cases.

3. Male. Born 1806 in Pennsylvania. Mentality undetermined. Shiftless. Sexually immoral. Said to have been active in Methodist revivals. Spent several winters in Infirmary. Three children by first wife. One died young. Second, a son, living in another county, said to spend much time in County Infirmary. Third, a daughter, was syphilitic and reported feeble-minded. She had a daughter, also syphilitic, in the County Infirmary and the Insane Hospital, and a feeble-minded grand-daughter is now in the County Infirmary. She is referred to in the section on the County Infirmary as the twenty-one

year old girl who, while living as a prostitute, became infected with syphilis. One child by second wife. He, with this wife and child, was twice in the Infirmary. Wife died there. He left and was back the next winter with a third wife. Since his death she has been twice admitted to the Infirmary. Has now been an inmate since 1907.

4. Male. Born 1805. In County Infirmary when old. Old record says, "Previous habits worthless." Had eleven children. One daughter was epileptic and had an epileptic and feeble-minded son who died in the Infirmary at twenty-four years. A feeble-minded child was found in the public school who was descended from a second daughter. A third daughter was in the County Infirmary for the second time at twenty-six years. The record reads, "Simple and bad with syphilis." She afterwards married. A fourth daughter was in the Infirmary with her husband when they were old. They had an epileptic daughter, a son of borderline mentality, and an imbecile grandson. A fifth child, a son, is shiftless and of low mentality. Two of his nine children have been patients at the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.

5. Female. No record of her descendants.

6. Female. No record of her descendants.

7. Female. Had four children. One was found living in the county. Now childish from old age. Physician says she has always been feeble-minded and sexually immoral. Has children by several men. Four daughters, all bad characters, two of them probably feeble-minded. One son, forty-five years old, feeble-minded and speech defect. Tends door in doctor's office for fifty cents a day. Two grandchildren, both illegitimate. Granddaughter is feeble-minded and immoral. Grandson, probably feeble-minded. Has gone off with a circus. A fifth daughter is intelligent. Only one in family who does not have a speech defect. Supports her mother, brother and niece by sewing.

Sixteen feeble-minded persons were found, two in the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, one in the Ohio State Reformatory, one in the County Infirmary, and the other twelve at large in the county who were related by blood and descended from a common ancestor who came from Pennsylvania about the year 1800. Thirteen of his descendants have been in the County Infirmary together with six consorts, three have been in the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, three in the Ohio State Reformatory, one in the Girls' Industrial Home, one in the Boys' Industrial School, and numerous others have been in police court and county jail. One branch of the family is characterized by the appearance of epilepsy, and there are also a large number of syphilitics throughout the whole strain.

III. THE S. FAMILY

John S. The father. Born in Southern Ohio, date unknown. Feeble-minded. Could not read, write or count. Could not distinguish pieces of money. His daughter said that he "did not seem to know how to manage." Lived in shanties on other people's farms and was several times an inmate of the Infirmary. Had a severe speech defect. Died at about fifty-four years of tuberculosis. First wife was feeble-minded. "She didn't know enough to take care of herself," and "She didn't have no sense at all," were things said of her by her own relatives. They had seven children. An old Infirmary record reads: "John S. and family received, July 8, 1870. Ages not given, they all being idiotic." The family included his wife and four children. Their seven children were as follows:

1—The first child died young as a result of burns.

2—Daughter, born about 1860. Low grade imbecile. Epileptic. Was in the County Infirmary for ten years and has been in the State Institution for Feeble-Minded for the past thirty-seven years. Her mentality is that of a child between three and four years old.

3—Son. "Was not bright." "Took after his father." Was drowned at seven years at the Infirmary.

