TABLE XXXIV.

Groups.	Population.		Population per square mile.		Increase in density, 1870–1880.	Percentage of total population.		Change in percentage of total population, 1870–1880.	Population below each group.		Percentage of total population below each group.		Foreign.	Percentage of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Percentage of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.						
Below 60°	151,753	244,593	4.7	7.5	2.8	0	1	+1	151,753	244,585	0	0	107,160	1.63	43.81	1,480	0.02	0.61
60 to 65	567,588	783,256	2.8	3.9	1.1	2	2	0	719,341	1,027,840	2	3	182,242	2.73	23.27	3,892	0.06	0.50
65 to 70	4,243,775	5,147,657	8.1	9.0	1.8	11	10	−1	4,963,116	6,175,506	13	13	971,499	14.54	18.87	39,093	0.59	0.76
70 to 75	16,470,692	19,551,956	19.4	24.0	4.6	43	39	−4	21,433,808	27,727,462	56	52	3,987,747	59.69	20.39	314,907	4.79	1.66
75 to 80	11,868,220	16,518,718	19.1	26.5	7.4	31	33	+2	33,302,028	42,246,180	87	85	1,124,476	16.83	6.81	2,987,571	45.40	18.09
80 to 85	5,192,163	7,799,258	7.4	11.0	3.6	13	15	+2	38,494,191	50,045,438	100	100	278,293	4.17	3.57	3,221,286	48.95	41.30
85 to 90	58,571	93,655	1.4	2.2	0.8	0	0	0	38,552,762	50,139,093	100	100	23,867	0.35	25.48	12,564	0.19	13.42
Above 90	5,609	16,690	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	38,558,371	50,155,783	100	100	4,659	0.06	27.91	.....	.....	.....

The midsummer temperature table shows the same complementary arrangement of the two elements, the foreign and the colored. The former is above its general proportion until we reach 75° of July temperature; thence upward to the highest temperature recorded in the table the colored element is in excess, while below 75° it is largely below its general proportion. It will be noted, however, in the groups between 85° and 95° that, although the number of foreign inhabitants is small numerically, it still bears a large proportion to the total population in these groups. This is due to the fact that these groups are mainly represented in the southwest—Arizona, Nevada, and southeastern California. It will be noted that more than one-half of the foreign population is between 70° and 75°, while over 91 per cent. is found between 65° and 80°. The colored population is almost entirely found between 75° and 85°.

Table XXXV shows the distribution of population grouped in conformity with the mean temperature of the coldest month; that is, January.

The range within the United States is from 0 to 70°. The lowest class comprises northern Minnesota, northeastern Dakota, including the Red River valley, and much of the wheat region lying west of it.

The whole wheat region of Dakota and Minnesota has a midwinter temperature below 10°. The prairie region of the Mississippi valley lies between 10° and 30°. The lower limit of the cotton region is the isothermal of 35°; that of the sugar and rice sections the isothermal of 50°.

The population appears to be quite evenly distributed over a great range of temperature; 90 per cent. of it is found between 10° and 55°, while 58 per cent. is between 20° and 35°, which groups include nearly all the large cities.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF JANUARY.

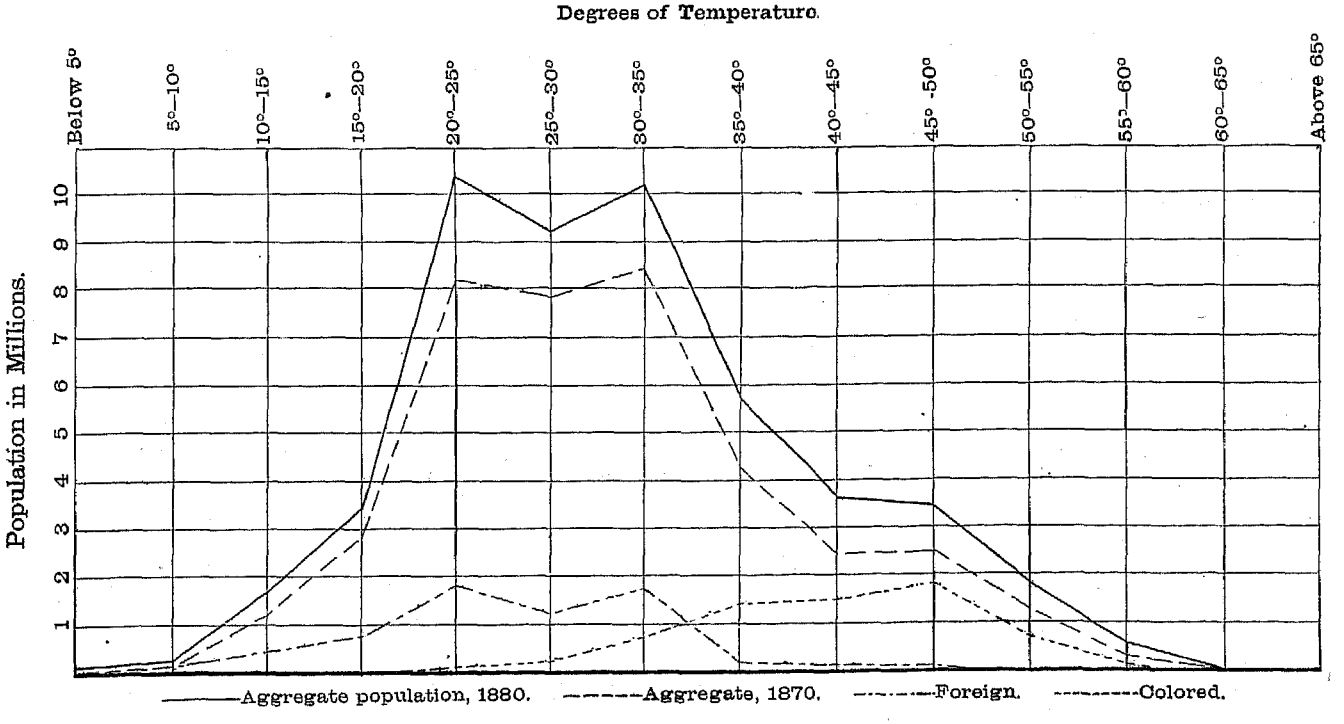


TABLE XXXV.

Groups.	Population.		Population per square mile.		Increase in density, 1870-1880.	Percentage of total population.		Change in percentage of total population, 1870-1880.	Population below each group.		Percentage of total population below each group.		Foreign.	Percentage of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Percentage of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.	1870	1880.						
Below 5°	2,093	50,078	0.0	0.8	0.8	0	0	0	2,093	50,078	0	0	25,570	0.38	51.06	224	0	0.45
5 to 10	82,476	266,041	0.5	1.0	1.1	0	1	+1	84,569	316,119	0	1	95,309	1.42	35.82	802	0.01	0.30
10 to 15	1,120,712	1,760,680	3.2	5.0	1.8	3	4	+1	1,205,281	2,076,799	3	5	465,706	6.97	26.45	4,493	0.07	0.26
15 to 20	2,873,535	3,482,498	10.7	13.4	2.7	8	7	−1	4,078,816	5,559,297	11	12	678,343	10.15	19.47	15,920	0.24	0.46
20 to 25	8,223,659	10,292,914	24.0	30.0	6.0	21	21	0	12,302,475	15,852,211	32	33	1,841,070	27.56	17.89	102,801	1.56	1.00
25 to 30	6,848,589	9,146,951	17.3	23.2	5.9	18	18	0	19,151,064	24,999,162	50	51	1,286,495	19.26	14.06	231,272	3.52	2.53
30 to 35	8,546,042	10,150,707	26.2	33.5	5.3	22	20	−2	27,697,106	35,149,860	72	71	1,660,441	24.86	16.36	655,051	9.95	6.45
35 to 40	4,250,660	5,611,319	11.8	15.6	3.8	11	11	0	31,947,766	40,761,188	83	82	107,901	1.62	1.92	1,487,092	22.60	26.50
40 to 45	2,558,153	3,588,008	9.8	13.8	4.0	7	7	0	34,505,919	44,349,196	90	89	72,011	1.08	2.01	1,568,243	23.83	43.71
45 to 50	2,415,707	3,495,278	8.5	12.3	3.8	6	6	0	36,921,626	47,844,474	96	95	106,624	1.60	3.05	1,723,924	26.20	49.32
50 to 55	1,262,821	1,824,138	7.0	11.5	3.6	3	4	+1	38,184,447	49,668,612	99	99	254,448	3.81	13.95	655,278	9.96	35.92
55 to 60	355,826	456,750	6.7	8.6	1.9	1	1	0	38,540,273	50,125,362	100	100	76,087	1.14	16.66	131,243	2.00	28.73
60 to 65	15,245	24,930	0.7	1.2	0.5	0	0	0	38,555,518	50,150,292	100	100	7,177	0.11	28.79	2,845	0.04	11.41
Above 65	2,853	5,491	0.9	1.7	0.8	0	0	0	38,558,371	50,155,783	100	100	2,761	0.04	50.28	1,605	0.02	29.23

The above table, showing the distribution of the foreign and the colored population with reference to the mean temperature of January, shows a much wider distribution of these elements; still, the great body of the foreign population is between 15° and 35°, while the colored is between 30° and 55°. The foreign element is in excess of its general proportion from the lowest grade up to 35°. The next three classes show a comparatively small percentage, far below the normal, as these classes are confined mainly to the southern states, where the foreign element is deficient, while the last four classes are made up largely of the southwestern territories, which contain a comparatively large foreign element.

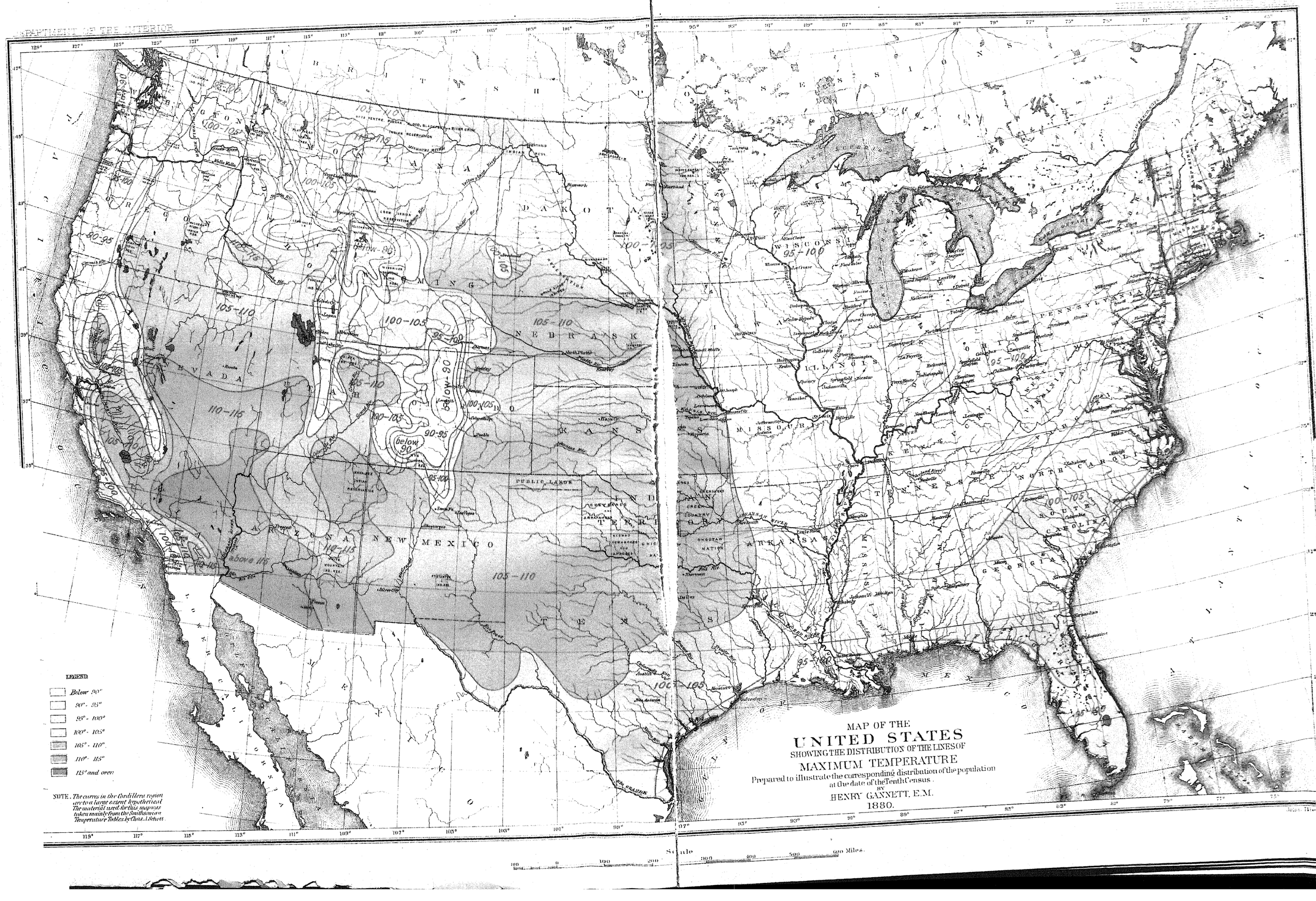
In the case of the colored population the division on midwinter temperature lines is much more marked, a very small percentage being found in the groups up to 35°, while from there to the highest grades, with but one exception, the percentage is in excess of the normal.

