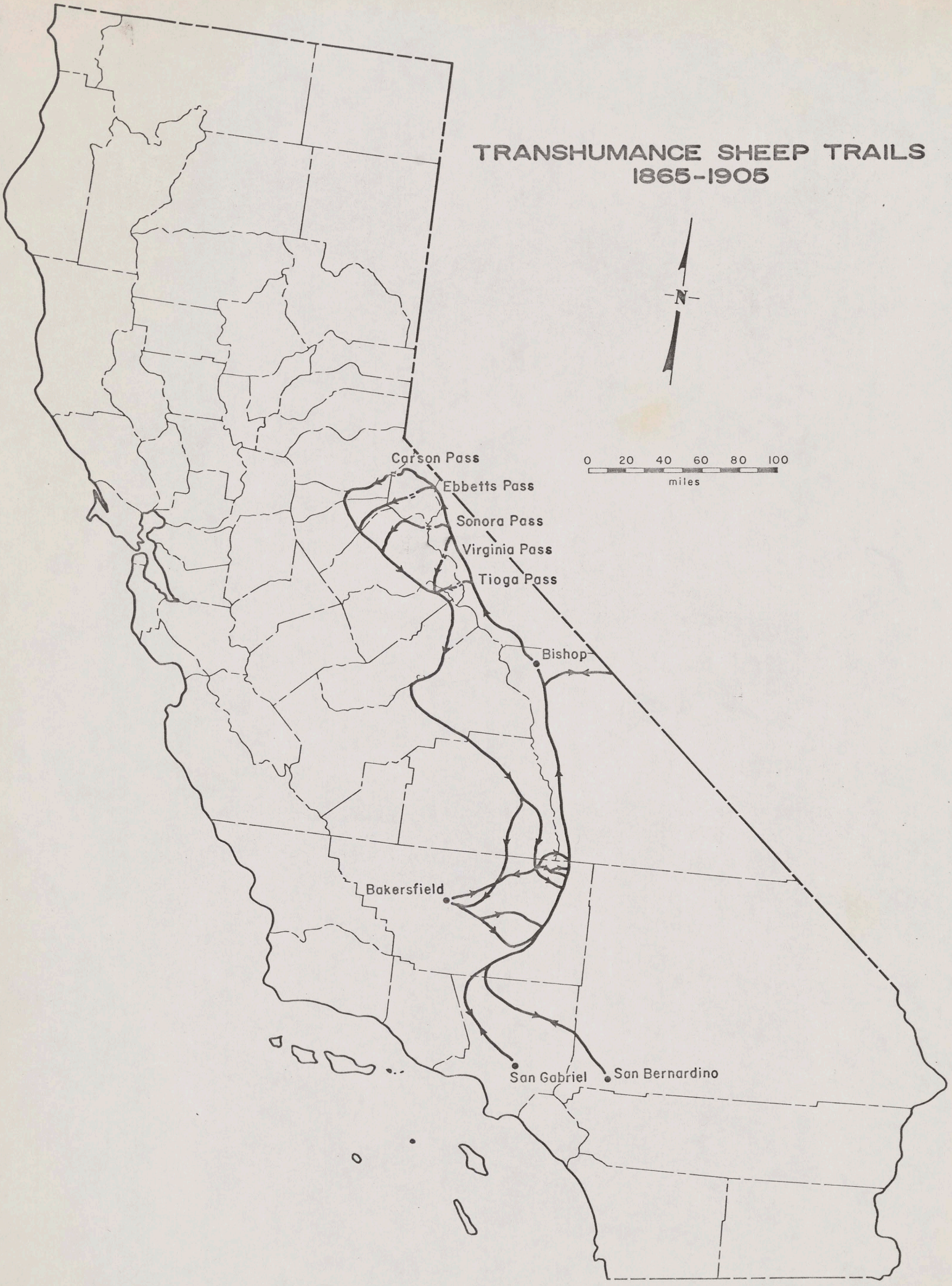
Yr.	Vol.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Index	To Bindery



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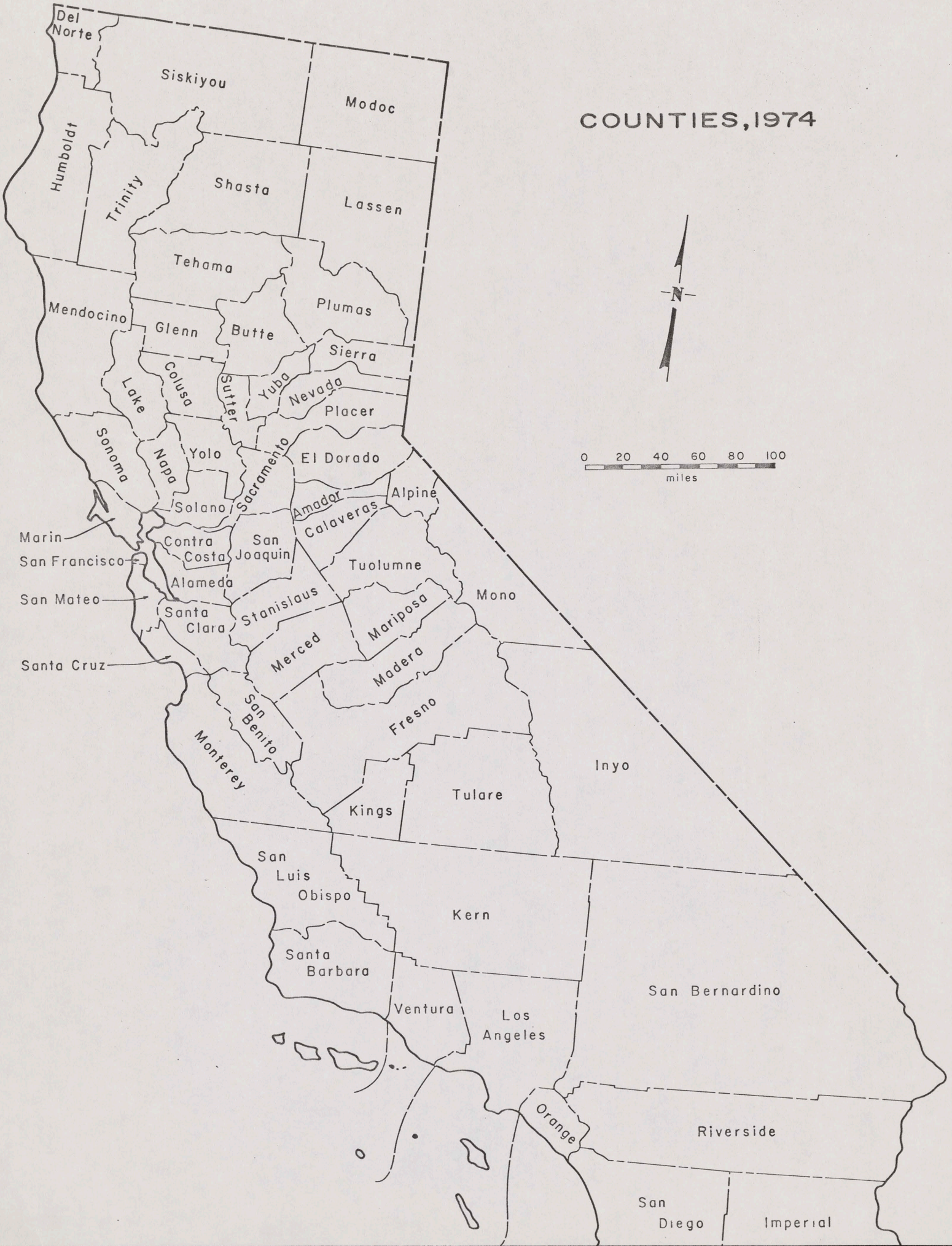
COUNTIES, 1974
N
0 20 40 60 80 100
miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Nevada
Lake
Placer
Sonoma
Napa
Yolo
Sacramento
El Dorado
Solano
Amador
Alpine
Calaveras
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
San Francisco
Tuolumne
Alameda
San Mateo
Stanislaus
Mariposa
Mono
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
Fresno
San Benito
Monterey
Inyo
Tulare
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial


COUNTIES, 1974
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Kings
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Kern
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial

marked Romero, Shafer, Puccinelli, Anderson, Aranguena, Ardans, Dean, Olabarria

Basque - Americans between 25 & ~~60~~

- endogamy & educ. -

	sex	spouse	location	Highest grade	occupation
Zaga					
1,	M	N		12	rancher
Ispisua					
2,	M	N	Elko	12	flight agent
3,	M	N	"	12	switchman
4,	F	N		12	housewife
Etchebehere					
5,	F	N		12	"
6,	M	N	San Rafael, Calif.	12	supervisor for W.P.
Moida					
7,	M	S	Winnemucca	16	welder
8,	F	N	McDermitt	12	housewife
9,	F	Y	Oroveda	12	"
10,	F	Y		12	bank teller
Tremeuan					
11	F	N		13	housewife
12,	F	N	Salt Lake	18	teacher
13	F	Y	Mt. City, Nev.	12	store clerk
14,	F	N	Virginia	18	college prof.
Bilbao					
15,	F	Y		12	housewife
16,	F	N	Burley, Ida.	12	"
Arreguin					
17,	M	Y	Elko	10½ "	blacksmith - rancher
18,	F	N		12	employment office
19,	F	S	Elko	12	bookkeeper
Marluch					
20,	M	N	Ely	11	storekeeper
21,	M	N	Elko	11	miner
22,	M	N	Elko	11	truck driver
23	M	N	Elko	11	pit boss
24,	F	N		11	housewife
Mendive					
25,	M	N		11	service station owner
Aguirre					
26,	M	N		13	carpet layer
27,	F	N		12	housewife
28,	F	Y		13	"
29,	M	N		16	accountant
Cagla					
30,	M	N	Figgs	12	rancher

	Sex	spouse Basque	highest grade	location	occupation
	Corta (cont'd)				
31	F	Y	12	Elko	housewife
	M	N	12		store clerk
	M	N	12	Diggs	rancher
32 Bastida	M	N	12	Mt. Home	assistant postmaster
	M	N	12	Mt. Home	garage
	F	N	12	Mt. Home	motel owner
	F	N	12		deputy treasurer, Elko Co.
Odiaga	F	Y	8	Portland	retired
	F	Y	8	Elko	housewife
	F	Y	8		motel manager
	M	S	8	Lovelock	rancher
Goicoechea	M	Y	13	Elko	dealer
	F	Y	13		housewife
Jauregui	F	Y	15		housewife
	F	Y	15	Guernica	"
	M	N	10	Elko	mechanic
Goicoechea	M	Y	12	Elko	sheepman
	F	Y	12		housewife
	F	N	18	Elko	teacher
	M	Y	12	Elko	sheepman
Lugea	F	Y	8		housewife
	F	Y	12	Elko	lookkeeper
	F	Y	15	Elko	nurse
Arregui	F	Y	12		secretary
Hachquet	F	N	12	Carson	housewife
	F	N	12	"	secretary
	M	N	14	Elko	Casino boss
	F	Y	12	"	housewife
	M	N	12	Moraga, Calif.	W. P agent
60	F	N	12	Elko	secretary

				location			
61	F		N	Washington, D.C.	12	housewife	
	Aguirre						
	M		N	Elko	12	railroad	
	M		N	Reno	13	realestate	
	F		N	Ruby Valley	12	Rancher	
	M		Y	Elko	12	railroad	
	M		N	Jonegah	12	State of Nevada	
	M		N	Elko	12	hardware store	
	F		N		12	secretary	
	Billao						
	F		N	Rock Creek, Ida	12	housewife	
	M		N	Lamoille	8	ranch foreman	
	M		Y	Elko	9	Union bulk plant	
	F		N		12	housewife	
	Domingo						
	M		N	Elko	14	railroad brakeman	
	F		Y		12	housewife	
	Jayo						
	M		N		12	Propane Maintenance	
	M		N	Elko	16	Insurance agent	
	F		Y	Elko	12	secretary	
	Orbe						
	F		Y		12	waitress	
	M		N	Elko	8	ranching	
	F		Y	Jiggs	12	housewife	
	M		N	Elko	9	Youth training	woodwork instructor
	F		N	Jiggs	12	housewife	
	M		N	Elko	12	Policeman	
	Motola						
	M		Y		12	Deliveryman	
	M		N	Elko	12	"	
	Juaristi						
	F		Y		14	secretary	
	F		N	Sacramento, Calif.	12	housewife	
	Puccinelli						
	M		S	Elko	15	store manager	
	F		N		12	housewife	
90	Landa						
	F		Y		12	housewife	

