

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent.
Appointed April 1, 1879;
Resigned November 3, 1881.

REFERENCE COPY

CHAS. W. SEATON,
Superintendent.
Appointed November 4, 1881.

COMPENDIUM
OF
THE TENTH CENSUS
(JUNE 1, 1880),

COMPILED PURSUANT TO

AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED AUGUST 7, 1882.

REVISED EDITION.

PART I.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1885
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 6, 1883.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,

Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the statistical tables, with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter, notes, etc., which have been prepared as a Compendium of the Tenth Census of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. SEATON,

Superintendent of Census.

INTRODUCTION.

The following pages contain the condensed results of the Tenth Census of the United States, taken as of date June 1, 1880, under authority of the acts approved March 3, 1879, and April 20, 1880, which will be found appended (pages xvii-xxv).

By this act the scope of the census was greatly enlarged, and its machinery was changed in several marked particulars from that provided by the act of May 23, 1850, under which the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Censuses were necessarily taken. The scope of these changes, and the result of the application of the new methods, will be found in the reports of the Superintendent of the Census for the years 1879 to 1882, the substantive parts of which are appended as constituting the history of the Tenth Census. It will not surprise the reader that, in the prosecution of a work of this magnitude, more than one disappointment should have been experienced as to both the time and the money required for its successful completion.

Except only as to churches, libraries, and private schools, the statistics of which have been delayed in compilation, the tables embraced in this publication touch all the general classes of statistics which will be embraced in the much more extended publication of the series of quarto volumes authorized by act of the present Congress. These quarto volumes will, however, contain a vast amount of more local, more detailed, or more technical information of a predominantly statistical character, for which room could not be found in the present publication.

APPENDIX A.

PUBLIC ACTS.

AN ACT to provide for the taking of the Tenth and subsequent censuses.

[PUBLIC—No. 98.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States shall be taken on or for the date June first, eighteen hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be established in the Department of the Interior an office to be denominated the Census Office, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of the Census, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the head of the department, to superintend and direct the taking of the Tenth Census of the United States, in accordance with the laws relating thereto, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent of Census shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior may appoint a chief clerk of the Census Office, six clerks of class four, ten clerks of class three, fifteen clerks of class two, with such number of clerks of class one, and of copyists and computers at salaries of not less than seven hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt compilation and publication of the results of the enumeration of the census herein provided to be taken. And upon such compilation and publication of said census, said office of Superintendent shall cease, and the period of service of said clerks shall end.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall, on or before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty, designate the number, whether one or more, of supervisors of census, to be appointed within each state or territory, who shall be residents of the state or territory. The supervisors shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The total number of such supervisors shall not exceed one hundred and fifty. The Superintendent and the supervisors shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, respectively, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I, ——— (Superintendent or supervisor, as the case may be), do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and perform and discharge the duties of the office of (Superintendent or supervisor, as the case may be), according to law, honestly and correctly, to the best of my ability.

Which oaths shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his own district, of the following duties: To propose to the Superintendent of Census the apportionment of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purpose of enumeration; To designate to the Superintendent of Census suitable persons, and, with the consent of said Superintendent, to employ such persons as enumerators within his district, one for each subdivision, and resident therein, who shall be selected solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliations, according to the apportionment approved by the Superintendent of Census; To transmit to enumerators the printed forms and schedules issued from the Census Office, in quantities suited

to the requirements of each subdivision; To communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties, and to the methods of conducting the census, and to advise with and counsel enumerators in person and by letter, as freely and fully as may be required to secure the purposes of this act; and under the direction of the Superintendent of Census, and to facilitate the taking of the census with as little delay as possible, he may cause to be distributed by the enumerators, prior to the taking of the enumeration, schedules to be filled up by householders and others; To provide for the early and safe transmission to his office of the returns of enumerators, embracing all the schedules filled by them in the course of enumeration, and for the due receipt and custody of such returns pending their transmission to the Census Office; To examine and scrutinize the returns of enumerators, in order to ascertain whether the work has been performed in all respects in compliance with the provisions of law, and whether any town or village or integral portion of the district has been omitted from enumeration; To forward to the Superintendent of Census the completed returns of his district in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said Superintendent, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns from his district, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected or supplied; To make up and forward to the Superintendent of Census the accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due under the provisions of this act to each enumerator of his district.

SEC. 6. Each supervisor of census shall, upon the completion of his duties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, receive the sum of five hundred dollars in full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him, except an allowance for clerk hire may be made, at the discretion of the Superintendent of Census.

SEC. 7. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the district to which he belongs a commission, under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties of an enumerator, and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed by him. He shall, moreover, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I, _____, an enumerator for taking the _____ census of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me, and will also faithfully collect all other statistics therein, as provided for in the act for taking the _____ census, and in conformity with all lawful instructions which I may receive, and will make due and correct returns thereof as required by said act, and will not disclose any information contained in the schedules, lists, or statements obtained by me to any person or persons, except to my superior officers.

(Signed)

Which said oath or affirmation may be administered by any judge of a court of record, or any justice of the peace empowered to administer oaths; and a copy thereof, duly authenticated, shall be forwarded to the supervisor of census before the date fixed herein for the commencement of the enumeration.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of each enumerator, after being qualified in the manner aforesaid, to visit personally each dwelling-house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of such family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by this act, as of date June first, eighteen hundred and eighty. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode: *Provided*, That Indians not taxed shall be omitted from the enumeration; but the Superintendent of Census may employ special agents

or other means to make an enumeration of all Indians not taxed, within the jurisdiction of the United States, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable.

SEC. 9. And it shall be further the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his district, as his returns under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. The compensation of enumerators shall be ascertained and fixed as follows: In subdivisions where the Superintendent of Census shall deem such an allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, may be given in full compensation for all services; and no claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed in such subdivisions: *Provided*, That the subdivisions to which the above rate of compensation shall apply must be designated by the Superintendent of Census at least one month in advance of the enumeration; and no account of the time occupied in enumeration shall be required for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the compensation of enumerators in such subdivisions. For all other subdivisions, rates of compensation shall be fixed in advance of the enumeration by the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the difficulty of enumeration, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed, and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district east of the one hundredth meridian shall not exceed an average of four dollars per day of ten hours actual field-work each; and the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district west of the one hundredth meridian shall not exceed six dollars per working day of equal length. And the Superintendent of Census may prescribe a uniform method and suitable forms for keeping account of the time occupied in field-work, for the purpose of ascertaining the amounts due to enumerators, severally, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The subdivision assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants, according to the census of eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That in the territories and in the states admitted into the Union since eighteen hundred and seventy, the supervisors of census may appoint additional enumerators in cases where, in his judgment, the census cannot be properly taken in thirty days by reason of the increase of population or the physical features of the said district. The boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines.

SEC. 12. That any supervisor or enumerator, who, having taken and subscribed the oath required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the Superintendent, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly make false certificates or fictitious returns, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of either of the last named offenses, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 13. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the employment of any person as enumerator or clerk, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation provided in this act for the services of any enumerator or clerk, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And every president, treasurer, secretary, general agent, or managing director of every corporation from which answers to any of the schedules provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, supervisor or enumerator, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, such officer or agent shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name and to the use of the United States, and in addition thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 15. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or appropriate action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction where such offenses shall have been committed or forfeitures incurred.

SEC. 16. That the Superintendent, his chief clerk, supervisors, and enumerators are hereby authorized to transmit through the post-office any paper or document relating to the census, by writing thereon "Official business—Census", and subscribing the same, with the addition to his name of his official title. But this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free. And any Superintendent, supervisor, enumerator, or clerk who shall use or exercise this privilege for any purpose other than the legitimate discharge of the duties of his office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit for each offense a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 17. The schedules of inquiries at the Tenth Census shall be the same as those contained in section number twenty-two hundred and six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, with the following exceptions, to wit:

Schedule number one shall contain inquiries as to the relation of each person enumerated to the head of the family, whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other; as to the civil conditions of each person enumerated, whether married, widowed, or single; as to the place of birth of the parents of each person enumerated; as to all foreign-born, whether alien or naturalized persons; and as to the physical and mental health of each person enumerated whether active or disabled, maimed, crippled, bed-ridden, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic, and whether employed or unemployed, and if unemployed during what portion of the year. From the same schedule the inquiries as to the value of real and personal estate owned shall be stricken out.

To schedule number two, the Superintendent of the Census may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, add inquiries relating to the acreage of the several crops reported; and, with a like approval, may drop from the schedule such of the minor crops as it may be deemed expedient to omit from the enumeration.

Schedule number three shall contain inquiries respecting the kind and amount of power employed in establishments of productive industry, and the kind and number of machines in use, together with the maximum capacity of such establishment, where the Superintendent of Census shall deem such inquiry appropriate; and the said Superintendent may, when he shall regard it expedient, prepare special blank forms for separate industries.

Schedule number four shall contain inquiries relating to the public indebtedness of cities, counties, incorporated villages, and towns, and school districts; and of the ownership of the public debt of the United States, by whom owned and the respect-

ive amounts; and such additional inquiries respecting the same, as well as respecting the public paupers and criminals, as the Superintendent of Census shall deem necessary to secure full information respecting the numbers and condition of these classes.

Schedule number five shall contain inquiries as to the birthplace of the father and mother of each person reported as having died during the year, and as to the usual occupation of each such person.

The Superintendent of Census shall require and obtain from every railroad corporation, or the lessee or receiver thereof, the following facts, to exhibit the condition of such corporation, and the condition, characteristics, and operations of the railroad or railroads owned or controlled by such corporation, or the lessee or receiver thereof, on the first of June of the year eighteen hundred and eighty, to wit: The name of the corporation or company, with the corporate names of all leased lines; the number of miles projected or authorized by law or charter, with the several terminal points of the same; the number of miles completed, exhibiting separately the length of lines within each State; the number of miles operated during the last complete fiscal year preceding June first, eighteen hundred and eighty; the capital stock allowed by law or charter, and the amount paid up; the amount of funded and of unfunded debt, with period of funded debt, and rate of interest thereon, and the amount of all sinking funds provided for the redemption of such debts; the number of acres of land derived from public grants remaining unsold; the total cost of construction, of equipment, and of all permanent investments, including the cost of purchase of other lines of road and of telegraph lines; the amount and character of rolling stock; the number and class of employes; the receipts of such corporation or company for the last complete fiscal year preceding June first, eighteen hundred and eighty, exhibiting separately the earnings from through-freight, from local freight, from passengers, from expresses, and from mails; the expenses of such corporation or company for said fiscal year, exhibiting separately the amount paid for salaries and wages, for fuel, for national, state, and municipal taxes, for interest on bonds and other debts, for dividends, for repairs, for damage to freight and personal injuries; also, the operations of said fiscal year, including mileage of freight, of passenger, and of construction and repair trains separately, the number of passengers carried, and the amount and class of freight transported each way; also, the number, character, and, so far as ascertained, the cause of all casualties by which life was lost, which occurred upon or within the trains, the tracks, or the buildings of said corporation or company during said fiscal year, and the extent of injury to life and limb resulting therefrom; also the terms of all agreements and contracts by which sleeping cars, palace, and parlor cars, so called, express cars, and cars of transportation companies, not identical with the corporation or company making the return herein required, are run upon such road or roads, and the extent of such service, and the amount of all receipts therefrom during the said fiscal year. The Superintendent of the Census shall require and obtain from the owners, proprietors, or managers of every incorporated express company, the following facts, to wit: Name of corporation or company; capital paid up; total capital stock, and to what extent the same has been watered, and how often corners have been made on such watered stock; length of lines in miles; whether the business is conducted by rail, vessel, or otherwise; total amount paid to railroads or vessels for use of line or lines; number of officers, number of persons engaged in general administration; number of agents and messengers; total receipts, total expenditures, exhibiting separately amount paid for salaries, for repairs, and for general expenses. He shall also in like manner require and obtain, from the owners, proprietors, or managers of every telegraph company, the following facts, to wit: Name of corporation or company; terminal points connected; capital and capital paid up; length of lines in miles; miles of wire; number of officers; number of persons engaged in general administration; number of persons engaged as telegraph operators; the number of messages transmitted by officers of the United States; the number of messages transmitted for the press; the number of messages transmitted

for private parties; total number of messages transmitted; total receipts from messages; total expenditures of the company, exhibiting separately the amount expended for salaries, for repairs, and for general expenses. He shall, also, in like manner, require and obtain, from the officers or managers of all life-insurance companies, the following facts, to wit: Name of company; amount of capital and paid up capital; the number of persons employed in the general administration; the number employed as agents; the total gross assets of the company, exhibiting separately realized assets, deferred and unpaid premiums, and premium notes and loans; total liabilities of the company, exhibiting separately losses adjusted and unadjusted, losses resisted, scrip and other dividends, dividends to policy holders not applied, reinsurance fund; all other claims, including capital; receipts from cash premiums; receipts from all other sources; total cash expenditures, exhibiting separately amount paid for losses and claims, dividends to stockholders, dividends to policy holders, commissions, officers' salaries, medical examiners' fees, national, state and local taxation, and all other cash expenditures; amount and character of deposits in each state to secure policy holders; premium-note expenditures; the number and amount of policies issued during the year; also exhibiting policies terminating during the year, the number and amount terminated by death, by expiration, by surrender, by lapse, by change; total number and amount of policies in force, and the amount of the premiums; the amount of losses in cash and notes and the percentage of the loss to the total amount of policies in force; percentage of assets to risks in force. He shall in like manner, require and obtain, from every fire and marine insurance company, the following facts, to wit: Name of company; amount of capital stock; the amount paid up; the number of persons employed in general administration; the number employed as agents; the gross assets of company; the total liabilities, exhibiting separately the amount of losses adjusted, losses unadjusted, losses resisted, reinsurance fund; and all other liabilities, including capital; also the total receipts, exhibiting separately fire premiums, marine and inland premiums, and receipts from all other sources, including interest, dividends, and rents; also the total expenditures, exhibiting separately the number and amount of fire losses, of marine and inland losses, dividends, commissions, officers' salaries, state, national, and municipal taxes, and all other expenses. He may require such other information, as to the subjects of this section, as, in his judgment, may be necessary to secure such returns as will exhibit the transactions of said several companies.

SEC. 18. Each enumerator in his subdivision shall be charged with the collection of the facts and statistics required by each and all the several schedules, with the following exceptions, to wit: In cities where an official registration of deaths is maintained, the Superintendent of Census may, in his discretion, withdraw the mortality schedule from the several enumerators within such cities, and may obtain the statistics required by this act through official records, paying therefor such sum as may be found necessary, not exceeding the amount which is by this act authorized to be paid to enumerators for a similar service, namely, two cents for each death thus returned. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Superintendent of Census may withdraw the schedules for manufacturing and social statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon experts and special agents, to be employed without respect to locality. And said Superintendent may employ experts and special agents to investigate in their economic relations the manufacturing, railroad, fishing, mining, and other industries of the country, and the statistics of telegraph, express, transportation, and insurance companies, as he may designate and require. And the Superintendent of Census shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prepare schedules containing such interrogatories as shall, in his judgment, be best adapted to elicit this information, with such specifications, divisions, and particulars under each head as he shall deem necessary to that end. Such experts and special agents shall take the same oath as the enumerators of the several subdivisions, and shall have equal authority with such enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them, and they shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary

of the Interior: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses.

SEC. 19. The enumeration required by this act shall commence on the first Monday of June, and be taken as of that date, and each enumerator shall prosecute the canvass of his subdivision from that date forward on each week-day without intermission, except for sickness or other urgent cause; and any unnecessary cessation of his work shall be sufficient ground for his removal and the appointment of another person in his place; and any person so appointed shall take the oath required of enumerators, and shall receive compensation at the same rates. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district, and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made, and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, and in any city having over ten thousand inhabitants under the census of eighteen hundred and seventy, the enumeration of population shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday of June; and any delay beyond the dates above respectively, on the part of any enumerator, shall be sufficient cause for withholding the compensation to which he would be entitled by compliance with the provisions of this act, until proof satisfactory to the Superintendent of Census shall be furnished that such delay was by reason of causes beyond the control of such enumerator.

SEC. 20. The sum of three millions of dollars is hereby fixed and limited as the maximum cost of the census herein provided for, exclusive of printing and engraving, and it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior or the Superintendent of Census to incur any expense or obligation whatever, in respect to said census, in excess of that sum. And the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for printing and other preliminary expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall form part of the three millions fixed as the cost of the census.

SEC. 21. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, whenever he may think proper, to call upon any other department or officer of the government for information pertinent to the enumeration herein required.

SEC. 22. That if any state or territory, through its duly appointed officers or agents, shall, during the two months beginning on the first Monday of June of the year which is the mean between the decennial censuses of the United States is by this act directed to be taken, take and complete a census in all respects according to the schedules and forms of enumeration in the census of the United States and shall deposit with the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first of September following, a full and authentic copy of all schedules returned and reports made by the officers and agents charged with such enumeration, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving a certificate from the Secretary of the Interior, that such schedules and reports have been duly deposited, pay, on the requisition of the governor of such state or territory, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to fifty per centum of the amount which was paid to all supervisors and actual enumerators within such state or territory at the United States census next preceding, increased by one-half the percentage of gain in population in such state or territory between the two United States censuses next preceding: *Provided*, That the blank schedules used for the purposes of the enumeration herein provided for shall be similar, in all respects of form and size of heading and ruling, to those used in the census of the United States.

SEC. 23. The Superintendent of Census, with the consent of the President, may, at any time, remove any supervisor of census, and fill any vacancy thereby caused or otherwise occurring; and the supervisor of census may, with the consent of the Superintendent of Census, remove any enumerator in his district, and fill the vacancy thereby caused or otherwise occurring; and in such cases but one compensation shall be allowed for the entire service, to be apportioned among the persons performing the same in the discretion of the Superintendent of Census.

SEC. 24. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are

hereby repealed; and all censuses subsequent to the Tenth Census shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this act unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise provide.

Approved March 3, 1879.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Tenth and subsequent censuses", approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all mail matter of whatever class, relative to the census, and addressed to the Census Office, to the Superintendent, his chief clerk, supervisors, or enumerators, and indorsed, "Official business, Department of the Interior, Census Office," shall be transported free of postage; and if any person shall make use of any such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That the seventeenth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the Tenth and subsequent censuses" be amended by striking out so much thereof as provides that schedule one contain an inquiry as to the naturalization of foreign-born persons, and that schedule four contain an inquiry relating to the ownership of the public debt of the United States, by whom owned, and the respective amounts: *Provided*, That the Superintendent of the Census shall collect and collate, as far as possible, by experts and agents and from officers of the government, information in relation to the ownership of the public debt of the United States.

SEC. 3. That section seventeen of the act aforesaid be so amended as to allow the report which the Superintendent of the Census is required to obtain from railroad corporations, incorporated express companies, telegraph companies, and insurance companies to be made for the fiscal year of the incorporation or company having its termination nearest to the first of June, eighteen hundred and eighty.

SEC. 4. That section nineteen of the aforesaid act shall be amended so as to require the enumeration to commence upon the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty, and further so as to require that the enumeration of population in cities having over ten thousand inhabitants shall be taken within two weeks from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty.

SEC. 5. That section five of the act aforesaid shall be amended so as to allow that in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that district, the supervisor may appoint any fit person, resident in the county, to be the enumerator of that district.

SEC. 6. That section nine of the act aforesaid be, and the same hereby is, so amended as to require each enumerator, immediately after completing the enumeration of the population of his district, and before forwarding the same to the supervisor, to make and file in the office of the clerk of the county court, or in the office of the court or board administering the affairs of the county to which his district belongs, a list of the names, with age, sex, and color, of all persons enumerated by him, which he shall certify to be true, and for which he shall be paid at the rate of ten cents for each one hundred names. He shall give notice by written advertisement, at three or more public places in his district, that he will be at the court-house of said county on the fifth day after filing said list, not including Sunday, from nine o'clock ante-meridian to six o'clock post-meridian, and the following day, for the purpose of correcting his enumeration by striking out or adding the designation of persons improperly enumerated or omitted; and on the days so designated he shall, in accordance with said notice, proceed to correct, on such reliable information as he may obtain, all omissions

and mistakes in such enumeration, and to that end he may swear and examine witnesses, who shall testify subject to the pains and penalties of perjury. The result of such inquiry for correction, and the whole number of persons by him enumerated, he shall make known to the bystanders, if any. And the time given enumerators by said act to make return to supervisors is hereby extended fifteen days. And each enumerator shall be paid for his services in correcting his schedule of inhabitants, as required by this act, a sum to be fixed by the Superintendent of Census, in no case to exceed two dollars and fifty cents per day. And that the oath of office prescribed by section seven of said act be so amended as to authorize and require the making and filing the list of inhabitants as required by this act.

SEC. 7. That to pay the enumerators for the additional services required by this act, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent of Census shall collect and publish the statistics of the population, industries resources of the district of Alaska, with such fullness as he may deem expedient, and as he shall find practicable under the appropriations made, or to be made, for the expenses of the Tenth Census.

Approved April 20, 1880.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this bureau as follows:

At the beginning of the year the Census Office existed by virtue of the provisions of the act of May 23, 1850, the only salaried official being Mr. Harrington, who had served as chief clerk at the Ninth Census, and still remained in charge of the files and records at Washington. The Superintendent of the Ninth Census still held the position without salary, conducting the correspondence arising out of the publications of that census from his home at New Haven, Conn.

On the 13th of March, Mr. Harrington died, after a lingering illness.

On the 12th of April, 1879, the Census Office was organized under the act of March 3, 1879, providing for the Tenth and subsequent censuses, by the appointment of the present Superintendent.

Mr. C. W. Seaton, of New York, a chief of division at the census of 1870, and the superintendent of the New York state census of 1875, was appointed chief clerk.

Clerical appointments of a temporary nature have been made at successive dates, as the exigencies of the service required.

The work of the Census Office, since the organization, has been of two distinct kinds:

First. Work in preparation for the enumeration, which is by law to commence on the 1st of June, 1880.

By the statement of the case, none of the work of this character yields statistical results. It is in no part definitive, but is purely preliminary, embracing the preparation of schedules, the subdivision of the country into supervisors' districts, the canvass of the geographical conditions of enumeration in the several sections for the purpose of grading the rates of compensation so as to secure at once the highest efficiency and the highest economy, the entertaining and answering of thousands of applications for appointment, and, finally, the conducting of the large correspondence which the organization of a service of such popular interest brings upon the office charged therewith.

It has not, however, been upon work of this class that the greater part of the labor of the Census Office since its organization has been bestowed.

Second. The collection of certain classes of statistics for the current year has been going on since June 1.

There is, by the act of 1879, as by that of 1850, both a census day and a census year. The census day is June 1, 1880; the census year comprises the twelve months ending at that date. The census day is the day on or for which the count of inhabitants is required to be made, and certain facts relating to the status of population and industry to be obtained; the census year is the period for which certain other classes of facts, relating to the movements of population and the operations of industry, are required to be taken.

But while the act of 1879 and that of 1850 are alike in thus instituting a census year for the movements of population and industry, as well as a census day for deter-

mining their status, the two acts differ widely in the agencies they establish and the methods they prescribe for obtaining those results.

By the act of 1850, all the statistics to be obtained in the census were to be collected by the regular enumerators in their house-to-house canvass of their several districts. The facts relating to mining, to the fisheries, to agriculture, to manufactures, to the mortality of the population, and to many other matters of social and industrial interest, were to be ascertained and reported on by the same officers who made the count of population.

The inadequacy and the inaccuracy of the statistics thus obtained, which were sometimes positively discreditable and even disgraceful to the census, their only possible effect being to mislead the reader and misrepresent the country, led to the introduction of provisions into the act of March 3, 1879, by which the Census Office is authorized to withdraw certain classes of statistical inquiries from the ordinary enumerators and place them in the hands of experts and special agents.

In the spirit of this enlightened provision the Superintendent has carefully canvassed the field of investigation, with a view to ascertaining what parts of the field promise to yield results to such special inquiries of sufficient value, over and above what might be expected to be obtained through the ordinary course of enumeration, to repay the necessarily higher cost of the service.

In consequence of this inquiry several important investigations have already been set on foot, of which those involving the greatest amount of labor and expense are here indicated.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY EXPERT AGENTS.

I.—THE FISHERIES.

The statistics of fisheries have been a blank, or, it would be more proper to say, a blotted, page of the census reports, ever since those statistics were first sought to be obtained, in 1850.

It is questionable whether the results obtained ever reached twenty, if indeed they ever reached fifteen per cent. of the actual facts.

The census of 1870 reported a total value of products of only eleven millions of dollars, among the items being 647,312 bushels of oysters!

Statistics like these were only calculated to bring the census into discredit, even when they did not have consequences of a more practical nature, as in the international arbitration at Halifax in 1877.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, the Superintendent in June completed arrangements with Professor Baird, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and president of the United States Fish Commission, by which the scientific direction of a comprehensive investigation into the statistics of the fisheries and the fishing populations of the United States should be assumed by himself, while the administrative charge of the service remained with the Census Office.

The details of the scheme having been arranged, a number of experts and skilled assistants, under the personal supervision of Professor G. B. Goode, were put into the field in the early summer.

Special canvassers, well trained for such inquiries, were engaged to proceed in boats along the entire eastern and southern coast, from Maine to Texas, visiting every fishing port or fishing village, and collecting the whole body of social and industrial statistics of the populations engaged in this occupation, together with all facts of economic interest relating to the habits and the haunts of the several species of fish, the methods and apparatus of fishing employed, the labor systems in vogue, &c.

Other parties were engaged to canvass the Pacific coast, the northern lakes, and the western rivers, while special agents were engaged to work up the oyster fishery and to obtain the statistics of the fish markets of the principal ports.

Some of these parties have now been four months in the field. The character of the reports already received puts the success of this investigation beyond a reason-

able doubt. Already large bodies of material are being compiled and tabulated in this office. The work will be actively prosecuted through the winter and the coming summer, until every portion of the field shall have been covered.

II.—THE MINING INDUSTRIES.

(a) *The precious metals.*—The census statistics of the production of gold and silver have never possessed the slightest appreciable value, but, on the contrary, have always been erroneous and misleading.

At the census of 1860 returns were obtained from 2,202 mining "establishments", and estimates were made of the product of 5,000 from which no returns were received. Twenty-seven million five hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars only of product was obtained from actual returns.

The product of the two years 1859 and 1860 had been estimated by the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics at fifty millions of dollars in 1859 and forty-five millions in 1860.

Of the \$27,513,170 actually returned, \$10,135,000 belonged to two establishments in San Francisco county, California, employing together but 15 men, and paying but \$16,440 annually in wages. Of course, this means that these were simply refining and assaying offices. Making the proper deduction on this account, we have but \$17,378,170 of actual metallic product accounted for in the census.

At the census of 1870 special efforts were made to obtain accurate statistics of gold and silver production through the established agencies.

The result was slightly to increase the proportion returned, the amount reported being \$26,452,652 out of a production of \$61,000,000, as estimated by the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics.

This last experience would have proved, even if the nature of the case had not abundantly shown, that a canvass by the ordinary enumerators of population must be utterly worthless. A more grotesque figure can scarcely be imagined than that of a man who knows nothing about mining attempting to extract the statistics of capital invested and product obtained from an operator who has his reasons for not telling the truth or any part of it.

Even to the eye of the expert, the *indicia* are few and the statistical tests nice and difficult. The unskilled enumerator becomes simply a butt for ridicule, imposture, and cheap miners' jokes.

Mining having been specially mentioned, in the act of March 3, 1879, as one of the subjects of special investigation, at the discretion of the Superintendent of Census, little hesitation was felt, in view of the facts and conditions recited, in organizing a service for obtaining the statistics of this department of the national industry. The creation, by act of Congress, at the same session, of the Geological Survey, seemed to offer a most fortunate opportunity. A complete understanding and agreement having been reached between the two bureaus, the scientific direction of the investigation into the gold and silver mining of the United States was undertaken by the Hon. Clarence King, Director of the Geological Survey, while the administrative charge of the work rested, as in the case of the fishery investigation, with the Census Office. The arrangement thus effected promises to be successful, not only in attaining great accuracy in the statistics collected, but in effecting much economy of expenditure, the skilled agents of the census being often able to secure, without any additional expense, scientific information respecting the regions they visit for the use of the Geological Survey, and the agents of the latter bureau being often able, incidentally to their own work of exploration, to make extensive collections of facts, of both social and economical importance, for the use of the census.

Parties have been in the field since July. Several of the principal mining regions of the West have been brought under investigation, and I feel assured that it is already put beyond doubt that that portion of the reports of the Tenth Census which deals with the gold and silver product will be of the highest authority.

Especially in this period of universal monetary discussion a complete economical survey of the mines of the United States producing the precious metals must be found of interest and value.

(b) *The non-precious metals and coal.*—Arrangements have been completed for a canvass by experts of the whole field of production of iron, copper, lead, and the other non-precious metals, and also of coal. The scientific direction of the work has been undertaken by Professor R. Pampelly, and the agents of the Census Office have been in the field since September.

III.—POWER AND MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURES.

By the act of 1850, no provision was made for obtaining the statistics of power and machinery employed in productive industry.

The omission was a grave one. The number of operatives engaged in any branch of the national industry, or in that industry as a whole, is merely one factor. The other factors are the amount of labor-saving machinery in use, and the amount of steam and water power applied to production. Given the fact that three millions of persons are employed in manufactures, what does this signify, unless it be known what is the aggregate horse-power of all the water-wheels and steam-engines by which their labor is assisted, which cannot at the present moment fall short of the lifting force of thirty millions of men, and may reach a far greater amount.

At the census of 1870 the Superintendent, impressed with the importance of at least approximate statements on this subject, introduced an inquiry into the manufacturing schedule respecting the kind of power in use in each establishment of productive industry, and the number of engines or water-wheels, with their aggregate horse-power. The returns to these inquiries were duly published in the reports of that census, and constituted a valuable, as they were a novel, feature of those reports.

By the act of March 3, 1879, the Census Office is authorized to institute inquiries respecting—

The kind and amount of power employed in establishments of productive industry, and the kind and number of machines in use, together with the maximum capacity of such establishments, where the Superintendent of Census shall deem such inquiry appropriate.

As the inquiry into power and machinery is eminently one which requires not only technical knowledge, but high scientific training and wide observation, it has been determined to make this department of statistics the subject of a special investigation. General W. P. Trowbridge, professor of engineering in Columbia College, New York, has been appointed the special agent of the Census Office for the purpose of this inquiry.

Trained assistants are already in the field, and the canvass is being actively prosecuted.

IV.—THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

The census act of 1850 contained provisions for collecting the statistics of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, and also of all criminals and paupers.

The reason for the special recognition of these classes, in preparing for a census, is fourfold: first, philanthropic, in order that the humane efforts made by individuals or communities for the protection and relief, and, so far as possible, the restoration to society, of the unfortunate classes, may receive intelligent direction; secondly, scientific, in order that the physiological laws which govern the appearance of mental and physical defects, and the social laws which govern the commission of crime, may be disclosed; thirdly, political, in order that the state may know what proportion of its citizens are incapacitated for military and civil service; and, fourthly, economical, in order that it may be known what is the burden laid by pauperism and crime upon productive labor, and what the extent to which exceptional physical infirmities and afflictions in classes of the population, as blindness, deaf-mutism, etc., create an exceptional liability to future pecuniary dependence.

But while the importance of a special enumeration of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes was fully recognized by the act of 1850, no adequate agencies were provided.

A canvass by the ordinary enumerators of population alone will not succeed in ascertaining the numbers of the several classes, and will totally fail of obtaining those facts relating to their condition which are essential to anything like a just view of the subject.

At none of the three censuses taken under the act of 1850 have the numbers of a single one of these classes been accurately determined. In respect to some, not even an approximation was afforded. It has been exceedingly difficult for the most highly-trained specialists to draw any valuable deductions from the partial and fragmentary data obtained, while the legislator and administrator and the public generally were likely to be misled, rather than instructed, by the figures contained in the census tables devoted to these classes of the population.

In this view, both of the importance of the subject involved and of the insufficiency of the agencies hitherto employed, advantage has been taken of the provisions of the act of 1879 to initiate a systematic investigation, under expert direction, of the whole field of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.

Mr. Fred. H. Wines, for ten years the secretary of the Illinois Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, has been appointed the special agent of the Census Office, and has undertaken an inquiry which for breadth of plan and fullness of detail leaves nothing to be desired.

If a moderate success be realized, of which I feel confident, the statistics will be far in advance of anything secured at any preceding census.

If this scheme can be carried out to a complete result, of which I have hopes, the information obtained will have a value which it would be difficult to express.

V.—THE SOCIAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

In 1790 one-thirtieth of the population of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over; in 1800, one twenty-fifth; in 1810 and also in 1820, one-twentieth; in 1830, one-sixteenth; in 1840, one-twelfth; in 1850, one-eighth; in 1860, one-sixth; and in 1870, a little over one-fifth.

At the last date the inhabitants of cities numbered in all 8,071,875.

It is probable that not only the absolute number but the proportion of the total population resident in cities will be found in 1880 to have still further increased. It will not be surprising if 12,000,000 of persons, constituting a full quarter of the population, are found living in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over.

The fact that such vast numbers are brought within limited areas not only offers an opportunity for pursuing statistical inquiries which it would be very difficult if not impossible to extend over the whole country, but it also creates a legitimate demand for additional information respecting such communities, inasmuch as they are, by the nature of city life, made subject to vital conditions widely different from those of the population generally. Moreover, the very existence of a city indicates the presence of manufacturing and commercial enterprises, which especially require careful and technical treatment in a census.

For all these reasons it has been deemed best to constitute a department of the census which should be charged with collecting and co-ordinating the social statistics of cities, including all subjects proper to the inquiry.

The appointment of special agent in this department has been accepted by Colonel George E. Waring, jr., of Rhode Island, and a large amount of material of a wide range has already been collected and is in process of reduction.

VI.—STATISTICS OF SPECIAL BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURE.

The manufacturing statistics of the census have not been subject to such overwhelming condemnation as was visited upon the statistics of mining and the fisheries, but they have never been above severe criticism on account of the inadequacy and often in a high degree the inaccuracy of the returns.

Of the manufacturing establishments returned at the census of 1870, the statements respecting 80,000, in round numbers, were found so deficient or so manifestly

erroneous that correspondence was required before they could be taken up for tabulation.

The labor and expense of such a service were enormous, and yet there remained at the last the reasonable suspicion that errors, not large enough to be detected with certainty in the individual, might have reached a height in the aggregate to cause a serious departure from the facts of the case.

In the inquiry, what branches of manufacture should be taken up at the Tenth Census for special investigation, the question of cost has necessarily been the determining consideration.

There is no branch of manufacture the statistics of which would not be improved by a special canvass, but there is a wide difference between the various branches as to the degree of improvement which might thus be effected, and also as to the expense of such a service.

The following is the list of special agents appointed for this purpose:

Edward Atkinson, esq., of Boston: The Manufacture of Cotton.

George William Bond, esq., of Boston: The Manufactures of Wool.

Professor J. S. Newberry, of New York: The Building Stones of the United States, and the Quarrying Industry.

James M. Swank, esq., of Philadelphia: The Manufactures of Iron.

John Lynch, esq., of Portland, Me.: Shipbuilding.

J. D. Weeks, esq., of Pittsburgh: The Manufactures of Glass and of Coke.

W. C. Wyckoff, esq., of New York: The Manufacture of Silk.

Professor C. S. Sargent, appointed to report on Forestry, also takes the statistics of the Lumbering Industry.

VII.—STATISTICS OF SPECIAL BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURE.

In general, the statistics of agriculture can be collected only by enumerators of population in making the tour of their districts.

Manufactures are usually concentrated in considerable villages or cities, so that a special canvass becomes comparatively easy and inexpensive.

But it would involve a vast increase of the cost of the census were special officers, distinct from the enumerators of population, to be appointed to collect the statistics of the two and a half or three millions of farms in the United States.

Nor does the same reason for a special canvass exist in the case of agriculture, as of manufactures, mining, or the fisheries. In agricultural districts the enumerator is likely to be a farmer, or at least farm-bred, and thus to know enough about such matters to be able to fill the schedules intelligently.

At the same time, it has appeared to the Superintendent that the occurrence of the census affords an admirable opportunity for securing certain large classes of facts relating to land systems, labor systems, modes of culture, applications of machinery, etc., in agriculture, wholly in addition to the bare statistics of the crops produced, which, if justly collated, correlated, and illustrated, cannot fail to be of great interest and value.

In this view, several special investigations of wide range have been undertaken, and others will be set on foot as a favorable occasion shall offer.

The following is the list of experts and special agents appointed in this department of the Census:

Professor E. W. Hilgard, University of California: Cotton Culture.

Professor W. H. Brewer, New Haven, Connecticut: The Production of Cereals.

Professor C. S. Sargent, Brookline, Massachusetts: Forestry.

J. R. Dodge, esq., Washington, District of Columbia: Orchard Fruits, Tobacco, Hops.

Clarence Gordon, esq., Newburg, New York: Meat Production in the grazing States and Territories.

Professor Hilgard is assisted by a number of eminent agriculturists and geologists. Several states are being traversed for the purposes of the most thorough and exhaustive

investigation of the conditions and methods of the cultivation of cotton yet undertaken by any government or association. Mr. Gordon has been in the field since July. The other branches of agricultural inquiry have more recently been set on foot.

VIII —MORTUARY STATISTICS.

But the chief effort made for the collection of statistics relating to the census year, in advance of the occurrence of the June enumeration, though not one requiring the appointment of an expert or special agent, has been in the direction of a mortuary record, to be kept by physicians and surgeons, of cases of death occurring in their practices.

The United States are at a marked disadvantage, in comparison with almost any other civilized nation in the matter of vital statistics. We know not the number of persons born or dying in any year of our political history.

The registration of births, marriages, and deaths, which in other countries is rigidly enforced by adequate provisions and sanctions of law, is in some states not even required by statute, while in only three or four of the states which maintain a formal registration is the service of such a character as to give any considerable value to the results.

Mere provisions of law will not secure good vital statistics. There must be vigilant administration by expert and thoroughly trained officials, heavy penalties for delinquency, and a disposition of the public mind which will not only allow but demand the relentless enforcement of the law. It is only when it is popularly seen and appreciated that no one can be born into the community or die out of it without affecting the rights and interests of every preceding or surviving member that adequate legislation and adequate administration will be provided for recording all the essential facts relating to the beginning and the close of every life.

Outside the three, or at the most four states, above alluded to as maintaining a good system of registration, there are perhaps a score of cities which keep up something like a system of recording births and deaths, of which six or seven have established a reputation for the completeness and accuracy of their published reports.

For all the rest of the country there is either no statistical information at all respecting the number of those who are born or die during any given period, or the statistics are palpably defective.

The disadvantage to the United States arising from the lack of good vital statistics is most serious. Not to speak of the unenviable singularity which it gives our country among the civilized and progressive nations; not to speak of the uncertainty in which it involves our sanitary legislation and administration, or of the loss which the science and practice of medicine suffer from the absence of trustworthy information respecting the range and degree of virulence of certain fatal diseases and the rate of mortality in one section as compared with its neighbors; the mere pecuniary disadvantage at which our people are placed, in the important matter of life insurance, would, if truly estimated, far outweigh the whole first cost of good vital statistics. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in life insurance in this country within the last thirty years, and yet we have not even an approximate life table^a of the United States. Insurance companies do not know how much they should charge to be safe; the people do not know how little the companies should charge, to sell insurance at its fair value. All parties are and have been operating in the dark in the matter of interests involving enormous expenditures and receipts, for lack of information which only government can supply, and which in almost all other progressive countries government does supply.

In partial recognition of the importance of mortuary statistics, the act of May 23, 1850, required the return, by the canvassers of population, of all deaths occurring

^a I speak with all respect of the effort made by Mr. E. B. Elliott to construct such a table for the Statistical Atlas of the United States in 1874. Mr. Elliott's effort was most praiseworthy, and his qualifications were equal to almost any task, but the fatal deficiencies in the information attainable would not allow success.

during the census year; and if the provisions of the law had been adequate to its intent, the results would have been of great value, even though the facts were obtained but once in ten years.

In truth, however, the statistics of mortality obtained through the census have always been defective, and often grossly misleading. In the Seventh Census, 1850, there were returned but 324,394 deaths from a living population of 23,191,876; in 1860, 394,153 deaths from a living population of 31,443,321; in 1870, but 492,263 from a living population of 38,558,371.

It does not need to be said that such a ratio of deaths to living population is maintained in no considerable community of the world. Mr. Elliott estimates that in 1870 41 per cent. of the deaths occurring during the census year escaped record.

The causes of such wholesale omissions in a periodical enumeration may be stated as follows:

In some cases the canvassers fail to put the question; in others, heads of families, or persons answering for them, fail to recall the fact of a death occurring during the year, especially when ten or eleven months have already elapsed since the date of death, and the mind, not unaturally, refers to the events having taken place a year or longer before. In still another large number of cases persons die out of families, which class seems not to have been in contemplation of the census law, which makes the return of mortality a family return. In still other cases deaths occur in families, but the very death itself breaks up the family and scatters the surviving members, leaving no one to report the death in the census. In still other cases deaths occur in what are constructively families for the purposes of the census, *i. e.*, boarding-houses, hotels, etc., but the common tie of membership or association is here so casual and so slight that the chances are altogether against the circumstance being retained in memory six or eight months after. (*a*)

In the provisions for obtaining vital statistics the act of 1879 differs from that of 1850, first, by allowing the registration of deaths, under state or municipal authority, to be substituted at the discretion of the Superintendent for the returns of enumerators; and, secondly, by placing it in the power of the Census Office to supplement the strictly official agencies by information derived from other sources. In view of the great importance of the subject, the earliest effort made after the organization of this office was in this direction. A small register was prepared sufficient to contain the record of twenty-four deaths, with a statement of the causes of death, the sex, age, occupation, and nationality of the deceased. A copy of this register was sent to every physician and surgeon, of whatever school, whose address could be obtained by the Census Office, with the request that the recipient would preserve therein a record of all deaths occurring in his practice during the census year. The most laborious correspondence was resorted to in order to form and perfect the list of physicians and surgeons for this purpose.

Nearly 100,000 of these registers have been thus distributed.

The response of the medical profession to this appeal has been most gratifying. Even while the list was being perfected, letters were received from hundreds of physicians offering co-operation, and asking to be furnished with a copy of the projected register.

Almost without exception the medical journals and medical associations of the country, of all schools and names, have commended this effort, and urged their readers or members to contribute towards its success.

The Superintendent cherishes the hope, which, he believes, is not beyond the reason of the case, that this scheme will secure a vast amount of information relative to the vital conditions of our country, which, under judicious treatment, will yield results of high scientific and practical value.

THE COUNT OF THE PEOPLE.

With respect to the house-to-house enumeration of the population, which is the primary and principal object in contemplation of the law, the act of March 3, 1879, makes a wide departure from the methods previously in use.

a Reports of Ninth Census, volume on Vital Statistics, pp. 192, 193.

The more important changes may be briefly stated as follows :

1st. In the stead of adopting, as the units of supervision, districts (judicial districts) formed with reference to other and altogether different purposes, districts are to be formed wholly and simply with reference to the requirements and exigencies of enumeration.

2d. The number of such districts is increased to 150, more than double that of the judicial districts, securing a higher degree of local knowledge in preparation for the enumeration, and rendering possible a minuter supervision of the work while in progress.

3d. In the stead of imposing the duty of supervision in the districts, when formed, upon a class of officers (marshals of the United States courts) selected with reference to other and widely different services, and, in a large proportion of instances, crowded to the limits of their time and strength by prior official duties, officers (supervisors of census) are to be appointed solely with reference to their qualifications for the special and highly technical work of the census.