Table XXXVI shows the distribution of population in accordance with the highest observed temperatures.

This classification shows a great degree of uniformity in the humid region of the country. In this section a higher temperature than 105° is practically unknown, while the portions in which the maximum temperature never rises above 95° are very limited, and contain a very light population, being confined almost entirely to the mountain regions of the Appalachian system. No less than 93 per cent. of the population are found in the classes which have a maximum temperature between 95° and 105°.

The whole Atlantic coast from Penobscot bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the whole coast of the great lakes, beside a considerable portion of the Pacific coast, are found in the class of 95° to 100°, while classes 100° to 105° comprise the Atlantic plain, stretching from the eastern base of the Appalachian system to the neighborhood of the coast, and nearly all of the Mississippi valley. As we approach the plains, whether in the northern or southern part of the country, the maximum temperature increases, so that the line of 105° maximum temperature is not very far removed from the north and south line.

The highest maximum temperature is in southwestern Arizona and southeastern California, where the thermometer is said to have registered 135° in the shade. The maximum on the Pacific coast ranges from 90° to 100°, but back from the coast, in the great valley of California, great extremes have been observed.


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LINES OF
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE
Prepared to illustrate the corresponding distribution of the population
at the date of the Tenth Census.
BY
HENRY GANNETT, E.M.
1880.
LEGEND
Below 90°
90° - 95°
95° - 100°
100° - 105°
105° - 110°
110° - 115°
115° and over.
NOTE. The curves in the Cordillera region are to a large extent hypothetical. The material used for this map was taken mainly from the Smithsonian Temperature Tables, by Chas. A. Schott.
Scale
600 Miles.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
WISCONSIN
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
MEXICO
PUBLIC LANDS
below 90
90-95
95-100
100-105
105-110
110-115
above 115

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.

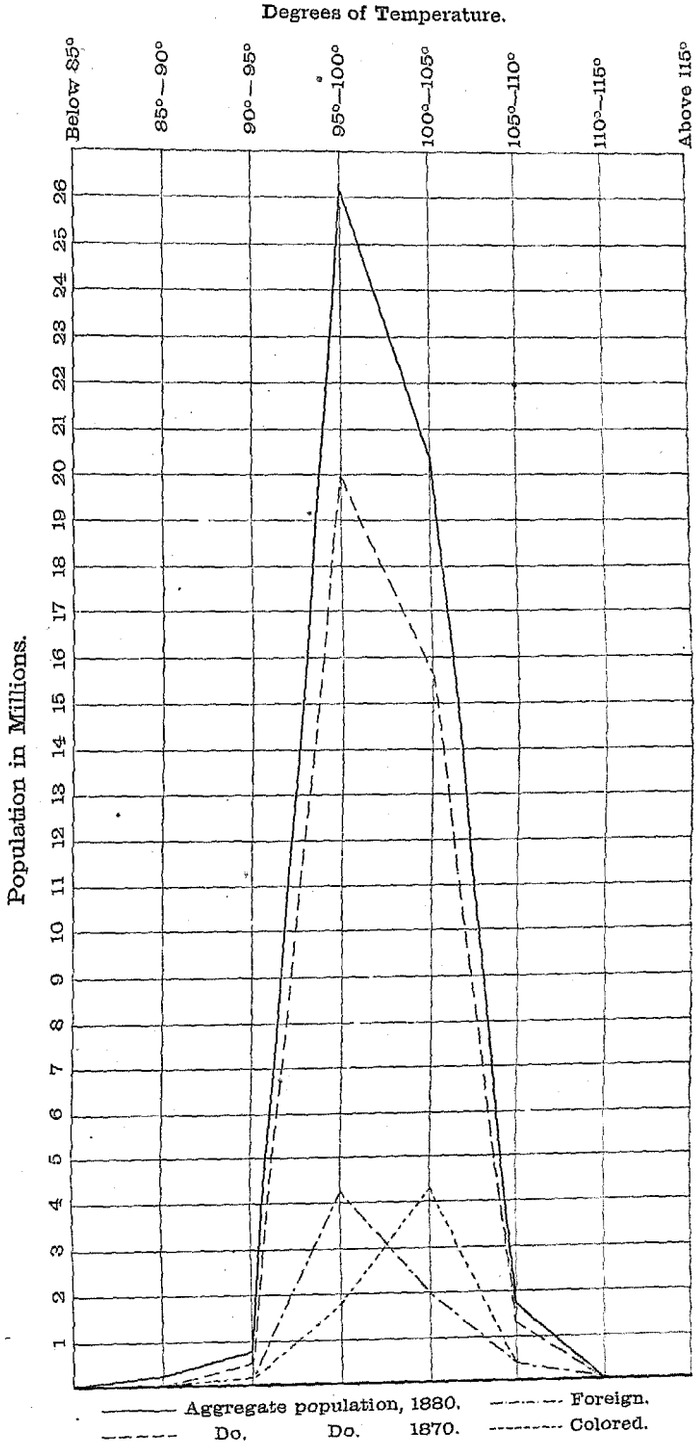


TABLE XXXVI.

Groups.	Population.		Percentage of total population.		Population below each group.		Percentage of total population below each group.		Foreign.	Percentage of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Percentage of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.						
Below 85°	685	539	0	0	685	539	0	0	225	.....	41.74	.....	.....	.....
85 to 90	64,280	173,221	0	0	64,965	173,760	0	0	52,512	0.79	30.32	1,292	0.02	0.75
90 to 95	509,774	658,742	1	1	574,739	832,502	1	1	186,772	2.80	28.35	3,642	0.05	0.45
95 to 100	20,009,741	26,169,737	52	52	20,584,480	27,002,239	53	53	4,182,269	62.61	15.98	1,901,764	28.90	7.27
100 to 105	15,688,532	20,304,098	41	41	36,273,012	47,306,337	94	94	1,955,161	29.26	9.59	4,450,725	67.63	21.82
105 to 110	2,249,720	2,088,145	6	6	38,522,732	50,084,482	100	100	286,269	4.28	10.65	225,972	3.40	8.33
110 to 115	23,515	49,632	0	0	38,546,247	50,134,114	100	100	11,719	0.18	23.61	.....	.....	.....
Above 115	12,124	21,669	0	0	38,558,371	50,155,783	100	100	5,016	0.08	23.15	.....	.....	.....

In the preceding table, showing the distribution of the foreign and colored elements in accordance with the highest observed readings of the thermometer, the sharp line of demarkation between the foreign and colored elements appears to cease entirely. A reference to the map, however, shows at once the reason of this. The maximum temperature is dependent but little upon latitude, but is controlled, as was stated above, almost entirely by the relative moisture of the atmosphere, and consequently its lines in this country follow meridians more nearly than they do parallels. Nearly two-thirds of the foreign population are found in grade 95° to 100°, while of the colored nearly 97 per cent. reside in that and succeeding grades. In the first of the above classes the foreign population is in excess of the normal ratio, and in the latter below it.

With the colored the case is reversed. The class 100° to 105° comprises two-thirds of the colored population, more than 96 per cent. being found in the two classes 95° to 105°.

Table XXXVII shows the distribution of population in accordance with the lowest observed temperature. In this class 18 groups are indicated, ranging from 55° below zero up to 30° above, with an extreme range of more than 85°. The great bulk of the population lies between 35° below zero and 10° above, a range of 45°, within which limits are found 95 per cent. of the population. The smaller groups outside of this body are confined almost entirely to the Cordilleran region and to the Pacific coast.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.

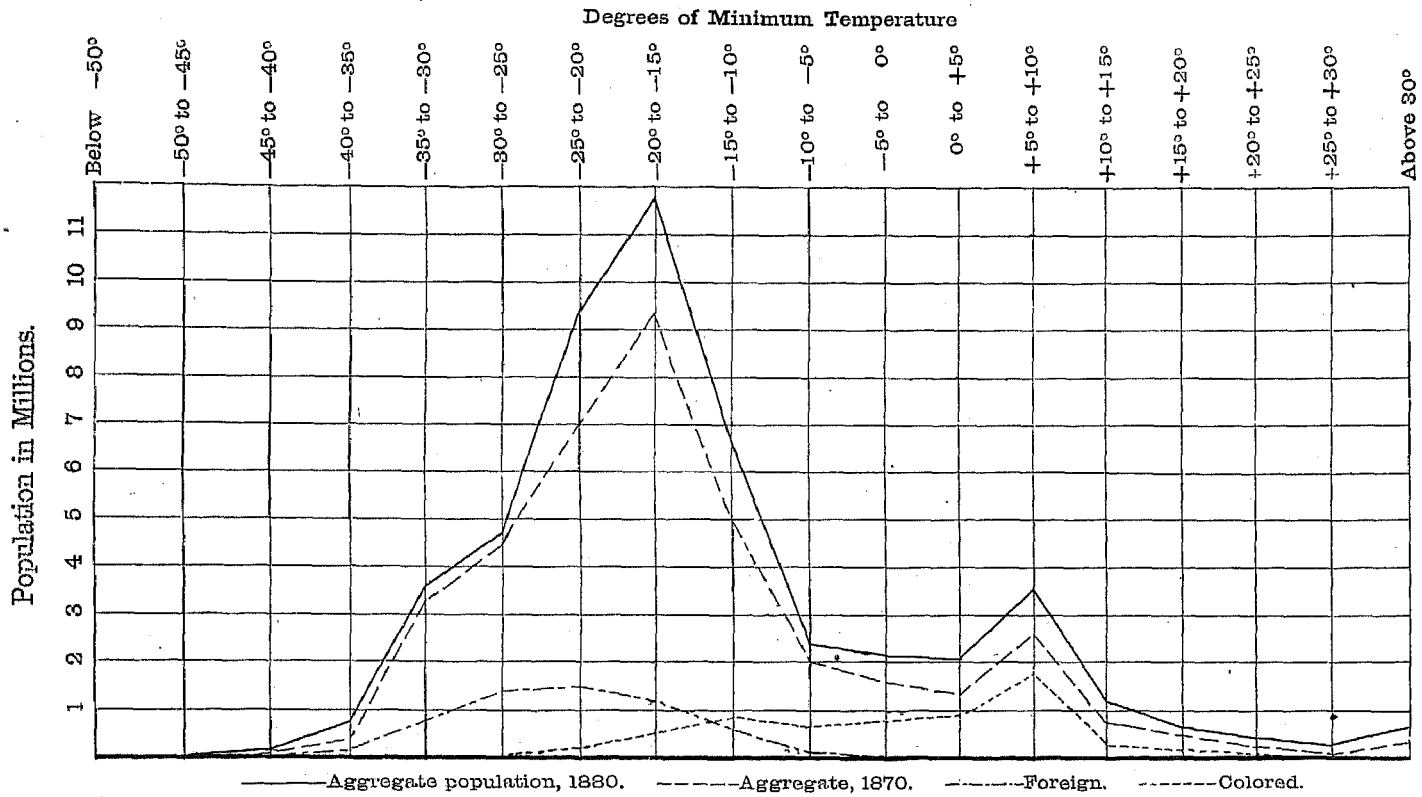


TABLE XXXVII.