4—Daughter. Feeble-minded. Thinks she was born in 1865. Reached second grade in school. Remained in the Infirmary till she was a young woman. Went out, married a colored man and had eleven children by him. Has always been sexually immoral. Encourages her children to immorality. Neglects and mistreats them because they are colored, so she says. Goes out washing and cleaning. Will work all day for a few old clothes. Is not considered bright in the community. She married a negro for her second husband, but he has since left her. Her children by her first husband follow:

a—Female, died at four years.

b—Male, born in 1885. A hard drinker and immoral. Left his wife and is now living with a young girl discharged from Girls' Industrial Home.

c—Female. Married and living outside the county.

d—Male. Was killed by a train while drunk when thirty years old.

e—Female. Is married and living outside the state.

f—Female. Said to be brighter than her sibs. Working as a domestic. In court for fighting. Has an illegitimate daughter of good intelligence.

- g—Female. Not bright. In court for theft several times. Sexually immoral. His illegitimate son. Once tried to kill father of her child and then to commit suicide. Living in another county.
- h—Male. Lives at home. Works in coal bank. A hard drinker. Low mentality.
- i—Male. Lives at home. Works in coal bank. A hard drinker. Low mentality.
- j—Female. At home. Sexually immoral. Had to leave school at fourteen years because pregnant. Has illegitimate son. Low intelligence.
- k—Male. Born dead.

5—Son. Died at three years at County Infirmary. Idiot. Could never hold up his head.

6, 7—The sixth and seventh children were twins, born in the Infirmary in 1870. They died at birth.

John S.'s first wife died at the Infirmary at the time the twins were born. A record two months later in the same year reads: "John S., discharged for bad conduct." He had had bad relations with a woman who had come to the Infirmary to give birth to a child. This woman was married, but her husband had left her. She was of low mentality, sexually immoral, and later was known to have acquired syphilis. She and John left the Infirmary together, leaving their five children behind. They afterwards had eight children, who follow:

1, 2—The first two were born dead.

3—Male. Died at ten years of spinal meningitis. Speech defect.

4—Female. Died in infancy.

5—Female. Born about 1880. High grade feeble-minded. Works out by the day, cleaning and washing. Speech defect. Married but lives with her husband only at intervals. Quarrelsome. Very immoral. Her sister said, "But then, she only lives with one man at a time." Has had no children.

6—Female. Jane, born in 1883. Feeble-minded. Never went to school. Voluble. Poor memory and no common sense. Does not know the ages of her children. Says there is no use for any one to tell her because she won't remember them. Dirty housekeeper. Takes in washings. Receives private charity. Has been in jail several times for drunkenness and prostitution. Delights to talk about sexual matters. Has been very immoral. Had had four illegitimate children when married. Married a feeble-minded man with psychopathic tendency, a drinker of pure alcohol. Has had children by another man since her marriage. Her children follow:

a—The oldest, a boy, was born when she was sixteen years old. His father is supposed to be Jane's step-father, described as Case 30. Aunt said that child did not walk or talk until six years old. Is very backward in school. Has stolen money from cash box of corner grocery. Probably feeble-minded.

b—The second and fourth children died in infancy. Their fathers were not definitely known.

c—The third child, a boy, born in 1904. Backward in school, but not defective.

d—Girl, born 1908. Cross-eyed and feeble-minded. Still in first grade in school. This child and the sixth who died in infancy were by her husband.

e—Girl, born 1910. Was by a blind alcoholic who lived neighbor to them. As yet shows no sign of mental defect.

7—Cynthia, born about 1885. Imbecile. Living in the County Infirmary. Can do simple tasks if some one watches her and directs her. Speech defect. Cannot read or write. Sexually immoral. She has been admitted to the Infirmary five times. The records read as follows: "Admitted Jan. 16, 1899, destitute and pregnant." "Discharged Feb. 23, 1899." "Admitted March 19, 1901." "Discharged June 30, 1901." "Admitted Dec. 12, 1901, destitute and pregnant." "Discharged Sept. 6, 1903." "Admitted Aug. 30, 1907, with her child." "Discharged May 22, 1908." The date of the fifth admission does not appear on the books, but she is at present an inmate of the County Infirmary and has been for several years. Her oldest child, a daughter, was born in 1899 when Cynthia was fourteen. She reached the third grade in school at sixteen years. Is a moron and developing the sexual characteristics of her mother. She was in the County Infirmary as a child with her mother. Is now living with her Aunt Jane. The second child, a son, was born in the County Infirmary in 1901 and has lived there all his life with the exception of six weeks. He is a deformed imbecile and has not been sent to the Children's Home in order that he may be kept with mother. His father was Cynthia's step-father, described as Case 30.

