



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Data Resources Program

Homicides in New York City, 1797–1999 [And Various Historical Comparison Sites]

ICPSR 3226

Eric Monkkonen

User Guide and Codebook



Inter university Consortium for Political and Social Research

HOMICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1797-1999 [AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL
COMPARISON SITES]

(ICPSR 3226)

Principal Investigator
Eric Monkkonen
University of California, Los Angeles

First ICPSR Version
November 2001

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

Publications based on ICPSR data collections should acknowledge those sources by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in footnotes or in the reference section of publications. The bibliographic citation for this data collection is:

Monkkonen, Eric. HOMICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1797-1999 [AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL COMPARISON SITES] [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Los Angeles, CA: University of California, Los Angeles [producer], 2000. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2001.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON USE OF ICPSR RESOURCES

To provide funding agencies with essential information about use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, users of ICPSR data are requested to send to ICPSR bibliographic citations for each completed manuscript or thesis abstract. Please indicate in a cover letter which data were used.

DATA DISCLAIMER

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	1
General Study Overview	3
Study Identification	3
Key Words	3
Purpose of the Study	3
Methods	3
Study Design	3
Sources of Information	4
Sample	4
Response Rates	4
Dates of Data Collection	4
Summary of Contents	5
Description of Variables	5
Presence of Common Scales	5
Unit of Observation	5
Extent of Processing	5
Extent of Collection	5
Data Collection Notes	5
File Specifications	6
Related Publications	6
Final Reports and Other Publications	7
Data Resources Program on the Internet	7
Codebook	
Part 1	9
Part 2	15
Part 3	17
Original Documentation Supplied by the Principal Investigators	19

SUMMARY

There has been little research on United States homicide rates from a long-term perspective, primarily because there has been no consistent data series on a particular place preceding the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which began its first full year in 1931. To fill this research gap, this project created a data series on homicides per capita for New York City that spans two centuries. The goal was to create a site-specific, individual-based data series that could be used to examine major social shifts related to homicide, such as mass immigration, urban growth, war, demographic changes, and changes in laws. Data were also gathered on various other sites, particularly in England, to allow for comparisons on important issues, such as the post-World War II wave of violence. The basic approach to the data collection was to obtain the best possible estimate of annual counts and the most complete information on individual homicides. The annual count data (Parts 1 and 3) were derived from multiple sources, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports and Supplementary Homicide Reports, as well as other official counts from the New York City Police Department and the City Inspector in the early 19th century. The data include a combined count of murder and manslaughter because charge bargaining often blurs this legal distinction. The individual-level data (Part 2) were drawn from coroners' indictments held by the New York City Municipal Archives, and from daily newspapers. Duplication was avoided by keeping a record for each victim. The estimation technique known as "capture-recapture" was used to estimate homicides not listed in either source. Part 1 variables include counts of New York City homicides, arrests, and convictions, as well as the homicide rate, race or ethnicity and gender of victims, type of weapon used, and source of data. Part 2 includes the date of the murder, the age, sex, and race of the offender and victim, and whether the case led to an arrest, trial, conviction, execution, or pardon. Part 3 contains annual homicide counts and rates for various comparison sites including Liverpool, London, Kent, Canada, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Seattle, and San Francisco.

GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

STUDY IDENTIFICATION

HOMICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1797-1999 [AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL
COMPARISON SITES]

Eric Monkkonen

University of California, Los Angeles

Award No. 96-IJ-CX-0016 and SES-9422881

KEY WORDS

crime rates, homicide, weapons

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

There has been little research on United States homicide rates from a long-term perspective, primarily because there has been no consistent data series on a particular place preceding the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which began its first full year in 1931. To fill this research gap, this project created a data series on homicides per capita for New York City that spans two centuries. The goal was to create a site-specific, individual-based data series that could be used to examine major social shifts related to homicide, such as mass immigration, urban growth, war, demographic changes, and changes in laws. The researcher chose to focus on a specific geographic area because the composite national data did not provide the details needed for careful analysis. Data were also gathered on various other sites, particularly in England, to allow for comparisons on important issues, such as the post-World War II wave of violence.

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

The basic approach to the data collection was to obtain the best possible estimate of annual counts and the most complete information on individual homicides. The annual count data (Parts 1 and 3) were derived from multiple sources, including the Federal Bureau of

Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports and Supplementary Homicide Reports, as well as other official counts from the New York City Police Department and the City Inspector in the early 19th century. When there were discrepancies among sources, the principal investigator used the source giving the higher count, based on the assumption that missing information tends to bias toward an undercount. The data include a combined count of murder and manslaughter because charge bargaining often blurs this legal distinction. The following incidents were excluded from the counts: accidental homicides, infanticides, cases involving children under 5 except when evidence in individual cases made it clear that these were murders, women who died during the course of an abortion, riot victims, the killing of an offender during the course of an arrest, and legal executions. The individual-level data (Part 2) were drawn from coroners' indictments held by the New York City Municipal Archives, and from daily newspapers. Duplication was avoided by keeping a record for each victim. The estimation technique known as "capture-recapture" was used to estimate homicides not listed in either source.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data were collected from a number of archival sources including, but not limited to, (1) the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports and Supplementary Homicide Reports, (2) the New York City Police Department, (3) the New York City Inspector, (4) coroners' indictments, and (5) daily newspapers.

SAMPLE

Not applicable.

RESPONSE RATES

Not applicable.

DATE(S) OF DATA COLLECTION

1985-1999

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

Part 1 variables include counts of New York City homicides, arrests, and convictions, as well as the homicide rate, race or ethnicity and gender of victims, type of weapon used, and source of data. Part 2 includes the date of the murder, the age, sex, and race of the offender and victim, and whether the case led to an arrest, trial, conviction, execution, or pardon. Part 3 contains annual homicide counts and rates for various comparison sites including Liverpool, London, Kent, Canada, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Seattle, and San Francisco.

PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

None.

UNIT OF OBSERVATION

Parts 1 and 3: Year. Part 3: Homicide incident.

EXTENT OF PROCESSING

ICPSR produced a codebook, generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and reformatted the data and documentation.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION

This data collection consists of three data files, a user guide and codebook in a PDF file, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

(1) A detailed list of the sources used to create these data files can be found in the Appendix to the codebook. (2) The user guide and codebook are provided by ICPSR as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.

FILE SPECIFICATIONS

PART NUMBER: 1
PART NAME: Annual Homicide Data for New York City
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASE COUNT: 376
VARIABLE COUNT: 122
RECORD LENGTH: 489
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 2
PART NAME: Individual Homicide Data for New York City
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASE COUNT: 1,786
VARIABLE COUNT: 23
RECORD LENGTH: 134
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 3
PART NAME: Annual Homicide Data for Comparison Sites
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASE COUNT: 369
VARIABLE COUNT: 84
RECORD LENGTH: 420
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Monkkonen, Eric. MURDER IN NEW YORK CITY. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2001.

Monkkonen, Eric. "Estimating the Accuracy of Historic Homicide Rates: New York and Los Angeles." SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY 25,1 (Spring 2001), 53-66.

Monkkonen, Eric. "New York City Homicides: A Research Note." SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY 19,2 (Summer 1995), 201-214.

Monkkonen, Eric. "Racial Factors in New York City Homicide, 1800-1874." In Darnell Hawkins (ed.), ETHNICITY, RACE, AND CRIME: PERSPECTIVES ACROSS TIME AND SPACE. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1995, pp. 99-120.

Monkkonen, Eric. "Diverging Homicide Rates: England and the United States, 1850-1875." NCJ 119358. In Ted Robert Gurr (ed.), VIOLENCE IN AMERICA, VOLUME 1: THE HISTORY OF CRIME. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1989, pp. 80-101.

FINAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), of the U.S. Department of Justice, to provide research findings to criminal justice professionals and researchers. NCJRS operates specialized clearinghouses that are staffed by information specialists who supply a range of reference, referral, and distribution services. Final reports and other publications describing research conducted on a variety of criminal justice topics are available. Publications can be obtained from NCJRS at NIJ/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, 20849-6000, 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500. TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired is 877-712-9279 (toll-free) or 301-947-8374 (local). The URL for the NCJRS homepage is:

<http://www.ncjrs.org>

DATA RESOURCES PROGRAM ON THE INTERNET

The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program (DRP) makes datasets from NIJ-funded research and evaluation projects available to the research community and sponsors research and training activities devoted to secondary data analysis. Datasets are archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

The NACJD maintains a World Wide Web site with instructions for transferring files and sending messages. Criminal justice data funded by the Department of Justice are available via the Internet at this site at no charge to the user. NACJD may be contacted at NACJD/ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI, 48106-1248, 800-999-0960 or 734-998-9825. The URL for the NACJD homepage is:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>

CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 3226

HOMICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1797-1999
 [AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL COMPARISON SITES]
 PART 1: ANNUAL HOMICIDE DATA FOR NEW YORK CITY

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates
 the code has been designated as a missing value.

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
YEAR	YEAR	1	4	F4
NHOM	ACTUAL NEW YORK HOMICIDES	5	8	F4
NARR	ALL HOMICIDE ARRESTS	9	11	F3
NPOP	NYC POP. (IN THOUSANDS, INTERPO	12	15	F4
NCONVAL	NYC MURDER/MS CONVICTIONS	16	18	F3
NACQ	NACQ	19	20	F2
NEXE	EXECUTIONS FOR MURDER IN NYC	21	22	F2
NSTCONV	CONVICTED OF MURDER OR MS FOR	23	24	F2
NHOMPC	NYC HOMICIDES PER 100,000	25	29	F5.2
NBLHMPC	NY BLACK HOMICIDE/100,000	30	34	F5.2
NHOMCOR	TOTAL HOMICIDES FROM COR. ONLY	35	36	F2
NHOMPAP	HOMICIDES IN NEWSPAPER ONLY	37	38	F2
NHOMCOM	HOMICIDES FOUND IN EITHER SOURC	39	40	F2
NHOMNP	HOMICIDES FOUND IN TRIBUNE 1843	41	42	F2
NBLV	BLACK VICTIMS	43	46	F4
NIR	IRISH VICTIMS	47	48	F2
NGE	GERMAN VICTIMS	49	50	F2
NWH	WHITE HOMICIDE VICTIMS	51	54	F4
NTRIAL	TRIALS FOR HOMICIDE	55	56	F2
NCORONER	INDICATOR FOR CORONER REPORTS A	57	57	F1
NPAPER	INDICATOR IF NEWSPAPER PRIMARY	58	58	F1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
NEMERSO	H. EMERSON, CORONER'S REPORTS	59	59	F1
NTIME	NTIME	60	60	F1
NIND	DATA GATHERED BY INDIVIDUAL	61	65	F6.2
NFBI	DATA FROM UCR	66	70	F6.2
NFBINV	EST. FB INVOLVED HOM, 9/94	71	72	F2
NFBRATE	NFBRATE	73	77	F6.2
NCOR	NCOR	78	81	F5.2
CIVILWAR	CIVILWAR	82	82	F1
NM1645	NYC MALES 16-45 (GRS, PUMS)	83	89	F8.2
NIRISH	NY IRISH (THOUSANDS)	90	92	F3
NDEATHS	CHOLERA DEATHS (THOUSANDS) (EST	93	94	F2
NHMALE	NYC HOM/M 16-45, W/NYCI>NYHOM	95	100	F7.2
NCVAL	CONVICTIONS FROM VALENTINE	101	102	F2
NCIMUR	CITY INSP. TOT. MURDERS	103	105	F3
NCIMS	CITY INSP. MANSLAUGHTER	106	106	F1
NARMALE	NY ARRESTS/MALE	107	110	F5.2
NPCTM	EST. % NY MALES 16-45	111	113	F4.2
NBOY	BOY UNDER 6 (NYC)	114	115	F2
NGIRL	GIRL UNDER 6 (NYC)	116	117	F2
NCOUNT	COUNT OF INDIVIDUAL HOMICIDES	118	110	F3
NBARSPM	TAVERNS (LICENSED)/ 1000 MEN 1	121	125	F5.2
NDEC	MID DECADE HOMICIDES PER ADULT	126	130	F5.2
NTAVERN	NTAVERN	131	134	F4