Groups.	Population.		Percentage of total population.		Population below each group.		Percentage of total population below each group.		Foreign.	Percentage of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Percentage of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.						
Below — 55°	6,888	16,949	0	0	6,888	16,949	0	0	4,021	0.06	23.72	246	.....	1.45
— 45 to — 50	2,021	9,155	0	0	8,909	26,104	0	0	2,123	0.03	23.19	.....	.....	.....
— 40 to — 45	20,043	134,218	0	0	28,952	160,322	0	0	52,625	0.79	39.21	1,626	0.02	1.21
— 35 to — 40	329,933	673,178	1	1	358,885	833,500	1	1	236,350	3.54	35.11	2,476	0.04	0.37
— 30 to — 35	3,377,340	3,856,905	10	8	3,736,225	4,690,405	11	9	770,094	11.53	19.97	18,130	0.28	0.47
— 25 to — 30	4,463,563	5,718,754	11	12	8,199,788	10,409,159	22	21	1,443,712	21.61	25.25	64,862	0.99	1.13
— 20 to — 25	6,638,024	8,471,652	17	17	14,837,812	18,880,811	39	38	1,487,669	22.27	17.56	85,911	1.31	1.01
— 15 to — 20	9,435,525	11,807,385	24	24	24,273,337	30,688,196	63	62	1,262,469	18.90	10.69	518,216	7.87	4.39
— 10 to — 15	5,060,879	6,614,689	13	13	29,334,216	37,302,885	76	75	835,508	12.51	12.63	815,452	12.39	12.33
— 5 to — 10	2,018,468	2,623,122	5	5	31,352,684	39,926,007	81	80	91,304	1.37	3.48	714,191	10.85	27.23
0 to — 5	1,588,006	2,159,390	4	5	32,940,690	42,085,397	85	85	24,630	0.37	1.14	822,926	12.51	38.11
0 to 5	1,402,243	2,103,963	4	4	34,342,933	44,189,360	89	89	21,324	0.32	1.01	940,832	14.30	44.72
5 to 10	2,604,411	3,625,371	7	7	36,947,344	47,814,731	96	96	39,451	0.59	1.09	1,024,296	29.24	53.08
10 to 15	806,964	1,095,847	2	2	37,754,308	48,910,578	98	98	93,759	1.40	8.56	469,054	7.13	42.80
15 to 20	431,232	667,518	1	1	38,185,540	49,578,096	99	99	123,592	1.85	18.52	192,210	2.92	28.70
20 to 25	110,056	157,935	0	0	38,295,596	49,736,031	99	99	39,053	0.58	24.73	3,743	0.03	2.37
25 to 30	57,311	90,369	0	0	38,352,907	49,826,400	99	99	24,240	0.36	26.82	3,616	0.05	4.00
Above 30	205,464	329,383	1	1	38,558,371	50,155,783	100	100	128,019	1.92	38.87	3,006	0.04	0.91

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

In the preceding table, which concludes the series relating to temperature, the foreign element is found in excess of its general proportion from the lowest grade up to 20° below zero. From that point to 15° above zero it is below the average, rising above it through the remainder of the table, owing to the large proportion of foreign population in the southwestern territories, where the greatest extremes of temperature are found.

The colored population is below, in some cases far below, its general proportion up to 10° below zero; from that point to 20° above zero it is in excess, falling off rapidly beyond that point.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RAINFALL.

The prosperity of a country depends largely upon its rainfall, as, to a very great extent, the primary industry, that upon which all others depend directly, viz, agriculture, may be said to flourish in a degree directly proportioned to the amount of moisture. Of rainfall this country receives in its different parts a very different supply. Throughout the eastern half of the United States the rainfall is ample for all purposes of agriculture, while in the western half, with the exception of a narrow strip along the Pacific coast, the supply is very deficient. With the exception of the Cordilleran region our rainfall is nearly all derived from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean. Of the two, the principal source is the Gulf. The warm, moist currents which accompany the Gulf Stream from the Caribbean sea are not deflected toward the eastward in the Gulf of Mexico, as the great oceanic river is, but pass northward and eastward over the land in a broad belt extending from the coast of Texas to the peninsula of Florida. Judging from its effects in the form of rainfall, the central portion of this current passes over eastern Louisiana and Mississippi and western Alabama. The natural result of leaving the warm ocean surface and entering the continent is to cool these air currents and make them deposit their vapor. The heaviest deposit is along the northern shore of the Gulf, in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and the western part of Florida, where the rainfall reaches 60 inches per annum. Were there no mountains or other irregular topographical features to modify the rainfall this wave would move inland in a northeasterly direction, the precipitation decreasing eastward, northward, and westward, the lines of equal rainfall taking the form of great concentric ellipses. This form we see roughly outlined in the western part of the Mississippi valley, the rainfall decreasing regularly to the northward and westward. To the northeastward, however, these moisture-laden currents encounter the southern end of the Appalachian chain, and are driven at once up to high altitudes, where they are forced to disgorge their vapor, giving to this end of the mountain system a heavy rainfall, while farther along the chain, toward the northeast, the rainfall diminishes, becoming even less than that of the lower country, on the east and west. The portion of the moisture-laden current which passes to the eastward of the Appalachian chain meets and mingles with moist air currents coming directly from the Atlantic, and produces, in the central parts of North and South Carolina, an area of abnormally heavy rainfall. A second source of moisture is the Atlantic ocean. Here the moist air currents from the Gulf Stream produce a line of heavy rainfall along the Atlantic coast, reaching from Florida to the neighborhood of the bay of New York. This strip is quite narrow, being confined to the coast and its immediate neighborhood. Back of that, and over the greater portion of the Atlantic plain, the precipitation is notably less. The conditions of the coast as regards rainfall are somewhat changed north of the latitude last mentioned; that is, near the bay of New York. The Gulf Stream, which has been gradually trending off shore, is here at a considerable distance from the coast. Between the coast and the Gulf Stream has appeared a polar current flowing southwesterly. The contact between the warm-air currents of the Gulf Stream and the cold winds accompanying this polar current undoubtedly causes the heavy fogs which prevail on the banks of Newfoundland and St. George's banks, extending, in a greater or less degree, to the New England coast. Although there is a decrease in the rainfall of this part of the coast from that farther south, yet it is not particularly marked. The precipitation is, however, greatest on the coast and decreases inland.

Leaving now the eastern half of the country, let us trace the rainfall westward. The lines indicating a smaller degree of rainfall succeed one another at intervals more or less regular as we go west, out of the course of the great continental wave of moisture, and up the slope of the plains. The country here is uniform and generally level, and there is nothing to interrupt the regular decrease in the amount of precipitation until we reach the base of the Rocky mountains. From this line westward to the Sierra Nevada we find the conditions of rainfall which are incident to a mountain country accompanied by a dry atmosphere. Taking the Cordilleran region as a whole, with the exception of that part lying west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, the rainfall probably does not average more than 10 or 15 inches annually. This, however, is not deposited uniformly over the country; there are certain conditions under which the rainfall in some parts of this region is much greater than in others. Other things being equal, the higher the latitude and the greater the altitude the greater will be the rainfall. Under this rule the more northern parts of the Cordilleran region enjoy a greater rainfall than the southern parts. The mountains and high plateaus are better watered than the low lands. The best watered parts of this region are the northern parts of Washington and Idaho, the western part of Montana, northwestern Wyoming, which includes the elevated region known as the Yellowstone National Park, and the high plateaus and ranges of central Colorado. The most arid portions, and those which receive the least rainfall, are western Arizona, southern Nevada, and southeastern California. Although throughout this region we have but few and scattered observations of rainfall, the relative

amount can be predicated with a considerable degree of certainty by the character of the vegetation. Everywhere arborescent vegetation implies a considerable amount of rainfall, and accordingly we find the higher plateaus, the mountains, and the regions in the higher latitudes, covered with forests. A second zone of rainfall is indicated by the bunch and gama grasses which cover the plains and most of the mountain valleys. They indicate a rainfall not in general sufficient for the needs of agriculture. A third zone is indicated by *Artemisia*, or "sage brush", as this characteristic western shrub is popularly called, while a fourth zone is indicated by the cactus, the yucca, or by an absence of all vegetation whatever.

As has been suggested heretofore, the rainfall in the Cordilleran region east of the Sierra Nevada is in general insufficient for the needs of agriculture, excepting in a few isolated areas where local topography induces a rainfall greater than the normal one. In that section irrigation is everywhere necessary for the production of cereal crops. Generally it may be stated that a less annual rainfall than 20 inches, or a less rainfall than 12½ inches, during the growing season of crops—that is, during the spring and summer—is insufficient for their successful cultivation, and where this supply is not furnished naturally an equivalent must be supplied by means of irrigation. This limit is reached along a line running approximately on a meridian and passing through the middle of Dakota, western Nebraska, western Kansas, and central Texas. In the neighborhood of this line, and extending perhaps a degree on each side of it, is a debatable ground, where, in some seasons, the rainfall is sufficient for all crops, while in others it is insufficient. This is Powell's sub-humid region. As a rule, wherever irrigation is necessary, the possible extent of agriculture, and in consequence the possible density of settlement, are dependent upon the amount of water carried in the streams. In most parts of the Cordilleran region there is apparently a far greater amount of land suitable for cultivation than can ever be irrigated, even under the most economical distribution of water. Concerning this point, however, we are at present much in the dark, the capacity of few streams having been measured, even approximately. Under the wasteful system of irrigation at present practiced throughout the West (except in some portions of southern California) the limit of settlement will very soon be reached, so far as the population is dependent upon agriculture.

A question which has assumed practical importance of an almost national character is the effect of the planting of trees and cultivation of the soil upon climate, many high authorities maintaining that these causes produce an increase in rainfall, and consequently that it is possible to redeem the whole Cordilleran region by a judicious system of cultivation and tree-planting, particularly of the latter. It is doubtful whether that effect can be produced by this or by any other means within the power of man. Such facts as we have in the form of rainfall records in the Cordilleran region do not substantiate the theory, the records showing that the rainfall has not increased in the regions covered by our border settlements since their earliest formation. At the same time, it seems highly probable that a change has been produced, which, while not affecting the climate, has modified decidedly the conditions of moisture. The effects of cultivation upon the soil in covering it with vegetation, and especially with trees, has in general been to retain the moisture upon and in the soil, instead of allowing it to run directly off into the streams or to be taken up at once by evaporation. In other words, a much larger proportion of the rainfall is rendered effective for agricultural purposes. This effect is already very marked throughout Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and even to some extent in Utah and Colorado.

It remains to sketch the rainfall of the Pacific coast. It is in all respects peculiar and different from that of the rest of the country. There are along the whole coast, and extending eastward as far as the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade range, well-defined wet and dry seasons, the former corresponding to the eastern winter, the latter to the eastern summer. Taking the year through, the rainfall is very much heavier in the northern part of this section than in the southern. In western Washington territory it rains almost constantly for six months of the year, while, even in the wet season, the supply of rain in southern California is scanty.

An explanation of this peculiar climate is to be found in the ocean currents and the prevailing winds. The winds on the western coast are, as a rule, the "anti-trades", blowing from the west and southwest. These winds pass, on nearing the coast, over the great Japanese current, which, north of Oregon, is, relatively to the land, a warm current, while south of Oregon it is, relatively, a cool current. In passing over this portion of the sea the atmosphere becomes surcharged with moisture. On reaching the coast the amount of precipitation from this moisture-laden atmosphere depends upon the change of temperature which it encounters. North of Oregon, the land being, as stated above, colder than the sea, there is great precipitation, while south of that state, the land being the warmest, the precipitation decreases, till in southern California, where the difference between the sea and land temperature is the greatest, it is almost nothing. The line of demarkation between the different temperatures varies with the season, ranging northward in the summer and southward in the winter, thus giving the alternations between the wet and dry seasons so peculiar to this coast. The influence of the mountains of the Pacific coast, although not sufficient to account for all the phenomena of this climate, still plays a very important part in it. The ascent of the warm currents up the mountain sides of course cools them very greatly and causes them to deposit whatever remaining moisture they may contain. To illustrate the extent of the action of mountain ranges, it may be stated that although in the valley of the San Joaquin the rainfall is very light, yet upon the high Sierras it has been found to reach 90 inches in a single year.

MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
ANNUAL RAINFALL
Prepared to illustrate the corresponding distribution of the population
at the date of the Tenth Census.
BY
HENRY GANNETT, E.M.
1880.
LEGEND.
Below 10 inches.
10 to 20 "
20 " 30 "
30 " 40 "
40 " 50 "
50 " 60 "
60 inches and over
NOTE. The curves in the Western region are to a large extent hypothetical. The material used for this map was taken mainly from the Smithsonian Rainfall Tables by Chas. A. Schott.
Scale
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Miles.
Julius Bien, lith.