4th. The subdivision of the census districts for the purposes of actual enumeration is carried far below that required by the act of 1850, the maximum limit being now 4,000 inhabitants (according to the next preceding census), as against 20,000 formerly, and the Census Office being empowered to require a still minuter subdivision of the territory, if the good of the service shall seem to require it. By this change a high degree of local knowledge on the part of the actual canvassers is obtained as a security against defective and erroneous returns of the population.

5th. The period allowed for the enumeration is shortened to one month (the month of June) in rural districts and small towns, and to two weeks in cities, as against five months formerly. This change must result in obviating a large part of the errors resulting from the incessant movements of the population, especially during the later summer months.

6th. The appointments of the actual canvassers (enumerators) are made subject to the approval of the Census Office, a measure absolutely essential to good administration, but strangely overlooked in previous legislation.

7th. Instead of an inflexible rule for determining the compensation of canvassers, which did not recognize the difference in the labor of enumeration caused by the geographical features of the country, and which treated a square mile of river bottom or prairie as the exact equivalent of a square mile of rugged mountain, traversed only by broken roads or bridle-paths, the act of 1879 places the matter of compensation, so far as the canvassers are concerned, in the discretion of the department, which is thus able to combine the economy and efficiency of the service with justice to the persons engaged.

8th. The act of 1879 authorizes, at the discretion of the Superintendent, the use of "prior schedules", or blank forms distributed in advance, to be filled up with deliberation and after consultation between the members of a family; whereas, under the former system of enumeration, the canvasser, in the tour of his district, generally obtained the information from one member, not, as a rule, the head of the family, who was unadvised in advance of the subjects of inquiry, and was called upon to answer hastily a large number of questions relating to several different persons.

The changes of system which have been noted vastly increase the work of the Census Office in making the preparation for the enumeration, but no one should be deemed fit for such a charge who did not rejoice in the added labor and care, in view of the manifold advantages to be obtained.

THE CENSUS LAW.

In making these preparations, through the six months that have elapsed since the organization of the service, the Superintendent has become more and more fully confirmed in the opinion that the legislation of the last Congress on the subject of the census was wise and salutary. Not a single fundamental defect in the scheme of enumeration has appeared, nor has any important change occurred to the Superintendent as likely to result in an improvement of the service.

In two minor matters, strictly matters of detail, it is deemed proper to request supplemental legislation; these are—

1st. The extension of the privilege of free transmission through the mails to matter directed to the Census Office, in answer to its inquiries, or in compliance with its requests.

2d. The abandonment of the interrogatory relating to the ownership of the public debt.

The first of the proposed provisions would simply obviate the necessity of one department of the government paying to another department considerable sums in postage on the public service, involving the keeping of unnecessary accounts and an increase of the apparent cost of the census.

The second would result in removing from the course of the enumeration what is likely to prove a not inconsiderable obstacle. The inquiry respecting the public debt can possibly have no valuable result, inasmuch as the great proportion of these obligations are held by public institutions, banking and insurance corporations, charitable trusts, etc., so that were every householder to answer the question correctly, the information obtained would be partial and fragmentary, accounting for but a part of the body of the debt.

But, secondly, it should be remembered that, in spite of the scheme of "prior schedules" in any degree to which it is likely to be used by the Census Office, the questions on the census schedules will often have to be answered by the women of the family in the temporary or protracted absence of the head thereof.

Usually it may be assumed that the wife or daughter knows little or nothing respecting the investment of the family property, and, even in the cases where the knowledge existed, would hesitate to answer on such a point without the consent of the head of the family. It is a fundamental maxim of enumeration that as few matters as possible should be introduced in the house-to-house inquiry, respecting which the wife and the grown daughter cannot be assumed to be equally intelligent with the husband and father.

Thirdly, even when the head of the family is present, the inquiry respecting property in United States bonds is unlikely to secure trustworthy answers, and is certain to provoke distrust and engender animosity.

On every account, therefore, the Superintendent deems it desirable that the interrogatory should be stricken from the schedule.

COPIES OF THE SCHEDULES.

The question having been raised whether a copy of the returns provided for by the act of March 3, 1879, should not be made, I desire to present the elements of the case, and leave the matter to the decision of the department, or of Congress, the question being, after all, rather political than statistical.

By the act of 1850 it was provided that two copies of all returns should be made, the original schedule to be filed in the office of the clerk of court of the county to which the returns related; one copy to be filed in the office of the secretary of state for the state to which the returns appertained; the second copy to be forwarded to the Census Office at Washington, for its uses, both of compilation and of record.

This provision was complied with in 1850 and in 1860. Prior to the census of 1870 the undersigned, as Superintendent, had the honor to recommend that one of the two copies provided for by the act of 1850 be dispensed with in the approaching enumeration.

The reason given for this recommendation was that a copy of a body of schedules so vast in extent was only to be made at a great expense, and that, in fact, the set of the returns deposited in the county clerk's office was not only useless, but mischievous, being subject, on account of proximity to the individuals and families enumerated, to curious or malicious examination. This recommendation was not followed by legislation, and at the census of 1870 two copies of the returns were made as at 1850 and 1860.

In the draft of a bill submitted with my report of 1878 upon the expediency of new legislation with reference to the approaching Tenth Census a copy of the returns was provided for, one set of the returns to be deposited with the secretary of state of the state to which the returns related; the other, either the original schedules or the copy, as the Census Office might elect, to be forwarded to Washington.

In the census act, however, as it passed Congress, and received the approval of the Executive, no copy of the returns is provided for; but the original schedules, as filled by the enumerators, are to be sent to Washington.

The question now raised is, whether it is expedient thus to dispense with all copies of the census schedules, and trust alone to the originals for all the purposes of the government respecting the enumeration.

The use of a copy of the schedules, if this were to be made, would practically be wholly in the nature of insurance. The resort to the schedules, as deposited in the offices of the secretaries of state for the several states, is likely to be, in general, for the most trivial purposes, and, at the best, infrequent and unimportant.

In some of the states, as I have learned through the personal inspection of officers of this bureau and by correspondence, the schedules of 1850, 1860, and 1870 are not preserved in shape and place to be accessible to visitors; in others they are, in fact, seldom or never visited. (a)

So vast and cumbersome is such a body of manuscript, that any information which a citizen might desire to derive from the returns could be given by one of the trained officers of the Census Bureau at Washington with far less effort and with far greater accuracy than by a person unfamiliar with such research, looking for himself, through the schedules at the state capitals; and it may properly be said that the Census Office cheerfully affords, upon personal application, all information which it is deemed proper to extract from the schedules.

Taking the whole country together, therefore, it does not appear to me that the great expense of making a copy of the returns would be justified by the uses which such a copy, in the several states, would serve.

Were it to be provided that every state should receive a copy of the returns on paying for the expense thereof, I do not believe that a single state would incur this expenditure.

The only use of a copy of the returns which seems to be worth much consideration is that which could be made of it in the event of the destruction or loss of the original schedules, during transmission to the Census Office at Washington, or after receipt there.

As, in the nature of the case, there is, in greater or less degree, a danger of such destruction or loss, it is perhaps worth while to state the economical relations of the subject.

The two copies of the census schedules of 1870 cost, at the rates provided by the act of 1850, \$192,660, being at the rate of \$96,330 for a single copy. This amount was exclusive of the additional compensation given under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1871, April 20, 1871, and the joint resolution of June 9, 1870, which will, in the present discussion, not be taken into account. If the population, the farms, the shops, etc., of the country shall, as is probable, be found to have increased 25 per cent. in the interval between 1870 and 1880, the cost of making a copy of the returns would not be less than \$120,000.

If to this we add the cost of paper, printing, and distribution, the cost of a copy would not be less than \$130,000, and might easily be found to be greater, as in the

a The state of Rhode Island is the only one, so far as I have ascertained, in which the census schedules are frequently consulted. With a population small in the aggregate, and more compact than that of any other state, with a strong interest in antiquarian and statistical research diffused among its people, and with a very systematic and well-organized state census, taken in the intervals of the United States censuses, the people of this highly intelligent commonwealth are reported to make a not inconsiderable use of this class of records in question.

event of a large increase of population, etc. This, then, may be taken as the minimum cost of the insurance in question.

The danger to be apprehended from the destruction or loss of the schedules during transmission to the Census Office could not be held to justify the expense of a copy. Such destruction or loss could not be supposed to extend further than to small fractional portions of the returns.

At the census of 1870, reaching from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Gulf, not a page of the schedules failed to come to hand, nor was the Census Office obliged to resort for a single statistical fact to the schedules deposited with county clerks or secretaries of state.

Should, however, the entire returns of twenty counties of average population be lost, the expense of a re-enumeration would not exceed one-sixth, or, more likely, one-seventh of the cost of a copy.

The only danger which appears to the Superintendent as possibly justifying the incurring of so considerable an expense for the insurance of the returns is that of their accidental destruction by fire after their receipt by the Census Office at Washington. Such a destruction, total or partial, might of course occur. That not a page of the schedules of any census, beginning with that of 1790, has yet been lost at Washington, affords no certainty of the safety of the incoming schedules. The question simply is, whether the insurance proposed is worth its cost.

The actual expense of enumeration, exclusive of the cost of organization, preparation, supervision, and the compilation of results, and excluding also the cost of the special services and expert agencies provided for by the act of 1879, may be roundly taken at \$2,000,000.

Looking at the schedules simply as property representing this amount of value, \$130,000 seems a very high rate of insurance for the few months at the close of which, if the plans of the Superintendent are carried out, all the purely political statistics of the census, those, that is, which contain the population of states, counties, cities, and towns, with distinction of age and sex, color, nationality, occupation, etc., will be compiled and made ready for publication. A very small fraction of this expenditure would suffice to make such exceptional and extraordinary provision against all unfavorable contingencies as would reduce the danger of destruction by fire to a minimum, except only in the event of a general conflagration of the city.

But I have no interest to argue against the proposition for a copy of the *schedules* adversely. The law as it stands, in this regard, represents the desire of Congress to effect a large saving of expense.

The question is not so much a statistical as a political one. If it be felt that, on a matter so fundamental in our political system as the taking of the decennial census for the apportionment of representation among the states, considerations of economy should be strictly subordinate, this office has no objection whatever to interpose. On the contrary, such a provision would relieve the Superintendent of a certain degree of anxiety which, in spite of every precaution, will inevitably attend the custody of the returns if no duplicates of them anywhere exist.

In case provision be made for a copy of the returns, it should be accompanied by an appropriation of the amount necessary to be so expended, not to exceed \$150,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to present the annual report of the operations of this bureau:

During the year closed, the Tenth Census of the United States has been taken.

Although the work is substantially complete, returns having been received from all but seven small districts, (a) out of the total number of 31,265 enumeration districts formed for the purpose of the census, it will probably be two or three weeks yet before this office will be able to present the complete statistics of the population of the country; and it seems best, therefore, to postpone to a future report all mention of the results of the enumeration, and also all discussion of the methods in use, as well as any suggestions which may require to be made of changes in the census law with reference to future enumerations. I trust during the present month to be able to submit a full account of the working of the acts of March 3, 1879, and April 20, 1880, which were passed with reference to the recent enumeration, together with tables exhibiting the population of each state and county, distinguished as native or foreign, white or colored, male or female.

On the 1st of December, 1879, the force of this office consisted of 44 persons, clerks and other employes. This force was occupied partly in making preparations for the approaching June enumeration of the population, and partly in conducting certain inquiries relating to the census year (the twelve months ending May 31, 1880) then current, especially inquiries concerning the mortality of the different sections of the United States; concerning the fishing, mining, and grazing industries of the country; and concerning the social conditions of our city populations.

The following table exhibits the total number of employes of the office on the 1st of each month succeeding, including May:

	Number of employes.	Amount of payroll for preceding month.
January 1, 1880	48	\$3, 219 54
February 1, 1880	58	4, 097 80
March 1, 1880	77	4, 580 87
April 1, 1880	86	5, 479 32
May 1, 1880	121	6, 250 58

The approach of the June enumeration required a considerable increase of the force of the office, and as soon as the first schedules were received, in July, from the supervisors of the several districts, the force was rapidly increased to secure the earliest possible revision of the schedules, prompt payment of the enumerators for their services, and an immediate commencement of the work of compilation in the several divisions of the office. The following table exhibits the aggregate number of employes on the 1st of each month from June to December, inclusive:

	Number of employes.	Amount of payroll for preceding month.
June 1, 1880	245	\$11, 069 25
July 1, 1880	263	14, 512 55
August 1, 1880	448	21, 880 55
September 1, 1880	737	35, 992 71
October 1, 1880	873	45, 411 93
November 1, 1880	1, 015	54, 564 28
December 1, 1880	1, 084	60, 256 03

a Of these, one is in Texas, one in Wisconsin, one in Michigan, two in Maryland, one in Iowa, and one in Dakota.

The exigencies of the service ever since the 1st of May have required a considerable clerical force to be maintained upon work at night.

It is the view of the Superintendent that the compilation and publication of the several classes of statistics should be pushed forward with the utmost expedition.

While the census will always remain of value for purposes of comparison with preceding periods, the first and greatest use of the census is its immediate use, not only for determining the distribution of political power, according to the provisions of the Constitution, but also for directing state and national legislation, and for guiding individual and social effort for the promotion of public interests, and for the amelioration of the condition of the criminal, afflicted, and dependent classes.

Every year and every month, therefore, which can be saved in the compilation and publication of the census statistics adds appreciably to their value. I will not say that the country could well afford to pay largely for thus hastening the promulgation of the results of the census, but, rather, that the country could on no account afford to allow any delay therein beyond the time absolutely necessary to secure careful revision and a correct compilation of those results. In fact, however, when the saving of the general expenses of the office is taken into account, a prompt compilation and an early publication of the census statistics secure an actual economy of expenditure. In this view, the work of this office will be pressed forward with the utmost energy until it is brought to a full completion. And, in order to attain the earliest practicable publication of results, I have the honor to recommend that Congress be asked to authorize the printing, by special contract, under the supervision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior (and, if it be thought desirable, also of the Printing Committees of the two houses of Congress), of the several reports of the census as fast as prepared.

With the enormous pressure upon the Public Printer, where every government service is clamoring for early action upon its own work, and where requisitions of weeks' if not of months' standing must have priority to the census reports, a great saving of time could undoubtedly be effected by the adoption of the foregoing recommendation.

Several important reports will be ready for publication during the course of this winter, and I cannot but think that it would afford much gratification to the country if they could be pushed through the press with all the expedition which belongs to private enterprise when time is made of the essence of the contract, as in this case it should be.

In addition to the several special investigations set on foot during the year 1879, as mentioned in the last annual report of this office, the following important departments have also been assigned to special agents for investigation, under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the act of March 3, 1879, and the eighth section of the act of April 20, 1880:

- Robt. P. Porter, esq., Statistics of Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.
- Dr. Henry Randall Waite, Statistics of Churches, Schools, and Libraries.
- Major John W. Powell, Social and Industrial Statistics of the Indian Tribes.
- Ivan Petroff, esq., Population, Industry, and Resources of Alaska.
- S. N. D. North, Statistics of Newspapers and Periodicals, and of the Book-Publishing Interest.
- Colonel J. B. Killebrew, Statistics of the Tobacco Culture.
- Wm. L. Rowland, esq., The Chemical Manufacturing Industries.
- Henry Hall, esq., Shipbuilding.
- Professor S. F. Peckham, Statistics of Petroleum Production.
- George W. Hawes, Ph. D., Statistics of the Quarrying Industry.
- Colonel Carroll D. Wright, The Factory System.

With the exception of the last four investigations, which have but recently been set on foot, the work has in each progressed so far as to give assurance of a very marked degree of success to result from the use of the appropriate agencies authorized by the enlightened provisions of the sections referred to.

The authority conferred by the eighteenth section for the appointment of special agents to collect the manufacturing statistics of cities and considerable towns has been made use of by this office to the extent of appointing such agents in 276 cities and towns, the total number of agents appointed being 365. From 260 of these cities and towns full returns have been already received, and an examination of the schedules shows that the value of the manufacturing statistics of the present census has been vastly enhanced by the system thus adopted.

In the remaining sixteen, embracing the largest cities of the country, from which returns, on account of the great number of establishments to be canvassed, are not yet fully due, the work is, according to full and frequent advices received at this office, progressing in the most satisfactory manner. All the returns within this department of the census will, it is believed, be in possession of this office during the present month, when the compilation of the manufacturing statistics will be pushed rapidly forward.

The work of paying the enumerators for their services has been carried on with the utmost expedition which was consistent with justice to the Census and to the Treasury.

It has been necessary to ascertain that each part of the enumerator's work has been properly done before he could safely be paid, and it has also been necessary to guard each statement and payment of account with all the checks which would have been necessary in case of much larger payments. The accounts of 23,410 enumerators have already been stated and settled, involving a total expenditure of \$1,820,027 34; of the remaining 2,855 cases, the accounts of 1,242 have been stated, and vouchers have been mailed to the enumerators for their signature. In 1,199 cases the accounts are now in course of adjustment. In 414 cases accounts have been suspended, owing to deficiencies or irregularities in returns or to the failure of supervisors to make the required statements of time occupied or work done, or to the necessity of still further investigating matters connected with the enumeration. I have no reason to doubt that the present month will see all the enumerators paid for their services, except only in cases where a suspension is required, for reasons which are unmistakably connected with some fault, more or less serious, on the part of the enumerator himself.

The total disbursements on account of the Tenth Census to December 1, 1880, are as follows:

Supervisors of census:		
Salaries.....	\$58 000 00	
Clerk hire and miscellaneous	54,801 12	
		\$107,801 12
Enumerators.....		1,820,027 34
Special agents for the collection of the manufacturing statistics of industrial cities:		
Salaries.....	30,007 03	
Office rent and miscellaneous	3,825 60	
		43,433 59
Special agents at large for the collection of industrial and social statistics:		
Salaries.....	82,435 82	
Clerk hire.....	48,777 40	
Traveling expenses	55,733 01	
Office rent and miscellaneous	16,903 66	
		203,849 89
Census Office:		
Salaries.....	288,708 84	
Rent and fuel	5,769 55	
Furniture and fittings	25,912 09	
Stationery	24,464 12	
Printing and binding	63,810 33	
Traveling expenses and miscellaneous	8,750 42	
		416,945 35
Total.....		2,592,057 29

An acknowledgment of the services of the supervisors of the several districts will more appropriately form a part of the report soon to be made upon the results of the census and the actual workings of the census law, as tested in the recent enumeration.

But I cannot deny myself the pleasure of anticipating that occasion so far as to say that the very difficult and critical duties of that office have been discharged, with but inconsiderable exceptions, in a manner most satisfactory. The zeal, energy, and prudence displayed by these officers, their provision against the accidents of enumeration, and their intelligent comprehension of the wants of their districts, entitle them to the highest commendation.

In but three cases has it been found necessary to use the authority conferred by the twenty-third section of the act of March 3, 1879, for the removal of supervisors and the appointment of their successors, and in neither of these cases were the causes requiring removal such as to reflect upon the personal or official integrity of the supervisor so removed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Superintendent of Census.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,

Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to present the annual report of the operations of this bureau. The last annual report bore date the 1st of December, 1880. In the interval the field-work of the census has been completed in all the departments, except those relating to the statistics of shipbuilding, to the production of petroleum, the quarrying industry, and to the population, resources, etc., of Alaska. Owing to the difficulty of securing the proper agents, the field-work in these departments was not begun until long after the others were in full operation, and the completion of the work has consequently been delayed. Only a few weeks of field-work, however, now remain to be performed by the six agents still employed in these departments.

The year has also witnessed the rapid progress of the tabulations and compilations required to reduce the raw material of the enumeration into statistical form.

It is perhaps not generally understood that nearly as many days' labor are required to complete the tabulations and compilations at the central office as are needed to perform the entire work of enumeration in the field. An efficient enumerator can, in a city, or even in a well-settled rural district, take down, upon a page of his schedules, the names of fifty persons living in ten families, with all the particulars required by law to be collected, in a shorter time than the same man could distribute those fifty names according to the various classes of facts taken for compilation, viz, by age, by sex, by color, by place of birth, by occupation, by the places of birth of parents, by illiteracy, by conjugal condition, etc., and make all the various combinations thereof which go to form the tables usually published in the census reports.

The work of tabulation and compilation has been pressed forward with great rapidity, from the fact that the Superintendent felt that it was of the highest consequence to secure an early publication of the results of the census. In the last annual report of the bureau the number of persons employed on the 1st of December, 1880, was stated as 1,084. The maximum of clerical force was reached on the 15th of March, 1881, when the number of employes of all grades was 1,405.

The co-operation of so large a clerical force has allowed a very rapid progress in the compilation and tabulation of results. Five-sixths, at least, of the clerical labor of the census has already been accomplished. The results of the compilations are now being put into the form of tables for publication.

The following statement gives the population of the several states and territories, as finally determined. The total differs by 2,917 from that contained in the report of this office under date of January 7, 1881. This, however, is but the net result of individual changes, amounting to many times that number, due to the exclusion of persons twice returned in the census (as, for instance, once at their homes, and again in asylums, prisons, almshouses, etc.), and to the supplying of the names, in even greater number, of persons ascertained to have been omitted from the enumeration.

Population of the United States according to the census of 1880.

Alabama	1,262,505	Montana	39,159
Arizona	40,440	Nebraska	453,402
Arkansas	802,525	Nevada	62,266
California	864,694	New Hampshire	346,991
Colorado	194,327	New Jersey	1,131,116
Connecticut	622,700	New Mexico	119,565
Dakota	135,177	New York	5,082,871
Delaware	140,698	North Carolina	1,899,760
District of Columbia	177,624	Ohio	3,198,062
Florida	269,493	Oregon	174,768
Georgia	1,542,180	Pennsylvania	4,282,891
Idaho	32,610	Rhode Island	276,531
Illinois	8,077,671	South Carolina	995,577
Indiana	1,978,361	Tennessee	1,542,359
Iowa	1,624,615	Texas	1,591,749
Kansas	996,090	Utah	143,063
Kentucky	1,648,690	Vermont	332,286
Louisiana	939,948	Virginia	1,512,565
Maine	648,630	Washington	75,116
Maryland	934,943	West Virginia	618,457
Massachusetts	1,783,085	Wisconsin	1,315,497
Michigan	1,636,637	Wyoming	20,789
Minnesota	780,773		
Mississippi	1,131,597	Grand total	50,155,783
Missouri	2,168,380		

During the first half of 1881 the suspension of the work of compilation in this office was threatened by a very serious obstacle, namely, the failure of the appropriation for the service.

When, on the 5th of January last, this office recommended an additional appropriation of \$500,000, to complete the work of the census, it was done in perfectly good faith, in the belief that the sum named would be adequate to that end. At that time, however, a very large part of the field-work in the departments of mining, manufactures, and social statistics still remained to be done. The cost of completing that service has been found to be heavier than was at the time anticipated. Moreover, the tabulations which had been undertaken in the central office, upon a scale far exceeding that of any preceding census, proved to be more laborious and expensive than was expected. Another source of expense beyond the estimates of the Superintendent, and one perhaps as important as either of the two just indicated, has been found in the occasions, which have developed in the course of our investigations, for securing accuracy and completeness in the statistical material brought into the office by the enumeration, beyond the degree heretofore attempted in a census of the United States.

When I had the honor to submit the several reports of the Ninth Census I felt compelled, in simple truthfulness, to say, in respect to not a few of the tables com-

prised in the three volumes, that the statistics contained were, to a great extent, incomplete and defective, and that in some cases the material gathered by the enumeration was so far deficient or inaccurate that it would be more creditable not to publish the tables at all, did the Superintendent feel at liberty to suppress them. Remarks of this character will be found scattered throughout the volumes of the Ninth Census.

During the years that have intervened, the investigations and studies of the Superintendent have deepened his conviction of the inadequacy and inaccuracy of many classes of statistics as gathered at previous enumerations under the act of May 23, 1850.

It is doubtful, for instance, whether any of the three censuses taken under that law has obtained one-half of our mineral product, or has compassed two-thirds of the total number of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes (the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paupers, and criminals), who have by law been made the subjects of a special enumeration.

In regard to still other large classes of statistics, the percentage of omission or error has not been equally great; but in all departments of investigation, concerning alike agriculture, manufactures, and the mining interests of the country, as well as education, public charities, the wages of labor, and other departments of social inquiry, the statistics of the United States census have failed to possess that validity and authority which were to be desired, by reason of manifest or suspected error. Much was done to improve the character of all classes of statistics to be recorded in the census, through the enactment of the enlightened law of March 3, 1879. Greatly widened as the scope of the census was by that enactment, I venture to assert that the improvement in the quality of the statistical material gathered is even more marked than the extension in amount; yet, notwithstanding the higher value of the material brought into the central office through the new agencies provided by the act of 1879, opportunities for revision and correction have frequently presented themselves in the course of the examination and tabulation of that material. Of such opportunities the Superintendent has not been able to refrain from availing himself, whenever the cost was not disproportionate to the value of results. Instead of publishing table after table, as he was obliged to do in 1870, branded as fragmentary and incomplete, if not altogether inaccurate and misleading, the Superintendent has desired, and with great gratification he is able to announce that he believes it wholly practicable, to bring every class of facts which have been embraced in the publication of previous censuses up to the standard of absolute or approximate accuracy, so that no class of statistics shall be put forth at the Tenth Census which are not sound and reliable. This, however, has involved the expenditure of no little time and labor in many departments. For example, in the department relating to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, three times as much clerical labor has been expended upon the returns prior to taking them up for compilation as was expended in this department, in all, up to the point of publication in the census report of 1870. The Superintendent is confident that the results will fully justify the effort put forth.

From the causes indicated, viz: first, the unexpected cost of completing the field-work in the departments of mining, manufacture, and social statistics; second, the weight of the new compilations and tabulations undertaken, for the first time, at this office, greatly exceeding the Superintendent's estimate; and third, the labor involved in bringing the statistical material of the census up to a higher point of completeness and accuracy, the expenditures of this office were so enhanced that it became manifest, during the month of May, that the appropriation would not be sufficient to complete the service.

In this emergency two courses were open: first, to disband the office force, retaining only a small number of clerks to prepare for publication whatever statistical matter had already been compiled, and, for the rest, to await the action of Congress upon the recommendation of a new appropriation when it should meet in the December following; or, second, to accept the service of volunteers, upon the condition of

their expressly disavowing any claim against the government being created by their services, and with their aid to carry forward the compilations of the census as rapidly as possible toward completion.

Respecting this alternative, the Superintendent conferred with the honorable the Secretary of the Interior and with the honorable the Attorney-General, who concurred in the opinion that it would be exceedingly unfortunate to disband the office force and discontinue for eight or ten months the work of tabulation and compilation; and that, if a sufficient number of the employes of the Census Office should be found disposed to volunteer their services upon the condition indicated, no legal or political objection interposed. As the result of this conference the following letter was addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1881.

Hon. ALONZO BELL,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I have the honor to ask your attention to the following considerations and to a suggestion based thereon.

By an error of calculation, for which I am alone responsible, the estimate for the appropriations required for carrying on and completing the work of the Tenth Census were framed, as the result proves, too low. The vast extent and complexity of the investigations undertaken by this office have caused a more rapid exhaustion of the amount appropriated for this service than was contemplated, and I find myself now in a position of being obliged to suspend the work upon considerable portions of the field until the next session of Congress, unless some exceptional arrangement can be made which will allow the continuance of my present office force.

Such a suspension would be a matter of regret on two accounts: first, because the public interest in the results of the enumeration makes the earliest possible completion of the tabulations and compilations of the office a matter greatly to be desired; and secondly, because such a suspension would involve the disbanding of a clerical force which I sincerely believe is not surpassed in efficiency through all the departments of the government. To disband the force and to recruit another, at a later date, should Congress make appropriation of additional funds for carrying on the service, would of itself involve a certain loss of efficiency.

Fully appreciating the fact that no contract, express or implied, can lawfully be made with any person for services or supplies on behalf of the government in anticipation of an appropriation therefor, I venture to suggest whether it might yet not be consistent with the provisions of law, as well as decidedly for the interest of the public service, to accept as volunteers in completing the work of the census during the coming season such of the members of the present office force as are willing to continue in the office under a complete disclaimer of any claim thereby to be created against the government, and with a formal profession of their willingness to submit the question of their compensation to the decision of Congress, without any alleged obligation to make appropriations on such account.

I am satisfied that at least two-thirds of my present force would esteem it a privilege to be permitted to continue work upon those terms, while the result to the government would be that, at the meeting of Congress in December, it would find the tabulations of the census completely finished, and a considerable portion of the statistical tables in type, ready for distribution.

If this suggestion is deemed practicable, I should be greatly pleased to give effect thereto on being duly authorized, and I pledge myself to use my utmost energy to finish the work with the least possible expenditure of clerical labor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Superintendent of Census.

To this communication the following reply was received, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, June 3, 1881.

General F. A. WALKER,

Superintendent Tenth Census.

SIR: I have fully considered your letter of May 27, in relation to the condition of the appropriation for the Tenth Census and the necessity of a suspension of important work unless some exceptional arrangement can be made which will allow the continuance of your present office force. Your suggestions in relation to the acceptance of a volunteer force (provided such can be secured, willing to disclaim all claims against the government on account of services rendered) are fully concurred in by me.

The postponement of the important work upon which you are engaged, on account of a lack of clerical force, would work serious inconvenience and loss to the public interests, and while it should

be clearly understood that the government has no legal right to make any contract, express or implied, that shall bind it in anticipation of appropriations, you are authorized to say to all who desire to serve without pay, and with an express disclaimer in relation thereto, that all of the facts necessary to a full understanding of the case will be laid before Congress at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. BELL,
Acting Secretary.

Acting under the authority given in the above letter, an average force of seven hundred assistants has been retained from the 15th of June to the present time. Not only has no falling off in efficiency been manifested by the clerical force as a consequence of the peculiar and regrettable condition of service, but the average amount of work done in every division of the office has steadily improved.

The work in every department has made rapid progress, and it is my confident expectation that by the time Congress meets the compilation of the Tenth Census will be substantially completed.

A comparatively small force will further be required to reduce the statistical matter to tabular form and to prepare it for the printer; but it is safe to say that at least eight months have been saved, in the publication of the final results of the census, by keeping the clerical force at work during the summer, as compared with what would have taken place had the office been disbanded and subsequently organized a second time after the meeting of Congress.

While I have spoken thus in regard to the increase in the cost of the Tenth Census above my estimates and calculations, it should not be understood that the census so taken has been expensive, as compared with any preceding enumeration, reasonable allowance being made for the increase of population and other elements of expense.

The Ninth Census cost three millions and a third (\$3,336,000). Our population has, in the interval, increased 30 per cent., and other elements of the cost of a census have increased at least proportionally.

An increase of 30 per cent. upon three millions and a third would amount to four millions and a third. By the twentieth section of the act of March 3, 1879, Congress provided only three millions for the expenses of the Tenth Census, *exclusive of printing and engraving*, being a million and a third below its proportional cost, as compared with the census preceding. By the act of March 3, 1881, \$500,000 additional were appropriated, making the total appropriation for the purposes of the act of 1879 three millions and a half, or \$836,000 below the proportional cost of the Ninth Census. This is all that has thus far been appropriated for this service, exclusive of the amount provided for printing and engraving (\$250,000), and of the amount appropriated (\$210,000) to meet the expenses involved in carrying out the provisions of the sixth section of the act of April 20, 1880, which act required of the enumerators services altogether additional to those prescribed by the act of 1879. Should, therefore, an additional \$540,000 be appropriated for this service, according to the recommendation hereafter to be made, the expense of the Tenth Census, according to the scheme of the act of March 3, 1879, would still be considerably below that of the census of 1870. But such a comparison would not be fair without reference to the vastly wider range of the present census, the minuter and more extensive compilations undertaken, and the improvement in the quality of the results obtained.

The census has, for the first time, collected the statistics of railroads and telegraphs; of fire, marine, and life insurance; while in the departments of agriculture and manufactures the information obtained has been at least double, in mere matter of bulk, what has heretofore been obtained.

In the inquiries respecting taxation and public debts, the investigations of the census have been extended to embrace an amount of detail which exists in regard to the public indebtedness of no other country of the world. In the great field of our mining and fishing industries, the worse than worthless statistics of 1850, 1860, and 1870 will be found replaced by a body of economical, social, and technical information respecting these great and growing interests which will be of incalculable value to

the country. There is not one direction in which the published results of the present census will not cover more ground, divided into greater detail, than any preceding, while the character of the results will testify to a more rigid examination and a more careful revision of the results of the enumeration.

Out of a total appropriation of \$3,060,000 (inclusive of the appropriation of \$250,000 for printing and engraving, and of \$210,000 for the purposes of the act of April 20, 1880), \$3,860,068 67 have been expended, leaving a balance of \$2,120 50 on the general appropriation (all in the hands of the disbursing officers of the mining and fishery investigations), and of \$97,810 83 on the appropriation for printing and engraving. The accompanying table shows the various objects of expenditure, classified under certain general heads.

It appears from this exhibit that \$2,094,947 95 have been paid to enumerators and interpreters, \$133,457 54 to supervisors of census, while certain re-enumerations, under the orders of the Secretary of the Interior, have cost \$8,099 67.

The enumeration of the manufacturing statistics of cities, conducted by 345 special agents, cost \$87,085 37. The collection of the statistics of mining industries, including both the precious and the non-precious metals, both east and west of the Mississippi river, have cost \$149,897 23, while the collection of the statistics of the fisheries has cost \$45,329 19, and other investigations by special agents, smaller sums. The expenses of the central office at Washington have aggregated \$1,063,468 48, of which \$317,339 40 has been expended as compensation for clerks and other employes.

Statement of disbursements on account of the Tenth Census to October 31, 1881.

Logger page.	Branch of investigation.	Name of person in charge.	Compensation.	Travelling ex- penses.	Stationery and printing.	Furniture and fittings.	Rents and fuel.	Miscellaneous.	Pay of inter- preters.	Total.
25	Enumerators' accounts .....	.....	\$2,093,423 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,524 28	\$2,094,947 95
22	Supervisors' accounts .....	.....	127,246 12	\$2,296 85	\$929 02	\$16 75	\$970 00	\$2,528 30	.....	133,437 34
97	Re-enumeration of Saint Louis	C. M. Woodward, supervisor	3,582 57	485 60	223 83	.....	78 00	51 10	10 50	4,373 00
98	Re-enumeration of South Carolina	F. G. Butterfield and 4 assist- ants.	1,446 00	2,264 57	.....	.....	.....	15 50	.....	3,726 07
4) 101)	Superintendent's office	Francis A. Walker, superin- tendent.	817,359 40	947 14	158,346 79	32,745 75	26,770 62	27,298 76	.....	1,065,468 46
15	Manufacturing statistics of cities	345 special agents	\$2,970 53	2,158 56	143 38	.....	1,090 33	50 37	72 00	87,985 87
31	Statistics of the mining industries east of the Mississippi river.	Prof. R. Pumpelly and 57 as- sistants.	40,822 22	19,822 73	824 96	581 62	1,925 46	11,766 24	.....	84,743 23
36	Statistics of the mining industries west of the Mississippi river.	Clarence King and 54 assist- ants.	37,163 36	22,939 00	1,792 56	383 81	891 67	1,923 60	.....	63,154 00
41	Statistics of the fisheries	Prof. G. Brown Goode and 26 assistants.	30,970 58	13,323 49	197 10	.....	147 75	690 27	.....	45,229 19
56	Statistics of meat production	Clarence Gordon and 13 assist- ants.	15,970 49	12,213 77	507 88	193 58	7 00	447 12	.....	29,320 84
79	Social statistics of cities	Col. G. E. Waring and 23 as- sistants.	20,400 17	4,778 18	1,678 20	539 24	819 90	535 76	.....	28,151 45
48	Statistics of Indians not taxed	Maj. John W. Powell and 4 assistants.	19,881 69	5,368 53	.....	.....	.....	151 04	377 75	25,770 91
104	Statistics of forestry and the lumbering industry.	Prof. C. S. Sargent and 24 as- sistants.	13,749 01	7,106 00	10 00	.....	.....	1,484 05	.....	22,349 06
71	Statistics of wealth, debt, and taxation	Robert P. Porter and 2 assist- ants.	16,856 27	5,071 82	8 50	75 00	.....	29 44	.....	22,041 03
52	Statistics of power and machinery used in manufactures.	Prof. W. P. Trowbridge and 8 assistants.	8,455 39	9,750 77	98 00	65 51	180 00	735 54	.....	19,285 21

Statement of disbursements on account of the Tenth Census to October 31, 1881—Continued.

Ledger page.	Branch of investigation.	Name of person in charge.	Compensation.	Traveling ex- penses.	Stationery and printing.	Furniture and fixtures.	Tools and fuel.	Miscellaneous.	Pay of inter- preters.	Total.
59	Statistics of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.	Rev. F. H. Wines and 3 as- sistants.	\$14,454 27	\$2,910 28	\$558 00			\$23 93		\$18,967 48
46	Statistics of the cotton culture.	Prof. F. W. Hilgard and 14 as- sistants.	12,330 89	2,175 94	7 50			234 06		14,908 41
67	Statistics of fire and marine insurance.	Charles A. Jenney.	12,040 04	1,424 21	161 52	\$81 50	\$25 00	153 71		13,886 59
87	Statistics of schools, churches, and libraries.	Dr. Henry R. Waite and 15 assistants.	9,472 41	1,875 59	181 08	15 00		74 79		11,618 87
53	Statistics of orchard-fruits, hops, and the manufacture of tobacco.	Jacob R. Dodge and 14 assist- ants.	7,006 00	636 78				7 00		8,009 78
82	Statistics of the manufactures of glass and coke, and wages in manufacturing industry.	Joseph D. Weeks and 4 assist- ants.	5,423 89	1,720 30	111 93	77 00	200 00	31 44		7,504 56
90	Statistics of the quarrying industry of the United States.	Dr. George W. Hawes and 10 assistants.	4,140 10	2,546 14				102 93		6,789 17
63	Statistics of the tobacco culture.	Prof. J. D. Kilbrow and 5 assistants.	5,230 65	1,153 55		36 00	99 00	22 95		6,547 18
18	Vital and mortuary statistics.	C. S. Mixer and W. A. King.	5,144 08	294 17						5,438 25
61	Statistics of the silk industry.	W. C. Wyckoff and 1 assistant.	4,094 50	816 30	12 80			4 20		4,867 80
72	Statistics of the production of cereals.	Prof. William H. Brewer.	2,918 56	1,149 00						4,067 56
58	Statistics of railroad, transportation, ex- press, and telegraph companies.	J. H. Goodspeed, R. P. Porter, and 2 assistants.	2,547 00	1,149 30						3,696 30
85	Statistics of Alaska, its population, industry, and resources.	Ivan Petroff and 1 assistant.	2,019 00	1,621 49	14 00			25 00		3,679 49
75	Statistics of newspapers and the publishing interests.	S. N. D. North.	3,009 00	403 16	38 85		22 00	30 31		3,623 32
64	Statistics of the movement of population.	Henry Gannett and 1 assistant.	2,313 00	644 30						2,957 30
56	Statistics of the production of petroleum.	Prof. S. F. Peckham.	1,877 50	754 06	50 83			32 17		2,722 56
83	Statistics of the manufacture of iron and steel.	James M. Swank.	2,204 25	152 25	46 50			53 40		2,551 40

68	Statistics of the manufacture of wool	George W. M. Bond and 1 assistant.	2,275 48	49 29	.....	11 65	120 00	.....	2,450 33
80	Statistics of the chemical manufacturing industry.	Henry Bower and 2 assistants	1,546 30	753 70	.....	.....	.....	23 75	2,322 75
89	Statistics of the factory system of the United States.	Carroll D. Wright	1,536 40	683 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,225 59
74	Statistics of shipbuilding	Henry Hall	1,482 00	928 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,410 97
102	Miscellaneous investigations .....	.....	490 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490 50
			3,442,988 52	132,781 20	164,852 84	34,625 41	23,928 73	48,752 25	2,890,083 67
								\$1,334 53	

INTRODUCTION.

The volunteer service thus far (to November 1, 1881) rendered under the arrangements hereinbefore detailed would, if paid for according to the rates of compensation received prior to June 15, 1881, by the several individuals rendering such service, amount to \$243,610 92. This statement includes both the clerical force at Washington and the experts and special agents engaged upon field-work or in the preparation of their reports outside of Washington.

I regret to have to add that, beyond the service thus rendered under an express disavowal of any claim being created against the United States thereby, a small body of liabilities has unavoidably been created in bringing the work of the census to a conclusion. As soon as I apprehended the danger of a deficiency I whistled down brakes, and tried to stop the train before it reached the draw; but a service so gigantic, moving so rapidly, has a momentum which it is not always possible to calculate with nice accuracy, and in spite of every effort to escape an actual deficiency (aside from the personal volunteer service heretofore referred to) the office found itself subject to certain calls for which no funds were provided. These were of three classes:

First. The rent of the main census building since the 1st of July, 1881, being at the rate of \$1,083 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month. The lessors have expressed their entire willingness to await the action of Congress.

Second. Certain amounts from subsidized railroads for transportation of officers and agents of the census, amounting to \$3,642 48. Even had sufficient funds been available for the payment, these accounts for transportation could not, up to this time, have been paid, inasmuch as the railroads concerned are delinquent in respect to the repayment of certain sums extorted as regular fare from the agents of the Census Office traveling under instructions and presenting duly-authenticated orders for transportation at government rates.

Third. Certain miscellaneous expenses for traveling, for supplies, and for minor services, in respect to which no arrangement could properly be made for postponing payment. Being unwilling that the persons entitled to these sums, generally in small amounts, should be required to await the action of Congress upon their just and proper claims, I addressed a letter to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior in the following terms, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 3, 1881.

Hon. S. J. KIMWOOD,

Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I have the honor to state that upon ascertaining, in May last, that the appropriation of the Tenth Census would necessarily prove inadequate to the needs of the service, I shut down as quickly and peremptorily as possible upon all sources of expense.

With a service so vast, however, and so widely spread, with between thirteen and fourteen hundred employes in the Washington office, and with several hundred special agents scattered over the country, all the way from Arizona to Alaska, it was not possible to estimate closely the total of unadjusted accounts, while there were some points at which expenditure could not be abruptly terminated (for instance, as by recalling an agent from a distant field already nearly canvassed) without a great loss to the service, amounting to the practical abandonment of what had been done in that field.

I regret to say that, in consequence of the accounts for obligations incurred at the date mentioned proving larger than was anticipated, and of the seemingly imperative necessity of keeping up some small disbursements in several directions for the reason just indicated, there will be required, to carry this office through to the meeting of Congress, several thousands of dollars; it may be three, it may be five thousand.

As no appropriation is available for this purpose, and as it would not be creditable to allow these accounts to remain unpaid, I respectfully propose to the department that it give its sanction to my depositing with the disbursing agent of the department a sum of money, out of my own private resources, sufficient to meet the charges referred to, all accounts to be approved as usual by the Secretary of the Interior, and ordered for payment in the accustomed form.

Should Congress consent to make appropriation for the uncompleted work of the census, I can be reimbursed; if not, the loss will be my own—a loss I would rather submit to than have those who have rendered service to the government, or incurred expenditures on its behalf, suffer for any error in calculating the probable needs of the service.

Very respectfully,

F. A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

To this letter a reply was received from the department, as follows, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1881.

General FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8d instant, relative to the exhaustion of the appropriation for the expenses of the Tenth Census, and requesting my sanction to your depositing a certain amount of money, from your private means, in the hands of the disbursing clerk of this department to meet certain obligations already incurred, etc.

