

Nevada's FEDERAL MANUSCRIPT CENSUSES.

VOLUME 1: THE EXISTING 19TH CENTURY CENSUSES\--1860, 1870, AND 1880.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

This short volume is not about the history of Nevada. It is, however, a book about important documents useful for researching and understanding various aspects of the history of Nevada. The purpose and goal of this book is to provide easy access to the three existing 19th century Federal Decennial Censuses for Nevada before and after statehood.

Nevada entered the Union as a state on October 31, 1864, after being established as a territory on March 2, 1861, by an act of Congress (Del Papa, 1990). At the outset of its organization as a territory, the major portion of its land mass was the three westernmost counties of the Utah Territory: St. Mary's, Humbolt, and Carson. The southern tip of Nevada was created out of the Arizona Territory, formerly part of the New Mexico Territory until 1864, but not added to the State of Nevada until January 18, 1867 (Del Papa, 1990).

Two additional annexations took place before the section of the Arizona Territory was added to Nevada. On July 14, 1862, Congress moved the border of the Nevada Territory east one degree of longitude and on May 5, 1866, the border of the State of Nevada was moved east another degree of longitude (Del Papa, 1990). The land for both of these annexations came from the Utah Territory. Nevada, as we know it today, evolved from its organization as a territory in 1861 until its borders were set in 1867 (Del Papa, 1990).

Since 1867 there have not been any changes to the external boundaries of the state though there has been some reorganization and renaming of counties since that time. In 1860, there were 3 counties, in 1870 there were 14 counties, and in 1880 there were 15 counties. Table 1 lists the counties by name and population size for 1860, 1870, and 1880.

Beginning in 1993, the *Nevada Census Project*, supported by the Nevada State Legislature and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office of the Department of Museums, Library, and Arts, undertook the monumental task of transcribing the six Federal Manuscript Censuses for Nevada that had been released up to that time. In general, there is about a 75 year lag between a census and its release in order to preserve confidentiality of anyone who still may be alive. The first stage of this project was to complete transcriptions of the 1860, 1870 and 1880 Federal Manuscript Censuses. These are provided in three separate computer files located on the included CD-ROM at the back of the book.

Unfortunately, the 1890 census manuscripts are no longer available. They burned in a warehouse fire in the 1920s before they could be microfilmed. While Nevada has two other existing 19th century censuses, the Territorial Census of 1861 and the State Census of 1875, neither are included because they are generally not reliable and they do not include most of the information present in the federal census records. The *Nevada Census Project*, which encoded these data, confined itself to the regular decennial censuses for two reasons. As director of the *Nevada Census Project* I felt it was important to only transcribe comparable and compatible data sources. Moreover, with limited financial resources, it was simply not feasible to incorporate them. Perhaps at a later date these censuses can be transcribed and made available.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are reproductions of single pages from each of the three censuses. As can be seen, 1860 and 1870 recorded up to 40 individuals per page while 1880 recorded up to 50 individuals per page. Also, as the censuses become more detailed and more information is recorded for each individual, each census manuscript was progressively wider and wider.

For scholars, researchers and others such as genealogists and family historians, the data provided here are invaluable. At present, these are unique data sets. No other state in the Union has complete transcriptions of any of the Manuscript Censuses available in any format for the general public to use. As a result, Nevada may be used to examine and understand population process on the American Western Frontier, the Mountain West, as well as the change from a frontier area with a volatile population to a more stable, settled subsistence pattern. Additionally, sophisticated sampling strategies are not necessary because scholars can work with entire populations rather than sampling portions of them. Volume 2 in this series will contain the early 20th century censuses, 1900, 1910 and 1920, and will be available as soon as possible.

Two copies of each census are located on the CD-ROM. The first set are in dBase/FoxBase format. These are identified by the extension .dbf. Most database and spreadsheet applications have translation utilities that allow for the uploading of these types of files. The second set are stripped ASCII files or are in a standard data format. These files are identified by the extension .txt. Similar to the .dbf files, these can be uploaded into virtually any database, spreadsheet, or word-processing application. Both types of files are supplied; depending on computer skill levels some will be more comfortable copying and then uploading .dbf files while others will find it more appropriate to use the .txt files. Identical data are in both sets of files. The censuses were transcribed using dBase

and FoxBase data entry programs originally written by Gutmann and Holmes (1988) for the *Texas Historical Demography Project* and distributed through Wisc-Ware from the Academic Computing Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. These programs were customized slightly to take into account some of the quirks of the Nevada censuses. Table 2 lists the information contained in each of the three censuses divided up into seven data types: (1) location, (2) personal, (3) economic, (4) place of birth and citizenship, (5) marriage, (6) education, and (7) disability. This table also indicates how the census changed over 20 years and three enumeration periods.

During the transcription and coding process, any field that was left empty by the enumerator was filled in with the word 'blank'. This was done for two reasons. First, during the data editing and verification phase of the project this made it much easier to check the data. We immediately knew when we saw 'blank' that we would not need to check for missing or missed data. Second, anyone using these data can be confident that the data coders did not miss or skip information since all fields with missing data are identified.

Census-taking has a long history in both western and non-western societies. Original censuses were no more than population counts for purposes of taxation, military service, and compulsory public service (Hollingsworth, 1969; Kammeyer, 1971; Shryock and Siegel, 1979; Willigan and Lynch, 1982). These original censuses or census-like documents, few of which survive, confined themselves to enumerating male heads of households and rarely enumerated women and children (Shryock and Siegel, 1976: 13).

What we would consider modern censuses originated in the contemporary western countries, though there is much debate as to when and where the first modern census was taken (Hollingsworth, 1969; Kammeyer, 1971; Shryock and Siegel, 1976). The United States, however, was the first country to regularize and enact into law the process of census-taking. According to Nam (1994:98), the United States census was the first to be mandated by any country in its Constitution (Article 1, Section 2). The Constitution requires that a decennial census, or one every ten years, be taken beginning in 1790. The original purpose of the United States census was to apportion seats in the House of Representatives (Nam, 1994; Weeks, 1999; Weller and Bouvier, 1981; Yaukey, 1985).

Between 1790 and 1840, the United States censuses listed the name of the head of the household and then the number of males and females and their ages without recording names (Shryock and Siegel, 1976). It was only in 1850 that the United States census became fully nominative, listing the name and age of every individual excluding

Indians and slaves, but listing free blacks (Nam, 1994; Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Willigan and Lynch, 1982). Since 1850, with some exceptions, the United States census has become more and more detailed, which allows these documents to be used for many functions. The contemporary censuses, since about 1950, have become important tools for both the public and private sectors for planning and other purposes.