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
NTAVPC	TAVERNS (LICENSED) PER 1000	135	139	F5.2
NOHMPC	NEW ORLEANS HOM/100K (ROUSEY, M	140	144	F5.2
NFB	NYC FOREIGN BORN POPULATION	145	148	F4
NBL	AFRICAN-AM. POP.	149	155	F7.2
NPCTKNIF	PERCENT KILLINGS BY BLADED WEAP	156	160	F5.2
NGHMPC	NYC GUN HOMICIDES PC	161	165	F5.2
NKHMPC	NYC KNIFE HOMICIDES PC	166	169	F5.2
T	T	170	170	F1
NGUN	NGUN	171	174	F4
NKN	NKN	175	177	F3
NTOT	NTOT	178	181	F4
NPCTG	PERCENT KILLINGS BY GUN	182	187	F6.2
NHMG	NYC GUN HOMICIDES/MALE POP.	188	192	F5.2
NHMK	NYC KNIFE HOMICIDES/MALE POP.	193	197	F5.2
NGNSOURC	WEAPON:1=IND., 2=NYDH, 3= NYPD	198	198	F1
NWHOMPC	NWHOMPC	199	203	F5.2
NPCTO	PERCENT KILLINGS NOT BY GUN OR	204	208	F5.2
NOTHER	NY NONGUN/KNIFE HOM/100K	209	213	F5.2
NGK	NYC % GUNS AND KNIVES	214	219	F6.2
NWHSR	NYC WHITE VICTIMS, SHR	220	223	F4
NBLSR	NYC BLACK VICTIMS, SHR	224	227	F4
NBLPC	NYC BLACK VICTIMS(SHR)/100K BL	228	232	F5.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
NWHPC	NYC WHITE VICTIMS(SHR)/100K WH	233	237	F5.2
NBLM	NYC BLACK MALES 16-45	238	243	F6.2
NBLMV	NYC BLACK HOM/100K BL. MALES 15	244	249	F6.2
NSPOUSE	N OF SPOUSAL MURDERS	250	251	F2
NFAM	N OF FAMILY MURDERS	252	253	F2
NFMPC	NYC FAM. MURDERS/100K	254	257	F4.2
NSPC	NYC SPOUSAL MURDERS/100K	258	262	F5.2
NYBM	BLACK MALES, 14-24	263	265	F3
NWHMV	NYC WHITE HOM/100K WH. MALES15-	266	271	F6.2
NWOMAN	NYC WOMEN VIC >1	272	274	F3
NMAN	NMAN	275	278	F4
NMWRAT	PERCENT OF NYC VICTIMS WOMEN	279	284	F5.2
USHOMPC	US HOM/100K (HOLINGE/ECKBERG)	285	289	F5.2
NWHPOP	NEW YORK CITY WHIT POP.	290	296	F7.2
CDNHPC	CANADIAN HOMICIDES/100K	297	300	F4.2
LVHPC	MERGED L'POOL HOMS/100000K POP	301	304	F4.2
RIOTYR	RIOTYR	305	308	F4
RIOTMO	RIOTMO	309	309	F1
RIOTDAY	RIOTDAY	310	310	F1
RIOTNAME	RIOTNAME	311	330	A20
RYRDUM	RYRDUM	331	332	F2
RIOTDEAD	RIOTDEAD	333	335	F3
NWM1645	WHITE MALES 16-45	336	342	F7.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
NWHBLRT	BLACK/WHITE HOMICIDE RATIO, MAL	343	347	F5.2
NBLVSM5	5 NBLMV	348	353	F6.2
NBLWHRT	RATIO OF SMOOTHED RATES	354	358	F5.2
NHGUNPC	NHGUNPC	359	363	F5.2
NHPCOTHR	NYC NON GUN HOMICIDES PC	364	368	F5.2
LNHOMPC	LONDON HOMICIDES PER 100,000	369	373	F5.2
NPFBMALE	% FOREIGN-BORN MALE, 16-45	374	378	F5.2
NPNNY	% NON NEW YORK ST MALE 16-45	379	383	F5.2
NFBMPOP	EST NYC FB AD MALES, 1000S	384	389	F6.2
NNNYPOP	EST NYC NON NYBRN AD MLES,1000S	390	396	F7.2
N	N	397	403	F7.2
NHIM	NYHOM/100K NONNY AD MAL/	404	409	F6.2
LNEXE	LONDON EXECUTIONS (GATTRELL 616	410	414	F5.2
LNEXEPC	LNEXEPC	415	418	F4.2
NEXEPC	NEXEPC	419	423	F5.2
CHIHPC	CHICAGO HOM/100K: DPTHLTH	424	428	F5.2
NWOMPOP	NYC WOMEN POP (IN 1000S)	429	435	F7.2
NWOMHPC	NYC WOMEN VIC/100K WOMEN	436	440	F5.2
NMENHPC	NYC MEN VIC/100K MEN	441	445	F5.2
ENGMUR	ENGLAND MURDERS (INC. MS)	446	448	F3
ENGHOMPC	ENGHOMPC	449	452	F5.2
PCTTOT	% ALL NYC BACHELORS, FITCH METH	453	456	F5.2
NONGUN	NONGUN	457	461	F6.2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
USHOMARR	US HOMICIDE ARRESTS	462	466	F5
USHOMPRI	USHOMPRI	467	470	F4
CNHOMPC	CANADIAN HOMICIDES PER 100K	471	474	F4.2
OHPC	ORIG COUNT HPC	475	479	F5.2
MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	480	484	F5.2
W1812	W1812	485	485	F1
WCW	WCW	486	486	F1
WWWI	WWWI	487	487	F1
WWWII	WWWII	488	488	F1
WVN	WVN	489	489	F1

CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 3226

HOMICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1797-1999
 [AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL COMPARISON SITES]
 PART 2: INDIVIDUAL HOMICIDE DATA FOR NEW YORK CITY

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates
 the code has been designated as a missing value.

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
PUBYEAR	PUBYEAR	1	4	F4
MOPUB	MOPUB	5	6	F2
DAYPUB	DAYPUB	7	8	F2
KILRSEX	OFFENDER SEX	9	9	F1
KILRAGE	OFFENDER AGE, 19TH CENTURY	10	11	F2
VCTMSEX	VICTIM SEX	12	12	F1
VCTMAGE	VCTMAGE	13	14	F2
MODEATH	MODEATH	15	16	F2
DAYDEATH	DAYDEATH	17	18	F2
ARRESTED	ARRESTED	19	19	F1
TRIED	TRIED	20	20	F1
CONVICTE	CONVICTE	21	22	F2
EXECUTED	EXECUTED	23	24	F2
PARDONED	PARDONED	25	25	F1
YEARDIED	YEARDIED	26	29	F4
KILRACE	KILRACE	30	31	F2
VCTMRACE	VCTMRACE	32	33	F2
WEAPON	WEAPON	34	34	F1
VICTIM	VICTIM	35	78	A44
HOURS	HOURS	79	81	F3
KILLER	KILLER	82	131	A50

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
RELATION	RELATION	132	133	F2
DAY	DAY OF WEEK	134	134	F1

CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 3226

HOMICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1797-1999
 [AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL COMPARISON SITES]
 PART 3: ANNUAL HOMICIDE DATA FOR COMPARISON SITES

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates
 the code has been designated as a missing value.

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
YEAR	YEAR	1	4	F4
LVPOP	LIVERPOOL (IN THOUSANDS)	5	13	F9.4
LVADMAL	LVADMAL	14	17	F4
LNFB	LNFB	18	20	F3
LNADMALE	LNADMALE	21	23	F3
LVHOMPC	LIVERPOOL HOMICIDES PER 100,000	24	29	F6.4
LNHOMPC	LONDON HOMICIDES PER 100,000	30	36	F7.4
LNADMLMR	LONDON MURDERS/100,000 AD. MALE	37	43	F7.4
LVADMLMR	LIVERPOOL MURDERS/100,000 AD. M	44	50	F7.4
LVHOM	LIVERPOOL MURDERS (INC. MS)	51	52	F2
LVFB	LVFB	53	53	F1
LNPOP	LONDON POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)	54	62	F9.4
KNHOMPC	KENT HOMICIDES PER 100,000	63	68	F6.4
USHOMPC	US HOM/100K (HOLINGE/ECKBERG)	69	75	F7.4
OHIO	MURDERS IN BUTLER CTY, OHIO	76	76	F1
OHIOPOP	POPULATION OF BUTLER CTY OHIO	77	81	F5
QUIN	HOMICIDES EVERY FIVE YEARS, BUT	82	83	F2
OHIOHMPC	BUTLER COUNTY OH HOM/100000	84	90	F7.4
BTHMC	BALTIMORE HOMICIDES/100,000.UCR	91	97	F7.4
BLHOM	NUMBER OF BALTO. HOMICIDES	98	100	F3
BALTPOP	BALTIMORE POPULATION (IN 1000S)	101	103	F3

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
BALHMARR	BALTIMORE HOMICIDE ARRESTS	104	105	F2
UBGCTMUR	MURDER ARREST RATES: BIG CITIES	106	112	F7.4
BLHARPC	BALT. HOMICIDE ARRESTS PER CAPI	113	119	F7.4
HERKHOM	HERKIMER COUNTY NY HOMICIDES	120	120	F1
HERKPOP	HERKIMER COUNTY NY POPULATION	121	122	F2
SMHR	SMOOTHED (7) HERKIMER HOMICIDES	123	128	F6.4
SMHRPC	HERKIMER HOMICIDES/100000	129	134	F6.4
LAHMPC	LOS ANGELES (CITY) HOM/100000	135	141	F7.4
VVICTIM	VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMIZATION RAT	142	148	F7.4
CIVILWAR	CIVILWAR	149	149	F1
LNCOR	LNCOR	150	150	F1
FREDMURD	MURDERS PC IN FREDERICK CTY, MD	151	151	F1
COUNT	COUNT OF INDIVIDUAL HOMICIDES	152	154	F3
USCHURCH	CHURCH MEMBERS (MILLIONS)	155	157	F3
USPOP	US POPULATION (MILLIONS)	158	165	F8.4
UCHRCHPC	US CHURCH MEMBERS/10	166	171	F6.4
LNMRCHG	CHARGED W/MURDER, LONDON	172	173	F2
LNMSCHG	CHARGED W/MANSLAUGHTER, LONDON	174	175	F2
LMNCHG	CHARGED WITH MURDER/MS, LONDON	176	177	F2
DEMO	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL AND MA	178	184	F7.4
LVMER	MERSEYSIDE POPULATION	185	193	F9.4
LNGTR	GREATER LONDON POPULATION	194	197	F4
LVMS	LIVERPOOL M'SLTR ONLY	198	199	F2

