
INTRODUCTION TO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.



INTRODUCTION.

The primary facts of the mortality of the United States in the year ending June 1, 1860, were gathered by the 4,414 marshals, in their census inquiries, in the summer of 1860, from the manifold reports, at the houses of families of the whole country.

The reports of the marshals were digested in the Census Office and reduced to tables, stating, for each State and Territory, the deaths, according to one hundred and thirty-eight causes, including twenty-two external causes or means of violent death. Connected with these were the numbers of each sex who died at each age or period under one year, those one and under five years, and each quinquennial period from five to thirty, and each decennial period thereafter. In another set of tables is the number who died in each month, with the same facts and conditions as in the other tables as to State or Territory, sex and disease, or cause of death. In these statements all the population, both white and colored, free and slave, native and foreign, are included in one class; no distinction as to race, color, or nativity is made. These facts have been analyzed and new combinations formed, which will be found in this report, and there have been added to them such other and collateral facts, from other times in our own country, both general and local, and also such from other countries, as will illustrate the vitality and mortality, the worth of life, and the dangers of death in the United States.

This report is far from being as complete as desirable, because the primary bases on which it rests are imperfect, the reports of mortality first given to the marshals being incomplete. It is very apparent that the whole number of deaths which occurred in the year was not furnished. Although it would seem extremely probable, indeed, almost certain, that so important an event as death in a house or family would not be forgotten or fail to be reported, yet it must be considered that many families dissolve in the course of a year. The head—the father or mother, or both—may die, and the survivors, if any, separate, and become incorporated in other families, leaving none to tell the events of their former connexion. The marshal inquires not as to the history of any other family, but of the one then and there present, and the reporter answers merely to this limited inquiry, and states, at most, only the deaths that occurred within that household. Moreover, the original reporters may not always have been familiar with the whole history of the family. Although the marshal would naturally endeavor to get his information from the best authority, it was not always easy to find such. The heads of families being at times away from home, and their places not in all cases supplied by an intelligent or permanent member of the household, a boarder, visitor, or servant, or possibly a neighbor, only may have been found to answer the inquiring officer. The interrogatories are not always understood, the respondent sometimes referring the question to very recent events, or to those happening to the parents and children, and not to the strangers who constitute a part of the household. Some die in taverns, boarding-houses, on shipboard, in boats on rivers, and no record is made, no account taken of their death.

The fulness of the reports of events of past months and years is in proportion to their recency, and they are in perfect proportion to the length of the time elapsed since their occurrence. In all such investigations, in which the facts depend on the memories of the informant, especially if these

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respondents are the average heads or members of families in any large community or country, the number of facts reported out of any number that have existed must diminish with the lapse of time since their occurrence. This was remarkably shown in taking the decennial census of Ireland in 1841 and in 1851, when the enumerators were directed to inquire the number of deaths in each of the ten preceding years. The number reported and recorded increased with the years from the beginning to the end of the decade. This progressive increase is seen in the report of 1851.

TABLE A.—*Population and mortality of Ireland, ascertained in 1851.*

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 10,000.	Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 10,000.
1842	7,995,272	68,732	85	1847	7,153,650	249,335	348
1843	7,819,377	70,499	90	1848	6,996,270	208,252	297
1844	7,647,351	75,055	98	1849	6,842,353	240,797	351
1845	7,479,110	86,900	116	1850	6,691,822	164,093	245
1846	7,314,570	122,889	168	1851 (three months)	6,548,459	46,261	70

The table of the reported deaths and rate of mortality in Ireland shows an increase from 1842 to 1850. This does not indicate that there was any actual increase of the number of deaths, or of their proportion to the living, but simply that even the most solemn and important events of death are forgotten, and the difficulty of learning and proving them increases with the lapse of years since their occurrence. It is probable that the lapse of even a year, or less, from the date of the mortuary events of the year under consideration to the time of the marshal's inquiry, caused some of them to be forgotten, or removed some of the witnesses, and consequently the mortality in the earlier part of the year ending June 1, 1860, was less completely known and reported than that of the late months.

CENSUS MARSHALS.

The officers employed to take the census were not all disciplined, intelligent, and prepared for their work. They had many inquiries to make, an abundant record to put on paper, and a large responsibility to fulfil. Some of these were of loose habits of mind, unused to the severe exactness necessary for the complete discharge of their duties. Some probably inquired without their schedules, and trusted to their memories to make their record when they should reach their homes. Some considered that the first inquiry as to the living population was the main and the only one needful to be made and answered, while those relating to death and its circumstances were merely incidental, to be attended to if convenient and agreeable to both parties concerned. Some seemed to have been under the last error, and omitted entirely this inquiry. In the seventh census, and perhaps in the eighth, whole counties, districts, or towns were returned without a death. In these and many other ways, and from manifold causes, operating in greater or less degree, the reports manifestly failed to show all the mortality in the several States and Territories. There is not only this obvious deficiency of completeness of reports of the facts in all the States, but this deficiency varies in the several States. Some have evidently made reports approaching nearer to completeness than others. Those whose families are more stationary have made apparently more complete returns than those whose population is more changeable in their habits and more subject to disruption. The numbers returned from the several States bear widely different proportions to their living population, and show a similar difference in the apparent rate of mortality—from one in two hundred and twenty-eight in Washington Territory, to one in forty-eight in Arkansas.

It is extremely improbable that these are indications of the relative rates of death, but they are rather indications of the diligence of the marshals in this part of their inquiry. Seven of the States had laws in operation in 1860 requiring the registration and return of their mortality. In three of these States—Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—the national marshals discovered a smaller

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number of deaths than were reported by the State authorities, and in four—Rhode Island, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Kentucky—they discovered and reported more. Massachusetts, which had a registration system in active though imperfect operation for seventeen years, reported 21,304 deaths, while her local authorities gathered the record of 21,893 in the same period—June, 1859, to May, 1860, inclusive—which is a rate of one in 57.78 of the population of 1860. The terms of the laws of all these States are not sufficiently imperative, or the administration not sufficiently vigorous, to secure from every town complete reports of all the events described and intended to be gathered and recorded. Although the reports of Massachusetts are more complete than those of any other State, yet in many towns they do not include all the deaths. In some the local authorities seem to have made no active and effective efforts to obtain them. Some of these officials appear to have been passively content to report such events of birth, marriage, and death as they happened to hear of. Mr. E. B. Elliott, the learned and reliable actuary, examined these local city and town returns thoroughly a few years ago, and, after carefully comparing the reports with the number of the living people of every town, and these with each other, and then with the reliable reports of English towns, he concluded that only one hundred and sixty-six of the three hundred and thirty-one towns then incorporated in the State, containing more than two-thirds of the population, had given full and reliable accounts of their mortality. Since that time, 1855, the State reports have become apparently more and more complete. The returns in 1855 were 20,798, or 1.84 per cent. of the population. In the complete year 1860, January to December, there were 24,130 deaths reported, or 1.96 per cent. of the population, and in 1863 27,751, or 2.22 per cent. of the calculated population. In the last year; 1863, there probably was a greater rate of mortality than in the previous year. There was also a gradual but constant increase of population in all the years under consideration, which would give a corresponding increase of deaths; yet this increase of the reported deaths is greater than that of the living, and this is due, not so much to any increase of mortality in proportion to the living, but to an increased interest in the people to report all the deaths, and an increased energy in the State and town authorities to collect and record them.

RATE OF MORTALITY.

It is manifest that neither in 1850 nor in 1860 was the entire mortality of any State ascertained and reported; nor was even such an approximation obtained as will permit any reliable calculation to be made of the rate of mortality, or any safe estimate of the proportion of the deaths to the living. The proportions of the deaths reported in 1850 and in 1860 vary so widely—from over two per cent. to less than one-half of one per cent.—that not even the amount of deficiency can be estimated. As this census of deaths, then, affords no opportunity of determining the reliable rate of mortality in the country, or any of its parts, it fails to teach some of the most important lessons which it was hoped might be derived from it; yet it gives other very valuable information, and allows other deductions of great importance to the people, and renders profitable aid to sanitary science.

The returns show the sex and age of the deceased, and the time, place, and cause of death. It may be safely assumed that these are representative as well as positive and individual facts, and that they are distributed among the non-reported deaths in the same proportion as among those which were ascertained and recorded; that is, the whole number of deaths in the year investigated fell in the same proportion on males and on females, happened in the same proportion in the several months, and from the same proportions of the several causes, and took away the same proportion of the several ages, in any district or State, or in the whole country, as those which were discovered and reported by the inquiring officers.

Among the reported deaths, the ratio of those from consumption, or any other cause, to those from all stated causes, and of those under five or between seventy and eighty years, or of those at any age to those of all reported ages, or of those happening in any month or season to those of all reported

months or seasons, is, without doubt, the same as among the total deaths. In any State or district the proportionate force of mortality, from any cause, or in any period, or at any age, thus determined, may be assumed as the ground of comparison with that of any other State or district, or with that of any other country.

The proportions in which death is produced by each of the various causes, or in which it is distributed to the different ages or seasons of the year, or to the two sexes, may then be calculated from the data in possession of the department, and these may be made the basis of comparison of one people or district with another in respect to their mortality.

NO DISTINCTIONS OF RACE, COLOR, OR NATIVITY.