One important fact to keep in mind when working with censuses is that they are cross-sectional rather than longitudinal data. We basically get a snapshot of the population at the moment of the enumeration. Because each census is synchronic, or deals with a limited time period, rather than diachronic, or dealing with change over time, the data are, out of necessity, static. It is possible, however, to create data sets from censuses spread over time if researchers are willing to link individuals from one census to another. This is an enormous undertaking and with volatile frontier populations such as Nevada during the 19th century it is not clear that this would be a worthwhile exercise, except for genealogists, family historians, and biographical treatments of history.

While the United States censuses have become more detailed and easier to use and understand over time, there are problems intrinsic to each. From the perspective of the late 20th century, we sometimes scratch our heads and wonder what the Census Bureau and its employees could have been thinking during the middle and late 19th century. There are glaring omissions as well as some surprising inclusions. For example, neither the 1860 nor 1870 censuses asked two important questions: relationship to household or family head and marital status. It is only with the 1880 census that these two questions appear and continue to be asked to the present day. Although 1860 and 1870 neglected to ask these important questions, they each address valuable questions that do not appear in later censuses: value of real estate owned and value of personal estate.

Another problem arises with what the censuses label as 'color'. In contemporary American society this is a touchy subject because it is the 19th century censuses' equivalent of assigning race. The censuses do a particularly bad job in dealing with minority populations. For example, one of the choices given to the enumerators is M for Mulatto, which is a truly abhorrent term, idea, and category. Theoretically, it should have been used for individuals whose parents came from different large geographic populations, such as from Africa, Asia, or Europe. The truth of the matter is that this is not how Mulatto was used. It is clear from the censuses that it was a designation based on skin color or skin tone. African-origin individuals with lighter skin were designated as Mulatto while African-origin

individuals with darker skins were designated as Black. This becomes apparent when in one family both the husband and wife (father and mother) are listed as Black, and then several of their children are designated Black but others are designated as Mulatto. Because of this inconsistency, we converted all individuals labeled as M for Mulatto to B for Black.

In 1860 and 1870, indigenous populations were also, for the most part, ignored, unless they were living in a Euro-American context; though it is not clear that even in this type of context they were enumerated on a regular basis. It is not until the 1880 census that indigenous peoples or Indians were enumerated on a more or less regular basis.

And finally, when it came to Asian-origin populations such as the Chinese and Japanese, the censuses are not as good and useful as we might like. A major problem seems to relate to language. Even to someone who is not an Asian scholar it is evident that names were butchered, to put it mildly. In some cases this may be because the enumerator really did not care much about enumerating minority populations. In other cases, enumerators may have attempted as best they could to record the names, but we get Euro-American transliterations, which may or may not reflect actual names.

There are also several other important problems that anyone using census data must acknowledge. First, it is important to realize that this is a census population and not necessarily a geographic population--though we do hope that those enumerated relate to a specific geographic area. Second, boundaries change through time and it is not always transparent that a political subdivision, such as a county, town, or city, in one census year is identical with the same-named entity in another census year. Third, we have the problem of who actually reported the information for each individual. In the best of all possible worlds, the head of the household or family reported the information for each individual in his or her family. Undoubtedly this was not always the case. We know from modern censuses that often times neighbors are asked to furnish information if no one else is available. Fourth, especially with minority populations, age reporting may be problematical, especially with large groups of Chinese who worked for the railroad or in other industries. There seems to be some degree of age-heaping, or ages ending frequently with a 5 or 0. As far as I can tell, the foreman or some other individual was reporting the names and ages of those who worked under him. In all probability when the enumerator polled the foreman for information, in addition to giving his best translation of the name he also probably said something to the effect of "he's about 20" or "he's about 35". There are statistical methods to test for age-heaping and to smooth out age distributions that are

age-heaped (Shryock and Siegel, 1976), though these have not been done because the goal here was to preserve, as closely as possible the original manuscript data, not analyze them.

Finally, there are problems relating to (1) individual enumerators, (2) legibility, (3) manuscript quality, (4) differential abilities of data coders, and (5) names. With respect to individual enumerators, there is much disparity in the quality of work, following the enumeration instructions, and completely filling out the manuscript forms. Many enumerators obviously took the job seriously but many others did sloppy, slipshod work and recorded only the basics. The 1880 census provides an example of this. It is the first census that provides for recording street names as well as addresses. Unfortunately, the individual who enumerated Carson City in 1880 left out these vital pieces of information.

Another problem with enumerators is handwriting. Some have excellent penmanship skills while others have almost indecipherable scrawls, which affected our ability to transcribe the information. Manuscript quality is another concern. Many pages are torn, which means that data are lost. Other pages were filmed out of focus which hindered the transcription process. While on other pages, the ink had faded before they were microfilmed so that the writing is so light that it is difficult to see and therefore read. An additional problem not inherent to the censuses arises with differential abilities of data coders. Some are excellent and can decipher and interpret virtually any sloppy, scrawled handwriting. Others are not as skillful, though the editing and verification process attempts to address this.

One of the most serious concerns, especially for those interested in the nominative qualities of the censuses, are the names. The three censuses record information for approximately 110,000 individuals. While it was not too difficult to figure out places of birth and occupations, names, especially long surnames, were often difficult to manage. The editing and verification process picks up many obvious misspellings and problems but others are not so simple. In 1870 Storey County there is a Black family whose surname is Billingsley. The data coder misread it as Bellinger. After going back to the actual microfilm, it was not difficult to see how this mistake was made. This is not an isolated incident, and we have worked hard to correct as many names as possible. It is the nature of censuses and other nominative data, however, for this to be a constant, nagging, and annoying problem. We welcome any and all individuals who use these data to contact us with corrections so that in future editions the data will be even cleaner than they are now.

It might seem that I have painted a bleak picture of the censuses and the transcriptions of them. This is not the case. It is important that anyone who uses these data understand the shortfalls and shortcomings of them. On the whole, even with their intrinsic problems, these are magnificent and exciting data sets with much to offer to scholars and the general public. I think it is important, however, that anyone who uses these data also look at the actual manuscripts on microfilm. This is important in order to get a feel for the data and understand the problems with respect to handwriting, names, missing data, incomplete coverage, and manuscript quality. And finally, the *Nevada Census Project* has preserved an important but deteriorating element of Nevada's material and social culture and made it universally available to all interested parties.