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
LNMS	LONDON M'SLTR ONLY	200	201	F2
LNHOM	HOMICIDE (TRIALS TO 1857) LOND	202	204	F3
ENGMUR	ENGLAND MURDERS (INC. MS)	205	207	F3
ENGMS	ENGLAND MANSLAUGHTERS	208	210	F3
ENGPOP	POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES	211	220	F10.4
ENGHOMPC	ENGHOMPC	221	226	F6.4
E	E	227	237	F11.4
LMRHOMPC	LIVERPOOL/MERSEYSIDE HOM PC	238	243	F6.4
LNGUNS	LNGUNS	244	245	F2
T	T	246	246	F1
TL	EST OF POSTWAR LON POP	247	255	F9.4
TLHPC	LONDON HOMICIDE/100K	256	262	F7.4
LNPCTG	PERCENTAGE OF LONDON HOM BY GUN	263	269	F7.4
LVREST	LIVERPOOL REESTIMATES--LAXTON	270	271	F2
LVNUPC	LVNUPC	272	277	F6.4
SEATTLEH	SEATTLE HOMICIDES (DEPT. HEALTH	278	279	F2
SEAGUN	SEAGUN	280	281	F2
SEAKN	SEAKN	282	282	F1
SEATTLEP	SEATTLE POPULATION	283	290	F7.4
SHPC	SEATTLE HOMICIDE/100,000	291	297	F7.4
SFH	SAN FRANCISCO HOMICIDES	298	299	F2
SFP	SFP	300	304	F5.1
S	S	305	311	F7.1

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL	END COL	FMT
SFHPC	SFHPC	312	318	F7.4
LVHPC	MERGED L'POOL HOMS/100000K POP	319	324	F6.4
NHOMPC	NYC HOMICIDES/100K	325	331	F7.4
LVNU	LPOOL HOMS BASED ON LAXTON	332	333	F2
LVHOMMRG	BEST EST. OF L'POOL HOMICIDES	334	335	F2
TLVH	TLVH	336	341	F6.4
TLVHPC1	TLVHPC1	342	347	F6.4
USENGDIF	USENGDIF	348	354	F7.4
NLDIFF	NLDIFF	355	361	F7.4
CDNHPC	CANADIAN HOMICIDES/100K	362	367	F6.4
CHIHPC	CHICAGO HOM/100K: DPTHLTH	368	374	F7.4
LVPOPMER	LVPOPMER	375	383	F9.4
LMHOMPC	LIVERPOOL/MERSEYSIDE(POST1975)	384	389	F6.4
LONPOPP	LONDON POP OF POLICE DISTRICT POST1975	390	398	F9.4
L	FITTED VALUES	399	406	F8.2
LNHOMPCP	LNHOMPCP	407	413	F7.4
NHPCOTHR	NYC NON GUN HOMICIDES PC	414	420	F7.4

Original Documentation Supplied by Principal Investigator

Appendix on Sources

Introduction

The basic approach to the data collection and use here has been to get the best estimate of annual counts and the most complete possible information on individual homicides. I use the terms homicide and murder interchangeably. Records have been used to cross check and complement one another as much as possible. For example, the original account of a homicide might not have had both offender and victim's ages, but later accounts, say, of the trial might have had the offender age. Or, for example, in cases occurring near decadal census years, a census search using CD ROM indexes of household heads, might turn up an occasional age or birthplace.

Annual counts — whether total homicides per year or more specific kinds of homicides per year — come from multiple sources. For post 1930 data, the FBI *Uniform Crime Reports* or the *Supplementary Homicide Reports* are the starting point. These have been supplemented with other official counts, ranging from the New York City Police Department to the City Inspector in the early nineteenth century. When there are discrepancies, I have opted for the source giving the higher count on the assumption that missing information is almost always going to bias towards an undercount. Thus, for example, I have discovered 6 individual murders for 1814, and the City Inspector says that there were 7; I use the City Inspector's count in the annual tabulations, but use the 6 individual records for supplementing the counts by kinds of weapons used.

For most years prior to 1976, multiple sources -- police reports to vital statistics reports -- have had to be used in order to get the more specific kinds of annual rates, say by gender of victim or by kind of weapon.

A question always arises in homicide research: to use murder and manslaughter combined or only murder? I use the combined number because charge bargaining often blurs this legal distinction. I think recent -- e.g. post 1980s — data combine manslaughter and murder, as there is no manslaughter reporting, whereas in the pre 1950 era murder tallies which excluded manslaughter then had manslaughter listed separately. I exclude accidental homicide and infanticides and children under 5 except when evidence in individual cases makes clear that these were murders: such deaths were often unreported as homicides. I have also excluded those women who died during the course of an abortion, which was often counted as murder. I also exclude riot victims, the killing of an offender during the course of an arrest, and legal executions. There are good grounds not to make these exclusions, but for the sake of consistency in reporting, I hold to this standard. Those wishing to modify the data may retrieve them for the ICPSR archives and do so.

United States rates are from Paul C. Holinger, *Violent Deaths in the United States: An Epidemiologic Study of Suicide, Homicide, and Accidents* (New York: Guilford Press, 1987), augmented with Douglas Lee Eckberg, "Estimates of Early Twentieth-century U.S. Homicide Rates: An Econometric Forecasting Approach," *Demography*, 32 (Feb. 1995) 1-16, reestimates for pre 1933.

LONDON

Basic counts for the early modern period down to the 1830s can be drawn from Thomas Birch, *A Collection of the Yearly Bills of Mortality, from 1657 to 1758 Inclusive. Together with Several Other Bills of an Earlier Date. To Which Are Subjoined I. Natural and Political*

Observations on the Bills of Mortality: by Capt. John Graunt ... Reprinted from the Sixth Edition, in 1676.... London, Millar, 1759; John Marshall, *Mortality of the Metropolis: a statistical view... Bills of Mortality* (London: J. Marshall, 1832); Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Criminal Statistics, England and Wales* (with various *Supplements* to get data for offenses known by police district) (London: H. M. Stationery Office); Great Britain, Home Office, *Summary Statements of the Number of Criminal Offenders Committed to the Several Gaols in England and Wales....* (Great Britain: s.n., 1834). Individual London murders and counts supplemented with Arthur L. Hayward, ed., *Lives of the Most Remarkable Criminals* (London: Routledge, 1927) orig. pub. 1735 covering 1722-1735, executed offenders. London executions, annualized from Table 1, V.A.C. Gattrell, *The Hanging Tree: Execution and the English People 1770-1868* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994) p. 616. For London and Middlesex, 1815-1821 [murder and manslaughter], *War Office Summary of the Number of Criminal Offenders Committed to the Several Gaols in England & Wales* (microform Goldsmiths' -Kress). For a discussion of London Bills, see David Glass, *London Inhabitants within the Walls, 1695*, *London Record Society Publications*, ii (1966) pp. xxxv-xxxvi.

Population from John Landers, *Death and the Metropolis: Studies in the Demographic History of London, 1670-1830* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993) p. 179; E. Anthony Wrigley, *People, Cities and Wealth: The Transformation of Traditional Society* London: Blackwell, 1988), p. 162; Roger Finlay and Beatrice Shearer, "Population Growth and Suburban Expansion," in A. L. Beier and Roger Finlay, eds., *London 1500-1700: The Making of the Metropolis* (New York: Longman, 1986), Table 1 (p. 39) and Table 5 (p. 49).

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool counts for murder, not manslaughter, 1838 and London for 1838-1839 combined are in Great Britain. General Register Office, *Third Annual Report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales* (London: HMSO, 1841), pp. 59-60. Only this report contains murders; later ones fold murder into all deaths by violence. For a discussion of this source, see Naomi Williams, "The Reporting and Classification of Causes of Death in Mid-Nineteenth Century England," *Historical Methods*, 29 (Spring 1996) 58-71. The population basis for Liverpool reporting in, *Criminal Statistics, England and Wales*, changes several times down to the present (most recently using the Merseyside police district, and my rate calculations may on occasion be based on the incorrect population denominator).

Paul Laxton and Joy Campbell, *Homicide and Manslaughter in Victorian Liverpool: A Research Report* (Liverpool, 1997) -- a privately printed study -- draw individual cases from Liverpool Chief Constable's Reports, 1842-1845, the Liverpool Coroner's Court, 1852-1865, and *The Liverpool Mercury*, 1839-1846.

NEW YORK

Individual level

Individual data 1798-1862 drawn from the coroner's indictments, which are held by the New York City Municipal Archives, and daily newspapers -- down to 1874 -- searched for incidents. For some years, the inquests are included in New York Superior (or General Sessions) Court Minutes. Many years have been summarized by genealogist Kenneth Scott. Coroner

inquests vary in completeness. I have used information on 1,773 homicides prior to 1875. By Roll no. 93, 1868-1873, the cases seem to be only the ones which didn't go somewhere, e.g. the offender not known, hence no prosecution.

The question of whether or not these sources give accurate counts is significant. I assume that I have only created a lower estimate and that there must be murders, both officially discovered and undiscovered, that I have missed. For the years 1853-1858, I have been able to use two sources, the coroners inquests and newspapers, to compare name by name which victims are in both sources and which in only one. Using these three numbers: only in the coroners inquests, only in the newspaper, and those in both, I have used an estimation technique known as "capture-recapture," to estimate the homicides not in either source. (See Douglas Eckberg, "Stalking the Elusive Homicide: Dual Enumeration Techniques and Post-Reconstruction South Carolina Killings," paper presented at the Social Science History Association annual meeting, November 20, 1998, Chicago.) The annual added homicides vary from 3% to 13% greater than my initial counts, with a weighted mean of 8%. There is no way to assess if this level of undercount was consistent across time, or if it is a reflection of my own methods of data gathering with the human error involved. Prior to doing these tests, I was guessing that my data undercounted by 5%.

For 1968-1976, individual data are from Marc Riedel and Margaret Zahn. *Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-Level Supplementary Homicide Reports* [Computer file]. Compiled by Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor], 1994. For 1976-1992: Fox, James Alan. *Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1992* [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Boston, MA: Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice [producer], 1994. Ann Arbor MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1994. Post 1992 data have been regularly updated from the ICPSR website.