8—Female, died at twelve years of childbirth. Mentality unknown.

We are impressed with the fact that John S., recognized as feeble-minded and dependent upon the public for his maintenance, was allowed to choose a second wife from the Infirmary population, and leaving his four feeble-minded children in the Infirmary to be taken care of by the county, go out with her and bring eight other children into the world. But three of these eight survived and all three are both feeble-minded and viciously immoral. They are now bringing a third generation of defectives into the world. And all because a man with a child's mind was given the freedom and personal liberty which

is the right of the normal-minded person, but which can never be wisely used by one of feeble intelligence.

IV. THE N FAMILY

Peter N. came from West Virginia to the Ohio Country. Taught a back district school. Was a hard drinker. Died while on a drunken spree. Married a West Virginia woman who was "not very bright" and had a speech defect. She was possibly feeble-minded. They had twelve children, six boys and six girls.

1—Male, born 1829. Died 1911 in County Infirmary of apoplexy. Was twice admitted to the Infirmary and spent three years and eleven months of his life there. Basket maker. Occasionally worked in harvest field. Lazy, likeable, good natured, heavy drinker, very religious, speech defect, partially dependent most of his life. Married a woman who had idiotic child in Institution for Feeble-Minded, and had five children:

a—The oldest son, born 1867. Steady worker. Hard drinker. Fair intelligence. Has feeble-minded child.

b—The second son. Hard drinker. Speech defect. Fairly good worker. Walked into the river when drunk and was drowned. Never married.

c—The third son. Low mentality. Basket maker. Hard drinker. Never married. Died of tubercular abscesses.

d—The fourth son, born 1873. Generally considered feeble-minded. Speech defect, peculiar idioms. Works on farms, but cannot hold a job. Hard drinker. Has spent two years and nine months in County Infirmary. Not married.

e—The fifth child, a girl, born 1876. Died of cancer of the stomach. Could not read or write. Could not talk plainly. Lazy, dirty, immoral. Said on good authority to have been feeble-minded. Admitted to the County Infirmary January 29, 1896, "pregnant and destitute." Discharged May 7, 1896. Father of her child a worthless tramp. Child, born 1896. Was sent to Girl's Industrial Home for immorality. Present whereabouts unknown.

2—Male, never married. Heavy drinker. Said to have been the brightest son in the family. Killed by a train while drunk.

3—Male, never married. Heavy drinker. Killed by a train while drunk.

4—Male, born 1843. Never married. Basket maker. Unusually heavy drinker. Said to have been much below par in intelligence. Was twice admitted to the County Infirmary. Spent five years there. Found dead in a creek. Had been on drunken spree.

6—Male, born 1845. Went to school but was not able to learn to read and write. Made baskets and pick handles. Hard drinker. Speech defect. Small beady eyes. Expressionless face. Unable to carry on a conversation. Inmate of the County Infirmary. Has been there four years. Married a nervous hysterical woman and had eight children; four daughters are married. No description of them obtained.

a—One son, died young.

b—Second son, a heavy drinker. Shot in drunken fight.

c—Third son not married. Lives alone in a shanty with a couple of hounds. Makes pick handles. Is drunk most of the time. Generally recognized as feeble-minded. Is physically crippled.

d—Fourth son, born 1874. At present an inmate of County Infirmary. Has been there over four years. Helpless cripple, diagnosis, locomotor ataxia. Formerly a hard drinker. Better mentality than that of his father. Married and had four children; two were born dead, and two died at birth.