Although the purpose and goal of this work is to provide data in as close to its original form as possible, I believe it is important to provide some baseline analysis for each census. To that end, tables and graphs of basic data for 1860, 1870, and 1880 are included. For each census year the following information is furnished under four headings: (1) population structure using percent population pyramids, Sex Ratios, Median Ages, and Dependency Ratios (2) ethnicity by sex, (3) place of birth by sex, and (4) period fertility using Child-Woman Ratios and the General Fertility Rate estimated from them.

In terms of population structure, a common device in demography for displaying the age and sex structure of a population is to use a population pyramid (Shryock and Siegel, 1976). Population pyramids may be absolute, that is reporting the actual number of individuals in each age/sex category or interval, or they may contain the percent of the population in each age/sex category or interval (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Weeks, 1999). I have opted to use percent pyramids here rather than absolute ones because population size varies considerably among the three census enumerations, from under 7,000 in 1860 to over 62,000 in 1880. Figure 4 represents the age/sex structure for 1860, Figure 5 for 1870, and Figure 6 for 1880. Table 3 reports Sex Ratios for each age interval for each census while Table 4 reports Median Ages and Dependency Ratios for each census year. These three measures are crucial for understanding population structure at any point in time (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Weeks, 1999).

The Sex Ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population and is computed by dividing the number of males by the number of females and then multiplying by 100 (Shryock and Siegel, 1976). The Sex Ratio is a summary measure that evaluates the size of the male population relative to the female population and is expressed as a percentage.

Median Age measures the point in the age distribution where 50 percent of the individuals are below that age and 50 percent of the individuals are above that age (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Weeks, 1999). Median Age is a more desirable measure than the arithmetic mean because age is not a normally distributed variable, such as in a bell-shaped curve, and as such it is affected by the skew of an age distribution, or if there are many young or old individuals, and does not accurately depict dispersion, or how age is spread out among different age intervals (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Blalock, 1979). Median Age also assesses whether the age distribution tends toward younger or older ages.

The Dependency Ratio gauges the social and economic effect of different age distributions (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Weeks, 1999). It is defined as the ratio of the dependent population per 100 of the working age population. In general, the dependent population is classified as those between age 0 and age 14 and those age 65 and older while the working age population is classified as those between ages 15 and 64 (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Yaukey, 1985; Weeks, 1999). A higher ratio implies a large dependent population while a low ratio implies a small dependent population. The Dependency Ratio may be interpreted in two interconnected ways. As the *Age Dependency Ratio* it assesses age composition and as the *Economic Dependency Ratio* it assesses the ratio of the economically inactive portion of a population to the economically active portion of a population (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Yaukey, 1985; Weller and Bouvier, 1981; Weeks, 1999).

Ethnicity by sex and place of birth by sex are self-explanatory. Ethnicity by sex for all three censuses is reported in Table 5. Tables 6, 7 and 7a, and 8 and 8a, report place of birth by sex for 1860, 1870, and 1880, respectively.

As I mentioned above, the final category examined is fertility using two period measures: Child-Woman Ratios and the General Fertility Rate estimated from them. These are period measures because they assess data referring to a particular period, a census year, and are cross-sectional because censuses are cross-sectional or synchronic rather than being longitudinal or diachronic. According to Weeks (1999: 184-185), "Child-Woman Ratios provide an index of fertility that is conceptually similar to the General Fertility Rate, but rely solely on census data." The General Fertility Rate (GFR) uses data on the age and sex structure of a population in order to investigate who is actually likely to give birth in a given year (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Yaukey, 1985; Weeks, 1999). the general formula for GFR is:

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{total births in year } y}{\text{total women in year } y} * 1000$$

women aged 15 to 44 in year y

Childbearing years are determined in two ways. If vital statistics are available, childbearing years are considered to be ages 15 through 44. Censuses do not provide the data necessary for calculating GFR. As a result, we compute Child-Woman Ratios (CWR) from census data. CWR is calculated by dividing the number of children under exact age 5 by the number of women aged 15 to 49 in a given census year multiplied by 1000. It is the number of children under age 5 per 1000 women of childbearing age. The upper limit for childbearing years is raised to 49 because some of the children may have been born up to five years before the census was taken (Shryock and Siegel, 1976; Weeks, 1999). CWR is a useful but limited indicator of period fertility in the absence of other more detailed data. It may, however, be used to estimate GFR which is a more intuitive and more easily understood statistic. CWR is usually 4.5 times as large as GFR (Smith, 1992). Therefore, GFR may be estimated by simply dividing CWR by 4.5. Both CWR and an estimated GFR are reported for 1860, 1870, and 1880 in Table 9.

In conclusion, I hope that scholars and the general public alike will find the data included in this volume both useful and valuable for their own pursuits. These data can be applied to almost any aspect of Nevada's history, from genealogies to researching migration patterns, literacy, or household formation, and a host of other topics dealing specifically with Nevada and generally with the Western Frontier.

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TABLE 1.

NEVADA COUNTIES AND THEIR POPULATION SIZE IN 1860, 1870, AND 1880.

County	1860	1870	1880
Carson	6,710	----	----
Churchill	----	196	479
Douglas	----	1,215	1,580
Elko	----	3,448	5,718
Esmeralda	----	1,553	3,218
Eureka	----	----	7,073
Humbolt	40	----	----
Humboldt	----	1,916	3,663
Lander	----	2,815	3,624
Lincoln	----	2,198	2,641
Lyon	----	1,840	2,365
Nye	----	1,087	1,843
Ormsby	----	3,668	5,409
Roop	----	133	286
Storey	----	11,319	16,014
St. Mary's	105	----	----
Washoe	----	3,093	5,662
White Pine	----	7,189	2,681
Total	6,855	41,670	62,256

TABLE 2.

DATA CONTAINED IN THE 1860 THROUGH 1880 CENSUSES.

1860 1870 1880

LOCATION DATA				
Name of Street	-	-	X	
House Number	-	-	X	
Household Number	X	X	X	
Family Number	X	X	X	
PERSONAL DATA				
Name		X	X	X
Age		X	-	-
Month of Birth	-	-	-	
Year of Birth	-	-	-	
Age at Last Birthday	-	X	X	
If Born within The Year - State Month	X	-		
If Born within The Census - Year Give Month	-	X		
Sex		X	X	X
Color	X	X	X	
Relationship to Head of Family	-	-	X	
ECONOMIC DATA				
Profession, Occupation, or Trade	X	X	X	
Number of Months Unemployed	-	-	X	
Value of Real Estate	X	X	-	
Value of Personal Estate	X	X	-	

PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP DATA

Place of Birth	X	X	X
Father Foreign-born	-	X	-
Mother Foreign-born	-	X	-
Father's Place of Birth	-	-	X
Mother's Place of Birth	-	-	X
Male Citizen of the United- States 21 Years of Age and Upwards	X	-	
Male Citizen of the United States 21 Years and Upwards whose Right to Vote is Denied or Abridged on Other Grounds than Rebellion or Other Crime	-	X	-

MARRIAGE DATA

If Married within the Year, State Month	-	X	-
Married within the Census Year		- \--	X
Whether Single, Married, - Widowed, or Divorced	-	X	

EDUCATION DATA

Attended School within the Census Year	X	X	X
Persons Over 20 Who Cannot Read and Write	X	-	-
Cannot Read	-	X	X
Cannot Write	-	X	X

Table 2 - Continued

DISABILITY DATA				
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, Idiotic, Pauper or Convict	X	-	-	
Whether Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic	-	X	-	
Blind		-	-	X
Deaf and Dumb		-	-	X
Idiotic		-	-	X
Insane		-	-	X
Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden or Otherwise Disabled		-	-	X

TABLE 3.