In abstracting the deaths, with the causes, ages, sexes of the deceased, and the date, no distinctions of color and race, of bond and free, were made. None can therefore be made in this report. All were and must be included in the same classes. In the report of 1850 the whites and the colored were distinguished. By this analysis important differences were shown as to the liabilities and dangers of the two races, and especially important in their susceptibility of the various causes of death. The report of 1850, and the collateral reports of mortality made by some of the States and cities, indicate that the conditions of sickness and mortality are not the same for the white and for the colored races. Some are more favorable for one race and some more favorable for the other. Although the general laws of disease and death are the same for all, yet their special applications vary. While the proportionate force of some diseases was nine times as great upon the whites as upon the blacks and mulattoes, the proportionate destructive force of some others was fifteen times as effective on the blacks and mulattoes as upon the whites, and there were all intermediate degrees between them; yet very few bore with equal severity on both races.

From some analyses of the few mortality reports that distinguish foreigners and natives, and by deductions from the comparison of the reports of foreign population at different times, it seems probable that immigrants suffer more from disease and death in this country than the natives.

NOMENCLATURE.

The causes of death were reported according to their popular designations to the marshals. Those officers took and recorded those names as they were given, and so delivered them at Washington. The names are various, manifold, and vague; more than one, and often many, are used to designate the same disease, and some are so vague that it is difficult to determine what disease is intended to be understood from the language. It would be impossible to include all of them in tables; they would occupy the space of many volumes, and would be unprofitable for the reader or student to consult or analyze them. The English original returns included 1,195 popular names. These were reduced to 95 scientific terms, each of which represented a disease or a class of diseases not easily separated. In 1846 the American Medical Association appointed a committee to collect all the popular names of fatal diseases known in this country, and digest them into a scientific list and classification of terms. They found, in the various returns and printed registers of causes of death in Massachusetts, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., eleven hundred and forty-seven names. These were reduced to one hundred and seven, which represented the whole. The manifold popular names which were found by the marshals, and were digested in the Census Department, were reduced to the one hundred and twenty-four terms which are used in this book in the various tables of the causes of mortality.

In this new presentation English names have been preferred and used where they represent the disease as definitely and, in general, as intelligibly; yet, in many cases, the Latin and scientific names are the only true and recognized terms, and many of them have become so common as to be well understood by statisticians and those who consult works of this nature and by the people at large. In making this condensation of terms, in the first place, all those which are synonyms of each other are

included in one term. Very many others differ only in some incidental circumstance which does not belong to the disease, but to its causes, as in the New York reports of several years, under which head of casualties, include thirty-one* different means and causes; under abscess, twelve different localities of the human body; under cancer, eighteen localities. These, and many others of similar nature, are each given as distinct diseases, and thus the New York mortality report for 1864 includes 204 diseases or causes of death, and the list in course of years is swelled to over 600. But in the condensed nomenclature these synonyms are severally included in one—abscess, cancer, &c. The Philadelphia reports for 1864 include 273 causes.† Most of the other reports condense the terms, and reduce them to a more uniform nosology; yet this condensation is not always the same. The combination of the terms of similar, or nearly similar, signification is not always made on the same principle by different registrars or officers having charge of these matters. Consequently the nomenclature of Sweden, Germany, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, New York, and South Carolina differ in some of their details, although they agree in their general statements.

The last English report (26th) for 1863 gives 114 causes, including several kinds of accidents or violence; the last Scotch report gives 104; the last Massachusetts gives 136 causes; Frankfort, Germany, gives 237; the Irish for 1851 gives 101. In course of this report much use is made of the facts of other American and of foreign reports. Some of their nosologies have been condensed and their terms combined to harmonize with those used here; for the convenience of comparison. Some of the terms used here and elsewhere do not designate the disease or cause of death, but the results which may spring from a variety of causes. In all countries and States some are said to have died of insanity, others of dropsy and old age, all of which leave yet unexplained the diseases which lay behind and produced dropsy and insanity, or were coincident with old age. Dropsy is usually the consequence of disease of the heart or some other great and important organ. Insanity is simply the disturbance of the functional operations of the brain, produced by epilepsy, apoplexy, or by some other disease or disturbance of the cerebral organ or nervous systems, or by other cause acting even remotely in other parts of the system. Very few die purely of old age, when the organs have exhausted their power, and simply from that cause cease to act, with no intervening disease of any part of the frame or disturbance of any other function.

CLASSIFICATION.

In the reports of most countries and States the diseases are classified according to some supposed affinities which exist among them. Many classifications have been made and used, but in all there is a want of a single principle or basis on which the several divisions are made and on which the several

* In several of the New York reports, under the head of casualties, the following occur:

Suffocation in embankment.
Killed by some patient.
mad bull.
machinery.
shooting.
fire-works.
oxide.
oxy. gas.
nit. ac. gas.
fall.

Killed by being crushed.
run over.
horse.
firing store.
being thrown from horse.
being thrown from window.
stage fall.
pistol shot.
falling of wall.
gunshot.

Killed by lightning.
railroad.
rock blast.
stab.
burn.
drowning.
boiler explosion.
cannon explosion.
jumping from window.

† Fever: Adynamic.
Bilious.
Brain.
Camp.
Congestive.
Chagres.
Continued.
Catarrhal.
Eruptive.
Gastric.

Fever: Hectic.
Intermittent.
Inflammatory.
Lung.
Low.
Malignant.
Miliary.
Nervous.
Petecchial.
Puerperal.

Fever: Pernicious.
Remittent.
Rheumatic.
Scarlet.
Spotted.
Surgical.
Typhoid.
Typhus.
Traumatic.
Yellow.

classes stand. The most ingenious, and perhaps the best, is made by Dr. William Farr, the accomplished head of the general registry office of England. Another classification, with equal scientific skill, is made by Dr. James Stark, the efficient and learned manager of the Scottish registry office. These differ not widely from each other, yet distinctly in some of the details. The Irish system differs from these. The French, the German, the Swedish, the Kentucky, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the South Carolina, all differ from these. The Massachusetts and the Vermont systems are copies of the later English. The first system of Dr. Farr, and that used in the earlier English reports, was mainly adopted by the American Medical Association in 1846. It was used in the Mortality Report of the United States of 1850, and in the reports of Rhode Island, Kentucky, South Carolina, Connecticut, Buffalo, and Charleston, South Carolina. The same is used in this. The reports of most cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lowell, and Brooklyn, arrange the diseases in alphabetical order for easy popular reference. The same order is adopted in the principal tables of this report.

DIFFERENCE OF CLIMATE.

The United States presents a wide difference of climate, extending from 49° north to 25° south, almost from the torrid to the frigid zone.

	Summer.	Winter.	Year.
The mean temperature at Maine is.....	63.33	16.50	40.57
Washington, District of Columbia.....	76.33	36.05	56.14
St. Augustine	80.37	58.08	69.63

The extremes of heat and cold differ still more widely:

	Summer.	Winter.	Year.
Fort Brady	62.0	18.3	40.4
Northumberland, Pennsylvania	71.2	28.7	50.9
Fort Merrill, Texas.....	82.2	46.3	71.4
Key West	82.5	69.5	76.5

There are also differences in the elevation from that coast near to and not far elevated above the ocean to the mountain region, some thousand feet higher.

The difference of the old and the newly settled country, the cultivated and the wild, the drained and the wet, the regions exposed to the winds of the sea and those protected by the mountains from their influence, are connected with diversities of disease. The same diseases appear in States and latitudes and longitudes, yet in very different proportions. "Man is not born, nor does he live, suffer, or die, in the same identical manner in all parts of the earth. Birth, life, disease, and death all change with the climate and the soil (sol.) They are all modified with race and nationality. These manifestations varied in life and in death, in health and disease, these incessant changes according to situation (espace) and origin of men, constitute the special object of medical geography."—(*Boudin Geog. et de Statistique Medicales, I, p. XXV.*)

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Although it is very desirable to show the connexion of the mortality with the various parts of the country, yet it does not seem best to present the special facts, circumstances, and conditions, ages, and months, and seasons of death, in connexion with each individual State, for the purpose of showing the effect of climate and endemic influence in life and health, disease and death.

DISTRICTS.

The whole territory of the United States has been divided into nine large districts, in which the States are arranged according to their geographical position and climatic character. These divisions and districts are:

- I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.
- II. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.
- III. New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- IV. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas.
- V. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.
- VI. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.
- VII. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
- VIII. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.
- IX. California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Dakota, and Nevada.

CLIMATE.

The nine districts, with the exception of the ninth, or Pacific region, severally represent the different climatic characters of the country. Their extreme northern and southern limits or points extend to the degrees of latitude as in the following table:

TABLE B.

DISTRICTS.	NORTHERN.		SOUTHERN.	
	State.	Latitude.	State.	Latitude.
I.....	Maine.....	47. 30	Connecticut.....	41.
II.....	Minnesota.....	49.	Michigan.....	42.
III.....	Pennsylvania.....	42.	New Jersey.....	39.
IV.....	Iowa.....	43.	Illinois.....	37.
V.....	Virginia.....	40.	North Carolina.....	34.
VI.....	Missouri.....	40. 30	Tennessee.....	35.
VII.....	South Carolina.....	35.	Florida.....	26.
VIII.....	Arkansas.....	36. 30	Texas.....	25.
IX.....	Washington.....	49.	Arizona.....	31.

