The Iowa Township Project Codebook

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Origin Story:

In order to understand and be able to use the data that comes with the Iowa Township Project, you should understand the origins. The original intent and application of the Iowa Township Project was for environmental history. It was created with a focus on how land was first bought and then divided as time progressed. Research questions focused on how land was divided from its original shape, how was that reflected in records, and did families settle near each other or was land divided amongst children? With these questions in mind, the data set spans a long period of time from 1860 to 1930.

Obviously, the title of the data set implies that it is in Iowa specifically the township and city of Grinnell in Poweshiek County and the townships of Richland and Rock Creek in Jasper County, Iowa. These locations were chosen due to their proximity to Grinnell College and the availability of archives containing plat maps.

Plat maps are maps that show property records. They show who owns the land, how many acres, and where they are physically located in the township. Most of the plat maps were originally found in the county court houses by earlier DASIL students, later plat maps were found online through the University of Iowa or through the library of Congress. Some plat maps were used to represent multiple years since they were not taken systematically and gaps in time between plat maps varies.

The Iowa Township Project was never a project that could be started or finished in the same year, it was handed off and touched by many student workers at DASIL. Eventually the original intent of the project was muddled and expanded upon to create a more inclusive data set that truly captures what was going on in these townships during this time period. As the project grew older, the focus changed from plat maps to understanding or expanding the information of who lived there. Thus, the need for the Census records was created.

The United States has the history of the longest continuous census taken every ten years since 1790. It was the appropriate means of filling in the gaps of information that the plat maps can't answer, like who else lives on the farm, what are their demographics, and many other socioeconomic factors that change each census. The Census is available online for free at Family Search, a genealogical service provided by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day

Saints.[1] Family Search has uploaded scans of every census year available publically at this time and has even done some of their own transcription work.[2] For those wishing to endeavor on a more traditional archival work, the Census is available on microfilm at Burling Library. The switch was made from microfilm to using the online scans based on concerns of eye sight and also ease of transcription. The Census Records of this project begin in 1850 which is closer to the original founding of the townships or frankly, the first time it appears in the Census records. The Census transcriptions were taken for every Census since 1850, excluding the 1890 Census, until 1930. The 1890 Census was excluded because it does not exist for Iowa. In January of 1921, there was a fire that destroyed nearly all of the Eleventh Census housed in the Commerce Building in Washington D.C.[3] Unfortunately, all of the Iowa records were destroyed in the fire and therefore a work around for 1890 was needed. Thankfully at this time, Iowa also took a state census every ten years as well, but these took place on years ending in 5. So, the 1885 and 1895 Iowa State Census was used in place of the 1890 Federal Census.

Despite the limitations and frustrations that can result from working with archival material, the Iowa Township Project continued to be developed using an interesting set of methodological procedures discussed next.

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[1] "About Family Search," Family Search, accessed May 16, 2019, https://www.familysearch.org/home/about.
[2] For safety concerns the US Census Bureau maintains a gap of 72 years between the current year and the last census taken. At the time of its writing, the most recent Census available is 1940.
"The 72 Year Rule," History, United States Census Bureau, accessed May 16, 2019,
https://www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/the_72_year_rule_1.html.
[3] Kellee Blake, "First in the Path of the Firemen: The Fate of the 1890 Population Census, Part 1," *Genealogy Notes* 28, no. 1 (Spring 1996), https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1996/spring/1890-census-1.html

Methodology:

Part 1. Plat Maps

When the plat maps were located in physical form photos or scans of them were taken and uploaded onto a computer. If they were found online then they were downloaded. In order to make them workable or to work in the manner which we wanted them to be, they were then uploaded into Arc Maps. There they were given geographic coordinates based on the physical and present day boundaries of each township and the file was converted from a .jpeg to a .tiff. The coordinate system used for all files in Arc GIS is **NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_15N.**

Once the scan or photo of the plat map had been given a coordinate system then a shape file was created. A shape file allows for the user to draw and edit shapes. In a sense, the shape file let the plat map come to life. Paying particular care to the accuracy of the land shapes grids were used to represent ten acres of land. From there the shape file was used to recreate the image of the map and to record the information given on the map. Using the attribute table, the name of the land owner and how many acres of land were in a single plot was recorded. Once the shape file was completed that's all the plat maps were used for until the Census transcription was completed.