SEX RATIOS^a FOR EACH AGE INTERVAL AND THE TOTAL POPULATION BY CENSUS YEAR.

Age Interval	1860	1870	1880
0-4	102.6	97.2	105.3
5-9	85.3	106.3	96.2
10-14	103.7	99.9	102.7
15-19	205.9	149.6	129.1
20-24	1163.6	293.3	208.3
25-29	1903.1	406.2	272.8
30-34	1511.9	527.6	300.4
35-39	2130.0	677.3	299.2
40-44	1690.9	816.7	355.4
45-49	1844.4	737.7	392.5
50-54	1075.0	663.4	424.6
55-59	482.5	421.7	390.6
60-64	0.0	371.4	319.6
65-69	800.0	272.7	286.2
70-74	0.0	140.0	168.3
75+	0.0	257.1	137.5
Total	831.4	327.1	208.3

^aSex Ratio = (Males/Females) * 100

TABLE 4.

MEDIAN AGES AND DEPENDENCY RATIOS BY CENSUS YEAR.

	1860	a1870	b1880
Median Age			
Male	28.75	32.20	31.17
Female	19.80	22.26	21.66
Total	26.55	30.56	28.74
cDependency Ratio	99.62	180.63	261.61

aThere are 15 males and 7 females of unknown age.

bThere are 119 males and 75 females of unknown age.

cDependency Ratio = $\frac{(P0-14) + (P65+)}{(P15-64)} * 1000$

TABLE 5.
ETHNICITY BY CENSUS YEAR.

Ethnicity	1860			1870			1880		
	M	F	M F M F M F	M	F	M F M F M F	M	F	M F M F M F
Black	34	12	183	83	239	139			
Chinese	21	0	2,856	300	5,103	322			
Indian	0	0	5	6	1,646	1,271			
Japanese	0	0	0	0	2	0			
White	6,064	724	28,869	9,368	35,071	18,459			
Total	6,119	736	31,913	9,757	42,061	20,191			

TABLE 6.

PLACE OF BIRTH BY SEX, 1860.

Region/Country/Continent Males Females Total

TOTAL UNITED STATES 4230 590 4820

aMiddle Atlantic 1374 107 1481

bNew England 635 40 675

cSoutheast 596 59 655

dSouthwest 16 4 20

eMiddle West 1368 216 1584

fMountain 77 88 165

gPacific Coast 77 61 138

TOTAL EUROPE 610 24 634

hGermany 420 18 438

iScandinavia 63 1 64

jOther Europe 128 5 133

UNITED KINGDOM 886 85 1071

England 248 47 295

Ireland 616 32 648

Scotland 85 15 100

Wales 16 5 21

kOther United Kingdom 6 1 7

CANADA 202 11 213

TOTAL ASIA 23 1 24

China 22 0 22

lOther Asia 1 1 2

m**PACIFIC** 4 1 5

n**TOTAL LATIN AMERICA** 96 21 117

o**OTHER/UNKNOWN** 69 3 72

6119 736 6855

aDelaware; Maryland; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania;
Washington, D.C.

bConnecticut; Massachusetts; Maine; New Hampshire; Rhode Island;

Vermont.

Table 6--Continued.

cAlabama; Arkansas; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Louisiana; Mississippi; North Carolina; South Carolina; Tennessee; Virginia.

dNew Mexico; Texas.

eIowa; Illinois; Indiana; Kansas Territory; Kansas; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; Nebraska Territory; Ohio; Wisconsin.

fUtah.

gCalifornia; Oregon; San Francisco.

hBavaria; Germany; Hessian; Prussia; Saxony.

iDenmark; Norway; Sweden.

jAustria; Belgium; Bohemia; France; Gibraltar; Holland; Hungary; Italy; Lombardy; Poland; Portugal; Russia; Sclavonia; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland.

kIsle of Jersey; Isle of Mann.

lBengal, East Indies.

mAustralia; New Zealand; Sandwich Islands; South Sea Islands.

nBrazil; Chile; Mexico; Panama; Sonora; South America; St. Domingo; St. Lucia; West Indies.

oAt Sea; Blank; Pi Ute Indian; Sea; Unknown.

TABLE 7.

PLACE OF BIRTH BY SEX, 1870.

Region/Country/Continent	Males	Females	Total		
TOTAL UNITED STATES		16,505	6,597	23,102	
aMiddle Atlantic	4,382	1,002	5,384		
bNew England	2,607	590	3,197		
cSoutheast		1,831	400	2,231	
dSouthwest	84	23	107		
eMiddle West	4,351	1,363	5,714		
fMountain		1,959	2,009	3,968	
gPacific Coast	1,269	1,208	2,477		
hOther US		13	13	0	
TOTAL EUROPE		3,358	608	3,966	
iGermany		1,762	400	2,162	
jScandinavia	421	59	480		
kOther Europe	1,176	149	1,325		
UNITED KINGDOM			7,156	1,860	9,016
England		2,220	474	2,694	
Cornwall		325	17	342	
Ireland	3,868	1,178	5,046		
Scotland		488	127	615	
Wales	237	62	299		
lOther United Kingdom	18	2	20		
CANADA		1,733	265	1,998	
TOTAL ASIA		2,848	299	3,148	
China	2,838	297	3,135		
mOther Asia	11	2	13		
nPACIFIC		48	31	79	
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA			246	91	337
Mexico		166	63	229	
oOther Latin America	63	23	86		
pCaribbean Islands	17	5	22		
qAFRICA		6	7	13	
rOTHER/UNKNOWN			18	3	21
		31,912	9,758	41,670	

Table 7--Continued.

aDelaware; Maryland; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C.

bConnecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; Rhode Island; Vermont.