Some of these districts extend, between their extreme points, through a wide range of latitude and great diversity of climate; yet their extreme points are projections from their general form, and contain but few people, as the northern extremities of Maine, Minnesota, and Michigan, and the southern parts of Florida and Texas. The main body of the population is within the more compact parts of these districts and much narrower bounds. In the Pacific district, extending eighteen degrees from the British dominions north to New Mexico south, the main body of the population is in Oregon, California, and Utah, between thirty-sixth and forty-third degrees of latitude.

TEMPERATURE.

The following tables are extracted and condensed from the volumes of the Medical Statistics of the United States Army, 1839 to 1855 and 1855 to 1859, from Blodgett's extremely valuable work on climatology, and the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, &c. They show the mean temperature of the seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter—and of the year, and also the coldest and the warmest months, and the average of the thermometer in the various parts, the extreme northern and southern, of each district in which any meteorological observations have been made, and from which they have been obtained.

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TABLE C.—Showing the mean temperature in the several districts.

District.	STATE.	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	LATITUDE	YEAR.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.					MONTH.		RANGE.
					Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	
I	Maine.....	Hancock Barracks.....	46.07	1829-45	16.41	39.15	63.33	43.15	40.51	68.73	6.45	62.28
		Portland.....	43.39	1824-35-41-53	24.7	42.8	65.2	48.1	45.2	68.2	22.8	45.4
	New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	43.13	1828-37	22.7	42.6	65.4	47.3	44.5	67.1	21.2	45.9
		Portsmouth.....	43.4	1825-45-49-53	26.6	43.2	64.4	49.0	45.8	67.1	24.9	42.2
	Vermont.....	Williamstown.....	44.07	1829-41	16.4	38.0	61.6	41.6	39.4	64.0	15.5	48.5
		Burlington.....	44.29		21.6	42.7	67.9	47.8	45.0	69.9	20.4	49.5
	Massachusetts.....	Fort Independence.....	42.20	1824-54-55-59	28.20	45.61	68.31	52.3	48.70	76.64	16.56	60.08
		Amherst.....	42.22	1839-50; 54-55	24.7	45.0	68.6	48.7	46.7	71.0	23.5	47.5
	Rhode Island.....	Fort Adams.....	41.29	1842-53; 57-59	30.38	45.63	69.10	52.79	49.70	73.22	23.79	49.43
	Connecticut.....	Fort Trumbull.....	41.21	1833-53	29.92	46.41	69.27	52.86	49.62	75.80	19.97	55.83
	New York.....	Plattsburg.....	44.41	1839-52	20.22	42.34	66.76	46.67	44.00	72.11	10.33	61.78
		Niagara.....	43.18	1829-54	27.81	44.83	68.41	50.59	47.91	73.57	20.08	53.49
Fort Hamilton.....		40.37	1843-54; 55-59	31.55	47.43	71.39	54.76	51.43	77.40	18.81	58.59	
II	Minnesota.....	Fort Snelling.....	44.53	1819-55-58	15.72	46.31	70.66	45.95	44.39	81.66	- 2.50	84.16
		Fort Howard.....	44.30	1822-51	19.91	43.52	68.51	46.01	44.49	79.13	6.88	72.25
	Wisconsin.....	Fort Crawford.....	43.05	1822-45	21.25	43.66	72.28	48.34	47.63	81.46	6.92	74.54
		Fort Brady.....	46.30	1846-54; 55-56	18.08	37.54	62.07	43.59	40.37	71.00	3.69	67.31
Michigan.....	Fort Gratiot.....	42.55	1830-52	25.70	43.68	66.70	49.07	46.29	75.16	16.71	58.45	
III	Pennsylvania.....	Allegheny.....	40.32	1825-54; 55-57	30.37	49.73	71.50	51.52	50.73	77.10	16.43	60.67
		Fort Mifflin.....	39.53	1823-53	33.50	50.83	74.42	56.67	53.85	82.19	26.61	55.58
	New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	40.13	1840-44	32.0	49.4	70.7	52.1	51.1	72.8	30.9	41.9
IV	Iowa.....	Fort Atkinson.....	43.00	1842-46	20.62	46.63	68.02	46.13	45.50	73.53	7.53	66.00
		Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	39.21	1830-55-59	29.32	53.77	81.49	53.89	52.82	83.05	10.12
	Ohio.....	Oberlin.....	41.23	1850-52; 54-55	29.2	46.6	70.2	51.2	49.3	75.5	24.8	50.7
		Staubenville.....	40.25	1833-44	30.2	50.7	71.1	53.9	51.4	73.9	29.7	44.2
	Indiana.....	Cincinnati.....	39.07	1806-13	32.9	54.3	73.0	55.0	53.8	74.5	30.0	44.5
		New Harmony.....	38.11	1826-29	37.6	58.7	70.9	54.9	56.9	78.8	34.1	44.7
	Illinois.....	Rock Island.....	41.30	1824-35	24.9	50.5	74.1	51.7	50.3	76.5	22.8	53.7
		Athens.....	39.52	1854-55	28.0	54.4	76.2	57.2	53.9	79.4	25.7	53.7
V	Delaware.....	Delaware.....	39.35	1825-54; 55-59	34.38	51.79	75.54	56.81	54.26	80.47	22.00	68.47
	Maryland.....	Fort McHenry.....	39.17	1845-54; 55-59	34.20	52.64	74.46	56.44	54.41	80.55	23.37	57.18
		Fort Severn.....	38.58	1822-45	34.82	53.79	75.31	57.76	55.42	79.79	25.98	53.81
	Virginia.....	Fort Monroe.....	37.00	1825-54; 55-59	41.34	56.71	76.41	61.72	59.01	82.83	28.41	54.42
		Richmond.....	37.04	1824-27	37.2	55.7	75.4	56.3	56.2	77.6	33.7	43.9
North Carolina.....	Johnston.....	34.00	1822-45	50.60	64.46	80.19	67.46	65.68	83.14	39.92	43.22	
VI	Missouri.....	Fort Scott.....	37.45	1843-53	32.99	54.78	74.95	55.27	54.50	81.24	22.70	58.54
		Jefferson Barracks.....	38.28	1827-54; 55-59	33.78	55.95	76.55	55.90	55.49	85.80	20.52	65.28
	Kentucky.....	Newport.....	39.05	1847-54; 55-59	33.66	53.83	74.77	56.02	54.59	79.59	18.33	61.26
		Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	35.08	1850-52	42.6	61.1	78.1	61.4	60.8	79.9	41.7
	Knoxville.....	35.56	1852	39.3	55.8	70.8	56.7	55.7	74.1	30.5	43.6	
VII	South Carolina.....	Fort Moultrie.....	32.45	1823-54-55-59	51.67	65.52	80.53	67.93	66.35	84.29	40.14	44.15
	Alabama.....	Mount Vernon.....	31.12	1840-54; 55-59	51.62	66.89	78.95	66.02	65.89	82.29	42.15	40.14
	Georgia.....	Augusta.....	33.28	1826-46	48.07	64.37	80.21	63.37	64.01	85.25	39.24	46.01
	Florida.....	Barancas.....	30.18	1822-54; 55-56; 58-59	54.02	68.37	81.47	69.60	68.30	86.04	42.62	43.42
		St. Augustine.....	29.48	1824-52	58.08	68.54	80.37	71.53	69.63	84.35	51.22	33.13
	Key West.....	24.32	1831-55-59	69.74	76.07	82.60	78.44	76.73	85.34	61.20	24.14	
VIII	Arkansas.....	Fort Smith.....	35.23	1842-54; 53-56; 58-59	40.40	61.09	78.00	60.43	59.89	83.90	25.10	58.80
		Mississippi.....	Natchez.....	31.34	1836-47	52.2	68.0	81.0	67.1	67.1	81.3	52.3
	Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	30.26	1822-54; 55-59	54.02	68.75	81.13	68.06	67.92	85.56	39.63	45.93
		New Orleans.....	29.57	1825-53; 55-59	56.42	69.97	82.47	70.83	68.17	88.54	41.02	47.52
	Texas.....	Fort Brown.....	25.53"	1846-55-58	63.38	74.98	82.28	73.12	73.68	85.83	51.56	34.27
IX	Washington.....	Fort Steilacoom.....	47.10	1849-55-59	42.14	49.19	62.55	50.75	50.30	66.82	34.51	32.31
	Oregon.....	Fort Dalles.....	45.36	1850-55-59	35.52	53.35	70.74	52.88	53.36	76.01	21.98	54.03
	California.....	Benicia.....	38.03	1849-55	49.02	56.54	67.01	60.57	58.29	70.66	42.59	28.07
		San Francisco.....	37.48	1847-55-59	50.48	54.38	57.47	57.01	54.83	62.02	46.11	15.91
		Yuma.....	32.32"	1850-55-59	57.38	72.98	91.57	75.47	74.03	96.00	49.82	46.18
	Utah.....	Salt Lake.....	40.46	1850-55	32.08	51.73	75.92		53.24			
	New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	35.41	1849-55-59	30.11	49.32	70.22	50.07	49.82	75.25	23.91	51.34

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TABLE D.—*Showing the coldest and warmest month found in the records, and the range of the thermometer, and the extremes of temperature, in each district.*

District.	STATE	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	HIGHEST.		LOWEST.		Range of the district.
			Month.	Mean temperature.	Month.	Mean temperature.	
I	Maine	Hancock Barracks	July	68.45	January	6.45	} 74.84
	New York	Fort Columbus	July	81.29	February	21.54	
II	Minnesota	Fort Gaines	July	68.93	January	- 2.10	} 83.76
		Fort Snelling	July	81.66	January	0.92	
III	Pennsylvania	Fort Allegheny	July	82.19	January	16.79	} 65.40
		Fort Mifflin	July	82.19	February	26.61	
IV	Kansas	Fort Riley	July	84.86	January	- 9.39	94.25
V	Maryland	Fort McHenry	July	80.55	January	24.20	} 59.40
		Fort Washington	July	83.60	December	26.16	
VI	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	July	85.80	February	20.52	65.28
VII	South Carolina	Fort Moultrie	August	84.29	February	40.14	} 47.34
	Georgia	Augusta	July	87.48	December	37.23	
VIII	Texas	San Antonio	July	86.26	January	27.00	} 63.32
		Fort McIntosh	August	90.32	January	50.59	
IX	New Mexico	Fort Massachusetts	July	70.80	January	13.28	} 82.72
	California	Fort Yuma	December	49.82	

POPULATION--WHITE AND COLORED.