These basic sources have been supplemented with the following:

Other manuscript sources:

District Attorney (New York County), New York County District Attorney Indictment Papers, 1790-1822; New York Superior (or General Sessions) Court Minutes, which include coroner's inquests. New York City police office/police court docket books. Special Justices Watch Returns Felony Register. All in New York City Municipal Archives.

Jacob Hays, *An Account for Prisoners Received into the New York State Prison* (c. 1822), Museum of the City of New York. Searched by Jane Roddy.

"A General List of All Persons Indicted and Convicted in the City and County of New York from the end of the American Revolution to the Year 1820," Roll N-YR 1015, Queens Borough Public Library, Long Island Division, Book 15, V. 15. Gathered by Jeffrey Kroessler.

Executions in the United States, 1608-1991: The Espy File (ICPSR 8451) is a computerized file of most executions in the United States and includes data on the offender and the nature of the offense. Archived at the ICPSR.

Newspapers:

New York Times (after 1853); *New-York Daily-Tribune*; *New York Gazette* for 1750s *The New-York Weekly Museum*, no. 19 (Sept. 20, 1788) to no. 156 (May 7, 1791); *Daily Advertiser*, *Courier American Citizen*, Mar. 10, 1800-Nov. 19, 1810; *New York Morning Post*, *Evening Post* *Commercial Advertiser* (1795-1825); *Daily Advertiser* (1786-1805); *Commercial Advertiser*, 1800-1820; *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 1728-1765, searched on Cd ROM.

Other published materials:

Alfred Trumble, *The New York Tombs. Its History and Its Mysteries. Life and Death in New York's Famous Prison* (Richard K. Fox: New York, 1881).

Pamela Haag, "The Ill-use of a Wife - Patterns of Working-class Violence in Domestic And Public New-York City, 1860-1880," *Journal of Social History*, 25 (1992) 447-477.

Paul A. Gilje, *The Road to Mobocracy: Popular Disorder in New York City, 1763-1834* (Chapel Hill: Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture by the University of North Carolina Press, 1987).

New York (N.Y.), Common Council, *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York*. (New York, 1842-1870)

Kenneth Scott, *Coroner's Reports New York City, 1843-1849* (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1991); Scott, *Coroner's Reports New York City, 1823-1842* (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1989); Scott "Early New York City Coroner's Reports," in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April 1988, 76-79, July 1988, 145-150, October 1988, 217-219, January 1989, 18-20, April 1989, 88-92; Scott, *Rivington's New York Newspaper: Excerpts form a Loyalist Press, 1773-1783* (New York: New-York Historical Society, 1973); Scott, "Prisoners of the Provost Marshal, 1783," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (Jan 1973) v. 104, 1-15; Scott, *New York City Court Records, 1684-1760: Genealogical Data from the Quarter Sessions* (Washington DC: National Genealogical Society, 1982).

Thomas M. McDade, *The Annals of Murder: A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets on American Murders from Colonial Times to 1900* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961).

Augustine E. Costello, *Our Police Protectors: History of the New York Police from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*, 2nd ed. (New York: The Author, 1885) 419 ff.

American Antiquarian Society, *Index of Marriages & Deaths in the New York Weekly Museum, 1788-1817* (Worcester, Mass.: AAS, 1952).

Charles Sutton, *the New York Tombs; Its Secrets and its Mysteries. Being a History of Noted Criminals, with Narratives of Their Crimes, as Gathered by Charles Sutton ...* Ed. by James B. Mix and Samuel A. Mackeever (New York: United States Publishing Company, 1874).

Julius Goebel, Jr. and T. Raymond Naughton, *Law Enforcement in Colonial New York: A Study in Criminal Procedure (1664-1776)* (New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1944; reprint Montclair, NJ: Patterson Smith, 1970). From their footnotes, I have extracted all murder cases which appear to be New York City, especially if taken from the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of .New York.

For one 1870 murder, Ted Collins, ed., *New York Murders* (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944)

Thomas Duke, *Celebrated Criminal Cases of America* (San Francisco: James H. Barry, 1910; reprinted 1991, Montclair, NJ: Patterson Smith).

Charles Sutton, *The New York Tombs, Its Secrets and Its Mysteries* (New York: United States Publishing Co., 1874; reprinted 1973, Patterson Smith, Montclair, NJ).

A Brief Narrative of the Trial for the Bloody and Mysterious Murder of the Unfortunate Young Woman, in the Famous Manhattan Well. Taken in Short Hand by a Gentleman of the Bar. [New York?: S.n., 1800] (Early American Imprints. First Series ; No. 37039).

James Hardie, A. M. *An Impartial Account of the Trial of Mr. Levi Weeks, for the Supposed Murder of Miss Julianna Elmore Sands: at a Court Held in the City of New-York, March 31, 1800.* (New-York: Printed and Sold by M. M'farlane, No. 29 Gold-Street., 1800).

Annual counts

Annual counts of the coroner compiled and reported by the Dept. of Health (used from 1870 until 1954), after 1954, from FBI as compiled by New York City Police Department. The best source of the public health data is Emerson, Haven and Harriet E. Hughes. (1941) *Population, Births, Notifiable Diseases, and Deaths, Assembled for New York City, New York, 1866-1938, from Official Records.* New York, DeLamar Institute of Public Health, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Emerson..... (1955) *Supplement 1936-1953 to Population, Births, Notifiable Diseases, and Deaths, Assembled for New York City, New York, 1866-1938, from Official Records.* New York: DeLamar Institute of Public Health, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Costello, *Our Police Protectors*, 116 -7 has some summarized arrest data for 1845-50. On 158-9 he has Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions trials for murder and manslaughter, 1841-1857. If my individual data sum is higher, I use it. Information on weapons is from individual records prior to 1874, from New York City Dept. of Health *Annual Reports* 1873, 1908-1931, from New York City Police Department *Annual Reports* for the 1930s [note that the New York City Police Department total in the 1930s is different from the coroner, so I have used the proportion of guns in the New York City Police Department reports to the total in those reports], 1958-1967 from New York City Police Department, *Homicide Analysis: New York City 1984* (nd) table 102; from individual level FBI data after 1967.

For gender and age, most post 1874 data are from Emerson.

I have used data supplied to me by Philip C. McGuire of the New York City Police Department to supplement gender data for the years 1961-1968 and 1993-1995: these data seem to give a somewhat higher percent women because they include child murders and infanticides, which are typical evenly gender divided. Source for New York City Police Department: Crime Analysis Unit, Office of Management Analysis and Planning, New York Police Department, *Homicide Analysis: New York City, 1984* (np, nd c. 1989). For missing years 1956-60, I have used the New York City, Dept. of Health, *Vital Statistics by Health Areas*, also using these to supplement black victims 1957-5 and 1961-2, and weapon type 1956-7 (these may give a slight overcount, given that this source gives an overcount compared to the New York City Police Department for 1958-1960, of 2-14%).

Source for annual conviction counts: *Annual Report of Secretary of State on the Criminal Statistics*, often bound with New York (State) *Assembly Documents. Assembly Documents* for 1867, v. 13, n. 240 has complete retrospect to 1832. Summary counts for 1791-1801 taken from Thomas Eddy, *An Account of the State Prison or Penitentiary house, in the City of New-York*

(NY: Isaac Collins, 1801). See also *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford, 1897), p. 356.

Arrest data for 1846, 1849, 1850, 1851-1854 drawn from police reports in Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, *Documents*, XXII (NY: 1855). 1854 homicide arrests from Board of Aldermen Docs, 22 (1855), 6-8, in Edward K. Spann's *The New Metropolis: New York City, 1840-1857* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1981) 483. For 1884 from *Annual Report of the Board of Police Justices of the City of New York for the Year Ending October 31, 1884* (NY: Martin R. Brown, 1885), p. 4. Prior to this year, the coroner arraigned them, hence few or no arrests in the police justice reports. *Annual Report of the Board of Police Justices of the City of New York for the Year Ending October 31, 1876* (NY: Martin R. Brown, 1877), "But, from long-time usage in this city, some of the Coroners (perhaps sustained by public impressions) seem to be of opinion, that all cases of homicide come specially under their jurisdiction, even to the extent of interfering with, obstructing, and in some instances, reversing the action of Police Magistrates having the cases in charge" p. 8. Nineteen twenties and 1930s arrests drawn from New York City Police Department *Annual Reports*. Other arrest data drawn from Eric Monkkonen, *Police in Urban America, 1860 to 1920* (Cambridge University Press, 1981).

In the mid twentieth century, the coroner and New York City Police Department differ on number of homicides (e.g., for 1953 it is 314 and 350 respectively), I think because New York City Police Department includes vehicular homicide until 1978. When I have coded from the newspaper or coroner's inquests, I have excluded vehicular homicide, which means it may be included, 1870-1953, the years drawn straight from Haven Emerson.

For percent gun and knife: pre 1875, the source is the individual level data. For 1925-1933, from New York City Police Department *Annual Reports*. For 1931-1936, 1939, from New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Health, *Annual Report: New York City's Health ...* (New York, N.Y.) This also used for black homicide victims, 1909-1954: note that these do not include infanticides and are not age separated. For black victims pre 1909, Emerson used, which includes infanticides and seems to have low numbers in the 1880-90s.

The City Inspector, an office which became the Dept. of Health about 1866, was apparently expected to record ages and causes of death. In the report published in 1810, p. 5 and preface, there is a suggestion that these data came from Bills of Mortality based on actual internments. The 185? (Yale) text suggests that at this point the cause of death came from the coroner, but whether this had always been the case is unclear. New York (N.Y.), City Inspector, *Annual Report* (New York: 1830-1864). An index to deaths for the 1850s held in the New York City Archives seems to be compiled from internment records: this may have been the basis for the City Inspector's Reports and would indicate internments, not coroner's records, as the basis for the reports. The City Inspector was a political appointment, with a million dollar a year budget, and apparently the replacement battle was one between reformers and Tammany (Stephen Smith [Health Commissioner, 1868-1875], *The City That Was*, New York: Frank Allaben, 1911, pp. 41-42). The reformers won.

I have been able to find published City Inspectors reports for 1804-1809 (by City Inspector John Pintard), 1816, 1818, (1831, 1849, 1850, 1860, 1863 -- which has a retrospective summary to 1854 --at Yale) and, for 1820 a summary in the *New York American* (1/22/21) "Annual report" [of city inspector] for New York city/county (with 3 Killed or murdered, 1 of manslaughter), and for 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1853-1865 inclusive at the New York

Municipal Reference Library. It is unclear what the differentiation between “killed or murdered” and “manslaughter” was--a coroner’s jury decision, perhaps. Because the City Inspector only tabulated, I cannot compare the names of decedents to see where the sources of differences lie. For 1816 and 1818, the report did include month of death: In each case my individual data were less than the official counts, and the monthly comparisons suggests that I and the City Inspector agreed, but that I had missed a death each year that he (George Cuming, a medical doctor and professor at Columbia) had recorded.