cAlabama; Arkansas, Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Louisiana; Mississippi; North Carolina; South Carolina; Tennessee; Virginia; West Virginia.

dArizona; New Mexico; New Mexico Territory; Texas.

eDakota; Dakota Territory; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas, Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; Ohio; Wisconsin.

fColorado; Colorado Territory; Idaho; Idaho Territory; Montana; Montana Territory; Nevada, Utah; Utah Territory; Wyoming Territory.

gCalifornia; Oregon; Washington; Washington Territory.

hAmerica; Native; North America; United States.

iVarious German States and Cities.

jDenmark; Finland; Norway; Sweden.

kSee Table 7a.

lIsle of Jersey; Isle of Mann; Isle of Wight.

mBeirut; Calcutta; Hong Kong; Madras; Turkey; East Indies.

nAustralia; New Zealand; Sandwich Islands; Western Islands.

oArgentina; Bolivia; Chile; Caracas; Central America; Ecuador; Guatemala; La Plata; New Granada; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; San Salvador; Santiago; South America; Uruguay.

pCuba; Haiti; Jamaica; St. Lucia; West Indies; West India Island.

qMorocco; South Africa.

rBlank; Other; Unknown; At Sea, Around Cape Horn.

Table 7a.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1870.

Country		Males	Females	Total	
Austria		126	14	140	
Batavia			3	1	4
Belgium			22	2	24
Bohemia			8	1	9
Bulgaria			0	1	1
Corsica			1	0	1
Europe (unspecified)	0		2	2	
France		334	66	400	
Gibraltar			1	0	1
Greece		5	0	5	
Holland/Netherlands		39	5	44	
Hungary			15	1	16
Italy		178	10	188	
Liechtenstein		4	0	4	
Luxembourg		3	0	3	
Malta		2	0	2	
Montenago (Montenegro?)		1	0	1	
Poland		46	3	49	
Portugal/Azores Islands		106	4	110	
Republic of Audorne		1	0	1	
Russia		34	7	41	
Sclavonia			13	0	13
Sicily		2	0	2	
Slavonia			3	0	3
Spain		10	3	13	
St. Helena		1	0	1	
Switzerland		218	29	247	
		1,176	149	1,325	

TABLE 8.

PLACE OF BIRTH BY SEX, 1880.

Region/Country/Continent	Males	Females	Total		
TOTAL UNITED STATES	21,764	14,557	36,321		
aMiddle Atlantic	3,883	1,680	5,563		
bNew England	2,333	960	3,293		
cSoutheast	1,501	529	2,030		
dSouthwest	53	27	80		
eMiddle West	4,456	2,434	6,890		
fMountain		7,289	6,868	14,160	
gPacific Coast	2,232	2,054	4,286		
hOther US		17	5	22	
TOTAL EUROPE		5,076	1,161	6,237	
iGermany		1,591	589	2,180	
Italy	1,476	83	1,559		
jScandinavia	597	188	785		
kOther Europe	1,412	301	1,713		
UNITED KINGDOM			7,180	3,194	10,394
England		3,011	1,077	4,088	
Ireland	3,378	1,835	5,213		
Scotland		498	183	681	
Wales	228	87	315		
lOther United Kingdom	65	12	77		
CANADA		2,444	681	3,125	
TOTAL ASIA		5,105	320	5,425	
China	5,084	316	5,400		
mOther Asia	19	4	23		
nPACIFIC		45	49	94	
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA			208	106	314
Mexico		156	63	219	
oOther Latin America	40	35	75		
pCaribbean Islands		14	9	23	
qAFRICA		3	2	5	
rOTHER/UNKNOWN			236	120	356
		42,061	20,191	62,256	

Table 8--Continued.

aDelaware; Long Island; Maryland; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; Washington, D.C.

bConnecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; Providence; Rhode Island; Vermont.

cAlabama; Arkansas, Carolina; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Louisiana; Mississippi; New Orleans; North Carolina; South Carolina; Tennessee; Virginia; West Virginia.

dArizona; Indian Territory; New Mexico; Texas.

eCincinnati; Dakota; Dakota Territory; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas, Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; Ohio; St. Louis; Wisconsin.

fColorado; Colorado Territory; Idaho; Idaho Territory; Montana; Nevada, Utah; Utah Territory; Wyoming; Wyoming Territory.

gCalifornia; Oregon; Washington; Washington Territory.

hAmerica; Native; North America; United States.

iVarious German States and Cities.

jDenmark; Finland; Norway; Sweden.

kSee Table 8a.

lCornwall; Great Britain; Isle of Jersey; Isle of Mann; Jersey; Tipparary Island.

mCalcutta; India; East India; East Indies; Persia; Singapore; Turkey.

nAustralia; Fiji Island; Java; Melbourne; New Gourdland; New Zealand; Sandwich Islands; Western Islands.

oArgentine; Bolivia; Brazil; British Guiana; Buenos Aires; Chile; Central America; Colombia; Ecuador; Guatemala; Panama; Panama Isthmus; Peru; South America.

pBermuda; Cuba; Haiti; Jamaica; St. John's; St. Thomas; Tobago Island; West Indies; West India Island.

qAfrica; Algiers; Cape Town, Africa; South Africa.

rAt Sea; Atlantic Ocean; Blank; British Possession; Do Not Know; Ealcas?; Illegible; Not Known; On Ocean; On the Plain; Pacific Ocean; Ruffee?; Teseas; Torn Page; Unknown.

sThis includes four individuals of unknown sex: 1 in the Middle West States and 3 in the Mountain States.

Table 8a.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1880.

Country		Males	Females	Total	
Alsace		20	9	29	
Austria		142	13	155	
Belgium			19	6	25
Bohemia			12	3	15
Crete		1	0	1	
Europe (unspecified)	17	6	23		
France		283	93	376	
Greece		6	0	6	
Herzegovina		1	0	1	
Holland/Netherlands		19	4	23	
Hungary			10	2	12
Luxembourg		3	0	3	
Malta		2	0	2	
Montenegro		5	1	6	
Poland		40	11	51	
Portugal/Azores Islands		187	35	222	
Russia		31	4	35	
Selenia		0	1	1	
Slavonia			3	0	3
Spain		20	4	24	
Switzerland		591	109	700	
		1,412	301	1,713	

TABLE 9.
PERIOD FERTILITY MEASURES BY CENSUS YEAR.

Measure	1860	1870	1880
aChild-Woman Ratio	738.61	550.87	562.38
bEstimated General FERTILITY Rate	164.14	122.41	124.97

aCWR = $\frac{\text{Number of children less than age 5 in year } y}{\text{Number of women aged 15 to 49 in year } y} * 1000$

bEstimated GFR = CWR/4.5

FIGURE 1.