Part 2: Census Transcription

Unlike the plat maps which are factual, the US Census isn't as infallible as many make it out to be. The Census is a reflection of the time it was taken, it is a reflection of who was living in the United States, what society was thinking, and the economic principles of the day.[4] Therefore, careful consideration of how the Census was transcribed was an important part of the project.

The transcription begins with the last name of the head of household and then the female head of household.[5] Firstly the title of female head of household is something that we imposed on the actual records themselves, women were not considered the head of household unless they were single, widowed, divorced, or their husband was not present. For the majority of the Census transcribed women were considered the wife of the head of household, we chose to

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[4] Nancy Folbre, "The Unproductive Housewife: Her Evolution in Nineteenth-Century Economic Thought," Signs 16, no.3 (Spring 1991), 464.

[5] For an example, please open up and look at any of the excel files included in the Iowa Township Project. Or, for the originals please consult familysearch.com and look at the original scans of the census.

elevate their status in order to avoid erasing any important data which will be described later. Age for both the male and female head of household were recorded next and then their jobs.[6] Then there is a category for Family Members, most often this means children, but can include siblings, parents or nieces and nephews. Then there is a section for unrelated members of the household this could include, servants, boarders, or other laborers.

Since we condensed down everyone but the heads of household into two categories, it was deemed important to expand the household into a quantitative measure to better understand the household make up.

Total Household	Related Adults	Unrelated Adults	Male 18 to 64	Female 18 to 64	Male 65 Plus	Female 65 Plus	Male 5 to 17	Female 5 to 17	Male Under 5	Female Under 5
7	3	01	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

In the example above, you can see an example of how the household would be broken down quantitatively. In the first row of numbers, there are seven members of the household, three of them are related adults, so firstly we break down the age of the related adults, one is an adult male, the other is an adult female, and the other is an elderly female. Then we can assume that the other four members of the household are children, so they are broken down into school aged and under 5. In this example, two are boys under 18, but above 5, one is a girl, and 1 boy is under the age of 5.

In the second row, there is a slightly smaller family consisting of 3 members, two of whom are related adults and one of whom is a young girl under the age of 5. In the third row, there is only one member of this household an elderly male.

As you can see, we chose to list the names of other members of the household and chose to flush out the data so that both may be used by future researchers.

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[6] For a better understanding of how women's work has been consistently devalued by the U.S. Census please check out the series of blog posts on the Iowa Township Project, especially the third one.
Katie Orsund, Georgia Rawhouser-Mylet, & Charun Upara, "Close Encounters with Oral History: Uncovering Women's History," Data Analysis and Social Inquiry Lab…

Next in the list is the quantative value of how many are attending school. For the surrounding Grinnell area this could mean students who are going to college as well as high school or elementary school. However, it cannot be assumed that all children in a household will be attending school, hence the importance of this number. The next value is Unable to Read or Write, this is an actual item in the census and records the literacy of anyone in the household. Usually children who have not been to school are not counted in this number leaving it mostly for adults who are illiterate.

The next variable is about Race, which for a majority of the time is white, but if it isn't it is based on what was recorded in the Census which may not be the same language that we use today.

The next set of variables are about marital status and depend on the Census year for which ones are available.[7] Consistent throughout the census is the question of whether someone is Married, Single, Divorced, or Widowed, this is marked by the first letter in each of the words with M standing for married and so forth. Next in the main data set, is how long they have been married, how many children were born, and how many children were alive at that time. Then there is the age of the male head of household when he got married and the age for the female head of household. There is also a category of whether or not a couple was recently married within the last year at the time of the recording.

The next data section concerns geographic origins. There is a quantitative table which looks like this.

Head Born in US	Head Born in Iowa	Grandparents born in US	Grandparents born in Iowa
1	.5	.75	.25
.5	0	0	0
0	0	.75	0

Here the head born in US means both heads of household or one if that is the case. So if 1 is recorded that means that both heads of household were born in the US, however for the next column the value is recorded as .5 meaning that only one of them was born in Iowa. The next

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[7] For more information please see blah blah blah.

two columns are about the parents of the heads of household. In the first row it appears that 3 out of 4 grandparents were born in the US, with one being born in Iowa. For the next row, only one head of household was born in the US, with no one else being born there indicating that this family is a family of immigrants. The third row presents an interesting case where the heads of household are not born in the US, but the parents are. This represents several cases where the children were born in Canada while their parents presumably immigrated further west. These theories can be further supported because the actual birth location of the male and female head of household is recorded next with either the country name or the two letter state code. Then there is a quantitative set of data, similar to the breakdown of other members of the household. Here it breaks down a select of the most popular countries that people immigrated from. This does not mean that people only from these countries settled in Grinnell, but it does lend itself to other data applications outside of ArcGIS.