The following tables illustrate the distribution of the population with relation to the rainfall. The first table relates to annual rainfall; the second to that of the spring and summer months.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL.

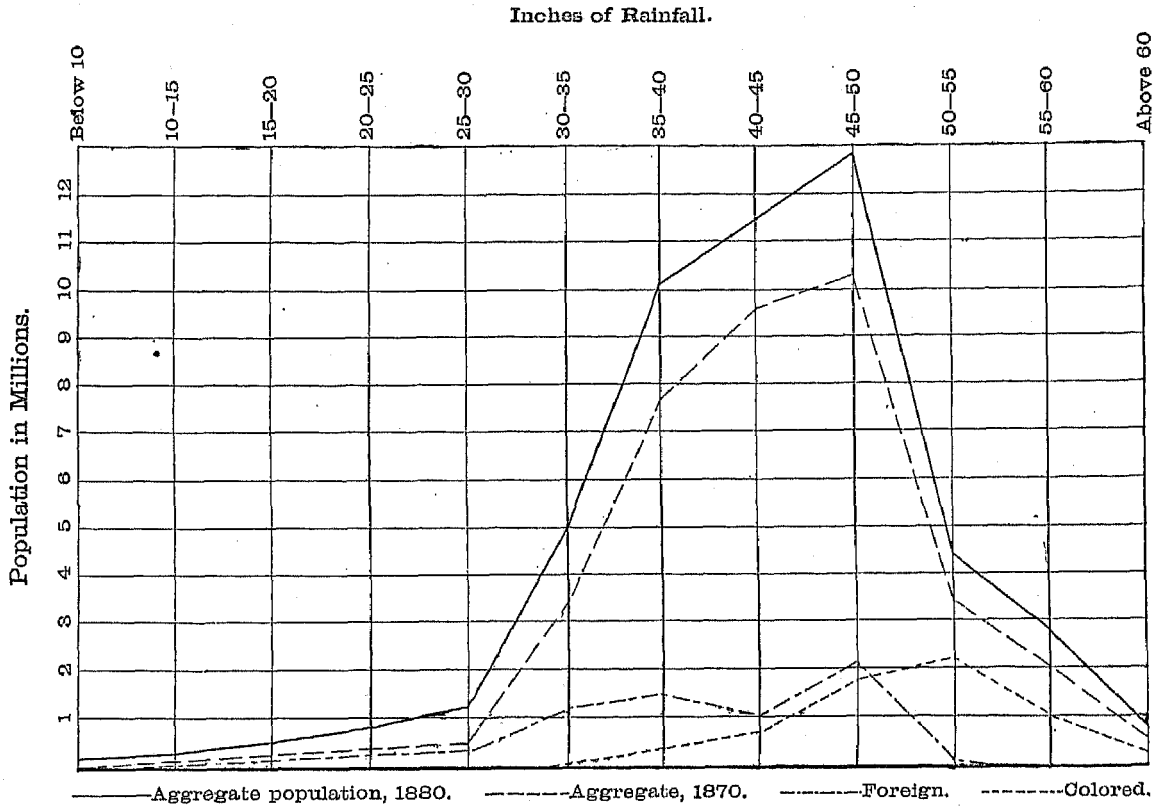


TABLE XXXVIII.

Classes—inches of rainfall.	Population.		Population per square mile.		Increase in density, 1870–1880.	Percentage of total population.		Change in percentage of total population, 1870–1880.	Population above each grade.		Percentage of total population above each grade.		Foreign.	Percentage of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Percentage of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.						
60 and above.	670,120	856,787	9.7	12.7	3.0	1.75	1.70	−0.05	670,120	856,787	1.75	1.70	68,332	1.02	7.97	368,201	5.60	42.97
55 to 60	2,091,268	2,816,959	14.6	19.7	5.1	5.42	5.62	+0.20	2,761,388	3,673,746	7.17	7.32	26,561	0.40	0.94	1,026,049	15.50	36.42
50 to 55	3,335,744	4,311,873	17.1	22.1	5.0	8.65	8.60	−0.05	6,097,132	7,985,619	15.82	15.92	65,894	0.99	1.53	2,207,280	33.54	51.19
45 to 50	10,273,444	12,754,684	46.5	57.7	11.2	26.64	25.43	−1.21	16,370,576	20,740,303	42.46	41.35	2,014,196	30.15	15.79	1,826,118	27.75	14.32
40 to 45	9,438,452	11,356,390	33.3	40.1	6.8	24.48	22.64	−1.84	25,809,028	32,096,693	66.94	63.99	1,048,732	15.70	9.23	686,953	10.44	6.05
35 to 40	7,932,592	10,018,518	30.4	38.5	8.1	20.57	19.97	−0.60	33,741,620	42,115,211	87.51	83.96	1,406,853	21.06	14.04	363,293	5.52	3.63
30 to 35	3,509,446	4,993,847	16.2	23.0	6.8	9.10	9.96	+0.86	37,251,066	47,109,058	96.61	93.92	1,188,095	17.79	23.79	77,918	1.18	1.56
25 to 30	464,745	1,217,286	3.4	9.0	5.6	1.21	2.43	+1.21	37,715,811	48,326,344	97.82	96.35	319,213	4.78	26.22	8,877	0.13	0.73
20 to 25	374,182	829,303	1.7	3.8	2.1	0.97	1.65	+0.68	38,089,993	49,155,647	98.79	98.00	278,802	4.17	33.62	8,293	0.13	1.00
15 to 20	254,908	530,856	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.66	1.06	+0.40	38,344,901	49,686,503	99.45	99.06	152,592	2.28	28.74	2,985	0.05	0.56
10 to 15	131,623	314,984	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.34	0.63	+0.29	38,476,524	50,001,487	99.79	99.69	61,884	0.93	19.65	3,539	0.05	1.12
Below 10.....	81,847	154,296	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.21	0.31	+0.10	38,558,371	50,155,783	100.00	100.00	48,789	0.73	31.62	1,287	0.02	0.83

It will be noticed that the heaviest population is in the 3 classes between 35 and 50 in., which comprise 71.69 per cent. of the total population of the country, while the classes between 30 and 60 in. comprise 92.2 per cent.

The densest settlement is the class 45 to 50, which also contains the greatest absolute population. In this class also is the greatest absolute increase in density.

The average annual rainfall upon the surface of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is approximately 29 in.

The average rainfall with relation to the population—that is, giving weight to each area of the country in proportion to the density of its population—was, in 1870, 43.5 inches. In 1880, owing to the movement of population toward the arid regions of the extreme West, this had decreased to 42.9 inches.

It will also be noticed that the general movement is toward the regions of least rainfall, corresponding to the general set of the population westward.

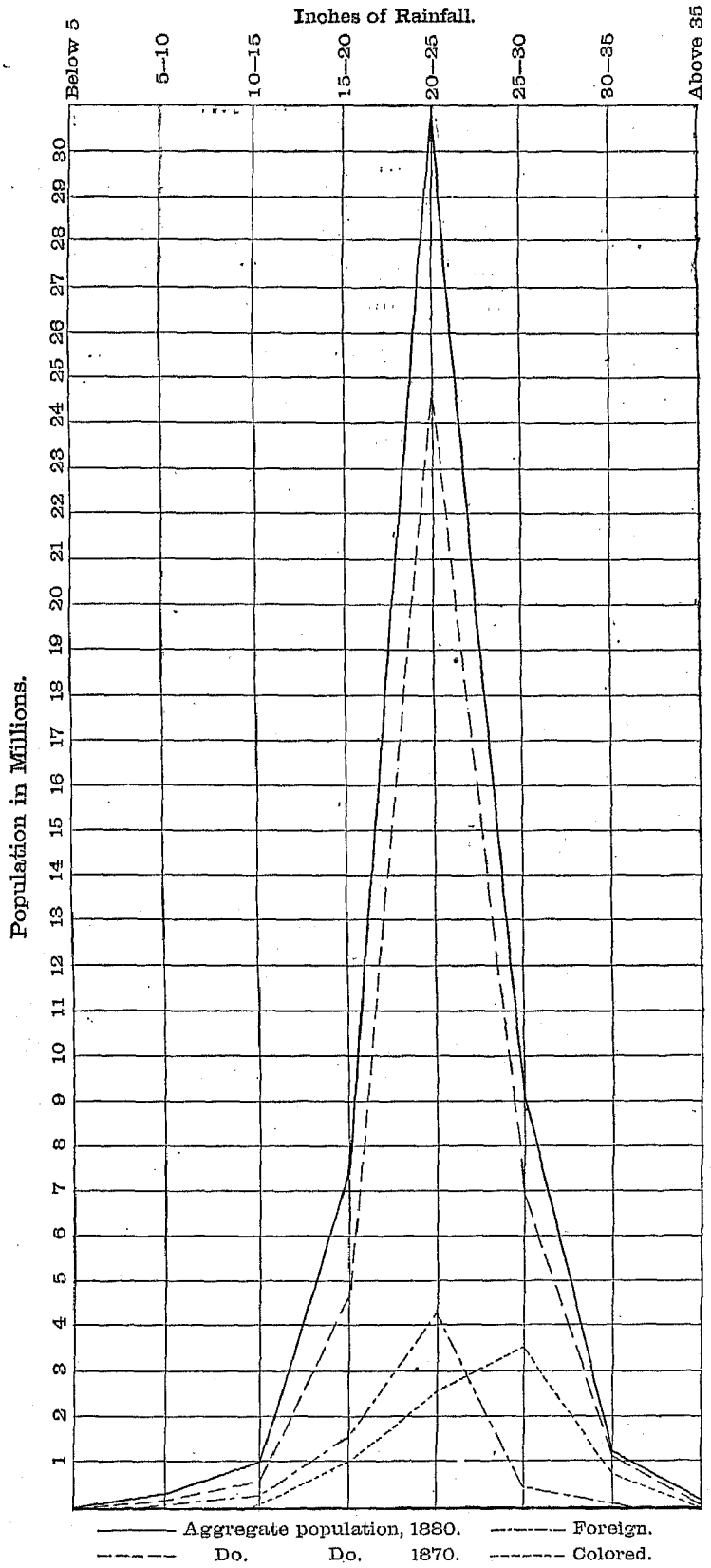
The popular notion that the colored population is mainly found in the region of heavy rainfall is strikingly borne out by this table. In the region having a rainfall of about 60 inches annually the colored form no less than 43 per cent. of the total population; in the next grade 36½, while in the region having a rainfall of 50 to 55 inches

annually more than half the inhabitants are colored. Where the rainfall is less than 45 inches the colored population falls below the average, in some cases very far below. Numerically, no less than 85 per cent. of the colored population are found between 40 and 60 inches. The foreign population is largely grouped between 30 and 50 inches, that region containing nearly 85 per cent. of the foreign-born residents of the United States.

Table XXXIX shows the distribution of the population with respect to the rainfall of the spring and summer months; that is, the half of the year which, in general, is the growing period for vegetation.

The range of rainfall is from 0 to 38 inches, or thereabouts.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RAINFALL OF SPRING AND SUMMER.



MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
RAINFALL
OF THE
SPRING AND SUMMER
Prepared to illustrate the correspondimé distribution of the population
at the date of the Tenth Census.
BY
HENRY GANNETT, E.M.
1880.
LEGEND.
Below 5 inches
5 to 10 "
10 " 15 "
15 " 20 "
20 " 25 "
25 " 30 "
30 inches and over.
NOTE. The curves in the Cordillera region are to a large extent hypothetical. The material used for this map was taken mainly from the Smithsonian Rainfall Tables by Chas. A. Schott.
Scale
Miles.
Julius Bien, lith.

TABLE XXXIX.