Full citations: New York (N. Y.). City Inspector. *Annual Report*. [New York] 1830-64. Also Bound in New York (N.Y.). Board of Aldermen. *Documents*. New York, 1830s-60s. New York (N. Y.). City Inspector's Office. *A Comparative Statement of the Number of Deaths in the City of New-York During the Years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809*. New-York: Southwick & Pelsue, 1810. Early American Imprints. Second Series; No. 20884. New York (N. Y.). City Inspector's Office. *Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York for the Year, 1816* Published by Order of the Common Council. New-York: Thomas P. Low, 1817. Early American Imprints. Second Series; No. 41609. New York (N.Y.). City Inspector's Office. *Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York for the Year 1818*, Published by Order of the Common Council. New-York: 1819. *Table of the Mortality of the City of New York, Comp. From the Records of the City Inspector's Dept., Comprising the Full Period from Jan. 1st, 1804 to Dec. 31st, 1855, Inclusive* (New York, 1855?) (located in the National Library of Medicine); 1810-17 seem to not report murders.

Population

In reporting homicides, custom is to per capitate by 100,000 population. This custom is designed to give a sense of the number of people out of which killers and their victims originate; obviously, just raw numbers of either means little without compensating for the size of the base population.

To produce reasonably comparable time graphs then, I use as the denominator two different figures: the standard 100,000 population and 100,000 men between 16 and 45. (I use rather than 40 or 53, say because prior to 1850, the census allows us only to use the 45 cut off. Pre 1860 population estimates come from published US and New York State censuses. These have been augmented with the individual level samples in IPUMS (see below), and the individual indexes to the census for 1800 and 1810 sold under various titles by Broderbund. Such technical luxuries were unavailable to scholars prior to 1994.

Scholars of New York City are fortunate to have the work of demographer Ira Rosenwaike, who has assembled and criticized all official population statistics for the city in his *Population History of New York City* (Syracuse: Syracuse Univ. Press, 1972). I have used his data whenever possible, supplementing it with the more recently available samples of individuals known as the IPUMS (Integrated Public Use Micro Sample) created at the University of Minnesota and the CD-ROM indexes to the census created for genealogists and marketed by Broderbund.

Typically, we only have reasonably accurate counts of population when the decadal US census is taken. If no other information is available, population for the intervening years has been estimated by simple linear interpolation.

Often, I have been able to modify these estimates by taking account of known, sudden and dramatic population changes. For example, the British occupation in 1776 and then abandonment in 1783, the cholera epidemics of 1795, 1798, 1832, 1849, and 1854, as well as the influenza epidemic of 1918, all had sharp and loosely measurable effects on the city population. For the eighteenth century, Rosenwaike has reported the best contemporary estimates. The Draft Riots too may have had such effects in terrorizing the African American population into flight. I have tried to account for such changes by using linear interpolation from known points, reducing or adding population appropriately. [Well actually, more complexly, for the 1795 yellow fever (about 732) and 1798 (about 1,500 people died). Magnifying this effect to account for rising population by 1800, the next proximate point, I added 4,500 to the 1800 population, interpolated from 1790, then added in the increments, subtracting cholera deaths at the appropriate points.] This picture exemplifies the process: I have not interpolated the pre 1776 data. Actual state census years, in addition federal, were on the five years from 1825-75. In addition, the City Inspector reported a census for 1805 (which incidentally, rounded to 76000, my interpolated estimate). New York (N.Y.), City Inspector's Office, *A Numeration [mis catalogued from Enumeration] of the Inhabitants of the City of New-York* (New York: s.n., 1806). Early American imprints. Second series; no. 10998). Although the accuracy of all pre 1900 censuses is open to question, it is ironic that there were in fact more censuses prior to 1880 than since.

Specific age estimates. For 1800 and 1810, the CD ROM indexes give age categories for men and women, allowing a count of 16 to 45 year old males (the indexes for other census years do not contain the age/sex information). For 1830 and 1840, the US Census gives rough age/sex breakdowns, with somewhat finer ones for 1860-90, 1910-1990. For 1850 and 1900 the IPUMS samples allow proportional counts of any age/sex group. For 1865 and 1875, the New York State census gives age/sex breakdowns.

To estimate New York City males ages 16-45 for years 1746, 1749, 1756, and 1771, ages are taken from "Statistics of Population," 1647-1774, 465-474, and for (1703) tallied from "Census of the City of New York," pp. 395-405, in E. B. O'Callaghan *The Documentary History of the State of New-York; arranged under direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State*, v. 1 (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850-51). To estimate the number of men 16-45, 1790-1800, I use a linear interpolation of 22.7% rising to 23.4% of the 1790/1800 populations.

We can use 1850, a year of the first IPUMS samples, to compare the age distributions of a sample of 4,514 individuals to those reported for the 1820 census. They seem to be reasonably similar, and the 1820 ratio has been used to estimate the distributions for 1703-1771, reducing the 16-60 group by the same proportion as the known 1820 ratio. (The 1800 census does not report ages for slaves, whereas 1820 reports black and white ages in a comparable manner.) Individual level, detailed, population counts were created from samples in IPUMS (1997): Ruggles, S. & Sobek, M. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 2.0*. Minneapolis: Historical Census Projects, University of Minnesota (<http://www.ipums.umn.edu/>). Additional population from the sources in New York (N.Y.). Board of health. *Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York*. 1906. Vol. II. Pp. 1008-1001. In 1890 the US Census counted 1,513,501 and the Police Census counted 1,710,715.

Changes in medical care.

Chapter 2 opens up the issue of weapons changes and mortality, but what about changing medical practice? That issue, unfortunately cannot be resolved here. Even now, access to

medical care can sometimes determine whether or not an assault becomes a murder (William G. Doerner and John C. Speir, “Stitch and Sew: The Impact of Medical Resources upon Criminally Induced Lethality,” *Criminology*, 24 (1986) 320). Other than observing that the spread of antibiotics in the early twentieth century and the growth of trauma centers in the post Vietnam war era no doubt affected mortality from wounds, there is one potential way to assess the intersection of medical technology and increased weapon lethality — time from assault until death. This would be a separate study, requiring original information gathering and some educated guess work, but so doing would allow one to estimate the proportion of victims dying within a quick time, say 30 minutes, versus those who linger. In the past, a large number of victims lingered for days or even weeks, where today, most succumb to their wounds almost immediately or survive because of medical intervention.

Time until death, 1859, New York City

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Freq.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cum. %</u>
1	11	25.58	25.58
2	2	4.65	30.23
5	1	2.33	32.56
6	1	2.33	34.88
12	2	4.65	39.53
18	2	4.65	44.19
24	8	18.60	62.79
30	3	6.98	69.77
36	1	2.33	72.09
48	1	2.33	74.42
72	6	13.95	88.37
120	2	4.65	93.02
144	1	2.33	95.35
168	1	2.33	97.67
720	1	2.33	100.00

Total 43

Even if one were to establish that 50% of the victims in the past would have survived with modern medicine, the results would be difficult to interpret. Would offenders have become more vicious in order to compensate for the likelihood that their victims would survive if taken to the hospital?

Images.

The picture illustrations were found with the illustration search engine developed for Harper’s Weekly, HarpWeek.

Archiving: the primary data for this project will be archived at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Ann Arbor, MI.

London murders 1633-1658 from John Gaunt (with stabbed, shot, and strangled added in but not poisonings), murders to 1832 from John Marshall, *Mortality of the Metropolis: a statistical view... Bills of Mortality* RECHECK TO SEE IF STABBINGS ETC SEPARATE AS IN GRAUNT (London: J. Marshall), population from Wrigley, John Landers, *Death and the Metropolis* p. 179, Finlay & --, London, pp 37-59. There is a population problem for more recent times: should I use metropolitan data or smaller unit. I will try to centralize on Greater London for correspondence with Metropolitan police district, starting at least by 1871. Individual London murders and counts supplemented with Arthur L. Hayward, ed., *Lives of the Most Remarkable Criminals* (London: Routledge, 1927) orig. Pub. 1735 covering 1722-1735, executed offenders. Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Criminal Statistics, England and Wales*. (with various *Supplements* to get data for offenses known by police district) (London : H. M. Stationery Office) HV 7344 A3 Unbound issues in MGI Closed Stacks. London executions, annualized from Table 1, V.A.C. Gattrell, *The Hanging Tree: Execution and the English People 1770-1868* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994. p. 616.

Liverpool counts for murder, not manslaughter, 1838 and London for 1838-1839 combined are in Great Britain. General Register Office, *Third Annual Report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales* (London: HMSO, 1841), pp. 59-60. Only this report contains murders; later ones fold murder into all deaths by violence. For a discussion of this source, see Naomi Williams, "The Reporting and Classification of Causes of Death in Mid-Nineteenth Century England," *Historical Methods*, 29 (Spring 1996) 58-71. Canadian dat from Statistics Canada website and Dane Archer and Rosemary Gartner, *Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective*, Comparative Crime Datafile, (New Haven: Yale, 1984) n.p.

Again, a question: to use murder and manslaughter or not? I use the combined number, excluding infanticides. When the two are recorded separately, I use the total for murder, leaving manslaughter split off. When only one, I don't. I think recent e.g. post 1980s data are combined ms and murder, as there is no ms reporting, whereas pre 1950 murders clearly exclude manslaughter.

Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons.

Title: Sessional papers.

Other Title: Parliamentary papers

Published: {London, H. M. Stationery Off.}

ORION Number: 0217661TC

Author: Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. ...

LIBRARY: MICROFORM/MEDIA Call number: {Microprint} J 301 K6

Library has: B(1801-1950)

Library has: BN153-N179(1731-1800)

For discussion of London Bills, see David Glass, *London Inhabitants within the Walls, 1695, London Record Society Publications*, ii (1966) pp. Xxxv-xxxvi. For London and Middlesex, 1815-1821 [murder and manslaughter], *War Office Summary of the Number of Criminal Offenders Committed to the Several Gaols in England & Wales* (microform Goldsmiths'-Kress).URL catalogued as: Great Britain. Home Office. *Summary Statements of the Number of Criminal Offenders Committed to the Several Gaols in England and Wales, &C. &C. &c.* {microform}. {Great Britain : s.n.}, 1834. Goldsmiths'-Kress

library of economic literature ; no. 28720. MANAGEMENT {Microfilm} H 31 G57 Searched 1996 by Mary Herra. England Murders for 1831,36,41 and 46 from *Tables showing the Number of Criminal Offences... 1846* (London: HMSO, 1847at Inst. Of Crim.): NB, these are commitments, not offenses known.