7—Female, considered much below average intelligence. Not considered immoral, but once ran away with her brother-in-law. Died at thirty-five of tuberculosis. Had four children, for two of whom no description was obtained.

a—A son was remembered by a former school-mate as a big boy in the primer class. Present whereabouts unknown.

b—A daughter was very backward in school. Was twice in County Infirmary to give birth to children. Died in 1894 of childbirth. Her oldest daughter, born 1885 in County Infirmary, is now an inmate there. When a child was transferred to the Children's Home. When nine years old was committed to the Girls' Industrial Home. At sixteen was paroled and went to live with her grandmother. At eighteen was sent back to the Infirmary, where she has been ever since. During her two years freedom gave birth to an illegitimate child which died in infancy. This girl makes a co-efficient of mental ability of .63 by the Yerkes-Bridges Point scale. She is feeble-minded. Her brother, born in the Infirmary, died in infancy. No description was obtained for another brother and sister.

8—Female, was probably of defective intelligence. A relative said, "Her house burned down and she paid no attention to it." Could read, but not write. Was dirty and immoral. Died about 1908 of old age. Married into a family of low intelligence and thieving habits. Had five children:

a—The oldest son not considered bright. Ran away with a circus at sixteen years.

b—A daughter died many years ago. Was married and had six children.

c—The third child, a son, born 1873. Is now an inmate of County Infirmary. Has been there four years. Worked at basket making, but could never make a living. Talks very little. Imbecile. Married and had two children who died.

d—The fourth child, a girl, had a speech defect. Said to be as feeble-minded as her brother in the Infirmary. Now dead. Married her second cousin and had two children now in other states.

e—The fifth child, said to be "not very bright," settled in another county.

9—Female, a hard worker and of good intelligence. Married an intelligent man and had nine children, one of whom died young and another at thirty years of tuberculosis. The others were all said to have been of normal intelligence.

10—Female, born in 1848. As a young woman spent a month in County Infirmary when ill with typhoid fever. Had good reputation, probably not below normal in intelligence. Married her first cousin and had five children:

a—A son died in the army.

b—A daughter married and is now dead.

c—Another daughter was never married and died at nineteen of childbirth.

d—A son not married. Died at twenty-four years of tuberculosis.

e—A daughter born 1874. Recognized as feeble-minded by her own relatives. Was twice in County Infirmary. Spent in all ten months there. On second admission was "pregnant and destitute." Very repulsive in appearance, sore eyes and mouth, projecting teeth, dirty. The story was told that her husband left her because she "cooked a young pig with its eyes in." Had an illegitimate son, now in another state. Her daughter, born 1895, was for two months in the County Infirmary with her mother, as a child. Said to be of low mentality, but a clean house-keeper. Has married a member of a defective family. The third child was born in 1898 in the County Infirmary. The story is that when three years old her dress caught fire from a pipe she was smoking. Her mother tried to put out the flames and both she and the child died as a result of the burns sustained.

11—Female. Dirty, lazy. Said to have been below average intelligence. "As near no-account as she could be." Died old. Married her first cousin and had five children:

a—The oldest daughter is of good intelligence.

b—The second daughter, born in 1861. Low grade imbecile. Microcephalic. Walks in stooped position, makes queer gestures and mumbles. Less than five feet tall. Is popularly believed to look like a muskrat. Defect thought to be due to maternal impression.

c—The third daughter. Much below average intelligence. Lazy. Extremely immoral sexually and alcoholic. Married her second cousin, who had a speech defect and was a hard drinker. They had ten children, for whom descriptions were not obtained.

d—The fourth child, a son, never married. Lives alone in a shanty. Works chopping wood or as porter and bar-keeper in a country saloon. Hard drinker. His sister said of him, "People say he ain't bright."

e—The fifth child, a daughter, born in 1876. Recognized by her family as feeble-minded. Sexually immoral. Once in the Infirmary as a young woman and spent one winter there since her marriage. Married an alcoholic man, but they quarrel frequently and separate. They have had two children. A boy died at six years. A girl, born 1899, was sent to the Girls' Industrial Home for truancy when sixteen years old. At that time she had a mental age of 8.7 years by psychological test.