	Sex	partner	location	highest grade	occupation
			McMinnville		
91	F	N	Oregon	12	housewife
	F	N	Elko	12	"
Shafer	F	N	Sacramento, Calif.	12	housewife
	F	N		12	"
	F	N	Elko	12	"
Hegny	F	N	Elko	12½	housewife
	M	S	Elko	12	sheepman
	M	N		12	"
Lauciriica	M	Y		12	motel manager
	F	Y	Elko	12	hotel owner
Zabala	F	N	Winnemucca	8	housewife
	F	N	"	12	bookeeper
	M	N	"	9	bartender
	M	S	Oakdale, Calif.	8	ranching
	M	S	Winnemucca	12	bartender
	F	N		12	housewife
Aguirre	M	Y	Boulder, Colo.	8	rancher
	M	Y		12	hotel owner
Anderson	M	N		13	Mechanic
Aranguena	M	N	Elko	13	owns grocery
	M	N		12	owns A & W
Ardans	M	N	Paris, Calif.	23	veterinarian
	M	N		14	mechanic
Echegaray	M	Y	Reno	16½	accountant
	F	S		16	student
Calzacorta,	F	N		12	housewife
	F	S	Elko	12	accountant
	M	S	Elko	14	mining co. [redacted]
Sibala	M	S	Elko	12	power company
120	M	N	Elko	12	store manager

	sex	partner	location	school	occupation
			Albuquerque		
12	F	N	N.M.	12	housewife
	F	N	Mt. City, Nev.	12	store clerk
	F	N	ogden, Utah	12	housewife
	M	N	Pekin, Ill.	12	highway dept.
	F	N		12	housewife
	F	N	Elko	16	nurse
Dean	F	Y	Elko	13	housewife
	M	N		16	teacher
Samper	M	N	Elko	13	bartender
	F	Y	Elko	12	hotel keeper
	M	Y		12	"
	M	N	Elko	13	"
	M	Y	Elko	12	Col. Pacific (Power?)
Costra	M	Y		12	Machinist
	M	S	Elko	12	Truck driver
Yrchaustí	M	S	Elko	8	State highway
	M	Y	Elko	8	"
	F	N		8	housewife
Yraguen	M	Y		12	Power Co. Clerk
Asumendi	F	N	Rupert	12½	housewife
	F	Y		12½	sewer clerk
Urriola	M	N	Elko	12	service station & motel owner
	M	N		12	"
	F	N	Rigby, Ida.	13	housewife
Sayo	M	N		12	Bell Tel.
	M	N	Winnemucca	19	Soil Conservationist
	F	N	McGill	14	housewife
Sustacha	F	S		9	none
	M	N	Sanville	10	rancher
150	M	N	"	11	rancher

151 Elicegui	F	N	Sparks	printer	12
	M	N	Reno	manager bowling alley	12
	M	N	Reno	State Highway	14
	F	Y		housewife	12
Gamboa	F	N	Diggs	"	12
	M	N		Humboldt Water Dist.	14½
	F	N	Pueblo, Colo.	housewife	15
Garamendi	M	N		Employment Service	13
Bilbao	F	N		housewife	15 & one year
Olabarria	F	N		"	13
Alberro	F	Y		babysitter	12
	M	Y	Elko	W Pac. R R.	12
Apraiz	M	Y		Power Co. clerk	12
Arcimesbelere	F	N	Naples, Florida	housewife	13
	F	N		secretary	12
Zaraga	F	N	Elko	housewife	10
	F	Y	Longmont Colo.	"	10
	M	S	Elko	blacksmith	10
	M	S	Elko	ranching	8
	M	S		railroad	8
Echegaray	M	Y	Reno	accountant	16
Brust	F	S		secretary	14
	M	N	carson	State personnel	17½
Calzacorta	F	N	Elko	housewife	12
	F	S	"	Accountant	12
	M	S		Engineering	14
Errauti	M	N	Reno	Businessman	15
Marijuch	M	N	Elko	Slot machines	13
	M	S	missing in action	soldier	15
180	M	Y	Winnemucca	city worker	12

* all living outside Winn.

Winnemucca

	Sex	Spouse	residing	highest grade	occupation
1. Gabica	F	Y		12	trailer court owner
2.	F	Y	Orovada	12	housewife teller
3.	M	N	Winn.	8	motel owner
4.	M	N	Winn.	10	service station manager
*5. Yrueta	F	Y	Yuma, Ariz.	16	housewife-teacher
6.	F	N	Yerington, Nev.	16	teacher
7.					
*8. Comba	F	N	Fresno, Calif.	12	housewife
9.	M	N	Patterson, Calif.	12	State Highway
10. Arechabala	F	Y		15	nurse
11.	F	N	Fallon	12	housewife
12.	F	Y	Winn.	13	"
13.	F	N	Oakdale, Calif.	12	factory employee
14.	M	S	Winn.	10	carpenter
15.	F	N	Gridley, Calif.	12	housewife
16.	F	N	Denver City, Texas	12	"
17. Etchart	M	Y		14	retired
18.	F	Y	Lovelock	10	hw
19.	M	Y	Winn.	10	well driller
20.	F	N	"	14	hw
21.	M	S	Golconda	12	landlord
22	M	Y	Oregon City, Oregon	12	rancher
23	F	N	Winn.	12	bookkeeper
24 McErquiaga	F	Y	Winn.	8	hw
25	M	N	Winn.	8	County employee
26	M	N	Orovada	8	rancher
27	M	S	"	8	"
28	M	N	"	8	"
29	F	N		8	hw
30	F	N	Winn.	8	hw

31	M	S	Orovada	8	Rancher
	F	Y	Winn.	8	hospital employee
	F	N	"	8	bank "
33 Arranguena	M	Y		8	barber
Barinaga	F	Y		12	bookkeeper
	F	N	Winn.	12	hw
	F	N	"	12	hw
	F	Y	"	12	hw
✱ Yrueta	F	Y	Winn.	15	secretary
	F	N	Reno	16	hw
Lasa	F	Y		0	hw
	F	Y	Vale, Oregon	0	hw
	F	N	Battle Mt.	0	hw
	F	Y	Winn.	0	hw
	F	Y	Reno	0	hw
	M	N	Winn.	0	grocery store owner
M&cErquiaga	M	N		8	hw
	M	N	Winn.	8	retired - highway
	M	N	"	8	Typ employee
	M	N	Orovada	8	bus driver
	M	N	Winn.	8	hw
	M	Y	"	8	model dairy distrib.
	M	N	"	8	owner Typ bottle works
	M	N	"	8	construction
Bengoa ✱	M	Y	Orovada	16	rancher
	M	Y	"	8	"
	F	Y	McDermitt	16	"
	M	Y	Orovada	12	"
Esparza	M	S	Orovada	16	Miner
60	F	N	McDermitt	12	HW