The next data set is about personal estates including real estates. These are presented in numerical cash values of the time. Then there is the category if the household owned or rented their property, how much the monthly rent was, and what the mortgage was if applicable. There is a question of if they lived in a Farm or a House and if they owned a radio.

The next set of data is more personal questions such as if anyone in the house hold is Blind, Deaf, Dumb, or Incapacitated. If they are unemployed or for one state census what their religion is.

TownCode

Long Form: Town Code

Ex: 1860_GC

The first four digits are the year of the Census and the last two letters signify the town.

GC= Grinnell City

GT= Grinnell Township

RC= Rock Creek

RL= Richland

LastName

Long Form: Last Name

This is the last name of the head of household which may differ from other members of the household.

FirstMale

Long Form: First name of the male head of household

This is the first name of the male head of household, it is left blank if there is no male head of household. It can be a full name, like Charles or an abbreviation like Chas or even an initial like C.

FirstFem

Long Form: First name of the female head of household.

This is the first name of the female head of household, it is left blank if there is no female head of household. It is most likely to be a full name or initials.

GIS_Link

Long Form: GIS Link

Ex: 20225

This is the number given to a household if it has been matched in both the Census Records and the map in Arc Map. It is a five digit code, with the first two digits representing the year of the Census that the data is coming from. The third digit represents the township the family record is found in, and the last two are the numerical order they were located.

First Two digits	Equals this Census year	Town Digit	Town Name
70	1870	0	Grinnell Township
80	1880	1	Richland
85	1885	2	Rock Creek
95	1895	3	Grinnell City
91	1900		
10	1910		
20	1920		
30	1930		

MaleAge

Long Form: Age of Male Head of Household

This is the age of the male head of household at the time of the Census recording.

FemAge

Long Form: Age of Female Head of Household

This is the age of the female head of household at the time of the Census recording.

MaleJob

Long Form: Job of Male Head of Household

This is the recorded profession of the Male Head of Household.

MaleIndustry

Long Form: Industry of the Male Head of Household works in

Data for this appears only in the 1920 and 1930 census and is considered an expansion of what job they do.

FemJob

Long Form: Job of Female Head of Household

The data entry for this category changes from census to census due to outside factors. It varies from "Keeping House" to "None" for women who were did not have a job elsewhere.

FemIndustry

Long Form: Industry of the Female Head of Household

Data for this appears only in the 1920 and 1930 census. If the woman has "none" listed for FemJob then she will also have "none" listed here.

FamMembers

Long Form: List of related Family Members living within the Household

This is a list of family members who lived within the household. Mostly this list is of children living at home, but can include parents, siblings, cousins or other family members. No distinction between relations is made, though those with a last name different from the head of household will have that last name in addition to their first name.

Unrelated

Long Form: List of UNRELATED persons living within the Household

This is a list of unrelated persons living within the household which can include boarders, servants, housekeepers, or other laborers. They are listed with both their first and last names.

TotalHH

Long Form: Total Number of People living within the Household

This is the number of people living within the household, this includes those who are related and anyone else present.

RelAdults

Long Form: Total Number of Related Adults living within the Household

This is the number of adults who are related living within the household, this includes men and women.

UnRelAdults

Long Form: Total Number of UNRELATED Adults living within the Household.

This is the number of adults who are unrelated living within the household, this includes men and women.

Male18to64

Long Form: Number of Adult Men living within the household

This is the number of related and unrelated men who are between the ages of 18 to 64 living within the household.

Fem18to64

Long Form: Number of Adult Women living within the household

This is the number of related and unrelated women who are between the ages of 18 to 64 living within the household.

Male65Plus

Long Form: Number of Elderly Men living within the household

This is the number of related and unrelated men who are over the age of 65 living within the household.