Classes—inches of rainfall.	Population.		Population per square mile.		Increase in density, 1870–1880.	Percentage of total population.		Change in percentage of total population, 1870–1880.	Population above each grade.		Percentage of total population above each grade.		Foreign.	Percentage of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Percentage of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.						
35 and above	66,280	80,671	3.4	4.1	0.7	0.17	0.16	−0.01	66,280	80,671	0.17	0.16	1,578	0.02	1.96	37,191	0.57	46.10
30 to 35	1,164,981	1,278,610	15.9	17.4	1.5	3.02	2.55	−0.47	1,231,261	1,359,281	3.19	2.71	17,977	0.27	1.41	708,673	10.77	55.43
25 to 30	7,015,493	9,138,302	21.5	28.0	6.5	18.20	18.22	+0.02	8,246,754	10,497,583	21.39	20.93	401,729	6.02	4.40	3,289,715	49.99	36.00
20 to 25	24,839,601	30,880,014	38.0	47.2	9.2	64.42	61.57	−2.85	33,086,355	41,377,597	85.81	82.50	4,276,749	64.02	13.85	2,435,856	37.01	7.89
15 to 20	4,732,388	7,329,341	10.0	15.5	5.5	12.27	14.61	+2.34	37,818,743	48,706,938	98.08	97.11	1,590,602	23.81	21.70	96,364	1.46	1.31
10 to 15	534,515	972,376	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.38	1.94	+0.56	38,353,258	49,679,314	99.46	99.05	271,977	4.07	27.97	8,068	0.14	0.92
5 to 10	151,936	395,613	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.40	0.79	+0.39	38,505,194	50,674,927	99.86	99.84	100,708	1.51	25.46	3,359	0.05	0.85
Below 5	53,177	80,856	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.14	0.16	+0.02	38,558,371	50,155,783	100.00	100.00	18,593	0.28	22.02	667	0.01	0.82

It will be seen that more than three-fifths of the population are in one class, from 20 to 25 inches, while four-fifths of the population are in the two classes between 20 and 30 inches; adding the class 15 to 20 inches to the above, makes nearly 95 per cent. of the total population between 15 and 30 inches.

The average rainfall for the spring and summer months on the surface of the country is, approximately, 17 inches. In 1870 the average rainfall, considering population and not area, as above, was 23.3 inches, which has decreased during the decade from 1870 to 1880, from the westward movement of population, to 22.9 inches.

What has been said with relation to the annual rainfall is, in an equal degree, applicable to the distribution of the foreign and colored elements with reference to the spring and summer rainfall, the foreign population being found in that class where there is a moderate or scanty rainfall, while the colored is found in that which is most abundantly watered.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

The following three tables, numbered XL, XLI, and XLII, show the distribution of population in latitude and longitude. The first table shows its distribution in latitude. The first column of the table indicates the intervals between two successive parallels and meridians from the eastern to the western boundary of the country. Opposite each of the classes is given the population in 1870 and 1880, the absolute increase, the percentage of increase, the population which was living north of the most southern of the two parallels in 1870 and 1880, and the percentage of total population in each of the last classes.

The second table shows, in a similar manner, the distribution of the population in longitude; that is, the number living between successive meridians in a tier extending from the northern to the southern boundary of the country, the successive columns giving information similar to that contained in the corresponding columns in the first table.

The third table shows the number living within each square degree; that is, the quadrilateral embraced between two successive parallels and meridians. This table may be regarded as a sort of population map of the United States, although it must be confessed that it is greatly extended in a northern and southern direction and contracted from east to west. An examination of it will show a general resemblance to the outline of the country, the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and the northern boundary, with the re-entrant angle caused by the great lakes, being plainly outlined. The heavy settlement along the Atlantic border, and thence westward to the line of the Mississippi, is plainly indicated by the figures, which are emphasized by the large numbers in the quadrilaterals which contain the great cities. The sparse settlement of the western country, and the entire absence of settlement in certain portions of it, is very forcibly brought out.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN 1870 AND 1880 IN LATITUDE.

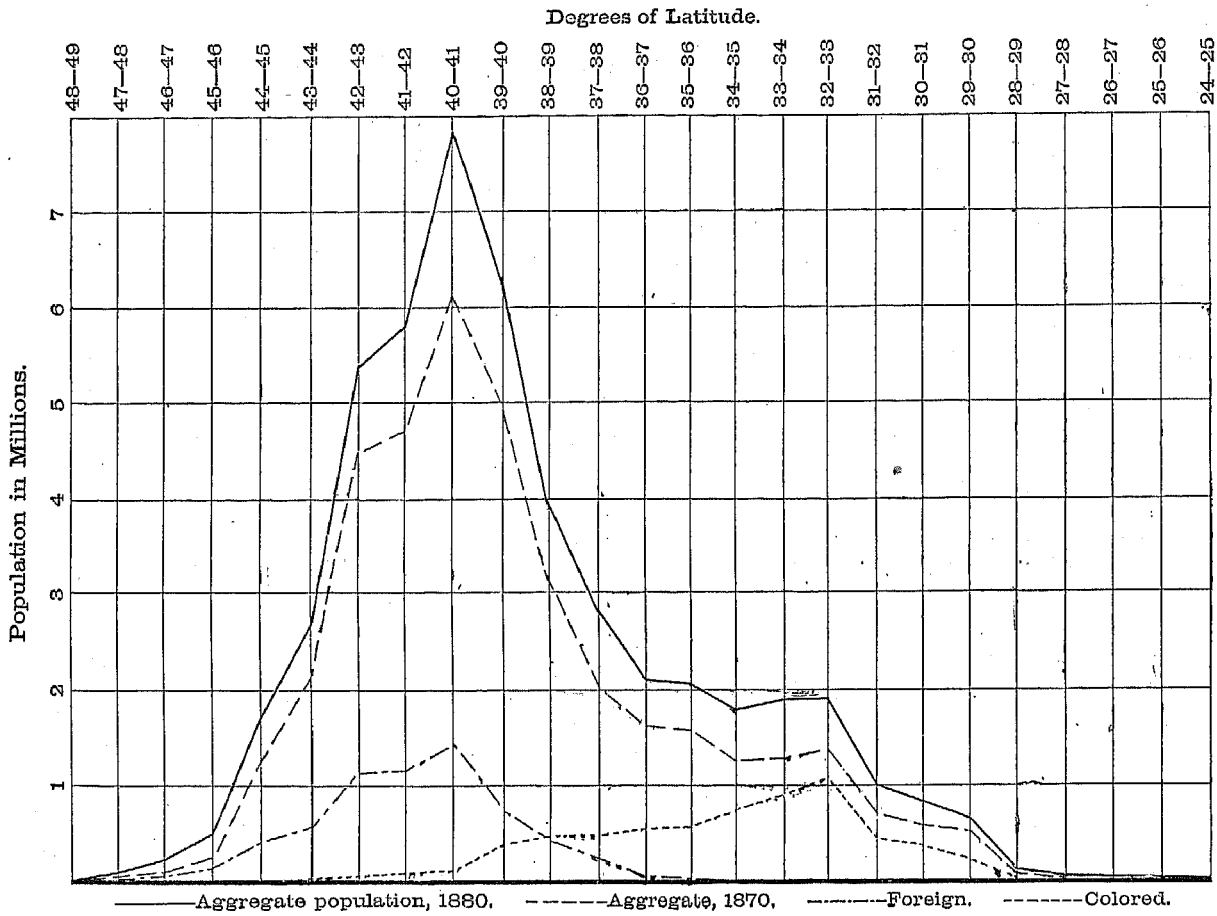


TABLE XL.

Degree of latitude.	Population.	Population.	Increase.		Population north of each parallel.		Per cent. of total population north of each parallel.	
	1870.	1880.	Absolute.	Per cent.	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
48–49	6,113	16,444	10,331	169	6,113	16,444	0.0	0.0
47–48	29,527	79,083	49,556	168	35,640	95,527	0.1	0.2
46–47	83,511	215,111	131,600	158	119,151	310,638	0.3	0.6
45–46	249,149	483,143	233,994	94	368,300	793,781	0.9	1.6
44–45	1,354,445	1,767,795	413,350	31	1,722,745	2,561,576	4.4	5.1
43–44	2,197,034	2,678,388	481,354	22	3,919,779	5,239,964	10.1	10.4
42–43	4,485,247	5,357,851	872,604	19	8,405,026	10,597,815	21.7	21.1
41–42	4,715,940	5,938,011	1,222,071	26	13,120,966	16,535,826	34.0	32.9
40–41	6,176,929	7,862,855	1,685,926	27	19,297,895	24,398,681	50.0	48.6
39–40	4,994,238	6,265,029	1,270,791	26	24,292,133	30,663,710	63.0	61.1
38–39	3,129,058	3,995,956	866,898	28	27,421,191	34,659,666	71.1	69.1
37–38	2,017,490	2,831,270	813,780	40	29,438,681	37,490,936	76.3	74.7
36–37	1,643,784	2,170,098	526,314	32	31,082,465	39,661,034	80.6	79.0
35–36	1,593,592	2,077,826	484,234	30	32,676,057	41,738,860	84.7	83.1
34–35	1,281,696	1,805,477	523,781	41	33,957,753	43,544,337	88.0	86.7
33–34	1,291,028	1,939,598	648,570	50	35,248,781	45,483,935	91.4	90.6
32–33	1,383,203	1,938,653	555,450	40	36,631,984	47,422,588	95.0	94.5
31–32	747,037	1,059,689	312,652	42	37,379,021	48,482,277	96.9	96.6
30–31	594,836	865,084	270,248	45	37,973,857	49,347,361	98.4	98.3
29–30	504,919	673,441	168,522	33	38,478,776	50,020,802	99.7	99.7
28–29	38,758	60,655	21,897	56	38,517,534	50,081,457	99.8	99.8
27–28	17,954	36,262	18,308	102	38,535,488	50,117,719	99.9	99.9
26–27	12,249	20,707	8,458	69	38,547,737	50,138,426	100.0	100.0
25–26	6,108	8,664	2,556	42	38,553,845	50,147,090	100.0	100.0
24–25	4,526	8,693	4,167	92	38,558,371	50,155,783	100.0	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN 1870 AND 1880 IN LONGITUDE.

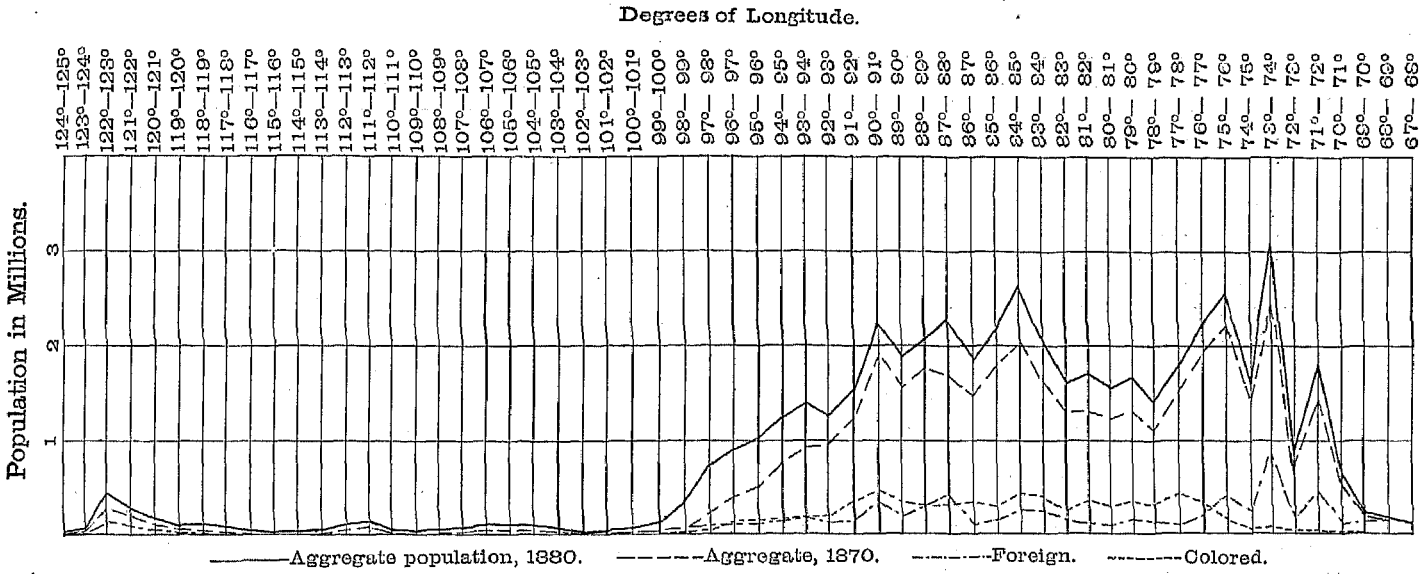


TABLE XLI.