COPY OF A PAGE FROM THE 1860 CENSUS.

FIGURE 2.

COPY OF A PAGE FROM THE 1870 CENSUS.

FIGURE 3.

COPY OF A PAGE FROM THE 1880 CENSUS.

FIGURE 4: NEVADA, 1860.

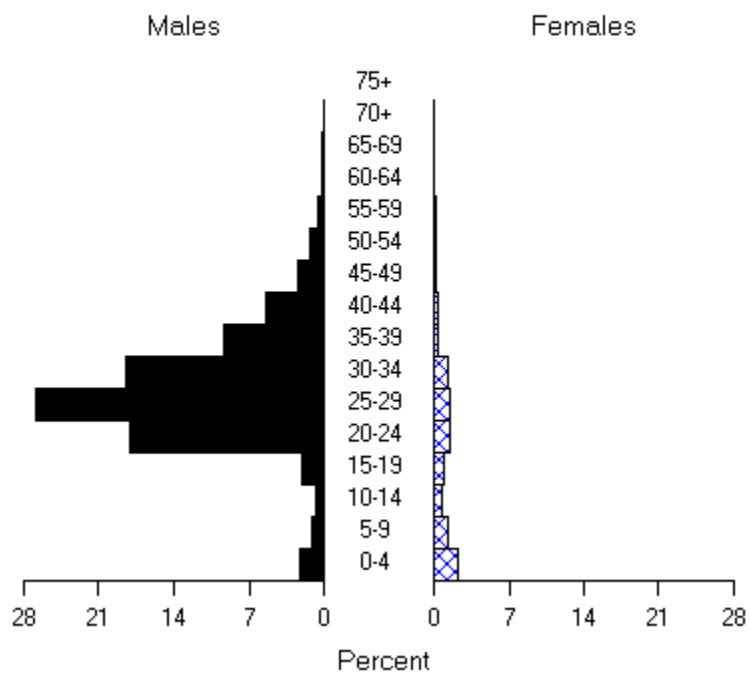


FIGURE 5: NEVADA, 1870.

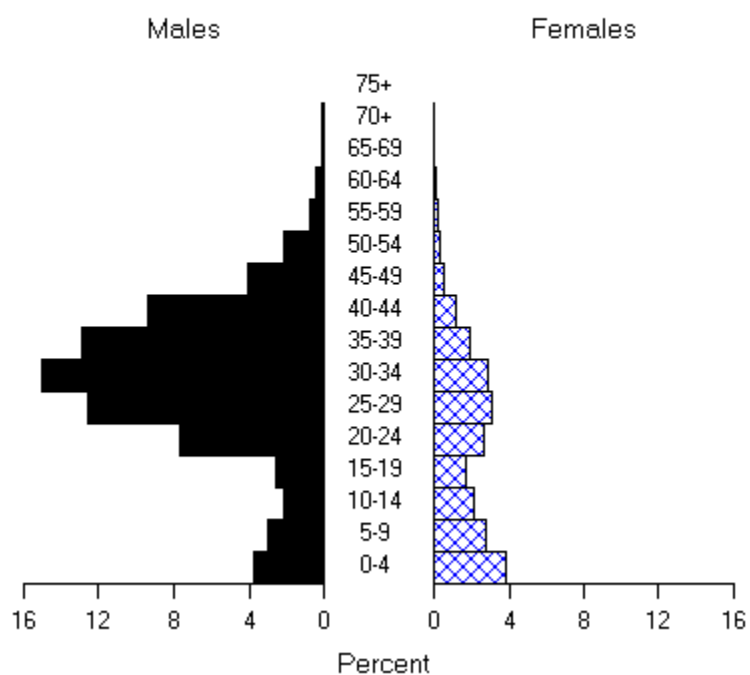
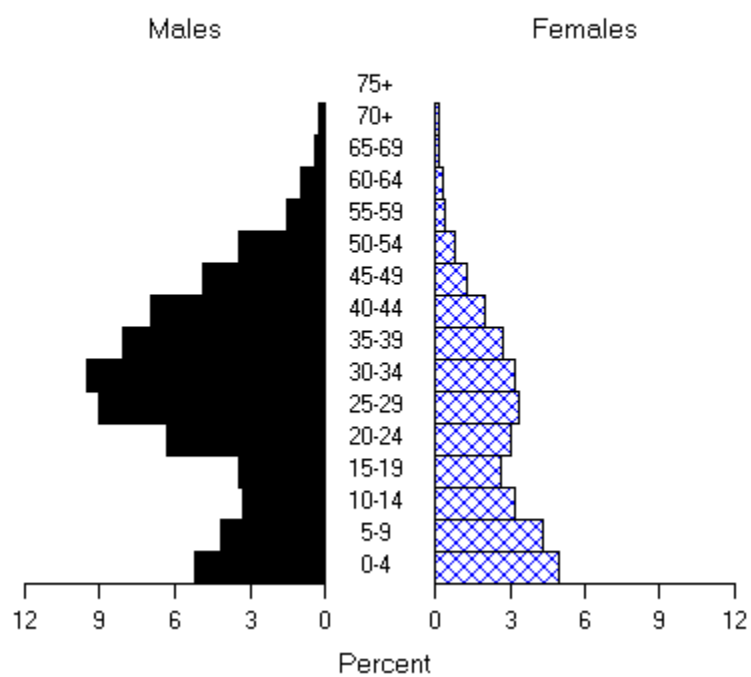


FIGURE 6: NEVADA, 1880.



CENSUS CODEBOOKS

1860, 1870, 1880

1860 Codebook

This is the codebook for the 1860 census. Each manuscript page records up to 40 individuals. Section 1 reports the actual heading for each page as well as the actual wording for each of the 14 columns of information recorded in whole or part for each enumerated individual. Section 2 reports the transcribed censuses fields and columns and the name of each field. Two items are omitted from the page heading: name of the Assistant Marshall and the State (since we know all the data are from Nevada).

Section 1: Actual Census Fields and Columns.

Page Heading:

Page No. ____

SCHEDULE 1. Free inhabitants in _____ in the County of _____ State
 _____ enumerated by me on the ____ day of _____ 1860. _____ Ass't Marshall.
 Post Office _____.

Individual Data (in Columns):

1. Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation.
2. Families numbered in the order of visitation.
3. The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.
4. Age.
5. Sex.
6. Color {white, black, or mulatto}.
7. Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.
8. Value of Real Estate.