Elko residence

same county	contiguous county	Reno	same state	contiguous state
67	11	7	5	18

duplicated category

other	100,000 or more
9	7

Elko
59
sibling sets involved

58
67
11
12
18
9
175

Winnemucca residence

same county	cont. county	Reno	same state	contiguous state
52	4	4	2	7

other	100,000 or more
1	1

13
sibling sets + 4 asterisks

61

	F	Y	~~Orovada~~	12	Hw
	F	N	Elko	12	secretary
& Bergoa	F	N		16	hw teacher
	F	N	Winn.	12	hw
~~Echave~~	~~M~~	~~N~~		~~15~~	~~rancher~~
	~~M~~	~~N~~	~~McDermitt~~	~~12~~	~~C~~
Echave	F	Y	Winn.	11	hw
	M	N	winn.	11	~~rancher~~ rancher
	F	Y	"	13	~~Rancher~~ hw
	M	Y	McDermitt	12	~~hw~~ rancher
	F	N	Winn.	12	hw
	F	Y	"	12	hw
	M	Y		12	rancher
Cabica	F	S		12	waitress
	M	N	Gerlach, Nv,	8	Ranch foreman
	M	Y	Winn.	12	State highway
	F	Y	Orovada	13	hw
Mentaberry	M	Y		9	trailer court owner
	F	Y	winn.	12	hw - secretary
	F	Y	Orovada	11	hw
	M	N	Reno	18	vice principal
	M	N	Winn.	13	WP Clerk
	F	N	Winn.	13	hw
	M	N	McDermitt	13	rancher
	M	S	Reno	13	Nevada Tax commission
	M	N	McDermitt	12	rancher

873

n = 83

mean = 10.52

90

non-Basques
winn,

1 Savage	F	~~teacher~~	16
	F	hw	16
	M	store owner	16
Reek	M	Salesman	12
	F	banker	12
	F	hw	12
	M	salesman	16
	F	banker	12
Baker	M	~~truck~~ driver	11
	M	Insurance salesman	16
	F	hw	15
	M	personnel	14
~~Jones~~	M	real estate	12
	M	Janitorial service	13
	M	conductor Railroad	12
	F	hw	15
	F	hw	12
	F	hw	12
	F	hw	12
	F	Secretary ~~Secretary~~	12
	M	electrician	12
	F	secretary	12
	F	hw	12
	F	exec. secret.	13
	M	navy	16
	M	credit manager ~~[illegible]~~	16
	F	teacher ~~hw~~	15
	F	~~teacher~~	16
Combs	M	ranker	10
30	M	railroad	10

31	F	retired	10
	M	rancher	8
	M	rancher	12
	F	nurses aid	8
	F	motel manager	12
			450

mean equals 12.86

(187) Cruz M	Y	Gooding, Ida	rancher	8
M	Y		highway dept.	12
Hachguet M	Y/N		Liquor distributor	12
				2150

n = 176

mean = 12.22

Twin. & Elko combined

n = 259

mean educ. 11.67 years

30
30
30
30
30
26
176
83
259

EXPERT No. 22225 EXPERT No. 22225 EXPERT No. 22225

Composite Residence

same county	contiguous county	Reno
119 or 45.95%	15 or 5.79%	11 or 4.25%
with focal sibling 191 or 74.61%		

same state	contiguous state	other
7 or 2.70%	25 or 9.65%	10 or 3.86%

all Nevada	out of state	100,000 or more (counting Reno)
224 or 86.49%	35 or 13.51%	19 or 7.34%

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PROGRAM		PUNCHING INSTRUCTIONS	GRAPHIC								PAGE OF
PROGRAMMER	DATE		PUNCH								CARD ELECTRO NUMBER*

COMM.	STATEMENT NUMBER	CONT.	FORTRAN STATEMENT (dates; B S F E O XX)	IDENTIFICATION SEQUENCE
2	32113		1XX2XX 52363842253 62 62 308 26 1146758	1
0	31111		11X 5069 X1 81 32916255 1177XX	1
2	15111		1 121213 25 1 769	1
2	68233		1X 82 82 3 24 1177762	2661
2	66143		21X 5459 X2362 28 1147671 68	2681
2	74211		2Y2YXX 1821225253 62 61 3 225 1177768 24716416182447	1
2	72112		1XXXXX 62636565685868 1 1 21 1 7XX	1
2	84132		2XX 5866 82 82 319172 17 7671	2801
2	80211		2XXXXXX 48495051545 5 62 82 3 23 1177759 556365164822 55	2841
2	75233		2XX 2048 82 82 3 1 177 7 70 19202154	1
2	76211		2XXXXXX 5455565860666 62 62 3 1 177 1 68 245422	1
2	83153		2XXX 30334 62 62 3101024Y 111 1 59	1

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PROGRAMMER	DATE		PUNCH							CARD ELECTRO NUMBER*

COMM.	STATEMENT NUMBER	CONT.	FORTRAN STATEMENT	IDENTIFICATION SEQUENCE
1	2 3 4 5	6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
2	3 2 1 5	7	15X 7 5525X 9 081 1211 1012 1	2
0	3 1 1 3	9	12X 5 3825X 9 3715X 9 2911X 9 2713X 9	2
2	1 5 1 2	4	12X 9 2211X 9 2111X 9 1621X 9 1511X 9 1411X 9	2
2	6 8 2		1	2
2	6 6 1 3	1	25X 9 251 9 251 9 111 6 111 9 21222 9	2
2	7 4 2 6	8	15X 7 1692439 6712X 4 651539 632538 3025 9 1611538 591539 522538	2
2	7 2 1 3	1	151 7 2912X 7 151 9	2
2	8 4 1 4	3	21X 9 3711X 7 3311X 9 2925X 9	2
2	8 0 2 4	8	2539 462538 4311X X 3915X 4 392539 372139 351538 332549	2
2	7 5 2 8	0	15 218315 217525 7 17015 8 17125 8 17315 8 16911X 9 662558	2
2	7 6 2 4	0	11X 5 3512X 6 3321 9 312139 312139 2511X X	2
2	8 3 2 5	8	151 9 5622X 9 5422X 9 3122X 9 15022X 9 4815X 7 4612X 7 4412X 7	2

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	23213	2	15X 7	
	03111	3	2 9 111 9 081 9	3
	21502	2	21X	3
	26820	9	1 X 9 071 X 9 031 X	3
	26610	9	1 X 9 071 X 9 031 X	3
	27422	9	1 1X 7	3
	27210	6	1 X 9 042 X 9	3
	28410	3	2 X 011 X	3
	28020	3	2 X 011 X	3
	2752			3
	2762			3
	28323	4	22X 9 272 1X 9 182 1X 9	3

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2	321	Y	Y Y Y Y 1 1 1 1	4
0	311	Y	Y 2 2 1 1 2 1	4
2	151		2 2	4
2	682		1	4
2	661	Y	Y 1 1 1 1 2	4
2	741	1	Y 7 0 7 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	4
2	721	X	X 0 9 0 2 1 2 2	4
2	841	X	Y 1 2 2 2 1	4
2	802	1	1 1 1 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1	4
2	752	1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4
2	762	1	1 1 1 1 8 2 1	4
2	832	Y	Y Y 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4

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Basque Marriage in Elko County

Problem: The problem to be considered in the study will be the incidence of endogamy among Basques and its antecedents and implications.

Data:

1. The first section involves the calculation of the numbers of endogamous and exogamous Basque marriages. These data will be derived from the marriage licence records and from a survey administered by Dr. William Douglass in 1969.