12—Female. Speech defect. Could not read or write. Died old. She, with her husband and son, were familiar figures on the country roads as they spent most of their time visiting their friends. She always carried some bread in the front of her dress. All three were said to be weak-minded. Her son is now living in another county. Was described as "anaemic and not bright enough to take care of himself." A physician said, "He is almost a-drooling idiot." He picks berries and digs greens for a living. He married into a defective strain and had eight children, all of whom died in infancy or died young.

Sixteen members of the N Family have been inmates of the County Infirmary in three generations, and the third generation is still young. Four were inmates of the Infirmary when it was visited by the field worker. Eleven members of this family known to be feeble-minded were located of whom six were at large in the county and three in the Infirmary. There were several others who were probably feeble-minded but sufficient data are lacking for final diagnosis. The men of the family have been heavy drinkers, five of them having met sudden death while drunk. Many of the women have been sexually immoral. The family is best known for its dependent habits. Through the wife of Peter N. they are related to the

Z Family, who are believed to have originally come from New Jersey, but remained several years in West Virginia before coming to Ohio. People with the Z name are numerous in the county and are generally shiftless, dishonest, and inclined to get into police court for drunkenness and petty offenses. Their mentality is generally of a low order but the larger number of them are self-supporting. Five feeble-minded persons were found in the county who were descended from Jo Z., a first cousin of the wife of Peter N. When these are added to the nine feeble-minded descendants of Peter N and his wife, it makes a total of fourteen feeble-minded persons found living in the county who belong to the N-Z strain.

V. SUMMARY OF DEFECTIVE STRAINS

The 4 families which have been described in detail are the most important defective strains in the county. The Hickory family alone is responsible for 13.5% of the total feeble-minded population of the county. The following table shows the number of feeble-minded contributed by each of five family groups to the total number of feeble-minded in the county.

TABLE XV
FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE COUNTY BELONGING TO FIVE FAMILY STRAINS

	AT LARGE	In One of the County Institutions	TOTAL
The Hickory Family.....	72	6	78
The N-Z Family.....	11	3	14
The D Family.....	12	1	13
The Y Family.....	9	2	11
The X Family.....	10	.....	10
Five Families.....	114	12	126

There are many smaller family groups of feeble-minded included in the total. A summary of them is given below:

2 groups of 9 feeble-minded in a family=	18 feeble-minded
2 groups of 8 feeble-minded in a family=	16 feeble-minded
4 groups of 7 feeble-minded in a family=	28 feeble-minded
6 groups of 6 feeble-minded in a family=	36 feeble-minded
5 groups of 5 feeble-minded in a family=	25 feeble-minded
6 groups of 4 feeble-minded in a family=	24 feeble-minded
12 groups of 3 feeble-minded in a family=	36 feeble-minded
29 groups of 2 feeble-minded in a family=	58 feeble-minded
<u>66 groups</u>	<u>241 feeble-minded</u>

It is an established fact that feeble-mindedness is hereditary. Therefore, one need not be surprised that the feeble-minded in this county were found to group themselves in families. This fact makes the necessity of segregating the feeble-minded the more urgent as each one left at large in this generation may be the parent of numberless others in generations

to come. One can not estimate the saving to the county if Happy Hickory had been segregated, but at least the community would have been saved its present burden of contributing to the support and submitting to the petty thieving and vicious immorality of seventy-five feeble-minded Hickories. The county would also have been saved the care of twenty-three Hickories in the County Infirmery, and twenty in the Children's Home. And in addition, neighboring counties would have been saved a similar burden by the segregation of Happy Hickory.