Degrees of longitude.	Population.	Population.	Increase.		Population east of each meridian.		Per cent. of total population east of each meridian.	
	1870.	1880.	Absolute.	Per cent.	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
67-68	49, 265	52, 817	3, 552	7	49, 265	52, 817	0.1	0.1
68-69	125, 348	129, 818	4, 470	4	174, 613	182, 635	0.5	0.4
69-70	200, 921	201, 523	602	0	375, 534	384, 158	1.0	0.8
70-71	540, 564	606, 091	59, 527	11	922, 098	990, 249	2.4	2.0
71-72	1, 434, 139	1, 763, 023	328, 884	23	2, 356, 237	2, 753, 272	6.1	5.5
72-73	824, 447	920, 934	96, 487	12	3, 180, 684	3, 674, 206	8.3	7.3
73-74	2, 404, 185	3, 036, 838	632, 653	26	5, 584, 869	6, 711, 044	14.4	13.4
74-75	1, 453, 864	1, 603, 823	149, 959	10	7, 038, 733	8, 314, 867	18.3	16.6
75-76	2, 196, 019	2, 500, 596	304, 577	18	9, 234, 752	10, 905, 463	23.9	21.8
76-77	1, 902, 301	2, 220, 018	317, 717	17	11, 137, 053	13, 125, 481	28.9	26.2
77-78	1, 488, 131	1, 760, 637	272, 506	18	12, 625, 184	14, 886, 118	32.8	29.7
78-79	1, 102, 630	1, 376, 026	273, 396	25	13, 727, 814	16, 262, 144	35.6	32.4
79-80	1, 307, 523	1, 670, 342	362, 819	27	15, 035, 337	17, 932, 486	39.0	35.7
80-81	1, 213, 128	1, 559, 376	346, 248	28	16, 248, 465	19, 491, 862	41.6	38.8
81-82	1, 277, 167	1, 682, 841	405, 674	32	17, 525, 632	21, 174, 703	44.9	42.2
82-83	1, 238, 443	1, 571, 917	333, 474	25	18, 764, 075	22, 746, 620	48.1	45.3
83-84	1, 583, 244	2, 049, 446	466, 202	29	20, 347, 319	24, 796, 066	52.8	49.4
84-85	2, 054, 344	2, 577, 572	523, 228	25	22, 401, 663	27, 373, 638	58.9	54.5
85-86	1, 762, 379	2, 181, 397	419, 018	24	24, 164, 042	29, 555, 035	62.7	58.9
86-87	1, 484, 312	1, 830, 855	346, 543	23	25, 648, 354	31, 385, 890	66.5	62.6
87-88	1, 663, 795	2, 258, 544	594, 749	36	27, 312, 149	33, 644, 434	70.8	67.1
88-89	1, 711, 572	2, 051, 999	340, 427	20	29, 023, 721	35, 696, 433	77.9	71.2
89-90	1, 596, 952	1, 854, 884	257, 932	16	30, 620, 673	37, 551, 317	79.4	74.9
90-91	1, 851, 586	2, 235, 722	384, 136	20	32, 472, 259	39, 787, 039	84.2	79.4
91-92	1, 195, 390	1, 480, 185	284, 795	24	33, 667, 649	41, 267, 224	87.3	82.4
92-93	966, 788	1, 263, 943	297, 155	31	34, 634, 437	42, 531, 167	89.8	84.9
93-94	945, 833	1, 401, 493	455, 660	48	35, 580, 270	43, 932, 660	92.3	87.7
94-95	806, 006	1, 260, 639	453, 733	56	36, 387, 176	45, 193, 299	94.3	90.2
95-96	516, 049	994, 554	478, 505	93	36, 903, 225	46, 187, 853	95.7	92.2
96-97	374, 481	900, 318	525, 837	140	37, 277, 706	47, 088, 171	96.7	94.0
97-98	206, 679	722, 221	515, 542	249	37, 484, 385	47, 810, 392	97.2	95.4
98-99	58, 643	367, 321	308, 678	526	37, 543, 028	48, 177, 713	97.3	96.1
99-100	12, 533	126, 877	114, 344	912	37, 555, 561	48, 304, 590	97.3	96.4
100-101	4, 909	48, 151	43, 242	881	37, 560, 470	48, 352, 741	97.4	96.5
101-102	1, 269	4, 948	3, 679	290	37, 561, 739	48, 357, 689	97.4	96.5
102-103	2, 137	10, 853	8, 716	408	37, 563, 876	48, 368, 542	97.4	96.5
103-104	7, 734	32, 909	25, 175	327	37, 571, 610	48, 401, 451	97.4	96.6
104-105	31, 323	86, 244	54, 921	175	37, 602, 933	48, 487, 695	97.5	96.8
105-106	44, 382	97, 390	53, 008	119	37, 647, 315	48, 585, 085	97.6	97.0
106-107	39, 397	95, 033	55, 636	141	37, 686, 712	48, 680, 118	97.7	97.2
107-108	13, 131	26, 213	13, 082	91	37, 699, 843	48, 706, 331	97.8	97.3
108-109	7, 658	15, 540	7, 882	103	37, 707, 501	48, 721, 871	97.8	97.3
109-110	2, 305	12, 561	10, 256	445	37, 709, 806	48, 734, 432	97.8	97.3
110-111	6, 326	23, 912	17, 586	277	37, 716, 132	48, 758, 344	97.8	97.4
111-112	70, 234	119, 156	48, 922	70	37, 786, 366	48, 877, 500	98.0	97.6
112-113	26, 821	55, 980	29, 159	109	37, 813, 187	48, 933, 480	98.1	97.7
113-114	12, 432	21, 370	8, 938	72	37, 825, 619	48, 954, 850	98.1	97.7
114-115	10, 106	11, 231	1, 126	11	37, 835, 725	48, 966, 082	98.1	97.7
115-116	12, 397	13, 030	633	5	37, 848, 122	48, 979, 112	98.1	97.7
116-117	10, 079	23, 838	13, 759	136	37, 858, 201	49, 002, 950	98.2	97.8
117-118	23, 596	58, 680	35, 084	149	37, 881, 797	49, 061, 630	98.2	97.9
118-119	22, 647	58, 532	35, 885	159	37, 904, 444	49, 120, 162	98.3	98.0
119-120	41, 126	71, 324	30, 198	73	37, 945, 570	49, 191, 486	98.5	98.1
120-121	87, 721	119, 050	31, 328	36	38, 033, 291	49, 310, 535	98.6	98.3
121-122	178, 116	257, 813	79, 697	45	38, 211, 407	49, 568, 348	99.1	98.8
122-123	284, 467	474, 697	190, 230	67	38, 495, 874	50, 043, 045	99.8	99.8
123-124	55, 815	96, 011	40, 196	72	38, 551, 689	50, 139, 056	100.0	100.0
124-125	6, 682	16, 727	10, 045	150	38, 558, 371	50, 155, 783	100.0	100.0

TABLE XLII.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE

Degrees of longitude.	DEGREES OF LATITUDE.											
	48-49	47-48	46-47	45-46	44-45	43-44	42-43	41-42	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38
67-68	.....	.....	4,170	13,065	35,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68-69	.....	4,160	16,680	39,409	69,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69-70	.....	4,180	5,657	19,853	148,419	23,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70-71	.....	.....	.....	11,521	104,641	176,217	208,007	105,705	.....	.....	.....	.....
71-72	.....	.....	.....	1,858	44,351	148,688	1,122,518	445,608	.....	.....	.....	.....
72-73	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,473	119,397	265,545	367,770	37,749	.....	.....	.....
73-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,396	146,597	410,117	423,846	1,939,882	.....	.....	.....
74-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,186	57,792	203,418	334,079	813,877	136,471	.....	.....
75-76	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,027	189,295	192,700	286,113	549,718	1,106,921	134,801	33,561
76-77	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,221	168,353	274,044	169,968	423,093	649,266	177,517	109,290
77-78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,606	193,309	126,091	196,870	257,249	257,316	231,377
78-79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,602	245,045	90,241	188,056	122,332	121,305	138,487
79-80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,252	199,493	178,813	451,080	136,484	44,560	126,106
80-81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,341	248,771	394,002	158,579	56,721	83,715
81-82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,150	250,687	204,385	108,167	54,181
82-83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,254	60,803	126,326	224,862	241,050	191,096	47,325
83-84	.....	.....	.....	5,950	26,274	124,862	312,175	233,833	201,061	238,084	159,653	57,991
84-85	.....	.....	3,491	18,414	13,836	101,221	188,710	184,906	232,003	587,874	302,769	138,722
85-86	.....	.....	4,521	7,809	35,692	114,170	203,194	201,239	199,587	215,393	349,450	142,703
86-87	.....	.....	2,623	2,043	15,866	47,283	56,676	152,268	198,255	251,853	147,070	132,502
87-88	.....	1,281	23,692	29,465	70,536	105,907	135,188	576,567	117,577	197,691	192,209	154,530
88-89	.....	14,237	15,579	685	123,843	203,011	249,061	164,989	140,884	161,243	139,302	157,348
89-90	.....	.....	2,711	4,430	57,762	106,029	148,384	145,070	176,569	163,309	180,801	143,837
90-91	.....	.....	1,917	9,694	41,970	97,050	154,391	208,191	161,042	156,947	500,073	64,277
91-92	.....	187	1,370	17,357	83,890	108,852	126,670	137,460	152,527	176,536	91,509	43,443
92-93	490	1,351	5,479	34,460	107,778	103,621	103,457	142,401	111,418	121,512	98,909	53,845
93-94	.....	.....	600	50,648	195,332	64,361	73,011	143,186	114,189	140,281	105,594	105,611
94-95	.....	102	7,575	56,530	60,805	35,586	55,509	90,944	111,292	231,076	140,107	121,985
95-96	.....	1,129	20,535	34,988	29,486	26,684	40,239	123,717	111,981	121,441	84,464	87,695
96-97	1,897	17,296	21,898	13,993	19,392	20,747	36,350	72,083	78,644	64,474	49,581	67,307
97-98	3,124	6,423	2,508	276	6,392	22,436	20,196	41,845	65,978	65,935	62,416	49,998
98-99	140	278	1,868	1,643	1,140	2,673	9,557	16,324	51,983	62,175	42,101	15,961
99-100	.....	.....	280	.....	215	256	1,457	4,621	25,834	31,499	19,075	5,110
100-101	.....	324	3,159	465	1,241	115	1,456	3,128	8,633	9,248	5,129	2,465
101-102	.....	332	206	115	.....	.....	.....	538	692	1,010	739	198
102-103	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,796	561	349	.....	500	4,034	827	899
103-104	583	.....	1,323	.....	13,248	995	350	1,558	568	4,205	667	2,110
104-105	.....	.....	251	200	193	663	640	5,129	4,518	33,934	13,249	10,643
105-106	.....	.....	500	302	.....	485	463	3,700	11,799	27,178	14,132	8,419
106-107	.....	.....	504	251	192	127	.....	2,407	251	24,108	14,426	6,459
107-108	.....	.....	250	.....	191	127	.....	1,543	98	1,368	2,472	3,141
108-109	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	512	768	.....	545	823	3,225
109-110	310	885	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	1,678	556	204	.....
110-111	300	1,191	546	1,092	287	.....	287	2,305	879	.....	.....	.....
111-112	305	1,541	2,798	4,900	696	696	4,628	32,215	49,541	15,085	678	1,018
112-113	887	1,539	9,901	3,982	169	1,731	2,787	3,380	9,485	3,599	9,934	3,241
113-114	200	250	3,170	543	892	160	656	3,381	.....	.....	1,959	7,074
114-115	306	256	552	1,095	446	178	656	1,143	571	1,340	187	790
115-116	253	302	585	1,016	1,168	1,812	571	571	2,861	1,342	370	792
116-117	259	305	3,711	609	2,134	4,989	570	571	6,048	3,213	380	187
117-118	250	4,512	12,715	4,655	3,692	462	461	696	1,754	1,327	564	831
118-119	249	124	9,417	6,799	860	863	860	348	1,044	239	966	5,250
119-120	120	.....	1,387	4,248	430	860	430	143	143	29,598	6,763	3,901
120-121	128	405	2,373	5,215	2,224	.....	1,402	3,520	4,576	30,169	32,734	16,912
121-122	451	3,874	101	4,034	2,224	1,112	1,402	2,001	4,064	43,465	74,328	97,899
122-123	5,554	11,076	7,989	42,867	16,595	1,900	8,154	6,888	12,883	17,886	53,987	288,918
123-124	310	1,451	9,567	16,974	28,043	9,543	3,444	2,584	8,703	11,520	3,872	.....
124-125	328	92	.....	.....	.....	5,793	1,208	.....	9,306	.....	.....	.....