The populations of the districts differ in composition as to race, some being nearly all white, with so small a proportion of others intermixed as to make no material difference in the calculations of the force of mortality or of its causes. Others have a very large proportion of the colored race, and in some parts the population is nearly equally divided between the whites and negroes.

TABLE E.—*Showing the white and colored population of the United States in districts.*

DISTRICT.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I	3,441,151	3,500,919	6,942,070	34,897	38,819	73,716
II	902,708	805,218	1,707,926	4,387	3,930	8,317
III	1,750,676	1,745,282	3,495,958	38,785	43,482	82,267
IV	3,176,693	2,949,285	6,125,978	28,894	28,531	57,425
V	1,174,875	1,169,636	2,344,511	559,275	558,228	1,117,503
VI	1,460,103	1,349,592	2,809,695	317,075	320,524	637,599
VII	758,544	728,324	1,486,868	682,803	695,662	1,378,465
VIII	775,983	680,406	1,456,389	547,545	534,412	1,081,957
IX	403,295	184,272	587,567	3,077	1,402	4,479
Total United States	13,844,028	13,112,934	26,956,962	2,216,738	2,225,990	4,442,728

TABLE F.—*Showing the proportion of white and colored in each district.*

DISTRICT.	MALES.		FEMALES.		PERSONS.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
I	10,000	101	10,000	110	10,000	108
II	10,000	48	10,000	48	10,000	48
III	10,000	221	10,000	248	10,000	235
IV	10,000	90	10,000	96	10,000	93
V	10,000	4,760	10,000	4,772	10,000	4,766
VI	10,000	2,171	10,000	2,374	10,000	2,269
VII	10,000	9,001	10,000	9,551	10,000	9,270
VIII	10,000	7,056	10,000	7,854	10,000	7,429
IX	10,000	76	10,000	76	10,000	76
United States	10,000	1,601	10,000	1,697	10,000	1,647

AGE OF DISTRICTS.--PROGRESS OF POPULATION.--OLD AND NEW POPULATIONS.

There is also a great difference in the age of the districts as peopled countries. Some have been inhabited more than two hundred years; others were first settled by civilized people within the present generation. In some the children and children's children, even to the seventh native generation, have had time to reach the extreme and oldest age allotted to man on earth. These districts are filled with a population of every age in due proportion. In other districts the population is almost entirely composed of the immigrants yet in the younger and middle periods of life, and the small number of children of those who have had time to marry and establish households. These districts have comparatively few in the earlier periods of life, and almost none in the latest. Some districts have increased rapidly within the last ten years and in the previous decades, partly by the excess of births over deaths among themselves, and partly by immigration from abroad or from other States. These have a large proportion of their population in the early and middle periods of life. Some are nurseries of population, to be transplanted to other States. Many of their youth and middle-aged persons emigrate, and leave their parents and the younger children behind. These districts have a large proportion in the extremes of life—more in childhood and late manhood and womanhood and in old age. There is a difference of distribution in the races. In the newer and those growing by immigration there is an excess of males, who constitute a large proportion of those who leave their homes to go abroad. In those growing by the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, and especially in those which send forth emigrants to other States, there is an excess of females.

The following table shows the progress of population in each district, the number at each census, the actual increase, and the rate in each decennial period:

TABLE G.—*Total population of each district in each decennial year.*

YEAR.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Population.	Increase.	Ratio of increase.	Population.	Increase.	Ratio of increase.	Population.	Increase.	Ratio of increase.
1790.....	1,349,943						618,512		
1800.....	1,820,071	470,128	34				814,310	195,798	31
1810.....	2,430,940	610,869	33				1,055,616	241,306	29
1820.....	3,032,620	610,680	24	8,896			1,327,033	271,357	25
1830.....	3,867,723	835,103	27	31,639	22,743	255	1,669,056	342,023	25
1840.....	4,663,743	796,020	20	243,212	211,573	668	2,097,339	428,283	25
1850.....	5,825,510	1,161,767	24	709,122	465,910	191	2,801,341	704,002	23
1860.....	7,016,018	1,190,508	20	1,703,874	994,752	130	3,578,250	776,909	27
	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
1790.....				1,520,883			108,868		
1800.....	50,240			1,778,217	257,334	16	326,557	217,689	199
1810.....	267,562	217,322	432	2,007,365	229,148	12	689,083	362,526	111
1820.....	783,822	516,260	192	2,217,346	209,981	10	1,033,716	364,633	53
1830.....	1,438,379	654,557	83	2,513,014	295,668	13	1,510,276	456,560	43
1840.....	2,581,516	1,143,137	79	2,585,032	72,018	2	1,992,740	482,464	31
1850.....	3,820,215	1,238,699	47	3,016,953	431,921	16	2,667,166	674,426	33
1860.....	5,509,096	1,688,881	44	3,463,285	446,332	14	3,447,497	780,331	29
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WASHINGTON.		
1790.....	331,621								
1800.....	507,692	176,071	53	8,850					
1810.....	667,548	159,856	31	116,908	108,058	1,220			
1820.....	971,629	304,081	45	243,128	126,220	107			
1830.....	1,442,285	470,656	48	382,748	139,620	57			
1840.....	1,931,023	488,738	33	629,039	246,311	64			
1850.....	2,443,760	512,737	26	1,383,980	754,921	120	178,818		
1860.....	2,865,619	421,859	17	2,538,972	1,154,992	83	582,679	403,861	225

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All these conditions of early or late settlement, of emigration and immigration, of rapid or slow increase or decrease, of color, and of sex, have their influence on the composition of population as to age and sex, as will be seen by the following tables. The population in the white and the colored of the two sexes, and in the different districts, is distributed in different proportions through the several periods of life, as is seen in the following tables:

TABLE H.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts.

WHITE.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	* Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	89,381	87,834	177,215	27,357	26,724	54,081	53,259	51,558	104,817
1 to 5	365,081	357,041	722,122	118,288	115,089	233,377	214,431	210,233	424,664
5 to 10	397,558	389,978	787,536	116,848	112,919	229,767	230,548	226,293	456,841
10 to 15	358,325	347,369	705,694	97,535	92,326	189,861	203,329	198,045	401,374
15 to 20	342,223	327,643	709,866	85,227	84,836	170,063	179,312	191,318	370,630
20 to 30	611,822	686,935	1,298,757	157,878	142,053	299,931	298,295	319,391	617,686
30 to 40	490,659	488,578	979,237	132,403	105,559	237,962	229,558	220,912	450,470
40 to 50	351,522	329,006	680,528	85,205	63,474	148,679	160,746	147,319	308,065
50 to 60	224,652	220,589	445,241	49,086	36,572	85,658	98,217	93,537	191,754
60 to 70	133,750	139,623	273,373	23,672	18,327	41,999	55,468	55,903	111,371
70 to 80	58,514	64,626	123,142	7,423	5,873	13,296	21,814	23,817	45,631
80 to 90	15,428	19,115	34,543	1,435	1,186	2,621	5,147	6,166	11,313
90 to 100	1,514	2,447	3,961	159	123	282	467	709	1,176
Above 100	64	95	159	11	13	24	29	59	88
Unknown	58	38	96	181	144	325	56	22	78
Total	3,441,151	3,500,919	6,942,070	902,708	805,218	1,707,926	1,750,676	1,745,282	3,495,958
	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
Under 1	101,795	99,154	200,949	35,398	33,912	69,310	47,802	45,634	93,436
1 to 5	415,613	402,599	818,212	146,627	141,825	288,452	192,453	183,364	375,817
5 to 10	428,872	418,416	847,288	162,297	156,271	318,568	205,396	198,085	403,481
10 to 15	378,221	359,472	737,693	149,200	142,758	291,958	184,320	175,445	359,765
15 to 20	337,297	339,291	676,588	125,339	130,023	255,362	154,617	157,237	311,854
20 to 30	570,624	529,796	1,100,420	199,024	209,607	408,631	268,141	243,518	511,659
30 to 40	408,741	348,559	757,300	141,362	139,123	280,485	180,019	151,724	331,743
40 to 50	259,336	219,083	478,419	99,890	97,040	196,930	111,936	94,665	206,601
50 to 60	159,136	131,494	290,630	62,193	61,471	123,664	66,001	55,116	121,117
60 to 70	80,927	69,387	150,314	35,043	36,551	71,594	33,095	29,404	62,499
70 to 80	28,192	24,887	53,079	13,750	15,224	28,974	11,934	11,282	23,216
80 to 90	6,321	5,657	11,978	3,591	4,557	8,148	3,176	3,068	6,244
90 to 100	658	664	1,322	475	630	1,105	421	481	902
Above 100	77	75	152	48	98	146	58	86	144
Unknown	883	751	1,634	638	546	1,184	734	483	1,217
Total	3,176,693	2,949,285	6,125,978	1,174,875	1,169,636	2,344,511	1,460,103	1,349,592	2,809,695
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
Under 1	23,987	22,933	46,920	22,911	22,011	44,922	8,024	7,767	15,791
1 to 5	97,773	93,519	191,292	100,456	95,808	196,264	30,247	29,007	59,254
5 to 10	110,896	107,073	217,969	110,223	105,170	215,393	26,093	25,199	51,292
10 to 15	104,056	99,274	203,330	96,062	90,777	186,839	19,737	17,848	37,585
15 to 20	83,336	87,299	170,635	75,376	78,151	153,527	19,705	16,678	36,383
20 to 30	132,033	128,661	260,694	144,167	121,087	265,254	130,132	39,953	170,085
30 to 40	84,347	78,963	163,310	101,033	76,393	177,426	110,180	26,714	136,894
40 to 50	56,893	51,139	108,032	63,783	44,699	108,482	38,547	11,892	50,439
50 to 60	35,175	31,515	66,690	32,929	23,264	56,193	13,959	5,706	19,665
60 to 70	19,847	17,782	37,629	14,316	10,647	24,963	4,588	2,399	6,987
70 to 80	7,122	6,912	14,034	3,897	3,257	7,154	1,017	704	1,721
80 to 90	1,821	1,969	3,790	792	812	1,604	294	293	517
90 to 100	253	365	618	111	147	258	77	68	145
Above 100	42	72	114	34	33	67	22	11	33
Unknown	963	848	1,811	9,893	8,150	18,043	673	103	776
Total	758,544	728,324	1,486,868	775,983	680,406	1,456,389	403,295	184,272	587,567