In consideration of the fact that it is difficult to estimate closely for the expenditures under this head, and that to abruptly terminate all disbursements would necessarily cause great loss to the service, I hereby sanction the proposition you make for meeting these obligations from your own private funds, to be done through the disbursing clerk or in any other way you may desire. In doing this, however, you will understand that I assume no responsibility in the matter, and that such vouchers as you may pay cannot be considered as constituting any claim against the government, and any risk that may be incurred as to your repayment must be assumed by you, pending the future action of Congress in the matter.

Should you do this, it should be officially communicated to Congress at its next session.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary.

Under the foregoing arrangement \$4,889 97 have been paid out of my own private funds in liquidation of these accounts, which are all adjusted to date. Seven or eight hundred dollars more will probably be required to be paid in the same manner prior to the meeting of Congress, of which a full account will be rendered. Should it please Congress to make an appropriation to cover the amounts so expended, I shall be glad to be reimbursed for expenditures made in good faith and for the public interest. If not, I shall accept the decision of that body, and regard the amount so expended as my personal contribution to the success of a great public work.

At the present date the following reports have been prepared, and are all, or nearly all, in the hands of the Public Printer:

First. The report on population, by the Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Henry Gannett, comprising the statistics of population by states, counties, and minor civil divisions, with distinction of white and colored, foreign and native, male and female. This volume will be illustrated by about seventy-five quarto pages of maps and charts, all of which are now in the hands of the engraver.

Second. From the department of fisheries (Professor G. Brown Goode, chief special agent), reports on the oyster industry, by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll; on the whale-fishery, by Messrs. James Temple Browne and A. Howard Clark; on the river fisheries of the United States, by Mr. C. W. Smiley; on the seal-fisheries of Alaska, by Mr. H. W. Elliott. All the reports in this department, as in that next to be mentioned, will be fully illustrated by maps, charts, and diagrams already in the hands of the engraver.

Third. From the department of power and machinery used in manufactures (Professor W. P. Trowbridge, chief special agent), reports on the manufactures of interchangeable mechanism, by Mr. C. H. Fitch; on the water supply of cities, by the chief special agent and Mr. Walter G. Elliott; on milling and the flouring industry, by Mr. Joseph W. K. Neffel; on the water-power of the Southern Atlantic coast, by Mr. Geo. F. Swain; on the water-power of the Northwest, by Mr. James L. Greenleaf; on the water-power of the Missouri River Basin, by Mr. Dwight Porter; on steam-pumps and pumping-engines, by Mr. F. R. Hutton; on shop-tools, also by Mr. Hutton.

Fourth. A report on the production of cereals in the United States, by Professor W. H. Brewer.

Fifth. A report on the newspaper press, by Mr. S. N. D. North.

Sixth. A report on the manufacture of iron and steel, by Mr. James M. Swank.

Seventh. A report on the manufacture of silk goods, by Mr. Wm. C. Wyckoff.

Eighth. From the department of wealth, debt, and taxation, a report on the public debts of the United States, comprising the statistics of state, county, city, town, village, and school-district indebtedness, together with a history of the debts of the

several states, by the chief special agent, Mr. Robert P. Porter, and a full statistical account of the debt of the United States, by Mr. Rafael A. Bayley.

Ninth. From the department of meat production, reports on the cattle and sheep industry of California, Oregon, Texas, Nevada, Washington territory, and Idaho, by Mr. Clarence Gordon, chief special agent. These reports are illustrated with maps showing the range of cattle and sheep occupation.

Tenth. From the department dealing with the social statistics of cities, reports on the cities of New Orleans and Austin.

Eleventh. A report on the tobacco culture of the United States, by Mr. J. B. Killebrew.

Twelfth. A report on the production of the precious metals during the census year 1879-'80, by Hon. Clarence King, chief special agent.

The work of the printing office and of the engraver is so far advanced as to justify the anticipation that all, or nearly all, of these reports will be printed and laid upon the desks of members when Congress shall assemble in December, or within a few days thereafter.

In view of the exhaustion of the appropriation for this service, as recited, I respectfully recommend that the further sum of \$540,000 be appropriated for the compensation of those who have rendered services as volunteers, as hereinbefore stated, and for the completion of the Tenth Census. Of this sum about \$330,000 would be applied to the payment of the volunteer force of the office, down, say, to the 15th of December, and to the liquidation of the three classes of obligations referred to. The balance would be sufficient to complete all the compilations and tabulations remaining to be effected in order to secure the fullest statement and publication of the results of the enumeration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Extract from report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.]

PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS.

The compilation of the returns of the Tenth Census and the preparation of the extended report thereupon rapidly approach completion.

The degree of progress attained may be shown by a comparison with the report upon the census of 1870. That report, in three quarto volumes, contained in the aggregate 2,403 pages, text and tabular matter, of which 2,212 pages were solid statistical tables. The subjects which were treated on 2,036 of these pages have been completely covered in the present census by tables which have already been prepared, and are either now in type or are ready for the printer.

These tables are in no instance less extended, but, on the contrary, are in most cases more complete and elaborate than were the corresponding tables in the report of 1870, and will occupy 3,000 or more pages, instead of 2,036, as in 1870.

The preparation of tables to cover the ground of the remaining 176 pages of the report of 1870 is, to say the least, not less than half completed, and will now be expedited by concentration of the clerical force, which is made possible by the completion of other branches of work.

Of the thirty-two chief special agents who have conducted special investigations, sixteen have concluded their work; have either transmitted their reports to the Census Office or hold them in their own hands, practically complete. Eleven others have nearly completed their investigations, and will submit their reports more rap-

idly than they can receive the office revision and be carried through the press, while the remaining five have made satisfactory progress, having their material now all in hand and the writing of their reports well advanced.

Congress at its last session provided for printing the extended reports, to be comprised in some 15,000 pages, quarto, in volumes of 800 to 1,000 pages each, and also a compendium or abridgment in a single octavo volume. It had originally been proposed by the Census Office to issue a compendium in two volumes, the first volume to issue in June or July last, and the remaining one after the completion of the quarto report. This plan was changed near the close of the session, at the request of the Senate Committee on Printing and the House Committee on Appropriations, and the Census Office undertook to prepare for issue during the current autumn a compendium in one volume which should contain a summary of so much of the statistics of the census as could be got ready in that time. The tables, consequently, for such a volume have been prepared and are being put in type and stereotyped by the Public Printer, the press-work for an edition of 25,000 following as rapidly as the 16-page forms are completed, and it is believed that by the 1st of December the work of binding can be commenced.

But for this diversion of effort in the Census Office to the preparation of the Compendium there would be now in the printer's hands copy for six complete volumes, of from 800 to 1,000 pages each, of the quarto report, namely:

- I. The complete statistics of population.
- II. A volume comprising the principal statistics of agriculture.
- III. Manufactures.
- IV. Wealth, debt, and taxation.
- V. Statistics of mortality.
- VI. Professor Hilgard's report upon cotton culture.

Already 2,076 pages for these volumes are in type, of which 1,951 are stereotyped, 1,528 pages having had a small circulation in preliminary office editions of parts of these volumes. The remaining copy for them will soon be placed in the printer's hands, and it is believed that by the close of December the whole will have been furnished.

The remaining volumes will shortly follow, and the whole will reach the printer during the present fiscal year, with a possible exception of a portion of the volume relating to vital statistics, and a portion of the report upon social statistics of cities, not to exceed 1,000 pages in all.

The attention of Congress should be invited to the advisability of further legislation with respect to the inter-decennial state census contemplated by the twenty-second section of the act "to provide for the taking of the Tenth and subsequent censuses," approved March 3, 1879.

Several of the states have already indicated their intention to avail themselves of that provision of law, and the blank schedules, the forms of which are fixed by the act in question, should be modified by the experience of the Tenth Census.

APPENDIX C.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1880.

Hon. ALONZO BELL,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows respecting the enumeration of South Carolina at the Tenth Census:

Early in August certain newspaper reports, relating to the population of the several counties of that state, as ascertained in the census, began to attract public attention and excite criticism. The newspaper statements referred to were generally based upon information given by the supervisors of the three supervisors' districts of the state, or by the enumerators of the several enumeration districts thereof. The schedules at this time had not, in the main, been received at this office.

The nature of the statements referred to were such as to justify the criticism which they received, the gain of population reported above that shown by the census of 1870 being an impossible one, transcending the known capabilities of human procreation. The newspaper statements in question were, in some degree, exaggerated, as the result of a hasty and imperfect count, or of arithmetical errors in compilation; but the schedules of inhabitants, as they arrived successively at this office from the several enumeration districts, bore out, in their general effect, the unofficial announcements.

The following table exhibits the population of each of the counties of the state of South Carolina at the Ninth and at the Tenth Census, respectively. The figures for 1880 are subject to possible slight changes by reason of the discovery of the duplication or omission of individuals or families:

TABLE A.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	Counties.	1880.	1870.
Abbeville.....	40,822	31,129	Kershaw.....	21,538	11,754
Aiken (a).....	28,122	.....	Lancaster.....	16,903	12,087
Anderson.....	33,013	24,049	Laurens.....	20,444	22,536
Barnwell.....	30,858	35,724	Lexington.....	18,500	12,088
Beaufort.....	30,190	34,359	Marion.....	34,107	22,160
Charleston.....	102,825	88,869	Marlborough.....	20,598	11,814
Chester.....	24,153	18,805	Newberry.....	26,497	20,775
Chesterfield.....	10,845	10,584	Oconee.....	16,256	10,536
Clarendon.....	19,190	14,088	Orangeburgh.....	40,995	10,803
Colleton.....	30,390	25,410	Pickens.....	14,391	10,200
Darlington.....	34,485	26,243	Richland.....	28,585	23,025
Edgefield.....	45,846	42,480	Spartanburgh.....	40,408	25,784
Fairfield.....	27,706	19,883	Sumter.....	37,037	25,268
Georgetown.....	19,613	16,161	Union.....	24,081	19,248
Greenville.....	37,494	22,262	Williamsburgh.....	24,110	15,489
Hampton (a).....	18,767	.....	York.....	30,713	24,286
Horry.....	15,574	10,721	Total.....	995,306	705,606

a Formed since 1870.

If we distribute the population of Aiken and Hampton counties, formed since 1870, among the counties to which this territory belonged in 1870, we shall have the following result:

TABLE B.

County.	Total population.		Actual increase.	Percent of increase.
	1880.	1870.		
Abbeville.....	40,822	31,129	9,693	31.14
Anderson.....	33,613	24,049	9,564	39.77
Barnwell.....	50,749	35,724	15,025	42.06
Beaufort.....	48,957	34,350	14,508	41.40
Charleston.....	102,825	88,863	13,962	15.71
Chester.....	24,153	18,505	5,648	23.44
Chesterfield.....	16,345	10,584	5,761	54.43
Clarendon.....	19,100	14,038	5,152	36.70
Colleton.....	30,300	25,410	10,980	43.21
Darlington.....	34,485	29,243	5,242	31.41
Edgefield.....	58,994	42,186	16,808	38.80
Fairfield.....	27,766	19,888	7,878	30.01
Georgetown.....	19,613	10,161	9,452	21.36
Greenville.....	37,494	22,262	15,232	38.42
Horry.....	15,574	10,721	4,853	45.27
Kershaw.....	21,538	11,764	9,784	33.24
Lancaster.....	16,993	12,087	4,906	30.84
Laurens.....	29,444	22,536	6,908	30.65
Lexington.....	20,253	12,988	7,265	55.94
Marion.....	34,107	23,100	11,047	53.91
Marlborough.....	20,508	11,814	8,784	74.35
Newberry.....	26,497	20,775	5,722	27.54
Oconee.....	16,250	10,530	5,720	54.20
Orangeburgh.....	49,415	16,865	20,550	167.43
Pickens.....	14,391	10,269	4,122	40.14
Richland.....	28,585	23,025	5,560	24.15
Spartanburgh.....	40,408	25,784	14,624	56.72
Sumter.....	37,037	25,268	11,769	48.58
Union.....	24,081	19,248	4,833	25.11
Williamsburgh.....	24,110	15,489	8,621	65.66
York.....	30,713	24,286	6,427	20.46
Total.....	995,306	795,606	289,700	41.00

In the above table there has been added to the population, in 1880, of Barnwell county, 19,891, a part of the population of Aiken county; to the population of Edgefield, 13,148, on the same account; to the population of Lexington county, 1,663, on the same account; to the population of Orangeburgh county, 2,420, on the same account; and to the population of Beaufort county, 18,767, being the population of Hampton county in 1880, the latter county having been taken entire from Lexington since 1870.

Tables C and D show the increase of colored and white population, severally, within the counties of South Carolina as they existed in 1870, the population in 1880 of Aiken and Hampton counties being distributed as in Table B.

TABLE C.

[This table is exclusive of Chinese and Indians.]

County.	Colored population.		Actual increase.	Per cent. of increase.
	1880.	1870.		
Abbeville.....	27,684	20,213	7,421	36.71
Anderson.....	14,847	9,508	5,254	54.77
Barnwell.....	32,811	22,146	10,165	45.90
Beaufort.....	40,228	29,050	11,178	38.48
Charleston.....	71,880	60,603	11,277	18.01
Chester.....	16,514	12,513	4,001	31.97
Chesterfield.....	9,840	4,809	2,587	53.88
Clarendon.....	12,908	9,866	3,542	37.82
Colleton.....	24,232	16,492	7,730	49.87
Darlington.....	21,558	16,140	5,412	33.52
Edgefield.....	37,187	25,417	11,740	40.19
Fairfield.....	20,881	14,101	6,780	48.08
Georgetown.....	10,151	13,388	2,703	20.64
Greenville.....	14,500	7,141	7,358	103.18
Horry.....	4,985	3,235	1,700	52.55
Kershaw.....	13,046	7,045	5,701	71.76
Laurens.....	8,955	5,924	3,031	51.16
Laurens.....	17,606	12,632	5,084	39.85
Lexington.....	8,014	4,536	3,478	76.03
Marion.....	18,228	10,732	7,490	69.85
Marlborough.....	12,571	4,808	5,903	88.53
Newberry.....	18,262	13,318	4,944	37.12
Oconee.....	4,801	2,422	1,879	77.58
Orangeburgh.....	29,200	11,156	18,044	161.74
Pickens.....	3,712	2,588	1,174	40.26
Richland.....	19,306	15,177	4,219	27.80
Spartanburgh.....	14,080	8,408	5,628	60.04
Sumter.....	27,064	17,805	9,250	52.00
Union.....	13,553	10,580	3,023	28.70
Williamsburgh.....	16,810	10,143	6,167	60.80
York.....	16,617	12,167	4,450	30.67
Total.....	604,112	415,814	188,298	46.28

TABLE D.

County.	White population.		Actual increase.	Per cent. of increase.
	1880.	1870.		
Abbeville.....	13,180	10,916	2,270	20.80
Anderson.....	18,760	14,456	4,810	29.81
Barnwell.....	18,430	13,578	4,858	35.78
Beaufort.....	8,720	5,309	3,417	64.36
Charleston.....	30,935	28,204	2,731	9.68
Chester.....	7,638	6,290	1,348	21.43
Chesterfield.....	9,400	6,275	3,224	51.38
Clarendon.....	6,222	4,080	1,622	34.80
Colleton.....	12,149	8,000	3,240	36.87

TABLE D—Continued.

County.	White population.		Actual increase.	Per cent. of increase.
	1880.	1870.		
Darlington	12,927	10,097	2,830	28.03
Edgefield	21,332	17,040	4,292	25.13
Fairfield	0,885	5,787	1,098	18.97
Georgetown	3,461	2,778	683	24.81
Greenville	22,963	15,121	7,842	51.99
Horry	10,689	7,436	3,253	42.12
Kershaw	7,892	3,809	4,083	107.19
Lancaster	7,997	0,159	1,778	28.87
Laurens	11,778	9,904	1,874	18.92
Lexington	12,238	8,452	3,786	44.79
Marion	15,879	11,428	4,451	38.95
Marlborough	8,020	3,140	2,880	55.97
Newberry	8,235	7,457	778	10.43
Oconee	11,955	8,114	3,841	47.34
Orangeburgh	14,215	5,709	8,506	148.99
Pickens	10,679	7,730	2,949	38.15
Richland	9,189	7,842	1,347	17.18
Spartanburgh	20,370	17,976	2,395	51.77
Sumter	9,973	7,403	2,570	33.63
Union	10,525	8,718	1,807	20.73
Williamsburgh	7,800	5,340	2,454	45.00
York	14,080	12,114	1,922	15.87
Total	201,071	229,067	101,404	35.01

It appears from Table B that the aggregate population of ten counties in 1880 is in excess of 50 per cent. over the reported population of 1870, viz :

TABLE E.

Counties.	Percent of increase.
Chesterfield	54.43
Greenville	68.42
Kershaw	83.24
Lexington	55.94
Marion	63.91
Marlborough	74.35
Oconee	54.29
Orangeburgh	157.43
Spartanburgh	50.72
Williamsburgh	55.66

It further appears from a comparison of Tables C and D that the colored population of South Carolina is reported to have increased even more largely than the white, the total gain in the former throughout the state being given as 45.28, while that of the white population is but 35.01. Six counties show a gain of colored population in excess of 70 per cent., as shown in Table F.

TABLE F.

Counties.	Percent. of increase.
Greenville.....	103.18
Kershaw.....	71.70
Lexington.....	70.68
Marlborough.....	88.33
Oconee.....	77.58
Orangeburgh.....	101.74

Startling as are the gains of population reported in some of the above counties, the returns from certain enumeration districts constituting parts of counties exhibit even more extraordinary results.

The following table shows the population of certain enumeration districts in 1880 as compared with the figures of 1870:

TABLE G.—Aggregate population of certain minor civil divisions.

County.	Civil division.	1870.	1880.	Per cent.
Edgedfeld.....	Pickens township.....	1,559	3,930	158
	Norris township.....	1,485	2,958	100
Greenville.....	Grove township.....	1,080	2,361	117
	Gantt township.....	844	1,781	105
	Greenville township (outside the village)...	378	2,152	409
Kershaw.....	De Kalb township.....	1,571	0,088	238
Orangeburgh.....	Orange township.....	997	3,906	292
	Hebron township.....	311	900	209
	Liberty township.....	408	1,215	198
	Orangeburgh Court-House.....	246	2,140	770
Spartanburgh.....	Spartanburgh Court-House.....	1,080	3,253	201

I have said that the gain above reported transcends the possibilities of human procreation. The capabilities of increase have been exhibited on a vast scale, under the most favorable conditions for observation, upon the territory of the United States within the past century, and these capabilities are well understood and susceptible of reduction to at least approximate mathematical statements. In a new community, where land is abundant and fertile, and its acquirement is facilitated by legal provisions for registration and transfer; where the occupations of people are mainly agricultural; where the habits of living are simple, and the absolute requirements of the family are few, a population of European stock may increase, decade after decade, at the rate of 25, 28, or even 30 per cent. in ten years without additions by immigration. This has been so well ascertained in the history of this country as not to require statistical proof to be here adduced. It is even possible that, under circumstances exceptionally encouraging the growth of population in a State having large bodies of unoccupied lands, an increase of 33 or perhaps 35 per cent., wholly irrespective of immigration, might take place in ten years. The gain of population immediately after the revolutionary war, while immigration was proceeding at a very tardy rate,^a showed that where a country has been to a certain extent depleted by war, the gains of population which accompany the first years of peace are exceptionally rapid.

^a The entire immigration of the thirty years between 1790 and 1820 was estimated by Dr. Seybert at 250,000, or an average of about 8,000 a year. Meanwhile the population had increased from four millions to nine millions and a half.

TABLE H.—Increase of population in the United States between 1790 and 1820.

Year.	PER CENT. OF INCREASE.		
	In 10 years.	In 20 years.	In 30 years.
1800	31.1		
1810	36.3	84.2	
1820	33.1	81.5	145.1

Any gain much above the ratio here indicated, however, is scarcely credible. The circumstances attending the life of any community must be highly exceptional, and the community itself must be of very restricted numbers, to render possible a more rapid rate of increase without accessions by immigration.

The extraordinary gains reported in certain of the counties of South Carolina, and in the state as a whole, over the census of 1870 demanded, therefore, a careful investigation. It was notorious that South Carolina had not profited materially during the ten years since 1870 by immigration, either from foreign countries or from other states of the Union. With so slight advantage from immigration, it was not possible that an old state could have gained in population in the interval since 1870 to the degree which is shown by the comparison of the two censuses. It follows, as a conclusion of the highest authority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the state or some considerable parts thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudulent. The census of 1870 might have been defective in a high degree without fraudulent intention, through the incompetence or negligence of the enumerators employed. But the census of 1880 could not have exaggerated the population of the state without absolute fraud, inasmuch as the census law requires the name of every person reported to be written at length on the schedules, with a score of particulars as regards age, sex, nativity, occupation, etc., so that any illegitimate addition whatever to the schedules must be of the nature of a conscious and purposed crime.

COMPARISON OF THE CENSUSES OF 1870 AND 1880.

The error lying between the two censuses indicated, it would at the first glance appear that a strong presumption existed that it was the census of 1880 which was at fault, the census of 1870 being a census taken and completed, a census accepted by the proper department at Washington and incorporated into its reports to Congress, and made the basis of a redistribution of representation by the act of 1872. Unfortunately, however, the authority of the census of 1870 in some sections of the country was not such as to create a very powerful presumption against the subsequent census by reason of marked discrepancies appearing therein.

The census of 1870 was taken under the act of 1850, an act by the provisions of which the control of the Census Office over the enumeration was reduced to a minimum, the authority attaching to the office being altogether insufficient to any considerable degree of responsibility for the results reported.

In his report of November 1, 1872, the Superintendent of Census characterized this act in the following terms, to which, after the further experience of eight years, he would, if possible, add emphasis rather than subtract from the force of the condemnation expressed:

It is not possible for one who has had such painful occasion as the present Superintendent to observe the workings of the census law of 1850 to characterize it otherwise than as clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous.

The machinery it provides is as unfit for use in the census of the United States in this day of advanced statistical science as the smooth-bore, muzzle-loading Queen's arm of the revolution would be

for service against the repeating rifle of the present time. It ought not to be possible that another census should be taken under this law; such a thing ought not to be seriously proposed.

The country has suffered more than enough already of discredit and of loss on account of the wretched insufficiency and inappropriateness of the provisions of this ill-constructed and outgrown statute.

By the act thus characterized the charge of the enumeration in the several judicial districts was committed to the United States marshals, officers appointed with reference to altogether different services, and already burdened with a great variety and extent of duties in connection with the courts. These officers were, moreover, not appointed, and were not removable, at the instance of the Census Office or of the Department of the Interior, but belonged to another department of the government, to which they were responsible. In the formation of the subdivisions of their districts for census purposes the marshals were subject to no control whatever on the part of the Census Office, while they were, by law, permitted to constitute districts, in their own discretion, not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants.

But even worse in its effects upon the integrity and completeness of the enumeration was the provision of the act of 1850, by which the United States marshals were left to appoint their assistants—the actual enumerators—without any check or control on the part of the Census Office. Whatever the vices of any individual appointment, or however low the general tone of appointments in any district might be, the Census Office had no power except that of a barren protest, its right to make such a protest even being seriously a subject of question. The Census Office had not even authority or appropriation to send an agent to inspect the office of the United States marshal during the progress of the enumeration.

The absence, as above indicated, of any power in the Census Office, first, over the appointment of the marshals themselves—the supervisors of enumeration; secondly, over the subdivision of the territory for the purposes of enumeration; and thirdly, over the appointment of assistant marshals—the actual enumerators—will be seen to justify the statement made above, that, under the act of 1850, the authority attached to the Census Office was insufficient to any considerable degree of responsibility for the results reported. In this condition, the question whether the census of any judicial district should be a good one or a bad one became a question simply whether the United States marshal, appointed with reference to altogether different considerations, was himself competent to conduct the delicate and difficult work of supervising the census; whether he would give to the subject sufficient time and attention, in spite of other and pressing duties, and whether he would show good judgment and integrity in the subdivision of his district and in the appointment of his assistants. I have always been free in attributing to the United States marshals of 1870, as a body, a high sense of their duty in this respect and great zeal and vigilance. In preparing for and supervising the enumeration the marshals for 1870, as a body, did far more and better than was to have been expected of them in respect to this onerous duty imposed upon them, in addition to the regular work of their office. Moreover, the assistant marshals of 1870 were generally of good clerical abilities and good character, who labored faithfully in their calling, and made, as a rule, neat and intelligent returns.

While the foregoing remarks respecting the deficiencies of the system in use at the Ninth Census apply indifferently to all the districts of the country, north and south, peculiar difficulties attended the enumeration at the south in 1870. The disturbed state of society in the states lately in rebellion and the supposed necessity of appointing the assistant marshals wholly from the dominant political party, the members of which, in some sections, were drawn almost exclusively from the race lately emancipated by the effects of war, combined to reduce to a very low point the assurance which the country could have of a good census being taken under such a thoroughly bad organization as that provided by the act of 1850. It is not necessary for me to recite facts of record showing the manner in which the state governments of more than one state were at that time administered to prove that there was no very

strong probability that the appointments made to the office of assistant marshal in those states would be uniformly good.

There was, moreover, lacking, in 1870, throughout this general region, one very important safeguard of enumeration, viz, public interest in the result and general intelligence as to the population likely to be shown by the canvass. The interest generally manifested throughout the United States in the Ninth Census was far below that which has been shown the present year; but nowhere did the interest in the work of the census fall as low as in the states referred to, in which political activity under the Constitution of the United States had scarcely revived, and some of which had only just been restored to their representation in Congress and in the electoral college. Public interest in the result of the enumeration is oftentimes very troublesome to the officers of the census; but it is as wholesome as troublesome, since while it frequently leads to unreasonable complaints, it almost certainly calls attention to any actual omissions from the enumeration and to any negligence on the part of the agents of the census.

Moreover, there could, in 1870, be no intelligent expectation at the south as to the population which should be shown by the census. No statistician could, at that time, claim to be able to make even an approximate estimate of the population of any southern state. What would be found to be the effects upon population of four years of devastating civil war, involving vast loss of life, with diminution of vitality on the part of the survivors, the separation of husbands and wives, and the procrastination of marriage on the part of the young, throughout a population of which all able-bodied adult males were declared by law to be soldiers, subject to be called to arms at any moment; what would be the effects upon the distribution of the colored population, as between states and counties, of their recent emancipation, leaving them for the first time free to place themselves according to their interest or their fancy; these were questions which the best informed student of population could not have presumed in 1870 to answer. There was, consequently, on the eve of the Ninth Census, no intelligent estimate possible on the part of any southern community as to the population which would be found to exist; and hence there could be no intelligent criticism of the results of the census as announced by the marshals of the several judicial districts. Scarcely any result as to population was incredible in a region over which armies had been passing for four years, to the destruction of crops, of houses, of fences, and of agricultural implements, and in which one-third, one-half, or, as in the so-called "Black belt," two-thirds, four-fifths, and even seven-eighths of the population were, for the first time in their lives, as the result of war, left free to choose their own location and mode of living.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RESULTS REPORTED IN 1880.

From the above considerations this office was not disposed, on the first announcement of the extraordinary apparent gain of population from 1870 to 1880, to conclude that it was necessarily the census of 1880 which was in fault, and thereupon to charge upon the ten thousand officers engaged in the service throughout the southern states the perpetration of a monstrous political crime through a gigantic conspiracy to falsify the census. Knowing that the provisions of law at the Tenth Census were indefinitely better suited to accomplish the purposes of a correct enumeration than in 1870; knowing that in South Carolina the work of supervision had not, as in 1870, been intrusted to a single officer already overworked in the performance of the regular duties of the marshal's office, but to three officers, each of whom gave many months of arduous labor to the work of preparation and supervision; knowing that in place of 121 enumeration districts, as in 1870, covering an average area of 280 square miles, there had been, at the recent count, 487 districts, each covering an average area of only 69 square miles, securing, as a necessary result, a far higher degree of local and personal knowledge on the part of the enumerators of the districts to be canvassed by them respectively; knowing that the enumerators were no longer chosen from a

single party, but were taken from the mass of citizens without any restriction on account of supposed partisan necessities; knowing all these things, I felt that the question, whether the census of 1870 or that of 1880 were in fault, should be approached and investigated without any strong presumption in favor of the former enumeration. The result of this investigation I have now the honor to state.

The method chosen for dealing with the question of the accuracy of the recent enumeration was a direct test of the count in certain districts. The districts taken for the purpose were, of course, among those situated in the counties respecting which the apparent gain from the Ninth to the Tenth Census was the most extraordinary. They were also, in general, the districts which exhibited the largest gains within their respective counties, though considerations of convenience in reaching such districts by public conveyance, and in testing the count with the assistance of officials and citizens of undoubted probity, were admitted in the selection of the districts to be so canvassed. For the purpose of this investigation, I detailed Mr. Henry Gannett, special agent. The honorable Attorney-General, at the request of this office, instructed the United States marshal of South Carolina to co-operate with Mr. Gannett in the work of investigation. Similar instructions were issued by the internal revenue department to the collector of internal revenue of the state of South Carolina, Mr. Brayton, and a general letter of introduction was addressed from the Post-Office Department to the route-agents of that department.

Mr. Gannett left Washington on the 7th of September, accompanied by Mr. R. M. Barnitz, one of the most capable clerks of this office, and returned to the city on the 21st of September. I inclose a copy of his report, showing his proceedings under this commission.

It appears that Mr. Gannett visited six counties of South Carolina, being counties which showed extraordinary gains since 1870, and in those counties visited in all eighteen enumeration districts. In each of these enumeration districts the list of inhabitants returned to this office were subjected to examination by United States officials or by citizens. In general, these citizens were introduced and vouched for by the United States marshal of the judicial district, or by the United States collector of internal revenue, as not only men of reputation, but, with two exceptions only, as also recognized members of the republican party. In each of the eighteen districts in succession the names of inhabitants were so far identified as to put it beyond a doubt, first, that the census of 1870 in each of these districts was grossly defective, and, secondly, that the census of 1880 was substantially well taken. In no instance did anything appear which bore the semblance of fraud in the returns made to this office by the enumerators of 1880. In some districts nearly every family was identified as resident in the township, notwithstanding the great extent of the South Carolina townships, some of which embrace one hundred and even two hundred square miles. In all cases the identification was carried far enough to put it beyond a doubt that the fault of the impossible gains reported over the census of 1870 lay with the preceding enumeration.

It appears to me that the report of Mr. Gannett satisfactorily settles the question as to the fairness of the Tenth Census in South Carolina. It must be remembered that no reason existed for suspecting that enumeration beyond the fact of the extraordinary gain over the reported population of 1870. The supervisors of South Carolina are men of unimpeached character. Two of them are republicans who were appointed upon the strong and urgent recommendation of United States officials resident within that state, and of other persons highly connected in the past with the republican party. Of one of them (Colonel Pride) the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, late governor of South Carolina, wrote:

He is a man of great energy, thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the state, apt and experienced in business affairs, with habits of accuracy and method which are of great value. He is a sincere southern republican, a member of that party in adversity as well as in prosperity. He is a good citizen, a good republican, and a good business man.

The third supervisor, a moderate democrat, is a man of the highest social connections and standing; a man of culture and of learning.

Not one complaint has ever reached this office respecting the general character of the enumerators appointed in any of the three supervisors' districts of South Carolina, or impeaching the fitness of a single enumerator appointed in that state. No specific allegation of fraud in the enumeration of South Carolina has ever been made to this office. The entire ground for impeaching the integrity of the recent census was found in the reported gain of population between 1870 and 1880. The results of the investigation hereinbefore detailed place beyond possible question by any fair-minded man the entire fault upon the census of 1870. I know of no reason, therefore, why any further charge should be made against the enumeration recently brought to a conclusion by the commissioned and sworn officers of the government in South Carolina.

The presumption which existed against their work has been completely overthrown, and a strong counter presumption has been created by the verification upon the ground of the schedules of inhabitants in the case of eighteen enumeration districts successively taken for special investigation on account of their exceptionally questionable character.

COMPARISON OF 1820-'60 WITH 1860-'80.

One further objection which has been brought against the reasonableness of the result of the census of 1880 in South Carolina deserves a brief notice.

That objection is derived from a comparison of the ratio of increase between 1820 and 1860 and that between 1860 and 1880. The population of South Carolina increased from 502,741 in 1820 to 703,708 in 1860, a gain of 40 per cent. in 40 years. Between 1860 and 1880 the increase was from 703,708 to 995,006, a gain of 41 per cent. in 20 years. Such a comparison, however, is not fair, without reference to certain general causes operating during the two periods.

From 1820 to 1860 South Carolina was a bee-hive, from which swarms were continually going forth to populate the newer cotton-growing states of the Southwest. Between 1820 and 1830 immense tracts of fertile lands belonging to the Creeks and Cherokees in Georgia were ceded to the United States, and were largely occupied by South Carolinians. Later in the period an active emigration of whites from South Carolina sprang up and was maintained in favor of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, while South Carolina negroes were sold in great numbers to cultivate the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of those states. Still later the annexation of Texas made further drafts upon the population of South Carolina.

The effect of these movements is seen in the following figures:

Number of persons born in South Carolina living in that state in 1870	678,708
Number of persons born in South Carolina, but living in other states of the Union in 1870	216,066

From which it appears that South Carolina had given to other states nearly 27 per cent. of her entire native stock. Of these there were living—

In Georgia	54,937
In Mississippi	35,956
In Florida	22,116
In Texas	17,717
In Arkansas	13,807

It is probable that these figures underrate the facts so far as the negro element is concerned, since it seems most likely that many negroes who were born in South Carolina, but who had been sent ten, twenty, or thirty years before 1870 to other states, would be returned as born in the states in which they were then found, the tradition of their origin being lost.

We do not yet know fully what effects the destruction of slavery and the vast change resulting in the conditions of labor have produced upon the emigrating propensities of the people of South Carolina. We do know that negroes are no longer sold South to cultivate the lands of the Yazoo, the Red river, and the Brazos. It is

reasonable to suppose that concurring causes may have checked in an equal degree the outward movement of the white population. A comparison of the "free" natives of South Carolina living in other states in 1860 with the white natives of South Carolina living in such states in 1870 shows their numbers to have been, respectively, 193,389 and 148,574, a reduction of 45,000 in the ten years between 1860 and 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1880.

HON. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to South Carolina, accompanied by Mr. R. M. Barnitz, of the Census Office, arriving in Greenville, Greenville county, on the morning of Thursday, the 8th of September.

The plan which I adopted, in obtaining direct evidence for or against the general correctness of the census in this state was to visit personally the counties in which the gains reported since 1870 appeared most suspicious, and in such counties to visit as many townships showing gains above the average as was consistent with the time allowed for the investigation, and in these townships, by the aid of reliable persons well acquainted with the population, to identify, as far as possible, the heads of families appearing upon the census schedules, and, in a considerable portion of cases, also to identify the individual members of such families.

As the townships of South Carolina are of very great extent, embracing on an average not less than 80 square miles, and in many instances not less than 100 or 150, and in some cases even 200, square miles, and not unfrequently embracing three, four, or five thousand inhabitants, it was not to be expected that every family could be identified without traversing the whole extent of such townships, which would involve, perhaps, two or three days' labor. It was, however, believed to be possible, by consulting persons specially familiar with the population, to secure the identification of the great majority of the families recorded in the census, in case no fraud had been committed in the enumeration. There might still remain more or fewer families on the outskirts of the township who might not be personally known to any one who could be conveniently consulted at the principal village or villages. It was, however, my purpose not in any case to stop in the identification of persons reported on the census schedules short of the point necessary to determine the substantial accuracy of the recent enumeration. Thus, for instance, in the case of a township having, according to the census of 1870, 1,500 inhabitants, but in which 3,000 persons were recorded in the census of 1880, if 2,950 persons could be in one day identified with assurance, all presumption against the census of 1880, by reason of the reported gain of 100 per cent. in ten years, would be effectually removed, and the identification of the remaining 50 names upon the schedule would become only a work of curiosity, which might consume another day, which could be better occupied in the investigation of a second township.

In Greenville I met Colonel R. M. Wallace, United States marshal, who kindly gave me every assistance in his power, giving me his time, placing his deputies entirely at my service, and allowing me the use of his office.

I examined, first, the townships of Oaklawn and Grove, in Greenville county. The population of these townships in 1870 and 1880 was as follows:

	1870.	1880.	Increase.	Per cent.
Oaklawn.....	995	1,681	686	69
Grove.....	1,080	2,361	1,272	117

Mr. John Sornggs, a deputy marshal and a republican, identified a large proportion of the families in these townships. Although this verification was sufficiently complete to show that no great error could exist, I decided to visit these townships in person, where, by the aid of a colored republican and a Mr. Pearson, a moderate democrat introduced to me by Mr. Sornggs, every person, excepting 46 in Grove and 19 in Oaklawn, was accounted for. Of those not recognized, there were but half a dozen whose names were strange to my informants.

Gantt township, Greenville county, had a population in 1870 and 1880 as follows:

1870.....	944
1880.....	1,731
Increase.....	887
Increase, per cent.....	105

It was verified by Mr. John Scruggs. There were but 7 families whose names he did not recognize as belonging in the township.

Greenville township, Greenville county, was verified by the aid of several colored men brought to me by Colonel R. M. Wallace. The population of this township was reported in 1870 as 378, and in 1880 2,152. About 90 per cent. of the families were positively identified, and of those not identified there were very few whose names were strange to my informants.

The white population of Wagner township, Oconee county, was verified by Mr. Bryce (white), who identified all but 27 families.

The colored population was verified by Mr. Jenkins (colored), who recognized all but 12 families. Both of these men are republicans, and were brought to me by Colonel Wallace.

The population of this township in 1870 and 1880 was returned as follows:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
1870	1,529	453	1,982
1880	2,380	867	3,247
Per cent. of increase	56	91	64

Having heard that 600 names had been surreptitiously added to the schedules of Pickens county, I sent for the postmaster at Pickens Court-House, Mr. A. M. Folger, and for the enumerator of the one hundred and thirty-third district, Mr. E. H. Barton, both republicans, with whom I understood that the report had originated. Upon inquiry I found that it was due simply to a discrepancy between two newspaper statements, and that the smaller represents the population as reported in the census.

I learned from Mr. Folger that five out of the eight enumerators of Pickens county were republicans, the other three being democrats. The enumerators of this county were recommended for appointment by Mr. Folger.

The estimate made by Colonel Wallace of the population of Spartanburgh Court-House exceeded by 500 the population returned. The population in 1870 was said to be 1,080, and in 1880 3,253.

From Greenville I proceeded to Columbia and called there upon Mr. E. M. Brayton, collector of internal revenue, who immediately placed his force at my service, gave me a room in the internal-revenue building, and rendered other very important aid.

Shortly after my arrival at Columbia I met Colonel C. J. Pride, supervisor first district, who came in response to my telegram. He is a native of South Carolina, a planter, and a moderate, but undoubtedly, republican in politics. Unless I am a very poor judge of men, he is perfectly honest and incapable of being used by politicians. His appointments were evidently made without regard to party, and in many cases without knowledge on his part of the politics of the appointees. Of the enumerators 37 were known to be republicans, 67 known to be democrats, and the political preferences of 66 were unknown.

It has been charged by certain republicans that Mr. Pride had appointed but one republican, and that his appointments in Edgefield county were made upon the solicitation of prominent democrats. Without knowing of this charge, Mr. Pride stated that democratic politicians had nothing whatever to do with his appointments; that on the contrary he had refused to make the appointments recommended to him in this county, and had appointed men on the recommendation of W. D. Ramey, a republican of Edgefield Court-House, who himself enumerated Pickens township. I was subsequently able to verify this statement of Mr. Pride.

Shortly after Mr. Pride's arrival, Mr. J. L. Breeden, supervisor third district, called upon me in response to a telegram. I obtained from him similar facts regarding his appointments, and have no reason whatever to suppose that the democratic politicians of South Carolina had anything to do therewith. Mr. Breeden is a moderate republican, and has every appearance of being an honest, straightforward man. His appointments were evidently made without distinction of party, 28 being known to be republicans, 35 known to be democrats, the political preferences of 79 being unknown.

As Mr. Breeden was well acquainted in his own county (Marlborough), I requested him to verify Brightsville township. He identified all but seven families of the whites, and nearly all of the colored population.

I had sent to Edgefield county for parties to verify certain townships of that county, among them Mr. Lawrence Kane, who took the census of Pickens township in 1870, and Mr. M. W. Watson, a deputy marshal, both republicans. At the request of Mr. Pride I sent also for Mr. W. D. Ramey, enumerator of Pickens township. Mr. Kane identified the greater part of Pickens and Wise townships, and Mr. Watson about the same proportion of Norris township.

Not feeling satisfied with this result, although it showed a vast undoubted increase over the population returned in 1870, I visited the county personally, and, by the aid of colored republicans, identified all but 5 white families, consisting of 23 persons, and all but 7 per cent. of the blacks in Pickens township, and all but 5 white persons and one-tenth of the blacks in Wise township. By the aid of Mr.

Watson, sr., all but 2 families of the whites, comprising 15 persons, and 9 families of the blacks, comprising 55 persons, in *Norris* township, were identified.

The following are the populations of these townships at the two censuses:

	1870.	1880.	Per cent. increase.
Pickens	1,559	3,939	156
Wise	1,845	2,830	53
Norris	1,485	2,958	100

I also obtained a statement of the total vote in the democratic primaries in this county. There is no suspicion of fraud in these elections, and parties are divided sharply on the color line, there being not more than half a dozen white republicans in the county, while no negroes are allowed to vote at these elections. Out of 3,463 white voters in the county, as shown by the schedules of this census, 3,300 votes were cast at the primary; a tolerably convincing proof that the white population has been correctly enumerated.

Besides the above, I made a partial and superficial examination of three other townships, those of *Collins*, *Colters*, and *Mobley*. In these, four-fifths of the white population were quickly identified, while very few of the names were unfamiliar to my informants.

The apparent increase of these townships is shown in the following table:

White population.

	1870.	1880.	Per cent. increase.
Collins township	303	546	80
Colters township	252	354	40
Mobley township	456	1,398	204

I did not follow up the identification of the names in these townships, as I had, as it appeared to me, sufficient evidence regarding this county, which has been regarded by those who were disposed to impeach the census of 1880 as the one most liable of all to fraud. Persons well acquainted with South Carolina expressed themselves as willing to accept the result of the investigation in this county as conclusive for the state.

While I was absent in Edgefield, Mr. Barnitz examined the enumeration districts of *De Kalb* township, and the town of *Camden*, in *Kershaw* county, by the aid of Mr. J. A. Boswell, a republican recommended by Mr. Brayton. These districts had the following population at the two censuses:

	1870.	1880.	Per cent. increase.
De Kalb township	1,571	6,088	288
Camden township	1,007	1,730	77

Mr. Boswell identified in *De Kalb* township all but 14 families, containing 62 persons; and in *Camden* all but 5 families, containing 13 persons.

Upon my return from Edgefield, I found Major Harry Hammond, supervisor of the second district, awaiting me. He is a highly educated gentleman, a planter, and a moderate democrat. Of his appointees, all but one are democrats, so far as he knew their political preferences. Mr. Hammond appeared anxious for a full investigation of his district.

I immediately proceeded to *Orangeburgh* Court-House, accompanied by him, and spent a day at the court-house on the schedules.

The townships of *Habron* and *Liberty* were verified by Mr. J. H. Livingston, sheriff of the county and an undoubted republican, with the result of but four families in one, and five in the other, unaccounted for.