NYDATA is the count of homicides. From the coroners data I have counted children under 5 separately and not in the total. It is compiled from varied sources including the individual data set above. Where I have not yet had a year searched by newspaper (e.g., 1854), the data on homicides are from annual counts of the coroner compiled and reprinted by the Dept. Of Health (used from 1870 until 1954) (after 1954, from FBI as compiled by NYPD) other even less reliable sources. Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728-1765, searched on Cd ROM. I expect therefore that I will someday be able to have new numbers for these years. Annual arrests are from Annual reports, newspapers. Costello, *Our Police Protectors*, 116 - 7 has some summarized arrest data for 1845-50. On 158-9 he has O&T and Gen. Sessions trials for murder and ms, 1841-1857. Table is copied in Costello file, and sums are added in NYCTRIAL unless my individual data sum is higher. Information on weapons is from individual records prior to 1874, from New York City Dept. Of Health Annual Reports 1873, 1908-1931, from NYPD annual reports for the 1930s [note that the NYPD total in the 1930s is different from the coroner, so I have used the preoroprption of guns in the NYPD reprotos to the total in the reprotos] , 1958-1967 from NYPD, *Homicide Analysis: New York City 1984* (nd) table 102. from individual level FBI data after 1967. For gender and age, post 1874 data is from Emerson, FBI individual level data. The period 1953-1967 is not available, yet. I have used data supplied to me by Philip C. McGuire of the NYPD to supplement gender data for the years 1961-1968 and 1993-1995: these data seem to give a somewhat higher percent women because they include child murders and infanticides, which are typical evenly gender divided. For missing years 1956-60, I have used the New York City, Dept. of Health, *Vital Statistics by Health Areas*, also using these to supplement black ficitms 1957-5 & 1961-2, and weapon type 1956-7 (these maybe a slight overcount, given that this source gives an overcount compared to the NYPD for 1958-1960, of 2-14%.

US rates are from Holinger, with Douglas Lee Eckberg (Estimates of Early Twentieth-century U.S. Homicide Rates: an Econometric Forecasting Approach, *Demography*, 32(Feb. 1995) 1-16)'s restimates for pre 1933)

NYC.DBF is my main file on individuals: if no Yearpub or mopub, then from coroners inquests. On these, the date of death, not date filed is the entry. This means to refind, one may have to look two weeks to a month later.

Source for NYstconv and nyconv: *Annual Report of Secretary of State on the Criminal Statistics*, often bound with New York (State) Assembly Documents. Assy Doc for 1867, v. 13, n. 240 has complete retrospect to 1832.

Arrest data for 1846, 1849,1850, 1851-1854 drawn from or estimated police report in Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, *Documents*, XXII (NY: 1855). For 1884 from *Annual Report of the Board of Police Justices of the City of New York for the Year Ending October 31, 1884* (NY: Martin R. Brown, 1885), p.4 .Prior to this year, the coroner arraigned them, hence few or no arrests in the police justice reports. See filed copy. *Annual Report of the Board of Police Justices of the City of New York for the Year Ending October 31, 1876* (NY: Martin R. Brown, 1877), “ But, from long-time usage in this city,

some of the Coroners (perhaps sustained by public impressions) seem to be of opinion, that all cases of homicide come specially under their jurisdiction, even to the extent of interfering with, obstructing, and in some instances, reversing the action of Police Magistrates having the cases in charge.” p. 8. For 1920s & 1930s arrest, from NYPD Annual Reports.

Data 1798-1846 (?) drawn from the coroner's indictments, NYC archives and Kenneth Scott. Coroner inquests vary in completeness. By Roll no. 93, 1868-1873, the cases seem to be ones which didn't go somewhere, eg the offender not known, hence no prosecution.

Population from Ira Rosenwaike, linear interpolation.

For estimating at risk denominator (estmale) I used males between 15 & 54 from Rosenwaike, 1910-1970, estimated for 1980 from city and county data book, used regressions to estimate pre 1941 and post 41. For the decade where I know exact figure, is kept in it.

Stan Nadel says that Mormons have coroner's records on microfilm. He has used them for his book on Germans, and in his study of suicides...

the coroner and NYPD differ on n of homicides (e.g., for 1953 it is 314 and 350 respectively), I think because NYPD includes vehicular homicide until 1978. When I have coded from the paper or coroner inquests, I have excluded vehicular homicide, which means it is included, 1870-1953, the years drawn straight from Haven Emerson. Emerson, Haven and by Harriet E. Hughes. Population, births, notifiable diseases, and deaths, assembled for New York City, New York, 1866-1938, from official records. (New York, DeLamar Institute of Public Health, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1941. Supplement 1936-1953 to Population, births, notifiable diseases, and deaths, assembled for New York City, York, 1866-1938, from official records (New York : DeLamar Institute of Public Health, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, {1955}).

Source for NYPD: Crime Analysis Unit, Office of Management Analysis and Planning, NYCPD, *Homicide Analysis: New York City, 1984* (np, nd c. 1989).

For percent gun and knife: pre 1875, source my data. 1925-1933, from NYPD Annual Reports. 1931-1936, 1939, from New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Health. *Annual report : New York City's health ...* (New York, N.Y.) This also used for black homicide victims, 1909-1954: note that these do not include infanticides and are not age separated. For black victims pre 1909, Emerson used, which includes infanticides and seems to have low numbers in the 1880-90s.

Data for New York City, 1968-1976: Riedel, Marc, and Margaret Zahn. *Trends in American Homicide, 1968-1978: Victim-level Supplementary Homicide Reports* [Computer file]. Compiled by Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor], 1994.

Data for New York City, 1976-1992: Fox, James Alan. *Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1992* [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Boston, MA:

Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice [producer], 1994. Ann Arbor MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1994.

Data for California: McKanna, Clare V., Jr. *Ethnicity and Homicide In California, 1850-1900* [Computer file]. ICPSR version. San Diego, CA: San Diego State University [producer], 1989. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1994.

Source for taverns: *Tavern Licenses, (Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1784-1831. Vol. II.* (New York: city of New York, 1917, p. 606). Also *Second Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Excise* for year ending Sept. 30, 1987, p. 105, cited by Adna F. Weber, *The Growth of Cities: A Study in Statistics* (New York: Columbia University, 1899)p. 407.

CODING SCHEME:
codes for London.

pubdate, year=1993, Coroner's Inquests: London & southwark, 1788-1837. Index. CLRO. nd.
pubdate, year=1994, Coroner's Inquests: London & southwark, 1838-1860. Index. CLRO. nd.

The trial of James Ripley, Richard Burton, Robert Herbert, and Richard Matthews for the murder of Jane Watson {microform} : at the Sessions house in the Old Bailey, on Saturday the 8th of April, 1815 / 1815. Library: MG. code year=1992

Bellingham, John. A full and authentic report of the trial of John Bellingham, esq. at the Sessions' House, in the Old Bailey, on Friday, May 15, 1812, for the murder of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval. 1812. Code year=1991

codes for NYC file; [NYCINDVD]

Pubyear/mopup/daypub=year month day published (for newspapers): NY Times after 1853, New-York Daily-Tribune before (Greeley's paper)

New York Gazette for 1750s has occasional (well one, Sept 10, 1750 out of all of 1750-51, mention of coroner's jury). this seems like it may be a good source.

0,0,0 from Scott or coroner;

1991 from Scott's 1991 book.

1997== Police Gazette

1987 for Espy data.

NY Police records cited as pubyear==1992.

Costello = 1885.

1822= Jacob Hays, An Account for Prisoners Received into the New York State Prison (c. 1822) Musueum of the City of NY

1975=ms census, city prison inmates not found elsewhere

If pubyear==1881, then Alfred Trumble, *The New York Tombs. Its History and Its Mysteries. Life and Death in New York's Famous Prison.* (Richard K Fox, NY, 1881).

If pubyear==1993, then from microfilm of ny police/special justices.

If pubyear==1995, then from microfilm of ny district attorney. District Attorney (New York County), New York County District Attorney Indictment Papers, 1790-1855... KFN 6158 A73D4.

If pubyear=1994, from Pamela Haag, JSH 1994

If pubyear=1987, from Paul Gilje

If pubyear==1996, then from microfilm of ny Superior (or Gen. Sessions) Court Minutes, which include coroner's inquests.

If pubyear=1999, from NYPD website of officers killed in line of duty:

If pubyear=1998 from A General List of All Persons Indicted and Convicted in the City and County of New York from the end of the American Revolution to the Year 1920, Roll N-YR 1015, Queens Borough Public Library, Lone Island Division, Book 15, V. 15. Gathered by Jeffrey Kroessler.

If pubyear=1869, then from Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York.

If pubyear=1991, then from Clark's 1991 summary of coroner's inquests. Kenneth Scott, *Coroner's Reports New York City, 1843-1849* (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1991).

If pubyear=1989, then from Scott's 1989 list of deaths, 1823-1842. Kenneth Scott, *Coroner's Reports New York City, 1823-1842* (New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 1989).

If pubyear = yeardeath but no month or day, then from Scott's "Early New York City Coroner's Reports," in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April 1988, 76-79, July 1988, 145-150, October 1988, 217-219, January 1989, 18-20, April 1989, 88-92.

If yearpub=1961, then found in Thomas McDade, *The Annals of Murder*.

If pubyear==1885, then source is Costello, 419 ff.

If pubyear=1897, then source is *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford, 1897), p. 356.

If pubyear=1952, then source is American Antiquarian Society, *Index of Marriages & Deaths in the New York Weekly Museum, 1788-1817*. AAS, Worcester, Mas.: 1952.

If pubyear=1973, then source is Kenneth Scott, *Rivington's New York Newspaper: Excerpts form a Loyalist Press, 1773-1783* (New York: New-York Historical Society, 1973)

If pubyear=1974, then source is Kenneth Scott, "Prisoners of the Provost Marshal, 1783," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (Jan 1973) v. 104, 1-15.

If yrpbu=1874, then source is Sutton, Charles. *The New York Tombs; its secrets and its mysteries. Being a history of noted criminals, with narratives of their crimes, as gathered by Charles Sutton ...* Ed. by James B. Mix and Samuel A. Mackeever. New York, United States publishing company, 1874.

If pubyear=1944, then source is Goebel, Julius Jr. and T. Raymond Naughton, *Law Enforcement in Colonial New York: A Study in Criminal Procedure (1664-1776)* (New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1944; reprint Montclair, NJ: Patterson Smith, 1970). From their footnotes, I have extracted all murder cases which APPEAR to be NYC, esp if taken from the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of New York. (NYCQS). Or, 1944, for one 1870 murder, Ted Collins, ed., *New York Murders* (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944)

Pubdate, year = 1910, Thomas Duke, *Celebrated Criminal Cases of America* (San Francisco: James H. Barry, 1910; reprinted 1991 Montclair, NJ: Patterson Smith)

Pubyear=1973, could also be Sutton: Charles Sutton, *The New York Tombs, Its Secrets and Its Mysteries* (New York: United States Publishing Co., 1874; reprinted 1973, Patterson Smith, Montclair, NJ).

Pubyear= 1982. Kenneth Scott, *New York City Court Records, 1684-1760: Genealogical Data from the Quarter Sessions* (Washington DC: National Genealogical Society, 1982).

Pubyear=1990, Coroner's inquests.

Pubyear=2000 Sue Gonda, UCLA diss 1999, Strumpets and angels, citing Advocate for Morla Reform (1944) v 10, p22.