2. The second section will measure the significance of endogamy within the Elko Basque community. This section of the study therefore requires the estimation of the Basque population during the study's period. The following records will be the source of a minimum figure for the Basque population.

1. U. S. Census reports
2. telephone books (1946-1970)
3. Brand and marks registry
4. Land registry
5. Vital statistics: birth, death, and marriage records.
6. Intent to file citizenship.
7. Precinct lists.
8. Basque Club membership lists
9. Surveys.
10. Publications and private notes.

These minimum figures can serve as the basis for numerical projections of the total population. These projections are necessary because the records are systematically biased against certain segments of the population--sheepherders, for example, would rarely appear on the above documents. The sheepherder population will be estimated as a function of the sheep population, but most of the other uncounted segments of the population will be estimated from the proportions in the Douglass sample.

3. The third section of the study is focused on interviews. The informants come from eight categorys--one of which includes no informants because no one met that description:

Old world man = Basque	Old world man = non-Basque	New world man = Basque	New world man = non-Basque
Old world woman = Basque	Old world woman = non-Basque	New world woman = Basque	New world woman = non-Basque

The interviews attempt to elicit the context of each marriage and the marriage choice. They also try to isolate conditions that would normally lead to the selection of either a Basque or a non-Basque spouse.

4. The fourth section of the study involved the collection of stories that were told by my informants. These stories, which most often were volunteered, were collected as nearly verbatim as possible.

Analysis:

1. The first part of the analysis will evaluate the actual numbers of endogamous and exogamous marriages in the light of the population estimates of section two. From these population estimates can be calculated the relative probabilities of marrying a Basque or a non-Basque in Elko. These can be compared with the actual incidence of the marriages in order to determine the significance of the in-marriage.

2. The second part of the analysis will incorporate materials from the interviews and from the stories in order to explain the endogamy and the changes in its incidence.

from Don Fowler

Comments on Master's Thesis proposal by E. Weatherford, 8/11/75

SCOPE: If this is done right, it is way too much for a master's thesis. More about this on each section.

1. Demography. We are told how a Basque will be distinguished from a non-Basque, but not how a Basque will be distinguished from a Basque-American -- yet most of the comparisons planned involve this distinction. Of course, Basque men are going to marry non-Basques in larger absolute numbers than are Basque women if there are more of the former than of the latter. The point of interest is whether or not they are marrying out in the same proportions as their numbers, or in greater or lesser proportions. What tests of significance of the differences will be used?

2. Magnitude (not significance) of the endogamy. "Are Basque individuals marrying each other at a rate greater than can be expected from the Basque percentage of the population?" Something is wrong here. I don't think this says what is really meant. How does it work?

Estimating the Basque population will require a lot more effort than "scanning the records" if there are many numbers involved. To compare 12 sources manually would be a tremendous undertaking. Probably a system of computer concordances would be required, if the investigator doesn't want to spend five years getting a Master's degree.

What evidence is there that there is a constant relationships between the sheep population and the population of shepherds? A 50% increase in sheep in one outfit might still be handled by the same shepherd -- this assumption has to be justified by some empirical evidence, if it is to be relied on for estimating the population. If you are counting Basques from the records, why estimate them in this wild fashion? What are "generalized" population figures? I still don't see how "these figures" (i.e. the estimated population figures) can be used for the "calculation of the probability of marrying any other person within the community." For one thing, what the investigator probably means is the probability of marrying a person from various categories (not any other person -- which I can't see would be of any great interest). For another thing, what is probably being talked about is calculating the numbers of potential pairs in a certain population. This has to be time-specific, and is an enormously complicated and expensive computer problem (by master's thesis resource standards). In any case, it should not be thrown out casually, but the methods should be spelled out.

3. Interview. The purpose of the various items in the interview is not obvious -- that is, their bearing on the principal problem of exploring rates of endogamy and their influence of sheepherding thereon. Furthermore, many of the items are worded in a way which is going to make them very difficult to tabulate, and minimally informative. For example, "What did you do after your marriage (occupation)? What if someone has held a large number of jobs -- this wording is not calculated to discover it. What is going to be done with the data? Is it to be correlated with the endogamy rates? Neither is it obvious how the interview items will produce the three kinds of information said to be expected therefrom. Or what these items have to do with the problem at hand. Has the definition of the problem been changed to "what being a Basque means to me"?

4. Analysis of folk tales. This in itself is a very complicated undertaking. Here, again, the objectives do not seem to be clearly thought out.

OVERALL. I think the investigator is naively taking on a very large, unwieldy, and not yet well-defined problem; the methods to be used, particularly the statistical ones, are no better defined than the problem. Many of the aspects of this potpourri show promise for an interesting thesis, however.

Discussion of Comments on Master's thesis proposal.

1. A Basque American is a person of Basque ancestry who is born in America. Basque American is, by this terminology, distiguished from Old World Basque--a person of Basque ancestry who is born in either Spain or France. Basque refers to a person of Basque ancestry, in general regardless of his nativity.

My statement, "Basque men are (statistically) more likely to marry non-Basques than are Basque women, since the population of Basque men is known to be considerably greater than the population of Basque women until relatively recently", is in effect a statement of the null hypothesis. During the period (before 1930) when one can with certainty expect a large male/female imbalance, my sample includes so few instances of out-marriage that significance cannot be tested at all. I intend to check this again after my population estimates are complete.

2. For Elko, it is physically possible to utilize that many sources and to integrate them. The limitations actually involve the accessiblity of the names within each source, rather than the number. In fact, I have been forced to eliminate both grazing files and sheep tax records because they would involve too great an undertaking. I have tentatively eliminated school records because I believe that they would not provide much new information. Of the records in the new list, only the birth and death records (in Carson City) and the precinct records (in Elko) have not been scanned. Many of the sources have also been already integrated. No computer sorting will even be attempted here--not because the computer could not sort through these sets of data very quickly--but because I am a very slow keypuncher.

By significance I mean non-random. I write of "generalized" population figures because the population estimates are projections from a sample rather than an actual count.

Given: M_U = the total male population W_U = the total female population
M_B = the Basque male population W_B = the Basque female population
$M_A - M_A$ = the non-Basque male population $W_A - W_A$ = the non-Basque female population

$$p(\text{Basque-Basque marriage}) = \frac{M_B \times W_B}{M_U \times W_U}$$

$$p(\text{Basque-non-Basque marriage}) = \frac{M_B \times W_A + M_A \times W_B}{M_U \times W_U}$$

I believe that the number of potential pairs in a certain population is not, in fact, an enormously complicated computer problem. Rather, it is a two-cell probability calculation: M x W . I simply prefer to think in terms of probabilities, rather than the inverses.