Mr. George Boliver, clerk of court and a republican, examined the town of *Orangeburgh* Court-House, and identified every family and nearly every individual. He found no errors except two or three cases of duplication and of enumeration of families living outside of the corporate limits, all of which were plainly unintentional errors.

Orange township was verified to the extent of about 90 per cent. by Messrs. George and Jacob Boliver. This investigation was stopped simply for want of time,

In 1870 the total population of Orangeburgh Court-House was returned as 240, while the registration at the election in 1868 was over 300. In 1878 the registration was 182 whites and 150 colored, a total vote of 338.

The following are the populations of the above districts of Orangeburgh county as returned by the two censuses:

	1870.	1880.	Per cent. increase.
Orange township	997	3,906	292
Hebron township.....	311	960	209
Liberty township.....	408	1,215	198
Orangeburgh Court-House.....	240	2,140	770

Upon the conclusion of my examination of Orangeburgh county, believing that I had made a sufficient examination to prove the general accuracy and correctness of the census of this state, I returned to Washington.

In addition to the identification of the heads of families, the individual members of families, especially in those which were extraordinarily large, were verified as far as time would serve. I found no ground whatever for suspicion that families had been fraudulently increased in the returns. Comparatively few negroes knew their own ages, or those of their children, and this ignorance extends to some extent to the lower classes of the whites—a fact which sufficiently explains many seeming inconsistencies in the succession of the children in certain suspicious-looking families.

As you have noticed, I have called upon republicans almost everywhere to assist me. I found them at first thoroughly convinced of the fraudulency of the census. I left them convinced to the contrary. In the few cases where I was obliged to use democrats, I took the precaution invariably of testing their good faith. My informant was not allowed to see the schedules, but the names were called off to him. Occasionally I called names that were not on the schedules, but these were never recognized. I also asked frequently for details regarding names and ages of members of families, and business or profession, which could only be given by one well acquainted with the family, and false answers were never returned.

In short, I had no occasion to question the correctness or accuracy of the information furnished, excepting in the case of a colored republican who attempted to identify the people of Orange township, in Orangeburgh county. I discovered that while he had no intention to deceive me, his complaisance was leading him away from the truth, and I dispensed with his services forthwith.

In all, eighteen enumeration districts, distributed among the counties of Greenville, Oconee, Edgefield, Kershaw, Marlborough, and Orangeburgh, have been examined in detail. These districts were selected as being those in which there is the greatest discrepancy between the results of the two censuses—a discrepancy ranging from fifty up to several hundred per cent. No district was examined in which the number identified was not sufficient to show that it was the census of 1870 and not that of 1880 which was in fault.

I have found no trace whatever anywhere of any attempt at a fraudulent inflation of the census. Not only does the direct evidence disprove the charge, but the collateral evidence also is against it. A large number of the enumerators of 1880 were undoubtedly republicans, and the increase in their districts is as large as in those enumerated by democrats. I have had many facts showing painstaking accuracy on the part of the enumerators.

Some minor errors have been detected, but they are of no consequence in this connection. Families living near the borders of two townships have, in a few instances, been duplicated. An occasional duplication within the same township has also been found; but these are plainly mere errors, and they form but a minute fraction of the population. In some cases enumerators used note-books in the field instead of the schedules, copying their work afterward, for the purpose of keeping it clean and neat. Also it seems to have been a common practice to obtain from the planters the names, etc., of the families living as tenants upon their places. While this practice is irregular, it must be admitted that in many instances the data could be better obtained in this way than from the tenants themselves, owing to the ignorance of the latter.

This investigation has shown to me that not only has there been no attempt at fraud, but that the census has been on the whole remarkably well taken, when the character of the people and of the territory is taken into account, and that the work reflects great credit upon the gentlemen who supervised it.

The Tenth Census of this state being thus shown to have been substantially correct, and there having been but very little immigration since 1870, it appears conclusively that the Ninth Census must have been incorrectly returned, since the natural increase cannot possibly account for more than a small fraction of the gain. As a general rule, with, however, some exceptions, the population of the larger towns has increased but slightly, while the great apparent gains have been made in the country, and particularly where the negroes are in the majority, and where, from mountains or swamps, it is difficult to get about. This distribution of the increase, in connection with the known general character of the enumerators in 1870, and with the rates of compensation (per capita and mileage), is suggestive,

In several of these townships are turpentine distilleries, the laborers in which are mainly composed of what may be termed "floating population".

Between the two enumerations occurred the season of cotton-picking, which, in a cotton-growing locality, invariably occasions considerable changing about of laborers and their families.

In one of the townships, Due West, are located three quite extensive educational institutions, the students in which were included in each enumeration.

In that township I find on the June schedules the names of 43 students, all white, which could not be verified.

It is a well-known fact that in all such institutions, to a certain degree, changes are continually taking place.

By reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that this number comprises nearly one-half the white population not verified in that township.

Near another of the townships is a cotton-factory, which the special agent assigned to that locality assures me had no inconsiderable influence in producing movement of population.

How materially the frequent change of names among the colored race increased the difficulty of the verification is strikingly illustrated by a subsequent critical examination made in the township of Johnson, where, by the aid of the June schedules, one hundred and fifty-one additional names were verified, of which one hundred and thirty were of colored people.

Taking all the facts into consideration, I feel justified in saying that 91 per cent. is a very close verification.

Having arrived at the above results, acting under your instructions, I selected the township of Johnson, in which to make a still more searching test of the correctness of the previous enumeration.

Accordingly, I prepared a transcript of the names appearing on the June schedules for that township, not verified, and dispatched Captain J. B. Isler to that place, with directions to institute a strict inquiry for the parties bearing those names to verify their existence or non-existence, on the 1st day of June, 1880, by sworn testimony from respectable citizens.

In this matter I was very materially aided by Major Harry Noah, of the internal-revenue service, who is secretary of the state republican committee, who kindly gave Captain Isler letters to the chairman of the county republican committee, and other leading republicans in the county. I also communicated with Colonel Wallace in regard to the matter, and am able to say that the parties making the affidavits which accompany this report are fully indorsed as being honorable men, and entitled to the fullest confidence.

The result of Captain Isler's efforts fully justified my expectations. By the aid of the transcript from the June schedules he was able, out of a list of two hundred and forty-five, to verify one hundred and fifty-one additional names, leaving ninety-four still to be accounted for.

Herewith you will find affidavits, in proper and legal form, showing that, of the ninety-four not found by the re-enumeration, eighty have removed from the township and thirteen have died since June 1, 1880.

This leaves a discrepancy of one, in explanation of which I have to say that one name is duplicated on the June schedule, so that in the township of Johnson, every name which appears on the June schedules is exactly accounted for.

I believe, if time would have permitted, the same result could have been reached in each of the other seven townships.

Having completed the work assigned me, I returned to Washington, arriving on the evening of January 16.

My investigation of the census of South Carolina has led me to the conclusion that it was correctly taken. I have discovered no trace or indication of fraud whatever, and, far from being a corrupt census, I firmly believe it to have been taken carefully and honestly.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I was received and treated with uniform courtesy and kindness by the people of South Carolina. Every facility was afforded me for the prosecution of the investigation. Particularly did those connected with the June enumeration cheerfully render their assistance, both to myself and the special agents associated with me; whenever circumstances made it possible to do so.

From Colonel R. M. Wallace, United States marshal, Mr. E. W. Brayton, collector of internal revenue, and Major Harry Noah, secretary state republican committee, my force and myself received many favors and valuable assistance.

The gentlemen detailed to assist in this work as special agents have done their duty with promptitude and fidelity, and merit my hearty commendation.

Trusting that this work may prove to have been satisfactorily done, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. BUTTERFIELD,
Special Agent Tenth Census.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Williamsburg county:

I hereby certify that Joseph W. Kimball is a duly commissioned trial justice for the county of Williamsburg, state aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

J. H. KEELS,
C. C. P. and G. S.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Williamsburgh county, Johnson township:*

At Johnsonville, in said county, on this 10th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, R. H. Kimball, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Falker, H. M.	W.	F.	25	Wife of I. E. Falker.
Falker, C. H.	W.	M.	3	Son of H. M. Falker.
Falker, O. E.	W.	M.	1	Son of H. M. Falker.
Smith, W. G.	W.	M.	30	Laborer.
Smith, M. E.	W.	F.	18	Wife.
Smith, W. D.	W.	M.	1	Son.
Scott, Amelia.	W.	F.	42	Wife of W. H. Scott.
Scott, I. G.	W.	F.	1	Daughter of Amelia Scott.
White, Legrand, jr.	W.	M.	19	Son of Amelia Scott.
Koffi, Allen.	W.	F.	18	Daughter of Amelia Scott.
White, S. I.	W.	F.	18	Wife of Legrand W. White.
White, Lilly.	W.	F.	1	Daughter of Legrand W. White.
Hazelton, S. N.	W.	M.	28	Farmer.
Hazelton, E. A.	W.	F.	25	Wife.
Hazelton, I. L.	W.	M.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Son.
Crosby, Frank.	B.	M.	25	Laborer.
Crosby, B.	B.	F.	25	Wife.
Woodberry, James.	B.	M.	17	Son of Brinus Woodberry.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since removed therefrom.

R. H. KIMBALL.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,

Special Agent Census.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1881.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *Williamsburgh County:*

At Rome, Johnson township, in said county, on this 12th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, W. C. Hemmingway, whom I certify to be of good repute, and who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Ehrey, P.	W.	M.	37	Boat captain.
Ehrey, A. E.	W.	F.	34	Wife.
Ehrey, L. F.	W.	M.	9	Son.
Ehrey, S. E.	W.	F.	0.	
Ehrey, J. D.	W.	M.	4	
Ehrey, T. A.	W.	M.	2	
Hough, G. G.	W.	M.	24	Clerk in store.
Hough, C. M.	W.	F.	19	Wife.
Hough, H. L.	W.	M.	2	Son.
Hough, W. E.	W.	M.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Son.
Buhawson, C.	Mn.	M.	30	Engineer.
Buhawson, Mallisa.	B.	F.	26	Wife.
Buhawson, J. R.	B.	F.	8	Daughter.
Buhawson, A. E.	B.	F.	7	Daughter.
Rodgers, M. W.	W.	M.	21	Cooper.
McBride, S.	B.	M.	11	
Rodgers, Lee.	B.	M.	14	

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since removed therefrom.

W. C. HEMMINGWAY.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,

Special Agent United States Census.

Sworn and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

The enumerators of 1870 were largely colored men, and more or less ignorant. The universal testimony obtained from republicans who were not enumerators in that census is that the names were obtained at court sessions, at musters, and other like occasions, where considerable portions of the population were brought together, and not by a house-to-house canvass. Deputies were generally, if not universally, appointed by the marshal, in contravention of law and of sound policy, for entire counties, and these in turn frequently farmed the work out by townships to others.

In the case of Orangeburgh county, a comparison of the figures of the Eighth and Ninth Censuses is conclusive against the latter. In 1860 the population was 24,806, and in 1870, 16,805, a falling off of 8,031, or 32 per cent. No other county in the state shows anything like this decrease, and there was no possible reason why Orangeburgh should suffer more than other counties.

Comparisons between the population returned by the Ninth Census and the total vote cast at elections held about that time show great discrepancies in all parts of the state.

In further corroboration of the correctness of the census of 1880 may be adduced the despised state census taken in 1875. Although this was at the time condemned and the results were never officially published, recent developments give it considerable importance.

This census is appended by counties, in connection with the Ninth and Tenth United States censuses.

Counties.	1880.	87 .	1870.
Abbeville	40,822	38,908	31,120
Aiken	28,122	30,304	
Anderson	33,613	29,127	24,049
Barnwell	30,858	37,523	35,724
Beaufort	30,190	43,062	34,359
Charleston	102,825	123,480	88,863
Chester	24,153	24,227	18,805
Chesterfield	16,945	13,820	10,584
Clarendon	19,190	16,243	14,038
Colleton	36,399	33,883	25,410
Darlington	34,485	30,461	26,243
Edgefield	45,846	35,039	42,486
Fairfield	27,760	22,791	19,888
Georgetown	19,613	17,646	16,161
Greenville	37,494	32,706	22,262
Hampton	18,767		
Horry	15,574	12,012	10,721
Kershaw	21,538	20,902	11,754
Lancaster	16,903	14,735	12,087
Laurens	29,444	26,405	22,536
Lexington	18,590	16,613	12,988
Marion	34,107	31,654	22,160
Marlborough	20,598	17,683	11,814
Newberry	26,497	23,320	20,775
Oconee	13,256	14,075	10,536
Orangeburgh	40,995	34,070	16,805
Pickens	14,391	11,807	10,269
Richland	28,585	34,245	23,025
Spartanburgh	40,408	32,184	25,784
Sumter	37,037	31,480	25,268
Union	24,081	21,965	19,248
Williamsburgh	24,110	21,055	15,489
York	30,718	31,632	24,286
Total for the state	995,306	925,145	705,606

It will be seen that the state census accorded much more closely with that of 1880 than with that of 1870. This census was taken under republican management by republican officials.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the confidence you have shown by intrusting this important work to me, and to express the hope that it will be found to have been done in a satisfactory and thorough manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

HENRY GANNETT

Geographer and Special Agent Tenth Census.

Washington, D. C., January 25, 1881.

HON. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the results of the re-enumeration of certain townships in the state of South Carolina, made by special agents under my charge, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the census of that state, taken in the month of June, 1880.

In compliance with your instructions, I left Washington for Columbia, South Carolina, on the 10th of November, 1880. Previous to my departure, Messrs. J. B. Burt, O. P. D. Stone, J. B. Isler, and T. Quinn reported to me for duty, and accompanied me to South Carolina.

I reached Columbia on the evening of the 20th, and at once put myself in communication with Mr. E. W. Brayton, collector of internal revenue, and Colonel R. M. Wallace, United States marshal of South Carolina. Collector Brayton very kindly furnished me with an office in the United States court-house, and promptly volunteered everything in the way of information, accommodation, and assistance which I might require.

On the following day Colonel Wallace arrived from Charleston. Under your instructions eight townships were to be selected for re-enumeration by Colonel Wallace. On his recommendation the following were chosen for that purpose:

Due West, Abbeville county.

No. 8, Fairfield county.

Waterloo, Laurens county.

Williston, Barnwell county.

Broad River, Lexington county.

Steerpen, Chesterfield county.

Cains, Marion county.

Johnson, Williamsburgh county.

In the selection of these townships several points were taken into consideration:

1. The extraordinary gains reported in them during the last decade.
2. By those best acquainted with the townships in question, no satisfactory theory accounting for such gains could be devised.
3. These townships were widely scattered throughout the state, and only one taken from a county; and, lastly, they were all in other counties than those examined during a previous investigation conducted by Mr. Gannett, of your office.

It will also be observed that these townships compose a portion of each of the three supervisors' districts of South Carolina.

The following table shows the population of these townships in 1870 and 1880, and the extraordinary gains reported in them:

Townships.	1870.	1880.	Increase.	Per cent.
First supervisor's district:				
Due West, Abbeville county	1,030	2,457	1,427	139
No. 8, Fairfield county	1,562	2,559	997	64
Waterloo, Laurens county	2,158	4,018	1,860	86
Second supervisor's district:				
Williston, Barnwell county	1,379	2,069	1,200	94
Broad River, Lexington county	1,116	2,426	1,310	117
Third supervisor's district:				
Steerpen, Chesterfield county	545	2,080	1,535	282
Cains, Marion county	1,007	2,405	1,398	139
Johnson, Williamsburgh county	1,218	2,397	1,179	97
Total	10,015	21,011	10,996	
Average per cent. of increase				127

The designation of these townships being made, the force under my charge were at once sent to their respective places of operation.

I assigned to Major J. B. Burt, Broad River and No. 8; to Mr. O. P. D. Stone, Steerpen and Cains; to Captain J. B. Isler, Williston and Johnson; and to Colonel Timothy Quinn, Due West and Waterloo.

Instructions were given to each one of these gentlemen to collect the following data:

First. Description and location of house.

Second. Names of the inhabitants.

Third. Color.

Fourth. Sex.

Fifth. Age (and in case of children less than one year old the number of months to be given).

Sixth. Avocation of heads of families.

The re-enumeration to be of present date.

They were particularly enjoined to find and visit every house in the townships canvassed. To this end they were instructed, whenever necessary, to provide themselves with horses, and guides well acquainted with the localities, as in the country the houses are very much scattered, being away from the main roads, in the woods, and on bridle-paths; and also, as the boundaries of townships are in many cases merely arbitrary lines, to exercise the greatest care in following them.

Immediately on my arrival in Columbia, I had communicated with the three supervisors of census, asking them to fix a time and place at which I might meet each of them. In response to a telegram from Major Harry Hammond, supervisor of the second district, I met him on the 28th of November at Augusta, Georgia, which is near his place of residence. Major Hammond met me with the greatest courtesy, and at once proffered me every assistance in his power to facilitate my investigations. By letters to the enumerators and leading men in the township, he rendered efficient aid to the special agents assigned to his district.

Receiving a telegram from Hon. J. L. Breeden, supervisor of the third district, offering to meet me at any point I might designate, and tendering his services in any way which I desired, I took the liberty to ask him to meet Mr. Stone at Cheraw, near Mr. Breeden's home, and give him such information and assistance as he might require, to which he cheerfully responded, and rendered valuable assistance to the gentlemen sent to his district.

Soon after my return from Augusta, Colonel Pride, supervisor of the first district, called upon me in Columbia, remaining in the city several days. Colonel Pride placed at my disposal all the records in his supervisor's office, and very kindly did everything in his power to facilitate the work in his district.

On the 8th of December the canvass of the first township was completed, others following at intervals, the last being finished on the 7th of January.

Upon the receipt of the results of the field-work, I proceeded in private to make the necessary comparisons between the re-enumeration and the June schedules, which, in the meantime, I had received from your office.

The following table will show the aggregates of the two enumerations, and an increase since June, 1880:

Locality.	June enumeration.	Re-enumeration.	Increase since June.
Due West.....	2,457	2,578	119
No. 8.....	2,550	2,685	126
Waterloo.....	4,018	4,150	132
Williston.....	2,660	2,723	54
Broad River.....	2,426	2,441	15
Steerpen.....	2,080	2,090	10
Cains.....	2,405	2,480	75
Johnson.....	2,397	2,468	66
Total.....	21,011	21,608	597

The following table will show the results of the comparisons:

Locality.	June enumeration.	Re-enumeration.	Increase since June.	Names common to both schedules.	Names on June schedule not found by re-enumeration.	Names found by re-enumeration not on June schedule.
Due West	2,457	2,570	110	2,215	242	361
No. 8	2,559	2,685	126	2,320	239	365
Waterloo	4,018	4,150	132	3,673	345	477
Williston	2,669	2,723	54	2,394	275	329
Broad River	2,426	2,441	15	2,158	268	283
Steerpen	2,080	2,090	10	1,942	138	148
Cains	2,405	2,480	75	2,232	179	248
Johnson	2,397	2,463	66	2,152	245	311
Total	21,011	21,608	597	19,086	1,925	2,522

It follows, from an examination of these tables, that the gain since June is 597, or nearly 2½ per cent.; also nearly 91 per cent. of the names on the June schedules were found by the special agents still living in their respective townships. I think I am justified in accounting for the large gain since June from two causes:

First. The legitimate increase from natural causes, that is, excess of births over deaths. It appears, from the schedules of re-enumeration, that the births since June, 1880, are 436, which is something over 2 per cent. of the population reported in June, and this for the six months intervening between the two enumerations. This is somewhat above the percentage usually conceded to be an average by compilers of statistics on this subject.

Second. It is to be expected that special agents, selected for their known capacity and experience in census work, would make a more thorough and exhaustive enumeration than gentlemen to whom the work was entirely new, no matter how strict their integrity and honest their intentions.

Especially would this be true since the special agents were instructed to procure the best attainable guides, maps, and all the available helps to make their work complete; furthermore, in most cases, in the work of re-canvassing the townships, by the courtesy of the officers connected with the June enumeration, the enumerators accompanied the special agents, who thus had the advantage of their own experience and that of the enumerators.

It must therefore be plainly probable that a considerable number of persons are included in the re-enumeration who were overlooked in June.

As above stated, nearly 91 per cent. of the names are common to both schedules, leaving a fraction over 9 per cent., or 1,925 names, which I was unable to verify.

This number is divided among the white and colored population as follows:

Locality.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Due West	109	133	242
No. 8	80	159	239
Waterloo	109	236	345
Williston	82	193	275
Broad River	93	175	268
Steerpen	80	58	138
Cains	90	83	173
Johnson	82	163	245
Total	725	1,200	1,925

The failure to verify this number may be attributed to the ordinary movement of population, in part but largely to the well-known custom among the colored population of a frequent change of name. As regards the movement of population, several circumstances unite to form an explanation why in this case it should be large.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Williamsburgh County:

Near Smith's Mills, in Johnson township, in said county, on the 10th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, David R. Smith, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Hornakerett, H. R.	W.	M.	49	Lawyer.
Cooper, E. F.	W.	M.	23	Lawyer.
Arnold, C. F.	W.	M.	31	Surveyor.
Staples, Geo. W.	W.	M.	35	Mariner.
Staples, Ella.	W.	F.	18	Wife.
Staples, Florence.	W.	F.	19	
Hazeltton, S. B.	W.	M.	33	
Gregg, O. S.	W.	M.	60	Carpenter.
Dassler, Carl.	W.	M.	43	Hostler.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since removed therefrom.

D. R. SMITH.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,
Special Agent of Census.

Sworn and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]
Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Williamsburgh, Johnson township:

Near Smith's Mills, Johnson township, in said county, on this 10th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, Smart Flowers, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Rogers, Plenty.	B.	M.	40	Farmer.
Rogers, Mary.	B.	F.	33	Wife.
Rogers, Nancy.	B.	F.	13	Daughter.
Rogers, Harriet.	B.	F.	14	Daughter.
Laurence, Ned.	B.	M.	33	Carpenter.
Porcher, Amelia.	B.	F.	23	Wife of Horace Porcher.
Porcher, T. C.	B.	M.	5	Son.
Porcher, A.	B.	F.	3	Daughter.
Allen, Mingo.	B.	M.	19	
Davis, Sinky.	B.	F.	9	Sister-in-law of J. Jeameret.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since removed therefrom.

SMART FLOWERS.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,
Special Agent of Census.

Sworn and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]
Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

County of Williamsburgh, Johnson township:

Near Smith's Mills, Johnson township, in said county, on this 10th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, Smart Flowers, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Nawland, Abraham.....	Ma.	M.	21	
McConnell, Lou.....	B.	F.	3	Daughter of Hannah McConnell.
Green, Hester.....	B.	F.	6	Daughter of Will Green.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since died.

SMART FLOWERS.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,

Special Agent of Census.

Sworn to and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

County of Williamsburgh, Johnson township.

At Johnsonville, in said county, on the 10th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, R. H. Kimball, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Davis, W. S.....	W.	M.	86	Physician.
Bolynn, D. L.....	W.	M.	60	Farmer.
Benson, W. I.....	W.	M.	20	Farmer.
Lymkins, N.....	W.	F.	47	Wife of Wesley Lymkins.

were living in Johnson township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since died.

R. H. KIMBALL.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,

Special Agent of Census.

Sworn and subscribed before me this the 10th day of January, 1881.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Williamsburgh county:

At Johnson township, in said county, on this 12th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, J. T. Rollins, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Huggins, Hannah.....	B.	F.	70	
Snowden, Ned.....	B.	M.	60	Laborer.
Conner, M.....	B.	M.	33	Laborer.
Snowden, W.....	B.	M.	14	Laborer.
Snowden, E.....	B.	M.	12	Laborer.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880 but have since removed therefrom, and that McGee, W. W., white male, age 8-12; Gillard, R., black male, age 10, were living in said township, on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since died.

JAMES T. ROLLINS.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,

Special Agent, United States Census.

Sworn and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Williamsburgh county :

At Johnson township, in said county, on this 12th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, William S. McConnell, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Holmes, Henry	B.	M.	15	Laborer.
Blake, E.	B.	F.	30	Laborer.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since removed therefrom, and that Floyd, E. W., white female, age 2; Staggers, B., black female, age 3, were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since died.

W. S. McCONNELL.

Witness:

JOHN B. ISLER,

Special Agent, United States Census.

Sworn and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Williamsburgh county, Johnson township :

At Johnsonville, in said county, on this 10th day of January, 1881, personally appeared before me, Joseph W. Kimball, a trial justice within and for said county, Samuel Parsons, whom I certify to be of good repute, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that—

Name.	Color.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Prater, H. H.	W.	M.	43	Carpenter.
Prater, V. C.	W.	F.	30	Wife.
Prater, Joanna.	W.	F.	11	Daughter.
Prater, C. H.	W.	M.	5	Son.
Prater, S. F.	W.	F.	8	Daughter.
Thomson, J. H.	W.	M.	20	Laborer.
Baxley, D. A.	W.	M.	23	Farmer.
Baxley, Mary I.	W.	F.	23	Wife.
Norton, Nettie.	W.	F.	40	
Norton, Amanda.	W.	F.	8	Daughter.
McAllister, I. M.	W.	M.	53	Farmer.
McAllister, Mary.	W.	F.	37	Wife.
Hannah, S.	W.	F.	60	Mother-in-law of I. F. Carter.
McDougall, C. C.	W.	M.	22	Farmer.
McDougall, S. W.	W.	F.	18	Wife.
Cannon, R.	W.	F.	35	Niece of C. Newell.
Reese, Shadrick.	B.	M.	20	Laborer.
Reese, Jenny.	B.	F.	20	Wife.
Brown, J.	B.	F.	20	Niece of T. B. Green.

were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since removed therefrom, and that Harman, N. H., white male, age 37, farmer; Parsons, Lily C., white female, age 7, daughter of S. Parsons, were living in said township on the 1st day of June, 1880, but have since died.

SAMUEL PARSONS.

Sworn and subscribed.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, [SEAL.]

Trial Justice.

POPULATION.

TABLE I.—Population of the United States, in

	States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	The United States	50,155,783	25,512,820	24,636,963
	The States.....	49,371,340	25,076,619	24,295,721
1	Alabama.....	1,282,505	622,620	659,870
2	Arkansas.....	802,525	410,270	386,246
3	California.....	864,694	518,178	346,518
4	Colorado.....	194,827	129,131	65,193
5	Connecticut.....	622,700	306,782	316,918
6	Delaware.....	146,668	74,108	72,560
7	Florida.....	230,493	136,444	153,049
8	Georgia.....	1,542,180	762,981	779,199
9	Illinois.....	3,077,871	1,586,623	1,491,248
10	Indiana.....	1,978,801	1,010,361	967,940
11	Iowa.....	1,624,615	848,136	776,470
12	Kansas.....	956,096	536,067	459,429
13	Kentucky.....	1,648,690	832,500	816,190
14	Louisiana.....	939,946	468,764	471,192
15	Maine.....	648,936	324,058	324,878
16	Maryland.....	934,948	462,187	472,756
17	Massachusetts.....	1,788,085	868,440	924,645
18	Michigan.....	1,630,937	802,955	774,582
19	Minnesota.....	780,778	410,149	361,024
20	Mississippi.....	1,131,597	597,177	564,420
21	Missouri.....	2,138,880	1,127,187	1,041,193
22	Nebraska.....	452,402	249,241	203,161
23	Nevada.....	62,268	42,019	20,247
24	New Hampshire.....	846,901	170,526	170,465
25	New Jersey.....	1,131,116	559,922	571,194
26	New York.....	5,082,871	2,505,822	2,577,549
27	North Carolina.....	1,809,750	897,908	711,842
28	Ohio.....	3,108,062	1,613,936	1,584,126
29	Oregon.....	174,768	109,581	71,387
30	Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	2,136,056	2,146,236
31	Rhode Island.....	276,581	139,080	149,501
32	South Carolina.....	905,577	490,403	505,169
33	Tennessee.....	1,542,859	769,277	773,082
34	Texas.....	1,591,749	887,840	758,909
35	Vermont.....	882,286	166,887	165,809
36	Virginia.....	1,512,565	745,589	766,976
37	West Virginia.....	618,457	314,495	303,062
38	Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	680,069	635,428
	The Territories.....	784,448	443,201	341,242
1	Arizona.....	40,440	28,202	12,238
2	Dakota.....	185,177	82,296	52,881
3	District of Columbia.....	177,624	83,578	94,046
4	Idaho.....	32,610	21,818	10,792
5	Montana.....	39,159	28,177	10,982
6	New Mexico.....	119,505	64,403	55,060
7	Utah.....	143,963	74,509	69,454
8	Washington.....	76,116	45,978	29,143
9	Wyoming.....	20,789	14,152	6,637

the aggregate, and by sex, nativity, and race.

Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored. ^a	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians. ^b	
43, 475, 840	6, 670, 943	43, 402, 970	6, 580, 793	105, 465	148	60, 407	
42, 371, 556	6, 499, 784	42, 714, 479	6, 518, 372	93, 782	141	44, 566	
1, 252, 771	9, 794	962, 185	690, 108	4	-----	213	1
792, 175	10, 850	591, 531	210, 066	133	-----	195	2
571, 820	292, 874	707, 181	6, 018	75, 132	86	16, 277	3
154, 537	80, 790	191, 125	2, 486	612	-----	154	4
492, 708	129, 992	610, 769	11, 547	123	6	255	5
187, 140	9, 468	120, 160	26, 442	1	-----	5	6
259, 584	9, 009	142, 605	120, 090	18	-----	180	7
1, 591, 616	10, 504	810, 906	725, 133	17	-----	124	8
2, 494, 295	588, 576	3, 081, 151	46, 868	209	8	140	9
1, 634, 123	144, 178	1, 998, 798	39, 228	29	-----	246	10
1, 362, 985	261, 650	1, 614, 600	9, 516	33	-----	498	11
886, 010	110, 080	952, 155	43, 107	19	-----	816	12
1, 589, 173	59, 517	1, 377, 179	271, 461	10	-----	50	13
886, 800	54, 140	454, 954	483, 655	489	-----	848	14
690, 053	55, 883	646, 852	1, 451	8	-----	625	15
852, 187	82, 806	724, 698	210, 230	5	-----	15	16
1, 839, 594	445, 491	1, 703, 782	18, 697	229	8	869	17
1, 248, 429	888, 508	1, 614, 600	15, 100	27	1	7, 240	18
518, 097	267, 670	776, 884	1, 564	24	1	2, 300	19
1, 122, 888	9, 209	479, 398	650, 291	51	-----	1, 857	20
1, 950, 802	211, 578	2, 022, 826	145, 350	91	-----	113	21
354, 988	97, 414	449, 764	2, 386	18	-----	235	22
36, 618	25, 038	53, 558	488	5, 416	8	2, 803	23
500, 697	46, 294	348, 229	686	14	-----	93	24
909, 416	221, 700	1, 092, 017	38, 853	170	2	74	25
3, 871, 492	1, 211, 379	5, 018, 022	65, 104	909	17	810	26
1, 396, 008	3, 742	867, 242	531, 277	-----	1	1, 230	27
2, 803, 119	394, 943	3, 117, 920	79, 900	109	3	130	28
144, 265	80, 508	163, 075	487	9, 510	2	1, 694	29
3, 695, 062	587, 829	4, 197, 016	85, 585	148	8	184	30
202, 588	73, 998	269, 939	6, 488	27	-----	77	31
987, 891	7, 686	391, 105	604, 392	9	-----	181	32
1, 525, 657	16, 702	1, 138, 831	403, 151	25	-----	352	33
1, 477, 133	114, 616	1, 197, 287	393, 384	135	-----	992	34
291, 327	40, 959	331, 218	1, 057	-----	-----	11	35
1, 497, 369	14, 696	880, 858	631, 616	6	-----	85	36
600, 192	18, 265	592, 537	25, 886	5	-----	29	37
910, 072	405, 425	1, 309, 618	2, 702	16	-----	3, 161	38
604, 284	180, 159	688, 401	62, 421	11, 683	7	21, 841	
24, 301	16, 049	35, 160	155	1, 630	2	3, 493	1
83, 382	51, 795	133, 147	401	238	-----	1, 391	2
190, 502	17, 122	118, 006	59, 698	13	4	5	3
22, 686	9, 974	29, 018	63	3, 379	-----	165	4
27, 688	11, 521	35, 885	346	1, 765	-----	1, 603	5
111, 514	8, 051	108, 721	1, 015	57	-----	9, 772	6
99, 909	43, 994	142, 423	232	501	-----	807	7
50, 313	15, 803	67, 109	325	3, 186	1	4, 405	8
14, 939	5, 850	10, 437	298	914	-----	140	9

^a Persons of African descent.

^b These include only those who are not in tribal relations.

TABLE II.—Aggregate population at each census

(NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the

States and Territories.		1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.	
Total		50,155,783		38,558,371		31,443,321		23,191,876	
1	Alabama.....	17	1,262,505	18	906,992	19	904,201	12	771,623
2	Arizona.....	44	40,440	45	0,658				
3	Arkansas.....	25	802,625	26	484,471	25	435,450	26	299,897
4	California.....	24	864,694	24	560,247	26	370,994	29	92,597
5	Colorado.....	35	194,327	41	39,864	38	34,277		
6	Connecticut.....	23	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147	21	370,792
7	Dakota.....	40	135,177	45	14,181	42	4,837		
8	Delaware.....	38	140,608	35	125,015	32	112,216	30	91,532
9	District of Columbia.....	36	177,624	34	181,700	35	75,080	33	51,687
10	Florida.....	34	260,403	33	187,748	31	140,424	31	87,445
11	Georgia.....	13	1,542,189	12	1,184,169	11	1,057,286	9	906,185
12	Idaho.....	46	32,610	44	14,099				
13	Illinois.....	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,051	11	851,470
14	Indiana.....	6	1,978,301	6	1,080,637	6	1,850,428	7	988,416
15	Iowa.....	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,918	27	192,214
16	Kansas.....	20	966,096	20	364,399	33	107,206		
17	Kentucky.....	8	1,048,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684	8	982,405
18	Louisiana.....	22	989,946	21	725,015	17	708,002	18	517,762
19	Maine.....	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,276	16	583,109
20	Maryland.....	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049	17	568,034
21	Massachusetts.....	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,851	7	1,281,066	6	994,514
22	Michigan.....	9	1,636,937	13	1,134,059	16	749,113	20	397,654
23	Minnesota.....	26	780,773	23	439,700	30	172,023	36	6,077
24	Mississippi.....	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305	15	606,526
25	Missouri.....	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,162,012	13	682,044
26	Montana.....	45	39,159	43	20,595				
27	Nebraska.....	30	452,402	36	122,093	39	28,841		
28	Nevada.....	43	62,266	40	42,491	41	6,837		
29	New Hampshire.....	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073	22	317,976
30	New Jersey.....	19	1,121,116	17	906,096	21	672,035	19	489,555
31	New Mexico.....	41	119,565	37	91,874	34	93,516	32	61,547
32	New York.....	1	5,082,871	1	4,882,759	1	3,880,735	1	3,097,894
33	North Carolina.....	15	1,899,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622	10	869,039
34	Ohio.....	3	3,198,082	3	2,605,260	3	2,320,511	3	1,980,329
35	Oregon.....	37	174,768	38	80,923	36	52,465	34	13,204
36	Pennsylvania.....	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2	2,311,788
37	Rhode Island.....	33	276,531	32	217,853	29	174,620	28	147,545
38	South Carolina.....	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708	14	668,507
39	Tennessee.....	12	1,542,859	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801	5	1,002,717
40	Texas.....	11	1,561,749	10	618,579	23	604,215	25	212,592
41	Utah.....	39	143,963	39	85,786	37	40,273	35	11,380
42	Vermont.....	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098	23	314,120
43	Virginia.....	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318	4	1,421,661
44	Washington.....	42	75,116	42	23,955	40	11,594		
45	West Virginia.....	29	618,457	27	442,014				
46	Wisconsin.....	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	776,831	24	305,391
47	Wyoming.....	47	20,780	47	9,118				

as constituted at the date of that census.

States and Territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.]

1840.		1850.		1860.		1870.		1880.		1890.	
a17,069,453		b12,866,020		9,633,822		7,239,881		5,308,483		3,929,214	
12	590,756	15	809,527	19	127,901						
25	97,574	28	30,888	26	14,255						
20	809,978	16	297,675	14	275,148	9	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,946
26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,074	17	64,273	16	59,096
28	49,712	25	30,834	25	38,089	22	24,023	19	14,093		
27	54,477	26	34,780								
9	631,392	10	516,823	11	340,985	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,162	24	12,282				
10	685,868	13	343,081	18	147,178	21	24,520	21	5,641		
29	43,112										
6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,186	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
19	352,411	19	215,739	17	152,923	18	76,550				
13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,269	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,646	7	341,548	6	316,728
8	787,699	8	610,408	7	523,159	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
23	212,267	27	31,639	27	8,765	25	4,762				
17	375,651	22	180,621	21	75,448	20	40,852	20	8,850		
16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,567	23	20,845				
22	284,574	18	260,328	15	244,022	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
18	378,306	14	320,823	13	277,426	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,111	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
7	753,419	5	737,087	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
3	1,510,407	4	937,903	5	581,295	13	230,760	18	45,865		
2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,047,507	3	810,091	2	602,365	2	434,373
24	108,830	23	97,199	20	88,015	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	63,825
11	594,398	9	551,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
5	820,210	7	681,904	9	422,771	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,968	15	217,895	13	154,465	12	85,425
4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,116	1	974,000	1	880,200	1	747,610
30	30,945										

a Including 6,106 persons on public ships in the service of the United States.
 b Including 5,313 persons on public ships in the service of the United States.

TABLE III.—Percentage of increase of population.

States and Territories.	1870 to 1880	1880 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810	1790 to 1800
Alabama.....	26.0	3.4	24.9	30.0	90.8	142.0			
Arizona.....	318.7								
Arkansas.....	66.8	11.2	107.4	115.1	221.0	113.1			
California.....	54.3	47.4	310.3						
Colorado.....	387.4	16.2							
Connecticut.....	15.8	13.3	24.0	19.6	4.1	8.1	5.0	4.3	5.4
Dakota.....	353.2	103.1							
Delaware.....	17.2	11.4	22.5	17.2	1.7	5.4	0.1	13.0	8.7
District of Columbia.....	34.8	75.4	45.2	15.2	9.7	20.5	37.5	70.4	
Florida.....	43.5	33.7	60.5	60.5	56.8				
Georgia.....	90.2	11.9	10.0	31.0	33.7	51.5	35.0	55.1	97.0
Idaho.....	117.4								
Illinois.....	21.1	48.3	101.0	73.3	202.4	185.4	349.1		
Indiana.....	17.7	24.4	30.0	44.1	99.9	133.0	500.2	384.6	
Iowa.....	96.0	73.9	231.1	345.3					
Kansas.....	173.3	239.0							
Kentucky.....	24.8	14.3	17.6	25.9	13.3	21.9	33.7	33.9	199.8
Louisiana.....	20.3	2.6	30.7	49.9	63.3	41.0	99.7		
Maine.....	8.5	40.2	7.7	19.2	25.6	33.9	30.4	50.7	37.1
Maryland.....	19.7	13.0	17.8	24.0	5.1	9.7	7.0	11.4	6.8
Massachusetts.....	22.3	13.3	23.7	34.8	20.8	16.0	10.3	11.6	11.6
Michigan.....	33.2	63.0	33.3	37.3	570.0	260.9	34.0		
Minnesota.....	77.5	155.3	2,730.7						
Mississippi.....	30.6	4.6	30.4	31.4	174.9	31.0	30.0	365.9	
Missouri.....	25.9	45.6	73.3	77.7	173.1	111.0	219.2		
Montana.....	90.1								
Nebraska.....	237.8	326.4							
Nevada.....	46.5	519.6							
New Hampshire.....	9.0	22.3	2.5	11.7	5.6	10.2	13.7	16.6	29.5
New Jersey.....	24.3	34.3	37.2	31.1	13.3	15.6	13.9	16.2	14.6
New Mexico.....	30.1	21.7	51.9						
New York.....	15.0	12.9	25.2	27.5	23.5	30.2	43.0	62.3	73.1
North Carolina.....	30.6	7.9	14.2	15.3	2.0	15.5	15.8	16.1	21.4
Ohio.....	19.9	13.9	13.1	30.3	62.0	61.3	151.9	408.6	
Oregon.....	92.2	73.3	294.0						
Pennsylvania.....	21.6	21.1	25.7	34.0	27.8	23.7	29.3	34.4	33.6
Rhode Island.....	27.2	24.4	13.3	35.5	11.9	17.0	7.9	11.2	0.4
South Carolina.....	41.0	0.2	5.2	12.4	2.2	15.6	21.1	20.1	33.7
Tennessee.....	22.5	13.4	10.6	20.9	21.6	61.2	61.5	147.8	196.8
Texas.....	94.4	35.4	134.2						
Utah.....	35.9	115.4	253.8						
Vermont.....	0.6	4.9	0.3	7.5	4.0	13.9	3.2	41.0	30.3
Virginia.....	23.4	54.4	12.2	14.3	2.3	13.7	3.2	10.7	17.7
Washington.....	213.5	106.0							
West Virginia.....	39.9								
Wisconsin.....	24.7	35.9	154.0	336.3					
Wyoming.....	127.9								

a Decrease.

b Of Virginia and West Virginia together.

TABLE IV.—*Density of population.*

NOTE.—The figures of this table have been obtained by dividing the population by the total land area of the state or territory. The discrepancies between these results and those published in the *Statistical Atlas* of 1894 are due to differences in the estimates of areas used.