INTRODUCTION.
RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	409,914	397,527	807,441
1 to 5	1,681,569	1,628,485	3,310,054
5 to 10	1,788,731	1,739,404	3,528,135
10 to 15	1,590,785	1,523,314	3,114,099
15 to 20	1,402,432	1,452,476	2,854,908
20 to 30	2,512,116	2,421,001	4,933,117
30 to 40	1,878,302	1,636,525	3,514,827
40 to 50	1,227,858	1,058,317	2,286,175
50 to 60	741,348	659,264	1,400,612
60 to 70	400,706	380,023	780,729
70 to 80	153,663	156,584	310,247
80 to 90	38,005	42,753	80,758
90 to 100	4,135	5,634	9,769
Above 100	385	542	927
Unknown	14,079	11,085	25,164
Total	13,844,028	13,112,934	26,956,962

TABLE I.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts.

COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	784	818	1,602	128	136	264	1,006	1,045	2,051
1 to 5	3,132	3,257	6,389	504	524	1,028	4,022	4,291	8,313
5 to 10	3,795	3,971	7,766	557	570	1,127	4,802	5,007	9,809
10 to 15	4,022	3,974	7,996	478	477	955	4,871	4,983	9,854
15 to 20	3,464	4,117	7,581	388	434	822	4,168	4,905	9,073
20 to 30	6,158	7,464	13,622	847	771	1,618	6,714	8,399	15,113
30 to 40	5,200	5,821	11,021	705	504	1,209	4,911	5,706	10,617
40 to 50	4,006	4,220	8,226	424	288	712	3,834	4,171	8,005
50 to 60	2,315	2,614	4,929	229	118	347	2,382	2,487	4,869
60 to 70	1,291	1,498	2,789	92	61	153	1,294	1,429	2,723
70 to 80	532	694	1,226	27	30	57	540	664	1,204
80 to 90	130	262	392	4	14	18	189	269	458
90 to 100	48	80	128	2	2	4	40	87	127
Above 100	15	25	40	2	1	3	10	36	46
Unknown	5	4	9				2	3	5
Total	34,897	38,819	73,716	4,327	3,930	8,317	38,785	43,482	82,267
AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	813	834	1,647	15,303	16,011	31,314	9,929	10,247	20,176
1 to 5	3,425	3,369	6,794	73,813	74,578	148,391	45,075	46,029	91,104
5 to 10	3,931	3,983	7,914	82,338	81,824	164,162	49,753	50,250	100,003
10 to 15	3,792	3,721	7,513	81,946	76,982	158,928	47,317	45,988	93,305
15 to 20	3,116	3,477	6,593	62,477	63,151	125,628	36,898	37,668	74,566
20 to 30	5,235	5,259	10,494	92,972	91,137	184,109	54,696	52,754	107,450
30 to 40	3,458	3,202	6,660	58,615	60,991	119,606	32,136	33,949	66,085
40 to 50	2,288	2,226	4,514	39,768	40,361	80,129	19,727	20,756	40,483
50 to 60	1,542	1,206	2,748	26,508	26,287	52,795	12,225	12,321	24,546
60 to 70	810	702	1,512	16,472	16,376	32,848	6,248	6,689	12,937
70 to 80	319	307	626	6,375	6,765	13,140	2,107	2,503	4,610
80 to 90	102	131	233	1,924	2,467	4,391	660	890	1,550
90 to 100	38	31	69	535	831	1,366	180	280	460
Above 100	21	19	40	178	385	563	83	152	235
Unknown	4	4	8	51	82	133	41	48	89
Total	28,894	28,531	57,425	559,275	558,228	1,117,503	317,075	320,524	637,599

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TABLE I.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts—Continued.

COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLO- RADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	19,442	20,575	40,017	14,017	15,108	29,125	40	44	84
1 to 5.....	94,867	96,969	191,836	68,530	70,083	138,613	169	167	336
5 to 10.....	99,912	101,368	201,280	72,775	72,713	145,488	136	121	257
10 to 15.....	96,983	93,487	190,470	67,871	64,563	132,433	94	103	197
15 to 20.....	76,190	80,091	156,281	58,287	62,534	120,821	116	113	229
20 to 30.....	120,164	121,240	241,404	106,629	102,079	208,708	770	315	1,085
30 to 40.....	75,154	79,490	154,644	66,301	63,168	129,469	898	298	1,196
40 to 50.....	48,895	50,731	99,626	42,733	39,391	82,124	545	155	700
50 to 60.....	26,634	27,113	53,747	21,037	18,312	39,349	234	70	304
60 to 70.....	16,275	15,919	32,194	11,373	9,879	21,252	51	11	62
70 to 80.....	5,570	5,589	11,159	3,140	3,001	6,141	19	2	21
80 to 90.....	1,689	1,924	3,613	930	946	1,876	3		3
90 to 100.....	505	617	1,122	296	313	609			
Above 100.....	289	298	587	201	223	424		1	1
Unknown.....	234	151	385	13,425	12,100	25,525	2	2	4
Total.....	682,803	695,662	1,378,465	547,545	534,412	1,081,957	3,077	1,402	4,479

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	61,642	64,818	126,280
1 to 5.....	293,537	299,267	592,804
5 to 10.....	317,999	319,807	637,806
10 to 15.....	307,374	294,277	601,651
15 to 20.....	245,104	256,490	501,594
20 to 30.....	394,185	389,418	783,503
30 to 40.....	247,378	253,129	500,507
40 to 50.....	162,230	162,299	324,519
50 to 60.....	93,106	90,588	183,694
60 to 70.....	53,906	52,564	106,470
70 to 80.....	18,629	19,555	38,184
80 to 90.....	5,631	6,903	12,534
90 to 100.....	1,644	2,241	3,885
Above 100.....	799	1,140	1,939
Unknown.....	13,764	12,394	26,158
Total.....	2,216,738	2,225,990	4,442,728

TABLE J.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts.

WHITE AND COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MAS- SACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNec- TICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	90,165	88,652	178,817	27,485	26,860	54,345	54,265	52,603	106,868
1 to 5.....	368,813	360,298	729,111	118,792	115,613	234,405	218,453	214,524	432,977
5 to 10.....	401,353	393,949	795,302	117,405	113,489	230,894	235,350	231,300	466,650
10 to 15.....	363,347	351,343	714,690	98,013	92,803	190,816	202,200	202,028	411,228
15 to 20.....	345,687	371,760	717,447	85,615	85,270	170,885	183,480	196,223	379,703
20 to 30.....	616,980	694,399	1,311,379	158,725	142,824	301,549	305,009	327,790	632,799
30 to 40.....	495,859	494,399	990,258	133,108	106,063	239,171	234,469	226,618	461,087
40 to 50.....	355,528	333,226	688,754	85,629	63,762	149,391	164,580	151,490	316,070
50 to 60.....	226,967	223,203	450,170	49,315	36,690	86,005	100,599	96,024	196,623
60 to 70.....	135,041	141,121	276,162	23,764	16,388	40,152	56,762	57,332	114,094
70 to 80.....	59,046	65,322	124,368	7,450	5,903	13,353	22,354	24,481	46,835
80 to 90.....	15,558	19,377	34,935	1,439	1,200	2,639	5,336	6,435	11,771
90 to 100.....	1,562	2,527	4,089	161	125	286	507	796	1,303
Above 100.....	79	120	199	13	14	27	39	95	134
Unknown.....	63	42	105	181	144	325	58	25	83
Total.....	3,476,048	3,539,738	7,015,786	907,095	869,148	1,776,243	1,769,461	1,788,764	3,558,225

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE J.—Population of the United States in 1860, in districts—Continued.