POPULATON IN 1880 BY SQUARE DEGREES.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE.													Degrees of longitude.
36-37	35-36	34-35	33-34	32-33	31-32	30-31	29-30	28-29	27-28	26-27	25-26	24-25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67-68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68-69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69-70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70-71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71-72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72-73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73-74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74-75
9, 613	7, 847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75-76
161, 722	55, 866	17, 678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76-77
139, 774	137, 724	54, 321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77-78
178, 982	115, 264	72, 924	7, 788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78-79
163, 232	81, 454	116, 915	73, 093	82, 260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79-80
123, 444	153, 861	141, 244	101, 729	55, 063	.....	.....	.....	1, 135	1, 184	.....	.....	1, 087	80-81
106, 305	126, 120	162, 074	147, 933	96, 109	38, 936	31, 870	17, 300	9, 934	4, 448	1, 449	1, 184	6, 519	81-82
133, 140	84, 614	141, 054	115, 537	50, 199	24, 593	28, 352	35, 293	8, 336	5, 531	465	.....	1, 087	82-83
92, 419	115, 474	97, 649	162, 633	116, 886	29, 038	72, 113	3, 351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83-84
66, 139	108, 411	102, 874	228, 368	136, 872	96, 245	65, 821	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84-85
100, 662	96, 424	119, 479	133, 155	143, 808	91, 453	22, 053	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85-86
215, 997	189, 887	118, 213	81, 956	148, 133	62, 706	7, 524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86-87
144, 925	122, 103	85, 589	61, 344	159, 340	58, 364	22, 236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87-88
111, 724	116, 567	104, 744	149, 288	106, 394	43, 583	49, 517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88-89
94, 349	229, 033	135, 237	111, 031	87, 157	34, 827	19, 249	15, 099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89-90
55, 145	34, 701	79, 745	78, 286	149, 382	106, 274	66, 898	269, 739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90-91
47, 036	60, 218	58, 940	46, 345	64, 452	92, 517	121, 645	49, 231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91-92
34, 610	51, 166	72, 003	50, 848	56, 766	48, 245	58, 113	7, 471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92-93
63, 793	67, 712	42, 694	68, 998	85, 676	45, 764	22, 414	2, 629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93-94
55, 088	46, 222	13, 113	49, 817	96, 779	39, 311	21, 303	27, 495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94-95
.....	.....	.....	74, 404	63, 509	60, 063	62, 808	47, 585	3, 736	.....	.....	.....	.....	95-96
.....	.....	.....	89, 225	92, 898	87, 421	86, 004	71, 494	9, 614	.....	.....	.....	.....	96-97
.....	.....	.....	58, 508	79, 381	55, 096	76, 414	64, 668	16, 765	9, 004	7, 288	7, 480	.....	97-98
.....	.....	215	13, 351	25, 435	27, 296	22, 215	47, 558	5, 332	10, 026	10, 050	.....	.....	98-99
.....	.....	.....	903	7, 928	6, 916	5, 925	6, 142	3, 132	6, 069	1, 455	.....	.....	99-100
.....	827	340	243	1, 023	2, 893	.....	4, 791	2, 671	.....	.....	.....	.....	100-101
.....	.....	.....	116	163	360	282	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101-102
.....	387	.....	.....	.....	362	907	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102-103
1, 401	3, 038	1, 356	.....	.....	180	467	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103-104
2, 972	8, 143	2, 063	780	760	380	364	862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104-105
6, 321	19, 765	1, 356	1, 820	762	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105-106
12, 128	18, 126	9, 146	787	3, 044	3, 077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106-107
3, 307	4, 801	2, 143	2, 365	4, 407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107-108
3, 307	1, 356	787	787	3, 178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108-109
.....	.....	1, 557	4, 352	1, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109-110
.....	.....	1, 584	2, 621	9, 419	3, 401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110-111
.....	.....	1, 002	1, 745	2, 308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111-112
.....	.....	2, 508	1, 137	1, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112-113
.....	858	620	320	1, 287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113-114
528	595	119	322	2, 147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114-115
527	.....	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115-116
.....	.....	.....	862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116-117
2, 928	.....	12, 904	9, 206	1, 723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117-118
1, 128	4, 481	19, 229	6, 675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-119
15, 661	2, 248	5, 392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119-120
2, 453	10, 273	6, 666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120-121
19, 338	2, 260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121-122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122-123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123-124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124-125

The following tables, numbered XLIII, XLIV, XLV, and XLVI, show the distribution of the foreign and colored population in latitude and longitude and by square degrees. The first of these shows the number of these two elements of the population in latitude tiers running from east to west across the country, the percentage of the total foreign and colored in each group, and the percentage in each group of the foreign and of the colored in relation to the aggregate population in that group. The complementary distribution of these two elements of the population is brought out very markedly in this table. The larger proportion of the foreign is found between latitudes 37° to 45°, while, relative to the aggregate in each group, the foreign is found to be in excess in all latitudes from 49° down to 40°. From latitude 40° down to latitude 28° the proportion is below the average of the country, while in the most southerly latitudes, where the population is sparse, it is found again in excess.

The largest proportion of the colored population is found between latitudes 40° and 29°, while from latitude 49° down to 38° the proportion to the aggregate in the group is less than the average. From latitude 38° to 28° it is largely in excess, one grade, 32° to 33°, comprising more than one half the population. In the three degrees between 25° and 28° of latitude it is below the average, while in the lowest degree, from 24° to 25°, the southern point of Florida, it is again in excess.

The second of these tables shows the distribution of the foreign and the colored elements in longitude. The columns of this table are similar to those of the preceding table. It may be said, in general, that the distribution of the foreign population in longitude differs from that of the aggregate mainly in a slight excess in the western portion of the country at the expense of the eastern portion, while in regard to the colored the reverse is the case.

The third table shows the distribution of the foreign population by square degrees, and the fourth the distribution of the colored population in a similar manner. These two tables are made up on the same plan as that of the aggregate population—by square degrees—and require no further explanation.

TABLE XLIII.

Degrees.	Foreign.	Per cent. of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Per cent. of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.	Degrees.	Foreign.	Per cent. of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Per cent. of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
48–49	6,497	0.1	39.5	.....	.....	.....	34–35	21,804	0.3	1.2	722,204	10.97	40.00
47–48	31,630	0.5	30.9	225	0.00	0.28	33–34	21,613	0.3	1.1	884,250	13.44	45.59
46–47	73,864	1.1	34.3	746	0.01	0.35	32–33	36,460	0.5	1.8	1,089,887	16.56	56.22
45–46	140,177	2.1	29.0	1,905	0.03	0.39	31–32	14,236	0.2	1.3	474,330	7.21	44.76
44–45	405,733	6.1	22.9	4,343	0.07	0.25	30–31	29,848	0.4	3.4	404,928	6.15	46.81
43–44	596,812	8.9	22.2	10,132	0.16	0.38	29–30	91,067	1.4	13.5	234,783	3.57	34.86
42–43	1,126,563	16.9	21.0	42,448	0.65	0.79	28–29	6,975	0.1	11.4	14,210	0.22	23.43
41–42	1,174,151	17.6	19.7	64,705	0.98	1.09	27–28	13,429	0.2	37.0	1,872	0.03	5.16
40–41	1,425,864	21.3	18.1	124,521	1.89	1.58	26–27	11,223	0.2	54.1	686	0.01	3.31
39–40	730,681	10.9	11.6	382,401	5.81	6.10	25–26	4,429	0.1	51.1	386	0.00	4.46
38–39	432,870	6.5	10.8	473,789	7.20	11.86	24–25	4,405	0.1	50.6	2,568	0.03	29.54
37–38	232,547	3.5	8.2	492,299	7.48	17.39	Total	6,679,943	.....	.....	6,580,793	.....	.....
36–37	24,050	0.4	1.1	565,038	8.59	26.04							
35–36	23,015	0.3	1.1	588,137	8.94	28.31							

TABLE XLIV.

Degrees.	Foreign.	Per cent. of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Per cent. of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.	Degrees.	Foreign.	Per cent. of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Per cent. of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
67–68	8,725	0.13	16.51	.....	.....	.....	82–83	106,868	1.60	6.79	242,673	3.69	15.44
68–69	12,035	0.18	9.26	192	0.00	0.14	83–84	210,555	3.15	10.27	300,742	4.59	14.67
69–70	10,278	0.16	5.10	472	0.00	0.23	84–85	229,314	3.43	8.89	422,479	6.42	16.39
70–71	88,349	1.32	14.57	3,510	0.05	0.57	85–86	145,486	2.18	6.66	307,168	4.67	14.08
71–72	440,597	6.60	24.99	20,317	0.32	1.15	86–87	94,080	1.41	5.12	335,735	5.10	18.34
72–73	168,778	2.53	17.61	10,423	0.16	1.09	87–88	409,924	6.14	18.15	348,072	5.29	15.41
73–74	898,498	13.41	29.61	49,439	0.75	1.63	88–89	290,579	4.35	14.16	301,423	4.58	14.69
74–75	294,960	4.42	18.39	39,769	0.61	2.48	89–90	190,596	2.85	10.27	354,985	5.39	19.14
75–76	405,687	6.07	15.65	148,687	2.26	5.74	90–91	341,694	5.12	15.28	469,597	7.15	21.00
76–77	197,948	2.96	8.91	356,727	5.42	1.61	91–92	167,334	2.51	11.30	329,103	5.00	22.23
77–78	102,057	1.53	5.79	457,486	6.95	25.98	92–93	137,164	2.05	11.18	167,713	2.55	13.67
78–79	108,740	1.63	7.90	301,986	4.59	21.95	93–94	154,376	2.31	11.01	150,158	2.28	10.71
79–80	157,118	2.35	9.40	337,795	5.13	20.22	94–95	125,437	1.88	9.95	136,525	2.08	11.02
80–81	102,135	1.53	6.54	297,756	4.52	19.09	95–96	117,341	1.76	11.79	141,023	2.14	14.18
81–82	128,751	1.93	7.65	348,316	5.29	20.70	96–97	128,615	1.92	14.27	119,410	1.81	13.26

TABLE XLIV—Continued.

Degrees.	Foreign.	Per cent. of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Per cent. of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.	Degrees.	Foreign.	Per cent. of total foreign.	Proportion of foreign to total in group.	Colored.	Per cent. of total colored.	Proportion of colored to total in group.
97-98	107,927	1.62	14.95	56,792	0.86	7.86	112-113	17,138	0.26	30.61	325	0.01	0.58
98-99	58,234	0.87	15.85	8,480	0.13	2.31	113-114	6,033	0.09	28.23	107	0.00	0.50
99-100	19,927	0.30	15.70	2,202	0.03	1.74	114-115	3,365	0.05	29.05	.....	.....	.....
100-101	9,246	0.14	19.20	1,429	0.02	2.97	115-116	4,973	0.07	38.16	.....	.....	.....
101-102	1,240	0.02	25.06	.....	.....	.....	116-117	8,922	0.13	37.42	53	0.00	0.22
102-103	2,524	0.04	23.25	300	0.01	2.76	117-118	11,336	0.17	19.3	288	0.00	0.49
103-104	7,616	0.11	23.14	589	0.01	1.79	118-119	13,886	0.21	23.7	100	0.00	0.17
104-105	14,063	0.21	16.30	1,377	0.02	1.60	119-120	21,728	0.33	30.4	200	0.00	0.28
105-106	15,953	0.24	16.38	824	0.01	0.85	120-121	36,208	0.54	30.1	166	0.00	0.14
106-107	15,273	0.23	16.07	797	0.01	0.84	121-122	81,307	1.22	31.4	1,551	0.02	0.60
107-108	4,192	0.06	15.99	118	0.00	0.45	122-123	169,316	2.54	35.1	4,426	0.07	0.92
108-109	2,997	0.05	19.28	.....	.....	.....	123-124	18,825	0.28	20.4	587	0.01	0.64
109-110	3,627	0.05	28.87	.....	.....	.....	124-125	2,293	0.04	20.9	.....	.....	.....
110-111	9,778	0.15	40.89	100	0.00	0.42	Total	6,679,943	.....	.....	6,580,793	.....	.....
111-112	38,007	0.57	31.89	301	0.00	0.25							