- 9. Value of Personal Estate.
- 10. Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.
- 11. Married within the census year.
- 12. Attended School within the year.
- 13. Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write.
- 14. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

Section 2: Transcribed Census Fields and Columns.

The 1860 census, after it is coded, has 24 columns of data:

PAGE HEADING:

Field Name	Type	Width	Data
1. PAGE	Numeric	3	Page No.
2. SUBUNIT	Character	25	Free Inhabitants in _____.
3. COUNTY	Character	15	County.
4. DAY	Numeric	2	_____ day.
5. MONTH	Numeric	2	_____ 1860.
6. POSTOFFICE	Character	15	Post Office.

INDIVIDUAL DATA:

7. LINE	Numeric	2	line number on each page.
8. HHN	Numeric	4	Dwelling house number.
9. FN	Numeric	4	Family number.
10. FNAMES	Character	18	First Names (First and Middle or Middle Initial).
11. SURNAME	Character	12	Surname (Last Name).
12. AGE_YEARS	Numeric	5	Age in years.
13. AGE_MONTHS	Numeric	2	Age in months (for children under age 1)
14. AGE	Numeric	5	Decimalized age computed by input program.
15. FIVEYEAR	Numeric	2	Five year age category computed by input

program to collapse ages into standard five year intervals. A '99' in this field means that no age was reported for the individual.

1860 Codebook

16. SEX	Character	1	Sex.
17. COLOR	Character	1	(W)hite, (B)lack, or (M)ullato (though
18. PROFESSION	Character	30	Profession, occupation, or trade for each
19. REALESTATE	Numeric	6	Value of real estate owned.
20. PERESTATE	Numeric	6	Value of personal estate.
21. POBIRTH	Character	20	Place of birth.
22. SCHOOL	Character	1	Attended school within the year.
23. NOREAD	Character	1	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot
24. DEAF	Character	1	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane,

Please Note: No one is reported being married during the census year, Column 11 in the actual census schedule. It has not been included in the transcription because for the entire census it would be a blank column.

1870 Codebook

This is the codebook for the 1870 census. Each manuscript page records up to 40 individuals, similar to 1860. Section 1 reports the actual heading for each page as well as the actual wording for each of the 20 columns of information recorded in whole or part for each enumerated individual. Section 2 reports the transcribed censuses fields and columns and the name of each field. Two items are omitted from the page heading: name of the Assistant Marshall and the State (since we know all the data are from Nevada).

Section 1: Actual Census Fields and Columns.

Page Heading:

Inquires numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

Page No. _____

SCHEDULE 1.--Inhabitants in _____, in the County of _____, State of _____, enumerated by me on the _____ day of _____, 1870.

Post Office _____ Ass't Marshal.

Individual Data (in Columns):

1. Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.
2. Families numbered in the order of visitation.
3. The name of every person whose place of abode on June 1, 1870, was in this family.

4. Age at last birthday. If under 1 year give months in fractions, thus, 3/12.
5. Sex. Male (M). Female (F).
6. Color. White (W). Black (B). Mulatto (M). Chinese (C). Indian (I).
7. Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.
8. Value of Real Estate.
9. Value of Personal Estate.
10. Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U.S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.
11. Father of foreign birth.
12. Mother of foreign birth.
13. If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.).
14. If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.).
15. Attended school within the year.
16. Cannot read.
17. Cannot write.
18. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
19. Male citizen of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards.
20. Male citizen of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.

Section 2: Transcribed Census Fields and Columns.

The 1870 census, after it is coded, has 31 columns of data:

Page Heading:

Field Name	Type	Width	Data
1. PAGE	Numeric	3	Page No.
2. SUBUNIT	Character	25	Inhabitants in _____.
3. COUNTY	Character	15	County.
4. DAY	Numeric	2	_____ day.
5. MONTH	Numeric	2	_____ 1870.
6. POSTOFFICE	Character	15	Post Office.

7. LINE	Numeric	2	Line number on each page.
8. HHN	Numeric	4	Dwelling house number.
9. FN	Numeric	4	Family number.
10. FNAMES	Character	18	First Names (First and Middle or Middle
11. SURNAME	Character	12	Surname (Last Name).
12. AGE_YEARS	Numeric	5	Age in years.
13. AGE_MONTHS	Numeric	2	Age in months (for children under age 1)
14. AGE	Numeric	5	Decimalized age computed by input program.
15. FIVEYEAR	Numeric	2	Five year age category computed by input means that no age was reported for the
16. SEX	Character	1	Sex.
17. COLOR	Character	1	White (W). Black (B). Mulatto (M). Chinese
18. PROFESSION	Character	30	Profession, Occupation , or Trade of each
19. REALESTATE	Numeric	6	Value of real estate owned.
20. PERESTATE	Numeric	6	Value of personal estate.
21. POBIRTH	Character	20	Place of birth.
22. FATHERFOR	Character	1	Father of foreign birth.
23. MOTHERFOR	Character	1	Mother of foreign birth.
24. MONTHBORN	Numeric	2	If born within the year, state month
		(Jan., Feb., &c.).	
25. MONTHMARR	Numeric	2	If married within the year, state month
		(Jan., Feb., &c.).	
26. SCHOOL	Character	1	Attended school within the year.
27. NOREAD	Character	1	Cannot read.
28. NOWRITE	Character	1	Cannot write.
29. DEAF	Character	1	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or
		idiotic.	
30. CITIZEN	Character	1	Male citizen of the U.S. of 21 years of
		age and upwards.	
31. NOVOTE	Character	1	Male citizen of the U.S. of 21 years of
		age and upwards whose right to vote is	
		denied or abridged on other grounds than	
		rebellion or other crime.	

1880 Codebook

This is the codebook for the 1880 census. Each manuscript page records up to 50 individuals, unlike the 1860 and 1870 censuses which only record up to 40 individuals per manuscript page. Section 1 reports the actual heading for each page as well as the actual wording for each of the 26 columns of information recorded in whole or part for each enumerated individual. Section 2 reports the transcribed census fields and columns and the name of each field. Two items are omitted from the page heading: name of the enumerator and the State (since we know all the data are from Nevada). Section 3 explains how relationships to household/family heads are coded.

Section 1: Actual Census Fields and Columns.

Page Heading:

Page No. _____ Note A-The Census Year begins June 1, 1870 and ends May 31, 1880.

Supervisor's Dist. No. _____ Note B-All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will.
Children BORN SINCE _____ June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED _____ SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Enumeration Dist. No. _____ Note C-Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22, and 23 are not asked in respect to _____ persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE 1.--Inhabitants in _____, in the County of _____, State of _____,
enumerated by me on the _____ day of June, 1880.