Fem65Plus

Long Form: Number of Elderly Women living within the household

This is the number of related and unrelated women who are over the age of 65 living within the household.

Male5to17

Long Form: Number of School Aged Boys living within the household

This is the number of school aged boys, ages 5 to 17, living within the household.

Fem5to17

Long Form: Number of School Aged Girls living within the household

This is the number of school aged girls, ages 5 to 17, living within the household.

MaleUn5

Long Form: Number of Boys Under the Age of 5 living within the household.

This is the number of boys under the age of 5 who are living within the household.

FemUn5

Long Form: Number of Girls Under the Age of 5 living within the household

This is the number of girls under the age of 5 who are living within the household.

School

Long Form: Number of Persons who attended school within the last year

This is the number of children and/or adults who are related or unrelated who attended school or university within the last year at the time of the Census taking.

UnabRead

Long Form: Number of Persons who are UNABLE to read or write living within the household

This is the number of persons who are unable to read or write living within the household. This can include both unrelated and related members of the household.

Race

Long Form: Race

B	Black
Ch	Chinese
Mu	Mulatto
W	White

The above table includes all possible races found within this transcription of the Census. Note that these racial classifications were used at the time and may not represent current understanding and classification of race.

Marriage

Long Form: Marital Status

M	Married
S	Single
D	Divorced
W	Widowed

The above table includes all possible marital status found within this transcription of the Census.

MarriedYears

Long Form: The Number of Years the Heads of Household have been married.

This is the number of years the heads of household have been married.

ChildBorn

Long Form: Number of Children given birth to by the Female Head of Household.

This is the reported number of babies given birth to by the female head of household.

ChildAlive

Long Form: Number of Children who are alive.

This is the reported number of children who are alive that the female head of household has also given birth to. Note this number may be less than the number of children she has given birth to.

AgeMaleMar

Long Form: Age at which the Male Head of Household Was Married

This is the age at which the male head of household was married. Note: It isn't exactly clear if this means for the first marriage or if it is for the current marriage. In some cases this might be different.

AgeFemMar

Long Form: Age at which the Female Head of Household was married

This is the age at which the female head of household was married. Note: It isn't exactly clear if this means for the first marriage or if it is for the current marriage. In some cases this might be different.

RecMarry

Long Form: Recently Married

There will be a 1 here if the couple was recently married within the past year of the Census being taken. A 0 will be recorded for all other entries if this is not the case.

HeadBinUS

Long Form: Heads of Household were Born in the United States

This variable is counted for both the male and female head of household. The table below explains how the data will appear in the only three cases possible for this variable.

If both were born in the US…	1
If one was born in the US…	.5
If none were born in the US…	0

HeadBinIA

Long Form: Heads of Household were born in Iowa

This variable is counted for both male and female head of household. The table below explains how the data will appear in the only three cases possible for this variable.

If both were born in Iowa	1
If one was born in Iowa	.5
If none were born in Iowa	0

GPBinUS

Long Form: Parents of the Heads of Household born in the United States

This variable is counted for the parents of both the male and female head of household. The table below explains how the data will appear in the five cases possible for this variable.

If 4 grandparents were born in the US	1
If 3 grandparents were born in the US	.75
If 2 grandparents were born in the US	.5
If 1 grandparent was born in the US	.25
If 0 grandparents were born in the US	0

GPBinIA

Long Form: Parents of the Heads of Household born in Iowa

This variable is counted for the parents of both the male and female head of household. The table below explains how the data will appear in the five cases possible for this variable.

If 4 grandparents were born in Iowa	1
If 3 grandparents were born in Iowa	.75
If 2 grandparents were born in Iowa	.5
If 1 grandparent was born in Iowa	.25
If 0 grandparents were born in Iowa	0

MaleBirth

Long Form: Location of the Birth of the Male Head of Household

This variable states which state or country (if from outside the US) that the male head of household was born in.

FemBirth

Long Form: Location of the Birth of the Female Head of Household

This variable states which state or country (if from outside the US) that the female head of household was born in.

England

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from England?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from England.

Scotland

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Scotland?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Scotland.

Canada

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Canada?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Canada.

Germany

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Germany?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0 meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Germany. Note: Due to the formation of the German State, many German immigrants still identified with their state before the formation of the modern German State. These have been transcribed as "Germany" instead of Bohemia or Prussia, etc.