WHITE AND COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Under 1	102,608	90,988	202,596	50,701	49,923	100,624	57,731	55,881
1 to 5	419,038	405,968	825,006	220,440	216,403	436,843	237,528	229,393	466,921
5 to 10	432,703	422,399	855,102	244,635	238,095	482,730	255,149	248,335	503,484
10 to 15	382,013	363,193	745,206	231,146	219,740	450,886	231,637	221,433	453,070
15 to 20	340,413	342,768	683,181	187,816	193,174	380,990	191,515	194,905	386,420
20 to 30	575,859	535,055	1,110,914	291,996	300,744	592,740	322,837	296,272	619,109
30 to 40	412,199	351,761	763,960	199,977	200,114	400,091	212,155	185,673	397,828
40 to 50	261,024	221,309	482,333	139,658	137,401	277,059	131,663	115,421	247,084
50 to 60	160,678	132,760	293,438	88,701	87,758	176,459	78,226	67,437	145,663
60 to 70	81,737	70,089	151,826	51,515	52,927	104,442	39,343	36,093	75,436
70 to 80	28,511	25,194	53,705	20,125	21,989	42,114	14,041	13,785	27,826
80 to 90	6,423	5,788	12,211	5,515	7,024	12,539	3,836	3,958	7,794
90 to 100	696	695	1,391	1,010	1,461	2,471	601	761	1,362
Above 100	98	94	192	226	483	709	141	238	379
Unknown	887	755	1,642	689	628	1,317	775	531	1,306
Total	3,205,487	2,977,816	6,183,303	1,734,150	1,727,864	3,462,014	1,777,178	1,670,116	3,447,294
	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
Under 1	43,429	43,508	86,937	36,928	37,119	74,047	8,064	7,811	15,875
1 to 5	192,640	190,438	383,128	168,986	165,881	334,867	30,416	29,174	59,590
5 to 10	210,808	208,441	419,249	182,998	177,883	360,881	26,229	25,320	51,549
10 to 15	201,039	192,761	393,800	163,933	155,339	319,272	17,831	17,951	37,782
15 to 20	159,526	167,390	326,916	133,663	140,635	274,298	19,821	16,791	36,612
20 to 30	252,197	249,901	502,098	250,796	223,166	473,962	130,902	40,268	171,170
30 to 40	159,501	158,453	317,954	167,334	139,561	306,895	111,078	27,012	138,090
40 to 50	105,788	101,870	207,658	106,516	84,090	190,606	39,092	12,047	51,139
50 to 60	61,809	58,628	120,437	53,966	41,576	95,542	14,193	5,776	19,969
60 to 70	36,122	33,701	69,823	25,689	20,526	46,215	4,639	2,410	7,049
70 to 80	12,692	12,501	25,193	7,037	6,258	13,295	1,036	706	1,742
80 to 90	3,510	3,893	7,403	1,722	1,758	3,480	297	223	520
90 to 100	758	922	1,740	407	460	867	77	68	145
Above 100	331	370	701	235	256	491	22	12	34
Unknown	1,197	999	2,196	23,318	20,250	43,568	675	105	780
Total	1,441,347	1,423,886	2,865,233	1,323,528	1,214,808	2,538,336	406,372	185,674	592,046

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	471,376	462,345	933,721
1 to 5	1,975,106	1,927,742	3,902,848
5 to 10	2,106,630	2,059,211	4,165,841
10 to 15	1,899,159	1,817,501	3,716,750
15 to 20	1,647,536	1,708,966	3,356,502
20 to 30	2,905,501	2,810,419	5,715,920
30 to 40	2,125,680	1,889,654	4,015,334
40 to 50	1,390,078	1,220,616	2,610,694
50 to 60	834,454	776,852	1,611,306
60 to 70	454,612	432,587	887,199
70 to 80	172,292	176,139	348,431
80 to 90	43,636	49,656	93,292
90 to 100	5,779	7,875	13,654
Above 100	1,184	1,682	2,866
Unknown	27,843	23,479	51,322
Total	16,060,666	15,364,814	31,425,480

INTRODUCTION.

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TABLE K.—Distribution of population of the United States in the several periods of life in 10,000 of all ages.

WHITE.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	259	258	255	303	331	316	304	295	299
1 to 5	1,062	1,019	1,041	1,310	1,429	1,366	1,224	1,204	1,214
5 to 10	1,155	1,113	1,134	1,294	1,402	1,345	1,316	1,296	1,306
10 to 15	1,041	992	1,016	1,080	1,146	1,111	1,161	1,134	1,148
15 to 20	994	1,050	1,022	944	1,053	995	1,024	1,096	1,060
20 to 30	1,777	1,962	1,870	1,748	1,764	1,756	1,703	1,830	1,766
30 to 40	1,425	1,395	1,410	1,466	1,303	1,393	1,311	1,265	1,288
40 to 50	1,021	939	980	943	788	876	918	844	881
50 to 60	652	630	641	543	454	501	561	535	548
60 to 70	388	398	393	262	227	245	316	320	318
70 to 80	170	184	177	82	72	77	124	136	130
80 to 90	44	54	49	15	14	15	29	35	32
90 to 100	4	6	5	1	1	1	2	4	3
Above 100									
AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	320	336	328	301	289	295	327	338	332
1 to 5	1,308	1,365	1,335	1,248	1,212	1,230	1,318	1,359	1,338
5 to 10	1,350	1,418	1,383	1,381	1,336	1,358	1,407	1,468	1,436
10 to 15	1,190	1,218	1,204	1,269	1,220	1,245	1,263	1,300	1,280
15 to 20	1,061	1,150	1,104	1,066	1,111	1,089	1,059	1,166	1,110
20 to 30	1,796	1,796	1,796	1,694	1,791	1,742	1,837	1,805	1,821
30 to 40	1,286	1,181	1,236	1,203	1,189	1,196	1,233	1,125	1,181
40 to 50	816	743	780	850	829	839	767	702	735
50 to 60	500	445	474	529	525	527	452	408	431
60 to 70	254	235	245	298	312	305	226	217	222
70 to 80	88	84	86	117	130	123	81	83	82
80 to 90	19	19	19	30	38	34	21	22	22
90 to 100	2	2	2	4	5	4	2	3	3
Above 100									
AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	316	315	315	299	327	312	199	421	269
1 to 5	1,290	1,285	1,288	1,311	1,425	1,364	751	1,575	1,009
5 to 10	1,463	1,471	1,467	1,438	1,564	1,497	648	1,368	874
10 to 15	1,373	1,364	1,369	1,253	1,350	1,298	490	969	640
15 to 20	1,100	1,200	1,149	983	1,162	1,067	489	903	620
20 to 30	1,742	1,768	1,755	1,881	1,801	1,844	3,232	2,169	2,899
30 to 40	1,113	1,085	1,099	1,318	1,136	1,233	2,736	1,450	2,332
40 to 50	750	702	727	832	664	754	957	645	859
50 to 60	464	433	449	429	346	390	346	309	335
60 to 70	261	244	253	166	158	173	113	130	119
70 to 80	93	95	94	50	48	49	25	38	29
80 to 90	24	27	25	10	12	11	7	12	8
90 to 100	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	2
Above 100									

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.			AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	296	303	299	40 to 50	887	807	848
1 to 5	1,215	1,242	1,229	50 to 60	536	503	520
5 to 10	1,293	1,327	1,310	60 to 70	289	290	289
10 to 15	1,150	1,162	1,156	70 to 80	111	119	115
15 to 20	1,014	1,108	1,060	80 to 90	27	32	29
20 to 30	1,816	1,847	1,831	90 to 100	2	4	3
30 to 40	1,358	1,249	1,305	Above 100			

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE L.—Distribution of population of the United States in the several periods of life in 10,000 of all ages.

COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	224	210	217	291	346	317	259	240	240
1 to 5	897	839	866	1,148	1,333	1,236	1,036	986	1,019
5 to 10	1,087	1,022	1,053	1,269	1,450	1,355	1,238	1,151	1,199
10 to 15	1,152	1,023	1,084	1,089	1,213	1,148	1,255	1,145	1,197
15 to 20	992	1,060	1,028	824	1,104	988	1,074	1,128	1,102
20 to 30	1,764	1,922	1,847	1,930	1,961	1,945	1,731	1,931	1,837
30 to 40	1,490	1,499	1,495	1,607	1,282	1,453	1,266	1,312	1,282
40 to 50	1,147	1,087	1,115	966	732	855	988	959	973
50 to 60	664	673	668	521	300	417	614	571	591
60 to 70	369	385	378	209	155	183	333	328	330
70 to 80	152	178	166	61	76	68	139	152	146
80 to 90	37	67	53	9	35	21	48	61	55
90 to 100	13	20	17	4	5	4	10	20	15
Above 100	4	6	5	4	2	3	2	8	5
AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	281	292	286	273	286	282	313	319	316
1 to 5	1,185	1,180	1,183	1,319	1,335	1,326	1,421	1,436	1,428
5 to 10	1,360	1,396	1,378	1,472	1,465	1,469	1,569	1,567	1,568
10 to 15	1,312	1,304	1,308	1,465	1,379	1,422	1,492	1,434	1,463
15 to 20	1,078	1,218	1,148	1,117	1,131	1,124	1,163	1,175	1,169
20 to 30	1,811	1,843	1,827	1,662	1,632	1,647	1,725	1,645	1,685
30 to 40	1,196	1,122	1,159	1,047	1,092	1,070	1,013	1,059	1,036
40 to 50	791	780	786	711	723	717	622	647	634
50 to 60	533	443	488	473	470	472	385	384	384
60 to 70	280	246	263	294	293	293	197	208	202
70 to 80	110	107	109	113	121	117	66	78	72
80 to 90	35	45	40	34	44	39	20	27	24
90 to 100	13	10	12	9	14	12	5	8	7
Above 100	7	6	6	3	6	5	2	4	3
AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLO. RADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	284	295	290	262	289	275	130	314	167
1 to 5	1,389	1,394	1,392	1,283	1,341	1,312	549	1,192	750
5 to 10	1,463	1,457	1,460	1,362	1,392	1,377	442	864	574
10 to 15	1,420	1,344	1,382	1,270	1,236	1,253	305	735	440
15 to 20	1,116	1,151	1,134	1,091	1,197	1,143	377	807	511
20 to 30	1,760	1,743	1,751	1,996	1,954	1,975	2,504	2,250	2,424
30 to 40	1,101	1,142	1,122	1,241	1,209	1,225	2,920	2,128	2,672
40 to 50	716	729	722	800	754	777	1,772	1,107	1,564
50 to 60	390	389	390	393	350	372	760	500	679
60 to 70	238	228	233	212	189	201	165	78	138
70 to 80	80	81	80	58	57	58	61	14	46
80 to 90	24	27	26	17	18	17	9		6
90 to 100	7	8	8	5	5	5			
Above 100	4	4	4	3	4	4		7	2

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.			AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1	278	292	285	40 to 50	736	733	734
1 to 5	1,332	1,352	1,342	50 to 60	422	409	416
5 to 10	1,443	1,444	1,444	60 to 70	244	237	241
10 to 15	1,395	1,329	1,362	70 to 80	84	88	86
15 to 20	1,112	1,158	1,135	80 to 90	25	31	28
20 to 30	1,789	1,759	1,774	90 to 100	7	10	8
30 to 40	1,122	1,143	1,133	Above 100	3	5	4

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TABLE M.—*Distribution of population of the United States in the several periods of life in 10,000 of all ages.*

WHITE AND COLORED.

AGES.	DISTRICT I. MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK.			DISTRICT II. MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, AND NEBRASKA.			DISTRICT III. NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	259	250	254	303	332	316	303	294	298
1 to 5.....	1,061	1,017	1,039	1,310	1,429	1,366	1,220	1,199	1,210
5 to 10.....	1,154	1,112	1,133	1,294	1,402	1,345	1,315	1,292	1,304
10 to 15.....	1,045	992	1,017	1,080	1,147	1,112	1,163	1,135	1,149
15 to 20.....	994	1,050	1,022	944	1,054	995	1,025	1,096	1,061
20 to 30.....	1,777	1,961	1,869	1,750	1,765	1,757	1,704	1,832	1,768
30 to 40.....	1,426	1,396	1,411	1,467	1,311	1,393	1,310	1,266	1,288
40 to 50.....	1,022	941	981	944	788	870	919	846	883
50 to 60.....	652	630	641	543	788	658	567	537	549
60 to 70.....	388	398	393	262	227	245	317	320	318
70 to 80.....	169	184	177	82	72	77	124	137	130
80 to 90.....	44	54	49	15	14	15	29	35	32
90 to 100.....	4	7	5	1	1	1	2	4	3
Above 100.....									

AGES.	DISTRICT IV. OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.			DISTRICT V. DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA.			DISTRICT VI. KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND MISSOURI.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	320	335	327	292	289	290	324	334	329
1 to 5.....	1,307	1,363	1,334	1,271	1,252	1,262	1,337	1,373	1,354
5 to 10.....	1,418	1,418	1,383	1,410	1,378	1,394	1,436	1,487	1,461
10 to 15.....	1,191	1,218	1,205	1,332	1,272	1,302	1,303	1,326	1,314
15 to 20.....	1,062	1,151	1,105	1,083	1,118	1,100	1,078	1,167	1,121
20 to 30.....	1,796	1,797	1,797	1,672	1,741	1,712	1,811	1,774	1,796
30 to 40.....	1,286	1,181	1,235	1,153	1,158	1,155	1,194	1,112	1,154
40 to 50.....	816	743	781	805	795	800	741	691	717
50 to 60.....	501	445	474	511	508	509	440	403	422
60 to 70.....	255	235	245	297	306	301	221	216	218
70 to 80.....	88	84	86	121	127	121	79	82	80
80 to 90.....	20	19	19	31	40	36	21	23	22
90 to 100.....	2	2	2	5	8	7	3	4	3
Above 100.....				1	2	2		1	1

AGES.	DISTRICT VII. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.			DISTRICT VIII. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS.			DISTRICT IX. OREGON, CALIFORNIA, DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, WASHINGTON, COLORADO, AND NEVADA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	301	305	303	284	310	296	198	420	268
1 to 5.....	1,337	1,338	1,338	1,299	1,388	1,342	749	1,572	1,007
5 to 10.....	1,463	1,464	1,464	1,407	1,488	1,446	646	1,364	871
10 to 15.....	1,395	1,354	1,375	1,260	1,300	1,279	488	967	638
15 to 20.....	1,107	1,176	1,141	1,177	1,261	1,099	488	904	619
20 to 30.....	1,751	1,756	1,753	1,928	1,868	1,899	3,224	2,169	2,894
30 to 40.....	1,107	1,113	1,110	1,286	1,168	1,230	2,737	1,455	2,335
40 to 50.....	734	715	725	819	703	764	963	649	864
50 to 60.....	429	412	430	415	348	382	349	311	337
60 to 70.....	250	236	243	197	139	170	114	129	119
70 to 80.....	88	87	87	54	52	53	25	38	29
80 to 90.....	24	27	25	13	14	13	7	12	8
90 to 100.....	5	6	6	3	3	3	1	3	2
Above 100.....	2	2	2	1	2	1			

RECAPITULATION.

AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.			AGES.	TOTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1.....	294	301	297	40 to 50.....	867	795	832
1 to 5.....	1,224	1,256	1,243	50 to 60.....	520	506	513
5 to 10.....	1,313	1,342	1,327	60 to 70.....	283	281	282
10 to 15.....	1,178	1,184	1,181	70 to 80.....	107	114	111
15 to 20.....	1,027	1,113	1,069	80 to 90.....	27	32	29
20 to 30.....	1,812	1,832	1,821	90 to 100.....	3	5	4
30 to 40.....	1,325	1,231	1,279	Above 100.....		1	

All these conditions of age or recency of settlement, of the race and color of the people, of the composition of the population, whether native or immigrant, their rate of increase, and their distribution through the several ages of life, have their influence, and, in many cases, a very important influence, on the diseases that prevail among them, and on the rate and frequency of mortality. The diseases of new and old countries, of males and females, of childhood, manhood, and age, of the white and the colored races, are not alike in character, proportion, and fatality. It is therefore needful to know the composition of the population, before a true estimate can be made of their morbidity, and before the mortality of one people can be properly compared with another in respect to their liability to disease and danger of death.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population is distributed variously through the several periods of life in different countries, and in different parts of the same country. Some have more in childhood and youth—the forming period; some more in the mature and middle—the working and responsible period; and some have more in old age—the resting period of life.

If the same number were born in any district or country in each successive year through an entire generation and more, and if none should die until they should have passed their fourscore years, and then all cease at once their life on earth, there would be the same number of persons living in each year, from the first to the last. But the law of mortality is continually reducing their numbers from the earliest to the latest period of life, so that the sum of the living population is a pyramid, with a broad basis of numbers in the first months, gradually, but not regularly diminishing to the last day of extreme old age.

In any definite number of people, among whom the births have been equal in all the years for a generation, the ratio of the height of this pyramid to its base indicates the force of mortality in diminishing the breadth of the strata ascending toward the apex, or the number of persons in the successive years from infancy to old age; for the wider the base in proportion to the height, or the greater the number of children in proportion to the total population, the greater is the number of deaths that remove those who would otherwise enter and be found in the more advanced ages, and who would otherwise become component parts of the upper strata of the pyramid, and the difference of this proportion between the base and the elevation, in different countries or different periods of the world, shows their comparative vitality and mortality, their healthfulness and morbidity.

In any growing population where the births exceed the deaths, there is necessarily an excess of infancy; and in new States, where the families are mostly or entirely young, and where none have had time to grow to old age, there is, of course, a great preponderance of childhood, and the pyramid of ages would show a very wide base in the early years, without necessarily indicating any more unhealthiness or a greater force of mortality upon any age than in another and older country, where the basis is smaller and more rapidly growing.

This distribution of population is modified by the addition of immigrants, who, being mostly, or almost entirely, persons in youth and middle age, increase, to their extent, those classes, and consequently diminish the ratio of infancy and childhood, until their own families multiply by the births of their children. The first effect, then, of immigration is to diminish the ratio of the population in both the early and later ages, by increasing that of the middle period, and, next to increase the proportion of infancy, but not that of old age. Thus all the new and most of the western States have a larger proportion of their population under fifteen than the older or eastern, except district VIII, which has a smaller ratio of childhood than district VII.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF DISTRICTS.