States and Territories.	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
Alabama	24.5	19.3	18.7	14.9	11.4	6.0	2.4			
Arizona	0.4	0.0								
Arkansas	15.1	9.1	8.2	3.9	1.8	0.6	0.3			
California	5.5	3.5	2.4	0.6						
Colorado	1.9	0.3	0.3							
Connecticut	128.5	110.9	95.0	76.5	64.0	61.4	56.8	54.0	51.8	49.1
Dakota	0.9	0.0								
Delaware	74.8	63.7	57.3	46.7	39.8	39.2	37.1	37.1	32.8	30.2
Dist. of Columbia	2,900.4	2,191.0	750.3	516.9	437.1	398.3	330.4	240.2	140.9	
Florida	5.0	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.6				
Georgia	26.1	20.0	17.9	15.4	11.7	8.7	5.8	4.3	2.8	1.4
Idaho	0.4	0.1								
Illinois	55.0	45.3	30.6	15.2	8.5	2.8	1.0	0.2		
Indiana	55.1	47.0	37.6	27.5	19.1	9.6	4.1	0.7	0.2	
Iowa	20.3	21.5	12.2	3.5	0.8					
Kansas	12.2	4.4	1.3							
Kentucky	41.2	35.0	28.9	24.6	19.5	17.2	14.1	10.2	5.5	1.8
Louisiana	20.7	16.0	15.6	11.4	7.8	4.7	3.4	1.7		
Maine	21.7	20.9	21.0	19.5	16.8	13.4	9.9	7.7	5.1	3.2
Maryland	94.8	79.1	69.6	59.1	47.7	45.3	41.3	38.6	34.6	32.4
Massachusetts	221.8	181.2	153.1	123.7	91.8	75.9	65.1	58.7	52.0	47.1
Michigan	23.5	20.0	13.0	6.9	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.0		
Minnesota	0.8	5.5	2.2	0.0						
Mississippi	24.4	17.8	17.1	13.1	8.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.2	
Missouri	31.5	25.0	17.2	9.9	5.6	2.0	0.9	0.3		
Montana	0.3	0.1								
Nebraska	5.9	1.6	0.4							
Nevada	0.6	0.3	0.0							
New Hampshire	33.5	35.3	36.2	35.3	31.6	29.9	27.1	23.8	20.4	15.8
New Jersey	151.7	121.5	90.1	65.7	50.1	43.0	37.2	32.9	28.3	24.7
New Mexico	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5						
New York	106.7	92.0	81.3	65.0	51.0	40.3	28.8	20.1	12.4	7.1
North Carolina	23.8	22.0	20.4	17.9	15.5	15.2	13.2	11.4	9.8	8.1
Ohio	78.5	65.3	57.4	48.6	37.3	23.0	14.3	5.7	1.1	
Oregon	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1						
Pennsylvania	95.2	73.2	64.6	51.4	38.3	30.0	23.3	18.0	13.4	9.6
Rhode Island	254.9	200.3	160.9	133.0	100.3	89.6	70.5	70.9	63.7	63.4
South Carolina	33.0	23.2	23.3	22.2	19.7	19.3	16.7	13.3	11.5	8.2
Tennessee	36.9	30.1	26.6	24.0	19.9	16.3	10.1	6.3	2.5	0.8
Texas	6.1	3.1	2.3	0.8						
Utah	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.1						
Vermont	96.4	80.1	34.5	34.4	32.0	30.7	25.8	23.9	16.9	9.4
Virginia	37.7	30.5	24.6	21.9	19.1	18.7	16.4	15.0	13.6	11.6
Washington	1.1	0.3	0.2							
West Virginia	25.1	17.9								
Wisconsin	24.2	19.3	14.2	5.6	0.6					
Wyoming	0.2	0.0								

TABLE V.—*The urban population of the United States, 1790 to 1880.*

Date.	Population of United States.	No. of cities.	Population of cities.	Inhabitants of cities in each 100 of the total population.
1790.....	3,929,214	6	131,472	3.3
1800.....	5,398,483	6	210,873	3.9
1810.....	7,239,881	11	356,920	4.9
1820.....	9,633,822	18	475,135	4.9
1830.....	12,866,020	26	864,509	6.7
1840.....	17,060,453	44	1,453,994	8.5
1850.....	23,191,876	85	2,897,588	12.5
1860.....	31,448,321	141	5,072,256	16.1
1870.....	38,558,371	226	8,071,875	20.9
1880.....	50,165,783	286	11,318,547	22.5

THE CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population, as defined in the *Statistical Atlas* of 1874, "is the point at which equilibrium would be reached were the country taken as a plane surface, itself without weight, but capable of sustaining weight, and loaded with its inhabitants, in number and position as they are found at the period under consideration, each individual being assumed to be of the same gravity as every other, and consequently to exert pressure on the pivotal point directly proportioned to his distance therefrom." In brief, then, it is the center of gravity of the population of the country.

THE CENTER OF POPULATION IN 1880.

Latitude, 39° 04' 08"

Longitude, 84° 39' 40"

The position of the Old Observatory, Mount Adams, Cincinnati, is: Latitude, 39° 06' 26.5"; longitude, 84° 29' 45".

The center of population for 1880 is, therefore, 2.6 miles south of this observatory and 8.9 miles west of it. That is, it is 9.3 miles west by south from the observatory, or 8 miles west by south from the heart of the city of Cincinnati. This places it in Kentucky, one mile from the south bank of the Ohio river, and one and a half mile southeast of the village of Taylorsville.

TABLE VI.—Distribution of population by drainage basins.

Drainage basins.	Approximate area, square miles.	Population, 1880.	Population per square mile, 1880.
ATLANTIC OCEAN	2, 178, 210	48, 717, 293	22.4
NEW ENGLAND COAST	61, 830	3, 788, 334	61.2
St. John's river.....	7, 890	42, 250	5.3
Penobscot river.....	8, 934	111, 818	12.4
Kennebec river.....	11, 416	198, 197	17.3
Merrimac river.....	4, 864	450, 794	92.0
Connecticut river.....	11, 269	637, 176	56.5
Housatonic river.....	1, 674	130, 777	78.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC COAST	83, 020	9, 240, 897	111.3
Hudson river.....	19, 248	2, 280, 359	172.1
Delaware river.....	11, 302	1, 989, 821	173.0
Susquehanna river.....	27, 055	1, 715, 009	62.0
Potomac river.....	14, 470	778, 690	53.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST	132, 040	4, 114, 563	31.2
James river.....	9, 684	371, 030	38.3
Cape Fear river.....	8, 810	230, 111	26.4
Neuse river.....	5, 299	225, 446	42.5
Pedee river.....	17, 098	494, 393	28.9
Roanoke river.....	9, 287	402, 882	43.0
Santee river.....	14, 696	510, 073	35.1
Savannah river.....	11, 402	389, 281	34.1
Altamaha river.....	14, 109	412, 235	29.2
GREAT LAKES	175, 340	5, 034, 147	32.4
St. Lawrence river.....	13, 086	441, 142	32.8
Lake Ontario.....	12, 378	908, 289	78.2
Lake Erie.....	17, 207	1, 542, 754	89.0
Lake Huron.....	18, 689	611, 611	32.4
Lake Michigan.....	45, 876	1, 990, 180	43.3
Lake Superior.....	17, 830	55, 701	3.1
Red river of the North.....	43, 204	74, 404	1.5
GULF OF MEXICO	1, 725, 980	25, 884, 117	14.9
Peninsula of Florida.....	48, 900	167, 683	3.4
Apalachicola river.....	18, 018	490, 890	26.2
Mobile river.....	43, 436	1, 180, 585	27.4
Tombigbee river.....	18, 896	486, 019	25.0
Alabama river.....	28, 820	694, 002	29.1
Pascagoula river.....	8, 980	102, 306	11.3
Pearl river.....	8, 964	100, 405	17.8
Sabine river.....	20, 440	235, 045	11.5
Trinity river.....	17, 300	804, 844	16.9
Brazos river.....	59, 646	372, 214	6.2
Colorado river of Texas.....	41, 220	143, 161	3.0
Nueces river.....	18, 944	20, 801	1.1
San Antonio river.....	16, 352	115, 120	7.0
Rio Grande.....	128, 792	141, 030	1.1
Mississippi river.....	1, 240, 039	21, 821, 254	17.5
Yazoo river.....	13, 936	874, 542	26.8
Illinois river.....	87, 558	1, 347, 123	35.8
Rock river.....	9, 792	485, 578	40.5
Wisconsin river.....	11, 620	109, 850	17.3
Chippewa river.....	8, 892	79, 412	3.9
St. Croix river.....	7, 194	56, 841	7.9
Minnesota river.....	18, 428	193, 557	14.4
Cedar river.....	7, 416	374, 587	50.5
Des Moines river.....	14, 652	349, 849	23.8
Ohio river.....	201, 720	9, 567, 989	47.4
Tennessee river.....	43, 897	1, 243, 774	28.3
Cumberland river.....	18, 673	628, 608	33.8
Kentucky river.....	6, 380	246, 427	38.6
Green river (of Kentucky).....	7, 800	330, 967	43.2
Licking river.....	3, 658	221, 477	60.5
Kanawha river.....	11, 630	270, 132	23.2
Monongahela river.....	7, 318	413, 294	56.4
Allegheny river.....	11, 437	627, 834	54.8
Miami river.....	8, 636	398, 783	100.6
Scioto river.....	6, 480	883, 816	59.2
Muskingum river.....	8, 016	500, 746	62.4
Wabash river.....	31, 505	1, 714, 612	54.4
Big Sandy river.....	5, 915	109, 402	18.4
Missouri river.....	519, 000	2, 720, 470	5.2
Big Sioux river.....	8, 416	61, 019	7.2
Yellowstone river.....	71, 747	4, 387	0.1
Platte river.....	90, 011	265, 107	2.9
Kansas river.....	54, 180	577, 634	10.6
Osage river.....	10, 548	232, 195	22.0
Arkansas river.....	185, 671	1, 278, 853	6.8
Cimarron river.....	16, 632	1, 392	0.1
Canadian river.....	41, 652	22, 552	0.5
White river.....	29, 556	461, 869	15.6
Red river of Louisiana.....	89, 970	728, 025	8.1
Washita.....	20, 764	276, 289	13.3
St. Francis river.....	7, 884	109, 658	13.9

TABLE VI.—Population by drainage basins—Continued.

Drainage basins.	Approximate area, square miles.	Population, 1880.	Population per square mile, 1880.
GREAT BASIN.	228,150	227,107	1.0
Great Salt lake.....	32,400	184,692	4.1
Humboldt river.....	32,148	45,148	1.4
PACIFIC OCEAN.	619,240	1,211,883	1.9
Colorado river of the West.....	255,040	87,897	0.3
Green river.....	47,222	12,610	0.3
Grand river.....	26,472	14,093	0.5
Colorado Chiquito river.....	29,268	3,909	0.1
Gila river.....	68,623	30,327	0.6
Sacramento river.....	58,824	289,856	4.9
San Joaquin river.....	29,952	83,834	2.7
Klamath river.....	14,680	20,827	1.4
Columbia river.....	216,537	220,011	1.0
Willamette river.....	11,700	83,853	7.1
Snake river.....	105,835	50,997	0.5
Clark's fork.....	63,291	18,029	0.2

TABLE VII.—The distribution of population in elevation above sea-level.

Height above sea-level.	Population.		
	Aggregate.	Foreign.	Colored.
<i>Feet.</i>			
0-100.....	9,152,296	1,891,247	1,466,233
100-500.....	10,776,284	942,196	2,958,864
500-1,000.....	19,024,820	2,469,816	1,704,158
1,000-1,500.....	7,904,780	984,178	854,013
1,500-2,000.....	1,878,715	185,860	59,556
2,000-3,000.....	664,923	94,218	24,938
3,000-4,000.....	128,544	15,367	8,172
4,000-5,000.....	107,236	49,932	1,814
5,000-6,000.....	271,817	55,159	1,679
6,000-7,000.....	94,448	19,112	729
7,000-8,000.....	15,054	2,428	.....
8,000-9,000.....	24,947	8,792	454
9,000-10,000.....	20,846	5,775	311
Above 10,000.....	26,078	7,888	330

TABLE VIII.—The distribution of population in accordance with topographical features.

Region.	Aggregate.	Foreign.	Colored.
Total	50,155,783	6,679,943	6,752,813
North Atlantic coast.....	2,016,870	559,945	81,482
Middle Atlantic coast.....	4,879,185	1,008,755	518,032
South Atlantic coast.....	875,080	10,054	485,689
Gulf coast.....	1,060,034	91,876	448,195
Northeast Appalachian region.....	1,060,229	278,995	10,997
Central Appalachian region.....	2,844,089	264,250	44,615
Region of the great lakes.....	3,040,402	632,353	80,747
Interior plateau.....	5,714,683	660,291	724,090
Southern Appalachian region.....	2,697,858	18,788	483,638
Ohio valley.....	2,440,899	248,218	138,427
Southern interior plateau.....	8,025,545	16,123	1,072,449
Mississippi river belt, south.....	710,260	12,673	459,854
Mississippi river belt, north.....	1,090,817	441,930	79,954
Southwest central region.....	2,932,076	109,801	640,834
Central region.....	4,403,002	240,183	411,501
Prairie region.....	5,721,836	929,104	88,894
Missouri river belt.....	885,694	106,048	84,361
Western plains.....	824,268	48,300	7,490
Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	1,123,419	224,528	13,540
Cordilleran region.....	931,610	255,906	88,754
Pacific coast.....	715,731	227,287	63,864

TABLE IX.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the mean annual temperature.*

Groups.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
Below 40°	273, 581	86, 553	1, 988
40 to 45°	3, 493, 226	829, 714	13, 850
45 to 50°	13, 098, 854	2, 673, 171	177, 024
50 to 55°	16, 285, 893	2, 79, 077	818, 218
55 to 60°	7, 400, 085	570, 845	1, 089, 004
60 to 65°	5, 204, 826	181, 664	7, 226, 994
65 to 70°	3, 293, 201	142, 524	1, 522, 050
70 to 75°	423, 456	54, 053	151, 849
Above 75°	11, 061	5, 762	8, 212

TABLE X.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the mean temperature of July.*

Groups.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
Below 60°	244, 593	107, 160	1, 480
60 to 65°	783, 256	182, 242	2, 892
65 to 70°	5, 147, 657	971, 499	39, 093
70 to 75°	19, 551, 956	3, 987, 747	214, 907
75 to 80°	10, 518, 718	1, 124, 470	2, 087, 671
80 to 85°	7, 709, 258	278, 293	5, 221, 286
85 to 90°	93, 055	28, 897	12, 504
Above 90°	16, 690	4, 659	.....

TABLE XI.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the mean temperature of January.*

Groups.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
Below 5°	50, 078	25, 570	224
5 to 10°	266, 041	95, 309	802
10 to 15°	1, 760, 680	405, 706	4, 493
15 to 20°	3, 482, 498	678, 343	15, 020
20 to 25°	10, 292, 014	1, 841, 070	102, 601
25 to 30°	9, 145, 951	1, 286, 495	281, 272
30 to 35°	10, 150, 707	1, 680, 441	655, 051
35 to 40°	6, 611, 819	107, 901	1, 487, 092
40 to 45°	3, 588, 008	72, 011	1, 508, 243
45 to 50°	3, 495, 278	106, 624	1, 728, 824
50 to 55°	1, 824, 198	254, 448	656, 273
55 to 60°	450, 760	76, 087	181, 248
60 to 65°	24, 980	7, 177	2, 845
Above 65°	5, 491	2, 761	1, 605

TABLE XII.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the maximum temperature.*

Groups.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
Below 85°	539	225	.....
85 to 90°	178, 221	52, 512	1, 202
90 to 95°	658, 742	186, 772	3, 042
95 to 100°	26, 109, 737	4, 182, 269	1, 901, 764
100 to 105°	20, 894, 098	1, 955, 101	4, 450, 723
105 to 110°	2, 688, 145	286, 269	223, 972
110 to 115°	49, 652	11, 719	.....
Above 115°	21, 689	5, 016	.....

TABLE XIII.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the minimum temperature.*

Groups.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
Below —55°	16,949	4,021	240
—45 to —50	9,155	2,123	.....
—40 to —45	184,218	52,025	1,026
—35 to —40	673,178	236,350	2,470
—30 to —35	8,856,905	770,094	18,130
—25 to —30	5,718,754	1,443,712	64,862
—20 to —25	8,471,652	1,487,069	85,911
—15 to —20	11,807,385	1,202,469	518,210
—10 to —15	6,014,089	836,508	815,452
—5 to —10	2,623,122	91,304	714,191
0 to —5	2,150,390	24,030	822,926
0 to 5	2,103,963	21,324	940,832
5 to 10	8,025,371	39,451	1,024,296
10 to 15	1,095,847	93,759	460,054
15 to 20	667,518	123,592	192,210
20 to 25	157,935	39,053	8,743
25 to 30	90,369	24,240	3,616
Above 30	328,383	128,019	8,006

TABLE XIV.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the annual rainfall.*

Classes—Inches of rainfall.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
60 and above	856,787	68,332	368,201
55 to 60	2,816,969	26,561	1,026,049
50 to 55	4,311,873	65,894	2,207,280
45 to 50	12,754,884	2,014,196	1,826,118
40 to 45	11,350,300	1,048,732	686,953
35 to 40	10,018,518	1,406,853	363,293
30 to 35	4,993,847	1,188,095	77,918
25 to 30	1,217,286	319,213	8,877
20 to 25	820,303	278,802	8,293
15 to 20	530,356	162,592	2,985
10 to 15	314,984	61,884	3,539
Below 10	154,296	48,789	1,287

TABLE XV.—*Distribution of population in accordance with the rainfall of the spring and summer.*

Classes—Inches of rainfall.	Population, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
35 and above	80,071	1,578	37,191
30 to 35	1,273,810	17,977	708,673
25 to 30	9,138,302	491,729	3,289,715
20 to 25	30,880,014	4,270,749	2,435,856
15 to 20	7,329,341	1,590,692	96,364
10 to 15	672,376	271,977	8,968
5 to 10	595,013	100,708	3,859
Below 5	80,856	18,533	667

TABLE XVI.—*Distribution of population in latitude.*

Degrees.	Aggregate, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
48-49	16,444	6,497	.....
47-48	79,083	31,030	225
46-47	216,111	78,804	746
45-46	453,143	140,177	1,905
44-45	1,767,795	405,793	4,343
43-44	2,678,888	590,812	10,182
42-43	5,397,861	1,126,569	42,448
41-42	5,998,011	1,174,151	64,705
40-41	7,892,855	1,425,864	124,521
39-40	8,205,029	730,081	382,401
38-39	8,605,858	482,870	473,789
37-38	2,831,270	232,547	492,209

TABLE XVI.—*Distribution of population in latitude—Continued.*

Degrees.	Aggregate, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
36-37	2,170,098	24,050	565,038
36-38	2,077,826	23,015	538,137
34-35	1,805,477	21,804	722,204
33-34	1,939,598	21,613	884,250
32-33	1,938,053	36,400	1,080,687
31-32	1,059,689	14,236	474,330
30-31	805,084	29,848	404,823
29-30	673,411	91,007	234,783
28-29	79,555	0,375	14,210
27-28	80,202	13,429	1,672
26-27	20,707	11,223	686
25-26	8,064	4,429	886
24-25	8,693	4,405	2,568

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of population in longitude.*

Degrees.	Aggregate, 1880.	Foreign.	Colored.
67-68	52,617	8,725	.....
68-69	129,818	12,035	192
69-70	201,523	10,278	472
70-71	606,091	88,349	8,510
71-72	1,763,023	440,597	20,317
72-73	920,934	163,778	10,423
73-74	3,036,838	898,498	40,439
74-75	1,603,823	204,060	89,769
75-76	2,590,596	405,637	148,687
76-77	2,220,018	197,948	856,727
77-78	1,760,637	102,057	457,486
78-79	1,876,026	108,740	301,986
79-80	1,670,342	157,118	337,795
80-81	1,559,376	102,135	297,756
81-82	1,682,841	128,751	348,316
82-83	1,571,017	106,368	242,673
83-84	2,049,440	210,555	300,742
84-85	2,577,672	229,314	422,479
85-86	2,181,897	145,486	307,168
86-87	1,830,855	94,080	335,735
87-88	2,253,544	409,924	348,072
88-89	2,051,099	290,570	301,423
89-90	1,854,884	100,506	354,985
90-91	2,235,722	341,694	469,597
91-92	1,480,185	107,334	320,103
92-93	1,263,943	137,164	167,713
93-94	1,401,493	154,376	150,158
94-95	1,280,639	125,437	136,525
95-96	994,554	117,341	141,023
96-97	900,818	128,515	119,410
97-98	722,221	107,927	56,792
98-99	867,321	58,234	8,480
99-100	123,877	10,927	2,202
100-101	43,151	0,246	1,426
101-102	4,048	.....	.....
102-103	10,863	2,524	300
103-104	32,909	7,616	589
104-105	85,244	14,063	1,377
105-106	97,690	15,953	824
106-107	95,033	15,273	797
107-108	20,213	4,192	118
108-109	15,540	2,997	.....
109-110	12,561	3,627	.....
110-111	25,912	9,778	190
111-112	119,156	88,007	301
112-113	55,980	17,138	325
113-114	21,870	6,033	107
114-115	11,231	3,365	.....
115-116	18,030	4,973	.....
116-117	28,838	8,922	63
117-118	58,080	11,336	288
118-119	58,532	13,886	100
119-120	71,824	21,723	209
120-121	119,050	36,298	166
121-122	257,813	81,397	1,651
122-123	474,697	169,316	4,426
123-124	96,011	18,825	587
124-125	19,727	2,293	.....

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties: 1880, 1870, 1860.*

ALABAMA.

[Organized as a Territory March 3, 1817; admitted as a State December 14, 1819.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	1,262,505	990,093	904,201	
Autauga.....	19,108	11,623	10,739	
Baldwin.....	8,003	6,004	7,530	
Barbour.....	33,979	29,399	30,312	
Bibb.....	9,487	7,450	11,804	
Blount.....	15,389	9,945	10,885	In 1877, part to Cullman.
Bullock.....	29,060	24,474	.....	In 1877, part from Montgomery.
Butler.....	19,649	14,681	18,122	
Calhoun.....	19,691	13,980	21,539	In 1868 name changed from Benton to Calhoun.
Chambers.....	23,440	17,562	23,214	
Cherokee.....	10,108	11,132	18,360	
Chilton.....	10,793	6,194	.....	Since 1870 name changed from Baker to Chil-
Choctaw.....	15,731	12,078	13,877	ton; in 1875, part from Dallas.
Clarke.....	17,806	14,663	15,049	
Clay.....	12,933	9,560	.....	In 1877, part to Talladega.
Cleburne.....	10,976	8,917	.....
Coffee.....	8,119	6,171	9,623	
Colbert.....	16,163	12,537	.....
Conecuh.....	12,605	9,674	11,811	
Coosa.....	15,113	11,946	19,273	
Covington.....	5,639	4,568	6,409	
Crenshaw.....	11,728	11,156	.....
Cullman.....	6,355	.....	.....	In 1877, from parts of Blount, Marshall, Mor-
Dale.....	12,677	11,325	12,197	gan, and Winston.
Dallas.....	48,433	40,705	33,625	In 1875, part to Chilton.
De Kalb.....	12,675	7,123	10,705	
Elmore.....	17,592	14,477	.....	In 1877, part from Montgomery.
Escambia.....	5,710	4,041	.....
Etowah.....	15,393	10,109	.....
Fayette.....	10,135	7,136	12,850	
Franklin.....	9,155	8,006	13,627	
Geneva.....	4,342	2,959	.....
Greene.....	21,921	13,399	30,359	
Hale.....	20,553	21,792	.....
Henry.....	18,761	14,191	14,913	
Jackson.....	25,114	19,410	13,233	
Jefferson.....	23,272	12,345	11,746	
Lamar.....	12,142	8,893	.....	Since 1870, name changed from Sanford to La-
Lauderdale.....	21,035	15,091	17,420	mar.
Lawrence.....	21,392	16,053	16,075	
Lee.....	27,262	21,750	.....
Limestone.....	21,600	15,017	15,306	
Lowndes.....	31,173	25,719	27,713	
Macon.....	17,371	17,727	26,802	
Madison.....	37,625	31,297	20,451	
Marango.....	30,390	26,161	31,171	
Marion.....	9,364	6,059	11,132	
Marshall.....	14,535	9,871	11,472	In 1877, part to Cullman.
Mobile.....	43,053	49,311	41,131	
Monroe.....	17,091	14,214	15,067	
Montgomery.....	62,353	43,704	35,904	In 1877, parts to Bullock and Elmore.
Morgan.....	16,423	12,137	11,335	In 1821 name changed from Catacho to Morgan;
Perry.....	30,741	24,975	27,724	[in 1877, part to Cullman.]
Pickens.....	21,479	17,090	22,310	
Pike.....	20,640	17,423	24,495	
Randolph.....	16,576	12,003	20,059	
Russell.....	24,337	21,630	26,592	
Saint Clair.....	14,452	9,800	11,013	
Shelby.....	17,266	12,218	12,618	
Sumter.....	26,723	24,109	24,035	
Talladega.....	23,360	18,064	23,320	In 1877, part from Clay.
Tallapoosa.....	23,401	16,963	23,327	
Tuscaloosa.....	24,957	20,081	23,200	
Walker.....	9,479	8,543	7,930	
Washington.....	4,533	3,912	4,669	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—ALABAMA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Wilcox	31,828	28,877	24,618	In 1850 name changed from Hancock to Winston; in 1877, part to Cullman.
Winston	4,253	4,155	3,678	

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory February 24, 1863.]

The Territory ..	40,440	9,053	6,482	
Apache	5,283	.....	.....	In 1879, from part of Yavapai.
Maricopa	5,689	.....	.....	In 1871, from part of Yavapai; in 1873, part from Pima; in 1875, part to Pinal. Boundaries changed in 1877.
Mohave	1,190	179	.....	In 1873, part to Maricopa; in 1877, part to Pinal. In 1873, from parts of Maricopa, Pima, and Yavapai; in 1877, part from Pima.
Pima	17,006	5,716	.....
Pinal	3,044	.....	.....
Yavapai	5,013	2,142	.....	In 1871, part to Maricopa; in 1875, part to Pinal; in 1879, part to Apache.
Yuma	3,215	1,021	.....

ARKANSAS.

[Organized as a Territory March 2, 1819; admitted as a State June 15, 1836.]

The State	802,525	484,471	435,450	
Arkansas	8,038	8,208	8,844	In 1871, part to Lincoln.
Ashley	10,156	8,042	8,600	In 1873, from parts of Fulton, Izard, Marion, and Searcy.
Baxter	6,004	.....	.....
Benton	20,328	18,881	9,306	
Boone	12,146	7,032	.....
Bradley	6,285	8,646	8,888	In 1870, part to Dorsey.
Calhoun	5,071	3,853	4,103	
Carroll	13,337	5,780	9,883	In 1870, part to Desha. In 1872, part to Hot Spring; in 1873 and 1875, parts to Pike. In 1873, from parts of Greene and Randolph. In 1871, part to Nevada. In 1873, part to Faulkner and part from Perry.
Chicot	10,117	7,214	9,234	
Clark	15,771	11,953	9,735	
Clay	7,213	.....	.....
Columbia	14,000	11,397	12,449	In 1873, parts to Lee and Saint Francis.
Conway	12,755	8,112	6,697	
Craighead	7,037	4,677	3,000	
Crawford	14,740	8,957	7,850	
Crittenden	9,415	3,831	4,920	In 1873, part to Dorsey. [Chicot and Lincoln. In 1871, part to Lincoln; in 1870, parts from In 1873, from parts of Dallas, Bradley, Jefferson, and Lincoln.
Cross	5,050	3,015	.....
Dallas	6,505	5,707	8,283	
Desha	8,973	0,125	6,459	
Dorsey	8,370	In 1871, part to Lincoln. In 1873, from parts of Conway and Pulaski. In 1871, part to Logan. In 1873, parts to Baxter and Izard. In 1873, from parts of Hot Spring, Montgomery, and Saline.
Drew	12,231	9,060	9,078	
Faulkner	12,786	.....	.....
Franklin	14,951	9,027	7,293	
Fulton	6,720	4,643	4,024	In 1873, part from Randolph, part to Clay. In 1871, part to Nevada; in 1873, part to Howard. In 1872, part from Clark; in 1873, part to Garland; in 1873, part from Montgomery; in 1875, part to Saline.
Garland	8,023	.....	.....
Grant	6,185	3,943	.....
Greene	7,430	7,573	5,843	
Hempstead	19,015	13,768	13,930	In 1873, from parts of Hempstead, Pike, Polk, and Sevier. [to Sharp. In 1873, parts to Izard and Stone; in 1875, part In 1873, parts to Baxter and Stone, and parts [from Fulton and Independence. In 1871, part to Lincoln; in 1873, part to Dorsey. In 1871, part to Logan; in 1877, part from Pope.
Hot Spring	7,775	5,877	5,685	
Howard	9,917	.....	.....
Independence	18,086	14,566	14,307	
Izard	10,857	6,806	7,215	In 1875, part to Miller.
Jackson	10,877	7,268	10,493	
Jefferson	22,386	15,733	14,971	
Johnson	11,565	9,152	7,612	
La Fayette	5,730	9,139	8,464	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—ARKANSAS—Continued.

Counties.	1850.	1870.	1880.	Remarks.
Lawrence.....	8,782	5,981	9,372	[lips, and Saint Francis. In 1873, from parts of Crittenden, Monroe, Phil In 1871, from parts of Arkansas, Desha, Drew, and Jefferson; in 1873, part to Dorsey; in 1870, part to Desha.
Lee.....	18,288			
Lincoln.....	9,259			
Little River.....	6,404	8,286		
Logan.....	14,885			[and Yell. In 1871, from parts of Franklin, Johnson, Scott, In 1873, from parts of Prairie and Pulaski; in [1875, part to Pulaski. In 1873, part to Baxter; in 1875, part from Searcy. Was southwestern county of the state. The part of it north of Red river now in Indian territory; that part south of Red river now in Texas.
Lonoke.....	22,140			
Madison.....	11,455	8,281	7,740	
Marion.....	7,097	8,979	6,192	In 1875, from part of La Fayette.
Miller.....				
Mississippi.....	9,910			
Monroe.....	7,832	8,639	8,665	In 1873, parts to Lee, Phillips, and Saint Francis. In 1873, parts to Garland and Hot Spring. In 1871, from parts of Columbia, Hempstead, and Ouachita.
Montgomery.....	9,674	8,689	8,687	
Nevada.....	5,729	2,984	8,683	
Newton.....	12,959			
Ouachita.....	6,120	4,374	3,993	In 1871, part to Nevada. In 1873, part to Conway. In 1873, part to Lee and part from Monroe. In 1873, part to Howard; in 1873 and 1876, parts from Clark.
Perry.....	11,758	12,675	12,996	
Phillips.....	8,872	2,685	2,485	
Pike.....	21,262	15,872	14,877	In 1873, part to Howard. In 1877, part to Johnson. In 1873, part to Lonoke; in 1875, parts from White and Woodruff. In 1873, parts to Faulkner, Lonoke, and Saline; in 1876, part to Saline; in 1875, parts from Lonoke and Saline.
Poinsett.....	6,345	8,788	4,625	
Polk.....	2,192	1,720	3,621	
Pope.....	5,857	3,376	4,262	In 1873, part to Logan. In 1875, part from Independence. In 1873, from parts of Independence, Izard, [Searcy, and Van Buren.
Prairie.....	14,922	8,936	7,883	
Pulaski.....	8,495	6,604	8,854	
Randolph.....	32,616	32,066	11,699	In 1873, parts to Clay and Greene. In 1873, parts to Lee and parts from Crittenden and Monroe. In 1873, part to Garland and part from Pulaski; in 1876, part to Pulaski and part from Pulaski and Hot Spring. In 1871, part to Logan. In 1875, parts to Baxter, Marion, and Stone.
Saint Francis.....	11,724	7,466	6,261	
Saline.....	8,889	6,714	8,672	
Scott.....	8,958	3,911	6,640	In 1873, part to Howard. In 1875, part from Independence. In 1873, from parts of Independence, Izard, [Searcy, and Van Buren.
Searcy.....	9,174	7,483	5,145	
Sebastian.....	7,278	6,614	5,271	
Sevier.....	19,500	12,940	9,288	In 1873, part to Howard. In 1875, part from Independence. In 1873, from parts of Independence, Izard, [Searcy, and Van Buren.
Sharp.....	6,192	4,492	10,510	
Stone.....	9,447	5,400		
Union.....	5,069			
Van Buren.....	19,419	10,871	12,288	In 1873, part to Stone. In 1875, part to Prairie. In 1873, part to Prairie. In 1871, part to Logan.
Washington.....	8,565	5,107	5,857	
White.....	28,844	17,266	14,678	
Woodruff.....	17,794	16,347	8,816	
Yell.....	8,646	6,891		
	16,852	8,948	6,388	

CALIFORNIA.

[Admitted as a State September 9, 1850.]

The State.....	884,094	560,247	379,994	
Alameda.....	62,976	24,237	8,927	
Alpine.....	539	685		
Amador.....	11,984	9,582	10,930	
Butte.....	18,721	11,403	12,106	
Calaveras.....	9,094	8,895	16,269	
Colusa.....	18,118	6,165	2,274	
Contra Costa.....	12,525	8,461	5,328	
Del Norte.....	2,584	2,022	1,093	
El Dorado.....	10,683	10,309	20,562	
Fresno.....	9,478	6,339	4,605	
Humboldt.....	15,512	6,140	2,694	In 1874, part from Klamath.
Inyo.....	2,923	1,956		
Kern.....	5,601	2,825		
Klamath.....		1,680	1,803	In 1874 absorbed by Humboldt and Siskiyou.
Lake.....	6,696	2,969		In 1873, part to Napa.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Lassen.....	3,340	1,327	.....
Los Angeles.....	33,381	15,309	11,833	
Marin.....	11,324	6,903	3,334	
Mariposa.....	4,339	4,572	6,243	
Mendocino.....	12,800	7,545	3,967	
Merced.....	5,656	2,807	1,141	
Modoc.....	4,369	.....	.....	In 1874, from part of Siskiyou.
Mono.....	7,490	430	.....
Monterey.....	11,302	9,876	4,730	In 1874, part to San Benito.
Napa.....	13,235	7,163	5,521	In 1872, part from Lake.
Nevada.....	20,823	19,134	16,446	
Placer.....	14,232	11,357	13,270	
Plumas.....	6,180	4,489	4,363	
Sacramento.....	34,390	26,830	24,142	
San Benito.....	5,584	.....	.....	In 1874, from part of Monterey.
San Bernardino.....	7,786	3,988	5,551	
San Diego.....	8,618	4,051	4,324	
San Francisco.....	233,959	149,473	56,802	
San Joaquin.....	24,349	21,050	9,435	
San Luis Obispo.....	9,142	4,772	1,782	
San Mateo.....	8,669	6,635	3,214	
Santa Barbara.....	9,513	7,784	3,543	In 1871, part to Ventura.
Santa Clara.....	85,089	26,246	11,912	
Santa Cruz.....	12,802	8,743	4,944	
Shasta.....	9,492	4,173	4,360	
Sierra.....	6,623	5,610	11,387	
Siskiyou.....	9,610	6,848	7,629	In 1874, part to Modoc, and part from Klamath.
Solano.....	18,475	16,871	7,109	
Sonoma.....	25,920	19,810	11,867	
Stanislaus.....	8,751	6,499	2,245	
Sutter.....	5,159	5,030	3,390	
Tehama.....	9,301	3,587	4,044	
Trinity.....	4,960	3,213	5,125	
Tulare.....	11,281	4,593	4,638	
Tuolumne.....	7,848	8,150	10,229	
Ventura.....	5,073	.....	.....	In 1871, from part of Santa Barbara; in 1878,
Yolo.....	11,772	9,899	4,716	[organized.]
Yuba.....	11,284	10,851	13,668	

COLORADO.

[Organized as a Territory February 28, 1861; admitted as a State August 1, 1876.]

The State.....	194,327	39,864	34,277	
Arapahoe.....	38,644	6,829	.....
Bent.....	1,654	592	.....	In 1874, from part of Greenwood.
Boulder.....	9,723	1,939	.....
Chaffee.....	6,512	.....	.....	In 1870, from part of Lake.
Clear Creek.....	7,823	1,596	.....
Conejos.....	5,605	2,504	.....	In 1874, parts to Hinsdale, La Plata, and Rio Grande.
Costilla.....	2,879	1,779	.....	Do. Do.
Custer.....	8,080	.....	.....	In 1877, from part of Fremont.
Douglas.....	2,486	1,388	.....	In 1874, part to Elbert.
Elbert.....	1,708	.....	.....	In 1874, from parts of Douglas and Greenwood.
El Paso.....	7,949	987	.....
Fremont.....	4,735	1,064	.....	In 1877, part to Custer.
Gilpin.....	6,489	5,490	.....
Grand.....	417	.....	.....	In 1874, from part of Summit; in 1877, part to
Greenwood.....	.....	510	.....	In 1874 absorbed by Bent and Elbert.
Gunnison.....	8,235	.....	.....	In 1877, from part of Lake.
Hinsdale.....	1,487	.....	.....	In 1874, from parts of Conejos, Costilla, and
Huerfano.....	4,124	2,250	.....	[Lake.]
Jefferson.....	6,804	2,390	.....
Lake.....	23,563	522	.....	In 1874, parts to Hinsdale, La Plata, and Rio Grande; in 1877, part to Gunnison; in 1879, part to Chaffee.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—COLORADO—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
La Plata.....	1, 110	-----	-----	In 1874, from parts of Conejos, Costilla, and [Lake; in 1876, part to San Juan.
Larimer.....	4, 892	838	-----	
Las Animas.....	8, 803	4, 276	-----	In 1877, from part of San Juan.
Ourray.....	2, 699	-----	-----	
Park.....	3, 970	447	-----	[Lake.
Pueblo.....	7, 617	2, 265	-----	
Rio Grande.....	1, 944	-----	-----	In 1874, from parts of Conejos, Costilla, and In 1877, from part of Grand.
Routt.....	140	-----	-----	
Saguache.....	1, 973	304	-----	In 1876, from part of La Plata; in 1877, part to Ourray.
San Juan.....	1, 087	-----	-----	
Summit.....	6, 459	258	-----	In 1874, part to Grand.
Weld.....	6, 646	1, 636	-----	

CONNECTICUT.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State.....	622, 700	537, 454	460, 147
Fairfield.....	112, 042	95, 276	77, 476
Hartford.....	125, 332	109, 007	89, 962
Litchfield.....	62, 044	48, 727	47, 313
Middlesex.....	85, 589	30, 099	30, 859
New Haven.....	150, 523	121, 257	97, 845
New London.....	73, 152	66, 570	61, 731
Tolland.....	24, 112	22, 000	21, 177
Windham.....	43, 856	38, 518	34, 278

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory March 2, 1861.]

The Territory..	135, 177	14, 181	4, 837	
Aurora.....	69	-----	-----	In 1879, from parts of Cragin and Wetmore.
Barnes.....	1, 585	-----	-----	In 1875, from parts of Burbank and Cass; organized in 1878.
Beadle.....	1, 290	-----	-----	In 1873, from parts of Burchard, Clark, Kingsbury, and Spink; in 1879, part to Brown; unorganized.
Billings.....	1, 923	-----	-----	In 1879, from original territory.
Bonhomme.....	6, 468	608	-----	
Boreman.....	534	-----	-----	In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Bottineau.....	-----	-----	-----	In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Brookings.....	4, 965	163	-----	In 1871, part to Hanson; in 1873, parts to Lake and Moody.
Brown.....	353	-----	-----	In 1879, from parts of Beadle and Mills; unorganized.
Brulé.....	238	-----	-----	In 1875, from part of Buffalo; organized in 1879.
Buffalo.....	63	240	-----	Organized in 1872; in 1873, parts to Bottineau, Burleigh, Campbell, Edmunds, Faulk, Gings, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kidder, La Moure, Logan, McHenry, McPherson, Mountrail, Rolette, Sheridan, Stevens, Stutsman, Waillette, and Walworth; in 1875, parts to Brulé and French (now De Smet).
Burleigh.....	8, 246	-----	-----	In 1878, from part of Buffalo.
Campbell.....	50	-----	-----	In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Cass.....	8, 998	-----	-----	Formed and organized in 1873, from part of Pembina; in 1875, parts to Barnes and Traill.
Cavleor.....	-----	-----	-----	In 1873, from part of Pembina; unorganized.
Charles Mix.....	497	152	-----	In 1873, part to Douglas; unorganized.
Cheyenne.....	-----	-----	-----	In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Clark.....	114	-----	-----	In 1873, from part of Hanson; in 1875, part to Beadle; in 1877, pt. to Codington; unorganized.
Clay.....	5, 001	2, 621	-----	Unorganized.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—DAKOTA TERRITORY—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Codington	2,156			In 1877, from parts of Clark, Grant, and Hamlin; organized in 1878.
Custer	995			In 1875, from original territory; organized in 1873, from part of Hanson. [1877.
Davison	1,266			In 1879, from part of Stone and all of Greeley.
Day	97			In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Delano				In 1873, from part of Buffalo (as French); name changed in 1875.
De Smet				In 1871, part to Hanson; in 1873, parts to Grant, Hamlin, and Renville; organized in 1878.
Deuel	2,302	37		In 1873, from part of Charles Mix; unorganized.
Douglas	6			In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Edmunds	38			In 1879, from original territory.
Emmons	4			In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Faulk				In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Forsyth	37			In 1873, from part of Pembina; unorganized.
Foster				In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Gingras				In 1873, from part of Pembina; in 1875, part to Traill; organized in 1879.
Grand Forks	6,248			In 1873, from part of Deuel; in 1877, part to Codington; organized in 1878.
Grant	3,010			Unorganized.
Gregory	693			In 1873, from parts of Deuel and Hanson; in 1877, part to Codington; organized in 1878.
Hamlin	153			In 1873, from part of Buffalo, and in 1879 part of Burchard annexed; unorganized.
Hand				In 1871, from parts of Brookings, Deuel, and Minnehaha; organized in 1872; in 1873, parts to Davison, Hamlin, Kingsbury, Lake, McCook, Mercer, Miner, Spink, Clark, and Stone; in 1879 part of Cragin annexed; since 1879 part of Jayne annexed.
Hanson	1,301			In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Howard	12			In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Hughes	268			Organized in 1871; in 1879 Armstrong annexed; since 1870 part of Jayne annexed.
Hutchinson	5,573	37		In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Hyde				Absorbed by Hanson, Hutchinson, McCook, and Turner.
Jayne		5		In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Kidder	89			In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Kingsbury	1,102			In 1873, from part of Hanson; in 1873, part to Beadle; organized in 1879.
Lake	2,657			In 1873, from parts of Brookings, Hanson, and Minnehaha.
La Moure	20			In 1873, from parts of Buffalo and Pembina; unorganized.
Lawrence	13,248			In 1875, from original territory; organized in 1871, part to Turner. [1877.
Lincoln	5,896	712		In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Logan				In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Lugenhoel				In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Lyman	124			In 1873, from parts of Hanson and Jayne; organized in 1878.
McCook	1,293			In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
McHenry				In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
McPherson				In 1875, from part of Hanson; unorganized.
Mandan				In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Mercer	115			In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Meyer				In 1873, from part of Hanson; in 1879, parts to Bramble and Wetmore; unorganized.
Miner	363			In 1871, part to Hanson; in 1873, parts to Lake and Moody.
Minnehaha	8,251	355		In 1873, from parts of Brookings and Minnehaha.
Moody	3,915			In 1873, from original territory; organized in 1878.
Morton	200			In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Mountrail	13			In 1871, parts from Chippewa and Kittson; in 1873, parts to Cass, Cavileer, Foster, Grand Forks, La Moure, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, and Stateman.
Pembina	4,862	1,213		In 1875, from original territory; in 1877 organized; in 1878, part to Ziebach.
Pennington	2,244			In 1873 (as Ashmore), from part of Buffalo; in 1875 name changed; unorganized.
Pottor				In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Pratt				Do.
Fresho				Do.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—DAKOTA TERRITORY—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Ramsey.....	281	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Pembina; unorganized.
Ransom.....	537	.....	.....	Do. Do.
Renville.....	.....	.....	.....	In 1873, from parts of Deuel and Pembina; un-
Richland.....	8,597	.....	.....	In 1873, from original territory. (organized.)
Rolette.....	.....	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Rusk.....	46	.....	.....	In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Shannon.....	113	.....	.....	In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Sheridan.....	.....	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Spink.....	477	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Hanson, and part to
Stanley.....	793	.....	.....	Beadle; organized in 1870.
Stark.....	.....	.....	.....	In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Stevens.....	247	.....	.....	In 1879, from original territory; unorganized.
Stuteman.....	1,007	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Sully.....	296	.....	.....	In 1873, from parts of Buffalo and Pembina;
Todd.....	203	837	.....	organized in 1873.
Trall.....	4,123	.....	.....	In 1873, from original territory; organized in
Tripp.....	.....	.....	.....	Unorganized. (1874.)
Turner.....	5,320	.....	.....	In 1875, from parts of Burchard, Cass, and
Union.....	6,313	3,507	.....	Grand Forks.
Wallerette.....	432	.....	.....	In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Walworth.....	46	.....	.....	In 1871, from parts of Jayne and Lincoln.
White River.....	.....	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Buffalo; unorganized.
Williams.....	14	.....	.....	In 1875, from original territory; unorganized.
Yankton.....	8,390	2,097	.....	In 1873, from original territory; unorganized.
Ziebach.....	.....	.....	.....	In 1879, from part of Pennington.
Sisseton and Wah- peton Indian res- ervation.	73	.....	.....
Fort Sisseton.....	134	.....	.....
Unorganized por- tion of territory.	.....	2,091	.....