Another important fact brought out by the study, was that members of these different defective strains tend to marry each other. The reason may or may not be clear but the result is evident, that when both parents carry a similar defect but do not show it, that defect is very likely to appear in their children, especially if the fraternity is large. Several instances might be pointed out where both parents of the defective child are seemingly normal, but have feeble-minded relatives. The only way of meeting this condition is to acquaint the public with the danger of a marriage between two people whose families show similar defects, and help them to realize that there are certain laws of heredity which govern feeble-mindedness.

G. TOTAL NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED IN THE COUNTY

According to an estimate of the U. S. Census Bureau, this county had on July 1, 1916, 54,389 inhabitants. When the number of feeble-minded found at large in the county is added to the number in the state and county institutions, the total is 577 feeble-minded persons, or 1.06%, or 10.6 persons to every 1000 of the population of the county. The cases were distributed as follows:

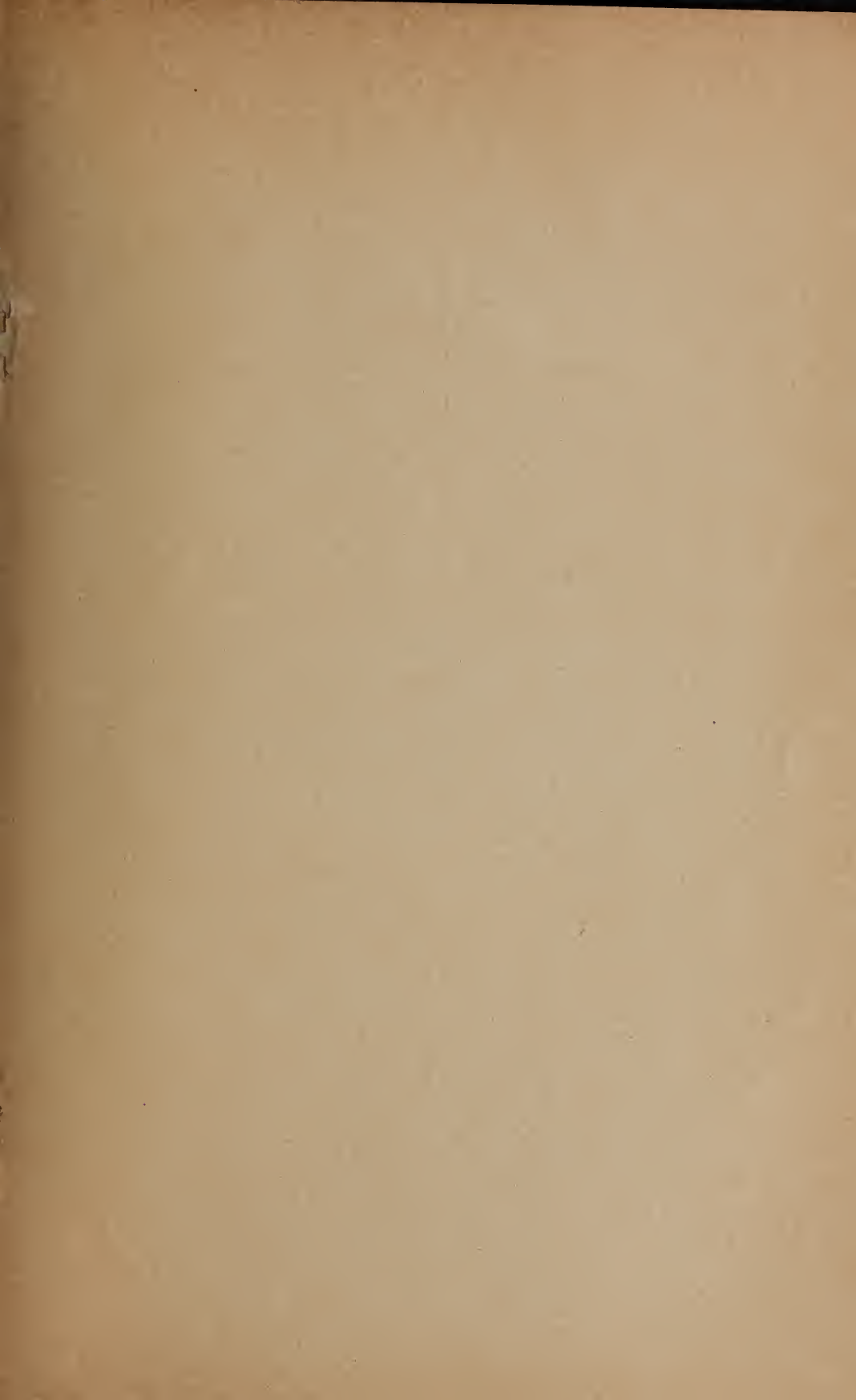
	Males	Females	Total
In the Institution for Feeble-Minded.....	8	12	20
In other State Institutions.....	11	10	21
In the County Infirmary.....	21	11	32
In the Children's Home.....	6	4	10
In the population at large.....	303	191	494
Totals.....	349	228	577

