

The population in the Central Bohemian manor of Škvorec from the middle of the 18th to the end of the 19th century.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the reproductive behavior (nuptiality, natality, female and male fertility, mortality) and the social structure of selected groups of the population of the Škvorec manor in the 18th and 19th century. The Škvorec manor which is located in the territory of today's Central Bohemia was an important agricultural area in given period. The complete nominal excerpts from parish registers were used to find numbers of all births, marriages and deaths. In addition to traditional historical-demography methods (especially the family reconstitution method and subsequent calculation of demographic indicators from family leaves), advanced statistical methods (survival analysis, Cox regression model) were also used for data analysis. These approaches are new in Czech historical demography and bring many advantages, which are presented in the work. The natural change of population development at the manor is compared with the Czech lands as a whole and in more detail with selected rural and urban localities. The results mostly correspond with the population development which was observed in the Czech lands. The number of inhabitants of the manor in the years 1760–1869 is estimated by using selected reduction coefficients. Last but not least, this work focuses on households in the parish of Tuklaty based on the studying of status animarum. The structure and the size of these households corresponds with the Western European family model.

Keywords: natural change, social analysis, method of family reconstitution, Survival analysis, Cox regression model, manor of Škvorec.