DELAWARE.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State.....	146,608	125,015	112,216	
Kent.....	32,374	29,804	27,804	
New Castle.....	77,716	63,515	64,797	
Sussex.....	36,018	31,696	29,615	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Formed March 30, 1791; Virginia portion re-coded to that State July 9, 1846.]

The District....	177,624	131,700	75,030	
Washington county.....	131,700	75,030	County government abolished in 1874.

FLORIDA.

[Organized as a Territory March 30, 1822; admitted as a State March 3, 1845.]

The State.....	267,493	187,748	140,424	
Alachua.....	16,462	17,328	8,232	
Baker.....	2,803	1,325	.....
Bradford.....	8,112	3,671	.....
Brevard.....	1,478	1,216	246	In 1873 boundary with Orange changed; in
				1874 boundaries with Dade and Manatee
				changed; in 1879 part of Volusia annexed.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—FLORIDA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Calhoun	1,580	998	1,446	In 1875 boundary with Jackson changed.
Clay	2,838	2,693	1,914	
Columbia	9,589	7,885	4,640	
Dade	257	85	83	In 1874 boundaries with Brevard and Manatee changed.
Duval	19,431	11,921	5,074	
Escambia	12,156	7,817	5,768	
Franklin	1,791	1,256	1,904	
Gadsden	12,169	9,802	9,396	
Hamilton	6,790	5,749	4,164	
Hernando	4,248	2,988	21,200	Since 1850 name changed from Benton to Hernando.
Hillsborough	5,814	3,216	2,981	In 1874, part to Polk county.
Holmes	2,170	1,572	1,386	
Jackson	14,372	9,528	10,209	In 1878 boundary changed; in 1875 boundary with Calhoun changed.
Jefferson	16,065	13,398	9,876	In 1879 boundary with Leon changed.
Lafayette	2,441	1,783	2,068	In 1877, part to Taylor.
Leon	19,662	15,236	12,348	In 1879 boundary with Jefferson changed.
Levy	5,767	2,018	1,781	In 1877, part from Marion.
Liberty	1,362	1,050	1,457	
Madison	14,798	11,121	7,779	
Manatee	3,544	1,931	854	In 1874 boundaries with Brevard and Dade changed.
Marion	13,046	10,804	8,609	In 1877, part to Levy.
Monroe	10,940	5,657	2,913	
Nassau	6,635	4,247	3,644	
New River			3,820	Absorbed by Baker and Bradford.
Orange	6,618	2,195	987	Name changed from Mosquito. In 1872, part from Sumter; in 1873 boundary with Brevard changed; in 1879 boundaries with Polk and Sumter changed.
Polk	3,181	3,169		In 1871 boundary with Sumter changed; in 1879 boundary with Orange changed; in 1874, part from Hillsborough.
Putnam	6,261	3,821	2,712	
Saint John's	4,535	2,618	3,038	In 1875 boundary changed.
Santa Rosa	6,645	3,812	5,480	
Sumter	4,686	2,952	1,549	In 1871 boundary with Polk changed; in 1879 boundary with Orange changed; in 1872, part to Orange.
Savannee	7,161	3,550	2,303	
Taylor	2,279	1,453	1,384	In 1877, part from Lafayette.
Volusia	3,294	1,723	1,158	In 1879, part to Brevard.
Wakulla	2,723	2,500	2,839	
Walton	4,201	3,041	3,037	
Washington	4,080	2,302	2,154	In 1873 boundary changed.

a Estimated.

GEORGIA.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State	1,542,180	1,184,109	1,057,286	
Appling	5,276	5,086	4,190	
Baker	7,307	6,843	4,985	
Baldwin	13,806	10,618	9,078	
Banks	7,337	4,973	4,707	Since 1870, part from Jackson.
Bartow	18,690	16,566	15,724	
Berrien	6,619	4,518	3,475	
Bibb	27,147	21,255	16,291	
Brooks	11,727	8,342	6,356	
Bryan	4,929	5,252	4,015	
Bulloch	8,053	5,610	5,668	
Burke	27,128	17,679	17,165	
Butts	8,311	6,941	6,455	
Calhoun	7,024	5,503	4,918	
Camden	6,183	4,615	5,420	
Campbell	9,970	9,176	8,801	In 1870, part to Douglas and part from Fayette

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—GEORGIA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Carroll.....	16,901	11,782	11,991	In 1877, part from Douglas.
Catoosa.....	4,739	4,409	5,082	
Charlton.....	2,154	1,897	1,780	
Chatham.....	45,023	41,279	31,043	
Chattahoochee.....	5,670	6,059	5,797	
Chattooga.....	10,021	6,902	7,165	In 1875, part to Oconee.
Cherokee.....	14,826	10,399	11,291	
Clarke.....	11,702	12,941	11,218	
Clay.....	6,050	5,493	4,893	
Clayton.....	8,027	5,477	4,466	
Clinch.....	4,138	3,945	3,063	In 1870, part to McDuffie.
Cobb.....	20,748	13,814	14,242	
Coffee.....	5,070	3,132	2,870	
Colquitt.....	2,527	1,064	1,916	
Columbia.....	10,465	13,520	11,860	
Coweta.....	21,109	15,875	14,703	Formed in 1870 from parts of Montgomery, Pulaski, and Telfair.
Crawford.....	8,656	7,557	7,093	
Dade.....	4,702	3,033	3,069	
Dawson.....	5,887	4,969	5,856	
Decatur.....	10,072	15,183	11,922	
De Kalb.....	14,407	10,014	7,806	Formed in 1870 from part of Campbell; in 1877, part to Carroll.
Dodge.....	5,358	—	—	
Dooly.....	12,420	9,790	8,917	
Dougherty.....	12,632	11,517	8,295	
Douglas.....	8,934	—	—	
Early.....	7,611	6,098	6,149	In 1870, part to Campbell.
Echols.....	2,553	1,978	1,491	
Edgingham.....	5,979	4,214	4,755	
Elbert.....	12,957	9,249	10,493	
Emanuel.....	9,759	6,134	5,081	
Fannin.....	7,245	5,429	5,139	In 1870, part to Rockdale.
Fayette.....	8,605	8,221	7,047	
Floyd.....	24,418	17,230	15,195	
Forsyth.....	10,550	7,963	7,749	
Franklin.....	11,453	7,693	7,393	
Fulton.....	49,137	33,440	14,427	Since 1870, part to Banks.
Gilmer.....	8,385	6,644	6,724	
Glascock.....	3,577	2,730	2,437	
Glynn.....	9,497	5,370	3,889	
Gordon.....	11,171	9,203	10,146	
Greene.....	17,547	12,454	12,652	In 1871, part from McIntosh.
Gwinnett.....	10,531	12,431	12,040	
Habersham.....	8,719	6,322	5,966	
Hall.....	15,298	9,697	9,366	
Hancock.....	10,989	11,317	12,044	
Haralson.....	5,974	4,604	3,039	In 1871, part from McIntosh.
Harris.....	15,768	13,284	13,736	
Hart.....	9,004	6,783	6,137	
Heard.....	8,769	7,606	7,805	
Henry.....	14,193	10,102	10,702	
Houston.....	22,414	20,406	15,011	In 1871, part from McIntosh.
Irwin.....	2,000	1,897	1,699	
Jackson.....	10,297	11,181	10,005	
Jasper.....	11,651	10,430	10,743	
Jefferson.....	15,671	12,190	10,219	
Johnson.....	4,800	2,964	2,919	In 1871, part from McIntosh.
Jones.....	11,613	9,436	9,107	
Laurens.....	10,053	7,834	6,998	
Lee.....	10,577	9,567	7,196	
Liberty.....	10,649	7,698	8,367	
Lincoln.....	6,412	5,413	5,460	[Warren; organized in 1871. Formed in 1870 from parts of Columbia and In 1871, part to Liberty.
Lowndes.....	11,049	8,321	5,249	
Lumpkin.....	6,523	5,161	4,028	
McDuffie.....	9,449	—	—	
McIntosh.....	6,241	4,401	5,546	
Macon.....	11,675	11,458	8,440	
Madison.....	7,978	5,227	5,933	
Marion.....	8,588	8,600	7,890	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—GEORGIA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Meriwether.....	17,651	13,756	15,380	
Miller.....	3,720	3,091	1,791	
Milton.....	6,261	4,284	4,602	
Mitchell.....	9,392	6,093	4,308	
Monroe.....	18,808	17,213	15,953	
Montgomery.....	5,381	3,586	2,097	In 1870, part to Dodge.
Morgan.....	14,032	10,696	9,997	
Murray.....	8,269	6,500	7,083	
Muscogee.....	19,322	16,663	16,584	
Newton.....	13,623	14,015	14,320	In 1870, part to Rockdale.
Oconee.....	6,351			Formed in 1875 from part of Clarke.
Oglethorpe.....	15,400	11,782	11,549	
Paulding.....	10,887	7,639	7,038	
Pickens.....	6,790	5,317	4,951	
Pierce.....	4,538	2,778	1,973	
Pike.....	15,849	10,905	10,078	
Polk.....	11,952	7,822	6,295	
Pulaski.....	14,058	11,940	8,744	In 1870, part to Dodge.
Putnam.....	14,589	10,461	10,125	
Quitman.....	4,392	4,150	3,499	
Rabun.....	4,634	3,256	3,271	
Randolph.....	13,341	10,561	9,571	
Richmond.....	34,065	25,724	21,284	
Rockdale.....	6,838			Formed in 1870 from parts of Henry and Newton.
Schley.....	5,302	5,129	4,633	
Scriven.....	12,786	9,175	8,274	
Spalding.....	12,555	10,205	8,699	
Stewart.....	13,998	14,204	13,422	
Sumter.....	18,239	10,559	9,428	
Talbot.....	14,115	11,913	13,616	
Taliaferro.....	7,034	4,796	4,583	
Tattnell.....	6,988	4,860	4,352	
Taylor.....	8,597	7,143	5,998	
Telfair.....	4,828	3,245	2,713	In 1870, part to Dodge.
Terrell.....	10,451	9,053	6,232	
Thomas.....	20,597	14,523	10,766	
Townsend.....	3,261	2,780	2,459	
Troup.....	20,505	17,632	16,262	
Twiggs.....	8,918	8,545	8,320	
Union.....	6,431	5,267	4,413	
Upson.....	12,400	9,430	9,910	
Walker.....	11,056	9,925	10,082	
Walton.....	15,622	11,038	11,074	
Ware.....	4,159	2,286	2,200	
Warren.....	10,885	10,545	9,820	In 1870, part to McDuffie.
Washington.....	21,064	15,842	12,693	
Wayne.....	5,980	2,177	2,268	
Webster.....	5,237	4,677	5,030	
White.....	5,341	4,606	3,315	
Whitfield.....	11,900	10,117	10,047	
Wilcox.....	3,109	2,439	2,115	
Wilkes.....	15,985	11,796	11,420	
Wilkinson.....	12,061	9,383	9,376	
Worth.....	5,892	3,778	2,763	

IDAHO TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory March 3, 1863.]

The Territory...	32,610	14,099	.....
Ada.....	4,674	2,075	.....
Alturas.....	1,693	689	.....
Bear Lake.....	3,235	.....	.....
Boise.....	3,214	3,834	.....

In 1879, part to Washington.

In 1875, from part of Oneida.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—IDAHO TERRITORY—(Continued.)

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Cassia	1,812	.....	.....	In 1870, from part of Owyhee.
Idaho	2,031	840	.....	In 1870, part to Washington.
Kootenai	518	.....	.....	Unorganized.
Lemhi	2,280	988	.....
Naz Perce	3,935	1,007	.....
Oneida	6,063	1,922	.....	In 1870, part to Bear Lake.
Owyhee	1,420	1,713	.....	In 1870, part to Cassia.
Shoshone	469	722	.....
Washington	879	.....	.....	In 1870, from parts of Ade and Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

[Organized as a Territory March 1, 1809; admitted as a State December 3, 1818.]

The State	3, 077, 871	2, 539, 891	1, 711, 951
Adams	59, 185	56, 862	41, 823
Alexander	14, 808	10, 564	4, 707
Bond	14, 860	13, 152	9, 815
Boone	11, 598	12, 942	11, 678
Brown	13, 041	12, 205	8, 038
Bureau	33, 172	32, 415	20, 426
Calhoun	7, 467	6, 502	5, 144
Carroll	16, 976	16, 705	11, 733
Cass	14, 498	11, 580	11, 325
Champaign	46, 803	32, 737	14, 620
Christian	28, 227	20, 363	10, 492
Clark	21, 894	18, 719	14, 987
Clay	16, 102	16, 875	9, 336
Clinton	18, 714	10, 285	10, 941
Coles	27, 042	25, 235	14, 203
Cook	607, 524	349, 906	144, 954
Crawford	16, 197	13, 889	11, 551
Cumberland	13, 759	12, 223	8, 311
De Kalb	26, 768	23, 265	19, 086
De Witt	17, 010	14, 768	10, 620
Douglas	15, 853	13, 484	7, 140
Du Page	19, 161	16, 685	14, 701
Edgar	25, 499	21, 450	16, 925
Edwards	8, 597	7, 595	6, 454
Ellington	18, 920	15, 033	7, 816
Fayette	23, 241	19, 038	11, 139
Ford	15, 099	9, 103	1, 679
Franklin	10, 129	12, 652	9, 303
Fulton	41, 240	33, 291	33, 338
Gallatin	12, 801	11, 134	8, 055
Greene	23, 010	20, 277	16, 093
Grundy	10, 732	14, 938	10, 379
Hamilton	10, 712	13, 014	9, 915
Hancock	35, 337	35, 935	29, 061
Hardin	6, 024	5, 113	3, 760
Henderson	10, 722	12, 582	9, 501
Henry	36, 507	35, 506	23, 660
Iroquois	35, 451	25, 782	12, 325
Jackson	22, 505	19, 634	9, 689
Jasper	14, 515	11, 294	8, 394
Jefferson	20, 686	17, 864	12, 965
Jersey	15, 542	15, 054	12, 051
Jo Daviess	27, 528	27, 820	27, 325
Johnson	13, 078	11, 248	8, 342
Kane	44, 969	39, 091	30, 002
Kankakee	25, 047	24, 352	15, 412
Kendall	13, 083	12, 399	13, 074
Knox	38, 344	30, 522	28, 668
Lake	21, 296	21, 011	18, 257
La Salle	70, 403	60, 792	48, 632

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—ILLINOIS—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Lawrence	13, 663	12, 533	9, 214	
Lee	27, 491	27, 171	17, 651	
Livingston	38, 450	31, 471	11, 637	
Logan	25, 037	23, 053	14, 272	
McDonough	27, 970	26, 509	20, 069	
McHenry	24, 908	23, 762	22, 089	
McLean	60, 100	53, 988	28, 772	
Macon	30, 665	26, 481	13, 738	
Macoupin	37, 692	32, 726	24, 602	
Madison	50, 126	44, 131	31, 251	
Marion	23, 686	20, 622	12, 739	
Marshall	15, 055	16, 956	13, 437	
Mason	16, 242	16, 184	10, 031	
Massac	10, 443	9, 581	6, 213	
Menard	13, 024	11, 735	9, 584	
Mercer	19, 502	18, 769	15, 042	
Monroe	13, 682	12, 982	12, 832	
Montgomery	28, 078	25, 314	13, 979	
Morgan	31, 514	28, 403	22, 112	
Moultrie	13, 699	10, 385	6, 385	
Ogle	29, 937	27, 492	22, 888	
Peoria	55, 355	47, 540	36, 601	
Perry	16, 007	13, 723	9, 552	
Piatt	15, 583	10, 953	6, 127	
Pike	33, 751	30, 768	27, 249	
Pope	13, 250	11, 437	8, 742	
Pulaski	9, 507	8, 752	3, 943	
Putnam	5, 554	6, 280	5, 587	
Randolph	25, 600	20, 859	17, 205	
Richland	15, 545	12, 803	9, 711	
Rock Island	38, 302	29, 783	21, 005	
Saint Clair	61, 806	51, 008	37, 604	
Saline	15, 940	12, 714	9, 331	
Sangamon	52, 894	46, 852	32, 274	
Schnytler	16, 249	17, 419	14, 084	
Scott	10, 741	10, 530	9, 009	
Shelby	30, 270	25, 476	14, 613	
Stark	11, 207	10, 751	9, 004	
Stephenson	31, 963	30, 608	25, 112	
Tazewell	29, 666	27, 903	21, 470	
Union	18, 102	16, 513	11, 181	
Vernilion	41, 588	30, 388	19, 800	
Wabash	9, 945	8, 841	7, 313	
Warren	22, 933	23, 174	18, 386	
Washington	21, 112	17, 599	13, 731	
Wayne	21, 291	19, 758	12, 223	
White	23, 087	16, 840	12, 403	
Whiteside	30, 885	27, 503	18, 737	
Will	53, 422	43, 013	29, 321	
Williamson	19, 324	17, 320	12, 295	
Winnebago	30, 505	29, 301	24, 491	
Woodford	21, 620	18, 956	13, 282	

INDIANA.

(Organized as a Territory July 4, 1800; admitted as a State December 11, 1816.)

The State	1, 978, 301	1, 680, 637	1, 350, 428
Adams	15, 385	11, 382	9, 252
Allen	54, 763	43, 494	23, 328
Bartholomew	22, 777	21, 133	17, 805
Benton	11, 108	5, 615	2, 809
Blackford	8, 020	6, 272	4, 122
Boone	25, 922	22, 593	16, 753
Brown	10, 264	8, 081	6, 507
Carroll	16, 845	10, 162	13, 489

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—INDIANA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Cass	27, 611	24, 193	16, 843	
Clark	23, 610	24, 770	20, 602	
Clay	25, 854	19, 084	12, 161	
Clinton	23, 472	17, 330	14, 505	
Crawford	12, 356	9, 851	8, 226	
Davless	21, 552	16, 747	13, 323	
Dearborn	26, 071	24, 116	24, 406	
Decatur	19, 779	19, 063	17, 294	
De Kalb	20, 225	17, 167	13, 880	
Delaware	22, 928	19, 030	15, 753	
Dubois	15, 992	12, 597	10, 894	
Elkhart	38, 454	26, 026	20, 986	
Fayette	11, 394	10, 476	10, 225	
Floyd	24, 590	23, 300	20, 183	
Fountain	20, 228	10, 339	15, 566	
Franklin	20, 092	20, 223	19, 549	
Fulton	14, 301	12, 726	9, 422	
Gibson	22, 742	17, 371	14, 532	
Grant	23, 613	18, 487	15, 797	
Greene	22, 996	10, 514	16, 041	
Hamilton	24, 801	20, 882	17, 310	
Hancock	17, 423	15, 133	12, 802	
Harrison	21, 326	19, 913	13, 531	
Hendricks	22, 981	20, 277	16, 953	
Henry	24, 010	22, 986	20, 119	
Howard	19, 584	15, 847	12, 524	
Huntington	21, 805	19, 936	14, 867	
Jackson	23, 050	18, 974	16, 286	
Jasper	8, 464	6, 354	4, 291	
Jay	19, 282	15, 000	11, 399	
Jefferson	25, 977	23, 741	25, 036	
Jennings	16, 453	16, 218	14, 749	
Johnson	19, 537	18, 366	14, 854	
Knox	26, 324	21, 562	16, 056	
Kosciusko	26, 494	23, 531	17, 418	
Lagrange	15, 630	14, 148	11, 366	
Lake	15, 091	12, 339	9, 145	
La Porte	20, 985	27, 062	22, 919	
Lawrence	18, 543	14, 628	13, 602	
Madison	27, 527	22, 770	16, 518	
Marion	102, 782	71, 930	39, 855	
Marshall	23, 414	20, 211	12, 722	
Martin	13, 475	11, 193	8, 075	
Miami	24, 083	21, 052	16, 851	
Monroe	15, 875	14, 168	12, 847	
Montgomery	27, 316	23, 765	20, 888	
Morgan	18, 900	17, 528	16, 110	
Newton	8, 107	5, 820	2, 360	
Noble	22, 956	20, 389	14, 915	
Ohio	5, 563	6, 897	5, 462	
Orange	14, 863	13, 497	12, 076	
Owen	15, 901	10, 137	14, 376	
Parke	19, 460	18, 166	15, 538	
Perry	16, 997	14, 801	11, 847	
Pike	16, 363	13, 779	10, 073	
Porter	17, 227	13, 942	10, 313	
Posey	20, 857	19, 185	16, 167	
Polaski	9, 851	7, 601	5, 711	
Putnam	22, 501	21, 514	20, 681	
Randolph	26, 435	22, 802	18, 997	
Ripley	21, 627	20, 977	19, 054	
Rush	19, 238	17, 626	16, 193	
Saint Joseph	33, 178	25, 322	18, 455	
Scott	8, 343	7, 873	7, 303	
Shelby	25, 267	21, 892	19, 569	
Spencer	22, 122	17, 398	14, 556	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—INDIANA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Starke	5,105	3,888	2,195	
Steuben	14,045	12,854	10,374	
Sullivan	20,336	18,453	15,064	
Switzerland	13,339	12,134	12,698	
Tippecanoe	35,900	33,515	25,726	
Tipton	14,407	11,963	8,170	
Union	7,673	6,341	7,109	
Vanderburgh	42,193	33,145	20,552	
Vermillion	12,025	10,840	9,422	
Vigo	45,668	33,549	22,517	
Wabash	25,241	21,305	17,547	
Warren	11,497	10,204	10,057	
Warrick	20,102	17,653	13,261	
Washington	18,055	18,495	17,009	
Wayne	38,613	34,043	29,558	
Wells	18,442	13,585	10,844	
White	13,795	10,554	8,258	
Whitley	16,941	14,399	10,730	

IOWA.

[Organized as a Territory July 3, 1838; admitted as a State March 3, 1845; readmitted with enlarged boundaries December 28, 1846.]

The State	1,624,615	1,194,020	674,913
Adair	11,667	3,982	984
Adams	11,888	4,614	1,593
Allamakee	19,791	17,868	12,237
Appanoose	16,636	16,456	11,031
Audubon	7,448	1,212	454
Benton	24,888	22,454	8,496
Black Hawk	23,913	21,706	8,244
Boone	20,838	14,584	4,232
Bremer	14,081	12,528	4,915
Buchanan	18,546	17,034	7,906
Buena Vista	7,537	1,585	57
Butler	14,293	9,051	3,724
Calhoun	5,595	1,602	147
Carroll	12,351	2,451	281
Cass	16,043	5,464	1,613
Cedar	18,986	19,731	12,049
Carro Gordo	11,461	4,722	940
Cherokee	8,240	1,967	58
Chickasaw	14,534	10,180	4,336
Clarke	11,513	8,735	5,427
Clay	4,248	1,523	52
Clayton	28,829	27,771	20,728
Clinton	30,763	35,357	18,936
Crawford	12,413	2,530	383
Dallas	18,746	12,019	5,244
Davis	16,468	15,565	13,764
Decatur	15,336	12,018	5,677
Delaware	17,050	17,432	11,024
Des Moines	33,099	27,256	19,611
Dickinson	1,901	1,389	180
Dubuque	42,896	38,969	31,164
Emmet	1,550	1,392	105
Fayette	22,258	16,973	12,073
Floyd	14,677	10,768	3,744
Franklin	10,249	4,738	1,309
Fremont	17,652	11,174	5,074
Greene	12,727	4,627	1,374
Grundy	12,639	8,399	795
Guthrie	14,394	7,061	8,058
Hamilton	11,262	6,055	1,693

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties—IOWA—Continued.*

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Hancock	3,458	899	179	
Hardin	17,807	13,684	5,440	
Harrison	16,640	8,931	3,621	
Henry	20,088	21,463	18,701	
Howard	10,837	6,282	3,168	
Humboldt	5,341	2,596	332	
Ida	4,382	226	43	
Iowa	10,221	10,644	8,029	
Jackson	23,771	22,619	18,493	
Jasper	25,063	22,116	9,833	
Jefferson	17,469	17,839	15,038	
Johnson	25,420	24,898	17,573	
Jones	21,052	19,731	13,306	
Keokuk	21,253	19,434	13,271	
Kossuth	6,173	3,851	416	
Lee	34,859	37,210	20,232	
Linn	37,287	31,080	18,047	
Louis	13,142	12,877	10,870	
Lucas	14,530	10,388	5,706	
Lyon	1,968	221		
Madison	17,224	13,884	7,330	
Mahaska	25,202	22,508	14,816	
Marion	25,111	24,436	16,813	
Marshall	23,752	17,576	6,015	
Mills	14,137	8,718	4,481	
Mitchell	14,363	9,582	3,409	
Monona	9,655	6,654	332	
Monroe	13,710	12,724	8,612	
Montgomery	15,895	5,934	1,256	
Muscatine	23,170	21,688	16,444	
O'Brien	4,155	715	8	
Osceola	2,219			Organized January 1, 1872; previously attached [to Woodbury.
Pago	19,667	9,975	4,419	
Palo Alto	4,131	1,336	132	
Plymouth	8,566	2,109	148	
Pocahontas	8,713	1,446	103	
Polk	42,306	27,857	11,625	
Pottawattamie	39,850	16,893	4,008	
Poweshiek	18,934	16,681	5,698	
Ringgold	12,085	5,691	2,923	
Sac	8,774	1,411	248	
Scott	41,266	38,599	25,959	
Shelby	12,690	2,540	818	
Sioux	5,420	576	10	
Story	16,906	11,651	4,051	
Tama	21,585	16,131	5,285	
Taylor	15,035	3,989	3,590	
Union	14,980	5,983	2,012	
Van Buren	17,043	17,672	17,081	
Wapello	25,285	22,346	14,518	
Warren	19,578	17,980	10,281	
Washington	20,374	18,952	14,235	
Wayne	16,127	11,237	6,409	
Webster	15,951	10,484	2,504	
Winnebago	4,917	1,562	168	
Winneshek	23,938	23,570	13,942	
Woodbury	14,906	6,172	1,119	
Worth	7,953	2,892	756	
Wright	5,062	2,392	663	

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties—KANSAS.*

[Organized as a Territory May 30, 1854; admitted as a State January 29, 1861.]

Counties.	1850.	1870.	1880.	Remarks.
The State.....	996, 096	364, 909	107, 206	
Allen.....	11, 303	7, 022	3, 682	
Anderson.....	9, 057	5, 220	2, 400	
Arapahoe.....	3			In 1873 formed from original territory, un-
Atchison.....	26, 068	15, 507	7, 720	ganized.
Barbour.....	2, 001			Formed prior to, but not separately returned
				in, 1870. Organized and parts from Harper
				and Pratt in 1873.
Barton.....	10, 318	2		Organized in 1872.
Bourbon.....	19, 591	15, 076	6, 101	
Brockenridge.....			3, 197	
Brown.....	12, 817	6, 823	2, 607	
Buffalo.....	191			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				ganized.
Butler.....	18, 586	3, 035	437	
Chase.....	0, 081	1, 975	808	
Chautauqua.....	11, 072			In 1875 formed and organized from part of
Cherokee.....	21, 905	11, 028		[Howard.
Cheyenne.....	37			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				ganized.
Clark.....	163			Formed prior to, but not separately returned in,
Clay.....	12, 320	2, 042	163	1870. Part from Ford in 1873; unorganized.
Cloud.....	15, 343	2, 323		
Coffey.....	11, 438	6, 201	2, 242	
Comanche.....	372			In 1875 formed from part of Kiowa; unorgan-
				ized.
Cowley.....	21, 538	1, 175		
Crawford.....	18, 851	8, 100		
Davis.....	6, 004	6, 520	1, 163	In 1873 and 1875, parts from Riley.
Decatur.....	4, 180			In 1873 formed from original territory; organ-
Dickinson.....	15, 251	3, 043	378	ized in 1879.
Doniphan.....	14, 257	13, 060	8, 023	
Down.....			88	
Douglas.....	21, 700	20, 592	8, 637	[Kiowa and orig. ter. In 1875, pt. fr. Kiowa.
Edwards.....	2, 409			Formed and organized in 1874 from parts of
Elk.....	10, 023			Formed and organized in 1875 from part of
				Howard.
Ellis.....	6, 170	1, 336		
Ellsworth.....	8, 404	1, 185		
Fento.....	411			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
Ford.....	3, 122	427		ganized.
Franklin.....	16, 707	10, 385	3, 030	Organized in 1873; part from Hodgeman, and
				[part to Clark.
Godfrey.....			10	
Gove.....	1, 100			Unorganized.
Graham.....	4, 258			Organized April 1, 1880.
Grant.....	0			
Greeley.....	3			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				Do.
Greenwood.....	10, 548	3, 484	750	
Hamilton.....	168			
Harper.....	4, 133			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				ganized.
Harvey.....	11, 451			Formed prior to, but not separately returned
				in, 1870. Part to Kingman in 1872. In 1873
				organized and part to Barbour.
Hodgeman.....	1, 704			Formed and organized in 1872 fr. pts. of McPherson and Sedgwick. In 1873, pt. fr. Marion.
				Formed prior to, but not separately returned in,
				1870. In 1873, part from original territory, and
				part to Ford; organized in 1879.
Howard.....		2, 794		Absorbed by Chautauqua and Elk in 1875.
Hunter.....			158	
Jackson.....	10, 718	6, 053	1, 036	
Jefferson.....	15, 563	12, 526	4, 450	
Jewell.....	17, 475	207		
				Organized July 30, 1870.
Johnson.....	16, 853	13, 684	4, 364	
Kansas.....	9			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
Kearney.....	150			ganized.
Kingman.....	3, 713			Do.
Labette.....	22, 735	9, 973		In 1872 formed from parts of Harper and Reno;
				[organized in 1874.
Lane.....	001			
Leavenworth.....	32, 355	32, 444	12, 606	In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
Lincoln.....	8, 582	516		ganized.
Linn.....	15, 298	12, 174	0, 336	
Lykins.....			4, 980	
Lyon.....	17, 320	8, 014		

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—KANSAS—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
McGhee			1,501	No records to account for its disappearance.
McPherson	17,143	738		In 1873, parts to Harvey and Reno.
Madison			636	
Marion	12,453	768	74	In 1873, part to Harvey.
Marshall	16,138	6,901	2,280	
Meade	296			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
Miami	17,802	11,725		ganized.
Mitchell	14,011	485		
Montgomery	18,213	7,564		
Morris	9,265	2,225	770	
Nemaha	12,462	7,339	2,436	
Neosho	15,121	10,206		
Ness	3,722	2		Organized April 14, 1880.
Norton	6,993			Organized in 1872; in 1873 name changed to Bil-
				lings; in 1874 name changed back to Norton.
Osage	19,642	7,648	1,113	
Osborne	12,517	33		Organized in 1871.
Otoe			238	
Ottawa	10,397	2,127		
Pawnee	5,396	179		Organized in 1872; in 1873, parts from Rush
				and Stafford, and part to unorganized terri-
				tory; in 1874 original territory attached.
Phillips	12,014			Organized in 1872.
Pottawatomie	10,350	7,848	1,529	
Pratt	1,890			In 1873, part to Barbour; organized in 1879.
Rawlins	1,623			In 1873 formed fr. orig. ter.; unorganized.
Reno	12,820			Formed prior to, but not separately returned in,
				1870; in 1872 organized, and parts from Mc-
				Pherson, Rice, and Sedgwick, and part to
				Kingman.
Republic	14,918	1,281		
Rice	9,292	5		Organized in 1871; in 1872, part to Reno.
Riley	10,430	5,105	1,224	In 1871, part from Wabauasee; in 1873 and 1875,
				parts to Davis.
Rooks	8,112			Formed prior to, but not separately returned
				in, 1870; organized in 1872.
Rush	5,490			Formed prior to, but not separately returned
				in, 1870; in 1873, part to Pawnee; organized
				in 1874.
Russell	7,351	156		Organized in 1872.
Saline	13,808	4,246		
Scott	43			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
Sedgwick	18,753	1,005		ganized.
Sequoyah	508			In 1873, parts to Harvey and Reno.
				In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				ganized.
Seward	5			In 1873 formed from orig. ter.; unorganized.
Shawnee	29,093	13,121	3,513	
Sheridan	1,567			In 1873 formed from orig. ter.; unorganized.
Sherman	13			Do. Do.
Smith	12,883	66		Organized in 1872.
Stafford	4,755			Formed prior to, but not separately returned in,
				1870; in 1873, pt. to Pawnee; organ. in 1879.
Stanton	5			In 1873 formed from orig. ter.; unorganized.
Stevens	12			Do. Do.
Sumner	20,812	22		Organized in 1871.
Thomas	161			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				ganized.
Trego	2,535	166		Organized in 1879.
Wabauasee	8,756	3,962	1,023	In 1871, part to Riley.
Wallace	689	538		
Washington	14,910	4,081	383	
Wichita	14			In 1873 formed from original territory; unor-
				ganized.
Wilson	13,775	6,694	27	
Woodson	6,635	3,827	1,488	
Wyandotte	19,143	10,015	2,609	

KENTUCKY.

(Admitted as a State June 1, 1793.)

The State	1,648,690	1,321,011	1,155,084
Adair	13,078	11,065	9,509
Allen	12,089	10,296	9,187

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—KENTUCKY—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Anderson	9,361	5,449	7,404	In 1878, part from Menifee. Name changed from Josh Bell. In 1872, part from Knox.
Ballard	14,378	12,576	8,092	
Barren	22,321	17,780	16,665	
Bath	11,982	10,145	12,113	
Bell	6,055	3,731	.....
Boone	11,990	10,696	11,106	
Bourbon	15,950	14,853	14,860	
Boyd	12,165	8,578	6,044	
Boyle	11,930	9,515	9,304	
Bracken	13,509	11,409	11,021	
Breathitt	7,742	5,672	4,980	
Brooklinridge	17,486	13,440	13,236	
Bullitt	8,521	7,781	7,289	
Butler	12,181	9,404	7,927	
Caldwell	11,282	10,826	9,318	
Calloway	13,295	9,410	9,915	
Campbell	37,440	27,406	20,909	
Carroll	8,953	6,189	6,578	
Carter	12,345	7,609	8,516	
Casey	10,983	8,884	6,466	
Christian	31,682	23,227	21,627	
Clark	13,115	10,882	11,484	
Clay	10,222	8,297	6,652	
Clinton	7,212	6,497	5,781	
Crittenden	11,688	9,881	8,796	
Cumberland	8,804	7,690	7,340	In 1870, part to Russell.
Daviess	27,730	20,714	15,549	
Edmonson	7,222	4,450	4,645	
Elliott	6,567	4,438	.....
Estill	9,860	9,198	6,886	
Fayette	29,023	26,856	22,599	In 1870, part to Martin.
Fleming	15,221	13,398	12,489	
Floyd	10,176	7,877	6,388	
Franklin	18,699	15,800	12,694	
Fulton	7,977	6,161	5,317	
Gallatin	4,892	5,074	5,056	Since 1870, part from Owen.
Garrard	11,704	10,378	10,531	
Grant	13,083	9,529	8,356	
Graves	24,138	19,398	16,233	
Grayson	15,784	11,580	7,982	
Green	11,871	9,379	8,808	In 1878, part to Leslie.
Greenup	13,371	11,493	8,760	
Hancock	8,563	6,591	6,213	
Hardin	22,564	15,705	15,189	
Harlan	5,278	4,415	5,494	
Harrison	16,504	12,093	13,779	
Hart	17,133	13,687	10,348	
Henderson	24,515	18,457	14,262	
Henry	14,492	11,066	11,049	
Hickman	10,651	8,453	7,008	
Hopkins	19,122	13,827	11,875	In 1870, part to Martin
Jackson	6,678	4,547	3,087	
Jefferson	146,010	118,953	89,404	
Jessamine	10,864	8,638	9,465	
Johnson	9,155	7,494	5,306	
Kenton	43,983	36,096	25,467	In 1872, part to Bell.
Knox	10,587	8,294	7,707	
La Rue	9,703	8,235	6,891	In 1876, part from Whitley. In 1870, part to Martin.
Laurel	9,131	6,016	5,488	
Lawrence	13,262	8,497	7,601	In 1878, from parts of Clay, Harlan, and Perry.
Lee	4,254	3,055	.....
Leslie	3,740	.....	3,904
Letcher	6,601	4,608	8,361	
Lewis	13,154	9,115	10,047	
Lincoln	15,080	10,947	
Livingston	9,165	8,200	7,213	
Logan	24,358	20,429	19,021	
Lyon	6,768	6,233	5,307	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—KENTUCKY—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
McCracken	16,262	13,988	10,300	
McLean	8,293	7,614	6,144	
Madison	22,652	19,543	17,207	
Martin	6,444	4,684	3,485	
Marion	14,693	12,838	12,593	
Marshall	9,647	9,455	6,982	
Martin	3,057			In 1870, from parts of Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, and Pike.
Mason	20,409	18,126	18,222	
Meade	10,328	9,485	8,898	
Menifee	8,755	1,986		In 1878, parts to Bath and Morgan; in 1880, parts from Powell and Wolfe.
Mercer	14,142	13,144	13,701	
Meigs	9,423	7,934	6,745	
Monroe	10,741	9,231	8,551	
Montgomery	10,569	7,537	7,859	
Morgan	8,455	5,975	9,237	In 1878, part to Wolfe and part from Menifee.
Muhlenburgh	15,098	12,638	10,725	
Nelson	10,809	14,604	15,739	
Nicholas	11,869	9,129	11,030	
Ohio	19,069	15,591	12,209	
Oldham	7,667	9,027	7,283	
Owen	17,401	14,309	12,719	Since 1870, part to Grant.
Owsley	4,042	8,889	5,335	
Pendleton	16,702	14,930	13,443	
Perry	5,697	4,274	3,950	In 1878, part to Leslie.
Pike	13,001	9,562	7,384	In 1870, part to Martin.
Powell	3,639	2,589	2,257	In 1880, part to Menifee.
Pulaski	21,318	17,670	17,201	
Robertson	5,814	5,399		
Rockcastle	9,670	7,145	5,843	
Rowan	4,420	2,991	2,282	
Russell	7,591	5,809	6,024	In 1876, part from Cumberland.
Scott	14,965	11,607	14,417	
Shelby	16,813	16,733	10,493	
Simpson	10,641	9,573	8,146	
Spencer	7,040	5,956	6,188	
Taylor	9,250	8,226	7,481	
Todd	15,904	12,612	11,575	
Trigg	14,489	13,686	11,051	
Trimble	7,171	5,577	5,880	
Union	17,809	13,640	12,791	
Warren	27,531	21,742	17,320	
Washington	14,410	12,464	11,575	
Wayne	12,512	10,602	10,259	
Webster	14,240	10,937	7,538	
Whitley	12,000	8,278	7,762	In 1876, part to Laurel.
Wolfe	5,638	3,603		In 1878, part from Morgan; in 1880, part to [Menifee.
Woodford	11,800	8,240	11,219	

LOUISIANA.

[Admitted as a State April 30, 1812.]

The State.....	939,940	726,915	708,002	
PARISHES.				
Ascension	10,895	11,577	11,484	
Assumption	17,010	13,234	15,379	
Averyelles	16,747	12,926	13,167	
Bionville	10,442	10,636	11,000	In 1871, parts to Red River and Webster; in 1871, parts to Red River and Webster.
Bossier	16,042	12,675	11,348	
Caddo	26,296	21,714	12,140	In 1871, part to Red River.
Caldwell	12,484	6,733	5,928	
Cameron	5,767	4,820	4,833	
Carroll	2,416	1,591		In 1877, divided into East and West Carroll.
		10,110	18,652	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—LOUISIANA—Continued.

Parishes.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Catahoula	10, 277	8, 475	11, 651	In 1871, part to Webster; in 1873, part to Lincoln. In 1871, part to Red River.
Claiborne	18, 837	20, 240	16, 848	
Concordia	14, 014	9, 977	13, 805	
De Soto	15, 608	14, 932	13, 298	
East Baton Rouge ..	19, 906	17, 816	16, 046	
East Carroll	12, 134	In 1877, from part of Carroll.
East Feliciana	15, 132	13, 409	14, 097	
Franklin	6, 495	5, 078	6, 162	
Grant	5, 188	4, 517	.....
Iberia	16, 076	9, 042	.....
Iberville	17, 544	12, 347	14, 681	In 1873, part to, and in 1877 part from, Lincoln. In 1877, part to Orleans.
Jackson	5, 328	7, 646	9, 465	
Jefferson	12, 100	17, 797	15, 372	
La Fayette	13, 235	10, 888	9, 003	
Lafourche	19, 113	14, 719	14, 044	
Lincoln	11, 075	Formed and organized in 1873 from parts of Bionville, Claiborne, Jackson, and Union; in 1877, part to Jackson.
Livingston	5, 258	4, 026	4, 431	
Madison	13, 006	8, 600	14, 138	
Morehouse	14, 206	9, 387	10, 367	
Natchitoches	19, 707	18, 265	16, 609	
Orleans	216, 000	191, 418	174, 401	In 1877, part from Jefferson.
Ouachita	14, 085	11, 532	4, 727	
Plaquemines	11, 575	10, 552	8, 494	
Point Coupée	17, 785	12, 981	17, 718	
Rapides	23, 563	18, 015	25, 360	
Red River	8, 573	Formed and organized in 1871 from parts of Bionville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, and Natchitoches.
Richland	8, 440	5, 110	.....
Sabine	7, 344	6, 456	5, 828	
Saint Bernard	4, 405	3, 563	4, 076	
Saint Charles	7, 161	4, 807	5, 297	
Saint Helena	7, 504	5, 423	7, 130	In 1871, part to Vernon.
Saint James	14, 714	10, 152	11, 499	
Saint John Baptist ..	9, 686	6, 762	7, 930	
Saint Landry	40, 004	25, 553	26, 104	
Saint Martin	12, 663	9, 370	12, 074	
Saint Mary	19, 891	13, 860	16, 816	
Saint Tammany	6, 887	5, 586	5, 406	
Tangipahoa	9, 638	7, 023	.....
Tensas	17, 815	12, 419	16, 073	
Terrebonne	17, 957	12, 451	12, 091	
Union	13, 526	11, 685	10, 389	In 1873, part to Lincoln.
Vermillion	3, 723	4, 523	4, 324	
Vernon	5, 190	.....	.....
Washington	5, 190	3, 380	4, 708	
Webster	10, 005	.....	.....
West Baton Rouge ..	7, 667	5, 114	7, 312	Formed and organized in 1871 from parts of [Natchitoches, Rapides, and Sabine. Formed and organized in 1871 from parts of Bionville, Bossier, and Claiborne.
West Carroll	2, 776	.....	.....
West Feliciana	12, 800	10, 499	11, 671	
Winn	5, 846	4, 954	6, 876	

MAINE.

[Admitted as a State March 15, 1820.]

The State	648, 936	626, 915	628, 279
COUNTIES.			
Androscoggin	45, 042	35, 806	29, 726
Aroostook	41, 700	29, 609	22, 479
Cumberland	86, 359	82, 021	75, 591
Franklin	18, 180	18, 807	20, 403
Hancock	38, 129	36, 495	37, 757

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MAINE—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Kennebec.....	53,058	53,203	55,656	In 1873, part to Waldo.
Knox.....	32,863	30,823	32,716	
Lincoln.....	24,821	25,697	27,860	
Oxford.....	62,627	33,488	36,698	
Penobscot.....	70,470	76,150	72,781	
Piscataquis.....	14,872	14,403	15,032	In 1873, part from Kennebec.
Sagadahoc.....	12,272	12,803	21,700	
Somerset.....	32,933	34,611	30,753	
Waldo.....	32,403	34,522	38,447	
Washington.....	44,484	43,843	42,534	
York.....	62,257	60,174	62,107	

MARYLAND.