TABLE XLV.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN

Degrees of longitude.	DEGREES OF LATITUDE.											
	48-49	47-48	46-47	45-46	44-45	43-44	42-43	41-42	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38
67-68	.....	.....	937	2,307	5,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68-69	.....	937	3,757	3,942	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69-70	.....	937	999	818	6,592	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70-71	.....	.....	.....	414	9,823	21,499	44,417	12,196	.....	.....	.....	.....
71-72	.....	.....	.....	358	6,476	16,797	297,140	119,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
72-73	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,674	9,877	57,620	80,682	3,925	.....	.....	.....
73-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,229	19,018	80,496	77,098	700,657	.....	.....	.....
74-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,782	6,362	23,518	55,099	187,878	11,321	.....	.....
75-76	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,421	33,116	14,934	65,165	59,311	218,961	779	.....
76-77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,757	27,314	32,970	17,589	39,380	69,249	6,703	1,032
77-78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,021	21,172	11,716	3,706	4,675	14,232	5,233
78-79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,892	48,917	12,172	16,191	8,839	776	871
79-80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,852	48,231	16,649	75,414	5,966	773	801
80-81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,572	32,695	55,040	4,070	738	568
81-82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,109	21,379	10,183	1,844	169
82-83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,857	19,181	20,683	15,426	16,964	7,757	.....
83-84	.....	.....	.....	3,126	12,200	37,723	84,975	38,899	12,724	13,727	4,464	.....
84-85	.....	.....	1,741	5,576	4,996	22,607	21,418	16,806	17,373	111,302	22,867	771
85-86	.....	.....	2,004	2,203	9,749	25,288	29,757	14,921	6,665	12,987	37,884	1,100
86-87	.....	.....	1,162	932	5,545	13,684	8,211	20,230	10,164	16,468	7,022	2,171
87-88	.....	589	12,550	13,956	27,511	39,871	50,433	216,976	11,669	11,186	15,255	5,330
88-89	.....	6,880	7,415	198	39,043	64,324	85,706	41,368	20,033	9,924	5,852	3,293
89-90	.....	.....	855	1,615	16,955	30,086	14,691	26,256	28,464	18,569	32,361	10,470
90-91	.....	.....	575	3,423	11,550	21,813	37,000	50,850	13,477	14,893	134,051	3,650
91-92	.....	.....	379	5,930	28,913	34,085	22,913	19,765	21,781	13,402	10,683	1,662
92-93	209	644	2,218	12,980	34,268	26,317	18,865	16,211	5,178	6,660	6,707	1,124
93-94	.....	.....	176	20,519	64,672	19,412	12,802	14,997	3,711	6,031	5,207	2,162
94-95	.....	.....	2,124	19,362	22,881	9,169	11,723	9,266	5,507	22,090	9,394	5,408
95-96	.....	593	7,873	14,567	19,538	7,042	8,392	22,658	10,426	13,357	8,452	5,123
96-97	1,119	9,473	9,595	4,887	6,317	6,247	8,395	20,979	13,474	11,458	7,081	3,240
97-98	1,973	3,716	1,140	.....	1,685	9,292	7,351	12,726	12,698	9,746	14,440	3,735
98-99	.....	163	708	554	254	924	2,345	3,852	9,761	4,754	6,316	1,187
99-100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	299	176	665	4,626	2,580	3,576	756
100-101	.....	.....	989	124	329	.....	177	503	951	841	515	362
101-102	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	307	176	125	.....
102-103	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	153	.....	.....	.....	961	191	.....
103-104	168	.....	641	.....	3,952	243	137	346	.....	993	.....	222
104-105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	136	1,089	584	7,957	1,600	667
105-106	.....	.....	152	219	.....	175	111	897	1,937	7,908	2,188	798
106-107	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	.....	7,048	3,227	979
107-108	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	500	.....	297	464	775
108-109	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	223	334	.....	143	187	564
109-110	158	223	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	328	129	.....	.....
110-111	.....	303	129	156	113	.....	113	905	237	.....	.....	.....
111-112	.....	433	743	982	243	194	1,371	10,031	16,449	5,116	184	155
112-113	566	555	3,467	1,140	.....	487	777	1,023	2,965	968	2,683	557
113-114	.....	138	1,187	165	322	.....	.....	1,024	.....	.....	618	1,502
114-115	.....	.....	173	424	161	.....	177	342	171	503	.....	237
115-116	.....	104	223	514	662	904	246	171	858	503	138	304
116-117	141	106	810	311	396	1,264	248	171	3,418	1,730	138	.....
117-118	107	846	1,339	416	1,044	130	130	254	663	613	210	321
118-119	101	.....	1,978	589	256	256	256	143	397	.....	379	2,393
119-120	.....	.....	188	375	128	256	128	.....	.....	12,280	2,854	1,432
120-121	.....	.....	336	853	540	.....	114	320	870	12,449	11,568	5,362
121-122	221	1,177	.....	1,033	540	270	115	677	1,120	14,776	24,146	32,143
122-123	1,734	3,310	1,298	10,817	1,978	110	933	2,392	3,673	3,761	15,392	123,918
123-124	.....	403	3,476	4,383	1,777	1,600	581	835	2,754	2,167	849	.....
124-125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	2,114	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION IN 1880 BY SQUARE DEGREES.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE.													Degrees of longitude.
36-37	35-36	34-35	33-34	32-33	31-32	30-31	29-30	28-29	27-28	26-27	25-26	24-25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67-68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68-69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69-70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70-71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71-72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72-73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73-74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74-75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75-76
1,827	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76-77
385	246	671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77-78
554	410	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78-79
597	154	285	969	3,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79-80
181	486	634	343	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	80-81
222	231	602	1,704	3,075	708	1,210	492	375	.....	577	566	3,305	81-82
153	277	591	376	100	102	.....	526	100	225	.....	.....	550	82-83
152	865	259	394	770	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83-84
436	489	189	1,805	435	219	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84-85
.....	1,641	432	240	318	162	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85-86
4,680	771	1,232	690	998	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86-87
1,159	868	469	304	646	198	954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87-88
296	351	368	525	446	914	3,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88-89
1,102	5,571	656	511	330	.....	907	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89-90
582	353	794	751	2,245	1,128	1,574	42,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90-91
242	609	901	431	655	1,295	2,270	1,418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91-92
.....	797	2,744	225	366	519	928	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92-93
974	955	610	562	894	295	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93-94
739	843	.....	451	970	255	194	5,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94-95
.....	.....	.....	586	506	722	1,704	4,505	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	95-96
.....	.....	.....	1,884	3,261	1,848	5,011	12,328	1,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	96-97
.....	.....	.....	808	1,908	1,402	5,122	6,768	1,869	3,863	3,813	3,863	.....	97-98
.....	.....	.....	362	473	368	2,254	11,208	910	5,930	5,911	.....	.....	98-99
.....	.....	.....	.....	254	120	556	1,022	954	3,411	922	.....	.....	99-100
.....	125	.....	.....	.....	672	.....	2,056	1,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	100-101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	134	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101-102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102-103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	291	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103-104
189	307	.....	.....	286	115	496	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104-105
218	739	.....	210	286	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105-106
293	562	305	.....	1,146	922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106-107
.....	107	.....	181	1,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107-108
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108-109
.....	.....	374	1,080	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109-110
.....	.....	242	1,076	4,759	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110-111
.....	.....	251	717	1,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111-112
.....	.....	630	450	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112-113
.....	224	191	132	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113-114
157	168	.....	133	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114-115
157	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115-116
.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116-117
681	.....	2,317	1,887	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117-118
189	1,470	4,081	1,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118-119
2,702	596	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119-120
587	2,230	979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120-121
4,646	531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121-122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122-123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123-124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124-125

TABLE XLVI.—DISTRIBUTION OF COLORED

Degrees of longitude.	DEGREES OF LATITUDE.											
	48-49	47-48	46-47	45-46	44-45	43-44	42-43	41-42	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38
67-68												
68-69					192							
69-70					363	100						
70-71					120	644	1,219	1,527				
71-72						297	10,819	9,201				
72-73					277	305	1,801	6,322	1,718			
73-74					482	986	5,361	9,553	33,057			
74-75						355	1,940	7,454	21,892	8,128		
75-76					225	905	1,507	1,273	9,274	76,492	38,988	14,656
76-77						1,030	3,226	1,243	6,283	89,632	77,806	61,994
77-78						965	1,564	802	4,062	38,518	98,076	123,422
78-79						647	1,329	445	1,308	6,352	27,675	77,596
79-80						124	865	1,084	7,347	3,614	6,033	47,094
80-81							175	1,740	9,096	2,513	1,672	13,630
81-82								2,984	2,413	5,069	4,455	2,649
82-83								1,435	2,481	8,026	8,806	767
83-84							5,164	1,397	5,313	17,596	14,538	2,048
84-85				1,327	100	1,069	1,691	1,229	3,592	17,747	52,673	29,403
85-86					257	961	2,402	1,315	2,347	4,198	46,947	26,787
86-87					253	707	1,169	1,466	1,799	9,633	1,894	15,943
87-88							300	5,880	615	2,713	6,768	25,125
88-89					675	600	702	985	1,259	892	954	14,843
89-90								426	1,338	2,636	5,685	14,209
90-91							100	1,552	1,317	3,003	33,300	2,503
91-92					100	100	125	780	3,499	16,352	8,072	768
92-93			200	201	267	175	378	1,256	1,022	16,609	11,032	1,138
93-94					431		285	1,026	717	13,333	7,621	4,089
94-95								211	646	22,272	8,685	4,629
95-96								1,187	828	12,204	6,610	3,804
96-97					200			427	884	1,130	1,837	502
97-98							110	100	101	262	551	466
98-99										167	642	
99-100										612	266	273
100-101			100		100					109		
101-102												
102-103										300		
103-104					201		156			232		
104-105								198		811	368	
105-106										438	286	
106-107												
107-108												
108-109												
109-110												
110-111								100				
111-112			146									
112-113			200						125			
113-114								107				
114-115												
115-116												
116-117						53						
117-118									188	100		
118-119			100									
119-120										200		
120-121										166		
121-122										342	1,000	209
122-123		125									489	3,812
123-124		100		287	100	100						
124-125												

POPULATION IN 1880 BY SQUARE DEGREES.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE.													Degrees of longitude.
36-37	35-36	34-35	33-34	32-33	31-32	30-31	29-30	28-29	27-28	26-27	25-26	24-25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67-68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68-69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69-70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70-71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71-72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72-73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73-74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74-75
3,221	2,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75-76
81,903	25,646	7,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76-77
89,778	72,058	28,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77-78
102,452	48,888	32,825	2,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78-79
71,596	25,348	65,502	51,736	57,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79-80
19,569	48,627	86,150	69,373	44,721	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	320	80-81
11,314	29,943	93,447	87,469	55,848	23,432	17,456	7,190	1,734	253	346	386	1,928	81-82
10,448	10,700	65,030	74,276	22,800	6,852	9,829	18,415	1,795	693	.....	.....	320	82-83
7,596	13,281	18,335	95,785	69,239	7,855	42,356	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83-84
3,311	15,633	13,243	94,046	80,063	63,980	43,076	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84-85
7,935	15,384	25,245	35,351	89,401	38,537	9,944	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85-86
66,133	55,912	35,296	23,092	98,659	22,324	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86-87
50,050	37,529	27,202	18,018	130,805	33,863	9,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87-88
19,011	28,945	28,358	98,397	66,200	19,143	20,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88-89
16,662	120,561	74,607	51,077	40,767	11,791	6,061	9,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89-90
1,082	14,148	57,750	62,021	111,995	59,185	36,609	85,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90-91
877	10,809	29,690	27,440	51,019	70,564	81,051	27,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91-92
256	5,953	26,617	21,312	29,565	24,401	26,211	1,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92-93
328	3,244	5,735	28,879	56,735	21,004	6,228	503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93-94
1,174	3,469	927	18,201	50,234	11,414	7,429	7,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94-95
.....	.....	.....	14,559	16,415	24,914	32,215	25,770	2,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	95-96
.....	.....	.....	9,188	12,996	27,902	35,622	24,813	3,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	96-97
.....	.....	.....	1,383	4,151	6,084	18,590	20,732	3,639	623	.....	.....	.....	97-98
.....	.....	.....	178	284	478	929	5,037	272	153	340	.....	.....	98-99
.....	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	204	200	174	150	.....	.....	.....	99-100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100-101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101-102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102-103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103-104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104-105
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105-106
242	455	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106-107
.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107-108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108-109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109-110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110-111
.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111-112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112-113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113-114
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