Year died (if different from year published)

Sex; 1 = male, 2=female

Race: label define eth 1 "Asian" 2 "US, white" 3 "Black" 4 "French" 5 "British" 6 "Irish" 26 "Probably Irish" 7 "German" 8 "Italian" 9 "Swiss" 10 "Spanish" 11 "Mexican" 12 "Jewish" 13 "Norwegian" 14 "Greek" 15 "Canadian" 16 "Chinese" 17 "Cuban" 18 "Danish" 19 "Belgian" 20 "Portuguese" 21 "Swedish" 22 "Scottish" 23 "Valparaiso" 24 "Indian" 25 "Welsh" 27 "Persian" 28 "Portugese"

Weapon: 1, gun; 2, knife; 3, poison; 4, other

Relation: 1, spouse; 2, acquaintance; 3, strangers; 4, working partners inc bosses; 5, family; 6, schoolmates; 7, officials; 8 lovers; 9, attackers inc robbers or burglars; 10, personal enemies; 11, 'defendance' I don get this one; 12. business relation inc. barkeepers; 13, political arguers; 14, institutional cell mates --prison, lunatic asylum, poorhouse; 15, attacked by firemen
15 [added 1992] race/ethnic conflict (see Kieran/Miller- 1874); 16, slave murder; 17 bounty broker attack (see Eugene C. murdock, New York's Civil War Brokers, JAH, v. 53 (1966) p 268)

Arrest 1= yes

Trial 1= yes

Under trial, acquittal inc. by coroner=2.

Conviction n=years sentences, 30 or 45 = life; 88= insane; 99 to be hung, 00=ng

[1995. Stan Nadel thinks NY Herald better source than NYT. Also, NY state census has age groups for 1870s.]

1750 NY Gazetteer, Eric Monkkonen

1791 1

Commercial Advertiser work group (1-3/93): Catharine Lamb --1807-8 (ip) -- 8248914; Sanjiv Rao 4717142 --1817, 1801 (ip) --; Gregg Doll --1803 (ip) /1816 --; Cynthia Lum 7943020 --1799-1/30/1800 --) (4-6/93, add Duyen Bui 2082804; Diane Kim 4771685; Sue Pak 8242952).

1797 2

1798 3 Diane Kim

1799-1801, Greg Doll 2073944 searched Ev. Post 12-1801 -12-1802, 1810-15 (no murders reported); Daily Citizen 3-1800-1802 (one murder)

1799 Commercial Advertiser Cynthia Lum

1800 Commercial Advertiser Cynthia Lum

1801 Sanjiv Rao (in progress, March 19, 1993)

1803 Greg Doll (in progress, March 19, 1993)

1805 Duyen Bui

1807 Commercial Advertiser Catherine Lamb

1808 Commercial Advertiser Catherine Lamb (in progress, March 19, 1993)

1809 or 1820 Sue Pak
1810 Julie Jarboe (479 8977; Kogen, Serge 393 4471) using Evening Post and working
backwards.
1815-08 Tom Chung, working backwards, to 1801: 213 283 1822
1815 2 Gregg Doll, Daily Advertiser, Courier
American citizen. Mar. 10, 1800-Nov. 19, 1810.
New York morning post Library has: [1800]1801 [1802]1803
-1806[1807]1808-1809[1810]
1815-16 Marcus, Evn. Post, articles on violence, inc.
murders elsewhere, but none in NYC
1816 Commercial Advertiser Gregg Doll
1817 commercial Advertiser Sanjiv Rao
1817 Marcus, Evening Post
1818 Marcus, Evening Post
1819 5 Marcus, Evening Post; Colby Moldow
1820 1
1841-2: Kristi Rolefson (1996/1997)
1841 10
1843 (Mike Doyle 11/90) Catherine Lamb -- 8248914 for coroner 43-49
1844 (Mike Doyle 11/90) Marcus Nenn
1845 (Mike Doyle 11/90)
1846 Susan Meyer 1989
1847 Meyer/Brian Griest
1848 Susan Meyer
1849 Meyer/Brian Griest
1851-2 index search: Jose Galvez
1853 (Cheryl Feiner 89, Robbyn Wilkins 3/91; Marcus Nenn 473 5926/619 4636912
1854 Barry Dewalt 1990)
1856 Sheila O'Hare 1986
1857 Sheila O'Hare 1986
1859 Tom Clark 1988, Julie Myers (1989)
1860 Naoki Kamimura
1861 Carol Winter
1862 Paige Anderson
1863 51
1864 110 Melissa Anderson 2081799 (1994)
1865 Rob Michaelson
1866 Carol Winter
1867 Tom Clark
1868 Christa Welch 8240572
1869 Matthew Lee
1870 (Andy Bodeau 818 242 7514)
1871 (Robbyn Wilkins 8242615)
1872 (Mike Doyle 824 0747, 11/90, to 6/6; Kenneth So 6/6 on)

1873 Christine Statler 2083322

1892 Herald, Laura Hollis

Other nyc papers: Commercial Advertiser (1795-1825); Daily Advertiser (1786-1805); Commercial Advertiser (from UCSD) searched 1800-1820 by Catherine Lamb, Sanjiv Rao, Gregg Doll, Cynthia Lumm)

Kent homicides per 100,000: J. S. Cockburn, *Past & Present* (n. 130) p.78. (70-106)

Pre 1820 data status, January 20, 1993;

year	nyhom		
		1800	1
1799	. (1/93, Cynthia, comm ad)	1816	0 (1/93, Greg, comm ad)
		1817	0

SRP Summer 1993;

Jeffrey Wolfe (277 1185) 209 McCarty Dr., BH 90212

Sanjiv Rao (471 7499)

SRP Fall 93:

Barnaby Montgomery, Jr., 8242519 wrong #[mwf after 1].

Annie Hong 7943642; [didn't show]

Kristen Nickell 7943252 [mwf 1-4];

Cameron Fong 2088384 [mf ok; t,th 12:15-33:30]

Danny Contreras 8245400

Search of NYC police office/police court docket books. KFX 2018.45 A457. These to be indicated by pubyear=1992.

Status as of June 21, 1993:

		Spec. Just.	Watch Returns	Felony Reg.		
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HOMICIDES</u>	<u>ARRESTS</u>	Reel #	Reel #	Reel #	
1799	2	2	1 Kristen			
1800	2	1				
1801	1	.				
1802	3	.				
1803	0	.	2 Danny			
1804	3	.				
1805	5	2				
1806	1	.				
1807	0	.		9 Jeff		
1808	0	.	3 Cameron			
1809	0	.	(stopped@ 9/08)			
1810	3	2	missing	10 Danny	74 (theft	
1811	1	1	missing	(st@10/8/11) only)		

1812	0	.	missing	missing
1813	0	.	missing	missing
1814	2	.		11 Jeff
1815	2	2		
1816	1	.	4 Annie	12
1817	0	.		
1818	1	.		13 Jeff [Duyen researched 1994)
1819	7	1		missing
1820	1	1	5 Barnaby	missing
1821	0	.		missing
1822	0	.		13 75 Jeff
1823	4	1	6 Barnaby	14
1824	2	.	(stopped @7/28/25) Allison Rivera starts 5/95:	
1825	8	1		15
1826	5	.		missing
1827	6	1	7 Kristen	15
1828	2	1		16
1829	2	1	8 Danny	

Search of District Attorney papers:

Eric reels 40-49 (1812-1814). Ed Hashima 37-39. Lynda Thomas, 1816-1817. Anne Leung 1820-21 (stopped at Roll #86, Nov. 13.) Ryan Hemingway (714) 786 2949, #87 (Dec 1821- March 1822), 1815, 1818. David Schwartz #36 backwards or (1819).

Other newspapers in URL: NY Gazette (1759-1783); NY Journal, 1788.

Summary counts for 1791-1801 taken from Thomas Eddy, *An Account of the State Prison or Penitentiary house, in the City of New-York* (NY: Isaac Collins, 1801). (he says, see P. Colquhoun's A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis for "Numerous facts"

1797 Manslaughter - 0

1798 " 0

1799 " 1 (white male, b. in ny)

1800 " 0

1800 " 1 (white male)

Convictions: these are from two sources: one from the individual data, where other sources are not present. More from official summaries of courts, which often reported convictions by type of crime; here I have included murder, and various degrees of manslaughter, which will pollute the data with an occasional accidental homicide such as a cart running over a child. For 1841-63, these are reported in David T. Valentine, *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York* (New York, 1864), pp. 121-124. There are problems in the annuals counts: my individual level data are from newspaper reports for this

time period, and therefore may have missed whole events, but certainly missed some trial outcomes. The Valentine summary, reports 332 convictions.

Rice, James D. 1994 "Crime and Punishment in Frederick County and Maryland, 1748-1837: A Study in Culture, Society, and Law." PhD diss Univ Of Maryland. Has data on homicides per capita, pp 91, 97, 100.

1854 hom. Arrests from Bd of Aldermen Docs, 22 (1855), 6-8, in Spann, 483.

The City Inspector, an office which became the Dept. Of Health about 1866, was apparently detailed to record ages and causes of death. In the report published in 1810, p. 5 and preface, there is a suggestion that these data came from Bills of Mortality based on actual internments. The 185? (Yale) text suggests that at this point the cause of death came from the coroner, but when this had always been the case is unclear. An index to deaths for the 1850s held in the New York city Archives seems to be compiled from internment records: this may have been the basis for the City Inspector's Reports and would indicate internments, not coroner's records, as the basis for the reports. The City Inspector was a political appointment, with a million dollar a year budget, and apparently the replacement battle was one between reformers and Tammany (Stephen Smith [Health Commissioner, 1868-1875], *The City Taht Was*, New York: Frank Allaben, 1911, pp. 41-42). The reformers won.

I have been able to find published reports for 1804-1809 (by City Inspector John Pintard), 1816, 1818, (1831, 1849, 1850, 1860, 1863 at Yale) (which has a retrospective summary to 1854) and, for 1820 a summary in the *New York American* (1/22/21) (Ann rept [of city inspector] for ny city/county (with 3 Killed or murdered, 1 of manslaughter), and for 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1853-1865 inclusive at the New York Municipal Reference Library. It is unclear what the differentiation between "killed or murdered" and "manslaughter" was--a coroner's jury decision, perhaps. Because the City Inspector only tabulated, I cannot compare the names of decedents to see where the sources of differences lie. For 1816 and 1818, the report did include month of death: In each case my individual data were less than the official, and the monthly comparisons suggests that I and the City Inspector agreed, but that I had missed a death each year that he (George Cuming, a medical doctor and professor at Columbia) had recorded.

Nysl Title: Annual report of deaths in the city and county of New-York, for the year 1822.
Publication info: 1823 Held by: NYSL CMS callnum: 040 B, v.90 CMS holdings: N
ONE

NYSL CALL NUMBER 1) 040 B, v.90(1017301.1) N
Cuming, George, 1771?-1830. An oration, delivered on the 4th of July, 1810, in the Presbyterian church, in East Rutger-street, before following societies; Tammany, Taylors', Hatters' Hibernian Provident, Masons', Shipwrights', Carpenters', and Columbian. By Dr. Cuming ... New-York: Printed by E. Conrad ... July 30, 1810.