(One of the original thirteen States.)

The State.....	934,943	780,804	687,040	
Allegany.....	88,012	38,536	28,848	In 1872, part to Garrett.
Anne Arundel.....	28,620	24,457	23,900	
Baltimore.....	63,350	63,987	54,185	
Baltimore City.....	332,313	267,354	212,418	
Calvert.....	10,538	9,805	10,447	
Caroline.....	13,766	12,101	11,120	In 1872 formed from part of Allegany.
Carroll.....	30,992	28,619	24,533	
Cecil.....	27,108	25,874	23,862	
Charles.....	18,548	15,738	16,517	
Dorchester.....	23,110	19,458	20,461	
Frederick.....	50,482	47,672	46,591	
Garrett.....	12,175	.....	.....
Harford.....	28,042	22,605	23,415	
Howard.....	16,140	14,150	13,338	
Kent.....	17,605	17,102	13,267	
Montgomery.....	24,750	20,563	18,322	
Prince George's.....	26,451	21,138	23,327	
Queen Anne.....	10,257	10,171	15,061	
Saint Mary's.....	16,334	14,044	15,213	
Somerset.....	21,608	18,190	24,092	
Talbot.....	10,065	16,187	14,795	
Washington.....	38,561	34,712	31,417	
Wicomico.....	18,016	15,802	.....
Worcester.....	19,530	16,410	20,661	

MASSACHUSETTS.

(One of the original thirteen States.)

The State.....	1,763,085	1,457,351	1,231,066	
Barnstable.....	31,807	32,774	35,900	In 1872, part from Suffolk; in 1873, part to Suffolk.
Berkshire.....	69,032	64,827	55,120	
Bristol.....	130,040	102,886	93,794	
Dukes.....	4,300	3,787	4,403	
Essex.....	244,535	200,848	165,611	
Franklin.....	30,001	32,635	31,434	
Hampden.....	104,142	78,409	57,866	
Hampshire.....	47,232	44,888	37,823	
Middlesex.....	317,830	274,353	216,854	
Nantucket.....	3,727	4,123	6,094	
Norfolk.....	96,507	89,443	109,950	
Plymouth.....	74,018	65,365	64,768	
Suffolk.....	387,927	270,302	192,700	
Worcester.....	226,897	192,716	159,659	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MICHIGAN.

[Organized as a Territory June 30, 1805; admitted as a State January 26, 1837.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	1,636,937	1,184,059	749,113	
Alcona.....	3,107	606	185	
Allegan.....	37,815	32,105	16,087	
Alpena.....	8,789	2,750	290	
Antrim.....	5,237	1,985	179	
Baraga.....	1,804			Organized in 1875 from part of Houghton.
Barry.....	26,817	22,199	13,858	
Bay.....	38,081	15,900	8,164	
Benzie.....	3,433	2,184		
Berrien.....	36,785	35,104	22,378	
Branch.....	27,941	26,226	20,981	
Brown.....				Now in Wisconsin.
Calhoun.....	38,452	36,569	29,564	
Cass.....	22,009	21,094	17,721	
Charlevoix.....	5,115	1,724		
Cheboygan.....	6,524	2,196	517	
Chippewa.....	5,248	1,689	1,603	
Clare.....	4,187	366		Organized in 1871.
Clinton.....	28,100	22,845	13,916	
Crawford.....				Now in Wisconsin.
Crawford.....	1,169			Organized in 1879; previously attached to Kal-
Delta.....	6,812	2,542	1,172	kaska.
Eaton.....	31,225	25,171	18,476	
Emmet.....	6,639	1,211	1,149	
Genesee.....	39,220	33,900	22,498	
Gladwin.....	1,127		14	Organized in 1875; previously attached to Mid-
Grand Traverse.....	8,422	4,443	1,286	land.
Gratiot.....	21,936	11,810	4,042	
Hilldale.....	32,723	31,684	25,675	
Houghton.....	22,473	13,879	9,234	In 1875, part to Baraga.
Huron.....	20,089	9,049	3,165	
Ingham.....	33,676	25,268	17,485	
Ionia.....	33,872	27,681	16,682	
Iosco.....	6,673	3,163	175	
Iowa.....				Now in Wisconsin.
Isabella.....	12,169	4,113	1,443	
Isle Royale.....	55			Formed and organized in 1875 from part of Ko-
Jackson.....	42,031	30,047	26,671	weenaw.
Kalamazoo.....	34,342	32,054	24,646	
Kalkaska.....	2,937	424		Organized in 1871; previously attached to An-
Kent.....	73,253	50,403	30,716	trim.
Keweenaw.....	4,270	4,205		In 1875, part to Isle Royale.
Lake.....	3,233	648		Organized in 1871; previously attached to
Lapeer.....	30,138	21,345	14,764	[Osceola.
Leelanaw.....	6,253	4,576	2,158	
Lenawee.....	48,343	45,595	38,112	
Livingston.....	22,251	19,336	16,851	
Macinac.....	2,902	1,716	1,938	Name changed from Michilimackinac.
Macomb.....	31,627	27,616	22,843	
Manistee.....	12,532	6,074	975	In 1873, part to Wexford.
Manitou.....	1,334	891	1,042	
Marquette.....	25,394	15,033	2,321	
Mason.....	10,065	3,266	831	
Mecosta.....	13,973	5,642	970	
Menominee.....	11,987	1,791		
Midland.....	6,893	3,285	787	
Missaukee.....	1,553	130		In 1871 organized; previously attached to Wex-
Monroe.....	33,624	27,483	21,593	ford.
Montcalm.....	33,148	13,629	8,968	
Montmorency.....				Unorganized and attached to Alpena.
Muskegon.....	28,536	14,894	8,947	
Newaygo.....	14,688	7,294	2,760	
Oakland.....	41,537	40,867	38,261	
Oceana.....	11,099	7,222	1,816	
Ogemaw.....	1,914	12		Organized in 1876; previously attached to Iosco
Ontonagon.....	2,565	2,845	4,568	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MICHIGAN—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Oscoda	10,777	2,093	27	Unorganized and attached to Alcona. Organized in 1875; previously attached to Antrim.
Oscoda	467	70		
Otsego	1,974			Organized in 1871; previously attached to Alpena.
Ottawa	33,126	26,551	13,215	
Presque Isle	3,113	355	26	Organized in 1875; previously attached to Midland.
Rosecommon	1,459			
Saint Clair	46,197	36,661	26,604	
Saint Joseph	26,326	26,275	21,262	
Saginaw	59,095	39,097	12,693	Organized in 1871; previously attached to Marquette.
Sanilac	26,341	14,562	7,509	
Schoolcraft	1,575		78	
Shiawassee	27,050	20,858	12,349	
Tuscola	25,738	13,714	4,880	
Van Buren	30,807	28,829	15,224	
Washtenaw	41,848	41,434	35,686	
Wayne	166,444	119,038	75,547	
Wexford	6,815	650		In 1873, part from Manistee.

MINNESOTA.

[Organized as a Territory March 3, 1849; admitted as a State May 11, 1858.]

The State	780,773	439,706	172,023	
Aitkin	366	178	2	Organized in 1873; since 1870, parts from Cass [and Itasca.
Anoka	7,108	3,040	2,106	
Becker	5,218	308	886	Organized in 1871.
Beltrami	10	80		
Benton	3,612	1,558	627	Unorganized.
Big Stone	3,688	24		In 1876, part from Traverse; unorganized.
Blue Earth	22,389	17,302	4,303	
Breckinridge			79	Absorbed by Clay and Wilkin.
Brown	12,018	6,896	2,339	
Buchanan			28	Absorbed by Pine.
Carlton	1,230	286	51	
Carver	14,140	11,586	5,106	Since 1870, part to Aitkin; unorganized.
Cass	486	380	150	
Chippewa	5,408	1,467		In 1870, part to Swift.
Chisago	7,982	4,358	1,743	
Clay	5,887	92		Formed in 1875 from part of Lake; unorganized.
Cook	65		12	
Cottonwood	5,633	534	269	Organized in 1870.
Crow Wing	2,319	200		
Dakota	17,601	16,812	9,093	In 1871 boundary with Scott changed; in 1874, part to Ramsey.
Dodge	11,344	8,598	3,797	
Douglas	9,180	4,239	195	
Faribault	15,016	9,940	1,835	
Fillmore	28,162	24,887	13,542	
Freeborn	16,069	10,578	3,867	
Goodhue	20,651	23,618	8,977	Organized in 1873.
Grant	3,004	340		
Hennepin	67,013	31,566	12,349	
Houston	16,332	14,938	6,045	
Isanti	5,063	2,035	284	Since 1870, part to Aitkin.
Itasca	124	90	51	
Jackson	4,805	1,825	181	Unorganized.
Kanabec	505	93	30	
Kandiyohi	10,159	1,760	76	In 1870 Monongalia annexed.
Kittson	905	64	1,612	
Lac-qui-parle		145		In 1873 name changed from Pembina; in 1879 organized, and part to Marshall.
Lac-qui-parle	4,891			
Lake	100	135	243	In 1870 absorbed by Swift and other counties.
Le Sueur	16,103	11,607	5,818	
Lincoln	2,045			Formed in 1873 from part of Lyon.
Lyon	6,257			
McLeod	12,842	5,843	1,286	Formed in 1871 from part of Redwood; in 1873, [part to Lincoln.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MINNESOTA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Mankato				
Manomin			136	
Marshall	892			Formed in 1879 from part of Kittson.
Martin	5,249	3,807	151	
Meeker	11,739	6,090	928	In 1871, part from Renville.
Mille Lacs	1,501	1,109	73	
Monongalia		8,161	350	In 1870 absorbed by Kandiyohi.
Morrison	5,875	1,681	618	
Mower	10,799	10,447	3,217	
Murray	3,604	209	29	
Nicollet	12,333	8,362	3,773	
Nobles	4,435	117	35	Organized in 1871.
Olsted	21,543	19,793	9,524	
Otter Tail	13,075	1,068	240	Since 1870, part from Wilkin.
Piorce			11	Absorbed by Big Stone, Chippewa, Pope, and Stevens.
Pine	1,365	648	92	
Pipe Stone	2,092		23	Organized in 1879.
Polk	11,433		240	In 1870 returned as having no population; organized in 1873.
Pope	5,874	2,691		
Ramsey	45,890	23,085	12,150	In 1874, part from Dakota.
Redwood	5,375	1,820		Since 1870, parts to Lac-qui-parle, Lyon, and Yellow Medicine.
Renville	10,791	3,219	245	In 1871, part to Meeker.
Rice	22,481	16,083	7,543	
Rook	3,669	138		Organized in 1870.
Saint Louis	4,504	4,561	406	
Scott	13,516	11,042	4,595	In 1871 boundary with Dakota changed.
Shorburne	8,855	2,050	723	
Sibley	10,637	6,725	3,609	
Stearns	21,958	14,206	4,505	Since 1870 boundary with Todd changed.
Steele	12,460	8,271	2,863	
Stevens	3,911	174		[qui-parle attached; organized in 1871.
Swift	7,473			In 1870 detached from Chippewa and part of Lac.
Todd	6,133	2,050	430	Since 1870 boundary with Stearns changed.
Traverse	1,597	13		In 1870, part to Big Stone.
Wabasha	18,206	15,859	7,228	
Wadena	2,080	6		
Wahusta				
Waseca	12,385	7,854	2,601	
Washington	10,563	11,809	6,123	
Watsonwan	5,104	2,426		
Wilkin	1,906	295	40	Since 1870, part to Otter Tail.
Winona	27,197	22,819	9,208	
Wright	18,104	9,457	3,729	
Yellow Medicine	5,884			Formed in 1872 from part of Redwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

[Organized as a Territory April 7, 1798; admitted as a State December 10, 1817.]

The State.....	1,131,597	827,922	791,805	
Adams	22,649	19,084	20,165	
Alcorn	14,272	10,431		
Amite	14,004	10,973	12,836	
Attala	19,988	14,776	14,169	
Baldwin				Now in Alabama.
Benton	11,023			Organized in 1870 from parts of Marshall and Tippah.
Bolivar	18,652	9,732	10,471	
Calhoun	13,492	10,561	9,518	
Carroll	17,795	21,047	22,035	In 1871, parts to Le Flore and Montgomery.
Chickasaw	17,905	10,809	16,426	In 1872, part to Clay; in 1874, part to Sumner.
Choctaw	9,036	10,988	15,722	In 1871, part to Montgomery; in 1874, part to
Claiborne	16,768	13,336	15,679	[Sumner and part from Winston.
Clarke	15,021	7,505	10,771	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Counties.	1850.	1870.	1880.	Remarks.
Clay	17,367	.....	.....	Organized as Colfax in 1872 (name changed in 1876) from parts of Chickasaw, Lowndes, Monroe, and Oktibbeha.
Coahoma	13,568	7,144	6,606	In 1877, part to Quitman.
Copiah	27,552	20,608	15,368	
Covington	5,993	4,763	4,408	
De Soto	22,924	32,021	23,936	In 1873, part to Tate.
Franklin	9,729	7,498	8,265	
Greene	3,194	2,088	2,232	
Grenada	12,071	10,671	.....
Hancock	8,430	4,289	3,196	
Harrison	7,895	5,795	4,819	
Hinds	43,958	30,488	31,399	
Holmes	27,164	19,370	17,791	
Issaquena	10,094	6,887	7,831	In 1876, part to Sharkey.
Itawamba	10,683	7,812	17,095	
Jackson	7,007	4,362	4,122	
Jaeger	12,126	10,684	11,007	
Jefferson	17,314	18,845	15,349	
Jones	8,828	8,813	3,823	
Kemper	15,719	12,920	11,662	
La Fayette	21,671	18,802	16,125	
Lauderdale	21,501	13,462	13,313	
Lawrence	9,420	6,720	9,218	
Leake	13,146	8,496	9,324	
Lee	20,470	15,953	.....	In 1874, part to Union.
Le Flore	10,246	.....	.....	In 1871, from parts of Carroll and Sunflower.
Lincoln	13,547	10,184	.....
Lowndes	28,244	30,502	23,625	In 1872, part to Clay.
Madison	25,866	20,948	23,382	
Marion	6,901	4,211	4,686	
Marshall	20,330	20,416	28,823	In 1870, part to Benton; in 1873, part to Tate.
Monroe	28,553	22,681	21,283	In 1872, part to Clay.
Montgomery	18,348	.....	.....	Formed and organized in 1871 from parts of Carroll and Choctaw; in 1874, part to Sumner.
Neshoba	8,741	7,439	8,843	
Newton	13,436	10,067	9,661	
Noxubee	20,874	20,905	20,667	
Oktibbeha	15,978	14,801	12,977	In 1872, part to Clay; in 1874, part to Sumner.
Panola	28,352	20,754	13,794	In 1877, part to Quitman.
Perry	3,427	2,694	2,600	
Pike	16,688	11,303	11,135	
Pontotoc	13,858	12,525	22,113	Since 1870, parts to Union.
Prentiss	12,158	9,348	.....
Quitman	1,407	.....	.....	In 1877, from parts of Coahoma, Panola, Tallahatchie, and Tunica.
Rankin	16,762	12,977	13,635	
Scott	10,845	7,547	8,139	
Sharkey	8,806	.....	.....	In 1876, from parts of Issaquena, Warren, and Washington.
Simpson	8,008	5,718	6,080	
Smith	8,088	7,126	7,638	(Choctaw, Montgomery, and Oktibbeha.
Sumner	9,534	.....	.....	Organized in 1874 from parts of Chickasaw,
Sunflower	4,681	5,015	5,019	In 1871, part to Le Flore.
Tallahatchie	10,926	7,852	7,890	In 1877, part to Quitman.
Tate	18,721	.....	.....	[shall, and Tunica.
Tippah	12,867	20,727	22,550	Organized in 1873 from parts of De Soto, Mar-
Tishomingo	8,774	7,350	24,149	In 1870, parts to Benton and Union.
Tunica	8,401	5,358	4,366	
Union	18,030	.....	.....	In 1873, part to Tate; in 1877, part to Quitman.
Warren	31,238	26,760	20,696	Formed and organized in 1870 from parts of Tip-
Washington	25,367	14,569	15,879	pah and Pontotoc, and in 1874 part from Lee.
Wayne	8,741	4,206	3,691	In 1876, part to Sharkey.
Wilkinson	17,815	12,705	15,933	Do. Do.
Winston	10,087	8,984	9,811	
Yalobusha	15,040	13,254	16,952	In 1874, part to Choctaw.
Yazoo	33,845	17,279	22,373	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MISSOURI.

[Missouri Territory organized 1812; admitted as a State August 10, 1821.]

Counties.	1850.	1870.	1890.	Remarks.
The State.....	2, 168, 380	1, 721, 295	1, 182, 012	
Adair.....	15, 190	11, 448	8, 531	
Andrew.....	16, 318	15, 137	11, 850	
Atchison.....	14, 556	8, 440	4, 649	
Audrain.....	19, 732	12, 307	8, 075	
Barry.....	14, 405	10, 373	7, 995	
Barton.....	10, 332	5, 087	1, 817	
Bates.....	25, 381	15, 900	7, 215	
Benton.....	12, 399	11, 322	9, 072	
Bollinger.....	11, 130	8, 102	7, 371	
Boone.....	25, 422	20, 765	19, 486	
Buchanan.....	49, 702	35, 109	23, 861	
Butler.....	6, 011	4, 298	2, 891	
Caldwell.....	13, 646	11, 890	5, 034	
Callaway.....	23, 670	19, 202	17, 449	
Camden.....	7, 289	6, 108	4, 975	
Cape Girardeau.....	20, 998	17, 558	15, 547	
Carroll.....	23, 274	17, 446	9, 763	
Carter.....	2, 168	1, 455	1, 285	
Cass.....	22, 431	19, 296	9, 794	
Cedar.....	10, 741	9, 474	6, 637	
Chariton.....	25, 224	19, 136	12, 562	
Christian.....	9, 628	6, 707	5, 491	
Clark.....	16, 031	18, 097	11, 684	
Clay.....	15, 672	15, 564	13, 023	
Clinton.....	10, 073	14, 063	7, 848	
Cole.....	15, 615	10, 292	9, 697	
Cooper.....	21, 596	20, 692	17, 356	
Crawford.....	10, 756	7, 982	5, 823	
Dade.....	12, 557	8, 683	7, 072	
Dallas.....	9, 263	8, 383	5, 892	
Davies.....	19, 145	14, 410	9, 606	
De Kalb.....	13, 334	9, 858	5, 224	
Dent.....	10, 646	6, 357	5, 654	
Dodge.....				Formerly western half of Putnam, and after [ward restored to Putnam.
Douglas.....	7, 753	3, 915	2, 414	
Dunklin.....	9, 604	5, 982	5, 026	
Franklin.....	26, 634	30, 098	18, 085	
Gasconade.....	11, 163	10, 093	8, 727	
Gentry.....	17, 176	11, 607	11, 980	
Greene.....	28, 601	21, 549	13, 186	
Grundy.....	15, 185	10, 567	7, 887	
Harrison.....	20, 304	14, 635	10, 026	
Henry.....	23, 906	17, 401	9, 866	Since 1840 name changed from Rives to Henry.
Hickory.....	7, 387	6, 452	4, 705	
Holt.....	15, 509	11, 652	6, 550	
Howard.....	13, 428	17, 233	15, 946	
Howell.....	3, 314	4, 213	3, 169	
Iron.....	8, 183	6, 273	5, 842	
Jackson.....	32, 325	55, 041	22, 913	
Jasper.....	32, 019	14, 923	6, 883	
Jefferson.....	13, 730	15, 380	10, 944	
Johnson.....	23, 172	24, 643	14, 644	
Knox.....	13, 047	10, 974	8, 727	
Laclede.....	11, 524	9, 380	5, 132	
La Fayette.....	25, 710	22, 023	20, 098	
Lawrence.....	17, 583	13, 067	8, 846	
Lewis.....	15, 925	15, 114	12, 286	
Lincoln.....	17, 426	15, 969	14, 210	
Linn.....	20, 016	15, 909	9, 112	
Livingston.....	20, 196	16, 730	7, 417	
McDonald.....	7, 316	5, 226	4, 038	
Macon.....	26, 222	23, 230	14, 346	
Madison.....	8, 876	5, 849	5, 664	
Marion.....	7, 304	5, 916	4, 901	
Marion.....	24, 387	23, 730	13, 836	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MISSOURI—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Mercer	14, 673	11, 557	9, 300	
Miller	9, 805	6, 616	6, 812	
Mississippi	9, 270	4, 982	4, 859	
Moniteau	14, 346	11, 375	10, 194	
Monroe	10, 071	17, 140	14, 785	
Montgomery	16, 249	10, 405	9, 718	
Morgan	10, 182	8, 484	8, 202	
New Madrid	7, 694	6, 857	5, 654	
Newton	18, 947	12, 821	9, 319	
Nodaway	29, 544	14, 751	5, 252	
Oregon	5, 791	8, 287	8, 009	
Orange	11, 824	10, 793	7, 879	
Ozark	5, 618	5, 363	2, 447	
Pemiscot	4, 290	2, 059	2, 902	
Perry	11, 695	9, 877	9, 128	
Pettis	27, 271	18, 706	9, 392	
Phelps	12, 598	10, 506	5, 714	
Pike	25, 715	23, 078	18, 417	
Platte	17, 368	17, 952	18, 350	
Polk	15, 784	12, 445	9, 905	
Pulaski	7, 250	4, 714	3, 835	
Putnam	13, 555	11, 217	9, 207	
Rails	11, 838	10, 510	8, 592	
Randolph	22, 751	15, 908	11, 407	
Ray	20, 190	18, 700	14, 092	
Reynolds	5, 792	3, 756	3, 173	
Ripley	5, 977	3, 175	3, 747	
Saint Charles	23, 065	21, 304	16, 523	
Saint Clair	14, 125	6, 742	6, 812	
Saint Francois	13, 822	9, 742	7, 249	
Sainte Genevieve	10, 300	8, 384	8, 029	
Saint Louis	31, 888	351, 189	190, 524	In 1876, part to Saint Louis city.
Saint Louis city	350, 518			In 1876, organized as a separate municipality.
Saline	29, 911	21, 672	14, 699	
Schuyler	10, 470	8, 820	6, 697	
Scott	12, 508	10, 070	8, 873	
Scott	8, 587	7, 317	5, 247	
Shannon	3, 441	2, 399	2, 284	
Shelby	14, 024	10, 119	7, 301	
Stoddard	13, 431	8, 535	7, 877	
Stone	4, 404	8, 253	2, 400	
Sullivan	10, 509	11, 907	9, 198	
Taney	5, 509	4, 407	3, 876	
Texas	12, 206	9, 618	6, 067	
Van Buren				Absorbed by Bates and Cass.
Vernon	19, 369	11, 247	4, 850	
Warren	10, 806	9, 673	8, 839	
Washington	12, 896	11, 719	9, 723	
Wayne	9, 090	6, 008	5, 629	
Webster	12, 175	10, 484	7, 090	
Worth	8, 203	5, 004		
Wright	9, 712	5, 684	4, 508	

MONTANA TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory May 20, 1864.]

The Territory ..	39, 159	20, 595	
Beaver Head	2, 712	722	
Choteau	3, 058	517	
Custer	2, 510	38	
Dawson	180	177	
Deer Lodge	8, 876	4, 387	

Dawson attached for judicial purposes.
 In 1877 name changed from Big Horn.
 Unorganized; attached to Choteau for judicial
 [purposes.]

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—MONTANA TERRITORY—Cont'd.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Gallatin	3, 043	1, 573	.....
Jefferson	2, 464	1, 531	.....
Lewis and Clarke	6, 521	5, 040	.....
Madison	3, 015	2, 684	.....
Meagher	2, 743	1, 337	.....
Missoula	2, 537	2, 554	.....

NEBRASKA.

(Organized as a Territory May 30, 1854; admitted as a State March 1, 1867.)

The State	452, 402	122, 993	28, 841	
Adams	10, 235	19	.....	Organized in 1871.
Antelope	3, 953	.....	.....	Organized from original territory in 1871.
Blackbird	109	31	.....	Comprises Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations.
Boone	4, 170	.....	.....	Organized from original territory in 1871.
Buffalo	7, 531	193	114	
Burt	6, 937	2, 347	388	
Butler	9, 194	1, 290	27	
Calhoun .....	.....	41	.....	Never had a legal existence.
Cass	16, 633	8, 151	3, 360	
Cedar	2, 899	1, 032	246	
Chase	70	.....	.....	Formed in 1873; unorganized and attached to
Cheyenne	1, 558	190	.....	[Frontier for judicial purposes.
Clay	11, 294	54	165	In 1871 organized.
Colfax	6, 588	1, 424	.....
Cuming	5, 569	2, 064	67	
Custer	2, 211	.....	.....	Organized in 1877 from original territory.
Dakota	3, 213	2, 040	319	
Dawson	2, 909	103	16	In 1871 organized.
Dixon	4, 177	1, 345	247	
Dodge	11, 203	4, 212	309	
Douglas	37, 645	19, 982	4, 323	[attached to Hitchcock for judicial purposes.
Dundy	37	.....	.....	Formed in 1873 fr. orig. ter.; unorganized and
Fillmore	10, 204	233	.....	In 1871 organized.
Fort Randall .....	.....	.....	353	
Franklin	5, 405	26	.....	In 1871 organized.
Frontier	934	.....	.....	Formed in 1872 from original territory.
Furnas	6, 407	.....	.....	Formed in 1873 from original territory.
Gage	13, 164	3, 359	421	
Gosper	1, 673	.....	.....	Formed in 1873 from original territory.
Grant .....	.....	484	.....	No records by which to account for its disappearance.
Greeley	1, 401	.....	.....	Formed in 1871 from original territory; or-
Green .....	.....	.....	16	ganized in 1872.
Hall	8, 572	1, 057	116	
Hamilton	3, 237	130	.....
Harlan	6, 036	.....	.....	Formed in 1871 from original territory.
Harrison .....	.....	631	.....	Never had a legal existence.
Hayes	119	.....	.....	[ganized.
Hitchcock	1, 012	.....	.....	Formed in 1877 from original territory; unor-
Holt	3, 237	.....	.....	Formed in 1873 from original territory.
Howard	4, 391	.....	.....	Formed in 1876 from original territory.
Jackson .....	.....	9	.....	Formed in 1871 from original territory.
Jefferson	3, 096	2, 440	.....	Never had a legal existence.
Johnson	7, 595	3, 429	528	In 1872, part to Thayer.
Jones .....	.....	.....	122	Never had a legal existence.
Kearney	4, 072	58	474	In 1872 organized.
Keith	104	.....	.....
Knox	3, 606	261	152	In 1873, from part of Lincoln.
Lancaster	28, 030	7, 074	153	In 1873 name changed from L'Eau-qui-Court.
Lincoln	3, 632	17	.....
Lyon .....	.....	78	.....	In 1873, part to Keith.
				Never had a legal existence

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—NEBRASKA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Madison	5,589	1,123	Never had a legal existence. In 1879, from what was formerly known as the [“Pawnee Indian reservation.”]
Merrick	6,341	557	109	
Monroe .....	.....	225	.....
Nance	1,212	44	.....
Nebraska	10,451	7,593	3,139	
Nuckolls	4,235	8	22	In 1871 organized; previously attached to Jef- [erson for judicial purposes.
Otoe	15,727	12,945	4,211	
Pawnee	6,920	4,171	832	Formed in 1873 from original territory.
Phelps	2,447	.....	.....
Pierce	1,202	152	.....
Platte	9,511	1,899	783	Formed in 1873 from original territory.
Polk	6,846	136	19	
Red Willow	3,044	.....	.....
Richardson	16,081	9,780	2,835	
Saline	14,491	8,106	39	
Sarpy	4,481	2,913	1,201	Formed in 1873 from original territory. Never had a legal existence.
Saunders	15,810	2,547	.....
Seward	11,147	2,553	.....
Sherman	2,061	.....	.....
Shorter .....	.....	.....	117
Sioux	699	Formed in 1877 from original territory; un- [organized.
Stanton	1,813	636	.....
Taylor	97	Never had a legal existence. In 1872, from part of Jefferson.
Thayer	6,113	.....	.....
Valley	2,324	Formed in 1871 from original territory; organ- ized in 1873.
Washington	3,631	4,452	1,249	In 1871 organized. Formed in 1877 from original territory; un- [organized.
Wayne	813	182	.....
Webster	7,104	16	.....
Wheeler	644	.....	.....
York	11,170	604	.....
Unorganized terri- tory.	2,913	235	1,765	Reduced by formation of Chase, Cheyenne, Dundy, Hayes, Hitchcock, Keith, Lincoln, Sioux, Antelope, Brown, Custer, Greeley, Howard, Knox, Sherman, and Valley counties.

NEVADA.

[Organized as a Territory March 2, 1861; admitted as a State October 31, 1864.]

The State	62,266	42,491	6,857	
Carson	6,712	In 1871, part from Lander. In 1875, part from Nye.
Churchill	479	199	.....
Douglas	1,581	1,215	.....
Elko	6,716	3,447	.....
Esmeralda	3,220	1,553	.....
Eureka	7,086	In 1873, from part of Lander. In 1873, part to Lander. In 1871, part to Elko; in 1873, part to Eureka and part from Humboldt.
Humboldt	3,480	1,916	40	
Lander	3,624	2,815	.....
Lincoln	2,637	2,985	In 1875, parts to Esmeralda and White Pine. Unorganized and attached to Washoe for ju- [dicial purposes.
Lyon	2,409	1,837	.....
Nye	1,875	1,087	.....
Ormsby	5,412	3,008	.....
Roop	286	133	.....
Saint Mary's	105	In 1875, part from Nye.
Storey	16,115	11,359	.....
Washoe	5,694	3,091	.....
White Pine	2,692	7,189	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	346, 091	318, 800	326, 073	
Belknap	17, 948	17, 681	18, 549	
Carroll	18, 224	17, 832	20, 465	
Cheshire.....	28, 734	27, 205	27, 434	
Cook	18, 580	14, 082	13, 161	
Grafton.....	38, 788	39, 103	42, 260	In 1871, part to Merrimack.
Hillsborough	75, 634	64, 238	62, 140	
Merrimack	46, 800	42, 151	41, 408	In 1871, part from Grafton.
Rockingham.....	49, 064	47, 297	50, 122	
Strafford.....	35, 558	30, 243	31, 493	
Sullivan.....	18, 161	18, 058	19, 041	

NEW JERSEY.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State.....	1, 131, 116	906, 096	672, 035	
Atlantic.....	18, 704	14, 008	11, 786	
Bergen.....	36, 786	30, 122	21, 618	
Burlington.....	55, 492	53, 639	40, 730	
Camden.....	62, 942	40, 193	34, 457	In 1871, part to Gloucester.
Cape May.....	9, 765	8, 349	7, 130	
Cumberland.....	37, 687	34, 665	22, 605	
Essex.....	189, 929	143, 889	98, 877	
Gloucester.....	25, 886	21, 562	18, 444	In 1871, part from Camden.
Hudson.....	187, 944	129, 007	62, 717	
Hunterdon.....	38, 570	36, 963	38, 654	
Mercer.....	58, 061	46, 386	37, 419	
Middlesex.....	52, 286	45, 029	34, 812	
Monmouth.....	55, 538	46, 195	39, 346	
Morris.....	50, 861	43, 187	34, 677	
Ocean.....	14, 455	13, 628	11, 176	
Passaic.....	68, 860	45, 416	29, 013	
Salem.....	24, 579	23, 940	22, 458	
Somerset.....	27, 162	23, 510	22, 067	
Sussex.....	28, 539	23, 168	23, 846	
Union.....	55, 571	41, 859	27, 780	
Warren.....	36, 589	34, 336	28, 433	

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory December 13, 1850.]

The Territory ..	119, 565	91, 874	93, 516	
Arizona.....			6, 482	[taking Arizona territory.
Bernalillo.....	17, 225	7, 591	8, 769	Originally embraced the country now consti.
Colfax.....	3, 398	1, 992		In 1876 Santa Ana county annexed.
Doña Ana.....	7, 612	5, 804	6, 239	Since 1870 boundary with Colfax changed.
Grant.....	4, 539	1, 143		Since 1870, part to Lincoln and boundaries with
Lincoln.....				Grant and Socorro changed.
Mora.....	2, 513	1, 803		Since 1870 boundary with Doña Ana changed.
Rio Arriba.....	9, 751	8, 056	5, 566	Since 1870 boundary with Colfax changed.
San Miguel.....	11, 023	9, 294	9, 849	Since 1870 boundary with Taos changed.
Santa Ana.....	20, 638	16, 053	13, 714	
Santa Fe.....		2, 599	3, 572	In 1876 absorbed by Bernalillo.
Socorro.....	10, 867	9, 699	8, 114	
Taos.....	7, 875	6, 633	5, 787	Since 1870 boundary with Doña Ana changed.
Valencia.....	11, 029	12, 079	14, 103	Since 1870 boundary with Rio Arriba changed.
	13, 095	9, 093	11, 321	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—NEW YORK.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	5,082,871	4,332,769	3,860,735	
Albany.....	154,890	133,052	113,017	
Allegany.....	41,810	40,814	41,681	
Broome.....	40,483	44,103	35,906	
Cattaraugus.....	65,806	43,909	43,680	
Cayuga.....	65,081	59,590	55,707	
Chautauqua.....	65,342	59,827	58,422	
Chemung.....	43,005	35,281	26,017	
Chenango.....	39,891	40,504	40,034	
Clinton.....	50,897	47,047	45,735	
Columbia.....	47,928	47,044	47,172	
Cortland.....	25,825	25,173	23,294	
Delaware.....	42,721	42,872	42,405	
Dutchess.....	70,184	74,041	64,041	
Erie.....	210,884	178,609	141,071	
Essex.....	34,515	29,042	28,214	
Franklin.....	32,890	30,271	30,837	
Fulton.....	30,085	27,064	24,162	
Genesee.....	32,606	31,606	32,130	
Greene.....	32,695	31,832	31,930	
Hamilton.....	3,923	2,960	3,024	
Herkimer.....	42,609	59,029	40,501	
Jefferson.....	66,103	65,415	69,825	
Kings.....	699,495	419,921	279,122	
Lewis.....	31,416	28,609	28,580	
Livingston.....	39,662	38,309	39,546	
Madison.....	44,112	43,522	43,545	
Monroe.....	144,003	117,808	100,048	
Montgomery.....	38,315	34,467	30,866	
New York.....	1,206,209	942,232	813,669	In 1874, part from Westchester.
Niagara.....	54,173	60,437	50,309	
Oneida.....	115,475	110,008	105,202	
Onondaga.....	117,803	104,133	90,686	
Ontario.....	49,541	45,108	44,503	
Orange.....	83,220	80,902	63,812	
Orleans.....	30,123	27,089	26,717	
Oswego.....	77,011	77,941	75,958	
Otsego.....	61,897	48,907	50,157	
Putnam.....	15,131	15,420	14,002	
Queens.....	60,874	73,803	57,391	
Rensselaer.....	115,328	90,549	86,326	
Richmond.....	38,001	33,029	25,492	
Rockland.....	27,690	25,213	22,492	
Saint Lawrence.....	85,997	84,826	85,689	
Saratoga.....	55,156	51,629	51,720	
Schenectady.....	23,538	21,847	20,002	
Schoharie.....	32,010	33,340	34,469	
Schuyler.....	18,842	18,989	18,840	
Seneca.....	20,278	27,823	28,138	
Steuben.....	77,586	67,717	66,600	
Suffolk.....	53,888	46,924	43,275	
Sullivan.....	32,491	34,550	32,385	
Tioga.....	32,673	30,572	28,748	
Tompkins.....	34,445	33,178	31,409	
Ulster.....	85,838	84,075	76,381	
Warren.....	25,179	22,503	21,434	
Washington.....	47,371	49,568	45,904	
Wayne.....	51,700	47,710	47,762	
Westchester.....	108,983	131,348	99,497	In 1874, part to New York.
Wyoming.....	30,907	29,164	31,968	
Yates.....	21,087	19,505	20,290	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—NORTH CAROLINA.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	1,899,750	1,071,361	992,622	
Alamance	14,613	11,874	11,852	
Alexander	8,355	6,868	6,022	
Alleghany	5,486	3,691	3,500	In 1871, part from Wilkes; in 1872, part from
Anson	17,994	12,428	13,664	[Ashe; in 1875, part from Surry.
Ashe	14,437	9,573	7,956	In 1872, part to Alleghany.
Beaufort	17,474	13,011	14,766	In 1874 and 1875, parts to Pamlico.
Bertie	16,999	12,950	14,810	[berland.
Bladen	16,158	12,831	11,995	In 1873, part to Columbus; in 1874, part to Cum-
Brunswick	9,389	7,754	8,406	In 1876 and 1877, parts to Columbus.
Buncombe.....	21,909	15,412	12,654	
Burke	12,809	9,777	9,237	
Cabarrus	14,964	11,954	10,546	
Caldwell	10,291	8,476	7,497	
Camden	6,274	5,301	5,943	
Carteret	9,784	9,010	8,186	
Caswell	17,825	16,081	16,215	
Catawba	14,046	10,984	10,729	
Chatham	23,453	19,723	19,101	
Cherokee	8,182	8,080	9,166	In 1872, part to Graham.
Chowan	7,900	6,450	6,842	
Clay	3,816	2,461	.....	In 1872, part of Macon.
Cleveland	16,571	12,696	12,348	[parts from Brunswick.
Columbus	14,439	8,474	8,597	In 1873, part from Bladen; in 1876 and 1877,
Craven	10,729	20,519	16,268	In 1872, part to Pamlico; in 1875, boundary
Cumberland	23,836	17,085	16,369	with Pamlico changed.
Currituck	6,478	5,131	7,415	In 1874, part from Bladen.
Dare	3,243	2,773	.....
Davidson	20,333	17,414	16,601	
Davie	11,096	9,620	8,494	
Duplin	18,773	15,542	15,784	
Edgecombe	26,181	22,970	17,376	
Forsyth	13,970	13,050	12,692	
Franklin	20,829	14,134	14,107	In 1873 and 1875, parts from Granville.
Gaston	14,254	12,692	9,307	In 1875 boundary with Lincoln changed.
Gates	8,597	7,724	8,449	
Graham	2,335	.....	.....	[ries with Macon and Swain changed.
Granville	31,286	24,861	23,306	In 1872, from part of Cherokee; in 1874, bounda-
Greene	10,037	8,687	7,925	In 1873 and 1875, parts to Franklin.
Guilford	23,585	21,730	20,050	
Halifax	36,500	20,408	19,442	
Harnett	10,862	8,895	8,080	
Haywood	10,271	7,921	5,801	
Henderson	10,281	7,709	10,448	
Hertford	11,843	9,273	9,504	
Hyde	7,765	6,445	7,782	
Iredell	22,675	16,931	15,347	
Jackson	7,943	6,683	5,515	In 1871, part to Swain.
Johnston	23,481	16,897	15,656	
Jones	7,491	5,002	5,730	
Lenoir	16,344	10,484	10,220	
Lincoln	11,061	9,573	8,195	In 1875 boundary with Gaston changed.
McDowell	9,836	7,892	7,129	
Macon	8,064	6,015	6,004	In 1871, part to Swain; in 1873, part to Clay;
Madison	12,810	8,192	5,908	in 1874, boundaries with Graham and Swain
Martin	13,140	9,647	10,195	changed.
Mecklenburg	34,175	24,299	17,374	
Mitchell	9,435	4,705	.....	In 1872, part from Yancey.
Montgomery	9,374	7,487	7,649	
Moore	16,821	12,040	11,427	
Nash	17,731	11,077	11,637	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
New Hanover.....	21,376	27,978	21,715	In 1872, part to Sampson; in 1875, part to [Pender.
Northampton.....	20,632	14,749	13,372	
Onslow.....	9,329	7,560	8,856	In 1872, from part of Craven; in 1874 and 1875, parts from Beaufort; in 1875 boundary with Craven changed.
Orange.....	23,698	17,507	16,947	
Pamlico.....	6,323			
Pasquotank.....	10,369	8,131	8,940	
Pender.....	12,468			In 1875, from part of New Hanover.
Perquimans.....	9,466	7,945	7,298	
Person.....	13,710	11,170	11,221	In 1872, part from New Hanover.
Pitt.....	21,794	17,276	10,080	
Polk.....	5,062	4,310	4,043	
Randolph.....	20,836	17,551	16,793	
Richmond.....	13,245	12,882	11,009	
Robeson.....	23,850	16,262	15,489	
Rockingham.....	21,744	15,708	16,740	
Rowan.....	19,065	16,810	14,589	
Rutherford.....	15,198	13,121	11,573	
Sampson.....	22,894	16,436	16,624	
Stanley.....	10,665	8,315	7,801	In 1875, part to Alleghany.
Stokes.....	16,853	11,208	10,402	
Surry.....	15,862	11,252	10,380	In 1871, fr. pts. of Jackson and Macon; in 1874, [boundaries with Graham and Macon changed.
Swain.....	3,784			
Transylvania.....	5,840	3,566		
Tyrell.....	4,845	4,173	4,944	
Union.....	18,056	12,217	11,202	[with Graham and Macon changed.
Wake.....	47,939	35,617	28,627	
Warren.....	22,619	17,708	15,726	
Washington.....	3,023	6,516	6,357	
Watauga.....	8,180	5,287	4,957	
Wayne.....	24,951	18,144	14,805	
Wilkes.....	19,181	15,539	14,749	
Wilson.....	16,094	12,258	9,720	
Yadkin.....	12,420	10,697	10,714	In 1872, part to Mitchell; in 1874 boundaries
Yancey.....	7,604	5,909	8,655	

OHIO.

[Admitted as a State November 29, 1802.]