Ireland

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Ireland?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0 meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Ireland. Note: Due to conflict and the separation of Northern Ireland from the Republic of Ireland, these have both been recorded as Ireland.

Denmark

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Denmark?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Denmark.

Holland

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Holland?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Holland.

France

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from France?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from France.

Norway

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Norway?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Norway.

Sweden

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Sweden?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Sweden.

Austria-Hungary

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

Wales

Long Form: Is anyone from the household from Wales?

This variable measures with a 1, meaning yes, or a 0, meaning no, if anyone inside the household is from Wales.

RealEstate

Long Form: Value of Household's Real Estate Possessions.

This variable measures the value of the household's real estate possessions.

PersonEst

Long Form: Value of Household's Personal Estate

This variable measures the value of the male head of household's personal estate.

OwnRent

Long Form: Is the house or farm rented or owned?

This variable measures with an O for owned or an R for rented to signify if their house is owned or rented.

MonthRent

Long Form: What is the monthly rent?

This variable measures what the monthly rent for the house or farm was.

Mortgage

Long Form: How much is the house or farm mortgaged for?

This variable measures what the house or farm was mortgaged for by the bank.

FarmHouse

Long Form: Does the household live in a House or on a Farm?

This variable measures with an H for House or an F for Farm which one the household lives on.

Radio

Long Form: Does the household own a radio?

This variable measures whether or not the household owns a radio, with a 1 indicating yes and a 0 indicating no.

BDDI

Long Form: Is anyone in the household Blind, Deaf, Dumb, or Idiotic?

This variable measures if anyone in the household is Blind, Deaf, Dumb, or Idiotic.

Unemployed

Long Form: Is anyone in the household unemployed?

This variable measures if anyone in the household was unemployed at the time of the Census being taken.

Religion

Long Form: What religion does the household practice?

This variable indicates the response of one of the heads of household during the 1895 Iowa State Census.

1850 Census

LastName	FemUn5
FirstMale	HeadBinUS
FirstFem	HeadBinIA
MaleAge	MaleBirth
FemAge	FemBirth
MaleJob	England
FemJob	Scotland
FamMembers	Canada
Unrelated	Germany
TotalHH	Ireland
RelAdults	Denmark
UnRelAdults	
Male18to64	Holland
Fem18to64	France
Male65Plus	Norway
Fem65Plus	Sweden
Male5to17	Austria-Hungary
Fem5to17	Wales
MaleUn5	

1860 Census Variables

LastName	Race
FirstMale	HeadbinUS
FirstFem	HeadbinIA
MaleAge	MaleBirth
FemAge	FemBirth
MaleJob	England
FemJob	Scotland
FamMembers	Canada
Unrelated	
TotalHH	Germany
RelAdults	Ireland
UnRelAdults	Denmark
Male18to64	Holland
Fem18to64	France
Male65Plus	Norway
Fem65Plus	Sweden
Male5to17	Austria-Hungary
Fem5to17	Wales
MaleUn5	RealEstate
FemUn5	PersonEst
School	BDDI
UnAbRead	

1870 Census Variables

LastName	Race
FirstMale	HeadbinUS
FirstFem	HeadBinIA
GIS_Link	GPBinUS
MaleAge	MaleBirth
FemAge	FemBirth
MaleJob	England
FemJob	Scotland
FamMembers	Canada
Unrelated	Germany
TotalHH	Ireland
RelAdults	Denmark
UnRelAdults	Holland
Male18to64	France
Fem18to64	Norway
Male65Plus	Sweden
Fem65Plus	Austria-Hungary
Male5to17	Wales
Fem5to17	RealEstate
MaleUn5	PersonEst
FemUn5	BDDI
School	
UnAbRead	

1880 Census

LastName	Race
FirstMale	Marriage
FirstFem	HeadBinUS
GIS_Link	HeadBinIA
MaleAge	GPBinUS
FemAge	GPBinIA
MaleJob	MaleBirth
FemJob	FemBirth
FamMembers	England
Unrelated	Scotland
TotalHH	Canada
RelAdults	Germany
UnRelAdults	Ireland
Male18to64	Denmark
Fem18to64	Holland
Male65Plus	France
Fem65Plus	Norway
Male5to17	Sweden
Fem5to17	Austria-Hungary
MaleUn5	Wales
FemUn5	Unemployed
School	
UnabRead	