My question, "Are Basque individuals marrying each other at a rate greater than can be expected from the Basque percentage of the population?", to me means checking the incidence of marriage (adjusted for the estimated Basque population) against the expected incidence (calculated as above).

3. and 4. Explanation, or at least, suggestions of explanations, can be derived from the antecedents and consequences of marriage as stated by my informants, in answers to the questions of the interviews and in the stories told. These stories are analysed, or utilised, in the same way that any other assertion by an informant is analysed. The stories do, however, appear to have a special value to those who tell them, and therefore might be particularly significant.

Basque Marriage in Elko County

The Basque participation in the sheepherding industry in and around Elko County is the dominant force in their lives, and its special demands have affected all sectors of Basque life in the Great Basin.(Douglass, personal communication) This is true,also, of marriage and the family pattern among Basques. These demands, or the lack of them, can be evaluated in the stories that the Basques themselves tell about their lives.

Basques are an extremely practical, literal-minded people, largely inclined to realism. This is reflected in their stories and conversation, which often concern the incidents and episodes of their past life. The details of their family life forms a significantly large part of their reminiscences--sometimes idealized, or imbued with more exciting elements. These stories also reveal the attitudes implicit in the behavior of all those who can be said to be culturally Basque. Such stories, replete with their social themes, constitute a rich source of material for analysing the behavior of the Basques.

Therefore, in conjunction with the more traditional anthropological methods of analysing marriage patterns, this study will incorporate the the analysis of folkloric materials with which a thematic analysis can be worked to evaluate the important problems to the Basques themselves. These folkloric materials presumably constitute the source of Basque ideas and knowledge of how to deal with their difficulties, their life style.

The problem to be considered in all four sections of the study will be the importance of inter-marriage among Basques. The first two section will involve statistical models that describe inter-marriage, and the interviews and folkloric material should be the source of mechanical models for the same phenomena.

P.S.

Warren has mentioned that there will be a committee meeting early in the fall to discuss this further.

Hope to see you in Elko.

Elisabeth

Statement of Intent.

The work to be done for my thesis generally can be organized into four related parts. The first section of the study will measure rates of endogamy and exogamy among the Basques of Elko County for the period 1880-1970. The sources for the work are the marriage license records from Elko and from a survey administered by Dr. William Douglass in 1969. The civil divorce proceedings will also be scanned for cases involving Basques and then counted and analysed.

For the purposes of the study any person with a Basque name or who is known to have a Basque ancestor will be included. This methodological necessity obviously will result in the inclusion of individuals who are not culturally Basque--those who may have come from old California and Mexico, as well as those who have become culturally American. It also over-rides the many different possible reasons for the marriages.

However, in-marriage and out-marriage rates are themselves gross indices of cultural assimilation, and one of the results of this study will be to measure separately the incidence of in-marriage among both Basques from the old world and Basque Americans for the part of the sample for which this information is avialable. I predict:

1. Basque Americans marry out more than Basques from either Spain or France. This prediction follows from similar findings in other studies of Basque endogamy and from my own initial compilations.(Sather, 1961; Gachiteguy, 1955). Douglass (1975) also notes that there is a predominant pattern of old world Basque individuals marrying old world Basque individuals, especially before 1918.
2. Divorce occurs more frequently in marriages that do not involve old world Basques. This prediction follows from the known influence of the religious view with which the Basques grew up, coupled with the probable mitigating effect of American divorce norms.
3. Basque men are (statistically) more likely to marry non-Basques than are Basque women, since the population of Basque men is known to be considerable greater than the population of Basque women until relatively recently.

The second section of the study will be an attempt to measure the significance of endogamy in the Basque community; that is to say, are Basque individuals marrying each other at a rate greater than can be expected from the Basque percentage of the population?

This section of the study therefore requires the estimation of the Basque population during the study's period. By scanning the records and actually counting individuals, minimum figures for the Basque population of Elko County can be gathered. The sources for this estimate are the following:

1. U.S. Census reports, especially open censuses 1880, and possibly 1900.
2. telephone books (1946-1970).
3. brand and marks registry.
4. land registry.
5. grazing permits, tax assessments.
6. vital statistics: birth, death, and marriage records.
7. intent to file citizenship.
8. precinct lists.
9. school registration.
10. Basque Club membership lists.
11. surveys.
12. publications and private notes.

Then in conjunction with population projections from life tables and sheep population figures (to estimate sheepherders), generalized population figures and error estimations can be calculated. These figures can then be used for the calculation of the probability of marrying any other person within the community.

The third section of the study will be focused on interviews. The informants will be chosen from each of the eight categories, including both marriages involving Basque and non-Basque men and women:

Basque married men	Basque unmarried men	Basque married women	Basque unmarried women
Basque-American married men	Basque-American unmarried men	Basque-American married women	Basque-American unmarried women

Initially, I will attempt to interview about five individuals from every category, though I expect to find that there are some categories with very few people, for example Basque unmarried women.

The interview schedule that I intend to use includes the following items, which will be discussed in the course of the informant's life history:

1. Biographical data (to be asked whenever the information in my notes is lacking for informant, father, mother, spouse)
   - name
   - place of birth
   - year of birth (death)
   - nationality
2. Schooling and early years
   - Did you speak Basque at home?, Did you learn English in school?
   - Did you have non-Basque playmates?
   - Are Basque parents dfferent from other parents? In what way?
   - Where did you attend school?
3. Courtship
   - How much contact did you have with eligile partners? Who constituted this group of eligible partners?
   - What were you doing when you met your partner?
   - What were the attractions of the partner? Disadvantages?
   - Have you ever wanted to be married to a Basque/non-Basque?
4. Married life
   - What did you do after your marriage (occupation)? What did your spouse do? what lang. did you speak at home?
   - What did you do to enjoy yourself? Your Spouse?
   - Who were your close friends? Were your spouses' friends the same?
   - Would you have preferred to do something different after your marriage? Would you have preferred a different sort of marriage?
5. Children
   - How many children have you? Would you have preferred a different number? Would your spouse have preferred a different number?
   - What are they doing? Have they married Basques?
6. Religious attitudes
   - What are the church activities in Elko? Do you both participate?
   - Were you married in the church? What is your religious affiliation? That of your spouse?
7. Departure from Basque country
   - What were the circumstances that made you decide to come to the U.S.? Did you intend to return there to live?

The interviews can then be analysed on the following grounds:

1. Inter-personal relationship within the marriage.

Of first importance is the evidence from the interviews of why it is important to be Basque, and to have a Basque spouse; or, indeed, why it would be better to not be Basque or to have a non-Basque spouse. Possible reasons for the former might be perceived as the advantages inherent in sharing a mutually comprehensible language, a common cultural heritage, the importance of offering that heritage to the children, or a belief in the intrisic superiority of Basques. On the other hand, there are also possible advantages to not marrying a Basque: possibly a much easier assimilation to American culture. Perhaps, especially for Basque Americans, the Basqueness of the spouse is purely a matter of sentimentality, since the non-Basque spouse is commonly assimilated to the round of Basque functions in any case.