General note: Sometimes erroneously attributed to Hooper Cumming. General note: Dr. George Cuming, a physician, was a trustee of College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia, and inspector of New York from 1816 to 1830. Held by: NYSL

<u>Month (1816)</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>_____ (1818)</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Cuming		K.	K.	K.	K.		K.	K.	Mans.	7
Monkkonen		K.	K.		K.		K,K			5

Sources: New York (N.Y.). City Inspector. *Annual Report*. [New York] 1830-64. In Widener: Sc. 3662.24, Library has: 1830-1864, also bound in New York (N.Y.). Board of Aldermen. *Documents*. New York, 1830s-60s. New York (N.Y.). City Inspector's Office. *A comparative statement of the number of deaths in the city of New-York during the years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809*. New-York: Southwick & Pelsue, 1810. Early American imprints. Second series; no. 20884. New York (N.Y.). City Inspector's Office. *Report of deaths in the city and county of New-York for the year, 1816* /published by order of the Common Council. New-York: Thomas P. Low, 1817. Early American imprints. Second series; no. 41609. New York (N.Y.). City Inspector's Office. *Report of deaths in the city and county of New-York for the year 1818*, published by order of the Common Council. New-York: G.L. Birch, 1819. Series title: Early American imprints. Second series; no. 48879.

Birch, Thomas, 1705-1766.

A collection of the yearly bills of mortality, from 1657 to 1758 inclusive. Together with several other bills of an earlier date. To which are subjoined I. Natural and political observations on the bills... London, Millar, 1759.

15, 151 p. tables. 27 cm.

[Bills of Mortality]

[A collection of Bills of Mortality within the London district, consisting of twenty-eight weekly bills covering, with some gaps, the period 14 July 1603 - 16 February 1604, and a yearly bill, 23 Dec. 1602 - 22 Dec.1603] London, [1603, 04] fol.

2.

Author: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

Title: Sir, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, apprehending that important and useful information may be obtained, by collecting regular and uniform bills of mortality from the several towns within this Commonwealth ... Boston, S. Hall [1785].

Description: 1 broadside. folio.

Notes: Evans 18901.

Microfilm. New Haven, Conn., Research Publications, 1973. (Early American medical imprints, 1668-1820, reel 2, no.32)

From the National Library of Medicine on Ill I have the Table of Mortality of the City of New York for 52 years.... Cited in NUC v. 413, p 667 col 3, bottom. 1810-17 seem to not report murders.

Variables: NYCIMUR [total of killed or murdered and manslaughter], NYCIMS [manslaughter only].

Variables: NYPOPALT, population from the sources in New York (N.Y.). Board of health. Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Department of Health of the city of New York. 1906. Vol. II. Pp. 1008-1001. In 1890 the UC Census found 1513501 and the Police Census found 1710715.

TRY SEARCHING:

The New-York weekly museum. No. 19 (Sept. 20, 1788)-no. 156 (May 7, 1791). [New York, N.Y.] : Harrisson and Purdy, 1788-1791.138 v. ; Continues: *Impartial gazetteer*, and, *Saturday evening's post*, Continued by: *Weekly museum* (New York, N.Y.: University Microfilms, [n.d.] 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. ORION Number: 0038817TC: American periodical series : 1800-1850 {microform} Call number: {Microfilm} AC Series 2. Reels 561 (1788-), 563 (-), 564 (-1817)

Date Killer Victim details

1/21/1804 Thomas Nevins wife 45 Pearl St.

III ORDERS (10.20.95)

See the second entry below, which says that harvard has city inspector reports from 1830-1864.
Jon FIND KW CITY INSPECTOR

AUTHOR: New York (N.Y.). City Inspector.

TITLE: Annual report.

PUB. INFO: [New York] 18

DESCRIPTION: v. 21-23 cm.

SUBJECTS: *S1 Death--Causes.

*S2 New York (N.Y.)--Statistics, Vital.

LOCATION: Widener: Sci 3662.24

Library has: 1830-1864

AUTHOR: Marten, Manuel Edward, 1889- .

TITLE: The doctor looks at murder, by M. Edward Marten ... as told to Norman Cross [pseud.] ...

PUB. INFO: Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & company, inc., 1937.

DESCRIPTION: xvi, 325 p. front., illus., plates, ports. 22 cm.

SUBJECTS: *S1 New York (N.Y.). Office of chief medical examiner.

*S2 Violent deaths--New York (N.Y.)

*S3 Murder.

*S4 Death--Causes.

AUTHOR: Guilfooy, William H.

TITLE: The enforcement of registration of births and deaths in metropolitan areas; history, methods, results, and checks.

PUB. INFO: [New York, 1917].
DESCRIPTION: pp. 7
SERIES: New York (City)-Dept. of health. Reprint series, 61
LOCATION: Widener: Sci 3662.2.9 vol.61

Hamblin, P. R. *United States criminal history: being a true account of the most horrid murders, piracies, high-way robberies, &c., together with the lives, trials, confessions and executions of the criminals: compiled from the criminal records of the counties.* Fayetteville {N.Y.}: Mason & De Puy, 1836. Description: 550 p. ; 23 cm. Series: 19th-century legal treatises ; no. 36659-36664. Subject(s): Crime--United States--History. Criminals--United States. P. R. LIBRARY: LAWCall number: {Micro fiche} K 46 N5 36659- 36664

Eric Monkkonen
History
emonkkon@ucla.edu
137 3100

5. Trumble, Alfred.

The New York Tombs : its history and its mysteries : life and death in New York's famous prison / by Alfred Trumble .. New York : R.K. Fox, [c1881].
Series title: Wright American fiction ; v. 3 (1876-1900), reel T-33, no. 5585.

UCB NewsMicro MICROFILM 4274 pr
UCSD SSH XX 553 Current Periodical Microform

Harvard su crime--new york(ny)

- 4 behind the green lights /willemse cornelius william 1871/ 1931 bks
- 5 brief narrative of the trial for the bloody and myst/ 1800 bks
- 6 brief treatise on the police of the city of new york /christian/ 1812 bks
- 7 case of robert james with the particulars of his tri /james robe/ 1799 bks
- 8 confession and dying words of john jubeart who was e/ 1769 bks
- 9 conversation conduct of the late unfortunate john yo /flanagan c/ 1797 bks
- 10 cop remembers /willemse cornelius william 1871/ 1933 bks
- 11 counsellors courts and crimes of colonial new york /steers b mac/ 1968 bks
- 12 crime incorporated /mooney martin b 1896/ 1935 bks
- 13 crooks of the waldorf being the story of joe smith m /smith hora/ 1929 bks
- 14 d a s man /danforth harold r/ 1957 bks
- 15 danger a true history of a great citys wiles and tem /howe willi/ 1886 bks
- O 19 defence of john ury made before the supream sic cour /ury john d/ 1741 bks
- 20 doctor studies crime /lichtenstein perry maurice 1887/ 1934 bks
- 21 does firearms registration work a statistical analys /krug alan/ 1968 bks
- 22 forgotten army six years work of the committee on cr /charity or/ 1918 bks
- 23 from the district attorneys office a popular account /train arth/ 1939 bks
- 24 from truancy to crime a study of 251 adolescents by /new york st/ 1928 bks
- 25 gang rule in new york the story of a lawless era /thompson craig/ 1940 bks
- 26 gangs of new york an informal history of the underwo /asbury her/ 1928 bks
- 27 ghost of john young the homicide who was executed th /faugeres m/ 1797 bks
- 28 headquarters /reynolds quentin james 1902 1965/ 1955 bks
- 29 impartial account of the trial of mr levi weeks for /hardie jame/ 1800 bks
- 30 in danger or life in new york a true history of a gr /howe willi/ 1888 bks
- O 34 memoirs of a murder man /carey arthur a 1865/ 1930 bks
- 35 murder at the met /black david 1945/ 1984 bks
- 36 murdered and the missing /livingston armstrong 1885/ 1947 bks
- 37 my double life the story of a new york policewoman /sullivan mar/ 1938 bks
- 38 nachtseiten von new york und dessen verbrecherwelt v /lening gus/ 1873 bks
- 39 narrative of the life last dying speech confession o /young john/ 1797 bks
- 40 nation famous new york murders /lewis alfred henry 1857 1914/ 1914 bks
- 41 neighborhood fight against crime the midwood kings h /dejong wil/ 1982 bks
- 42 nether side of new york or the vice crime and povert /crapsey ed/ 1872 bks
- 43 nether side of new york or the vice crime and povert /crapsey ed/ 1969 bks
- 44 new york tombs its secrets and its mysteries being a /sutton cha/ 1874 bks
- 4 49 report of the trial of henry bedlow for committing a /bedlow hen/ 1793 bks
- 50 restriction of immigration hearings before the commi /united sta/ 1916 bks
- 51 sins of new york as exposed by the police gazette /van every edw/ 1972 bks
- 52 skillmans new york police reports /skillman john b/ 1940 bks
- 53 skillmans new york police reports illustrated with e /skillman j/ 1830 bks
- 54 skillmans new york police reports written in 1828 29 /skillman j/ 1940 bks
- 57 styles in crimes /still charles edwin 1872/ 1938 bks
- 58 tempered zeal a columbia law professors year on the /uviller h r/ 1988 bks

29, the number of homicides recorded for New York City this year stood at 332. It's a drop of 20% below the homicide rate of 2012 (419 murders) and the first time in over half a century that the city saw less than one murder a day on average. The historical data for homicide rates come from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. The reasons behind the dramatic decline of the past two decades will continue to spark fierce debate. Was the drop in the 1990s due to police commissioner William J. Bratton's focus on broken windows, or the impact of the Supreme Court's Roe v. Wade decision?

New York City: Tour of the city
A look at New York City in the 1980s, showing activity in the Garment District and views of the public transportation system and the urban landscape, including the twin towers of the World Trade Center, which were destroyed in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Statue of Liberty on Liberty Island in Upper New York Bay. Tom Sobolik/Black Star. The Statue of Liberty as an icon of New York City and the United States of America. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

For the past two centuries, New York has been the largest and wealthiest city in the United States. The New York Stock Exchange was founded in New York City. 1797. In January, Albany became the capital of New York State. 1802. New York City hosted a Subway Series; a Major League baseball championship between the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers. 1961-1975. The Vietnam War. The New York State Vietnam Memorial at the Empire State Plaza in Albany commemorates the military service of New York State residents who served their country in Southeast Asia between 1961 and 1975, including more than 4,000 who lost their lives or were declared missing in action. 1964. The World's Fair opened (again) in New York City. 1969. 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000. The New York Yankees won the World Series. 2000.

Homicides and violence have been present throughout humanity's history. But are homicide rates higher today than in the past? How do homicide rates vary across the world? See global and country-level data on homicides and how they've changed with time. Below, we can see the disparity in homicide rates between various areas in present day New England. Predictably, the more urban areas of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have in general had higher homicide rates than the less dense states of Vermont and New Hampshire. Homicide rates in the northeastern United States, 1636-1900 — Pinker (2011)10. Homicide rates in the US have declined dramatically over history, but they still remain much higher than other industrialized states.