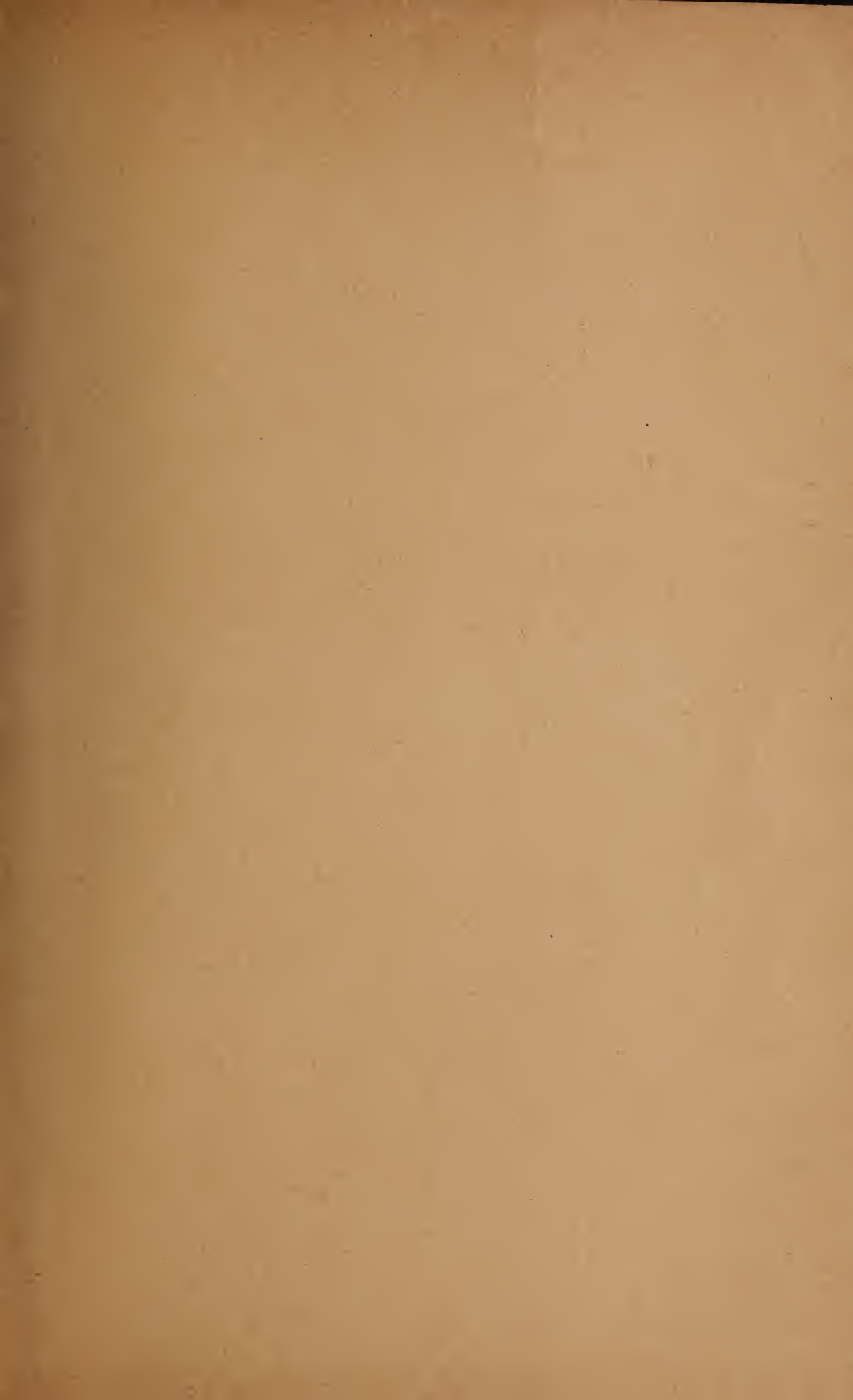
Although 83, or 14.3% of the total number of feeble-minded were in various institutions, only 20, or 3.4% were properly segregated in an appropriate institution, the Institution for Feeble-Minded. Four were in an insane hospital where they will probably be confined the rest of their lives and very likely a small proportion of those in the Infirmary will always remain there, but the larger number were in institutions where the length of residence is limited and from which they will at some time be turned back into the community at large.