The extent to which the husband and wife share friends and activities depends, it seems, on the nature of their occupational livelihood. The dominant occupation of the Basque man is undoubtedly sheep ranching, and the demands of his life--weeks spent on the range following the sheep or cattle--must have caused considerable adjustment in their more traditional ideas of marriage. If anything, the demands made on a sheep rancher more closely parallels the old world occupation of sailor and seagoer rather than agriculturalist. The Basque women seem to have often managed a hotel or boarding house, or maintained a household in town so that the children could go to school. Although married, their lives and activities appear to be quite separate.

2. Social consequences of the marriage.

Basque men who were married in the new world have already a degree of economic success. In general, Basque men both in the Basque country and in the new world did not marry until they had prospered to some degree and were able to support a family. Basque women who were married in the new world may be socially-upwardly mobile. In part this is a corrolary of the tendency for Basque men to have already achieved a degree of success before marriage. In addition, women who were financially secure were not likely to have left.

In addition, there may be a tendency for Basque ranching families to intermarry at a greater rate than those families whose subsistence is other than ranching. Basque ranching families have lately felt the same difficulties in holding their outfits together as the rest of the old ranching families have. There might therefore be a greater incidence of intermarriage among ranching families among Basque Americans, than among the families without ranching holdings.

Intermarriage is in fact associated with transference of family norms through generations and the solidifacation of the class (and occupational) structure (Farber, 1968). This situation, which I believe was the case in the Basque country during most of the period of emigration, would have been placed under pressure by the Western pattern which tended to facilitiate flexibility. Unfortunately, the prediction implicit in this view of the situation corresponds to the expected situation from other patterns, notably general assimilation. Thus, other than noting its congruence, I believe that a definite association of these phenomena is not practical.

3. Economic consequences of marriage.

Although Basque men were usually capable of supporting families at the time of the marriage, Basque women were often very important contributors to the economic viability of the household. Not only did they cook to support sheep and haying crews, but some of them independently managed hotels and boarding houses, or even their own ranches.

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On the other hand, marriage with an American woman or an American man might occasionally have meant integration into an American business, such as ranching or a small business in town.

The fourth section of the study will be the collection of any tales which are often told, or offered as interesting, and which, as such, are especially appreciated by my informants. Such tales will be elicited during the interviews described above in section 3, and also in any of the less formal conversations with Basques.

The tales in which I am most interested will naturally concern the themes of the family cycle: courtship, marital arangements, childbirth, discipline, arranging for the children's education. However, the tales detailing lives of those individuals who did not have a family should be equally pointed for my purposes. Throughout all the tales, as well as the events of the lives of these Basques, will be evidence of the effects of sheep ranching; the Basque experience in the Great Basin has been dominated by the constraints demanded by the sheep-raising industry.

Conclusion.

The analysis will hopefully integrate materials from the demographic material of the first two sections, the folkloric materials and interview responses of the latter sections, within the context of the domination and structuring of Basque life (in almost all sectors) of the constraints of the sheep-ranching industry.

The demographic materials should provide the basis for a statistical model, which focuses and isolates tendencies in behavior. But these tendencies have little point with respect to individual behavior. The interviews themselves provide the material for generating mechanical models: models that can explain individual's actions from the individual's own framework. The integration of these two sets of models can then procede on the suggestion of a recent article (Jarvie, 1975; following Fabian, 1971) that argues that life style is unified by the words and ideas that constitute it.

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CODE SHEET FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 (ELKO PROJECT)

Cols. 1, 2, 3

Number .....

Col. 4

US born 1

Foreign born .. 2

Col. 5

BIRTHPLACE

Nevada-Vizcaya	1
Idaho-Guipuzcoa	2
Utah-Navarra	3
California-Labourd	4
Other US-Soule	5
Basse Navarre	6
Other in Europe	7

Col. 6

ONLY FOR US BORN

Elko	1
Other in US:	
More than 10.000	2
Less than 10.000 3	3

Col. 7

BIRTHPLACE

Town	1
Ranch-Baserria	2

Col. 8

RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY

First Residence:

Nevada	X
Ydaho	Y
Utah	0
California	1
Other in U.S.	2
Vizcaya	3
Guipuzcoa	4
Navarra	5
Labourd	6
Soule	7

Basse Navarre 8
Other in Europe 9

Col. 9

Second Residence (idem)

Col. 10

Third Residence (idem)

Col. 11

Fourth Residence (idem)

Col. 12

Fifth Residence (idem)

Col. 13

Sixth Residence (idem)

Col. 14,15

Date moved in first: 19 .....

Col. 16,17

Date moved in 2nd: 19 .....

Col. 18,19

Date moved in 3rd: 19 .....

Col. 20,21

Date moved in 4th: 19 .....

Col. 22,23

Date moved in 5th: 19 .....

Col. 24,25

Date moved in 6th: 19 .....

Col. 28

MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE

Nevada 1
Idaho 2
Utah 3
California 4
Other in U.S.A. 5
Vizcaya 6
Guipuzcoa 7
Navarra 8
Labourde 9
Soule 0
Basse Navarra X
Other in Europe ..... Y

Col. 29

Town 1
Ranch-Baserria 2

Col. 30

Elko 1
Other in U.S.A.
more than 10.000 2
less than 10.000 3

Col. 31,32,33

FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE (IDEM)

Col. 34

Only mother basque 1
Only father basque 2
Both basques 3
None basque 4

Col. 35,36

IF MOTHER IS FOREIGN BORN
Year came to U.S.A. (19....)

Col. 37,38

IF FATHER IS FOREIGN BORN
Year came to U.S.A. (19....)