1885 Iowa Census

LastName	School
FirstMale	UnabRead
FirstFem	Marriage
GIS_Link	HeadbinUS
MaleAge	HeadbinIA
FemAge	GPBinUS
MaleJob	MaleBirth
FemJob	FemBirth
FamMembers	England
Unrelated	Scotland
TotalHH	Canada
RelAdults	Germany
UnRelAdults	Ireland
Male18to64	Denmark
Fem18to64	Holland
Male65Plus	France
Fem65Plus	Norway
Male5to17	Sweden
Fem5to17	Austria-Hungary
MaleUn5	Wales
FemUn5	

1895 Iowa State Census

LastName	Race
FirstMale	Marriage
FirstFem	HeadBinUS
GIS_Link	HeadBinIA
MaleAge	GPBinUS
FemAge	MaleBirth
MaleJob	FemBirth
FemJob	England
FamMembers	Scotland
Unrelated	Canada
TotalHH	Germany
RelAdults	Ireland
UnRelAdults	Denmark
Male18to64	Holland
Male65Plus	France
Fem65Plus	Norway
Male5to17	Sweden
Fem5to17	Austria-Hungary
MaleUn5	Wales
FemUn5	BDDI
School	Religion
UnabRead	

1900 Census

LastName	ChildBorn
FirstMale	ChildAlive
FirstFem	HeadBinUS
GIS_Link	HeadBinIA
MaleAge	GPBinUS
FemAge	GPBinIA
MaleJob	Male Birth
FemJob	FemBirth
FamMembers	England
Unrelated	Scotland
TotalHH	Canada
RelAdults	Germany
UnRelAdults	Ireland
Male18to64	Denmark
Male65Plus	Holland
Fem65Plus	France
Male5to17	Norway
Fem5to17	Sweden
MaleUn5	Austria-Hungary
FemUn5	Wales
School	BDDI
UnabRead	OwnRent
Race	Mortgage
Marriage	FarmHouse
MarriedYears	

1910 Census

LastName

FirstMale

FirstFem

GIS_Link

MaleAge

FemAge

MaleJob

FemJob

FamMembers

Unrelated

TotalHH

RelAdults

UnRelAdults

Male18to64

Fem18to64

Male65Plus

Fem65Plus

Male5to17

Fem5to17

MaleUn5

FemUn5

School

UnabRead

Race

Marriage

MarriedYears

ChildBorn

ChildAlive

HeadBinUS

HeadBinIA

GPBinUS

GPBinIA

MaleBirth

FemBirth

England

Scotland

Canada

Germany

Ireland

Denmark

Holland

France

Norway

Sweden

Austria-Hungary

Wales

BDDI

OwnREnt

Mortgage

FarmHouse

1920 Census

LastName

FirstMale

FirstFem

GIS_Link

MaleAge

FemAge

MaleJob

MaleIndustry

FemJob

FemIndustry

FamMembers

Unrelated

TotalHH

RelAdults

UnRelAdults

Male18to64

Fem18to64

Male65Plus

Fem65Plus

Male5to17

Fem5to17

MaleUn5

FemUn5

School

UnabRead

Race

Marriage

HeadBinUS

HeadBinIA

GPBinUS

GPBinIA

MaleBirth

FemBirth

England

Scotland

Canada

Germany

Ireland

Denmark

Holland

France

Norway

Sweden

Austria-Hungary

Wales

OwnRent

Mortgage

1930 Census

LastName

FirstMale

FirstFem

GIS_Link

MaleAge

FemAge

MaleJob

MaleIndustry

FemJob

FemIndustry

FamMembers

Unrelated

TotalHH

RelAdults

UnRelAdults

Male18to64

Fem18to64

Male65Plus

Fem65Plus

Male5to17

Fem5to17

MaleUn5

FemUn5

School

UnabRead

Race

Marriage

AgeMaleMar

AgeFemMar

HeadBinUS

HeadBinIA

GPBinUS

GPBinIA

MaleBirth

FemBirth

England

Scotland

Canada

Germany

Ireland

Denmark

Holland

France

Norway

Sweden

Austria-Hungary

Wales

RealEstate

OwnRent

MonthRent

FarmHouse

Radio