Enumerator

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Note D.-In making the entries in columns 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 to 23, an affirmative mark only will be used-thus/., except in the case of divorced persons; column 11 when the letter "D" is to used.

Note E.-Question No. 12 will only be asked in cases where an affirmative answer has been given either to question 10 or to question 11.

Note F.-Question No. 14 will only be asked in cases when a gainful occupation has been reported in column 13.

Note G.-In column 7 an abbreviation in the name of the month may be used, as Jan., Apr., Dec.

Individual Data (in Columns):

Name of Street (not assigned a column number).

House Number (not assigned a column number).

1. Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation.

2. Families numbered in the order of visitation.

3. The Name of each Person whose place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.

4. Color. White, W; Black, B; Mulatto, M; Chinese, C; Indian, I.

5. Sex. Male, M; Female, F.

6. Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus; 3/12.

7. If born within the census year, give month.

8. Relationship of each person to the head of this family--whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.

9. Single /.

10. Married /.

11. Widowed /. Divorced, D.

12. Married during census year /.

13. Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.

14. Number of months this person has been unemployed during the census year.

15. If the person [on the day of the enumerator's visit] sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties? If so, what is the sickness or disability?

16. Blind /.

17. Deaf and Dumb /.

18. Idiotic /.

19. Insane /.

20. Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled /.

21. Attended school within the census year /.

22. Cannot read /.

23. Cannot write /.

24. Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth.

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- 25. Place of birth of the FATHER of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth.
- 26. Place of birth of the MOTHER of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth.

Section 2: Transcribed Census Fields and Columns.

The 1880 census, after coding and transcription, contains 40 columns of data:

Page Heading:

Field Name	Type	Width	Data
1. PAGE	Numeric	2	Page No.
2. SUPERVISOR	Numeric	2	Supervisor's Dist. No.
3. ENUMERATOR	Numeric	2	Enumeration Dist. No.
4. SUBUNIT	Character	25	Inhabitants in _____.
5. COUNTY	Character	15	County.
6. DAY	Numeric	2	_____ day.
7. MONTH	Numeric	2	Month.

Individual Data:

8. LINE	Numeric	3	Line number on each page.
9. STREETNAME	Character	20	Street name.
10. STREETNUMB	Character	5	Street house number.
11. HHN	Numeric	4	Dwelling house number.
12. FN	Numeric	4	Family number.
13. FNAMES	Character	18	First names (first and middle or middle initial).
14. SURNAME	Character	15	Surname (last name).
15. COLOR	Character	1	Color. White, W; Black, B; Mulatto, M; Chinese, C; Indian, I.
16. SEX	Character	1	Sex. Male, M; Female, F.
17. AGE_YEARS	Numeric	5	Age in years.
18. AGE_MONTHS	Numeric	2	Age in months.

19. AGE	Numeric	5	Decimalized age computed by input program.
20. FIVEYEAR	Numeric	2	Five year age category computed by input five year intervals. A means individual.
‘99’ in this field that no age was reported for the			
21. MONTHBORN	Numeric	2	If born within the census year, give month.
22. MAINREL	Character	1	See section below on relationship coding.
23. HEADREL	Character	1	See section below on relationship coding.
24. REL2	Character	3	See section below on relationship coding.
25. MARSTAT	Character	1	Marital status: S, M, W, D.
26. MONTHMARR	Character	1	Married during census year (Y or Blank).
27. PROFESSION	Character	20	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each
28. MOSUNEMPL	Numeric	2	Number of months this person has been
29. SICKNESS	Character	12	If the person [on the day of the ordinary business or duties? If so, what
30. BLIND	Character	1	Blind (Y/N).
31. DEAF	Character	1	Deaf and Dumb (Y/N).
32. IDIOTIC	Character	1	Idiotic (Y/N).
33. INSANE	Character	1	Insane (Y/N).
34. CRIPPLED	Character	1	Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled (Y/N).
35. SCHOOL	Character	1	Attended school within the census year (Y/N).
36. NOREAD	Character	1	Cannot read (Y/N).
37. NOWRITE	Character	1	Cannot write (Y/N).
38. POBIRTH	Character	20	Place of birth.
39. FPOBIRTH	Character	20	Father’s place of birth.
40. MPOBIRTH	Character	20	Mother’s place of birth.

Section 3: Relationship Codes.

Relationship to head of household or head of family was coded using the original system devised by Gutmann and Holmes (1988). According to them (Gutmann and Holmes: 28), the system uses an "unorthodox coding scheme for relationships which is designed to expedite the entering of relationship data and make it possible to show all possible choices for relationship codes on

the screen." Relationships are recorded in three steps in three different fields: MAINREL, HEADREL, and REL2 (Gutmann and Holmes, 1988: 28-30). The following is a condensed version of Gutmann and Holmes's (1988:28-30) description of how the relationship coding functions.

The first relationship field, MAINREL, is the most important because it sets the stage for the second and third steps. It also permits the person doing data entry to very quickly code husbands, wives and children, who we would expect to make up the majority of the relationships in any family. MAINREL has five possible choices: (1) Head of Family (H), (2) Wife of Head (W), (3) Child of Head (C), (4) Related Other (R), and (5) Unrelated Other (U). If H, W, or C is chosen, the relationship coding is completed and the individual entering the data goes on to the next individual. The fields HEADREL and REL2 remain empty.

MAINREL also permits coding individuals who are not part of the head's nuclear family. If the individual is a Related Other (R), the data coder is then asked to choose if the person is (1) Related to the Male Head (H), or (2) Related to the Female head or Wife (W). This is the column labeled HEADREL and must contain either an H or W. If the person is related to either the male or female head of the family or the head's wife, the data coder than can choose from the following list of relationships which are then recorded in the REL2 column as a three-letter code:

Parent	PAR	
Niece or Nephew		NIE
Cousin	COU	
Grandchild		CHI
Brother or Sister	BRO	
Grandparent	GRA	
Brother/Sister-in-law	LAW	
Uncle or Aunt	UNC	
Son/Daughter-in-law	SON	
Adopted Child	ADO	
Child of a Previous Marriage	PRE	

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Illegitimate Child	ILL
Mother/Father-in-law	MOT
Other	OTH
Unknown	UNK

If the individual is an Unrelated Other, the data coder can choose from the following list which are then recorded in the REL2 column as a three-letter code. In this case HEADREL remains an empty field. The possible choices are:

Servant	SER	Kids Without Parents	KID
Foundling	FOU	Religious Affiliation	REL
In Jail	JAI	Lodgers and Boarders	LOD
Soldier	SOL	Other	OTH
Professional Helper	HEL	Unknown	UNK