The following table shows the growth of the population in each district, the rate of increase of each class, and the proportion which the increase of each class contributed to the total increase:

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TABLE N.—*Population and increase of the districts.*

District.		YEAR.	TOTAL.	WHERE BORN.		
				In the district.	In other districts.	In foreign countries.
I	Population.....	1860	7, 016, 018	4, 897, 842	650, 198	1, 467, 978
	Population.....	1850	5, 814, 660	4, 252, 520	610, 988	951, 152
	Increase in ten years.....		1, 201, 358	645, 322	39, 210	516, 826
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		20. 6	15	6. 4	54
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		20. 6	11	. 6	8. 8
II	Population.....	1860	1, 725, 843	579, 773	654, 971	491, 099
	Population.....	1850	707, 105	204, 997	338, 513	163, 595
	Increase in ten years.....		1, 018, 738	374, 776	316, 458	327, 504
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		144	182	93	200
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		144	53	44. 7	46. 3
III	Population.....	1860	3, 578, 232	2, 749, 019	275, 918	553, 295
	Population.....	1850	2, 798, 295	2, 230, 101	214, 959	353, 235
	Increase in ten years.....		779, 937	518, 918	60, 959	200, 060
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		27. 8	23	28	56
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		27. 8	18. 5	2. 1	7. 1
IV	Population.....	1860	6, 184, 007	3, 213, 351	2, 080, 803	889, 853
	Population.....	1850	4, 001, 262	2, 154, 509	1, 441, 990	404, 763
	Increase in ten years.....		2, 182, 745	1, 058, 842	638, 813	485, 090
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		54. 5	48	44	119
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		54. 5	26. 4	15. 9	12. 1
V	Population.....	1860	2, 549, 189	2, 235, 865	175, 782	137, 542
	Population.....	1850	2, 174, 149	1, 927, 083	142, 661	104, 405
	Increase in ten years.....		375, 040	308, 782	33, 121	33, 137
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		17. 2	16	23	31
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		17. 2	14. 2	1. 5	1. 5
VI	Population.....	1860	2, 831, 364	1, 857, 405	732, 393	241, 566
	Population.....	1850	2, 124, 785	1, 464, 452	552, 930	107, 403
	Increase in ten years.....		706, 579	392, 953	179, 463	134, 163
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		33. 2	26	32	124
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		33. 2	18. 4	8. 4	6. 3
VII	Population.....	1860	1, 504, 190	1, 107, 992	358, 880	37, 318
	Population.....	1850	1, 283, 208	922, 931	335, 313	24, 964
	Increase in ten years.....		220, 982	185, 061	23, 567	12, 354
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		17. 1	20	7	49
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		17. 1	14. 4	1. 8	. 9
VIII	Population.....	1860	1, 476, 934	687, 186	652, 998	136, 750
	Population.....	1850	884, 206	398, 725	395, 708	89, 773
	Increase in ten years.....		592, 728	288, 461	257, 290	46, 977
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		67	72	65	52
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		67	32. 6	29	5. 3

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TABLE N.—*Population and increase of the districts—Continued.*

District.		YEAR.	TOTAL.	WHERE BORN.		
				In the district.	In other districts.	In foreign countries.
IX	Population.....	1860	635,378	200,676	250,783	183,919
	Population.....	1850	177,788	69,579	80,639	27,570
	Increase in ten years.....		457,590	131,097	170,144	156,349
	Rate per cent. of increase of each class.....		257.3	188.4	210.9	567
	Proportion, per cent., of total increase of each class.....		257.3	73.7	95.7	87.9

The rate of growth of these districts within the last generation has been very unequal—much greater at the west than at the east, and generally greater at the north than at the south.

TABLE O.—*Showing the rate per cent. of increase of the several districts in thirty, twenty, and ten years, from 1830, 1840, and 1850, to 1860.*

	DISTRICTS EAST.				DISTRICTS WEST.			
	I.	III.	V.	VII.	II.	IV.	VI.	VIII.
Thirty years.....	81	115	37	98	5,159	285	128	563
Twenty years.....	50	88	34	43	600	113	73	303
Ten years.....	20	27	14	17	130	44	29	83

EFFECT OF GROWTH ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The effect of the more rapid and recent growth on the composition of the population is shown in the ratios of children in the eastern districts, which gained the least, and in the western districts, which gained the most, within the last thirty years.

TABLE P.—*Showing the proportion to 10,000 of total population under 1 and under 5.*

Districts.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Districts.	Under 1.	Under 5.
I.....	254	1,293	II.....	316	1,682
III.....	298	1,408	IV.....	327	1,661
V.....	290	1,552	VI.....	329	1,683
VII.....	303	1,641	VIII.....	296	1,638

This excess of childhood in the new and growing States would, naturally be expected for reasons already given. It is seen that the rule of excess of childhood in the west over the east holds in all latitudes, except in the extreme south, where district VII has a larger ratio in the early years than district VIII. This is to be explained by the difference in the sources of their recent increase of population. Although the ratio of increase was five times as great in the southwest as in the southeast, in each of the last three decades, yet the ratio by the addition of children was larger in the latter. The gain in district VII was 14.4 per cent. from the excess of births over deaths within its own border, and only 2.7 per cent. from immigrants, while that in district VIII was 32.6 per cent. from the excess of births over deaths among its own people, and 34.3 per cent. from immigrants from other districts and countries, who, being mostly in youth or middle age, swell the proportion in that period and diminish in the ratio of children.

EFFECT OF DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ON THE RATE OF MORTALITY.

The distribution of the population through the various ages is an important element in the consideration of the rate of mortality, which varies with the different ages. It is very much greater in the extremes than in the middle periods of life. The following table, Q, shows the rates at the several ages in England, Ireland, and France:

TABLE Q.—*Rates of mortality at the several ages in England, Ireland, and France.*

AGES.	ENGLAND.		AGES.	FRANCE.		AGES.	IRELAND.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Under 1	18.326	14.749	Under 1	22.22	18.00	Under 10	6.345	6.274
1 and under 5	3.839	3.568	1 and under 5	4.02	3.70	10 and under 20	1.243	1.365
Under 5	7.325	6.363	5 and under 10	1.20	1.16	20 and under 30	1.775	1.836
5 and under 10	0.885	0.875	10 and under 15	0.67	0.72	30 and under 40	1.750	1.972
10 and under 15	0.508	0.524	15 and under 20	0.86	0.91	40 and under 50	2.223	2.274
15 and under 25	0.787	0.830	20 and under 30	1.17	1.00	50 and under 60	3.666	3.486
25 and under 35	0.969	1.039	30 and under 40	1.03	1.08	60 and under 70	5.811	6.215
35 and under 45	1.276	1.260	40 and under 50	1.43	1.28	70 and under 80	8.833	8.592
45 and under 55	1.866	1.576	50 and under 60	2.25	1.91	80 and under 90	14.453	14.466
55 and under 65	3.182	2.797	60 and under 70	3.93	3.79	90 and under 100	20.312	17.893
65 and under 75	6.603	5.987	70 and under 80	6.81	6.62	100 and over
75 and under 85	14.577	13.363	80 and under 90	9.24	9.09	All ages	3.456	3.512
85 and under 95	29.033	27.243	90 and over	10.00	10.00			
95 and over	40.110	41.689						
All ages	2.321	2.173						

The rate of total mortality of all ages is modified by the rates which the several ages contribute to the gross sum of deaths. If there is a larger proportion of persons in the dangerous periods of infancy and extreme age, they must contribute their proportion of deaths and increase the average or general rate. If, on the contrary, there is a small proportion in these perilous periods, and a larger proportion in the safer periods, from five to forty-five, the average number of deaths or the total rate would be lower. In two communities, alike in all their circumstances, except in the composition of their population as to ages, one, composed mostly of young families, with a large proportion of young children, would have a higher rate of mortality or larger proportion of deaths to the whole number of the living than the other community in which there were few young families and a small proportion of children, and yet the expectation of life at any age, or the chance of living long, may be as great in one as in the other.

The proportion of the whole population under one year is 2.1 per cent. in Vermont, 2.8 per cent. in South Carolina, and 3.3 per cent. in Wisconsin and Texas. The proportion under five is, in Vermont, 11.2 per cent.; in South Carolina, 15.7 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 17.7 per cent.; and in Texas, 17.6 per cent. The old States, Vermont and South Carolina, have a proportionately larger number, and the new States, Wisconsin and Texas, a proportionately smaller number, in the healthier ages. Of course the perilous and safer ages contribute their respective parts, large and small, to the total mortality, and swell or diminish the general rate in the whole population. While, thus, Wisconsin and Texas, with a larger basis of childhood in their population, may, consequently, have a larger absolute mortality in the earlier years, and this may swell the total mortality of all ages to a higher rate than that of Vermont or of South Carolina, which have a smaller basis of childhood in their population, yet the danger of death and the actual rate of mortality in any age may be no greater in those western than in these eastern States, which are apparently healthier; that is, the mean duration of life from and after any age, or the expectation of life at any age, may be as great in Wisconsin and Texas as in Vermont and South Carolina, notwithstanding they present a higher total death-rate.

Another question beyond this may be asked, How is this difference in the distribution of population brought about? It is easy to see that in the newly settled State, and in the rapidly-growing State, where the families are all young, with few or none beyond the fortieth or fiftieth year, but middle