Approximately 1% of the total population of this county was found to be feeble-minded. In order to make an estimate of the number of feeble-minded in the state as a whole, it would be necessary to conduct surveys in other representative parts of Ohio. The percentage in this county is perhaps representative of the hilly section in the southeastern part of the state, though it is hardly possible that every county in that section should have a Hickory family. However, it may be said that when this county was chosen as the subject of the survey, the existence of the Hickory Family was not known. But whatever the percentage for the whole state, the fact that a few defective strains have contributed such a large proportion to the total number of feeble-minded in the county should impress upon one the fact of the inheritability of mental defects, and should make one consider means of checking the propagation of the feeble-minded. If Ohio is to meet this problem by segregation, provision at the Institution for Feeble-Minded must be made on a much more extended scale than is at present contemplated.

Publications of the Ohio Board of Administration

- No. 1—"Kitchen Organization and Administration". By Charles S. Pitcher. May, 1914. (Out of print)
- No. 2—"Report on the Investigation of Four cases of Sudden Death which took place at the Athens State Hospital, September 19, 1914", By E. R. Hayhurst, M. D., Director of Occupational Diseases, and Ernest Scott, M. D., Professor of Pathology, College of Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. September 1914. (Out of print)
- No. 3—"History of the Institutional Care of the Insane". By George R. Love, M. D., Superintendent Toledo State Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. May, 1915.
- No. 4—"The Boiler House. A Treatise for the Promotion of Efficiency and Economy in the Boiler House". By H. S. Riddle. January, 1915.
- No. 5—"Problem of the Feeble-Minded". By E. J. Emerick, M. D., Superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded, Columbus, Ohio. March, 1915.
- No. 6—"Paresis". By Arthur G. Hyde, M. D., Cleveland State Hospital and George H. Reeve, M. D., Cleveland State Hospital. March, 1915.
- No. 7—"Mental Examination of Juvenile Delinquents". By Thomas H. Haines, Ph. D., M. D., Clinical Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. December, 1915.
- No. 8—"The Family of Sam Sixty". By Mary Storer Kostir, formerly Field Worker for The Bureau of Juvenile Research. January, 1916.
- No. 9—"A Mental Survey of the Ohio State School for the Blind". By Thomas H. Haines, Ph. D., M. D., Clinical Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. January, 1916.
- No. 10—"The Increasing Cost of Crime in Ohio". By Thomas H. Haines, Ph. D., M. D., Clinical Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. June, 1916.
- No. 11—"Crime Prevention. The Study of Causes". By Thomas H. Haines, Ph. D., M. D., Clinical Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. February, 1917.
- No. 12—"The Feeble-minded in a Rural County of Ohio". By Mina A. Sessions, Field Worker for the Bureau of Juvenile Research. February, 1918.





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