Col. 39

MARITAL STATUS

Single 1
Married 2
Divorced 3
Widowed 4
deceased ——— 5

Col. 40,41,42

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SPOUSE'S BIRTHPLACE

Nevada	1	1	1
Idaho	2	2	2
Utah	3	3	3
California	4	44	4
Other in U.S.A. ..	5	5	5
Vizcaya	6	6	6
Guipuzcoa	7	7	7
Navarra	8	8	8
Labourd	9	9	9
Soule	0	0	0
Basse-Navarre	X	X	X
Other in Europe ..	Y	Y	Y

Col. 43, 26, 27

First Spouse Basque	1		
Second Spouse Basque		1	
Third Spouse Basque			1

Col. 44

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

Catholic	1
Protestant	2
Mormon	3
None	4
Other	5

	Col. 45 Basque	46 span	47 fren	48 engl	49 other
LANGUAGES					
Speaks only	1	1	1	1	1
Reads only	2	2	2	2	2
Writes only	3	3	3	3	3
Speaks and Reads	4	4	4	4	4
Speaks and Writes	5	5	5	5	5
Reads and Writes	6	6	6	6	6
Speaks, Reads and Wr	7	7	7	7	7

Col. 50, 51

Member of the BASQUE CLUB since 19.....		
No member	X	X

15 = yes no date

Col. 52

WHEN YOU WERE IN A BASQUE HOTEL

One week ago	1
One month ago	2
Three months ago	3
More than six month ago	4

Col. 53

FOR WHAT PURPOSE

Col. 54

AND THE TIME BEFORE THAT

Two weeks ago	1
One month ago	2
Three months ago	3
Six months ago	4

Col. 55

FOR WHAT PURPOSE

	Col. 56	57, 58 (year)
HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY		
Less than one month	1	(19.....
1-3 months	2	
4-6 months	3	
7-12 months	4	
1-3 years	5	
More than three years	6	

	Col. 59	60, 61
(2nd time)		(19.....

Col. 62, 63

ONLY FOR FOREIGN BORNS: Col 62-69
HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN CAME TO U.S.

Col. 64, 65

YEAR YOU CAME TO THE U.S.

Col. 66

DO YOU INTEND TO RETURN TO THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Never	1
For a visit	2
Permanently	3
Undecided	4

Col. 67

HOW DID YOU PAID THE PASSAGE

Parents	1
Kinshman	2
Self	3
Contract passage	4
Money from America	5
Other	6

Col. 68, 69

ARE YOU A CITIZEN

Year (19....

75 = yes but no date

Col. 77, 78, 79

Cross-Marriage
Quest. Number

Col. 80

Card Number One 1

CARD NUMBER TWO

Cols. 1, 2, 3

Number ...(SAME AS FIRST CARD)

Col. 4

SAME AS FIRST CARD

US born	1
Foreign born	2

SIBLING DATA
(First)

Cols. 5, 6

Age .....

Col. 7

Male	1
Female	2

Cols.8

Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4
Spouse basque ...	5

Col. 9

Residence:

Nevada	X
Idaho	Y
Utah	0
California	1
Other US	2
Vizcaya	3
Guipuzcoa	4
Navarra	5
Labourde	6
Soule	7
Basse Navarre ...	8
Other in Europe .	9

Col. 10

Ocupation (Old World)

Farm lab	1
Student	2
Miner	3
Factory worker ...	4
Fisherman	5
Forestry	6
Bussines	7
Baseritar	8
Other	9

children in school coded as "other"

Col. 11

Ocupation (USA)

Sheep	x
Camp tending	y
Ranch foreman	0
Tramp sheep	1
Ranch owner	2
Miner	3
Hotel-bar owner ..	4
Bartender	5
Construction work	6
Bussines	7
Professional	8
Other	9

Col. 12

disiaced = 1 = when indicated columns
1 & 2 = age at death

(Second) IDEM Cols. 13-20

(Third) IDEM Cols. 21-28

(Fourth) IDEM Cols. 29-36

(Fifth) IDEM Cols. 37-44

(Sixth)	IDEM	Cols. 45-52
(Seventh)	IDEM	Cols. 53-60
(Eigth)	IDEM	Cols. 61-68
(Ninth)	IDEM	Cols. 69-76

Col. 80

CARD NUMBER 2

CARD NUMBER THREE

Cols. 1, 2, 3

Number ..... SAME AS FIRST CARD

Col. 4

SAME AS FIRST CARD
US born 1
Foreign 2

OFFSPING'S DATA
(First)
1
.
.
.
(Sixth)

Col. 5-76

SAME WAY CODED AS SIBLING'S DATA

Col. 80

Card Number Three 3

CARD NUMBER ~~TWO~~ FOUR

Cols. 1, 2, 3

Number 11..... (SAME AS FIRST CARD)

Col. 4

SAME AS FIRST CARD

U.S. born	1
Foreign born	2

Col. 5

OCCUPATION
(First residence)

Old World:

Farm laborer	1
Student	2
Miner	3
Factory worker	4
Fisherman	5
Forestry	6
Bussines	7
Other	8

Col. 6

U.S.A.:

Sheep herding	1
Camp tending	2
Ranch foreman	3
Tramp sheep band owner	4
Ranch owner	5
Miner	6
Hotel-bar owner	7
Bartender	8
Construction worker	9
Businessman	0
Professional	X
Other	Y

Second residence	Cols. 7, 8
Third residence	Cols. 9, 10
.	.
.	.
.	.
.	.
.	.
Sixth residence	Cols. 15, 16

	Col. 80
CARD NUMBER	4

col 30

spouse

Basque 1

not 2

01-29

siblings

30-37

offspring

OBSERVACIONES SOBRE EL QUESTIONARIO

CARD NUMBER ONE

Numero de questionario	Columna	Pregunta
071	31	Father's birthplace
339	50-51	Member of the Basque Club
338	50-51	Member of the Basque Club
336	40	Spouse's birthplace
335	28	Mother's birthplace
"	31	Father's birthplace
334	28	Mother's birthplace
"	31	Father's birthplace
332	40	Spouse's birthplace
059	41	Second spouse's birthplace
248	9	Second residence
263	9	Second residence
237	41	Second spouse's birthplace
236	5	Birthplace
"	28	Mother's birthplace
"	31	Father's birthplace
235	67	How did you paid the passage?
254	5	Birthplace
"	8	First residence
"	28	Mother's birthplace
"	31	Father's birthplace

CARD NUMBER TWO

Numero de questionario	Columna	Pregunta
229	41	Fifth occupation
324	49	Sixth occupation
309	17	Second occupation
301	17	Second occupation
315	33	Fourth occupation
303	25	Third occupation
"	33	Fourth occupation
"	41	Fifth occupation
"	49	Sixth occupation

Numero de questionario	Columna	Pregunta
211	17	Second occupation
214	33	Fourth occupation
"	65	Eight occupation
217	9	Residence
"	25	Third occupation
225	11	First occupation
021	41	Fifth occupation
023	9	Residence
"	17	Second occupation
"	33	Fourth occupation
"	49	Sixth occupation
201	9	Residence
"	17	Second occupation
"	25	Third occupation
319	9	Residence
034	17	Second occupation
263	9	Residence
262	25	Third occupation
255	25	Third occupation
"	33	Fourth occupation
"	41	Fifth occupation
252	25	Third occupation
242	9	Residence
"	41	Fifth occupation
"	49	Sixth occupation
050	17	Second occupation
"	33	Fourth occupation
051	17	Second occupation
"	33	Fourth occupation
"	41	Fifth occupation

CARD NUMBER THREE

Numero de questionario	Columna	Pregunta
055	17	Second occupation