The State.....	3,198,062	2,665,260	2,339,511
Adams.....	24,005	20,750	20,309
Allen.....	31,814	23,623	19,185
Ashland.....	23,886	21,933	22,951
Ashtabula.....	37,139	32,517	31,814
Athens.....	28,411	23,768	21,864
Auglaize.....	25,444	20,041	17,187
Belmont.....	49,638	39,714	36,398
Brown.....	32,911	30,802	29,958
Butler.....	42,579	39,012	35,840
Carroll.....	16,416	14,491	15,738
Champaign.....	27,817	24,188	22,698
Clarke.....	41,948	32,070	25,800
Clermont.....	30,713	34,208	33,034
Clinton.....	24,766	21,014	21,461
Columbiana.....	48,602	38,200	32,836
Coshocton.....	26,642	23,600	25,032
Crawford.....	30,583	25,558	23,881
Cuyahoga.....	198,943	182,010	78,033
Darke.....	40,496	32,278	26,000
Defiance.....	22,515	15,710	11,886
Delaware.....	27,381	25,175	23,902
Erie.....	32,640	23,188	24,474
Fairfield.....	34,284	31,138	30,533
Fayette.....	20,364	17,170	15,935
Franklin.....	36,797	33,019	30,361

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties—OHIO—Continued.*

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Fulton	21,053	17,789	14,043	
Gallia	28,124	25,545	22,043	
Geauga	14,251	14,190	15,817	
Greene	31,840	28,038	26,107	
Guernsey	27,197	28,838	24,474	
Hamilton	313,874	260,370	216,410	
Hancock	27,784	23,847	22,888	
Hardin	27,023	18,711	13,570	
Harrison	20,456	18,882	18,110	
Henry	20,585	14,028	8,901	
Highland	30,281	29,133	27,773	
Hocking	21,120	17,925	17,057	
Holmes	20,770	18,177	20,589	
Huron	31,000	28,532	29,616	
Jackson	23,080	21,769	17,941	
Jefferson	33,018	29,188	26,115	
Knox	27,431	26,333	27,735	
Lake	16,326	15,935	15,576	
Lawrence	39,068	31,980	23,249	
Licking	40,450	35,756	37,011	
Logan	26,207	23,028	20,906	
Lorain	35,526	30,808	29,744	
Lucas	67,877	46,722	25,831	
Madison	20,129	15,633	13,015	
Mahoning	42,871	31,001	25,894	
Marion	20,565	16,184	15,490	
Medina	21,453	20,092	22,517	
Meigs	32,325	31,465	26,534	
Mercer	21,808	17,254	14,104	
Miami	36,158	32,740	29,959	
Monroe	26,496	25,779	25,741	
Montgomery	78,550	64,006	52,230	
Morgan	20,074	20,363	22,119	
Morrow	19,072	18,583	20,445	
Muskingum	49,774	44,886	44,416	
Noble	21,138	19,940	20,751	
Ottawa	19,762	13,364	7,018	
Paulding	18,485	8,544	4,945	
Perry	28,218	18,453	19,673	
Pickaway	27,415	24,875	23,460	
Pike	17,927	15,447	13,643	
Portago	27,500	24,584	24,208	
Preble	24,533	21,809	21,820	
Putnam	23,713	17,081	12,808	
Richland	30,306	32,516	31,158	
Ross	40,807	37,097	35,071	
Sandusky	32,057	25,503	21,429	
Scioto	33,511	29,302	24,297	
Seneca	36,947	30,827	30,808	
Shelby	24,137	20,748	17,493	
Stark	64,031	52,508	42,978	
Summit	43,788	34,674	27,344	
Trumbull	44,880	38,650	30,656	
Tuscarawas	40,108	38,840	32,463	
Union	22,375	18,730	16,507	
Van Wert	28,028	15,823	10,288	
Vinton	17,223	15,027	13,631	
Warren	28,392	26,689	26,902	
Washington	43,244	40,609	36,268	
Wayne	40,076	35,116	32,483	
Williams	23,321	20,931	16,633	
Wood	34,032	24,596	17,886	
Wyandot	22,395	18,553	15,596	

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties—OREGON.*

[Organized as a Territory August 14, 1848; admitted as a State February 14, 1859.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	174,768	90,923	52,465	
Baker	4,616	2,804	.....	In 1872, part from Grant.
Benton	6,403	4,584	3,074	
Clackamas	9,200	5,993	3,406	
Clarke .....	.....	.....	.....	New in Washington territory.
Clatsop	7,222	1,255	408	
Columbia	2,042	803	532	
Coos	4,834	1,044	445	
Curry	1,208	504	393	
Douglas	9,558	6,066	3,203	
Grant	4,303	2,251	.....	In 1872, part to Baker.
Jackson	8,164	4,778	3,736	In 1875, part to Lake.
Josephine	2,485	1,204	1,623	
Lake	2,804	.....	.....	In 1875, from part of Jackson.
Lane	9,411	6,426	4,780	
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....	Now in Washington territory.
Linn	12,676	8,717	6,772	
Marion	14,576	9,965	7,088	
Multnomah	25,203	11,510	4,150	
Polk	6,601	4,701	3,625	
Tillamook	970	408	95	
Umatilla.....	3,007	2,918	.....
Umpqua .....	.....	.....	1,250	Consolidated with Douglas.
Union	6,650	2,652	.....
Wasco	11,120	2,509	1,689	
Washington	7,082	4,261	2,801	
Yam Hill	7,945	5,012	3,245	

PENNSYLVANIA.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State.....	4,282,891	3,521,951	2,906,215
Adams.....	32,455	30,315	28,006
Allegheny.....	355,869	202,204	175,831
Armstrong.....	47,641	46,882	85,797
Beaver.....	50,005	36,148	29,140
Bedford.....	34,029	29,035	26,796
Berks.....	122,507	106,701	93,818
Blair.....	52,740	38,051	27,829
Bradford.....	68,541	53,204	48,794
Bucks.....	68,050	64,536	63,578
Butler.....	52,538	30,510	35,594
Cambria.....	40,811	39,509	29,155
Cameron.....	5,159	4,278	.....
Carbon.....	31,923	28,144	21,083
Centre.....	37,022	34,418	27,000
Chester.....	89,481	77,805	74,578
Clarion.....	40,828	29,597	24,988
Clearfield.....	48,408	25,741	18,769
Clinton.....	26,278	23,211	17,723
Columbia.....	32,409	28,769	25,065
Crawford.....	68,007	63,832	48,755
Cumberland.....	45,977	43,912	40,098
Dauphin.....	76,148	60,740	46,759
Delaware.....	66,101	39,403	30,597
Elk.....	12,800	8,488	5,915
Erie.....	74,688	65,973	49,432
Fayette.....	58,842	43,284	30,909
Forest.....	4,385	4,010	898
Franklin.....	49,855	45,865	42,126

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties—PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.*

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Fulton.....	10, 149	9, 360	9, 181	
Greene.....	28, 278	25, 887	24, 843	
Huntingdon.....	33, 954	31, 251	28, 100	
Indiana.....	40, 527	36, 188	33, 687	
Jefferson.....	27, 935	21, 656	18, 270	
Juniata.....	18, 227	17, 390	16, 086	
Lackawanna.....	89, 269	.....	.....	In 1878, from part of Luzerne.
Lancaster.....	139, 447	121, 340	116, 814	
Lawrence.....	83, 312	27, 298	22, 998	
Lebanon.....	38, 476	34, 098	31, 831	
Lehigh.....	65, 909	56, 706	43, 753	
Luzerne.....	133, 065	160, 915	90, 244	In 1878, part to Lackawanna.
Lycoming.....	57, 486	47, 628	37, 309	
McKean.....	42, 505	8, 825	8, 850	
Mercer.....	56, 161	49, 977	36, 856	
Mifflin.....	19, 577	17, 508	16, 340	
Monroe.....	20, 175	18, 362	16, 758	
Montgomery.....	96, 404	81, 612	70, 500	
Montour.....	15, 468	15, 344	13, 053	
Northampton.....	70, 512	61, 482	47, 904	
Northumberland.....	53, 123	41, 444	28, 922	
Perry.....	27, 522	25, 447	22, 703	
Philadelphia.....	847, 170	674, 022	505, 529	
Pike.....	9, 668	8, 436	7, 155	
Potter.....	13, 797	11, 265	11, 470	
Schuylkill.....	129, 974	116, 428	89, 510	
Snyder.....	17, 797	15, 606	15, 035	
Somerset.....	33, 110	28, 226	26, 778	
Sullivan.....	8, 078	0, 191	5, 637	
Susquehanna.....	40, 354	37, 523	36, 267	
Tioga.....	45, 814	35, 097	31, 044	
Union.....	16, 905	15, 565	14, 145	
Venango.....	43, 670	47, 925	25, 043	
Warren.....	27, 981	23, 897	19, 199	
Washington.....	55, 418	48, 483	46, 805	
Wayne.....	33, 513	33, 188	32, 239	
Westmoreland.....	78, 836	58, 719	53, 736	
Wyoming.....	15, 598	14, 585	12, 540	
York.....	37, 841	76, 134	68, 200	

RHODE ISLAND.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State.....	276, 531	217, 353	174, 620	
Bristol.....	11, 394	9, 421	8, 907	
Kent.....	20, 588	18, 595	17, 303	
Newport.....	24, 180	20, 050	21, 896	
Providence.....	197, 874	149, 190	107, 799	
Washington.....	22, 495	20, 097	18, 715	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State.....	995, 577	705, 606	703, 708	
Abbeville.....	40, 815	31, 129	32, 385	
Aiken.....	28, 112	.....	.....	In 1871, from parts of Barnwell, Edgefield, Lexington, and Orangeburgh.
Anderson.....	33, 612	24, 049	22, 873	
Barnwell.....	39, 857	35, 724	30, 743	In 1871, part to Aiken.
Beaufort.....	60, 176	84, 359	40, 053	In 1878, part to Hampton.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Charleston.....	102,800	88,863	70,100	
Chester.....	24,158	18,805	18,122	
Chesterfield.....	16,945	10,584	11,834	
Clarendon.....	19,190	14,038	13,095	
Colleton.....	36,886	25,410	41,916	
Darlington.....	34,485	23,243	20,361	
Edgefield.....	45,844	42,466	29,837	In 1871, part to Aiken.
Fairfield.....	27,765	19,888	22,111	
Georgetown.....	19,613	16,161	21,305	
Greenville.....	37,496	22,262	21,892	
Hampton.....	18,741			In 1878, from part of Beaufort.
Horry.....	15,574	10,721	7,962	
Kershaw.....	21,538	11,754	18,039	
Lancaster.....	16,903	12,087	11,797	
Laurens.....	29,444	22,536	23,858	
Lexington.....	18,564	12,988	15,579	In 1871, part to Aiken.
Marion.....	34,107	22,160	21,190	
Marlborough.....	20,598	11,814	12,434	
Newberry.....	26,497	20,775	20,879	
Oconee.....	16,266	10,536		
Orangeburgh.....	41,395	16,865	24,896	In 1871, part to Aiken.
Pickens.....	14,389	10,269	19,039	
Richland.....	28,573	23,025	18,307	
Spartanburgh.....	40,409	25,784	26,919	
Sumter.....	37,037	25,238	23,859	
Union.....	24,080	19,248	19,635	
Williamsburgh.....	24,110	15,489	15,489	
York.....	30,713	24,280	21,562	

TENNESSEE.

(Admitted as a State June 1, 1796.)

The State.....	1,542,859	1,258,520	1,109,801	
Anderson.....	10,820	8,704	7,068	
Bedford.....	26,025	24,333	21,584	In 1872, part to Moore.
Benton.....	9,780	8,284	8,468	
Blissloe.....	5,617	4,870	4,459	
Blount.....	16,985	14,237	13,270	In 1870, part to Loudon.
Bradley.....	12,124	11,052	11,701	In 1871, part to James.
Campbell.....	10,005	7,445	6,712	
Cañnon.....	11,859	10,502	9,509	
Carroll.....	22,103	19,447	17,437	
Carter.....	10,619	7,909	7,124	In 1875, part to Unicoi.
Cheatham.....	7,956	6,678	7,258	
Chilborne.....	13,373	9,321	9,643	Since 1870, part to Union.
Clay.....	6,987			In 1870, from parts of Jackson and Overton.
Cooke.....	14,808	12,468	10,468	
Coffee.....	12,894	10,237	9,689	In 1874, part from Grundy.
Crockett.....	14,109			In 1872, from parts of Dyer, Gibson, Haywood,
Cumberland.....	4,588	3,461	3,460	[and Madison.]
Davidson.....	79,026	62,897	47,055	
Decatur.....	8,408	7,772	6,276	
De Kalb.....	14,813	11,425	10,573	
Dickson.....	12,460	9,840	9,082	In 1871, part to Houston.
Dyer.....	15,118	13,706	10,530	In 1870, part to Lake; in 1871, part to Crockett.
Fayette.....	31,871	26,145	24,327	
Fentress.....	5,941	4,717	5,054	
Franklin.....	17,178	14,970	13,848	In 1872, part to Moore.
Gibson.....	32,686	25,666	21,777	In 1872, part to Crockett.
Giles.....	30,014	32,413	26,196	In 1870, part to Marshall.
Grainger.....	12,884	12,421	10,962	In 1870, part to Hamblen; in 1873, part to Union.
Greene.....	24,095	21,668	19,004	
Grundy.....	4,592	3,250	3,093	In 1874, part to Coffee.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—TENNESSEE—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Hamblen	10,187	In 1870, from parts of Grainger, Hawkins, and In 1871, part to James. [Jefferson. In 1870, part to Hawkins.
Hamilton	23,642	17,241	13,258	
Hancock	9,098	7,148	7,020	
Hardeman	22,921	18,074	17,769	
Hardin	14,793	11,768	11,214	
Hawkins	20,610	15,837	15,162	In 1870, part to Hamblen and part from Hancock. In 1872, part to Crockett.
Haywood	26,053	25,094	19,232	
Henderson	17,430	14,217	14,491	[Humphreys, and Stewart. In 1871, from parts of Dickson, Montgomery, In 1871, part to Houston. In 1870, part to Clay. In 1871, from parts of Bradley and Hamilton. In 1870, part to Hamblen.
Henry	22,142	20,380	19,133	
Hickman	12,095	9,856	9,312	
Houston	4,295	.....	.....
Humphreys	11,379	9,326	9,098	
Jackson	12,008	12,583	11,725	In 1870, parts from Obion and Dyer.
James	5,187	.....	.....
Jefferson	15,846	10,470	10,043	
Johnson	7,766	5,852	5,018	
Knox	39,124	28,990	22,813	
Lake	3,908	2,428	In 1870, part to Moore. [and Roane. In 1870, from parts of Blount, McMinn, Monroe, In 1870, part to Loudon.
Lauderdale	14,918	10,835	7,559	
Lawrence	10,383	7,001	9,320	
Lewis	2,181	1,980	2,241	
Lincoln	26,960	28,050	22,328	
Loudon	9,148	[Sumner. In 1870, part to Trousdale; in 1873, part from In 1872, part to Crockett.
McMinn	15,004	13,969	13,555	
McNairy	17,271	12,726	14,732	
Macon	9,321	6,633	7,290	
Madison	30,374	23,480	21,535	
Marion	10,910	6,841	6,190	In 1870, part from Giles.
Marshall	19,259	16,207	14,592	
Martins	39,804	36,230	32,498	
Meigs	7,117	4,511	4,667	
Monroe	14,233	12,589	12,607	
Montgomery	28,481	24,747	20,895	In 1870, part to Loudon. In 1871, part to Houston. In 1872, from parts of Bedford, Franklin, and [Lincoln.
Moore	6,233	.....	.....
Morgan	5,156	2,969	3,363	
Obion	22,912	15,584	12,817	
Overton	12,153	11,297	12,637	
Perry	7,174	6,925	6,042	In 1870, part to Lake and part from Weakley. In 1870, part to Clay.
Polk	7,269	7,369	8,726	
Putnam	11,501	8,693	8,558	
Rhea	7,073	5,598	4,991	
Roane	15,237	15,622	13,583	
Robertson	18,861	16,166	15,265	In 1870, part to Loudon.
Rutherford	36,741	33,289	27,918	
Scott	6,021	4,054	3,519	
Sequatchie	2,565	2,335	2,120	
Sevier	15,541	11,028	9,122	
Shelby	78,480	76,378	48,092	In 1870, part to Trousdale. In 1871, part to Houston.
Smith	17,799	15,994	10,357	
Stewart	12,690	12,019	9,896	
Sullivan	18,321	13,136	13,552	
Sumner	23,625	23,711	22,030	
Tipton	21,083	14,884	10,705	In 1873, parts to Macon and Trousdale. [and Wilson. In 1870, from parts of Macon, Smith, Sumner, In 1876, from parts of Carter and Washington.
Trousdale	6,646	.....	.....
Unicoi	3,645	.....	.....
Union	10,260	7,605	6,117	
Van Buren	2,983	2,725	2,581	
Warren	14,079	12,714	11,147	In 1875, part to Unicoi.
Washington	16,181	16,317	14,829	
Wayne	11,301	10,209	9,115	
Weakley	24,538	20,755	18,216	
White	11,176	9,375	9,381	
Williamson	28,813	25,323	23,827	In 1870, part to Trousdale.
Wilson	28,747	25,881	26,072	

TABLE XVIII.—*Aggregate population by counties—TEXAS.*

[Admitted as a State December 29, 1845.]

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
The State.....	1,591,749	818,579	604,215	
Anderson.....	17,395	9,229	10,398	
Andrews*.....				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Angelina.....	5,239	8,085	4,271	(Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Aransas.....	996			In 1871, from part of Refugio.
Archer.....	596			Unorganized.
Armstrong*.....	31			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Atascosa.....	4,217	2,915	1,578	(Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Austin.....	14,429	15,087	10,189	In 1873, part to Waller.
Bailey*.....				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Baudera.....	2,168	649	899	(Jack for judicial purposes.
Bastrop.....	17,215	12,290	7,008	In 1874, part to Lee.
Baylor.....	715			Organized in 1879.
Bee.....	2,298	1,082	910	
Bell.....	20,518	9,771	4,799	
Bexar.....	80,470	16,043	14,454	
Bexar District.....		1,077		In 1876 divided into numerous counties.
Blanco.....	3,533	1,187	1,281	
Borden*.....	85			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Busque.....	11,217	4,981	2,005	(Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Bowie.....	10,965	4,084	5,052	
Brazoria.....	9,774	7,527	7,142	
Brazos.....	13,576	9,205	2,776	
Briscoe*.....	12			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Brown.....	8,414	544	244	(Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Burleson.....	9,243	8,072	5,683	In 1874, part to Lee.
Burnet.....	6,855	3,688	2,487	
Caldwell.....	11,757	6,572	4,461	
Calhoun.....	1,739	3,443	2,642	
Callahan.....	8,463			In 1877 organized.
Cameron.....	14,959	10,999	6,028	
Camp.....	5,931			In 1874, from part of Upshur.
Carson*.....				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Cass.....	16,724	8,875	8,411	(Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Castro*.....				In 1871 name changed from Davis.
Chambers.....	2,187	1,508	1,508	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Cherokee.....	16,728	11,079	12,098	(Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Childress*.....	25			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Clay.....	5,045		109	Hardeman, Knox, Wichita, and Wilbarger at-
				tached for judicial purposes.
Cockran*.....				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Coleman.....	3,603	847		(Young for judicial purposes.
Collin.....	25,983	14,013	9,264	
Collingsworth*.....	6			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Colorado.....	16,673	8,326	7,885	(Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Comal.....	5,546	5,283	4,030	
Comanche.....	8,608	1,001	700	
Concho.....	800			
Cooke.....	20,301	5,815	3,760	
Coryell.....	10,924	4,124	2,666	(Jack for judicial purposes
Cottle*.....	24			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Crockett.....	127			Formed in 1876; unorganized.
Crosby*.....	82			(Young for judicial purposes.
Dallam*.....				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Dallas.....	33,468	13,314	8,665	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Dawson.....			281	(Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Dawson*.....	24			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Deaf Smith*.....	38			Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Delta.....	5,507			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Denton.....	18,143	7,251	5,031	Wheeler for judicial purposes.
De Witt.....	10,082	6,443	5,108	In 1870, from parts of Hopkins and Lamar.
Dickens*.....	28			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
				Young for judicial purposes.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—TEXAS—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Dimmit.....	665	100	.....	Unorganized and attached to Maverick for judicial purposes. [Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Donley*.....	160	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Duval.....	5,732	1,083	.....	Organized in 1876; previously attached to Nueces.
Eastland.....	4,865	88	99	.....
Edwards.....	266	.....	.....	Unorganized and attached to Kerr for judicial purposes.
Ellis.....	21,204	7,514	5,246	.....
El Paso.....	3,845	3,671	4,051	.....
Emifinal.....	1,902	427	43	Unorganized and attached to Webb for judicial
Erath.....	11,796	-1,801	2,425	[purposes; in 1870, part from Zapata.
Falls.....	10,240	9,851	3,614	.....
Fannin.....	25,501	13,207	9,217	.....
Fayette.....	27,996	16,803	11,604	In 1874, part to Lee.
Fisher*.....	186	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Floyd*.....	3	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Fort Bend.....	9,380	7,114	6,143	[Jack for judicial purposes.
Franklin.....	5,280	.....	.....	In 1875, from part of Titus.
Freestone.....	14,921	8,139	6,881	.....
Frio.....	2,130	309	42	.....
Gaines*.....	8	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Galveston.....	24,121	15,280	8,229	[Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Garza*.....	36	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Gillespie.....	5,228	3,566	2,736	[Young for judicial purposes.
Goliad.....	5,832	3,623	3,384	.....
Gonzales.....	14,840	8,951	8,059	.....
Gray*.....	56	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Grayson.....	38,108	14,887	8,184	Wheeler for judicial purposes. [Rusk.
Gregg.....	8,530	.....	.....	In 1873, from part of Upshur; in 1874, part from
Grimes.....	13,603	13,218	10,307	In 1876, part to Waller.
Guadalupe.....	12,202	7,232	5,444	.....
Hale*.....	.....	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Hall*.....	36	.....	.....	Jack for judicial purposes.
Hamilton.....	6,365	733	489	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Hansford*.....	18	.....	.....	Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Hardeman.....	50	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Hardin.....	1,870	1,460	1,353	Unorganized and attached to Clay for judicial
Harris.....	27,985	17,375	9,070	[purposes.
Harrison.....	25,177	13,241	15,001	[Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Hartley*.....	100	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Haskell.....	48	.....	.....	Unorganized and attached to Shackelford for
Hayes.....	7,555	4,088	2,126	[judicial purposes.
Hemphill*.....	149	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Henderson.....	9,735	6,786	4,595	[Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Hidalgo.....	4,347	2,387	1,192	.....
Hill.....	16,554	7,453	3,653	.....
Hockley*.....	.....	.....	.....	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Hood.....	6,125	2,585	.....	Young for judicial purposes.
Hopkins.....	15,461	12,651	7,745	In 1875, part to Somervell.
Houston.....	16,702	8,147	8,058	In 1870, parts to Delta and Rains.
Howard*.....	50	.....	.....	[Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Hunt.....	17,230	10,291	6,630	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Hutchinson*.....	50	.....	.....	In 1870, part to Rains.
Jack.....	6,023	694	1,000	[Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Jackson.....	2,723	2,278	2,612	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Jasper.....	5,779	4,213	4,037	Bailey, Cottle, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, and Motley
Jefferson.....	3,489	1,906	1,995	[attached for judicial purposes.
Johnson.....	17,911	4,923	4,305	.....
Jones.....	546	.....	.....	Unorganized and attached to Shackelford for
Karnes.....	3,270	1,705	2,171	[judicial purposes
Kaufman.....	15,448	6,895	3,936	In 1873, part to Rockwall.
Kendall.....	2,763	1,536	.....	.....
Kent*.....	92	.....	.....	[Young for judicial purposes.
Kerr.....	2,163	1,042	634	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Kimble.....	1,343	72	.....	Edwards attached for judicial purposes.
King*.....	40	.....	.....	[Young for judicial purposes.
Kinney.....	4,487	1,204	61	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
				Organized in 1872.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—TEXAS—Continued.

Counties.	1850.	1870.	1880.	Remarks.
Knox	77			Unorganized and attached to Clay for judicial
Lamar	27,193	15,790	10,136	In 1870, part to Delta. [purposes.
Lamb				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Lampasas	5,421	1,344	1,028	[Jack for judicial purposes.
La Salle	789	69		Unorganized and attached to McMullen.
Lavaca	13,641	9,168	5,945	
Lee	8,937			In 1874, from parts of Bastrop, Burleson, Fay-
Leon	12,817	6,523	6,781	[ette, and Washington.
Liberty	4,099	4,414	3,189	In 1870, part to San Jacinto.
Limestone	10,246	8,591	4,537	
Lipscomb*	69			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Live Oak	1,994	852	593	[Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Llano	4,902	1,379	1,101	[Young for judicial purposes.
Lubbock*	26			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Lynn*	9			Do. Do.
McCulloch	1,533	173		Organized in 1875.
McLennan	26,934	13,500	6,206	
McMullen	701	230		Organized in 1876; La Salle attached for judicial
Madison	5,895	4,061	2,238	[purposes.
Marion	10,983	8,562	3,977	
Martin*	12			Formed in 1878; unorganized and attached to
Mason	2,055	678	630	[Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Matagorda	3,940	3,877	3,454	
Maverick	2,967	1,951	728	Dimmit and Zavalla attached for judicial pur-
Medina	4,492	2,078	1,838	[poses.
Menard	1,239	667		
Milam	18,950	8,984	5,175	
Mitchell*	117			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Montague	11,257	890	849	[Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Montgomery	10,154	6,483	5,479	In 1870, part to San Jacinto.
Moore*				[Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Morris	5,032			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Motley*	24			In 1875, from part of Titus.
Nacogdoches	11,590	9,014	3,282	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Navarro	21,702	8,879	5,996	[Jack for judicial purposes.
Newton	4,359	2,187	3,119	[Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Nolan	640			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Nueces	7,073	3,975	2,906	In 1876, part to Duval.
Ochiltree*				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Oldham*	287			Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Orange	2,938	1,255	1,016	Do. Do.
Palo Pinto	5,885		1,524	In 1870 not separately returned.
Panola	12,219	10,119	8,475	
Parker	15,870	4,186	4,213	
Parmer*				Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Pecos	1,807			Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Polk	7,189	8,707	8,300	In 1871, from part of Presidio; organized in 1875.
Potter*	28			In 1870, part to San Jacinto.
Presidio	2,873	1,036	580	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Rains	3,035			Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Randall*	3			In 1871, part to Pecos.
Red River	17,194	10,053	8,535	In 1870, from parts of Hopkins, Hunt, Van
Refugio	1,585	2,324	1,600	Zandt, and Wood.
Roberts*	32			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Robertson	22,883	9,090	4,997	[Wheeler for judicial purposes.
Rockwall	2,984			In 1873, from part of Kaufman.
Runnels	980			Organized February 16, 1880.
Rusk	18,986	16,018	15,803	In 1874, part to Gregg.
Sabine	4,161	3,256	2,750	
San Augustine	5,084	4,196	4,094	
San Jacinto	6,186			In 1870, from parts of Liberty, Montgomery,
San Patricio	1,010	602	620	[Folk, and Walker.
San Saba	5,324	1,425	913	[Shackelford for judicial purposes.
Scurry*	102			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to
Shackelford	2,037	455	44	Andrews, Borden, Dawson, Fisher, Gaines,
				Haskell, Howard, Jones, Martin, Mitchell,
				Nolan, and Scurry attached for judicial pur-
				poses.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—TEXAS—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Shelby	9,523	5,732	5,362	Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to [Wheeler for judicial purposes. In 1875, from part of Hood.
Sherman*	21,863	16,532	13,392	
Smith	2,649			
Somervell	8,304	4,154	2,406	
Starr	4,725	330	230	Organized in 1876. Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Young for judicial purposes.
Stephens	104			
Stonewall*	4			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to [Wheeler for judicial purposes. Organized in 1878.
Swisher*	24,371	5,788	6,020	
Tarrant	1,736			Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Young for judicial purposes.
Taylor				
Terry*				Organized in 1879. In 1875, parts to Morris and Franklin. Formed in 1874; organized in 1876.
Throckmorton	711		124	
Titus	5,959	11,339	9,648	In 1873, part to Gregg; in 1874, part to Camp.
Tom Green	3,615			
Travis	27,028	13,153	8,080	In 1870, part to Rains.
Trinity	4,015	4,141	4,392	
Tyler	5,825	5,010	4,525	In 1870, part to San Jacinto. In 1873, from parts of Austin and Grimes. In 1874, part to Lee. Enclinal attached for judicial purposes.
Upland	10,266	12,039	10,045	
Uvalde	2,541	851	509	Formed in 1876; organized in 1879; Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Collings- worth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutch- inson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, and Swisher attached for judicial purposes.
Van Zandt	12,619	6,494	3,777	
Victoria	6,289	4,860	4,171	Unorganized and attached to Clay for judicial purposes.
Walker	12,024	9,776	8,191	
Walker	9,024			Do. Do.
Washington	27,565	23,104	15,215	
Webb	5,273	2,015	1,397	In 1870, part to Rains. Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Young for judicial purposes.
Wharton	4,549	3,426	3,380	
Wheeler*	512			Cockran, Crosby, Dickens, Garza, Hockley, Kent, King, Lubbock, Lynn, Stonewall, Terry, and Yoakum attached for judicial purposes.
Wichita	433			
Wilbarger	126			In 1870, part to Rains. Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Young for judicial purposes.
Williamson	15,155	6,308	4,529	
Wilson	7,113	2,556		In 1870, part to Rains. Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Young for judicial purposes.
Wise	16,601	1,450	3,100	
Wood	11,212	6,394	4,968	In 1870, part to Rains. Formed in 1876; unorganized and attached to Young for judicial purposes.
Yoakum*				
Young	4,726	135	502	In 1870, part to Enclinal. Unorganized and attached to Maverick.
Zapata	3,636	1,488	1,248	
Zavalla	410	133	26	

NOTE.—Counties marked (*) were formed from parts of Bexar and Young territories.

UTAH TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory September 9, 1850.]

The Territory ..	143,963	86,786	40,273	
Beaver	3,918	2,007	785	In 1880, part from Salt Lake.
Box Elder	6,781	4,855	1,608	
Cache	12,562	8,229	2,605	In 1880, part from Salt Lake.
Cedar			741	
Davis	5,279	4,459	2,904	In 1880, from parts of Sanpete, Sevier, and Now in Wyoming Territory.
Emery	556			
Green River			141	In 1880, part to San Juan.
Iron	4,013	2,277	1,010	
Juab	3,474	2,034	672	In 1880, part to San Juan.
Kane	3,085	1,513		

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—UTAH TERRITORY—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Millard	3,727	2,768	715	
Morgan	1,783	1,972	.....
Pi Ute	1,651	82	.....	In 1880, part to San Juan.
Rich	1,263	1,956	.....
Rio Virgin .....	.....	450	.....	In 1871 part set off to State of Nevada: in 1872 remainder to Washington co.
Salt Lake	31,977	18,337	11,295	In 1880, parts to Box Elder, Davis, and Weber.
San Juan	204	.....	.....	In 1880, from parts of Kane, Iron, and Pi Ute.
Sanpete	11,557	6,786	3,815	In 1880, parts to Emery, Uintah, and Wasatch.
Sewer	4,467	19	.....	In 1880, part to Emery.
Shamip .....	.....	.....	162	Absorbed by Juab, Tooele, and Utah.
Summit	4,021	2,512	198	
Tooele	4,407	2,177	1,008	In 1880, part from Salt Lake.
Uintah	799	.....	.....	In 1880, from parts of Sanpete and Wasatch.
Utah	17,073	12,203	8,248	In 1880 boundaries changed.
Wasatch	2,927	1,244	.....	In 1880, parts to Emery and Uintah, and part from Sanpete.
Washington	4,235	3,084	691	In 1872 part of Rio Virgin annexed.
Weber	12,344	7,858	3,675	In 1880 part of Salt Lake annexed.

VERMONT.

[Admitted as a State March 4, 1791.]

The State	332,286	330,551	315,098
Addison	24,173	23,484	24,010
Bennington	21,050	21,325	19,436
Caledonia	23,607	22,235	21,698
Chittenden	32,792	36,480	28,171
Essex	7,031	6,811	5,786
Franklin	30,225	30,291	27,231
Grand Isle	4,124	4,082	4,276
Lamoille	12,684	12,448	12,311
Orange	23,525	23,090	25,455
Orleans	22,068	21,035	18,961
Rutland	41,820	40,651	35,046
Washington	25,404	26,520	27,622
Windham	26,763	26,036	26,982
Windsor	35,106	36,003	37,193

VIRGINIA.

[One of the original thirteen States.]

The State	1,612,565	1,225,163	1,219,630
Accomac	24,408	20,409	18,586
Albemarle	32,018	27,544	26,625
Alexandria	17,546	16,755	12,652
Alleghany	5,586	3,674	6,765
Annele	10,377	9,878	10,741
Amerst	18,709	14,900	13,742
Appomattox	10,080	8,950	8,889
Augusta	35,710	28,763	27,749
Bath	4,482	3,795	3,676
Bedford	31,205	25,327	25,068
Bland	5,004	4,000	.....
Botetourt	14,809	11,329	11,516
Brunswick	16,707	13,427	14,800
Buchanan	5,694	3,777	2,793
Buckingham	15,540	13,371	15,212
Campbell	28,950	28,384	28,197
Caroline	17,243	15,128	13,464
Carroll	13,923	9,147	8,012
Charles City	5,512	4,975	6,009
Charlotte	16,653	14,513	14,471

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—VIRGINIA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Chesterfield	25,085	18,470	19,010	
Clarke	7,682	6,670	7,146	
Craig	3,794	2,042	8,553	
Culpeper	13,408	12,227	12,062	
Cumberland	10,540	8,142	9,961	
Dinwiddie	32,870	30,702	30,198	
Elizabeth City	10,689	8,303	5,798	
Essex	11,032	9,927	10,469	
Fairfax	16,025	12,952	11,834	
Fauquier	22,993	19,690	21,706	
Floyd	13,255	9,824	8,236	
Fluvanna	10,802	9,875	10,353	
Franklin	25,084	18,264	20,098	
Frederick	17,553	10,596	16,546	
Giles	8,794	5,875	6,883	
Gloucester	11,876	10,211	10,956	
Goochland	10,292	10,313	10,656	
Grayson	13,068	9,587	8,252	
Greene	5,890	4,694	5,022	
Greensville	8,407	6,362	6,374	
Halifax	33,588	27,828	26,520	
Hanover	18,588	16,455	17,222	
Henrico	82,703	66,179	61,616	
Henry	16,000	12,303	12,105	
Highland	5,164	4,151	4,819	
Isle of Wight	10,572	8,320	9,977	
James City	5,422	4,425	5,798	
King and Queen	10,502	9,709	10,328	
King George	6,397	5,742	6,571	
King William	8,751	7,515	8,530	
Lancaster	6,160	5,355	5,151	
Lee	15,116	13,268	11,032	
Loudoun	28,634	20,929	21,774	
Louisa	18,942	16,332	16,701	
Lunenburg	11,535	10,403	11,983	
Madison	10,562	8,670	8,854	
Mathews	7,501	6,200	7,091	
Mecklenburg	24,610	21,318	20,096	
Middlesex	6,252	4,981	4,864	
Montgomery	16,693	12,556	10,617	
Nansemond	15,903	11,576	13,693	
Nelson	16,536	13,398	13,015	
New Kent	5,515	4,381	5,884	
Norfolk	58,657	46,702	36,227	
Northampton	9,152	8,046	7,832	
Northumberland	7,929	6,863	7,531	
Nottoway	11,156	9,291	8,836	
Orange	13,052	10,396	10,851	
Pago	9,905	8,462	8,109	
Patrick	12,833	10,161	9,859	
Pittsylvania	52,589	31,343	32,104	
Powhatan	7,817	7,667	8,392	
Prince Edward	14,968	12,004	11,844	
Prince George	10,054	7,820	8,411	
Princess Anne	9,994	8,273	7,714	
Prince William	9,180	7,504	8,505	
Pulaski	8,755	6,538	8,416	
Rappahannock	9,291	8,261	8,830	
Richmond	7,185	6,503	6,856	
Roanoke	13,105	9,850	8,048	
Rockbridge	20,003	16,058	17,248	
Rockingham	29,567	23,668	23,408	
Russell	13,906	11,103	10,280	
Scott	17,233	13,036	13,072	
Shenandoah	18,204	14,936	13,896	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—VIRGINIA—Continued.

Counties.	1830.	1870.	1880.	Remarks.
Smyth	12,100	8,898	8,952	
Southampton	18,012	12,285	12,915	
Spotsylvania	14,828	11,728	16,076	
Stafford	7,211	6,420	8,555	
Surry	7,391	5,685	6,133	
Sussex	10,002	7,885	10,175	
Tazewell	12,861	10,791	8,920	
Warren	7,399	5,716	6,442	
Warwick	2,258	1,672	1,740	
Washington	25,203	16,816	16,892	
Westmoreland	8,846	7,682	8,282	
Wise	7,772	4,785	4,508	
Wythe	14,318	11,611	12,305	
York	7,349	7,198	4,949	

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory March 2, 1853.]

The Territory	75,116	23,955	11,594	
Chehalis	921	401	285	
Clallam	698	408	149	
Clarke	5,490	3,081	2,334	In 1871 boundaries changed.
Columbia	7,103	.....	.....	In 1875, from part of Walla Walla.
Cowlitz	2,062	730	400	In 1871 boundaries changed.
Island	1,087	626	204	
Jefferson	1,712	1,268	531	
King	6,910	2,120	302	
Kitsap	1,738	866	544	
Klickitat	4,055	329	230	
Lewis	2,600	638	384	
Mason	639	289	162	In 1864 name changed from Sawamish.
Pacific	1,645	738	420	
Pierce	3,819	1,400	1,115	
San Juan	948	554	.....	Formed in 1873, and comprises the "Disputed Islands".
Skamania	809	133	173	
Snohomish	1,387	599	.....
Spokane	4,202	.....	996	In 1879, from part of Stevens; in 1870 included [in Stevens.
Stevens	1,245	734	.....	In 1879, part to Spokane; in 1870 included Spo- [kane.
Thurston	3,270	2,246	1,507	
Wahkiakum	1,598	270	42	
Walla Walla	5,716	5,300	1,318	In 1871, part to Whitman; in 1875, part to Co-
Wheaton	3,137	534	352	lumbia.
Whitman	7,014	.....	.....	In 1871, from part of Walla Walla; boundary [changed in 1875.
Yakima	2,811	432	.....

WEST VIRGINIA.

[Set off from Virginia December 31, 1862; admitted as a State June 19, 1863.]

The State	618,457	442,014	376,688	
Barbour	11,870	10,312	8,958	
Berkeley	17,380	14,000	12,525	
Boone	5,824	4,553	4,840	
Braxton	9,787	6,480	4,992	
Brooke	6,013	5,464	5,494	
Cabell	13,744	6,429	8,020	
Calhoun	6,072	2,959	2,502	
Clay	8,460	2,195	1,787	
Doddridge	10,552	7,073	5,203	
Fayette	11,660	6,647	5,997	In 1871, part to Summers.

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Gilmer	7,108	4,838	3,750	
Grant	5,542	4,407	-----	
Greenbrier	15,080	11,417	12,211	In 1871, part to Summers.
Hampshire	10,366	7,643	13,913	In 1872, part from Mineral.
Hancock	4,882	4,303	4,445	
Hardy	6,794	5,518	9,864	
Harrison	20,181	16,714	13,790	
Jackson	16,312	10,800	8,306	
Jefferson	15,005	13,219	14,595	
Kanawha	32,466	22,349	16,150	
Lewis	13,269	10,175	7,999	
Lincoln	8,739	5,053	-----	
Logan	7,329	5,124	4,938	
McDowell	3,074	1,952	1,535	
Marion	17,198	12,107	12,722	
Marshall	13,840	14,041	12,997	
Mason	22,293	15,078	9,173	
Mercer	7,497	7,064	6,819	In 1871, part to Summers.
Mineral	8,630	6,332	-----	In 1872, part to Hampshire.
Monongalia	14,985	13,547	13,048	
Monroe	11,501	11,124	10,757	In 1871, part to Summers.
Morgan	5,777	4,315	3,732	
Nicholas	7,223	4,458	4,027	
Ohio	37,437	28,831	22,422	
Pendleton	8,022	6,455	6,164	
Pleasants	6,256	3,012	2,945	
Pocahontas	5,501	4,069	3,958	
Preston	19,091	14,555	13,312	
Putnam	11,375	7,794	6,301	
Raleigh	7,367	3,673	3,367	In 1872, part from Wyoming.
Randolph	8,102	5,563	4,990	
Ritchie	13,474	9,055	5,847	
Roane	12,184	7,232	5,331	
Summers	9,033	-----	-----	Formed in 1871 from parts of Fayette, Green-
Taylor	11,455	9,337	7,463	brier, Mercer, and Monroe.
Trucker	3,151	1,907	1,428	
Tyler	11,073	7,832	6,517	
Upshur	10,240	8,023	7,292	
Wayne	14,730	7,852	6,747	
Webster	3,207	1,730	1,555	
Wetzel	13,896	8,595	6,703	
Wirt	7,104	4,804	3,751	
Wood	25,006	18,000	11,046	
Wyoming	4,322	3,171	2,351	In 1872, part to Raleigh.

WISCONSIN.

[Organized as a Territory July 3, 1836; admitted as a State May 29, 1843.]

The State.....	1,815,497	1,054,670	775,881	
Adams	6,741	6,601	6,492	
Ashland	1,659	221	515	
Barron	7,024	538	13	
Bayfield	564	344	353	
Brown	34,078	25,168	11,795	
Buffalo	15,528	11,123	3,864	
Burnet	3,140	706	12	
Calumet	16,632	12,335	7,895	
Chippewa	15,491	8,311	1,895	In 1875, part to Taylor; in 1876, part to Prios.
Clark	10,715	3,450	739	In 1875, part to Taylor.
Columbia	28,065	28,802	24,441	
Crawford	15,644	13,075	8,063	
Dane	53,238	53,090	43,922	
Dodge	45,931	47,035	42,818	
Door	11,645	4,910	2,948	

TABLE XVIII.—Aggregate population by counties—WISCONSIN—Continued.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	1860.	Remarks.
Douglas	655	1,122	812	
Dunn	16,817	9,488	2,704	
Eau Claire	19,993	10,769	3,183	
Fond du Lac	46,859	40,273	34,154	
Grant	37,852	37,979	31,189	
Green	21,729	23,611	19,808	
Green Lake	14,483	13,195	12,683	
Iowa	23,628	24,544	18,937	
Jackson	13,285	7,687	4,170	
Jefferson	32,154	34,040	30,438	
Juneau	16,582	12,372	8,770	
Kenosha	13,550	13,147	13,900	
Kewaunee	15,807	10,128	5,530	
La Crosse	27,073	20,297	12,186	
La Fayette	21,379	22,659	18,134	
Langlade	685			Formed (as New) from part of Oconto in 1879; in 1880 name changed to Langlade; unorganized and attached to Shawano for judicial purposes.
Lincoln	2,011			Organized in '74 from part of Marathon; in '75, [part to Taylor; in '79, part to Price.
Manitowoc	37,505	33,934	22,416	In 1874, part to Lincoln; in 1875, part to Taylor
Marathon	17,121	5,885	2,892	Organized in 1879 from part of Oconto.
Marquette	8,929			
Marquette	8,908	8,050	8,233	
Millwaukee	138,537	80,930	62,518	
Monroe	21,007	10,550	8,410	
Oconto	9,848	8,321	3,592	In 1879, part from Shawano and parts to Marl-
Outagamie	28,716	18,430	9,587	[nette and New (now Langlade).
Ozaukee	15,461	15,564	15,682	
Pepin	6,226	4,050	2,392	
Pierce	17,744	9,953	4,672	
Polk	10,013	3,422	1,400	
Portage	17,731	10,634	7,507	
Price	785			In 1879, from parts of Chippewa and Lincoln.
Racine	30,922	26,740	21,800	
Richland	18,174	15,731	9,732	
Rock	38,823	30,030	30,090	
Saint Croix	18,956	11,035	5,392	
Sauk	28,729	23,860	18,903	
Shawano	10,371	3,163	829	In 1879, part to Oconto; Langlade attached for
Sheboygan	34,206	31,749	20,375	judicial purposes.
Taylor	2,311			Formed in 1875 from parts of Clark, Chippewa
Trempealeau	17,189	10,732	2,560	[Lincoln, and Marathon
Vernon	23,235	18,645	11,007	
Walworth	26,249	25,972	26,496	
Washington	23,442	23,019	23,622	
Waukesha	28,957	23,274	26,331	
Waupaca	20,955	15,530	8,351	
Waushara	12,687	11,279	8,770	
Winnebago	42,740	37,279	23,770	
Wood	3,981	3,312	2,425	

WYOMING TERRITORY.

[Organized as a Territory July 25, 1863.]

The Territory ..	20,789	9,118	.....
Albany	4,626	2,621	.....
Carbon	3,438	1,368	.....
Crook	239		.....	Unorganized.
Johnson	637		.....	Unorganized; in 1879 name changed from Pense.
Laramie	6,409	2,957	.....
Sweetwater	2,561	1,916	.....
Uinta	2,379	356	.....